



**YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST**



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT  
32 LAWRENCE STREET, YORK**

*EXCAVATION AND WATCHING BRIEF REPORT*

Report Number 2014/23    May 2014



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an excavation and watching brief carried out between May and July 2013 by York Archaeological Trust at 32 Lawrence Street, York. The work was carried out on behalf of Blacklion Ltd in advance of the redevelopment of the site into student accommodation. The site was divided into three areas (Areas A-C), located below the proposed footprints of the new buildings. Area A contained a modest amount of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century archaeology close to the street frontage. A deeper trench was excavated within this area to mitigate the impact of the insertion of a large attenuation tank. Within this, Victorian features were found to overlie a layer of horticultural soil dating to the later 17<sup>th</sup> century. This deposit sealed a sequence of pits of Anglo-Scandinavian to medieval date.

The excavation of Area B revealed 20<sup>th</sup> century and Victorian archaeology overlying a post-medieval oven which in turn cut into horticultural soils. These deposits sealed pits dating to the early medieval period. Area C uncovered 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings relating to the Bootham Works. Below these, the 19<sup>th</sup> century structure of St. Lawrence's School was found to cut into ploughsoil. Again, this context sealed a small number of late medieval pits.

**KEY PROJECT INFORMATION**

Project Name	32 Lawrence Street, York
YAT Project No.	5702
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Excavation and Watching Brief
Client	Blacklion Ltd and Cadwick's Construction
Planning Application No.	12/02609/FULM
NGR	SE 6115 5127
Museum Accession No.	YORYM:2013.291
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-178844
Author	D.T. Evans, A. Johnson, G. Millward
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Editor	N. Rogers, D. Aspden
Report Number and Date	2014/23 [13/05/14]

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## **1 INTRODUCTION**

Between the 8<sup>th</sup> of May 2013 and the 12<sup>th</sup> of July 2013, York Archaeological Trust carried out an excavation and archaeological watching brief on land at 32 Lawrence Street, York (NGR: SE 615 5127). This was to enable the recording and excavation of any archaeological remains encountered during the enabling works before the construction of a number of new accommodation blocks. The monitoring was required (Condition 17 of the planning permission) as the site was located within York's Area of Archaeological Importance as defined in the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and had the potential to encounter significant archaeological remains.

## **2 METHODOLOGY**

The aim of the excavation and watching brief was to record any archaeological remains and, where possible, their date and character, in order to understand the below ground archaeological remains in the area.

The site was mechanically stripped of modern deposits using a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. At this point exposed areas were hand cleaned and recorded. Much of the recorded was single context plans with selected drawn sections / elevations and extensive digital photography. The structural elements, such as walls were the subject of a digital survey tied into the surrounding site boundaries and during the post-excavation a CAD plan was compiled using the data acquired on site.

For the purposes of recording the site was subdivided into four zones (Figure X). Area A was situated towards the Lawrence street frontage and Area B lay adjacent to Area A and immediately to the south. Area C was to the south of the churchyard of St Lawrence's Church and the final zone, the Attenuation Tank excavation was located along the eastern part of Area A.

## **3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY**

The site lies outside of the City Walls approximately 130m south-east of Walmgate Bar on the east side of York. The underlying drift geology of the site is Boulder clay over lacustrine clays with pockets of sand (occasionally waterlogged) in places. Beneath this the solid geology is of Bunter and Keuper sandstones laid down in the Triassic period some 225 million years ago (Geological Survey 1967). The site is roughly L – shaped with a north-south arm measuring roughly 116m by 30m butting onto Lawrence Street. The east – west arm is roughly 100m by 37m and lies immediately to the south of the churchyard of St Lawrence's Church. The ground is fairly flat and level and lies at between 16m and 17m AOD.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL, HISTORICAL AND CARTOGRAPHIC BACKGROUND**

### **4.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

#### **4.1.1 PREHISTORIC (TO 43 AD)**

Relatively little evidence of Palaeolithic or Mesolithic date has been recovered from York, with the evidence largely comprising stray lithic artefacts. During the Neolithic period (c. 4000-2500 B.C.) activity seems to have been focussed on the glacial moraine, where sizeable quantities of worked flints and a polished stone axe of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date have been recovered (Antoni et al. 2009, 9).

Excavations at Heslington East, 2km to the south-east of the monastery site (Antoni et al. 2009, 1), show that springs on the moraine formed a focus for activity during the Bronze Age (c. 2500-700 B.C.). A find of a Bronze Age cremation burial from a site at 25-7 Lawrence Street, (Reeves pers. comm.), suggests that the Bronze Age activity was spread over a wide area, and may hint at settlement in the Lawrence Street area.

Most of the evidence of Iron Age activity in the York area comprises farming settlements, with sites known at Heslington East (Antoni et al. 2009), and Lingcroft Farm, Rawcliffe Moor (Roskams 1999, 49-50). There is also some evidence for settlement in central York, as there were a number of ditches interpreted as being of Iron Age date at the site of St Leonard's Hospital (Hunter-Mann 2011, 14), and a ditch and associated fence line thought to be of Iron Age date were found at 3 Little Stonegate, (Macnab 2001, 34).

#### **4.1.2 ROMANO-BRITISH (43 – 410 AD)**

The Roman fortress of Eboracum was established in A.D. 71 (RCHM 1962, xxix), and the main approach road to the fortress on the south-eastern side lies just to the north of the present line of Lawrence Street and Hull Road. This Roman road, which linked York to Brough-on-Humber, is notionally numbered Road 2 (RCHM 1962, 2), and it has been observed on several excavations, including at both numbers 127 and 131 Lawrence Street (Ottaway 2012, 8).

Some evidence of Roman settlement activity is known from the vicinity including at least two phases of ditches and some post-holes dating to the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries excavated at the former D.C. Cook Garage site (Evans 2004). At 17-23 Lawrence Street the presence of wasters suggests that pottery of 3<sup>rd</sup> century date was being produced in the area (Monaghan 1997, 874, 1092), though no kiln has been found to date. In accordance with Roman practice, major roads acted as a focus for burial, and Lawrence Street was no exception, with a Roman tombstone (now lost) being known from the wall of St Lawrence's churchyard, while a tile lined tomb was found in 1906 in the grounds of the former Shafto's Brickworks in James Street (RCHM 1961, 70). Two undated burials known from 13 Lawrence Street (YAT site code 1995.361) and 127 Lawrence Street (YAT site code 2002.451) were interpreted at the time of excavation

as being of medieval date, but Ottaway (2012, 8) raises the possibility that these could have been Roman.

#### 4.1.3 EARLY MEDIEVAL (410 – 1066 AD)

Evidence of Anglian (AD 410-876) activity is sparse in the immediate area but a number of sherds of Anglian pottery were recovered during the investigations at the former D.C. Cook site (Evans 2004). An Anglian inhumation cemetery, first investigated in the 19th century (Thurnam 1849) is known from Lamel Hill (YAT site code 1983.31), some 400m to the south-east of the present site.

Anglo-Scandinavian activity in the area includes a probable palisade of Anglo-Scandinavian date located at 17-23 Lawrence Street (YAT site code 1989.8), pottery and possible structures of 9th to 11th century date at the former D.C. Cook site (Evans 2004), and post- and stake-holes together with burnt daub suggestive of buildings at 25-27 Lawrence Street (Reeves pers. comm.).

#### 4.1.4 LATER MEDIEVAL (1066 – C.1540 AD)

Archaeological evidence of medieval settlement is known from several excavations in the area, including 17-23 Lawrence Street, 25-7 Lawrence Street, 32 Lawrence Street, 60 Lawrence Street and 127 Lawrence Street. A sequence of deposits of 11<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century date was also found on the site of the St Nicholas leper hospital (YAT site codes 1993.9 and 1993.11). The work at the site of the former D.C. Cook Garage is of particular relevance. Here a large ditch of 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> century date was seen which formed part of the boundary of St Nicholas' Hospital, but also part of the township boundary between Osbaldwick and Fulford. Medieval features at the rear of the D.C. Cook site contained well-preserved organic remains.

#### 4.1.5 POST-MEDIEVAL AND MODERN (C.1540 – PRESENT)

Evidence for this period is extensive both above and below ground and is encountered throughout the surrounding area. This evidence includes Victorian remains observed in watching briefs at 25 Wolsley Street (1986.1019) and 26a Heslington Road (1985.1018). A modern wall and drain were recorded at St Lawrence's Church Hall (YAT 1989.1027). Modern build-ups were found at the following sites: 68 Lawrence Street (YAT 1985.1015), the junction of Lawrence Street and Barbican Road (YAT 1991.1018), Kent Street Car Park (site code 1989.1030), 27 Heslington Road (site code 1995.0263), the Barbican Leisure Centre Bowling Green (site code 1989.27), 15 Farrar Street (site code 1987.1008) and 27 Wellington Street (1986.1024)

## 4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As is the case with many areas of York outside the City Walls there is little or no historical evidence for the area prior to the Later Medieval period. The present Lawrence Street did not have a specific name during the medieval period, and any buildings fronting the street were simply referred to as Walmgate or "Walmgate without the bar" (RCHM 1975, xxxviii). The area to the south of the city walls between

Fishergate Bar and Walmgate Bar was referred to in the medieval period as the Bean Hills (Raine 1955, 298).

Four churches, those of St Lawrence, St Michael, St Edward, and St Nicholas, were located in the area in medieval times. The church of St Edward was on the north side of Lawrence Street, and was first mentioned in the 14<sup>th</sup> century; it became redundant and was demolished in the reign of Edward VI, possibly by 1586 when it was united with St Nicholas (RCHM 1975, xxxviii). It is thought that the site of this church lies close to the junction of Lawrence Street and Lansdowne Terrace. Relatively little is known of St Michael's church. It was in existence by 1279, but was clearly a poor parish, which was united with St Peter-le-willows in 1279, and then with St Lawrence's parish in 1365 (VCH 1961, 385 and 397). Although St Michael's does not survive, Skaife's map of 1864 suggests the church was located between Walmgate Bar and St Lawrence's church.

The earliest reference to St Lawrence's church was in 1185 (VCH 1961, 385 and 397). The church was subsequently badly damaged, as was much of the surrounding area, during the siege of York in 1644, but was repaired in 1669. A new church was built in 1881-3. The original medieval church was dismantled at this time except for the tower, and the 12<sup>th</sup> century door which was re-set into the base of the tower (RCHM 1975, 24-25). A number of views of the church before demolition still exist (Mee and Wilson, 1998) which show a 12<sup>th</sup> century nave with chancel of later date and 14<sup>th</sup> century windows.

The church of St Nicholas was probably founded c.1142 and served as both a parish church and chapel for an associated leper hospital. The earliest surviving fabric from the church is a door of 1180s or 1190s, (now located at St. Margaret's church, Walmgate). The hospital of St. Nicholas was the largest and richest of York's four medieval leper hospitals. The hospital buildings were standing and in use as late as 1537/8, and although there is no further reference to the hospital, the church was retained for use by the parishioners. The church remained in use until the Civil War, when snipers used the tower. The tower was largely ruined during the siege of York (Daniell 1991, 16). Records state that the church "was disroffed by those enemies to churches and church government in 1644 at the time of the seige and has not been repaired since so that now you have nothing but the walls or outward shape of a curious pyle' (Wenham 1994, 108). Masonry from the site is said to have been used to repair Walmgate Bar in 1648 and the church at Dunnington in 1717. Remains of the church were still standing in 1730 when it is recorded that stone from the site was used to make a pavement along Lawrence Street. A watercolour of 1718 attributed to Francis Place shows a nave, chancel, and substantial 13<sup>th</sup> century tower (RCHM 1975, xxxviii). The church did not survive beyond the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Nothing is known of any secular buildings, which may have existed in the Walmgate suburb in the medieval or early post-medieval periods. It is, however, known that the area suffered extensive damage during the siege of York in 1644. The parliamentarians captured the Walmgate suburb together with a church and 80 prisoners. It is unclear if the church concerned was St Lawrence or St Nicholas, but whichever of the two, the church was probably being held by the royalists to add further protection to the city walls. Following the capture of the suburb a battery was set up in the grounds of St Lawrence's church and the parliamentarian forces started to mine under Walmgate Bar (Wenham 1994, 38). Both



the Bar and St Lawrence's church were subsequently repaired. However, much of the area seems to have been neglected and only in the 19<sup>th</sup> century was there extensive redevelopment of the area. Much of this remains although a considerable amount of 20<sup>th</sup> century development has taken place.

Little is known about the site itself although in the area to the south of the present St Lawrence's Church and occupying the southern part of the present site, a school, St Lawrence's National School was opened in 1872. It cost £2300 and had three schoolrooms, two classrooms and places for 428 boys, girls and infants. Further accommodation, for another 250 children, was added in 1878 and by 1910 the average attendance was 249 boys, 200 girls and 230 infants. By 1936 the total attendance averaged 580 and in 1956 there were 230 pupils in the junior school and 120 in the infant school (VCH 1961, 440-460). It is uncertain when it moved to its present site in Heslington Road but it appears to have been between 1963 and 1972.

#### **4.3 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE**

The earliest map showing the area of the site, Speed 1610, depicts the street frontage built up, the old Church of St Lawrence and open ground to the south. A later 17<sup>th</sup> century map, Horsley 1694 shows the church but nothing else in the area. This must reflect the known devastation of this part of York during the English Civil War with the church only surviving due to it being a solid structure of stone. Drake's map of 1736 also indicates an isolated church. A map of the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, Baines 1822, does not quite extend as far as the present site but is useful as it does depict a built-up street frontage closer to Walmgate Bar suggesting that redevelopment of the area was underway. The first Ordnance Survey map, 1852, depicts buildings stretching back from the street frontage but outside the church grounds there are still open areas to the west and south. The Ordnance survey map of 1892 shows the new St Lawrence's Church and to the south of it the recently built National School. The general area appears well built up except for the church grounds. After this time there are only minor alterations in the general layout although comparison of the present layout to that shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1988-92 indicates considerable development in the area during the last two decades.

### **5 RESULTS**

The results are described area by area and from bottom to top. Not every individual context is described in detail. For a full list of contexts and description see Appendix 2, Context List.

#### **5.1 AREA A**

In this area the initial strip removed between c.0.3m and c.1m of material. A small number of modern features (plate 1), wall 1242, ceramic pipe 1243 and brick inspection chamber 1244, were all that were noted, all sealed below modern overburden 1000.

#### **5.2 AREA B**

The stripping in this area removed up to c.1.2m of material including all of the material above natural. Natural was a soft mid orange-brown sandy clay, 1160. Cut into this was a ditch, 1165, a cow burial pit, 1145, a demolition deposit, 1180, derived from 1179, unexcavated pit backfills, 1174 and 1175, and three pits, 1164, 1161 and 1163. All of these were sealed by a widespread layer of probable plough soil, 1147. Later than these were an oven or kiln, 1179 (plate 5), a drain cut, 1185, a probable posthole, 1178,

a shallow pit, 1189 and a construction cut, 1194, for a brick structure, 1190 – 1192. These were sealed by the same modern overburden, 1000, seen in Area A.

### 5.3 AREA C

Approximately 1m of various deposits was removed from this area revealing natural sands, 1121 and 1124. Across these ran two linear discolorations, 1120 and 1122, which were believed to be fills of plough scars. Slightly later than these a number of features were identified and recorded including pits, 1142, 1132 and 1118, posthole 1138 and a field drain cut 1126. These were all sealed by an overall spread of plough soil, 1128. Into this was inserted the component parts of the initial National School building (plate 2), 1001, 1005, 1037-1039, 1043-1050, 1053-1059, 1061-1069, 1073-1075, 1077-1093, 1099, 1101 and 1115. This was followed by various elements forming the Infants School, 1102 – 1114. Other recorded remains of the combined schools included drainage, 1060, 1076, 1094-1098, 1139 and 1134-1136, toilets, 1015 and 1116 and contexts associated with the school' heating, 1035, 1036, 1040, 1051, 1052, 1070 and 1100. Above these remains was the overall demolition and clearance, 1004, of the schools. A number of later contexts, 1002, 1003 and possibly 1071 were identified as belonging to the Bootham Engineering Works known to have occupied the site after the demolition of the school. Above these was the latest modern overburden and car park, 1000.

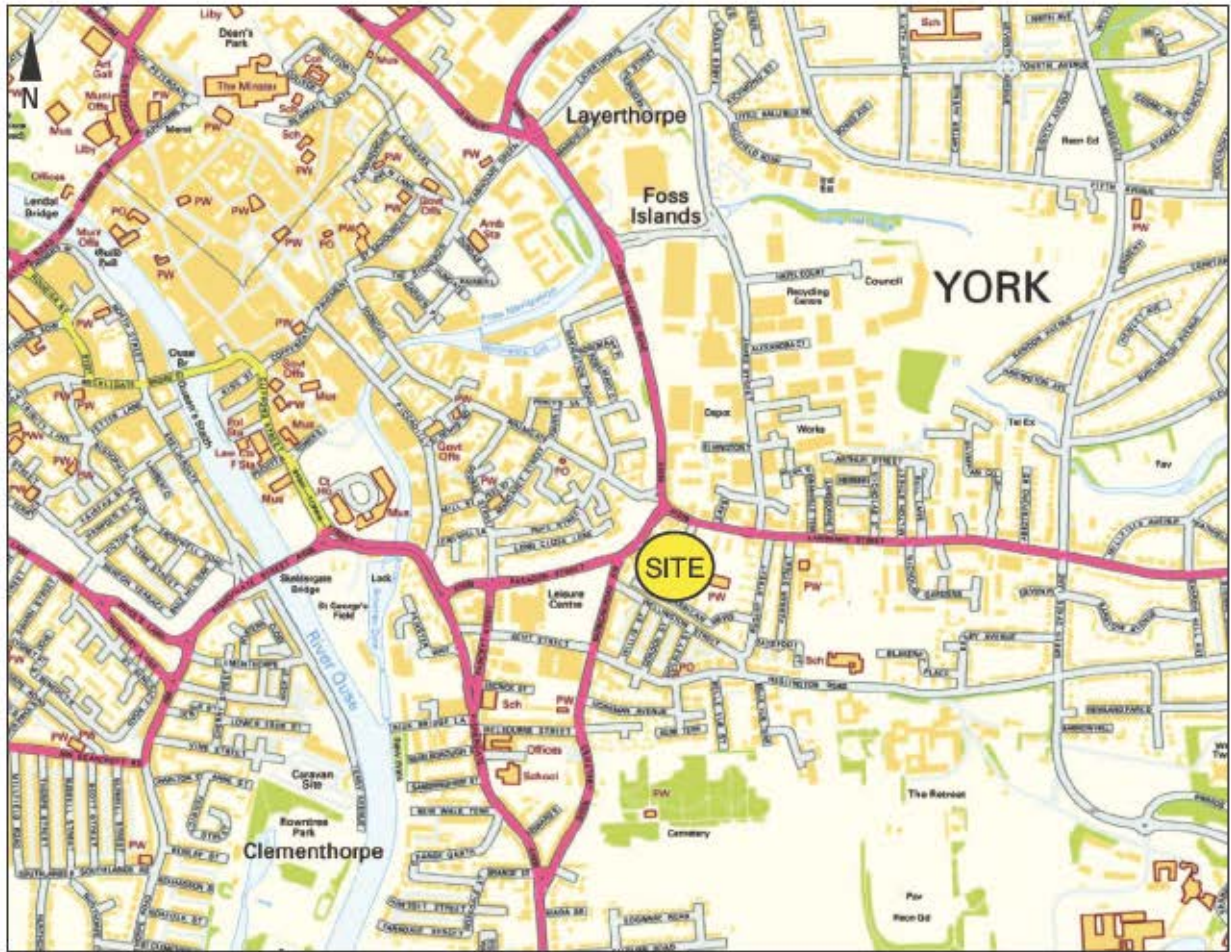
### 5.4 THE ATTENUATION TANK

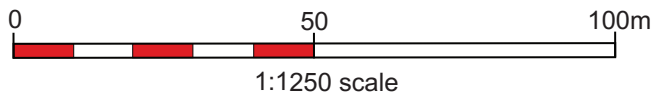
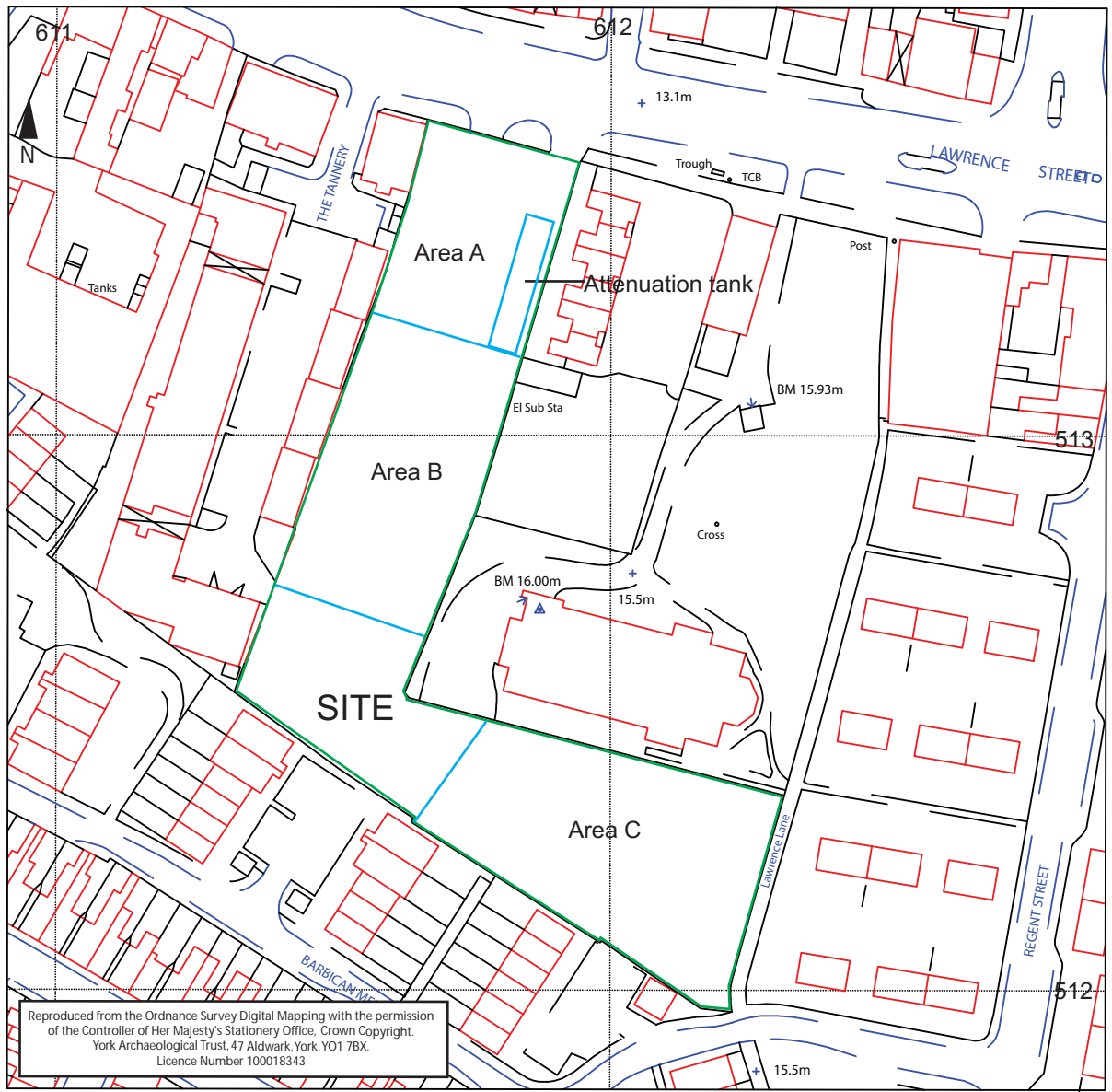
After the initial strip of Area A, a further excavation for the tank was made at the eastern side of the area. This trench was c.25m x 5m and was c.2m deeper than the already stripped area. Although largely excavated by machine a reasonably clear stratigraphic sequence was recorded from the trench. The earliest context noted was natural sand, 1199. In this there was a natural depression filled with 1198 and an area of disturbed natural, 1212. The depression, and possibly the disturbed natural, were sealed by a deposit interpreted as plough soil, 1196. Cut into this was a probable cess pit, 1236, and probably roughly contemporary, a feature described as an extraction pit (plate 4), 1237. Above these was a clear horizon of features including pits 1240, 1241, 1235, 1232, 1233, 1217, 1234, 1229, 1224 and 1225, postholes, 1231 and 1223, natural depressions 1216 and 1219 and a possible pit backfill, 1214. These were all clearly sealed by another overall spread of plough soil, 1195. Cutting this was another series of features (plate 3) including pits, 1170, 1169, 1187 and 1173. This horizon also produced a cow burial, 1171, a dog burial, 1185, and walls 1151 and 1152. The sequence above these was the same as that for Area A.

## 6 DISCUSSION

Although opportunities for hand excavation were relatively limited, some took place and a quantity of useful information has been derived from the archaeological work across the site. The quantity and condition of the Roman pottery recovered strongly suggests that there was no occupation of this date on the site. There is, however, fairly good evidence that occupation, or at least activity, began in this area possibly as early as the 9<sup>th</sup> century and continued until the 17<sup>th</sup> century when the area was devastated by the Civil War. It appears to have then been abandoned with redevelopment, initially only along the street frontage, only commencing again sometime after c.1800. Since the establishment of the school the site has been continuously occupied and two principal phases of school construction were identified.

**7 FIGURES**







Key	
	No date or residual finds
	17th C. onwards
	Mid 18th C. onwards
	18th C. to 19th C.
	20th C.
	Context no.
	Section no.

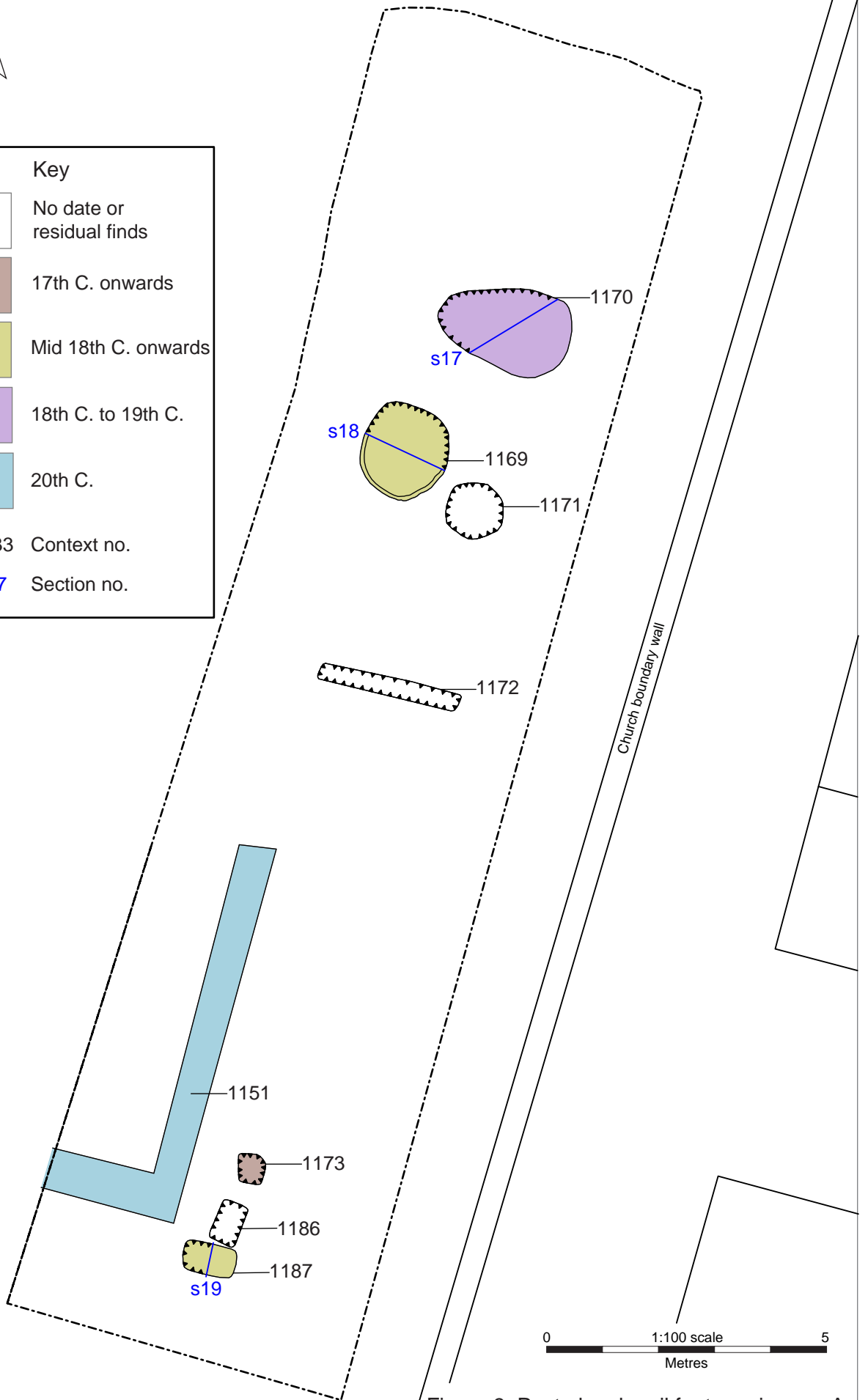


Figure 3: Post plough soil features in area A





Key	
	No dateable material
	9th - 11th C.
	11th - 12th C.
	13th - 16th C.
	15th - 16th C.
	Context no.
	Section no.

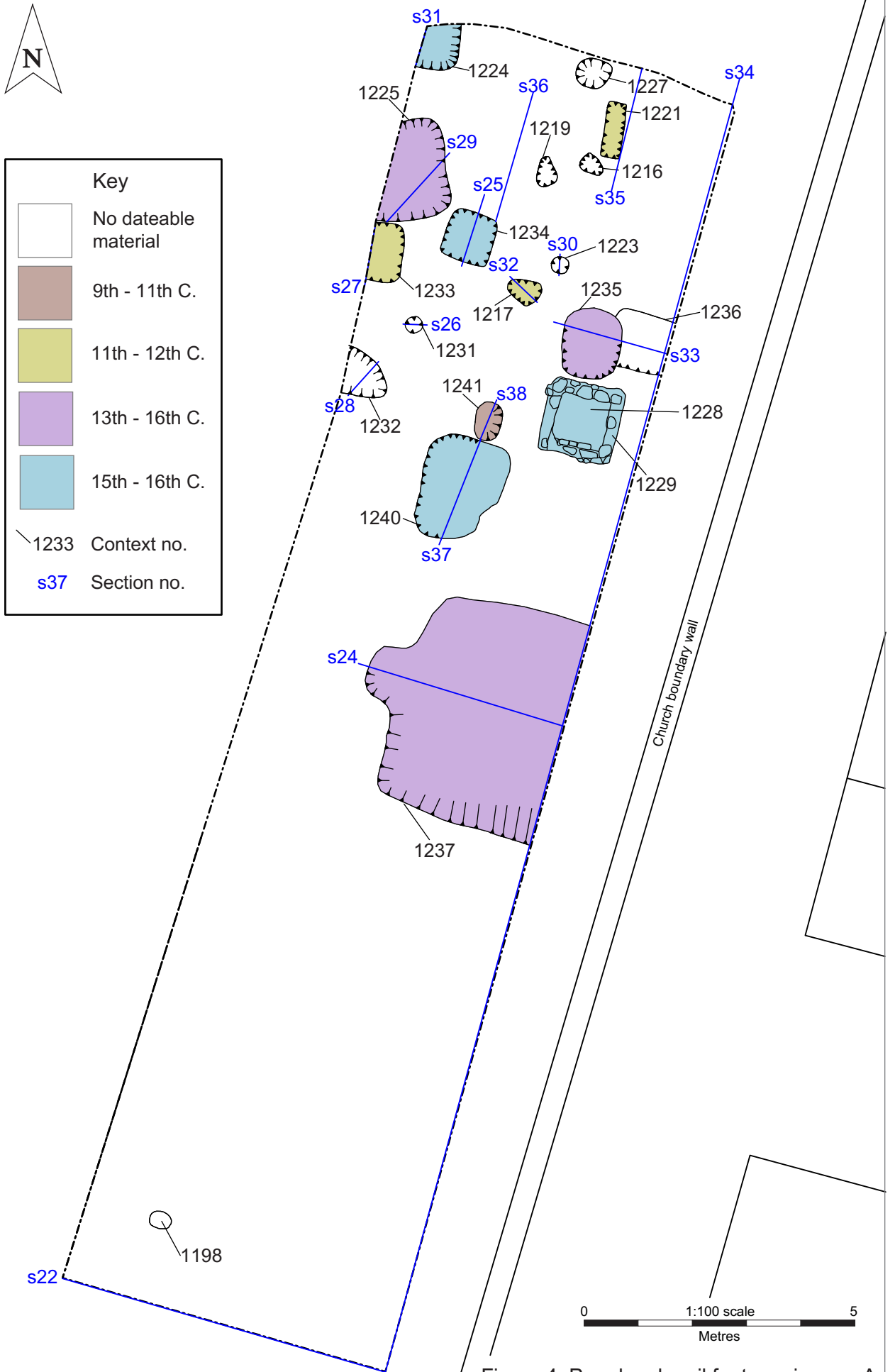


Figure 4: Pre plough soil features in area A



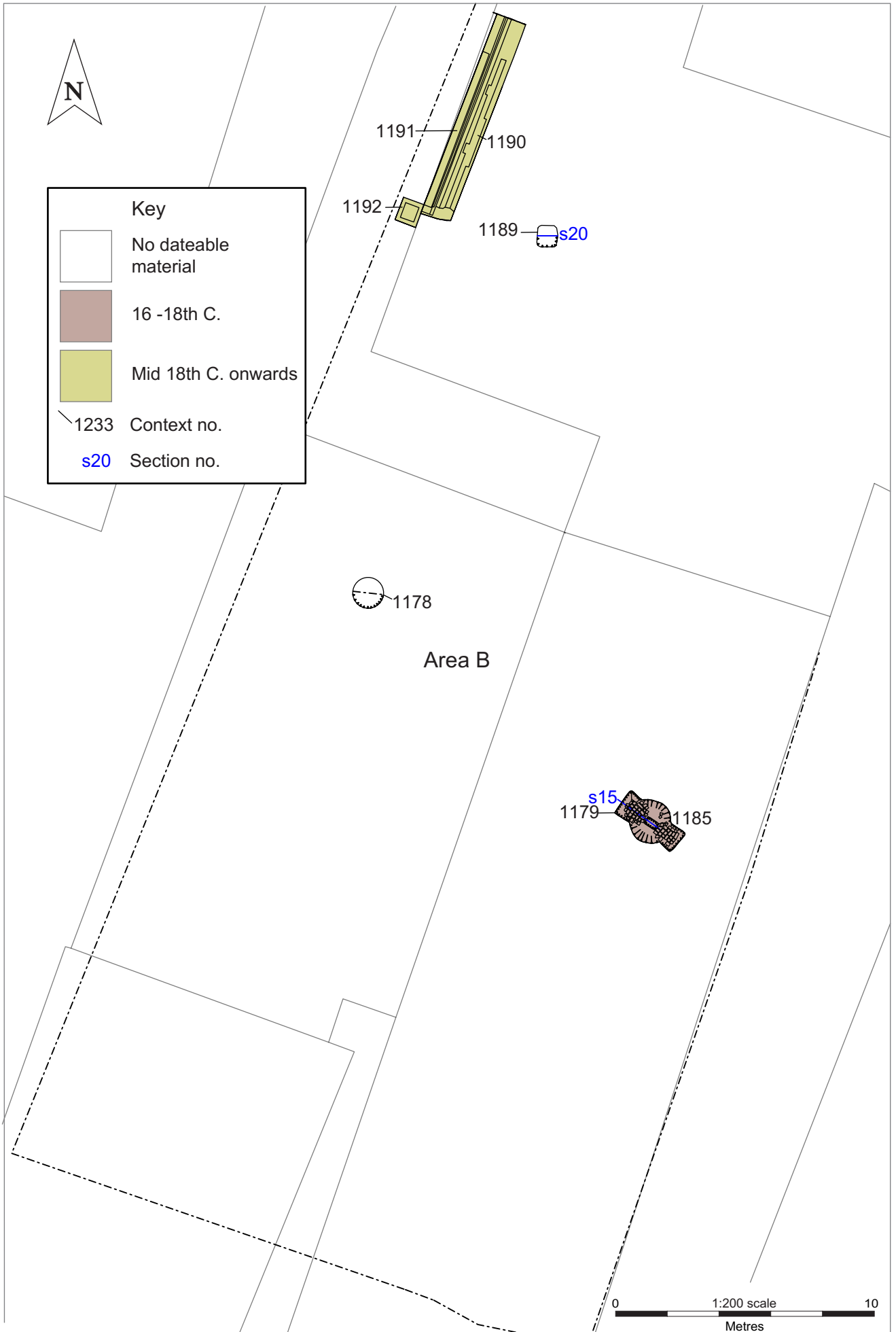


Figure 5: Post plough soil features in area B

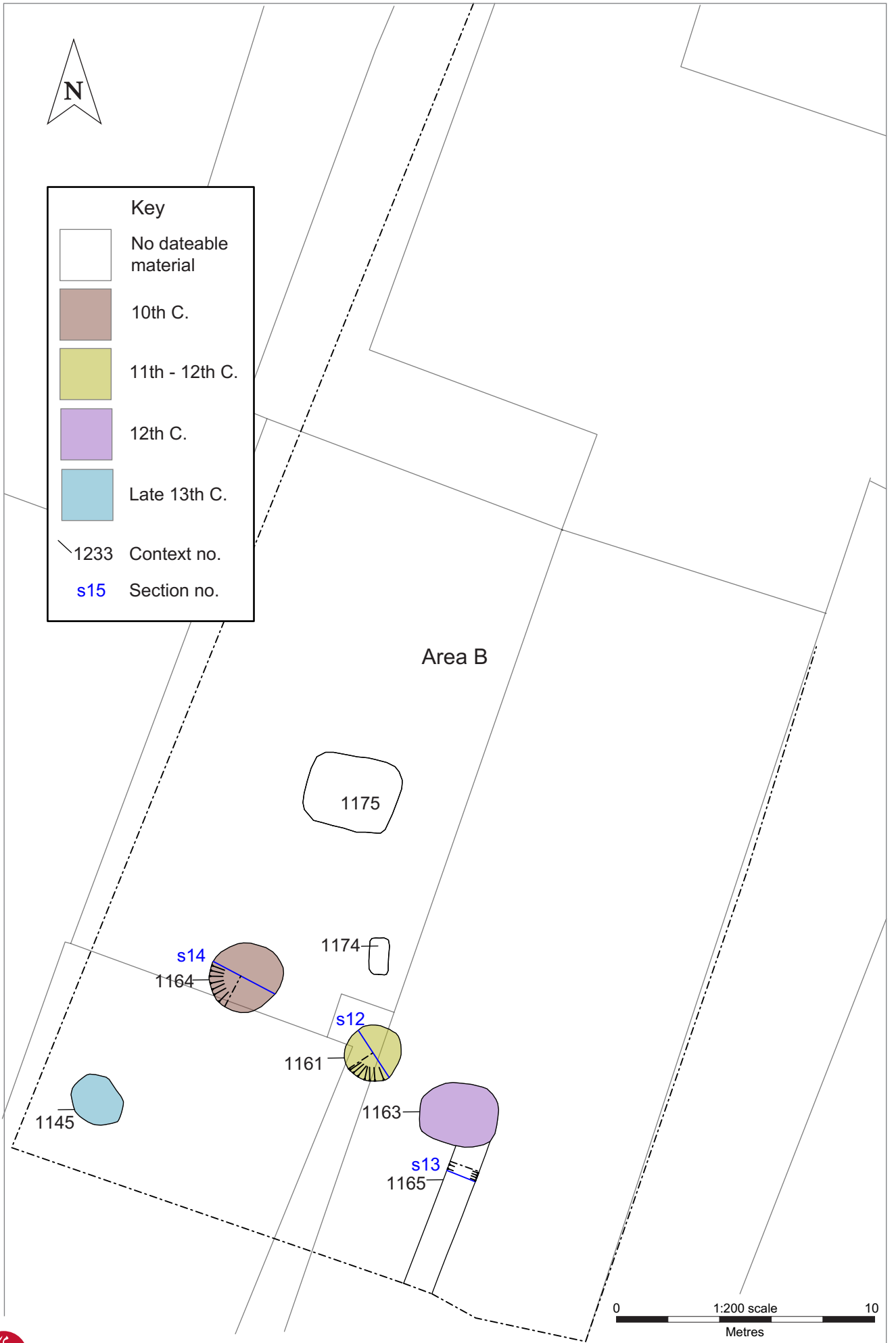
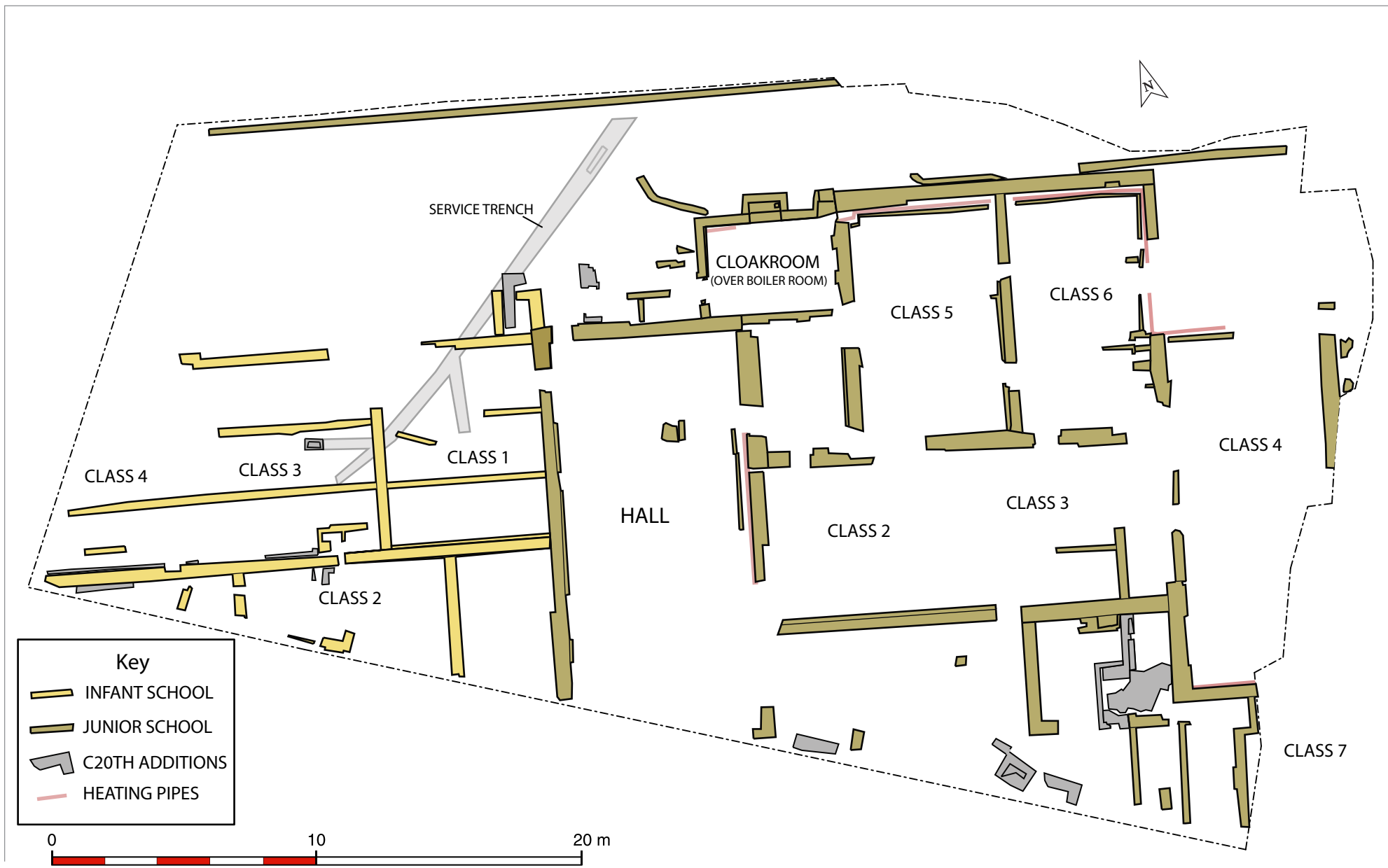


Figure 6: Pre plough soil features in area B



**Key**





-  INFANT SCHOOL
-  JUNIOR SCHOOL
-  C20TH ADDITIONS
-  HEATING PIPES

Figure 7: St. Lawrence School (1:200)

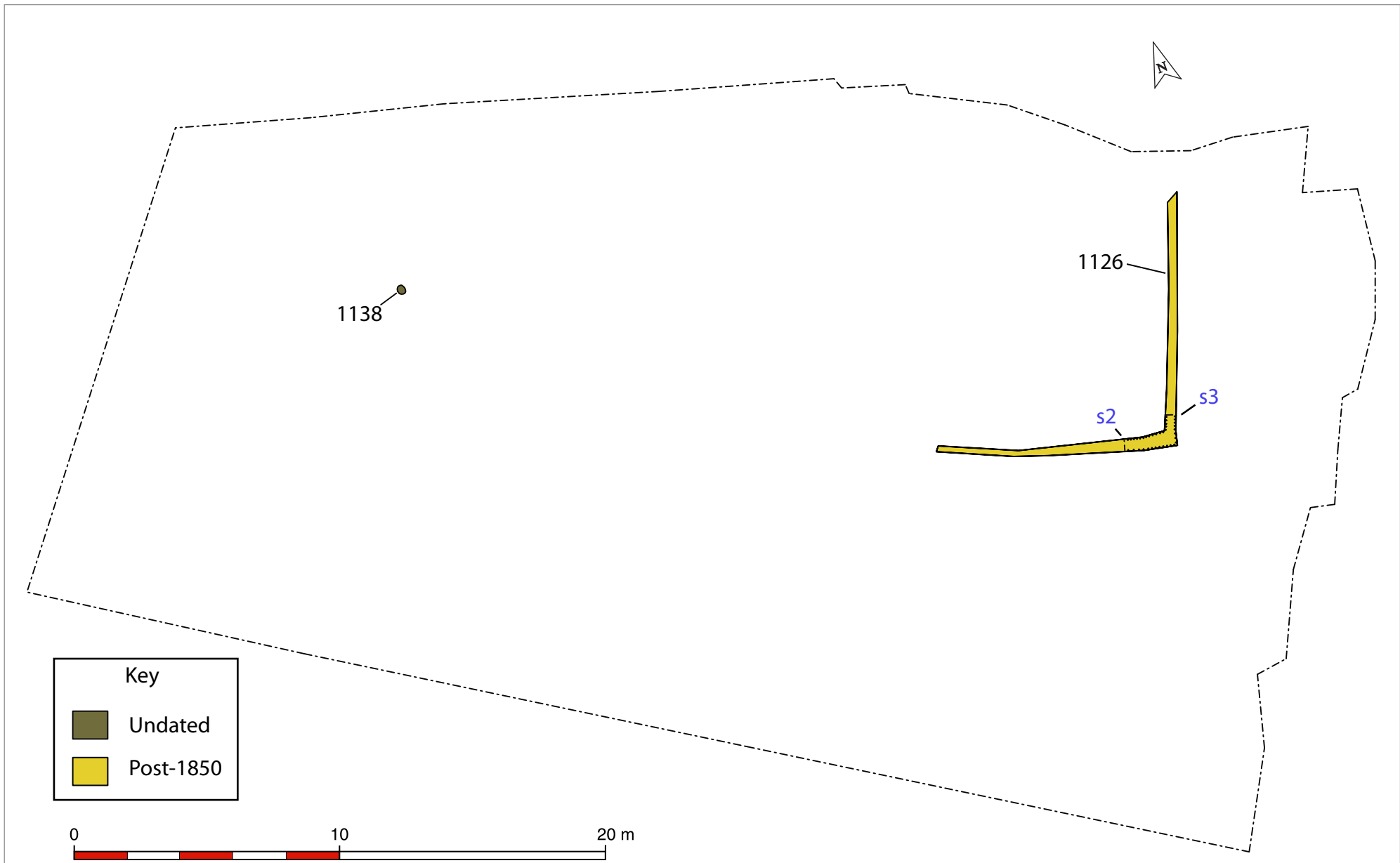


Figure 8: Post-ploughsoil features (1:200)



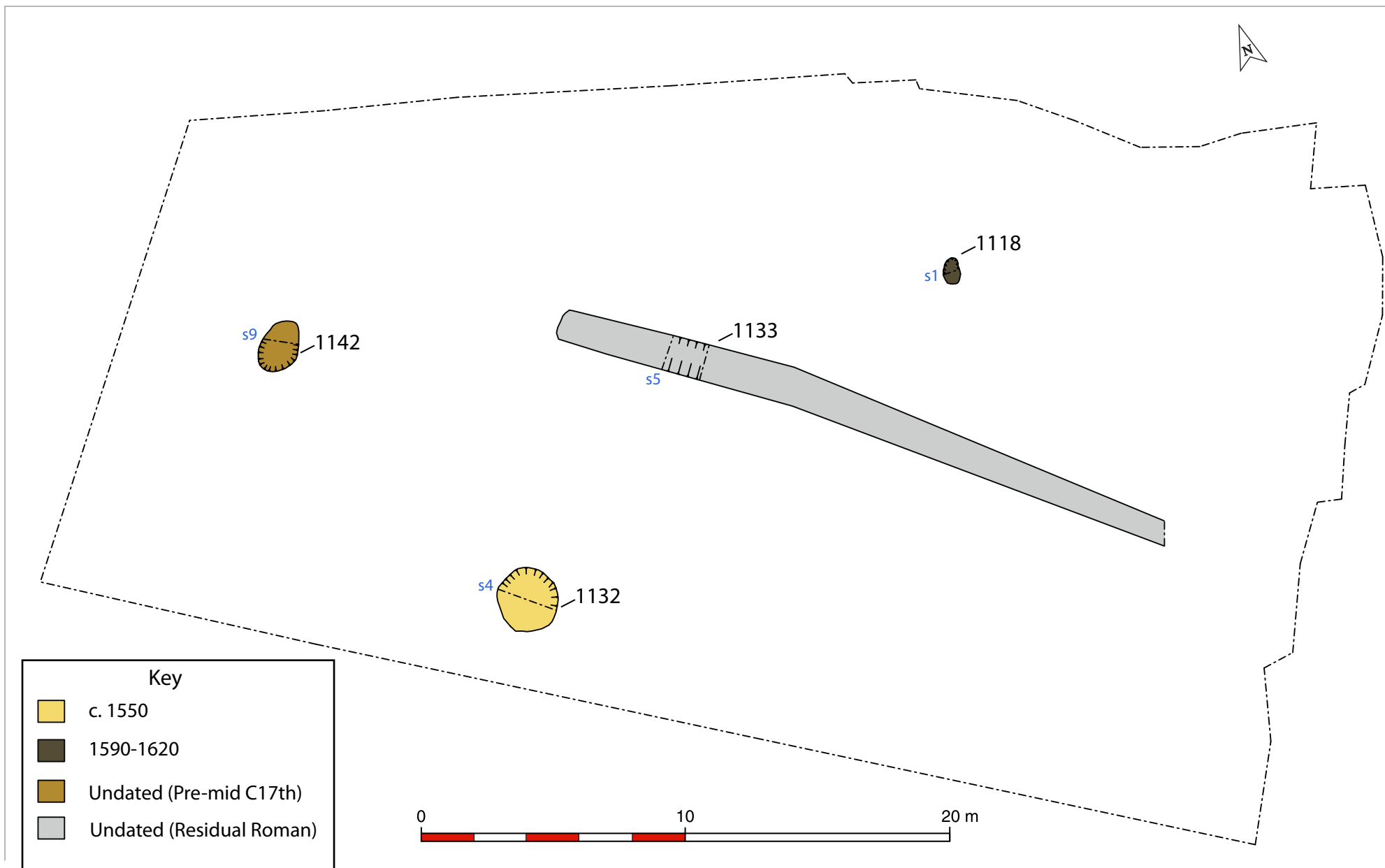
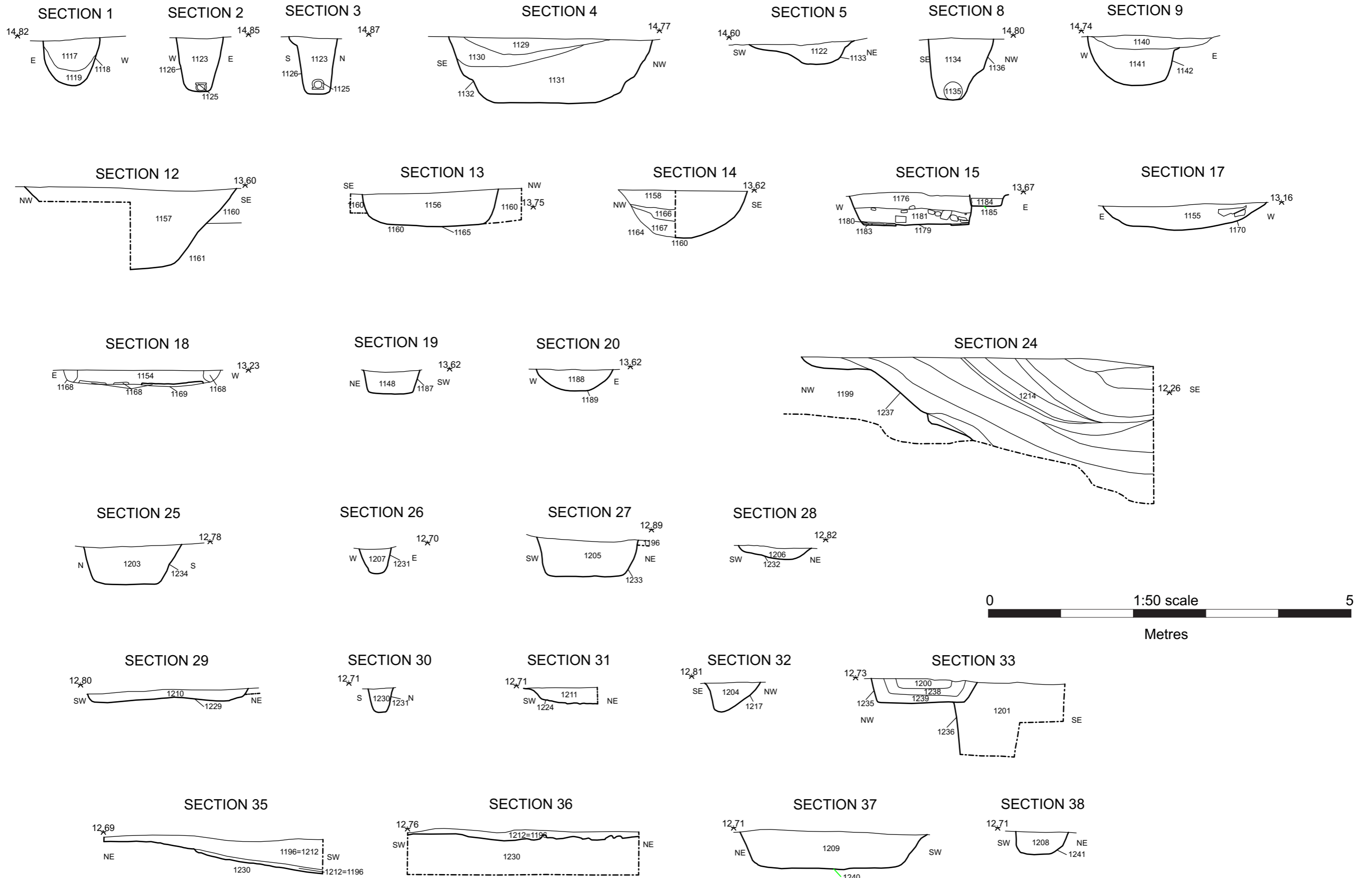


Figure 9: Area C pre-ploughsoil features (1:200)





**8 PLATES**



**Plate 1: Modern structures (1242, 1243 and 1244) in area A, viewed from the north east.**



**Plate 2: Working shot of St. Lawrence School and Bootham works viewed from the north.**





**Plate 3: Post excavation shot of features later than plough soil in attenuation tank, viewed from the south west.**



**Plate 4: Early medieval extraction pit (cut 1237) in attenuation tank trench, viewed from the south west.**





**Plate 5: Post medieval oven feature 1183 in area B, viewed from the west.**



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## APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
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Drawing register	2
Original drawings	40
Digital photographs	1261
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
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**Table 1: Index to archive**

## APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context	Type.	Description	Area
1000	Deposit	Unstratified	C
1001	Structural	Concrete and brick foundation [St Lawrence school]	C
1002	Structural	Brick wall [Bootham s Works building]	C
1003	Cut	Construction cut, contains 1002 [Bootham s Works]	C
1004	Cut	Demolition [St Lawrence School]	C
1005	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1006	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1007	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1008	Structural	Brick drainage structure [St Lawrence School]	C
1009	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1010	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1011	Structural	Concrete surface [St Lawrence School]	C
1012	Deposit	Make up deposit Brick rubble[St Lawrence School]	C
1013	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1014	Structural	Concrete footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1015	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1016	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1017	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1018	Structural	Brick footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1019	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1020	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1021	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1022	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1023	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1024	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1025	Structural	Concrete surface [St Lawrence School]	C
1026	Structural	Brick footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1027	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1028	Structural	Wall foundation [St Lawrence School]	C
1029	Structural	Brick footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1030	Structural	Brick fireplace remnants [St Lawrence School]	C
1031	Structural	Brick fireplace remnants [St Lawrence School]	C
1032	Structural	Brick fireplace remnants [St Lawrence School]	C
1033	Structural	Brick fireplace remnants [St Lawrence School]	C
1034	Structural	Brick fireplace remnants [St Lawrence School]	C
1035	Structural	Cast iron pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1036	Structural	Cast iron pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1037	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1038	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1039	Structural	Joist support [St Lawrence School]	C
1040	Structural	Cast iron pipe [St Lawrence School]	
1041		Number Discarded	
1042		Number Discarded	C
1043	Structural	Floor joist [St Lawrence School]	
1044		Number Discarded	

1045		Number Discarded	C
1046	Deposit	Cinder surface [St Lawrence School]	
1047		Number Discarded	
1048		Number Discarded	C
1049	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1050	Structural	Floor joist [St Lawrence School]	C
1051	Structural	Cast iron pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1052	Structural	Cast iron pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1053	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1054	Structural	Brick and concrete foundation [St Lawrence School]	C
1055	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1056	Structural	Brick footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1057	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1058	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1059	Structural	Sandstone footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1060	Structural	Iron grate [St Lawrence School]	C
1061	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1062	Structural	Brick walls [St Lawrence School]	C
1063	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1064	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1065	Structural	Wooden door frame [St Lawrence School]	C
1066	Structural	Wooden door frame [St Lawrence School]	C
1067	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1068	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1069	Structural	Brick and concrete foundation [St Lawrence School]	C
1070	Structural	Cast iron pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1071	Structural	Brick inspection chamber [Bootham s Works]?	C
1072	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1073	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1074	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1075	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1076	Structural	Salt glazed pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1077	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1078	Structural	Brick footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1079	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1080	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1081	Structural	Brick footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1082	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1083	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1084	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1085	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1086	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1087	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence Street]	C
1088	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1089	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1090	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1091	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1092	Structural	Concrete stairs [St Lawrence School]	C
1093	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1094	Structural	Ceramic drain pipe [St Lawrence School]	C

1095	Structural	Ceramic drain pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1096	Structural	Ceramic drain pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1097	Structural	Ceramic drain pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1098	Structural	Ceramic drain pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1099	Structural	Concrete chute [St Lawrence School]	C
1100	Structural	Cast iron pipe [St Lawrence School]	C
1101	Structural	Brick structure [St Lawrence School]	C
1102	Structural	Brick wall foundation [St Lawrence School]	C
1103	Structural	Concrete wall foundation [St Lawrence School]	C
1104	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1105	Structural	Brick floor joist supports [St Lawrence School]	C
1106	Structural	Brick floor joist supports [St Lawrence School]	C
1107	Structural	Brick floor joist supports [St Lawrence School]	C
1108	Structural	Brick skin [St Lawrence School]	C
1109	Structural	Brick and stone staircase footing [St Lawrence School]	C
1110	Structural	Brick wall foundation [St Lawrence School]	C
1111	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1112	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1113	Structural	Brick Wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1114	Structural	Asphalt surface [St Lawrence School]	C
1115	Cut	Construction cut [St Lawrence School]	C
1116	Structural	Brick wall [St Lawrence School]	C
1117	Deposit	Pit backfill. Friable dark brown silty sand. In 1118.	C
1118	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1117 and 1119.	C
1119	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft mottled light brown and dark brown silt. In 1118.	C
1120	Deposit	Plough scar. Friable mid greyish-brown sandy silt.	C
1121	Deposit	Natural. Bands of light, mid and dark grey sand and mid orange-brown clay.	C
1122	Deposit	Plough furrow backfill. Soft dark greyish-brown sandy silt. In 1133.	C
1123	Deposit	Field drain backfill. Firm dark greyish-brown sandy silt. In 1126.	C
1124	Deposit	Natural. Firm mid orange-brown sand.	C
1125	Structural	Ceramic field drain. In 1126.	C
1126	Cut	Field drain cut. Contains 1123 and 1125.	
1127		Number discarded.	
1128	Deposit	Plough soil. Friable mid brown sandy silt.	C
1129	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1132. Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand and mortar dust.	C
1130	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1132. Friable light creamy grey mortar.	C
1131	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1132. Firm to friable mid brown sandy clayey silt.	C
1132	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1129, 1130 and 1131.	C
1133	Cut	Furrow cut. Contains 1122.	C
1134	Deposit	Service trench backfill. In 1136. Firm mid brown sandy silt. [St Lawrence School]	C
1135	Structural	Ceramic drain pipe. In 1136. [St Lawrence School]	C
1136	Cut	Service trench cut. Contains 1134 and 1135. [St Lawrence School]	C

1137	Deposit	Posthole backfill. In 1138. Friable mid to dark brown sandy silt.	C
1138	Cut	Posthole cut. Contains 1137.	C
1139	Structural	Brick inspection chamber [St Lawrence School]	C
1140	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1142. Firm dark brown silty clay.	C
1141	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1142. Firm mottled light grey and mid orange-brown sandy clay.	C
1142	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1140 and 1141.	B
1143	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1145. Firm mid brown sandy silt.	B
1144	Deposit	Cow burial. In 1145.	B
1145	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1143, 1144 and 1146.	B
1146	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1145. Friable dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	B
1147	Deposit	Plough soil. Mid to dark brown slightly clayey sandy silt.	A
1148	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft dark greyish-brown clayey silt. In 1187.	A
1149	Deposit	Dog burial backfill. In 1186. Soft dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	A
1150	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1173. Friable dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	A
1151	Structural	Brick wall. In 1197.	A
1152	Structural	Brick wall foundation. In 1172.	A
1153	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1171. Soft dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	A
1154	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1169. Soft dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	A
1155	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1170. Soft dark brownish-grey sandy clay.	B
1156	Deposit	Ditch backfill. In 1165. Soft mid brownish-grey sandy clay.	B
1157	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1161. Soft dark brownish-grey clayey silt.	B
1158	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1164. Soft mid to dark grey clayey silt.	
1159		Number discarded.	B
1160	Deposit	Subsoil. Soft mid orange-brown sandy clay.	B
1161	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1157.	B
1162	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1163. Soft dark brownish-grey clayey silt.	B
1163	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1162.	B
1164	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1158, 1166 and 1167.	B
1165	Cut	Ditch cut. Contains 1156.	B
1166	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1164. Firm mid orange-brown clayey silt.	B
1167	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1164. Soft mid to dark grey silty clay.	A
1168	Deposit	Clay pit lining. In 1169. Firm orange-grey clay.	A
1169	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1154 and 1168.	A
1170	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1155.	A
1171	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1153.	A
1172	Cut	Construction cut. Contains 1152.	A
1173	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1150.	B
1174	Deposit	Pit backfill [Diesel contaminated (not excavated)]. No cut number. Soft grey silty clay.	B
1175	Deposit	Pit backfill [Diesel contaminated (not excavated)]. No cut number. Soft grey silty clay.	B
1176	Deposit	Demolition infilling. Friable greyish-brown sandy clay.	B
1177	Deposit	Posthole backfill. Soft brownish-grey clayey silt. In 1178.	B
1178	Cut	Posthole cut. Contains 1177.	B
1179	Cut	Oven construction cut. Contains 1183.	B
1180	Deposit	Oven demolition infilling. Friable charred black wood and charcoal fragments.	B

1181	Deposit	Oven demolition infilling. Friable mid brownish-orange clayey sand.	B
1182	Deposit	Oven demolition infilling. Small to medium grey limestone fragments.	B
1183	Structural	Brick oven or kiln structure. In 1179	B
1184	Other	Sandstone slab. In 1185.	B
1185	Cut	Construction cut. Contains 1184.	A
1186	Cut	Dog burial cut. Contains 1149.	A
1187	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1148.	B
1188	Deposit	Pit backfill. In 1189. Firm brownish-orange sandy clay.	B
1189	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1188.	B
1190	Structural	Brick wall and foundation. In 1194.	B
1191	Structural	Brick wall. In 1194.	B
1192	Structural	Brick chamber. In 1194.	B
1193	Deposit	Construction backfill. In 1194. Loose light grey and mid orange mortar.	B
1194	Cut	Construction cut. Contains 1190, 1191, 1192 and 1193.	A
1195	Deposit	Plough soil. Soft dark greyish-brown clayey silt.	A
1196	Deposit	Plough soil. Soft orange-brown clayey silt.	A
1197	Cut	Construction cut. Contains 1151.	A
1198	Deposit	Fill of natural depression. Soft mottled grey, brown and orange silty clay.	A
1199	Deposit	Natural. Firm light brownish-orange sandy clay.	A
1200	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable mottled brownish-grey black and light grey silty clay. In 1235.	A
1201	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft brownish-grey silty clay. In 1235 and 1236.	A
1202	Deposit	Demolition infilling. Friable light grey and brownish-grey decayed mortar and clay. Within cesspit 1229.	A
1203	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable mid brownish-grey silty clay. In 1234.	A
1204	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable dark brownish-grey silty clay. In 1217	A
1205	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable dark brownish-grey silty clay. In 1233.	A
1206	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable mid brownish-grey silty clay. In 1232.	A
1207	Deposit	Posthole backfill. Soft to friable mid brownish-grey silty clay. In 1231.	A
1208	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable mid brownish-grey silty clay. In 1241.	A
1209	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable dark brownish-grey silty clay. In 1240.	A
1210	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable mid brownish-grey silty clay with patches of brownish-orange clay. In 1225.	A
1211	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft to friable mid brownish-grey silty clay. In 1224.	A
1212	Deposit	Disturbed natural, soft orange-brown sandy clay with small to medium sized cobbles.	
1213		Number discarded.	A
1214	Deposit	Pit backfill. Brown and brownish-grey clayey silts and	A

		sandy silts. In 1237.	
1215	Deposit	Fill of natural depression. Soft light brownish-grey sandy clay. In 1216.	A
1216	Cut	Shallow depression. Contains 1215.	A
1217	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1204.	A
1218	Deposit	Fill of natural depression. Soft brownish-grey sandy clay. In 1219.	A
1219	Cut	Shallow depression. Contains 1218.	A
1220	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft light brownish-grey sandy clay. In 1221.	A
1221	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1220.	A
1222	Deposit	Posthole backfill. Soft light brownish-grey sandy clay. In 1223.	A
1223	Cut	Posthole cut. Contains 1222.	A
1224	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1211.	A
1225	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1210.	A
1226	Deposit	Pit backfill. Soft light brownish-grey sandy clay. In 1227.	A
1227	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1226.	A
1228	Deposit	Demolition. Compact mortar fragments.	A
1229	Structural	Cess pit.	
1230		Number discarded.	A
1231	Cut	Posthole cut. Contains 1207.	A
1232	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1206.	A
1233	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1205.	A
1234	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1203.	A
1235	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1200, 1201?, 1238 and 1239.	A
1236	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1201.	A
1237	Cut	Extraction pit cut. Contains 1214.	A
1238	Deposit	Pit backfill. Mixed light grey mortar and light brown decayed wood. In 1235.	A
1239	Deposit	Clay pit lining. Soft mid brown clay. In 1235.	A
1240	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1209.	A
1241	Cut	Pit cut. Contains 1208.	A
1242	Structural	Brick wall	A
1243	Structural	Ceramic pipe and concrete casing.	A
1244	Structural	Brick inspection chamber.	

**Table 2: Context list**



## **APPENDIX 3 – THE POTTERY**

### **Introduction and overview**

One hundred and ninety-six sherds of domestic pottery were retrieved from excavations at the above site (see Table 3). They range in date from the Roman period to the 19<sup>th</sup>/early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage is fairly typical for York in the sense that it includes pottery from the Roman, Anglo-Scandinavian, medieval and early post medieval periods as well as the Industrial/early modern period. It is perhaps unusual for the location in York, as it does not appear to contain any Anglian material (see below).

There is also no evidence of prehistoric pottery, though a Bronze Age bucket or barrel shaped cremation urn in the Deverel-Rimbury tradition (Terry Manby pers comm) was found during excavations carried out by York Archaeological Trust on the other side of the road, at number 27 Lawrence Street (YORYM:2006.5202). This suggests that the land use was significantly different on either side of the road at different times, though of course it would not have been built then. Equally, the areas excavated on either side may have had specific functions which differed from each other but simply reflect the sample excavated in each case.

More unusual for York as a whole is the lack of eighteenth century fine and coarse wares. The presence of school wares and an unusual industrial vessel in the upper layers is also atypical but not unknown on other sites in York.

Imported wares are mainly from Germany. These include a large mid 16<sup>th</sup> century stone ware jug sherd from Raeren, which is worthy of note in such a relatively small assemblage, though German stone wares are not uncommon in York. A late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century German earthen ware bowl sherd, known as Weser ware is a much rarer find in York, though they are a little more common at other port sites, particularly at seaports. This is also true of the stone wares.

### **Methodology**

The wares have been divided into fabric and form types and the decoration, date and number of sherds noted by context (see Orton, Tyers and Vince 1993 for details).

Sherd sizes are recorded as small <5cms at the widest point, medium 5-10cms and large is over 10cms.

Current methodology, aims and objectives as well as those, if any, considered appropriate for further research, including questions asked, recommendations for further work and disposal, are included in this Report and/or listed below (see Specialist Report Summary, Appendix 3).

## Discussion

The Roman material (1122; 1134; 1143; 1212; 1214) is mostly small and abraded, suggesting that it may be from plough soil. The area this side of Lawrence Street was probably open ground and not built up at this time.

The lack of contemporary or even residual Anglian material does not help in determining the extent of the putative Anglian wic site in the vicinity, though this may well have been located further south, nearer to the river Ouse, between the river and Fishergate. Excavations at Blue Bridge Lane and elsewhere in the City have produced small amounts of Anglian material and, in this part of York, these include excavations at 27 Lawrence Street, on the opposite side of the road from 32 Lawrence Street.

The handful of Anglo-Scandinavian sherds includes Stamford and Torksey wares, possibly from the Lincolnshire region, though sites elsewhere have produced wares which are indeterminable from those produced at the Stamford kilns (see Roberts and Cumberpatch 2009).

Medieval wares are probably all from local production sites in the Hambleton and Howardian Hills to the north of York (Mainman and Jenner 2013). These include York glazed, Brandsby and Hambleton wares. The medieval gritty wares may emanate from the west of the region and Potterton has been suggested as a possible source (Vince 2004).

The assemblage is dominated by the large industrial vessel as it weighs more than any other type of pottery. Despite this, there is a predominance of Humber ware including a large sherd from a cistern (1209). Hambleton wares are the next largest ware type by number. They also include a large sherd from a cistern (1203). These wares are dateable to the late 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Ryedale and a few small Cistercian sherds mark the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries and a couple of transfer printed sherds are 19<sup>th</sup> century in date.

The noticeable absence of late 18<sup>th</sup> century wares such as white salt glazed and cream types of table wares as well as the paucity of earthen wares and stone wares of the period may simply reflect the small trench size used, rather than the lack of settlement. This explanation also holds for the lack of other types common on sites in York.

One 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century context (1000) consists almost entirely of inkwells, a paint container and a mixing tray, as well as sherds from one or more earthenware paint container, perhaps used in some sort of industrial process.

The school wares include inkwells from school desks; one of which has the legend 'YORK A BROWN & SONS' in black ink around the top of the rim and another has a small decorative scroll followed by the legend 'ARNOL'[D]. Ink residue remains in one. A small rectangular paint container, found in the same context, has a legend 'REEVES SCHOOL OIL' [PAINT], indicating that it was made by Reeves specifically for schools. The mixing plate has an impressed stamp 'MADE IN ENGLAND'. These school ceramics are most probably from the nearby school of St Lawrence.

The industrial ware base sherds may come from one or more vessels which could be reconstructed. Their walls are thick and some sherds have incised, roughly parallel lines, or series of criss-cross parallel lines. These are crudely executed and similar to the 'keying' sometimes visible on stone work. Whether this was keyed into another surface remains unknown. The inner surfaces of these sherds have two shades of cream and brown paint on them. In the centre of the area of paint, the unglazed inner surface is revealed. This area is roughly square shaped and may be the imprint of another vessel which was subsequently removed. In places the paint has run/crawled into this area, perhaps when the smaller vessel was removed. The clay that it is made from is a coal measure type and may emanate from the South Yorkshire region, where similar fabric types occur from the medieval to the modern period. It is fairly coarse and may have been tempered in order to withstand heat, though no obvious signs of heating, other than slight changes in colouration, are present.

### **Imported wares**

There is a small number of small German stone ware sherds (Langerwehe and Raeren types), though one complete base sherd from a Raeren type jug [1195] is quite large. These types are in circulation on British sites from the mid/late 14<sup>th</sup> century and continue to occur through the 15<sup>th</sup> century (Hurst et al 1986, 176). They reach a peak on British sites during the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century (ibid, 194).

One base sherd from a small tin glazed jar or 'albarello' is decorated with orange and blue stripes (1123). Unfortunately the upper walls and rim of the vessel are missing and therefore we cannot be certain of what the rest of the decoration might have looked like. It could be a late 16<sup>th</sup> century Dutch type, though it is perhaps more likely to be a 17<sup>th</sup> century English vessel, possibly from London (see Tyler, Betts and Stephenson 2008, 78, fig114 for similar wares from Rotherhithe). Another example of a similar polychrome jar/albarello is described as an 'ointment pot'. It is also thought to be from London and dated to the early 17<sup>th</sup> century (Noel-Hume 1997, 65, fig V, no 2). The Ryedale bowl sherds found in the same context confirm a late 16<sup>th</sup>/early seventeenth century date for this context as they generally begin their currency in York at this time (Brooks 1987, 162-3).

The latest imported ware consists of part of the base and lower wall of a slip ware bowl [1117] which is almost certainly from Weser in Germany. It has a yellow ground with one set of two parallel wavy lines; one in a bright green and the other a chestnut brown colour radiating outwards from the centre of the base. Another set of two lines, made up of short curved dashes, in the same alternating colour scheme, also comes from the centre of the base at 45 degrees from the wavy lines. This pattern would probably have been repeated on the missing part of the vessel to form four series of two lines; two wavy and two composed of dashes.

Other pottery types in the same context include a Ryedale ware plate and other types which firmly date it to the late 16<sup>th</sup>/early 17<sup>th</sup> century. This can be confirmed by a very similar, but not identical, sherd in the Van Beuningen collection (Hurst et al 1986, 252, fig 119, no 376) which is dated 1590-1620.

Weser wares are more common on port sites such as London and Southampton and are thought to occur only rarely in York. Whether this indicates a German presence or that it was simply acquired and discarded by one individual, German or English, perhaps as a result of foreign travel, or as a spin-off from trade controlled by the Hanseatic League is not clear.

### Recommendations for further work

It may be of interest to ascertain the provenance of the tin glazed albarello [1123] but this is notoriously difficult for specialists in these wares and may prove futile beyond the assumptions made here.

The white school wares may be of interest for anybody studying or exhibiting this type of material in the future. They could be used in a teaching collection on the Victorian period for example.

Perhaps the most enigmatic sherds are those from the large industrial vessel [1000]. It would be interesting to take advice from a specialist in industrial processes to determine its exact function.

There are no further recommendations.

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
0	BF74	1	LATE 16TH TO EARLY 18TH CENTURY	1 Ryedale type handled jar large
1000	BF75	32	19TH/20TH CENTURY	6 white earthen ware ink wells, including two complete inkwells, from school desks. One has the legend 'YORK A BROWN & SONS' in black ink around the top of the rim and another has a small decorative scroll followed by the legend 'ARNOL'[D]. Ink residue remains in one. This could be sampled and the well drawn. 1 divided dish, for mixing paint, has an ochre coloured pigment in it. 1 pearl ware small square paint holder from a school paint box bears the impressed legend 'SCHOOL OIL'[ PAINT] under its

				base. 2 transfer printed willow pattern plate small , 2 Hambleton small,1 Cistercian mug with applied notched strips and carination below small,1 Brandsby jug handle medium, 1 black glazed moderately gritted oxidised earthen ware bowl glazed inside only large, 3 Ryedale medium, 1 amber glazed earthenware dish glazed internally very small, 1 slip ware with buff fabric and brown feather motif small, 1 Humber jug rim small, 2 Humber type with worn abraded surface large and small, 9 industrial coal measure type earthen ware sherds from one or more vessels with incised line decoration and two types of paint residue in its base very large sherds.
1028	BF76	3	LATE 15TH/EARLY 16TH CENTURY	2 Humber base medium. 1 unknown gritty buff ware medium.
1049	BF102	1	9TH TO 11TH CENTURY	1 Stamford type unglazed jar small
1056	BF101	1	9TH TO 11TH CENTURY	1 Stamford type unglazed jar small
1117	BF78	7	1590 TO 1620	1 Cistercian ?mug small,1 Weser slip ware dish 1590-1620 with watery light sooting under base medium, 4 Ryedale medium, 1 early post medieval flanged plate rim with mottled green glaze
1122	BF79	1	ROMAN	1 Roman abraded

1123	BF80	6	LATE 16TH/17 CENTURY	2 Ryedale bowl rim medium, 3 Humber including large base, 1 early tin glazed small albarello base with orange and blue stripe small.
1129	BF81	25	c.1550	6 Hambleton abraded very small, 1 gritty buff ware with mottled brown glaze small , 4 purple glazed coarse oxidised handled jug/jar large , 1 sandy red ware small, 1 ?early plant pot with coarse fabric and patch of Humber type green brown glaze in base large, 1 Hambleton large base, 4 sandy oxidised coarse ware medium large, 6 Humber small to large
1130	BF82	7	LATE 15TH CENTURY	6 Humber ?jug with green glaze small to large, 1 Humber with purple glaze small
1134	BF83	7	14TH CENTURY TO 19TH CENTURY	1 pearl bowl rim small ?intrusive, 1 Humber medium, 2 Brandsby jug small, 2 late Brandsby dish rim with amber and green flecked glaze inside small, 1 Roman abraded
1143	BF84	7	LATE 13 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	2 buff pink gritty jar small, 1 early spalshed with incised horizontal lines small, 2 ?Brandsby bowl glazed internally, 1 Brandsby, 1 Roman.
1147	BF85	3	LATE 13 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	1 miscellaneous grey ware, 2 ?Brandsby type jug and atypical jar form.
1150	BF87	1	12TH CENTURY	1 gritty ware jar

1155	BF88	5	18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 York mottled green glazed jug very small, 1 black glazed coarse oxidised ware with dark concretion on external surface small, 1 sponged ware with faint blue decoration very small, 2 English stoneware with black concretion
1157	BF89	1	11/12TH CENTURY	2 gritty jar
1158	BF90	1	10TH CENTURY	2 Torksey type medium, 1 Stamford unglazed small
1162	BF91	1	12TH CENTURY	1 splashed ware very small, 1 gritty ware medium.
1195	BF92	14	1350 TO 1500	1 German stoneware base with brown glaze ?from Raeren large, 5 Brandsby including one with applied thumbed vertical strip, 2 Hambleton jug, 6 gritty ware jar
1203	BF93	5	LATE 14TH/15TH CENTURY	2 Humber jug small and medium, 1 Hambleton cistern with large base and thumbed decoration around the underside of the base body join, 1 gritty ware, 1 unknown.
1204	BF94	1	11/2TH CENTURY	1 gritty ware very small
1205	BF95	5	11/12TH CENTURY	4 gritty ware, 1 splashed

1208	BF96	2	9TH TO 11TH CENTURY	2 Anglo Scandinavian hard micaceous oxidised ware small and medium
1209	BF97	8	15TH CENTURY	1 late Humber large, 3 Humber drinking jug and cistern medium and large, 1 sandy red ware small, 1 gritty medium, 1 York glazed very small, 1 earthenware with greenish purple glazed rim, 1 Brandsby small rounded jug lightly oxidised medium
1211	BF98	2	?15 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	1 medieval gritty hard fired with wheel stamp small, 1 gritty coal measure type with purple brown tiger skin glaze small
1212	BF2	2	11/12 <sup>TH</sup> CENTURY	1 gritty small, 1 Roman abraded with leached out inclusions
1214	BF99	44	1500	7 gritty ware small, 9 Brandsby small, 1 Hambleton with applied seal and scale decoration small, 2 oxidised Brandsby small, 1 ?oxidised Ryedale bowl, 1 German stoneware ?Langerwehe medium, 21 Humber including large bowl with thumbled rim edge small to large , 1 Roman, 1 Stamford unglazed.
1229	BF100	1	LATE 16TH CENTURY	1 ?late Cistercian

**Table 3: List of pottery by context**



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## Specialist report summary

Project Name: 32 Lawrence Street	Site Code: YORYM:2013.291 Project code: 5702
Depositor	Ben Reeves
Specialist	Anne Jenner
Museum	Yorkshire Museum
Site description	The archaeological monitoring of enabling works
Aims and objectives of research	To identify and quantify the pottery sherds within the assemblage and to make recommendations for further research.
Research questions	What fabrics and forms are there? Where do they come from? What date are they? Are they typical of contemporary assemblages from the area? Is there anything requiring further investigation?
Research methods	The wares have been divided into fabric and form types (mostly by eye/occasionally using x20 magnification) and the decoration, date and number of sherds noted (see Methodology above). For further information on methods refer to Orton, Tyers and Vince 1993). References to similar examples were sought (see Bibliography).
Further recommendations	The industrial sherds could be reconstructed and shown to a specialist in Industrial Archaeology in order to ascertain their form and function. Their fabric could be compared with other coal measure fabrics from the South Yorkshire area.  The school wares should be kept and could be used for teaching purposes. The legends could be further researched. The Weser sherd could be kept in the YAT reference collection.
Retention and disposal	The assemblage should be kept.

**Table 4: Specialist report summary**

## APPENDIX 5 – THE CERAMIC AND STONE TILES

### THE CERAMIC AND STONE TILES BY J.M. McCOMISH

A total of 65470g of ceramic building material (CBM), stone roof tiles and stone floor tiles, was recovered from the site, which ranged in date from Roman to modern, but was mainly of medieval and modern date. The CBM was recorded to a standard YAT methodology and the results are summarised in Table 4. A summary of the material by context is given in Table 5.

Period	Form	No of sherds	Total weight	Weight as a percentage of total
Roman	Brick	5	2075	3.2
	Tegula	1	75	0.1
Medieval	Brick	15	9060	13.8
	Peg	9	1825	2.8
	Plain	146	15810	24.1
	Plain glazed floor tile	1	175	0.3
Post-medieval	Brick	5	7750	11.8
	Pan	4	750	1.1
Modern	Brick	7	19825	30.3
	Field drain	2	3875	5.9
	Other	12	3125	4.8
	Slate	1	50	0.1
Undated	Stone floor	1	950	1.5
	Stone peg tile?	1	125	0.2

**Table 5: Summary of CBM, stone floor and stone roofing tile by period and form**

#### Roman Material

Only six sherds of Roman CBM were present which accounted for 3.3% of the total material examined. There was a sherd of tegula together with five sherds which were so badly preserved the original form could not be determined, and these have been classified as Roman brick. The material was in fabrics typically seen in York.

#### Medieval Material

Medieval tile accounted for 41% of the total examined. The bulk of the medieval material was roofing tile of 13-16<sup>th</sup> century date (plain and peg tiles) and these tiles were typical for York as a whole in terms of their fabrics, dimensions and the features present relating to manufacture.

Seven of the peg holes were square and two were diamond shape; the dominance of square peg holes with smaller numbers of diamond shaped holes fits the pattern seen elsewhere in York. No complete surviving lengths or breadths were present on the peg tiles, but they ranged from 14-19mm in thickness. Two of the peg tiles had smoothing lines parallel to the long edge, and one had indented borders. The plain tiles ranged in thickness from 12-19mm, and as with the peg tiles no complete surviving lengths or breadths were present. The plain tiles included four sherds with smoothing lines parallel to the long edge of the tile, two with indented borders, two with reduced cores and one over-fired tile which had blown.

The medieval bricks from the site were of 14-16<sup>th</sup> century date, and were typical for York as a whole in terms of their fabrics, dimensions and the features present relating to manufacture. All of the bricks were made in sanded moulds, which was the normal method of manufacture during the medieval period. One brick had indented borders and one had smoothing marks parallel to the stretcher. No complete lengths survived, but the bricks ranged from 121-142mm in breadth and 27-50mm in thickness.

A single sherd of plain glazed floor tile of 14-16<sup>th</sup> century date was present, this had cream slip applied with a brush with a clear glaze above. The sherd was insufficiently well preserved to determine the original dimensions or whether nail holes were present.

#### Post-medieval Material

Post-medieval material accounted for 13% of the material examined. The post-medieval bricks were typical for York as a whole in terms of fabrics, dimensions and features relating to manufacture. The bricks ranged in length from 235-250mm, in breadth from 110-121mm and in thickness from 58-60mm. The bricks were slop moulded which is the norm for post-medieval York.

The pan tiles from the site were of 17<sup>th</sup> century or later date. These ranged in thickness from 14-15mm (no other dimensions survived) and were in a range of fabrics commonly seen in York. None were sufficiently well preserved for nibs to survive.

#### Modern Material

The modern material accounted for 41% of the total examined.

Two field drains with integral base plates were present, one of which had complete surviving dimensions of 310mm long and 126mm wide with walls 25mm thick. Drains of this type date from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century.

A single sherd of Welsh roofing slate was present, roofing of this type being used from the mid 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

Twelve sherds of unusual form were present, these clearly all originated from objects of a single design, but despite the number of sherds no single original object could be reconstructed. The sherds were from flat fish-scale shaped tiles stamped 'Wade & Cherrys Patent Hornsea' on one side and are widely known as 'acorn tiles'. The tiles are roofing tiles which were known as fish scale or acorn tiles, and they have a raised rim on the top half of the uppermost side of each tile which overlaps with a rim on the lower half of the adjacent tile. The design was aimed at reducing the area of overlapped tiles on the roof, and the rims were designed to hold the tiles firm on the roof.

Joseph Armytage Wade (1819-1896) was the driving force behind the construction of the railway from Hull to Hornsea in 1864, which enabled industrialisation of the Hornsea area. After the railway was built Wade founded several businesses including the Hornsea Brickworks). The Hornsea brickworks had gone out of use by 1954, when it was taken over by Hornsea Potteries

#### Stone roof tiles and floor tiles

A fragment of micaceous sandstone was present were present which was 42mm thick and had a worn upper surfaces suggestive of use in a floor. A second sherd of micaceous sandstone 17mm thick probably originated from a stone roof tile.

Micaceous sandstone was used in both the Roman and modern periods, while magnesian limestone was in use during the Roman period and medieval periods. The date of these fragments is therefore difficult to determine.

Context	Dating	Forms
1000	1850+	Pan, Other
1028	13-16th	Plain
1056	1-4th	Roman brick
1117	14-16th	Medieval brick, plain
1119	14-16th	Medieval brick, peg
1123	1850+	Field drain, Medieval brick, peg, plain
1125	1850+	Field drain
1129	14-16th	Medieval brick, peg, plain, stone floor
1130	14-16th	Medieval brick, peg, plain
1134	13-16th	Plain
1148	mid 18th+	Brick, pan
1149	1-4th	Roman brick
1150	17th+	Pan
1151	20th	Brick
1152	13-16th	Peg, plain
1153	13-16th	Plain
1154	1850+	Brick, Medieval brick, plain
1155	mid 18th+	Brick, plain
1160	1-4th	Tegula

1162		Stone peg?
1176	16-18th	Medieval brick, post medieval brick, plain, Roman brick
1183	16-18th	Post medieval brick
1190	1850+	Brick
1195	14-16th	Medieval brick, peg, plain
1196	1-4th	Roman brick
1200	13-16th	Plain
1202	16-18th	Post medieval brick, plain
1203	14-16th	Medieval brick, plain
1209	14-16th	Medieval brick, plain
1210	13-16th	Plain
1211	13-16th	Plain
1214	1850+	Medieval brick, plain glazed floor tile, plain, slate
1218	1-4th	Roman brick
1226	16-18th	Post medieval brick, plain
1229	14-16th	Medieval brick
1211	13-16th	Plain

**Table 6: Summary of CBM by context**

#### Summary of CBM

The CBM from the site was largely typical for York as a whole, and was mainly of use in terms of offering dating evidence for the contexts concerned. The only unusual tiles were the Wade and Cherry Acorn roof tiles, and some further research into these could clarify their dating further (for example a trawl of trade directories to see precisely when the factory producing them went out of use. No other further research is recommended.

## **APPENDIX 6 – THE SMALL FINDS**

Fourteen small finds were recorded and assessed. The metalworking debris was identified by Rachel Cubitt.

### **Iron**

Six iron finds were made, comprising nails from Context 1153 (SFs2, 14) and Context 1162 (SF3), and a possible horseshoe nail (SF8, context 1208) of 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> century date, an unidentified iron object (SF13, Context 1129) and a perforated sheet fragment (SF12, context 1155).

### **Copper Alloy**

All three of the copper alloy finds were dress pins of 15<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> century form (SF5, Context 1000; SF6, Context 1214; SF7, Context 1123).

### **Metalworking**

Both finds of metalworking debris comprise small fragments which total 50gms or less. SF9, Context 1208 is a non-diagnostic ironworking slag. SF11, Context 1158 comprises one fragment of non-diagnostic ironworking slag, two fragments of vitrified hearth or furnace lining, and one fragment of fired clay (too small to determine whether this is related to a hearth/furnace structure or derives from mould material).

### **Bone**

SF4, context 1123 appears to be the remnant of a bone toilet set, which probably dates from the medieval period.

### **Glass**

Bead SF10, Context 0 is a blue globular bead which is probably of post medieval/modern date.

### **Fired Clay**

SF1, context 1000 comprises two tobacco pipe stems, both inscribed with the names of manufacturers of 19<sup>th</sup> century date – ‘E.SOUTHERN BROSELEY 2’ and the other ‘SMcLARDY MANCHESTER’.

### **Conclusions**

There are a few objects which are datable, with the majority appearing to be of medieval – post medieval date. Most of the finds appear to be personal items; the metalworking debris may indicate metalworking in the vicinity, but the amounts are too small to be confident of this.

### **Recommendations for further work**

There are no recommendations for further work. The assemblage does not merit retention, apart from the bone toilet implement (SF4), which could be kept for use in a handling collection

## APPENDIX 7 – THE ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS BY J.M. McCOMISH

Five architectural fragments (AFs) were recorded from the site, one of which was probably Roman and four of which were medieval. The AFs were all from a single context 1229. One was a fragment of coarse grained sandstone, a stone normally used by the Romans. This AF was insufficiently well preserved to determine the original form. There were two AFs which were probably medieval ashlar, and one which was a half octagonal column probably dating to 1270 or later. AF 4 was an unusual design and its original function is unclear, this AF should be seen by an architectural historian to clarify its date and function.

Find	Context	Date	Details	Dimensions
AF1	1229	Roman?	Coarse grained sandstone, three faces present F1-3 forming the corner of a squared block. All three faces area broken off together with the other sides of the block, so the original form is impossible to determine. Very abraded. No tooling surviving. The geology suggests a Roman date.	190x150x110
AF2	1229	Medieval	Magnesian limestone block with five faces present, F1 is the elevation, and F2-5 the sides, back broken off. Striated tooling diagonal to the surface on all faces. Probably ashlar.	290x222x235
AF3	1229	Medieval	Magnesian limestone block, half octagonal in plan, but given that half of the block is broken off it could have been either an octagonal free standing column or an attached half octagonal column originally. F1 and F2 are the top and base and F3-7 the sides. Striated tooling on all sides.	160x260x215
AF4	1229	Medieval?	Magnesian limestone block with four original faces F1-4 present. F1-2 are opposing faces, and F3-4 the sides. F2 is flat but F1 has a recessed panel surrounded by a border. The border is 150mm wide and 10mm deep, is chamfered on one arris and has two sockets on the surface. The sockets are 30x35mm and 30x20mm in size.	170x530x245
AF5	1229	Medieval	Magnesian limestone block with five faces present, F1 is the elevation and F2-5 the sides, back broken off. Striated tooling diagonal to the surface on all faces. Probably ashlar.	320x210x110

**Table 7: Architectural fragments**



## APPENDIX 8 – THE MODERN GLASS

A total of three complete milk bottles and 2 sherds of post-medieval vessel glass were recovered from two contexts indicating a 20<sup>th</sup> century date. The three milk bottles are from Britton's Dairies which was a family run business and was one of the largest dairies in the York area during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. Britton's Dairies were located at 100 Main Street Fulford and were in business until the 1980s. A base/rim from a drinking glass was recovered from the same context as the milk bottles. The glass is ridged and is likely to have been made in the later 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

Context	Quantity	Description	Date
1000	3	1 machine made colourless glass milk bottle embossed 'HAVE BRITTON'S MILK/Britain's/Dairy/CONTENTS 1P/FULFORD, YORK, phone 77106 on front  2 machine made colourless glass milk bottles embossed 'BRITTON'S/DAIRIES/FULFORD, YORK on front 'PASTEURISED/TEL 77106 on back  1 base/body sherd of machine made colourless ridged glass vessel – probably a drinking glass	20 <sup>th</sup> century
1155	1	1 sherd unid light green glass	20 <sup>th</sup> century

**Table 8: Modern glass by context**

## APPENDIX 9 – CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and MoRPHE (English Heritage, 2006) to produce a stable site archive. This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds. Urgent first-aid treatments have been undertaken as required, to enable safe storage for the long term.

The potential of the assemblage for further analysis and research is also discussed (MAP2 Phase 3: Assessment). The condition of the various classes of material is summarised and indicators of unusual preservation are noted. There are recommendations for investigative conservation, for additional specialist support, and topics for further research are raised.

### MATERIAL QUANTIFICATION

A total of 13 small finds were assessed and the numbers listed below:

Material	Quantity (by small find number)
Iron	5
Copper alloy	3
Slag	2
Fired clay	1
Glass	1
Bone	1

**Table 9: Small finds by material**

### METHODOLOGY

All metal finds were X-rayed using standard Y.A.T. procedures and equipment. The X-ray was given a reference number in the YAT Conservation Laboratory series and the number was written on the packaging for each object X-rayed. One X-ray plate was produced (X8252).

Each image on the X-ray was labelled with its small find number. The plate was packaged in acid-free archival envelopes. The plate number was added to the YAT Online Photo Archive and linked to the IADB find record for each object.

All finds were examined under a binocular microscope at X20 magnification as well as viewing the X-rays where they existed. The material identifications were checked and observations

made of the condition and stability of the finds. Remedial conservation treatments were carried out where appropriate in order to stabilise the material for long term storage. Assessment and treatment details were recorded in the Conservation Work Record area on IADB, the information can be printed out through SQL Query.

#### CONDITION ASSESSMENT SUMMARY

*Iron:* 5 iron small finds were assessed and 2 bags containing slag. All the iron objects are in a similar fair to good condition; they are encrusted with soil and Fe corrosion products indicative of a damp, well aerated burial environment. Most have patches of active corrosion present which should stabilise in a desiccated storage environment. The X-ray shows varying degrees of mineralisation of the cores, most having a fair amount of metal surviving. Non-ferrous metal was noted around the rivets/rivet holes in SF12. Mineral preserved organic material (wood) was noted in the corrosion crusts on SF1, although its random distribution suggests it is incidental to the object.

*Copper alloy:* 3 copper alloy small finds were assessed all of which were pins. All had some soil over a patchy patina with powdery corrosion products below. Two appeared stable but one (SF5) may possibly require chemical stabilisation in the future.

*Fired clay:* The two clay pipe stems are both in good condition. Both are inscribed, one with SMcLARDY MANCHESTER the other with E.SOUTHERN BROSELEY 2 .

*Glass:* The pale blue bead, SF10 is in a good, stable condition.

*Bone:* SF4, the little bone scoop labelled 'toilet implement', is in a good, sound condition with no splits or cracks visible.

#### STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

##### *Indicators of preservation*

There were no indicators of specific burial environments. The corrosion products present on the metal work suggests damp, well aerated conditions.

##### *Indicators of Industrial activity*

The slag might be linked to small scale industrial activity.

##### *Dating Evidence*

The inscriptions on the clay pipes can give some indicators of date; a quick 'google' search found that Samuel McLardy of Manchester was established in 1865, whilst Southorns of Broseley closed in 1957

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### *Investigation for research purposes*

The rivet/rivet holes on SF12 could be investigated if the context warrants it

## LONG TERM STORAGE

All finds have been packaged in appropriate conditions. Desiccated environments will need regular monitoring and maintenance.

## RESOURCES

Requirements for further investigation conservation can only be determined once the finds specialists have identified those artefacts that would benefit from further work.

## **APPENDIX 10 – ARCHEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **CONTENTS**

- 1: Introduction
- 2: Site Description
- 3: Summary Archaeological Description and Summary of Previous work
- 4: The Deposit Model
- 5: Archaeological Programme
- 6: Reinstatement
- 7: Health and Safety
- 8: Public Engagement
- 9: Summary

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11 March 2013  
version 01

#### **HER references:**

Consultation: CYO225

Event: tba (please contact CYCHER prior to work commencing on-site)

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This document sets out the details of the archaeological excavation that will be required on this site. There are heritage assets of archaeological interest preserved on this site. The information relating to the significances of these assets must be recorded before development takes place. This will be achieved through an archaeological excavation of features and deposits that will be destroyed or damaged by the development.

1.2 An application for the demolition of existing car showroom and erection of 3, 4 and 5 storey high blocks of student with associated external works has been approved by City of York Council (12/02609/FULM). An archaeological excavation and a watching brief on all groundworks has been made the subject of conditions (Conditions 17 and 18) on the planning consent. This document sets out the details of the archaeological project that City of York Council considers will be necessary in conjunction with the proposed extension.

1.3 Where this document is used for securing competitive estimates, it is expected that appropriate professional procedures will be followed. In this respect, the attention of all parties is drawn to the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Practice for those involved in competitive tendering.

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

2.1 The site consists of the L-shaped site of the former garage site at 32 Lawrence Street, York, SE 6213 5093. The site covers an area of approximately 5325sq m. The site is partially occupied by former showroom and workshop buildings. The remainder of the site is open. The site slopes gently upward from Lawrence Street towards the south, with ground level at around 13.3m AOD in Lawrence Street and 15m AOD at the rear of the site in Heslington Road.

## **3.0 SUMMARY ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS WORK**

3.1 The site lies in the AAI in an area which has produced pre-Roman, Roman, Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval deposits

3.2 The site lies either on or immediately adjacent to the line of a Roman road running east from York. It is possible that there will be deposits relating to Romano-British exploitation of this area.

3.3 The site lies south-east of the medieval city, adjacent to the site of the medieval church of St Lawrence. The site of the former medieval church and its graveyard is a scheduled ancient monument. The monument includes standing and buried remains of the medieval church of St Lawrence and the majority of its burial ground. It is located in the churchyard of the 19th century St Lawrence's Church on Lawrence Street.

3.4 The earliest known reference to St Lawrence's York is in 1194 when it is referred to as a church of the chapter of York Minster lying outside the city walls. Over the years it was amalgamated with other extra-mural parishes; with St Michael's of Walmgate Bar in 1365 and with St Helen's Fishergate and All Saint's Fishergate in 1586. During the English Civil War in the 17th century St Lawrence's was caught up in the siege of York and there was fighting in the churchyard. The church was partly destroyed but was restored by 1699 followed by a further stage of rebuilding in 1827. In 1881-83 a replacement church was erected to the south to cater for the greatly enlarged congregation of the parish. Most of the medieval church was demolished and the burial ground cleared of tombstones. The tower of the church was left standing and the former north door relocated against the east side of the tower.

3.5 The medieval church was a single aisled structure with a western tower and a chancel at the east end. Although this type of church plan is typical of the medieval period, it differs from churches within the city walls of York which tended to lack a chancel. Similar to most other York churches it is orientated south west to north east. From the map evidence it is known that the church measured 25m in length west by a maximum of 10m in width.

3.6 The burial ground was located to the north and south of the church and will have been in use since the medieval period. The 18th and 19th century illustrations show a number of rectangular and round-headed headstones as well as some chest tombs; these have now been cleared away. Some of the headstones have been reused to form a path and small garden in the area of the former chancel. The extent of the burial ground is shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map. The bulk of the former burial ground is included in the monument with the exception of the area occupied by the garden of remembrance.

3.7 Archaeological work has been undertaken at a number of sites in the vicinity of this site.

3.8 At 60 Lawrence Street, evidence was recovered for activity of an agricultural nature during the Roman period followed by disuse in the subsequent Anglian period. Activity, and possibly occupation of the site, recommenced in the Anglo-Scandinavian period and there was some evidence to suggest that this may have been continuous up to the present day. This site has produced valuable evidence for understanding the origins and development of this suburban area of York.

3.9 At 20-30 Lawrence Street, there was clearly Anglo-Scandinavian activity in the area, which is of interest as it extends the area known to have been occupied during the 10th century beyond the focus of the city centre, and into the suburbs.

3.10 An archaeological watching brief at 27 Lawrence Street has recovered a Bronze Age cremation.

3.11 This area was the subject of considerable activity during the Civil War. Archaeologists should be aware of the possibility that there may be Civil War defence and siege works on this site. However, in general, the development

of this particular area of York is not well understood. The survival of significant archaeological deposits is probable

3.12 An archaeological evaluation of the site consisting of six evaluation trenches has been carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in 2009. The work was undertaken in two phases. Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4 in the yard to the rear were excavated between the 19th February 2009 and 3rd March 2009. Trenches 5 and 6, located in the front car park were excavated between 23rd and the 27th March 2009.

3.13 Trench 1 measured 15m by 2m and Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were 10m by 2m. Trenches 1, 4 and 5 were orientated north by south. Trench 2 was orientated northwest by south-east. Trenches 3 and 6 were orientated east-west. The Trenches to the rear (Trenches 1 to 4) were all heavily disturbed by nineteenth and twentieth century structures and service trenches.

3.14 Medieval Features were found in Trenches 1, 3, 5 and 6, which dated to the twelfth to fourteenth centuries. Post-medieval features, dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, were found in Trenches 4, 5 and 6. Only Modern features were found in Trench 2.

3.15 A copy of the evaluation report is available at City of York Historic Environment Record, West Offices, Station Rise, YO1 6GA.

#### **4.0 THE DEPOSIT MODEL**

4.1 Not available at present.

#### **5.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME**

5.1 The aim of the archaeological excavation is to record archaeological deposits that would otherwise be destroyed by the following operations: general level reductions across the site; excavations to create a formation level for the foundations of the new residential blocks; excavations to create a formation level for the access road into the site; excavations to create a formation level for attenuation tanks. The archaeological watching brief will apply to other excavations for drainage and other service connections. The site allows an opportunity to address the following questions:

5.1.1 Are there deposits relating to prehistoric activity on the site?

5.1.2 Is there evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity on the site?

5.1.3 What is the nature of the use of this site in the medieval period?

5.1.4 What archaeological evidence survives of St Lawrence's School?

5.2 The excavation should consist of the following approach (this may be subject to alteration following detailed discussion with the client and the archaeological contractor):



5.3 the archaeological supervision of level reductions by the contractor down to either the top of 19th century or earlier archaeological deposits; once these deposits have been identified all subsequent excavation to formation levels will be carried out by archaeologists. In areas where level reductions reach the required formation levels and no archaeological features or deposits have been identified there will be no requirement in those areas for archaeological excavation.

5.4 The following methodologies must be used:

5.4.1 All operations should limit destruction to that which is necessary to implement this specification. Where the examination of trenches is specified:

5.4.2 All overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision, down to either the top of undisturbed natural sub-soil or the top of archaeological deposits whichever is the higher. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator.

5.4.3 All appropriate records must be made and kept; recording methods must be compatible with those used elsewhere in York. This means a single context based recording system, employing suitable forms and indexed appropriately. Context descriptions, artefact registers, photographic records etc, must be entered on proforma sheets. Individual measured plans must usually be produced at a scale of 1:20 for all excavated features and deposits, although there may be circumstances where a single plan of several related features can be made. Measured section drawings of trenches, major features and other parts of the site as appropriate must be produced, usually at a scale of 1:10. In addition, all layers and features must be levelled relative to Ordnance Survey datum.

5.4.4 To ensure that the positions of excavation areas are accurately recorded for future study, and to assist the entry of data into the City of York Sites and Monuments Record, trench locations must be accurately surveyed. The data must be stored digitally in an agreed CAD format with the areas located relative to Ordnance Survey National Grid.

5.4.5 Photographs must form part of the excavation record. They should consist of general site and feature specific views and progress record shots.

5.4.6 Securely stratified deposits must be sampled for retrieval and analysis of biological remains. Particular attention should be paid to any deposits in which there is good organic preservation. The sampling strategy which must be agreed in advance with the Regional Science Advisor, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row York and approved in writing by the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development). Palaeoenvironmental sampling should take account of methods set out in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post -Excavation* (English Heritage 2002) In addition, the advice of the Regional Science Advisor must be sought with regard to all other aspects of archaeological science, including dating, that might arise on this site. His recommendations must be followed and confirmation of the adoption of his

recommendations supplied in writing to Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development), City of York Council, 9 St Leonard's Place, York.

5.4.7 all records must be indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for consistency;

5.4.8 all artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the project must be packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete;

5.4.9 the stratigraphic sequence must be produced and assessed.

5.4.10 the environmental samples must be processed and assessed; and the rest of the material archive must be assessed for its potential to contribute to artefactual research; a revised project design produced which sets out a costed programme ;

5.5 The details and processes outlined in 5.1—5.4.10 will produce the following output as a concise published report:

5.5.1 plan of site showing position of trenches;

5.5.2 portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts; a matrix of all contexts

5.5.3 an interpretation of the structural sequence;

5.5.4 an interpretation of the archaeological and research potential of the remainder of the site

5.5.5 The report should include:

Non-technical summary

Aims and purpose of the project

Method statement

An objective summary statement of results

A stratigraphic narrative

Reports on the artefacts and environmental material

An assessment of the results of the project setting them into a local regional and national context as appropriate

Supporting illustrations and plans at appropriate scales

Supporting data – tabulated or in appendices

Supporting illustrations, photographs

Index to archive and details of archive location

References

5.5.6 The City of York Council UAD/SMR supports the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. **The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.** If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of

the form can be obtained from the City of York UAD/SMR at 9 St Leonard's Place, York YO1 7ET. Contractors are advised to contact the City of York UAD/HER prior to completing the form.

5.5.7 The long term care of the archive must be provided for. All the original material and paper archive must be prepared for deposition with an approved archaeological depository such as the Yorkshire Museum. These Institutions will normally make a charge to cover the long-term curation of the archaeological archive. The requirements of the receiving Institution must be identified at the time of producing an estimate for this scheme of investigation. It is assumed that normally all archives relating to archaeological work in the City of York area will be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum. **A copy of the final report must be submitted to City of York Historic Environment Record in electronic form.** This must be provided as a PDF file or files. If in doubt about format please contact John Oxley on 01904 551346 or e-mail to [john.oxley@york.gov.uk](mailto:john.oxley@york.gov.uk). Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application, the City of York Council will place the information on its WWW pages. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the City Archaeologist.

5.6 A synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and research potential of the site must be prepared and submitted with the report so that this can be published in an annual summary of archaeological work in the City of York.

5.7 The Contractor will be required to demonstrate by providing CV's that the staff appointed to direct, supervise, and work on this project have relevant experience of working both on complex urban sites and the complex archives which they produce.

5.8 All work must be done using the Yorkshire Museum accession and numbering systems.

5.9 The Contractor must use a computer-based recording and retrieval system and report publishing system. The recording system must be based on single context recording and planning. The publishing system should be able to produce text and illustrations in the formats detailed in para 5.5.5 above. The Contractor must have the written approval of City of York Council for the recording system that it wishes to use on this site.

5.10 The Contractor must submit a full project design and/or a schedule of works which it develops from this scheme of investigation to the City of York for written approval prior to work commencing on-site.

5.11 The Contractor must give at least seven days notice in writing of the start of works on site to  
*Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development Planning and Sustainable Development, 9 St Leonards Place, York, YO1 7ET).*

5.12 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York. Reasonable access must be given at all times to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow this

monitoring to proceed. This will ensure that the scheme of investigation is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that the City of York Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project. Reasonable access must also be given at all times to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow him to monitor the archaeological science elements of this scheme of investigation.

## **6.0 REINSTATEMENT**

6.1 Ground reinstatement standards are not specified in this document.

6.2 Contractors must ensure that the question of backfilling and surface re-instatement is discussed with the client/landowner prior to any works commencing on-site.

## **7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

7.1 Health and Safety regulations and requirements cannot be ignored no matter how imperative the need to record archaeological information; hence Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must do so under a defined Health and Safety Policy. Archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements must be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. Risk assessments must be carried out and documented in accordance with Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992. The Contractor should determine whether this projects is covered by Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 1994, and ensure that all requirements under the regulations are met.

## **8.0 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT**

8.1.1 The general public has a strong interest in archaeological issues. Excavations, both large and small, often attract a great deal of public interest. They also represent an opportunity for people to experience at first hand the excitement of archaeological work. This is recognised in PPS 5 and by the City of York Council in its emerging Local Development framework and Heritage Strategy.

8.2 This small project offers an opportunity to present an archaeological story to the residents of this area.

8.2.1 The archaeological contractor should, therefore, discuss with the Client the level and range of approaches which can be used to present archaeology to the general public. An appropriate level of public engagement should be defined and a sum of money set aside to pay for this element of the project

8.2.2 For this project, the archaeological contractor should consider how the following items will be achieved:

informing the local community about the project (open days, evening lectures, etc)  
communicating with residents about the project and where appropriate students from local schools  
informing the local community about the results of the project during the course of fieldwork and after the final report has been produced.

## **9.0 SUMMARY**

9.1 This document sets out the background to and outlines a programme for an archaeological project on this site. There is good reason to believe that there may be heritage assets of archaeological interest preserved on this site. The archaeological project will provide information that will allow the City of York Council to put in place appropriate mitigation measures.