



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE
FORMER MONK BAR GARAGE, LORD MAYORS
WALK, YORK**

By A. Johnson and T. Kendall

WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Report Number 2015/12 March 2015



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Abbreviations

- YAT York Archaeological Trust
- AOD Above Ordinance Datum
- BGL Below Ground Level

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In May and November 2014, York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological watching brief at the former Monk Bar Garage on Lord Mayor's Walk, York, YO31 7PJ (NGR SE 6052 5230). Six trial pits were hand excavated to investigate the retaining wall that runs along the site's south-west boundary. Two window samples and two boreholes were excavated to investigate below ground conditions in advance of development works. Archaeological monitoring revealed evidence for medieval ramparts and ditch fills relating to the city walls. Possible evidence of the Roman defences was also recorded.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Monk Bar Garage, Lord Mayor's Walk, York Watching Brief Report
YAT Project No.	5785
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Watching Brief
Client	Kilmartin, Ploughman and Partners Ltd.
NGR	SE 6052 5230
Museum Accession No.	
OASIS Identifier	Yorkarch1-207319

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	AJ	25/03/15	BS	27/03/15	DA	30/03/15

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1 INTRODUCTION

On May 15th and November 18th-19th 2014, York Archaeological Trust (YAT) carried out an archaeological watching brief on the former site of Monk Bar Garage, Lord Mayor's Walk, York, YO31 7PJ (NGR SE 6052 5230, Figure 1). A photographic survey of the site was carried out on February 27th 2015. The work was undertaken on behalf of Kilmartin, Ploughman and Partners Ltd. in advance of the construction of three residential buildings and followed the specifications outlined in a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by York Archaeological Trust on behalf of Jon Oxley, City of York Council Archaeologist (Appendix 2).

A total of six small trial pits were excavated by hand to investigate the stability of a retaining wall to the city ramparts that occupies the site's south-west boundary. Four of these trial pits were situated along the south-west face of the wall and were placed to expose the full width of the retaining wall which, at the time of excavation, was buried beneath a small amount of accumulated earth from the ramparts (Trial pits 1-4, Figure 2). Two trial pits located on the north east face of the retaining wall were excavated to investigate the scale and condition of the wall footings (Trial pits 5-6, Figure 2). The excavation of two boreholes and two window samples were archaeologically monitored during the watching brief (Figure 2). The excavated soils suggested that the site overlies elements of the city's medieval rampart and infilled Roman ditch. The watching brief was given the YAT project number 5785.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Trial Pits

A total of six trial pits were hand excavated along the retaining wall that supports the city ramparts (Figure 2). These varied in size from 1.30m x 0.80m x 0.64m to 0.80m x 0.40m x 0.60m. The trenches were recorded in accordance with the methodology described in the York Archaeological Trust Fieldwork Recording Manual (2009). Digital photographs and measured sketch plans and sections were taken for each trial pit. The trial pits were backfilled by hand upon the completion of the recording work.

2.2 Boreholes and Window Samples

The borehole and window sampling was carried out by Dunelm Geotechnical and Environmental. Where relevant, the process was monitored archaeologically and changes in deposition were recorded.

Two boreholes were excavated using a cable percussion piling rig, one in a parking bay to the south-east of the former garage and one within the footprint of the building (Figure 2). The boreholes were excavated to a maximum depth of 4.30m BGL. Two window samples were excavated using a tracked percussion piling rig, one in a parking bay to the south-east of the former garage and one on presently open ground to the immediate north-east of the building (Figure 2). The window samples were excavated to a maximum depth of 4.50m BGL. Other interventions were not monitored during the watching brief due to their limited interpretive potential.

2.3 Photographic Survey

Following the demolition of the former garage and the beginning of construction work, the south-west retaining wall was fully exposed. A photographic survey of the wall was carried out using a Canon EOS 50D.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at NGR SE 6052 5230, 65m north-west of Monk Bar on Lord Mayor's Walk, York (Figures 1 & 2) and covers approximately 750m². The underlying geology comprises glacial silts, sands and clays overlying sandstones of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (British Geological Survey). The site lies between the rampart of the city wall to the south-west and the carriageway of Lord Mayor's Walk, part of the Inner Ring Road of York, to the north-east. To the south-east is a range of mainly 19th century buildings comprising mixed retail and dwelling usage, and to the north-west is the extant open ditch that runs north-west/south-east to the outer face of the city walls. Until 2014, the site was occupied by a 19th century brick-built former garage with forecourts to the north-west and north-east accessed from Lord Mayor's Walk. The garage buildings abutted a retaining wall cut into the ramparts of the city walls; this structure incorporates seemingly re-used medieval limestone but is thought to be 19th century in date. The retaining wall remains extant and will be incorporated into the upcoming development. The ground level of the former garage sits at 14.87m AOD, rising slightly to 15.12m AOD in the north-west forecourt. The forecourt and open ground to the north-east of the former garage slopes up sharply to a maximum height of 16.87m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The archaeological and historical background of the site was covered in detail during an evaluation carried out by YAT in 2013 (Milsted 2013, 2-3). It is reproduced as follows.

"The site is located immediately north-east of the medieval city walls, below which lie the remains of the Roman legionary defences. These consist of earth and timber structures of the late 1st/early 2nd century AD, which were replaced in stone from the early-mid 2nd century onwards (Ottaway, 2004, 67). Excavations in the 1920s by SN Miller cut through the medieval ramparts, exposing the Roman structures below. Some 220m north-west of the site, one of these earlier excavations located Roman walls up to 1.2m wide and 3.6m high, deep within the later rampart (RCHMY 1, 1962, 33). Immediately adjacent to the site is a double-depression in the medieval rampart associated with the likely position of the *porta decumana*: the gateway in the Roman wall through which the *via decumana* passed (RCHMY 2, 1972, 125), the alignment of which is today preserved by Groves Lane (Wilson and Mee, 2005, 53).

The remains of the Roman walls are thought to have been covered by ramparts topped with palisades by the Anglo-Scandinavian period (Wilson and Mee, 2005, 1). It would appear from excavations and documentary sources that the stone walls are a product of the 13th century onwards, progressively replacing a substantial earth and timber defensive circuit of Norman date (Dean, 2008, 47). The medieval stone walls were very heavily refurbished and modified during the late 19th century, and in the possible position of the *porta decumana*, substantial amounts of the earlier Roman work were also removed along with the later medieval fabric (RCHMY 2, 1972, 125). A 2010 evaluation of the medieval wall foundations included a trench

immediately behind the garage site, in which it was clear that the 19th century work had included the re-instatement of the medieval rampart with fresh soil imported from a variety of sources (Evans et al, 2010, 18-20 and pers. comm.).

The ditch in front of the medieval wall is still open north-west of the site, and besides functioning as a moat seems also to have been used as pasture from the 14th century (Raine, 1955, 6-7). The first series OS mapping from the 1850s shows the area of the garage occupied by housing and yards, demonstrating that the ditch below the current site had been in-filled by this time. A pair of pan-tile roofed early 19th century houses, numbers 17 and 19 Lord Mayor's Walk, were recorded by the Royal Commission in the position of the current garage front forecourt (RCHMY IV, 1975, 83); these buildings do not survive, and the further two to the north-west had presumably been demolished prior to the 1970s. Image y647_9434_70 held in the City Of York Council's Imagine York Archive (<https://cyc.sdp.sirsidynix.net.uk/client/yorkimages>) suggests that no. 19 may have been the site of the Unicorn Inn public house, which was demolished after 1956; this would accord with comments made by local passers-by during the evaluation. The space now forms the north-eastern courtyard of the garage and the location of Trench 2. To the south-east of the site, the rest of the 19th century buildings from number 15 to 1 survive."

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trial Pits

All trial pits were excavated and backfilled by hand. No finds were recovered.

5.1.1 Trial Pit 1

This trial pit was situated on the south-west side of the retaining wall, opposite a parking bay to the south-east of the former garage and measured 1.00m x 0.50m x 0.50m (Figure 2, Plate 1). Excavation revealed an accumulation of up to 0.50m of friable, dark-brown sandy silt from the rampart covering over the retaining wall and built up against the rear wall of the parking garage.



Plate 1. North-east facing view of Trial Pit 1. Scale units 0.10m

5.1.2 Trial Pit 2

Trial Pit 2 was situated on the south-west side of the retaining wall, behind the south-east corner of the former garage (Figure 2, Plates 2 & 3). The trial pit measured 1.30m x 0.80m x 0.64m.



Plate 2. North-east facing view of Trial Pit 2. Scale units 0.10m

The trial pit revealed that the retaining wall had been partially built over by the 19th century and later brickwork of the former garage before being entirely covered by slumped material from the rampart. Both the retaining wall and the rear wall of the garage complex were also cut by a north-east/south-west aligned trench measuring 0.20m in width. The cut contained a ceramic drain pipe (Plate 3).



Plate 3. South-east facing view of Trial Pit 2. The ceramic drain pipe is visible on the right side of the drain trench. Scale units 0.10m

5.1.3 Trial Pit 3

This intervention was located over the retaining wall, opposite the south-west corner of the former garage (Figure 2, Plate 4) and measured 0.80m x 0.40m x 0.60m. The trial pit revealed that the retaining wall had been partially built over by the rear wall of the garage prior to being covered over by 0.38m of silty slumping from the rampart.



Plate 4. South-east facing view of Trial Pit 3. Scale units 0.10m

5.1.4 Trial Pit 4

Trial Pit 4 was situated over the retaining wall at the south-west end of the garage's north-west forecourt (Figure 2, Plate 5). The slot measured 0.80m x 0.60m x 0.20m and revealed that the retaining wall was covered by up to 0.20m of slumped silty material from the rampart.

A section of limestone capstone measuring 0.60m x 0.50m x 0.17m was lifted to reveal the upper course of the retaining wall. This wall comprises faced exterior courses of limestone blocks and a core of rubble and cement.



Plate 5. North-west facing view of Trial Pit 4 following removal of the capstone. Scale units 0.10m

5.1.5 Trial Pit 5

Trial Pit 5 was located flush to the north-east face of the rampart retaining wall, in the north-west forecourt of the former garage, 3.70m north-west of the garage wall (Figure 2, Plate 6). The trench measured 0.90m x 0.70m x 0.55m and was excavated to expose the base of the retaining wall footings. Excavation revealed that the wall sits on two courses of limestone footings, the upper course kicking out 0.05m from the wall and a further 0.10m on the lower course. The trial pit also demonstrated that the retaining wall is set in a construction cut approximately 0.60m in width on the north-east face. The construction of the wall clearly cuts clayey deposits that form part of the city walls rampart.



Plate 6. South-west facing view of Trial Pit 5 and the retaining wall footings. The clayey material beneath the stonework relates to the ramparts. Scale units 0.10m

5.1.6 Trial Pit 6

This trial pit was situated within the former garage building, flush to the rear wall and measured 0.60m x 0.60m x 0.40m (Figure 2, Plate 7). The pit revealed that the garage wall is built on a footing of concrete which is in turn built over an earlier brick footing that incorporates a re-used limestone block. As this footing was located at the limit of excavation, it could not be further excavated, although a visual inspection of the brickwork suggests a 19th century date. The structures described above were cut into deposits of material related to the rampart of the city walls.



Plate 7. South-west facing view of Trial Pit 6. Scale units 0.10m

5.2 Boreholes & Window Samples

5.2.1 Borehole 1

This borehole was situated in the middle bay of a five bay parking garage adjacent to the south-east side of the former garage (Figures 2 & 3, Plate 8). The ground level presently sits at approximately 15.00m AOD. The present concrete surface and make-up occupied the upper 0.25m of the borehole.

Beneath the concrete, a deposit of rubble and soil was present to a depth of 0.60m BGL; this was interpreted as a make-up layer. The make-up material overlaid a deposit of dark-brownish grey silty clay that was present to a depth of 1.20m BGL. This deposit is likely to represent the uppermost surviving layer of the rampart of the city walls. Beneath the upper rampart material, a further rampart layer of lighter grey clay was present to a depth of 1.40m BGL. This in turn overlaid a darker grey silty clay with frequent limestone and mortar fragments. Present to a depth of 2.40m BGL, this deposit may also be part of the medieval rampart.



Plate 8. Borehole 1 under excavation.

Between 2.40m and 4.00m BGL, a very dark, humic deposit was encountered. No dating evidence was recovered, but it is possible that this material could be medieval infilling of the Roman fortress ditch contemporary with the construction of the medieval rampart. Beneath this organic layer, a siltier, less humic deposit was observed to a depth of 4.30m. This deposit may represent the initial silting up of the Roman ditch during its use. Natural clays were present from this point downwards.

5.2.2 *Borehole 2*

Borehole 2 was located in the north-east corner of the former garage building (Figures 2 & 3), the ground level at the surface was originally around 14.90m AOD, but was reduced to approximately 14.50m AOD prior to the borehole survey. The following BGL levels take the ground level as 14.50m AOD.

The uppermost deposit to be observed was a dark greyish brown rubble rich soil and was present to a depth of 0.40m BGL. Between 0.40m and 1.40m BGL, a greyish brown silty sand with frequent rubble inclusions was present. This was interpreted as silting/infilling of the medieval ditch. Below this, present to a depth of 2.70m, was a more rubble rich deposit most likely of similar function and date.

Between 2.70m and 3.20m BGL, a layer of dark organic silt was observed. This could be evidence of the initial silting/infilling of the medieval ditch. Beneath this layer, a very dark layer of further organic silting was present to a depth of 4.20m at which point natural clays were reached.

5.2.3 *Window Sample 1*

Window Sample 1 was located several metres to the south-east of Borehole 1 within the footprint of the car parking garage (Figures 2 & 3). The ground level at the time of excavation was approximately 15.00m AOD.

The extant concrete surface and its bedding layer occupied the upper 0.25m of the sample. Below this was a layer of rubble and soil make-up that was present to a depth of 0.60m BGL. This deposit overlaid 0.40m of greyish yellow sandy silt which was interpreted as re-deposited rampart material used as levelling. Between 1.00m and 2.40m BGL a darker layer of silt was observed and interpreted as a lower layer of rampart material. Beneath the rampart material, a rich, organic layer of dark, humic silt was present to a depth of 3.80m BGL. This deposit may represent medieval infilling of the Roman ditch prior to the construction of the ramparts. Natural clays were identified at the base of this deposit.

5.2.4 *Window Sample 5*

Window Sample 5 was located in a shrubbery on the edge of the former garage's north-east forecourt, sitting within a backfilled trench excavated during the 2013 evaluation (Milsted 2013, 4). Present ground level is 16.87m AOD (Figures 2 & 3).

Backfill from the 2013 evaluation trench and brick and mortar demolition rubble made up the top 1.40m of the sample, the latter deposit relating to the mid-20th century demolition of a 19th century building which had fronted on to Lord Mayor's Walk (Milsted 2013, 2). Between 1.40m and 2.40m BGL a deposit of rubble rich sandy silty clay was observed, most likely representing made ground relating to the construction of the 19th century building range. Underlying this make-up deposit was a firmer, more clayey deposit containing charcoal and animal bone fragments. This clayey deposit could be the fill of a refuse pit or another similar feature and was present to a depth of 3.20m BGL.

Between 3.20m and 3.60m BGL, a silty clay with fewer inclusions was interpreted as backfilling of the medieval ditch, possibly in the medieval period. Below this backfilling event, a layer of darker, more organic silt was present to a depth of 4.00m BGL, this may date to the use of the medieval ditch. The deepest archaeological deposits to be encountered were present between

4.00m and 4.50m BGL and consisted of very dark water-lain silts that most likely date to the initial silting of the ditch in the medieval period. Natural clays were present below this point.

5.3 Photographic Survey

Following the demolition of the Monk Bar Garage buildings, the limestone retaining wall was fully exposed. A photographic survey was carried out on February 27th to document the structure which will be retained as part of the new development but will not remain fully visible. The images can be found in Appendix 3.

6 DISCUSSION

The results of the archaeological watching brief discussed above have provided a valuable insight into the nature of the archaeological resource on the former Monk Bar Garage site. As the majority of the deposits will not be disturbed by the development, archaeological monitoring of the borehole and window sampling has provided an opportunity to project a deposit model for the site. The profile of the Roman ditch can be inferred from the varying depth of natural deposits across the samples (Figure 3).

The watching brief demonstrated that the 19th century buildings that formerly occupied the site truncate layers of rampart material from the adjacent medieval city walls. Evidence from the borehole and window sample survey suggests that these ramparts overlay the backfilled ditch of the Roman defences, indicating that the remains of the Roman fortifications were absorbed by the medieval defences. The backfills of the Roman ditch have been revealed to be well-preserved, highly organic and therefore of considerable archaeological potential.

LIST OF SOURCES

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

REFERENCES

Milsted, I., 2013. *Former Monk Bar Garage, Lord Mayor's Walk, York*. YAT Evaluation Report 2013/48

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Site Team: Toby Kendall, Ben Reeves

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	n/a
Levels register	n/a
Photographic register	n/a
Sample register	n/a
Drawing register	n/a
Original drawings	n/a
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	n/a
Colour slides (films)	n/a
Digital photographs	120 (jpg & raw)
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF ON TRIAL HOLES FORMER MONK BAR GARAGE, LORD MAYOR'S WALK, YORK

Site Location:	Former Monk Bar Garage, Lord Mayor's Walk, York
NGR:	SE 6052 5230
Proposal:	Residential development
Prepared for:	Kilmartin, Ploughman and Partners Ltd
Status of WSI:	Final

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Planning permission and Scheduled Monument Consent have been granted for the erection of three dwellings at the site of the former Monk Bar Garage, Lord Mayor's Walk, York.
- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a request by John Oxley, City of York Council Archaeologist for monitoring of the excavation of three trial pits to investigate the stability of a retaining wall to the ramparts of York City Walls. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI and the Standards and Guidance and Code of Conduct of the Institute for Archaeologists.
- 1.3 The method statement for the ground investigations provided in Kilmartin, Ploughman and Partners is at Appendix 1.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located at NGR SE 6052 5230, 65m north-west of Monk Bar, on Lord Mayor's Walk, York (Figures 1). The location of the trial holes is indicated on Figure 2. The underlying geology comprises glacial silts, sands and clays overlying sandstones of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (British Geological Survey). The site lies between the rampart of the city wall to the south-west and the carriageway of Lord Mayor's Walk, part of the Inner Ring Road of York, to the north-east. To the south-east is a range of mainly 19th century buildings comprising mixed retail and dwelling usage, and to the north-west is the extant open ditch that runs north-west – south-east in-front of the city walls. The site comprises a brick-built

former garage with forecourts to the north-west and north-east accessed from Lord Mayor's Walk.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 The site lies within the York Area of Archaeological Importance, designated under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (english-heritage.org.uk) and abuts a Scheduled Monument. There are no Listed Buildings within the proposed development area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The site is located immediately north-east of the medieval city walls, below which lie the remains of the Roman legionary defences. These consist of earth and timber structures of the late 1st/early 2nd century AD, which were replaced in stone from the early-mid 2nd century onwards (Ottaway, 2004, 67). Excavations in the 1920s by SN Miller cut through the medieval ramparts, exposing the Roman structures below. Some 220m north-west of the site, one of these earlier excavations located Roman walls up to 1.2m wide and 3.6m high, deep within the later rampart (RCHMY 1, 1962, 33). Immediately adjacent to the site is a double-depression in the medieval rampart associated with the likely position of the porta decumana: the gateway in the Roman wall through which the via decumana passed (RCHMY 2, 1972, 125), the alignment of which is today preserved by Groves Lane (Wilson and Mee, 2005, 53).
- 4.2 The remains of the Roman walls are thought to have been covered by ramparts topped with palisades by the Anglo-Scandinavian period (Wilson and Mee, 2005, 1). It would appear from excavations and documentary sources that the stone walls are a product of the 13th century onwards, progressively replacing a substantial earth and timber defensive circuit of Norman date (Dean, 2008, 47). The medieval stone walls were very heavily refurbished and modified during the late 19th century, and in the possible position of the porta decumana, substantial amounts of the earlier Roman work were also removed along with the later medieval fabric (RCHMY 2, 1972, 125). A 2010 evaluation of the medieval wall foundations included a trench immediately behind the garage site, in which it was clear that the 19th century work had included the re-instatement of the medieval rampart with fresh soil imported from a variety of sources (Evans et al, 2010, 18-20 and pers. comm.).
- 4.3 The ditch in front of the medieval wall is still open north-west of the site, and besides functioning as a moat seems also to have been used as pasture from the 14th century (Raine, 1955, 6-7). The first series OS mapping from the 1850s (Figure 2) shows the area of the garage occupied by housing and yards, demonstrating that the ditch below the current site had been in-filled by this time. A pair of pan-tile roofed early 19th century houses, numbers 17 and 19 Lord Mayor's Walk, were recorded by the Royal Commission in the position of the current garage front forecourt (RCHMY IV, 1975, 83 and map 5); these buildings do not survive, and the further two to the north-west had presumably been demolished prior to the 1970s. Image y647_9434_70 held in the City of York Council's 'Imagine York' archive (<https://cyc.sdp.sirsidynix.net.uk/client/yorkimages>) suggests that no. 19 may have been the site of the Unicorn Inn public house, which was demolished after 1956; this would accord with comments made by local passers-by during the evaluation. The space now forms the north-eastern courtyard of the garage and the location of Trench 2. To the south-east of the site, the rest of the 19th century buildings from number 15 to 1 survive.

5. GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED

- 5.1 This work will comprise a **continuous/comprehensive** watching brief, on the excavation of the trial holes abutting the retaining wall to the rampart.

6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

- 6.1 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.
- 6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.
- 6.3 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 If a base plan of intervention areas is available, the areas being monitored will be determined using this information. If a plan is not available, or the watching brief work involves monitoring of long linear works, interventions which are not mapped, or large open areas, the location of the monitoring will be determined using a hand-held GPS, which will provide accuracy to c.2m.
- 7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable. In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.
- 7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions
- 7.4 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic register will comprise digital photography of not less than 8 megapixels. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.
- 7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and

quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

- 7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 7.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.
- **Judgement sampling** will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy. (Given the nature of an archaeological watching brief, it is anticipated that the implementation of a systematic sampling methodology will not be possible).
- 7.9 It is possible, given that slag and charcoal deposits were recovered from County House site in 1997, that some evidence for industrial activity may be present at the site. If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (English Heritage 2001).
- 7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 7.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.
- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
 - If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 6.12) and retained for assessment.
 - Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

- 7.12 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

8 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
- c) An account of the methodology and results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.
- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

- 8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

- 8.3 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. In this instance the Yorkshire Museum is recommended and an agreed allowance should be made for the curation and storage of this material.

- 8.4 Provision for the publication of results, as outlined in the Brief, will be made.

- 8.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

- 8.6 If significant archaeological remains are recorded during the watching brief a second phase of analysis and publication may be required to discharge the planning application. This will form a separate piece of work to be commissioned. Analysis and publication requirements will be determined in consultation with the City of York Council Archaeologist.**

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 9.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists

will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

9.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

10.1 The start date for the trial pit excavation is anticipated to be week commencing 12th May 2014. The timetable of the archaeological works will be dependent on the schedule of groundworks and appropriate archaeological monitoring attendance will be arranged by liaison with the client.

10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Head of Artefact Research - Dr Ailsa Mainman
- Human Remains – Ruth Whyte (Dickinson Laboratory for Bio-archaeology)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dr Jennifer Miller (Dickinson Laboratory for Bio-archaeology)
- Head of Curatorial Services – Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers - Geoffrey Krause & Rachel Cubitt
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt
- Conservation – Dr Ian Panter

11 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

11.1 As a minimum requirement, John Oxley, City of York Council Archaeologist, will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed. York Archaeological Trust will notify the City of York Council Archaeologist of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the City of York Council Archaeologist.

12 COPYRIGHT

12.1 York Archaeological Trust retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

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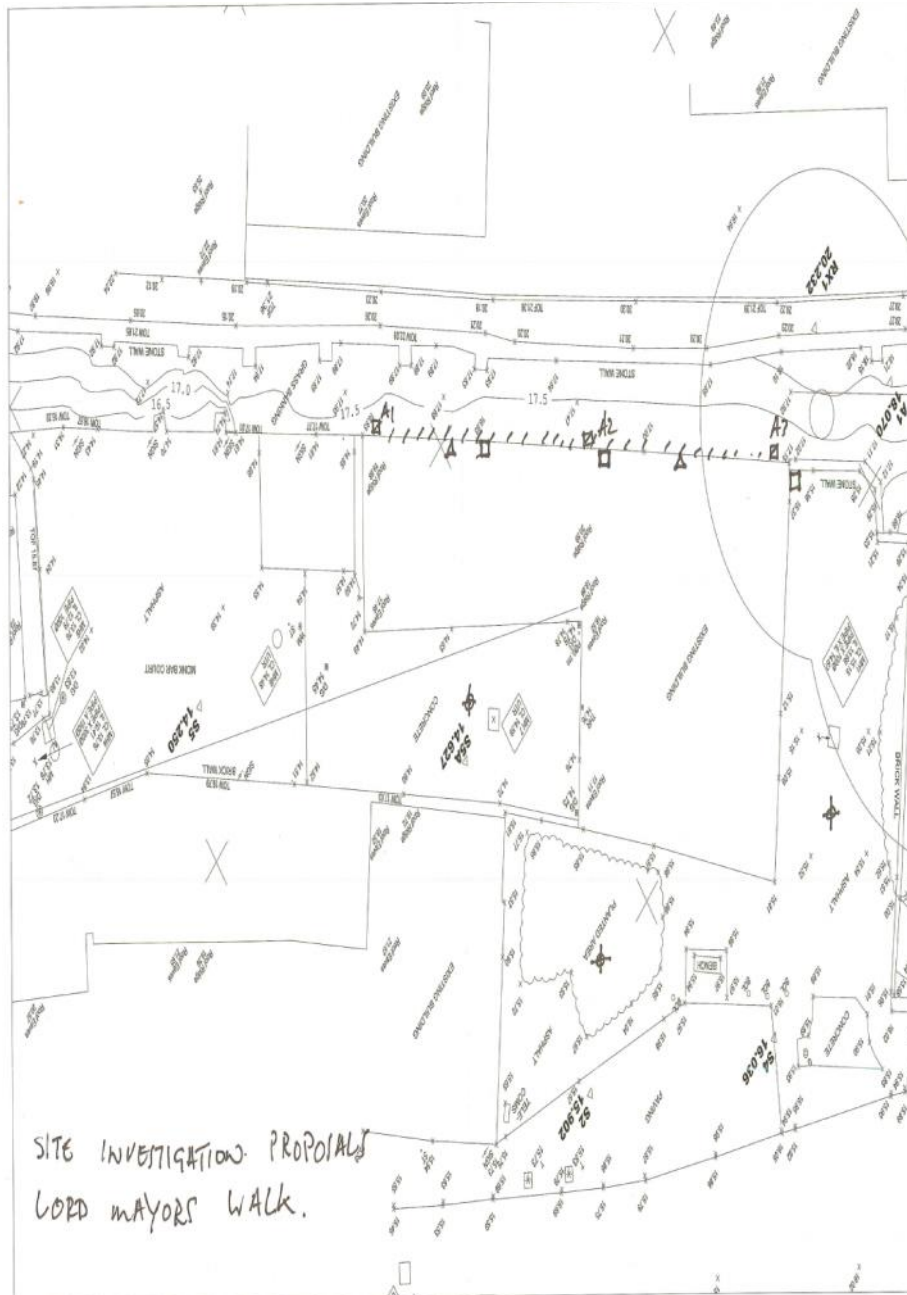
<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/advice/hpg/has/archaeologicalimportance/>

See also the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701>



Figure 1: Site location







SITE INVESTIGATION PROPOSALS
LORD MAYORS WALK.

Figure 2: Proposed location of trial pits

APPENDIX 1

INVESTIGATION PROPOSAL MONKBAR GARAGES, LORD MAYORS WALK

-  Shallow hand dug trial holes approx. 500 x 500, depth max 300mm to expose top of retaining wall.
- // Removal of shelf seeded vegetation.
-  Excavation hand dug trial holes approx.. 600 x 600mm, depth ext. 600mm to expose base of wall/foundation
-  Removal 4 no. existing bricks to check wall thickness (replace) hand chisel only
-  BH 2 no. bore holes plus additional sampling to engineer required

Method:

All excavation and reinstatement by hand.

Spoil from excavation to be stored adjacent to each hole.

All excavation 'A' to be at least 500mm from building ends to existing walls to act as barrier to prevent material falling into car park.

Note: also area of car park to be fenced off for duration of excavation. A1 max. 60 mins. to further reduce any risk of damage).

Prepare photographic written record.



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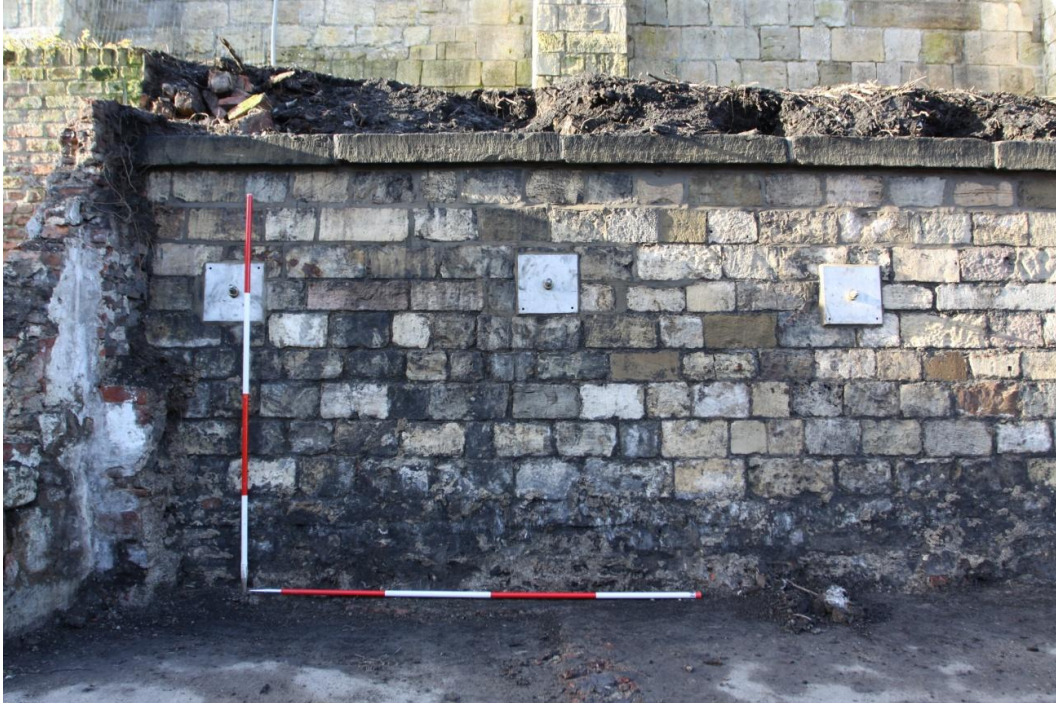
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APPENDIX 3 – PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF RETAINING WALL

APPENDIX 3 – Photographic Survey



1. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



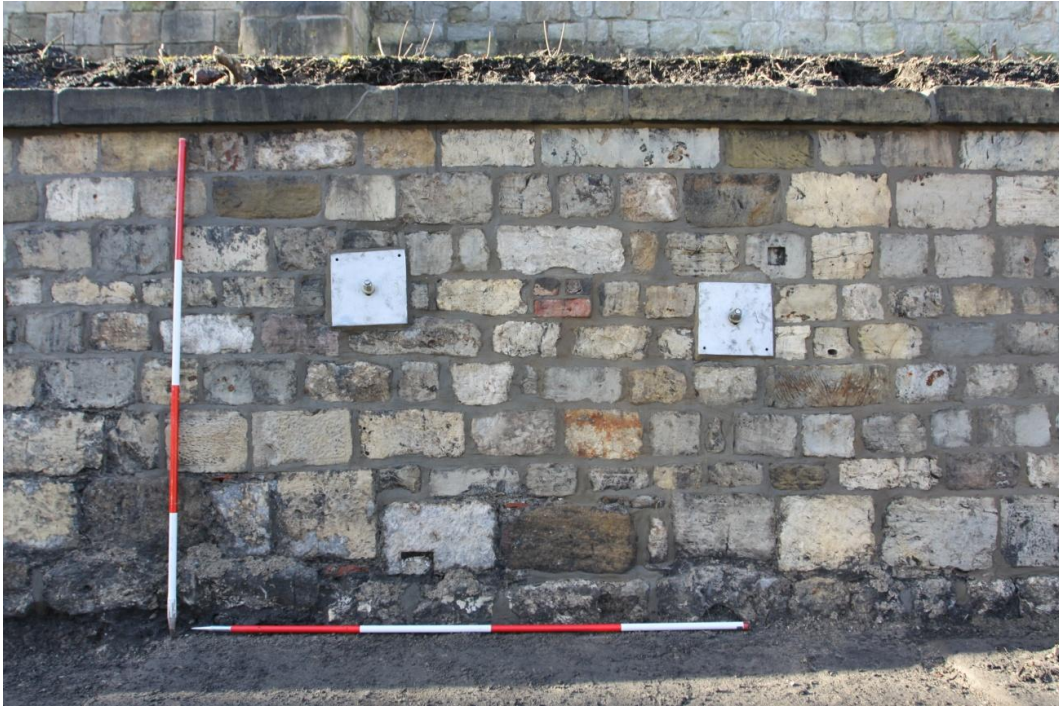
2. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



3. Detail of nearby 19th century buildings



4. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m

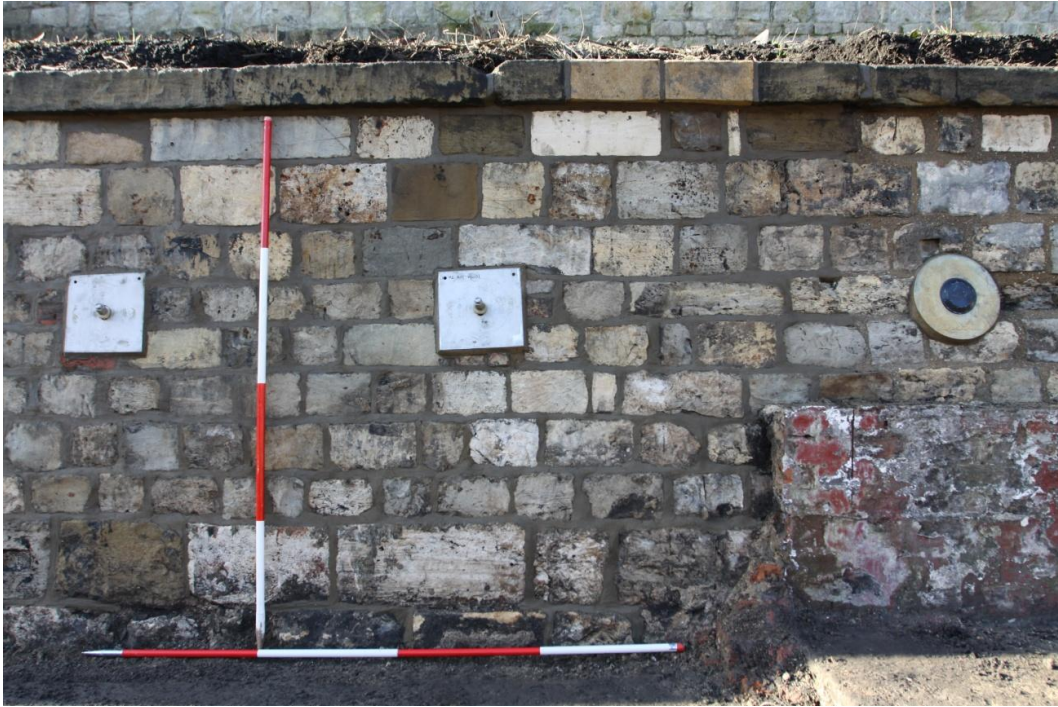


5. South-west facing view of the retaining wal. Scale units 0.5m

I



6. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



7. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



8. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



9. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



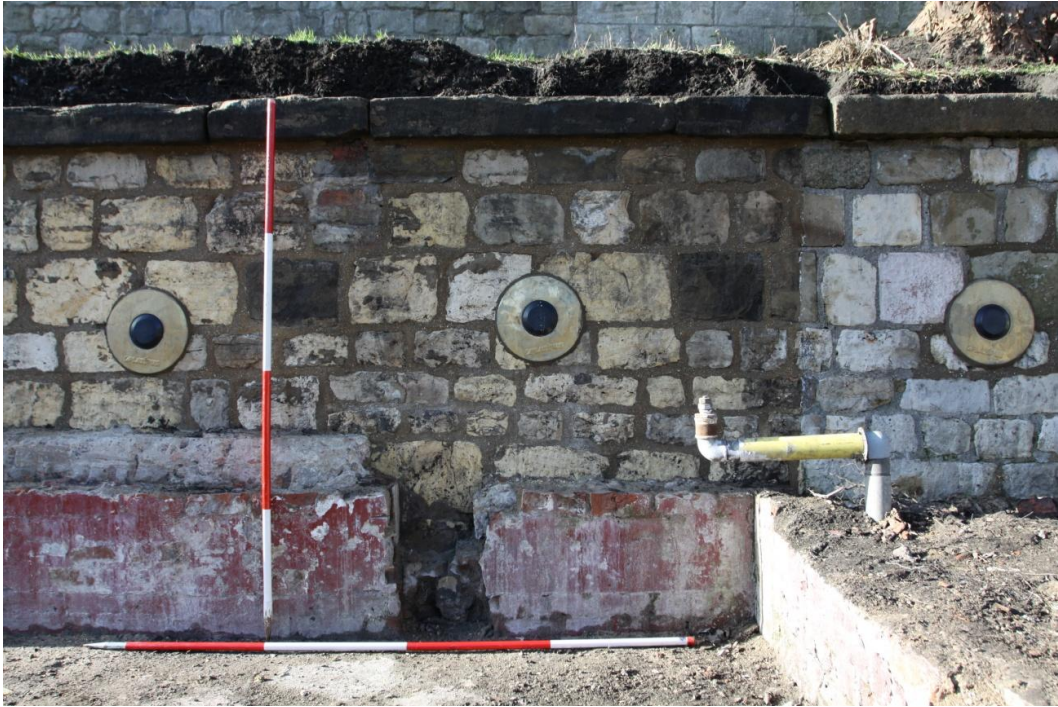
10. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



11. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



12. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



13. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



14. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



15. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



16. West facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



17. West facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



18. West facing view of the retaining wall



19. West facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



20. West facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



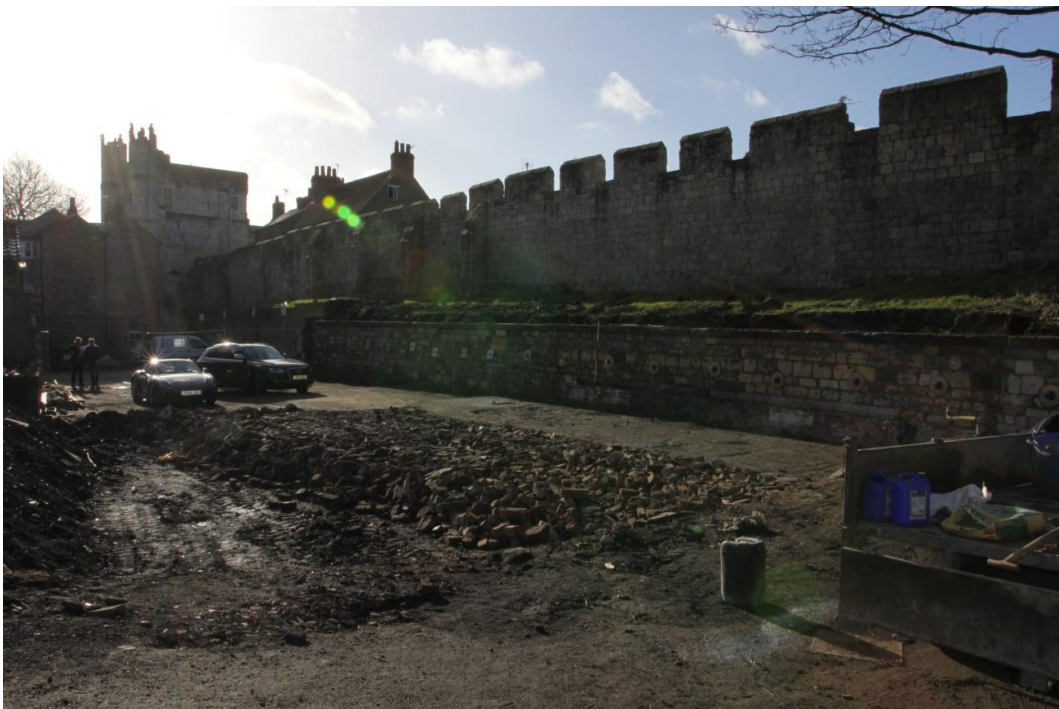
21. West facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



22. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



23. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



24. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



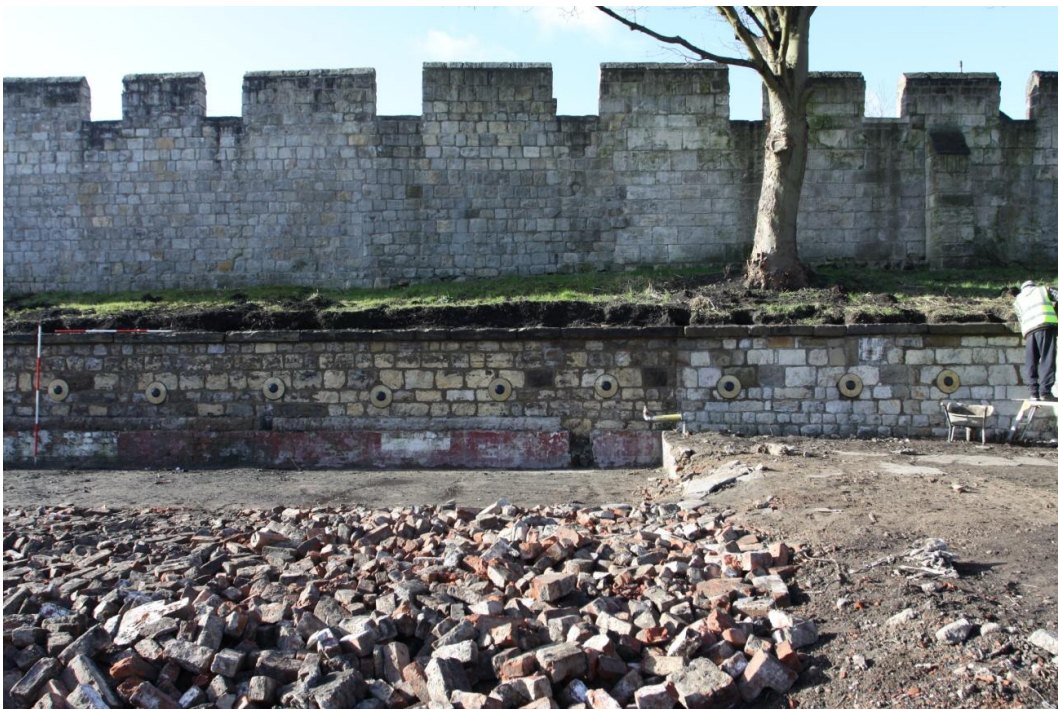
25. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



26. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



27. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



28. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



29. South-west facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



30. South facing view of the retaining wall



31. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



32. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



33. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



34. South facing view of the retaining wall. Scale units 0.5m



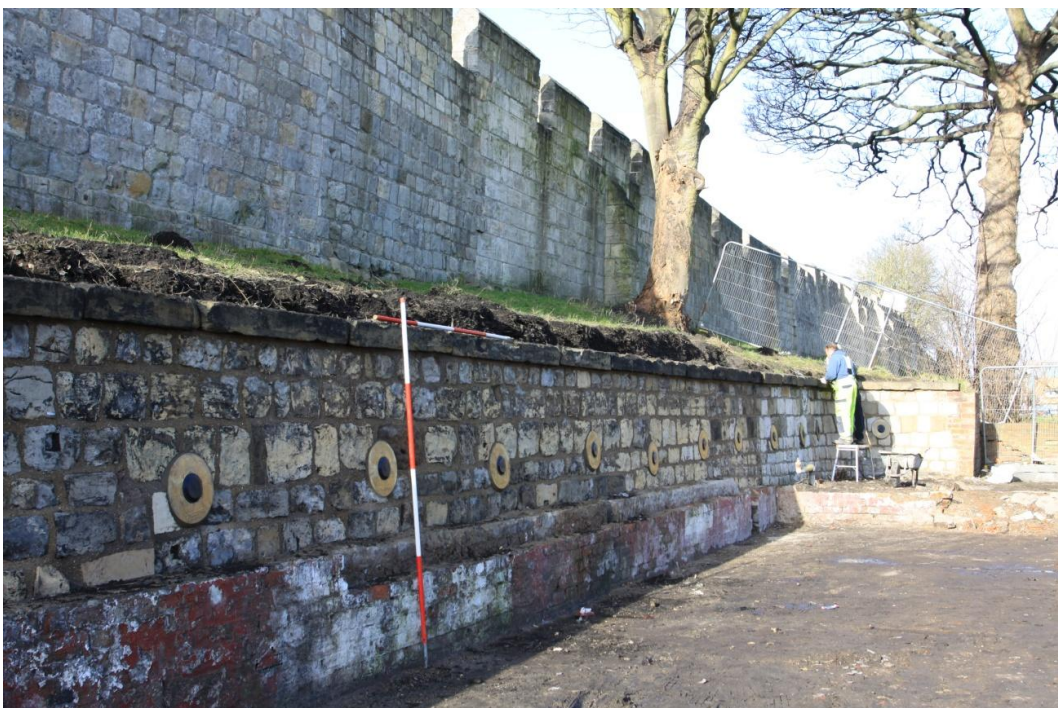
35. West facing view of the retaining wall during restoration



36. West facing view of the retaining wall during restoration



37. West facing view of the retaining wall during restoration



38. West facing view of the retaining wall during restoration. Scale units 0.5m



39. West facing view of the retaining wall during restoration. Scale units 0.5m

APPENDIX 4 - FIGURES

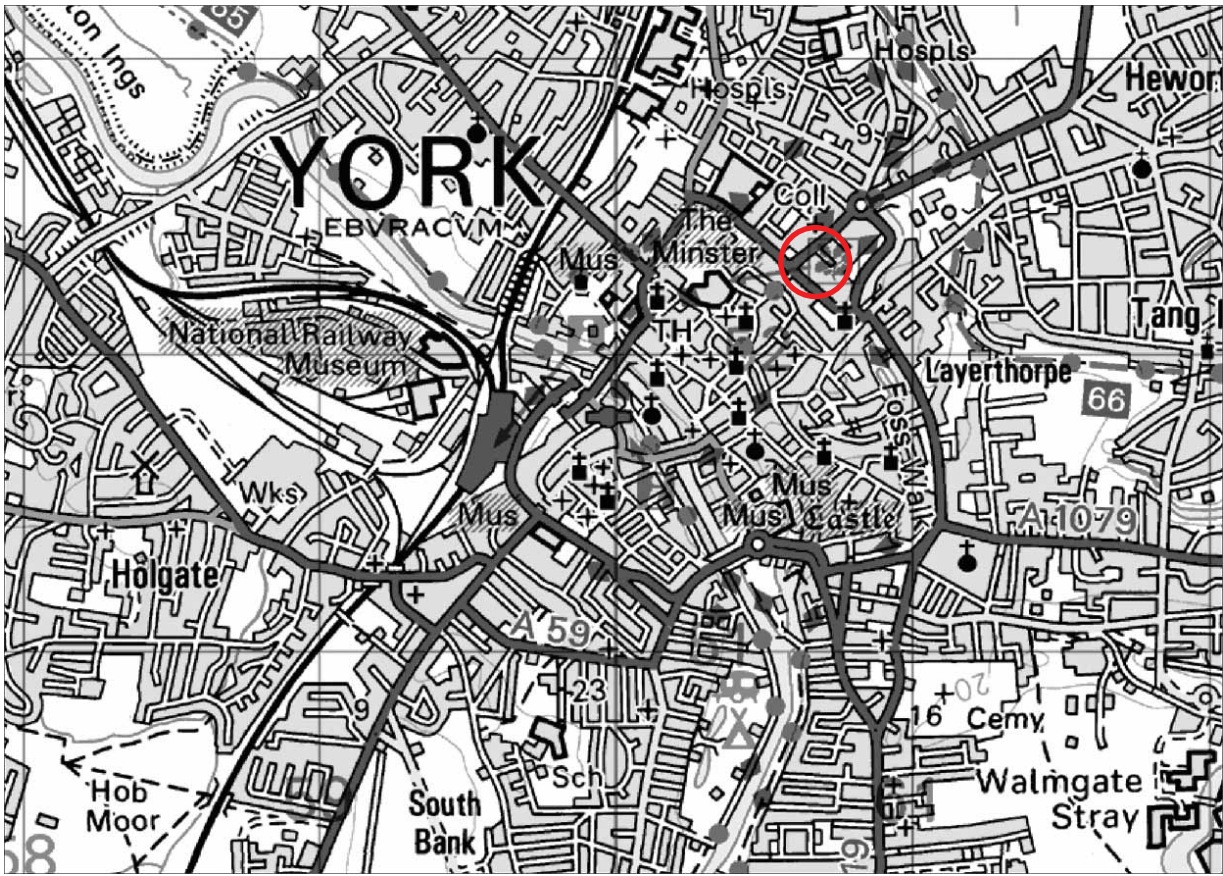
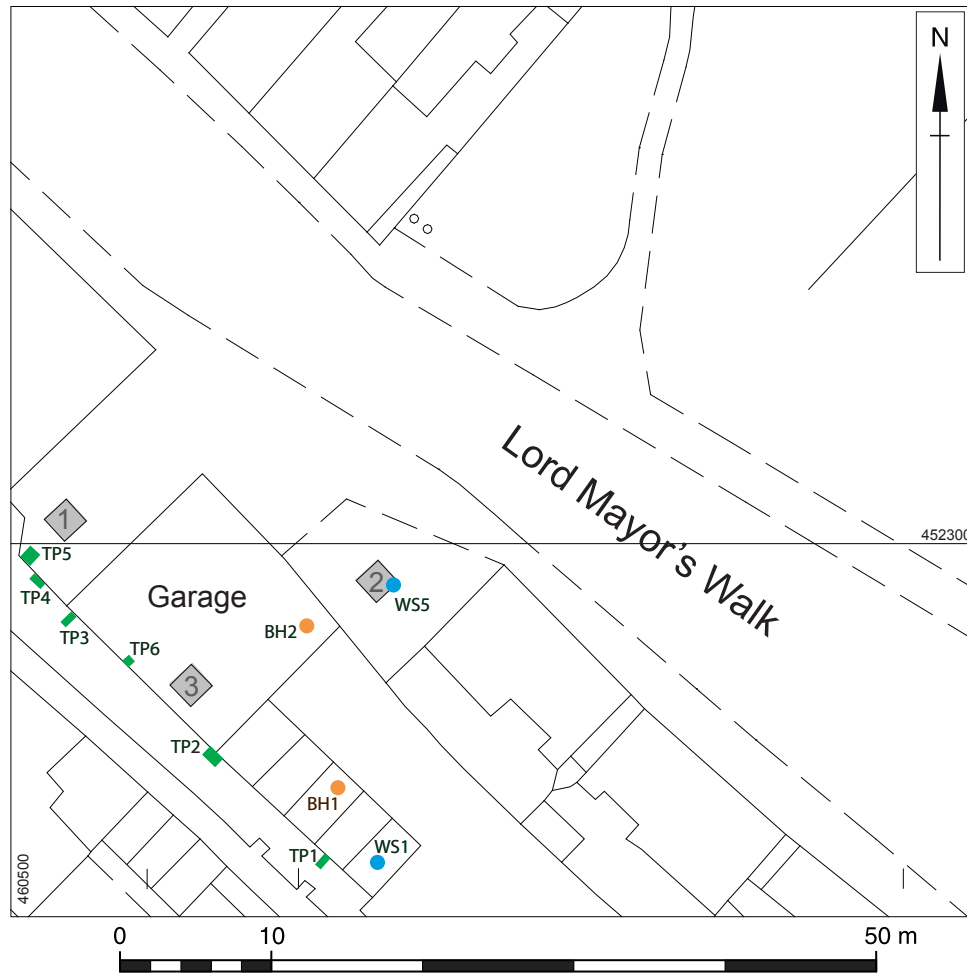


Figure 1: Site Location



- KEY**
- 2013 Evaluation Trench 1
 - Observed Borehole BH2
 - Observed Window Sample WS5
 - Trial Pit TP2



Figure 2: Locations of interventions

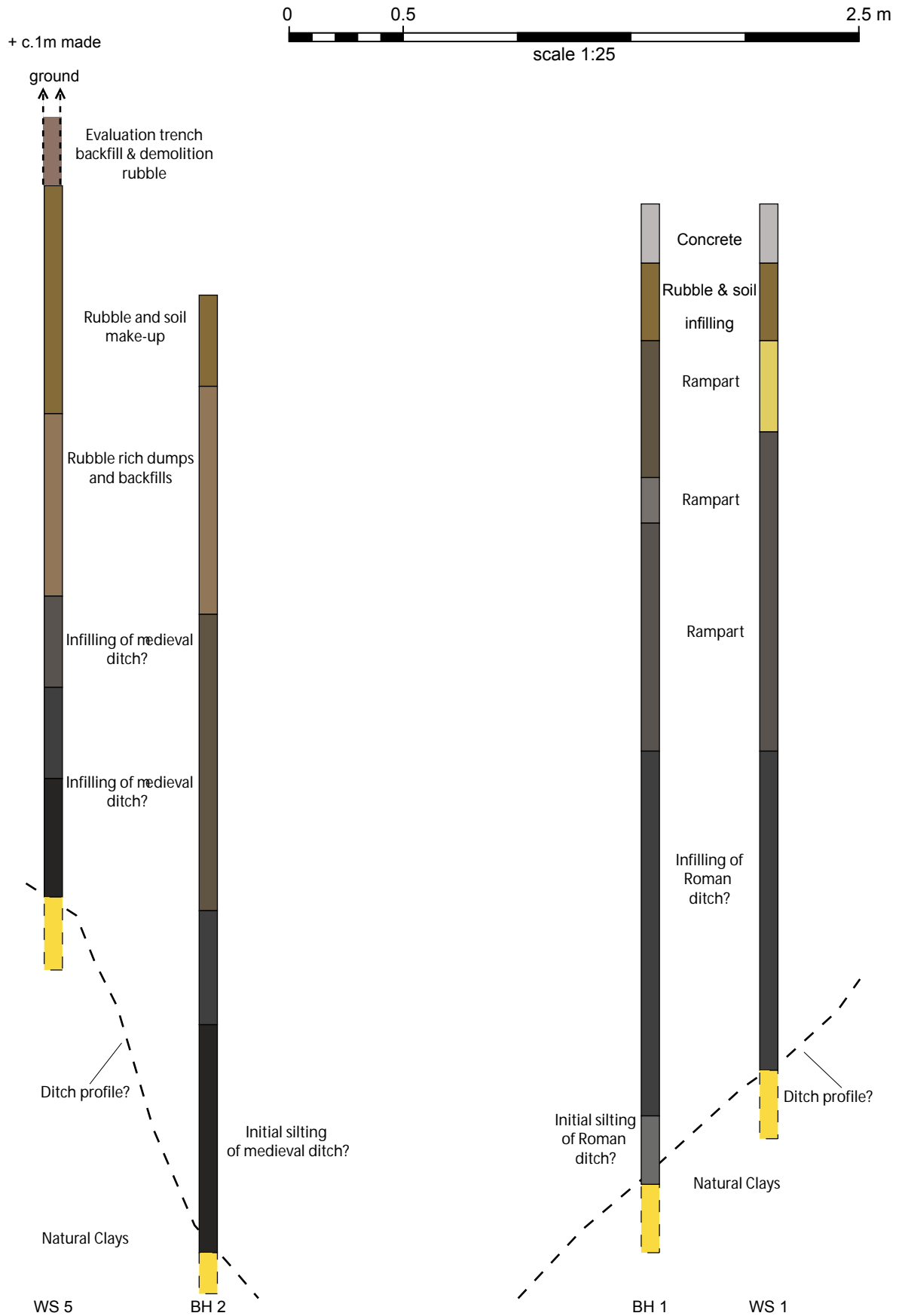


Figure 3: Boreholes and window samples