YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE FORMER FIRE STATION, CLIFFORD STREET, YORK

By Ben Savine and Ian Milsted

EVALUATION REPORT

Report Number 2015/43 September 2015

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York Archaeological Trust, Cuthbert Morrell House, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk Website: http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

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Abbreviations

BGL – Below Ground Level

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the former fire station, Clifford Street, York, between the 30th of June and the 3rd of July 2015. Four trenches measuring approximately 3m^2 and 1.25m deep were excavated using a 6 ton mechanical excavator. The features and deposits excavated relate to 19th century buildings and post-medieval gardens predating those structures. Those features and deposits identified are of low archaeological importance.

A borehole survey consisting of 5 cored samples identified up to 2m of 19th and 20th century deposits followed by a further 1-2m of possible post-medieval garden soils and up to 2m of accumulated medieval deposits. Below these, a further c.4-5m of banded re-worked and alluvial silts were identified. These contained preserved organic material, which could date from the Roman period onwards. These deposits have some potential for archaeological significance. Natural was only encountered at the north eastern end of the site.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Former Fire Station, Clifford Street, York
YAT Project No.	5849
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	David Chapman Associates
Planning Application No.	N/A
NGR	SE 6035 5148
Museum Accession No.	YORYM : 2015.501
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REPORT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

In advance of proposed development on the site of the Former Fire Station (Figure 1), Clifford Street, York (SE 6035 5148) an archaeological evaluation was undertaken. In the first instance trial trenching took place between 29th June and 3rd July 2015. This was followed by a borehole survey undertaken between 27th and 31st July 2015.

2 METHODOLOGY

The work involved the excavation of four trenches 3m^2 and 1.25m deep (Figure 1). Limitations in the position, dimensions and excavated depth of the trenches were determined by the location of standing buildings, access, utilities and ground conditions.

Five 80mm diameter boreholes were drilled to a depth of c.8-9m Below Ground Level (BGL) using a self-propelled coring rig supplied and operated by Geoinvestigate Ltd. This was reduced with agreement from the City of York Archaeologist John Oxley from the 12 originally specified in the WSI (Appendix 3) due to difficulties of access and operating restrictions on site. One borehole was positioned in each excavated trench and a fifth (borehole 1) was located as close to the Clifford Street frontage as practicable to obtain a transect across the whole site (Figure 1).

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposal site is at SE 6035 5148, fronting onto the south-west side of Clifford Street at the junction with Pickett Street, which lies to the south-east of the site. The riverside walkway along the north-east bank of the Ouse lies to the south-west, with the Magistrates Court buildings to the north-west. The site straddles a boundary in the drift geology between glaciolacustrine clays and silts to the north-east and post-glacial alluvial silts to the south-west. The underlying solid geology consists of Sherwood group sandstone http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html. The site slopes down towards the River Ouse from north-east to south-west, from c.9.9m AOD to c.8.6m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Period by period background

Prehistory

Knowledge of prehistoric activity from this area is limited to the identification of alluvial deposits radiocarbon dated to the late Bronze Age (BC 1510 – BC 900) at the St George Fields pumping station some 250m to the SE of the Clifford Street site (Hunter-Mann, 1994, 7). These deposits were identified at c.-1 - 0m AOD, some 11-12m below the ground level at Clifford Street, suggesting that any prehistoric deposits surviving at this site will be at considerable depth.

Roman

The Clifford Street site is outside the fortress and in an area regarded as likely to have been marginal in the Roman period (Ottaway, 2011, 237). Fragmentary evidence for Roman settlement activity, along with a small number of burials, was identified cut into natural deposits at c.6m – 9.7m AOD during the Coppergate excavations, c.180m to the NE of Clifford Street (Ottaway, 2011, 201), but these were present on the banks of the River Foss, whereas the Clifford Street site overlies the slope into the much larger river valley of the Ouse. Roman material, if present, could be significantly deeper here as a result.

Clifford Street lies immediately south of a possible route for Roman Road 2 (RCHMY1; Brinklow, 1986, 85) but evidence for this was not identified during excavations in the York Castle car park, c.170m east of Clifford Street (Ottaway, 2011, 231-233) and it is suggested that a more accurate line for this road is in fact along the route of modern Fossgate, some 300m NE of the site (Ottaway, 2011, 196). Roman burials have been recorded at the Castle, but not in modern times.

Anglian

Anglian activity is very sparse in the Clifford Street area, being evidenced only by antiquarian records of burials at Castle Yard, which may have produced 7th century hanging bowls (Tweddle, 1999, 172). Anglian settlement was suggested by limited excavations at 5-13 Clifford Street but this was fragmentary and observed at c.3-4m below ground level (Hunter-Mann, 1990, 12), suggesting that if present material of this period is likely to occur at depth at this site.

Anglo-Scandinavian

Clifford Street lies c.180m SW of Coppergate, where the extensive and well-preserved remains of 9th-11th century settlement were identified as Jorvik, the Viking-period settlement of York (Hall, 2014). As with the Anglian remains, some limited evidence for Anglo-Scandinavian activity was encountered at 5-13 Clifford Street (Hunter-Mann, 1990a, 13); if present this evidence for this period may survive, and may be well-preserved by the inorganic conditions typically encountered in this area.

Medieval

Medieval archaeology on the Clifford Street site is likely to pertain to the Franciscan Friary that was present in this area. The friary was founded in c.1230 and was expanded in numerous stages up to 1314. The internal form of the friary has never been established, but significant buildings including the Kings Chamber, Chapter House and Kitchens all stood somewhere within the precinct. The friary was surrendered in 1538. (Tillott, 1961, 362).

Traces of the possible friary were identified immediately opposite the Clifford Street site at no. 23, in the form of robbed-out wall trenches and demolition rubble, suggested the clearance of the site after dissolution (Hunter-Mann, 1990b, 4). Any remains at the current site are likely to be similar, but structures could survive.

Post Medieval

Traces of the friary survived until the 19th century (Tillott, 1961, 362) and it is clear from historic mapping that the site in question was cleared by the 1850s. By this point the site is shown as a series of formal gardens on the first edition Ordnance Survey map; deposits of garden soil were encountered at 23 Clifford Street in 1990 (Hunter-Mann, 1990b, 4-5).

Modern

The site was occupied from 1856 by Trinity Chapel, which was founded by New Connexion Methodists and used by different Methodist groups until 1935 when it was sold and adapted for use as an extension to the neighbouring fire station, which had opened in 1892. (Tillott, 1961, 413). This work retained only the eastern wall of the chapel, which faces on to Peckitt Street.

4.2 Previous work

Investigations of any depth nearby are relatively limited, with recent works at the property of 23 Clifford Street producing the most indicative results. Work in 2011 found four phases of activity: 9th - 11th century dumping/levelling; 11th- 13th century pits hearths and possibly a ditch predating the friary; 13th- 15th structures such as a well, and a wall associated with the friary, beneath possible post Friary demolition activities. These were sealed by garden deposits.

Following the results of this previous work and other works referred to above, it is anticipated that there could be approximately 3.25m of archaeological deposits at the Clifford Street side of the site at least. Moving down towards the river it is anticipated that this will get considerably deeper.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located towards the north-east end of the site on the Clifford Street frontage of the Former Fire Station. It measured 3m x 3m and was excavated to a depth of 1.25m BGL (Below Ground Level) or 9.86m AOD with the top of the trench at 11.06m AOD (Figures 1 and 3 ; Plates 1-2).

The cobble sets, context 1001, that form the existing forecourt on the Clifford Street frontage of the Former Fire Station were removed by hand before the commencement of machine excavation of Trench 1. Two underlying layers of concrete were broken out with a pneumatic breaker. The resulting rubble was then removed with a 0.8m toothed bucket, below which a 1.4m wide flat bladed ditching bucket was used for the remaining excavation.

The earliest deposit encountered, context 1007, was located across the north-east half of the trench. It consisted of firm dark grey brown clayey silt and was interpreted as a garden or horticultural soil. This deposit had been truncated in the south-west half of the trench by the construction of a brick wall, contexts 1010, 1011, 1012 and 1013, and associated construction material, context 1009, on the south-west side of the wall (Plate 1). Orientated on a north-west to south-east axis, the wall extended along the entire length of the trench and was seen

to continue beyond it in both sections. The base of the wall's foundations were observed to extend beyond the lower limit of excavation at approximately 9.9m AOD with the top of the wall surviving to a height of ten courses at 10.79m AOD.

Deposits situated on the south-west of the wall indicate extensive excavation, most likely in relation to the construction of the wall and the structure of which it was a part. Again this material extended below the limit of excavation. Butting up against the north-east side of the wall contexts 1005 and 1006 both contained a large element of brick rubble and are likely to relate to the construction of the wall or levelling up along the Clifford Street side of that structure.

Material most likely deriving from the demolition of the structure, context 1008, was seen to be infilling a space in the east corner of the trench extending to a point where it butted up against the south-west side of the wall.

Overlying the demolished structure were deposits relating to the existing cobble set hard standing. These included two distinct layer of concrete, contexts 1002 and 1003, of which the lower layer was reinforced with a steel mesh.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located within the Fire Station building as close as was practicable to the neighbouring Magistrates Court (Figures 1 and 3; Plates 3-4). It measured 3m north-east to south-west and 2.8m north-west to south-east and was excavated to a depth of 1.25m. The foreshortened axis was due to available space being limited by a vehicle inspection pit, situated on the north-west side of the trench, and a surface drain running to the south-east of the trench. The top of the trench was at 11.00m AOD.

Following the breaking out of the current brick set floor and an underlying layer of reinforced concrete it became apparent that safe access would not be possible because of the instability of the trench sides (Plate 2). As a result only a limited record consisting of photographs, observation notes and a measured sketch could be produced.

The trench instability was caused by an approximately 1m thick layer of loose building debris, context 2007.

A north-west/south-east aligned wall, context 2006, was revealed in the south-east facing section of the trench (Plate3). The top of this wall survived to approximately 0.5m below ground level and with five courses visible in the trench section continued below the limit of excavation at the base of the trench. The lower three courses of the wall had air gaps roughly 50mm wide between each brick. This is indicative of a sprung floor with a space below it allowing the movement of air. The rubble deposits within the trench appear to have butted up against the wall and the likelihood is that they derive from the demolition of a building and subsequent levelling.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in a car parking area on the south-west side of the main Fire Station building (Figures 1 and 4; Plates 5-7). It measured 4m north-east to south-west and 2.6m north-west to south-east. Time restrictions imposed on the use of the breaker led to alteration

in the dimensions of the trench, the determining factor in the eventual dimensions being the trench location in relation to seams in the layer of concrete underlying the asphalt car park surface. The ground in this area slopes gently down towards the south-west and the river Ouse. At its highest point the top of the trench was at 10.05m AOD, falling to 9.84m AOD at its lowest. At its deepest point the trench was excavated to 8.61m AOD, giving a maximum depth of 1.39m, in its east corner.

A mechanical excavator employing a 0.6m wide toothed bucket was used to break out and remove the car park surface and an underlying layer of concrete, together with a thickness of approximately 0.2m. A further 0.4m – 0.5m of brick rubble, context 3003, was removed in the same way. Once structural remains were encountered further excavation was undertaken with a 1.4m wide flat bladed ditching bucket. This methodology was used for the remaining depth of the trench.

The earliest feature encountered was an oval pit, context 3015, situated at the depth limit of excavation at 8.67m AOD. This contained context 3014 a single backfill consisting of light brown clayey silt with inclusions of mortar. Overlying this feature was context 1012 a firm, mid brown grey clayey silt. Up to 0.28m thick this deposit sloped down to the south-west from a maximum height of 9.05m AOD to 8.71m AOD. Its density is considerably greater than the later soils above it and as such its character is broadly in line with local late medieval and early post-medieval soil accumulations. Overlying this material was a deposit of garden or horticultural type soil, contexts 3007 and 3019, which measured between 0.25m and 0.45m thick. The top of these deposits appear to have been levelled off by later structures, surfaces and demolition activity giving a relatively flat profile the top of which ranged between 9.15m to 9.33m AOD.

The structures consisted of three brick built walls. Wall 3005 ran along a north-west/south-east alignment, bonded into this and extending on a perpendicular line to the south-west was wall 3022. Both extend beyond the limits of excavation. Another brick wall, context 3016, was only identified in the north-east facing section of the trench. This feature had been extensively robbed out; only two courses remained in section and were not observed to extend further to the north-east during the course of excavation.

Abutting the north side of the junction of wall 3005 and 3022 was a drainage feature with a ceramic drain cover. This was cutting through or abutted by a thin concrete surface. Seen in section this appeared to continue to the north and west. The top of these features were at 9.21m AOD. Also extending from the south-east facing section of the trench was a brick set surface, context 3004. It was situated to the north-east of the walls at 9.39m AOD. These structures were sealed by context 3003 a layer of brick rubble approximately 0.5m thick.

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4 was excavated inside the garage located at the south-west end of the site (Figures 1 and 5; Plates 8-9). Only a 1.2m wide slot along the north-west side of the trench could be excavated due to the restricted working space. The garage floor consisted of a 0.3m thick layer of concrete. After this material had been broken out excavation of the trench was carried out using a 0.8m wide toothed bucket enabling the south-east facing section of the trench to be recorded. The top of the trench was at 8.69m AOD, at its deepest point it was excavated to 7.49m AOD.

A sequence of dumps constituted the earliest deposits in this trench. The top of these deposits extended up to 8.01m AOD with a very slight downward trend to the south-west. No dateable material was retrieved. Above these deposits and extending up to 8.40m AOD was context 4009, a friable mid brown silty sand deposit interpreted as a garden or horticultural soil. The top of this material was disturbed by what may possibly be a cinder path, context 4006, and 19th century services.

6 BOREHOLES

6.1 Location

Five boreholes were drilled across the site, forming a transect aligned NE-SW (Figure 2; Plate 10). Borehole 1 was drilled as close as possible to the Clifford Street frontage. Boreholes 2-5 were drilled through each of the four excavated trenches. The original WSI stated that 12 boreholes would be drilled; after discussion with City of York Archaeologist John Oxley regarding the physical access and noise restriction constraints present on the site, this number was reduced to 5.

Each borehole was drilled to a depth of at least 8m Below Ground Level (BGL). Greater depths were attempted but below c.9m BGL the holes began to collapse, rendering deeper survey impossible.

6.2 Results

All five borehole cores were assigned context numbers (see Appendix 2 and Figure 6). These contexts were then assigned into groups representing five broad phases of activity across the site (Figure 7). The results are necessarily crude given the relatively small number of boreholes but nevertheless are indicative of underlying strata to a depth of approximately 8-9mBGL.

Natural deposits

Natural clay was identified at c. 7.5.m BGL/3.5m AOD in Borehole 1 on the Clifford St frontage and at c. 8m BGL/3m AOD in Borehole 3, some 14m to the SW, but was not identified in the other boreholes. However, deposits at 7-9m BGL in the other boreholes were much cleaner and clayey that those above them, possibly suggesting that the interface with natural deposits may not have been much further down. The overlying strata and the modern surface suggest that natural deposits slope fairly sharply down towards the River Ouse in this area.

Alluvial silts

Overlying natural deposits was a group of banded clayey natural material and silty alluvial deposits that may relate to river activity (tidal and flooding). The upper surface of this group was identified at between c. 4.5m BGL/6.5m AOD to the NE , sloping down to c.6.5m BGL/4.5m AOD at the SW. These deposits become more organic from c.5m BGL down; unfortunately no dating evidence was retrieved from these depths but finds of animal bone fragments and charcoal confirm that these deposits are archaeological and suggest that conditions may be conducive for survival of organic remains at this depth.

Medieval build-up/reclamation

The next group of deposits consisted of re-worked clayey natural material and possible dumps of sandy silt containing frequent flecks and small fragments of limestone. The upper surface of

this group was observed between c.3m BGL/8m AOD at the NE, sloping down to c. 4m BGL/7m AOD in the SW. In Borehole 2 at c. 4mBGL/7m AOD, a probable limestone wall penetrated by the corer. The deposits probably relate to land reclamation in the medieval period associated with the friary, with the wall itself potentially representing part of the friary buildings. The upper elements of this group may relate to the demolition of the friary structures although as noted in the excavation, relatively little definitive demolition material was identified.

Post-medieval garden soils

A layer of homogenous probable horticultural soils was identified, with its upper surface at c. 1.2m BGL/9.8m AOD at the NE end, sloping down to c. 2.5m BGL/7.5m AOD at the SW end. The considerable variation in the profile evident across boreholes 1-3 probably represents disturbance caused by 19th and 20th century building activity.

Modern activity

The upper c.1-2m of each borehole consisted of rubbly material derived from 19th and 20th century construction and subsequent demolition of structures in this area.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Trial trenching

Little in the way of dateable material was recovered from any of the deposits or features encountered, apart from bricks recovered from various 19th century walls and surfaces, and a probably residual medieval door jamb recovered from garden soil deposit 4009, in Trench 4.

The lack of cultural material makes it difficult to date the earliest deposits encountered. These relatively sterile deposits, such as contexts 3012 and 4014, may represent ground reclaimed from the tidal riverbank in preparation for the friary's construction, exposed and abandoned following the closure, demolition and probable clearance of the friary buildings. Equally they may date to well after the mid 16th century when Speed's 1610 map (Figure 8) shows a blank space in the area formerly occupied by the friary. The presence of a residual medieval door jamb from 4009 (Appendix 6) may support the latter interpretation. The pottery recovered from the interface of 3012 and overlying horticultural soil 3019 may suggest an 18th century date (Appendix 4) for some of these strata.

With the exception of Trench 2, an accumulation of soil typical of garden or horticultural activity was identified across the site. Map evidence, for example Drake 1736 (Figure 9), indicates that these deposits are likely to have been forming from at least the late 17th century onwards. This period of time is further reflected by the thickness of this material.

The 19th century wall observed in trench 1 is probably the aisle wall of Trinity Chapel, which was demolished when the building was converted for the fire station. 19th century pottery was recovered from the demolition deposit, 1008, but this is clearly residual as the demolition date is known to be 1935. The location of this wall can be inferred from historic photographs showing it being used for billboard posters prior to the expansion of the fire station (Figure 10). The walls identified in Trench 3 are also of probable 19th century date and may represent structures relating to the chapel.

7.2 Borehole survey

The borehole assessment largely supports the results of the evaluation trenches within the upper 1.5m of deposits, with clear evidence for the 19th and 20th century activity overlying horticultural soils of the 17th century onwards. This reflects the results of work at 23 Clifford Street and is supported by the historic maps referred to above.

Below the depth limit of the trenches and the horticultural soils, the next group suggests the extensive build-up of this area as it was reclaimed from the River Ouse during the medieval period. The most likely reason for this would be in preparation for the construction of the friary, which may be represented *in-situ* by the possible limestone wall in borehole 2. The extensive demolition deposits found at 23 Clifford Street in 1990 (Hunter-Mann, 1990b, 5) were not found here, possibly suggesting that the area was cleared prior to the establishment of gardens.

The next group of banded alluvial deposits could be of any date from the Roman up to the medieval period. It is known that the activity on this part of the Ouse river bank took place on land re-claimed from the river from the medieval period onwards, but the extent of the Roman use and modification to the river in this area is unknown and could be present here.

The presence of surviving organic material in the form of plant fibres and heavily stained animal bone suggests that deposits typical of York's Anglian and Viking periods could be present at this depth on the site but no dating evidence was obtained to support this interpretation, and the quantity of organic material present was relatively low.

The activity of tidal action must also be taken into account when assessing the alluviation, as the Ouse in York was tidal until the 1757 construction of the lock system at Naburn (Briden, 1997, 165) and the effect of the tides on earlier deposits has rarely been assessed. This may also have a bearing on the depth of natural deposits in the areas closest to the river, which has been observed at c.3-5m AOD further upstream (Ottaway, 2011, 115-8) and at c. 1m AOD further downstream (Hunter-Mann, 1994, 7) towards the proximity to the confluence with the Foss.

LIST OF SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

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Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Table 2 Context list

Trenches		
Trench	Context no.	Description
1	1001	Cobble Floor
1	1002	Concrete
1	1003	Reinforced concrete
1	1004	Make up\Demolition layer
1	1005	Build up
1	1006	Demolition layer
1	1007	Build up
1	1008	Demolition layer
1	1009	Demolition layer
1	1010	Brick wall
1	1011	Foundation for wall 1010
1	1012	Construction cut backfill (Fill of 1013)
1	1013	Construction cut for brick wall 1010
1	1014	Clearance probably related to demolition of chapel and construction of fire station
2	2001	Brick floor internal to fire station
2	2002	Concrete
2	2003	Rubble levelling layer below 2002
2	2004	Demolition and level of chapel
2	2005	Rubble
2	2006	Brick wall
2	2007	Demolition and clearance of chapel
3	3001	Tarmac car park surface
3	3002	Concrete
3	3003	Brick rubble
3	3004	Brick surface
3	3005	Brick wall

3	3006	Brick wall (return of 3005)
3	3007	Loose dark brown silt build up
3	3008	Stone footing (below 3005)
3	3009	Loose dark brown silt (possibly same as 3007 and 3012)
3	3010	Brick footing for wall 3022
3	3011	Construction cut for 3010
3	3012	Mid brown grey clay silt at south west end of base of trench 3
3	3013	Sand bedding for 3004
3	3014	Light brown clay silt with frequent mortar and brick fragments upper fill of 3015 (not excavated)
3	3015	Pit at base of trench 3 (not excavated)
3	3016	Brick wall seen in north east facing section of trench 3 may have articulated with 3005
3	3017	In fill of robbing cut 2018
3	3018	Cut for robbing of 3016
3	3019	Dark brown clay silt garden\horticultural soil
3	3020	Construction cut for wall 3016
3	3021	Cut associated with demolition of chapel
3	3022	Brick wall, possible remains of Methodist chapel may relate to (3005)
3	3023	Cut for drain seen in section associated with 3005 and 3022 (not excavated)
3	3024	Drain seen in section associated with 3005 and 3022 (not excavated)
3	3025	Fill of construction cut 3023 seen in section (not excavated)
3	3026	Stone footing for 3005 same as 3008
3	3027	Construction cut for stone footing 3026 and 3005
4	4001	Concrete floor surface
4	4002	Fill of 4003 very dark grey silt sand with occasional sandstone and chalk fragments
4	4003	Cut for small U shaped pit visible in section of trench
4	4004	Mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional shell flecks part of a levelling deposit

4	4005	Mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles part of a levelling deposit
4	4006	Cinder and clinker possibly representing a yard surface or path
4	4007	mid brown sandy silt
4	4008	U shaped pit
4	4009	Mid brown silt sand build up deposit broadly similar to 3007 and 1007
4	4010	Multiple thin lenses of sand silt, silt clay and chalk and gravel probably levelling and build up for the 19th century gardens that lay at the site
4	4011	Dark grey clay silt garden\horticultural soil similar to 4009
4	4012	Loose light grey brown sand and mortar with moderate cbm fragments
4	4013	Firm light brown silt sand with moderate stone and mortar fragments
4	4014	Light brown sand silt with moderate small cbm and mortar fragments similar to 4013
4	4015	Salt glazed earthen ware drainage pipe
4	4016	19th or early 20th century cast iron pipe
Boreholes		
Borehole number	Context No.	Description
1	5001	Cobbles
1	5002	Concrete
1	5003	Rubble
1	5004	Sand silt loam with occasional cbm (garden\horticultural soil)
1	5005	Silt loam with frequent mortar and cbm (garden\horticultural soil)
1	5006	Silt clay with cbm, mortar, oyster shell and limestone (build up)
1	5007	Very clean clay (build up)
1	5008	Silts occasional charcoal, limestone, shell and bone (allluvium)
1	5009	Sand and clay (natural)
2	5010	Garden\Horticultural soil with frequent mortar and occasional small stones, bone, charcoal, cbm and limestone
2	5011	Loose light grey mortar with occasional charcoal and small stones

		(demolition)
2	5012	Layers of mortared limestone (possible wall)
2	5013	Soil build up or possibly upper drier alluvial silts with occasional charcoal, daub, bone and shell
2	5014	Alluvial silts with frequent sand and limestone fragments at between 4m and 4.2m aOD
3	5015	Demolition rubble
3	5016	Garden\Horticultural soil with moderate limestone and cbm fragments, occasional charcoal and animal bone
3	5017	Very soft mid yellow brown silty sand damp and clean (build up)
3	5018	Loose sand with lime mortar and tile fragments
3	5019	Soft mid yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and cbm
3	5020	Dark grey silt sand (alluvial silt)
3	5021	Mid yellow brown sand (natural)
4	5022	Soft mid yellow brown silt sand with frequent lime mortar and limestone fragments
4	5023	Firm dark grey silt sand (build up)
4	5024	Multiple fine layers of firm grey slightly sandy clay silts varying in hue very frequent inclusions of cbm, stone, charcoal, plant fibres and animal bone
4	5025	Layers of soft and very soft mid and dark grey silt clays and clay silts with moderate organic content, occasional stones, shell, charcoal and animal bone (alluvial silts)
5	5026	Garden\Horticultural soil with mortar flecks, cbm, limestone fragments and charcoal
5	5027	Rubble layer comprising thick limestone fragments, moderate mortar and cbm inclusions (possible demolition)
5	5028	Firm mid brown sand silt with occasional charcoal, sand and animal bone (build up)
5	5029	Multiple layers of firm light brown to mid brown sand clay with grey streaking, occasional charcoal, shell, stone and limestone (build up)
5	5030	Multiple layers of mid and dark grey or brown sand silt and clay sand, fairly organic with some small stones and animal bone (alluvium)

APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Site Location: Former Fire Station, Clifford Street, York.
NGR: SE 6035 5148
Proposal: Archaeological Evaluation
Planning ref: NA (HER Consultation CY0410)
Prepared for: David Chapman Associates
Status of WSI: draft, for approval 28/05/15

1 SUMMARY

1.1 David Chapman Associates are to submit a planning application for the redevelopment of the Former Fire Station, Clifford Street, York. The site has the potential for archaeological deposits to be present that may be impact by development proposals.

1.2 In order to further assess the archaeological potential of the fire station site and inform any future planning application John Oxley the City of York Archaeologist has requested an Archaeological Evaluation. This evaluation will provide information to allow a reasoned decision regarding the impact of the redevelopment of the site on any archaeological assets that may be present.

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a specification supplied by the City of York Archaeologists. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (IfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is located fronted onto Clifford street and runs the full extent of the northern side of Peckitt Street (Figure 1).
The Clifford Street frontage is made up of a stone sett entrance bay which has the main station building to the rear. This continues back for a little over 50% of the site, until a road which is the Peckitt Street vehicular access for this complex and the Magistrates Court. The rear of the complex is a smaller building and garage which overlooks the River Ouse & South Esplanade.

The ground level slopes downwards towards the River Ouse from a high point on Clifford Street of c.11m OD.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 The client is responsible for investigating designations of the site regarding listed building, conservation areas etc. York Archaeological Trust (YAT) are appointed purely to deliver the Archaeological Evaluation as outlined in this document. The site lies within York's Area of Archaeological Importance as defined by the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

3.2 Evaluation trenches, specifically their location, are constrained by two separate factors;

A) Standing buildings on the site which will limit machine access for opening and backfilling trenches. There may also be further limitations from underground obstructions and utilities linked with the previous use of the building as a Fire Station.

B) The presence of a right of way from Peckitt Street to the Magistrates Court, running between the two separate ranges of buildings linked with the Former Fire Station.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The site has not previously been archaeologically investigated and it is unclear what the archaeological sequence will present.

Prehistory – It is unclear if there will be any remains of this date on the site. If they do survive it is likely that they will only be encountered during the borehole phase of investigation

Roman – The site is outside the Roman Fortress and away from the known principal routes associated with it. If any archaeology of this date were to survive it may be encountered during the borehole phase of investigation.

Anglian – This area of the City was used during the Anglian period, however this is largely hidden by activities linked with the Castle to the east. Previous investigations have encountered Anglian burials and occupation spreading from the line of the Roman Road. Again if this archaeology survives it is likely to beyond the depth of the evaluation trenches and will be picked up during the borehole investigations

Anglo-Scandinavian – As with the Anglian remains this will most probably be encountered at depths beyond the limits of the evaluation trenches. Nearby investigations at 23 Clifford Street had this period being represented by a sequence of spreads of material, which may be linked with site levelling. The proximity of the site to the River Ouse and sloping nature in that direction may lead to similar material being revealed.

Medieval – Any archaeology on the site that may be encountered within the evaluation trenching is likely to be dominated by the medieval period and the Franciscan Friary that was present in this area. The friary was founded in c.1230 and was expanded in numerous stages up to 1314.

The internal form of the friary has never been established. A number of significant buildings such as the Kings Chamber, Chapter House and Kitchens will have all stood somewhere within the precinct.

The friary was surrendered in 1538 and very little is known of what happened across the site beyond that date.

Post Medieval – Traces of the friary survived until the 19th century and it is clear from historic mapping that the site in question was cleared by the 1850s. By this point the site is shown as a series of formal gardens on the first edition Ordnance Survey map .

Trinity Chapel which is incorporated into the front range of buildings was constructed in 1856, though had fallen out of use little more than half a century later.

Modern – The earlier fire station which was positioned on Clifford Street was opened in 1892 and it moved sideways into the buildings which are the subject of this investigation in 1938. This included taking over the former Trinity Chapel positioned on this site.

4.2 Investigations nearby which have been of any depth are relatively limited, with the nearby property of 23 Clifford Street producing the most indicative results.

Excavations in 1991 showed a burial and robbing which was most probably associated with the friary and just afterwards. This was sealed by 18th century garden soils.

Work in 2011 found four phases of activity; 9th - 11th century dumping/levelling, 11th-13th century pits hearths and possibly a ditch predating the friary, 13th- 15th structures such as a well and wall associated with the friary as well as possibly post Friary demolition activities. Again this was sealed by garden deposits.

Following the results of this previous work it is anticipated that there could be approximately 3.25m of archaeological deposits at the Clifford Street side of the site. Moving down towards the river it is anticipated that this will get considerably deeper.

5 AIMS

5.1 The aims of the evaluation are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site

More specifically the work will investigate:

- The potential for Roman deposits on the site;
- The potential for burials to be present on the site;
- The nature of the use of the site in the post-Roman period; and
- What evidence survives which relates to the a) construction of York Castle, and b) the establishment, development and abandonment of the friary.

In addition the following will be investigated:

- Are there anoxically preserved deposits, wet deposits, and dry deposits preserved across the site in areas proposed for level reduction?
- Can a deposit prediction for the site as a whole, indicating the nature and preservation of prehistoric, Roman, Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian, medieval and post-medieval strata be made?
-

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching
- Borehole survey

Please note that further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

6.2 A series of 4 trenches 3mx3m wide and up to 1.25m deep will be excavated. The proposed location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2. It is highly likely that below ground constraints (see 3.2 above) will result in the final location of trenches varying from the proposed. In this case the trenches will be placed where they can offer the maximum amount of information to complete the aims of the project.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	3x3 1.25deep	Site coverage and access available
2	3x3 1.25deep	Site coverage and access available
3	3x3 1.25deep	Site coverage and access available
4	3x3 1.25deep	Site coverage and access available

Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench, though this is unlikely to be required due to their 1.25m depth limit.

6.3 Where possible trenches will be located using GPS survey equipment, all measurements will be accurate to +/-25mm. If this is not possible trench locations will be accurately plotted using an EDM Total station, by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

6.4 Overburden such as concrete, setts, tarmac and other superficial fill materials will be removed by a machine. Mechanical excavation equipment, using a toothless bucket, will be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with the City of York Archaeologist.

6.5 The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with the City of York Archaeologist. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

6.6 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

6.7 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.

- Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION & BOREHOLE SURVEY

7.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

7.2 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:20 & sections/elevations will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on detail required. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.

7.3 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

7.4 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as

sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise of digital photographs of not less than 10 mega-pixels. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

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 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with York Archaeological Trust 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.

7.9 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 City Archaeologist 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.
-

7.10 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).

7.11 The borehole survey will take place at 5m intervals across the site, the intention being to provide a profile running from Clifford Street to adjacent to South Esplanade. A compact, tracked, borehole rig will be used to complete this process.

7.12 Borehole cores will be examined in the field by an archaeologist suitably experienced in the deep stratigraphic nature of York's archaeological deposits. Observations will be recorded in note form, to enable rapid progress during the survey. The results will then be presented as part of the excavation results, cross referencing to excavated deposits where possible.

8 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

8.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

8.2 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), IfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

8.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

8.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the City Archaeologist.

9 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

9.1 Upon completion of the site work, 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 where possible the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.

c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.

d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.

e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.

f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and 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

9.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the City Archaeologist for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the SMR/HER.

9.3 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced.

9.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority 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.

9.5 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/.

10 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

10.1 The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.

10.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with City Archaeologist) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.

10.3 In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by City Archaeologist. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.

10.4 If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

11.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

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

12 PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT

12.1 The City of York recognises the importance of engaging the public in archaeological issues. Excavations within the City generate significant levels of public interest as well as affording the opportunity for people to see the process as it happens.

12.2 YAT is a leader in the field public engagement with archaeology and has a proven track record of integrating public access and presentation into active archaeological projects. The positive responses to this work have created positive press, goodwill towards redevelopment as well as enabling new developments to be 'placed' within the history of their surrounds.

12.3 In this project the relatively short duration and sensitivity regarding access to the Magistrates Courts means that the trench or trenches at the front of the site would offer the best point of contact for the public and the archaeology if the site.

12.4 It is proposed that the Heras fencing or similar barriers along the front of the site can be used by the client to display any details they wish to regarding the future of the site.

12.5 If the front trench contain archaeology that is visible and contains a 'story' which can be explained to the public that a formal 'open afternoon' at the end of the project be set aside to do so.

12.5 YAT can issue a press release detailing the work and discoveries as well as use its multiple social media platforms to inform on the work as it is underway.

12.6 This is all ultimately down to enabling safe site access and the discretion of the client and what they wish to publicise.

12.7 Public engagement will only take place with the permission of the client.

13 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

13.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.

13.2 The client will provide York Archaeological Trust with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.

13.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to York Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of work on site.

14 REINSTATEMENT

14.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. York Archaeological Trust are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

14.2 YAT are not responsible for ensuring that trench or trenches fronting onto Clifford Street are resurfaced in a suitable manner once any temporary barrier fencing is removed.

15 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

15.1 The timetable suggested is that all works on site during the first 3 weeks of June 2015.

15.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- 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
- Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn & Rachel Cubitt
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter

16 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

16.1 As a minimum requirement, the City of York 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 and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. York Archaeological Trust will notify City of York 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 City of York Archaeologist.

17 COPYRIGHT

17.1 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.

18 KEY REFERENCES

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Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

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

APPENDIX 4 – POTTERY BY ANNE JENNER

INTRODUCTION AND DISCUSSION

11 sherds of pottery were retrieved from 4 Contexts. They range in date from the 18th to the 19th century (see Table 1 below). Despite this, there are no black glazed earthen wares or slip wares typical of the 18th century, suggesting that these are 19th century Contexts. All wares would have been used in a domestic environment. Most are 'fine wares' but one Tortoiseshell earthen ware and two sherds from a stone ware bowl may be more functional. All, apart from the stone ware would have been used for eating and drinking. The stone ware bowl may have been used in the kitchen. The fine wares may have been used in the parlour and on the table.

There is little to denote any great wealth, as transfer printed and flow blue wares were mass produced in the 19thcentury. Flow blue wares are known to be in production by the 1820's as, although transfer printed, this new technique caused the glaze to flow and blurr the often transfer printed pattern.

All sherds are small, mostly less than 5cms at their widest girth, though the white ware and brown stone ware sherds are slightly larger. Although they are not particularly abraded, their size suggests that they may not be in a primary deposit.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

There are no recommendations for further analysis of this assemblage.

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
1008	5	19TH CENTURY	2 cut sponged blue and white 1 transfer printed 'fibre' pattern Yorkshire 1 banded slip plain 1 buff stone ware
3012	3	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 tin glazed with blue foliste motif 1 Tortoiseshell with pink staining on broken edges 1 porcelain with fine gold band
3014	2	18TH CENTURY	2 English brown stone warewith small lug horizontal handle and bands of incised decoration
4014	1	19TH CENTURY	1 Flow blue

Table 3 Pottery quantification.

APPENDIX 5 – CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL BY J.M. MCCOMISH

Six sherds of ceramic building material were recovered from the site and these collectively weighed 23.925kg. The CBM was recorded to a standard YAT methodology, whereby each sherd is recorded in full, with only a representative sample being retained for long-term curation. All the sherds were of modern date and they are summarised in Table 3 below.

A slop moulded brick dating from 1750 or later was present in Context 3005.

An elaborately moulded machine made cornice brick dating to 1850 or later was present in Context 1000.

A machine-made ridge or coping tile with a roll-moulding along the apex was present in Context 2004. This dates to 1850 or later.

A machine made floor tile was present in Context 3016. This was stamped with the makers mark JC indicating that it was made by John Chambers of Littlethorpe, Ripon, or by his successor Mrs J Chambers and Sons who were listed in trade directories from 1867-1881 (http://www.penmorfa.com/bricks/england12.html).

Two machine made firebricks were present in Context 3004, both bearing the makers stamp PEASE. These bricks probably originated from the Thorne Colliery near Doncaster, which was owned by Pease & Partners of Darlington, and was in operation from 1925-1956 (http://www.penmorfa.com/bricks/england18.html; http://www.memories-of-bygone-moorends.com/the-sinking-of-the-pit.php). It should be noted that fireclay is often found in association with coal deposits, and many collieries had associated brickworks.

Context	Date range	Forms present
1000	1850+	Cornice brick
2004	1850+	Ridge or coping tile
3004	1925-1956	Firebrick
3005	1750+	Brick
3016	1867-1881	Floor

Table 4 CBM summary by context

This material is mainly of use in terms of dating individual contexts from the site, and does not merit any further research. Four of the sherds have been retained in the YAT teaching collection, while the remaining two sherds were discarded.

Web Sources

Memories of Bygone Moorends online *at*http://www.memories-of-bygone-moorends.com/the-sinking-of-the-pit.php. Accessed on 30 July 2015

Old Bricks – History at your feet online *at* http://www.penmorfa.com/. Accessed on 30 July 2015

APPENDIX 6 – ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS BY J.M. MCCOMISH

A single architectural fragment (AF1) was recovered from the excavations. This comprised a large magnesian limestone block with six original faces present (F1-F6). F1 and F2 are the top and base, F3 and F4 opposing plain sides, F5 the moulded front of the block and F6 the back of the block which would have been within the walling originally. F5 is decorated with a chamfer, double roll with central fillet (badly damaged) and two hollow rolls. F6 is slightly rebated. F1 and F5 damaged. Striated tooling on F1. This block is from a jamb and dates to *c.* 1350-1540.

The fragment would have originated from an ecclesiastical building, probably from the Franciscan friary. This fragment has been retained, and is currently stored at YATs warehouse in Huntington. No further research is recommended for this AF.

Plate 1 Trench 1 general view looking NE

Plate 2 Trench 1 SE facing section

Plate 3 Trench 2 general view, looking east

Plate 4 Trench 2 SE facing section

Plate 5 Trench 3 general view looking SW

Plate 6 Trench 3 SW facing section

Plate 7 Trench 3 SE facing section

Plate 8 Trench 4 general view looking NE

Plate 9 Trench 4 SW facing section

Plate 10 Borehole 1 during drilling

Figure 1: Site location

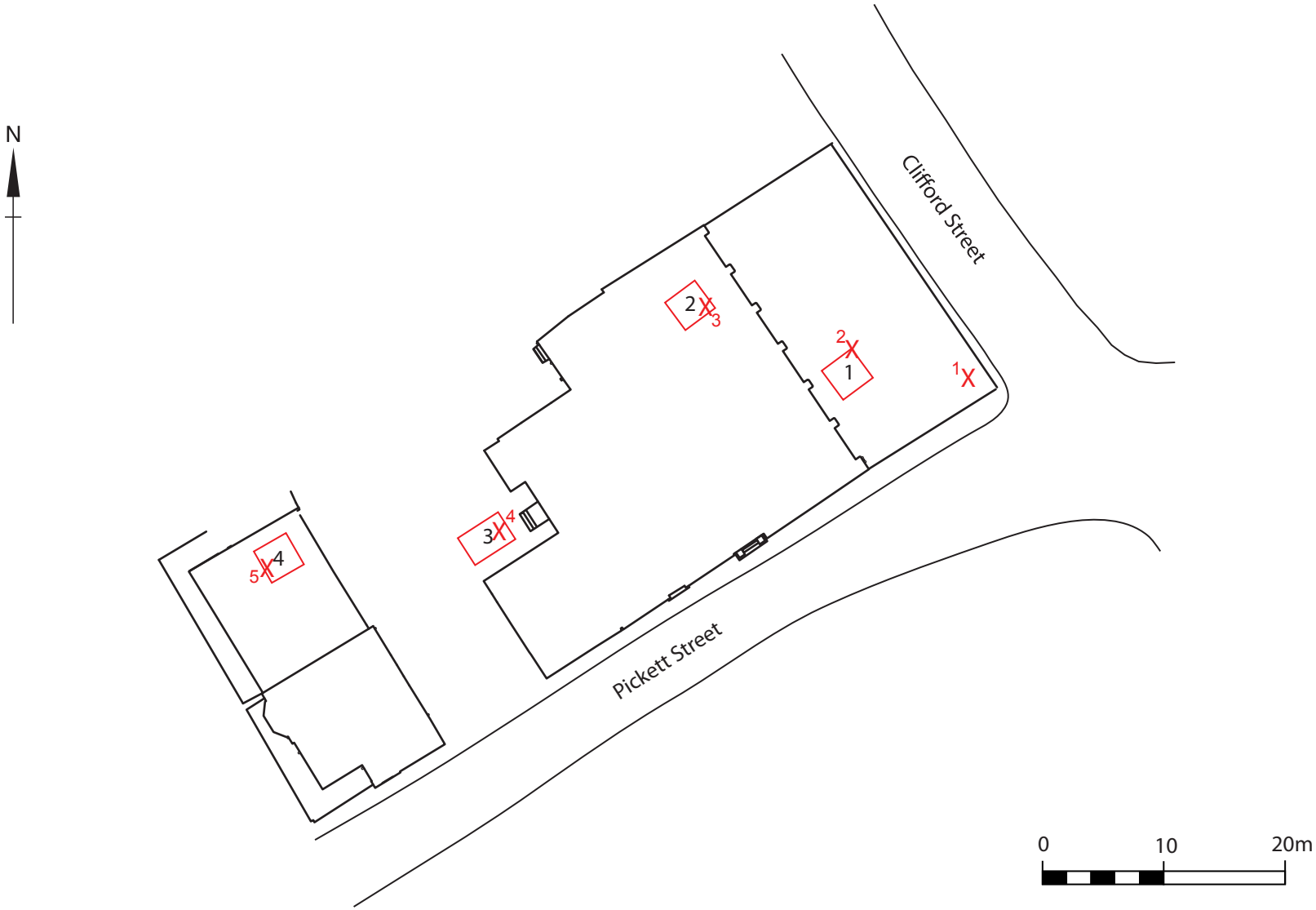
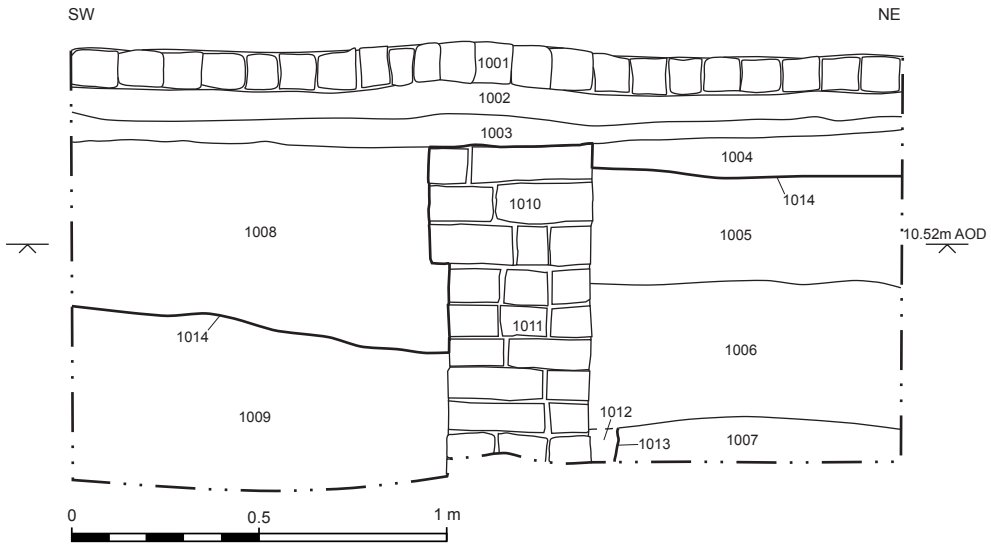
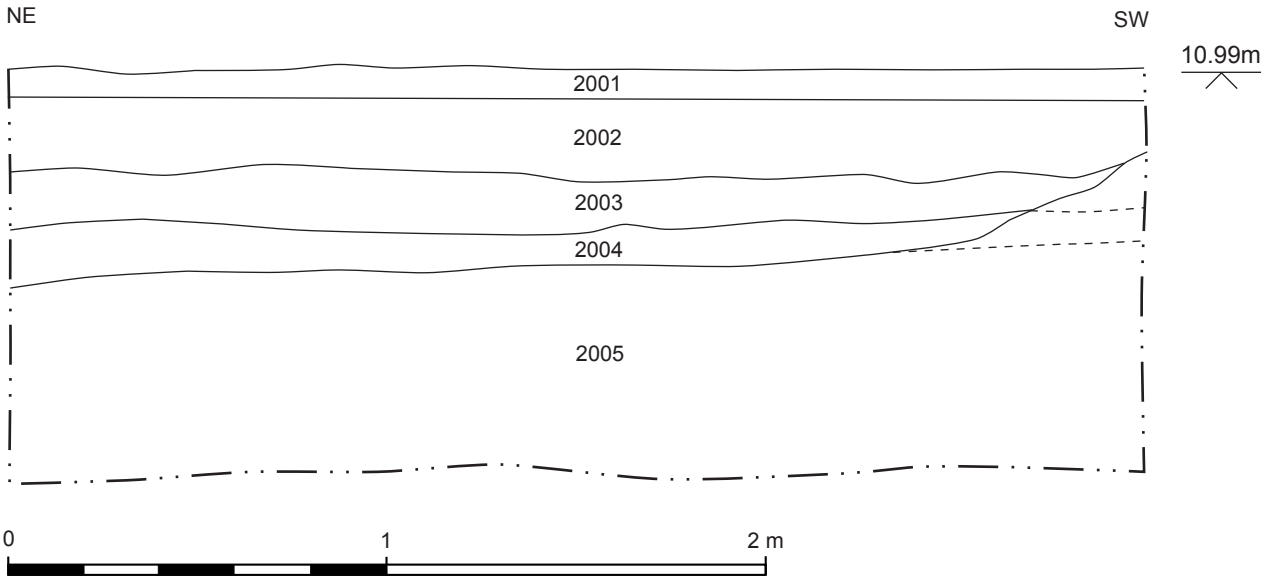


Figure 2: Trench locations with borehole locations in red. 1:500 @ A4

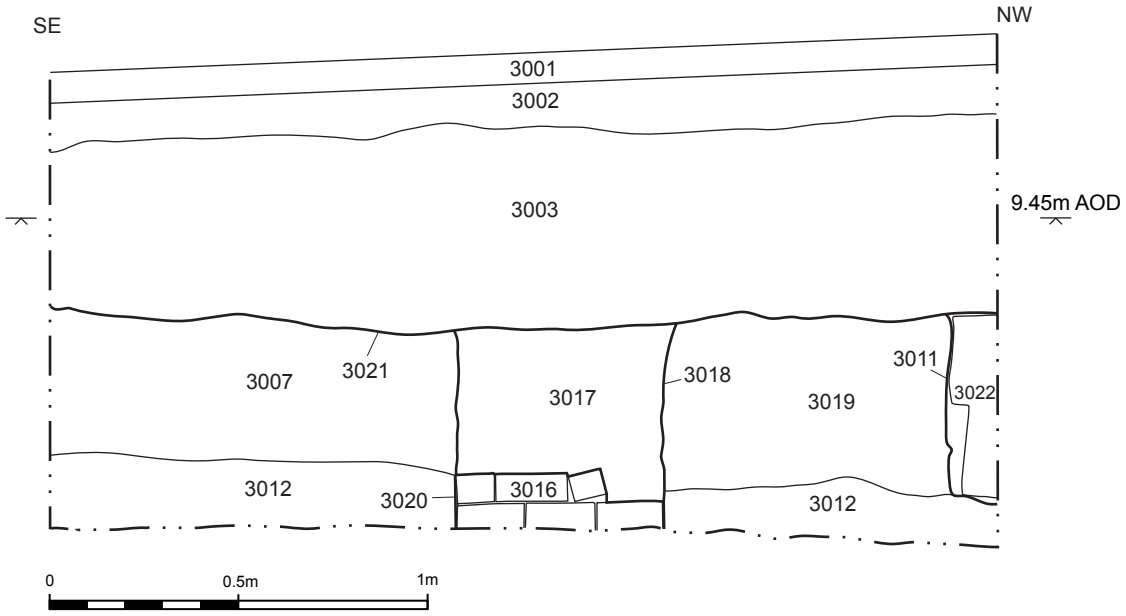


Trench 1: SE facing section

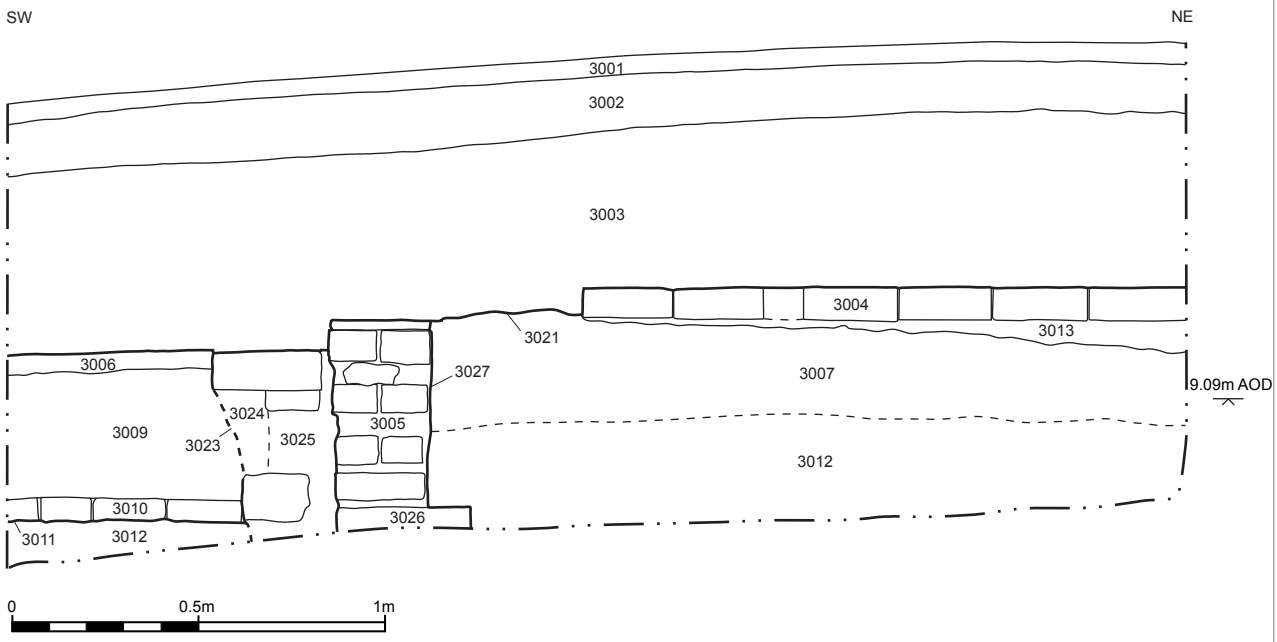


Trench 2: NW facing section

Figure 3: Trench 1 and 2 sections
1:20 @ A4

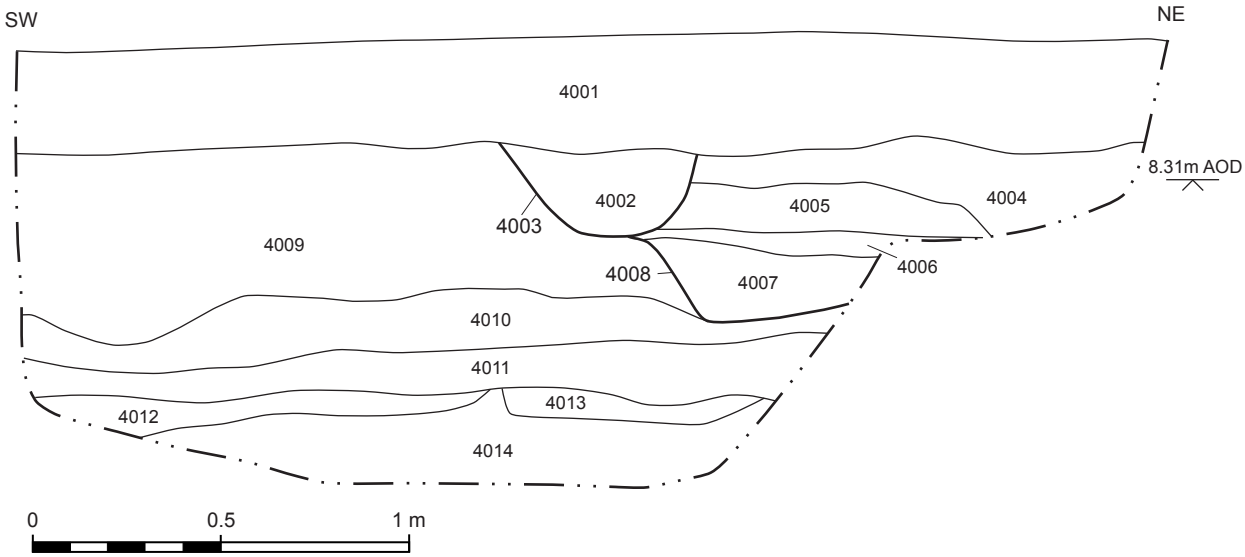


Trench 3 Section 1: NE facing section



Trench 3 Section 2: SE facing section

Figure 4: Trench 3 Sections 1 & 2
1:20 @ A4



Trench 4: SE facing section

Figure 5: Trench 4 section
1:20 @ A4

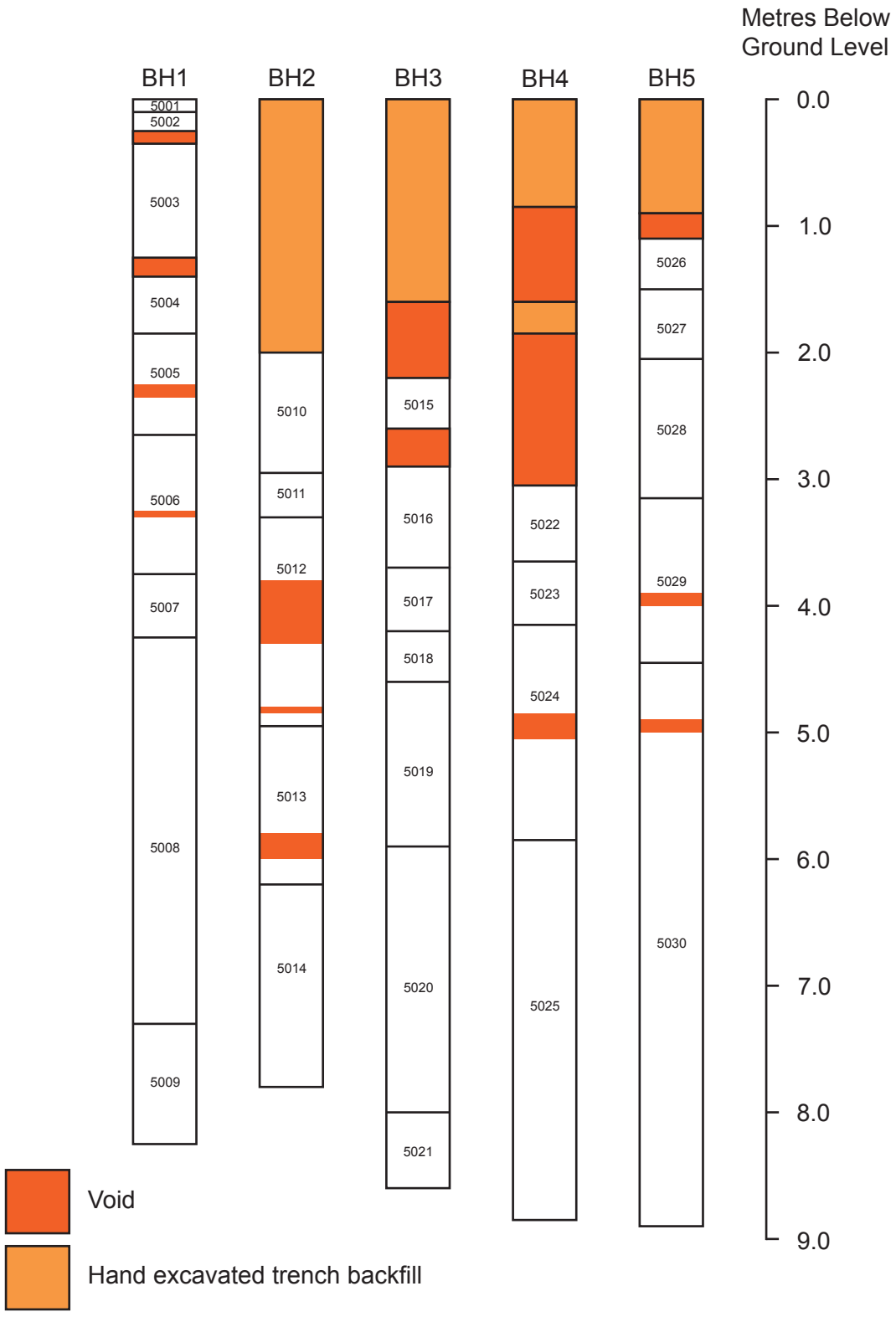


Figure 6: Borehole profiles
1:50 @ A4

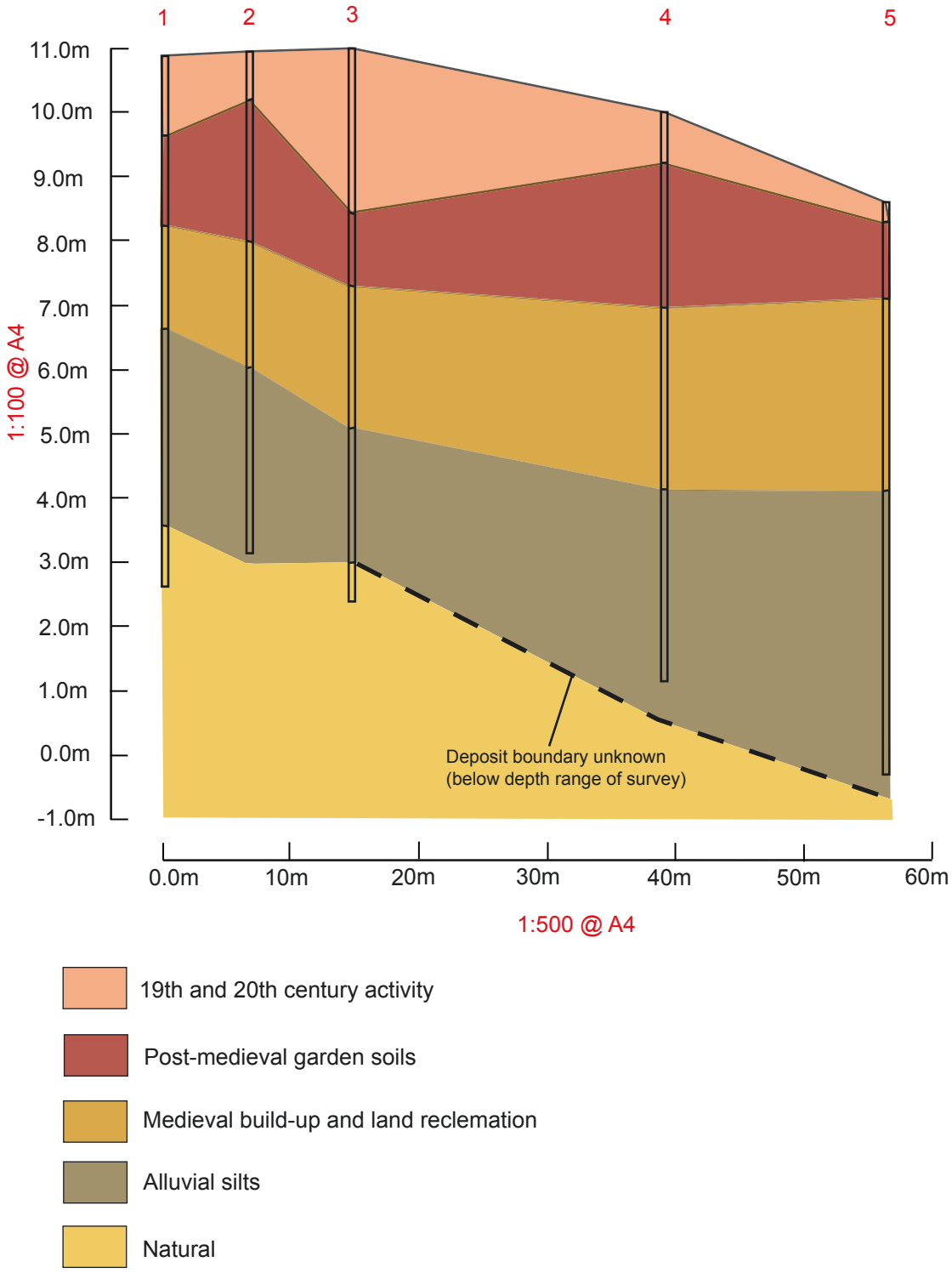


Fig. 00 Caption

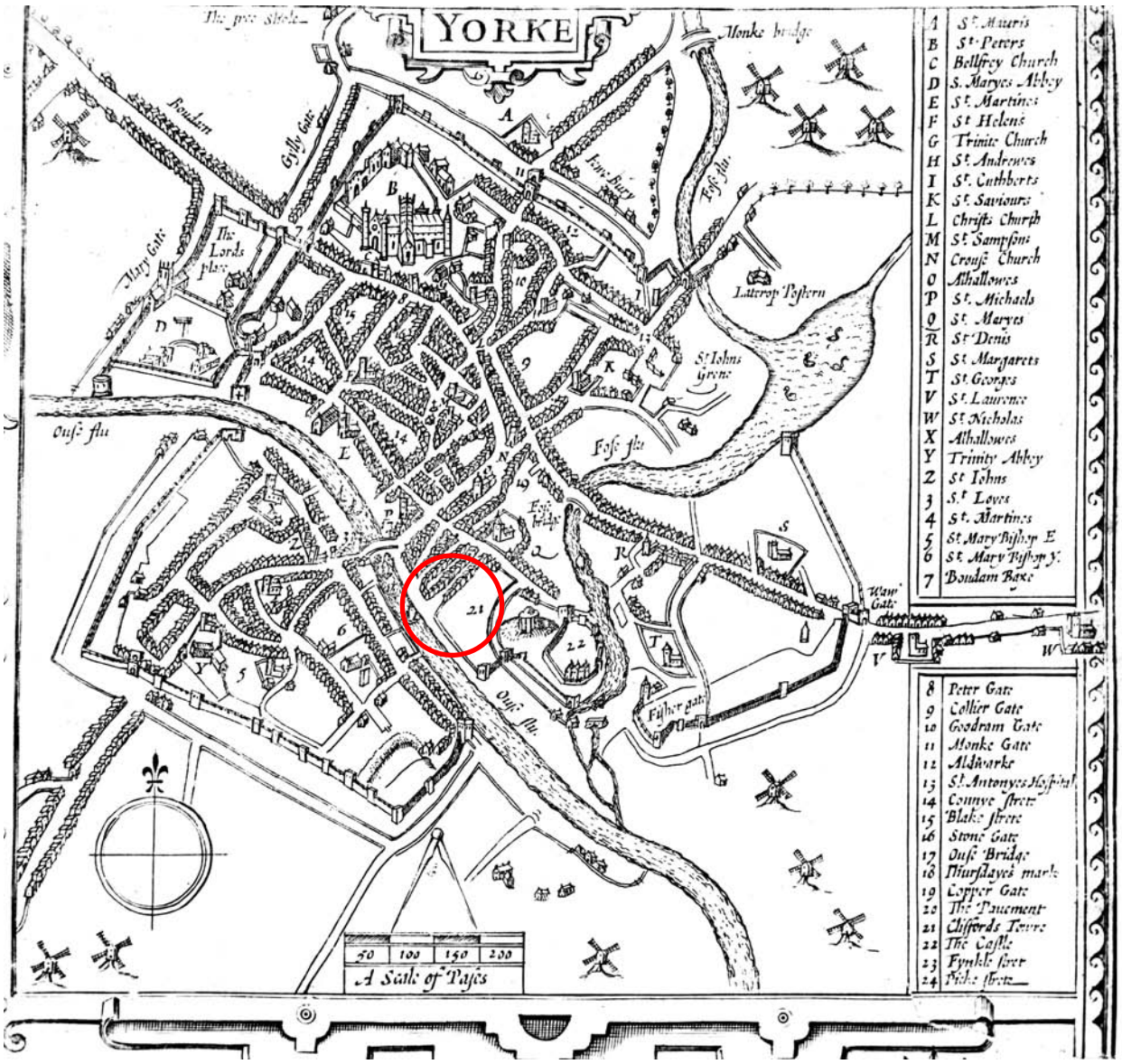


Figure 8: Speed 1610
with approximate area of site

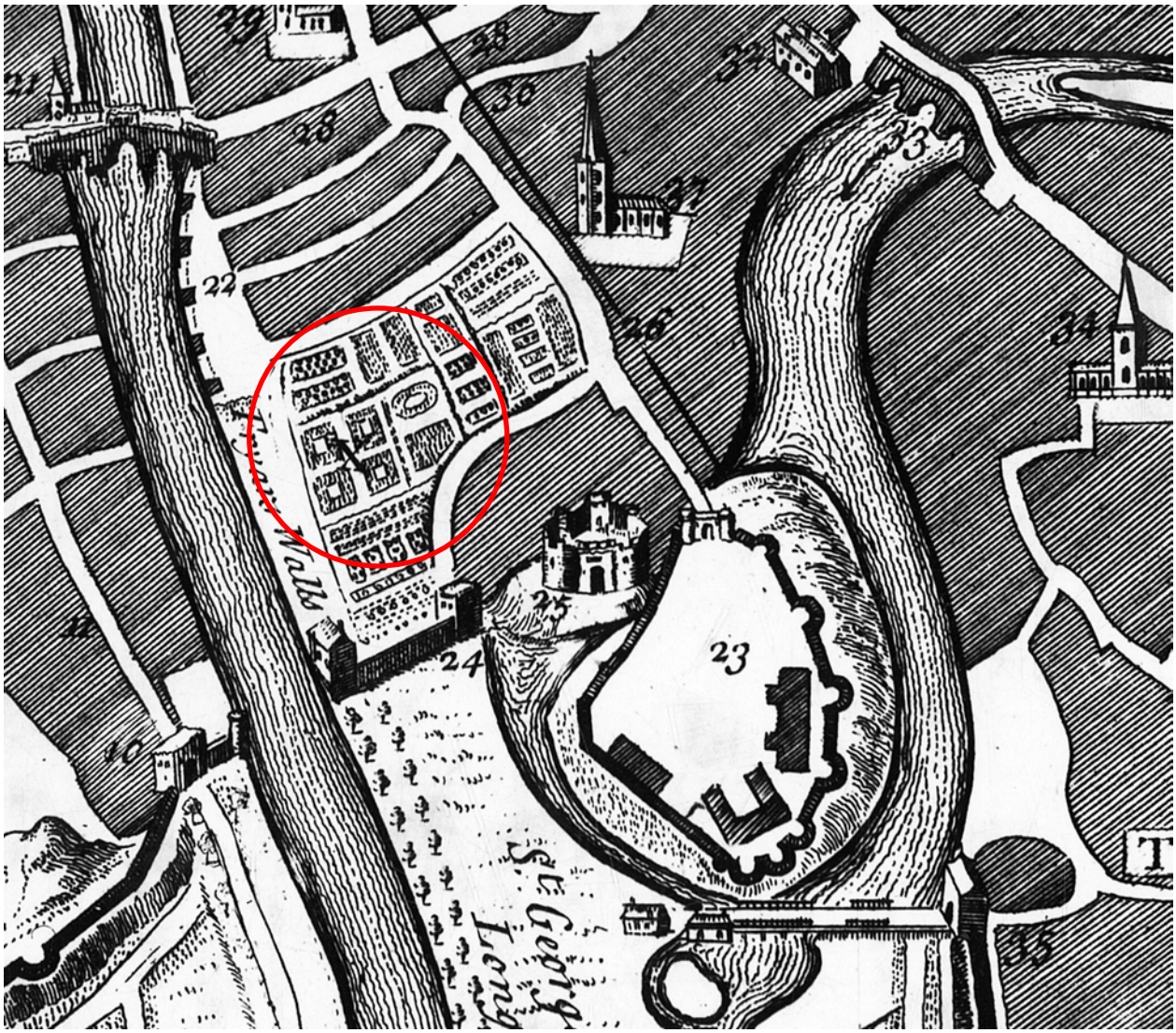


Figure 9: Drake 1736
with approximate area of site

Figure 10: Trinity Chapel Showing aisle wall behind hoarding prior to demolition (Image from City Archives)