



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE SITE OF PROPOSED HOTEL, DUNDAS STREET, YORK

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EVALUATION REPORT

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YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

YAT	York Archaeological Trust
CYC	City of York Council

AOD Above Ordinance Datum
CBM Ceramic Building Material
BGL Below Ground Level

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between February 29th and March 18th 2016, an archaeological evaluation at the site of a proposed hotel accessed via Dundas Street, York (SE 60795 51921) was carried out by York Archaeological Trust. The work involved the excavation of two 10m x 4m trenches and the monitoring of a series of six geotechnical boreholes and eight test pits.

The evaluation trenches revealed a sequence of 19th century deposits and structures associated with the former Leeds Arms public house and pits and dumps of post-medieval date. These were found to overlay intact wall footings relating to a high status complex of domestic medieval buildings as well as terracing deposits of Roman date.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Archaeological Evaluation at the Site of Proposed Hotel, Dundas Street, York
YAT Project No.	5897
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1 INTRODUCTION

Between February 29th and March 18th 2016, an archaeological evaluation was carried out by York Archaeological Trust on land off Dundas Street to the rear of the Black Swan pub in central York (Figure 1). Two 10m x 4m trenches were excavated to characterise the nature and survival of archaeological deposits. The trenches were positioned to investigate whether or not a significant complex of 12th-13th century domestic buildings identified during works on the neighbouring Haymarket Car Park site (Johnson 2013, 18) was present within the proposed development area. Alongside the trial trenching, a scheme of geotechnical works involving the excavation of six boreholes and eight machine-excavated test pits was monitored by a member of YAT staff.

2 METHODOLOGY

Two trial trenches measuring 10m x 4m were excavated close to the site's north-west boundary to the rear of the Black Swan pub (Figure 2). Tarmac and 20th century overburden were excavated mechanically by a JCB back hoe excavator equipped with a toothless bucket measuring 0.60m in width. The machine excavation was carried out by Collier Plant Hire and was supervised at all times by at least two archaeologists.

Machine excavation ceased when archaeological deposits were exposed and the trenches were then cleaned by hand. The locations of the trenches were recorded using a Leica Viva GS14 GPS unit to an accuracy of +/-200mm. The GPS unit was also used to lay out a 5m x 5m grid based on Ordnance Survey co-ordinates in addition to two temporary benchmarks; this grid formed the reference point for all plan drawings.

All excavated features were recorded using the standard YAT single context recording system, as detailed in the YAT Fieldwork Manual (YAT, 2009). Colour digital photography was used to document archaeological contexts and to capture working shots of the excavation. All stratified finds were retained for assessment.

Following full single context recording, a number of substantial post-medieval soil deposits were excavated mechanically in both trenches. This targeted machine excavation was carried out following consultation with CYC City Archaeologist John Oxley with the aim of confirming the presence or absence of *in-situ* medieval structures. At the completion of site works, both trenches were fully backfilled.

All site records for this evaluation are currently stored with York Archaeological Trust under the Yorkshire Museum accession code YORYM:2016.251. The site archive has been fully digitised and entered into York Archaeological Trust's Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB Project 5897).

Geotechnical works carried out by Ian Farmer Associates were monitored where archaeological deposits were disturbed. Copies were made of the log sheets for a series of six boreholes and an archaeologist was present to monitor the excavation of eight test pits (Figure 3). The test pits were excavated with a JCB back hoe excavator equipped with a 0.60m toothless bucket. All interventions were recorded with sketch sections and digital photography and added to the site archive.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development area is situated on the east side of York city centre (Figure 1). It is irregular in plan, covering an area of approximately 2000 square meters centred on NGR SE 60795 51921.

The site is bounded to the north by buildings and car parks associated with the Black Swan pub and the Defra offices. To the east lies Black Horse Lane and the Hungate residential development. To the south lies the new Hiscox Insurance office development and to the west lies the roadway of Peasholme Green. The site slopes gently from west to east and is a tarmac-surfaced former municipal car park at c.10.25m AOD in the west and at c.9.65m AOD in the east.

The underlying geology consists of alluvial silts and clays overlying sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (www.bgs.ac.uk, accessed 12/04/16). Geotechnical investigations on the former Ambulance Station site (Haymarket) to the southwest found the solid geology to be significantly deeper than expected with bedrock encountered at approximately 22m+.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site and immediate surroundings have been the subject of extensive archaeological work from 1986 (Figure 4). This work was reviewed by York Archaeological Trust and a desk based assessment produced for the hotel site in November 2015 (Kendall, T. and Savine, B. 2015). The following information is taken from that report.

Archaeological interventions in the area of the proposed development site off Dundas Street, York demonstrate the potential for an archaeological sequence between c.1m and c.3m deep commencing from c.0.2–0.3m beneath the current ground surface. This sequence may contain evidence from the Roman, early medieval, medieval and post medieval periods. Of particular significance is potential evidence for Roman industry and burials, a nearby medieval church and its associated cemetery, and a sequence of buildings and structures dating from the 12th century onwards. Amongst these structures is a significant stone building of 12–13th century date, the remains lie between c.0.5m and c.1m below the current ground surface.

Occupation deposits from within a later part of the building, possibly an extension added to the north of the earlier structure, have potential for excellent evidence of domestic food preparation. The full extent of the buildings is not yet known, but they are certainly some of the largest early domestic stone buildings ever excavated in York. It seems likely that the property belonged to a very wealthy medieval family, although no documentary evidence connected to the property has yet been found. Very few secular stone buildings of this date are known from York and none are as extensive; in the wider region very few secular buildings of this date survive and therefore the Haymarket example has potential to be of at least regional significance.

Other buildings and structures known from the Haymarket works also date from the 12th century into the 19th century. There is good potential for further remains of these to survive across the development area, which could contribute to the on-going study of the development of this part of the city, studying both the structures and their yards and gardens, and the landscape they existed within.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 10m x 4m and was aligned north-east/south-west (Figure 2). The trench was positioned close to the north-west corner of the site with the intention of investigating medieval structures believed to survive below the present surface. The results of the trial trenching will be discussed in chronological order.

5.1.1 Roman Terracing

The earliest archaeological context to be reached during the excavation was a widespread terracing deposit of firm, mid-orange brown clay with cobble inclusions (Context 1027, Plate 1). No dateable material was recovered from this context, although the same deposit was encountered during YAT's 2012 excavation of the neighbouring Haymarket Car Park site where it was securely dated to the Roman period (Johnson 2013, 15). The deposit survives at a maximum height of 9.38m AOD.



Plate 1. North-east facing view of Trench 1 showing features cut into Roman terracing deposit Context 1027 (1.00m scale)

5.1.2 Medieval Pits

The earliest post-Roman archaeology to be encountered was a sequence of five pits dating to the medieval period (Figure 5). The pits were located at a depth between 9.37m and 9.16m AOD and the presence of frequent animal bone and oyster shell within their backfills suggests that they were used to dispose of domestic waste. Two of the pits (Sets 120 and 121) were cut by a later medieval wall footing (Set 116) and contained residual Roman pottery and 13th century CBM. Set 120 was also truncated by a large pit containing domestic refuse with frequent ash and charcoal (Set 119), no pottery post-dating the 11th century was recovered from this feature, although it was only partially excavated. The two further pits (Sets 117 and 118) contained similar backfills with residual Roman ceramics, but had no direct stratigraphic link to the medieval wall footing. A single post hole, 0.16m in diameter and 0.09m in depth was observed at a depth of 9.21m AOD (Set 113). No datable material was recovered during its excavation, but the feature was sealed by a post-medieval levelling deposit (Context 1029) and truncates the Roman terracing deposits (Context 1027); therefore, it seems most likely to be medieval in date.



Plate 2. South-west facing view of Trench 2. The medieval wall footings (Set 116) appear to the left of the image, a cobble footing (Set 115) can be seen to the right (1.00m scale)

5.1.3 Medieval Wall Footings

A substantial wall footing comprising of limestone rubble in a matrix of lime mortar was found at a depth of 9.27m AOD, running on a north-east/south-west alignment along the south-eastern edge of the trench (Set 116, Figure 5, Plate 2). The wall footing was exposed to a maximum length of 6.60m and a width of 0.54m and is a clear continuation of a wall discovered during the 2012 Haymarket excavations (Context 83306, Johnson 2013, 18). The

structure clearly continues beyond the north-east and south-east limit of excavation and a small area of a north-west/south-east aligned return measuring 1.35m x 0.97m was exposed at a depth of 9.21m to 9.41m AOD, close to the south-west edge of the trench (Context 1028, Plate 3). A complete absence of faced masonry suggests that the wall has been robbed out to foundation level.

5.1.4 *Later Medieval Wall Footings*

A highly truncated cobble filled wall footing was observed at a depth of 9.57m AOD (Set 115, Plate 2). The structure follows the same north-east/south-west alignment as the medieval wall footing (Set 116) and is located 1.69m further to the north-west. The footing was uncovered to a length of 5.22m and a width of 0.58m and continued beyond the north-eastern limit of excavation. The cobbles and stone fragments within the construction cut were un-mortared, suggesting that the wall will have been less substantial than Set 116.

The footing truncates several medieval pit backfills (Sets 117, 118 and 119) and contained 14th-16th century century ceramics. While the footing clearly post-dates the medieval wall, it could represent a later alteration or subdivision of space within the same building.



Plate 3. North-east facing view of a medieval wall footing (Context 1028, 0.50m scale)

5.1.5 *Late/Post-Medieval Activity*

At the south-west corner of the trench, a loose dump of mortar, silt and limestone fragments (Context 1024) was found to directly overlie the remains of the medieval wall and its north-west/south-east return (Context 1028, Plate 3). The deposit contained 13th-16th century ceramics and survived to a height of 9.48m AOD. Post-dating this deposit, a sequence of four

dump deposits were excavated (Set 108), containing frequent limestone rubble and mortar fragments. These deposits were dated by ceramic finds to the 17th century and were interpreted as an ongoing robbing event, with masonry being removed from the demolished medieval structure and the subsequent voids being backfilled with demolition rubble. The robbing and dump deposits were immediately post-dated by a post hole (Set 105) and a shallow pit (Set 106) containing ceramics of 13th-16th century date.

In the north-east half of the trench, the later medieval cobble footing (Set 115) was truncated by a shallow refuse pit containing animal bone and 11th-14th century ceramics (Set 111). A further 16th-18th century pit (Set 112) was excavated close to the north-eastern limit of excavation. This pit was filled almost exclusively with post-medieval ceramic building material and truncated medieval wall footing Set 116.

5.1.6 18th/Early 19th Century Activity

The late/post-medieval horizon was sealed by two widespread dump deposits (Set 114) that covered the whole north-eastern half of the trench and were present from a depth of 9.71m AOD. The dumps contained domestic refuse (animal bone, shell, etc.) and were presumably deposited as a deliberate attempt to raise and flatten the ground level.



Plate 4. South-west facing view of 18th/early 19th century dump deposits (Set 114) and pits (Sets 109 and 110, 1.00m scale)

The levelling event was immediately post-dated by a pair of large pits. The larger of the two was located close to the north-west corner of the trench at a depth of 9.60m AOD (Set 110, Plate 4). The backfill contained a large amount of sandstone roof tile fragments, CBM and slate as well as general domestic refuse. The feature dates to the late 17th-early 19th century and

appears to have been used to dispose of waste materials from repairs or replacement to a nearby roof. A limestone window mullion fragment (AF4) of 13th century date was also recovered from the backfill.

The second pit (Set 109, Plate 4) was located roughly in the centre of the trench at a depth of 9.56m AOD and contained animal bone, metalworking residues and ceramics of late 17th/early 18th century date. Following recording, these pits and deposits were excavated by machine to expose the post-medieval horizon.

5.1.7 19th Century Drains and Structures

The 19th century activity identified within Trench 1 was exclusively associated with the former Leeds Arms public house which stood until the mid-20th century. The earliest features of 19th century date were a sequence of ceramic drains. Set 103 survived from a depth of 9.33m AOD and comprised of individual ceramic tiles that interlock to create a self supporting cylinder (Plate 5). The drain was exposed to a length of 2.84m, aligned north-west/south-east and followed the general topography of the site in gently falling towards the south-east.



Plate 5. North-west facing view of Set 103, a truncated drain comprising of interlocking ceramic tiles (0.20m Scale)

The interlocking tile drain was later replaced by a drain comprised of salt glazed pipe sections set in concrete at a depth of 9.61m (Set 102). This replacement drain was subsequently truncated by a later salt glazed drain which was also set on a bed of concrete (Set 101).

To the south-west of the ceramic drain sequence, a roughly built brick culvert on a north-west/south-east alignment was observed at a depth of 9.72m AOD (Set 107, Plate 6). The structure was exposed to a length of 3.80m and measured up to 0.84m in width and was built in the late 18th/19th century. The culvert was not excavated during this evaluation.



Plate 6. North-west facing view of brick culvert Set 107 (0.20m scale)

Substantial brick walls associated with the Leeds Arms were observed at the southern end of the trench (Set 104). These walls were part of a cellar that was partially exposed during the 2012 Haymarket excavations (Johnson 2013, 26) and were revealed to a length of 3.46m x 1.64m at a depth of 9.72m AOD. The brickwork ranged in width from 0.40m to 0.47m and comprised of mid to late-19th century brickwork. The cellar was infilled with a deposit of slag and brick rubble (Context 1032) in the early 20th century.

The latest 19th century context to be excavated was a compacted trample layer (Set 124) that butted against the brick cellar (Set 104) and partially overlaid the brick culvert (Set 107) at a depth of 9.77m AOD. The deposit contained 16th-19th century pottery and may have served as a rough surface.



Plate 7. North-west facing view of Leeds Arms cellar walls (Set 104, 0.50m scale)

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 10m x 4m and was aligned north-west/south-east. The trench was positioned to the south-west of Trench 1 with a key aim of establishing whether or not the medieval building complex was present in this part of the development area.

5.2.1 *Post-medieval Horticultural Soils*

The earliest deposit to be observed in Trench 2 was a soft, dark blackish brown highly organic clay silt (Context 2048, Plate 8). Similar deposits have been identified in YAT excavations across much of the Hungate development area and the neighbouring Haymarket and Ambulance Station excavations (Reeves 2010, 32). The deposits appear to have been in use between the late 16th and early 19th centuries when much of the area was given over to horticulture (Kendall 2009, 7). No finds were recovered from this deposit as it was only observed in a machine excavated slot from a depth of 8.50m AOD to the maximum depth of 7.83m AOD.

A deposit of cobbles and CBM rubble (Context 2047) was also exposed during the excavation of the machine-dug sondage. This deposit was interpreted as an 18th century levelling deposit or construction base and overlaid the horticultural soil at a depth of 8.71m AOD.



Plate 8. South-east facing view of horticultural soils (Context 2048) following machine excavation (1.00m scale)

5.2.2 *The Leeds Arms Public House*

The vast majority of the structures and deposits observed in Trench 2 were associated with the Leeds Arms public house (Figure 9, Plate 9) which survived from a depth of 10.07m AOD. The structure was aligned north-west/south-east and was exposed to a total length of 9.28m and would have been considerably wider than the 4.00m area revealed in the trench. The construction cut for the main walls of the building (Set 209) was excavated to cellar depth (8.54m AOD) across the whole area, despite only the south-western end of the structure actually having a cellar. Where a cellar was not built, the space was infilled with re-deposited horticultural soils (Set 211).

The building was constructed of handmade red brick dating to the mid-18th to mid-19th century. This compliments historic references which suggest that the pub was trading by 1838 (Johnson 2013, 11)



Plate 9. North facing view of the Leeds Arms buildings (Set 209, 1.00m scale)

The cellar that occupies much of the south-eastern end of the trench comprises of several partition walls, a brick and sandstone stairway and a brick and sandstone floor surface (Set 213, Plate 10). The floor surfaces were set at a depth of 8.79m AOD and were covered with a thin residue of coal dust, suggesting that the cellar was used to store coal.

Within the footprint of the building, a brick-built, stone capped drain (Sets 206 and 210) and a pair of brick chambers (Sets 205 and 208) were recorded close to the north-west end of the trench. These were interpreted as the original drainage facilities for the building. Brick Chamber Set 208 was truncated by a pit (Set 207); however, this pit was not excavated during this evaluation.



Plate 10. North-west facing view of the Leeds Arms coal cellar (set 213, 1.00m scale)

A number of internal make-up deposits, floor surfaces and additional walls were recorded (Sets 203, 212, 213, 214) relating to the use and alteration of the structure in the mid to late 19th century.

In the late 19th/early 20th century, two salt glazed drain pipes (Sets 201 and 202) were inserted into the building, truncating the original structures and surfaces. These ran north-east/south-west, falling to the north-east.

The cellar was infilled in the late 19th or early 20th century with a loose deposit of brick rubble and mortar (Set 215). Ceramic and glass finds from this deposit were exclusively 19th century in date. The lack of compaction within the deposit may suggest that the buildings remained standing and in use after the cellar was infilled.

5.3 Test Pits

The excavation of eight test pits was monitored archaeologically and the results were recorded with digital photography and sketch sections (Figure 3). Context numbers were not assigned during this process. Site logs are reproduced in **Appendix 3**. Due to the depth of the test pits, finds recovery was very limited. Observations on date are primarily based on a visual inspection of the sections.

5.3.1 Test Pit 1

Below modern overburden, an infilled cellar associated with the Leeds Arms was observed at a depth of 1.20m BGL. The cellar was infilled with CBM rubble and glass bottles. (Appendix 6) Natural clays were observed from 1.30m BGL to the maximum excavated depth of 3.50m BGL.

5.3.2 Test Pit 2

Following removal of several layers of modern make-up, a medieval/post-medieval pit sequence was observed at a depth of 0.55m BGL. Roman terracing deposits overlying natural clays were noted from a depth of 1.00m BGL to the maximum depth of 3.20m BGL.

5.3.3 Test Pit 3

A 19th century brick wall overlaid by hardcore and tarmac relating to the Haymarket Car Park was observed at a depth of 0.55m BGL. The wall was aligned north-east/south-west and was only exposed in the north-west side of the test pit. Below the 19th century horizon, post-medieval horticultural soils were present from a depth of 0.70m BGL. These overlaid a loose deposit of limestone rubble and limestone mortar (1.05m BGL) that was very similar in appearance to the infilling deposits within the medieval building complex as seen in Trench 1. Natural clays and a pocket of groundwater were observed from 1.50m BGL to the maximum depth of 3.50m BGL.

5.3.4 Test Pit 4

Below modern overburden, a sequence of 19th century dumps was found to overlie horticultural soils; these were present from a depth of 2.05m BGL. From a depth of 3.20m BGL to the maximum depth of 3.90m BGL, organic cess and refuse backfills were observed. Due to waterlogged conditions at this depth, the preservation of organic materials including timber, leather and moss was excellent. Disturbed Anglo-Scandinavian banded deposits were noted within the organic material, these deposits were very similar to deposits excavated during the Hungate H2 excavations (Kendall, pers. comm.) and may suggest a 10th century date (Plate 11).

5.3.5 Test Pit 5

Underneath the tarmac surface of the former car park, 19th century make-up deposits of CBM rubble were present to a depth of 0.58m BGL. At this point, post-medieval horticultural soils were observed. A deposit of silty clay sand and cobbles was present at 2.70m BGL, overlying natural sands at a depth of 3.10m BGL.

5.3.6 Test Pit 6

A deposit of compacted silt and 19th century rubble interpreted as a demolition deposit was exposed at a depth of 0.40m BGL. This deposit overlaid a 19th century brick wall aligned north-west/south-east. Horticultural soils were observed at a depth of 0.60m BGL, overlying what appears to be a sequence of medieval/post-medieval refuse pits that were present between 1.60m BGL and the maximum excavated depth of 4.00m BGL.

5.3.7 Test Pit 7

Below modern tarmac and hardcore, a firm dark reddish brown sandy silt of 19th century date was noted at a depth of 0.50m BGL. This overlaid horticultural soils which were present at 0.70m BGL. Between 1.60m and 2.10m BGL, a soil deposit containing ceramics from medieval to 18th/19th century in date was found to overlie a sequence of refuse pits containing a similar range of ceramics. Soft natural sands were present from a depth of 3.20m BGL.



Plate 11. South-east facing view of organic Anglo-Scandinavian/medieval pit fills from Test Pit 4.

5.3.8 Test Pit 8

Following removal of the car park surface, a compacted layer of 19th century rubble and re-deposited medieval masonry was exposed at a depth of 0.70m BGL. At 1.40m BGL, a salt glazed drain pipe was observed running north-west/south-east across the test pit. Horticultural soils occurred at 1.55m BGL, overlying a sequence of organic medieval pit fills that survived from 2.50m BGL. Between 3.00m and the maximum depth of 3.20m BGL, medieval cesspit fills with excellent organic preservation were observed.

5.4 Boreholes

A series of six boreholes were monitored under archaeological conditions to the point where natural deposits were reached. A copy of the log sheets detailing geological stratigraphy is with the primary archive.

5.4.1 Borehole 1

Natural geological deposits were observed from a depth of 2.00m BGL. Natural deposits were sealed by 0.35m of brown sandy clay which may represent medieval/post-medieval pit backfills. This deposit was overlaid by 0.65m of dark brown sandy clay and CBM rubble, possibly horticultural soils. The top 1.00m of the sequence comprised of tarmac, hardcore and a black, ashy make-up deposit of 19th century date.

5.4.2 Borehole 2

Natural deposits were observed at a depth of 3.30m BGL. The earliest archaeological deposit was a 1.30m deep layer of soft, dark-greyish brown clay silt interpreted as post-medieval horticultural soils overlying medieval pit fills. Above this, 1.50m of brick and gravel may represent an infilling deposit within 19th century cellars. The uppermost 0.50m comprised of 20th century hardcore and tarmac.

5.4.3 Borehole 3

Definitively geological deposits were located at a depth of 4.00m BGL, comprising of laminated clays and sands. These deposits were sealed by 0.60m of orange brown sandy clay that may either represent geology or Roman terracing deposits. Overlying the possible terracing was a 0.90m deep layer of dark grey silty clay interpreted as medieval pit backfills. Above this, 1.60m of dark grey silty clay was observed which may represent further pit fills or horticultural soils. Tarmac and associated make-up comprised the uppermost 0.90m of the sequence.

5.4.4 Borehole 4

Natural sands and gravels were observed at a depth of 4.50m BGL and were sealed by 1.50m of dark brown organic pit fills that may be medieval or Anglo-Scandinavian in date. Overlying these pit fills was a 2.00m thick layer of dark blackish brown silty clay that is most likely a post-medieval horticultural soil. Hardcore and tarmac of the Haymarket car park made up the uppermost 1.00m of the sequence.

5.4.5 Borehole 5

Clearly identifiable natural deposits were present from a depth of 6.00m BGL. These were overlaid by 2.80m of dark brown sandy clay which could represent a continuation of deep Anglo-Scandinavian/medieval cess and refuse pits noted across the site. Overlying these deposits was 1.20m of black sandy silt that has been interpreted as a horticultural soil. Above this, 1.00m of brick and clay make-up was observed which may be 19th century in date. The top 1.00m of the sequence was made up of 1.00m of hardcore and tarmac.

5.4.6 Borehole 6

Natural geological deposits were observed at a depth of 3.70m, although these were sealed by 0.40m of mottled brown and orange clay that may represent either natural or Roman terracing deposits. The next deposit was a 2.60m deep layer of brick rubble and clay that is most likely related to 19th cellars of the Leeds Arms. Over this, 0.40m of brick rubble and cinder make-up was observed below 0.30m of concrete.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Trench 1

The archaeological sequence revealed within Trench 1 contains a number of deposits and features that have been noted in previous excavations in the surrounding area and may prove very useful in better understanding the chronology of the broader local area.

6.1.1 Roman Terracing

This layer of re-deposited natural clay, sand and cobbles was the earliest material to be observed in Trench 1 (Figure 5, Plate 1). As the aim of the evaluation was to locate and characterise the survival of a range of medieval buildings, this deposit was not investigated. It is, however, likely that residual Roman finds recovered from medieval pits that cut into the terracing (see Section 6.2.2) were up-cast from their original position within this context. The fact that the terracing material is so widespread across the Hungate area highlights the magnitude of the endeavour; it is a significant landscaping event.

6.1.2 Medieval Pits

A sequence of pits that pre-date the medieval dwelling provided further evidence for the construction date of the buildings, which the results of the 2012 Haymarket excavation placed in the 12th or 13th century (Johnson 2013, 18).

An assemblage of 11th century ceramics from the pit sequence is indicative of early medieval activity, although 13th century roof tile was also recovered. This suggests that the land was open space prior to the 13th century and was mainly exploited for the disposal of refuse. The presence of 13th century CBM in a feature (Set 121) directly truncated by the north wall of the building range dictates that the construction date must fall in or after the 13th century. Future excavation of a broader area could further improve this dating sequence as only a limited area was investigated during this evaluation. It should also be borne in mind that dating guided by CBM offers less precision than pottery.

6.1.3 A High Status Medieval Building

Trench 1 was located to slightly overlap with the limit of excavation of the 2012 Haymarket excavations (Figure 5). The intention of this was to pick up the run of the original north-west wall of the medieval building range, which extended beyond the trench at this point. The structure was successfully located, alongside evidence for a north-west/south-east aligned return (Set 116, Plate 2). The main run of the wall was visible across the whole of the trench, clearly continuing beyond the north-east limit of excavation. A second, slightly later wall footing (Set 115, Plate 2) on the same alignment as the original footing was identified during the evaluation. Dated to the 14th-16th century, the wall most likely relates to a scheme of 13th-14th century extension and alteration to the building range that was identified during the 2012 Haymarket excavation (Johnson 2013, 20). This involved the addition of an extra bay to the north-west face of the building and the dating evidence recovered from Set 115 comfortably overlaps with this phase of activity.

As the primary aim of the evaluation was to identify the lateral extent of the medieval building range, the wall footings were fully recorded but not excavated. Nonetheless, the excavation of

Trench 1 has successfully confirmed that the buildings did extend into and beyond this part of the proposed development area. Furthermore, newly discovered internal walls and additional evidence of the building's modification have also been discovered.

The results of Trench 2 revealed that, while medieval archaeology is highly likely to survive, it will be situated no less than 2.00m below present ground level in that area (see Section 6.2). As the known elements of the medieval buildings are set on a broadly flat horizon, it is highly likely that the south-eastern limit of the building range will be located in the space between Trenches 1 and 2, prior to the notable decrease in ground level seen in Trench 2.

6.1.4 *Post-Medieval Activity*

Activity of this date in Trench 1 was typified primarily by robbing events and dump deposits over the medieval building range. Ceramic finds from this phase of activity suggest that the building will have been demolished in the 16th or 17th century. This matches the date suggested following the 2012 Haymarket excavation and also overlaps with the demolition of the neighbouring church of All Saints, Peasholme which began in the late 16th century (Johnson 2013, 23).

A small number of pits and post holes that also immediately post-date the lifespan of the medieval building range produced a similar range of 13th to 18th century ceramics, perhaps indicating a relative hiatus of activity following the demolition of the building range and All Saints, Peasholme. It should also be noted that the horticultural soils observed in Trench 2 and the geotechnical test pits and boreholes began to be deposited around this time, revealing a more widespread change in land use in the post-medieval period.

6.1.5 *Late 17th-Early 19th Century Activity*

The post-medieval horizon was sealed by a widespread dump deposit of probable 17th-18th century date (Set 114, Plate 4). This levelling deposit was subsequently truncated by a pair of refuse pits dating between the late 17th and early 19th century. As it was in the post-medieval period, the area seems to have been utilised only sparsely in the run-up to the industrial revolution.

6.1.6 *The Leeds Arms*

Documentary sources suggest that the Leeds Arms was opened in 1838, and numerous associated structures and drains were identified in Trench 1 (Figure 8, Plates 4-7). A sequence of drainage features, from a rudimentary brick culvert to a ceramic drain that was replaced on two occasions, is likely to have relate to late 19th and early 20th century sanitation improvements that have been identified in the Hungate and Haymarket excavations (Johnson 2013, 27).

A section of a mid to late-19th century brick cellar (Set 104, Plate 7) at the south-west corner of the trench is a continuation of a structure identified in the 2012 Haymarket excavation.

6.2 **Trench 2**

The sequence revealed in Trench 2 dated from the post-medieval period to the early 20th century. While medieval archaeology had not been reached at the maximum excavated depth of 2.00m BGL (7.83m AOD), it is likely to survive at a greater depth.

6.2.1 Horticultural Soils

The earliest deposits observed in Trench 2 were a series of post-medieval horticultural soils and a cobble make-up deposit. These were only exposed during the excavation of a machine-dug slot, so no finds were recovered. Similar deposits were observed across almost the entire site during the geotechnical interventions (see Sections 5.3 and 5.4). The considerable depth of horticultural soils in Trench 2 offers a marked contrast to their absence in Trench 1. This pattern suggests that the gentle south-easterly slope of the site's present surface will have been more severe and irregular in antiquity.

6.2.2 The Leeds Arms

All other archaeological features in Trench 2 were partially cellared structures and deposits associated with outbuildings of the Leeds Arms (Figure 9). These include the remains of a coal cellar at the south-eastern end of the trench and further evidence of sanitation improvements, with a stone-capped brick drain being superseded by a network of ceramic drain pipes (Plates 9-10). The most significant discovery regarding the Leeds Arms is the fact that the coal cellar appears to have been infilled around the turn of the 20th century, several decades before the Leeds Arms complex would be demolished.

6.3 Geotechnical survey

6.3.1 Site sequence

The geotechnical survey supported the model of the site sequence derived from the evaluation trenches and demonstrated a sequence of activity from the Roman period onwards, including evidence for potential Anglo-Scandinavian activity. Natural deposits were identified in most of the boreholes and were observed to slope downwards to the south-east from 3.7m BGL in borehole 6 to 4.5m BGL in borehole 4.

LIST OF SOURCES

BGS (British Geological Survey) www.bgs.ac.uk

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Excavation team: Emma Boast, Maddy Johnson, Becky Wilson

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	119
Levels register	19
Original drawings	135
Digital photographs	570
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context no.	Description
1000	Unstratified finds
1001	Pit backfill
1002	Dump
1003	Pit cut
1004	Drain backfill
1005	Pit backfill
1006	Drain pipe
1007	Drain cut
1008	Drain pipe
1009	Drain cut
1010	Drain backfill
1011	Pit cut
1012	Pit backfill
1013	Drain infilling
1014	Pit cut
1015	Mortar dump
1016	Drain
1017	Drain cut
1018	Dump
1019	Dump
1020	Robber trench backfill
1021	Culvert infilling
1022	Brick culvert
1023	Culvert cut
1024	Mortar dump
1025	Limestone wall footing
1026	Construction cut
1027	Terracing deposit
1028	Limestone wall footing
1029	Levelling
1030	Dump
1031	Brick wall
1032	Cellar infilling
1033	Construction backfill
1034	Construction cut
1035	Pit cut
1036	Levelling
1037	Construction cut
1038	Pit backfill
1039	Post hole backfill
1040	Pit backfill
1041	Pit backfill

1042	Pit backfill
1043	Pit backfill
1044	Pit backfill
1045	Pit backfill
1046	Cobble wall footing
1047	Construction cut
1048	Cobble wall footing
1049	Construction cut
1050	Cobble wall footing
1051	Construction cut
1052	Post hole cut
1053	Pit cut
1054	Pit cut
1055	Pit cut
1056	Pit cut
1057	Pit cut
1058	Pit cut
1059	Pit cut
2000	Unstratified finds
2001	Drain backfill
2002	Drain pipe
2003	Drain cut
2004	Infilling deposit
2005	Drain backfill
2006	Drain pipe
2007	Drain cut
2008	Infilling
2009	Dump
2010	Levelling
2011	Dump
2012	Pit backfill
2013	Pit cut
2014	Dump
2015	Brick floor
2016	Dump
2017	Pit backfill
2018	Pit cut
2019	Dump
2020	Brick wall
2021	Construction cut
2022	Sandstone drain capping
2023	Brick drain
2024	Silting within drain
2025	Construction cut
2026	Brick structure
2027	Construction cut

2028	Brick wall
2029	Construction cut
2030	Brick wall
2031	Construction cut
2032	Brick wall
2033	Brick floor
2034	Brick and sandstone stairway
2035	Brick wall
2036	Brick wall
2037	Sandstone floor
2038	Brick floor
2039	Brick wall
2040	Infilling
2041	Infilling
2042	Levelling
2043	Dump
2044	Infilling
2045	Brick chamber
2046	Construction cut
2047	Rubble make-up
2048	Horticultural soil

Table 2 Context list

APPENDIX 4 – PROJECT DESIGN

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
AT THE SITE OF PROPOSED HOTEL, DUNDAS STREET, YORK.**

Site Location: Dundas Street, York

NGR: SE 60795 51921

Proposal: Hotel

Prepared for: Vastint

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	DA	18/02/16	DA	25/02/16	DA	25/02/16
2	DA	26/02/16	DA	26/02/16	DA	26/02/16

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Outline planning consent has been granted for the erection of a hotel on land off Dundas Street to the rear of the Black Swan Public House, York. Detailed design have yet to be produced for the development.

1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in order to further investigate archaeological deposits at the site with a view to informing the foundation design to reduce impacts to archaeological remains. The work will be carried out in accordance with 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 proposed development area is situated on the east side of York city centre (Figure 1). It is irregular in plan, covering an area of approximately 2000 square meters centered on NGR SE 60795 51921.

2.2 The underlying geology consists of alluvial silts and clays overlying sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (www.bgs.ac.uk, accessed 02/11/15). Geotechnical investigations on the former Ambulance Station site (Haymarket) to the southwest found the solid geology to be significantly deeper than expected with bedrock encountered at approximately 22m+.

2.3 The site is bounded to the north by buildings and carparks associated with the Black Swan pub and the Defra offices. To the east lies Black Horse Lane and the Hungate residential development. To the south lies the new Hiscox Insurance office development, underway at the time of writing, and to the west lies the roadway of Peasholme Green. The site slopes gently from west to east and is currently a tarmac-surfaced former municipal car park at c.10.25m OD in the west and at c.9.65m OD in the east.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 The site lies within York's Area of Archaeological Importance as defined by the Scheduled Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The site and immediate surroundings have been the subject of extensive archaeological work from 1986. This work was reviewed by York Archaeological Trust and a desk based assessment produced for the hotel site in November 2015. The following information is taken from that report.

4.2 Archaeological interventions in the area of the proposed development site off Dundas Street, York demonstrate the potential for an archaeological sequence between c.1m and c.3m deep commencing from c.0.2–0.3m beneath the current ground surface. This sequence may contain evidence from the Roman, early medieval, medieval and post medieval periods. Of particular significance is potential evidence for Roman industry and burials, a nearby medieval church and its associated cemetery, and a sequence of buildings and structures dating from the 12th century onwards. Amongst these structures is a significant stone building of 12–13th century date, the remains lie between c.0.5m and c.1m below the current ground surface.

4.3 Occupation deposits from within a later part of the building, possibly an extension added to the north of the earlier structure, have potential for excellent evidence of domestic food preparation. The full extent of the buildings is not yet known, but they are certainly some of the largest early domestic stone buildings ever excavated in York. It seems likely that the property belonged to a very wealthy medieval family, although no documentary evidence connected to the property has yet been found. Very few secular stone buildings of this date are known from York and none are as extensive; in the wider region very few secular buildings of this date survive and therefore the Haymarket example has potential to be of at least regional significance.

4.4 Other buildings and structures known from the Haymarket works also date from the 12th century into the 19th century. There is good potential for further remains of these to survive across

the development area, which could contribute to the on-going study of the development of this part of the city, studying both the structures and their yards and gardens, and the landscape they existed within.

5 AIMS

5.1 The primary aim of the archaeological works will be to investigate the lateral extent of the substantial 12th-13th Century stone building through the excavation of two 2m by 4m trial trenches. Archaeological monitoring of site investigation trial pits and review of site investigation borehole logs will also be carried out to further elucidate the archaeological deposit sequence at the site. The results of this work will be utilised where possible to inform the foundation design for any construction.

5.2 General aims of the archaeological work will be:

- 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

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching
- Archaeological monitoring of geotechnical trial pits
- Reporting

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 Two trenches will be excavated. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	4m x 10m at ground level	Investigate the northwestern extent of the stone build 12 th -13 th century building
2	4m x 10m at ground level	Investigate the southeastern extent of the stone build 12 th -13 th century building

6.3 The trench locations will be accurately plotted using electronic survey equipment and related to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. 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 turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket, it may be necessary to remove hard standing such as tarmac, bricks or concrete with a toothed bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment 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.

- Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
- Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 25% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
- 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.

RECORDING METHODOLOGY

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 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section 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.

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 35mm format colour slides and black and white film. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. 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 the Archaeologist for City of York Council 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).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING OF GEO-TECHNICAL TRIAL PITS

7.11 The machine excavation of geo-technical trial pits will be observed by and archaeologist. For health and safety reasons the archaeologist will make all records of the trial pits from the ground surface. Recording of trial pits will be through digital photography of not less than 10 megapixels, measured sketch and written description. Context numbers will be assigned and recorded as in 7.3 above

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 of York Archaeologist.

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 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 A copy 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 of York Archaeologist for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion in York's Historic Environment Record.

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. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with York Museums Trust prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

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 the Archaeologist for City of York Council) 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 Archaeologist for City of York Council. 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 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

12.1 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.

12.2 The client will be responsible for ensuring that the borehole logs from the geo-technical site investigations are made available to York Archaeological Trust for the purpose of reporting.

13 REINSTATEMENT

13.1 Backfilling will be carried out by the geo-technical investigation contractor.

12 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

12.1 The geo-technical site investigations are programmed to start 29th February 2016, plant will be available for excavation of the archaeological trial trenches from 2nd March 2016.

12.2 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
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter
- Ceramic Building Material – Jane McComish

13 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

13.1 As a minimum requirement, the Archaeologist for City of York Council 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 the Archaeologist for City of York Council 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 Archaeologist for City of York Council.

14 COPYRIGHT

14.1 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.

KEY REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives

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*Following the recent creation of Historic England, English Heritage resources are now available through the new Historic England website.

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-frameworkresource-assessment/>

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

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

APPENDIX 5 POTTERY BY ANNE JENNER

5.1 INTRODUCTION

Two hundred and sixty sherds of mainly domestic pottery were retrieved from 30 Contexts. They range from Roman to the 19th century in date, though the bulk of the material is 18th/19th century. There is some residuality and intrusion. Signs of use include sooting and slight abrasion.

5.2 METHODOLOGY

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The number of sherds of each type are recorded Context-by-Context (see Table 1 below). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features are also noted.

Assemblages from each relevant period are outlined briefly under 'Discussion', below. Interesting Items and Contexts are also considered in the 'Discussion' section. Any additional research is outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work.'

5.3 DISCUSSION

The pottery within this assemblage represents a slice through time. Most of the wares are fairly typical in York. Despite this, there are some more unusual types (see below).

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The tin glazed wares (1001; 1004) warrant further study to determine their source. The slip ware posset (1030) is near complete and has an interesting combination of decorative schemas. It could be drawn and used in future thematic pottery studies.

The green glazed jug with 'raspberry' stamped bosses (1050) could also benefit from further identification. This type of decoration is not commonly found in York. This vessel should be drawn and used for future research.

Further identification of the Staffordshire transfer printed ware (2008) may reveal the rest of the pattern name, within the legend.

The pottery from an 11th century Context (1038) may also warrant further identification. It is unlikely that scientific analysis of the crucible shaped vessel from this Context would be of any use as the base which may have held glass or metals is missing.

Table 3 Pottery quantification

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
1001	7	LATE 17TH CENTURY	1 Cistercian, 1 purple and brown glazed red earthenware, 1 post medieval red earthenware with calcitic inclusions and mottled brown glaze, 1 buff ware with grey core unglazed, 1 fine post medieval red earthenware bowl/pancheon with green brown glaze, 1 fine post medieval red

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
			earthenware horizontal handle with green brown glaze, 1 tin glazed pedestal bowl base with lead glaze and orange and blue foliate decoration late 17th century.
1002	40	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 kiln waste/slag, 2 Ryedale type jug handle, 1 early black glazed jug rim, 3 slip ware with buff fabric scraps, 1 fine white earthenware burnt, 9 Cistercian type cups with applied roundels, 1 banded slip plain flanged bowl rim, 1 tortoiseshell mug with buff fabric, 1 York glazed Rouen copy with combed line and pellet decoration 2 York glazed/Brandsby, 2 Hambleton scraps 4 transfer printed ware blue and white 7 late Humber type, 1 black glazed hard red earthenware, 1 burnt earthenware with buff fabric and yellow green glaze inside, 1 slate scrap, 1 fine hard red earthenware with shiny light brown glaze in sooted out, 1 late Humber type dripping dish glazed in.
1004	20	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 Nottingham type stoneware with rilled band, 1 fine white ware feeding spout, 1 banded slip with blue and white stripes, 1 white salt glazed, 1 thin glazed light blue 18th century, 1 fine white china cup with three fine gold bands in 1 fine white china cup handle with single fine gold band down centre, 1 transfer printed blue rim, 1 tin glazed with blue foliate decoration, 1 pearl, 1 black glazed with hard red fabric, 3 English grey stoneware, 1 late Humber strap handle, 1 post medieval late Humber type pancheon with light green brown glaze inside, 1 post medieval red earthenware jar with chestnut brown glaze inside, 1 late Humber type red ware jar base, 1 Hambleton type abraded, 1 post medieval buff ware jar with yellowish glaze on both surfaces
1005	8	LATE 15TH/16TH CENTURY	5 late Humber, 1 Hambleton, 1 early black glazed, 1 post medieval red ware with

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
			reduced core and dark green glaze.
1012	7	14TH CENTURY	1 Brandsby thumbled jug base, 1 York glazed, 1 Low Countries red ware burnt, 1 gritty Brandsby with mottled green glaze, 2 splashed, 1 Brandsby early 14th century type.
1013	33	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	2 Cistercian/early black glazed, 9 Nottingham stoneware bowls including, 2 with incised decoration, 3 transfer printed, 3 tin glazed dish 18th century, 4 English grey stoneware, 2 cream type tankard, 1 banded slip plain, 1 slip rim with applied rust and dark brown pellets, 1 pearl, 2 post medieval red earthenware with chestnut glaze and brown flecks, 5 post medieval red earthenware Heworth type pancheon.
1015	2	EARLY 14TH CENTURY	1 Brandsby wide strap handle, 1 York glazed/Brandsby.
1018	3	14TH AND 16TH CENTURY	1 Cistercian, 1 Brandsby, 1 Humber.
1019	2	16TH/17TH CENTURY	1 fine unglazed redware Martincamp type flask, 1 fine redware rim and handle with dark green glaze.
1020	1	LATE 13TH CENTURY	1 sandy red ware pipkin base with pulled feet.
1021	5	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	2 transfer printed bowl rim, 1 Cistercian/early black, 1 black glazed, 1 white earthenware.
1024	2	LATE 13TH/EARLY 14TH CENTURY	2 Brandsby jug with mottled green glaze.
1030	36	LATE 17TH/EARLY 18TH CENTURY	5 tin glazed plain white ointment pot, 2 tin glazed bowl and dish 18th century, 4 slip flanged dish with red fabric and amber and green glaze, 3 post medieval red ware pancheon with light green and amber glaze, 1 black glazed small flanged bowl with red fabric, 1 post medieval earthenware unglazed, 20 slip posset from 1 vessel with

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
			marbling below crosses and circles of dots. Draw.
1036	6	14TH CENTURY	1 German stoneware, 1 lightly oxidised with light green glaze, 1 York glazed/Brandsby scrap, 1 Brandsby type reduced, 1 reduced coarse green glazed Lincoln type, 1 ceramic building material scrap.
1038	20	11TH CENTURY	3 Stamford unglazed, 1 shell tempered flanged rim Lincoln type, 1 Stamford crucible with spots of glaze, 1 hard fine unglazed redware possibly imported, 1 Torksey, 1 Samian residual, 5 white gritty, 2 unglazed redware, 1 stone hearth fragment, 1 black burnished, 1 madder coloured burnt concretion, 1 York ware, 1 ceramic building material scrap.
1040	3	11TH TO LATE 14TH CENTURY	1 Stamford unglazed, 1 purple glazed, 1 fine ribbed redware.
1041	2	ROMAN	1 Roman grey ware, 1 buff coarse scrap.
1043	1	ROMAN	1 Roman grey ware
1044	1	ROMAN	1 Roman grey ware.
1045	2	ROMAN	2 Roman red ware.
1050	1	14TH CENTURY	1 Lincoln glazed type jug with stamped bosses consisting of 8 raised roundels arranged in a circle around a larger central pellet complete shoulder. Draw
2004	5	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	2 transfer printed including base with pulled feet and light blue foliate decoration and 1 with very small foliate motifs, 2 pearl, 1 cream.
2005	4	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 pearl plate with blue grassed rim, 2 Hambleton, 1 stoneware gin bottle.
2008	8	18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 moulded white stoneware, 1 transfer printed with stamp '.....ANTID' ABOVE '.....RDSHIRE' in a cartouche 3 Humber type, 1 post medieval earthenware with green brown glaze internal glaze, 1 green glazed

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
			stove tile, 1 green glazed with reduced core and internal surface.
2009	5	18TH CENTURY	1 slip posset handle with buff fabric and tortoiseshell glaze, 1 white earthenware, 1 Brandsby/Hambleton 2 post medieval red earthenware pancheon/bowl with amber and green glaze Heworth type.
2010	3	LATE 14TH/EARLY 15TH CENTURY	2 Hambleton, 1 Humber type.
2011	9	18TH CENTURY	1 red earthenware with metallic black glaze, 1 tin glazed bowl base with stylised cross and fleur-de-lys motifs in blue and white, 1 English stoneware tankard base, 2 cream, 1 purple glazed, 1 slip flanged bowl with hard red fabric, 2 post medieval red earthenware including base with light green brown glaze.
2014	1	LATE 17TH/18TH CENTURY	1 post medieval red earthenware with chestnut glaze.
2016	2	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 pearl, 1 transfer printed.
2024	21	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 Frechen, 10 transfer printed bowl, plate and cup handle, 1 proto-sponged type, 1 cream dish, 1 black glazed red ware, 1 white earthenware jug, 3 pearl plate with blue grassed rim, 1 pearl plate flake, 1 cream scrap, 1 fine white earthenware with moulded lilac. band
3000	4	LATE 13TH TO POST MEDIEVAL	TEST PIT 8 MEDIEVAL PITS. 2 Humber including frying pan, 1 post medieval red earthenware jar base with blackish purple traces of glaze, 1 Brandsby type with mottled green glaze.

APPENDIX 6 GLASS BY KAREN WESTON

6.1 Introduction

This is an assessment of the glass assemblage recovered from the Archaeological evaluation at the site of proposed hotel, Dundas Street, York

6.2 Results

A total of 74 sherds of glass/glass vessels were recovered from the site. Of these, 11 are complete or almost complete bottles, 43 are bottle/vessel fragments and 20 are sherds of window glass.

The earliest glass assemblage dating to the late 18th/early 19th century was recovered from pit backfill C1030. The assemblage consists of 28 sherds of mainly of freeblown black glass wine bottles which were very common and are regularly found in pit deposits. Glass from other smaller vessels, and window glass was also recovered from this pit, suggesting that the pit was infilled with any glass refuse in close proximity to the pit at the time.

The drain backfills (C1004 and C1013), the culvert backfill (C1021) and the silt infilling (C2024) all contained very similar glass assemblages dating to the mid-late 19th century. The assemblages are small in number (31 sherds in total), very fragmented and consist of a mixture of drinks bottles, food vessels, apothecary vessels and window glass

Dump deposit (C1002) and posthole backfill (C1005) contained only one sherd of window glass each, and dating of these features can be no more specific than 'post medieval.

The glass assemblage within the demolition infilling (C2004) consisted of six complete or almost complete bottles; three whisky bottles (one made by Walkers, Kilmarnock); two 'burst lip' sauce bottles (whereby the rim is not finished but simply snapped off at the point of manufacture); one utility bottle and; one large beer/wine bottle manufactured by Nuttall and Co. of St Helens. This assemblage dates to the final quarter of the 19th century.

The most recently dated glass assemblage was recovered from the Leeds Arms Cellar (TP1), which consisted of four beer bottles (three of which were made for the John J Hunt Brewery, located in Aldwark), and one large apothecary 'tablespoons' bottle made for J Saville and Son Chemists who were established in 1876 and located at 4 Goodramgate. These bottles, and one fragment of glass a food canning jar from the post Leeds Arms dump (C2014), date to the very late 19th century/very early 20th century.

6.3 Recommendations

No further work is recommended for this assemblage. The Burst lip sauce bottles are a good example of the form and may want to be retained for the glass reference collection.

Table 4 Glass results

Context	Date	No.	Function	Condition	Description	Lettering
1002	post medieval	1	window glass	small fragment	1 fragment of opaque window glass	
1004	19th century	7	mixed	small fragments	1 rim and partial shoulder of small forest green apothecary vessel (mid-late 19th c), 1 body sherd of moulded green aqua unid vessel (19th c), 1 sherd brown glass - probable beer bottle (19th c), 2 sherds thick, industrial green aqua window glass (post med), 2 unid	
1005	post medieval	1	window glass	small fragments	1 sherd post medieval window glass	
1013	late 19th century	7	drinking, food (sauce)	small fragments	2 body sherds of wine bottle (19th c), 1 sherd green aqua beer/soda bottle (late 19th c), 1 shoulder sherd of sauce bottle (late 19th c), 3 unid sherds	
1021	19th/20th century	3	drinking/ decorative	small fragments	1 sherd olive green bottle glass (19th century), 2 sherds colourless decorative vessel glass (19th/20th century)	

Context	Date	No.	Function	Condition	Description	Lettering
1030	late 18th/early 19th century	28	mainly drinking (alcohol)	Fragment s	2 rim and necks from black wine bottles with applied 'laid on' rim (late 18th/early 19th century), 1 base of onion/shaft and globe (late 18th century), 13 mixed base, body, shoulder and neck sherds of black wine bottles (late 18th/early 19th century), 2 fragments of one base of small thin walled blue aqua vessel - pontil mark visible (18th/19th century), 1 applied rim from small colourless vessel - heat damaged (19th century), 8 sherds thin post medieval window glass, 1 unid	
2004	c.1875-1900	6	Drinking (alcohol), food (sauce)	Good - whole bottles or large base sherds	1 base of colourless Walkers Kilmarnock Whisky bottle (1860 onwards), 1 oval green glass whisky bottle - broad shoulders and tapers to base (late 19th c), 1 green glass whiskey bottle with moulded sides (late 19th c), 1 utility bottle (late 19th c), 2 sauce bottles with 'burst-lip' - once round and one oval with moulded decorative boarder for applied label (1876-1900), 1 large green aqua beer/wine bottle with applied rim made by Nuttall and Co. St Helens (1873-1900).	Walkers/S /Kilmarnock/Whisky
2014	early 20th c	1	food	small fragment	1 rim fragment of colourless canning jar (early 20th c)	
2024	19 th c	14	mixed	fragments	1 base sherd black wine bottle (early 19th c), 3 body sherds of olive green glass unid vessel (19 th c), 10 sherds post medieval window glass	

Context	Date	No.	Function	Condition	Description	Lettering
TP1	Late 19 th /early 20th century	5	drinking (alcohol), apothecary	Good - whole or almost complete vessels	1 large brown beer bottle from John J Hunt Brewert, 1 small brown unmarked beer bottle and 2 small green aqua beer bottles from John J Hunt Brewery. JJH Brewery was situated in Aldwark. All machine made (early 20th century). 1 colourless apothecary 'tablespoons' bottle from J. Saville & Son Chemists of York. Savilles was established in May 1876 and was located at No 4 Goodramgate (Monk Bar Within) (bottle dates to late 19th/very early 20th c)	John.J.Hunt Ltd Brewers. York One Table Spoon/Chemists/J.Saville & Sons/York /One Table Spoon

APPENDIX 7 FIRED CLAY PIPE BY KAREN WESTON

7.1 Introduction

This is an assessment of the fired clay tobacco pipe recovered from the Archaeological evaluation at the site of proposed hotel, Dundas Street, York.

Table 5 Fired Clay Pipe results

Context	Date	No. frags	Description
1002	18 th /19 th c	1	1 thick stem fragment
1004	18 th /19 th c	6	5 thick and 1 thin stem frags
1005	18 th /19 th c	1	1 thick stem frag
1013	17 th /18 th /19 th c	6	4 thick and 2 thin frags. 2 thin frags have traces of yellow glaze
1021	17 th /18 th c	16	16 thin stem frags, 3 with traces of yellow glaze
1030	18 th /19 th c	11	10 thick stem frags and 1 stem and partial bowl frag
2004	18 th /19 th c	2	2 thick stem frags
2008	18 th /19 th c	6	2 thick and 4 thin stem frags
2009	18 th /19 th c	2	1 thick and 1 thin stem frag
2014	18 th /19 th c	1	1 thick stem frag
2016	18 th /19 th c	2	2 thick stem frags
2024	17 th /18 th c	6	6 thin stem frags, 1 with traces of green glaze

7.2 Recommendations

No further work is recommended for this assemblage and the fragments can be discarded.

APPENDIX 8 – THE CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL AND STONE ROOFING TILES

BY J. M. MCCOMISH

8.1 Introduction

This assessment relates to 93.2kg of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from the archaeological evaluation at Dundas Street (York Archaeological Trust project code 5897). This includes 3.7kg of stone roofing tile. The CBM ranged in date from medieval to modern though the majority of the collection was of modern date.

8.2 Methodology

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2014) whereby each sherd is individually recorded on a pro-forma sheet which details the project code, the context number, the weight in grams, the fabric type, the surviving complete dimensions (length, width, thickness, flange height) and any other relevant information (surface marks, glazes, unusual features etc.). A question mark is placed after the form name if the identification is uncertain, for example 'Imbrex?', while the form of non-standardised sherds is listed as 'Other'. The fabric is determined by comparing the sherd to a York fabric reference collection held by York Archaeological Trust (YAT).

8.3 Discussion

The various forms present are summarised by historical period on Table 1, while a summary of the forms present in relation to context is given on Table 2.

8.4 Medieval

Medieval CBM accounted for 14.28% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included roofing tiles (curved, plain, peg and ridge) and bricks.

A single sherd of late 11th to early 13th century curved tile was present. Tile of this type is usually associated with high status buildings. The bulk of the medieval sherds were roof tiles of 13-16th century date (plain, peg and ridge). Smoothing lines on the upper surface parallel to the long edge of the tile were present on numerous sherds. One plain sherd had a chicken footprint on the upper surface, showing that this tile at least was dried by lying on the floor rather than on a shelf in a shed. The peg holes comprised four circular peg holes, one square peg hole and one diamond shaped peg hole, and these ranged from 10-13mm in size. One ridge tile sherd had glaze on the upper surface. Small numbers of glazed sherds occur on most sites in York.

Three sherds of medieval brick were present which ranged in breadth from 120-142mm and thickness from 35-40mm (no lengths survived). All three were made in sanded moulds.

All of the medieval material was standard for York as a whole in terms of the method of manufacture, the fabrics and the dimensions seen.

8.5 Post-Medieval

The post-medieval CBM accounted for 6.95% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included bricks and pan tiles.

The two sherds of brick dated to the 16-18th century, only one breadth survived which was 125mm, and the bricks were 49mm and 61mm thick (no lengths survived). The bricks were slop moulded (a wetted mould) which is typical for post-medieval bricks in York. The nine

sherds of pan tile date from the 17th century or later, so these could be post-medieval or modern in date.

The post-medieval material was standard for York as a whole in terms of the method of manufacture, the fabrics and the dimensions seen.

8.6 Modern

The modern CBM accounted for 74.7% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included bricks, chimneys, drains and floor tile. The stone peg tiles from the site are also probably of this date.

The bricks date from the mid-18th to mid 19th centuries, they were all slop moulded, and ranged in size from 217-230mm long, 106-113mm wide and 65-71mm thick.

The stone roof tiles are all of micaceous sandstone, with drilled peg holes 11-13mm in diameter.

Machine made sherds of mid 19th century or later date included a chimney fragment, a floor tile, and a drain. There were also three unusual identical tiles, classed as 'Other' in the recording methodology. Each of these was rectangular in plan, with a curving in cross section, the intrados being narrower than the extrados. The tiles had a longitudinal rectangular cross-sectioned hollow in the centre 65x20mm in size. On one of the shorter sides, there was a longitudinal roll-moulding 30mm wide, while on the opposing short side there was a longitudinal hollow curve 33mm wide. The roll moulding of each tile was designed to slot into the hollow roll of the adjacent tile. When excavated, ten such tiles formed a circular cross-sectioned sewer.

While most of the modern material was standard for York as a whole in terms of the method of manufacture, the fabrics and the dimensions seen, the interlocking drain tiles were highly unusual.

8.7 Conclusion and recommendations for further research

The collection of CBM was typical for York as a whole in terms of the forms, fabrics and dimensions seen, the only exception being the interlocking drain tiles.

The collection of CBM has limited potential research. The only pieces which might merit further research being the interlocking drain tiles, but only if some form of publication is envisaged for the site. The remaining CBM is mainly of use in providing dating evidence for the contexts concerned. No further work is therefore recommended.

8.8 Recommendations for retention/discard

For excavations with the City of York, YAT routinely adopts a record and discard policy, whereby only a representative selection of CBM from each site is retained. This typically means that around 80% of the volume of CBM from any given site is discarded. In the case of this site, 87.2% was discarded and 15.8% was retained. The retained portion includes the glazed ridge tile, the plain tile with chicken footprint and all three interlocking drain tiles.

Table 6 CBM by form in relation to period

Period	Form	No. of sherds	Weight in grams	% of total weight
Medieval	Brick	3	2750	2.95
	Curved	1	75	0.08
	Peg	6	3475	3.73
	Plain	37	6775	7.27
	Ridge	2	325	0.25
Post-medieval	Brick	2	2300	2.47
	Pan	8	4175	4.48
Modern	Brick	19	54575	58.56
	Chimney	1	400	0.43
	Drain	1	150	0.16
	Floor	1	250	0.27
	Other	3	14250	15.29
	Stone peg	5	3700	4.07

Table 7 CBM in relation to context

Context	Dating	Forms present
1001	1850+	Brick, Floor, Medieval brick, Post-medieval brick, Peg, Plain, Stone peg
1005	13-16th	Plain
1012	13-16th	Peg, Plain
1013	13-16th	Plain
1016	19 th +	Plain, Other
1024	13-16th	Peg, Plain, Ridge
1029	13-16th	Plain
1036	13-16th	Plain
1038	13-16th	Peg, Plain
1040	13-16th	Plain
1042	16-18th	Medieval brick, Post-medieval brick, Plain
1043	13-16th	Plain

1044	13-16th	Plain
1048	13-16th	Curved, Plain
2004	M19th +	Chimney, Pan
2011	1850+	Drain, Pan, Brick
2023	M18- M19th	Brick
2026	M18- M19th	Brick
2028	M18- M19th	Brick
2033	M18- M19th	Brick
2034	M18- M19th	Brick
2035	M18- M19th	Brick
2039	M18- M19th	Brick
2045	M18- M19th	Brick

APPENDIX 9 – THE ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENTS

BY J. M. MCCOMISH

9.1 Introduction

This assessment relates to a collection of four architectural fragments (AFs) recovered from the archaeological evaluation at Dundas Street (York Archaeological Trust project code 5897). The AFs were all of medieval date.

9.2 Methodology

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2015) whereby the fragments are numbered in a sequence for the site, starting at 1. The numbered AFs are recorded on individual pro-forma record sheets which details the project code, the context number, AF number, the stone type, a simple keyword identifying the form (such as jamb or voussoir), the surviving dimensions (height, width and thickness), a free text description, a sketch (with any relevant measurements noted on the sketch) and any other relevant information. If rubbings of tool marks or 1:1 tracings of the profile are required, these are done on a separate blank sheet of paper which also details the site code, context and AF number. The data on the pro-forma is copied into and stored on YATs internal computer system which is backed up daily to prevent data loss.

9.3 Results

The AFs comprised a single fragment of window tracery (AF4) together with three fragments from wall facing stones (AF1-3). AF4 dates from 1270 or later, while the remaining three could date to any time from 1066 to the Dissolution. All four were badly damaged, and one (AF4) had been burned. A catalogue of the AFs is given in Table 1 below.

9.4 Conclusion and recommendations for further research

The collection of AFs was of very poor quality overall, being highly eroded and badly broken, with no closely datable fragments being present. In addition, all the AFs were clearly redeposited in post-medieval and modern contexts, so their original source is unknown; they could have originated from any medieval church in the city, and as such can contribute little to the understanding of any specific building. No further work is therefore recommended.

9.5 Recommendations for retention/discard

For excavations with the City of York, YAT routinely adopts a record and discard policy, whereby wall facing stones are recorded and discarded, as are any AFs that are non-diagnostic, or AFs which are too badly preserved to merit retention. In the case of this site all of the AFs were discarded.

Table 8 Architectural Fragment catalogue

AF no	Stone type	Context	Date	Description
AF1	Limestone	1001	Medieval	Magnesian limestone block with part of two original faces present (F1-2) which are at right angles to one another. Striated tooling on both surfaces
AF2	Limestone	1001	Medieval	Magnesian limestone block with part of two original faces present (F1-2) which are at right angles to one another. Striated tooling on F1 in two directions. F2 eroded. [
AF3	Limestone	1001	Medieval	Magnesian limestone block with part of two original faces present (F1-2) which are at right angles to one another. Striated tooling on F1
AF4	Limestone	1001	1270+	Magnesian limestone block with part of two original faces present (F1-2) which are at right angles to one another. F1 has a linear groove 27mm wide to accommodate the glazing of a window. F2 was the original internal or external elevation of the wall and has a chamfered on either side. The remaining sides are broken off. The block has been badly damaged by burning

APPENDIX 10 FIGURES

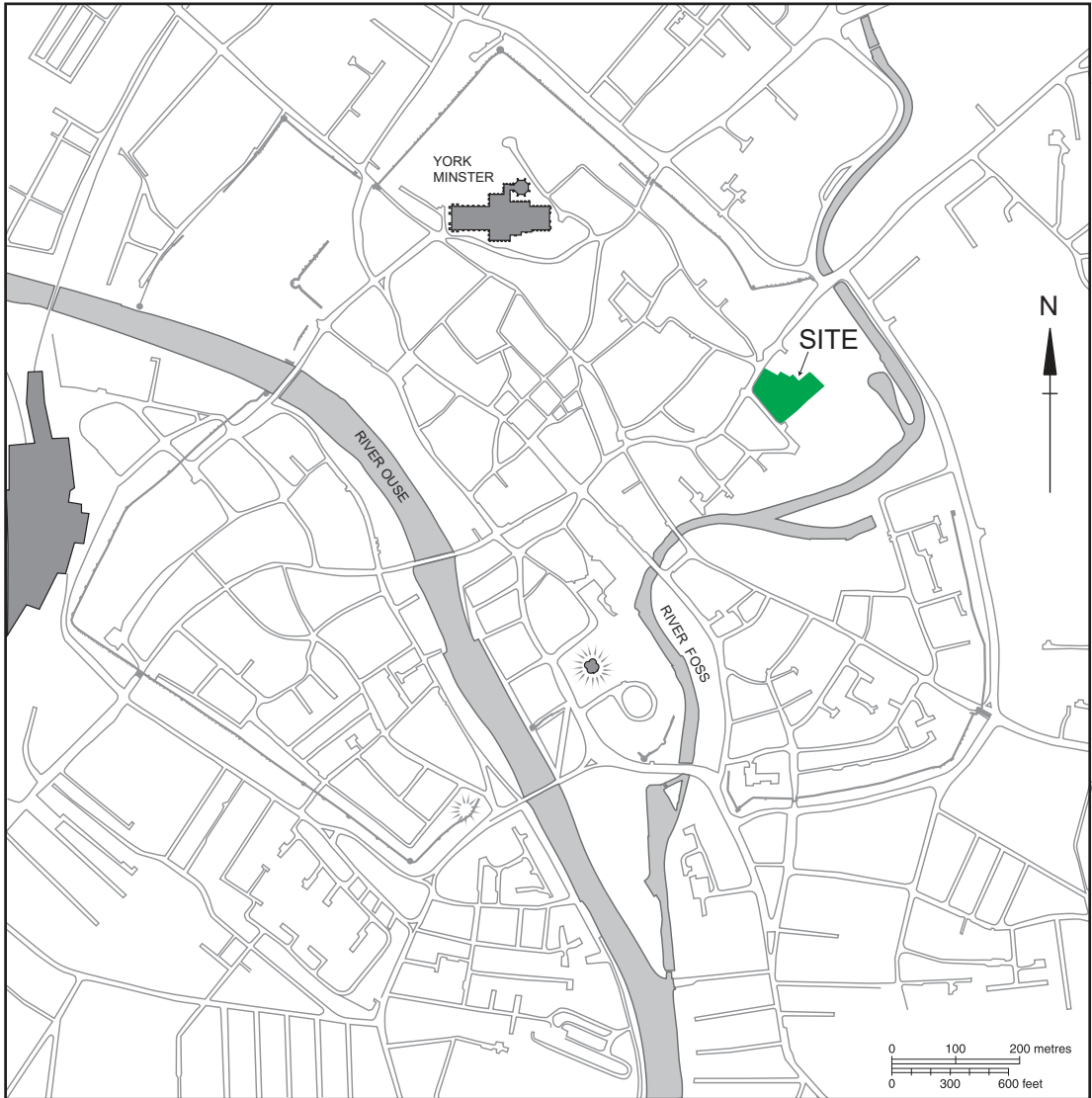


Fig. 1 Site location

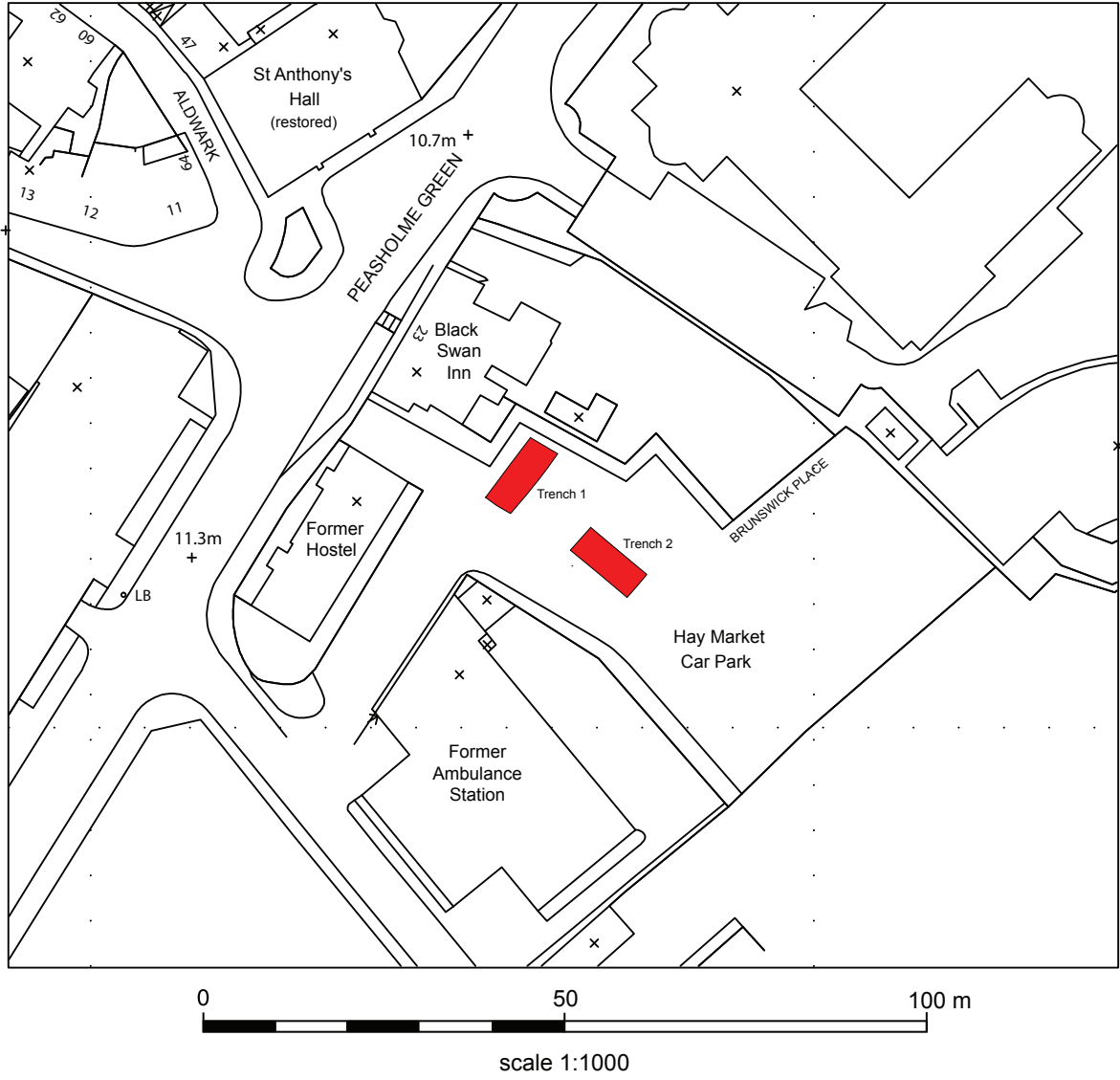


Fig. 2 Evaluation trench locations

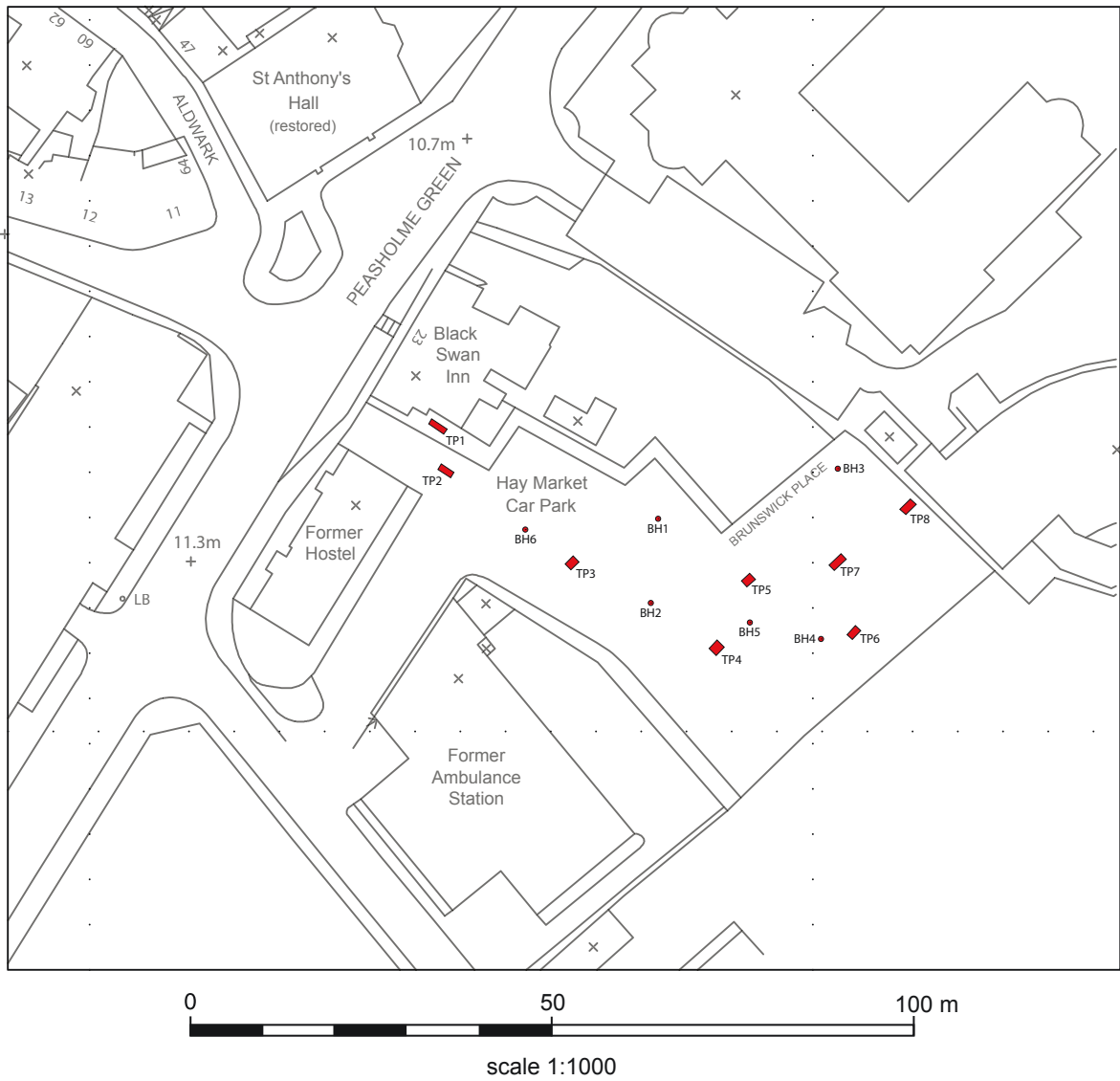


Fig. 3 Location of test pits and boreholes



Fig. 4 Current and previous trench locations

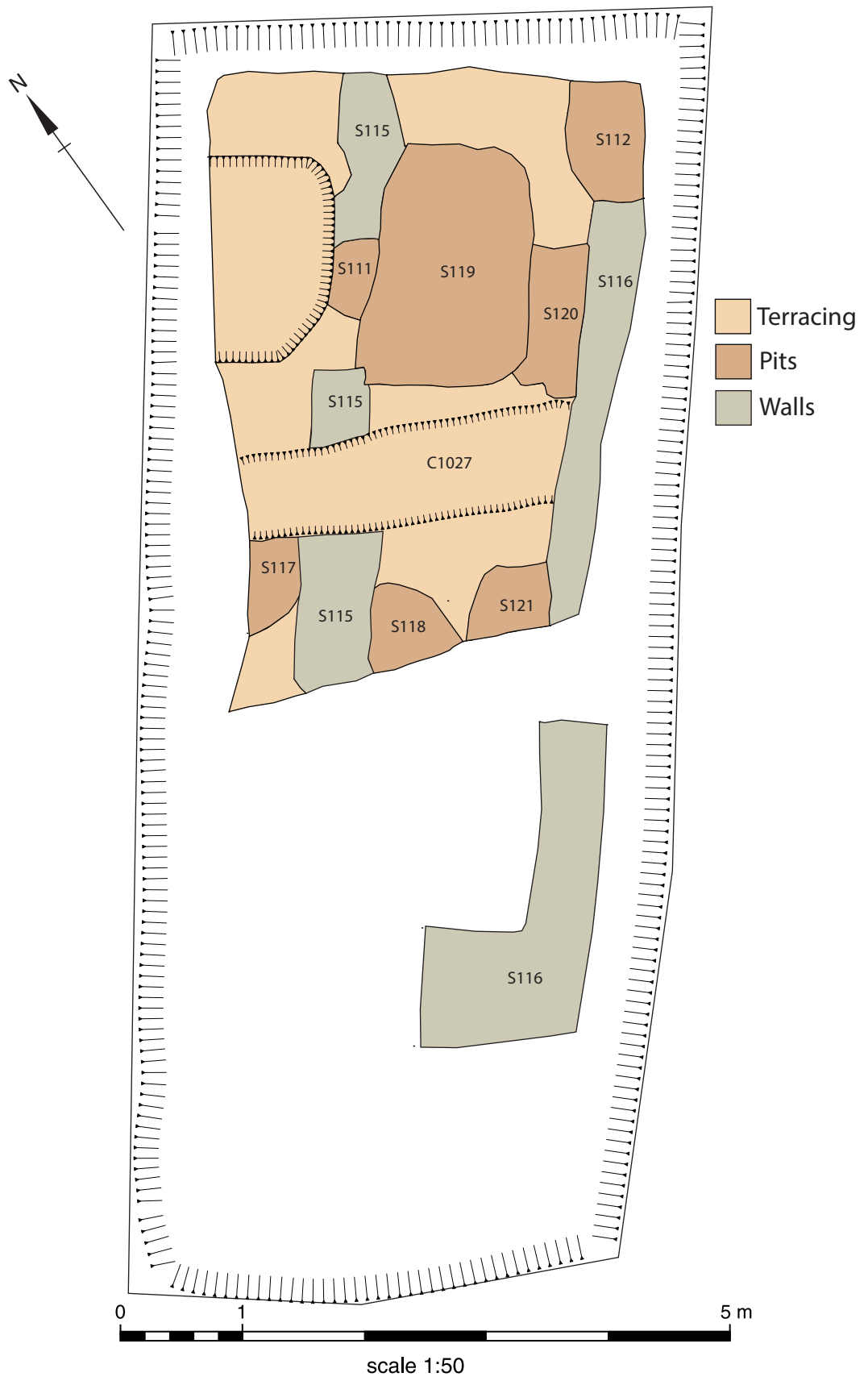


Fig. 5 Medieval walls and pits

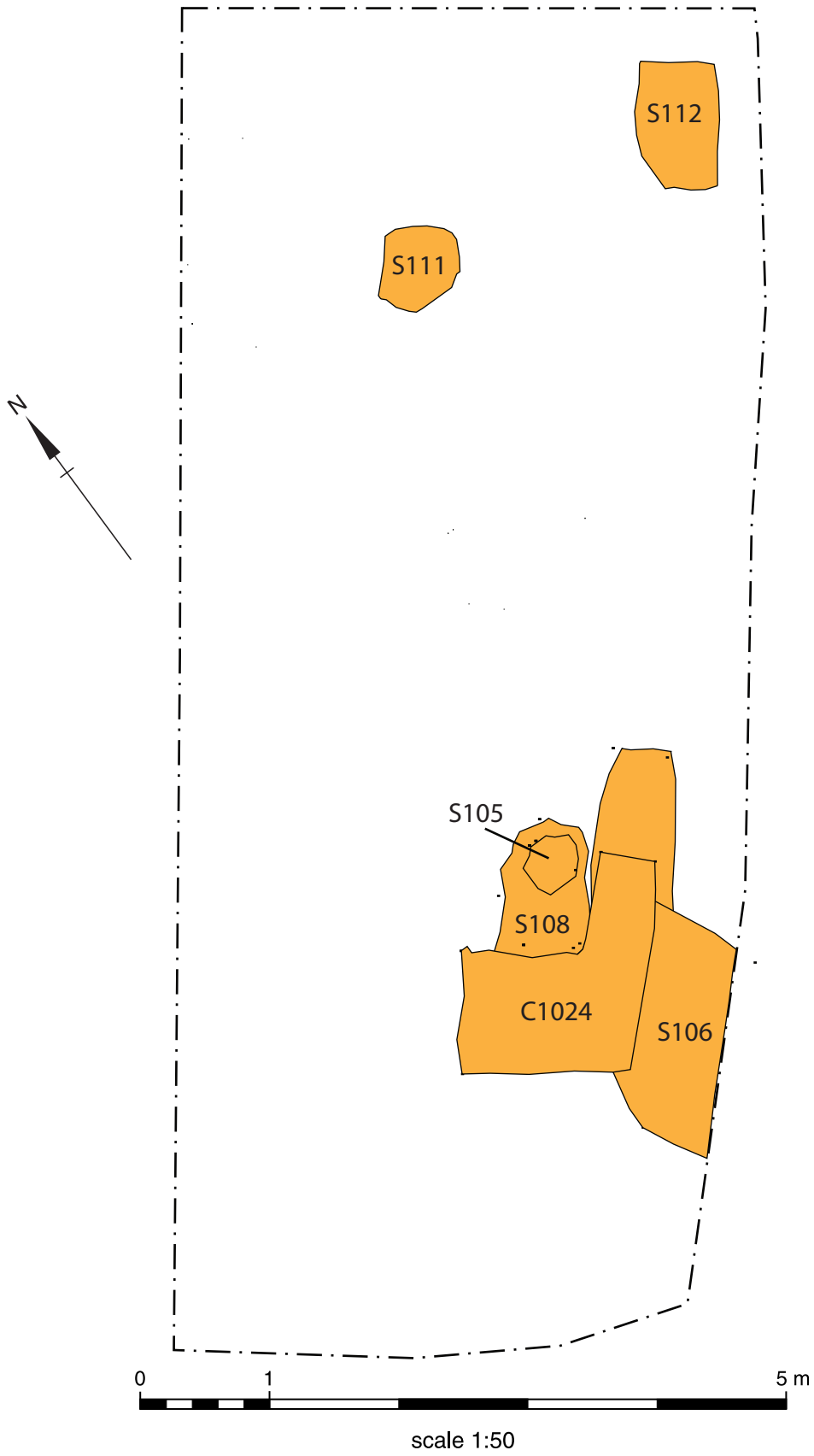


Fig. 6 Post-medieval pits and dumps



Fig. 7 18th/19th pits and dumps



Fig. 8 19th century deposits and structures

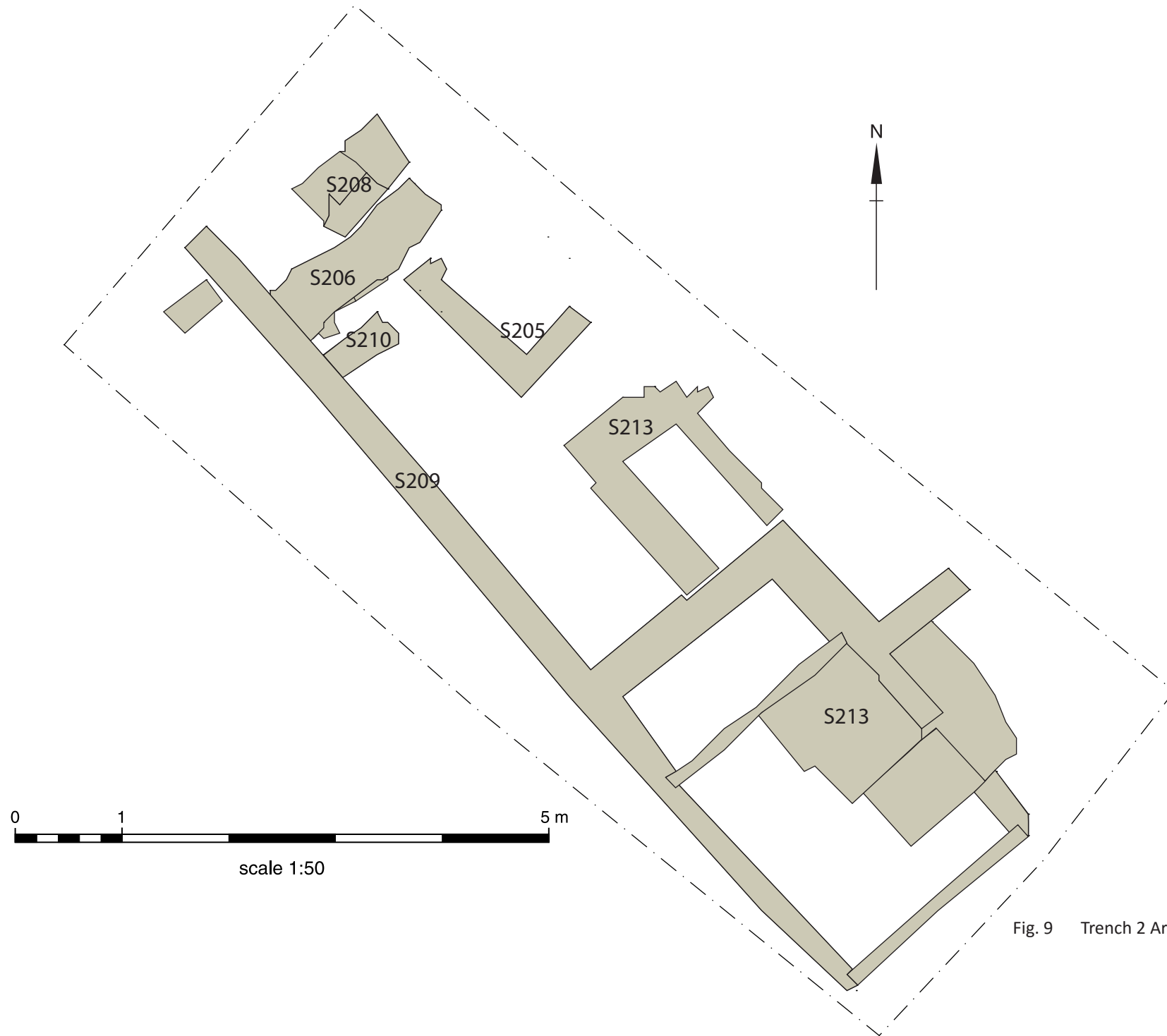


Fig. 9 Trench 2 Archaeology