



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT BOOTHAM ROW GARAGE, YORK

By Gary Millward

EVALUATION REPORT

Report Number 2017/42 April 2017



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

AOD = Above Ordnance Datum

BGL = Below ground level

YAT = York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This evaluation report, compiled by York Archaeological Trust in April 2017, provides a descriptive, drawn and photographic record of two evaluation trenches excavated in the yard of the Bootham Row Garage. Also included in this report are the results of the monitoring of the geotechnical investigations conducted by Dunelm Geotechnical & Environmental Ltd.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in response to an archaeological condition on a planning proposal (planning ref. 15/02762/FUL) to demolish the garage and build nine apartments alongside a subsidiary single storey structure.

The evaluation trenches (c.1.5m depth) revealed no evidence for any archaeological deposits or structures predating the 19th century. This appears to indicate that there has been substantial levelling and alteration to the ground level within this area, dating from the 19th century onwards.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Bootham Row Garage Evaluation
YAT Project No.	5968
Document Number	2017/42
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	dc-Architecture Ltd.
Planning Application No.	15/02762/FUL
NGR	SE 60069 52380
Museum Accession No.	YORYM:2017.402
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-283455

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 27th and 28th of March 2017 two evaluation trenches were excavated within the yard of the Bootham Row Garage, York by York Archaeological Trust (Figures 1 and 2). The proposed development is for nine apartments and an additional single storey structure. The objective of the evaluations was to record and characterise any archaeological deposits, features or buried structures likely to be disturbed by the proposed ground works in the yard.

On Wednesday the 29th of March York Archaeological Trust monitored the cable percussion borehole (in the yard) and a geotechnical borehole (within the garage) conducted by Dunelm Geotechnical & Environmental Ltd. These were monitored in order to gain a better understanding of the deposits within the garage (which could not be evaluated) and the deposits beyond c1.5m depth in the yard.

The site is located within the City of York Central Historic Core Conservation Area and within the Area of Archaeological Importance.

2 METHODOLOGY

The proposed evaluation trenches were located within the yard and structure of the Bootham Row Garage. These trench positions were selected to allow continued vehicular access to the garage. The proposed evaluation trench in the garage (trench 3) was not excavated due to health and safety concerns regarding breaking the concrete floor potentially affecting the stability of the building and its roof (which contained asbestos containing materials). Instead the proposed trench 1 was, initially, doubled in size from 2m by 2m to 4m by 2m (on a north west to south east alignment). These trenches were located pre-excitation using measurements taken in the field from features visible on OS mapping.

A 2 tonne mechanical excavator used a hydraulic pecker to break up the concrete and tarmac surfaces within the trench footprints. These trenches were then excavated by the mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket down to a depth of approximately 1.5m or less, when archaeological structures were encountered.

When asbestos containing materials were encountered in trench 2 part of that trench had to be immediately abandoned and backfilled. To compensate for the lost coverage trench 1 was again extended by another 1.5m by 1m, but this time towards the south west.

The trenches were then manually cleaned in order to identify archaeological deposits, establish stratigraphic relationships and to enable the photographic record to be produced.

All of the features identified were assigned unique context numbers and had written records produced on pro forma recording sheets.

Finds were recovered from some of the archaeological deposits in order to establish dates for the phases of activity identified. Both of the trenches were recorded in plan at 1:20 scale and sections illustrating the stratigraphic sequence were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale. AOD heights were established using a dumpy level.

Full details of the recording methodology can be found in the WSI which forms Appendix 4 of this report.

The borehole monitoring was undertaken in consultation with the engineer from Dunelm.

One of the boreholes monitored was being conducted using a cable percussion rig which aimed to achieve a depth of c.20m. The other geotechnical boreholes were undertaken using a mobile drilling rig aiming to achieve an investigation depth of 4m.

Changes in deposits and their depths were initially noted down and then reproduced on to a pro-forma borehole recording sheet. Only one of the smaller boreholes was physically monitored by York Archaeological Trust. The information recovered from this borehole and the cable percussion borehole was consistent with that encountered during the evaluation.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located off Bootham Row, York (Figure 1). There was a gated entrance to the garage yard from Bootham Row which forms part of the south eastern boundary of the proposed development area. The rest of the proposed development area was surrounded by standing structures.

The geology of the site is recorded as sandy, gravelly clay of the Vale of York formation overlying sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/> viewed 04/04/2017).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

This background to the site has been compiled from the results of previous archaeological investigations and observations, readily accessible historical sources, and from cartographic evidence. The site lies in an area where a moderate amount of archaeological work has taken place although most of this has been small scale watching briefs or antiquarian observations.

4.1 Previous archaeological investigations

There have been no previous archaeological investigations on the development site itself but there have been several in the surrounding area.

In March 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by FAS at the former Charlie Brown Garage on behalf of ID planning Ltd. Three 2m by 2m square trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.5m. Archaeological features dating from the 14th century onwards were recorded in these evaluation trenches and residual material dating from the Romano British period onwards was found. The archaeological features were characterised as belonging to three main periods of activity. The latest phase dated from the 18th to 20th century and included features relating to the Black Horse Inn public house and its demolition. The middle phase dated to the 16th and 17th century and included sporadic features including a brick culvert, pits and levelling activity. The earliest phase identified dated from the 14th to 15th century and included deposits and pits thought to relate to occupation and butchery (Toop, 2006). This earliest phase of activity was not visible in intervention 1 (the closest physically to the Bootham Row garage site).

In June 2010 a watching brief was conducted for a utility trench running from Bootham to the BBC Radio York building on behalf of CE Electric Ltd. This trench ran along the entire length of Bootham Row measuring up to 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep with several much deeper sections

adjacent to the Radio York building. Demolition rubble attributed to the housing which stood where the Bootham Row car park now stands was identified but no significant archaeological deposits were disturbed by these works (Evans, 2010).

In June 2010 another watching brief was conducted at 31 Bootham Row, this time on behalf of Morrisons Utility Services who were installing a new water pipe. This trench was excavated to depth of 1.1m with the bottom 0.2m being characterised by a dark grey organic silt. In isolation this deposit could not be interpreted but did not appear to be similar in character to the remainder of the deposits seen, which have been interpreted as modern (Evans, 2010).

In 2012 a watching brief was conducted on behalf of Northern Powergrid in and around Bootham Row. One of the trenches excavated (trench 3) was opposite the entrance to our proposed development sites. This trench revealed a layer of demolished structural material (the housing cleared c.1970) overlying a thick sandy clay dump (possibly the levelling for the housing construction) down to a depth of 0.8m. It was postulated that remains of archaeological interest could survive relatively intact at a lower level if the sandy clay dump is widespread and has sealed the earlier material (Evans, 2012).

4.2 Historical Evidence

There is no documentary evidence for any activity in the area prior to the medieval period. Gillygate, named after the church of St Giles, is mentioned in a number of documents of the period. The church is believed to lie towards the north-west end of Gillygate although its exact location is now uncertain. It is thought that the church was in existence by 1145 – 1161. A number of other buildings are mentioned in a later charter but their precise location is also unknown. Historical information concerning Gillygate occurs in various documents concerning the Abbot and convent of St Mary's and the mayor. In the 12th century the Abbot had rights over the parishioners in Gillygate but by the mid 14th century jurisdiction over Gillygate was transferred to the city. By the 17th century a document cited by Drake implies that houses were present along both sides of the street and that there was a "pinfold", or pen for stray animals. Little is known of the church in the 17th century although the churchyard was being used, in 1698, as a place of burial for executed criminals from York Castle. By the later 19th century Trade Directories covering the street give information on the professions of persons living and trading in the area.

Bootham, meaning place of the booths, lies over the main Roman road to the north and is likely to have been in use more or less continuously since the Roman period. A document of the mid 12th century confirms that there were buildings along Bootham although in this part of the street they were confined to the north-east side since part of St Mary's Abbey occupied the other side. A hushable roll of c.1282 records 19 tofts in Bootham and a document of the late 13th century records a complaint that the paving of the street was broken up and the street foul with the smell of pigsties. The area later suffered considerably during the Civil War with much of Gillygate being burnt down although Bootham seems not to have been destroyed despite various assaults on the walls of St Mary's Abbey. After the war the area was redeveloped mainly with large town houses although now some of these, particularly at the city end of Bootham, are now given over to commercial use.

4.3 Cartographic Evidence

John Speed's map of 1610 shows a continuous line of buildings adjacent to the city wall in Gillygate but little on the other side apart from structures at each end of the street. The area in between, probably including the present site, may have been occupied by gardens, orchards or other open ground. The same map shows that Bootham was well built up by this period, the north-east side being occupied by continuous ribbon development with gardens and open ground to the rear. Evidence for the damage caused during the Civil War may appear on Archer's map of c.1680 which shows no buildings along Gillygate at all although it does show new buildings in Bootham backing onto the abbey walls. By c.1685 Richard's map shows a number of buildings on both sides of Gillygate, although mainly adjacent to the walls, and various maps of the 18th and 19th centuries show the gradual infilling of the vacant plots on both sides of the street. These maps also indicate that Bootham has experienced little major change over the past few centuries although Baines' map of 1822 shows new development in the area which includes Bootham Row.



Plate 1: Excerpt from OS map published in 1853 showing trench locations

The 1853 OS map (Plate 1) shows that the majority of the proposed development area lies within gardens located behind properties fronting on to Bootham itself. It is unclear whether some of these gardens belong to the "Wandesford's House (for unmarried gentleman)" which is marked in the area.

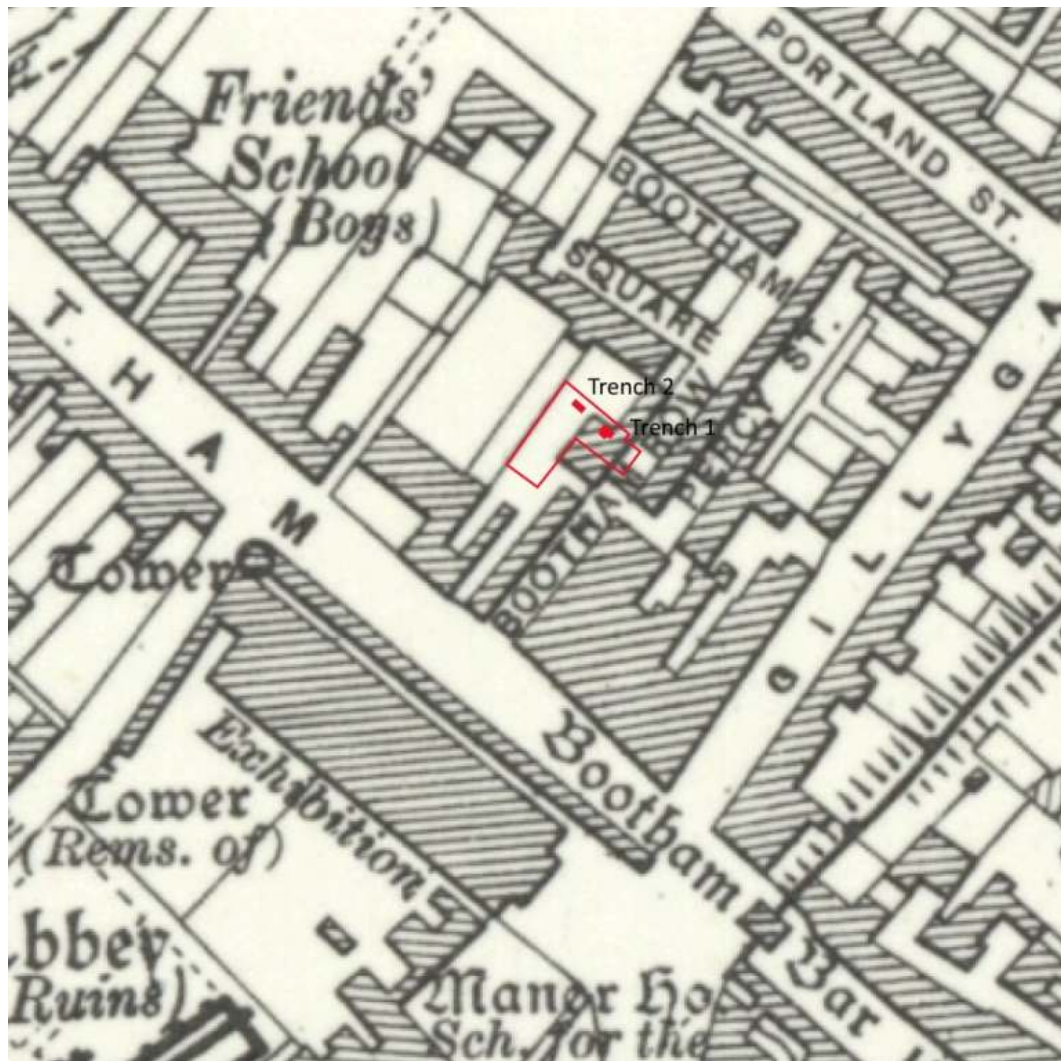


Plate 2: Excerpt from OS map published in 1910 showing trench locations

The OS map of 1910 (Plate 2) shows that the area has remained largely unchanged with the exception of the extension of a structure visible on the 1853 OS map along Bootham Row (which is now named). Trench 2 appears to overlie part of this structure.

The space behind this structure and those fronting on to Bootham was probably still gardens but the artistic detail present on the 1853 map is absent here. There has been a large amount of infilling on the opposite side of Bootham Row which appears to have developed the gardens of structures which fronted on to Gillygate. There is virtually no change from the 1910 OS map

to the 1932 OS map other than a small amount of structural infilling in the area around Percy Street.



Plate 3: Excerpt from OS map published in 1946 showing trench locations

In contrast, the 1946 OS map (Plate 3) shows a great deal of alteration in the area around Bootham Row. The structure which trench 2 overlay is gone as are several more of the buildings surrounding Bootham Square (which is now a linear cul de sac). It seems that Percy Street does not exist as a separate street in 1946. It is unclear how these apparently cleared areas were then being used.



Plate 4: Excerpt from OS map published in 1952 showing trench locations

The OS map of 1952 (Plate 4) shows further development within the area surrounding Bootham Row. The range of buildings which fronted on to Bootham Row from its junction with Bootham has been extended to the north east. A row of structures appears to have been built on the opposite side of Bootham Row leaving a small access road behind them (the last vestige of Percy Street). The area behind the structures fronting on to Bootham remains unlabelled but appears to be yards.

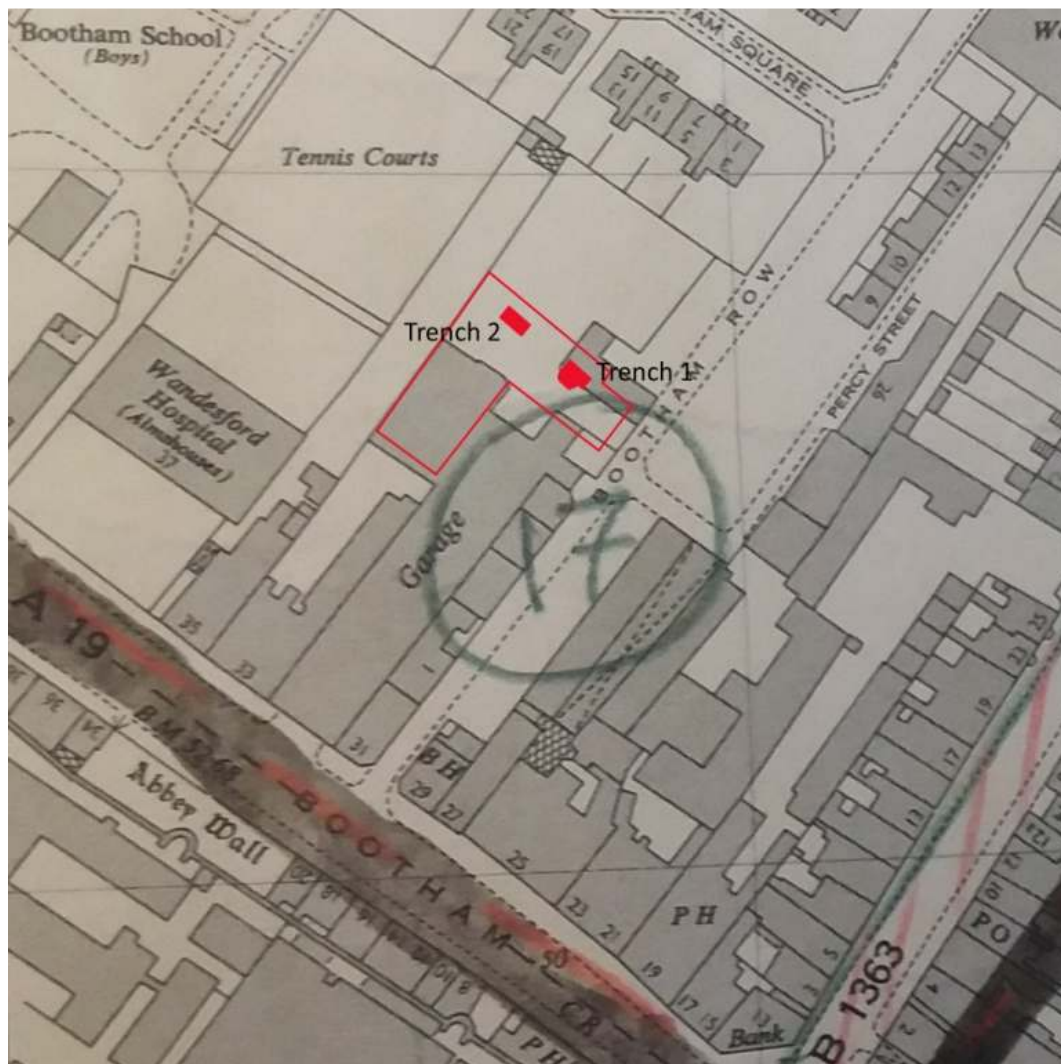


Plate 5: Excerpt from OS map published in 1962 showing trench locations

The OS map of 1962 (Plate 5), shows the currently standing garage structure and another structure of unknown function, possibly a workshop or garage, adjacent to the site entrance. Trench 2 appears to partially overlie this structure.

Some of the earlier 19th and 20th century development, in adjacent Percy Street, is still shown but most of this was demolished c.1970 and now forms part of the current Bootham Row car park.

The cartographic evidence for the Bootham Row Garage site appears to indicate that there has been a great deal of development, demolition and redevelopment within the proposed development area and the area surrounding it. The area within the footprint of trench 2 appears to have been intermittently occupied by a structure of some kind within the past 160 years. In contrast it appears that trench 1 has been located in a yard of some kind since 1853.

The results of the evaluation confirmed the presence of structural elements in trench 1 and their absence in trench 2.

5 RESULTS

The results of the evaluation will now be presented trench by trench in phase order. Full context descriptions can be found within the Context list which forms Appendix 2. In the interests of brevity these full descriptions are not used within this discussion.

A large amount of brick rubble and modern finds material was encountered during the evaluation. A small sample of these finds was taken from several of the earlier and more stratigraphically secure contexts in order to provide dates for these features. The pottery assessment forms Appendix 3.

The ceramic building material was recorded on site and examples were dated by YAT specialist Jane McComish prior to being discarded. These descriptions and dates are included in the discussion of the structural elements rather than forming a separate assessment.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 originally measured 4m by 2m but was extended during the excavation to cover an additional 1.5m by 1m area (Figures 3 and 4). This extension was excavated partly to compensate for the decision not to excavate trench 3 and partly to ensure a sufficiently broad sample of deposits was observed in this area, as the footprint of the original 4m by 2m area was almost entirely occupied by a brick walled chamber. Most of the deposits encountered during the excavation of trench 1 were related to the construction of this structure, modifications to its floor surface and its demolition. Four distinct phases of activity were identified.

5.1.1 *Phase 1 - Modern yard deposits (18th to 19th century)*

The earliest phase of activity identified in trench 1 was characterised by a thick deposit of dark, clayey silt (contexts 1027 and 1036) which contained far less in the way of inclusions than any of the later deposits. It was truncated by a pair of linear cut features full of demolition material (Plate 6).

This deposit appears to be a yard or garden soil which predates any of the structural elements. It may correspond to the yards visible on the 1853 OS map (Plate 1). The presence of earlier residual finds material (late 13th century pottery) could indicate that this space was used for horticultural activity for an extended period of time, prior to the development of the area after 1853.

5.1.2 *Phase 2 - Robber trenches and construction of earliest wall (late 19th century - early 20th century)*

The two robber trenches within trench 1 (Cuts 1033 and 1035) were both aligned north-west to south-east and appear to have removed something structural, probably a wall, prior to the construction of the earliest surviving wall (Context 1031). It is possible that the robber cuts were removing different sections of the same wall.

The backfills (Contexts 1032 and 1034) of these cuts were excavated to the maximum safe depth for the trench (c.1.5m) but at this depth the features were not emptied (Plate 6). Finds were recovered from one of the robber trenches (Context 1032) to enable dating of the feature.

A wall (Context 1031) was aligned north-east to south-west and appeared to extend beyond the evaluation trench in both directions. It overlay one of the robber trench backfills (Context

1034) and was constructed from re-used bricks, some of them dating c.1750-1850. This structure was butted by the later surviving wall (Context 1028, Plate 7).

This wall seems likely to belong to the structure visible on the 1910 OS map (Plate 2) as the north-east to south-west alignment appears to continue parallel to Bootham Row. It is unclear when it was constructed as no construction backfill was identified but finds from the robber backfills it overlay and the levelling deposits which had built up against it date to the 19th century. This suggests a construction date between the late 19th century and early 20th century.



Plate 6: Trench 1, viewed from the north west.

The robber backfills (Contexts 1032 and 1034) that the earlier surviving wall (Context 1031) post dates appear to date to the late 19th century and must have been produced by the demolition of a structure that had been built after the 1853 OS map was produced.



Plate 7: Wall 1031 being butted by wall 1028, viewed from the north.

5.1.3 Phase 3 - Levelling deposits (early 20th century - mid 20th century)

There was a sequence of levelling deposits (Contexts 1013, 1020, 1021, 1022, 1023, 1024, 1025 and 1026) which were all cut by the construction cut for the later structure.

The deposits visible in section 2 of Figure 4 (Plate 9) appear to be a series of levelling events interspersed with thin make-up deposits. These make-up deposits (Contexts 1020, 1022 and 1024) appear to be for former yard surfaces or possibly surfaces within the standing structure visible on the 1910 OS map.

As this building is not visible on the 1946 OS map (Plate 3) it may be that some or all of these levelling deposits post-date its demolition (it is unclear when this structure is demolished but it must be at some point between 1910 and 1946).

The thicker levelling deposit (Context 1013), visible in section 1 of Figure 4 (Plate 8), was full of ceramic building material fragments and mortar flecks and was built up against the earlier wall (Context 1031). It seems likely that this deposit post-dated the use of this building because it was covering over a faced wall.

5.1.4 *Phase 4 - Construction of garage, ancillary structures and modifications (late 20th century)*

This phase includes the construction of the later walls (Context 1028) which butt against the earlier wall (Context 1031). Together these formed a rectangular structure which contained a series of levelling deposits (Contexts 1003, 1004, 1008, 1009 and 1010), a service trench (Cut 1007) and a concrete surface (Context 1002). All of these elements appear to be associated with the use of this structure (Plate 10).



Plate 8: Trench 1, Section 1, viewed from the south west.



Plate 9: Trench 1, Section 2, viewed from the north west.

Outside the structure, to the south-west, it appears that a contemporary yard surface was laid. This surface was comprised of dark purplish grey stone sets (Context 1014) bedded in a sandy mortar (Context 1015). This surface overlay the construction backfill for the wall and a service trench containing a salt glazed ceramic pipe (Contexts 1018 and 1019). It seems likely that this drainage system was installed at roughly the same time as the construction of the building.

The structure, the surface and the service trench appear to correspond to the structure and yard visible on the 1962 OS map (Plate 5). This building was constructed at some point between 1952 (not visible on that OS map) and 1962.

This building was demolished in the 1980s by the last owner of Bootham Row Garage, Colin Hick (Stephen Hick, pers. comm.) and this structure and the earlier stone surface were covered over with a patchwork of concrete and tarmac (Contexts 1000 and 1001) which contained evidence for repeated repair.



Plate 10: Brick built structure (1028) and associated stone surface (1014), viewed from the north.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 4m by 2m but when asbestos containing materials (ACM) were encountered at the north western end of the trench (at a depth of 700mm BGL) they were immediately backfilled and the trench was shortened to 2.5m by 2m, avoiding the area containing the ACM (Figures 5 and 6).

No structures were identified within trench 2 but possible robber trenches were encountered at the base of the trench. These were overlain by levelling deposits which were sealed by concrete. Three distinct phases of activity were identified.

5.2.1 Phase 1 - Modern yard deposits (18th to 19th century).

The earliest phase of activity identified in trench 1 was characterised by a thick deposit of light brown, silty clay (context 2009) which contained mortar and ceramic building material inclusions. It was truncated by a pair of linear cut features full of demolition material (Plate 11).

The presence of fired clay tobacco pipe and tin glazed earthen ware suggests a date of deposition in the 18th-19th century. As such this deposit may correspond to the yards visible on the 1853 OS map (Plate 1).



Plate 11: Trench 2, viewed from the north west

5.2.2 *Phase 2 - Robber trenches (late 19th century - early 20th century)*

The two robber trenches within trench 2 (Cuts 2008=2013 and 2012) appear to have removed a structure prior to being sealed by a make-up deposit (Context 2006).

The backfills (Contexts 2007, 2012 and 2011) of these cuts were excavated to the maximum safe depth for the trench (c1.5m) but at this depth the features were not emptied. The finds observed, but not recovered, included white tin glazed pottery and brick fragments (80mm thick bricks) dating c.1750-1850.

The larger of the two robber cuts (comprised of two separate cuts due to an artificial limit of excavation being imposed as a result of encountering asbestos) had an L-shape in plan with arms aligned north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. The feature ran beyond the limit of excavation on both the north-eastern side and the south-eastern side of the trench. It was 0.8m wide and had a minimum depth of 0.65m.

It appears that a significant wall was removed by this robbing event, one that ran on a similar alignment to the later structure encountered in trench 1.

The historic mapping suggests that there was no building on this plot in 1853 or 1910 so the construction, use and demolition of this structure seem likely to have occurred between these dates.

The smaller robber trench (Context 2012) was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. It was 0.28m wide and at least 0.7m in depth. Its alignment indicated that it ran toward the L-shaped robber trench's corner (we could not see the relationship due to the limit of

excavation) and beyond the south-eastern limit of the trench. Given its smaller scale it is possible that this feature was originally a service trench rather than a wall. It was cut through the same yard deposits as the L-shaped robber trench and appears to be broadly contemporary to it.

Both of the robber backfills were sealed by a make-up deposit (Context 2006) of dark grey, silty clay (Plates 11 and 12). This deposit appears to be a deliberate levelling of the ground immediately after the demolition of whatever the robbed structures were.



Plate 12: Trench 2, Section 1, viewed from the south-west

5.2.3 Phase 3 - Modern levelling deposits and surface (20th century)

There were three levelling dumps (Contexts 2003, 2004 and 2005) and a cut feature (Contexts 2001 and 2002) which contained a large amount of 20th century brick fragment inclusions and mortar (Plate 12). These were sealed by the concrete surface of the garage yard (Context 2000).

It seems likely that the uppermost levelling deposit (Context 2003) and the cut feature represent alterations within the yard during the use of the garage (after 1960). The earlier levelling dumps (Contexts 2004 and 2005) also appear to belong to the 20th century but possibly predate the construction of the garage.

5.3 Borehole monitoring

The monitoring of a geotechnical borehole within the garage and the deeper cable percussion borehole within the footprint of trench 2 produced results that were consistent with the evaluation trenches.

The cable percussion borehole within trench 2 encountered silty clays containing ceramic building material inclusions down to a depth of approximately 2.2m BGL. These overlay a cleaner, darker silty clay which itself overlay the natural orangish brown clay encountered at approximately 3m BGL.

The borehole within the garage encountered silty clays containing ceramic building material down to a depth of 1.7m BGL. These overlay a darker, cleaner silty clay which extended down to approximately 2.9mBGL. Natural orangish brown clay was encountered at between this depth of 2.9m and 4m BGL (impossible to tell due to compaction within the tube).

The other boreholes within the garage and yard were not monitored by YAT staff but a similar sequence and depth of natural was reported by the Dunelm engineer in each.

6 CONCLUSION

The evaluation trenches excavated at the Bootham Row Garage site revealed evidence for modern structures, robbing events and levelling deposits dating from the 19th century onwards. The depth of both interventions was c.1.5m indicating that the ground level in this area has been substantially increased in the last two centuries. The borehole monitoring suggested a depth for the natural clay of c.3m. It is, therefore, possible that earlier archaeological deposits survive at a greater depth, although little in the way of residual finds material was encountered (one sherd of late 13th century pot).

The archaeological deposits and structures encountered during the evaluation do not appear to be of any greater than local significance. The importance of these structure and deposits also appears to be low.

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APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	52 sheets
Levels register	2 sheets
Borehole record sheets	2 sheets
Trench matrix sheets	2 sheets
Context register	3 sheets
Original drawings	5 drawing sheets
Digital photographs	84 photographs
Written Scheme of Investigation	1 copy
Report	1 copy

Table 1: Index to Archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	1000	Tarmac surface, 100mm thick. Current yard surface.
1	1001	Demolition/levelling deposit. Friable, yellowish brown, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of mortar flecks, brick fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional fragments of plastic, rubber and electrical wire. Up to 100mm thick.
1	1002	Concrete surface, up to 60mm thick. Heavily fragmented. Former surface within structure.
1	1003	Levelling deposit. Friable, greyish brown sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small brick fragments, gravel and charcoal flecks. Up to 120mm thick.
1	1004	Makeup deposit. Friable, light brownish yellow silty sand with frequent inclusions of mortar flecks. Up to 80mm thick.
1	1005	Service trench backfill. Friable, mid brownish grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of mortar flecks and small brick fragments. Fill of 1007.
1	1006	Salt glazed ceramic pipe with an external diameter of 200mm. Length of pipe section unknown (only visible in section). Fill of 1007.
1	1007	Service trench cut containing salt glazed ceramic pipe 1006 and backfill 1005. Aligned north east to south west. Visible in section with concave sides and a flat base. 0.66m wide and 0.24m deep.
1	1008	Levelling deposit. Friable, dark grey sandy clay with frequent inclusions of gravel and charcoal flecks. Up to 100mm thick.
1	1009	Demolition/levelling deposit. Friable, mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small brick fragments and mortar flecks. Up to 80mm thick.
1	1010	Levelling deposit. Friable, greyish brown clayey silt containing frequent inclusions of gravel and small brick fragments. Up to 100mm thick.
1	1011	Construction backfill. Friable, mid brownish grey, clayey sand with frequent inclusions of small mortar fragments and small brick fragments. Fill of cut 1012. One of three construction backfills for wall 1028.
1	1012	Construction cut. Linear shape in plan aligned north east to south west. Sharp break at top, steep sided with a sharp break on to a flat base. The cut measured at least 2m in length, 0.22m in width and 0.54m in depth. Contains wall 1028 and construction backfill 1011. Same as 1030.
1	1013	Levelling deposit. Soft, mid brownish grey, silty clay with occasional inclusions of mortar, small brick fragments and small stones. Up to 0.56m thick.
1	1014	Surface. Dark purplish grey stone sets bonded with a friable, light yellowish grey sandy mortar. The sets measured 400mm to 600mm in length, 80mm to 140mm in width and 150mm in depth. The total area exposed measured 2.2m by 1.2m.
1	1015	Bedding deposit. Friable, light yellowish grey sandy mortar. Up to 25mm thick.
1	1016	Construction backfill. Soft, light brownish grey, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small mortar fragments, small brick fragments and small stones. Fill of cut 1017. One of three construction backfills for wall 1028.
1	1017	Construction cut. Linear shape in plan aligned north west to south east. Sharp break at top, steep sided with break at base not seen. The cut measured at least 1.34m in length, 0.20m in width and 0.63m in depth.

		Contains wall 1028 and construction backfill 1016. Located on opposite side of wall 1028 to cut 1030.
1	1018	Service trench backfill. Soft, light brownish grey, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small mortar fragments, small brick fragments and small stones. Overlying a salt glazed ceramic pipe with an external diameter of c.200mm. Fill of cut 1019.
1	1019	Service trench cut. Linear shape in plan aligned north west to south east. Sharp break at top, steep sided with the break at the base unknown. The cut measured at least 1.34m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.64m in depth. Contains 1018.
1	1020	Makeup deposit. Friable, greyish white mortar. Up to 40mm thick.
1	1021	Levelling deposit. Soft, light brownish grey clayey silt with moderately frequent inclusions of mortar and small brick fragments. Up to 100mm thick.
1	1022	Makeup deposit. Friable, orangish brown, clayey sand. Up to 20mm thick.
1	1023	Levelling deposit. Soft, dark brownish grey clayey silt with moderately frequent inclusions of mortar and small brick fragments. Up to 50mm thick.
1	1024	Makeup deposit. Friable, orangish brown, clayey sand. Up to 30mm thick.
1	1025	Levelling deposit. Soft, light brownish grey clayey silt with frequent inclusions of small brick fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks. Up to 100mm thick.
1	1026	Levelling deposit. Soft, light brownish grey clayey silt with moderately frequent inclusions of small brick fragments and mortar flecks. Up to 200mm thick.
1	1027	Horticultural soil. Soft, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and small brick fragments. At least 50mm thick (extended beyond limit of excavation depth). Probably the same as 1036.
1	1028	<p>Brick wall. L-shaped in plan with sections aligned north east to south west and north west to south east. The wall was two stretcher courses wide. It survived as five courses of predominantly stretchers overlying a foundation comprised of four courses of mixed headers and stretchers. Partial and reused bricks were used in its construction and no discernible bond pattern was observed. The visible walls were not faced. This wall butted up to earlier wall 1031.</p> <p>The bricks used varied some measuring 230mm x 110mm x 65mm and others measuring 230mm x 110mm x 80mm. They were bonded with a friable, off white sandy mortar.</p> <p>The wall sections measured at least 2m in length on the north east to south west alignment and 3.2m in length on the north west to south east alignment. The upper courses measured 0.25m in width with the lower foundation course measuring at least 0.32m in width (extending beyond limit of excavation). Overall it survived to a height of 0.9m.</p>
1	1029	Construction backfill. Friable, mid brownish grey, clayey sand with frequent inclusions of small mortar fragments and small brick fragments. Fill of cut 1030. One of three construction backfills for wall 1028.
1	1030	Construction cut. Linear shape in plan aligned north west to south east. Sharp break at top, steep sided with a break at base not seen. The cut measured 2.2m in length, 0.28m in width and at least 0.54m in depth. Contains wall 1028 and construction backfill 1029. Same as 1012.

1	1031	<p>Brick wall. Linear aligned north east to south west. The wall was two stretcher courses wide. It survived as 8 courses of stretchers overlying a 2 course foundation of headers and stretchers. Partial and reused bricks were used in its construction and no discernible bond pattern was observed. The visible wall appeared to be faced. This wall was butted by later wall 1028.</p> <p>The bricks used varied some measuring 230mm x 110mm x 65mm and others measuring 230mm x 110mm x 80mm. They were bonded with a friable, off white sandy mortar.</p> <p>The wall section measured at least 2m in length (beyond limit of excavation) and 0.94m in height. The upper courses measured 0.27m in width with the foundation courses measuring at least 0.33m in width (beyond limit of excavation).</p>
1	1032	Robber trench backfill. Friable, light greyish brown, clayey sand with frequent inclusions of brick fragments, mortar, charcoal flecks and small stones. Fill of 1033.
1	1033	Robber cut. Linear aligned north west to south east. The cut had a sharp break at top with near vertical sides. The base was not seen but it measured at least 2.46m in length, 0.72m in width and 0.5m in depth (extended beyond limit of excavation). Contained 1032.
1	1034	Robber trench backfill. Friable, light greyish brown, clayey sand with frequent inclusions of brick fragments, mortar, charcoal flecks and small stones. Fill of 1035.
1	1035	Robber cut. Linear aligned north west to south east. The cut had a sharp break at top with near vertical sides. The base was not seen but it measured at least 1.1m in length, 0.52m in width and 0.43m in depth (extended beyond limit of excavation). Contained 1034.
1	1036	Horticultural soil. Soft, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and small brick fragments. At least 50mm thick (extended beyond limit of excavation depth). Probably the same as 1027.
1	1037	Concrete surface, 100mm thick. Former yard surface.
2	2000	Concrete surface, 60mm thick. Current yard surface.
2	2001	Robber backfill. Friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of brick fragments, half bricks, full bricks (all of the bricks were frogged) and stones. Fill of 2002.
2	2002	Robber cut. Feature only recorded in section so shape in plan unknown. The robber cut had a sharp break at top in to concave sides that broke gradually in to a concave base. It measured 0.96m in length and 0.34m in depth. Contains 2001.
2	2003	Makeup deposit. Friable, dark grey, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of clinker fragments and charcoal flecks as well as occasional small brick fragments. Up to 200mm thick.
2	2004	Levelling deposit. Soft, dark brownish grey, clayey silt with frequent inclusions of mortar flecks as well as moderately frequent inclusions of small brick fragments and charcoal flecks. Up to 0.5m thick.
2	2005	Dump. Friable, yellowish brown, mortar with moderately frequent inclusions of small brick fragments. Up to 300mm thick. Appears to be part of levelling deposit 2004.
2	2006	Makeup deposit. Soft, dark grey, silty clay with occasional inclusions of brick flecks and small pebbles. Up to 100mm thick.

2	2007	Robber trench backfill. Friable, light brown, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of mortar, charcoal flecks and small brick fragments. Fill of 2008.
2	2008	Robber cut. Linear shape aligned north east to south west. The cut had a sharp break at top with near vertical sides. The base was not seen but it measured at least 0.6m in length, 0.65m in width and 0.62m in depth (extended beyond limit of excavation). Contained 2007. Same as 2013.
2	2009	Horticultural soil/levelling. Soft, light greyish brown, silty clay with frequent inclusions of mortar and charcoal flecks as well as moderately frequent inclusions of small brick fragments and small pebbles.
2	2010	Robber trench backfill. Soft, greyish brown, silty clay with frequent inclusions of small brick fragments and mortar. Fill of 2012.
2	2011	Robber trench backfill. Friable, greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent inclusions of small brick fragments, mortar and charcoal flecks. Fill of 2013.
2	2012	Robber cut. Linear shape aligned west north west to east south east. The cut had a sharp break at top with near vertical sides. The base was not seen but it measured at least 2.22m in length, 0.28m in width and 0.70m in depth (extended beyond limit of excavation). Contained 2010.
2	2013	Robber cut. Linear shape aligned north west to south east. The cut had a sharp break at top with near vertical sides. The base was not seen but it measured at least 2.2m in length, 0.80m in width and 0.65m in depth (extended beyond limit of excavation). Contained 2011. Same as 2008.
CPB	3000	Firm, dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of mortar and brick fragments. Observed in cable percussion borehole between 1.4 and 1.7m BGL.
CPB	3001	Firm, pale grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of mortar and brick fragments. Observed in cable percussion borehole between 1.7m and 2.2m BGL.
CPB	3002	Firm, dark grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of mortar and brick fragments. Observed in cable percussion borehole between 2.2m and 3m BGL.
CPB	3003	Firm, orangish brown clay natural observed at c.3m depth in cable percussion borehole.
BH1	4000	Concrete surface within garage removed manually before drilling commenced. 0.4m thick.
BH1	4001	Firm, dark grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of mortar and brick fragments. Observed in borehole 1 between 0.4 and 1.7m BGL.
BH1	4002	Firm, dark grey silty clay with occasional inclusions of mortar and brick fragments. Observed in borehole 1 between 1.7m and 2.9m BGL.
BH1	4003	Firm, orangish brown clay natural observed at between 2.9m and 4m depth in borehole 1.

Table 2: Context list

APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Anne Jenner

INTRODUCTION

Ten sherds of domestic pottery were retrieved from four Contexts. They range from the late 13th/early 14th century to the 19th century, though the bulk of the material is 19th century. Despite this, the one medieval sherd may be residual. Clearly the sample size is too small to make any firm conclusions.

METHODOLOGY

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The number of sherds is recorded in tabular form (see Table below).

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

There are no recommendations for further work, though the cup with the depiction of a young Queen Victoria wearing a veil, perhaps a wedding outfit, and bearing the legend 'VICTORIA REG'[INA] may warrant closer identification. While there are a few illustrations of plates with similar depictions of Queen Victoria on them, there are no exact parallels found so far (see Riley. 1991, 290-1). If this cup was produced when Victoria married Albert in 1840, this might date the Context from which it came. However, this subject may have been popular for some time and therefore might have been produced later in the 19th century.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Riley, N. 1991. *The History of Children's China Part 1. 1790-1890*. Somerset.

Context	Quantity	Dating	Details
1013	4	MID19TH CENTURY	1 transfer printed cup rim with Queen Victoria wearing a veil and a cartouche above bearing the legend 'VICTORIA REG'.A scene in the background shows a castle with a flag in a landscape outside and thistle and rose inside. 1 transfer printed body sherd with willow pattern in blue. 1 industrial slip jar rim with a row of stamped circles above brown and yellow stripes. 1 English brown stoneware bottle body.
1027	2	19TH CENTURY AND LATE 13TH CENTURY	1 small Brandsby body sherd. 1 small pearl ware sherd.
1032	2	18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 transfer printed tankard or jar base with blue landscape and two horizontal ribs. 1 cream stoneware tankard or jar base.
1036	2	19TH CENTURY	1 post medieval earthenware bowl rim with a red reduced fabric and a light green and amber glaze 1 pearl ware body

Table 3: Pottery

APPENDIX 4 - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT BOOTHAM ROW GARAGE, YORK.

Site Location: Bootham Row Garage, York, YO30 7BP

NGR: SE 60069 52380

Proposal: Demolition of existing garage structures to facilitate construction of 9 new apartments and a detached single storey refuse/recycling store

Planning ref: 15/02762/FUL

Prepared for: Lee Vincent of dc-Architecture

Document Number: 5968/37

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	GM	21/03/17	IDM	22/03/17	IDM	22/03/17

1 SUMMARY

1.1 DC-Architecture have received planning consent for a programme of works at Bootham Row Garage, York. The scheme will include the demolition of the existing garage structure, the construction of nine new apartments and the construction of a detached single storey refuse/recycling store.

1.2 The following archaeological conditions have been imposed:

8. No development shall take place until an archaeological evaluation of the site has been carried out in accordance with a detailed methodology (which shall detail trial trenching, analysis, publication and archive deposition) which shall first be submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority and a report submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. A report on the results of the evaluation shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within six weeks of the completion of the field investigation.

Reason: The site is located within an area identified as being of archaeological interest. The investigation is required to identify, prior to any construction works, the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits and ensure that archaeological features and deposits are either recorded or, if of national importance, preserved in-situ.

9. If, following the carrying out of the archaeological evaluation required by the above condition, the Local Planning Authority so requires, an archaeological excavation of the site shall be carried out before any development is commenced. The excavation shall be carried out in accordance with a detailed methodology (to include trenches, community involvement, post-excavation analysis, publication and archive deposition), which shall first be submitted to and approved in writing by the said Authority. Reasonable access shall be afforded to any Local Planning Authority nominated person who shall be allowed to observe the excavations. A report on the excavation results shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within twelve months of the completion of the field investigation.

Reason: The site is located within an area identified as being of archaeological interest. The investigation is required to ensure that archaeological features and deposits identified during the evaluation are recorded before development commences, and subsequently analysed, published and deposited in an archaeological archive

10. No work shall commence on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (a watching brief on all ground works by an approved archaeological unit) in accordance with a specification supplied by the Local Planning Authority. This programme and the archaeological unit shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.

Reason: The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance and the development will affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded during the construction programme.

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared to meet this condition 8. The work will be carried out in accordance this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is located off Bootham Row, York (Figure 1). The gated entrance to the garage yard is from Bootham Row which forms part of the south eastern boundary of the proposed development area. The rest of the proposed development area is surrounded by standing structures.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 The site lies in an Area of Archaeological Importance and also in the York Central Historic Core Conservation area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 Development of site

This background to the site has been compiled from the results of previous archaeological investigations and observations, easily accessible historical sources, and from cartographic evidence. The site lies in an area where a moderate amount of archaeological work has taken place although most of this has been small scale watching briefs or antiquarian observations.

Prehistoric and Roman periods (pre 1st century – 5th centuries AD)

There is currently no firm evidence from the immediate area for any activity belonging to the prehistoric period. Evidence of Roman date is, however relatively plentiful in the area. A gritstone altar was found at the corner of St Mary's and Bootham in 1875 and excavations for the railway in Bootham in 1845 uncovered a grave group which included pottery, a jet bead, and a coin of Constantine dated 312 – 315 AD. Two inhumation burials were found in Bootham in 1851 and Roman occupation debris and a floor was found at Bootham School in 1954. The site lies just north-east of a major Roman road (RCHM road 6), whose course is almost mirrored by the alignment of the existing roads of Bootham and Clifton (RCHM 1962, 2-3).

Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods (5th – 11th centuries)

There is virtually no archaeological data from the immediate locality pertaining to the Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian periods although one sherd of Anglian pottery and an Anglian coin of c.705 – 715 were found during the YAT excavations at 31 – 37 Gillygate.

Medieval Period (11th – 16th centuries)

Material of this period is quite frequent in the area and has been found during several investigations by York Archaeological Trust. A site in Bootham Row produced medieval pottery and a pit of the period was found at 57 Bootham. A medieval path was discovered at Bootham School, occupation deposits and organic dumps from the east side of Gillygate, pits and build-up deposits at 31 – 37 Gillygate, and a demolition dump, pit, and drain were found at 45 – 57 Gillygate.

Post – medieval period (16th – 19th centuries)

Archaeological evidence for this era is common in the area and includes a road surface, buildings, drainage features, wells, pits and ditches from a variety of YAT sites excavated in the Bootham area.

Modern (19th – 21st centuries)

Evidence for this period is abundant, both above and below ground.

Historical Evidence

There is no documentary evidence for any activity in the area prior to the medieval period. Gillygate, named after the church of St Giles, is mentioned in a number of documents of the period. The church is believed to lie towards the north-west end of Gillygate although its exact location is now uncertain. It is thought that the church was in existence by 1145 – 1161. A number of other buildings are mentioned in a later charter but their precise location is

also unknown. Historical information concerning Gillygate occurs in various documents concerning the Abbot and convent of St Mary's and the mayor. In the 12th century the Abbot had rights over the parishioners in Gillygate but by the mid 14th century jurisdiction over Gillygate was transferred to the city. By the 17th century a document cited by Drake implies that houses were present along both sides of the street and that there was a "pinfold", or pen for stray animals. Little is known of the church in the 17th century although the churchyard was being used, in 1698, as a place of burial for executed criminals from York Castle. By the later 19th century Trade Directories covering the street give information on the professions of persons living and trading in the area.

Bootham, meaning place of the booths, lies over the main Roman road to the north and is likely to have been in use more or less continuously since the Roman period. A document of the mid 12th century confirms that there were buildings along Bootham although in this part of the street they were confined to the north-east side since part of St Mary's Abbey occupied the other side. A husgable roll of c.1282 records 19 tofts in Bootham and a document of the late 13th century records a complaint that the paving of the street was broken up and the street foul with the smell of pigsties. The area later suffered considerably during the Civil War with much of Gillygate being burnt down although Bootham seems not to have been destroyed despite various assaults on the walls of St Mary's Abbey. After the war the area was redeveloped mainly with large town houses for the rich although now some of these, particularly at the city end of Bootham, are now given over to commercial use.

Cartographic Evidence

John Speed's map of 1610 shows a continuous line of buildings adjacent to the city wall in Gillygate but little on the other side apart from structures at each end of the street. The area in between, probably including the present site, may have been occupied by gardens, orchards or other open ground. The same map shows that Bootham was well built up by this period, the north-east side being occupied by continuous ribbon development with gardens and open ground to the rear. Evidence for the damage caused during the Civil War may appear on Archer's map of c.1680 which shows no buildings along Gillygate at all although it does show new buildings in Bootham backing onto the abbey walls. By c.1685 Richard's map shows a number of buildings on both sides of Gillygate, although mainly adjacent to the walls, and various maps of the 18th and 19th centuries show the gradual infilling of the vacant plots on both sides of the street. These maps also indicate that Bootham has experienced little major change over the past few centuries although Baines' map of 1822 shows new development in the area which includes Bootham Row. More recent maps, such as the O.S map of 1960, show the present site cleared except for a structure of unknown function, possibly a workshop or garage, adjacent to the site entrance. Some of the 19th century development, in adjacent Percy Street, is still shown but this was demolished c.1970 and now forms part of the current Bootham Row car park.

4.2 Previous archaeological investigations in the immediate vicinity

There have been no previous archaeological investigations on the development site itself but there have been several in the surrounding area.

In March 2006 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by FAS at the former Charlie Brown Garage on behalf of ID planning Ltd. Three 2m by 2m square trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.5m. Archaeological features dating from the 14th century onwards were recorded in these evaluation trenches and residual material dating from the Romano British period onwards was found. The archaeological features were characterised as belonging to three main periods of activity. The latest phase dated from the 18th to 20th century and included features relating to the Black Horse Inn public house and its demolition. The middle phase dated to the 16th and 17th century and included sporadic features including a brick culvert, pits and levelling activity. The earliest phase identified dated from the 14th to 15th century and included deposits and pits thought to relate to occupation and butchery (Toop, 2006). This earliest phase of activity was not visible in intervention 1 (the closest physically to the Bootham Row garage site).

In June 2010 a watching brief was conducted for a utility trench running from Bootham to the BBC Radio York building on behalf of CE electric Ltd.. This trench ran along the entire length of Bootham Row measuring up to 0.35m wide and 0.7m deep with several much deeper sections adjacent to the Radio York building. Demolition rubble attributed to the housing which stood where the Bootham Row car park now stands was identified but no significant archaeological deposits were disturbed by these works (Evans, 2010).

In June 2010 another watching brief was conducted at 31 Bootham Row, this time on behalf of Morrisons Utility Services who were installing a new water pipe. This trench was excavated to depth of 1.1m with the bottom 0.2m being characterised by a dark grey organic silt. In isolation this deposit could not be interpreted but did not appear to be similar in character to the remainder of the deposits seen, which have been interpreted as modern (Evans, 2010).

In 2012 a watching brief was conducted on behalf of Northern Powergrid in and around Bootham Row. One of the trenches excavated (trench 3) was opposite the entrance to our proposed development sites. This trench revealed a layer of demolished structural material (the housing cleared c.1970) overlying a thick sandy clay dump (possibly the levelling for the housing construction) down to a depth of 0.8m. It was postulated that remains of archaeological interest could survive relatively intact at a lower level if the sandy clay dump is widespread and has sealed the earlier material (Evans, 2012).

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 as required by condition 9.

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching

- 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 A series of 3 trenches will be excavated. The overall development area covers approximately 460m². This evaluation will cover 16m² in total, equalling a 3.5% sample of the area.

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	2x2	To enable the assessment and characterisation of archaeological deposits within the garage yard.
2	4x2	To enable the assessment and characterisation of archaeological deposits within the garage yard.
3	2x2	To enable the assessment and characterisation of archaeological deposits in the garage.

6.3 The trench locations will be accurately plotted 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 tarmac, hardcore or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would 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 Archaeologist, John Oxley or Claire MacRae, Heritage Project Officer.

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 City Archaeologist, John Oxley or Claire MacRae, Heritage Project Officer. 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.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

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, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:10. 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 digital photography at an appropriate resolution. 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 CfA 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 Heritage England 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 7.10, next paragraph) 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, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance (2005).

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), ClfA (2008) 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.

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 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 digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the City of York HER for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the 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. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with the Yorkshire Museum 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 as required by Condition 9.

10.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with the City of York 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 the City of York 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.

10.5 The results of the work will be publicised locally e.g. by talking to local societies, as appropriate.

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

12.3 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.

13 REINSTATEMENT

13.1 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 by machine 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.

13.2 Agreement on a suitable staged backfill timetable for the trenches will be agreed with the City of York Archaeologist and the client, to avoid leaving all trenches open at once for health and safety reasons.

14 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

14.1 The timetable shall be as agreed with the client. Work is due to commence on site on Monday 27th March 2017.

14.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Human Remains – Malin Holst
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dr Jennifer Miller
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues –Dr Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter

15 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

15.1 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 the 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 the City of York Archaeologist.

15.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

16 COPYRIGHT

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

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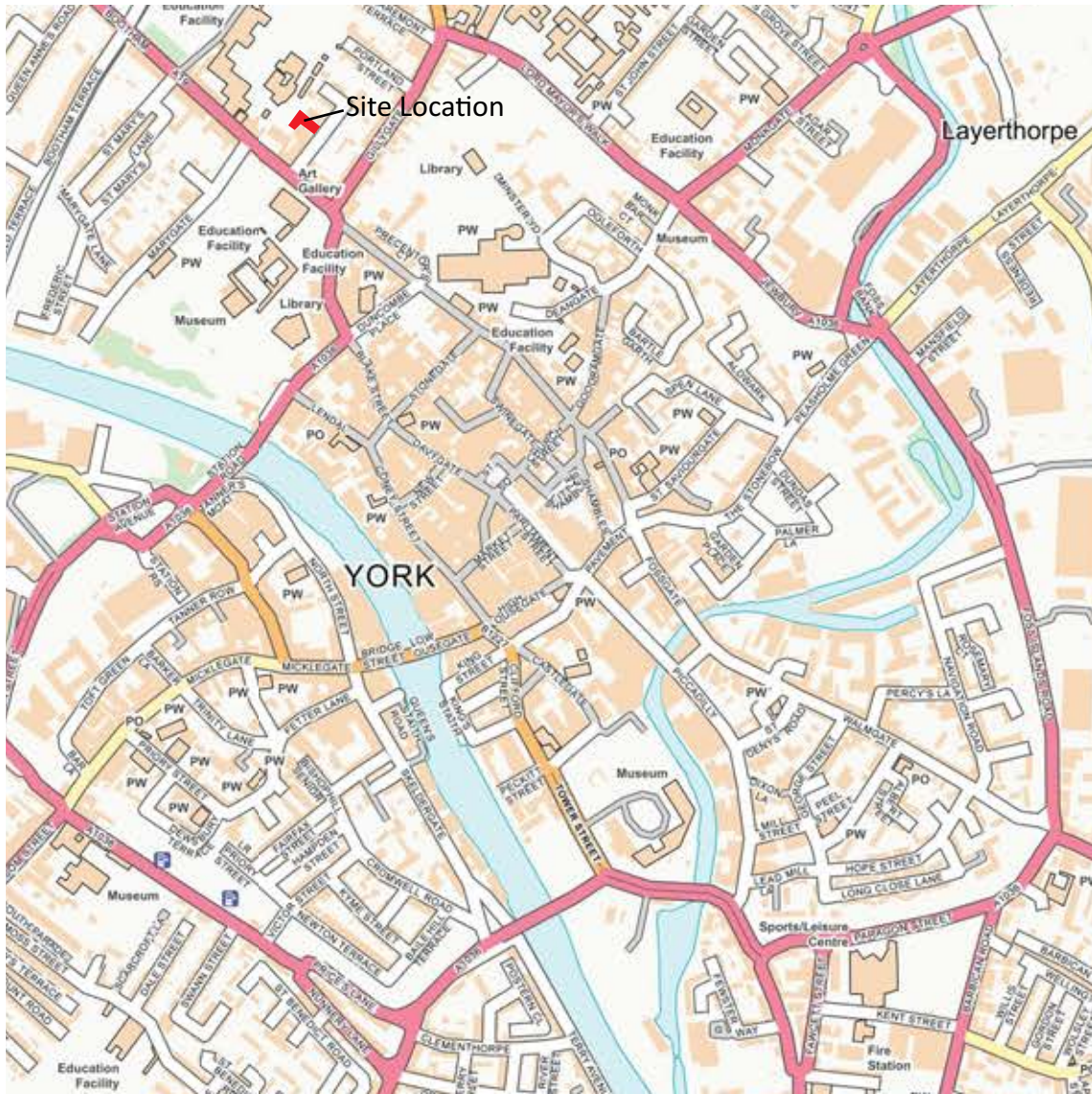
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For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/>

FIGURES



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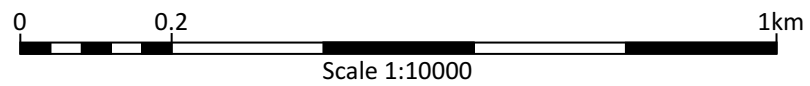


Fig. 01 Site location

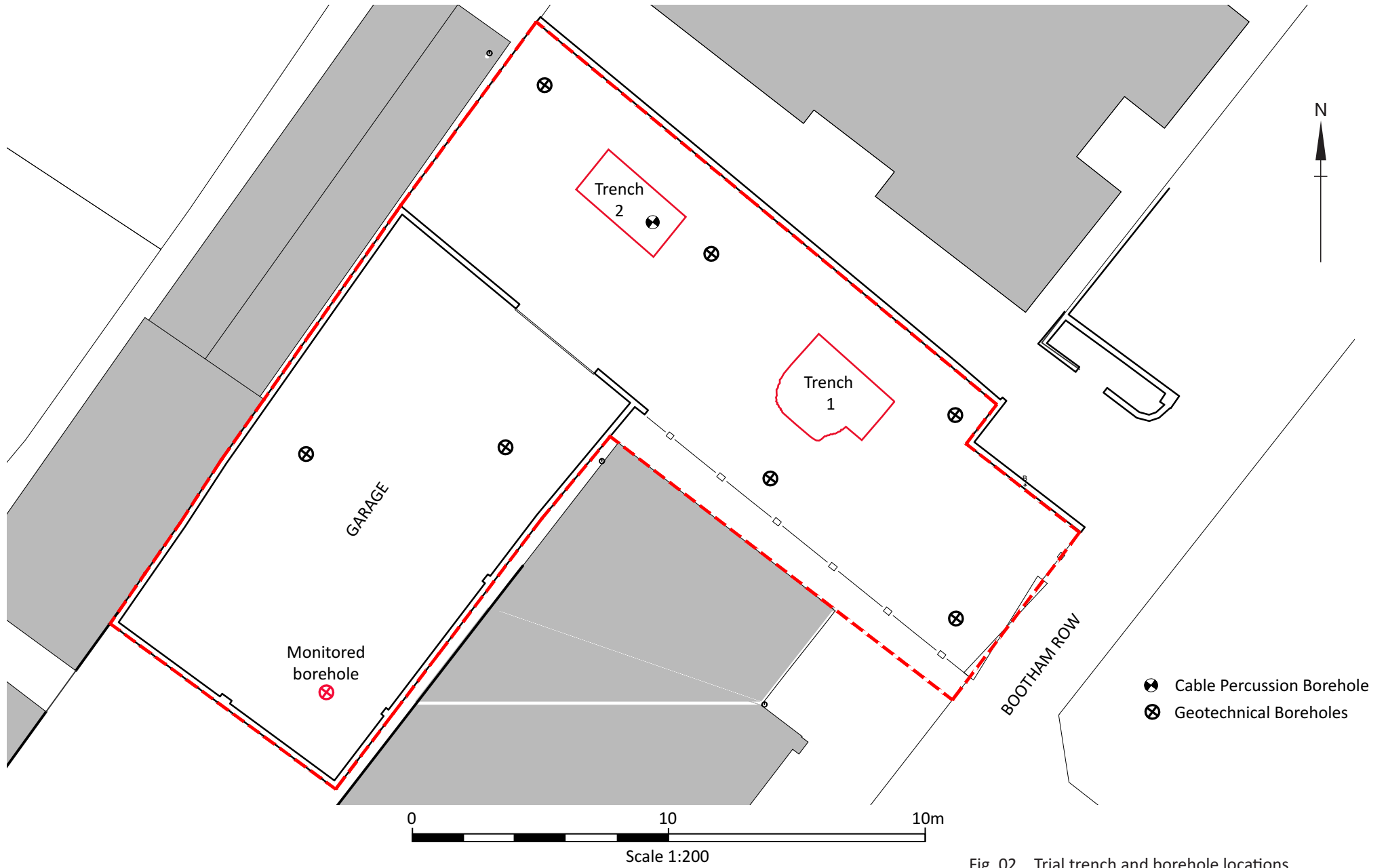


Fig. 02 Trial trench and borehole locations

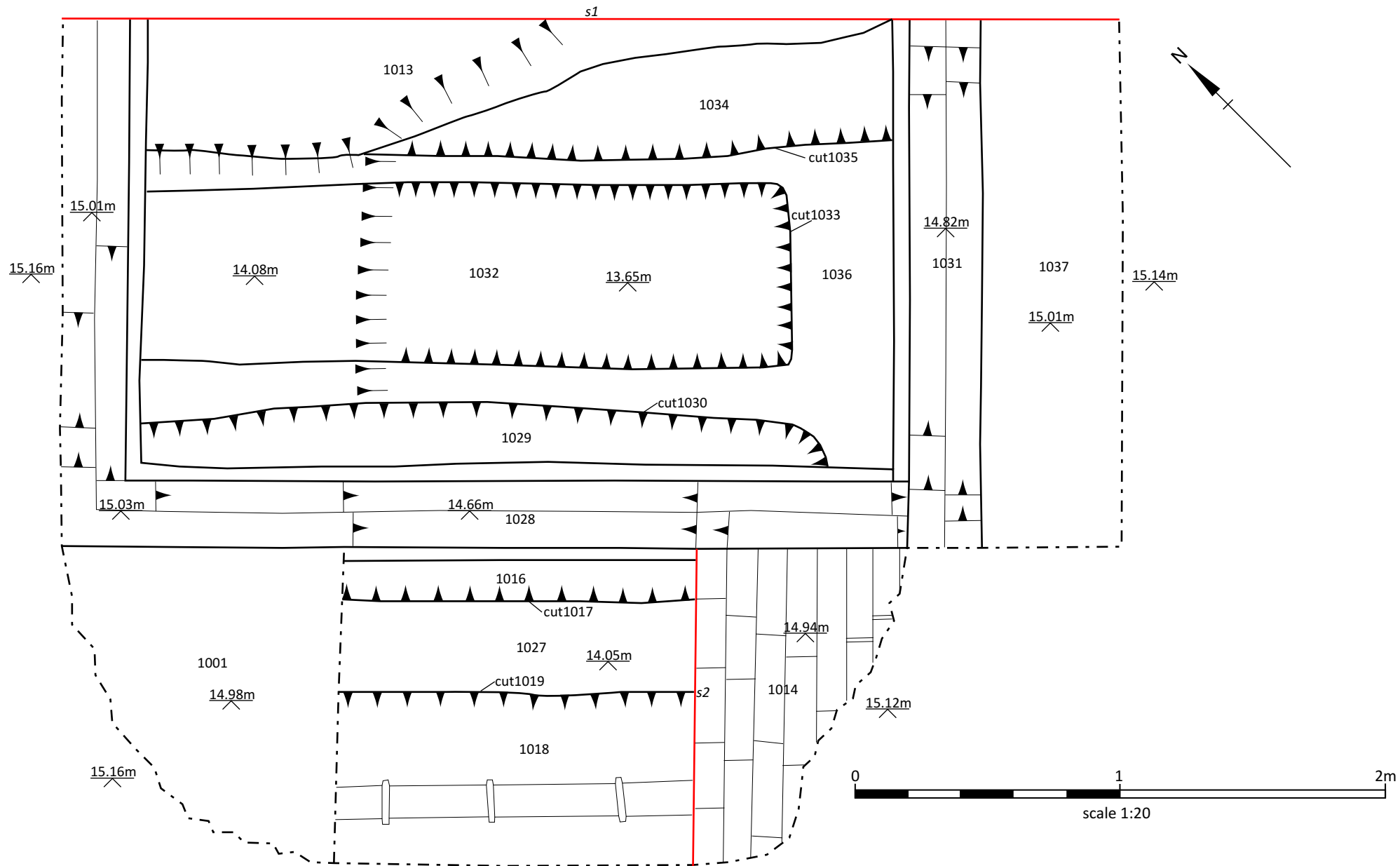


Fig. 03 Trench 1 Plan at 1:20 Scale

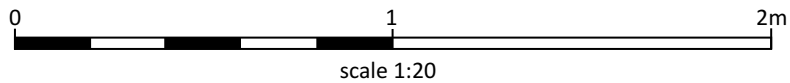
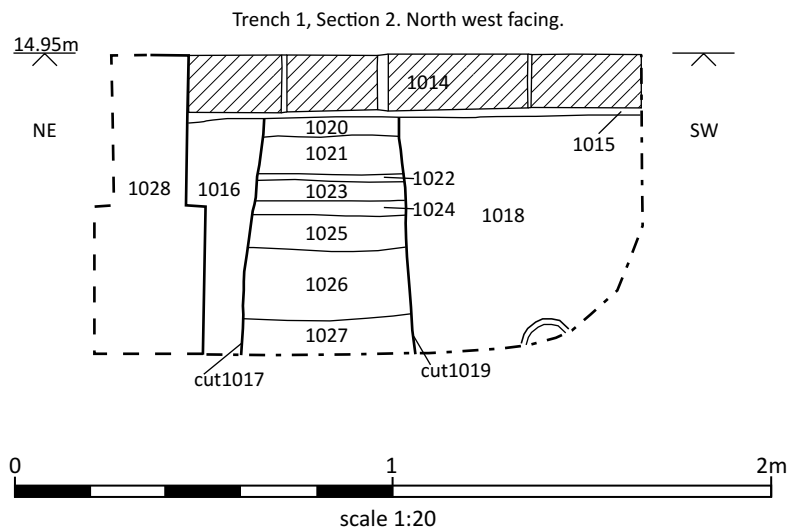
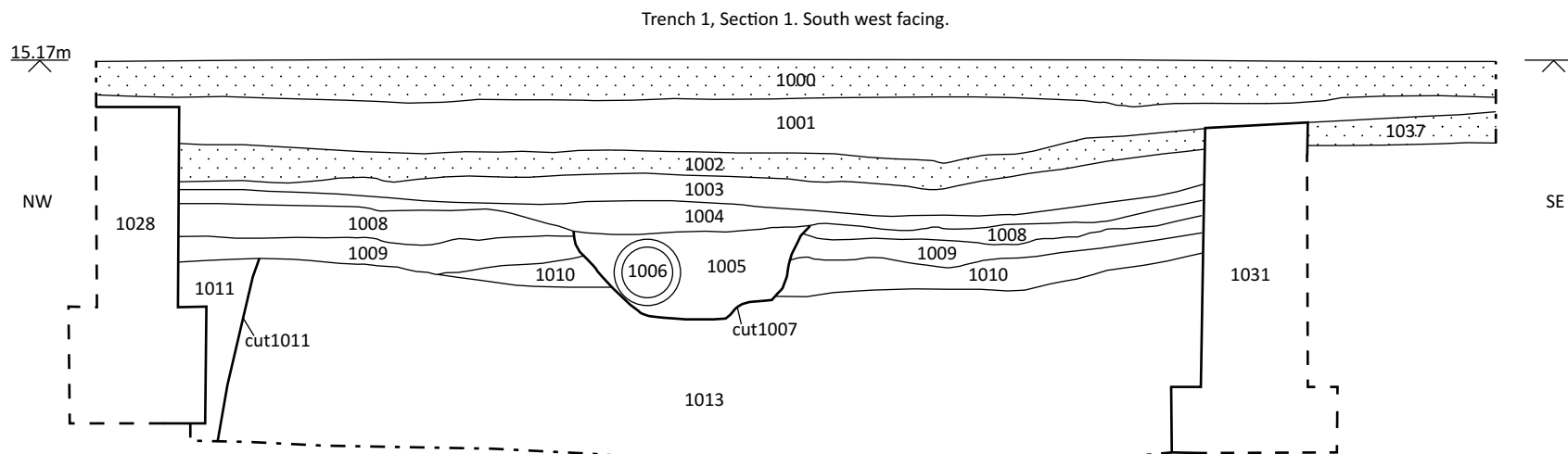


Fig. 04 Trench 1 Sections at 1:20 Scale

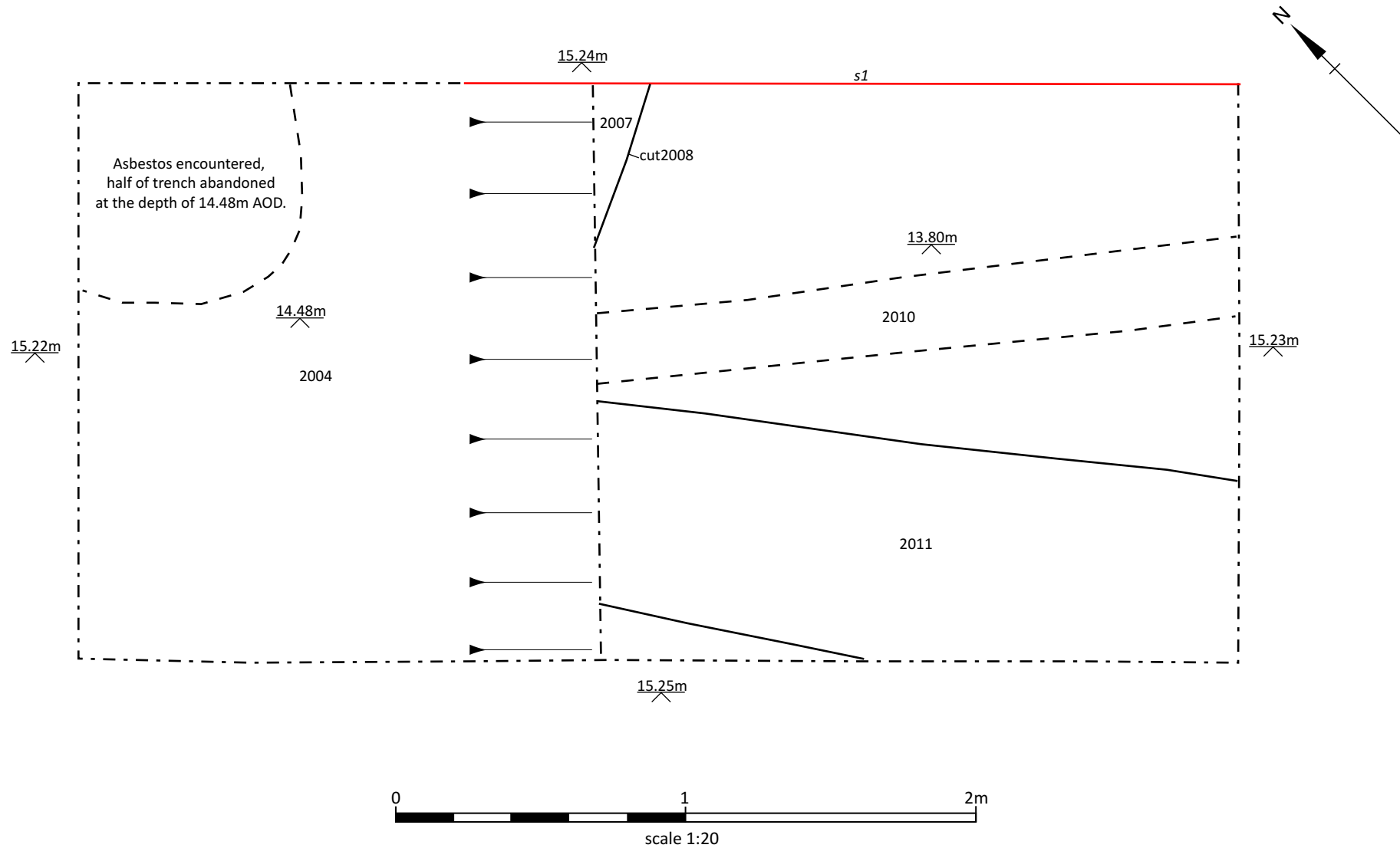


Fig. 05 Trench 2 Plan at 1:20 Scale

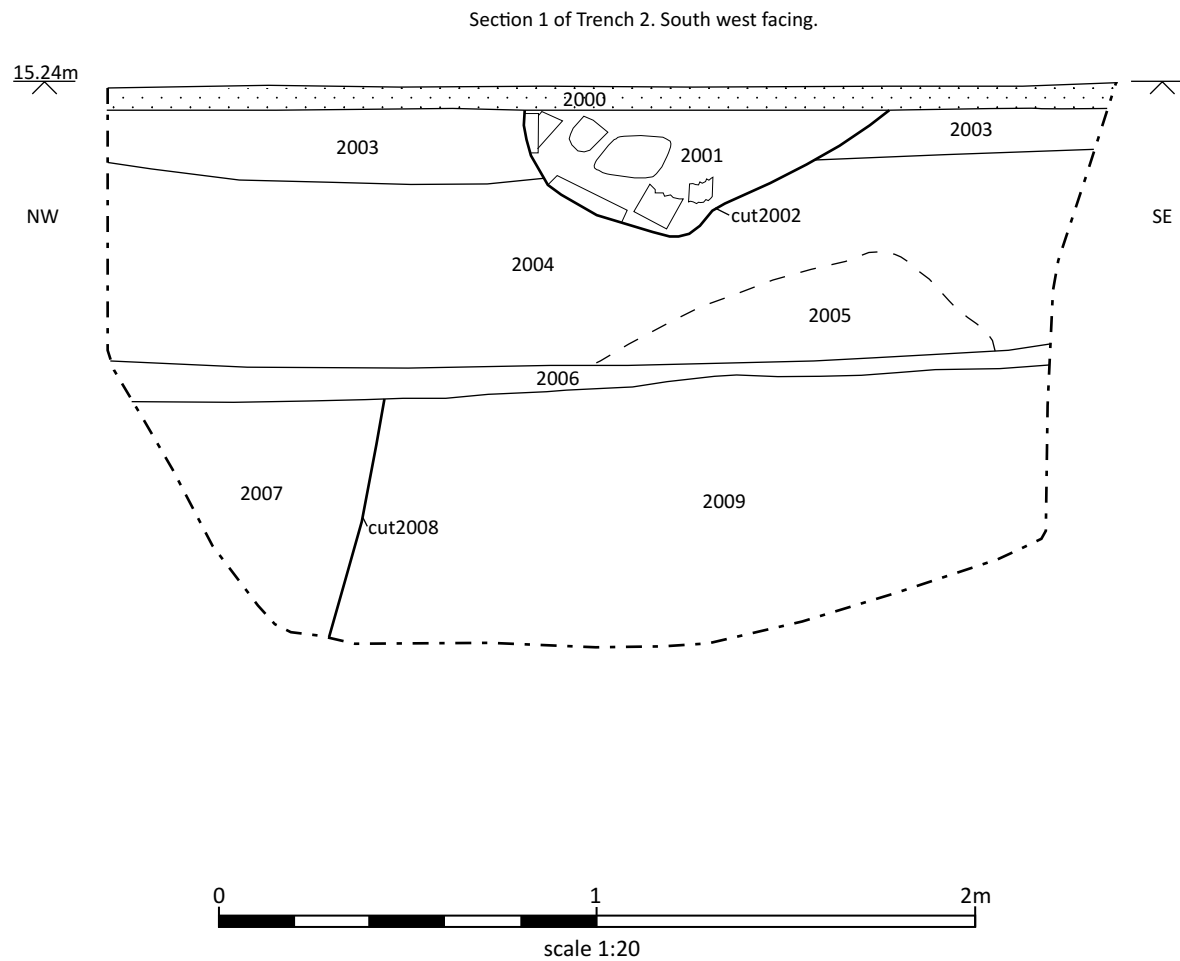


Fig. 06 Trench 2 Section at 1:20 Scale



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