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Archaeological Investigations at 20 Castlegate, York

By G. Loffman

YAT Evaluation Report 2020/30 March 2020





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

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

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

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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 2nd and the 5th of March 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation at 20 Castlegate, York (SE 60414 51605).

The work was undertaken for Mr B. Crux in response to an archaeological condition imposed by the City of York Council (19/1006/FUL). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the excavation and recording of a 2.2m x 2m trench. This was stepped in the centre to safely reach a depth of 1.97m BGL or 11.18m AOD.

The evaluation found deposits and artefacts from the Roman to modern periods. Significant deposits of Roman, and possibly Anglo-Scandinavian, date, and medieval pits were found. The pits may be associated with the 13th century Franciscan Friary located in this area. Above the pits were undated horticultural or garden deposits and post-medieval domestic refuse pits.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	20 Castlegate, York
YAT Project No.	6196
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Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	Mr B. Crux
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NGR	SE 60414 51605
Museum Accession No.	TBC
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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 2nd and the 5th March 2020 YAT conducted an evaluation at 20 Castlegate, York (SE 60414 51605; Figure 1). Mr B. Crux has received planning consent for a two-storey rear extension to 20 Castlegate. The scheme comprises the construction of a two-storey rear extension adjacent to the existing rear gable, creating new openings on ground and first floors to link proposed and existing buildings, relocating existing downpipe from rear gable end, and relocating existing heating vent from the gable wall (Mass Architecture 2019).

The work was undertaken in response to an archaeological condition imposed by CYC (19/1006/FUL):

7 A programme of post-determination archaeological evaluation is required on this site. The archaeological scheme comprises 3-5 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) before it can be discharged.

A) No archaeological evaluation or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The WSI should conform to standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

B) The site investigation and post investigation assessment shall be in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition will be secured. This part of the condition will not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

C) A copy of the interim report on the evaluation and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any of the archaeological remains identified in the evaluation shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record to allow public dissemination of the results within 6 weeks of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

D) Where archaeological features and deposits are identified proposals for the preservation in-situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of findings shall be submitted as an amendment to the original WSI. It should be understood that there shall be presumption in favour of preservation in-situ wherever feasible.

E) No development shall take place until:

- details in D have been approved and implemented on site.
- provision has been made for analysis, dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.
- a copy of a report on the archaeological work detailed in part D should be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record within 3 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

This condition is imposed in accordance with Section 16 NPPF.

Reason: The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance. An investigation is required to identify 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.

Prior to the commencement of the evaluation a WSI was submitted by YAT (Savine 2020) and approved by CYC, as per Stage 7A of the archaeological condition. The work has been carried out in accordance with the WSI and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

The work documented in this report is a response to Stage 7B of the archaeological condition.

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

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix XXXX), any variations are detailed below.

Test Pits/Trenches

One trench and two test pits were identified to investigate the area (Figure 2):

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
Trench 1	2.2m x 2m x 1.04m	To investigate potential archaeology within the footprint of the proposed development
Test pit 1	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m	To investigate the foundations of the party wall shared with 19 Castlegate, York
Test pit 2	0.5m x 0.5m x 0.5m	To investigate the foundations of the party wall shared with 19 Castlegate, York

Test pits 1 and 2 were not excavated because it was not possible to excavate through the concrete of the patio. These are pending the client to arrange breaking out of the patio surface against the party wall.

Trench 1 was located on the corner of a raised section of concrete patio. Therefore, the ground level on the patio was 13.05m AOD, while the garden path on the south eastern edge of the trench was considerably lower at 12.74m AOD. For health and safety reasons the top of the ground level was taken from the patio surface, to ensure the stability of the trench edges.

Once a safe limit had been reached within the main part of the trench, an additional 0.5m x 0.5m sondage was excavated into the base to allow deeper archaeological deposits to be investigated. This extended to a depth of 1.97m or 11.18m AOD below the patio surface.

Trenches were located on the scale base map provided by the client (Figure 2).

All deposits were hand excavated and recorded as per the standard YAT single context recording system.

Finds were retrieved and bagged by individual context number. The field archive will be deposited under accession number **YORYM**

Two 20 litre environmental samples were taken from contexts 1008 and 10011 for General Biological Analysis.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposal site is located at 20 Castlegate, York YO1 9RF (NGR SE 60414 51605; Figure 1), around 0.1km north-west of Clifford's Tower. The site consists of a sub-rectangular rear garden which tapers towards the rear of the plot, to the south-west. The paved garden currently occupies an area of 80m², with the proposed extension taking up an area of 40m². Situated facing on to the south-west side of Castlegate the site is bounded by residential properties to the north-west, south-east and south-west.

The underlying bedrock is sandstone from the Sherwood Sandstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods, when the local environment was dominated by rivers. Above this are superficial deposits of Vale of York Formation, comprising clay, sand and gravel. These were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following background information is reproduced from the WSI produced by YAT (Savine 2020).

4.1 Prehistory

Prehistoric activity in the vicinity is limited to the discovery of a crouched burial in a stone cist, found during underpinning of Clifford's Tower in 1904, which predated Roman activity at the site (Spall 2011, 1).

4.2 Roman

The route of the approach road from the east, designated as Road 2 by the RCHME, is thought to follow the line of Castlegate (RCHMY, 1). The precise line of the road, however, remains uncertain (Brinklow 1986, 89).

Evidence for a late Roman cemetery, including burials in stone sarcophagi, lead and wooden coffins, has been found at Castle Yard in 1835 and again in 1956 (Ramm 1958; RCHMY, 67-8; Ottaway 2011, 198). A small number of burials dating to the mid-4th century was also found during excavations at 16-22 Coppergate (Ottaway 2011, 214–217).

The presence of Roman civilian occupation and stone structures along Castlegate has been demonstrated by chance finds and observations (VCHY 1961, 325), including a tessellated pavement which has been recorded as lying immediately below a buttress of St Mary's Church (VCH 1961, 331). Re-used architectural fragments, including fragments of Roman columns, have also been recorded at St Mary's Castlegate during works carried out in 1974 (Hall 1987, 153; Evans 2006, 5).

The excavations at 16-22 Coppergate, and the subsequent watching brief during the Coppergate/Piccadilly/Castlegate development, encountered Roman ditches, timber and masonry buildings, possible occupation deposits, pits, and a well (Evans 2006, 5; Ottaway 2011, 199-221).

4.3 Anglian

It appears likely that the Roman road continued to be used into the Anglian period. This is indicated by structural evidence for an early Anglian church on the site of St Mary's Castlegate, and the presence of a possible Anglian cemetery at Castle Yard, which appears to re-use the Roman burial ground close to the road in that area (Tweddle et al. 1991, 153 and 186). Presumably related to this cemetery are notably well-preserved artefacts discovered in the 19th century. They include an early 7th century hanging bowl, found at Castle Yard in 1828, and a Coptic copper alloy bowl from Clifford Street, found in 1884-5 (Tweddle et al. 1991, 172-3).

A timber lined pit containing objects, including an inscribed metal helmet, was discovered during the course of the Coppergate/Piccadilly/Castlegate development (Tweddle et al. 1991, 196-7; Evans 2006, 5). Residual Anglian artefacts were found during archaeological excavation at 23 Clifford Street (approximately 75m south-west of the proposed development), which are thought to have originated at that site (Spall 2011, 26-7).

4.4 Anglo-Scandinavian

Extensive Anglo-Scandinavian remains, including timber buildings, pits, occupation deposits and fences were discovered during the excavations at 16-22 Coppergate (Hall et al. 2014).

Closer to the proposal site activity includes the continuation of burial at St Mary's Castlegate, here demonstrated by the presence of fragmentary crosses and grave-slabs discovered during the alterations undertaken in the 1970s (Hall 1987, 165). These sculptural fragments have been dated to 9th/10th century (Lang 1991, 96-101).

The presence of craft and industrial activity in the vicinity is attested by the discovery of numerous artefacts and waste material in the Castlegate/Clifford Street area (Mainman and Rogers 2004, 469-74). This evidence was largely recovered during the 19th century and includes evidence for textile manufacture, amber working, antler working, non-ferrous metal working and wood working (Mainman and Rogers 2004, 484).

4.5 Medieval

Situated to the south-east, and within 125m of the proposed development, is Clifford's Tower and other remains of York's medieval castle. Its Norman predecessor was built in 1068-9 at the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss (Rees Jones, 2013, 54). The Domesday account for York provides evidence for recognition of a defensive function for this strategically important site before the Norman conquest. In addition, the Domesday account describes a shire laid waste in

the construction of the castle, which Rees Jones suggests probably also included the Percy fee in Castlegate (Rees Jones 2013, 63–4).

By 1230 Henry III had granted the northern bailey of York Castle to the Franciscans as a central site for their York Friary (Palliser 2014, 136-7 and 152). The main entrance into the Friary is recorded as having been on Castlegate opposite St Mary's Church (Raine 1955, 203–4). By 1314 all the houses on Castlegate adjacent the Franciscan Friary precinct had been incorporated in to it (Palliser 2014, 178). The remains of a Friary wall extend along the south-west rear boundary of 20 Castlegate (Mass Architecture 2019).

Castlegate together with Coney Street, Spurriergate and Lendal continued as a key axial route following the north-east bank of the River Ouse (Hall and Hunter-Mann 2002, 687). The importance of Castlegate is emphasised by references to a number of stone houses there are present in tile deeds dating to the 13th century (Hall and Hunter-Mann 2002, 695), while by 1406 a hospital is recorded as being maintained by Thomas Holme on the street (Hall and Hunterman 2002, 695).

4.6 Post-medieval

The Franciscan Friary was dissolved in 1538. Many of the buildings were taken down and the materials sold, although the gateway on Castlegate appears to have survived into at least the mid-16th century (Raine 1955, 203–4). The land then appears to have been turned over to horticultural use (Raine 1955, 203; Spall 2011, 5). Also recorded in the mid-16th century is the presence of lime kilns, indicating processing of stonework from the Friary buildings.

20 Castlegate is a three-storey early 19th century house and shop, incorporating an earlier house behind (22 Castlegate).

5 RESULTS

The earliest archaeology encountered was within the sondage excavated into the base of Trench 1 (Figure 5; Plate 7-8). This was in order to provide information on the depth of archaeological deposits within the proposal area, which could not be reached in the main part of the trench due to safety considerations.

5.1 Roman/Anglo-Scandinavian

The earliest deposits encountered were levelling layers, contexts 1010 and 1011 (Plate 8). C1011 consisted of a firm, dark grey, silty clay with moderate inclusions of charcoal, white stones and patches of orange clay. The top of this deposit was found at 11.68m AOD and was at least 0.56m in thickness. A single sherd of 4th century Crambeck ware was found within the deposit.

Overlying this was C1010 a firm, mid greenish grey, silty clay with occasional charcoal, small white stones and orange clay flecks. The top of this deposit was found at 11.94m AOD and was 0.25m in thickness. A single Samian rim sherd dating to 1st-4th century was recovered from the layer.

Only Roman material was found within C1010; however, the residual finds dating to the 9th-10th centuries from medieval pit fill C1008 may have originated from deeper deposits. Therefore, it is possible that the Anglo-Scandinavian pottery originates from the levelling deposits C1010 and C1011.

5.2 Medieval pits

Pit C1009, with near vertical sides (Plate 8), was cut into the top of levelling deposit C1010. The shape of the pit was not exposed in plan due to the extent of the excavated area. Its width as exposed was 0.27m. The top of the pit as found was at 11.82m AOD, and was at least 0.68m in thickness, and extended to the limit of excavation at 11.18m AOD.

The pit was filled by C1008, a friable to soft, dark brown grey, silty clay with moderate charcoal and CBM flecks; and orange clay patches. Three sherds of medieval plain tile dating to the 13th to 16th centuries were found within the fill. In addition, four sherds of York Ware dating to the 9th-10th centuries and two sherds of heavily abraded Roman pottery were found, probably residual and possibly from the deposits below (C1010, C1011).

A smaller pit, C1007, was cut into the top of pit fill C1008 at 11.98m AOD (Plate 7). The shape in plan was obscured by overlying layer C1004. The pit measured 0.56m in width as exposed and 0.33m in depth. The pit had a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides and a flat base. The pit was filled with a lower fill, C1006, consisting of a soft, light orange brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This basal fill only measured 0.02m in thickness and may have been a lining deposit. The main fill of the pit, C1005, consisted of a friable to soft, mid grey, clayey silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small rounded stones. The pit fill was 0.31m in thickness. A single Roman Ebor bowl base was found within the fill. This was also presumably residual and originated from the deposits below (C1010, C1011). A single sherd of 13th-16th century CBM dates the pit to the medieval period at the earliest.

5.3 Medieval ground consolidation

Sealing the pits was layer C1004, consisting of a soft, light yellowish brown, clay and sand (Figure 3; Plate 3). The deposit contained few inclusions and had an undulating interface with the medieval pits below and the horticultural soil, C1015, above. It covered the footprint of the trench and was 0.25m in thickness. Three sherds of medieval plan tile were recovered from the layer.

The deposit was probably laid down to consolidate the ground above the softer pit fills below.

5.4 Medieval – post-medieval cobble surface

Sitting on top of C1004 was a cobble surface, C1003 (Figure 3; Plate 3). This consisted of large rounded cobbles set into the north-western edge, perhaps forming an edge. Smaller cobbles were found on the southern side of the feature. No bonding material was present. The cobble surface measured 0.85m x 0.82m x 0.32m. The top of the cobble surface was found at a depth of 12.39m AOD.

This feature was undated, but its stratigraphy between medieval deposits and post-medieval pits indicates a medieval – post-medieval date.

5.5 Medieval-post-medieval horticultural soil and pit

Directly above cobble surface C1003 was soil layer C1015 (Figure 4; Plate 3). This consisted of a friable to soft, mid greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional inclusions of charcoal, flecks of lime mortar and fragments of CBM. The maximum thickness of this was 0.58m, although, in most areas it was significantly thinner due to being cut away by post-medieval pit C1014.

This feature was undated, but its stratigraphy between medieval deposits and post-medieval pits indicates a medieval – post-medieval date.

5.6 Post medieval pits and structures

In the western corner of Trench 1 was a post-medieval pit, C1013, which was cut into soil layer 1015 (Figure 4; Plate 4). The pit was sub circular in plan and only partially exposed. It measured 0.5m x 0.5m x 0.4m. Only one edge of the cut was visible. The edge had a sharp break of slope at the top and concave sides. The base was unexcavated in order to provide a stepped area of the trench for safety considerations. The pit was filled by C1012. This consisted of friable, dark brownish grey, silty sand with large cobbles, flecks and fragments of CBM, flecks of charcoal and flecks of lime mortar.

Along the south-western edge of Trench 1 was wall C1001 (Figure 4; Plate 4). This was aligned north-west / south-east and measured 2m x 0.14m x 0.36m. The wall was constructed of red bricks measuring 220mm x 114mm x 0.52mm and bonded with light yellowish mortar. The dimension of bricks dates them to the 16th to late 18th centuries (McComish 2015, 36)

Above the brick wall was a series of pit cuts/fills/dumps (C1014; Figure 4; Plate 2), which were filled by C1002. The top of the deposit was present at 12.80m AOD and was 0.52m in thickness. The fills were loose to friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt and clinker. Inclusions included flecks of charcoal, flacks and fragments of CBM, oyster shell and flecks of mortar. A large amount of late 16th-17th century pottery of domestic types were found within the fills as well as a post-medieval or modern copper pin (Rogers pers.comm.). This would suggest that the pits may have been formed through dumping of household waste.

Modern

The current ground surface was made of a concrete floor and brick rubble make-up. This was 0.42m in thickness and was removed prior to the evaluation commencing (Plate 1).

6 POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By C. Jackson-Slater

Introduction

Fifty-nine sherds of domestic pottery were retrieved from five contexts (see Table 1) during an evaluation at 20 Castlegate, York. The majority of material dated to the late 16th-17th century (50 sherds), with a large portion comprising Ryedale ware types and post-medieval earthenware's. The large size and lack of abrasion on these pottery types indicate primary deposition. The remaining pottery dated to the Anglo-Scandinavian and Roman periods. The pottery from these periods were too small to comment on deposition.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified and recorded in the standard manner (see Orton, Tyers and Vince 1993; Orton and Hughes 2013). It was sorted into fabric and form groups, based on colour, firing, clay matrix, inclusions and glaze type. Where possible these groups were related to known types from the area. The number of sherds were calculated and these can be found with the archive.

Although it is generally agreed that weight and number of sherds provide the most useful index of quantity (Brooks 1987, 116) only the sherd count was concentrated on here. The approximate sherd sizes have also been noted. These are small <5cm, medium >5cm to <10cm, large >10cm at the widest point.

Discussion

The majority of wares dated to the late 16th-17th centuries. Fabrics seem to be of two main types; Ryedale type wares, and post-medieval earthenware's. The generic term Ryedale wares were first used to describe two fabric types – later reduced green glazed ware and late Humber ware (Coppack 1978). Those found in York are commonly of the reduced green glazed type, with a reduced core and internal surface, and a white margin (Brooks 1987, 162). The fabric types recovered from this site comprised moderately or finely gritted, oxidised fabrics (earthenwares), or lightly reduced fabrics (Ryedale types) with green brown or green glazes. Other pottery types within the assemblage were Yellow wares and Cistercian wares, also dating to the 16th-17th centuries.

Identified forms include; a posset base, ointment jar, jugs, platters, a horizontal handles bowl, a straight-sided jar, collared jars, and a possible pipkin. These forms are of a domestic assemblage, likely to be from a primary deposit.

Four small sherds of York ware, dating to the Anglo-Scandinavian period were recovered within the same context as a very abraded fragment of a possible amphora and a slightly abraded sherd of Roman local greyware.

The earliest pottery recorded comprised two small sherds dating to the 4th century; one sherd of Samian and one of Crambeck ware. These sherds were too small in size to comment on further.

A similar assemblage of pottery was found at 23 Clifford Street (Young 2011, Appendix B), and therefore seems typical of the area.

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details
1002	BF1	50	late 16th/17th century	2 Yellow ware joining jug/jar base 1 yellow ware posset base, heavy sooting on base 1 Yellow ware complete ointment pot 1 post-medieval coarsely gritted green brown glazed earthenware, platter, with calcitic inclusions 3 late Humber/Ryedale jug/jar with lower handle attachment with elongated thumb mark impressions 1 post medieval oxidised moderately gritted horizontal handled bowl, profile, light green brown glaze 1 Ryedale type lightly reduced straight

			<p>sided jar rim with internal light green brown glaze</p> <p>1 post-medieval lightly reduced Ryedale type collared jar? rim with internal lid seating and light green glaze inside and over rim</p> <p>1 reduced green glazed jug rim with external light green brown glaze with upper handle scar</p> <p>1 Ryedale type jar/pipkin? base with sooting, flanged rim and rilling on shoulder and glazed on all surfaces</p> <p>1 Ryedale type with lightly reduced fabric glazed on both surfaces, simple rim slightly inverted</p> <p>1 Ryedale type lightly reduced fabric with ribbed external surface and handle scar at top of the rim, mid green brown glaze on both surfaces</p> <p>1 coarsely gritted late Humber type with collared rim with central indent, glazed light yellow glaze with green flecks on both surfaces</p> <p>1 reduced green glaze with abraded external glaze, body sherd</p> <p>3 late Humber type body sherds, glazed with green brown glaze</p> <p>1 reduced green glazed with dark green glaze on both surfaces, ribbed at neck</p> <p>2 Ryedale type with reduced fabric and mid green brown glaze, small sherds</p> <p>3 Cistercian including 2 bases of drinking vessels, one of which is complete, 1 body sherd including handle scar</p> <p>4 post-medieval earthenware straight-sided jar with simple rim, moderately gritted oxidised with light green brown internal glaze, join</p> <p>1 post-medieval earthenware, oxidised coarsely gritted with lower handle join with elongated thumb impressions and purple internal glaze</p> <p>1 post-medieval earthenware horizontal handle bowl rim with dark</p>
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				<p>green internal glaze</p> <p>1 post-medieval finely gritted earthenware flanged bowl or platter with light green brown internal glaze</p> <p>1 post-medieval finely gritted earthenware base with light green brown internal glaze</p> <p>1 late Humber type jug, strap handle with central groove, with light green brown internal glaze</p> <p>1 post-medieval finely gritted oxidised earthenware unglazed handle with central groove</p> <p>1 post-medieval moderately gritted earthenware base, heavily sooted exterior, light green brown internal glaze</p> <p>1 post-medieval moderately gritted earthenware bowl with short everted rim</p> <p>1 late Humber/Ryedale type, flanged or platter with dark green brown glaze rim</p> <p>1 post-medieval oxidised coarsely gritted earthenware platter, green brown glaze</p> <p>1 post-medieval moderately gritted oxidised earthenware with a mid-green brown glaze internal and drip external, rib below the rim</p> <p>1 post-medieval oxidised earthenware moderately gritted with over fired dark green glaze internal and under fired slip with mottled green glaze on external surface</p> <p>1 Ryedale/late Humber flanged dish with light yellowish green glaze internal, rim</p> <p>1 abraded post-medieval oxidised earthenware with flaked brown glaze external and green brown glaze internal</p> <p>5 post-medieval earthenware body sherds with mid green brown glaze, two have internal yellowish glaze, small</p>
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				sherds small to large sherds
1005	BF3	2	Roman	1 overfired kiln material/lining? 1 Ebor bowl base, medium, abraded
1008	BF4	5	9th/10th century	1 abraded coarse oxidised ware with large calcitic inclusion, amphora? 4 York ware, small sherds 1 Roman local greyware, coarse, slightly abraded
1010	BF5	1	1st/4th century	1 Samian rim, small sherd
1011	BF6	1	4th century	1 Crambeck small sherd

Table 1 Pottery types

7 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

By J.M. McComish

Introduction

This assessment relates to 420g (7 sherds) of medieval CBM and two fragments of daub (collectively weighing 100g) which were recovered from an archaeological evaluation at 20 Castlegate (YAT code 6196).

Methodology

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2020) 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), evidence of re-use, evidence of over-firing 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).

Results

The seven sherds of CBM present were all of medieval plain tile dating to the 13-16th centuries. These were recovered from contexts 1004 (three sherds), 1005 (1 sherd) and 1008 (3 Sherds). The only features relating to manufacture that were noted were smoothing lines parallel to the edge on the upper bed of one sherd, smoothing lines in random directions on the upper surface of one sherd, one sherd with burnt breaks indicative of re-use and one sherd with a sooted base. In terms of dimension the plain tiles ranged from 13-16mm in thickness which is typical for York. No other dimensions survived. The fabrics were typical for York.

The daub was two fragments each weighing 50g. One had a rod impression 10mm in diameter and the other a rod impression 12mm in diameter.

Summary and recommendations for further research

The collection of building materials from the site was typical for the periods in question in terms of the forms, fabrics and dimensions present, and it is primarily of use for dating the contexts concerned. The collection is too small to offer any potential for further research.

Recommendations for retention/discard

For excavations within 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 the CBM and daub were typical for York as a whole and in the light of this none was retained.

8 ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By N. Van Doorn

Introduction

Excavations on the 20 Castlegate site have produced an assemblage of hand collected animal bone. These animal bones were recovered from six contexts. From three of those contexts, a small amount of shell was also recovered. This assemblage has been rapidly assessed focussing primarily on the range of animal taxa present.

Methodology

The faunal remains were examined and recorded with guidance from Dobney et al. (1999) and O'Connor (2008). Evidence of butchery, gnawing, burning or post depositional damage was recorded where present, with reference to Shipman et al. (1984) and Stiner et al. (1995).

Identification of species was completed using published identification guides (Pales & Lambert 1971). Wherever identification to species could not be achieved, bone fragments were classified using the following categories; unidentified mammal, unidentified bird, or unidentified fish. Mammalian fragments that retained characteristics that enabled estimation of the size of the animal were assigned to one or more of the following categories: large mammal (the size of horse/cow/large cervid [i.e. deer]), medium mammal 1 (the size of sheep/goat/pig/small cervid), medium mammal 2 (the size of dog/cat/hare), small mammal (the size of rodents, mustelidae (badger/otter/polecat family) etc). Very small bone scraps (usually smaller than 10mm) were recorded as unidentifiable and only counted approximately.

Discussion

The results are outlined in table 2.

CONTEXT	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION	TAPHONOMY
1002	Shell: 3 oyster	
1004	Cattle: 1 metacarpal, 1 distal humerus Large mammal: 1 vertebra, 1 scrap	Medium brown, cress

CONTEXT	QUANTITY AND DESCRIPTION	TAPHONOMY
1005	Sheep: 1 juvenile metacarpal, 1 distal tibia, 1 scapula ?Roe deer: 1 juvenile metatarsal Medium (1) mammal: 1 long bone scrap	Medium brown, mottling
1008	Cattle: 1 juvenile proximal femur, 1 horn core, 1 scapula Sheep: 1 proximal ?femur, 1 1 st distal phalanx, 1 atlas Large mammal: 1 rib, 4 long bone, 2 skull, 1 vertebra, 1 scrap Medium (1) mammal: 1 rib, 1 long bone, 1 scrap	Medium brown, mottling, cess
1010	Cattle: 1 juvenile distal metapodial, 1 proximal radius Sheep: 1 tooth, 1 tooth with jaw bone Large mammal: 2 mandible, 1 vertebra, 7 rib Medium (1) mammal: 2 rib, 2 long bone, 1 scrap Medium (2) mammal: 1 ?tibia Shell: 1 oyster	Medium brown, cess
1011	Cattle: 1 astragalus	Medium brown, mottling

Table 2 Animal Bone and Shell from 20 Castlegate

Conclusion

The animal bone recovered from 20 Castlegate contained exclusively mammalian bone, and consists of domestic taxa such as cattle and sheep, and possible roe deer. In addition, shell from edible oyster had been found.

Most of the assemblage seems to be consistent with undifferentiated domestic refuse. No evidence for specialised butchery was found. The material is fairly well preserved. The bones contained cess concretions, which may further indicate dumping of domestic waste.

Recommendations for further research

The collection of animal bone has limited potential for further research. The animal bone does not reflect any specific activity taking place on the site.

Recommendations for retention/discard

It is recommended that the animal bone collection is discarded after recording according to museum disposal guidelines.

9 ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

Pending, results will be added to the report when complete.

10 DISCUSSION

The evaluation encountered a sequence of deposits and finds from the Roman period to modern times. Significant deposits of Roman, possibly Anglo-Scandinavian, and medieval pits were present to the rear of 20 Castlegate, York.

Possible deposits of Roman to Anglo-Scandinavian date were found within the deepest part of the evaluation. Due to the limited exposure of the deposits it is not possible to be sure of their function. The only dating evidence recovered was a small amount of Roman pottery, however as stated in the results, it is possible that residual 9th-10th century pottery from pit fill C1008 may have originally derived from these deposits.

The top of these deposits was at 11.68m AOD extending to at least 11.18m AOD, which can be compared with Anglo-Scandinavian deposits found at 16-22 Coppergate (Hall & Hunter-Mann 2002) and at 23 Cliffords Street (Spall 2011, 29). The original post-glacial ground surface along the north-west and south-west of the 16-22 Coppergate excavations was approximately 10m AOD (Hall & Hunter-Mann 2002, 681). Subsequent Anglo-Scandinavian occupation alongside Coppergate resulted in a rise to 12m AOD. At 23 Clifford Street late Anglo-Scandinavian deposits were found at a deeper depth of 7.8m- 8.81m AOD (Spall 2011, 29). However, ground level at Cliffords Street is lower than at Castlegate and slopes towards Tower Street which may indicate a fall in the underlying topography. Resulting in deeper values for the deposits when compared with those from Coppergate and Castlegate.

The medieval archaeology consisted of pits located from 11.98m AOD and extending to the limit of excavation at 11.18m AOD. The function of these pits was possibly for rubbish disposal or cess pits. These could have related to activity associated with the Franciscan Friary.

The levelling layer C1004, cobble surface C1003 and horticultural soil were undated. The sandy levelling layer seals the pits below and possibly indicates a change in land use from pits to gardens. It is possible that these relate to the Franciscan Friary or to later gardens. The area is shown as open land on the 1610 Speed map and bedding areas and paths are visible on the 1736 Drake historic map.

Above these were a wall and dumping deposits/pits dating to 16th to late 18th centuries. The dumping deposits/pits above possibly relate to domestic refuse, perhaps indicating that the area to the north-east was an external area or yard.

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<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YAT would like to thank staff at Barry Crux & Co for providing access to the site during the evaluation.

PLATES



Plate 1 Trench 1 pre-excitation looking south-west, 0.5m scale.



Plate 2 Trench 1 mid-excitation showing C1002 looking south-west, 0.5m scale.



Plate 3 Mid-excavation looking north-east showing cobble surface C1003, C1004 and C1015, 0.5m scale.



Plate 4 Wall C1001 looking north-west, 0.5m scale.



Plate 5 Trench 1 post-excitation looking north-east, 0.5m scale.



Plate 6 Section 1 looking north-west, 0.5m scale.



Plate 7 Trench 1 test pit mid-excavation, 0.5m scale.

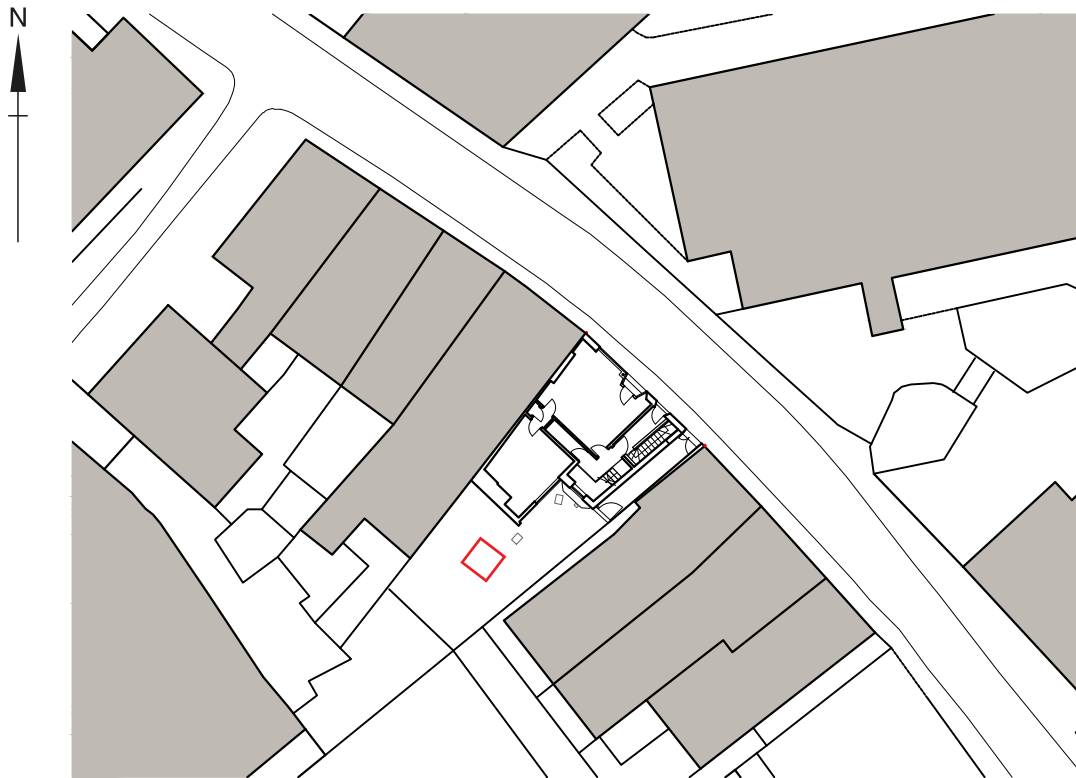


Plate 8 Section 2 looking north-east, 0.5m scale.



Figure 1 Site location (1:25,000 top & 1:1,000 bottom)

— Extent of proposal site



Key

— Trench 1

Figure 2 Trench 1 location 1:500 @ A4 (from client supplied drawing)

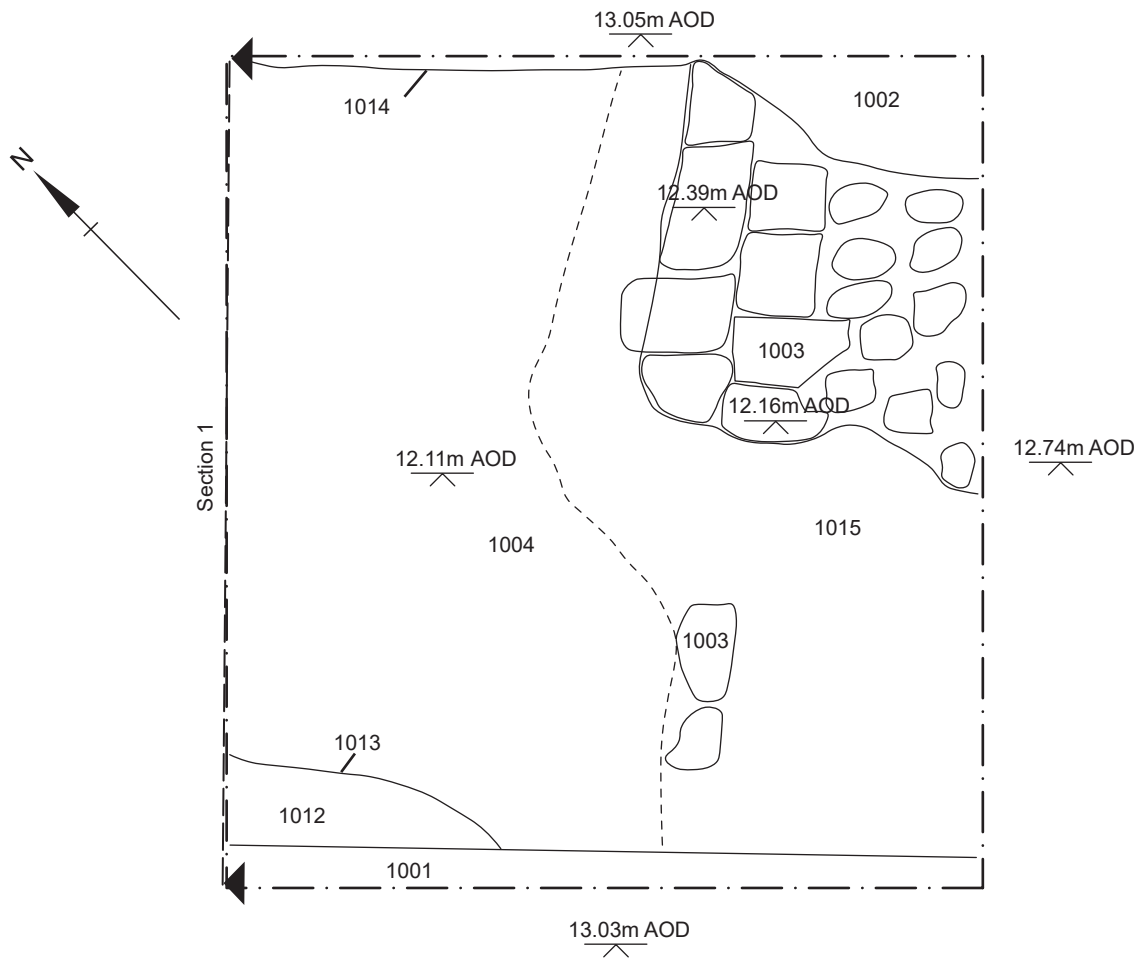


Figure 3 Mid excavation plan 1:20 @ A4

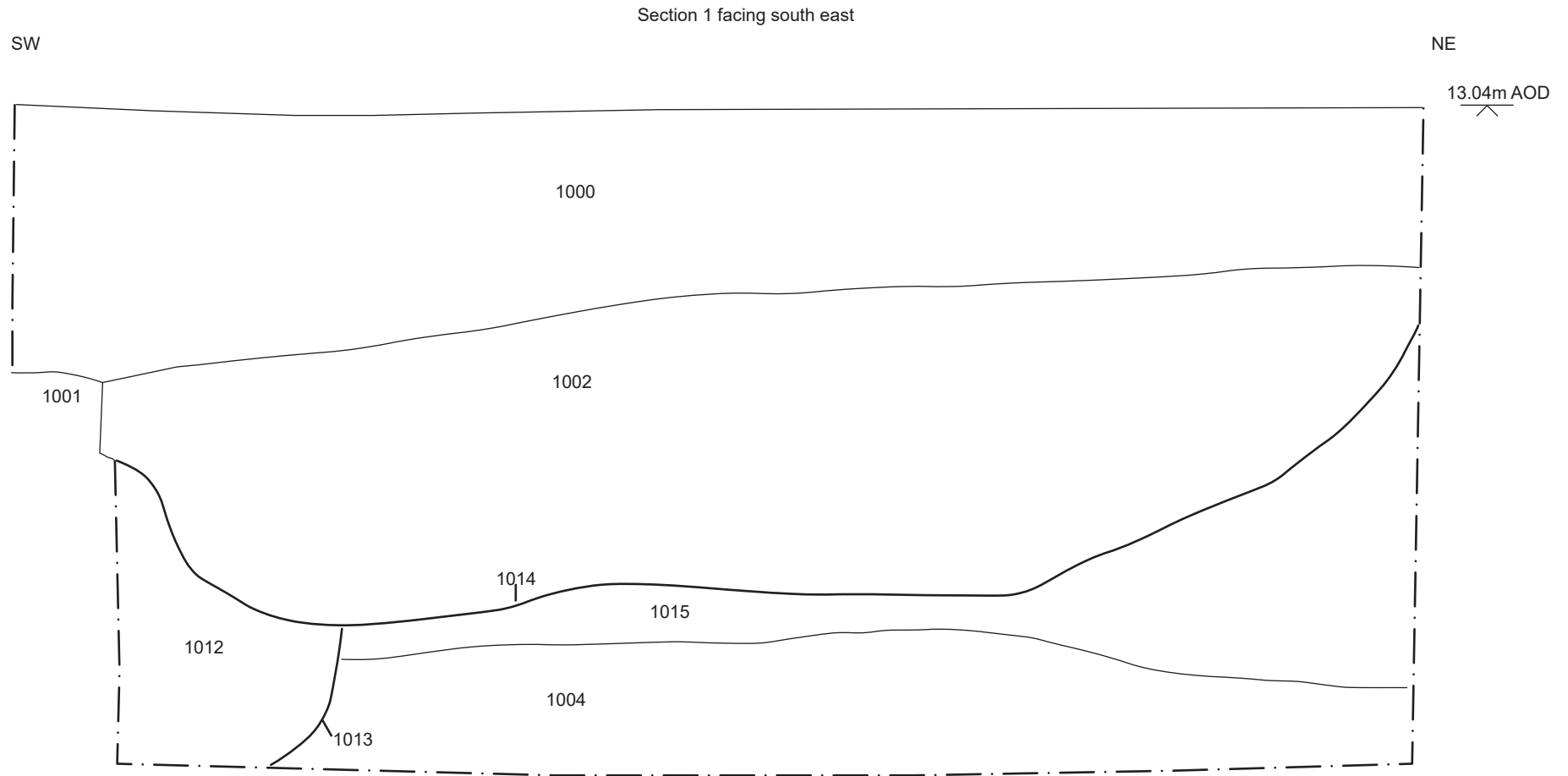


Figure 4 Section 1 1:10 @ A4

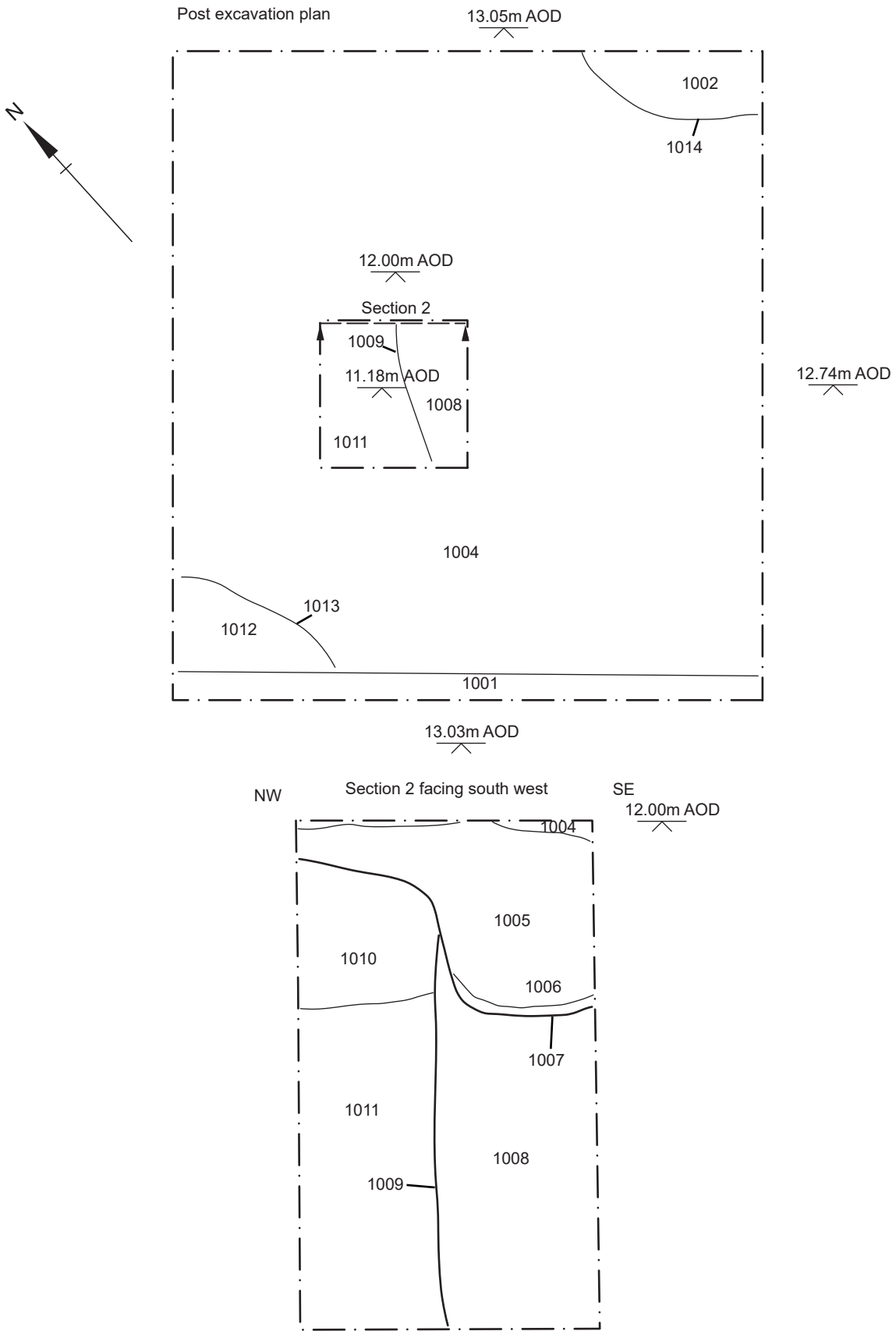


Figure 5 Post excavation plan (1:20 @A4) & Section 2 (1:10 @ A4)

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	16
Levels register	1
Photographic register	0
Sample register	1
Drawing register	1
Original drawings	2
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	0
Colour slides (films)	0
Digital photographs	34
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 3 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Type	Description
1000	Layer	Concrete floor and rubble make-up
1001	Wall	Brick wall
1002	Fill	Pit backfills/rubble dumps filling cut 1014
1003	Deposit	Cobble surface
1004	Layer	Levelling/landscaping deposit.
1005	Fill	Fill of pit 1007
1006	Fill	Fill of pit 1007
1007	Cut	Pit
1008	Fill	Fill of pit 1009
1009	Cut	Pit/cess pit
1010	Layer	Levelling deposit
1011	Layer	Levelling deposit
1012	Fill	Fill of pit 1013
1013	Cut	Pit
1014	Cut	A number of cuts containing fill and rubble dumps 1002
1015	Layer	Possible horticultural soil

Table 4 Context list




YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, 20 CASTLEGATE, YORK YO1 9RP

Site Location: 20 Castlegate, York YO1 9RP
NGR: SE 60414 51605
Proposal: Two storey rear extension
Planning ref: 19/01006/FUL
Prepared for: Mr B. Crux
Document Number: 2020/13

Version	Produced by:		Edited by:		Approved by:	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	BS	02/2020	CJ	11/02/2020	MS	11/02/2020

Version	Approved on behalf of Local Authority by:	
	Curator	Date
1		12/02/20

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Mr B. Crux has received planning consent for a two-storey rear extension at 20 Castlegate, York (NGR SE 60414 51605). The scheme comprises the construction of a two-storey rear extension adjacent to the existing rear gable, creating new openings on ground and first floors of 20 Castlegate to link proposed and existing buildings, relocating existing downpipe from rear gable end, and relocating existing heating vent from the gable wall (Mass Architecture 2019).

1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

7 A programme of post-determination archaeological evaluation is required on this site. The archaeological scheme comprises 3-5 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority (LPA) before it can be discharged.

A) No archaeological evaluation or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The WSI should conform to standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

B) The site investigation and post investigation assessment shall be in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition will be secured. This part of the condition will not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

C) A copy of the interim report on the evaluation and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any of the archaeological remains identified in the evaluation shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record to allow public dissemination of the results within 6 weeks of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

D) Where archaeological features and deposits are identified proposals for the preservation in-situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of findings shall be submitted as an amendment to the original WSI. It should be understood that there shall be presumption in favour of preservation in-situ wherever feasible.

E) No development shall take place until:

- details in D have been approved and implemented on site.

- provision has been made for analysis, dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

- a copy of a report on the archaeological work detailed in part D should be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record within 3 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

This condition is imposed in accordance with Section 16 NPPF.

Reason: The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance. An investigation is required to identify 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.

8 A programme of post-determination archaeological mitigation, specifically an archaeological watching brief and/or excavation exercise (depending on evaluation result) including the recording of any elements of the Friary Wall visible in the yard is required on this site.

The archaeological scheme comprises 3 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

A) No development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI. The WSI should conform to standards set by CYC and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

B) The site investigation and post investigation assessment shall be completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition will be secured. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

C) A copy of a report (or publication if required) shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record to allow public dissemination of results within 3 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

This condition is in accordance with Section 16 of NPPF.

Reason: the site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance and the development may affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded prior to destruction.

- 1.3 The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site is located at 20 Castlegate, York YO1 9RF (NGR SE 60414 51605; Figure 1), around 0.1km north-west of Clifford's Tower. The site consists of a sub-rectangular rear garden which tapers towards the rear of the plot, to the south-west. The paved garden currently occupies an area of 80m², with the proposed extension taking up an area of 40m². Situated facing on to the south-west side of Castlegate the site is bounded by residential properties to the north-west, south-east and south-west.
- 2.2 The underlying bedrock is sandstone from the Sherwood Sandstone Group, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods, when the local environment was dominated by rivers. Above this are superficial deposits of Vale of York Formation, comprising clay, sand and gravel. These were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey).

- 2.3 The site lies approximately mid-way along Castlegate, close to a locally elevated area at the north-west end of that street. Castlegate rises from around 13.5m OD, at the south-east, to 14.3m OD to the north-west. The topography also dips to the south-west, with a low point of 11.6m OD at the junction of Clifford Street and Lower Friargate, approximately 60m south-west of the site.

3 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 The site lies within the York Area of Archaeological Importance and is located within York Central Historic Core Conservation Area 1. The Local Development Framework has identified six principle characteristics of York's historic core: strong urban form, compactness, landmark monuments, architectural character, archaeological complexity, and landscape and setting (CYC 2011).
- 3.2 The site is located within Historic Characterisation Area 12: King's Staith and Coppergate Centre (MacRae 2013). The area is bounded by the Castle to the south and the historic shopping area to the north. The south-western boundary is formed by the River Ouse and the south-eastern boundary by Tower Street. Four main phases of development have shaped the area (ibid): the street pattern was established by the Anglo-Scandinavian settlement, followed by the construction of an important friary and the city's main river landing stage, King's Staith during the medieval period. Five hundred years later Victorian civic improvement removed the slums and created Clifford Street, followed by Piccadilly in the Edwardian period. In the 1980's the Coppergate shopping centre was created next to the River Foss. Castlegate was a main route into the city centre until the creation of Clifford Street in 1881. The lack of traffic and its 18th century buildings mean the street has kept most of its genteel character (ibid).
- 3.3 The property of 20 Castlegate is a Grade II listed building:

Number 20 and wall attached to south-west corner (SE 60417 51606; Historic England)

Formerly known as: Nos.20 AND 22 CASTLEGATE. House and shop, and wall approximately 50 metres long attached to rear, forming boundary between Nos 18 (qv) and 20. Wall late C13; house and shop early C19, re-roofed and altered later.

MATERIALS: wall of magnesian limestone; house of orange brick in Flemish bond, part on painted stone plinth, and with painted stone dressings; ground floor, with remains of timber shopfront, rendered and painted; roof obscured by plain parapet. L-shaped plan.

EXTERIOR: 3-storey 3-window front. Plain pilasters and flat cornice of earlier shopfront retained on ground floor: openings altered to half-canted small-pane shop window at right of recessed glazed and panelled door, with upstairs access door of 6 sunk panels further left. At left end, folding door of sunk panels beneath blind fanlight in semi-circular arch of painted voussoirs. On first floor, 12-pane sash window is flanked by shallow canted bay windows with panelled risers and 15-pane centre sashes. Second floor windows are 9-pane sash between 16-pane sashes. All windows except bays have painted stone sills and flat arches of voussoirs with keyblocks. Centre windows on both floors have floating cornices.

INTERIOR: open string staircase with shaped treads has cast-iron balustrade of openwork angular panels. First floor room to left has apsidal end cantilevered over staircase, fitted with cupboards with shaped doors.

SUBSIDIARY FEATURES: wall attached to rear was part of the north-west wall of the precinct of the former Franciscan Friary.

3.4 Access to the evaluation site is via an arched passageway from Castlegate.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL INTEREST

4.1 Prehistory

Prehistoric activity in the vicinity is limited to the discovery of a crouched burial in a stone cist, found during underpinning of Clifford's Tower in 1904, which predated Roman activity at the site (Spall 2011, 1).

4.2 Roman

The route of the approach road from the east, designated as Road 2 by the RCHME, is thought to follow the line of Castlegate (RCHMY, 1). The precise line of the road, however, remains uncertain (Brinklow 1986, 89).

Evidence for a late Roman cemetery, including burials in stone sarcophagi, lead and wooden coffins, has been found at Castle Yard in 1835 and again in 1956 (Ramm 1958; RCHMY, 67-8; Ottaway 2001, 198). A small number of burials dating to the mid-4th century was also found during excavations at 16-22 Coppergate (Ottaway 2011, 214–217).

The presence of Roman civilian occupation and stone structures along Castlegate has been demonstrated by chance finds and observations (VCHY 1961, 325), including a tessellated pavement which has been recorded as lying immediately below a buttress of St Mary's Church (VCH 1961, 331). Re-used architectural fragments, including fragments of Roman columns, have also been recorded at St Mary's Castlegate during works carried out in 1974 (Hall 1987, 153; Evans 2006, 5).

The excavations at 16-22 Coppergate, and the subsequent watching brief during the Coppergate/Piccadilly/Castlegate development, encountered Roman ditches, timber and masonry buildings, possible occupation deposits, pits, and a well (Evans 2006, 5; Ottaway 2011, 199-221).

4.3 Anglian

It appears likely that the Roman road continued to be used into the Anglian period. This is indicated by structural evidence for an early Anglian church on the site of St Mary's Castlegate, and the presence of a possible Anglian cemetery at Castle Yard, which appears to re-use the Roman burial ground close to the road in that area (Tweddle et al. 1991, 153 and 186). Presumably related to this cemetery are notably well-preserved artefacts discovered in the 19th century. They include an early 7th century hanging bowl, found at Castle Yard in 1828, and a Coptic copper alloy bowl from Clifford Street, found in 1884–5 (Tweddle et al. 1991, 172–3).

A timber lined pit containing objects, including an inscribed metal helmet, was discovered during the course of the Coppergate/Piccadilly/Castlegate development (Tweddle et al. 1991, 196–7; Evans 2006, 5). Residual Anglian artefacts were found during archaeological excavation at 23 Clifford Street (approximately 75m south-west of the proposed development), which are thought to have originated at that site (Spall 2011, 26–7).

4.4 Anglo-Scandinavian

Extensive Anglo-Scandinavian remains, including timber buildings, pits, occupation deposits and fences were discovered during the excavations at 16-22 Coppergate (Hall et al. 2014).

Closer to the proposal site activity includes the continuation of burial at St Mary's Castlegate, here demonstrated by the presence of fragmentary crosses and grave-slabs discovered during the alterations undertaken in the 1970s (Hall 1987, 165). These sculptural fragments have been

dated to 9th/10th century (Lang 1991, 96–101).

The presence of craft and industrial activity in the vicinity is attested by the discovery of numerous artefacts and waste material in the Castlegate/Clifford Street area (Mainman and Rogers 2004, 469-74). This evidence was largely recovered during the 19th century and includes evidence for textile manufacture, amber working, antler working, non-ferrous metal working and wood working (Mainman and Rogers 2004, 484).

4.5 Medieval

Situated to the south-east, and within 125m of the proposed development, is Clifford's Tower and other remains of York's medieval castle. Its Norman predecessor was built in 1068–9 at the confluence of the Rivers Ouse and Foss (Ree Jones, 2013, 54). The Domesday account for York provides evidence for recognition of a defensive function for this strategically important site before the Norman conquest. In addition, the Domesday account describes a shire laid waste in the construction of the castle, which Rees Jones suggests probably also included the Percy fee in Castlegate (Rees Jones 2013, 63–4).

By 1230 Henry III had granted the northern bailey of York Castle to the Franciscans as a central site for their York Friary (Palliser 2014, 136-7 and 152). The main entrance into the Friary is recorded as having been on Castlegate opposite St Mary's Church (Raine 1955, 203–4). By 1314 all the houses on Castlegate adjacent the Franciscan Friary precinct had been incorporated in to it (Palliser 2014, 178). The remains of a Friary wall extend along the south-west rear boundary of 20 Castlegate (Mass Architecture 2019).

Castlegate together with Coney Street, Spurriergate and Lendal continued as a key axial route following the north-east bank of the River Ouse (Hall and Hunter-Mann 2002, 687). The importance of Castlegate is emphasised by references to a number of stone houses there are present in tile deeds dating to the 13th century (Hall and Hunter-Mann 2002, 695), while by 1406 a hospital is recorded as being maintained by Thomas Holme on the street (Hall and Hunter-man 2002, 695).

4.6 Post-medieval

The Franciscan Friary was dissolved in 1538. Many of the buildings were taken down and the materials sold, although the gateway on Castlegate appears to have survived into at least the mid-16th century (Raine 1955, 203–4). The land then appears to have been turned over to horticultural use (Raine 1955, 203; Spall 2011, 5). Also recorded in the mid-16th century is the presence of lime kilns, indicating processing of stonework from the Friary buildings.

20 Castlegate is a three-storey early 19th century house and shop, incorporating an earlier house behind (22 Castlegate).

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

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Evaluation Excavation
- 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 single trench and one test pit will be excavated in the locations shown in Figure 1. The trench will be stepped if necessary to excavate safely whilst ensuring their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	2 x 2 to 1m BGL	To investigate potential archaeology within the footprint of the proposed development
2	0.5 x 0.5 to 0.5m BGL	To investigate the foundations of the party wall shared with 20 Castlegate, York

6.3 The trench and test pit locations will be accurately plotted by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps using an EDM Total station or GPS unit. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map to ensure our interventions can be independently relocated in the future.

6.4 The existing concrete slab will be broken-up and removed by the client prior to archaeological investigations commencing.

6.5 Trench and test pit excavation will be undertaken by hand, including agricultural or garden soil, overburden or other superficial fill materials, and any archaeological material where encountered.

6.6 The use of powered digging equipment may sometimes be appropriate to remove hard building materials or deep intrusions such as brick or concrete floors or footings. Powered digging equipment will only be used with the agreement of Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist, and will not be used to cut arbitrary test pits through archaeological deposits.

6.7 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded. Areas will be recorded as sterile if devoid of archaeological material, the stratigraphic sequence will be recorded after which investigation of those areas will cease.

6.8 A sufficient sample of archaeological features and deposits will be stratigraphically excavated in the following manner to fulfil the evaluation aims and objectives:

- Discrete features will initially be half-sectioned, full excavation may follow if deemed necessary or appropriate
- A minimum 25% proportion of the total length of linear features will be excavated in sections of not less than 1m in length
- Relationships at junctions, interruptions or terminations of linear features will be sufficiently explored to determine relationships
- Structures will be investigated sufficiently to understand their form, function, extent and morphology, as well as their date and relationships to other features and deposits

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 contexts 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. Sections drawings will be made at 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 Archaeological contexts will be allocated unique numerical identifiers and described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with conventional archaeological record methods. All records will be checked and indexes of records compiled.
- 7.4 All site photography will follow accepted archaeological photography guidelines. Work in progress, general views, groups of contexts or features, individual contexts and sections will be digitally photographed.
- 7.5 Areas devoid of archaeological material 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 ClFA 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 Historic 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 Any human remains discovered will be left in situ, covered and protected pending notification of the discovery to Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist, and the submission to the Ministry of Justice of an application for excavation. Exhumation of human remains will take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and only with a valid licence from the Ministry of Justice. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.
 - Any **disarticulated** human remains discovered will be [recovered and removed in appropriate packaging.
 - Any **articulated** human remains that are found will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.10) and retained for assessment.

- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.
- 7.10 Human remains will be removed in accordance with the Burial Act 1857 and the Ministry of Justice exhumation licence, and with the guidance of ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and APABE (2017).

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 (2014) 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 Claire MacRae, 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 The report will be submitted in digital format to the commissioning body as well as direct to Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist, for planning purposes and 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 AND PUBLICATION

- 10.1 The information contained in the evaluation report may 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 Claire MacRae, 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 Claire MacRae, 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.

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 hand, but will not be compressed to a specification. York Archaeological Trust are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

14 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

- 14.1 The timetable will be agreed with the client.
- 14.2 Specialist staff available for this work:
 - Human Remains – Malin Holst, York Osteology Ltd
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains – John Carrott, Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd
 - Head of Curatorial Services – Christine McDonnell, YAT
 - Finds Researcher – Nicky Rogers, Freelance
 - Pottery Researcher – Anne Jenner, YAT
 - Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn, YAT
 - Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie, Freelance
 - Conservation – Ian Panter, YAT

15 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 15.1 As a minimum requirement, the Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist will be given at least one week's notice of work commencing and will be informed prior to completion on site. Any changes to this WSI may only be made with the written approval of Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist. Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist will be afforded opportunity to visit the site during the works to inspect the site and the archaeological recording, and discuss the project and any further mitigation requirements. York Archaeological Trust will notify Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist of any significant archaeological discoveries that are made during the course of the project.
- 15.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices may 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 Mr B. Crux, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

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YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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

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

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk

Website: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

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