



134 Lawrence Street
York

MAP 10-28-17
Archaeological Watching Brief



Archaeological Watching Brief

at

134 Lawrence Street

York

17/01045/FUL
SE 61609 51322

MAP 10.28.17

Report Prepared By Catherine Whitehouse	Report Authorised By Paula Ware
Date: 21/03/19	Date: 21/03/19

134 Lawrence Street
York

17/01045/FUL
SE 61609 51322

MAP 10-28-17

Archaeological Watching Brief

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Non-technical Summary	3
1. Introduction	4
2. Site Description	4
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	5
4. Aims and Objectives	6
5. Methodology	6
6. Results	7
7. Conclusions	7
8. Bibliography	8
9. Project Team Details	9
 Appendices	
1. Photographic Listing	14
2. WSI	15

Figure List	Page
-------------	------

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| 1. Site Location Map, 1:8000 @ A4 . | 10 |
| 2. Plan of Development, 1:400 @ A4. | 11 |

Plate List

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----|
| 1. General view of the site. Facing North-west. | 12 |
| 2. Typical foundation trench. Facing North. 1m Scale. . | 12 |
| 3. General view of completed site. Facing North-west. | 13 |

134 Lawrence Street
York

17/01045/FUL
SE 61609 51322

MAP 10-28-17

Archaeological Watching Brief

Non-Technical Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd at 134 Lawrence Street, York, on 26th February 2019. The work was commissioned by Mr Shaun Dalby and involved a monitored excavation of foundation trenches for a two-storey flat extension (17/01045/FUL).

No archaeological features or finds were located during the Watching Brief.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd at 134 Lawrence Street, York. The work was undertaken to fulfil planning condition 6 placed by the City of York Council that an archaeological watching brief should be carried out during groundworks associated with the two-storey extension of 134 Lawrence Street (17/01045/FUL). This was to ensure that a detailed record was made of any deposits/remains that might be disturbed during construction.

1.2 The Watching Brief was designed to allow an appropriate level of mitigation for the recording of archaeological deposits which might be affected by development, in accordance with the historic environment policies within Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 2018 (paragraph 199).

1.3 All work was funded by Mr Sean Dalby.

1.4 All maps within this report have been reproduced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL50453A.

2. Site Description (Fig.1)

2.1 The site is located on the plot of 134 Lawrence Street, York, immediately behind the pre-existing building (centred at SE 61609 51322). It was

bordered by a car repair workshop and yard to the south, a large single dwelling to the west, a terrace of traditional 2-storey houses to the east (beyond a cul-de-sac with two parking spaces) and Lawrence Street to the north, a major route out of the city.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 There is a large amount of evidence for Roman occupation in close proximity to the development site. A Roman road ran along a similar route to Hull Road and Lawrence Street, which this property fronts onto. In excavations at 127-131 Lawrence Street, at the former D.C. Cook site (YAT, 2003), a broad band of layered cobbles was located which was interpreted as the remains of Roman Road 2 and its later successors (RCHME, 1962). The remains of the road are over 7.5m wide with a postulated northern flanking ditch (SYO62, SYO959).
- 3.2 Excavations at the former D.C Cook site by York Archaeological Trust in 2001 also identified ditches belonging to a Roman field system, dating to the 2nd-4th centuries, which runs parallel to Roman Road 2 (YAT, 2003). The form of some of the ditches suggested that they may have contained integral posts (SYO454, SYO959, MYO4322).
- 3.3 Also identified at the D.C Cook site were hints of Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian presence, through the finds of pottery and artefacts. Medieval evidence was extensive, including a large enclosure ditch, an oven, and a well-preserved, wooden, barrel-lined well (Evans, 2004).

- 3.4 Excavations in 2001 by York Archaeological Trust at 136 Lawrence Street identified eleven burials which were thought to have been within the graveyard of St. Nicholas' Church which was in use from the 12th century until approximately 1644 (YAT, 2001). The Church is believed to be immediately south-east of 136 Lawrence Street. Associated with this is St. Nicholas' Leper Hospital (MYO3669), which was the largest and richest of York's four Medieval Leper hospitals. The hospital buildings were standing and in use as late as 1537/8, and although there is no further reference to the hospital, the church was retained for use by the parishioners (YAT, 2014).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of this Archaeological Watching Brief was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, date, sequence, nature, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made, and the impact which the development had upon them.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The observed work consisted of monitored excavation of foundation trenches within the footprint of the building, using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a 0.6m wide toothless bucket. The ground level was also reduced in certain areas by up to 0.25m to produce a consistent level across the building area.

5.2 All work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014).

5.3 A photographic record of groundworks was maintained throughout, using a high-resolution digital camera.

6. Results

6.1 The footprint of the observed area measured approximately 74.3m², all of which was lowered to a consistent ground level; the foundation trenching consisted of three interconnecting trenches. Each trench recorded a depth of between 0.9m to 1.05m.

6.2 The lowered ground level stayed within topsoil, but the foundation trenches exposed three distinct layers: a 0.25-0.35m thick deposit of dark grey-brown, loosely compacted, loamy silt with frequent modern disturbance; this overlaid a subsoil, 0.15-0.2m thick, mid grey-brown, moderately compacted, clayey silt with frequent cobble inclusions; this in turn was laid over a mottled mid yellow-brown silty clay natural with frequent pebble inclusions, that continued beyond the base of the trenching.

6.3 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were present.

7. Conclusions

7.1 The groundworks associated with the development were of relatively limited extent and the Watching Brief has revealed that no archaeological

features or deposits were disturbed by the construction.

8. Bibliography

CIfA, 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Field Evaluation*. Reading: Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Evans, D., 2004 Beyond the Walls of York: the Road to Hull, Archaeology of York Web Series 2 www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk/dccook/intro.htm

FAS, 2006 Laurens Manor, Lawrence Street.

On-Site Archaeology, 2002 136 Lawrence Street.

Ottaway, P., 2012 St. Joseph's Covent, Lawrence Street, York.

RCHME, 1962 Eburacum: Roman York. An Inventory of the Historical Monuments in the City of York. Volume 1.

YAT 2001 136 Lawrence Street.

YAT 2002 127 Lawrence Street.

YAT 2003 D C Cook Site, Lawrence Street.

YAT 2014 32 Lawrence Street.

www.gov.uk/government/collections/revised-national-planning-policy-framework
National Planning Policy Framework.

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway/> Heritage Gateway.

www.pastscape.org.uk Historic England Internet Resource.

www.planningaccess.york.gov.uk City of York Planning Portal.

9. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Catherine Whitehouse

Report Text: Catherine Whitehouse

Figures: Max Stubbings

Editing: Mark Stephens

Report Production and Administration: Sophie Coy

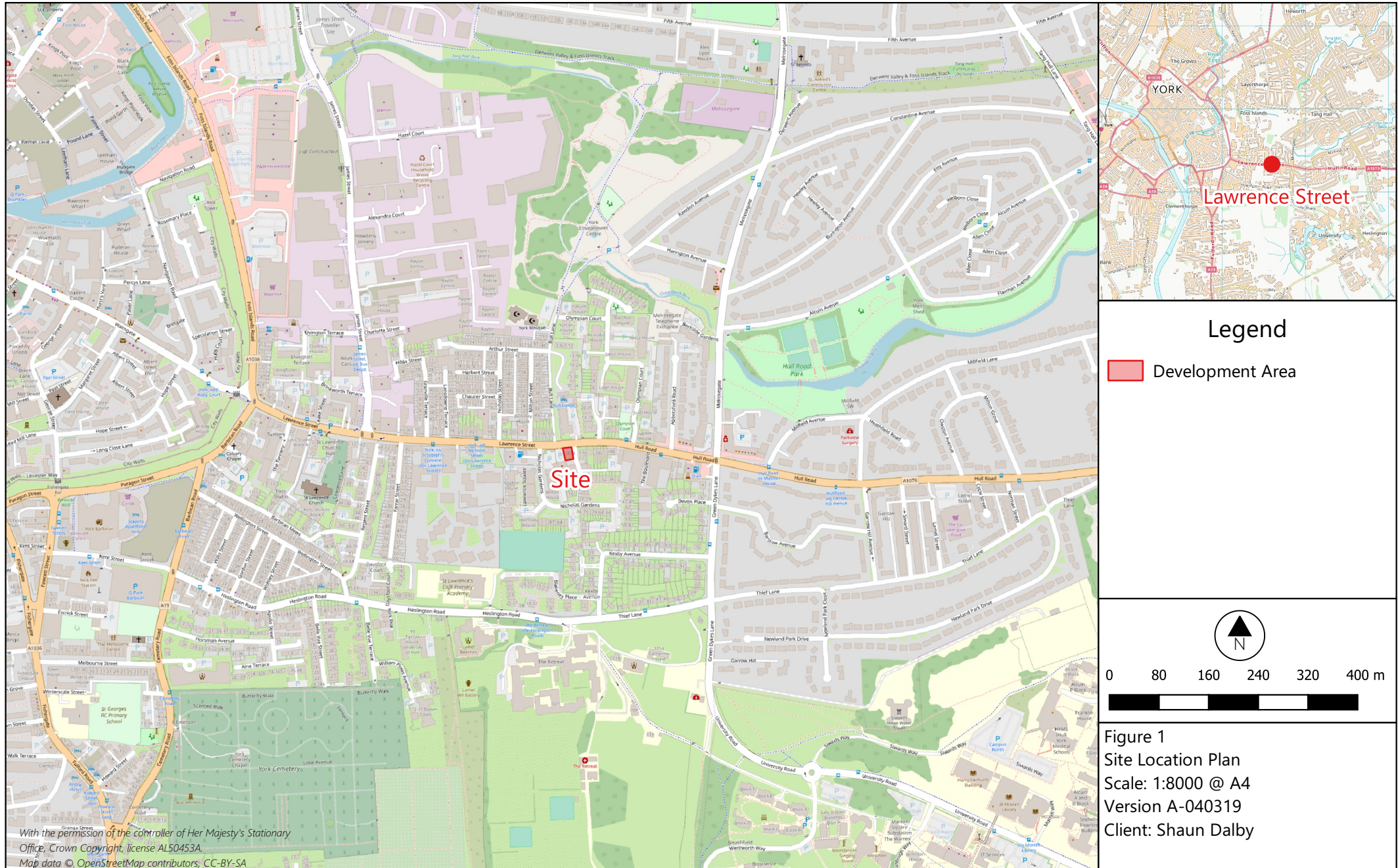
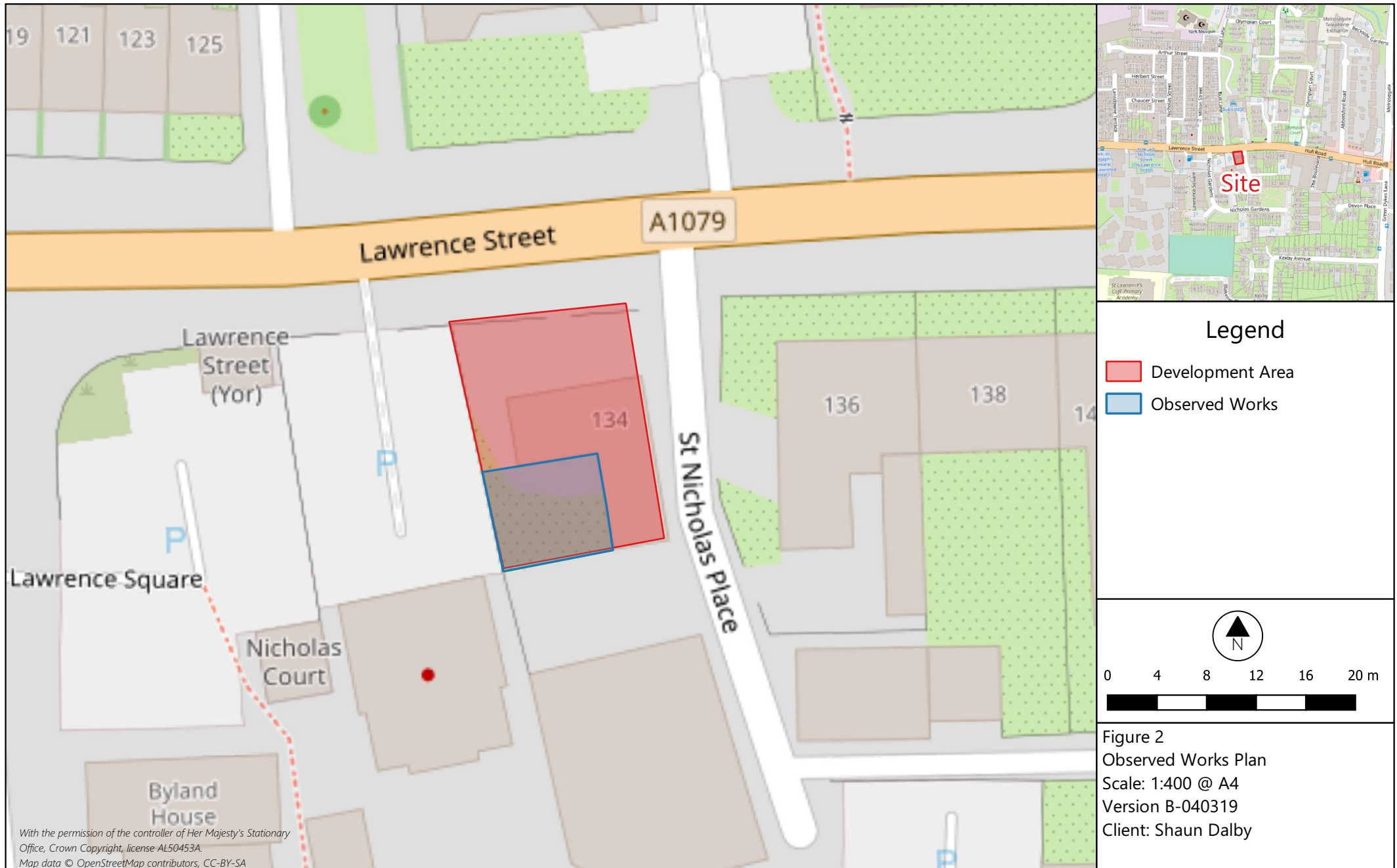


Figure 1
Site Location Plan
Scale: 1:8000 @ A4
Version A-040319
Client: Shaun Dalby



With the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office, Crown Copyright, license AL50453A.
Map data © OpenStreetMap contributors, CC-BY-SA



Plate 1: General view of the site. Facing North-west.



Plate 2: Typical foundation trench. Facing North. 1m Scale.



Plate 1: General view of the site, facing East

APPENDIX 1

Photographic Archive Listing

Digital

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
1	-	-	NW	General View of Site
2	-	-	SW	General View of Site
3	-	-	SW	Lowered ground-level
4	-	1m	N	Foundation Trench
5	-	1m	SW	Foundation Trench
6	-	1m	SW	Foundation Trench
7	-	1m	N	Foundation Trench
8	-	-	SW	General View of Completed Site
9	-	-	NW	General View of Completed Site

134 Lawrence Street
York
17/01045/FUL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
WATCHING BRIEF

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	2
2. Site Description	3
3. Archaeological Programme	4
4. Summary	8
5. Appendix 1	9

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An application at 134 Lawrence Street, York, for planning permission for the erection of a two-storey extension to provide 2 additional flats and a car parking area has been granted by City of York Council.
- 1.2 Condition 6 of the Planning Permission states that '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 approved by the Local Planning Authority. This programme and the archaeological unit shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.'
- 1.3 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd have been commissioned to undertake an archaeological watching brief during all groundworks associated with the erection of the extension and associated car parking. This document sets out the details of the archaeological watching brief that the City of York Council considers will be necessary in conjunction with proposed development.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The site is located at 134 Lawrence Street, York (SE 61609 51322).
- 2.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological importance and the development has the potential to affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded during the construction programme.
- 2.3 The site of St Nicholas' church which dates to the 12th to the 16th century is believed to be immediately south-east of 136 Lawrence Street. The church was badly damaged during the Civil War and went out of use as a result. During work at, and immediately to the north of 136 Lawrence Street, a number of human burials thought to be associated with the church yard were identified.
- 2.4 York Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological excavation at the former D. C Cook site, to the south west of Lawrence Street. The excavation revealed Roman ditches, 8th and 9th century pottery and evidence of Medieval occupation in the form of a large ditch, a barrel-lined well and an oven.
- 2.5 Work carried out at 127 Lawrence Street identified featured and deposits from the Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROGRAMME

3.1 It will be necessary for a watching brief to be undertaken on all ground disturbances for this development. A professional archaeologist from MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd will be undertaking the watching brief.

3.1.1 The watching brief will consist of an archaeologist from MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd observing all groundworks across the site as described in 3.1 above. Where it becomes clear during the watching brief that there is no likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving on the site the watching brief may be curtailed with the agreement in writing of the Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development). Where it becomes clear that the extent of surviving archaeology is greater than the archaeologist had allowed for in their costing of the watching brief, the archaeologist must inform their client that this is the case. In this situation the client should consult with the City of York Archaeologist in order to determine what, if any, further archaeological work must be undertaken in order to meet the terms of the planning condition.

3.1.2 The watching brief will be carried out by the archaeologist in a manner that allows the contractor to proceed with their construction programme without unreasonable interference or delay. The contractor must allow the archaeologist reasonable access and resources to implement this archaeological scheme of investigation.

3.1.3 Where archaeological deposits of national importance are revealed during the watching brief, the archaeological contractor must notify the City of York Council's Archaeologist at once. Consultations can then take place to determine what additional steps, if any, are appropriate in the circumstances relating to the deposits.

3.2 The objective of the watching brief is to establish the following details:

3.2.1 The date and character of any archaeological deposits disturbed by the development

3.3 During the watching brief the following methodologies must be followed:

3.3.1 The archaeologist will be in attendance at such times during the excavation for the groundworks as he or she considers appropriate and necessary; the archaeologist will record the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits and make all appropriate written, drawn and photographic records of any archaeological deposits which are revealed; all burials must be recorded and removed by the archaeologist; a Home Office burial licence must be obtained for this procedure;

3.3.2 All records must be indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for consistency;

3.3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts recovered and retained from the watching brief must be fully documented and packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that minimal deterioration takes place and that all their associated records are complete;

3.3.4 All artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the watching brief will be assessed, and where appropriate processed analysed drawn and published, by a person or organisation with skills and expertise relating to the artefacts and ecofacts;

3.4 The details and processes outlined in 3.3.1—3.3.4 will produce the following output as a concise report:

3.4.1 Plan of site showing position of trench;

3.4.2 Portfolio of drawn sections, trench plans, and, where appropriate, drawings of artefacts;

3.4.3 An assessment of the artefacts and ecofacts and where produced reports on any further analyses;

3.4.4 A full description of and an interpretation of the archaeological sequence, setting the site into the context of the known archaeology of the area;

3.4.5 An index to and details of the location of the archive. The long term care of the watching brief archive will be provided for. All the original material

and paper archive must be prepared for deposition with an approved archaeological depository such as the Yorkshire Museum. These Institutions will normally make a charge to cover the long-term curation of the archaeological archive. The requirements of the receiving Institution must be identified at the time of producing an estimate for this scheme of investigation.

3.4.6 The City of York Council UAD/SMR supports the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large-scale developer funded fieldwork. **The archaeological contractor must therefore complete the online OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.** If the archaeological contractor does not have internet access a paper copy of the form can be obtained from the City of York UAD/SMR at West Offices, Station Rise, York YO1 6GA. Contractors are advised to contact the City of York UAD/SMR prior to completing the form. **Four printed copies of the report must be deposited with City of York Council. In addition a copy of the report must be supplied in electronic form.** This must be done on a CD-ROM as a PDF file or files. If in doubt about formats please contact John Oxley on 01904 551346 or e-mail to john.oxley@york.gov.uk. Once a report has become a public document by forming part of a planning application, City of York Council will place the information on its WWW. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the Principal Archaeologist.

3.4.7 The contractor will produce a written synopsis of the results of the watching brief and submit this to the City of York Council no later than two months after the completion of work on site.

3.4.8 The Contractor must give at least seven days notice in writing of the start of works on site to Assistant Director (Planning and Sustainable Development), Planning and Sustainable Development, West Offices, Station Rise, York YO1 6GA

3.4.9 The Contractor will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the City of York Council. Reasonable access will be given at all times to the Principal Archaeologist, City of York Council or his agent to the site and to premises used for the purposes of post-excavation work to allow this monitoring to proceed. This will ensure that the scheme of investigation is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained. It can be anticipated that the City of York Council will want to inspect a 10% sample of all archaeological records generated by the project.

4.0 SUMMARY

4.1 This document sets out the background to and outlines a programme for the watching brief which the City of York Council considers is reasonable and necessary on this site.

APPENDIX 1.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 This appendix describes a set of procedures which must be implemented by all contractors.

2.0 Procedures

- 2.1.1 All work must be undertaken in a professional manner paying attention to the Institute for Field Archaeologist Standards and Guidance:

- [Introduction to Standards and Guidance](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for desk-based assessment](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for field evaluation](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for Excavation](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for the archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures](#) (PDF)
- [Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials](#) (PDF)
- [Appendices to Standards](#) (PDF)

All documents are available from either the City of York Council or from the IFA website at <http://www.archaeologists.net>

- 2.2 All finds processing, conservation work and storage of finds from this site must be carried out in accordance with the standards agreed by the Yorkshire Museum, the Castle Museum, and YAT those set by the UKIC. These standards form the basis of current practice in York and all contractors will be expected to base their estimates on the implementation of those standards (see section 3 below).
- 2.3 Finds specialists must be able to document and demonstrate levels of professional competence and technical expertise and access to comparative material.

-
- 2.4 Where the conservation of archaeological objects is necessary, this work should be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Section of the York Archaeological Trust.

3.0 Finds Processing Standards

- 3.1 The following finds-processing standards must be followed by all contractors

3.2 On-site finds processing

- 3.2.1 All bulk material must be washed
- 3.2.2 All bulk material except animal bone marked. Marking and labelling materials indelible and irremovable by abrasion
- 3.2.3 All bulk finds must be appropriately boxed and recorded on computer
- 3.2.4 Identification of stone-type and tile must be undertaken on site
- 3.2.5 All the above to be completed within two months from the end of the excavation
- 3.2.6 All small finds recorded both in the finds register and on computer
- 3.2.7 Small find recording system must be compatible with Yorkshire Museum accessioning system
- 3.2.8 All small finds must be appropriately packaged for optimum survival of data
- 3.2.9 All the above to be completed within two days of the object having been excavated

3.3 Off-site Finds Processing

- 3.3.1 All small find and bulk find data must be made available to finds researchers, conservators and curatorial staff
- 3.3.2 Computer system should be used to monitor location of objects to allow rapid access

-
- 3.3.3 All material stored in optimum conditions to ensure survival of data.
Includes

Controlled environment storage where appropriate
Correct packaging with inert materials
Regular checking of the condition of objects
Immediate selection for conservation of vulnerable material

- 3.3.4 All material stored in buildings with appropriate security (see storage below)

3.4 *Conservation*

- 3.4.1 All metal objects will be x-rayed, then selected for conservation. Non-conserved material stored in controlled conditions.
- 3.4.2 All organic materials will be appropriately treated, including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation
- 3.4.3 Specialist advice must be taken for wood, leather, osseous material and textile conservation and research
- 3.4.4 All other classes of material must be treated where appropriate
- 3.4.5 Special packaging undertaken must be provided for all vulnerable objects. All textiles, coins, and painted glass stored in specially-designed systems.

3.5 *Storage*

- 3.5.1 All objects stored in appropriate materials and storage conditions
- 3.5.2 All objects stored to allow rapid access on demand
- 3.5.3 All storage at appropriate security levels, eg:
Small finds in storage approved by National Security Adviser or Area Museums Service
Bulk finds in storage with lower security rating but still physically secure and alarmed

-
- 3.5.4 Safe secure and environmentally controlled storage must be provided for all material between excavation and the deposition of the archive with the receiving body.
- 4.0 All contractors must follow the above guidelines.