



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**Fawcett Street, York
North Yorkshire**

**Trial Trenching and Strip, Map
and Record**

Report no. 3854
March 2023

Client: BWB Consulting



Fawcett Street, York

North Yorkshire

Trial Trenching and Strip, Map and Record

Assessment Report

Summary

Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by BWB Consulting Ltd to undertake archaeological trial trenching at Fawcett Street, York, North Yorkshire ahead of groundworks associated with the construction of student accommodation. Following the initial trenching works, ASWYAS returned to undertake a strip, map and record to further investigate linear features.

All trenches contained modern features associated with the warehouse demolished prior to excavation. Features identified in the form of ditches and gullies are the result of Roman activity based on the pottery, nob nails and glass recovered. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from a gully in Trench 4 attest to later activity.



Report Information

Client: BWB Consulting Ltd
Address: Whitehall Waterfront, Leeds, LS1 4EG
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County: North Yorkshire
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Contents

Report information	ii
Contents.....	iii
Document Issue Record	v
List of Figures	v
List of Plates.....	v
List of Tables	vi
1 Introduction.....	1
Site location, topography and land use	1
Soils and geology.....	1
2 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	1
3 Aims and Objectives	4
4 Methodology	5
5 Results	5
Trench 1	6
Trench 2	6
Trench 3	6
Trench 4	7
Trench 5	7
Area 1.....	8
Area 2.....	8
6 Artefact Record.....	9
Roman pottery.....	9
Medieval pottery	11
Ceramic building material	11
Metalwork.....	12
Glass fragment.....	13
Glass bottles.....	14
7 Environmental Record	14
Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal.....	14
Animal and human bone	15
8 Discussion and Conclusions	16
Feature visibility and reliability	16
Dating, phasing and function	16
Environmental remains	17
Conclusions.....	17

Figures

Plates

Appendices

Appendix 1: Specification for Trial Trenching and Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Mitigation

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Appendix 3: Trench and area summary tables

Appendix 4: Concordance of contexts containing artefacts and environmental samples

Bibliography

Document Issue Record

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List of Figures

- 1 Site location
- 2 Trench and area location
- 3 Trench 1 plan and section
- 4 Trench 2 plan and section
- 5 Trench 3 plan and sections
- 6 Trench 4 plan and sections
- 7 Trench 5 plan and section
- 8 Plan of Areas 1 and 2
- 9 Strip, map and record sections

List of Plates

- 1 Representative section of Trench 1, facing northwest
- 2 Representative section of Trench 4, facing south
- 3 Representative section of Area 1, facing west
- 4 General view of Trench 1, facing northeast
- 5 General view of wall 104, facing southwest
- 6 General view of pillar 105, facing northwest
- 7 Wall 103, facing north
- 8 General view of Trench 2, facing west
- 9 Wall 203 and septic tank, facing south
- 10 General view of Trench 3 following initial strip, facing west
- 11 Trench 3 following second strip, facing west
- 12 North facing section of ditch 310
- 13 Southeast facing section of gully 312
- 14 General view of Trench 4, facing southeast
- 15 Structure [405], facing southwest
- 16 Trench 4 following second strip, facing southeast
- 17 East facing section of gully 411
- 18 East facing section of ditch 1103
- 19 East facing section of ditch 1116
- 20 North facing section of ditch 1105
- 21 East facing section of relationship between ditches 1103 and 1105

- 22 East facing section of relationship between gully 1110 and 1103
- 23 North facing section of ditch 1203

List of Tables

- 1 The pottery catalogue
- 2 Pottery by ware class
- 3 The CBM catalogue
- 4 Results from the soil samples
- 5 Animal and human bones by context

1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by BWB Consulting Ltd to undertake the excavation of five trial trenches at Fawcett Street, York, North Yorkshire. The work was undertaken between the 31st October 2022 and 18th November 2022. Following trenching, ASWYAS returned to undertake an archaeological strip, map and record between the 11th and 18th January 2023.

The work was undertaken in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and a Specification and Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by BWB Consulting Ltd (Appendix 1).

This report assesses the results, finds and samples of both phases of archaeological investigation.

Site location, topography and land use

The site is situated just outside the walls of Fishergate Bar to the south of York city centre (SE 60777 51106; Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north by Barbican Court residential apartments and York fire station, to the west by Fawcett Street and to the south by residential buildings (Fig. 2).

The ground within the site is generally level, situated at a height of around 11m above Ordnance Datum.

Soils and geology

The solid geology is recorded as Sherwood Sandstone Group - sandstone. The superficial deposits recorded on site comprise Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation, formed of silt and clay (British Geological Survey 2022).

The overlying soils around the area comprises slowly permeable seasonally wet slightly acidic loamy and clayey soils (Landis 2022).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following information has been derived from the WSI for Mitigation (Appendix 1).

A previous desk based assessment concluded that though there were no designated heritage assets within the site boundary, the site is located within the Central Area of Archaeological Importance and the Historic Core Conservation Area. The City Walls running from Fishergate Postern to Red Tower form the northern boundary of this area. These are Grade 1 listed and a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument. No archaeological records are recorded within the site boundary.

There is little archaeological evidence for Roman settlement within the area. Several ditches and other similar features have been recorded which suggests a primarily agricultural landscape. Although there is no direct evidence, it is thought that Fawcett Street and George

Street represent the line of a Roman road. This presumption is supported by the location of cremation and inhumation cemeteries. A Roman cemetery has been located to the north of the site in Castle Yard, as well as extensive evidence for activity throughout the Piccadilly area. A 1st-2nd-century cemetery is known to exist at the southern tip of this area between Melbourne and Winterscale Street. This may have extended further west to the Mecca bingo site.

In 1998 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the 'School Canteen' on Fawcett Street by York Archaeological Trust. Evidence for multi-phase activity was found including a Roman ditch and gully features which have been interpreted as extra-mural land divisions. In addition, the possible extension of late Anglo-Scandinavian settlement was found. A post-medieval field and a 20th-century air raid shelter were also recorded.

In February 2020, human remains were found on Fawcett Street. The remains were adjacent to a trench which had been excavated for the insertion of services in the pavement on the eastern side of Fawcett Street, directly opposite the 'Garden of India' restaurant, 100m to the north of the current site. The bones were disarticulated and strongly believed to have originated from the churchyard of All Saints, Fishergate, which was located to the immediate east of the service trench. This church is thought to predate the Norman Conquest but fell into disuse when it was sold in 1549, being demolished sometime later.

In 2003, an archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken on land surrounding the Barbican centre, and to the south of Kent Street around Barbican Court and the Kent Street car park to the immediate north of the site (OSA 2003). Archaeological remains of Roman date included a number of linear ditches, occasional pits and an inhumation burial. The evaluation did not encounter any evidence for Anglican or Anglo-Scandinavian activity.

The monitoring of geo-technical investigations behind Festival Flats to the west of the site found evidence for Roman activity. This included an infilled agricultural terrace cut by a Roman ditch. This was truncated by Anglican, Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval clearance and waste pits.

Excavations ahead of the construction of the Barbican Centre to the north of the site during the late 1980s, revealed a small number of Roman cremation burials as well as boundary ditches.

The possible Roman road from Fishergate Bar may well have been utilised during this period, reflected by modern Fawcett Street which was formerly known as Fishergate or Fiscergate. Its name derived from the Old Norse name meaning 'street of the fishermen'. Excavations of the site of All Saint's Church revealed evidence of an earlier timber church and associated burials of Anglo-Scandinavian date. A boundary ditch was also identified further south running parallel with Fawcett Street.

Fishergate was settled by at least the 12th century. The Augustinian priory of St Andrew's founded c. 1200 was situated to the west of Fishergate and the site of All Saint's Church was

located just north of the Site at Kent Street. The 11th-century All Saint's Church was rebuilt in stone as a simple three-celled apsidal-ended building. Medieval skeletons were recorded on the site of All Saint's cemetery in 2008, and further skeletons were also excavated on Kent Street frontage in 1991 and in 2000. A single crouched burial of a female in the apse is possibly the remains of the historically attested anchoress, Lady Isobel German who is known to have resided at the church between 1428 and 1448.

A variety of medieval activities were identified during the 2003 evaluation. A series of foundations and robber trenches representing All Saints Church were discovered. This parish was united with that of St Lawrence in 1585 and by the early 17th century the church appears to have been so heavily robbed that it was not included on John Speed's map of the city. Little of the church was excavated but there were at least three phases of construction present. The graveyard associated with this church was also examined and was shown to contain a large number of intercutting inhumations (OSA 2003).

To the south of the church, within the Kent Street coach park, a number of medieval pits were found cutting into the natural clay. Although they appear to have been utilised for domestic refuse disposal during their backfilling, at least some of these were probably originally excavated for clay extraction. Close to the eastern boundary of the site a layer of medieval ploughsoil had survived the 19th-century truncation by a cattle market. This sealed a small number of medieval features, in the form of ditches and shallow pits (OSA 2003).

The present-day Fawcett Street was known as Fishergate until the 17th century when the name was given to what is now Fishergate. Cartographic evidence from the 17th to 19th centuries depicts the area as being primarily comprised of fields and other open land use. By the 17th century, any development which had existed in Fishergate was gone and the area appears to have reverted to agricultural use.

Archaeological trial trenching was undertaken in 2013 by On-site Archaeology at Kent Street Fire Station (OSA 2015), directly northeast of the site. The works consisted of the excavation of five trenches. Several archaeological features dating to the Roman period were discovered within the trenches, comprising of pits and ditches that may have been associated with previously investigated Roman road and features within the vicinity.

Excavations at the site All Saint's Church discovered four mass graves containing more than 100 skeletons which were subsequently dated to the English Civil War siege of York which occurred after the church was demolished in the 16th century.

The late 18th and early 19th century, saw the expansion of residential properties within the area, with large houses being built along Fishergate. From 1827, a cattle market was situated between Fawcett Street, Paragon Street and the Barbican with animal pens at the base of the city wall ramparts stretching from Fishergate to Walmgate Bar.

Eighteenth, 19th and early/mid-20th-century development within this area will have had a negative impact on any surviving archaeological deposits depending on the depths of

disturbance. The construction of the Cattle Market to north of the Site in 1827 has been shown to have had a major impact upon the survival of earlier archaeological deposits in the area. The market had removed all archaeological layers down to the surface of the natural clay, with only features cut into this remaining. The demolition of the Cattle Market and construction of the Swimming Baths and Barbican Centre in the 1970s and 1980s have all added to the degree of truncation to the earlier archaeological remains. Even where the truncation has been less severe, such as the area of the church and graveyard, the 19th-century concrete floors directly overlay medieval deposits, suggesting that all layers formed during the intervening post-medieval period have been stripped away.

In January 2021 YAT excavated an L-shaped trench on the western edge of the site. No archaeological deposits or features of significance were encountered. All that was found were glacial deposits, horticultural soils of possible post-medieval to modern date and structural remains of modern date. A small quantity of pottery, ceramic building materials and animal bone was recovered.

3 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the trial trenching were to:

- assess the potential for archaeological deposits and/or features to occur;
- determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- inform the scope of archaeological mitigation works, where necessary; and
- record all remains to an appropriate level.

The aims of the SMR mitigation were to:

- further determine the nature, depth, extent, significance and date of the ditches within the site;
- investigate, sample and record archaeological features, structures and deposits;
- confirm and enhance the results of the evaluation and the results of other works undertaken in the locality; and
- recover all artefacts and, where appropriate, environmental samples from deposits of potential significance.

The objectives of the archaeological investigations was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess the resultant areas for their archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. Recovered artefacts were subject to analysis and environmental data were sampled.

4 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of five trenches, four of which measured 10m by 2m and one measuring 12m by 2m. The trenches were positioned to assess the potential for the site to contain archaeological features and/or deposits. Following trenching, two areas were excavated to further investigate the extent of linear features identified by the trial trenching. Area 1 measured approximately 100m² and Area 2 measured 2m by 5m.

All work was undertaken in accordance with accepted professional standards and guidelines (Historic England 2008; CIfA 2020a), in accordance with the ASWYAS site recording manual (ASWYAS 2021) and in compliance with the Specification and the WSI (Appendix 1).

All trenches and areas were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01cm. The trenches and areas were opened in a controlled manner using a 360 excavator using a flat-bladed ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision.

All upper deposits were removed in level spits (not more than 0.20m). Machining stopped at the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits, whichever was encountered first. All excavations of archaeological deposits and remains were appropriately recorded.

All archaeological features were accurately recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres. Representative sections of all trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20.

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all archaeological work undertaken. An inventory of the primary archive is presented in Appendix 2 and trench and area summary tables are provided in Appendix 3. Contexts producing finds and/or samples are listed in Appendix 4.

To avoid confusion, three-digit context numbers were assigned to the trenches, and four-digit numbers to the two open areas.

ASWYAS currently hold the site archive in a stable and secure location.

5 Results

The stratigraphy remained fairly consistent across site, with the present ground level comprising friable light grey crushed rubble with inclusions of stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac (Plate 1). Beneath this was a thick layer of made ground comprising coarse dark black sandy clay containing some crushed red brick rubble. Subsoil was present in the eastern half of the site (Trenches 3, 4, 5; Plate 2) and Areas 1 and 2 (Plate 3) but was not observed in Trenches 1 and 2. The underlying natural geology consisted of firm waterlogged bright orange-yellow sandy clay with no notable inclusions.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

Towards the southwestern end of the trench, metal pipes, oriented approximately northwest to southeast, were present. Due to the presence of these pipes, the underlying geological natural (102) was not reached at this end of the trench (Plate 4).

Northeast of these pipelines, wall 104 was present (Plate 5), on a similar alignment, suggesting that the pipes were contemporary. Wall 104 was reinforced to the east by a thick layer of concrete. The thickness of the wall and the reinforcing concrete suggests that this was an external wall to a modern building. The wall comprised two courses of factory made red brick, bonded with a thick layer of mortar and was built directly on top of made ground 101.

To the northeast of wall 104, wall or pillar 105 was present (Plate 6). This brick structure was square shaped in plan and was three courses wide, suggesting it was the base of a structural pillar. Wall 105 appeared to cut through made ground 101 and into the natural 102, suggesting a pillar drill had been used to install it.

To the northeast of wall 105, wall 103 (Plate 7) and associated floor surface 106 were present. The brick wall formed a rectangle shape in plan, encasing a concrete floor surface 106. Wall 103 appeared to be set directly on top of made ground 101. During demolition, the floor surface had been sealed by backfill deposit 107. Deposit 107 comprised coarse dark brown-black clayey silt with frequent clinker, broken glass, rubble, plastic and scrap metal included. Two 20th-century glass bottles were retained from the fill, suggesting demolition and backfilling of the building occurred within the last 50 years.

All the walls within Trench 1 are 20th century in date and appear to match up to the floor plan of the warehouse building which previously stood on site.

Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

To the south-eastern end of Trench 2, wall 203 was exposed (Plate 8). Wall 203 comprised two skins of factory-made red brick, surviving to five courses in height. The bricks had regular coursing and were bonded with a thin layer of mortar. The wall appeared to be set on top of made ground 201. Wall 203 encased a possible septic tank (Plate 9). This is likely to have been associated with the demolished warehouse.

Directly northwest of wall 203, a modern pipe was present. Otherwise, the remainder of the trench was devoid of features or other structures.

Trench 3 (Fig. 5)

The initial strip of Trench 3 revealed four modern features positioned within subsoil 301 (Plate 10). Concrete footing 303 was present towards the northern end of the trench, oriented east-west. It terminated mid-trench and was abutted by brick column 304 to the south. Another concrete footing (305) running across the centre of the trench was observed. To the south of 305, a second brick column (306) was present. All these features were associated with the recently demolished warehouse.

Following the initial recording of Trench 3, a second machine strip was undertaken to reveal natural (302; Plate 11). A large concrete block 307 was exposed, sitting within its own construction cut 308 and associated fill 309. This was contemporary with the modern features found within the initial strip of the trench.

Two archaeological features were also identified at this level. Ditch 310 was located at the southern end of the trench, oriented north-south (Plate 12). The ditch terminated halfway along the trench and contained a mid-grey-brown clayey silt fill (311). Directly northeast of ditch 310, was gully 312 (Plate 13), oriented northwest to southeast. The gully contained a mid-yellow-brown clayey silt (313). No finds were recovered from either feature at this evaluation phase, but both features were further investigated during the excavation of Area 1 and are discussed in more detail below.

Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

The initial strip of Trench 4 revealed several modern features positioned within subsoil 401 (Plate 14). In the western limits of the trench, an area of tarmac 403 was present which was bounded by a strip of white mortar 404. Positioned centrally within the trench was a narrow red brick structure 405 (Plate 15). Structure 405 was abutted by rubble-filled made ground 407. Structure 405 was deliberately backfilled by demolition deposit 406, possibly in an attempt to level the ground following demolition. South of structure 405 was a concrete foundation block (408), with a second block (409) exposed to the east. All features revealed by the initial strip are likely associated with the warehouse.

During the second strip of the trench (Plate 16), a Victorian terracotta land drain (410) was revealed towards the eastern extent of the trench, oriented northeast to southwest. Once removed, gully 411 was exposed (Plate 17), also aligned northeast-southwest. It is likely that land drain 410 was installed to replace gully 411, although a single sherd of medieval pottery found within the fill of gully 411 might indicate earlier origins. A few degraded cereal grains, perhaps residual, were also recovered from this feature.

Trench 5 (Fig. 7)

During the initial strip of Trench 5, red brick wall 503 was revealed within the centre of the trench, oriented north-south. The wall comprised four regular courses of red brick, in the English Garden Wall style. The bricks were unfrogged and laid on bed with smooth to recessed mortar. It is likely that the wall is associated with the previous warehouse.

The second strip of Trench 5 revealed a single linear 504 running along the southern edge of the trench. Unfortunately it was not possible to excavate this feature due to the trench flooding. It is possible that the ditch was used as a drainage ditch prior to the installation of modern land drains.

Area 1 (Figs 8 and 9)

Area 1 was positioned over Trench 3 to further investigate the linear features identified during the evaluation. Four ditches were identified within Area 1, two of which were previously identified by the trial trenching.

Towards the southern extent of Area 1, ditch 1103 (also 1108 and 1114) was exposed (Plate 18), orientated east-west. Ditch 1103 was U-shaped in profile and contained a mid-light grey silty clay with occasional pebble inclusions (1104). Finds from fill 1104 included ceramic building material (CBM) and pottery, both of Roman date. A single oat grain was recovered from fill 1109 of cut 1108.

Towards the northern extent of Area 1, ditch 1116 (also 1118) was investigated (Plate 19). This feature was only partially exposed due to a modern water pipe limiting any extension of Area 1 further north. Ditch 1116 contained a dark black-grey silty clay with occasional stones (1117/1119). Pottery and nob nails found within the fill suggest a Roman date, with post-medieval CBM likely intrusive in an earlier feature. A fragment of human bone must also be intrusive if once associated with the nearby churchyard of All Saints, Fishergate. Animal bones, glass and a small cache of cereal grain were also recovered. It is possible that ditches 1103 and 1116 were contemporary as both share a similar U-shaped profile and each contained mid-2nd to mid-3rd-century pottery.

Within the centre of Area 1, ditch 1105 was exposed (Plate 20), orientated north-south. The northern terminus of ditch 1105 was excavated within Trench 3 (as 310), while the southern terminus (1112) was observed cutting ditch 1103. The ditch had a U-shaped profile and contained two fills 1106 and 1107, both formed naturally through the silting up of the ditch during disuse. Both Roman pottery and post-medieval CBM were recovered from fill 1106, and as ditch 1105 disturbed ditch 1103 (Plate 21), ditch 1105 must be Roman or later in date.

Towards the south-eastern extent of Area 1, gully 1110 was observed (Plate 22), orientated northwest to southeast. Gully 1110 was identified within Trench 3 (as 312). The gully was a shallow U-shape in profile and contained Roman pottery and a single wheat grain. Gully 1110 was cut at its south-eastern end by ditch 1103.

Area 2 (Figs 8 and 9)

Within the centre of Area 2, ditch 1203 was exposed (Plate 23). It was aligned north-south and had a U-shaped profile. Its single fill of mid-grey-brown silty clay contained Roman pottery, Roman CBM, animal bone and a few cereal grains.

The linear feature observed in Trench 5 (but not excavated due to water ingress) was not observed during the stripping of this area.

6 Artefact Record

Roman pottery By Phil Mills

There were 51 sherds, 1280g, of pottery presented for assessment. This includes 22 sherds, 41g, of pottery collected from environmental samples and 29 sherds, 1239g collected as bulk finds from ditch deposits.

The material from the group was recorded using the Warwick Museum/Oxford Archaeology recording system (Booth 2000) and following the standard for pottery (Barclay *et al.* 2016). Fabrics were assigned to classes: A (Amphorae), B (Black Burnished), C (Calcareous tempered), E (Early or 'Belgic'), F (Fine wares), G (Gritted wares), M (Mortaria), O (Oxidised), P (Iron Age tradition), Q (White slip), R (Reduced), S (Samian), W (Whitewares) and Z (medieval and later) and recorded to a fabric type series already used in the county. Forms were recorded to a form type series. Metrics recorded were number of sherds, NoSh, weight in grams, Wt, minimum number of rims, MNR, rim equivalent, rim diameter in cm, RD, rim equivalent, RE, base diameter in cm, BD and base equivalent, BE mean sherd weight. The complete catalogue is shown in Table 1. Table 2 shows the breakdown of the pottery by ware class.

Table 1. The pottery catalogue

Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Bd	BE	Period	Comments
1104		Body	R02		1	15	0		0				Roman	
1104	1	Body	O11		3	2	0		0				Roman	
1106	2	Body	O11		3	10	0		0				Roman	
1106	2	Body	R11		1	6	0		0				Roman	
1109		Body	M13		1	110	0		0				160+	ceramic grits
1109		Body	O11		3	38	0		0				Roman	
1109		Body	O11		3	9	0		0				Roman	
1109		Rim	O22	J	1	6	1	15	8				Roman	everted jar rim fragment import?
1109		Rim	R15	J	1	20	1	20	7				Roman	stubby strongly everted rim Monaghan 1997 JU
1109	4	Body	O11		11	9	0		0				Roman	
1117		Base	F01		3	55	0		0	12	3.5	100	160+	
1117		Body	A01		3	456	0		0				LC1-C3	
1117		Body	O11		1	120	0		0				Roman	
1117		Body	R11		3	13	0		0				C2?	acute lattice
1117		Rim	O11	B	1	11	1	21	6				150- MC3	Monaghan 1997 BH hemispherical bowl

Context	S No	Part	Fabric	Function	NoSh	WT (g)	MR	RD	RE	Ba T	Bd	BE	Period	Comments
1117	6	Body	O11		1	5	0		0				Roman	
1117	6	Body	R11		1	6	0		0				Roman	
1119		Body	A01		1	49	0		0				LC1-C3	
1119		Body	A01		1	286	0		0				LC1-C3	
1119		Body	O01		2	2	0		0				Roman	
1119		Body	R02		2	29	0		0				Roman	
1119		Body	S20		1	13	0		0				120-200	decorated
1119		Rim	O11	F	1	7	1	10	10				Roman	cupped mouth flagon
1119	7	Rim	F02	BK	1	2	1	10	5				160-250	plain rimmed
1204	5	Body	F06		1	1	0		0				c2+?	

Table 2. Pottery by ware class

Class	Ware	No%	Wt%	MNR%	RE%	BE%
A	Amphora	17.2	63.8			
F	Fine	10.3	4.4			100.0
M	Mortaria	3.4	8.9			
O	Oxidised	41.4	15.6	75.0	77.4	
R	Reduced	24.1	6.2	25.0	22.6	
S	Samian	3.4	1.0			
	<i>N</i>	29	1239	4	31	100

Class A, amphorae is high at 17% which might be expected for an urban site. This comprises body sherds in A01, Dressel 20 amphorae (Tomber and Dore 1998 BAT AM) of late 1st to 3rd-century date.

Class F, finewares is high at 10% and comprises Nene valley colour coat (F01 and F02, Tomber and Dore 1998 LNV CC), including a plain rim beaker of late 2nd to mid-3rd century date, and one sherd of a local colour coat, F07.

Class M, mortaria is at 3%, represented by a Mancetter-Hartshill body sherd with ceramic grits.

Class O, oxidized wares makes up 41%. This comprises Ebor wares (Tomber and Dore 1998 EBO OX), including Ebor 1 (O01), and Ebor 2 (O11), and possible North African import O22.

Class R, reduced wares is at 24% and comprises a clean greyware, R02, a sandy greyware, R11 and East Yorkshire greyware R15.

Class S, samian is at 3% and comprises a sherd from a Central Gaulish decorated bowl.

There are too few rims to give a functional analysis, but vessel types include two jar rims, a bowl and a flagon. The fineware and samian level is at 14% is in line with an urban site (Evans 2001).

This is a small group of Roman pottery of late 2nd to mid-3rd century date. The level of amphorae and fineware is in line with a group from an urban, or at least suburban, site.

No further analysis of this small assemblage is recommended.

Medieval pottery by Chris Cumberpatch

A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from gully 411. It is a rim and strap handle of a Brandsby-type ware jug of early to mid-13th to 14th-century date (56g). The rim has a rounded, slightly clubbed lip and the narrow strap handle has a distinctive rectangular cross-section with a central ridge. The partial glaze is pale green in colour and occurs mainly on the upper surface of the handle.

Brandsby-type ware is a regular occurrence on sites in York (Mainman and Jenner 2013) and attests to the importance of the city's hinterland in the supply of everyday goods to the medieval population.

No further analysis of this item is required. It should be retained as part of the site archive.

Ceramic building material by Phil Mills

There were 41 fragments, 3411g, of ceramic building material (CBM) and one fragments, 6g, of burnt clay presented for assessment. This includes nineteen fragments, 188g, of CBM recovered from environmental sample and 22 fragments, 3223g, of CBM collected as bulk finds from ditch deposits. The burnt clay was collected as a bulk find from a ditch deposit.

The material was recorded by context with number of fragments, No, weight in grams, Wt and number of corners, Cnr being recorded. Complete dimensions were recorded in mm.

The complete catalogue is shown in Table 3.

Table 3. The CBM catalogue

Context	Sample no	Fabric Code	Function	NoSh	Wt	corner	Thickness	Comments
1104		T16	Roman brick	1	160	0	22	
1104	1	T16	B/T	4	5	0	0	
1106	2	T16	B/T	4	7	0	0	
1106	2	TZ16	Brick	3	111	0	0	
1117		T16	Flat	3	645	0	20	

Context	Sample no	Fabric Code	Function	NoSh	Wt	corner	Thickness	Comments
1117		T16	Flat	2	697	0	25	
1117		T16	Flat	1	316	0	30	2 finger line signature
1117		T16	Imbrex	1	162	0	0	
1117		T16	Tegula	1	126	1	20	fragment of lower cutaway B/6
1117	6	T16	B/T	1	5	0	0	
1117	6	TZ16	Brick	2	40	0	0	
1119		D11	Unidentified	1	6	0	0	
1119		T16	B/T	4	27	0	0	
1119		T16	B/T	3	55	0	0	
1119		T16	Flat	1	265	0	20	
1119		T16	Imbrex	2	570	0	20	
1119		T16	Imbrex	1	48	0	14	
1119		T16	Roman brick	1	66	0	0	
1119		T16	Tegula	1	86	0	0	
1204	5	T16	B/T	5	20	0	0	

D11 is a dark brown sandy burnt clay fabric and was noted in an unidentifiable fragment.

T16 is an oxidized fabric with moderate medium sized quartz inclusions and occasional black grits. This was noted in tegula, imbrex and Roman brick forms. There is a 2-finger semi-circular signature. A tegula fragment had a partial lower cutaway, of Warry (2006) type B or C, which would have a *c.* 2nd to mid-3rd-century date.

TZ16 is a dark brown fabric with common sand. This was noted in brick fragments, which would have a post-medieval or later date.

The Roman material is heavily disturbed and broken up, but the presence of imbrex and brick fragments and the size of the group suggest that it could derive from a nearby structure, although it may have been dumping from the urban core of Roman York.

The post-medieval material is likely building waste from nearby construction.

No further analysis on this material is required. It should be retained as part of the site archive.

Metalwork by Gail Drinkall

A small assemblage of five iron objects was collected during on-site works. The following report provides a summary of the assemblage with information on form and function based on visual examination; an appraisal of the condition of the finds; dating, where possible;

recommendations for any further work and retention or discard of the assemblage. The assessment has been undertaken in line with CIfA standards and guidance (2020b).

- A heavily corroded, almost complete nail was retrieved. Its form is masked by corrosion products but it appears to have a sub-rectangular or near circular head and a rectangular sectioned shank. Handmade and of some antiquity, possibly Roman. Pottery and ceramic tiles from this context will assist with dating. *Fill 1104 of ditch 1103*
- Three iron hobnails. Two complete and one with most of the shank missing. Details are masked by corrosion products and identification could only be confirmed if x-rays were available. Possibly Roman: dating of the pottery and ceramic tile may corroborate this. *Fill 1117 of ditch 116, sample 6*

Although none of the finds are of recent manufacture and likely to be Roman in date, they have limited archaeological potential. They should be noted in the site narrative but further analysis is not required. The finds should be retained for deposition with the recipient museum.

Glass fragment by Denise Allen

This is a small fragment of pale green glass, with many small circular bubbles, from fill 1117 of ditch 1116/1118. The curvature of the fragment suggests that it might be from the base of a vessel, where it curves into a slightly concave centre. There is a faint line of scratches visible where the base could have come into contact with the surface beneath it. The outer edge does not lie completely flat at this point, so it is possible that the fragment comes from the edge of an oval indent, pushed into the vessel wall whilst the glass was still warm and pliable.

If it is from a rather uneven vessel base, the diameter would have been between 50 and 100mm - difficult to be certain as it is not completely regular.

Possible forms are a small flask, such as a Convex flask with funnel mouth (Price and Cottam 1998, 182-4, fig. 83), or a Convex bowl with indents (Price and Cottam 1998 128-129, fig. 53), or a conical beaker, one of the commonest types of drinking vessel of the 4th century (Price and Cottam 1998, 121-123, fig. 50). The fragment could alternatively be a part of the indented side of any of these types, as all were sometimes made with indented bodies. Dated examples of the flasks belong to the late 3rd and 4th centuries and the bowls and beakers date to the 4th century.

The colour and bubbly nature of the glass certainly suggest a date in the later Roman period, and this fragment would fit comfortably in an assemblage of this date.

No further analysis is recommended, but this item should be retained as part of the site archive.

Glass bottles by Zoe Horn

Two complete clear glass bottles were recovered from a demolition layer (107) in Trench 1. These are stamped on the base with 'CHE3', and they date to the early 20th century. They are recommended for discard.

7 Environmental Record

Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal by Diane Alldritt

Eight environmental sample flots were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. No carbonised remains were recovered from the retents.

The bulk environmental samples were processed by ASWYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The samples were between 10 and 40 litres in volume. The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high-powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

The environmental samples produced trace amounts of carbonised remains <2.5ml in volume consisting of highly degraded cereal grain amongst crushed charred detritus below the level of identification. Modern material was also present at <2.5ml and consisted of root detritus with trace finds of modern seeds indicating a low degree of bioturbation was occurring. The results are given in Table 4 and discussed further below where appropriate.

Gully 411 in Trench 4 produced trace finds of degraded cereal grain, two of which were identifiable as *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley), whilst a further three were indeterminate. These remains had probably washed into the drainage gully from nearby burning activity and were likely to be residual.

Ditch 1105 in Area 1 produced a single degraded grain of *Triticum* sp. (wheat) probably residual in the deposit.

Ditch 1103/1108 in Area 1 produced a single *Avena* sp. (oat) and indeterminate grain, possibly barley type, with a small quantity of crushed clinker.

Ditch 1116/1118 in Area 1 contained a small cache of cereal grain consisting of degraded barley, a single grain of oat, and a few indeterminate grains. This may represent a small deposit of hearth waste from nearby burning. Ditch 1116 had indeterminate grains mixed with clinker.

Gully 1110 in Area 1 contained a single wheat grain, possibly spelt type but very degraded and probably residual.

Ditch 1203 in Area 2 contained trace quantities of degraded wheat grain, possibly bread/spelt type along with indeterminate grain.

The samples contained trace quantities of poorly preserved cereal grain consisting of barley, wheat and oats with the majority probably residual remains. The cache of barley and oat in ditch 1118 may be from nearby burning activity.

No further analysis of this material is required. The flots should be retained as part of the site archive.

Table 4. Results from the soil samples

Context	412	1104	1106	1109	1111	1117	1119	1204
Sample	1	1	2	4	3	6	7	5
Ditch cut	411	1103	1105	1108	1110	1116	1118	1203
Trench/Area	Tr.4	Area 1	Area 1	Area 1	Area 1	Area 1	Area 1	Area 2
Sample volume (l)	10	30	30	40	10	40	40	40
Total CV	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
Modern	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
Carbonised cereal grain	Common name							
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat			1			1	
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat		1		1			2
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl.	barley	2					6	
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		3		1		3	4	2
Other remains								
Clinker		5+	1	5+		5+		
Modern seeds								1

Animal and human bone by Jane Richardson

In total, 46 animal bone fragments were retrieved, sixteen from hand-excavated deposits and 30 from subsequent soil sampling. Of these, only six were identified as diagnostic and non-repeatable bone zones. In addition, a single human long bone fragment (fill 1117 of ditch 1116) was noted at this assessment stage. The assemblage has been quantified and summarised in Table 5 below.

The bone fragments were fragmented, but otherwise were in good condition. No gnawing or butchery marks were noted, and no bones had been burnt. Despite the small sample size, cattle, sheep/goat and pig are represented. Insufficient age data, however, were available to attempt any meaningful interpretation of animal husbandry.

Other disarticulated human bones have been found locally (see Background above) and the humerus fragment noted here probably relates to churchyard of All Saints, Fishergate to the immediate north of the site, albeit intrusive in an earlier ditch.

Given the small assemblage size, the material assessed here is of limited significance. No further analysis of this assemblage is recommended.

Table 5. Animal and human bones by context

Context	Sample	Description	Quantity	Zones
1104	1	Undiagnostic fragments	10	-
1106	2	Cattle-sized long bone fragments	2	-
1117	-	Cattle horncore, cattle-sized rib fragments, sheep tooth, human humerus shaft fragment	6	1
1119	-	Cattle tibia (DF), cattle metacarpal fragment, sheep/goat tibia barrel, sheep/goat, distal radius (DF), pig calcaneus, cattle-sized long bone fragments	11	4
1119	7	Cattle first phalanx (fused)	1	1
1204	5	Cattle-sized long bone fragments, sheep-sized rib fragments	17	-

DF = distal fused

8 Discussion and Conclusions

Feature visibility and reliability

A scheme of trial trenching and open-area excavation at Fawcett Street, York was successful in monitoring the removal of upper deposits to assess the resultant trenches and areas for their archaeological potential. Natural deposits were typically reached, and the archaeological features that were revealed were visible against the geological background and no problems were encountered in finding their depth or extent. Truncation and/or disturbance on the site was indicated by the presence of structural remains associated with the recently demolished warehouse.

Dating, phasing and function

The earliest evidence for occupation on the site comes from the recovery of Roman pottery, glass and nob nails from the ditches investigated in Areas 1 and 2. The stratigraphic relationships between the ditches and gullies in Area 1 demonstrate some longevity to this occupation, but conceivably all the features exposed in this area were Roman in date. Based on the pottery recovered, a late 2nd to mid-3rd-century date is indicated. The ditches and gullies exposed here are likely to form part of the Roman field system recorded locally. Certainly, some of the ditches identified here, share a common alignment with Roman-period ditches identified immediately to the north (OSA 2003) and east (OSA 2003; OSA 2015, see figure 2a in the WSI).

Later activity is represented by the presence of a possible medieval gully in Trench 4, albeit based on the recovery of a single sherd of pottery. This feature suggests that the site served an agricultural purpose for some considerable period of time. While On-Site's investigations to north and north-east (OSA 2015) encountered no medieval features, a layer containing medieval pottery was interpreted as a plough soil, supporting the hypothesis of agricultural activity.

The final phase of activity is represented by the structures associated with the recently demolished 20th-century warehouse.

Environmental remains

Apart from a few cereal grains recovered from gully 411, all the animal bones and environmental remains were recovered from Roman-period features and are likely to relate to the occupation of this landscape. These indicate that cattle, sheep and pigs, and oats, barley and wheat were utilised. The data were too scarce, however, to consider if animal husbandry or crop processing was being undertaken locally.

Conclusions

A scheme of trial trenching, followed by open-area excavation was successful in monitoring the removal of upper deposits to assess the resultant trenches and areas for their archaeological potential.

All trenches contained modern features which were associated with the warehouse demolished prior to excavation. Archaeological features in the form of ditches and gullies were identified within Trenches 3, 4 and 5 following a secondary strip down to the natural underlying geology.

The strip, map and record areas exposed further ditches and gullies. These were of Roman date based on the recovered pottery, CBM, glass and nob nails and likely formed part of the Roman field system recorded locally (OSA 2003; 215). The presence of a possible medieval gully in Trench 4 was also noted.

The absence of archaeological features within the western limits of site may be due to the high level of disturbance caused by the construction of the warehouse, surrounding buildings and associated services.

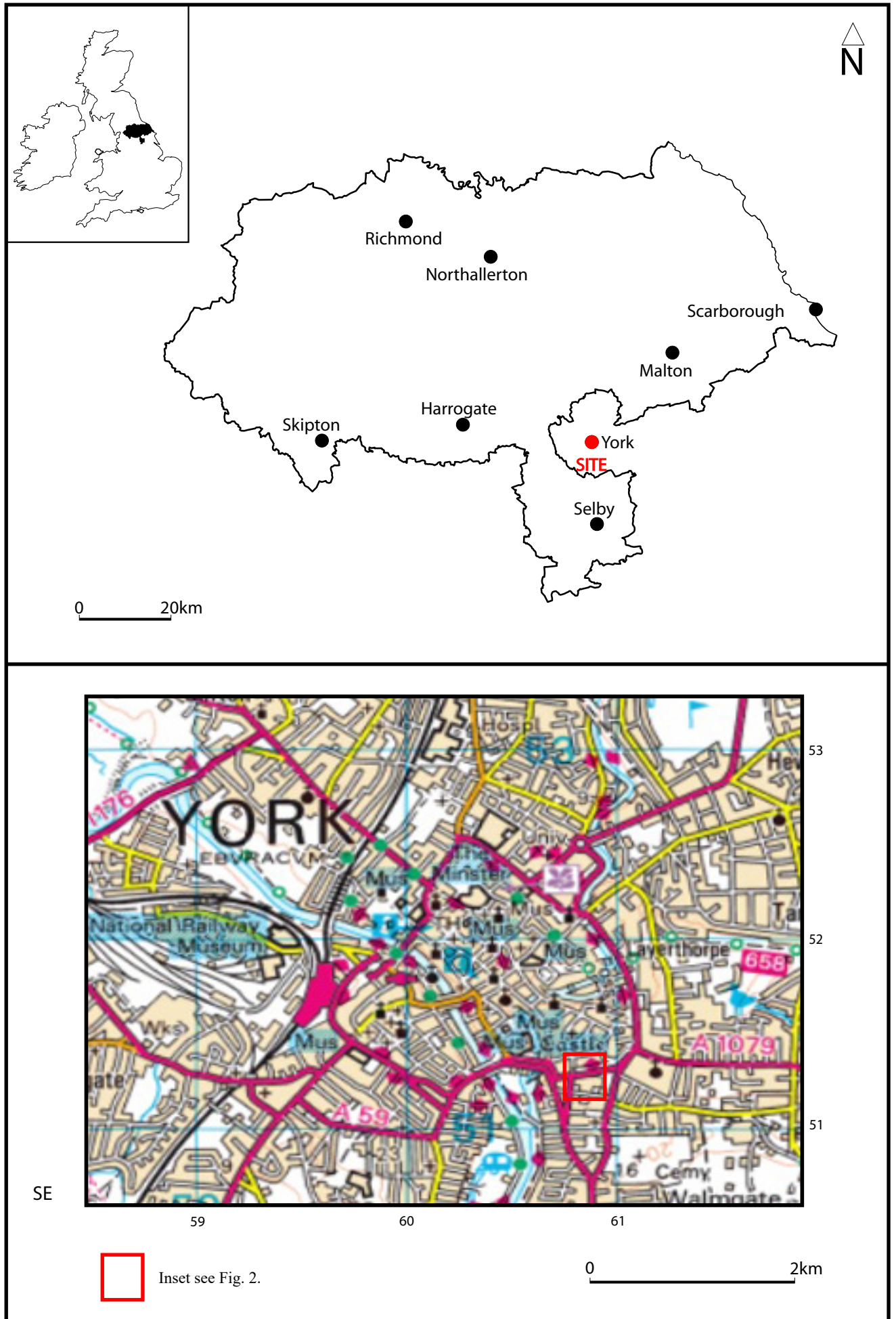
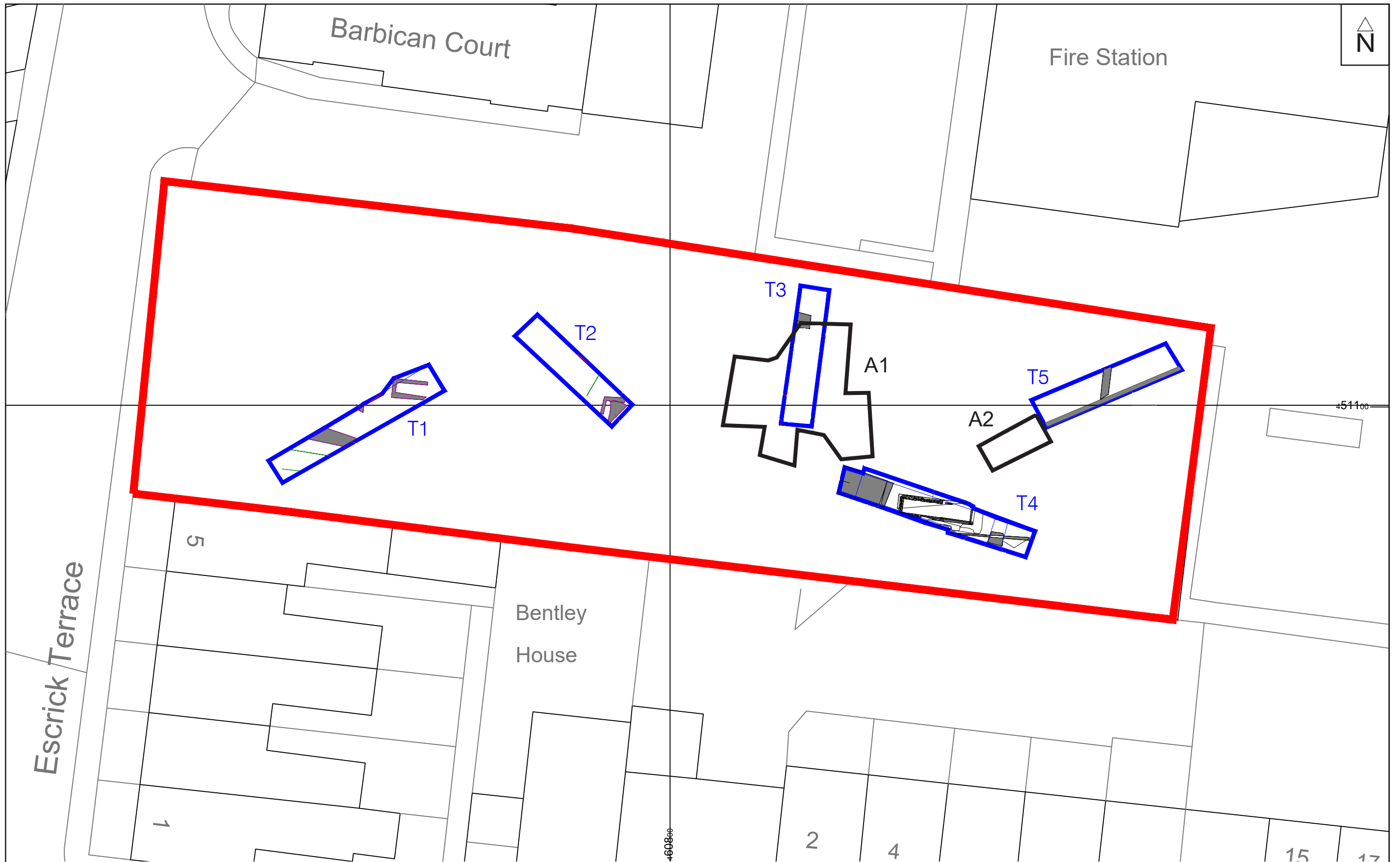


Fig. 1. Site location

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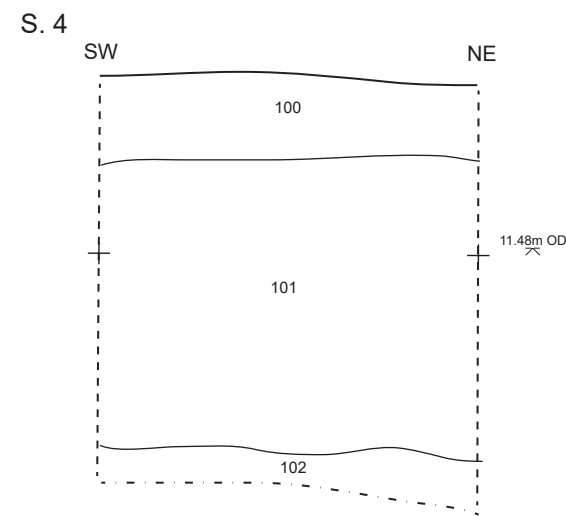
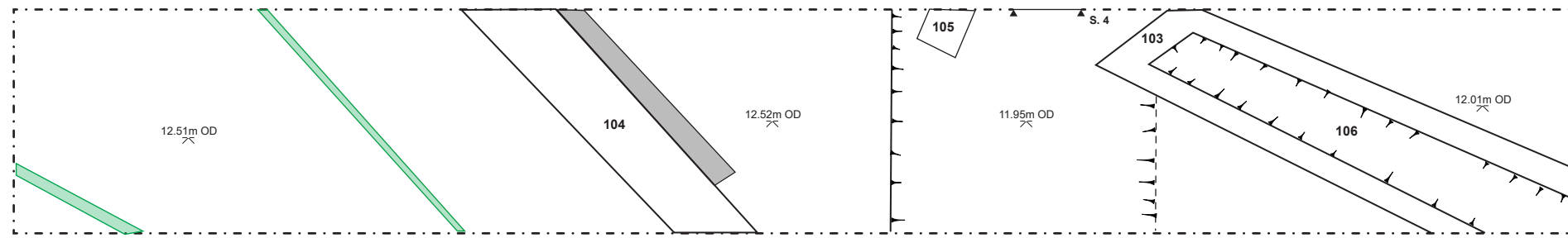
Fig. 2

Trench and area location

Key

- SITE BOUNDARY
- TRIAL TRENCH
- MITIGATION AREA

0 10m (1:250)



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Fig. 3

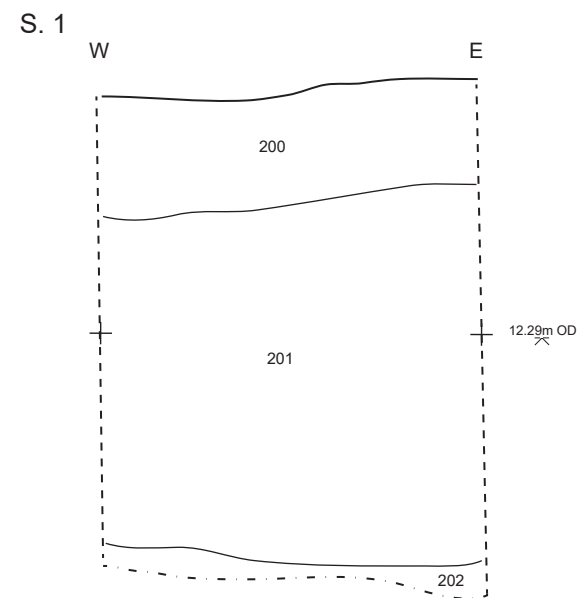
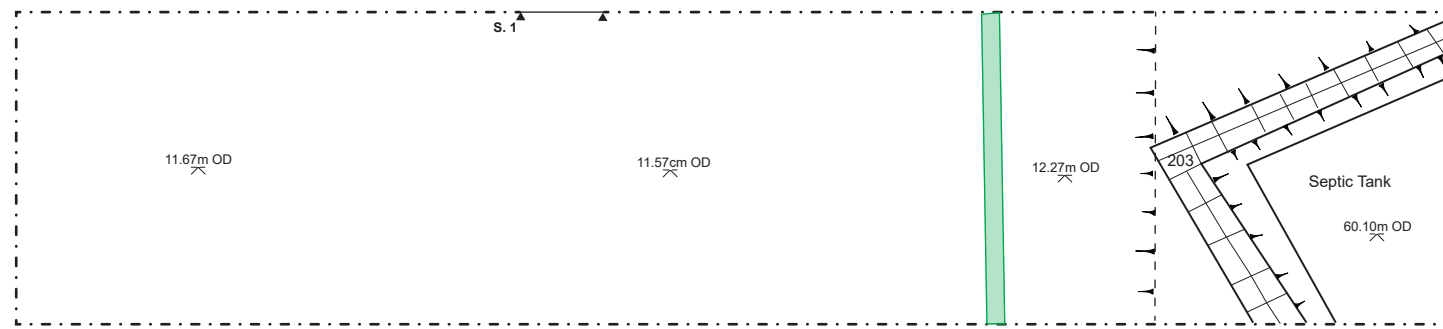
Trench 1 plan and section

Key

-  LAND DRAIN
-  CONCRETE

Plans 0  2m (1:50)

Sections 0  1m (1:20)



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Fig. 4

Trench 2 plan and section

Key

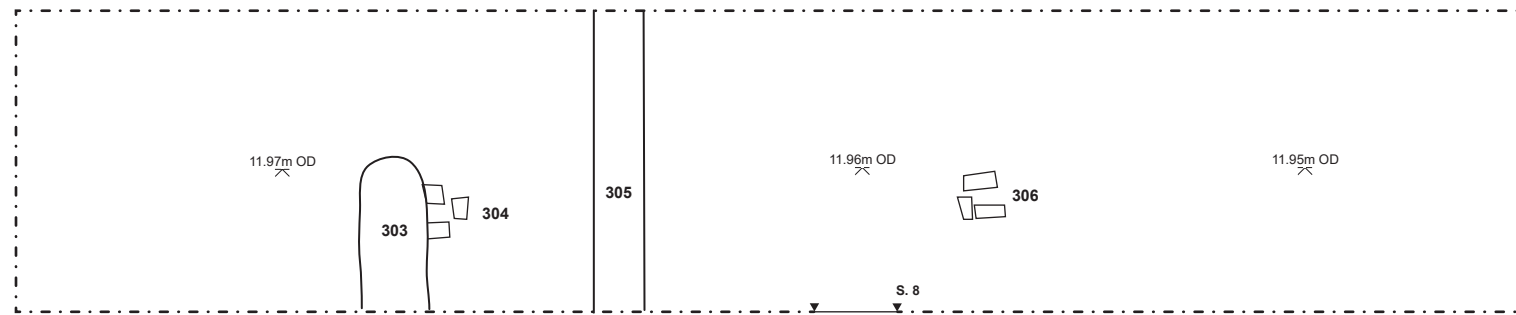


Plans 0 2m (1:50)

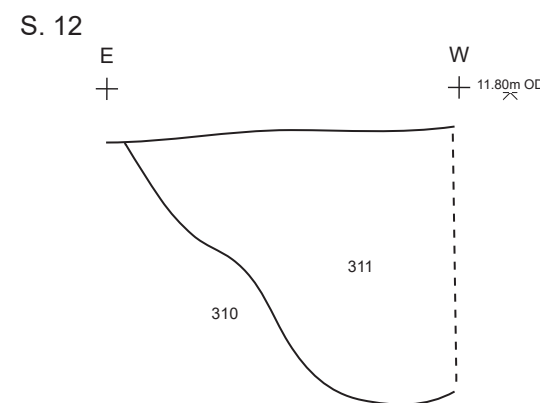
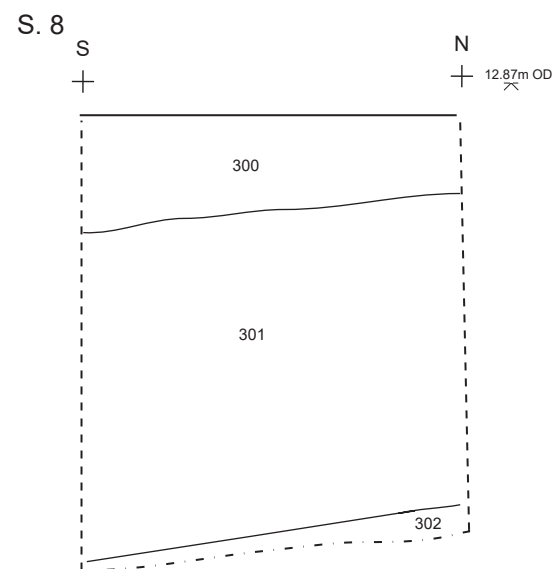
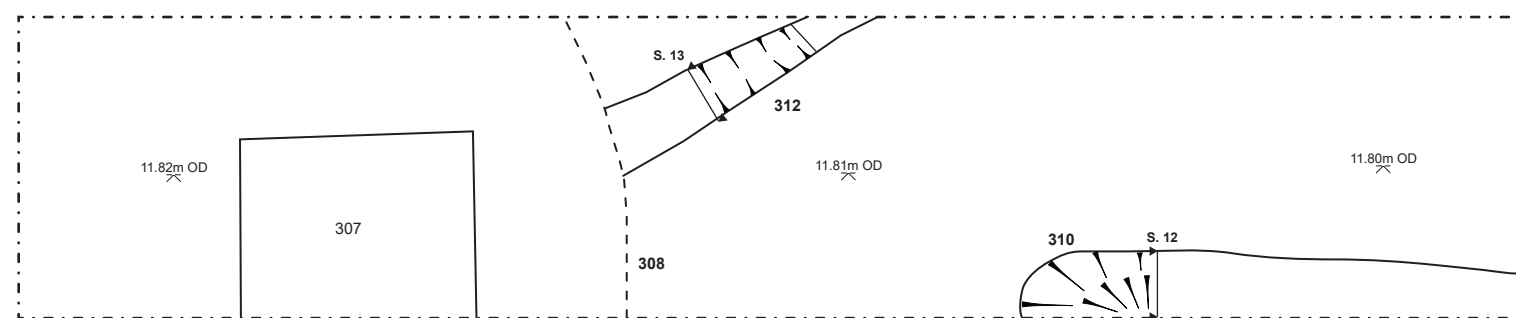
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



Trench 3 after initial strip



Trench 3 after second strip



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Fig. 5

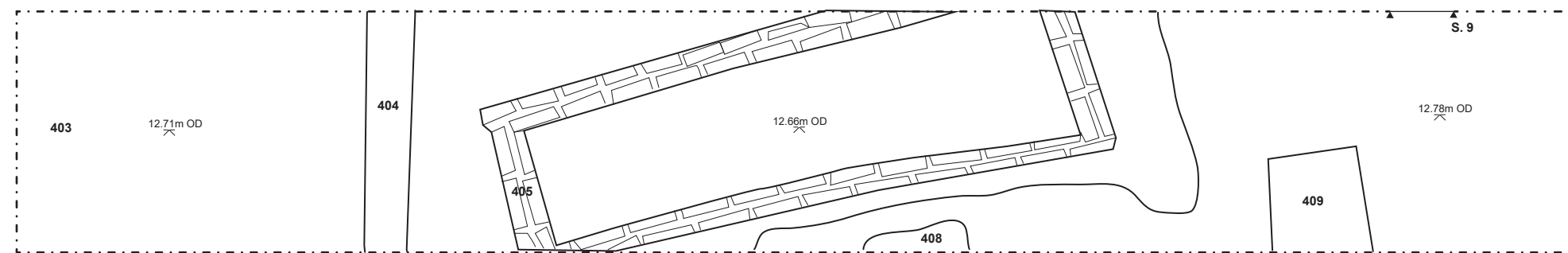
Trench 3 plans and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

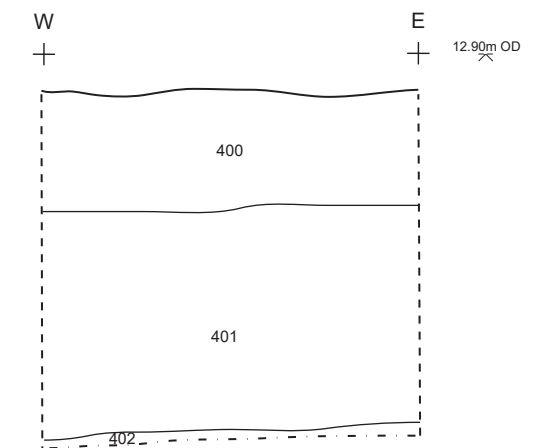
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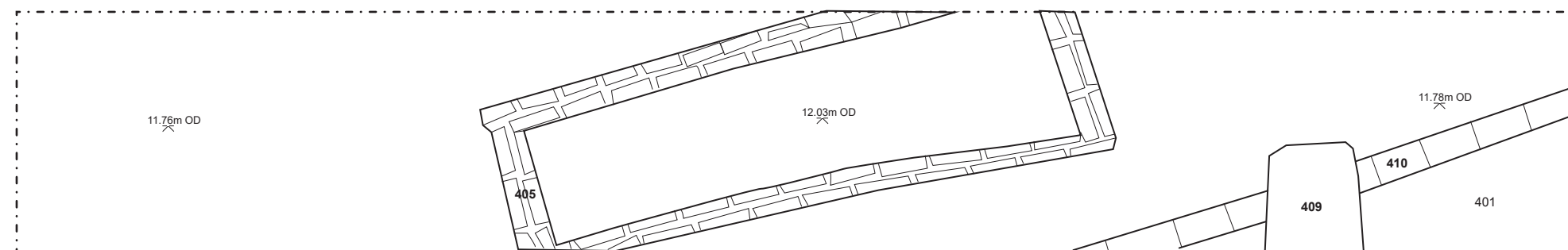
Trench 4 after initial strip



S. 9



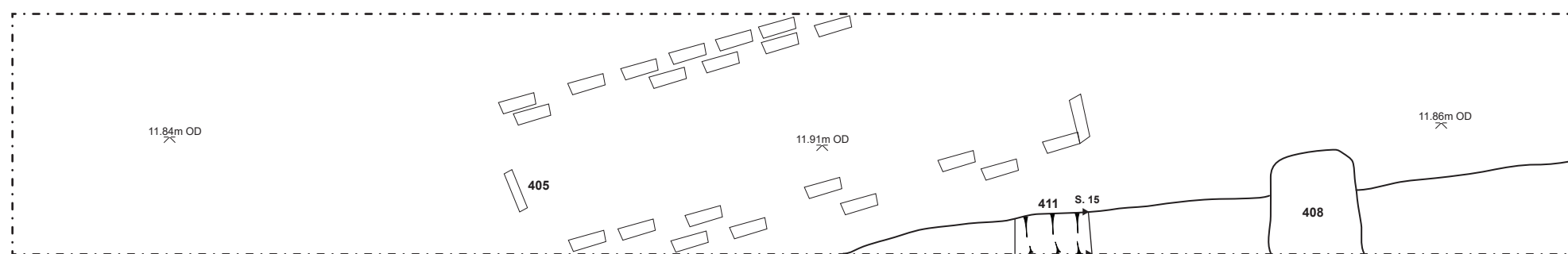
Trench 4 after secondary strip



S. 15



Trench 4 after removal of modern features



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Fig. 6

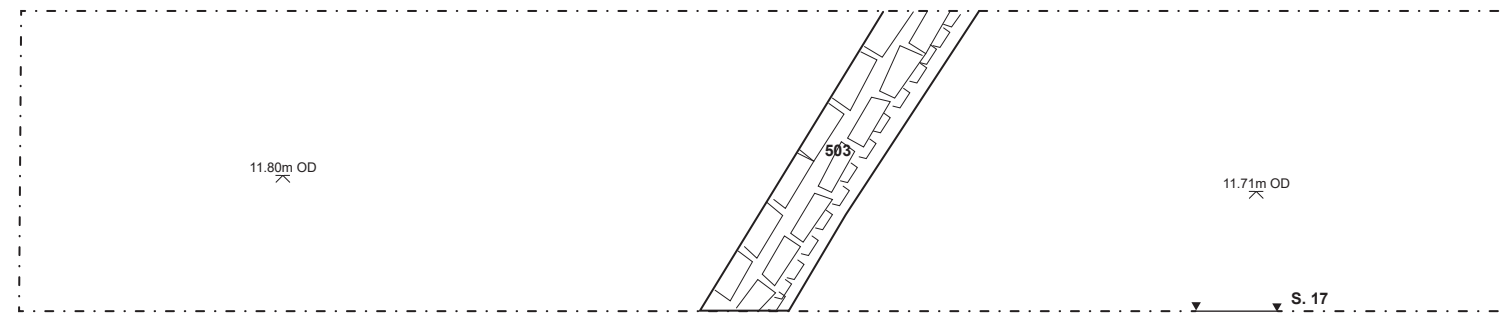
Trench 4 plans and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

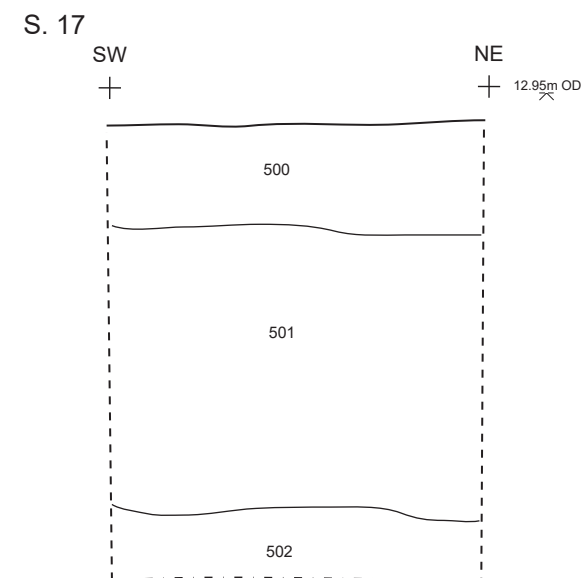
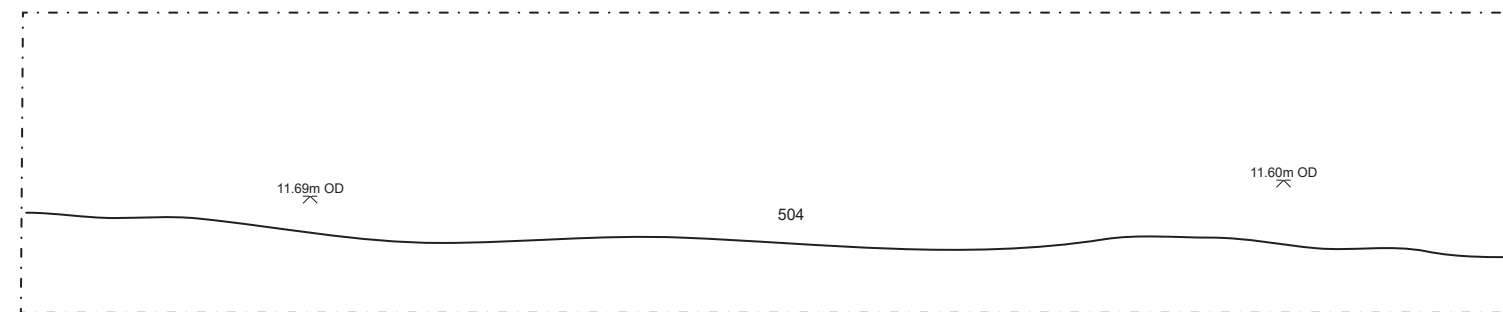
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



Trench 5 after initial strip



Trench 5 after secondary strip



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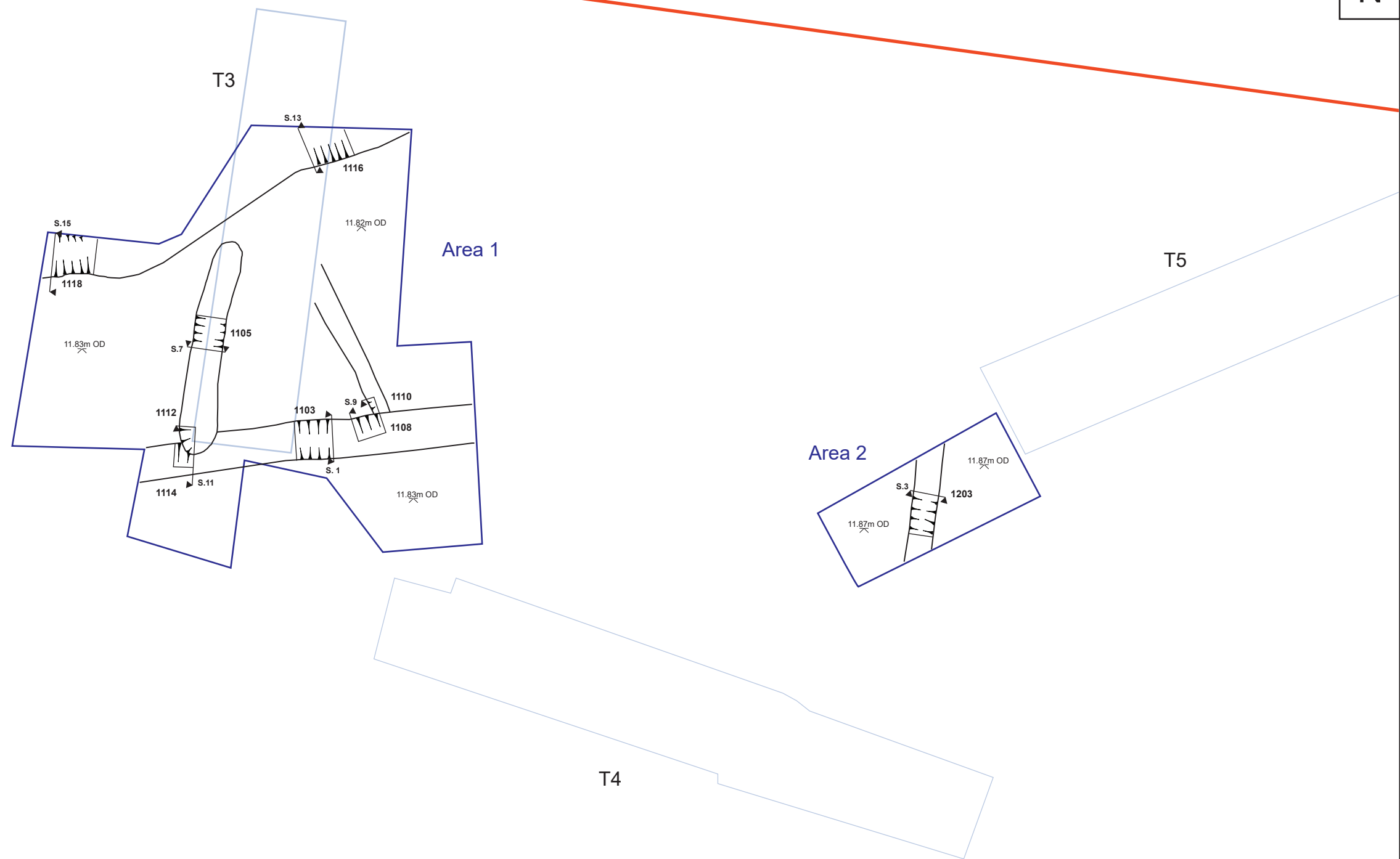
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Fig. 7

Trench 5 plans and section

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



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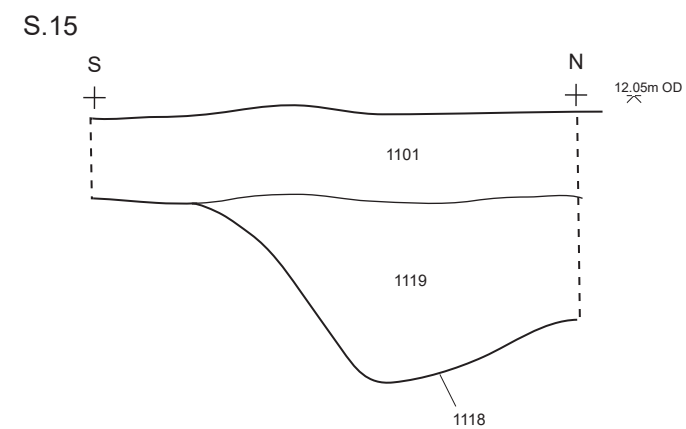
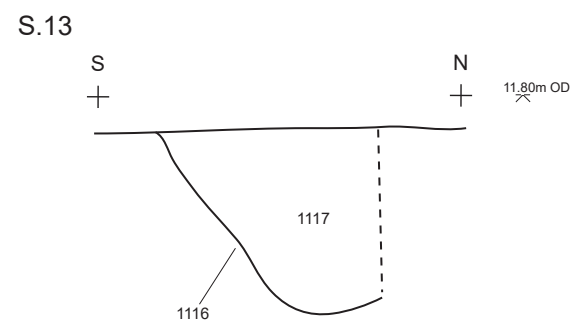
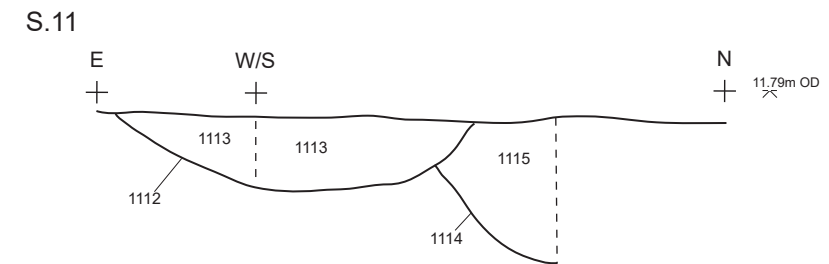
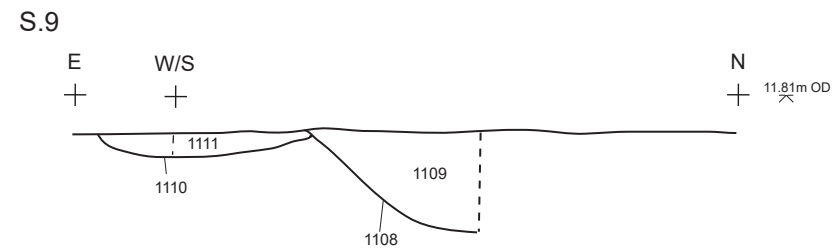
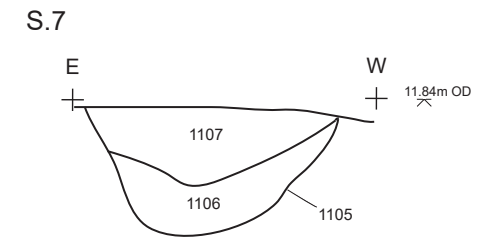
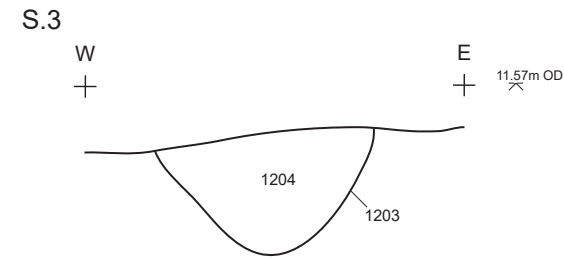
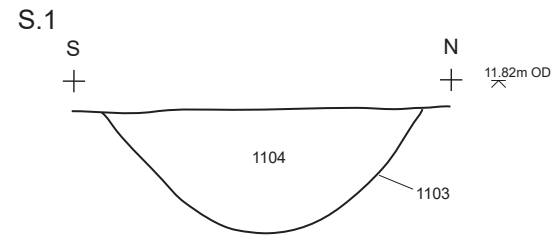
Key

Fig. 8

Plan of Areas 1 and 2

-  OPEN AREA
-  TRIAL TRENCH
-  SITE BOUNDARY

0  5m (1:100)



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Fig. 9

Strip, map and record sections

0 1m (1:20)



Plate 1. Representative section of Trench 1, facing northwest



Plate 2. Representative section of Trench 4, facing south



Plate 3. Representative section of Area 1, facing west



Plate 4. General view of Trench 1, facing northeast



Plate 5. General view of wall 104, facing southwest



Plate 6. General view of pillar 105, facing northwest



Plate 7. Wall 103, facing north



Plate 8. General view of Trench 2, facing west



Plate 9. Wall 203 and septic tank, facing south



Plate 10. General view of Trench 3 following initial strip, facing west



Plate 11. Trench 3 following second strip, facing west



Plate 12. North facing section of ditch 310



Plate 13. Southeast facing section of gully 312



Plate 14. General view of Trench 4, facing southeast



Plate 15. Structure 405, facing southwest



Plate 16. Trench 4 following second strip, facing southeast



Plate 17. East facing section of gully 411



Plate 18. East facing section of ditch 1103



Plate 19. East facing section of ditch 1116



Plate 20. North facing section of ditch 1105



Plate 21. East facing section of relationship between ditches 1103 and 1105



Plate 22. East facing section of relationship between gully 1110 and ditch 1103



Plate 23. North facing section of ditch 1203

Appendix 1: Specification for Trial Trenching and Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Mitigation

HERITAGE

KMRE Group
Fawcett Street, York

Revised Specification
for Trial Trenching
(Phase 2)

Revised April 2022

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Revision	Date of Issue	Status	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
1	January 2021	Revised Draft	Matt Astill BA(Hons) BSc(Hons) MA	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)
2	January 2021	Revised	Max Du-Bois Jones (BA Hons)	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)	
3	April 2022	Revised	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)	Max Du-Bois Jones (BA Hons)	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)

Limitations

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by BWB during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation and which have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

Any diagram or opinion of the possible configuration of the findings is conjectural and given for guidance only and confirmation of intermediate ground conditions should be considered if deemed necessary.

Except as otherwise requested by the Client, BWB is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:

- a) the date on which this assessment was undertaken; and
- b) the date on which the final report is delivered.

BWB makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.

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CONTENTS

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD	1
1. INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 Site Location and Geology	5
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
3. GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY SUMMARY	7
4. PHASE 1 TRIAL TRENCHING	8
5. SCOPE OF WORKS	8
6. OBJECTIVES	9
7. WORKS SPECIFICATION	9
7.1 General Details.....	9
7.2 Specific Works.....	10
7.3 Hand Excavation	11
7.4 Recording	12
7.5 Artefact Recovery.....	13
7.6 Human Remains.....	13
7.7 Treasure Trove.....	13
7.8 Unexpected or Complex Archaeological Remains.....	14
7.9 Site Notices	14
8. REPORTING	14
9. MONITORING, PROGRESS REPORTS & MEETINGS	16
10. ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION	16
11. PUBLICATION	17
12. CONFIDENTIALITY & PUBLICITY	17
13. COPYRIGHT	17
14. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE	17
15. ADHERENCE TO SPECIFICATION	18
16. ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS AND WELFARE	18
17. INSURANCES & HEALTH AND SAFETY	18
18. GENERAL PROVISIONS	19
19. BIBLIOGRAPHY	20

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Site Location Plan

Figure 2 Plan showing the location of the Phase 2 Trenches

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Standards and Guidance

Appendix 2 Phase 1 Interim Report

1. INTRODUCTION

This revised Specification has been prepared by BWB the 'Consultant'. It describes the objectives and methodology for the location of additional trenches within the footprint of the proposed redevelopment on land off Fawcett Street, York. This represents the second phase of works which will be undertaken by West Yorkshire Archaeology Service (WYAS) following the demolition of the buildings within the site's footprint. The initial phase comprised the excavation of a single L-shaped trench on the west side of the site which was carried out by York Archaeological Trust. No other trenches could be excavated given the restrictions posed by the buildings.

The trial trenching will be undertaken in accordance with Condition 5 which states that:

A programme of post-determination archaeological evaluation and an appropriate scheme of mitigation is required on this site.

No development (apart from demolition of above ground structures) shall take place until the following details have been approved and implemented on site.

a) No archaeological evaluation or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The WSI shall conform to standards set by the LPA and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. It shall be submitted for approval prior to any groundworks.

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 (if required) and dissemination of results and archive deposition will be secured.

c) A copy of a 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 results. The report shall be issued within 4 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 investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains, and the publishing of findings, shall be submitted as an amendment to the original WSI. A report on the archaeological works detailed in Part D shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record within 2 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: In accordance with Section 16 of NPPF as 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 to ensure that archaeological features and deposits be recorded appropriately.

In support of the planning application, an Archaeology Statement was submitted by BWB (2020) which determined there was a potential for archaeological remains and/ or deposits to occur within the Site boundary, with a likely Roman and mediaeval provenance. However, it was noted that deposits are likely to have seen some truncation from later development.

This Specification and accompanying drawing (**Figure 2**) detail the requirements for the trial trenching.

The Specification has been prepared in line with the written Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2021) and other best practice guidelines (**Appendix 1**). Approval for it will be sought from the City of York Archaeological Advisor.

The archaeological works specified in this document will be undertaken by an experienced Archaeological Contractor ('the Contractor'), under the supervision of the Consultant.

The archaeological fieldwork, post-survey assessment, archiving, analysis and preparation of the fieldwork report text will be undertaken by the Contractor, unless otherwise specified in this Specification.

1.1 Site Location and Geology

The site is located just outside the walls of Fishergate Bar to the south-east of the city centre of York. It lies east of the River Ouse, off Fawcett Street adjacent to an existing residential housing estate (**Figure 1**). It covers an area of c. 0.42 acres and is centred at National Grid Reference SE 60777 51106. Forming the sites northern boundary is Barbican Court residential apartments and York fire station with accompanying car parks for both properties. To the east, the Site is bordered by further car parks associated with localised commercial properties. To the south, the Site is bordered by a row of residential buildings. To the

west, the Site is bordered by Fawcett Street (A1036) which runs in a north-south alignment.

The scheme proposes the demolition of the existing warehouse buildings located within the plot, and the re-development of the site to provide a Student Accommodation development, within a 5 to 6 storeys new complex.

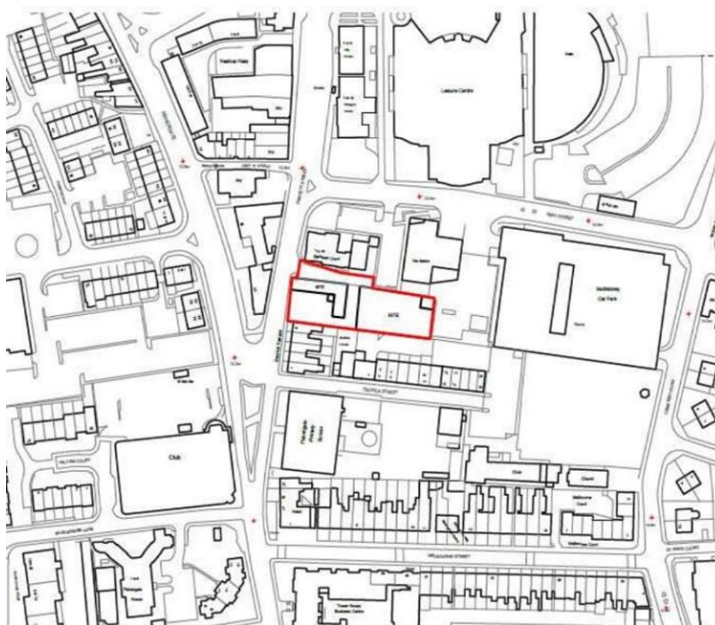


Figure 1 Site Location

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Desk-Based Assessment has determined that though there are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary, the site is located within the Central Area of Archaeological Importance and the Historic Core Conservation Area. The City Walls running from Fishergate Postern to Red Tower form the northern boundary of this area. These are Grade I listed and a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument. No archaeological records are recorded within the Site boundary.

There is little archaeological evidence for Roman settlement within the area. Several ditches and other similar features have been recorded which suggests a primarily agricultural landscape. Although there is no direct evidence, it is thought that Fawcett Street and George Street represent the line of a Roman road. This presumption is supported by the location of cremation and inhumation cemeteries. A Roman cemetery has been located to the north of the site in the Castle Yard area, as well as extensive evidence for activity throughout the Piccadilly area. A 1st-2nd century cemetery is known to exist at the southern tip of this area between Melbourne and Winterscale Street. This may have extended further west to the Mecca bingo site.

In 1998 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the 'The School Canteen' on Fawcett Street by York Archaeological Trust. Evidence for multi-phase activity was found including a Roman ditch and gully features which have been interpreted as extra-mural land divisions (MacNab 1998). In addition to the possible extension of late Anglo-Scandinavian settlement were found. A post-medieval field and a 20th century air raid shelter were also recorded.

In February 2020, human bones were found on Fawcett Street. The remains were adjacent to a trench which had been excavated for the insertion of services in the pavement on the eastern side of Fawcett Street, directly opposite the 'Garden of India' restaurant, 100m to the north of the site. The bones were disarticulated and strongly believed to have originated from the churchyard of All Saints, Fishergate, which was located to the immediate east of the service trench, to the immediate north of the site. This church is thought to predate the Norman Conquest but fell into disuse and was sold in 1549, being demolished sometime later.

In 2003, an archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken on land surrounding the Barbican centre, and to the south of Kent Street around Barbican Court and the Kent Street car park to the immediate north of the Site. Archaeological remains of Roman date included a number of linear ditches, occasional pits and an inhumation burial. The evaluation did not encounter any evidence for Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian activity.

The monitoring of geo-technical investigations behind Festival Flats to the west of the Site found evidence for Roman activity. This included an infilled agricultural terrace cut by a Roman ditch. This was truncated by Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval clearance and rubbish pits.

Excavations ahead of the construction of the Barbican Centre to the north of the site during the late 1980s, revealed a small number of Roman cremation burials as well as boundary ditches.

The possible Roman road from medieval Fishergate Bar may well have been utilised during this period, reflected by modern Fawcett Street which was formerly known as Fishergate or *Fiscergate*. Its name is derived from the Old Norse name meaning 'street of the fishermen'. Excavations of the site of All Saint's Church revealed evidence of an earlier timber church and associated burials of Anglo-Scandinavian date. A boundary ditch was also identified further south running parallel with Fawcett Street.

Fishergate was settled by at least the 12th century. The Augustinian priory of St Andrew's founded c.1200 was situated to the west of Fishergate and the site of All Saint's Church was located just north of the Site at Kent Street. The 11th century All Saint's Church was rebuilt in stone as a simple three celled apsidal ended building. Medieval skeletons were recorded on the site of All Saint's cemetery in 2008, and further skeletons were also excavated on Kent Street frontage in 1991 and in 2000. A single crouched burial of a female in the apse is possibly the remains of the historically attested Anchoress, Lady Isobel German who is known to have resided at the church between 1428 and 1448.

A variety of medieval activities were identified during the 2003 evaluation. A series of foundations and robber trenches representing All Saints church were discovered. This parish was united with that of St Lawrence in 1585 and by the early 17th century the church appears to have been so heavily robbed that it was not included on John Speed's map of the city. Little of the church was excavated but there were at least three phases of construction present. The graveyard associated with this church was also examined and was shown to contain a large number of intercutting inhumations. To the south of the church, within the Kent Street coach park, a number of medieval pits were found cutting into the natural clay. Although they appear to have been utilised for domestic refuse disposal during their backfilling, at least some of these were probably originally excavated for clay extraction. Close to the eastern boundary of the site a layer of medieval ploughsoil had survived the 19th century truncation by a cattle market. This sealed a small number of medieval features, in the form of ditches and shallow pits.

The present-day Fawcett Street was known as Fishergate until the 17th century when the name was given to what is now Fishergate. Cartographic evidence from the 17th–19th centuries depicts the area as being primarily comprised of fields and other open land use. By the 17th century, any development which had existed in Fishergate was gone and the area appears to have reverted to agricultural use.

Excavations at the site All Saint's Church discovered four mass graves containing more than 100 skeletons which were subsequently dated to the English Civil War siege of York which occurred after the church was demolished in the 16th century.

The late 18th and early 19th century, saw the expansion of residential properties within the area, with large houses being built along Fishergate. From 1827, a cattle market was situated between Fawcett Street, Paragon Street and the Barbican with animal pens at the base of the city wall ramparts stretching from Fishergate to Walmgate Bar.

Eighteenth -19th and early-mid 20th century development within this area will have had a negative impact on any surviving archaeological deposits depending on the depths of disturbance. The construction of the Cattle Market to north of the(?) the Site in 1827 has been shown to have had a major impact upon the survival of earlier archaeological deposits in the area. The market has removed all archaeological layers down to the surface of the natural clay, with only features cut into this remaining. The demolition of the Cattle Market and construction of the Swimming Baths and Barbican Centre in the 1970s and 1980s have all added to the degree of truncation to the earlier archaeological remains. Even where the truncation has been less severe, such as the area of the church and graveyard, the 19th century concrete floors directly overlay medieval deposits, suggesting that all layers formed during the intervening post-medieval period have been stripped away.

3. GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY SUMMARY

A geotechnical borehole site investigation was carried out in September 2020 (Omnia Consulting 2020) to gain information to inform decisions regarding the type

and depth of foundation required for the Site redevelopment. Four 5m boreholes and a single 20m borehole were collected for analysis. Borehole locations and logs are shown in Appendix 3 along with plates of the core samples taken. The process was monitored to gain initial information on the nature and depth of deposits from an archaeological perspective. The monitoring aimed to truth the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if present, their depth and thickness. No archaeological evidence was visible in the core samples, however the nature of the overburden and depth of natural across the footprint of the Site was recorded.

Each of the borehole cores revealed a similar sequence of deposits with slightly differing depths of material recorded in each core. Beneath the concrete surface of the car park and warehouse floor, was a layer of made ground and subsoil at a depth of c. 1m-1.10m. The deposit was very black in colour and contained abundant brick fragments, likely made ground from previous developments. Beneath this the cores comprised a c.30cm layer of dark brown clayey subsoil, with deeper glacial deposits comprising sandy clay, interspersed with fine gravel sediments at c.4-5m.

The trench evaluation conducted by OSA in 2003 (OSA 2003) included trenches (TR8, TR9 and TR14 on trench location plan in **Appendix 2**) located in the car park areas to the immediate north and west of the Site. When compared with boreholes WS101 and WS102, deposit layers were found at similar depths. The boreholes revealed made ground to a depth of 1.10m with shallow sandy clay and deeper gravelly clay glaciolacustrine deposits beneath. The trench evaluation found the natural at depths c.1.8m-2.1m. The natural was found to be overlain by features and deposits of Roman and medieval date, including pottery, ditches, burnt material, pits and animal bone.

4. PHASE 1 TRIAL TRENCHING

In January 2021 YAT excavated an L-Shaped trench on the western edge of the site (**Appendix 2**). No archaeological deposits or features of significance were encountered. All that was found were glacial deposits, horticultural soils of possible post-medieval to modern date and structural remains of modern date. A small quantity of pottery, ceramic building materials and animal bone was recovered.

5. SCOPE OF WORKS

Phase 2 of the trial trenching will comprise the excavation four 10x2m trenches and 1 12.5m x2m trench (**Figure 2**) which will be excavated by WYAS. These will further assess the potential for the Site to contain archaeological features and/ or deposits.

The trial trenching will be carried out in accordance with this specification. This design takes account of assessment guidance in the Standard and Guidance for field evaluation prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA, 2020); the CIfA Code of Conduct (CIfA, 2021); and other current and relevant best practice and standards and guidance (refer to **Appendix 1**). These standards will be adhered to by the Contractor.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the works undertaken are carried out in accordance with the latest versions of the standards and guidelines. The works will also be undertaken with due regard to the relevant frameworks and strategies including updated Research Agendas.

Specific Works

The trench should be positioned using metric-survey equipment to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location.

It may be necessary for the Contractor to undertake a preliminary assessment of ground conditions prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

The Contractor will notify the Consultant of any areas that in their opinion are unsuitable for evaluation.

The trench is to be the stated dimensions at their base.

6. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the trenching is:

- to assess the potential for archaeological deposits and/or features to occur;
- to determine the likely range, quality and quantity of artefactual and environmental evidence present;
- to inform the scope of archaeological mitigation works, where necessary; and
- to record all remains to an appropriate level.

7. WORKS SPECIFICATION

7.1 General Details

The position of the trench shall be established using a GPS system accurate to $\pm 1\text{cm}$ at the location shown in **Figure 2**. The contractor will use a Trimble TSC3 GPS system with an R8 Rover.

The on-site recording and recovery techniques will be in line with current industry best practice and should be fully understood by all.

All paper and digital records made during the course of the fieldwork, and the treatment of artefacts and environmental remains, will be reviewed continuously. Record checking and collation will be completed at regular intervals, as appropriate, and before an area is considered complete, abandoned, backfilled or the site closed. Errors or omissions in recording discovered during post-excavation cannot be recovered. The Contractor must make suitable allowance for this task.

7.2 Specific Works

Access

Access will be in accordance with the approved Access Plans provided by the Consultant as part of the Works information bundle.

Trial Trench

The trench will be excavated at the location indicated by the Consultant (**Figure 2**). The trench should be positioned to an accuracy of $\pm 100\text{mm}$ of the specified trench location using survey-grade GPS (Historic England 2015) or equivalent metric-survey equipment.

The arisings from the archaeological works will be stored adjacent to the trench (within a safe working distance but not less than 1m) and will be separated according to material, so that topsoil will be separated from subsoil and made ground separated from topsoil.

The arisings from the trench shall be subject to a rapid metal detector scan, in order to recover metal artefacts not recovered during mechanical excavation of the trench.

The excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered.

Particular attention should be paid to achieving a clean and well-defined horizon with the machine. Trench faces will be cleaned by hand to aid in the identification of archaeological features and/ or deposits within the trench. In addition to this an allowance will be made for appropriate weathering of the trenches to allow for full interpretation of any archaeological remains.

Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary sondage trenches down to natural deposits. If the Contractor deems that this is necessary to ensure that the correct surface is reached they must contact the consultant to agree this. This will then be agreed with the City of York Advisor. The surface achieved through machine excavation will be inspected for archaeological remains. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any machined areas.

If important concentrations of artefacts are uncovered during machining, suggestive of significant activity, these should be left in situ in the first instance. The treatment of these will be agreed with the consultant and the City of York Advisor.

The machined surface will be cleaned by hand for the acceptable definition of archaeological remains. Following cleaning, all archaeological remains will be planned, to enable the selection of features and deposits for sample excavation by the Contractor.

The trial trench will be clearly demarcated with netlon fencing (or similar), supplied by the Contractor, to ensure that persons or plant cannot inadvertently traverse across the area of investigation whilst archaeological works are in progress. The netlon fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained until works in the area have been completed, inspected and approved by the Consultant and the trench has been backfilled.

The trial trench shall only be backfilled by machine under appropriate conditions and with direct archaeological supervision. Arisings will be returned strictly in the correct order.

Any services encountered during the trenching will be left in situ and photographed. Upon completion of the works they will be carefully backfilled and covered over to avoid damage. A buffer of 0.5m will be left either side of a land drain and excavation will proceed either side of it. Any damage to services must be rectified immediately. The consultant must be informed if any damage occurs. Any repairs undertaken should be photographed.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All man-made features will be investigated. Apparently natural features will be sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and feature sampling will be sufficient to establish date and character, and to allow appropriate levels of recording.

Sample excavation shall be restricted to that required to meet the key objectives of the evaluation.

Archaeological deposits and layers (including buried soils) will be sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features. Hand excavation will be undertaken in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the objectives of the evaluation. Care must be taken to excavate stratigraphically and allocate all recovered artefacts to their correct deposit. Machine-assisted excavation including visual scanning for artefacts may be permissible if large homogeneous deposits are encountered but only after consultation with the consultant and the City of York Advisor. A sufficient number of deposits/ features will be investigated through sample excavation in each trench to record the horizontal and vertical extent of the stratigraphic sequence down to the level of undisturbed natural deposits. No archaeological deposit should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable or necessary to meet the aims and objectives of the evaluation. Excavation must be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any features or deposits which would be better understood during future stages of work and those which appear to be worthy of preservation in situ. Priorities should be discussed with the consultant and the City of York Advisor.

The following sampling strategies will be employed:

At least 20% (or a percentage sufficient to achieve information on the character, \function and dating) of linear and/or very large and deep features not associated with structural remains will be hand excavated. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. Particular attention will be given to terminals and intersections to ascertain stratigraphic and physical relationships.

At least 20% of linear features (ditches and gullies) associated with structural remains will be hand excavated. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. Particular attention will be given to terminals and intersections to ascertain stratigraphic and physical relationships. Excavated sections/ segments should be placed against the trench edge where possible and sections drawn perpendicular to the feature's alignment. Overly oblique sections should be avoided.

A representative sample of significant discrete man-made features, including pits and wells (excavated in half sections or in quadrants where large) will normally be subject to a minimum of 50% excavation.

Structures: Each structure will be sampled sufficiently to define the extent, form, stratigraphic complexity and depth of the component features and its associated deposits to achieve the objectives of the evaluation. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

Discrete features relating to industrial activity (e.g. kilns, ovens, hearths, etc.) will be sufficiently excavated to understand the structure. At this stage features should not be removed through excavation.

All human remains (inhumations and cremations) will be left in situ and dealt with during the mitigation phase.

All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

The evaluation will provide a representative sample of the site's archaeology at no significant cost to the value or integrity of archaeological remains therein. Judgement regarding the removal of human remains, structural remains (in situ wood or masonry), or other special remains or deposits, will be led by this consideration, and will be made in consultation with the City of York Advisor and relevant specialist.

If exceptional remains are encountered unexpectedly, the City of York Advisor will be notified. A new brief may be issued to be read in conjunction with the present one.

7.4 Recording

The perimeter of the trench and all archaeological remains within the trenches will be recorded in plan using metric survey-grade equipment (or its equivalent) and in accordance with current guidelines (**Appendix 1**).

Where no archaeological remains are recorded a representative section of the trench, showing the soil profile should be drawn and included in the report.

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of the trench even where no archaeological features are identified. Hand drawn plans and sections of features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). Where archaeological features are present, one long section of the trench will be drawn at a scale of not less than 1:50. All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.

Digital photography is now preferred as an alternative for colour slide photography and good quality digital photography may be supplied, using cameras with a minimum resolution of 10 megapixels; RAW format may be used to capture images but must be archived as described below. Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015.

Digital images will be supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Digital images are to be supplied

to the City of York Advisor on in an appropriate digital file by the archaeological contractor accompanying the digital copy of the report.

7.5 Artefact Recovery

All artefacts will be collected, stored and processed in accordance with standard methodologies and national guidelines (refer to **Appendix 1**). Except for modern artefacts all finds will be collected and retained. Each 'significant find' will be recorded three dimensionally. Similarly if artefact scatters such as evidence of flint working are encountered these should be also recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected and recorded by context.

Bucket sampling should be carried out to briefly assess relative quality and quantity of finds in the plough-soil. The sampling should total approximately 90 litres (6 buckets) of top- and sub- soils to be hand-sorted for artefact. Samples should be taken at each end of the trench. To the same aim, buried soils should be test pitted in 1m squares. The results should be presented in the report with reference made to the finds recovered from the topsoil.

Where necessary the artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with the current conservation guidelines and standards (see **Appendix 1**). Artefacts will be properly conserved after excavation and will be stabilised for storage. If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment.

As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a 'displayable' quality would warrant full conservation, but all metalwork from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed if necessary.

Artefacts will be stored in appropriate materials and conditions, and monitored to minimise further deterioration.

7.6 Human Remains

Any human remains that are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected. The Heritage Manager will be notified at the earliest opportunity. If removal is necessary the remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the ClfA Technical Paper 14 "Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Remains" (Mckinley and Roberts 1994). The treatment of human remains will be in accordance with Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England 2017).

In the event of the discovery of human remains the Contractor will notify the Consultant and the City of York Advisor and the Ministry of Justice.

7.7 Treasure Trove

Any artefacts which are recovered that fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Treasure (Designation) order 2002 will be reported to the Consultant, the City of York Advisor and to H. M. Coroner by the Contractor. Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the 'Code of Practice' as detailed in the Treasure (Designation) Order (HMSO 2002). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

7.8 Unexpected or Complex Archaeological Remains

Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the Contractor should contact the Consultant and the City of York Advisor with the relevant information to enable them to resolve the matter. No works should be undertaken until a strategy is formulated.

7.9 Site Notices

Subject to the agreement of the client and the Principal Contractor (if applicable) the Contractor will display site notices detailing what work is being undertaken. The notice will be a minimum of A3 size, with font at a minimum size of 16 point.

8. REPORTING

An Interim Statement of the results of the evaluation will be prepared and submitted to the Consultant within 1 week of the completion of the fieldwork. It will include:

- a brief summary of the results;
- a plan showing all the trenches and the features excavated at an appropriate scale;
- a plan of each trench at an appropriate scale, showing the mapped features; and
- a quantification of the primary archive including contexts, finds, samples and copies of specialist assessment reports (where available).

The finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate.

Artefact analysis is to include the production of a descriptive catalogue, quantification by context and discussion/interpretation if warranted, with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated.

Reporting on ceramic artefacts and pottery should follow the guidance given in 'A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology' (2016) and endorsed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group; the Study Group for Roman Pottery & the Medieval Pottery Research Group.

Following the production of the interim report the results of both Phases of trenching will be integrated into an overall evaluation report. This will be submitted in 3 weeks of the completion of fieldwork. The report will include the following:

- a QA sheet detailing as a minimum - title, author, version, date, checked by, approved by;
- the dates of the fieldwork;
- a non-technical summary;
- a site location drawing;
- the archaeological and historical background;
- the methodology employed for the evaluation;

- the aims and objectives of the investigations;
- the results of the evaluation (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains, specialist artefact and environmental reports);
- a stratigraphic matrix for each trench (as appropriate);
- assessment /conclusion and a statement of potential with recommendations for further work and analysis. The Environmental analysis is to include identification of the remains, quantification by context, discussion/interpretation if warranted, and a description of the processing methodology. Radiocarbon results must be presented in full (laboratory sample number, conventional radiocarbon age, delta C13 value, calibration programme). Copies of the laboratory-issued dating certificates must be included as an appendix to the report;
- a statement of the significance of the results in their local, regional and national context cross referenced to the current research agendas;
- publication proposals if warranted;
- the current and proposed arrangements for archive storage (including recipient museum details). As a minimum this should include details of the location of the (intended) repository;
- general and detailed plans showing the location of the survey accurately positioned on an Ordnance Survey base map (at an appropriate and recognised scale). This should include levels on features and at the base of the trial trench;
- detailed plans and sections illustrating archaeological features (at an appropriate and recognised scale);
- colour photographic plates illustrating the site setting, work in progress and archaeological discoveries; and
- a cross-referenced index of the project archive.

In order to inform a mitigation strategy for the project, the fieldwork report will include a statement of potential and recommendations for further excavation and assessment.

The fieldwork report will specifically comment on the level of preservation and will comment on the character of the overlying deposits and on the potential for extrapolating the results into adjacent areas. It will also include a statement on the impact of the proposed scheme.

A digital pdf copy (complete with illustrations and plates) of the completed report will be submitted to the Consultant as a draft for comment. In finalising the report the comments of the Consultant will be taken into account.

A digital version will be submitted to the Consultant within one week of the receipt of comments on the draft report. A PDF which is ISO19005-1 PDF-A compliant will be submitted to the Historic Environment Record and the Planning Authority. A PDF copy should also be sent to Historic England's Science Advisor.

A zipped digital project folder shall be submitted containing image files in TIFF format, digital text files shall be submitted in Microsoft Word format, illustrations in

AutoCAD format or ArcView shapefile format. A fully collated version of the report shall be included in PDF format.

9. MONITORING, PROGRESS REPORTS & MEETINGS

The fieldwork will be subject to suitable monitoring visits by the Consultant and the City of York Advisor who will have unrestricted access to the site, site records or any other information. The work will be inspected to ensure that it is being carried out to the required standards and that it will achieve the stated objectives.

Progress updates between the Consultant, the City of York Advisor and the Contractor will be held either by telephone, email or on site during the course of the fieldwork. These updates will be arranged by the Consultant.

The Contractor will only accept instruction from the Consultant and the City of York Advisor.

10. ARCHIVE PREPARATION & DEPOSITION

WYAS will make arrangements with YAT for the Transfer of the physical archive to WYAS.

The archive of records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records will be quantified, ordered, indexed and will be internally consistent. The digital archive will be produced to current national standards and guidelines (see **Appendix 1**).

The Contractor will, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise the appropriate repository/museum to obtain agreement in principle to accept the documentary, digital and photographic archive for long-term storage.

The Contractor will be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the repository/museum in respect of the archive, and for adhering to those requirements. The contractor will make budgetary allowances to cover the deposition charge.

The Contractor will store the archive in a suitable secure location until it is deposited in the appropriate repository/museum.

The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of this project. The Contractor shall provide the Consultant with copies of communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive.

It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the repository/museum. The consultant should be contacted to assist with this process.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to inform the repository/museum and the HER that they are permitted to use the documentation produced to fulfil their statutory functions.

Within 3 months of the completion of the report the Contractor will also prepare and submit the online OASIS form (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). When completing the form the Contractor must make reference to the Regional Research Framework. The Contractor is advised to ensure that adequate time and costings are built into their budget to allow sufficient time to complete the form.

11. PUBLICATION

If significant results are obtained and it is likely that further stages of archaeological work will be required, publication shall be deferred until such time as the project works are substantially complete.

The format of any publication shall be commensurate with the importance of the results and be agreed in advance with the Consultant and the City of York Advisor.

Where appropriate a note on the fieldwork should be prepared for inclusion in the Council for British Archaeology's Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information).

12. CONFIDENTIALITY & PUBLICITY

All communication regarding this project is to be directed through the Consultant. The Contractor will refer all inquiries to the Consultant without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

The Contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of the Consultant.

13. COPYRIGHT

The Contractor shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Specification subject to due acknowledgement. The Contractor should agree to assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

Please note that by depositing this report, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by City of York Historic Environments Record (HER), in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the HER to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

14. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

All personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals.

The trial trenching will commence within two weeks of the WSI being approved by City of York, or at a date formally agreed if access cannot be arranged within this time.

A brief summary/ interim report will be made available to BWB two weeks after the completion of the fieldwork. This will include an overview of the works and will provide a preliminary interpretation of the archaeology encountered.

The full report will be sent to the Consultant within four weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

15. ADHERENCE TO SPECIFICATION

Prior to the commencement of the work, the Contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing via email to the Consultant.

It is the Contractor's responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the City of York Advisor's consent in writing to any variation of the specification prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender.

16. ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS AND WELFARE

Access to the site is restricted to authorised personnel only.

The Consultant will organise access to the site.

17. INSURANCES & HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Contractor will provide the Consultant with details of public and professional indemnity insurance.

The Contractor will have their own Health & Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which conform to all relevant Health & Safety legislation.

The Contractor will undertake a risk assessment detailing project specific Health & Safety requirements. The risk assessment shall be submitted to the Consultant for approval prior to the commencement of site work. Health & Safety will take priority over archaeological issues.

The supervisor will keep a record of staff site attendance.

All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the first aider; and
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctors surgery.

The Risk Assessment must specify the risks and control measures specific to the Coronavirus.

All site personnel will wear full P.P.E consisting of hard hat, steel toe-capped boots and high-visibility vest or jacket at all times. Additional P.P.E will be issued by the Contractor as required, i.e. goggles, ear defenders, masks, gloves etc. In addition, site personnel will ensure that any visitors to the site are equipped with suitable P.P.E prior to entry. The Contractor has the right to prevent access on to the site if visitors do not have the proper P.P.E.

The Contractor will make a record of all parties attending the site including time attended and time left. The Contractor will also inform the visitors of the Health and Safety procedures, emergency evacuation procedures, the location of the nearest doctor's surgery and hospital and who the site first aider is.

The site will be left in a tidy and workman-like condition and the Contractor will ensure they remove all materials brought onto the site.

18. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Any technical queries arising from this document will be addressed to the Consultant without delay.

All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through the Consultant.

Prior to the commencement of the work all personnel involved with the works will familiarise themselves with the results of the works undertaken by YAT.

This specification is valid for a period of 6 months from date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy, standards and guidelines or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

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Figures



Figure 2 Location of Phase 2 Trial Trenches

Appendix 1

Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

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HERITAGE

KMRE Group

Fawcett Street, York

Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Mitigation

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD

Revision	Date of Issue	Status	Author:	Checked:	Approved:
1	December 2022	Draft	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)/ Darren Harvey	
2	December 2022	Revised	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)	Jim MacQueen BA (Hons)/ Darren Harvey	Darren Harvey/ Jim MacQueen BA (Hon)s

Limitations

The assessments and interpretation have been made in line with legislation and guidelines in force at the time of writing, representing best practice at that time.

All of the comments and opinions contained in this report, including any conclusions, are based on the information obtained by BWB during our investigations.

There may be other conditions prevailing on the site which have not been disclosed by this investigation and which have not been taken into account by this report. Responsibility cannot be accepted for conditions not revealed by the investigation.

Any diagram or opinion of the possible configuration of the findings is conjectural and given for guidance only and confirmation of intermediate ground conditions should be considered if deemed necessary.

Except as otherwise requested by the Client, BWB is not obliged and disclaims any obligation to update the report for events taking place after:

- a) the date on which this assessment was undertaken; and
- b) the date on which the final report is delivered.

BWB makes no representation whatsoever concerning the legal significance of its findings or to other legal matters referred to in the following report.

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CONTENTS

DOCUMENT ISSUE RECORD	1
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
3. GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY SUMMARY	4
4. TRIAL TRENCHING	5
5. SCOPE.....	6
6. OBJECTIVES	7
7. GENERAL PROTOCOLS	7
9. MONITORING PROGRESS REPORTS AND MEETINGS	14
10. WORK.....	14
11. ASSESSMENT REPORTING AND FINAL REPORTING	14
12. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION	17
13. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY	18
14. COPYRIGHT	19
15. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE.....	19
16. ADHERENCE TO WSI	19
17. ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS AND WELFARE	20
18. INSURANCES & HEALTH AND SAFETY	20
19. GENERAL PROVISIONS	21
20. REFERENCES	23

FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location Plan
Figure 2a	Proposed Mitigation Areas showing previous works undertaken by ASWYAS, YAT and On-site
Figure 2b	Proposed Mitigation Areas showing archaeological features found by ASWYAS and On-site

APPENDICES

Appendix 1	Standards and Guidance
Appendix 2	ASWYAS Trial Trenching Plans, Sections and plates

1. INTRODUCTION

BWB has been appointed by KMRE Group Ltd to prepare an Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the site at Fawcett Street, York. The WSI details the requirements for the further investigation of the ditches revealed by trial trenching undertaken in December 2022.

The WSI has been produced in consultation with the York City Archaeologist and describes the objectives and methodology for the archaeological works.

Preservation by record will comprise the Strip Map and Record of two areas within the proposed development site as shown on **Figures 2a** and **b**. This will involve the excavation of the archaeological features found during trial trenching undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS). The purpose of this is to provide further information on the archaeological remains within the site. Specifically, it will help to establish the date for the ditches encountered, determine if they are contemporary and ascertain if they form part of the Roman field system recorded in the locality.

The WSI details the requirements for:

- Removal of overburden of the defined mitigation areas under archaeological supervision;
- sample excavation of all archaeological features;
- post-excavation assessment
- Post-excavation analysis and publication, if necessary; and
- Archiving.

The WSI has been prepared in line with the written Code of Conduct of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2021), Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the works undertaken are carried out in accordance with the latest versions of the standards and guidelines. The works will also be undertaken with due regard to the relevant frameworks and strategies including updated Research Agendas.

The works specified in this document will be undertaken by ASWYAS (the Contractor) who are a CIfA registered organisation. The works will be undertaken under the supervision of BWB's appointed archaeological consultant 'the Consultant'.

Site Location & Geology

The site is located just outside the walls of Fishergate Bar to the south-east of the city centre of York. It lies east of the River Ouse, off Fawcett Street adjacent to an existing residential housing estate (**Figure 1**). It covers an area of c. 0.42 acres and is centred at National Grid Reference SE 60777 51106. Forming the sites northern boundary is Barbican Court residential apartments and York fire station with accompanying car parks for both properties. To the east, the Site is bordered by further car parks associated with localised commercial properties. To the south are a row of residential buildings and to the west is Fawcett Street (A1036) which runs in a north-south alignment.

The scheme comprises the re-development of the site to provide a Student Accommodation development, within a 5 to 6 storeys new complex.

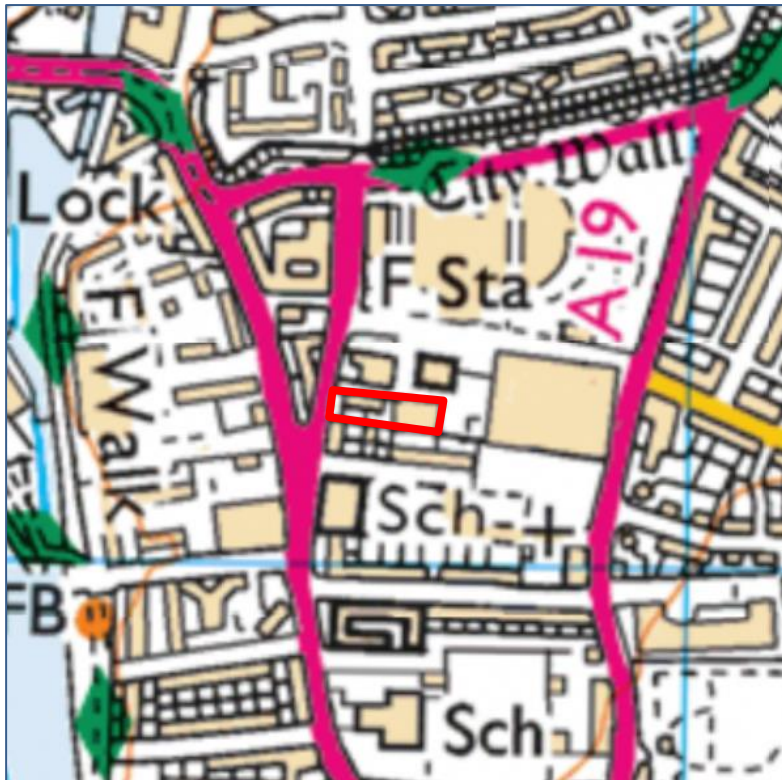


Figure 1 Site Location Plan

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The Desk-Based Assessment has determined that though there are no designated heritage assets within the site boundary, the site is located within the Central Area of Archaeological Importance and the Historic Core Conservation Area. The City Walls running from Fishergate Postern to Red Tower form the northern boundary of this area. These are Grade I listed and a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument. No archaeological records are recorded within the Site boundary.

There is little archaeological evidence for Roman settlement within the area. Several ditches and other similar features have been recorded which suggests a primarily agricultural landscape. Although there is no direct evidence, it is thought that Fawcett Street and George Street represent the line of a Roman road. This presumption is supported by the location of cremation and inhumation cemeteries. A Roman cemetery has been located to the north of the site in the Castle Yard area, as well as extensive evidence for activity throughout the Piccadilly area. A 1st-2nd century cemetery is known to exist at the southern tip of this area between Melbourne and Winterscale Street. This may have extended further west to the Mecca bingo site.

In 1998 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the 'The School Canteen' on Fawcett Street by York Archaeological Trust (YAT). Evidence for multi-phase activity was found including a Roman ditch and gully features which have been interpreted as extra-mural land divisions (MacNab 1998). In addition to the possible extension of late Anglo-Scandinavian settlement were found. A post-medieval field and a 20th century air raid shelter were also recorded.

In February 2020, human bones were found on Fawcett Street. The remains were adjacent to a trench which had been excavated for the insertion of services in the pavement on the eastern side of Fawcett Street, directly opposite the 'Garden of India' restaurant, 100m to the north of the site. The bones were disarticulated and strongly believed to have originated from the churchyard of All Saints, Fishergate, which was located to the immediate east of the service trench, to the immediate north of the site. This church is thought to predate the Norman Conquest but fell into disuse and was sold in 1549, being demolished sometime later.

In 2003, an archaeological trench evaluation was undertaken on land surrounding the Barbican centre, and to the south of Kent Street around Barbican Court and the Kent Street car park to the immediate north of the Site. Archaeological remains of Roman date included a number of linear ditches, occasional pits and an inhumation burial. The evaluation did not encounter any evidence for Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian activity.

Between June and July 2015 On-Site undertook a programme of archaeological works prior to the construction of a Fire Station. This comprised the excavation of five trenches. A number of archaeological features were found including pits and a ditch which dated to between the 2nd and 4th century. These are likely to be associated with the Roman features recorded in the vicinity.

The monitoring of geo-technical investigations behind Festival Flats to the west of the Site found evidence for Roman activity. This included an infilled agricultural terrace cut by a Roman ditch. This was truncated by Anglian, Anglo-Scandinavian and medieval clearance and rubbish pits.

Excavations ahead of the construction of the Barbican Centre to the north of the site during the late 1980s, revealed a small number of Roman cremation burials as well as boundary ditches.

The possible Roman road from medieval Fishergate Bar may well have been utilised during this period, reflected by modern Fawcett Street which was formerly known as Fishergate or Fishergate. Its name is derived from the Old Norse name meaning 'street of the fishermen'. Excavations of the site of All Saint's Church revealed evidence of an earlier timber church and associated burials of Anglo-Scandinavian date. A boundary ditch was also identified further south running parallel with Fawcett Street.

Fishergate was settled by at least the 12th century. The Augustinian priory of St Andrew's founded c.1200 was situated to the west of Fishergate and the site of All Saint's Church was located just north of the Site at Kent Street. The 11th century All Saint's Church was rebuilt in stone as a simple three celled apsidal ended building. Medieval skeletons were recorded on the site of All Saint's cemetery in 2008, and further skeletons were also excavated on Kent Street frontage in 1991 and in 2000. A single crouched burial of a female in the apse is possibly the remains of the historically attested anchoress, Lady Isobel German who is known to have resided at the church between 1428 and 1448.

A variety of medieval activities were identified during the 2003 evaluation. A series of foundations and robber trenches representing All Saints church were discovered. This parish was united with that of St Lawrence in 1585 and by the early 17th century the church appears to have been so heavily robbed that it was not included on John Speed's map of the city. Little of the church was excavated but there were at least three phases of construction present. The graveyard associated with this church was also examined and was shown to contain a large number of intercutting inhumations. To the south of the church, within the Kent Street coach park, a number of medieval pits were found cutting into the natural clay. Although they appear to have been utilised for domestic refuse disposal during their backfilling, at least some of these were probably originally excavated for clay extraction. Close to the eastern boundary of the site a layer of medieval plough soil had survived the 19th

century truncation by a cattle market. This sealed a small number of medieval features, in the form of ditches and shallow pits.

The present-day Fawcett Street was known as Fishergate until the 17th century when the name was given to what is now Fishergate. Cartographic evidence from the 17th –19th centuries depict the area as being primarily comprised of fields and other open land use. By the 17th century, any development which had existed in Fishergate was gone and the area appears to have reverted to agricultural use.

Excavations at the site All Saint's Church discovered four mass graves containing more than 100 skeletons which were subsequently dated to the English Civil War siege of York which occurred after the church was demolished in the 16th century.

The late 18th and early 19th century, saw the expansion of residential properties within the area, with large houses being built along Fishergate. From 1827, a cattle market was situated between Fawcett Street, Paragon Street and the Barbican with animal pens at the base of the city wall ramparts stretching from Fishergate to Walmgate Bar.

18th to 19th and early-mid 20th century development within this area will have had a negative impact on any surviving archaeological deposits depending on the depths of disturbance. The construction of the Cattle Market to north of the(?) the Site in 1827 has been shown to have had a major impact upon the survival of earlier archaeological deposits in the area. The market has removed all archaeological layers down to the surface of the natural clay, with only features cut into this remaining. The demolition of the Cattle Market and construction of the Swimming Baths and Barbican Centre in the 1970s and 1980s have all added to the degree of truncation to the earlier archaeological remains. Where the truncation has been less severe, such as the area of the church and graveyard, the 19th century concrete floors directly overlay medieval deposits, suggesting that all layers formed during the intervening post-medieval period have been stripped away.

3. GEOTECHNICAL SURVEY SUMMARY

A geotechnical borehole site investigation was carried out in September 2020 (Omnia Consulting 2020) to gain information to inform decisions regarding the type and depth of foundation required for the Site redevelopment. Four 5m boreholes and a single 20m borehole were collected for analysis. Borehole locations and logs are shown in Appendix 3 along with plates of the core samples taken. The process was monitored to gain initial information on the nature and depth of deposits from an archaeological perspective. The monitoring aimed to truth the presence or absence of archaeological deposits and, if present, their depth and thickness. No archaeological evidence was visible in the core samples, however the nature of the overburden and depth of natural across the footprint of the Site was recorded.

Each of the borehole cores revealed a similar sequence of deposits with slightly differing depths of material recorded in each core. Beneath the concrete surface of the car park and warehouse floor, was a layer of made ground and subsoil at a depth of c. 1m-1.10m. The deposit was very black in colour and contained abundant brick fragments, likely made ground from previous developments. Beneath this the cores comprised a c.30cm layer of dark brown clayey subsoil, with deeper glacial deposits comprising sandy clay, interspersed with fine gravel sediments at between 4-5m.

The trench evaluation conducted by OSA in 2003 (OSA 2003) included trenches (TR8, TR9 and TR14) located in the car park areas to the immediate north and west of the Site. When compared with boreholes WS101 and WS102, deposit layers were found at similar depths. The boreholes revealed made ground to a depth of 1.10m with shallow sandy clay and deeper gravelly clay glaciolacustrine deposits beneath. The trench evaluation found the natural at

depths c.1.8m-2.1m. The natural was found to be overlain by features and deposits of Roman and medieval date, including pottery, ditches, burnt material, pits and animal bone.

4. TRIAL TRENCHING

In January 2021 YAT excavated an L-Shaped trench on the western edge of the site (**Appendix 2**). No archaeological deposits or features of significance were encountered. All that was found were glacial deposits, horticultural soils of possible post-medieval to modern date and structural remains of modern date. A small quantity of pottery, ceramic building materials and animal bone was recovered. Evaluation was not possible within the rest of the site due to the presence of buildings.

Following demolition of the buildings within the site in December 2022, ASWYAS excavated five further trenches, the results of which are detailed below.

Trench 1 (Appendix 2)

Towards the southwestern end of the trench, metal piping, oriented northeast to southwest, was present. Due to the presence of these pipes, the underlying geological natural (102) was not reached at this end of the trench.

Directly east of these pipelines, wall [104] (Appendix 2) was present, oriented northwest to southeast. The wall appears to physically respect the pipelines. Thus it is highly likely that the wall and pipelines are contemporary. Wall [104] was reinforced to the east by a thick layer of concrete. The thickness of the wall and the reinforcing concrete suggests that this was an external wall to a modern building. The wall comprised two courses of machined red brick, bonded with a thick layer of mortar and was built directly on top of made ground (101).

To the northeast of wall [104], wall [105] was present (Plate 6). The wall was square and was three courses wide, suggesting it was the base of a column/pillar support for the ceiling of a building. Wall [105] appeared to cut through made ground (101) and into the natural (102).

To the northeast of wall [105], wall [103] (Plate 6) and associated floor surface [106] were present. The wall formed a rectangle shape in plan, encasing a concrete floor surface [106]. Wall [103] appeared to be set directly on top of made ground (101). The floor surface was sealed by backfill deposit (107). Deposit (107) comprised coarse dark brownish black clayey silt/clinker with frequent broken glass, rubble, plastic and scrap metal. Two glass bottles (20th century in date) were found within the fill.

All walls within the trench are 20th century in date and appear to match up to the floor plan of the warehouse building which previously stood on the site.

Trench 2

To the northwestern end of trench 2, wall [203] was present (Plate 7; Appendix 2). Wall [203] comprised five courses of machined red brick, two skins across. The bricks had regular coursing and were bonded with a thin layer of mortar. The wall appears to be set on top of made ground (201). Wall [203] encases a possible septic tank (Plate 8). This is likely to have been associated with the warehouse demolished prior to excavation.

Directly southeast of wall [203], a modern drain pipe was present, oriented northeast to southwest. The remainder of the trench was blank.

Trench 3

The initial strip of Trench 3 revealed four modern features positioned within the subsoil (301)

(Plate 9). Concrete footing [303] was present towards the northern end of the trench, oriented east-west, and terminated mid trench. Abutting [303] was brick pillar/column [304]. Another concrete footing [305] running across the centre of the trench was present. Directly south of [305], brick pillar [306] was present. All features were associated with the warehouse which was demolished prior to excavation.

Following the initial strip of Trench 3, a second strip was undertaken to reveal the natural (302) (Plate 10). A further concrete block [307] was exposed, sitting within its own construction cut [308] and associated fill [309]. This was contemporary with the modern features found within the initial strip of the trench and was associated with the demolished warehouse.

Two archaeological features were identified during the second strip. Ditch [310] was located at the southern end of the trench, oriented north-south (Plate 11). The ditch terminated halfway along the trench and contained a singular fill (311), comprising mid-greyish brown clayey silt with minimal charcoal.

Directly northeast of ditch [310], gully [312] was present (Plate 12), oriented northwest-southeast. The gully contained a singular fill (313), which comprised mid-yellowish brown clayey silt with no notable inclusions.

Trench 4

The initial strip of Trench 4 revealed several modern features positioned within subsoil (401) (Plate 13). To the western extent of the trench, an area of tarmac [403] was present which was bounded by a strip of white mortar (404). Positioned centrally within the trench was a narrow red brick structure [405] (Plate 14). Structure [405] was abutted by rubble-filled made ground (407). Structure [405] was deliberately backfilled by demolition deposit (406), possibly in an attempt to level the ground following demolition. To the southern end of the trench, concrete foundation blocks [408] and [409] were present.

All features revealed by the initial strip are likely associated with the warehouse demolished prior to excavation.

During the second strip of the trench (Plate 15), a Victorian terracotta land drain [410] was revealed towards the eastern extent of the trench, oriented northeast to southwest. Directly south of land drain [410], gully [411] was present (Plate 16), aligned northeast-southwest parallel to land drain [410]. It is likely that land drain [410] was installed to replace gully [411]. A single sherd of pottery was found within the fill of gully [411] suggesting the feature was Post-medieval in date.

Trench 5

During the initial strip of Trench 5, red brick wall [503] was revealed within the centre of the trench, oriented north-south. The wall comprised four regular courses of red brick, in the English Garden Wall style. The bricks were unfrogged and laid on bed with smooth to recessed mortar. It is likely that the wall is associated with the warehouse which was demolished prior to excavation.

The second strip of Trench 5 revealed a single revealed a single linear [504] running along the southeastern edge of the trench which was aligned northeast-southwest.

5. SCOPE

The programme of mitigation will comprise the strip map and record of two areas which will focus on the ditches encountered during the evaluation within the eastern part of the site. The mitigation areas are shown on **Figures 2a** and **b**.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to ensure that the works undertaken are carried out in accordance with the latest versions of the standards and guidelines. The works will also be undertaken with due regard to the relevant research agendas.

6. OBJECTIVES

The site has the potential to advance the understanding of Roman activity within the locality.

The general mitigation objectives are to:

- to further determine the nature, depth, extent, significance and date of the ditches within the site;
- to investigate, sample and record archaeological features, structures and deposits according in accordance with the methodology detailed in this WSI;
- to confirm and enhance the results of the evaluation and the results of other works undertaken in the locality; and
- to recover all artefacts and, where appropriate, environmental samples from deposits of potential significance.

The specific strip map and record objectives for the areas shown on **Figures 2** and **b** are as follows:

Area 1 (56.25m²): to determine the relationship, character and date between the converging ditches as identified by the excavation of Trench 3 excavated by ASWYAS;

Area 2 (10m²): to further investigate the ditch partially excavated in Trench 5. This will establish its character, date and will determine (where possible) if it is contemporary with those identified in Trench 3 and those features recorded in the wider locality.

7. GENERAL PROTOCOLS

The Contractor will familiarise themselves with the results of previous phases of work. The reports will be provided by the Consultant.

All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with this WSI and the Standard and Guidance for excavation (2020) prepared by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The works will also adhere to the CIfA Code of Conduct (2021) and will follow all current and relevant best practice and standards and guidelines.

8. STRIP MAP AND RECORD METHODOLOGY

Monitoring of Soil Strip

The defined strip map and record areas (**Figure 2a** and **b**) will be stripped under constant archaeological supervision under the direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist(s). It will be undertaken by an experienced machine operator in a controlled and methodical manner.

It is imperative that the archaeologist liaises directly with the machine driver(s) at the start of stripping to brief the operator on the parameters under which the stripping is to be undertaken including the use of a toothless bucket. The personnel supervising the work will ensure that machines do not compact or otherwise damage buried or exposed archaeological features and deposits prior to mapping. If the stripping is unsatisfactory the machine driver(s) must be informed and re-briefed.

Stripping of any overburden and remnant subsoil will be carried out using a 360 degree mechanical tracked excavator(s). The size of the machine will be appropriate to the area to be stripped.

The machine excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in level spits using a toothless grading bucket, until either the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any stripped area.

Any overburden and remnant subsoil will be stockpiled separately at an agreed location. It is to be removed from the stripped area with a dumper. No plant is permitted to track over the stripped area until it has been excavated and signed off by the Consultant and the City Archaeologist. It is the responsibility of the 'Contractor' to enforce this.

The subsoil stockpile will be sealed. It is the Archaeological Contractors responsibility to enforce this.

Any areas of discrete soil discolouration or variation revealed during stripping operations will be rapidly cleaned, defined and marked as appropriate to ensure that they are recorded at future stages of the works.

If important concentrations of artefacts are uncovered during machining, suggestive of significant activity, these should be left in situ in the first instance. The treatment of these will be agreed with the Consultant and the City Archaeologist.

The extent of the mitigation areas will be clearly demarcated with netlon fencing (or similar) to ensure that persons or vehicles cannot inadvertently traverse the area of investigation whilst archaeological works are in progress. The fencing will be regularly inspected and maintained until investigations in the area have been completed.

Contingency

If required, an appropriate contingency to assess features or deposits which extend beyond the limits of the strip map and record area will be used. This will be up to 10% of the mitigation areas. The use of the contingency will depend upon the results obtained during the works and will be implemented (if required) with the agreement of the Consultant and the City Archaeologist. The decision to invoke the contingency will be issued in writing, in retrospect after site discussions, if necessary.

Initial Pre-excavation Site Plan

The resulting surface, meaning the archaeological horizon or the surface of the natural (whichever is encountered first), will be cleaned sufficiently to define any archaeological features and deposits present. This will facilitate the production of the initial pre-excavation plan which will be produced at an appropriate scale. This will facilitate any discussions regarding the sampling strategy. More detailed plans of the archaeology encountered will follow during the excavation phase of the project.

Recording will be facilitated through the use of EDM/ total station (or equivalent) and industry standard CAD/ Mapping software as well as hand drawn plans and sections. Data gathered will be downloaded daily and backed up.

Detailed Excavation

Hand Excavation

Archaeological remains encountered during the works will be hand excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner, in order to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.

All features will be investigated in order to: a) understand and record the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits and b), to understand and record all inter-relationships between features.

The following excavation sampling strategy will be employed:

Linear features not directly associated with settlement: The excavation of linear features not directly associated with settlement must be sufficiently sampled (not less than 20%) to allow an informed interpretation of their date and function. Excavation slots must be at least 2m in length with a bias towards terminals and junctions. All intersections and termini will be investigated to establish the relationship(s) between the component features. If no dateable material is located other methods such as OSL dating should be considered. This should be discussed with the Consultant and the City Archaeologist.

Linear features associated with settlement: The excavation of linear features associated with settlement must be a minimum of 20%; this may increase depending on the nature of the physical evidence. Terminals and intersection should be investigated and longer segments should be excavated where appropriate to establish the character and date of the features.

The excavated slots will cover the width of the features and a minimum of 1m along its length. All intersections will be investigated to establish the relationship(s) between the component features.

Discrete features: Where safe to do so, all discrete features should be fully excavated but should in any case not be less than 50% of the whole. Features which are rich in environmental, industrial and/ or artefactual evidence will be fully excavated if this contributes to the research aims. All intersections will be investigated to establish the relationship(s) between the component features. Under no circumstances is the percentage of sampling of archaeological features to be determined solely by resource limitations.

Structures: Structural remains such as eaves drip gullies, beam slots and post-holes demonstrated to be part of a building's construction require total excavation i.e. 100%. This will take place after 50% sampling. All industrial features including kilns, pits, "domestic" ovens and hearths should be 100% excavated and sampled for analysis and scientific dating if appropriate.

Burials: All burial encountered will be 100% excavated provided a licence has been obtained from the Ministry of Justice (see section titled Human remains).

Features that can be excavated in one stage (a maximum depth of 1.2m) will be excavated as such. Features that have a greater depth than 1.2m, or of lesser depth that contain unstable fill, will be stepped to enable the excavation and recording of their full depth. Generally, the maximum safe depth is c.1.2m, but this will be dependent upon local ground conditions. All steps will be a minimum of 1m wide.

For those features where sampling has provided insufficient information on its form or function, 100% excavation will be undertaken.

It is not envisaged that single context planning will be required; however, should complex sequences and features present themselves then this method will be employed using the

latest standard and guidelines. The Consultant and the City Archaeologist shall be informed of this.

It is recognised that there may be features and/or deposits that do not warrant the sampling levels stipulated above, particularly if they do not contribute to the understanding of the archaeology or the research aims. Any variation to that agreed will be discussed with the Contractor and the City Archaeologist during on-site discussions. The Contractor is required to keep detailed minutes during such meetings to record that which has been agreed. These will be sent to the parties involved in discussions who will be asked to confirm the accuracy of the minutes.

Recording

All features and/or deposits investigated will be recorded through written, drawn and photographic means in accordance with the parameters detailed below. Recording will follow the relevant methodologies and guidance.

An accurate and precise plan detailing the extent of the excavation areas and all stratigraphic units will be produced on an appropriate scale tied into the Ordnance Survey national grid.

Maps of the excavation areas will be produced at a scale of 1:100. The larger scale plans will facilitate accurate planning and will allow for significant surface scatters of finds (including metal) to be correctly assigned to their relevant context and feature number. Recording will be facilitated by a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01cm.

Complex areas including intercutting features, surviving stratigraphy and complex structures will be planned at a scale of 1:20.

Areas where features and deposits are rare or absent will be planned at a scale of 1:500.

All excavation plans will be tied into the Ordnance Survey grid and will be plotted in CAD. All site plans will show Ordnance Survey grid points and spot levels including the top and base of deposits and features. These will be fully indexed and related to adjacent plans.

Coordinates relative to the Ordnance Survey and Ordnance Datum will be obtained for sampling locations, small finds and other relevant deposits and or features.

The on site written record of the features/ deposits excavated will be recorded in detail on pro-forma context record sheets which will detail the following:

- character;
- contextual relationships;
- a detailed description;
- description of finds recovered;
- interpretation;
- cross referencing to other sections;
- cross referencing to the drawn, photographic and finds record; and
- where appropriate, matrices for complex sequences, deposits and structures will be compiled during the excavation such that the results of the written stratigraphical records may be fully analysed and phased.

The features investigated including their fills and cuts will be allocated unique context numbers.

Hand drawn sections of excavated features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). These should be detailed and realistic to that observed. Diagrammatic sections are not to be used. All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, correct to two decimal places.

The photographic record must consist of high-quality digital images of at least 12 megapixels taken using a DSLR camera of all significant features and overall photos of each area. It shall be accompanied by a photographic register detailing as a minimum, feature number, location, and direction of shot. Images must be archived as described below.

Digital photography should follow the guidance given by Historic England in Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice, July 2015. Digital images will only be acceptable as an alternative to colour slide photography if each image is supplied as both a JPEG and a TIFF versions. The latter as an uncompressed 8-bits per channel TIFF version 6 file of not less than 25Mbs (See section 2.3 of the Historic England guidance). The contractor must include metadata embedded in the TIFF file. The metadata must include the following: the commonly used name for the site being photographed, the relevant centred OS grid coordinates for the site to at least six figures, the relevant township name, the date of photograph, the subject of the photograph, the direction of shot and the name of the organisation taking the photograph. Any digital images are to be supplied to the City Archaeologist by the archaeological contractor accompanying a digital copy of the report.

Drones

If the Contractor intends to use a drone to obtain aerial images of the site, they must ensure that this activity is in full compliance with aviation law. The operator must be fully trained and if necessary licenced by the Civil Aviation Authority. Prior to the employment of a drone(s) a pre-flight and onsite risk assessments will need to have been carried out. Digital images obtained from a drone mounted camera must comply with the requirements for digital photography detailed above.

Site Notices

Subject to the agreement of the client and the Principal Contractor (if applicable) the Contractor will display site notices detailing what work is being undertaken. The notice will be a minimum of A3 size, with font at a minimum size of 16 point.

Artefact Recovery

All finds and other relevant material will be retained and removed from the site for initial assessment and cataloguing. They will be washed (where appropriate), marked, sorted and packed in accordance with the approved recording system and the practices and guidance described in the CIFA documents Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014).

Finds from each archaeological context will be bagged and labelled by context. The methods used should follow those outlined in the Wilkinson's and Neal's First Aid for Finds written in 1998 (3rd edition).

Where necessary the artefacts will be stabilised, conserved and stored in accordance with national guidelines by a qualified conservator. Artefacts will be stored in appropriate materials and conditions and monitored to minimise further deterioration. Artefacts will be properly conserved after excavation and will be stabilised for storage. If necessary, a conservator will visit the site to undertake 'first aid' conservation treatment.

As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a 'displayable' quality would warrant full conservation, but all metalwork from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed.

All non-modern finds, artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the excavations should be collected and processed in accordance with relevant ClfA and English Heritage guidelines (EH 1995c) (Appendix 1). Unstratified 19th and 20th century material may be discarded after cataloguing.

The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure and in appropriate conditions and materials at all stages of the project.

Sampling Strategies

The evaluation works on the site have identified that any further excavation work has a good potential to continue to produce carbonised plant remains of Roman origin particularly in the vicinity of Trenches 2, 4 and 5, and possibly also 10 and 19. The samples of significance were recovered from kilns and pits. Based on these results, further sampling will focus on obtaining palaeo-environmental evidence, charred material suitable for dating and industrial residues in these specific locations. Should similar features (kilns and pits) be found in other areas, these will also be sampled. Clear deposits of charcoal will also be sampled regardless of feature type.

Specialist advice for sampling for scientific dating, biological analysis, artefact and ecofact analysis and conservation, and analysis of technological residues and ceramics must be sought during the works if necessary.

Any industrial residues or deposits and structures encountered will be recorded and samples taken in accordance with the Society of Museum Archaeologists (SMA 1993) guidelines. The sample selection will follow the methodologies outlined in the English Heritage guidance 'Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2011, Second Edition). All residues found will be quantified fully and will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected where appropriate for hammer scale and spherical droplets. The advice provided in Archaeometallurgy (Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (English Heritage 2001) will be referred to and Historic England's Science Advisor (Andy Hammon) should be consulted during fieldwork to allow for an opportunity to comment on, and observe in the field, the proposed strategy for scientific sampling, if necessary.

The following sampling procedures will be followed unless subject to variation from the Science Advisor:

- the sample size for bulk samples (CPR and small bones / artefacts) will be 40 litres or 100% of smaller features;
- 40 litre bulk samples will be taken (if possible) from a selected sample of closely dated pits. These deposits will be sampled regardless of whether or not there are visible macrofossils or molluscs;
- whole fill samples from a selection of post-holes of definable structures will be taken for analysis;
- cremations and other 'special despoths' will be 100% sampled and sieved for the retrieval of remains;
- 100% recovery of animal bones will be taken from the soil samples;
- samples taken must come from appropriately cleaned surfaces, be collected with clean tools and be placed in clean containers;
- they will be adequately recorded and labelled and a register of samples will be kept; and
- once the samples have been obtained, they will be stored and kept in a secure and appropriate manner prior to dispatch to the specialist.

Conservation Strategy

A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory. All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation. Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum. As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a “displayable” quality would warrant full conservation, but all metalwork and coinage from stratified contexts would be expected to be x-rayed and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency.

Human Remains

All burials encountered will be 100% excavated provided a licence has been obtained from the Ministry of Justice.

The remains must be excavated archaeologically in accordance with the relevant guidance. Further guidance can be found within the Historic England document, *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (2018); the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) documents *Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis* (2013), *Large Burial Grounds Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects* (2015), and *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (2017); and the ClfA guidelines, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (ClfA, 2017).

In certain situations, special arrangements may be required for the recovery of samples for DNA analysis and Carbon 14 dating.

Metal Detecting and Treasure Trove

During stripping any subsoil or buried soil will be scanned by an experienced operator with a metal detector. The resultant spoil heaps will also be scanned. The use of a metal detector shall also be employed during the excavation of significant archaeological features and deposits.

If a non-professional archaeologist is to be used for metal detecting, a formal agreement of their position as a sub-consultant working under direction must be agreed in advance of their use and work on Site. This formal agreement will apply whether they are paid or not. To avoid financial claims under the Treasure Act, a suggested wording for this formal agreement with the metal detectorist is: “In the process of working on the archaeological investigation at (location of site) between the dates of (insert dates), (name of person contributing to the project) is working under direct permission of (name of archaeological organisation) and hereby waives all rights to rewards for objects discovered that would otherwise be payable under the Treasure Act 1996; 2002.” Further information or advice on hiring suitable metal detector operatives can be found by contacting the Finds Liaison Officer of the Portable Antiquities Scheme.

WYAS will use Minelab X-Terra 50 and Minelab X-Terra 705 metal detectors, both fitted with a 9inch 7.5kHz Coil, capable of discriminating between ferrous and non-ferrous material, which are employed on all sites that WYAS excavate.

Any artefacts that fall within the scope of the 1996/ 2002 Treasure Act (2nd revision) will be reported by the Contractor to the Consultant, the City Archaeologist, the Finds Liaison Officer and H. M. Coroner. Any finds must be removed to a safe place (preferably moved off site) and reported as required in the procedures laid down in the ClfA ‘Code of Practice’. Where removal cannot be affected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft.

9. MONITORING PROGRESS REPORTS AND MEETINGS

The archaeological works will be subject to regular monitoring visits by the Consultant and the City Archaeologist, who will have unrestricted access to the Site, site records or any other information. The Consultant will liaise with the City Archaeologist to agree a suitable monitoring schedule prior to the commencement of the works.

The works will be inspected to ensure that they are being carried out to the required standard and that they will achieve the desired aims and objectives. At an appropriate time the Consultant and the City Archaeologist will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the supervisor and will be afforded the opportunity to view all archaeological remains on site. Any observed deficiencies identified during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the Consultant and the City Archaeologist by the next agreed site meeting.

Verbal progress reports will be provided to the Consultant and the City Archaeologist if requested. Written updates (email) will be provided to the Consultant and the City Archaeologist on a weekly basis. The Consultant will liaise with the City Archaeologist to inform her of the commencement of the archaeological works.

Regular progress reports and monitoring meetings will also be held during the post-excavation phase of the project. These will be determined when a post-excavation programme is finalised.

10. WORK

The Consultant will inform the Consultant and the City Archaeologist upon completion of the works.

11. ASSESSMENT REPORTING AND FINAL REPORTING

The following specialists will be used by WYAS to undertake specialist assessment where required:

- Blaise Vyner Prehistoric pottery (External)
- Ruth Leary IA and RB pottery (External)
- Dr Chris Cumberpatch Late prehistoric/post-Roman - modern pottery (External)
- Gail Drinkall Roman glass, iron and copper alloy objects (External)
- Anne Clarke Flint (External)
- Dr Rod Mackenzie or Gerry MacDonald Slag (External)
- Dr Phil Mills CBM specialist (External)
- Peter Hammond Clay pipe (External)
- Malin Holst Osteo-archaeologist (External)
- Dr Diane Alldritt Archaeobotanical (External)
- Dr Jane Richardson Animal bone (WYAS See Above)
- John Carrott Macrofossils, insects, snails (External)
- Steve Allen Waterlogged wood and leather conservation (External)

11.1 Assessment – Finds and Samples

All environmental material must be assessed by a qualified and experienced specialist. Assessment should be generally based on MORPHE but should include:

- preparation of a descriptive table/catalogue;
- identification of material suitable for scientific dating;
- an assessment of the significance of the assemblage;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to the interpretation of the archaeology of this site;
- an assessment of the potential for further analysis to contribute to environmental studies;
- an assessment of the condition of the assemblage and recommendations for retention/discard and archiving.

All finds will be treated in accordance with current best practice guidance, including English Heritage's 'Investigative Conservation'. Finds are to be cleaned and marked, according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/material guidelines.

For ceramic assemblages, recording shall be carried out in a manner compatible with existing typological series in local pottery reference collections, e.g. the South Yorkshire and north Derbyshire medieval ceramics reference collection: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ceramics_eh_2003/.

The guidelines for handling Post Roman Ceramics produced by the Medieval Pottery Research Group are also to be followed, for relevant material: MPRG, 2001 "Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics" Medieval Pottery Res Group Occ Paper 2.

11.2 Dating

Scientific dating will be undertaken to help to fulfil the aims of the project.

11.3 Post-Excavation Assessment

A post-excavation assessment report and updated project design will be produced following completion of the site works. These will provide a assessment of the data collected during the fieldwork stage and establish what additional work (post-excavation analysis) is required to achieve the project aims and objectives.

Post-Excavation Assessment & Updated Project Design

A post-excavation assessment report shall contain:

1. A summary of stratigraphy and finds and samples recovered;
2. A brief description of identified phases;
3. A statement of potential for each component of data, carried out by appropriate specialists; and
4. Recommendations for further analysis and/or preservation, to be determined in consultation with the City Archaeologist.

Following finalisation of the post-excavation assessment report an Updated Project Design will be produced to:

1. Identify any changes to the aims and objectives of the project;
2. Identify any material that would merit further study; and
3. Update the Selection Strategy and Data Management Plan.

11.4 Post-Excavation Analysis & Publication

If further specialist analysis is judged by the Consultant and the City Archaeologist to be necessary and appropriate, this work should be commissioned, and the results incorporated into a full report.

Details of the style and format of the full report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor. However, it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers. The report should be fully illustrated and include:

- background information (to include planning application details, where appropriate);
- a description of the methodology (including the original research aims and objectives and rationale for selected area of excavation);
- a full description of the results (including the results of analysis of all find categories and palaeo-environmental, industrial and other samples by appropriate specialists and the results of any scientific dating undertaken);
- an interpretation of the results in a local/ regional/ national context as appropriate (including a discussion of the results with a phased interpretation of the site and an assessment of the extent to which the work has addressed the research aims and objectives);
- a full bibliography.

Appendices to the report should include:

- Unedited copies of final specialist reports;
- a quantified index to the site archive;
- written confirmation from the relevant museum or other repository that the archive has been accepted for long-term storage, with full location details of the archive;
- a copy of this WSI.

Location plans should be produced at a scale which enables easy site identification and which depict the full extent of the site. A scale of 1:50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by more detailed plan(s). The location of the trenches (as excavated) should be overlaid on an up-to-date 1:1,250 OS map base.

All illustrations should include:

- an overall (phased) site plan showing all archaeological features recorded
- detailed plans and section of features such as kilns and ovens;
- a selection of photographs of work in progress;
- a selection of artefact illustrations and/ or photographs.

Site plans should be at an appropriate, measurable scale showing the mitigation areas as excavated and all identified (and, if possible, predicted) archaeological features/deposits. Plans must include O.D. spot heights for all principal strata and any features. Section drawings must include O.D heights and be cross-referenced to an appropriate plan.

Discrete features crucial to the interpretation of the site should be illustrated photographically.

In addition to the full report to be deposited with the Historic Environment Record, the results of the mitigation may merit publication in monograph form or in a suitable archaeological journal (subject to the judgement of the Consultant and the City Archaeologist. If further publication is considered to be necessary, the archaeological contractor will be expected to approach the editor of the appropriate publication (after discussions with the Consultant

and the City Archaeologist) to confirm the journal's requirements and views with regard to the suitability of the offered material.

A hard copy of the full report (plus a digital copy in ISO 19005-1 compliant PDF/A format) will be submitted directly to the Consultant and the City Archaeologist within a timescale agreed by all parties. The report will then be assessed by the City Archaeologist to establish whether or not it is suitable for accession to the City Archaeologist. A copy of the final report (in .pdf format) shall also be supplied to Historic England's Science Advisor. Any comments received will be taken into account and will result in the reissue of a suitably edited report to all parties, within a timescale which has been agreed with the Consultant and the City Archaeologist. Completion of this project and a recommendation from the City Archaeologist for the full discharge of the archaeological condition is dependent upon receipt by the City Archaeologist of i) a satisfactory full report and, should publication be warranted, ii) a copy of a letter from an appropriate journal editor or publisher confirming acceptance of the article.

The full report, once accepted by the City Archaeologist, will be supplied on the understanding that it will be added to the Historic Environment Record and will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months).

The HER 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/>. Contractors are advised to contact the HER officer prior to completing the form. Once a report has become a public document by submission to or incorporation into the HER, the HER may place the information on a web-site. Please ensure that you and your client agree to this procedure in writing as part of the process of submitting the report to the case officer at the HER.

The report for publication (and illustrations) will be submitted to the Consultant and the City Archaeologist for review, comment and approval.

A note or longer article should also be supplied to the next volume of the annual Council for British Archaeology's Forum publication (please contact the editor or CBA's website for more information).

12. ARCHIVE PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION

Archive Deposition

Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the District Museum to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of the excavation archive. Deposition should be confirmed in writing by the Contractor; with correspondence copied to the City Archaeologist.

The Contractor is encouraged to use the CfA 'Toolkit for selecting Archaeological Archives' (<http://archaeologists.net/selection-toolkit>).

The recipient Museum will be contacted to obtain an accession number. The Contractor will liaise with the Museum regarding the timescale for deposition of the physical archive and resources for box storage and other matter relevant to the long term curation of the archive.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the Museum. It is the responsibility of the Contractor to meet the Museums' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for

deposition. The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. The archive will be produced to the standards outlined by Historic England on the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment; The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide (2015) and the Society for Museum and Archaeology (2020) Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections. Archaeological material recovered from fieldwork is irreplaceable and data recorded in the course of fieldwork can and should be copied and additionally held securely in a separate location in line with current best practice until it can be deposited in the recipient repository (English Heritage 2011).

The artefacts discovered are the property of the Landowner. The Landowner will be contacted on completion of the fieldwork to agree for the artefacts to be deposited with the recipient museum as part of the site archive.

The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of each phase of fieldwork at the site. The 'Contractor' shall provide the Consultant with copies of communication with the accredited repository and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. The Consultant will deal with the transfer of ownership and copyright issues.

Digital Data

Digital data created during the project will be deposited with a publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal repository. The preferred repository for born digital and digitised data on completion of an archaeological programme is the Archaeology Data Service or another publicly accessible CoreTrustSeal certified repository; as of January 2020, the Archaeology Data Service is the only repository in England with this accreditation that will accept digital archives deriving from archaeological and historic environment fieldwork.

Before deposition with the ADS, the digital data intended to be archived should be submitted to the City Archaeologist using WeTransfer or a Zip file. This will then be checked to ensure that all of the relevant information for understanding the archive is included. If there are any issues, the archaeological unit will be notified and asked to make appropriate alterations. Digital archives that have been completed to a satisfactory standard should then be sent to the ADS. Once ADS has acknowledged receipt of the digital archive to the archaeological unit, the unit must inform the City Archaeologist so that the digital archiving aspect of the planning condition can be registered as fulfilled. It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with the appropriate body. The consultant should be contacted to assist with this process.

It is the responsibility of the Contractor to inform the deposition body and the HER that they are permitted to use the documentation produced to fulfil their statutory functions.

The Contractor should commence an OASIS fieldwork summary form at the beginning of a project. Within 3 months of the completion of the report, the Contractor will also prepare and submit the online OASIS form (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>). When completing the form the Contractor must make reference to the Regional Research Framework. The Contractor is advised to ensure that adequate time and costings are built into their budget to allow sufficient time to complete the form.

13. CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY

Detailed information regarding the proposed development is in the public domain and the archaeological works may attract interest.

All communication regarding this project is to be directed through BWB. The 'Contractor' will refer all inquiries to BWB without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

The 'Contractor' will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of BWB.

The City Archaeologist may use photographs taken during site monitoring visits on their social media feeds. This is to maintain their commitment to informing the public of archaeological work conducted in the county.

14. COPYRIGHT

The Contractor shall retain full copyright of any commissioned reports, tender documents or other project documents, under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it will provide an exclusive licence to the client for the use of such documents by the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in the Specification subject to due acknowledgement. The Contractor should agree to assign copyright to the client upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (Chapter IV, s.79).

Please note that by depositing this report with the Historic Environment Record, the contractor gives permission for the material presented within the document to be used by the City Archaeologist, in perpetuity, although The Contractor retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the City Archaeologist to reproduce material, including for commercial use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

15. RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

The appointed Contractor is a ClfA Registered Organisation. Site supervisors will be MCIfA level.

The project will be managed by Dave Williams (Senior Project Manager) and Kevin Moon (Project Manager).

All archaeological personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The Contractor shall provide the Consultant with staff CVs of the Project Manager, Site Supervisor and any proposed specialists. Site assistants' CVs will not be required, but all assistants should have an appropriate understanding of excavation procedures.

All staff will be fully briefed and aware of the work required under this WSI and will understand the objectives of the required works and the methodologies to be employed.

The date for the commencement of field work is to be determined in consultation with the client. The timetable for completion of the post-excavation assessment is 12 weeks after completion of the fieldwork. This is, however, dependant on the findings.

The 'Contractor' shall give immediate warning to the Consultant should any agreed programme date not be achievable.

The post-excavation analysis and draft publication report (if required) shall be completed within 4 months of the completion of the post-excavation assessment.

16. ADHERENCE TO WSI

Prior to the commencement of the work, the Contractor must confirm adherence to this WSI in writing via email to the Consultant.

If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the Contractors professional judgement that:

- i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to recording as detailed above, and/or
- ii) an alternative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results,

then it is expected that the Contractor will contact the City Archaeologist and the Consultant as a matter of urgency in order that the matter can be resolved in liaison with the developer and the Local Planning Authority.

It is the Contractors responsibility to ensure that they have obtained the City Archaeologist's consent in writing to any variation of the WSI prior to the commencement of on-site work or (where applicable) prior to the finalisation of the tender. Unauthorised variations may result in the City Archaeologist being unable to recommend determination of the planning application to the Local Planning Authority based on the archaeological information available and are therefore made solely at the risk of the Contractor.

17. ACCESS ARRANGEMENTS AND WELFARE

Access to the land will be arranged and organised by BWB.

The survey schedule will be agreed in advance. There will be no separate negotiation concerning the availability of land for survey with landowners, their agents or representatives without the prior agreement of BWB.

Should the 'Contractor' require an adjustment to the location of the mitigation areas due to unforeseen local conditions, these shall be agreed with BWB prior to implementation.

The 'Contractor' will notify BWB immediately of any part of the mitigation areas that cannot be excavated and will provide a clear explanation for the situation.

18. INSURANCES & HEALTH AND SAFETY

The 'Contractor' will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines, which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the 'Contractors' Health and Safety policy will be submitted to the Consultant with their proposal. This should be in accordance with standards defined in:

- the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and related legislation;
- CDM regulations (2007);
- the Management of Health and Safety Regulations (1992);
- the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual Health and Safety in Field Archaeology (2002); and
- the Council for British Archaeology Handbook no.6 Safety in Archaeological Fieldwork (1989).

The 'Contractor' shall prepare a Risk Assessments and submit these to the Consultant for approval prior to the commencement of the works. If amendments are required to the Risk Assessment during the works the Consultant and any other interested party must be provided with the revised document at the earliest opportunity.

All site personnel will familiarise themselves with the following:

- site emergency and evacuation procedures;
- the Contractors and the site's first aider;
- the location of the nearest hospital and doctors surgery; and
- the identification of buried and / or overhead services.

No personnel are permitted to work in deep or unsupported excavations. The sides of all sections deeper than 1.2m will be stepped or shored. Safety helmets must be worn whilst in working in or close to areas which have been stepped. All deep sections will be fenced off using orange barrier fencing as a minimum. Similarly, they will be clearly indicated by 'deep excavation signs'.

The 'Contractor' will not enter an area during machine stripping without alerting the machine driver to his/ her attention.

The 'Contractor' will remain alert and take care not to impede the progress of moving machinery. He/ she shall stand well back from the turning circle of excavator buckets and cabs.

Spoil will be stored at a safe distance away from the edges of the stripped area.

The site supervisor will ensure that a signed list of all personnel working on site is kept daily and will ensure that staff have signed out at the end of each working day or if they leave the site prior to this.

The 'Contractor' will ensure that all those visiting the site wear appropriate PPE. The 'Contractor' is permitted to prevent those without the correct PPE from visiting the site. All visitors must sign a record of attendance which will be administered by the 'Contractor'.

A competent person must inspect excavations:

- at the start of each working day prior to work commencing;
- after any event likely to have affected the strength or stability of the excavation; and
- after any accidental fall of earth or other material.

A record of the above must be documented daily by the site supervisor.

All archaeological personnel will have valid CSCS cards to be allowed to work within the Site.

The Contractor will leave the Site tidy and in a workmanlike condition and remove all materials brought onto the Site.

High Visibility Orange Barrier Fencing (or equivalent) will be erected around all deep excavations.

All staff will be fully briefed as to the site hazards before any work is commenced.

First aid boxes and fire extinguishers will be made available throughout the duration of the works. The Site will also have at least one resident trained First Aider whose identity will be made known to all site personnel prior to the works commencing.

When Plant or Machinery is operating all staff must be a safe distance away from activity, and only start work once the machinery has ceased or is at a safe distance from the area requiring investigation.

The client and Consultant cannot be held responsible for any accidents while attempting to conform to this WSI. Any Health and Safety issues which may hinder compliance to this WSI should be discussed with the Consultant immediately.

19. GENERAL PROVISIONS

The 'Contractor' will undertake the works according to this WSI and any subsequent written variations. No variation from or changes to the WSI will occur except by prior agreement with the Consultant.

All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through the Consultant.

The archive of data and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure in appropriate conditions using suitable materials at all stages of the project. The archive will be removed from Site each evening and will be kept in secure premises by the 'Contractor'.

20. REFERENCES

CIfA, 2020, Standards and Guidance for archaeological excavation

CIfA, 2021, Code of Conduct

Historic England, 2016, Preserving archaeological remains: Decision-taking for sites under development. Swindon. Historic England.

York Archaeological Trust, 2021, Archaeological Investigations at Fawcett Street, York – Interim Assessment Report

On Site Archaeology, 2003, The Barbican Centre, York – Report on Archaeological Evaluation (OSA Report No: OSA03EV08)

On Site Archaeology, 2015, Kent Street Fire Station, York – Report on Archaeological Investigation (OSA Report No: OSA12WB08)

Figures

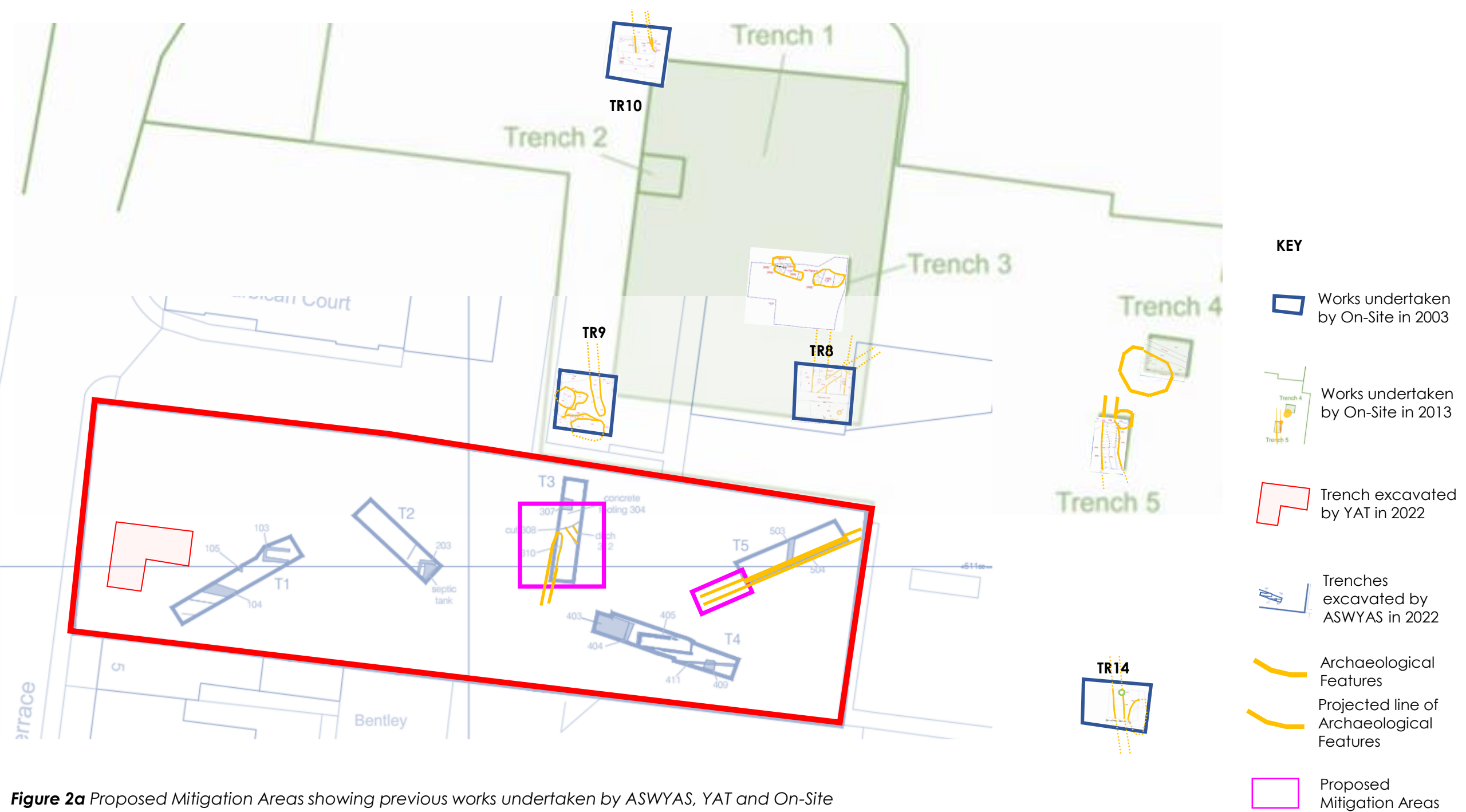
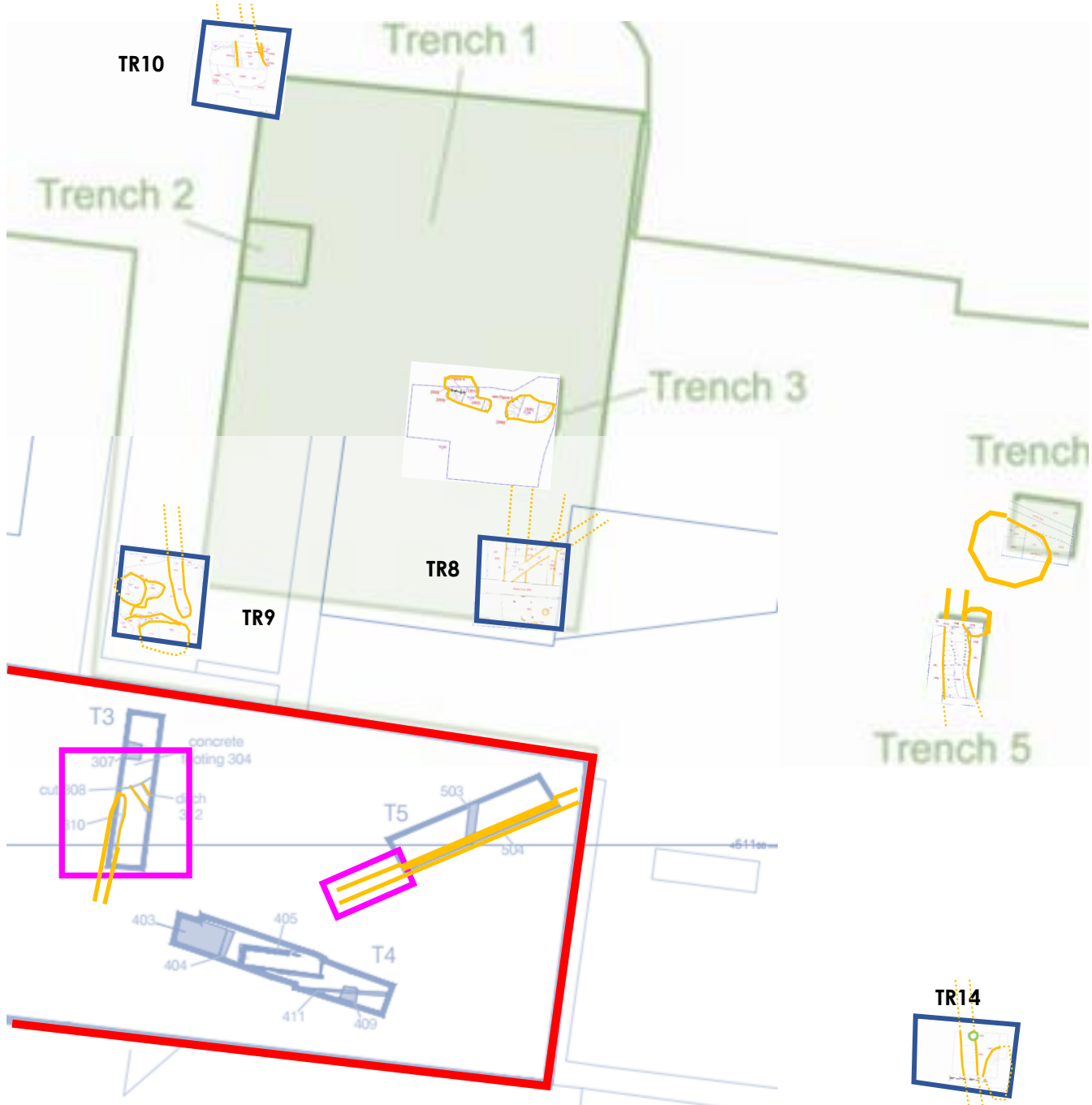



Figure 2a Proposed Mitigation Areas showing previous works undertaken by ASWYAS, YAT and On-Site



KEY

 Works undertaken by On-Site in 2003

 Works undertaken by On-Site in 2013

 Trench excavated by YAT in 2022

 Trenches excavated by ASWYAS in 2022

 Archaeological Features

 Projected line of Archaeological Features

 Proposed Mitigation Areas

Figure 2a Proposed Mitigation Areas showing archaeological features found by ASWYAS, YAT and On-Site

Appendix 1

Standards and Guidance

Archaeological Standards and Guidelines

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) 2013. Science and the Dead: A guideline for the destructive sampling of archaeological human remains for scientific analysis

AAF, 2007, Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation. Archaeological Archives Forum

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) 2015. Large Burial Grounds Guidance on sampling in archaeological fieldwork projects

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (APABE) 2017. Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England

ALGAO: England 2015. Advice note for post-excavation assessment

ClfA 2017, Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains.

ClfA, 2021, Code of Conduct. Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

ClfA, 2020. Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation.

ClfA 2020. Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

ClfA 2020. Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials

CIFA 2017. Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains

Historic England, 2015. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide.

Historic England, 2015. Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice.

Historic England 2017, Christian Burial Grounds in England.

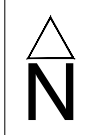
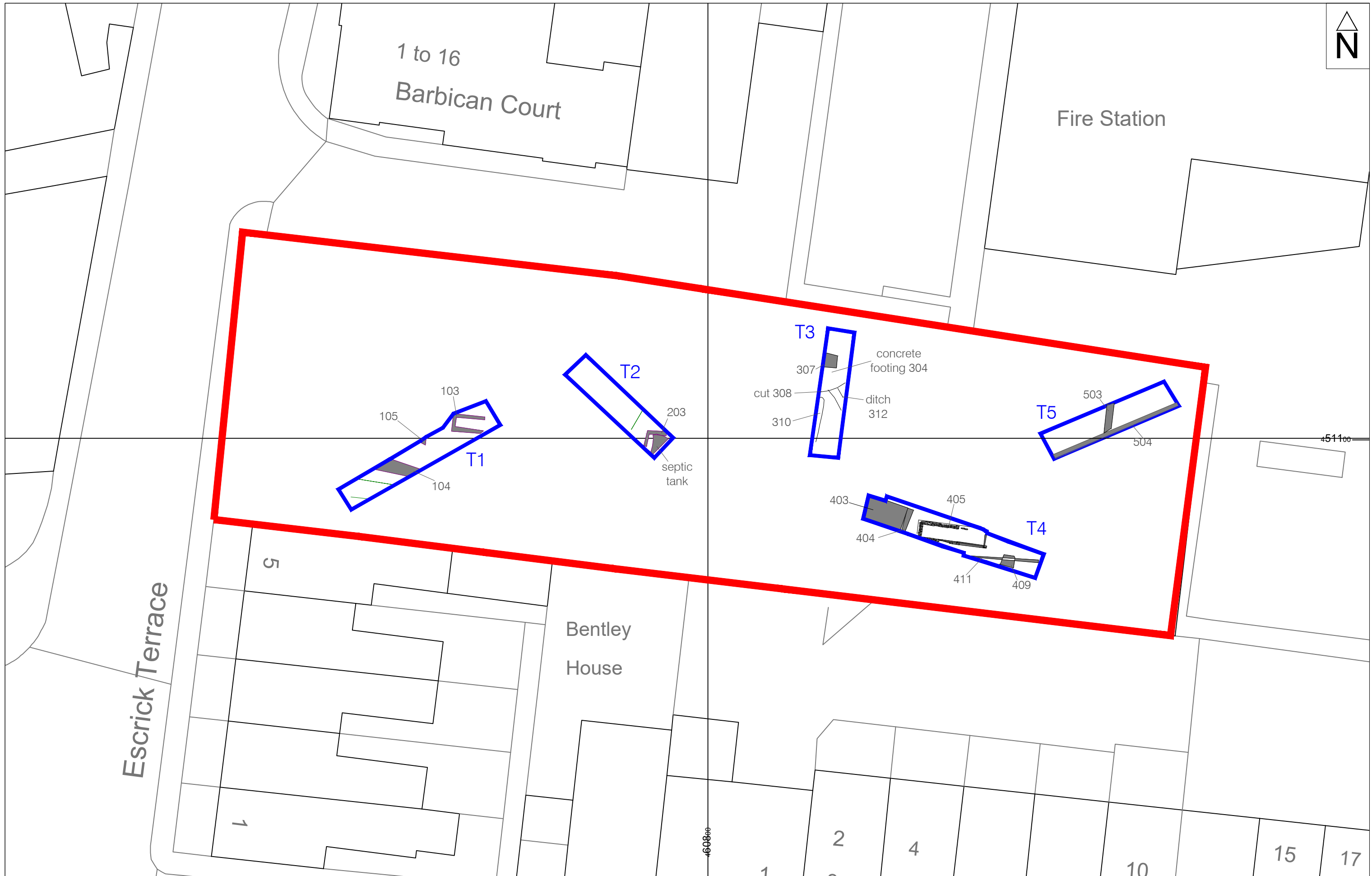
Historic England 2018, The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.




Historic England's 2018, guidance on Science for Historic Industries



Society for Museum and Archaeology 2020, Standards and Guidance in the Care of Archaeological Collections.



Appendix 2

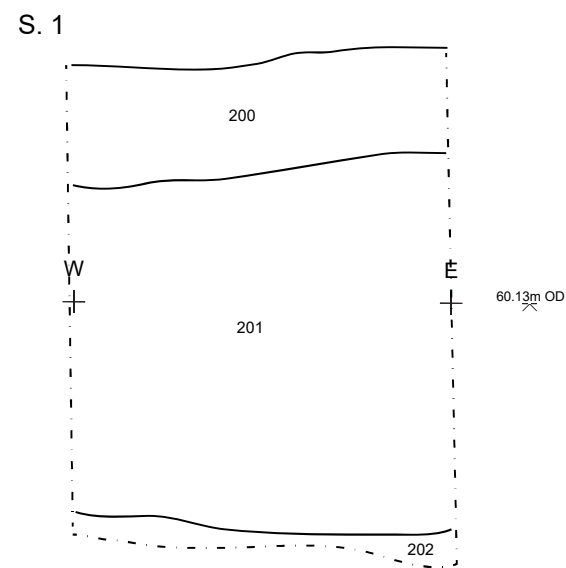
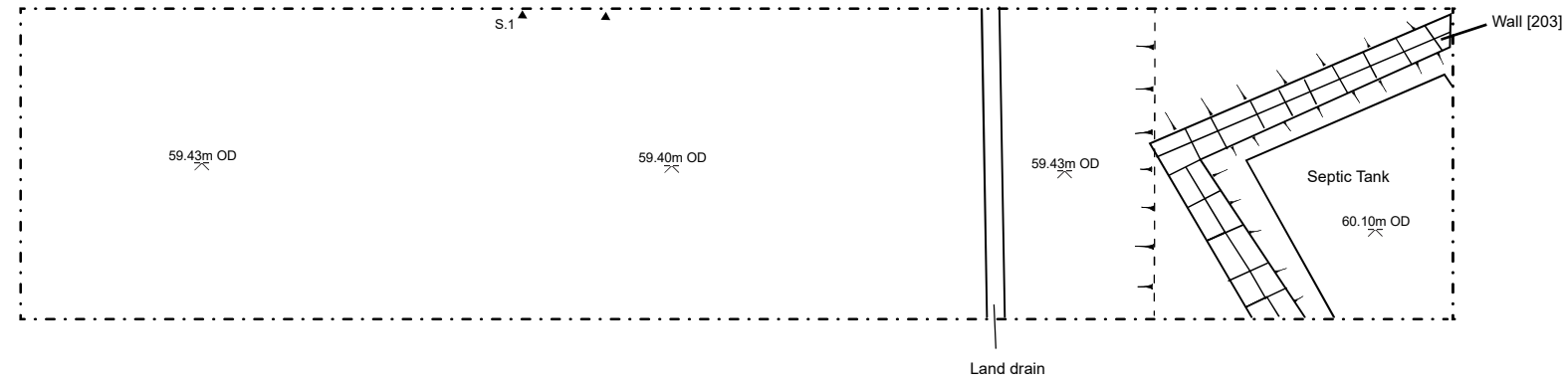
ASWYAS Trial Trenching Plans, Sections
and plates



	SITE BOUNDARY
	TRIAL TRENCH
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE

	WALL
	DRAIN

	WALL
	DRAIN



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Project No. XC12

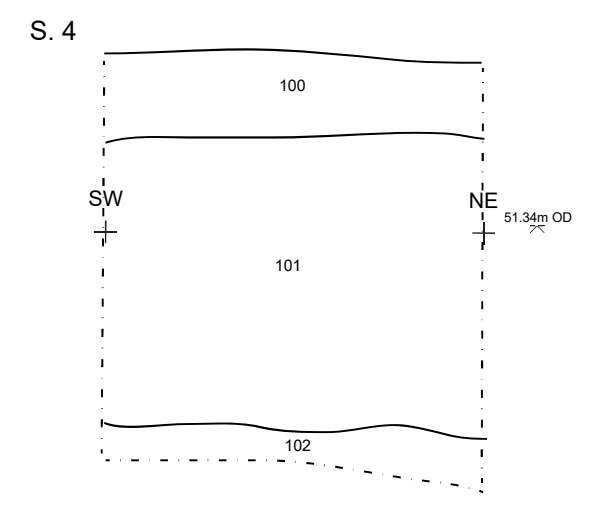
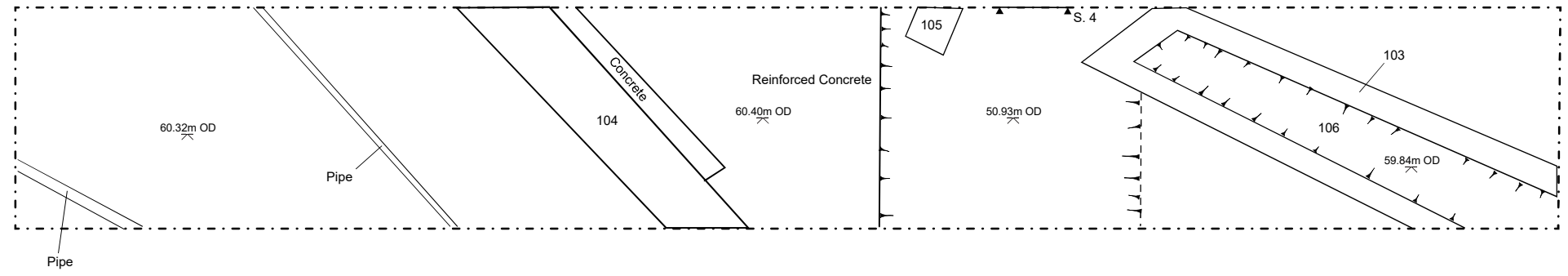
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Fig. 4

Trench 2 plan and sections

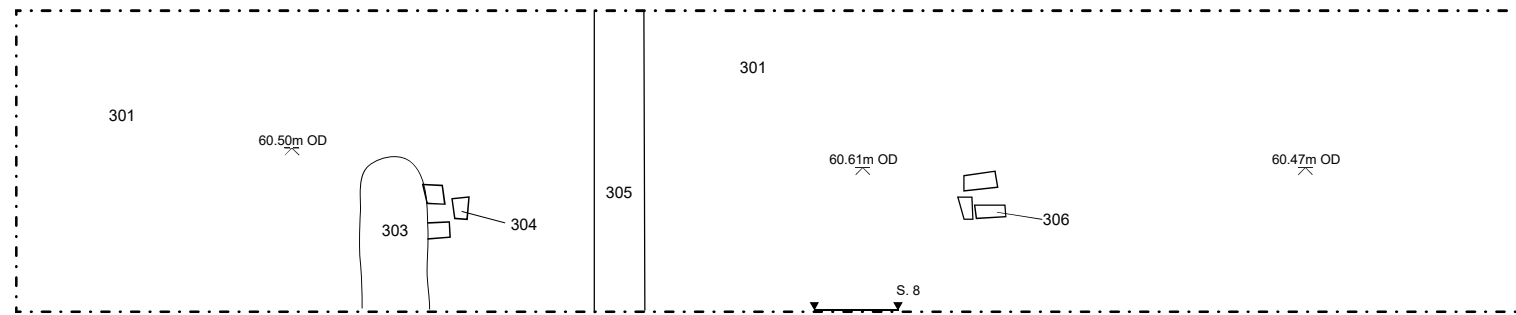
Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)

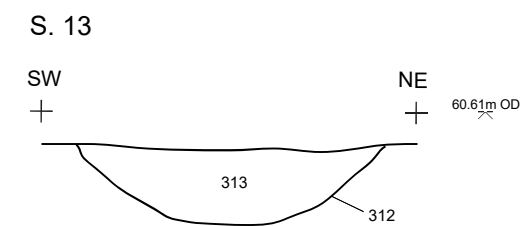
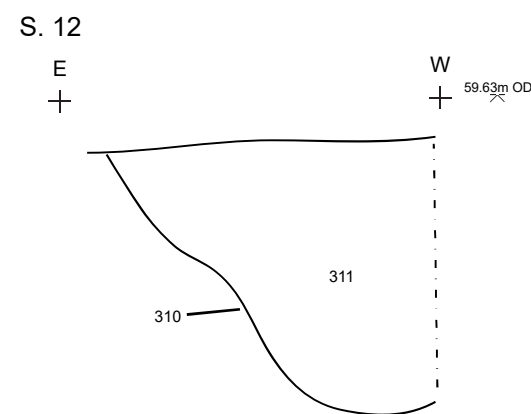
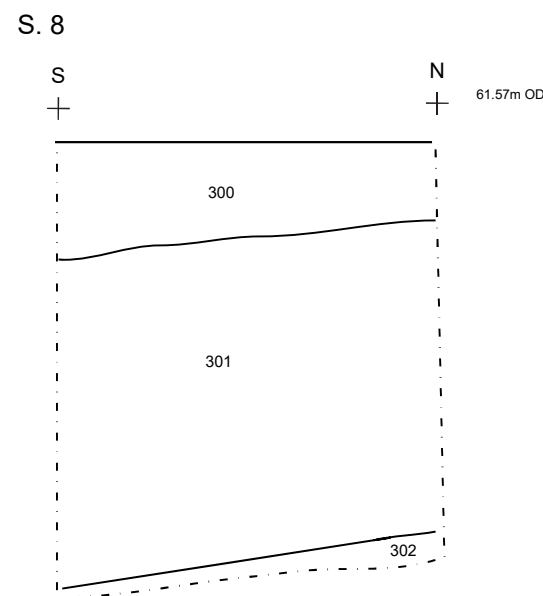
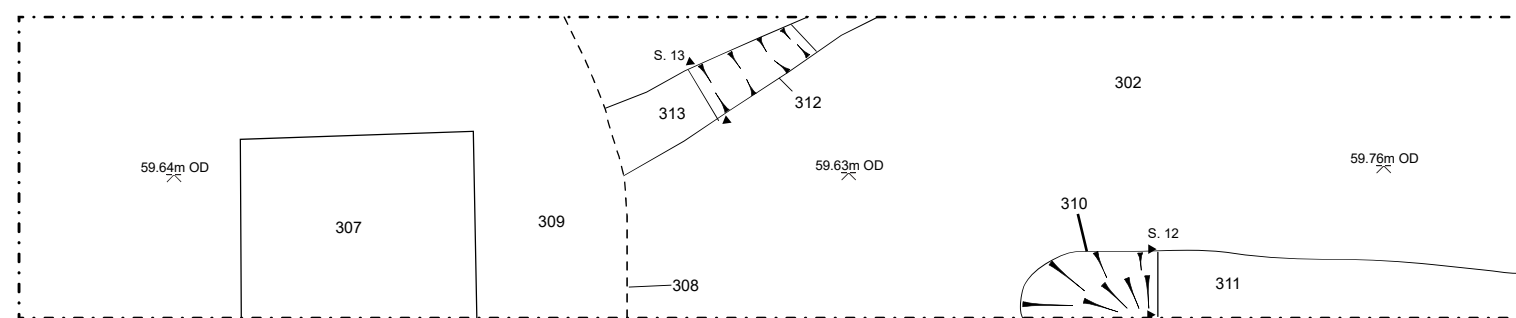




Trench 3 after initial strip



Trench 3 after second strip



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Fig. 5

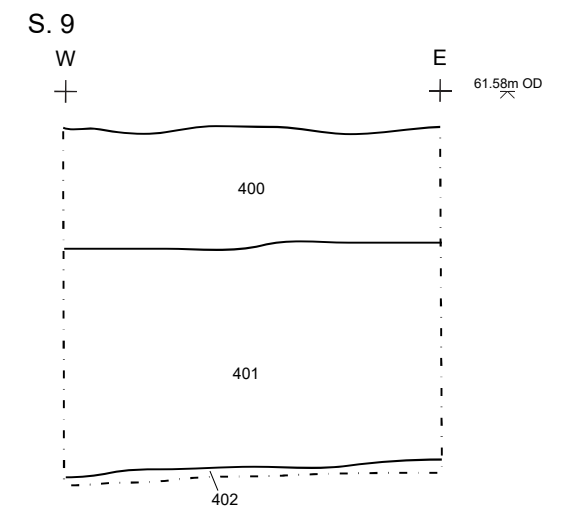
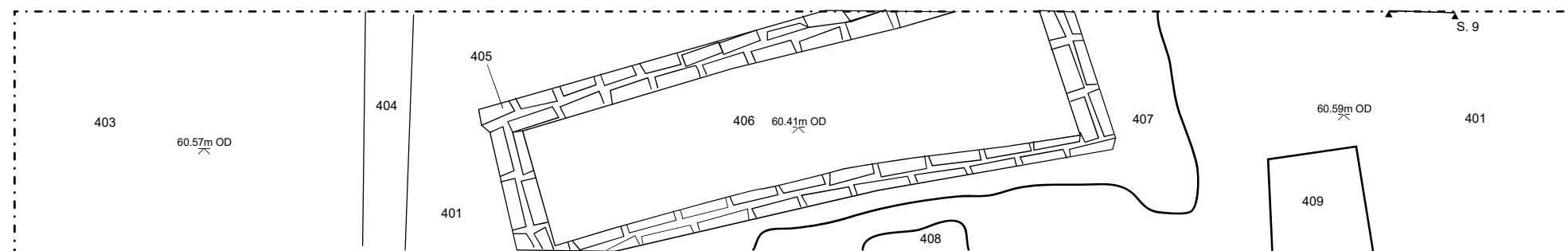
Trench 3 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

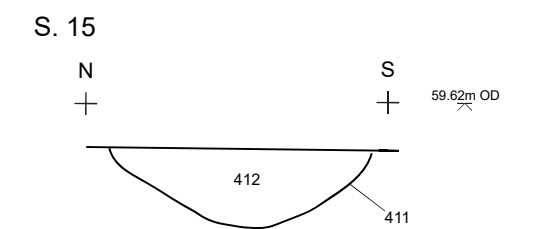
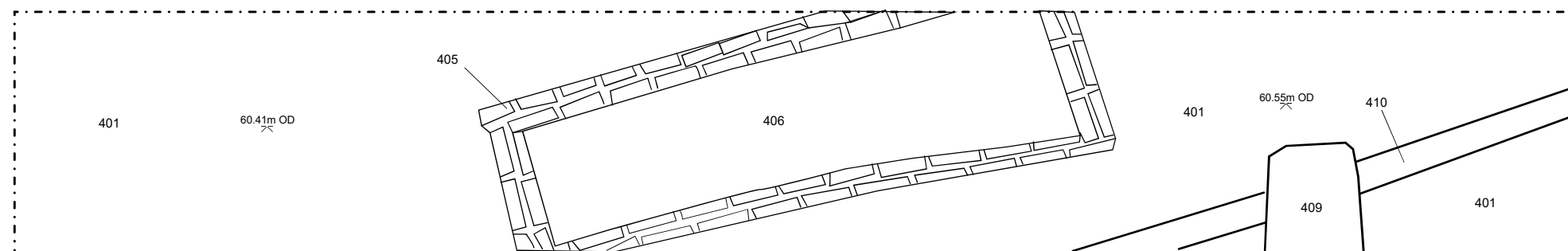
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



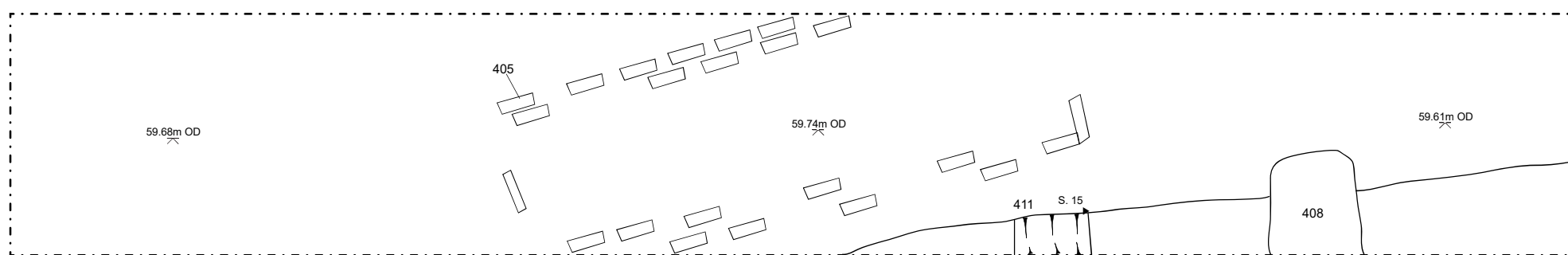
Trench 4 after initial strip



Trench 4 after secondary strip



Trench 4 after removal of modern features



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Fig. 6

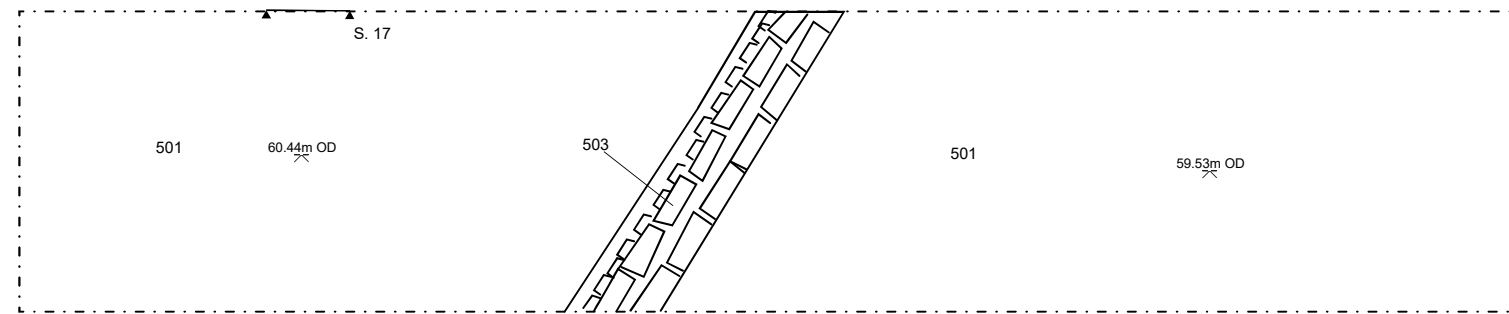
Trench 4 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

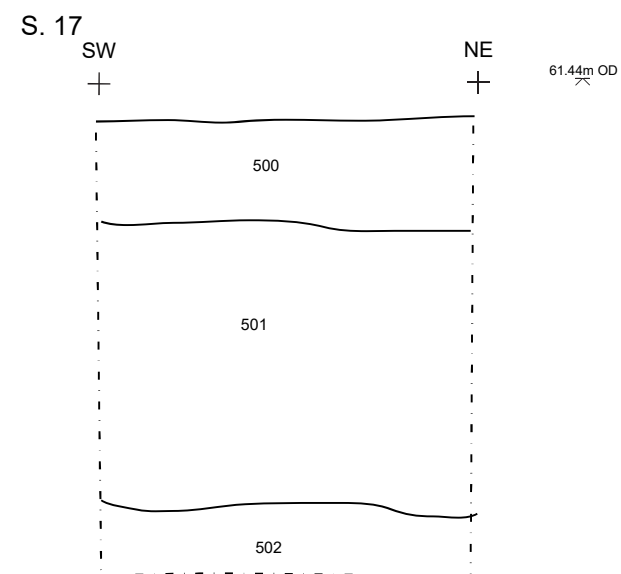
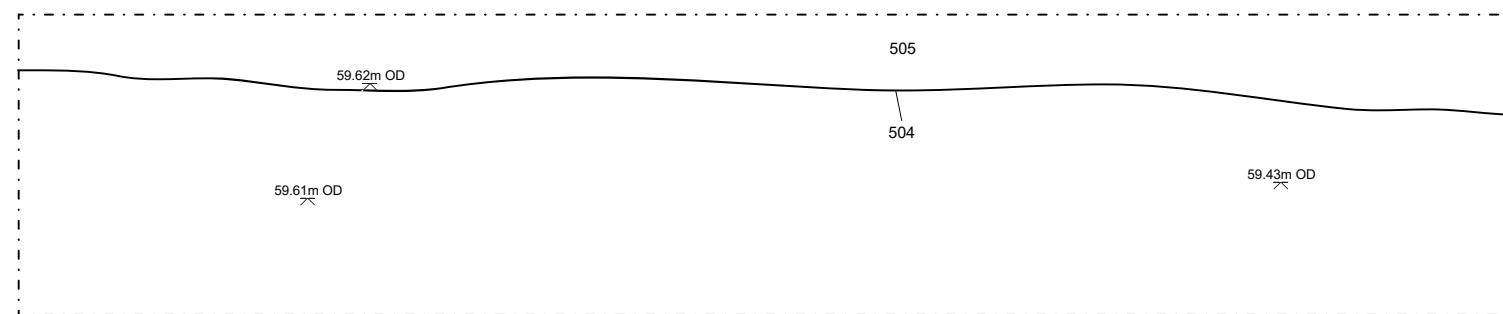
Sections 0 1m (1:20)



Trench 5 after initial strip



Trench 5 after secondary strip



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Project No. XC12

Project Code: FSY22

Fig. 7

Trench 5 plan and sections

Plans 0 2m (1:50)

Sections 0 1m (1:20)



Plate 1. Representative section of Trench 1, facing northwest



Plate 2. Representative section of Trench 4, facing south



Plate 3. General view of Trench 1, facing northeast



Plate 4. General view of wall [104], facing southwest



Plate 5. General view of pillar [105], facing northwest



Plate 6. Wall [103], facing north



Plate 7. General view of Trench 2, facing west



Plate 8. Wall [203] and septic tank, facing south



Plate 9. General view of Trench 3 following initial strip, facing west



Plate 10. Trench 3 following second strip, facing west



Plate 11. North facing section of ditch [310]



Plate 12. Southeast facing section of gully [312]



Plate 13. General view of Trench 4, facing southeast



Plate 14. Structure [405], facing southwest



Plate 15. Trench 4 following second strip, facing southeast



Plate 16. East facing section of gully [411]

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Evaluation and Mitigation	File no. 1	Context recording cards	45
		Context register	5
		Digital photograph register	4
		Drawing register	1
		Drawing sheet register	1
		Group context register	1
		Group context sheet	3
		Permatrace drawing sheets	5
		Sample register	1
		Trench record sheet	7

Appendix 3: Trench and area summary tables

Trench 1					
General Description			Orientation		NE-SW
Trench contained two metal pipes, three walls, one reinforced with concrete and a concrete surface.			Average Depth (m)		0.60
			Width (m)		2.00
			Length (m)		12.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
100	Layer	12.00	2.00	0.30	Layer of rubble making up present ground surface – friable light grey crushed rubble with stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac included
101	Layer	12.00	2.00	0.80	Made ground – coarse dark black sandy clay with some crushed red brick rubble included
102	Layer	-	-	-	Natural – firm waterlogged bright orangey yellow sandy clay with no notable inclusions
103	Structure	3.10	0.75	0.77	Modern external brick wall from demolished warehouse building – two courses wide, comprising factory made red brick
104	Structure	2.50	0.95	0.30	Modern external brick wall from demolished warehouse building – two courses wide, two courses deep bonded with a thick layer of mortar, reinforced with thick layer of concrete to the east, set onto made ground 101, no foundations
105	Structure	0.40	0.35	-	Modern brick wall/pad for concrete/brick support beam – one course visible, comprises modern factory made red bricks, 3 courses wide, alternating header and stretcher
106	Surface	3.10	0.75	-	Concrete floor below/enclosed by wall 103
107	Layer	2.00	1.50	0.30	Demolition backfill of room – coarse dark brownish black clayey silt/clinker

					with frequent broken glass, rubble, plastic, scrap metal and clinker, contaminated by oil/diesel, seals floor surface 106, two bottles found in fill suggest a 20th-century date
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Trench 2						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained a modern pipe and a wall encasing a septic tank.				Orientation		NW-SE
				Average Depth (m)		1.20
				Width (m)		2.00
				Length (m)		10.00
Contexts						
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
200	Layer	10.00	2.00	0.34	Layer of rubble making up present ground surface – friable light grey crushed rubble with stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac included	
201	Layer	10.00	2.00	1.10	Made ground – coarse dark black sandy clay with some crushed red brick rubble included	
202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural – firm waterlogged bright orangey yellow sandy clay with no notable inclusions	
203	Structure	1.80	1.20	0.58	Modern exterior wall encasing septic tank – regular coursing, five courses visible, two skins across, comprising factory made red bricks, thin layer of mortar, septic tank surrounded by construction sand	

Trench 3					
General Description				Orientation	N-S
Trench contained four modern features, associated with the demolished warehouse, and two archaeological features in the form of a ditch and gully.				Average Depth (m)	1.20
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	10.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
300	Layer	-	-	0.28	Layer of rubble making up present ground surface – friable light grey crushed rubble with stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac included
301	Layer	-	-	0.80	Subsoil – loose mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with some sub-rounded pebbles
302	Layer	-	-	-	Natural – firm waterlogged bright orangey yellow sandy clay with no notable inclusions
303	Structure	1.00	0.45	0.50	Concrete foundation of demolished structure
304	Structure	0.30	0.25	0.20	Column formed by unfrogged red brick laid on bed with greyish white gritty mortar, abutting concrete foundation 303
305	Structure	2.00	0.30	0.10	Concrete foundation for demolished building
306	Structure	0.35	0.30	0.30	Column formed by unfrogged red brick laid on bed with greyish white gritty mortar
307	Structure	1.55	1.25	-	Substantial concrete block set within its own construction cut, possibly associated with concrete footing 303 directly above
308	Cut	4.00	2.00	-	Construction cut for concrete block 307 cutting northwest-southeast gully 312
309	Fill	4.00	2.00	-	Fill of construction cut 308 – deliberate backfill, moderate dark greyish brown clayey silt with small rounded stones

310	Cut	3.40	0.45	0.36	Cut of shallow drainage ditch – U-shaped profile with steep sloping sides and a concave base, oriented north-south
311	Fill	3.40	0.45	0.36	Natural infilling of cut 310 – moderate mid-greyish brown clayey silt with few rounded pebbles and some charcoal
312	Cut	2.00	0.40	0.10	Cut of gully – U-shaped profile with gradual sloped sides and a concave base, northwest-southeast oriented
313	Fill	2.00	0.40	0.10	Natural infilling of gully 312 – moderate mid-yellowish brown clayey silt with no notable inclusions, cut by later construction cut 308

Trench 4					
General Description				Orientation	E-W
Trench contained several modern features positioned within the subsoil and a Victorian land drain cut into the geological natural.				Average Depth (m)	1.10
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	10.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
400	Layer	-	-	0.32	Layer of rubble making up present ground surface – friable light grey crushed rubble with stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac included
401	Layer	-	-	0.70	Subsoil - loose mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with some sub-rounded pebbles
402	Layer	-	-	-	Natural – firm waterlogged bright orangey yellow sandy clay with no notable inclusions
403	Layer	2.95	2.00	-	Tarmac layer
404	Layer	2.00	0.40	-	White mortar edge of tarmac
405	Structure	5.15	1.50	1.04	Narrow red brick structure – part of demolished warehouse, no foundation identified

406	Fill	4.45	1.05	1.04	Demolition deposit in structure 405 – firm brown demolition deposit with bricks, rubble, stones and tarmac included
407	Layer	4.75	1.65	-	Layer of made ground – consists of firm layer of rubble, bricks, mortar, tarmac and stones
408	Structure	0.85	0.25	-	Concrete foundation block/footing
409	Structure	0.85	0.85	1.04	Concrete foundation block/footing
410	Structure	1.70	0.10	0.20	Victorian land drain – contains terracotta drain pipe
411	Cut	0.65	0.35	0.11	Cut of gully – shallow u-shaped profile with uneven surface and base
412	Fill	0.65	0.35	0.11	Fill of gully 411 – friable mid-brown silty clay with no notable inclusions, fill contained a single sherd of medieval pot

Trench 5					
General Description				Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a modern brick wall and a drainage ditch. The drainage ditch was not excavated due to trench flooding and sides collapsing in.				Average Depth (m)	1.20
				Width (m)	2.00
				Length (m)	10.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
500	Layer	-	-	0.30	Layer of rubble making up present ground surface – friable light grey crushed rubble with stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac included
501	Layer	-	-	0.74	Subsoil - loose mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with some sub-rounded pebbles
502	Layer	-	-	-	Natural – firm waterlogged bright orangey yellow sandy clay with no notable inclusions
503	Structure	2.50	0.40	0.40	Modern red brick wall – north-south aligned, four courses visible, wall in

					regular courses appearing to be in English Garden Wall style with no apparent/identified foundation, bricks were unfrogged and laid on bed with smooth to recessed mortar
504	Cut	10.00	0.35-0.60	-	Cut of drainage ditch - unexcavated
505	Fill	10.00	0.35-0.60	-	Fill of drainage ditch 504 – mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt

Area 1					
General Description			Orientation		N/A
Four linear ditches were identified within Area 1.			Average Depth (m)		1.12
			Width (m)		10.00
			Length (m)		10.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1100	Layer	-	-	0.29	Layer of rubble making up present ground surface – friable light grey crushed rubble with stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac included
1101	Layer	-	-	0.69	Subsoil - loose mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with some sub-rounded pebbles
1102	Layer	-	-	-	Natural – firm waterlogged yellowish orange silty clay with no notable inclusions
1103	Cut	10.00	0.84	0.32	Cut of E-W aligned ditch containing singular fill 1104, also identified in Trench 3, U-shaped profile
1104	Fill	10.00	0.84	0.32	Fill of ditch 1103 – mid-light greyish brown firm silty clay containing Roman pottery, Fe nail and bone
1105	Cut	5.00	0.66	0.32	Cut of N-S aligned ditch containing two fills 1106 and 1107, continuation of terminus, U-shaped profile
1106	Fill	5.00	0.62	0.14	Primary fill of ditch 1105, mid-light greyish brown firm silty clay, represents natural silting over time. Roman pottery, post-medieval CBM and bone recovered
1107	Fill	5.00	0.66	0.20	Secondary fill of ditch 1105, mid-light greyish brown firm silty clay, represents natural silting of the ditch over time
1108	Cut	10.00	0.82	0.26	Cut of E-W aligned ditch containing singular fill 1109, U-shaped profile, cuts 111

1109	fill	10.00	0.82	0.26	Singular fill of ditch 1109, mid-light greyish brown firm silty clay with occasional small, rounded pebbles, represents natural silting over time. Roman pottery recovered
1110	Cut	10.00	0.40	0.20	Cut of NW-SE gully, previously identified in Trench 3, contains single fill 1111, U-shaped profile
1111	Fill	10.00	0.40	0.20	Fill of gully 1110, mid-light greyish brown silty clay
1112	Cut	5.00	0.86	0.20	Cut of ditch terminus, same as 1105, contains singular fill 1113, U-shaped profile
1113	Fill	5.00	0.86	0.20	Single fill of ditch terminus 1112, mid-light greyish brown silty clay, represents silting over time
1114	Cut	10.00	0.80	0.36	Cut of E-W aligned ditch with U-shaped profile, filled by 1115, same as 1103
1115	Fill	10.00	0.80	0.36	Fill of ditch 1114, mid-light greyish brown firm silty clay, represents natural silting over time, cut by later ditch 1112
1116	Cut	0.90	0.44	0.47	Cut of N-S ditch, U-shaped profile, filled by 1117, pottery within ditch suggests Roman date
1117	Fill	0.90	0.44	0.47	Singular fill of ditch 1116, dark blackish grey friable silty clay with occasional medium sub-angular stones, finds include Roman pottery, nob nails, bone and glass, represents deliberate backfill of ditch
1118	Cut	0.90	0.88	0.39	Cut of ditch containing singular fill 1119, N-S aligned, same as 1116, V-shaped profile, possibly Romano-British in date
1119	Fill	0.90	0.88	0.39	Single fill of ditch 1118, dark blackish grey coarse silty clay with occasional sub-angular medium stones, contained finds of Roman brick, tile, pottery and bone, represents deliberate backfill of ditch

Area 2					
General Description			Orientation		N/A
Area 2 contained a singular ditch.			Average Depth (m)		1.00
			Width (m)		2.00
			Length (m)		5.00
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
1200	Layer	5.00	2.00	0.34	Layer of rubble making up present ground surface – friable light grey crushed rubble with stones, rubble, bricks and tarmac included
1201	Layer	5.00	2.00	1.10	Subsoil - loose mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with some sub-rounded pebbles
1202	Layer	-	-	-	Natural – firm waterlogged yellowish orange silty clay with no notable inclusions
1203	Cut	2.00	0.56	0.30	Cut of N-S aligned ditch, U-shaped profile, containing singular fill 1204
1204	Fill	2.00	0.56	0.30	Fill of ditch 1203, mid-greyish firm brown silty clay with occasional pebbles, finds include Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone, represents natural silting over time

Appendix 4: Concordance of contexts containing artefacts and environmental samples

Context	Trench/Area	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
107	T1	Demolition layer	Glass bottles
412	T4	Fill of gully 411	GBA1; medieval pottery
1104	1	Fill of ditch 1103	Roman pottery; Roman CBM; Fe nail; GBA 1, animal bone
1106	1	Primary fill of ditch 1105	GBA 2; Roman pottery; post-medieval CBM; animal bone
1109	1	Fill of ditch 1108	GBA 4; Roman pottery
1111	1	Single fill of gully 1110	GBA 3
1117	1	Fill of ditch 1116	Roman pottery; post-medieval CBM; animal bone; human bone; GBA 6; Fe nob nails x3, glass
1119	1	Fill of ditch 1118	Roman pottery; Roman CBM; animal bone; CBM 7
1204	2	Fill of ditch 1203	Roman pottery; Roman CBM; animal bone; GBA 5

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