



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**ARCHAEOLOGY LIVE! 2015
ALL SAINTS, NORTH STREET, YORK**

INTERIM ASSESSMENT REPORT

Report Number 2015/53 October 2015



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents an outline of the findings of our Archaeology Live! training excavation carried out between April and September 2015 by York Archaeological Trust at All Saints Church, North Street, York. The work was carried out on behalf of All Saints Church, North Street in advance of a proposed redevelopment of the site into residential cottages. The site is located beneath the footprint of the former church hall which was demolished in early 2014. The excavation of this area revealed extensive evidence for 19th century deposits and structures relating to the construction of the church hall, numerous burials relating to the areas use as a grave yard from 1826 to 1854 and some evidence for earlier pits, structures and deposits. The residual finds recovered throughout the season, however, seem to indicate continuous activity in the area from at least the Roman period onwards with a few earlier prehistoric finds.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Archaeology Live! 2015 All Saints, North Street, York	
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1 INTRODUCTION

Between April and September 2015, York Archaeological Trust (YAT), with the permission of All Saints Church and John Oxley (Principal Archaeologist for City of York Council) undertook the second of three seasons of excavation in and around the site of the recently demolished All Saints Church Hall. The site (NGR SE 6004 5177) is located on All Saints Lane, adjacent to North Street (Figure 1), and consists of All Saints Church Hall and land immediately adjacent to the northwest side of All Saints Church (Figure 2). The excavation and recording was carried out entirely by trainees, with guidance and supervision from YAT staff members. The project aimed to build on the success of the fourteen previous Archaeology Live! excavations held at St Leonard's Hospital in 2001-4, St Mary's Abbey Precinct in 2005, St. Saviour's Church in 2006, Hungate in 2007-13 and All Saints Church Hall in 2014.

The 2015 season revealed a complex sequence of early modern archaeology, exposing a much altered post-medieval rectory, a late 18th-early 19th century yard space used for various domestic and industrial purposes before becoming a consecrated burial ground between 1826 and 1854 (Figures 3 and 5) and finally, the footings of the recently demolished church hall. The Medieval archaeology on the site was also investigated within a number of investigative slots. These revealed a sequence of dumping, pits and surfaces which contained domestic refuse dating from the 11th to 14th centuries. While a full assessment report will be completed following the conclusion of the 2016 season, this report represents a summary of the project's findings at present.

2 METHODOLOGY

The 2015 season of Archaeology Live! at All Saints, North Street took place in two sessions, with spring (March 6th -April 17th and May 23th-24th) and summer (June 22nd-September 11th) excavations. Archaeology Live! excavations are entirely funded and carried out by a team of up to 20 trainees per day. The training was delivered by at least three members of YAT staff with the assistance of a small number of placements (competent individuals who have attended previous seasons of Archaeology Live! or other relevant projects).

Each day was split into four sessions, two of which were spent on site, excavating and recording archaeological features. One session was spent working on finds processing while the final session offered an introduction to specialist areas of archaeology. These specialist sessions included an introduction to pottery identification and dating, a tour of the YAT conservation facilities, a seminar on recognition and treatment of small finds and finally, an introduction to stratigraphy (Plate 10). The 2015 season continued with the addition of a guided tour of the church, detailing previous archaeological work, its architecture, history and nationally significant stained glass.

During sessions of site work, the team of trainees were taught to use YAT's standard system of single context excavation and recording (Plate 8). The team recorded each excavated context with a levelled plan drawing at a scale of 1:20, section drawings where relevant at a scale of 1:10, a context card filled out according to YAT's fieldwork manual and photography with relevant scales. Contexts pre-dating the mid-19th century church hall were dry sieved through a 10mm mesh to maximise small finds recovery (Plate 9).

To ensure a safe working environment, deeper areas were fenced off and excavation was limited to a maximum depth of 1.20m, with the option of stepping in a further metre should greater depth be required. In 2014, as defined in the project design (Appendix 4, 5.2.1); no articulated human remains were excavated. Two burials were lifted in the 2015 season after permission to remove shallow juvenile burials that were vulnerable to erosion was granted by the faculty on 11th of July 2015 (Appendix 5).

Where burials were encountered, the skeletons were exposed to a sufficient degree to determine their position, size, evidence of coffins or shrouds, before being recorded *in-situ* and re-covered. The recording included photography, a pro forma context sheet and a 1:20 scale plan with levels AOD on top of the skull, ankles and, where exposed, pelvis (Figure 5). Recorded inhumations were covered with a cushion of at least 300mm of sieved soil and a wooden board. This will allow for the remains to be protected from damage or disturbance while material around them continues to be investigated. The two burials that were lifted were recorded, block-lifted and stored in large plastic finds bags with their coffin remains and some of their grave backfill. The Context numbers for the burials were marked on the outside of the bags as well as on to Tyvek labels within the bag to enable future identification. These will be stored within a protective plastic container inside the Church and deposited by the Church Wardens in to the below ground Ossuary, as per the Faculty agreement (Appendix 5).

All finds presently recovered, along with any finds from the 2016 season will be stored within the church as agreed in the project design and stipulated in the Faculty. A YAT conservator gave recommendations in 2014 (Appendix 1) to ensure that the methods of short-term finds storage correspond with standard practice (i.e. ancient glass recovered from damp contexts will be kept in a moist, cool and dark environment). These recommendations were followed during the 2015 season and YAT will continue to advise the church on both the short term and long term storage and conservation issues relating to their finds.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site (NGR SE 6004 5177) is located on All Saints Lane, adjacent to North Street, and consists of All Saints Church Hall and land immediately adjacent to the northwest side of All Saints Church (Figure 1). The superficial geology is typified by alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period overlying Sherwood Sandstone Group - Sandstone. This sedimentary Bedrock formed approximately 229 to 271 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The present day ground surface is at c.10.00m AOD and relatively flat, with a gentle slope down towards the north-east (towards the River Ouse). The archaeological deposits continue to a depth well in excess of 1.5m BGL with borehole data suggesting waterlogged deposits extending beyond 5m BGL (Appendix 4, 2.2.2).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Roman Period

The site of All Saints Church Hall is situated close to the southern bank of the River Ouse and within the extent of the *Colonia*. A key feature of this site is its proximity to two major routes of communication. Close by to the northwest is the line of the Roman road towards Tadcaster, around which the *Colonia* developed. To the northeast is the River Ouse, itself the focus of the settlement on both banks and a major transport link. There is evidence for a bridging point across the river along the line of the Roman road towards Tadcaster. On the north bank of the river discoveries near the Guildhall in 1893 identified ‘masses of the strongest masonry’. This has been interpreted as part of the Roman bridgehead. On the southern bank, the Stakis site on Wellington Row revealed a massive bank for carrying the road up to the bridge (Tweddle, Moulden and Logan 1999, 156). The road was founded on a brushwood base which has been dated to AD 71–120 (YAT Gazetteer, 1988–89.24). The location of this site would have put it at the centre of activities revolving around transport and trade from the 2nd century AD.

Further indication of riverfront activity and careful management has been indicated by a deeply piled river retaining wall, evidence of which was uncovered during excavation of the pumping station on North Street (YAT Gazetteer, 1993-1). The raising of ground levels by more than 1m around Rougier Street, with clay and cobble dumping, appears to fall into the same sphere of management (Moulden and Tweddle, 1986, 4). Drainage ditches and an associated timber structure may show other early attempts to manage the area. The identification of a warehouse building or storage space at the Stakis site reveals how the area developed during the 2nd century (YAT Gazetteer, 1988–89.24). A series of 3rd century pits associated with alterations and construction provide more evidence of mercantile activity, ceramic evidence recovered from these features is thought to be indicative of an accumulation of dumped cargo. By the 4th century this building appears to have fallen into a state of dereliction, although a continuation of domestic and industrial deposition shows that occupation persisted along the riverfront (YAT Gazetteer, 1988–89.24). From the mid 4th century decline further sets in. In addition to the accumulation of demolition deposits in buildings (YAT Gazetteer, 1988–89.24) and dumping deposits building up in this area it appears that the riverside roads also fall out of use (Moulden and Tweddle, 1986, 4).

Occupational activity within the *Colonia* has been shown by the discovery, during the 18th and 19th centuries, of substantial buildings in Toft Green. These include two apsed structures and an inscription referring to a temple of *Serapis* (RCHME 1962.53). In addition public baths were discovered during construction around the site of the Old Railway Station (RCHME 1962.53). The General Accident site, 22-30 Tanner Row, has revealed remains dating to the 2nd century including timber framed buildings associated with a metalled surface (O’Connor 1988.65). These timber buildings were later replaced with a large masonry structure, the size of which indicates that it had a public function (O’Connor 1988.65).

Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian Periods

Post Roman activity is typified by accumulations of dark soil overlying Roman deposits. These dark soil deposits have been dated to between c.AD 360 and the 5th century and were succeeded by a timber built structure of post-Roman date (ibid 1999, 266). Excavations at 5 Rougier Street reveal a 0.80m depth of dark soil cut by pits containing 9th– 11th century worked bone artefact (ibid 1999, 262). Similar deposits have been found at 8 Wellington Row.

Evidence for ecclesiastical activity is found at the churches of St Mary, Bishophill Junior, and St Mary, Bishophill Senior, both of which have evidence for construction during the Anglian period. At St Mary, Bishophill Junior, five cross fragments and a fragment of cross head have been found dated to the 8th and 9th century (ibid 1999, 187).

During the Anglo-Scandinavian period activity may have increased along the riverside evidenced by substantial changes to the street plan. The Roman road between Micklegate Bar and the river appears to have declined in importance, probably as a consequence of the river crossing between North Street and the area of the Guildhall having fallen out of use. To replace this route the current line of Micklegate was developed between Micklegate Bar and a newly established river crossing at Ouse Bridge. This route became the main communication route between the North-east and South-west parts of the city throughout the medieval period. This change in street plan was clearly revealed by the Queen's Hotel excavations on Micklegate, which exposed a series of structures dated to the 9th and 10th century, aligned with the modern street plan and not respecting earlier alignments (YAT Gazetteer 1988-89.17). Despite this, some elements of the Roman street plan have survived. It has been suggested that Skeldergate preserves one of the earlier terrace Roman road alignments, displaced slightly to the northeast, while North Street may follow the line of a Roman Riverside road (Tweddle, Moulden and Logan 1999, 153, 166).

Anglo-Scandinavian occupation in the area is well evidenced by the discovery of four Anglo-Scandinavian rectangular timber structures at 58-59 Skeldergate. These structures demonstrate considerable variety in construction and the density of occupation at this time (Hall 1994, 69). Roman structures on Tanner Row were probably robbed out in the 10th century and evidence of contemporary occupation was also found in that area (YAT Gazetteer 1983-4. 32). The pumping station excavation on North Street uncovered the 11th century waterfront 5.5m below the current ground surface and 20m back from the river bank. It appears that an attempt at land reclamation was found during this excavation in the form of a thick deposit of organic material contained by wattle hurdles (Hall 1994, 39). Isolated finds of 9th to 11th century date in the vicinity of North Street include strap ends and a coin found in Tanner Row (Tweddle *et al.* 1999, 286-288), and 9th and 10th century coins on Skeldergate (ibid 1999, 253).

The Anglo-Scandinavian period witnessed a rise in ecclesiastical activity to the southwest of the Ouse. A number of churches in the area are known to have pre-Conquest origins, most probably dating from the Anglo-Scandinavian period. In addition to the existing churches of St Mary Bishophill Junior and Senior, the churches of St Martin-cum-Gregory, St Gregory (now demolished) and Holy Trinity Priory were in use from this period (Moulden and Tweddle 1986, 10). Archaeological evidence survives, most notably at St Mary Bishophill Junior, with the erection of the church tower in the 11th century. Burials discovered during excavations in the

graveyard in the 1960's were associated with grave goods of a distinctly Anglo-Scandinavian type (Hall 1994, 44). Holy Trinity Priory (then called Christ Church) was an important foundation, evidenced by its status as one of only four churches in England which held exemption privileges. The foundation and continual use of these churches is evidence for a significant residential population to the southwest of the Ouse that would warrant their maintenance. The positioning along Micklegate demonstrated the increasing importance of the route in the early medieval city.

Medieval Period

At the time of the Norman Conquest, York was a city second only to London, enjoying excellent trade and patronage as a royal centre. Development to the southwest of the river continued; aided by the fact that the Ouse Bridge was the only river crossing within the city. This established the importance of Micklegate as a thoroughfare. Of considerable significance to development within this part of the city was the founding of Trinity priory as a Benedictine by Ralph Pagnell in 1089 (Shaw 1908, 2) and the establishment of a Dominican Friary to the west (Raine 1955, 28). Archaeological investigation has revealed an intensification of occupation to the southwest of the Ouse from the 12th century. Timber buildings of beam slot construction were erected at Wellington Row in the 12th and 13th centuries (YAT 1999, 219), and occupation layers and rubbish pits have been found on Tanner Row; providing evidence for intensive occupation from the 12th to 15th centuries (YAT Gazetteer 1983-84.32). Further evidence for high status dwellings and domestic activity of late medieval date has been recovered at 63-67 Micklegate (FAS 2001a).

The riverside area was dominated by trade, and the North Street area and Skeldergate contained many warehouses and houses (Raine 1955, 239). Until 1305 the riverfront along Skeldergate was not revetted by a stone wall and was maintained by individual landowners (Raine 1955, 239). On North Street, timbers were used to stabilise the river front from the 11th century, and organic deposits built up during the 13th century. Construction on areas that were formerly riverbank indicates that some land was reclaimed during this period (YAT Gazetteer 1993-1). Three lanes from North Street provided the only access to the riverfront, one of which survives today adjacent to the Moat House Hotel. The importance of the riverside areas to trade is demonstrated by the presence of Crane Garth at the east end of Skeldergate where all foreign merchants entering into York by water were obliged to have their goods weighed and assessed for duty (Raine 1955, 240). From the mid 15th century, a population of tanners were resident in the area of North Street following the grant of a lease in 1461 to the Guild of Tanners: This lease gave a parcel of land known as 'le mote' within the city walls, running from the Dominican Friary to the river (Raine 1955, 28). The dominance of the tanning industry in the area is reflected in the naming of Tanner Row, which was originally part of North Street.

Historical Background by Robert Richards, All Saints Church.

Nothing appears straightforward about the history of All Saints North Street, and much of what has previously been written has been found to be erroneous. Most histories state that the first mention of All Saints North Street is when “The Rectory” was granted to the Priory of Holy Trinity in Micklegate by Ralph Paganell as part of its re-foundation in 1089. Other sources state that All Saints North Street is not mentioned in the foundation charter, but that its gift was confirmed by a “Bull” of Pope Alexander II. This is remarkable, since Alexander II died in 1073. If there is any truth in this, then perhaps it is Alexander III (1159 – 1181). Whatever the truth, it seems likely that there was a Church on this site from before the Norman Conquest. Clues lie in the fact that the Nave is built to typical Saxon dimensions – 1 rod (16’ 6” or 5.03m) wide, externally. The building is aligned on the Roman street plan, rather than East-West – a fact which results in the remarkable 15th century stained glass in the “North” windows being lit-up by the sun in the late afternoon to create a truly remarkable spectacle. The other clue to the buildings early origins is its typical Saxon name of “All Saints”.

The church probably began life as a single celled building, to which was added a small Chancel. The Chancel appears to have been extended at least once in the 12th century. No evidence for a Chancel Arch survives, but the eastern bay of the Chancel is narrower than the Nave. Blocked windows in the spandrels (now covered by plaster) confirm that it was originally free-standing. The north nave aisle was added sometime between 1166 and 1191 according to a recent dendrochronological study of the roof timbers, which is consistent with an estimated date of 1180 for one of the columns. A south aisle was probably added soon after, evidenced by a late 12th century column in the South arcade. The population in this part of The City was expanding in the 12th century, and the nail-head decoration around the South Door might indicate that the Nave and Aisles were also extended in the late 12th century. The Lady Chapel appears to have been added in the 13th century, as a North Quire-aisle. The Lady Chapel appears to have contained a vast statue of The Virgin Mary which may date to the late 14th century, but was certainly in-situ prior to 1407. The niche outside should probably contain a scaled down copy. The South Quire-aisle appears to be slightly later – its early 14th century window may be original. Masonry disturbance below the Chancel East window, and Lady Chapel East window, indicate that these were replaced, probably about 1330 (date of the stained glass). The North wall was renovated in the early 15th century, and a new wall-plinth applied to it. At this time, the original lancet windows appear to have been replaced, and stained glass provided for the new larger windows, one after another. There are no side windows in the western bay of the Nave, due to a series of short westward extensions, each being too small to include a window. In the late 14th century the entire West wall was replaced, the new structure incorporating a tower, a two-stage octagon, and spire rising to 120’. This work appears to have been underway in 1394.

The West wall has been cut through at high level by a squint, indicating a two story anchor hold. In 1421 an anchoress named Emma Roughton had seven visions of The Virgin Mary – possibly the best documented of all English medieval visions. These visions foretold (accurately) the death of Henry V, gave details for the coronation of Henry VI, and who should be his guardian, and who should act as regent, amongst other things. During the medieval period, the Church had 5 Altars, and numerous chantries. Fragments of wall paintings have

been recorded (traces of St Christopher on the North Tower Pier are still just discernible) several phases of medieval floor tiles have been found, fragments of glazed ridge tiles, and evidence that the external walls were plastered.

Previous archaeological investigations

The previous archaeological investigation on this site has been carried out by FAS with interventions in 2000, 2001, 2004 and 2007 (FAS 2000, 2001, 2004, and 2007).

The excavation in 2000 was a small trench (1.70m long x 1.30m wide x 1.20m deep) located on the south western side of the vestry (Appendix 1) in side All Saint's Church, North Street. Archaeological finds dating from as far back as the Roman period were recovered. The sequence was characterised as an intercutting sequence of medieval inhumations below a mixed topsoil layer containing high quantities of disarticulated bone. This supported a conclusion that the burials encountered existed in the graveyard prior to the vestry construction in the 19th century (FAS 2000).

The excavations in 2001 comprised of three separate interventions (numbered 2, 3 and 4). Intervention 2 (8.00m long x 1.50m wide x 0.5m deep) was located at the north eastern end of the church dug up against the outer wall and buttresses. This intervention aimed to clarify the relationship between the north and south chapels and the chancel. It revealed a number of modern services for the church, mixed soil deposits and evidence for reconstruction of the buttresses in the 19th century. Earlier ashlar masonry with a chamfered plinth was revealed towards the base of the wall providing evidence that the churchyard ground level has been raised extensively (1.5m since the 13th century with 0.5m of that in the post-medieval period) (FAS 2001).

Intervention 3 (29.00m long x 1m wide x 0.35-1.00m deep) was monitored and recorded under watching brief conditions. It was located along the north side of the church from the north-western corner along to the edge of the easternmost buttress. As in Intervention 2 a chamfered plinth was revealed. This overlay another deeper chamfered plinth 0.1m below the former. The westernmost buttress was established to be medieval whereas the easternmost one was probably a 19th C. reconstruction. Inhumations were also discovered at a depth of 10.30m AOD which appear to be earlier than the construction of the northern chapel. The revealed structural elements from this intervention point to a more complex sequence than previously thought with two separate building campaigns in the 15th century and a concerted raising of the ground level at the east end of the church in the post-medieval period (FAS 2001).

Intervention 4 (3.00m long x 1.00m wide x 0.80m deep) was located on the south side of the church and aimed to establish the relationship between the south wall and the churchyard boundary wall. The intervention exposed the 19th century church wall and buttress and their relationship to the medieval buttress and foundations. The modern boundary wall lay over the top of an earlier structure (possibly 15th century). Between the two was a widespread highly disturbed soil containing a mixture of human and animal bone, as well as ceramics, glass and shell (FAS 2001)

The evaluation in 2004 comprised of an intervention (3.00m long x 1.00m wide x 1.50m deep) and borehole survey (5 boreholes to a depth of 5.00m) within the former church hall to the north-west of All Saints church. Archaeological finds dating from the Roman period onwards were discovered. Three distinct phases of activity were identified. The earliest, Roman, phase was characterised by residual ceramic material dating predominantly to the 4th century found in later archaeological features. The medieval phase was predominantly characterised by a large domestic refuse pit (covering most of the intervention) dating to the 12th century. The latest, post-medieval, phase of activity identified was characterised by a levelling deposit and the construction of a brick floor. The levelling deposit contained 17th-18th century material. Despite the small size of the intervention the amount of Roman material recovered points to intensive local activity. The borehole survey did not produce large quantities of dateable material. It did, however, establish that waterlogged deposits between 2.70m and 3.40m below the ground level are likely to be encountered and that the archaeological deposits extend beyond the 5.00m depth of the boreholes (FAS 2004).

The excavations by FAS in 2007 comprised three trenches located adjacent to the north-eastern and south-western walls of the church. Intervention 6 was located at the south-western end (measuring 0.5m wide, c.13.0m long) and revealed more of the earlier phases of church construction as well as later drainage features in the form of culverts. Interventions 5 and 7 expanded upon the area previously excavated in 2001 revealing more evidence for the structural development of the church, management of the graveyard and drainage systems installed from the 18th century onwards.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Overview

As the excavation will not be completed until winter 2016, the results of the 2015 season will be discussed as they were encountered and as they are currently understood; in reverse chronological order. It should be kept in mind that these conclusions are subject to change pending the completion of the project.

5.2 All Saints Church Hall

Built in the 1860s, the church hall represents the most recent structural activity on site (Plate 1). Used as a Sunday school, a mortuary chapel and, most recently, a boxing club, the building stood until early 2014. The construction of the building appears to represent a single phase of activity, with the main north-east/south-west walls along the length of the hall being built first and the internal divisions and the northern gable end being added immediately afterwards. The southern end of the building appears to incorporate part of an earlier wall on a slightly skewed angle to the main hall. The completed building featured a main hall, flanked at the north and south ends by a pair of smaller rooms.

In the late 19th century, a network of ceramic drains was inserted at the north and south ends of the building. These fed into a main drain running towards the Ouse that is still present beneath Church Lane. Much of York was subject to a scheme of sanitation improvements

during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, it is possible that these drainage improvements were part of this movement.

A concrete floor was the only discernible modern alteration to be recorded and excavated where it survived in the northernmost room of the church hall. Other changes to the structure appear to have been more superficial, including several separate coats of paint, on the surviving walls.

Immediately pre-dating the church hall, covering almost all of the excavation area, was a compacted layer of trample relating to the mid-19th century construction of the church hall. As this process had clearly disturbed numerous earlier contexts, a number of up-cast artefacts from the Roman period (Appendices 2 and 3) onward were recovered from these deposits. Occasional finds of disarticulated human bone suggest that material from the churchyard may have been brought in as levelling.

5.3 19th century inhumations

On the 12th February 1825, the Rector, William Leonard Pickard sold the plot of land that makes up much of the excavation area to the church for the sum of £90. A recent act of parliament had encouraged churches to acquire nearby land to receive burials, possibly in recognition of the historic overuse of ancient churchyards. Consecrated by the Archbishop of York on January 14th 1826, following the removal of existing buildings and tenants, the area became part of the graveyard of All Saints, North Street.

This abrupt change in land use was manifested in a number of adult and juvenile burials, interred on the same north-east/south-west alignment of the church (Figures 3 and 5). The adult burials were typically quite deep, up to 1.00m in depth. Set in narrow cuts, a number of individuals featured surviving elements of decorative coffin fittings. The adult burials were set in rough north-west/south-east rows and showed no evidence of intercutting. It is therefore very likely that these graves were clearly marked by mounds or headstones. In the 2015 season, one burial was excavated with a surviving grave marker (plate 11). This structure comprised of re-used medieval brick and limestone masonry and was un-mortared.

At least one grave was found to contain a coffin burial directly over at least one more individual. It seems that family plots were set aside to receive numerous individuals.

A large number of infant and juvenile burials were also encountered. While these, like the adult burials, did occur across the whole site, they were notably concentrated at the south-west end of the plot close to the north-east wall of a 19th century rectory (plate 2). The reasons for this zoning remain unknown at present, but may become apparent following further archival research. All of these burials featured coffins, with at least one having a poorly preserved but partially legible name plate with the words 'aged 0 years' remaining legible. These were clearly sanctioned burials, interred by families of at least some means. Whether the concentration of burials again represents re-used family plots, or some form of epidemic event resulting in a surge of infant mortality is another question for further research.

5.4 Mixed 18th and 19th century industrial activity

Prior to the area being absorbed by the churchyard, it was a far busier and perhaps more unpleasant part of early modern York. Various scraps of structural material such as cobble surfaces (plate 12), brick surfaces, tile hearths and post holes were excavated, which are presently interpreted as a row of open-fronted lean-to structures facing on to Church Lane, which was much more of a busy thoroughfare than the private footpath of today. Once fully recorded and overlaid on a single image during post-excavation it is possible that these truncated structural remains may resolve themselves into more discernible buildings.

As well as structural features, this phase of activity was also typified by a suite of pits. Varied in size, shape and backfill, these features were often found to contain high quantities of specific materials. Instances of pits filled primarily with broken ceramics and butchery waste were equally as common as more mixed domestic refuse pits.

The most striking of these was a large 19th century pit close to the north-eastern boundary of the excavation. Filled almost entirely with cattle horn core and fragments of the upper cranium, this pit represents by-products of the tanning industry which was highly active in the area from the mid-15th. With the highly valuable and useful horn itself removed from the cranium, the underlying horn core has no real use and is generally disposed of. The sheer amount of material found within this feature, which remains only partially excavated, suggests industrial scale activity. The question of whether or not this is an isolated feature, or the latest of a sequence of such pits, will be addressed in the 2016 season. It is worth noting that a number of nearby pits of similar date also contained substantial quantities of cattle horn core, although not exclusively so.

Like the above mentioned burials that followed this phase of activity, these pits appear to show clear evidence of zoning. Almost all of the pits containing concentrations of butchery waste and horn core were located close to the medieval All Saints Cottages, which border the north-east end of the trench (Figure 4). At the opposite end of the trench, close to the post-medieval rectory, pits appear to be smaller and were filled with less noxious materials. Whether there were tensions between the residents of All Saints Cottages and the rectory or varying activities in different plots will be another area to explore in future historic research.

5.5 All Saints Rectory

With numerous historic references, it is clear that there has been a rectory on the site since the medieval period. At the close of the 2014 season, some evidence of this structure was beginning to emerge, albeit in the form of a later alteration. Part of the building's brick-built north wall and remnants of an internal brick floor were exposed at the south-west end of the trench (Figure 4 and Plate 13). Further investigation in 2015, suggests that the brickwork for these walls dates to the 19th century and that the floor appears, on visual inspection, to date to the 18th century. With this in mind, it is likely that they date from later alterations/re-builds of the rectory.

The building was not immediately demolished when the area was consecrated in 1826 and still appears on the 1852 OS Map. No burials have been discovered to the south of the wall, which suggests that even if the building had been partially dismantled at this point, elements of it

still formed some form of barrier. It was certainly noted that several of the early 19th century burials were cut flush against the 18th/19th century walling, therefore, the wall and deposits built up against it were still present at this point.

No southerly return of the building's north wall was found to survive, presumably falling victim to the substantial disturbance caused by the construction of the church hall in the 1860s. Three truncated post holes were excavated close to the projected run of this missing wall. This may be all that remains of the south-east wall of the possibly 18th century rectory.

Two small brick chambers were built on to the north wall. The larger of the two featured a cobble-floored cesspit and an earth floored sub-chamber (Plate 4). The second chamber was considerably smaller, although most likely served a similar waste disposal/ancillary coal storage function.

The larger chamber was extensively excavated in 2015, revealing its construction cuts, and further exposing a small section of limestone wall footing (plate 14) that was beginning to emerge at the end of the 2014 season. The 19th century brickwork was built up against and over the stonework suggesting that this may be an earlier surviving structural element of the Rectory. This stone footing was laid directly on to a soil which contained finds dating to no later than the medieval period.

5.6 Pre-19th century wall footings

At the end of the summer season 2014, in the north-eastern end of the trench (Figure 4), an area of cobbles initially interpreted as the footing of a robbed-out wall was unearthed (Plate 5). Around 0.7m in width and sharing the church's north-east/south-west alignment, this feature pre-dates the 19th century burials in the area. After further investigation during the 2015 season it now seems more likely that these cobbles are the truncated remnant of a much larger cobbled area relating to the area's 18th/19th century industrial phase (Plate 12).

All Saints Cottages, the standing medieval buildings to the north-east of the trench have been dated by dendrochronology to 1396. Recent study of the buildings has suggested that the southern end of the range is not typical of an external gable end. It is certainly possible that this row of cottages may once have extended further south into the present excavation area.

It is hoped that more structural elements will be uncovered in due course to shed further light on this intriguing possibility. The concentration of 18th and 19th century industrial pits to the immediate south of the cobble surface may well have eradicated any trace of any medieval structure, this will only be confirmed by the end of the 2016 season.

5.7 Church Lane

An investigative slot was excavated in the 2015 season to characterise the sequence below the present paved surface of Church Lane. The slot was situated on the north-east corner of the trench and revealed extensive truncation from 19th and 20th century services (Plate 6). A small strip of undisturbed archaeology revealed a rubble surface of 18th century date and associated make-up deposits.

Two burials of 18th century date were identified around 1m north-west of the church wall. The burials were found to cut a compacted sand surface containing ceramics from the medieval

period at the latest. The presence of burials of this date was not anticipated. Further excavation beneath Church Lane will be required to ascertain whether the burials were isolated or part of a larger group.

5.8 Medieval pits/dumping/surfaces

The earliest deposits encountered during the 2015 season were located in the south-west corner of the trench (Figure 4). Exposed in the section of drain cuts, clear layers of dumping and several possible pit backfills were noted. Further investigation of these deposits was conducted beneath the rectory floor (Plate 15), beneath the rectory cess pit (Plate 7) and in an investigative sondage (Plate 16) below a brick chamber relating the c.1860 Church Hall.

The investigations beneath the floor revealed a sequence of dumps and pits that appear to date between the c12th and c14th (Similar to the sequence described by FAS in 2004). Some of the deposits excavated appear very similar to 12th century deposits excavated during the 2004 evaluation carried out by FAS. In this case, one large refuse pit was found to occupy much of the 3m x 1m intervention (FAS 2004). The investigations in 2015 have confirmed that the 18th century and earlier elements of the rectory sit directly over *in-situ* medieval archaeology. Further characterisation of this medieval activity will be a key objective of the 2016 season. This will be limited to one or two sondages in an attempt to characterise the deeper and possibly earlier archaeology found.

The investigations beneath the rectory cesspit revealed a sequence of thick medieval dumps overlying thinner charcoal rich accumulations (Plate 7). All of these deposits appeared to be tipping down to the north perhaps indicating that there may be a void or deeper features that were rich in organic content that has substantially rotted away. Further investigation of this will not be possible due to the proximity of the standing Church Hall remains and its foundations. As an alternative, approximately half (the half furthest from the walls) of the area beneath the cesspit will be excavated in order to further characterise the sequence in this area of the site.

The finds recovered from these pits and dumps appear indicative of local occupation due to the high quantity of charcoal and domestic waste in the form of animal bone fragments and ceramics (Plate 7). The finds from these features should eventually be assessed to better refine the dating and produce a clearer picture of any activities that can be identified.

The excavation within the extent of the c1860 brick chamber was the deepest on site (Plate 16). The maximum depth reached was 8.51m AOD. The deposits encountered higher up in the sequence were pits and dumps dating between the C12th and C14th (similar to those beneath the rectory floor). There appeared to be a distinct change at approximately 9.05m AOD when thin compacted layers of charcoal rich material were encountered. These have been interpreted on site as surfaces, possibly relating to the occupation or construction of elements of the Church. On site it seems that no finds dating to later than the Anglo Norman period were collected from beneath this horizon at 9.05m AOD. Deeper within this sondage the quantity of residual Roman finds increased, these included the Intaglio (Plate 17) as well as

several Roman coins. This sondage was fully backfilled during the 2015 season and there is no intention to excavate further within this space.

The finds from this sequence of deposits should eventually be assessed in order to determine whether the onsite observation about an Anglo-Norman horizon is accurate and to identify any evidence of activities taking place.

5.9 Residual activity

While no *in-situ* deposits were encountered pre-dating the Anglo-Norman period, significant residual finds of Roman (Plate 17) and Anglo-Scandinavian material were made throughout both the 2014 and 2015 season (Appendices 2 and 3). The volume of these discoveries suggests that activity was occurring in the immediate vicinity during these periods. One find of a suspected prehistoric (Neolithic?) polished stone axe head could be an indicator of prehistoric activity, although as it was found re-deposited in a 19th century context, this remains highly conjectural at present.

5.10 Comparison to previous archaeological investigations

The FAS interventions described earlier in this report correctly indicated that the Archaeology Live! excavations would encounter archaeological features dating from the medieval period onwards and recover residual Roman material throughout.

While disarticulated human remains were encountered in the 2004 evaluation as well as in situ burials in Intervention 3 from 2001 these findings did not provide a clear indication of the number of in situ burials, dating to the c19th, likely to be present within the footprint of the church hall.

The volume of artefacts from the Roman period onwards found in the Archaeology Live! investigations is consistent with the findings of the FAS evaluations. Deposits earlier than c19th were limited to only minor investigation and it remains to be seen whether the deposit model produced by FAS will be borne out.

6 DISCUSSION

6.1 Summary

Overall, the second season at All Saints, North Street has been very successful, with over 200 people participating in the project. These individuals have come from as far afield as Canada, the United States of America, Australia, New Zealand and mainland Europe with large numbers, of course, from the United Kingdom. A high percentage of these individuals (approximately 50%) were trainees from previous seasons of Archaeology Live! demonstrating its continuing and widespread appeal.

With regard to the project aims and specific objectives outlined in the project design (Appendix 4, Section 4) there has also been some success.

6.2 Project Aims of this season

1) To improve our knowledge of the history of this part of York over the past two millennia by obtaining further information about the character, extent, date, function and preservation of the archaeology over the site.

This particular aim is a work in progress. The 19th century archaeological deposits on the site are, for the most part, now characterised. Broadly speaking this can be broken up in to four distinct phases of activity. The latest relates to the construction of the Church Hall in 1860. This is predated by use of the area as a grave yard between 1826 and 1854 which may also be contemporary with a final phase of structural modifications to the Rectory. There is also evidence for earlier 19th century industrial activity. The indications we have for post-medieval activity are in the form of truncated structural remains and the post medieval remains of the rectory. The medieval archaeology encountered on the site is characterised in the form of pits, dumps and surfaces relating to domestic occupation. Earlier archaeological deposits on the site are evidenced by the large numbers of residual finds. Further excavation of these features will enable a better and broader characterisation of the archaeology of the site.

2) To inform the management of the site and the curation of the historic buildings and monuments.

Our efforts to locate and record every 19th century burial in the footprint of the church hall will enable the church to make an informed decision about the proposed development's potential impact upon the human remains. This has already led to a Faculty agreement allowing the most vulnerable remains to be removed during the excavations.

3) To provide training in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork for trainees and students on a complex urban site.

For the 15th year in a row YAT has once again proven that it can provide high quality fieldwork training. Holding the excavation on such a complex urban site provides an almost unique opportunity for trainees of all levels of experience to learn and practice new skills.

6.3 Archaeological and historical objectives of this season

1) What is the nature of archaeological stratification in this area? (Aims 1 & 2)

2) At what levels within the stratigraphic sequence do remains of the major historical periods survive (Aims 1 & 2)

3) Is it possible to locate archaeological features which date to before the medieval period which may be the source for earlier finds recovered during the 2004 evaluation (Aims 1 & 2)

4) What range of dates are the burials previously revealed on the site (Aims 1 & 2)

5) What are the spatial limits of the burials on the site (Aims 1 & 2)

Partial success has been achieved for each of the specific objectives which were outlined in the project design.

The objectives relating to the stratigraphy (1 and 2) have developed further this year than in 2014 despite the sheer amount of c19th activity, especially burials, that was encountered during this year's excavations. Encountering sealed medieval deposits directly beneath the remains of the Rectory was encouraging and will make it possible to investigate deeper deposits in selected areas next season.

The objective relating to the possibility of identifying pre-medieval archaeological features (3) is still open. There have been a large number of pre-medieval residual finds indicating that there are almost certainly features dating to those periods within the limits of the site. It may be possible to reach deposits that pre date the Anglo-Norman period in the 2016 season, but it seems unlikely that the Roman horizon will be encountered due to its excessive depth.

The objectives relating to the burials have received the most attention this year. All of the burials so far identified (44 in total, with more pending investigation) within the footprint of the former church hall contained finds dating, or have been stratigraphically secured, to the 19th century. Historical evidence (Richards pers comm., FAS, 2004) indicates that this area was consecrated between 1826 and 1854. The church hall was built in 1860 which leaves a 34 year window for inhumations to be deposited (Objective 4).

During the course of the 2015 season two smaller investigative trenches within the site (adjacent to the north-west wall of the Church Hall) were excavated in an attempt to enable us to characterise the earlier archaeological deposits (Objectives 1, 2 and 3). Both of these slots almost immediately revealed further burials relating to the c19th use of the area as a grave yard (Objectives 4 and 5).

With regard to the spatial limits (Objective 5) of the graveyard, the burials have not extended beyond the medieval rectory wall at the southwest end of the site indicating that a Post-Medieval form of the structure still stood. As outlined in the results there is an area of denser intercutting activity containing more infants towards the south west end of the site, perhaps due to the proximity of the church tower. These 19th century burials do, however, extend all the way across to the north eastern limit of the site and beyond (at least one burial runs beneath the north-east wall of the church hall).

A single slot beneath the footpath adjacent to the church was excavated during the 2015 season. This allowed us to identify two separate c19th service trenches truncating most of the space beneath the path, with a small island of surviving earlier archaeology adjacent to the church (Objective 1 and 2). Two burials were identified within this slot which were of c18th date (Objectives 4 and 5). Due to the constraints of access to the main body of the site during the 2015 season, the lifting of the remainder of the footpath has been reserved for the 2016 season.

6.4 Objectives for the 2016 season

The overall project aims and objectives of the 2015 Archaeology Live! season should continue to stand, as the themes of characterising the archaeological deposits, helping to inform the management of the site and providing training in all aspects of archaeological field work remain relevant.

A specific plan taking in to account our findings from the previous seasons and the expansion of the site next season will enable us to target our specific research objectives.

Continued single context excavation across the entire area will allow for the continued development of Objectives 1 and 2. Identifying all of the c19th burials (Objectives 4 and 5) that exist in the footprint of the former church hall is critical to informing the site's management. Further single context excavation in this area will give the best chance of achieving this goal.

In 2016, it is planned to lift all of the juvenile inhumations that have been identified and recorded in the 2014 and 2015 seasons. They are all vulnerable to erosion due to their shallow depth and the Faculty agreement granted on July 11th 2015 (Appendix 5) grants explicit permission. It will be important to discover whether these juvenile burials overlie as yet unidentified adult inhumations (Objectives 4 & 5) or earlier post-medieval and medieval deposits (Objectives 1, 2 and 3).

Single context excavation beneath the footpath adjacent to the church will allow for the identification and dating of any further burials (Objectives 4 and 5). It is likely that there will be medieval burials in close proximity to the church so it is important to find out the density, the degree of truncation and the depth of the burials in the space beneath the footpath (Figure 2).

Further investigative slots may be excavated beneath the former Rectory and elsewhere to characterise earlier deposits. These will be dependent upon consultation with Robert Richards and John Oxley. This particular method provides the best chance of locating any earlier archaeological features specified in Objective 3.

6.5 Conclusions

The 2014 and 2015 seasons of Archaeology Live! at All Saints, North Street have successfully involved almost 400 people on-site. Trainees were taught how to record complex urban deposits using a single context recording system. 19th century deposits have formed the bulk of the work but the 2016 season will continue to characterise the earlier archaeology. The training opportunity will extend to further recording and excavation of human remains next year, as some of the burials will be lifted (Appendix 5).

In terms of public engagement, the use of social media such as Twitter and Face book as well as the production of a weekly online blog has been very successful. Archaeology Live! Now have over 1450 followers on Twitter and nearly 10000 members of its Face book group. The online blog which was new to the 2014 season of Archaeology Live! has already received over 100000 views (a massive increase on the 4300 at this time last year!). This website is now averaging between 250 and 500 views per day, with hits coming from all over the world. An open day was held at the site during the 2015 Festival of Archaeology which received over 100

visitors who were able to talk to the archaeologists about the site and view some of the finds which were recovered during the season.

In addition to the training opportunities and drive to raise the public profile of archaeology, these works are also helping to inform the site management plan for the church by revealing the extent and nature of the archaeological deposits, especially sensitive elements like human burials.

The 2016 season of Archaeology Live! aims to build upon the successes of the first two seasons at the site by growing the number of participants, further developing the project's online presence, enabling greater public engagement with archaeology and continuing to pursue the archaeological objectives.

7 PLATES



Plate 1. Remains of the church hall forming the limits of our excavation in 2014



Plate 2. Area of dense c19th burials to the south western end of the trench



Plate 3. One of several pits encountered at the north eastern end of the site



Plate 4. Brick chamber associated with the post-medieval rectory



Plate 5. Cobble surface exposed at the north-eastern end of the site



Plate 6. Recording of 19th century service cuts in a slot through Church Lane



Plate 7. Ash and charcoal rich medieval deposits beneath a later medieval stone footing



Plate 8: Planning (as part of single context recording system) of rectory walls



Plate 9: Dry sieving through a 10mm mesh underway



Plate 10: The stratigraphy and Harris matrix seminar underway



Plate 11: Brick built grave marker over the top of a 19th century inhumation



Plate 12: Area of heavily truncated post medieval cobble surfaces



Plate 13: Brick walls of the Rectory that probably date to the early 19th century



Plate 14: Remnants of stone footing (medieval?) appearing beneath later brick work



Plate 15: Area of medieval pits and dumps beneath the former floor of the Rectory



Plate 16: Deep sondage excavated in to early medieval deposits



Plate 17: Roman intaglio (possibly Venus Victrix holding the arms of Mars)

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APPENDIX 1 – CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

by Mags Felter

Current state

Finds which were found dry including glass, bone and antler plus pottery is in good condition, packed within a plastic Stewart box.

There is a large box of iron finds which are currently damp and packed within a card board box. Iron is particularly susceptible to active corrosion once removed from the ground and this corrosion can progress very quickly and be extremely destructive, resulting in loss of information.

There are a few sherds of wet packed glass which look to be medieval window glass. Such glass is notorious for being in poor condition due to the chemistry of its manufacture and its reaction with moisture in the soil.

Recommendations for present treatment

Dry finds can be kept in its current state.

It is recommended that the iron is dried out and packed in a dry environment achieved by placing within sealed Stewart boxes with silica gel. This will keep them as stable as possible until they can be assessed. Any copper alloy finds would also benefit from inclusion in a dry box.

The few sherds of wet glass should be checked to make sure there is enough water within the bags, be double bagged (as is already the case), and kept cool and dark, for later drying treatment.

Looking forward

A collection of archaeological finds would normally require assessment to determine the condition of the finds, highlight objects which require further work and which can provide more information about the site, and to identify finds and materials. This includes radiography of the metal finds, controlled drying of wet finds and detailed observations by microscope to determine condition and identifying materials where possible. Such an assessment aims to retrieve as much information as possible as well as providing permanent records in the form of X-radiographs and assessment notes for each find. It is recommended that the finds from All Saints, North Street are assessed in this way if possible.

19.11.2014

APPENDIX 2 - POTTERY

by Anne Jenner

Summary

The pottery from nineteen Contexts was selected by the excavators from a larger body of material retrieved during excavations at the above site. They consist entirely of domestic, rather than industrial wares, and range in date from the Roman period to the 19th century.

There are a small number of Roman sherds and similar amounts of Anglo Scandinavian wares. There are slightly more medieval wares. One sherd of black burnished pottery has a post firing cross incised into the rim. All Roman wares are abraded and clearly residual.

The few Anglo Scandinavian wares include Stamford unglazed, Torksey and York ware types. These sherds are also small in size and number and generally abraded.

Medieval wares include gritty, York glazed, splashed, Brandsby and Humber wares. Most of these are likely to be residual.

A sherd from a late 12th/early 13th century York glazed ware seal jug is of particular interest despite the likelihood that it is residual. It has part of a 'bird' seal with part of a legend around it (plate 6). Other examples of sherds with 'bird' seals include those found during excavations at 16-22 Coppergate (ibid, 4256, 7 and 9), field walking at Gilling East and Low Petergate. A more complete vessel from Mickelgate (Jennings 1992, no 31) also has a very similar seal.

A direct parallel is discussed in 'Medieval pottery from York' (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1216). This tubular spouted seal jug was found during excavations at Wellington Row (ibid, 1216, 4248; Cherry 1992, 60, pls 1 and 2). It is so similar that it could have been made by using the same stamp and possibly by the same potter. It has two lion seals on one side and two bird seals on the other, around the upper body of the vessel.

It is not possible to tell whether the rest of the vessel from All Saints church would have had a similar arrangement of seals, though this is likely. The legend on the sherd from All Saints church is unclear, though 'P.W[A] may be deciphered from it. The bird seal from Wellington Row has the legend 'SIGILL.TOME.P.WA' around it and is thought to be the seal of Thomas Fitzwalter (Cherry 1992, 59-60). It is likely that the sherd from All Saints Church had the same legend when complete.

The exact interpretation of the significance of the symbolic meaning behind this seal is also uncertain, though the use of P, perhaps for 'Pater' or father and the use of 'FILLI' (part of the legend surrounding the lion) on the Wellington Row example, perhaps relates to a son and therefore to the celebration of a father and son, whether secular or religious. Equally, the motifs used in conjunction may signify birth and death, rejuvenation (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1217) or perhaps relate to the son, Jesus, being raised from the dead and used as part of an Easter celebration. The use of cross motifs to separate the words within the legend on the example from Wellington Row may have some significance in relation to religious beliefs or simply be a familiar motif. We can only speculate.

A few sherds from a Hambleton lobed cup are also highly decorated, though later in date. This late 14th/early 15th century drinking bowl may have been used at table for communal drinking and amusement. As the contents are drained, the applied decoration, in this case a mythical beast or dragon perhaps, reveals itself. These vessels are also made in a ware known as Tudor Green ware. They often have applied plastic anthropomorphic, or zoomorphic creatures in them. Both industries mainly produce wares which relate to drinking at table and storing liquids, presumably alcoholic beverages

A few sherds of the late 15th/16th century Cistercian ware cup/mugs mark the early post medieval period. Sixteenth and seventeenth century earthen wares include a yellow glazed handled bowl or jar and a green glazed flanged and lid-seated dish.

Other black, green and amber glazed red wares span the 18th and 19th centuries. Many of these wares may also be residual. Forms include pancheons and bowls. One sherd of a slip ware bowl may be from a late 17th or 18th century type made in Leeds and Staffordshire.

Fine wares consist mainly of transfer printed dishes with dark blue willow pattern decoration, as well as plainer wares, including white and pearl types. These sherds are mainly from dishes, though there are a few feathered or grassed plate rims and a light blue transfer printed cup. One or two forms may represent slightly more expensive items. These include hand painted and porcelain or fine bone china forms. The occasional sherd with hand painting over the transfer print perhaps also denotes a slightly more valuable piece, simply as the process took longer to complete.

The date of the contexts containing wares with the stamp of Edward Walley, who operated the Cobridge Pottery in Staffordshire, can be pinned down to somewhere between 1840 and 1865 as this is when the particular stamp noted on at least three plates was in use. Further evidence suggesting a date before or during the central years of the 19th century comes from the absence of colours, other than blue, used in the transfer printing process. This suggests a date before their production began, in the 1860's.

Two fine bone china or porcelain sherds had potters marks on them in under glaze red and blue consecutively. The blue mark, in the form of a cross, resembles the marks used by Bow for post late 18th century wares (see Poche 1990), but need further investigation.

The problem with assigning dates based on potters stamps is that these usually occur on decorated pieces which may well have been kept for generations. This is the case at Hungate (Area H, context 39062), where the fine wares are mid 19th century, but the glass, finds and stone ware bottles are considered to be later!



Plate 18: Transfer printed stamps including one for Edward Walley's 'iron stone china'.

Upper image shows a stamp under a transfer printed willow patterned dish for individual use. Lower image shows a white plate with applied lilac coloured sprigs. This serving dish has a flanged hexagonal rim and oval base.



Plate 19: Photograph of 'bird' seal from York glazed ware seal jug

Pottery sherds and dates

Context	Fabric	Form	Approximate number	Comment	Date
church	sandy red	jug	2	white slip in	L13th
church	Humber		1	strap reduced	14th
church	Post medieval red ware with green glaze	dish	1	rim lid seated flange ?Coxwold type	17th
church	pmed brown gl		1	?tortoiseshell	l18th
1057	ironstone china applied pink lustre	hexagonal rim on oval dish	20	Edward Walley stamp Cobridge Staffs in operatiopn 1840-65	1840-65
1057	banded slip	jar/bowl	4		L18/19th
1057	transfer printed	oval dish	70	mainly willow dark blue	Mid 19th
1057	sponged	chamber pot	50		19th
1057	transfer printed	cup straight upper edge	5	light blue ?Yorkshire	Mid 19th
1057	plain wares inc white pearl		60		19th
1057	residual		20		
1057	?porcelain hand painted		5		?Red mark under base
1124	transfer printed	dish	40	willow pattern 'ironstone china' same as C1057	1840-65
1124	porcelain		1	blue cross stamp resembling Meissen but possibly a copy	18 th +
1124	black basalt type		1	machined rings under base	19th
1124	Frechen type		1	If Fulham 18/19th	l16/17th
1124	stone ware	?jug	1	moulded female figure	19th
1124	black glaze fine		3	shiny Jackfield type	L18th/19th
1124	fine brown glazed		1		L18th/19th

1124	cream banded		1	beaded with blue stripe	19th
1124	Roman grey		1	lattice decoration	Roman
1124	transfer printed		1	tiny sherd Yorkshire 'fibre' pattern	19th
1124	plain wares inc white pearl		20	includes applied lilac sprig and feathered plate	19th
1124	transfer printed		2	peacock feather painted spots	19th
1124	transfer printed		1	spotted decoration	
1124	banded slip	?bowls	20	yellow and cream with rust 2 or 3 vessels	18/19th
1124	post medieval red earthen ware	pancheon	3		19th
1124	English stone ware	bottles	10	blacking + ?ale	19th
1020	hard red ware	base/lid rim	1	wheel and grid stamp some heat soot	post Roman
1205	hard red ware	body sherd	1	wheel and grid stamp some heat soot	post Roman
1081	?porcelain	bowl	3		18/19th
1081	splashed		1		12th
1081	brown glazed		1	?tortpisheshell	L18th/19th
1081	splashed	spout	1		12th
1081	grey gritty		1		11/12th
1081	Roman		1	hard red white in	Roman
1081	lightl oxidised		1		unknown
1081	Stamford unglazed	jar	1		11th
1081	medieval		1	light green glaze	medieval
1140	Yorkshire red		1		medieval
1140	cream		1		19th
1140	pearl		1		19th
1103	Roman		1		Roman
1103	splashed		1		12/13th
1117	splashed				12/13th

1117	late green glazed		1	roller stamped	?post med
1117	unglazed white slip		1		Post med
1155	German stone ware		1		Post med
1155	black basalt		1		19th
1123	late medieval		15	inc Brandsby Humbergritty	Late medieval
1123	English stone ware		1	light thin green glaze	19th
1096	Black glaze/Cistercian		1		16 th +
1096	post med earthen ware	bowl	1	amber green glaze copper speck	Early post medieval
1096	residual		4	torksey, gritty, glazed	medieval
1095	English stone ware		1		19th
1095	cream		1		19th
1095	banded slip		1		19th
1095	Stamford unglazed		1		11th
1095	late Brandsby		1		medieval
1095	Roman		1		Roman
1095	splashed	pitcher	1	unglazed oxidised	12th
1095	burnt		1		yunknown
1095	Roman/later		1	grey fabric burnished white dots accidental	Roman
1095	residual		15		medieval
1095	fine red ware brown glazed		1	scrap	18/19th
1125	red earthenware	bowl	1	chestnut glaze out	19th
1125	Cistercian	cup	1	applied strips	16th
1125	Humber	jug	1		14/15th
1125	splashed		1		12/13th
1125	tortoiseshell		1		18th
1125	earthenware		1	marbled	Post medieval
1125	yellow glazed	handled jar	1	or bowl	16/17th

1125	stone ware		1		19th
1125	unglazed		2		unknown
1125	green glazed		5		medieval
1082	earthenware		2	amber green glaze	post medieval
1082	mottled green glazed		1		medieval
1113	medieval wares		41	inc York glazed, gritty, Humber, Brandsby and York ware	14th
1144	German stone ware	bellarmine	1	face could be Fulham	l16/19th
1116	York glazed/Brandsby	chafing or divided dish	1	small holes through base	medieval
1170	black burnished		1	post firing incised cross on rim	Roman or later
1170	Hambleton	lobed bowl	1	dragon/mythical beast in centre	L14/e15th
1100	York glazed	seal jug	1	identical to Walter seal with bird (see Mainman and Jenner)	l12/e13th

Table 1: Pottery sherds and dates

Contexts and dates

Context	Date	comments
church		
1057	1840-65	
1124	19th	
1020	unknown	
1205	Post Roman	
1081	19 th century	
1140	19th	
1103	L12/13th	
1117	?post medieval	
1155	19th	
1123	19th	
1096	Early post medieval	
1095	19 th century	
1125	19th	
1082	Post medieval	
1113	medieval	
1144	L16th to late 17 th or 18/ 19th	Bellarmines also made in 19 th century at Fulham
1116	medieval	
1170	L14/early 15th	
1100	L12/early 13th	

Table 2: Contexts and dates

APPENDIX 3 - SMALL FINDS SUMMARY

by Nicky Rogers

Introduction

The small finds from the 2014 excavations were viewed by eye and briefly recorded on Nov.19th at All Saints Church, North Street. None of the finds had received treatment or investigation by a conservator, so comments made here are provisional. All the iron and copper alloy objects require X-raying to enable final identifications.

Comments

The material appears to range in date primarily from the medieval to post medieval periods, although there is a possibility that some of the coins may be of Roman date, and a glass finger ring fragment is also likely to be Roman (?1st century AD). Very little of the material appears to relate to craft working, and most seems to consist of personal dress fittings and gaming pieces. A small number of medieval window glass fragments and possible lead alloy window came fragments indicate some replacement of windows or parts of windows in the past.

Table of small finds

CONTEXT	MATERIAL	OBJECT	COMMENTS
1000	Bone?	Tuning Peg	
1000	Copper Alloy	Button	
1010	Copper Alloy	Button	Discoidal
1010	Bone	Button	3 x perforations
1010	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1018	Lead Alloy	Manufacturing Debris?	
1020	Copper Alloy?	Object	cf miniature bicycle chain
1023	Copper Alloy	Stud/rivet	
1023	Copper Alloy	Ring	very small ring
1048	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1048	Fired Clay	Marble	
1048	?	?	
1048	Bone	Button	small, 3 x perforations
1048	Copper Alloy	Mount?	decorated?
1048	Copper Alloy?	Perforated Strips	
1048	Stone?	Counter?	discoidal
1056	Copper Alloy	Object?	
1056	Plastic?	Object	
1081	Bone	Button	single perforation
1082	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1091	Bone?	Die	conventional numbering (6 opp 1 etc.)
1091	Copper Alloy	Rivet	

1091	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1092	Copper Alloy	Coin	Roman or medieval?
1092	Bone?	Counter?	One face dished
1092	Copper Alloy	Button?	
1092	Lead Alloy	Weight?	small thick discoidal
1092	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1092	Bone?	Object	
1092	Copper Alloy	Button	
1092	Copper Alloy	Pins	Wire
1092	Copper Alloy	Needle or balance arm?	
1092	Stone	Slate pencil?	
1095	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1097	Fired Clay	Marble	
1100	Copper Alloy	Coin	Roman or medieval?
1114	Copper Alloy	Coin	Roman or medieval?
1114	Lead Alloy?	Nail?	
1114	Lead Alloy	Strip	
1116	Glass	Window glass fragment	medieval, no sign of paint
1116	Stone	Object	prehistoric tool fragment? Hone fragment?
1116	Copper Alloy	?Balance arm	
1116	Antler?	Knife handle	Scale plates
1116	Fired Clay	Marble Fragments	
1116	Bone?	Handle	Scale plate fragment
1116	Copper Alloy	Button?	Domed
1116	Glass	Stoppers?	x 2
1116	Lead Alloy?	Spillage?	
1116	Copper Alloy	Ring	flat, incomplete
1116	Copper Alloy	Pin, Button? +	
1116	Copper Alloy	Object?	Sheet fragments
1116	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1118	Copper Alloy	Coin	Roman or medieval?
1118	Copper Alloy	Buckle	small double looped, oval loops
1118	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1118	Bone	Button	single perforation
1120	Copper Alloy	Buttons	x 2
1124	Copper Alloy	Object?	decorated?
1124	Leather	Fragment	
1124	Copper Alloy	Hook (and eye)	
1124	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1125	Lead Alloy	Window came?	
1144	Copper Alloy	Coin	Roman or medieval?
1144	Copper Alloy	Object	?dress fitting
1144	Fired Clay	Spindle Whorl?	tile, discoidal, perforated
1144	Stone	Grindstone?	Or weight? Off centre perforation

1144	Fired Clay	Marble	
1144	Copper Alloy	Pins	Also other objects/fragments
1151	Copper Alloy	Wire?	
1152	Bone	Mount?	split rib, decorated
1154	Copper Alloy	Button	Discoidal
1156	Copper Alloy?	Stud?	
1165	Glass	Window glass fragment	medieval, no sign of paint
1165	Copper Alloy	Buckle	small annular
1165	Copper Alloy	Object	
1165	Copper Alloy	Object/Fragment	
1166	Flint	Worked fragment?	
1167	Copper Alloy	Boss?	raised central dome
1170	Copper Alloy	Coin	Roman or medieval?
1170	Lead Alloy?	Spillage?	
1170	Copper Alloy	Pins	Also other objects/fragments
1170	Wood?	Fragment	
1175	Fired Clay?	Object	Globular with 2 flat faces, small
1175	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1175	Copper Alloy	Fragments	
1186	Antler?	Counter?	Thick perforated disc, r and d decoration
1189	Glass	Window glass fragment	medieval, no sign of paint
1202	Glass	Finger ring fragment	decorated, glass setting, Roman
1205	Copper Alloy	Coin	Roman or medieval?
1209	Copper Alloy	Pin	Wire
1210	Copper Alloy	Mount?	Fragmentary
1238	Copper Alloy	Object	
1257	Copper Alloy	Chain links	S shaped x 3
1266	Copper Alloy	Chain	?balance chain
1270	Bone?	Die	medieval (numbering convention 6 opp 5 etc.)
Various	Iron	Various	Various

Table 3: Table of small finds from 2014

APPENDIX 4 - PROJECT DESIGN

**LAND ADJACENT TO
ALL SAINTS CHURCH
NORTH STREET, YORK**



TRAINING EXCAVATION 2014

PROJECT DESIGN

First Draft

By
Arran Johnson

Gary Millward

Ben Savine

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Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
FAS	Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd
IADB	Integrated Archaeological Data Base
MORPHE	Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment
NPPF	National planning policy framework
PPS5	Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

Cover image provided by Robert Richards, All Saints Church.

SUMMARY

This document is a project design for a single season of excavation in an area of land immediately adjacent to the north western side of the All Saints Church, North Street, York. It will be conducted by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) with the permission of All Saints Church and John Oxley (Principal Archaeologist for the City of York Council).

A small-scale but well-targeted programme of excavation will further evaluate the site, help to remove any further archaeological conditions for proposed future development of the site, address research questions, provide training in excavation techniques and allow public visitors to the All Saints Church to view the processes involved in archaeological excavation. The proposed excavation will involve a number of trenches, each no greater than 3m x 3m and 1.5m deep, allowing the centre to be stepped in to 2.5m if required. Initially four trenches will be positioned within the area currently occupied by the derelict boxing club, formerly a mortuary chapel. Targeted investigation underneath the paving of All Saints lane will also be required as part of the site mitigation.

Recent interventions by FAS revealed a sequence of burials, structures and occupation deposits relating to All Saints church from as early as the 11th - 12th century to the present day. There were also finds which hinted at possible earlier Roman, Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian activity on the site. Significant archaeology, including the burials, lay relatively close to the modern ground surface. The site has great potential as an archaeological resource for revealing and understanding the development of this area of York over the last 2000 years

The site occupies the area of land to the northwest of All Saints church, North Street, York (NGR SE 6010 5170).

1. INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust (YAT), with the permission of All Saints church and John Oxley (Principal Archaeologist for City of York Council) will aim to undertake a single season of excavations in and around All Saints Church Hall. The site (NGR SE 60045177) is located on All Saints Lane, adjacent to North Street, and consists of All Saints Church Hall and land immediately adjacent to the northwest side of All Saints Church (figure 1). The project is intended to build on the success of the St Leonard's Hospital training excavation project undertaken by YAT, in partnership with the City of York Council, in 2001-4, the St Mary's Abbey Precinct North project, undertaken in partnership with York Museums Trust, in 2005, the St. Saviour's training excavation, working with Evans Property Group, in 2006, and the Hungate training excavations, working in partnership with Hungate York Regeneration Ltd. in 2007-12.

The results of the work will elucidate the archaeological remains known to be present here. This in turn will allow All Saints Church and John Oxley (Principal Archaeologist for the City of York Council) to make more informed judgements about any future development of the site, reducing or perhaps satisfying any further archaeological conditions which could arise. Alongside the excavations, public access to All Saints' Church which neighbours the site will allow the general public to interact with the archaeologists as they proceed within an informative and, most importantly, safe, environment. Equally important, the excavation will provide high quality training to a range of participants.

This document is an archaeological project design to be presented to All Saints Church and John Oxley. The proposed programme has been developed in the light of informal discussions with a number of interested parties including Robert Richards (All Saints Church) and John Oxley.

The project has three principal aims that may be summarised as follows:

- To improve our knowledge of the history of this part of York over the past two millennia (the major archaeological research themes are listed below).
- To inform the management of the archaeological resource on the site, allowing any future use of the area to be based on a greater understanding of the archaeology present.
- To provide training in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork for trainees and students on a complex urban site.

The results of the excavation will primarily be presented in the form of an Assessment Report in a style approved by John Oxley the city archaeologist. Further dissemination will be contingent upon the importance of the results following discussions with all relevant parties.

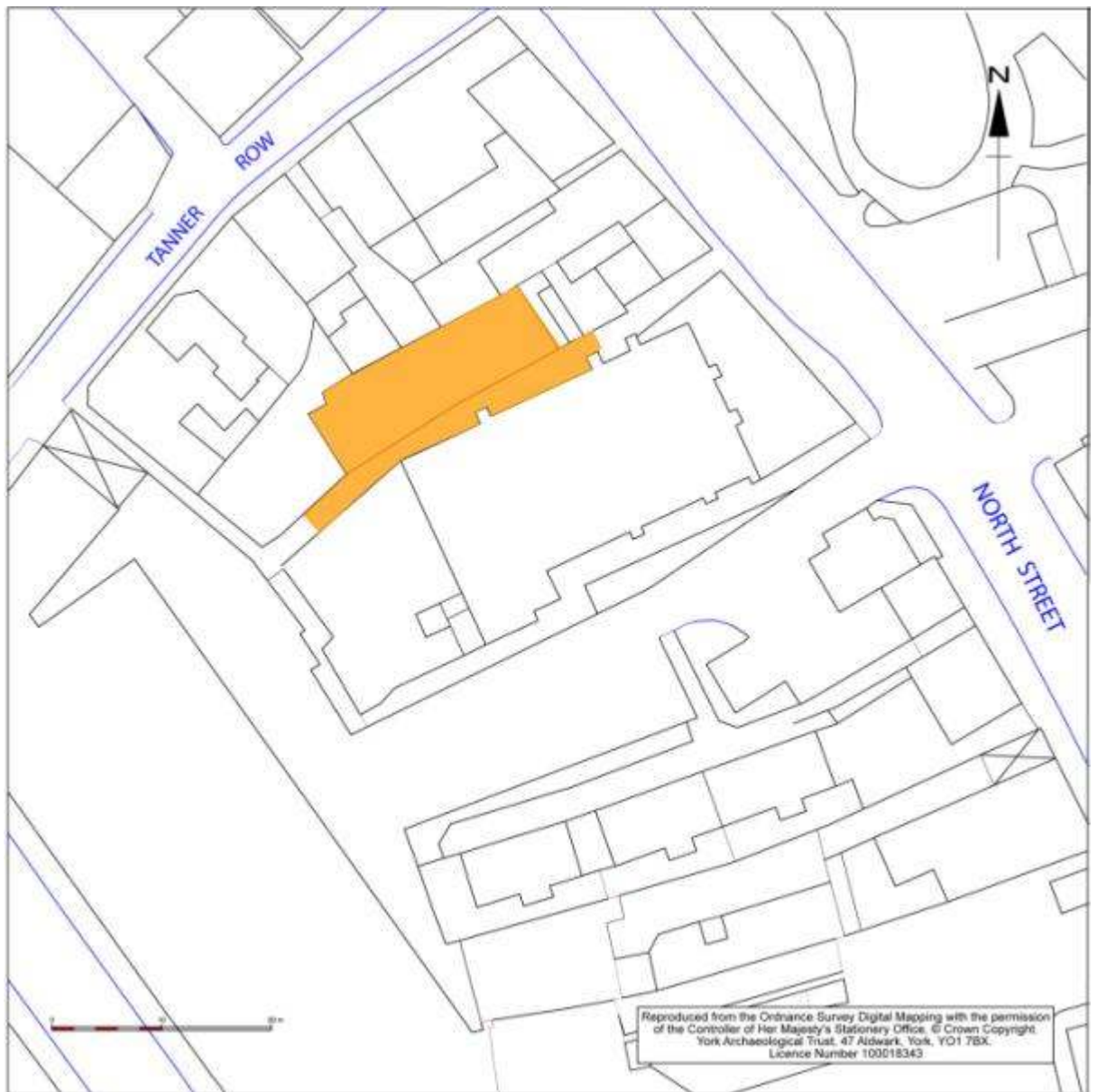


Figure 1: Site Location (highlighted by shaded orange area)

2. HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A brief description of the history and natural setting of the City of York is followed by a more detailed account of the site itself.

2.1.1 Historic status of the city

York is renowned for its long and varied history, with evidence of occupation spanning two thousand years. The multitude of historic buildings and monuments that make up its visible, above-ground archaeological resource is complemented by the invisible, but rich, below-ground archaeology. York is therefore the ideal location for the study of the history of England over the last two thousand years.

2.1.2 The natural setting

York lies in the heart of Yorkshire at the junction of the Rivers Ouse and Foss, and c. 65km from the east coast of England. At York the Ouse cuts through a glacial moraine that runs across the Vale of York between the Wolds to the east and the Pennine foothills to the west. The course of the River Ouse has not changed a great deal since Roman times, but the course of the River Foss may have been affected by the creation of the King's Fishpool in the late 11th century and canalisation in the 18th century. Present day river levels are higher than in Roman times, partly due to Naburn Lock downstream from the city, and partly due to silting and geological factors. Rising river levels have contributed to the creation of waterlogged archaeological deposits in the centre of York, giving unusually good preservation of timber structures and a wide range of organic materials in some parts of the city. This situation is not unique but, when twinned with the number of archaeological investigations over the last 100 years, gives a city-wide data-set of unparalleled value.

2.1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

Roman Period

The site of All Saints Church Hall is situated close to the southern bank of the River Ouse and within the extent of the *Colonia*. A key feature of this site is its proximity to two major routes of communication. Close by to the northwest is the line of the Roman road towards Tadcaster, around which the *Colonia* developed. To the northeast is the River Ouse, itself the focus of the settlement on both banks and a major transportation link. There is evidence for a bridging point across the river along the line of the Roman road towards Tadcaster. On the north bank of the river discoveries near the Guildhall in 1893 identified 'masses of the strongest masonry'. This has been interpreted as part of the Roman bridgehead. On the south-eastern bank the Stakis site on Wellington Row revealed a massive bank for carrying the road up to the bridge (Tweddle, Moulden and Logan 1999, 156). The road was founded on a brushwood base which

has been dated to AD 71–120 (YAT Gazetteer, 1988 –89.24). The location of this site would have put it at the centre of activities revolving around transport and trade from the 2nd century.

Further indication of riverfront activity and careful management has been indicated by a deeply piled river retaining wall, evidence of which was uncovered during excavation of the pumping station on North Street (YAT Gazetteer, 1993-1). The raising of ground levels by more than 1m around Rougier Street, with clay and cobbles dumping, appears to fall into the same sphere of management (Moulden and Tweddle, 1986, 4). Drainage ditches and an associated timber structure may show other early attempts to manage the area. The identification of a warehouse building or storage space at the Stakis site reveals how the area developed during the 2nd century (YAT Gazetteer, 1988–89.24). A series of 3rd century pits associated with alterations and construction provide more evidence of mercantile activity, ceramic evidence recovered from these features is thought to be indicative of an accumulation of dumped cargo. By the 4th century this building appears to have fallen into a state of dereliction, although a continuation of domestic and industrial deposition shows that occupation persisted along the riverfront (YAT Gazetteer, 1988–89.24). From the mid 4th century decline further sets in, in addition to the accumulation of demolition deposits in buildings (YAT Gazetteer, 1988–89.24) and dumping deposits building up in this area it appears that the riverside roads also fall out of use (Moulden and Tweddle, 1986, 4).

Occupational activity within the *Colonia* has been shown by the discovery, during the 18th and 19th centuries, of substantial buildings in Toft Green. These include two apsed structures and an inscription referring to a temple of *Serapis* (RCHME 1962.53). In addition public baths were discovered during construction around the site of the Old Railway Station (RCHME 1962.53). The General Accident site, 22-30 Tanner Row, has revealed remains dating to the 2nd century, including timber framed buildings associated with a metalled surface (O'Connor 1988.65), these were later replaced with a large masonry structure, the size of which indicates that it had a public function (O'Connor 1988.65).

Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian Periods

Post Roman activity is typified by accumulations of dark soil overlying Roman deposits. Excavations at 5 Rougier Street reveal a 0.80m depth of dark soil cutting into which pits containing 9th– 11th century worked bone artefacts were found (ibid 1999, 262). Similar deposits have been found at 8 Wellington Row. These have been dated to between c.AD 360 and the 5th century and were succeeded by a timber built structure of post-Roman date (ibid 1999, 266).

Evidence for ecclesiastical activity is found at the churches of St Mary, Bishophill Junior, and St Mary, Bishophill Senior, both of which have evidence for construction during the Anglian period.

At St Mary, Bishophill Junior, five cross fragments and a fragment of cross head have been found, dated to the 8th and 9th century (ibid 1999, 187).

During the Anglo-Scandinavian period, activity may have increased along the riverside, evidenced by substantial changes to the street plan. The Roman road between Micklegate Bar and the river appears to have declined in importance probably as a consequence the river crossing between North Street and the area of the Guildhall having fallen out of use. To replace this route, the current line of Micklegate was developed between Micklegate Bar and a newly established river crossing at Ouse Bridge. This route became the main communication route between the northeast and southwest parts of the city throughout the medieval period. This change in street plan was clearly revealed by the Queen's Hotel excavations on Micklegate, which exposed a series of structures dated to the 9th and 10th century, aligned with the modern street plan and not respecting earlier alignments (YAT Gazetteer 1988-89.17). Despite this, some elements of the Roman street plan have survived. It has been suggested that Skeldergate preserves one of the earlier terrace Roman road alignments, displaced slightly to the northeast, while North Street may follow the line of a Roman Riverside road (Tweddle, Moulden and Logan 1999, 153, 166).

Anglo-Scandinavian occupation in the area is well evidence by the discovery of four Anglo-Scandinavian rectangular timber structures at 58-59 Skeldergate. These structures demonstrate considerable variety in construction and the density of occupation at this time (Hall 1994, 69). Roman structures on Tanner Row were probably robbed out in the 10th century and evidence of contemporary occupation was also found in that area (YAT Gazetteer 1983-4. 32). The pumping station excavation on North Street uncovered the 11th century waterfront 5.5m below the current ground surface and 20m back from the river bank. It appears that an attempt at land reclamation was found during this excavation in the form of a thick deposit of organic material contained by wattle hurdles (Hall 1994, 39). Isolated finds of 9th to 11th century date in the vicinity of North Street include strap ends and a coin found on Tanner Row (Tweddle *et al.* 1999, 286-288), and 9th and 10th century coins on Skeldergate (ibid 1999, 253).

The Anglo-Scandinavian period witnessed a rise in ecclesiastical activity to the southwest of the Ouse. A number of churches in the area are known to have pre-Conquest origins, most probably dating from the Anglo-Scandinavian period. In addition to the existing churches of St Mary Bishophill Junior and Senior, the churches of St Martin-cum-Gregory, St Gregory (now demolished) and Holy Trinity Priory were in use from this period (Moulden and Tweddle 1986, 10). Archaeological evidence survives most notably at St Mary Bishophill Junior, with the erection of the church tower in the 11th century. Burials discovered during excavations in the graveyard in the 1960's, were associated with grave goods of a distinctly Anglo-Scandinavian type (Hall 1994, 44). Holy Trinity Priory (then called Christ Church) was an important foundation, evidenced by its status as one of only four churches in England which held

exemption privileges. The foundation and continual use of these churches is evidence for a significant residential population to the southwest of the Ouse that would warrant their maintenance. The positioning along Micklegate demonstrated the increasing importance of the route in the early medieval city.

Medieval Period

At the time of the Norman Conquest, York was a city second only to London, enjoying excellent trade and patronage as a royal centre. Development to the southwest of the river continued, aided by the fact that the Ouse Bridge as the only river crossing within the city establishing the importance of Micklegate as a thoroughfare. Of considerable significance to development within this part of the city was the founding of Trinity priory as a Benedictine priory by Ralph Pagnell in 1089 (Shaw 1908, 2) and the establishment of a Dominican Friary to the west (Raine 1955, 28). Archaeological investigation has revealed an intensification of occupation to the southwest of the Ouse from the 12th century. Timber buildings of beam slot construction were erected at Wellington Row in the 12th and 13th century (YAT 1999, 219), and occupation layers and rubbish pits have been found on Tanner Row, providing evidence for intensive occupation from the 12th to 15th century (YAT Gazetteer 1983-84.32). Further evidence for high status dwellings and domestic activity of late medieval date has been recovered at 63-67 Micklegate (FAS 2001a).

The riverside area was dominated by trade, and the North Street area and Skeldergate contained many warehouses and houses (Raine 1955, 239). Until 1305, the riverfront along Skeldergate was not revetted by a stone wall and was maintained by individual landowners (Raine 1955, 239). On North Street, timbers were used to stabilise the river front from the 11th century, and organic deposits built up during the 13th century; construction on areas that were formerly riverbank indicates that some land was reclaimed during this period (YAT Gazetteer 1993-1). Three lanes from North Street provided the only access to the riverfront, one of which survives today adjacent to the Moat House Hotel. The importance of the riverside areas to trade is demonstrated by the presence of Crane Garth at the east end of Skeldergate where all foreign merchants entering into York by water were obliged to have their goods weighed and assessed for duty (Raine 1955, 240). From the mid 15th century, a population of tanners were resident in the area, following the grant of a lease in 1461 to the Guild of Tanners. This lease gave a parcel of land known as 'le mote' within the city walls, running from the Dominican Friary to the river (Raine 1955, 28). The dominance of this industry in the area is reflected in the naming of Tanner Row which was originally part of North Street.

2.2 The Site

2.2.1 Introduction

The site (NGR SE 60045177) is located on All Saints Lane, adjacent to North Street, and consists of All Saints Church Hall (figure 1). The former church hall building is currently divided into three rooms, most recently being used as a boxing club, with an associated shower room at the southwest end, and a changing room/lobby to the northeast.

2.2.2 Previous archaeological investigations

The previous archaeological investigation on this site has been carried out by FAS with interventions in 2000, 2001, 2004 and 2007 (FAS 2000, 2001, 2004, 2007).

The excavation in 2000 was a small trench (1.70m long x 1.30m wide x 1.20m deep) located on the south western side of the vestry (see figure 2) in side All Saint's church North street. Archaeological finds dating from as far back as the Roman period were recovered. The sequence was characterised as an intercutting sequence of medieval inhumations below a mixed topsoil layer containing high quantities of disarticulated bone. This supported a conclusion that the burials encountered existed in the graveyard prior to the vestry construction in the 19th century (FAS 2000).

The excavations in 2001 comprised of three separate interventions (numbered 2, 3 and 4). Intervention 2 (8.00m long x 1.50m wide x 0.5m deep) was located at the north eastern end of the church dug up against the outer wall and buttresses. This intervention aimed to expose the relationship between the north and south chapels and the chancel. It revealed a number of services for the church, mixed soil deposits and evidence for reconstruction of the buttresses in the 19th century. Earlier ashlar masonry with a chamfered plinth was revealed towards the base of the wall providing evidence that the churchyard ground level has been raised extensively (1.5m since the 13th century with 0.5m of that in the post-medieval period) (FAS 2001).

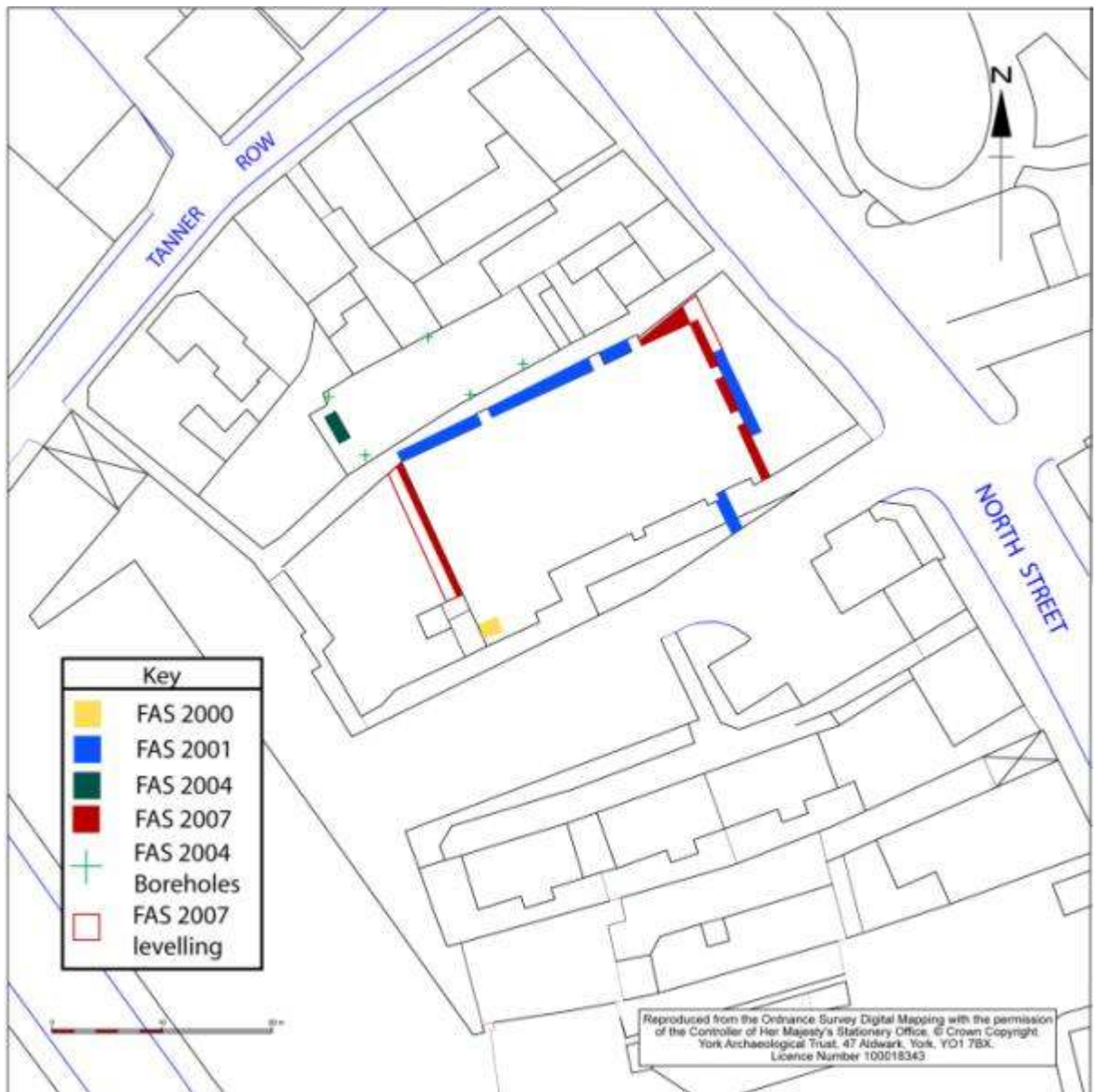


Figure 2: Location of previous excavations

Intervention 3 (29.00m long x 1m wide x 0.35-1.00m deep) was monitored and recorded under watching brief conditions. It was located along the north side of the church from the north-western corner along to edge of the easternmost buttress. As in intervention 2 a chamfered plinth was revealed. This overlay another deeper chamfered plinth 0.1m below the former. The westernmost buttress was established to be medieval whereas the easternmost one was probably a 19th C. reconstruction. Inhumations were also discovered at a depth of 10.30m AOD which appear to be earlier than the construction of the northern chapel. The revealed structural elements from this intervention point to a more complex sequence than previously thought with two separate building campaigns in the 15th century and a concentrated raising of the ground level at the east end of the church in the post-medieval period (FAS 2001).

Intervention 4 (3.00m long x 1.00m wide x 0.80m deep) was located on the south side of the church and aimed to establish the relationship between the south wall and the churchyard boundary wall. The intervention exposed the 19th century church wall and buttress and their relationship to the medieval buttress and foundations. The modern boundary wall lay over the top of an earlier structure (possibly 15th century). Between the two was a widespread highly disturbed soil containing a mixture of human and animal bone, as well as ceramics, glass and shell (FAS 2001)?

The evaluation in 2004 comprised of an intervention (3.00m long x 1.00m wide x 1.50m deep) and borehole survey (5 boreholes to a depth of 5.00m) within the former church hall to the north of All Saints church. Archaeological finds dating from the Roman period onwards were discovered. Three distinct phases of activity were identified. The earliest, Roman, phase was characterised by residual ceramic material dating predominantly to the 4th century found in later archaeological features. The medieval phase was predominantly characterised by a large domestic refuse pit (covering most of the intervention) dating to the 12th century. The latest, post-medieval, phase of activity identified was characterised by a levelling deposit and the construction of a brick floor. The levelling deposit contained 17th-18th century material. Although the intervention was small the amount of roman material recovered points to extensive local activity. The evidence for the medieval period was more limited as the trench was dominated by one 12th century pit (FAS 2004). The borehole survey did not produce large quantities of dateable material. They did, however, establish that waterlogged deposits between 2.70m and 3.40m below the ground level are likely to be encountered and that the archaeological deposits extend beyond the 5.00m depth of the boreholes (FAS 2004).

The excavations by FAS in 2007 comprised of three trenches located adjacent to the north-eastern and south-western walls of the church. Intervention 6 was located at the south-western end (measuring 0.5m wide, c.13.0m long) and revealed more of the earlier phases of church construction as well as later drainage features in the form of culverts. Interventions 5 and 7 expanded upon the area previously excavated in 2001 revealing more evidence for the structural development of the church, management of the graveyard and drainage systems installed from the 18th century onwards.

These interventions suggest that we will encounter archaeological features dating from the medieval period onwards and recover residual Roman material throughout. Disarticulated human remains were encountered in the 2004 evaluation as well as in situ burials in intervention 3 from 2001. There is a possibility of encountering in situ remains close to the north side of the church but that chance seems reduced in the footprint of the former church hall. The extensive raising of the churchyard in the post medieval period at the eastern end of the church may mean that we encounter up to 0.5m of this type of material at the eastern end of our excavation area.

2.2.2 Historical Background by Robert Richards, All Saints Church.

Nothing appears straightforward about the history of All Saints North Street, and much of what has previously been written has been found to be erroneous. Most histories state that the first mention of All Saints North Street is when “The Rectory” was granted to the Priory of Holy Trinity in Micklegate by Ralph Paganell as part of its re-foundation in 1089. However other sources state that All Saints North Street is not mentioned in the foundation charter, but that its gift was confirmed by a “Bull” of Pope Alexander II. This is remarkable, since Alexander II died in 1073. If there is any truth in this, then perhaps it is Alexander III (1159 – 1181). Whatever the truth, it seems likely that there was a Church on this site from before the Norman Conquest. Clues lie in the fact that the Nave is built to typical Saxon dimensions – 1 rod (16’ 6” or 5.03m) wide, externally. The building is aligned on the Roman street plan, rather than East-West – a fact which results in the remarkable 15th century stained glass in the “North” windows being lit-up by the sun in the late afternoon to create a truly remarkable spectacle. The other clue to the buildings early origins is its typical Saxon name of “All Saints”.

The church probably began life as a single celled building, to which was added a small Chancel. The Chancel appears to have been extended at least once in the 12th century. No evidence for a Chancel Arch survives, but the eastern bay of the Chancel is narrower than the Nave. Blocked windows in the spandrels (now covered by plaster) confirm that it was originally free-standing. The North Nave Aisle was added sometime between 1166 and 1191 (recent dendrochronological study of the roof timbers, which is consistent with an estimated date of 1180 for one of the columns) and a South Aisle probably soon after – late 12th century column in the South arcade. The population in this part of The City was expanding in the 12th century, and the nail-head decoration around the South Door might indicate that the Nave and Aisles were also extended in the late 12th century. The Lady Chapel appears to have been added in the 13th century, as a North Quire-aisle. The Lady Chapel appears to have contained a vast statue of The Virgin Mary which may date to the late 14th century, but was certainly in-situ prior to 1407. The niche outside should probably contain a scaled down copy. The South Quire-aisle appears to be slightly later – its early 14th century window may be original. Masonry disturbance below the Chancel East window, and Lady Chapel East window, indicate that these were replaced, probably about 1330 (date of the stained glass). The North wall was renovated in the early 15th century, and a new wall-plinth applied to it. At this time, the original lancet windows appear to have been replaced, and stained glass provided for the new larger windows, one after another. There are no side windows in the western bay of the Nave, due to a series of short westward extensions, each being too small to include a window. In the late 14th century the entire West wall was replaced, the new structure incorporating a tower, two-stage octagon, and spire rising to 120’. This work appears to have been underway in 1394.

The West wall has been cut through at high level by a squint, indicating a two story anchorhold. In 1421 an anchoress named Emma Roughton had seven visions of The Virgin Mary – possibly the best documented of all English medieval visions. These visions foretold (accurately) the death of Henry V, gave details for the coronation of Henry VI, and who should be his guardian, and who should act as regent, amongst other things. During the medieval period, the Church had 5 Altars, and numerous chantries. Fragments of wall paintings have been recorded (traces of St Christopher on the North Tower Pier are still just discernible) several phases of medieval floor tiles have been found, fragments of glazed ridge tiles, and evidence that the external walls were plastered.

3. RELEVANT RESEARCH THEMES AND POLICIES

3.1 Research Framework

3.1.1 Archaeology

The *York Development and Archaeology Study*, prepared in 1991 for York City Council by Ove Arup and Partners and the University of York, sets out an archaeological research framework and agenda for the City. This was the basis for the document *Conservation Policies for York: Archaeology*, formally adopted by the York City Council in the same year.

The proposed training excavation offers an opportunity to explore a number of themes set out in the research framework.

In addition, the excavation offers an opportunity to address research themes recommended by English Heritage in *Exploring Our Past* in 1991 and the revised version of that paper in 1998. As far as the 1998 revision is concerned, the North street excavations objectives may be seen as relating in the first instance to the 'Primary Goals', as follows:

- A - Advancing understanding of England's archaeology
- B - Securing the conservation of archaeological landscapes, sites and collections
- D - Promoting public appreciation and enjoyment of archaeology
- E - Developing professional infrastructure and skills

3.1.2 Resource Management

Recommendation 14 of *Power of Place* (English Heritage 2000) is to 'encourage research and scholarship to underpin conservation'. The site contains confirmed archaeology from the medieval period to the present day, but the extent and the degree of survival of these features below ground is uncertain. However, it is very possible that the site will contain archaeology from the Roman period onwards. The archaeological investigation will contribute to the site's conservation as an historic environment by more accurately determining the significance of the archaeological deposits. Such information would inform any future conservation plan for the site and allow educated decisions to be made during consideration of any possible future intrusive disturbances of the site. This is especially relevant as the site, and surrounding area, would benefit from being put into use rather than dereliction.

3.2 Outreach and education

3.2.1 Background

Archaeology in Britain has had a long tradition of public participation, often with local amateur groups assisting (if not driving) important fieldwork projects. However, the rise of a professional workforce over the past 30 years has reduced opportunities for amateur involvement in some contexts, notably urban areas. Since 2010 the conduct of development-led archaeology has been informed by *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5) and the *National planning policy framework (NPPF)* which favour the preservation of archaeological remains *in situ*, and, failing this, their preservation by record. The development-led archaeology process has been criticised, not always fairly, for putting the needs of development first, at the expense of archaeological research and public education. However, fieldwork undertaken under the provisions of a commercial contract is generally regarded as inappropriate for amateur involvement. Much development-led fieldwork has not even been accessible to the public as visitors.

Fieldwork training is routinely provided for archaeology undergraduates and a limited number of people entering the profession, although opportunities to study with professional organisations on high quality training excavations are limited. As a result students often have insufficient practical understanding of fieldwork techniques. The archaeological profession is in danger of suffering as a result. In the opinion of many it has already started to see a decline in traditional field-based skills, primarily due to a lack of access to complicated archaeological deposits which are the best base for advanced training to take place.

Most excavations in which members of the public can participate provide little in the way of intensive and structured training. One consequence of this situation is that excavation and

recording carried out by amateur groups may be of variable quality, often not attaining modern high standards. At the same time public interest in archaeology is currently at a high level, as indicated in the audiences for such television series as *Time Team* and *Meet the Ancestors*.

The perceived shortage of opportunities for public involvement in archaeology has led English Heritage, for example in *Exploring Our Past* (1998), to stress the importance of providing frameworks and opportunities for education and public participation in archaeology. The Implementation Plan for *Exploring Our Past* (1998), Section 10.0 stresses the need to 'provide a more extensive educational service to the community.' Section 11.0 states:

'Archaeological excavation is extremely important in promoting public interest and enthusiasm, and we will ensure that projects undertaken by ourselves, and those commissioned from others, are planned to maximise the local and regional impact of the work, and opportunities for participation.'

In Section 14.0 the importance of communicating archaeological skills to all sectors of the community is discussed. Section 14.4 stresses the value of training schools that 'engage the public with excitement and provide opportunities for participation and training, at both an amateur and professional level.'

Another English Heritage document *Power of Place* (English Heritage 2000, 23) confirms that the historic environment is a matter of great public interest:

'People are interested in the historic environment. They want to learn about it. They want to help define it. They want their children to be taught about it. They want to be involved in decisions affecting it. They want to take part.'

Recommendation 8 of *Power of Place* is to 'place the historic environment at the heart of education', and Recommendation 9 is to 'remove barriers to access'.

York Archaeological Trust takes the view that if the public are unable to participate actively in archaeology they will fail to be aware of the potential of archaeology to provide community benefit in respect of such areas as education, recreation, tourism and perhaps most importantly for this site urban regeneration.

3.2.2 Archaeological education and training in York

An accessible, research-led excavation provides considerable scope to educate a wide range of potential participants including local residents, students (both local and from further afield) and

tourists visiting the city. Both YAT and the City of York Council are fully committed to encouraging the use of the city's archaeological resource for educational purposes and other forms of community benefit.

The training excavations run by YAT at Rawcliffe Manor in 1993, Ellerkers, Walmgate during 1994-7, and more recently at the St Leonard's Hospital site in 2001-4, St Mary's Abbey Precinct North in 2005, St. Saviour's Church in 2006 and at Hungate, 2007-12, demonstrated that the techniques and approaches to excavation which form standard practice at YAT can be used to provide an extremely effective method for teaching excavation and recording techniques. For example, the trainees have the responsibility for the excavation and full recording of each context in stratigraphic order. Consequently, the understanding of concepts and techniques such as site formation processes and stratigraphic analysis are acquired very quickly.

The project will allow the archaeology of York to be appreciated in a more holistic fashion. All Saints Church is a regularly visited church, with excellent stained glass and architecture, as well as regular public events designed to encourage public interest in history and archaeology. Open days and site tours organised jointly by YAT and All Saints Church could provide a mutually beneficial opportunity to gain publicity and involve the general public at large, extending the reach of the project beyond trainees and tasters. This would also provide All Saints with an excellent platform to advertise upcoming events. Having this relationship on the doorstep of the training excavation would be of benefit to all.

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

The following aims of the project are wide ranging, although achievable within the single season of excavation. They are as follows:

1) To improve our knowledge of the history of this part of York over the past two millennia by obtaining further information about the character, extent, date, function and preservation of the archaeology over the site.

2) To inform the management of the site and the curation of the historic buildings and monuments.

The FAS excavations in 2004 provided a small window into what is a very interesting sequence of archaeological deposits. Further investigation would potentially allow future development of the site to continue without, or with greatly reduced, archaeological conditions.

3) To provide training in all aspects of archaeological fieldwork for trainees and students on a complex urban site.

YAT has repeatedly proven that it can provide high quality fieldwork training. In combination with a complex urban site this provides an almost unique opportunity for trainees of all levels of skill and experience to learn.

4.2 Objectives

Specific objectives, some of which echo the archaeological research themes, together with others which need to be achieved in order to fulfil the project aims, are listed below:

4.2.1 Archaeological and Historical Objectives

- What is the nature of archaeological stratification in this area? (Aims 1 & 2)
- At what levels within the stratigraphic sequence do remains of the major historical periods survive (Aims 1 & 2)
- Is it possible to locate archaeological features which date to before the medieval period which may be the source for earlier finds recovered during the 2004 evaluation (Aims 1 & 2)

- What range of dates are the burials previously revealed on the site (Aims 1 & 2)
- What are the spatial limits of the burials on the site (Aims 1 & 2)

4.2.2 Conservation and site management Objectives

- To gain further information on the depth, extent and nature of any significant archaeological features over the site (Aim 2)
- To gain further information on the depth and extent of any articulated human remains across the site so they can be avoided by any future development (Aim 2)
- To excavate and record archaeological deposits highlighted by All Saints church and the City Archaeologist which could be a hindrance to future development of the site (Aim 2)

4.2.3 Education and training Objectives

- To provide training in a safe, supportive environment (Aim 3).
- To provide practical training in aspects of archaeological fieldwork to a professional standard, for a range of trainees extending from casual participants to those trainees wishing to enter field archaeology as a profession. (Aim 3).
- To provide a structured training programme for individuals wishing to learn techniques in addition to excavation and recording, such as finds processing, presentation and heritage management (Aim 3).
- To introduce aspects of cultural heritage management to the training programme and to relate site management decisions to the conservation of the wider historic environment (Aim 3).
- To develop an excavation in an accessible location that allows local residents, students and tourists to deepen their appreciation of the archaeology of York (Aim 3).
- To enhance the understanding of archaeology and archaeological techniques within the community (Aim 3).

5. METHODOLOGY

In pursuit of the objectives outlined above, a small-scale but well-targeted programme of excavation will evaluate the site, address the research questions, provide training in excavation techniques and allow the public to view the processes involved in archaeological excavation. The proposed excavation will involve a number of trenches, each no greater than 3m x 3m and 1.5m deep (with scope to step in at the centre). Initially four trenches will be positioned with consideration for avoiding a party wall on the site's northeast boundary, within the footprint of the Church Hall and along the pathway following the north aisle of the church. Further trenches may be positioned following during the course of the excavation.

Work on the site will primarily focus on single context recording, excavation, and on processing artefacts and deposit samples recovered. In addition there will be instruction in surveying and building recording when appropriate. The training excavation will adhere to the guidelines set out by English Heritage in 2006 in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (hereafter MORPHE).

All work will be undertaken using the Yorkshire Museum's accession and numbering systems and the procedures set out in the YAT Site Recording Manual (2008)

5.1 Current site status and deposits profile

5.1.1 Ownership and status

The site is owned by All Saints church.

The proposed project will examine the area immediately adjacent to the northwest of All Saints Church. The whole area which is covered by these proposals is within the area protected by the Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and is subject to the regulations that this entails.

5.1.2 Topography and Deposit Survival

The present day ground surface is at c.10.00m AOD and relatively flat. The archaeological deposits continue to a depth well in excess of 1.5m BGL with borehole data suggesting waterlogged deposits extending beyond 5m BGL.

5.1.3 Site condition

The site is currently covered by the standing structure formerly used as a boxing club. The standing structure is derelict and in a poor state of repair, All Saints lane is made from stone slabs. Although it would be possible to locate trenches within the structure as it stands it would be beneficial for the building to be at least partially demolished prior to our start date.

In either case the positioning of excavation trenches will take account of the standing walls and access to the site.

5.1.4 Site security and access

The site is bounded by the church wall on the southeast side and a high party wall on the northwest side. Access to All Saints lane is controlled by security gates at both the north-eastern and south-western ends. The north-eastern gate would continue to allow residents to access the cottages immediately northeast of our site so an additional barrier may be required.

Vehicular access is impossible and pedestrian access could be via either of the gates to All Saints lane or through a door in the north-western wall of All Saints church.

5.2 Fieldwork

5.2.1 Excavation

Excavation will be carried out to professional standards and all appropriate records will be made and kept. Provision will be made to ensure a safe and secure working environment at all times, which is especially relevant because of the experience levels of the trainees who will be undertaking the work.

The provision of mains drainage, water, and other services will be organised prior to work commencing on-site. York Archaeological Trust and All Saints Church will work in conjunction to ensure that the excavations are backfilled and the site is returned to its previous state.

A minimum of 4 trenches measuring 3m x 3m would be excavated within an area of proposed investigation (Figure 3). This could be supplemented by additional trenches of varying sizes dependent upon additional research objectives that may develop during the course of the investigation. The excavation will be conducted to a depth limit of 1.2m BGL in each trench, with the option of stepping in and excavating further in the centre. Obviously there is great scope for different trenching regimes across the site depending on input from the owners (All Saints Church) in conjunction with John Oxley.

- Solid structural remains, i.e. walls would be left *in situ* unless instructed otherwise.
- Floor surfaces that are made of decorated tile or stone would be left *in situ* unless instructed otherwise.
- Articulated human remains would be left *in situ* unless instructed otherwise.

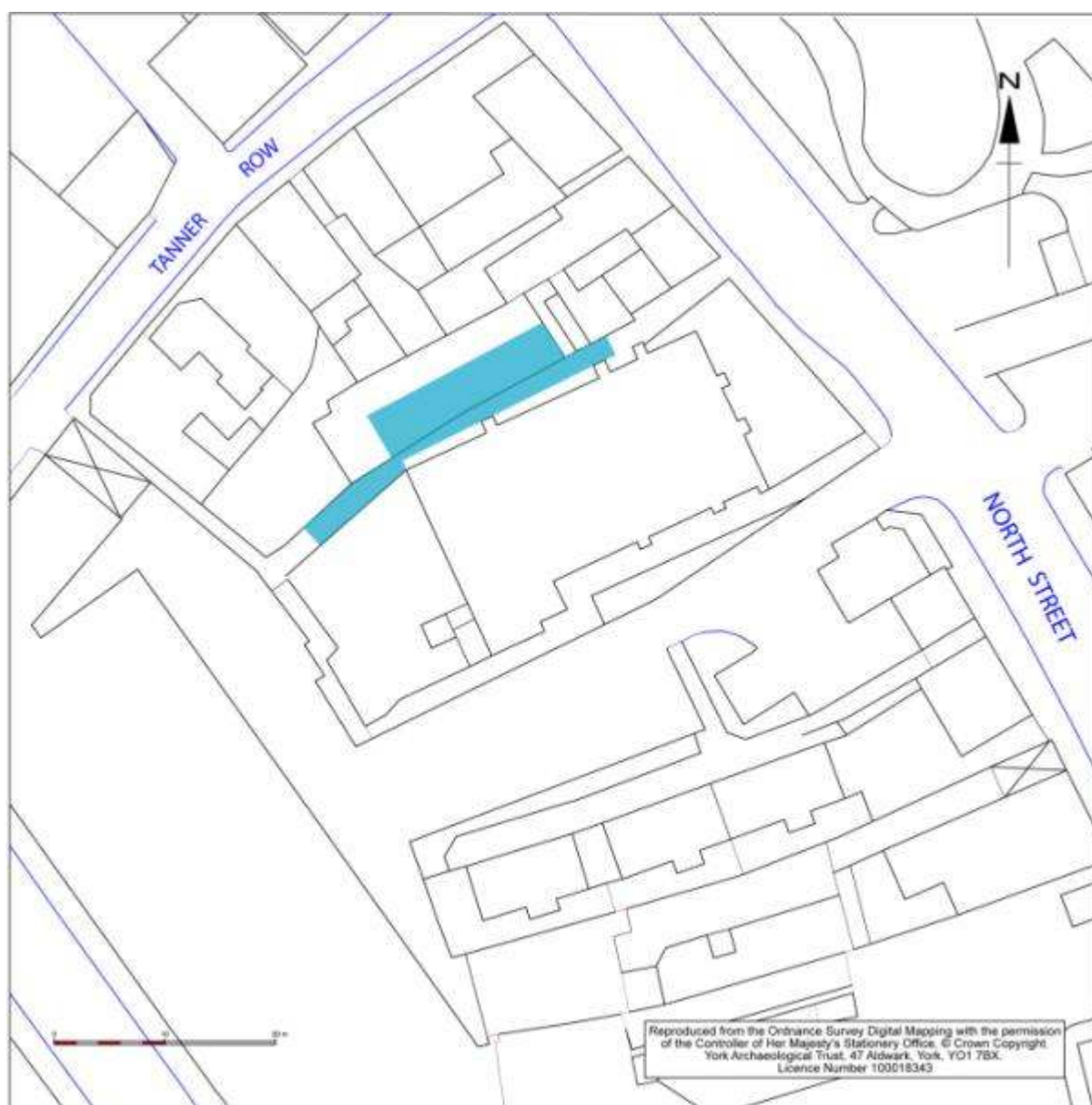


Figure 3: Proposed area of investigation (highlighted in blue).

5.2.2 Recording

The standard YAT recording system, based on 'single context' written description and planning, will be employed. Paper/drawing film pro-forma records will be used to gather the data but the information will be entered on to the Trust's Integrated Archaeological Database (IADB) computer system during the post-excavation process thus producing the site archive. This system has repeatedly proven to be a very powerful tool in the training process as it allows the trainees to focus initially on the details of each deposit, and then move forward to interpret features and structures.

5.2.3 Finds processing

All *bulk finds* will be washed and, with the exception of discarded building material, labelled and/or marked. Marking and labelling will be indelible and irremovable by abrasion. The bulk finds will be appropriately bagged and boxed, and recorded on IADB. The initial identification of stone and tile will be carried out on-site. A detailed record will be made of all discarded material.

Finds will be stored and processed on site with no material leaving the possession of All Saints church.

The processes detailed in the preceding paragraph will be completed no later than six months after the end of the excavation.

All *small finds* will be recorded as individual items and the records entered on IADB. The small find recording system will be compatible with the Yorkshire Museum Accessioning system. All small finds will be appropriately packaged to ensure the optimum survival of data.

The packaging process detailed in the preceding paragraph will be completed within two weeks of the small find being excavated.

5.2.4 Sampling

Deposit sampling will be carried out in full consultation with the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor and on the basis of the principles outlined in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post -Excavation* (English Heritage 2002).

Study of the biological remains recovered from processing of deposit samples may provide data concerning a multitude of topics.

Where feasible 100% of all archaeological deposits will be dry sieved to either 5mm or 10mm, for the purposes of maximising finds recovery and assessing the reliability of finds recovery by hand. Deposits unsuitable for dry sieving will be sampled for wet sieving (see SRS samples, below); it is expected that some deposits will be wet sieved in their entirety.

General Biological Analysis (GBA) samples

GBA samples will be selected for processing and evaluation on the basis of archaeological information and questions, and the probability of the recovered remains contributing usefully to interpretation (e.g. source of dumped material, depositional environment, and wider aspects of site economy and environment).

The sediments will be described in the laboratory using a standard *pro forma*. Sub-samples of 1 to 3 kg will be processed for plant and invertebrate macrofossils and for an examination of their overall composition (the amount to be selected according to lithology). Recording of recovered remains will be at scan or semi-quantitative level as appropriate. Identification of recovered remains will be made using the standard works and the reference collections of PRS.

Bulk Sieve (BS) samples

BS samples will also be selected for processing on the basis of their contribution to the research objectives. They may range from a few to several tens of kilograms in weight.

Site Riddled (SRS) samples

All of the SRS samples taken will be processed on site, in order to obtain the maximum finds assemblage at the earliest opportunity.

Analysis

The environmental samples will be recorded by Northlight Heritage. Any conclusions that may be drawn from them will be discussed in the project assessment report, with a view to appropriate analysis and dissemination of the results.

5.2.5 Archaeometallurgy

If appropriate deposits are found a full regime of sampling for archaeometallurgy will be implemented. Any evidence of in-situ metal working will be recorded in detail, along with appropriate sub-sampling tied into the site grid.

5.2.6 Ceramic spot-dating

The pottery will be spot-dated to provide basic dating evidence. Certain deposits will be spot-dated as they are excavated, or immediately afterwards, allowing interpretation of the date of archaeological deposits during excavation. The ceramic building material will be fully recorded during the excavation, and the bulk re-deposited in the trenches during reinstatement if possible. A sample of about 20% will be retained to represent the forms and fabrics.

5.2.7 Conservation

The aim of any conservation undertaken on artefacts excavated from York is to provide data by means of microscopic examination, x-radiography and/or other investigative methods, to assist the analysis and interpretation of the material by the excavator and other specialists, according to the academic objectives of the project.

Any organic and inorganic materials which are recovered during the excavation will be appropriately treated and stabilised to ensure that they do not undergo preventable deterioration once removed from the ground and to maintain their integrity for handling and study, and as part of the primary archive. There will be specialist recording of any materials in respect of which information may be lost in the process of conservation. All conservation work will be undertaken either by or in consultation with the Conservation Services section of York Archaeological Trust. This work will be carried out to standards as outlined by the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works (UKIC).

Any *in situ* structural elements encountered will be suitably protected on advice from English Heritage prior to backfilling.

5.2.8 Building recording

Any building recording which takes place will use the following methodology. The structure will be drawn at scale, either 1:20 or 1:10, onto permanent drafting film. A written and photographic record of the structural elements will also be made. The building recording will form part of the educational and training elements of the project.

5.2.9 Backfilling

Backfilling will be undertaken at a time agreed with All Saints church following the end of excavation. It will be carried out to a specification agreed between All Saints Church and York Archaeological Trust with the aim of returning the site to its condition immediately prior to the proposed work beginning.

5.2.10 Health and Safety

A health and safety statement prepared by York Archaeological Trust is attached (Appendix 3). All trainees will undertake a health and safety induction prior to having access to the site. They will be required to wear steel toe cap boots, high visibility vests, gloves and hard hats as minimum personal protective equipment (hereafter PPE). Direct access to the trenches will be prohibited for those not wearing adequate PPE.

A risk assessment for the work will be undertaken by York Archaeological Trust, with input from All Saints church if requested, prior to the project, and the results made available in good time to all interested parties. The complete health and safety policy documentation and risk assessment will be available on site for interested parties.

5.2.11 Storage

During and after the excavation phase of this project, all objects will be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions to ensure minimal deterioration and loss of information. They will be stored so that there can be rapid access on demand. All storage will have an appropriate level of security provision.

The excavation archive will be complete within three months of the end of the excavation phase of this project.

A dispersal and selection policy will be agreed for the artefactual archive prior to the completion of the post-excavation phase of this project.

5.2.12 Excavation team

The excavation team will be directed by a York Archaeological Trust Field Officer. The team will consist of three additional experienced archaeologists, all three with at least two years' experience of urban archaeology. All project staff will be employees of York Archaeological

Trust. There will be a maximum of c.20 trainees and a number of placements on site at any one time.

5.3 Training, Education and Outreach

5.3.1 Training

The basic structure of 1-2 day, 1-2 week training courses and longer placements will follow the courses that were offered during the St Leonard's, St Mary's, St Saviours and Hungate training excavations. In view of the technical nature of the archaeological work and the potential depth of the trenches, there will be a negotiable minimum age limit of 16.

Taster sessions (1-2 days)

To cater for individuals developing an interest in the subject who are unable or unwilling to commit to a module, taster sessions will be offered. These will introduce people to the conditions and working regime on an archaeological excavation. Basic excavation and finds processing techniques will be taught. A visit to JORVIK and DIG will also be included in these packages.

Tasters will be run throughout the season. Taster trainees will ideally not work in the deeper trenches due to the additional Health and Safety implications, or where the archaeological deposits require appropriate investigation by module trainees and placements. The maximum tutor to Taster trainee ratio will be 1:6.

Training courses (1-2 weeks)

A 1-week module in excavation will be provided for people wishing to develop a more detailed, practical understanding of archaeological fieldwork. In addition, there will be a 2-week course that will provide a thorough introduction to excavation, site recording and stratigraphic analysis.

Young people over the age of 16, students and adults interested in archaeology (e.g. those who enrol for evening classes, join local archaeological or metal detecting societies) will be the prime target groups who will be invited to take part in the training excavation modules.

The excavation modules will deal with excavation, recording, stratigraphic analysis and finds processing. Returning module trainees will be taught additional skills including photography, building recording, surveying, computer inputting and site interpretation. The trainees will follow the YAT single context recording system. There will be finds and environmental sample

processing and analysis elements that will allow the relationship between the contexts and their finds to be considered.

The context of the work in each module in relation to the project aims and the wider history of York will be explained. Visits, tours and lectures both during and outside site hours will form part of the modules.

The Cultural Heritage Management aspects of the project will be a very important element of the training. All of the trainees will be shown how the excavation contributes to the heritage management of the site. The placements and interested trainees will be included in the regular site management review meetings.

The tutor to trainee ratio will generally be 1:6 for the practical elements, and 1:10 for the classroom/lecture parts.

Placements (about 3-4 weeks)

There is provision for approximately four placements to be involved at a time. They will comprise archaeology, or similar course, undergraduates and former module trainees.

The placements will assist with the running of the project, but at the same time will receive in-depth training in those aspects of the project in which they are involved. Assessment will be provided to fulfil individual goals or course requirements if necessary. It is hoped that the practise where placements are prepared for roles as contract archaeologists will be continued.

5.3.2 Review and monitoring

Regular meetings can be arranged between staff of York Archaeological Trust and All Saints Church, to ensure that the aims of the project are met and resources used effectively. John Oxley (City Archaeologist for York) will be invited to visit regularly. Staff of All Saints Church will be invited to attend training sessions with a view to maximising the quality of any future recording and excavation undertaken on site.

5.3.3 Advertising and public relations

The training excavations will be advertised using established networks established by YAT at JORVIK and DIG. In addition, YAT and other suitable websites will be used to promote the

excavation. Further publicity would be at the discretion of the land owners (All Saints Church). Liaison with All Saints Church or their representatives will ensure that they receive maximum benefit from the project.

5.3.4 Project website

Social media will be utilised to maximise publicity and indirect public engagement. Both a site-specific Twitter and Facebook account will be created and a presence maintained on any public website deemed suitable. A project website can also be maintained (via the YAT site at www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk), providing weekly updates on the excavation and then monthly news of the post-excavation work if required.

The web pages will include the following:

- Updates of the work taking place on site
- Images of the archaeology and interesting finds found during the course of the excavation
- Photographs and text describing the work on the project after the excavation

5.3.5 Access

Dates and overview

Dates for public access to the site would be at the discretion of the land owners (All Saints Church).

Public access

The access on site to the trenches will be limited to the staff and trainees, all of which will have received a detailed induction. There is scope for limited pre-arranged visits from small groups.

5.4 Archive and Publication

5.4.1 Site Archive and Assessment

The data from the excavation will be ordered and prepared for archive according to the provisions of MORPHE. The written records, including finds information, and the drawn record will be stored digitally using the IADB.

The general public will be kept informed of progress with the site archive on the project website. The objective is to keep interested parties informed of developments, and to demonstrate to the public the importance of the post-excavation work.

The completion of the site archive will be followed by the preparation of an Assessment Report deemed suitable by John Oxley, identifying the potential of the archive for further analysis (MORPHE). The archive and assessment will be made available to All Saints Church and the City Archaeologist and English Heritage within an agreed timescale after the completion of the excavation.

The project will create an archive of high quality resources - text, images, artefacts, web-based resources - that can be used in teaching the complex and interesting history of the site from earliest times.

5.4.2 Proposals for Analysis and Publication

Any further analysis required after assessment will be undertaken as part of the excavation project, and will be funded by YAT. Dissemination and publication of the final results of the project will appear in relevant volumes of the *Archaeology of York*, a suitable academic journal, or on the web.

5.4.4 Proposed post-excavation team

Stratigraphic analysis and assessment report compilation - YAT Field Officer (TBC)

Pottery – Dr Ailsa Mainman and Anne Jenner, and other appropriate specialists

Small finds - Nicky Rogers and other appropriate specialists

Ceramic building material - Jane McComish

Architectural fragments - Jane McComish and other appropriate specialists

Environmental material - Relevant specialists (TBC)

Archaeometallurgy – Relevant specialists (TBC)

Geoarchaeology – Dr Stephen Carter (Headland Archaeology)

Finds conservation – York Archaeological Trust conservation laboratory staff

Illustrations - Lesley Collett, Gary Millward, Arran Johnson, Ben Savine

6. PLATES



Interior of the derelict boxing club/former mortuary chapel.



South-west facing facade of the derelict boxing club/former mortuary chapel.

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8. HEALTH AND SAFETY STATEMENT

8.1 POLICY STATEMENT

This statement sets out the general policy for health and safety at work adopted by York Archaeological Trust with respect to all employees and volunteers, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsequent legislation.

In compliance with the Act and in order to promote safe working conditions, the Trust acknowledges its responsibility, as far as is reasonably practicable, to:

- 1.1. Provide and maintain a working environment for employees and volunteers that is safe and without risks to health and adequate as regards facilities and arrangements for welfare at work;
- 1.2. Maintain any place of work under the Trust's control in a condition that is safe and without risk to health;
- 1.3. Provide and maintain plant and systems of work that are safe and without risk to health;
- 1.4. Make arrangements for ensuring safety and absence of risks to health in connection with the use, handling, storage and transport of articles and substances;
- 1.5. Have regard for the health and safety of any visitors, self-employed or contractors' personnel who may be on its sites or premises;

1.6 Conduct its activities so as to ensure that members of the public are not exposed to risks to health or safety.

At the same time it is the duty of the Trust's employees and volunteers:

1.7 To take reasonable care to avoid injury to themselves or to others by their work or other activities;

1.8 To co-operate with the Trust in meeting its statutory requirements;

1.9 Not to interfere with or misuse anything provided for their health, safety or welfare. Every person is primarily responsible for their own safety and no one should place either themselves or others at risk. Potential sources of danger should be brought to the immediate notice of the supervisor. Everyone has the right to decline an instruction which they seriously consider could be dangerous, provided that they explain their reasons.

All staff in supervisory positions are responsible for the safety of those in their charge and are required to ensure that staff are trained to work safely, to arrange for the supply of protective clothing and equipment, which must be worn or used when necessary, and to ensure that their working environment is as safe as possible. The responsibility for safety continues up the supervisory chain, thus ultimate responsibility rests with the Director on behalf of the Trust's Board of Trustees.

Safety Officers will be appointed to provide safety expertise and to make appropriate recommendations to Section Heads or Field Officers.

A copy of this Policy Statement and any subsequent revision or amendment will be issued to all employees. The Health and Safety Policy document, together with detailed Safe Working Procedures for putting the Policy into effect will be made readily available to all employees.

The Trust's Health & Safety Policy will be reviewed at least once every two years and more frequently if significant changes occur in the interim.

8.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and subsequent legislation is designed to promote, stimulate and encourage high standards of health and safety at work. It does this by promoting safety awareness and by requiring employers to make effective arrangements for implementing safe working practices.

The York Archaeological Trust has undertaken to safeguard, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff. This applies in particular to the provision and maintenance of suitable premises, the safety of equipment, appliances, machinery and plant supplied by the Trust, the safe storage of toxic and flammable materials, and the provision of safeguards and precautions against possible accidents. The Trust similarly has undertaken to safeguard others who may be affected by its operations and activities including visitors, contractors' personnel and the public in general.

APPENDIX 5 - BURIAL PERMISSION

The Shrine and Parish Church of All Saints North Street, York
www.allsaints-northstreet.org.uk

Excavation of North Churchyard.

While it is normally the practice of the Churchwardens to instruct that all articulated human remains be recorded and left in situ - in consideration of the juvenile remains encountered during the recent works by The York Archaeological Trust, and having regards to the vulnerability of these remains due to their shallow depth, together with the somewhat ephemeral nature of many of them, the Churchwardens are minded to vary their normal practice. Therefore, in respect of all juvenile remains encountered during the recent excavations, the Churchwardens hereby instruct The York Archaeological Trust to fully record the remains, photograph them, and carefully lift them (and any associated artefacts) and place them (carefully and individually labelled) within the container to be provided, so that they may be re-deposited, by the Churchwardens, within the below ground ossuary.



Mrs Jill Marshall



Dr Robert Richards

11th July 2015

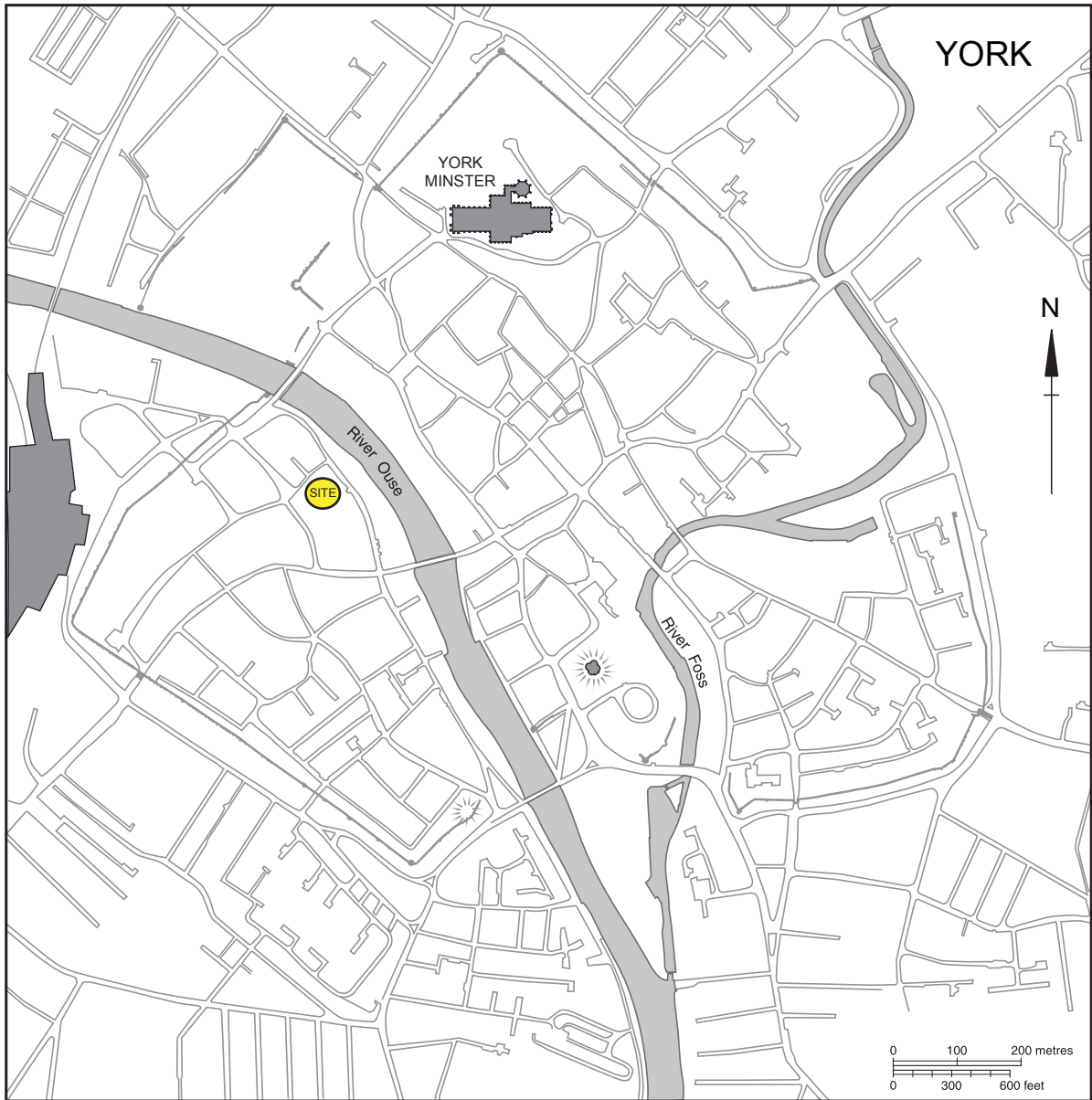


Fig. 1 Site Location

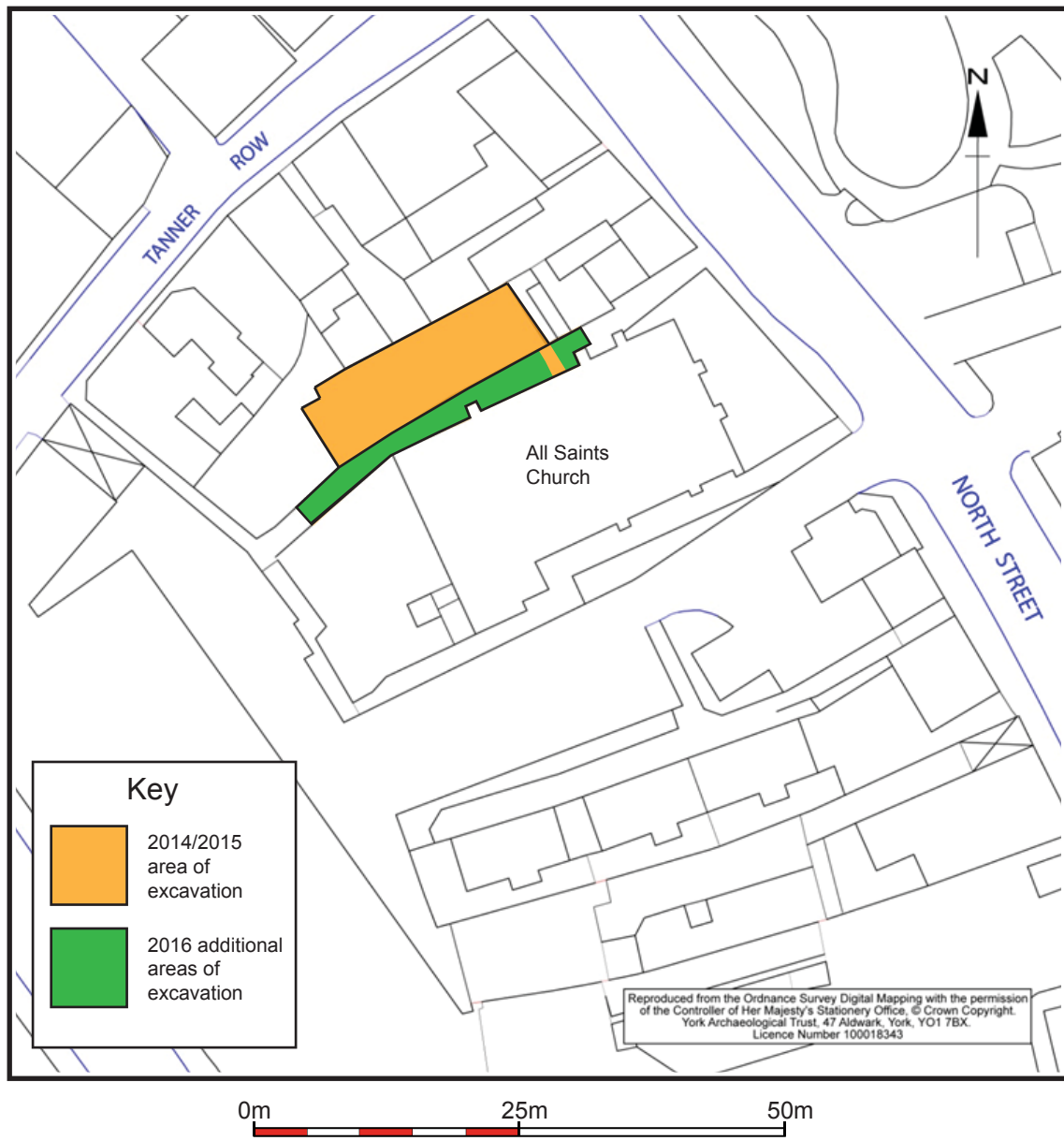


Fig. 2 Areas of investigation

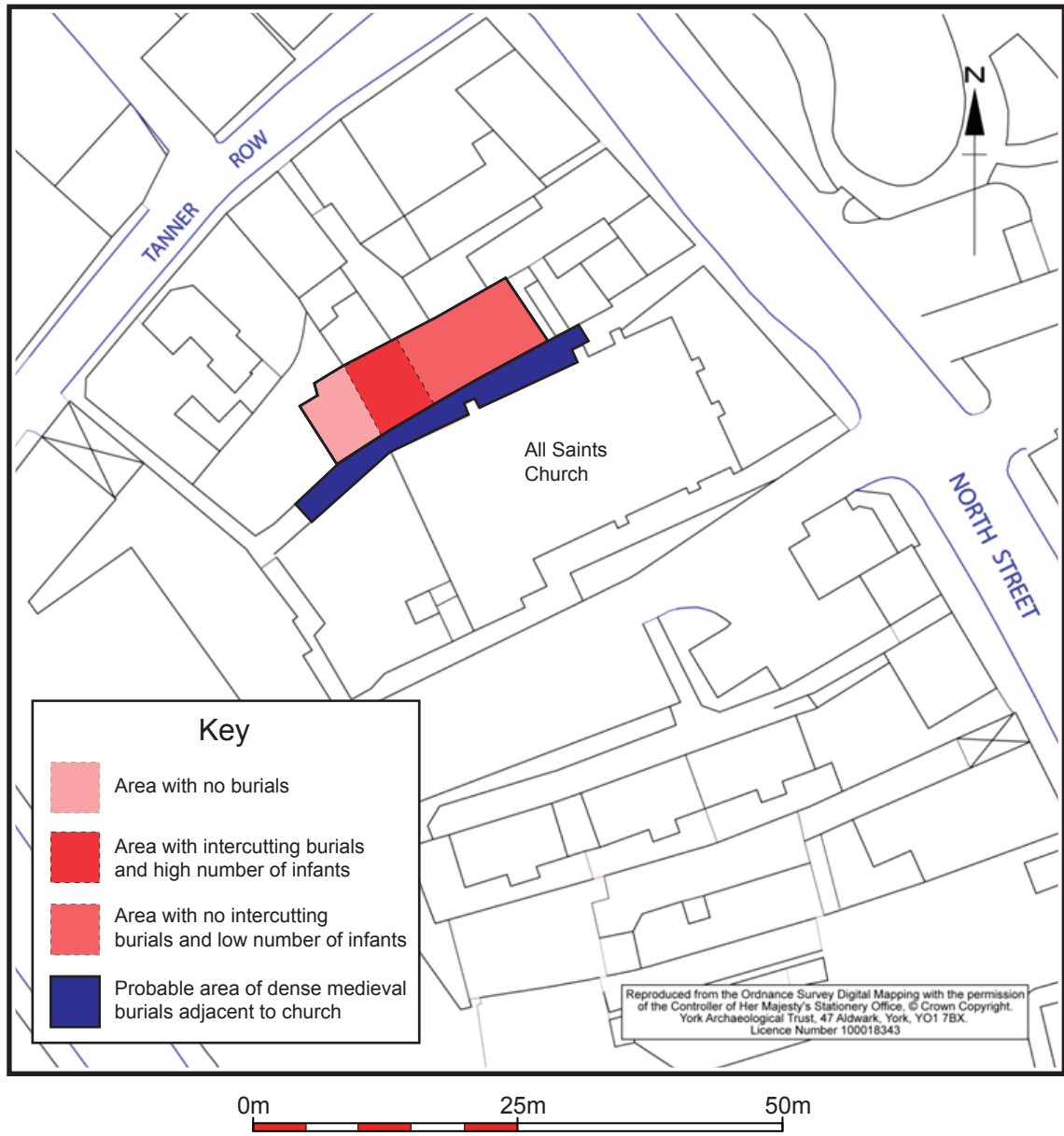


Fig. 3 Areas containing burials

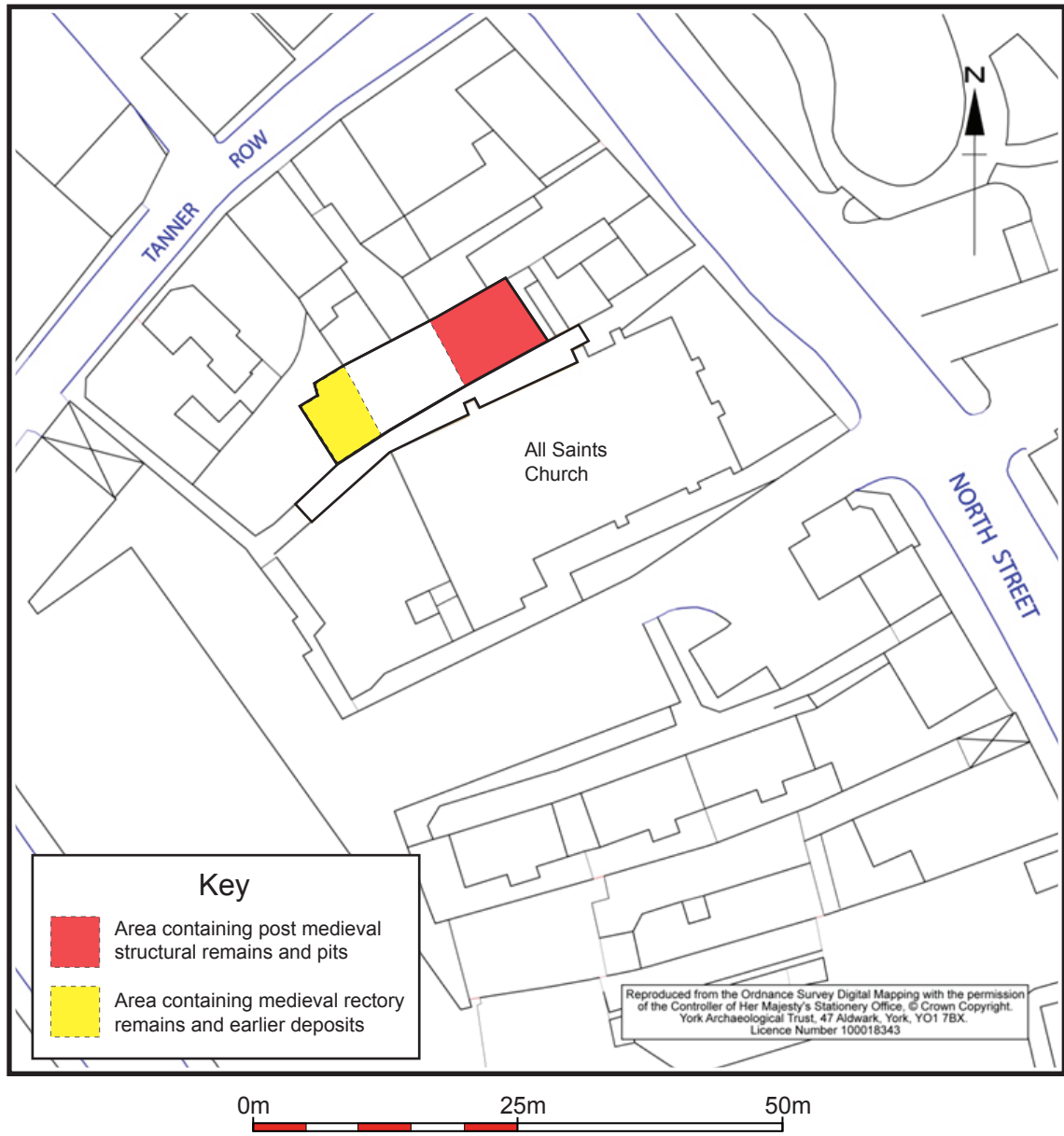


Fig. 4 Areas of pre C.19th activity

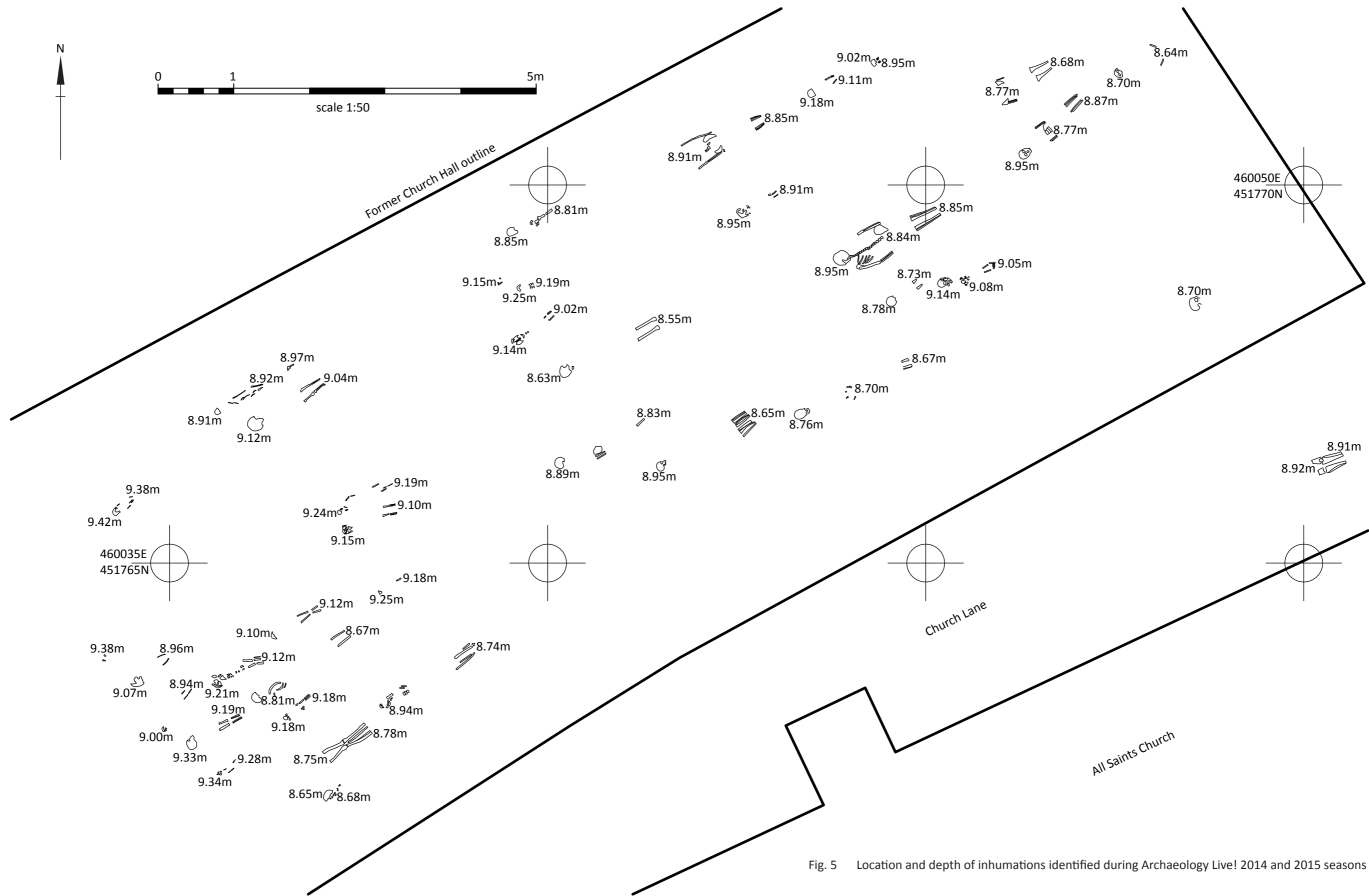


Fig. 5 Location and depth of inhumations identified during Archaeology Live! 2014 and 2015 seasons