Northern House, Rougier Street, York

Archaeological Evaluation

Report Number YA/2025/022

York Archaeology

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAI	Area of Archaeological Interest
aOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BF	Bulk Find
BGL	Below Ground Level
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
CYC	City of York Council
HER	Historic Environment Record
NGR	National Grid Reference
OS	Ordnance Survey
SF	Small Find
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
YA	York Archaeology
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England

SUMMARY

Between the 25 November and the 5 December 2024, the 16 and 19 of December 2024, and the 6 January 2025 York Archaeology conducted a programme of archaeological site investigation at Northern House, Rougier Street, York (NGR. SE 59439 50956). The archaeological works comprised a borehole survey and archaeological evaluation trenching, with the aim of informing the development of the site (planning application 24/02021/FUL).

The work was conducted on behalf of Evans Dakota Hotels who have applied for planning permission for the construction of a hotel comprising 140 rooms including external terraces, with associated car parking and a vehicular drop off area.

The works were carried out under archaeological supervision in accordance with the brief and Project Design (YA 2024) and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA 2022) *Code of Conduct* and all other relevant standards and guidance.

The overall stratigraphy overlying the superficial geology for the site can be separated broadly into a lower Roman alluvial unit, located between around 3.85m aOD and 4.60-6.60m aOD, an overlying medieval occupation unit, at 6.75-8.10m aOD, and a post-medieval/industrial made ground unit up to the modern concrete. Below 6.00-6.50m BGL alluvial deposits had consisted of silty clay, with the proportion of silt increasing towards the top of this sequence. Above that point the alluvium was composed entirely of silt and corresponds with the presence of extensive archaeological remains consisting of pottery, bone, ceramic building material (CBM) and mollusc shell fragments. Additionally, the silt had a high organic content including visible botanical macrofossils and extensive deposits of leather, including off-cuts and scraps in BH103a, and a shoe sole in BH102. The finds recovered from these deposits were identified as Roman, with a number of diagnostic pottery fragments present including amphora sherds, Samian ware, and assorted locally or regionally produced Romano-British wares. The pottery remains suggested a period of activity of between the 2nd to 4th and 4th century AD.

The overlying, poorly-sorted dark grey sandy silt represented a series of occupation deposits which were recorded up to around 2.00-2.60m BGL (6.75-8.10m aOD). This deposit consisted of a high proportion of gritty, sandy inclusions which were frequently observed to be highly fragmented, small (<5mm) pieces of CBM, alongside larger inclusions of gravel, CBM, bone, and pottery, representing deposits of medieval occupation. The archaeological remains within these deposits were identified as being later medieval, with the recovered pottery mostly pertaining to the mid-13th to mid-15th century.

Deposit modelling combined with the results of earlier limited hydrological monitoring demonstrated that the present water table fluctuates around a point which is lower than the modelled surface of the medieval deposits at around 6.60m aOD. The saturation of these medieval deposits is likely to be due to a capillary zone of indeterminate elevation and thickness overlying the water table where water saturation and anoxic conditions persist. This zone is likely to be highly sensitive to disruptive influences, despite the water table otherwise primarily responding to the river Ouse.

The evaluation trenching element of the works revealed the presence of 19th century domestic and commercial properties from approximately 0.4m below ground level (BGL), probable post-medieval deposits at approximately 1m BGL, and the top of potentially medieval deposits from around 1.4m BGL.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Between the 25th November to the 5th December, the 16th and 19th of December 2024, and the 6th January, 2025 York Archaeology conducted a programme archaeological site investigation comprising a borehole survey and archaeological evaluation trenching at Northern House, Rougier Street, York (NGR. SE 59439 50956) (Figure 1). This work was undertaken on behalf of Evans Dakota Hotels to support application reference 24/02021/FUL to comply with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2024, 208).

1.1.2 Evans Dakota Hotels have applied for planning consent for the construction of a hotel comprising 140 rooms including external terraces with associated car parking and vehicular drop off area. The development design has been undertaken to explicitly reduce sub-surface impacts, however these will still involve the insertion of 154 piles (of an indeterminate type), pile caps, two lift pits, and an attenuation tank. The impacts of these have been stated to be restricted to the uppermost deposits "*which will be of post-medieval and modern date*" (Oxley, 2024). Additionally, the development has an as yet undefined foundation design.

1.1.3 The works comprised the geoarchaeological monitoring and recording of nine window sampling boreholes, three cable percussive boreholes, and the archaeological excavation and recording of four evaluation trenches (Figure 2).

1.1.4 Radiocarbon and pollen samples have been sent for analysis and we are awaiting results from these. Once these results are received the report will be updated and a final version will be issued.

1.2 Location, Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The site is located at Northern House, Rougier Street, York (NGR. SE 59439 50956), a derelict mid-20th century commercial building in a pre-demolition state with a concrete floor that is at a height ranging from 9.45–9.77m aOD. The site is located on the north-east side of Rougier Street, between properties on Tanners Moat to the north-west, Tanner Row to the south-east and the Aviva Building, which fronts onto Wellington Row to the north-east. The site lies south-west of the River Ouse and is approximately 0.5km south-west of York Minster.

1.2.2 The site is situated within the Area of Archaeological Importance, as designated under part 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979). This area also falls within York Central Historic Core Conservation Area (CYC Historic Core Conservation Area 2013) and forms part of 'Character Area Character Area 22: Railway Area' as defined in the York Historic Environment Characterisation Project (CYC 2013).

1.2.3 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped by the BGS as being the Sherwood Sandstone Group, a sedimentary rock formed between 272.3 and 237 million years ago during the Permian and Triassic periods (BGS 2024).

1.2.4 The superficial geology of the site is mapped by the BGS as being separated into two halves. The north-eastern half is mapped by the BGS as Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. The south-western half is mapped as York Moraine Member - Clay, sandy, gravelly sediment formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. The sediment on the northern and eastern bank of the river Ouse is mapped by the BGS as being Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, silty formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 The programme archaeological site investigation was carried out under continuous archaeological supervision in accordance with the Project Design (YA 2024) and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) *Standard for Archaeological Monitoring and Recording* (CIfA 2023a), *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022), CIfA *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023a), CIfA *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023b) and all other relevant standards and guidance, in addition to YA's internal *Excavation Manual* (2024).

1.3.2 The archaeological works were carried out in accordance with the Project Design (YA 2024) and Historic England guidance on project management (HE 2015a). Implementation of the required archaeological works was monitored the City of York Archaeologist, Claire MacRae.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Geoarchaeological Background

2.1.1 Overlying the bedrock within this region of York are a sequence of superficial deposits, comprising the Vale of York Formation, Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation, Naburn/Sutton Sand Formation and Holocene Alluvium (Ford *et al*. 2004). This sequence of sediments were deposited mainly during the last Devensian glaciation (Last Glacial Maximum) from 115,000 to 10,000 years ago (Cooper and Gibson, 2003). During periods of ice wastage terminal moraines were formed around York and Escrick; the York moraine is located in between the Crockey-Hill Esker to the south and the Flaxby-Tollerton Moraine to the north (Cooper and Burgess, 1993). The site is situated over superficial geological deposits that are mapped by the BGS (BGS 2024) as being York Moraine, though with later Holocene alluvium deposits intersecting the north-eastern half of the site.

2.1.2 It was between the Escrick and York moraines that a pro-glacial lake formed, from which deposits were produced that are known as Elvington Glaciolacustrine Formation. As the ice melted glacial till and other associated outwash materials were deposited –mapped as the Vale of York Formation which overlies the bedrock. The till is characterised by sandy clay, clayey sand and clay with gravels and boulders as well as interbedded sand, gravel and laminated clay (Ford *et al*. 2004). It is not clear when exactly these deposits were laid down as no precise chronology exists with regards to the retreat of the Vale of York ice front (Bateman et al. 2015). However, organic sediments underlying the Sutton Sand Formation at Sutton on the Forest, some 4.5km east-southeast of the site, have been dated to 12, 879 +/- 168 cal yr BP indicating that the ice sheet front must have retreated to the north of this location by the late Devensian (ibid).

2.1.3 As the ice front retreated even further northwards a pro-glacial lake formed, mapped locally as the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation. These deposits are characterised by thinly to thickly laminated (varved, indicating yearly cycles of sediment deposition) silt and clay with common sand beds or laminae, up to 2.50m thick (Ford et al. 2004). Very little is known about the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation, as it has not received as much investigation as other glacial lake deposits (Lake Humber) south of the York moraine (Fairburn and Bateman 2016).

2.1.4 The BGS (BGS 2024) maps a deposit of fine-grained silty sand, the Naburn Sand Formation, to the south-east of the site on the opposite side of the river Ouse. These deposits have been observed overlying the Vale of York Formation and Elvington Glaciolacustrine Formation deposits. The sand forms dunes which are aeolian (wind-blown) in origin and derive from weathered coarser-grained fluvioglacial material (i.e. Vale of York Formation) which was later deposited following the melting of the ice sheet (Matthews 1970). This sand was deposited no later than c. 10,700-9,950 years BP in the

Late Glacial/early Post-Glacial (i.e. Holocene) period. This deposit is prone to reworking which is likely to have occurred throughout the Holocene.

2.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

2.2.1 The following section is adapted from Northern House, Rougier Street, York, Project Design (YA 2024b).

2.3 Naturally-occurring deposits

2.3.1 Naturally-occurring deposits were found to consist of light grey brown sandy clay present at depths ranging from *c* 2.5m to *c* 4m aOD (YA 2019, 25). To the north and east of the site trial trenching undertaken by YAT in 1987 and 1988 at the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row site exposed a trend for the underlying natural topography to fall gently from north-west to south-east. as demonstrated by the presence of naturally-occurring deposits at *c* 4.5m aOD in Trench 1, and a little lower at 4.00–4.20m aOD towards the south-east in Trenches 2 and 3 (YA 2019a, 25 and YA 2019b, 79). Interestingly the top of naturally-occurring clays and sands were identified at 4.80m aOD in Trench 4, located at the far south-eastern edge of the site (YA 2018, 14). In addition, some variation in the composition of naturally-occurring deposits was recorded; generally it was found to be composed of friable light-mid yellow brown or orange clay with either a silty or sand constituent, however further to the south-east it was light grey silty clay (YA 2018, 14).

2.4 Prehistoric 50000 to 42AD

2.4.1 No evidence for prehistoric activity has been found in the immediate vicinity of the site.

2.5 Roman 43 AD to 410 AD

2.5.1 A deep, complex and well stratified sequence of Roman deposits is known from several sites close-by, however, the impact of the current building's foundations on these is uncertain.

Burnt material

2.5.2 At the 5 Rougier Street thick layer of burnt material composed largely of burnt grain, but also including charred timber was encountered at around 5.00m to 5.05m aOD (Ottaway 1993). Similar burnt material was found across Trench 7 of the Wellington Row excavation and again during the 2018 borehole survey, where it was found in Borehole 4, here at a point between 4m and 4.50m aOD (YA 2019).

Structures

2.5.3 Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 from the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row excavations produced additional evidence for substantial Roman structures and the late Roman river front. Roman activity was found to range up to around 6.00–6.50m aOD (Ottaway 1988a).

Roads

2.5.4 The main Roman road (RCHME Road 10) was picked up in trenches at the southeast end of the Wellington Row site, the upper reaches of which were found to extend as far as 8.90m aOD (Brinklow 1992). The 1981 5 Rougier Street excavation found evidence for a street running northwest from the main road. The later phases of this street extended to approximately 6.70m aOD (Ottaway 1981). Borehole 2 from the 2018 survey did encounter a layer of clay and cobbles at a depth of 5.70m to 6.30m aOD, although its position suggests that this is likely to be close to the north-western margin of

the road rather than necessarily part of it. While what may be the continuation of the street to the northwest was found in the form of sand and cobbles situated at between 5.60m and 6.00m aOD in Borehole 3 (YA 2019).

2.6 Medieval 410 AD to 15th century

2.6.1 At 5 Rougier Street the Roman levels were sealed with thick deposits of organic soil, the upper extent of which was observed at around 7.00m aOD. Although this material contained large quantities of Roman pottery and building material it is thought to post-date the Roman period occupation of the site (Ottaway, 1981). Accumulations of 'dark-earth' were also encountered at the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row sites, the reworking of this material during the Anglian period has been interpreted as evidence of agriculture (Ottaway, 1988b and 1989).

2.6.2 Pottery evidence suggests an absence of activity in the area between the end of the Roman period and the Norman Conquest (Ottaway 1988b, 6), although some rubbish pits of Anglo-Scandinavian date were found between approximately 6.00m and 6.80m aOD in Trench 3 of the Leedham's Garage evaluation (Ottaway 1988a).

2.6.3 An expansion of activity in the 12th and 13th centuries has been seen at the Leedham's Garage site, with extensive robbing of stonework from derelict Roman structures and the erection of timber buildings (Ottawawy 1988b, 5–7). A similar pattern was observed at 5 Rougier Street where overlying the robbed-out remains of Roman buildings were thick soils, indicating cultivation of the area, and a large number of pits. The pits at 5 Rougier Street had been dug from levels of around 7.50m aOD with some found to be more than 2m deep, bringing their deepest points to around 5.70m aOD (Ottaway 1981).

2.6.4 At Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row medieval deposits including cobbled surfaces and sand dumping, was found to extend to around 7.50m aOD in Trench 1, 8.00m aOD in Trench 2 and approximately 8.50m aOD in Trench 3. The 2018 Northern House borehole survey identified the medieval horizon extending from around 6.00m to 8.50m aOD (YA 2019).

2.6.5 A lift shaft dug at 5 Rougier Street in 1999 recorded 15th century occupation deposits at 7.9m aOD, above which were layers of domestic refuse, dating to the 16th century that extended to 8.10m aOD (Macnab 1999).

2.7 Post-Medieval to modern day

2.7.1 Across much of the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row site post-medieval activity resulted in extensive soil accumulation. Later brick-built structures, some of which had cellars and concrete floors, began to appear which brought the ground level at the time of the archaeological excavations in the late 1980s and early 1990s up to between 9.00m and 9.60m aOD (YA 2018, 16).

2.7.2 Rougier Street was laid out in 1841 and terraced houses built along its north-west frontage by 1843 (RCHME 1972, 100). Housing on Simpson's Row backed onto the Rougier Street properties but were replaced by Walker's Horse and Carriage Repository in 1884 (CYC 2025a). Both the horse repository building and the majority of housing on Rougier Street were demolished in 1961 to make-way for the current office block (CYC 2025b).

2.7.3 To the south-east of the site 19th century cellars appear to have truncated much of the later archaeological sequence to around 8.00m aOD, while they tend to survive to around 9.50m aOD with later modern levelling bringing the current ground level up to between 10.00m and 10.60m aOD (YA 2018, 16).

2.8 Previous Archaeological Investigations

2.8.1 The following section is adapted from *Desk-Based Assessment, Northern House, Rougier Street, York* (YA 2018).

2.8.2 The York HER indicates that a large number of archaeological investigations have been conducted within the vicinity of the site. A selection of the key sites are summarised below

5 Rougier Street (YAT site code 1981.12)

2.8.3 In 1981 YAT excavated a trench measuring 12 x 2.5m in plan and 7m deep. A 3m deep sequence of Roman deposits, features and structures dating to the 2nd to 4th centuries AD were found. These included well-preserved organic structural and masonry remains, a cobbled street and evidence of a fire, leaving a thick layer of burnt material including large quantities of grain. In the late or post-Roman period a thick organic soil deposits accumulated across the site. The post-Roman deposits were cut by a series of late 12th–early 13th century pits. Medieval occupation developed in the late 13th and early 14th centuries, including evidence of a building fronting on to Tanner Street. Post-medieval and modern cellars appear to have destroyed any archaeological deposits post-dating the 14th century (Ottaway 1981 and 1982).

Leedham's Garage, Wellington Row (YAT site code 1987.24)

2.8.4 Three 3 x 3m trial pits were excavated at this site by YAT in 1987. They exposed evidence of the Roman riverfront from the 2nd to 4th century AD. Land reclamation in the late 2nd or 3rd century AD was found to have taken place, forming a level platform for building. Evidence of substantial structures from the Roman period was encountered. Anglo-Scandinavian activity appears largely to have been limited to the digging of rubbish pits. Following robbing of Roman stonework in the 12th century the area appears to have been used for cultivation and dumping of rubbish through to the 14th century, the dumping activity included considerable quantities of sand deposited in the 13th century close to the then riverfront, probably with the intention of raising the ground level as protection against flooding. The accumulation of enriched cultivated soils appears to have continued into the post-medieval period (Ottaway 1987)

Wellington Row (YAT site code 1988–9.24 and 1990.24)

2.8.5 Several trenches were excavated at Wellington Row by YAT in 1988 and 1989. Trenches close to the south-eastern edge of the site exposed the Royal Commission Road 10 (RCHME 1961, 3), producing evidence for its development throughout the Roman period at the point where it approached the river crossing. Evidence for land management was found to begin in the 2nd century AD and was followed in the later 2nd century AD with construction of a large stone building close to the roads, resulting in alteration of the alignment of the riverside street pushing it out slightly closer to the river. This building was seriously damaged by fire in around 220 AD, following which it was extended to the north-west. Evidence for other buildings sited close by was also found, and it is thought these were in use in to the 3rd century AD. Building at the site appear to have finally been abandoned by the mid-4th century. The derelict building was then used systematically for refuse disposal at the end of the Roman period. This activity was later sealed beneath a build-up of 'dark-earth'. In the Anglian period re-working of some of this dark-earth has been interpreted as evidence of agriculture (Ottaway 1988b and 1989).

5 Rougier Street lift shaft Watching Brief (YAT site code 1999.84)

2.8.6 A lift shaft measuring 2.60 x 2.40m in plan and 2.15m deep was excavated under a watching brief by YAT in 1999. The earliest deposits encountered consisted of sandy floors dating to the 13th and 14th

centuries. Pit digging for the disposal of domestic refuse followed in the 14th/15th centuries. Further thick layers of domestic rubbish accumulated in to the 16th century sealing over the earlier pits. A new building was constructed on the site in the 17th century, later replaced with what may have been a timber warehouse dating to the 18th century. That structure appears to have been refurbished or rebuilt in the mid to late 19th century and demolished in the 20th century (Macnab 1999).

Northern House Borehole Survey (YAT project code 6073)

2.8.7 In 2018 YAT undertook a borehole survey on land to the rear of 5 Rougier Street. The four boreholes excavated revealed a complex sequence of well preserved, stratified archaeological deposits, the lower 3m of which was water logged. Natural geology was encountered at *c* 7m–8m below ground level above which were a series of wet, organically rich silts and clays thought to be Roman in date. One of these deposits was a 0.5m thick layer largely composed of burnt grain, this likely equates to similar material encountered at Wellington Row. Some evidence was seen for the north-westward continuation of a Roman Street encountered during excavation at 5 Rougier Street in 1981. A layer of cobbles and clay observed at the south-west end of the borehole transect, closest to Tanner Row, may represent evidence for further structures dating to the Roman period. Roman period deposition is thought likely to extend close to *c* 4m below the current ground surface. A sequence of deposition probably medieval in date was observed to extent up to around 2.50–2.00m BGL, in some places this was overlain by distinct layers of relatively clean sand above which the succeeding deposits were more characteristic of post-medieval and modern accumulation (YA 2018; YA 2019).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Aims

3.1.1 The aims of the evaluation trenching and borehole monitoring and recording were:

- To determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- To determine the stratigraphic sequence of superficial geology present at the site;
- To assess the potential for primary and secondary archaeological remains to be associated with buried sediment sequences;
- To provide information to enable the local authority to determine any requirements for further archaeological mitigation or assessment at the site.
- To produce a geoarchaeological deposit model of the site to detail the sequence and distribution of sub-surface deposits across the area

3.2 Objectives

3.2.1 The objectives of the evaluation trenching and borehole monitoring and recording were:

- To monitor geotechnical boreholes and hand-dug test pits being undertaken at the site;
- To archaeologically monitor the excavation of trial trenches;
- To record the lithology of sub-surface deposits within all interventions;
- To recover samples as appropriate for further palaeoenvironmental assessment;
- To produce a report detailing the results of the investigation, assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on sub-surface deposits and archaeology, and make recommendations.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Excavation Methodology

4.1.1 All excavation work was undertaken in accordance with relevant CIfA guidance on archaeological monitoring and recording (CIfA 2022; 2023a; 2023b), in addition to YA's internal *Excavation Manual* (2024).

4.1.2 The ground surface comprised a reinforced concrete floor of the current md-20th century office building. This was broken out by a 5 tonne tracked excavator equipped with a breaker following which mechanical excavation proceeded with use of a 1.2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket. At a depth of 1m an approximately 1 x 1m sondage was excavated to a depth of either 0.2m or 0.5m (*see* table 1 below), in the centre of each trench (Figure 3). Following discussion with Claire MacRae, City of York Archaeologist, additional hand excavation was carried out at the base of each trench to further explore and understand potential medieval deposits.

4.1.3 Trench 4 could not be excavated in its intended location due to the presence of services and was relocated close to the south-western edge of the site.

Table 1: Trail Trenches

Trench Number	Dimensions (W x L)	Depth	Rationale for location
Trench 1	3 x 3m	1.2m	Located in the NW area of site across the line of drainage linked to the water attenuation tank
Trench 2	3 x 3m	1.2m	Located in the SW of the site at the proposed position of a lift shaft
Trench 3	3 x 3m	1.5m	Located in the NE of the site across the position of a proposed water attenuation tank
Trench 4	3 x 3m	1.2m	Located in the SE of site

4.2 Recording Methodology

4.2.1 All aspects of the recording of the watching brief were conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022) and the *Universal Guidance for archaeological monitoring and recording* (CIfA 2023).

4.2.2 All recording was undertaken on YA pro forma recording sheets and followed the York Archaeology *Fieldwork Manual* (YA 2024). All excavated contexts were registered and given unique numbers for identification. All context attributes were noted, including details of location, composition, shape, dimensions and relationships, and were cross-referenced to other contexts. Representative sections were drawn at 1:10 and 1:20 as appropriate.

4.2.3 Digital photographs were taken with a DSLR camera with a resolution of 24 Megapixels. As a supplement to archive photos taken with the DSLR camera, a mobile phone camera set to high resolution was used to generate general working and reference photographs.

4.2.4 A comprehensive field archive was collated from the data collected across the programme of works and compiled in accordance with nationally-accepted guidelines (CIfA 2020). This archive comprised the photographic record and all primary written documents, catalogued for ease of use. The physical archive is stored at YA's York office, with a digital copy of the archive uploaded to an encrypted internal server which is regularly backed-up. This is in accordance with Historic England guidance (2015) and the CIfA Archive Selection Toolkit (CIfA and Historic England 2019).

4.2.5 Sediments recovered from boreholes will be recorded following methodology in Troels-Smith (1955).

4.3 Borehole Methodology

4.3.1 A total of nine window sample borehole and three cable percussive boreholes were monitored as part of the survey. Cable percussive boreholes BH102 and BH103a were continued by rotary drilling apparatus, however these were not monitored as monitoring of Pleistocene superficial geology was not required following the recording of its upper surface. The depths of the superficial geology, as well as the underlying bedrock, was acquired from geotechnical engineer's logs. One complete core sequence was recovered (WS107) for further palaeoenvironmental assessment and acquisition of radiocarbon datable material. This location was chosen for core recovery as it contained the most representative sedimentary sequence for the site. These locations were located by an archaeologist using a total station and CAT scanned by the geotechnical engineer.

4.3.2 The lithology of the window sample borehole sequences was recorded using the sediment classification system of Troels Smith (1955). Although the machine-dug test pit within each evaluation trench was monitored, the numbering is the same as the evaluation trenches (e.g. Tr04). The scheme breaks down a sediment sample into four main components and allows the inclusion of extra components that are also present, but that are not dominant. Key physical properties of the sediment layers are darkness (Da), stratification (St), elasticity (El), dryness of the sediment (Sicc) and the sharpness of the upper sediment boundary (UB). A summary of the sedimentary and physical properties classified by Troels-Smith (1955) is provided in Appendix 1.

4.3.3 The descriptive logs (Appendix 2) were supplemented by digital photography carried out using a DSLR with a minimum sensor size of 10 megapixels. All photography adhered to Historic England guidance for Digital Image Capture and File Storage (HE 2015b). Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths were used, ensuring the use of vertical scales used against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with AAF and ADS guidance (i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images).

4.3.4 Deposit modelling followed procedures set out within the Historic England Guidance for Deposit Modelling and Archaeology (HE 2020). Based on the inputted stratigraphic data, modelled surfaces were created in order to aid interpretation.

4.3.5 The data is archived in an excel spreadsheet.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1 (Figures 3 and 4; Plates 1–2)

5.1.1 Trench 1 was located towards the north-eastern end of the site. The trench measured 3 x 3m in plan, was stepped in by approximately 1m on each side at a depth of 1m from which point the trench continued to a maximum depth of 2.15m (Figure 4; Plates 1–2). The top of the trench was at 9.45m aOD, the base 7.30m aOD.

5.1.2 The earliest deposit was (121), a garden soil type deposit that extended to 7.87m aOD, and notably contained fewer inclusions than in any subsequent deposit above it.

5.1.3 The next two deposits in the sequence, (119) and (120), contained some brick and concrete rubble. Above these was (118), which appears to have been a levelling deposit largely comprising mortar that extended to 8.36m aOD.

5.1.4 All of the deposits up to this point were observed in the deepest, approximately 1 x 1m, part of the trench. Those features and deposits that follow were observed extending across or within the 3 x 3m, upper 1m of the trench.

5.1.5 Above (118) a 0.38m thick deposit of made-ground (112) had been laid that extended to a height ranging from 8.65–8.85m aOD. At the eastern end of the trench (112) was overlain by (111), a thin layer of crushed CBM, mortar and concrete, bedding material for an overlying concrete floor (110), the top of which was at 8.77m aOD. A succession of rubbly layers of made-ground, contexts (107), (108) and (109) had in turn been deposited above the concrete surface.

5.1.6 At the south-western end of the trench (112) was covered by more made-ground, including a thin layer of mortar, context (114), and deposit (113) which was very similar in make-up to (112).

5.1.7 Cutting into these layers was a brick-built foundation [116), the top of which was at 8.94m aOD. This structure was only seen in the south-west facing trench section and did not extend any further into the trench, consequently it is not certain whether it is the end of a wall or the base of a pillar. The structure it contained was 0.58m wide and made of mortar bonded bricks that survived to a height of six courses. It is possible that the structure had been demolished, with any associated clearance or ground reduction being assigned [122]. Above it were bedding deposits (105) and (106), which supported a concrete floor (104) and the broken up remains of the floor, context (103). The remains of the concrete floor were at 9.06m aOD. Alternatively it is possible that the made-ground and structure may have been designed to support this surface.

5.1.8 Any building associated with surface (104) appears to have been cleared in the mid-20th century by cut [117], which was at 9.06m aOD. This was followed by a series of levelling or demolition deposits, including contexts (101), (1020 and (103), which supported (100) the concrete floor of the current standing building, which was at 9.45m aOD

5.1.9 No dateable material was recovered from Trench 1.

Table 2: Trench 1 summary

Context number	Category	Context name	Description	Height (maOD)	Thickness /Depth (m)	Period
100	Surface	Floor	Hard, light grey, concrete	9.45	0.38	Modern
101	Layer	Bedding	Loose, light brownish yellow, sandy gravel	9.13	0.04	Modern
102	Layer	Made-ground	Loose, dark greyish yellow, gravelly sand	9.12	0.12	Modern
103	Layer	Demolition deposit	Loose, mid-greyish brown, gravelly sand	9.06	0.1	Modern

Table 2: Trench 1 summary						
Context number	**Category**	**Context name**	**Description**	**Height (maOD)**	**Thickness /Depth (m)**	**Period**
104	Surface	Floor	Hard, light grey, concrete	9.06	0.06	19th C
105	Layer	Bedding	Loose, light brownish yellow,, sandy gravel	8.98	0.07	19th C
106	Layer	Bedding	Loose, light brownish yellow,, sandy gravel	9.03	0.08	19th C
107	Layer	Made-ground	Compact, dark yellowish brown, gravelly silty sand	8.98	0.04	19th C
108	Layer	Made-ground	Loose, mid-yellowish brown, gravelly sand	8.91	0.15	19th C
109	Layer	Made-ground	Compact, dark greyish brown, gravelly silt	8.82	0.09	19th C
110	Surface	Floor	Crumbly, light to mid-grey, concrete	8.77	0.13	19th C
111	Layer	Bedding	Hard, mid-reddish brown, brick rubble and mortar	8.65	0.05	19th C
112	Layer	Made-ground	Compact, dark greyish brown, gravelly silt	8.65–8.85	0.38	19th C
113	Layer	Made-ground	Compact, dark greyish brown, sandy silt	9.94	0.10	19th C
114	Layer	Demolition deposit	Friable, light brownish grey, mortar	8.88	0.02	19th C
115	Structure	Wall	Red brick. Aligned NE/SW. 0.58m wide, .62m high. Face 1 to SW, 6 courses high, Face fair. Bonded with white lime mortar. Bricks measure 225 x 105 x 70mm.	8.94	0.62	19th C
116	Cut	Wall construction cut	Aligned NE/SW. Sharp breakoff slope at top. Vertical sides. Flat base. 0.58m wide, 0.62m deep	8.94	0.62	19th C
117	Cut	Modern floor surface construction cut	Flat base. 3x 3m in plan.	9.06	-	19th C
118	Layer	Levelling deposit	Loose, light grey, mortar. Frequent medium and large red brick and concrete fragments	8.36	0.10	19th C
119	Layer	Made-ground	Friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with frequent tile and occasional concrete fragments and sand.	8.30	0.32	19th C

Table 2: Trench 1 summary						
Context number	**Category**	**Context name**	**Description**	**Height (maOD)**	**Thickness /Depth (m)**	**Period**
120	Layer	Made-ground	Friable, dark yellowish brown, clayey silt with occasional small CBM , charcoal and mortar fragments	8.00	0.15	Post-medieval/ 19th C
121	Layer	Garden soil	Friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional small pebbles and charcoal fragments	7.87	0.20	Post-medieval
122	Cut	Demolition / clearance cut	Flat base. 3x 3m in plan.	8.94	-	Modern

5.2 Trench 2 (Figures 3, 5 and 6; Plates 3–4)

5.2.1 Trench 2 was located towards the south-western end of the site, close to the Rougier Street frontage of the site. The trench measured 3 x 3m in plan, was stepped in by approximately 1m on each side at a depth of 1m from which point the trench continued to a maximum depth of 1.8m (Figure 6; Plates 3–4). The top of the trench was at 9.59m aOD, the base was at 7.97m aOD.

5.2.2 The earliest deposit seen was a 0.38m thick slightly pebbly crumbly mortar (221) that extended to 7.98m aOD. Above was (220), a light brown fine sandy silt that was up to 0.16m thick. No datable material was recovered from either deposit, however, their composition and character was quite distinct and different to that of later deposits, suggesting that the circumstances of their deposition was distinct from that of the deposits that followed.

5.2.3 Next in the sequence was a 0.52m thick layer of a garden type soil (219), the top of which was at 8.67m aOD. This contained small fragments of roof tile and other small inclusions, suggesting a re-worked deposit likely post-medieval in date.

5.2.4 The garden soil was cut by a series of features relating to a row of terraced houses that had fronted onto the north-east side of Rougier Street. This includes a north-west/south-east aligned brick built culvert (217), its construction cut [218], and fill (216). The top of the culvert structure was at 8.67m aOD. This feature was below (215), a 0.52m thick levelling or build-up deposit, which had very likely originally been cut by the construction of the rear wall of the terraced houses. However this relationship was lost to later truncation.

5.2.5 Running across the south-west side of the trench, resting on a levelling or bedding deposit (210), was brick wall footing (209) that extended to 9.20m aOD. Up against its north-east face were deposits (211) and (212), perhaps originally backfills within the walls construction cut.

5.2.6 Two service trenches, [207] and [222}, containing ceramic drain pipes (206) and (214) respectively, were found running north-west/south-east, between the line of the wall footing and brick culvert. Drain [222] extended to a similar depth as the base of the wall footing, around 8.66m aOD, but was not cut as deeply as the culvert that it probably superseded. Drain [207] ran much deeper, to around 8.01m aOD, approximately the same level as the base of the brick culvert. It is not clear, however,

whether this feature is associated with the 19th century terraced houses or the mid-20th century office building.

5.2.7 Clearance of the 19th century structures occurred prior to construction of the current mid-20th century building. This was recorded as cut [208], which was at 9.27m aOD. Part of a concrete pile cap, contexts (202), (203) and [204], extended into the trench from the north-east, over which the current concrete floor (200) and its bedding (201) extended. The top of the concrete floor was at 9.59m aOD.

5.2.8 No dateable material was recovered from Trench 2.

Table 3: Trench 2 summary

Context number	Category	Context name	Description	Height (maOD)	Thickness /Depth (m)	Period
200	Surface	Floor	Hard, light grey, concrete	9.59	0.35	Modern
201	Layer	Bedding	Loose, light pinkish white, sand and stone	9.61	0.30	Modern
202	Deposit	Pile cap backfill	Friable, dark brown, silty sand	9.06	1.10	Modern
203	Structure	Pile cap	Hard, mid-grey, concrete	8.91	0.8	Modern
204	Cut	Pile cap construction Cut	Aligned NE/SW. 3 x 0.77m in plan, 1.1m deep. Sharp break of slope at top. Vertical sides. Base not exposed.	9.06	1.10	Modern
205	Deposit	Service trench backfill	Compact, dark brown, clayey silt with frequent CBM flecks, moderate limestone fragments and charcoal flecks.	9.27	1.00	Modern
206	Drain	Ceramic drain pipe	0.2m diameter	8.41	-	Modern
207	Cut	Service trench cut	Linear in plan. Aligned NW/SE. 3 x 0.5m in plan, 1m deep. Sharp break of slope at top. Near vertical flat sides. Base not exposed.	9.27	1.00	Modern
208	Cut	Demolition/ Clearance	3 x 3m in plan	9.27	-	Modern
209	Structure	Wall Footing	Aligned NE/SW. 3 x 0.23m in plan, height 0.35m. Face 1 to NE, 4 courses high, Face fair, lower 2 courses step out by 0.08m. Bricks measure 230 x 110 x 60mm. Bonded with dark grey mortar.	9.20	0.35	19th C
210	Deposit	Wall bedding	Loose, mid-greyish brown, silty sand and CBM fragments	8.81	0.17	19th C

Table 3: Trench 2 summary						
Context number	**Category**	**Context name**	**Description**	**Height (maOD)**	**Thickness /Depth (m)**	**Period**
211	Deposit	Wall construction cut backfill	Sticky, dark brownish black, sandy silt with mortar and CBM fragments	9.26	0.39	19th C
212	Deposit	Wall construction cut backfill	Loose, light brown, sand with occasional gravel	8.81	0.16	19th C
213	Deposit	Service trench backfill	Loose, dark blackish brown, sandy silt with CBM fragments and pebbles	9.27	0.58	19th C
214	Drain	Ceramic drain pipe	0.2m diameter	9.10	-	19th C
215	Layer	Made-ground	Friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with moderate CBM fragment and mortar flecks.	9.27	0.52	19th C
216	Deposit	Culvert construction cut backfill	Friable, dark greyish brown, sandy silt with small CBM and mortar fragments and charcoal flecks	8.67	0.48	19th C
217	Structure	Brick-built Culvert	Aligned NE/SW. 3 x 0.35m in plan, height 0.38m. Sides both 3 courses high with brick cap and tiles laid on bed at base. Bonded with light grey lime mortar.	8.45	0.38	19th C
218	Layer	Culvert construction cut	Aligned NE/SW. 3 x 0.5m in plan, 0.47m deep. Sharp break at top. Vertical sides. Flat base	8.67	0.47	19th C
219	Layer	Garden soil	Friable, dark, blackish brown, sandy silt with moderate mortar and charcoal fleck and occasional small CBM fragments	8.67	0.52	Post-medieval
220	Deposit	Levelling	Friable, light brown, sandy silt with moderate mortar and CBM fragments, and occasional charcoal flecks	7.98	0.16	undated
221	Deposit	Floor?	Crumbly, light whitish yellow, sandy mortar with occasional small pebbles	7.98	0.38	undated
222	Cut	Service trench cut	Aligned NE/SW. 3 x 0.43m in plan, 0.58m deep. Sharp break at top. Flat vertical sides. Flat base.	9.27	0.58	19th C

5.3 Trench 3 (Figures 3 and 7; Plates 5–7)

5.3.1 Trench 3 was located towards the eastern end of the site. The trench measured 3 x 3m in plan, was stepped in by approximately 1m on each side at a depth of 1m from which point the trench continued to a maximum depth of 1.8m (Figure 7; Plates 5–7). The top of the trench was at 9.59m aOD, it base was at 7.79m aOD.

5.3.2 At the base of the trench, 7.79m aOD, was deposit (312)/(309), a clean sand into which a small oval pit [311] had been cut. It single fill (310) was fine sand with an ashy component.

5.3.3 In the south corner of the trench (312)/(309) was also cut by a substantially larger pit [308], which contained a large quantity of broken roofing tile (307), suggesting a medieval or post-medieval date. The top of this feature was at 8.21m aOD.

5.3.4 Sealing these features was a 0.5m thick layer of garden soil (306), which extended to 8.63m aOD and was in turn overlain by a 0.40m thick rubbly deposit (305), into which a service trench containing a ceramic drain had been cut.

5.3.5 Layers relating to the current buildings concrete floor account for the top 0.52m of deposition in the trench. The floor (300) was at 9.59m aOD.

5.3.6 No dateable material was recovered from Trench 3.

Table 4: Trench 3 summary

Context number	Category	Context name	Description	Height (maOD)	Thickness /Depth (m)	Period
300	Surface	Floor	Hard, light grey, concrete	9.59	0.30	Modern
301	Layer	Bedding	Compact, light yellow, gravelly sand	9.27	0.14	Modern
302	Layer	Demolition/ Levelling	Compact, mid-greyish brown, silty sand	9.17	0.08	Modern
303	Cut	Service trench backfill	Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand with moderate small CBM fragments.	9.06	0.22	Modern
304	Cut	Service trench cut	Aligned NE/SW. 0.52m long, 0.22m deep. Sharp break of slope at top. Moderately steep sides. Flat base.	8.84	0.22	Modern
305	Layer	Demolition deposit	Compact, light greyish brown, sandy silt with CBM fragments and moderate stones.	9.06	0.40	Modern
306	Layer	Garden soil	Friable, dark brown, clayey silt with moderate pebbles, CBM and mortar flecks	8.63	0.50	Post-medieval
307	Deposit	Pit fill	Loose, mid-greyish brown silt.	8.21	0.42	Post-medieval

Table 4: Trench 3 summary						
Context number	**Category**	**Context name**	**Description**	**Height (maOD)**	**Thickness /Depth (m)**	**Period**
308	Cut	Pit cut	Rectangular in plan. 1.12m NE/SW, 0.42m deep. Sharp break at top. Steep sides. Base not exposed.	8.21	0.42	Post-medieval
309	Layer	Build-up	Friable, mid-yellowish brown, sand with occasional pebbles.	8.21	0.36	Undated
310	Deposit	Pit fill	Friable, mid-brown, sand – ashy - with moderate charcoal flecks	7.79	0.09	Undated
311	Cut	Pit cut	Sub-oval in plan. Aligned NE/SW. 0.76 x 0.50m in plan, 0.09m deep. Gradual break at top. Moderately steep, concave sides, concave base.	7.79	0.09	Undated
312	Layer	Build-up	Friable, light-yellowish brown, sand	8.21	-	Undated

5.4 Trench 4 (Figures 3, 8 and 9; Plates 8–10)

5.4.1 Trench 4 was located towards the south-eastern end of the site, close to the Rougier Street frontage of the site. The trench measured 3 x 3m in plan, was stepped in by approximately 1m on each side at a depth of 1m from which point the trench continued to a maximum depth of 1.92m (Figure 9; Plates 8–10). The top of the trench was at 9.77m aOD, its base was at 7.85m aOD.

5.4.2 The earliest deposit seen in Trench 4 was (4019), a dark clayey silt that extended to 8.10m aOD and contained fragments of cattle horn core, tile and pottery. A sherd of Brandsby/Hambleton jug base provides a 14th to early 15th century spot date (Table 6), and is supplemented by a 13th–16th century date given by the peg tile (McComish 2025, Table 7).

5.4.3 Next in the sequence was a thick garden-type soil (415) that extended to 8.75m aOD. This was overlain by (413), which was similar to (415) below but sandier and less clayey. No dateable material was recovered from either deposit, but both were stratagraphically earlier than 19th century deposits and stuctures above or cutting into them. It is likely that (413) and (415) are post-medieval garden soils or build-up deposits.

5.4.4 Wall, drains and culvets related to a terrace of 19th century houses fronting onto the north-eastern side of Rougier Street were the next grouping of features found within Trench 4.

5.4.5 Cutting into (413) along the north-eastern edge of the trench was a north-west/south-east aligned brick wall. The construction cut, wall footing and construction cut backfill were assigned contexts [412], (414) and (411) respectively and extended to 9.06m aOD. Above the footing four courses of a brick-built wall survived to 9.37m aOD.

5.4.6 Parts of a second north-west/south-east aligned brick wall (409) were seen along the south-eastern edge of the trench. The top of this structure was at 9.37m aOD.

5.4.7 Also cut into (413) was [406], the construction cut for a brick-built culvert (405). The extent of the base of this feature was a little unclear, but it is probable that its cut extended to 8.00m aOD, with deposits (417) followed by (416) at its base, and above which the brick culvert was likely constructed before the remainder of the cut was backfilled with (404).

5.4.8 Overlying the Culvert, and extending from the same height as the top of the wall foundation construction cut was deposit (418). This material may have been made-ground across the space between the walls (409) and (411). It extended to 9.37m aOD, but was likely truncated during clearance of the site prior to construction of the current building. Cutting the south-west side of (418) and extending as far as wall (409) was cut [408]. This feature was 1.42m deep and ran the full north-west/south-west axis of the trench. It contained fill (407) which included a 0.2m diameter ceramic drain pipe, part of which ran on a north-east/south-west line under wall (409).

5.4.9 Demolition of the terraced houses and associated features occurred in the mid-20th century and is recorded at a height of 9.37m aOD by clearance cut [402]. Above was (403), a rubbly levelling deposit, (401) bedding material for concrete floor (400).

Table 5: Trench 4 summary

Context number	Category	Context name	Description	Height (maOD)	Thickness /Depth (m)	Period
400	Surface	Floor	Hard, light grey, concrete	9.77	0.30	Modern
401	Layer	Bedding	Loose, light greyish yellow, sandy gravel	9.47	0.12	Modern
402	Cut	Demolition/ Clearance cut	3 x 3m in plan	9.37	-	Modern
403	Deposit	Levelling	Crumbly, mid-greyish brown, gravelly sand with frequent concrete and brick fragments	9.37	0.26	Modern
404	Deposit	Culvert backfill	Compact, dark greyish brown, clayey silt	9.05	0.70	19th C
405	Structure	Brick-built culvert	Two red brick walls set 0.14m apart. Aligned NW/SE. 3 x 0.42m in plan, height 0.26 m. Each wall 1 course wide, 4 courses high, capped with a single course of bricks. Bonded with white lime mortar	8.93	0.31	19th C
406	Cut	Culvert construction cut	Aligned NW/SE. 3 x 0.72m in plan, 1.04m deep. Sharp break at top. Vertical sides. Gradual break at base. Flat base	9.05	1.04	19th C
407	Deposit	Drain backfill and ceramic pipe	Friable, dark yellowish brown, clayey silt with occasional concrete and brick fragments. Ceramic pipe approx. 0.2m diameter	9.27	1.44	19th C

Table 5: Trench 4 summary						
Context number	**Category**	**Context name**	**Description**	**Height (maOD)**	**Thickness /Depth (m)**	**Period**
408	Cut	Drain cut	Linear in plan. Aligned NE/SW. 3 x 1.19m in plan, height 1.44m. Shape in profile unclear	9.27	1.44	19th C
409	Structure	Wall Footing	Red brick wall. Aligned NW/SE. 3m in plan, height 0.40m. Face 1 to NE, 2 courses high, Face fair. Bonded with white lime mortar.	9.37	0.35	19th C
410	Deposit	Wall construction cut backfill	Friable, mid-brown, silty sand with moderate sub-angular stones	9.09	0.48	19th C
411	Structure	Wall	Aligned NW/SE. 3 x 0.38m in plan, height 030m. Face 1 to SW, 4 courses high, 2 courses wide. Face fair. Bonded with white lime mortar.	9.37	0.93	19th C
412	Cut	Wall construction cut	Linear in plan. Aligned NW/SE. 3 x 0.52m in plan, 0.64m deep. Sharp break of slope at top. Vertical sides. Flat base	9.06	0.64	19th C
413	Layer	Made-ground	Friable, dark brown, sandy silt with moderate CBM mortar and charcoal flecks	9.06	0.31	Post-medieval
414	Structure	Wall footing	Red brick, lowest course limestone fragments. Aligned NW/SE. 3 x 0.50m in plan, height 0.64m. Face 1 to SW, 9 courses high, 4 courses wide. Face fair, each course steps out to SW. Bonded with white lime mortar.	9.06	0.64	19th C
415	Layer	Garden soil	Friable, dark greyish brown, clayey silt with fragment CBM and mortar, and occasional charcoal flecks.	8.75	0.66	Post-medieval
416	Deposit	Culvert construction cut backfill	Crumbly, light whitish yellow, silty sand with frequent limestone and mortar, and occasional CBM fragments	8.30	0.18	19th C
417	Deposit	Culvert construction cut backfill	Friable, mid-orangey brown, silty sand	8.17	0.16	19th C
418	Layer	Made-ground	Friable, Dark brown, Sandy clay, with moderate mortar and CBM fragments	9.37	0.27	19th C

Table 5: Trench 4 summary						
Context number	**Category**	**Context name**	**Description**	**Height (maOD)**	**Thickness /Depth (m)**	**Period**
419	Deposit	Deposit	Sticky, dark blackish brown, clayey silt with CBM, mortar, limestone and charcoal fragments	8.10	0.22	Post-medieval/ Medieval

5.5 Boreholes

5.5.1 The cable percussive boreholes encountered the lowermost deposits recorded on the site. This was a highly weathered upper surface of reddish-brown sandstone bedrock (Sherwood Sandstone) that progressively became increasingly weathered upwards through the sequence, becoming a dense medium sand. This was encountered beyond the maximum boreholed depth and upwards consistently to around 11.00m BGL (-1.30– -1.4m OD). This was overlain by a relatively thin (~1.00m) firm dark brown/greyish-brown slightly sandy clay with very infrequent inclusions, representing Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation clay. This extended upwards to around 9.00-9.10m BGL (0.50–0.85m aOD) in BH101 and BH103a, however was not present within BH102. Overlying the Alne Glaciolacustrine clay was a gravel-supported very coarse sand with frequent rounded-angular gravel, representing the former course of the river Ouse. This gravel had an erosive lower boundary with the Alne Glaciolacustrine clay, with the river having incised into the underlying glaciolacustrine sediment; resulting in the absence of this sediment within BH102 and the relatively low thickness within the recorded sequences. The gravel extended upwards to around 7.50–8.50m aOD (1.45–2.10m aOD), with the gravel being capped by 0.50m of fine/medium sand within BH102.

5.5.2 Overlying the fluvial gravel was a very dark, very soft grey silty clay alluvium which became increasingly silty upwards through the sequence; becoming a sediment composed entirely of silt by around 6.00-6.50m BGL (3.85m aOD). This silt was the lowermost deposit recorded by the window sample boreholes; with recovery of this silt being very poor due to the very soft, near-liquid consistency of the sediment. The silt extended up to variable depths below ground level and elevations; between 3.50m BGL (BH103a; 6.35m aOD) and 4.60m BGL (WS109; 4.80m aOD). The alluvium as a whole was around 2.00-3.00m metres thick; with the entirely silt alluvium being around 1.50–2.00m thick.

5.5.3 Extensive archaeological remains were recorded within this silt alluvium from almost all interventions which reached this deposit. These remains were predominantly composed of pottery, bone, CBM, and mollusc shell fragments, alongside a high organic content which included abundant visible waterlogged and charred macrofossils including possible cereal grains, hazelnuts and straw/plant stems. Leather was also abundant within both BH102 and (predominantly) BH103a; with a leather shoe sole being recovered from BH102 and a large quantity of leather pieces, off-cuts and scraps from BH103a.

5.5.4 The upper portion of the silt within BH102 demonstrated significant small-scale fluctuations in colour, texture and composition, likely indicative of cut archaeological features within the site. Within BH103a, between 4.60–4.70m BGL (5.15–-5.25m aOD) there was a deposit of well-rounded cobbles and pebbles overlying smaller, more angular stones, gravel and coarse sand. From this deposit, a fragment of glass as well as a fragment of Samian ware was recovered (Section 6.3.8).

5.5.5 Overlying the alluvium and extending upwards to between around 2.00–2.60m BGL (6.75–8.10m aOD) was a poorly sorted dark grey sandy silt with variable quantities of gritty, sandy inclusions which were frequently observed to be highly fragmented, small (<5mm) pieces of CBM, alongside larger inclusions

of gravel, CBM, bone, and pottery. Discrete deposits of coarser grained matrix, alongside higher concentrations of CBM and/or limestone debris, were common throughout the recorded interventions.

5.5.6 The subsequent deposit within the overall stratigraphic sequence was even less well sorted; with a notably high inclusion concentration composed of gravel, tile, brick, mortar, and cement debris, alongside a higher proportion of sand within the matrix. This deposit was frequently inclusion-supported in composition. This dark grey poorly sorted silty sandy clay made ground extended upwards to the modern limestone sub-base and reinforced concrete.

5.6 Deposit modelling (Figures 10–13)

5.6.1 The lithologies recorded during borehole monitoring were combined with those recorded during the test pitting, as well as the records taken during the earlier 2019 borehole recording (YA 2019) on Tanner Street, outside Northern House, and the generalised stratigraphy recorded by the 1981 evaluation trench (YA 1981). These produced deposit models illustrating the surface elevations of the two broad archaeologically-significant stratigraphic units; the lower alluvial silts (Figure 10; Section 5.5.2) and the coarser, poorly-sorted dark grey sandy silt (Figure 11; Section 5.5.5). These two units were demonstrated to broadly pertain to the Roman (Section 11.1.3) and medieval periods (Section 11.1.4), respectively, based on finds recovered from the boreholes.

5.6.2 The Roman alluvium surface was modelled (Figure 10) to be highest in the south at around 6.60-6.80m aOD, around WS103, BH103a, and what was recorded within the 1981 trench. There is a reduction in elevation at around BH01, BH03, WS102, WS105, and WS107, where the modelled surface elevation reduces around a metre to roughly 5.50m aOD. The north-eastern site boundary demonstrates a further, albeit more limited, reduction in elevation down to around 4.60–4.80m OD for the remaining interventions.

5.6.3 Although the surface model suggests a further reduction in the centre of the north-eastern border of the site down to 3.70m aOD, this is an artefact of the modelling algorithm in part of the site where data is absent; not a genuine reflection of the surface elevation. It is more likely that the elevation would be broadly similar to what was recorded within WS106, WS108, and BH101 and close to 4.60m aOD.

5.6.4 The overlying medieval surface model (Figure 11) illustrates a broadly similar surface distribution, with the higher elevation in the south around WS103, BH103a, and the 1981 trench. Although the elevation decline is modelled as further to the south than in the Roman alluvium surface model, there is a lack of datapoints between BH103a, WS10, WS102 and WS107, therefore the exact form of elevation decline cannot be confidently determined. The remainder of the site to the north of this elevation decline was broadly around 7.50m OD; though with a distinct reduction to around 6.70–6.80m aOD for WS104 and WS109.

5.6.5 The two surface models (Figures 10 and 11) were incorporated into two transects (Figures 12 and 13) which illustrate the two surface profiles, alongside the water table level recorded by water monitoring in the earlier borehole evaluation (YA 2019) and the proposed impact depth of the attenuation tank which will be located at the north-eastern portion of the site. The dimensions of this tank, as well as the predicted impact depths, were acquired from the schematic underground drainage plan (drawing no. BH1091–122).

6 THE POTTERY

By A Jenner and K Bradshaw

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Twenty-five sherds were recovered from one hand-excavated context as well as twelve depths within three boreholes and one window sample as part of archaeological investigations at Northern House. These sherds range in date from the Roman to post-medieval period, with most of the material dating to the 2nd–4th centuries.

6.2 Methodology

6.2.1 The methodology was devised in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA) Toolkit for finds: pottery (CIFA 2024) and The Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay *et al* 2016, Appendix 1).

6.2.2 Visual analysis (by eye) was used to identify fabric and form groups by date and type. The numbers of sherds of each type of pottery were recorded in tabular form (*see* Table 6 below). Decorative schemas, stamps and other significant features were also noted. Interesting items are considered in the 'Discussion' section, below. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis is outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work'.

Dating

6.2.3 Spot dates are given for each context, using the latest date from the latest pottery type. Calculation of the date range at YA is the earliest date from the earliest pottery type and the latest date from the latest pottery type. When there are two very distinct date ranges, these will be separated in the text, eg Roman and medieval. Sherds that can be identified as intrusive or residual will be noted.

Sherd Size

6.2.4 Sherd sizes are based on the following range of sizes and are measured across the widest dimension of the sherd. Small is anything less than 5cm, medium is anything above 5cm and below 10cm. Large is above 10cm. Sometimes scrap/very small (<1cm) and very large (>20cm) are used.

6.3 The Wares

Roman

6.3.1 Roman occupation of Britain began with the Claudian invasion of AD 43, with the army reaching York by AD 71. Despite this, there was an amount of contact and trading in preceding decades, so Roman pottery can slightly pre-date this. The Roman army then withdrew from Britain in AD 410.

Amphorae — mid-1st century BC to late 4th century AD

6.3.2 Amphorae are large storage vessels used by the Roman army for transporting foodstuffs, such as oil and wine (Peacock and Williams 1986, 2). They were produced across Italy, Gaul, Spain and Northern Africa, and as such are a good indicator for trade connections across the Empire. Amphorae are present in York across the 1st-4th centuries, with a decrease in the late 4th century, as may be expected (Monaghan 1997, 973).

6.3.3 Three sherds of amphorae were recovered from Northern House, including two joining sherds from within WS103. These sherds were recovered up to 0.2m apart and may have just been broken and disrupted by the window sample process itself, or may represent disruption of deposits during the Roman period.

6.3.4 All three sherds are small and non-diagnostic, and as such, identification of the specific fabrics and forms is not certain. However, frequent gold and silver mica visible within all three sherds suggests that these are likely Spanish Dressel 20 vessels, used for transporting olive oil (Tomber and Dore 1998, 84–5; University of Southampton, 2005). This hypothesis is supported by the majority of amphorae sherds found in York being Dressel 20 (Monaghan 1997, 968), especially on sites in the colonia and around Northern House, such as General Accident, 24–30 Tanner Row and 5 Rougier Street (Williams 1990, 342).

Samian ware — late 1st to mid-3rd century

6.3.5 Samian ware, or *terra sigillata*, is a fine orange-red to red, very hard fabric with a satin-gloss red to brownish-red slip. Vessels are often highly decorated, with raised figures and motifs of faunal and floral designs created through moulding.

6.3.6 Samian wares can be dated from the 1st to mid-3rd centuries but are often thought to be curated, due to their attractive appearance. This means that, unless amongst finds of a similar date, the dates of their currency can be later than when they were produced (de la Bédoyère 1988, 8). They may also have been prized because of their initial greater costs which were due to more time-consuming method of manufacture and import distances.

6.3.7 Manufacture, and import to Britain, of samian wares was dominated by the Gaulish production centres (Webster 1996, 2–3), but this ware was also produced in Italy and Spain. The style was also later reproduced in southern England in the 2nd century (de la Bédoyère 1988, 11, fig 2).

6.3.8 One small sherd of samian ware was recovered from Northern House. The plain body sherd's form is suggestive of a small cup/bowl with a double curved wall, dating from the 1st to mid-2nd century (cf Webster 1996, 21, Fig 10, **27**; ibid, 38).

Black Burnished ware — 2nd to 4th century

6.3.9 As the name suggests, Black Burnished wares are hard, dark-grey to black wares with highly burnished surfaces. Black Burnished ware types include BB1 and BB2, as well as local copies. BB1, a coarser handmade fabric, was imported from south east England and didn't reach York until around AD 120 (Monaghan 1997, 863, 891-892). Throughout the 2nd century, BB2 wares were produced locally, and are a finer generally wheel-thrown fabric. Black Burnished wares become increasingly rare in the late 3rd/4th century.

6.3.10 Early forms of black burnished ware include lattice-decorated jars with upright rim, pie dishes and dishes with curved walls, and grooved dishes. In addition, bowls and dishes were formed with flanged rims. From the 2nd to 3rd century the angle of the lattice decoration widened from acute to obtuse (ibid, 865).

6.3.11 Four sherds of black burnished ware type were recovered from Northern House, including a straight sided, beaded bowl rim and a jar rim.

Grey wares — 1st to 4th century

6.3.12 Grey wares encompass a large group consisting of reduced fabrics that vary from fine to coarse. These wares were made locally, for instance at Apple Tree Farm (Lawton 1993), and regionally in South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire. It is often difficult to ascertain exactly where and when individual sherds were made. Despite this, they are generally thought to be in circulation from the 1st to the 3rd century.

6.3.13 Forms are mainly jars with fairly upright rims, though later forms have flatter rims. Flagons, bowls, jars and pie dishes were also present in the 3rd century.

6.3.14 Grey ware jars are sometimes partly burnished or decorated with burnished lattice patterns. As with the Black Burnished wares, they can be wide or narrow angled. The angle of the lattice diamond increased to a 90-degree angle in the early 3rd century, becoming wider as the century progressed. Burnished grey wares had a longer period of use than plain greywares, extending into the 4th century (Monaghan 1997, 900).

6.3.15 Ten grey ware sherds of varying levels of reduction and coarseness were recovered from Northern House, three of which had burnished lattice decoration on the exterior, and one sooted jar rim that had a completely burnished exterior surface.

Colour coated wares — 2nd to mid-4th century

6.3.16 Colour coated wares can range in colour for both fabric and slip: with fabrics ranging from pale whites and buffs to orange, and slips from dark grey/black to orange/red. They are sometimes decorated with rough cast surfaces, indentations and barbotine rouletting. It is probable that the majority found in York were produced in the Lower Nene Valley, though a few may be imported. One type, imported from Trier, are fine walled with a shiny black slip, also known as 'moselkeramik' (Monaghan 1997, 896–7). Forms include beakers in particular which come in a number of shapes and sizes including 's' indented beakers (cf ibid, 996, fig 393, 3897–903).

6.3.17 One sherd of a moselkeramik indented beaker, form KF4 (ibid, 996–7), with rouletting, is dated between *c* 200–86/7 by Monaghan (ibid, 897). A similar sherd from the same depth range in BH102, with a slightly more orange fabric, is also likely moselkeramik.

6.3.18 Another colour coated ware, possibly Monaghan's NVCC C3 (ibid, 894), has greyish brown surfaces and a reddish-brown fabric. The exterior surface has been polished smoothed, though not burnished. Monaghan dates fabric C3 from the 3rd to mid-4th century.

White wares — 2nd to mid-4th century

6.3.19 White wares, as may be expected, have a fine white or off-white fabric, and are noted by Monaghan as being most common during the 2nd century in York (Monaghan 1997, 885), with the majority being flagons. Their frequency matches that of white-slipped Ebor wares, suggesting the latter are a copy of white wares, with both reflecting the fashion of the 2nd century. However, local Crambeck Parchment wares – the locally made, fine, white ware fabric – are described as 4th century types (ibid, 905). By the mid-4th century, Crambeck was York's main supplier of bowls, dishes and plain mortaria (ibid, 904).

6.3.20 One white ware sherd was recovered from Northern House. The sherd is coarsely gritted with quartz, though with a smoothed exterior. No titration grits are visible, so the sherd is unlikely a mortaria (though this may just be due to the small size of the sherd), and as so likely dates to the 2nd century.

Medieval

6.3.21 The medieval period for pottery in York is generally defined as starting at the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and ending at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. Some historians see the end of the period as occurring at the time of the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century, however the pottery found in York fits better with the former *terminus ad quem* of 1485 as a distinct change in pottery types occurs at this time.

Brandsby-type wares — mid-13th to mid-14th Century

6.3.22 The ceramics of the mid-13th to mid-14th centuries in York were dominated by Brandsby-type wares. These wares usually have a fine, fairly hard sandy buff fabric, though variants can more closely resemble coarser York Glazed wares (referred to as Gritty Brandsby), or finer, whiter York White wares. This similarity is due to the Brandsby-types succeeding York Glazed wares and overlapping in production in the early years.

6.3.23 The most common forms of Brandsby-type wares are jugs and bowls, and glazes vary from dark mottled green to plain mid green. Vessels are mostly either plain, or decorated with 'roller stamped' lines, triangles, or rectangles. A kiln which is thought to have been producing these wares is situated at Brandsby-cum-Stearsby, in the Howardian Hills (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1232).

6.3.24 Two sherds of Brandsby type ware were recovered from Northern House. These sherds are plain and non-diagnostic, so provide limited information.

Humber ware — Late 13th to 15th Century

6.3.25 Humber wares were made at a number of places in Yorkshire and the Humber basin including: Blue Bridge Lane, York (Vince and Steane 2005); Walmgate, York (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1257); West Cowick (Wilson and Hurst 1964, 297; Johnson 1999); and Holme-on-Spalding-Moor (Hayfield 1980).

6.3.26 They have a fairly fine sandy, red firing clay body and a greenish glaze, although fabrics often have a reduced core, inner margin and surface (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1278). The edges of the glaze can be characteristically tinged with an amber or brownish colour. Later 14th and 15th century products can have a purplish coloration, perhaps due to higher firing temperatures and a desire for a more metallic looking finish, although these wares are now believed to be their own distinct ware that grew from the Humber kilns.

6.3.27 Vessels are usually jugs, but jars, dishes, condiments, chafing dishes and bowls are also part of the Humber type potter's repertoire. Decoration tends to be limited to thumbed applied strips.

6.3.28 A single sherd from the base of a handle of a Humber ware chafing dish was recovered from Northern House (cf MPRG 1998, Chafing Dish 8.6.b).

Hambleton ware — Late 14th to Early 15th Century

6.3.29 There are two fabric types within Hambleton wares. These include a coarse, open fabric and a finer, harder, more compact fabric. Some of the coarser fabrics are pinkish in colour and are described as oxidised Hambleton wares, though the typical fabrics are buff to pale white, with some reduced grey cores being seen (Mainman and Jenner 2013, 1283). Hambleton ware has a characteristic deep green copper glaze that often flakes off the surface of the vessel. Cisterns with two strap handles are common, but finer wares include jugs, lobed bowls, drinking vessels, bowls and dishes (ibid, 1284). These wares are thought to be in circulation from the late 14th to the early 15th century in York.

6.3.30 One Hambleton-type base sherd was recovered that is likely a jug base (cf ibid, 1289, Fig 550).

Post-medieval wares

6.3.31 The post-medieval period starts after the end of the medieval period in 1485. The period can be split into early post-medieval, Industrial, and modern. The Industrial period was from 1760 to 1901. This period saw the development of factories into industries; from Wedgwood's time to the end of Queen

Victoria's reign. The modern period starts with the end of Victoria's reign and continues until the present day.

Slipware — Late 17th to 18th Century

6.3.32 These are red or buff/white earthenware forms which are covered in 'slip' and decorated with motifs in different colours (Lewis 1985, 25). Frequently the colour is piped onto the surface through a horn to make parallel lines and dots. A feather may be gently dragged across them to give a 'feathered' effect. Designs may also be incised through a top layer of slip to create birds, animals and figures as well as geometric designs which reveal a different colour below. This practice is known as 'scraffitto'. Forms include bowls, dishes and platters. Mugs, posset pots, salts, money-boxes and cutlery trays occur less frequently.

6.3.33 A base sherd of a mug or posset pot, a yellow-appearing lead glaze and dot of brown slip decoration, was recovered from Northern House.

Post medieval Earthenware —– 18th/19th Century

6.3.34 Earthenwares are fired to lower temperatures than stonewares (below 800 degrees centigrade) which results in a softer and more porous fabric (Savage and Newman 1974, 163). Fabrics can vary from bulkier red wares to thinner white or buff wares, the former being used for storage and preparation, and the latter as table wares. Glazes begin as a continuation of the medieval tradition in shades of green, then expand to vary across black, browns, yellows, and whites most commonly. In the industrial and modern periods these white earthenwares are decorated with (normally blue) floral, geometric and anthropomorphic motifs.

6.3.35 An early post-medieval earthenware bowl rim with red fabric and internal orange/green glaze was recovered from Northern House.

English stoneware — mid-18th to late 19th Century

6.3.36 Stonewares are made from clay which has been fired to over 1000 degrees centigrade. Such high temperatures cause the minerals in the clay to fuse and become very hard. This makes products perhaps more hygienic than more porous earthen wares.

6.3.37 Broadly, these wares can be split into white firing wares and brown salt glazed wares. The former are often made into medicine pots and food storage jars and the latter into vessels for storing, pouring and drinking alcoholic beverages. These hardy fabrics were often used to make vessels for feeding animals and also for drains. Potteries in operation in the 18th and 19th centuries in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are probably the main suppliers for the York market, although some wares may have come up from the London area.

6.3.38 A small sherd of a grey English stoneware was recovered from Northern House. The sherd is thin with a salt glaze and is likely from a small jar.

6.4 Discussion

6.4.1 The small nature of the assemblage from Northern House, as well as the method of investigation, means that limited conclusions can be drawn from this pottery; as boreholes do not provide the secure stratigraphic analysis that excavation can. There appears to be an amount of disturbance that may be from the boring or could represent activity during the archaeological periods.

6.4.2 The majority of the pottery suggests a wide ranging 2nd to 4th century date for the Roman activity at Northern House. Some sherds indicate more closely defined dates, for example the samian (1st to mid-2nd century); white ware (2nd century); and moselkeramik (3rd century). However, the concurrent presence of some of these wares, as well as the general presence of burnished grey wares in the same or lower deposits, shows either curation of some pottery by the inhabitants of the site or residuality due to disruption of the deposits within the Roman period or since.

6.4.3 A date of activity slightly earlier in the Roman period – ending before the 4th century – is supported, however, in the lack of wares typical of later Roman sites in York, such as Crambeck and calcite-gritted wares. Additionally, both General Accident and 5 Rougier Street show a contemporaneous height of activity in the 3rd century (Perrin 1990, 245, 248).

6.4.4 The presence of both locally/regionally made native wares (such as the grey wares), as well as national and continental imports (such as the black burnished, amphora and samian wares) is typical of sites of this period in York, as the large and continuous presence of the Roman army provided wealth, trade connections and a desire for fashionable pottery.

6.4.5 Noticeable in its absence within this assemblage is Ebor wares. Sherds of this fabric are typically found on Roman sites in York from the late 1st through to the early 3rd century (Monaghan 1997, 869). Whether the lack of this ware is of note enough to draw conclusions from, or simply due to the small size of the assemblage, is not clear.

6.4.6 There seems to be several lacunae within the ceramic timeline of this assemblage – again, probably in part due to the nature of the intervention and the small assemblage. There is little medieval pottery, all of which dates to the mid-13th to mid-15th century. Normally on sites in the centre of York there is a considerable amount of Anglo-Scandinavian pottery, dating to the 9th–11th centuries; Gritty and Splash Glazed wares, 11th–12th century; and highly glazed 12th–13th century wares.

6.4.7 At General Accident, 24-30 Tanner Row it is thought that there was no Anglo Scandinavian occupation (McComish and Pearson 2022, 140), similar to Northern House. However, there was 11th–13th century activity at both General Accident and 5 Rougier Street (Perrin 1990, 245, 248), so there seem to be breaks of occupation at Northern House that do not reflect the surrounding area.

6.4.8 There is also a gap from the mid-15th– mid-17th century, with a noticeable absence of Cistercian and early Ryedale wares. The timeline is picked up again in the late 17th century.

6.4.9 The late medieval and post-medieval sherds that were present are all domestic wares representing food preparation, such as the Humber ware chafing dish, and consumption, such as the post-medieval earthenware mug/posset pot. Like with the Roman pottery, however, these are too small and too few to indicate a great deal about the site beyond evidence for activity in the area generally during these periods.

6.4.10 This assemblage has also probably been largely influenced by the limited area of construction. The current works were, on the whole, limited to areas of previous modern disruption – aka the footprint of the current building of Northern House.

6.5 Conclusion and further recommendations

6.5.1 The limited nature of the archaeological investigations during this project means that little can be gleaned from this assemblage. Further excavation in this area would be invaluable to give a more comprehensive ceramic timeline. Analysis of the assemblage by a Roman ceramic specialist for the confirmation of uncertain ware identifications is recommended.

6.5.2 There appears to be a bias to the presence of Roman vs Anglian and Anglo Scandinavian pottery on sites in the centre of York. A study should be made of the relationship between sites in the area of the Roman colonia, such as this, and of large Anglo Scandinavian and medieval sites in York, the majority of which have been discovered to the north and east of the River Ouse.

7 THE BUILDING MATERIAL

By J M McComish

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Twenty-four sherds of CBM, eleven fragments of mortar and eleven fragments of stone roof tile were recovered from archaeological investigations at Northern House (YA project 6983). The items were recovered from one hand-excavated context and a number of deposits within boreholes and window samples. These items range in date from the Roman to modern period.

7.2 Methodology

7.2.1 The CBM and stone tiles were recorded to a standard YA methodology (McComish 2023), with an excel table of results being produced. For ease the mortar was recorded on the same table. Table 7 summarises the results by context.

7.3 Results

Roman CBM

7.3.1 A single sherd of imbrex was present weighing 40g which came from either the upper or lower end of the tile and was smoothed parallel to the end rather than the longer side of the tile.

Medieval CBM

7.3.2 Thirteen sherds of medieval roof tile were present which collectively weighed 995g. There were two sherds with square peg holes, but the remaining sherds were too fragmentary to determine whether or not they were fixed to the roof with a peg or nib. The tiles ranged from 12–17mm in thickness but no other original dimensions survived. There were various features present relating to manufacture and use: all but one of the sherds had smoothing lines on the upper surface, one had an accidental groove on the upper surface, one had a reduced core, one was overfired and one was abraded.

Post-medieval CBM

7.3.3 Two sherds of pan tile collectively weighing 390g were present. These were 14mm and 16mm thick respectively; no other dimensions survived. These date from the 17th century or later.

7.3.4 Seven sherds of post-medieval slop-moulded brick were present which collectively weighed 1940g. Only two original thicknesses survived which were 59mm and 69mm respectively. No other original dimensions survived. The brick at 59mm thick is of 16th–18th century date, while the brick at 69mm thick dates to 1784–1850.

Modern CBM

7.3.5 A single sherd of machine-made quarry tile weighing 50g was present. This dated to the mid-19th century or later.

Stone roof tiles

7.3.6 There were eleven fragments of micaceous sandstone collectively weighing 762g. These ranged in thickness from 12–21mm and are Roman in date.

Mortar, plaster and cement

7.3.7 There were eleven fragments of mortar/cement which collectively weighed 540g. These were of four different types of mortar and are described below. Mortars 1–2 and 4 cannot be closely dated, but the depth at which they were recovered suggests a Roman date. Mortar 3 is clearly modern in date.

7.3.8 Two fragments from WS105 4.8–5m. Mortar 1 – Pale grey mortar with moderate coarse rounded pebble inclusions up to 4 x 9mm in size.

7.3.9 One fragment from WS105 4.8–5m. Mortar 2 – White mortar with frequent fine angular quartz grains and occasional limestone inclusions up to 3 x 4mm.

7.3.10 6 non adjoining fragments from WS106 0.4–0.8m. Mortar 3 – Very hard cement with frequent coarse brick inclusions up to 9 x 17mm in size, frequent coarse angular grit/pebbles 3x4mm

7.3.11 8 non-adjoining fragments of Mortar 4 clearly from a single wall originally. The largest fragment had a complete surviving thickness of 32mm and two opposing original surfaces which were 104 x 57mm in area. There was a thin skim of plaster 1mm thick on upper surface with smoothing lines in one direction. Mortar 4 - Pale grey mortar with frequent coarse angular fine quartz and occasional coarse rounded pebble inclusions up to 3 x 5mm in size.

7.4 Discussion

7.4.1 All of the CBM was typical for York in terms of the forms, fabrics, dimensions and features relating to manufacture which were present. The stone roof tiles are also typical for York. The mortar/plaster is not unusual in terms of the fabric types present.

7.4.2 Very little can be said of this collection due to the small number of items present and their fragmented nature. It is mainly of use for providing some dating evidence for the contexts concerned.

7.5 Recommendations and retention

7.5.1 No further work is recommended.

7.5.2 YA operates a record to discard policy whereby only sherds of exceptional interest are retained. In the case of this site none of the building materials were retained.

8 ANIMAL REMAINS

By Kris Poole

8.1.1 A small assemblage of animal remains were recovered from boreholes, window samples and evaluation trenches form this site. These are set out below in Tables 8 and 9. Regardless of context, all bones were in good condition, demonstrating suitable conditions on the site for bone preservation. No dog gnawing was evident, with a few instances of butchery noted and one burnt bone, all described in the tables.

8.1.2 Dating evidence was not available for the borehole or window samples and so are not discussed further here. Bones from trenches were mostly post-medieval date, although (221) was undated. A sheep horn core from (221) had been chopped through just below the base, possibly for horn working. A horse bone with a chop mark in (415) appears to represent carcass division, rather than evidence of consumption. The three cattle horn cores found in the same context could feasibly represent horn working, although this cannot be proven given the low number of bones.

8.1.3 No further recording is required, and no further information can be obtained from the bones. Discard is recommended.

9 ASSESSMENT OF WOOD AND LEATHER

By Steve Allen

9.1.1 Two wood and 36 leather fragments from project 6073 were delivered to the conservation laboratory for stabilization and assessment in January 2025.

9.1.2 The work carried out has been done in accordance with CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2020).

9.1.3 The work requested was the examination, recording and assessment of the objects submitted. Any conservation work will be the subject of a separate report. All dimensions in millimetres.

Descriptions:

9.1.4 *WS 103a* 5.50m

Two non-refitting wood fragments in same bag.

- Section of roundwood, bark present. Abraded surfaces. Both ends broken away and missing. 43 l, 13 dia. *Fraxinus excelsior L.*
- Section of roundwood, bark present. Abraded surfaces, some compression damage. Both ends broken away and missing. 37 l, 13 w, 10 th. *Fraxinus excelsior L.*

9.1.5 *WS 103* 5.50m

- Teardrop shaped leather offcut or tag. Cut edges, no stitch holes. 44 l, 27 w, 02 th. Stiff but good condition.

9.1.6 *BH 102* 5.0m

- Fragment from front of hobnailed shoe sole. Scored marking out line on grain side parallel to surviving cut edge of artefact. Shanks of two hobnails still in situ. 98 l, 69 w, 1.5 th. Both ends and one edge torn away. Minor delamination along torn edges.

9.1.7 *BH 103* 5.50m

- 12 pieces of narrow trimming waste cut from thick hide. Largest piece 114 l, 09 w, 04 th. Flexible. No delamination. Good condition.
- Two pieces of narrow trimming waste cut from thin hide. Largest piece 66 l, 12 w, 02 th. Flexible. No delamination. Good condition.

- 10 sub triangular offcuts from cutting up thick hide. One has a scored line on the grain side parallel to the cut edge. Largest piece 126 l, 31 w, 04 th. Flexible. No delamination. Good condition.
- Five sub triangular offcuts from cutting up thin hide. Largest piece 72 l, 47 w, 02 th. Flexible. No delamination. Good condition.
- One offcut from thick hide. Sub rectangular but with one long edge in plan exhibiting concave cut edge. 92 l, 47 w, 04 th. Flexible. No delamination. Good condition.
- Three irregular offcuts from thin hide. Largest 74 l, 16 w, 03 th. Flexible. Slight delamination along frayed edges. Good condition.
- One patch cut from thin hide. Sub oval in plan with grain/flesh stitching margin around original surviving edges. 116 l, 102 w, 1.5 th. Flexible. Minor local damage and loss on parts of edges. Good condition

9.2 Assessment

9.2.1 The above objects were recovered from boreholes and there is consequently little stratigraphic or spatial information at this stage. It is clear however that at the depths indicated, waterlogged conditions conducive to the preservation of wood and leather are present. Furthermore, the level of preservation is excellent and indicates that other organic materials should be present in an exceptional state of preservation.

9.2.2 The wood might suggest a wattle structure nearby, or casual loss of roundwood, but two fragments are insufficient to elucidate the exact nature of the wood present. The use of Ash in this form is of interest as it is not often the predominant wood species in Anglo-Scandinavian or medieval roundwood structures.

9.2.3 There is little direct evidence for the dating of this material. The piece of shoe sole from BH 102 is Roman, probably second to third century CE. The offcuts from elsewhere on the site found at a similar depth would not be out of place in a Roman context.

9.2.4 What little can be said about the group is that it appears to be derived from the cutting up of tanned hides for manufacturing leather goods. The shoe sole is scrap and the patch appears to have been a casual loss but the offcuts do not appear to have been taken from cutting up or recycling previously made leather goods. While not conclusive, the thickness of the hide used and the curved cut edges are suggestive of shoe sole preparation. It is tentatively suggested that this assemblage derives from waste from a leather working establishment of Roman date on or near to the findspot.

9.3 Recommendations

9.3.1 *Conservation:* This would appear to be an assemblage that would repay study if further finds were made and the context from which they derive is identified and recorded. Accordingly, it is recommended that in line with current YA policy that all the leather is conserved and brought to dry storage.

9.3.2 *Illustration:* If required a photographic record may be made for archive purposes. The shoe sole, teardrop offcut and the patch should be drawn for archive/publication.

9.3.3 *Dating:* A potential Roman date is suggested for the group, and this could be confirmed by Radiocarbon dating of a sacrificial piece of leather.

9.3.4 *Future of the assemblage:* The fragments have been recorded and identified where possible, and it will be possible to produce a formal study of the material from these records should publication be envisaged. Further information may be forthcoming if more of their burial context is excavated and the leather recovered and may help inform the nature of the activities being undertaken on that part of the site. The two wood fragments may be discarded.

10 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Luke Parker

10.1 Introduction

10.1.1 During the geoarchaeological monitoring, two 20L sedimentary bulk samples were recovered from the waterlogged silts by cable percussive boreholing. These two bulk samples were recovered from between 4.00–5.00m BGL (4.58–5.58m aOD) in BH102 and between 5.00-5.50m BGL (4.35–4.85m aOD) in BH103a. The broader sedimentary unit from which these two bulk samples were recovered were identified as alluvial material; a very dark, very soft silt from which abundant archaeological material was recovered (Section 11.1.2) which identified it as being deposited in the Roman period. The recovery of these samples depended on the availability of material which was not required by the geotechnical investigation; restricting the locations and depths which could be sampled.

10.1.2 Five litre subsamples of the samples were processed by wet-sieving through geological sieves of 2mm and 250µm apertures and the flots retained wet. The waterlogged residues were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at x7 to x45 magnifications and their contents recorded in Table 10.

10.2 Results

10.2.1 Both samples resulted in assemblages composed predominantly of small woody fragments, alongside indeterminate waterlogged plant material. Roughly 10% of the 250µm-2mm size fractions of both assemblages were composed of charred wood fragments and small twigs. Charcoal was noted within both assemblages; though these fragments were only of sufficient size for identification within the >2mm size fraction of the 4.00-5.00m BGL sample from BH102. Threads from degraded waterlogged leather were also common within all assemblages. Infrequent fragments of coal were noted within the <2mm size fraction of 5.00-5.50m BGL sample from BH103a.

10.2.2 The waterlogged assemblage recovered from the >2mm size fraction of 5.00-5.50m BGL in BH103a was relatively small, with all possible identifications being undertaken. The botanical remains present were three hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, alongside a single domesticated plum (*Prunus domestica*) stone. The remainder of the assemblage was composed of abundant fragments of leather, alongside some highly fragmented pieces of wood and charcoal which were of a size that would not be identifiable to species (>2mm in diameter).

10.2.3 The waterlogged assemblage recovered from 250µm-2mm size fraction of 5.00-5.50m BGL in BH103a was relatively extensive. There was a large assemblage of waterlogged botanical macrofossils, composed of a moderate variety of species. Identifications included *Polygonum aviculare* (common knotweed), *Stellaria media* (chickweed) and *Linum usitatissimum* (flax/linseed) seeds; of these there were between one to five individuals from each species within the assessed assemblage. Beyond these, by far the largest constituent of the assemblage was *Urtica dioica* (nettle), with over forty individuals being counted. A single charred *Triticum spelta* (spelt wheat) glume base was also recovered, alongside a single poor-condition cereal grain which may have been barley (cf. *Hordeum sp.*).

10.2.4 The waterlogged assemblage recovered from the >2mm size fraction of 4.00-5.00m BGL in BH102 was composed primarily of waterlogged wood fragments and charcoal. Alongside these were three waterlogged fragments of hazelnut shell.

10.2.5 The waterlogged assemblage recovered from 250µm-2mm size fraction of 4.00-5.00m BGL in BH102 was similar in overall composition to what was recovered from BH103a, though was distinctly smaller in size. Identifications were limited to six nettle, eleven probable common knotweed, three *Papaver rhoeas* (poppy), one *Rubus sp*. (blackberry), and one *Seneco vulgaris* (common grounsel).

10.3 Discussion and recommendations

10.3.1 Overall, the assemblages recovered from Northern House represent resemble what was recorded from assessment of the samples recovered from comparable stratigraphic locations during the 2019 borehole evaluation (YA 2019). The waterlogged plant remains predominantly represent nearby floral activity which existed on waste or disturbed ground. Nettle, common groundsel, and common knotweed are all plants which flourish in such habitats. There is also a low-level presence of anthropogenic food an domestic waste within these samples; the linseed, hazelnut, cereal remains, and plum stone are all low in quantity, but do reflect human consumption and occupation. Although the linseed (flax) seeds may indicate linen production, in these quantities and without the seed capsules or stems it more likely reflects human consumption of the seeds as a foodstuff.

10.3.2 There is a distinct presence of charred remains within the assemblages; particularly within the assemblage recovered from BH102. It is difficult to determine whether this pertains to the suspected Roman conflagration, for which evidence was recovered during the borehole evaluation (YA 2019) and the General Accident site, 24-30 Tanner Row (YA 2015).

10.3.3 Further work should be undertaken analysing the charcoal assemblage from BH102 to determine whether the charred remains can be linked to the conflagration event, or whether they simply represent a more mundane origin. Additionally, further analysis should more fully quantify and interpret the assemblages for their potential to inform about past environments during the Roman period, as well as past activities which occurred at the site.

11 DISCUSSION

11.1 Overview of the stratigraphic sequence

11.1.1 The lowermost deposits which were recorded at the site were Sherwood Sandstone bedrock, which became increasingly weathered, becoming a dense medium sand up to around 11.00m BGL (-1.30– -1.40 m OD). This was then overlain by a ~1.00m-thick layer of Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation clay up to around 9.00–9.10m BGL (0.50–0.85m aOD), followed by fluvial sands and gravels from the former course of the river Ouse up to around 7.50–8.50m aOD (1.45–2.10m aOD). The former Ouse channel had incised into the underlying Alne Glaciolacustrine clays, resulting in what may have been a relatively extensive truncation.

11.1.2 Overlying the above superficial geological deposits were extensive deposits of alluvial material; beginning as a very dark, very soft, dark grey silty clay which became increasingly silty upwards through the sequence; becoming entirely composed of silt by around 6.00–6.50m BGL (3.85m aOD). Within the portion of alluvium which was composed of silt (above 6.00–6.50m BGL) extensive archaeological remains were recovered consisting of pottery, bone, CBM, and mollusc shell fragments. Additionally, the silt had a high organic content including visible botanical macrofossils and extensive deposits of leather, including off-cuts, scraps, (BH103a) and a shoe sole (BH102; Section 9.2.4). Deposit modelling illustrated that the alluvium was highest in the south at around 6.60–6.80m aOD, with a reduction in elevation at around BH01, BH03, WS102, WS105, and WS107, where the modelled surface elevation reduces around a metre to roughly 5.50m aOD. The north-eastern site boundary demonstrates a further, albeit more limited, reduction in elevation down to around 4.60–4.80m aOD for the remaining interventions.

11.1.3 The finds recovered from these deposits were identified as Roman (Sections 6 and 7); with a number of diagnostic pottery fragments including amphorae sherds, Samian ware, and assorted locally or regionally produced Romano-British pottery varieties. The pottery remains suggested a wide-ranging period of activity for the alluvium, between the 2nd–4th century AD (Section 6.4.2–6.4.3) and ending within the 4th century AD. Archaeological features were present within the boreholes; notably within BH102 and BH103a. The former (BH102) demonstrated significant small-scale fluctuations in colour, texture and composition, likely indicative of cut archaeological features, whereas the latter (BH103a) contained a deposit of well-rounded cobbles and pebbles overlying smaller, more angular stones, gravel and coarse sand. The deposit of well-rounded cobbles and pebbles likely pertains to a yard surface, rather than a well-established Roman road, which would be much thicker and demonstrate a more complex structure than what was recorded within BH103a.

Medieval deposits and features

11.1.4 The overlying poorly sorted dark grey sandy silt with variable quantities of gritty, sandy inclusions was recorded up to around 2.00-2.60m BGL (6.75–8.10m aOD). This deposit consisted of a high proportion of gritty, sandy inclusions which were frequently observed to be highly fragmented, small (<5mm) pieces of CBM, alongside larger inclusions of gravel, CBM, bone, and pottery; representing deposits of medieval occupation. Discrete deposits of coarser grained matrix, alongside higher concentrations of CBM and/or limestone debris, were common throughout the recorded interventions. The archaeological remains within these deposits were identified as being later medieval (Sections 6 and 7), with the recovered pottery mostly pertaining to the mid-13th to mid-15th century (Section 6.4.6) and the CBM being diagnostically medieval (Section 7.3.2).

11.1.5 The surface model (Figure 11) illustrates a broadly similar surface form to the underlying Roman alluvium (Figure 10), with the higher elevation in the south around WS103, BH103a, and the 1981 trench and a decline in elevation to the north. Although the elevation change is modelled as being further to the south than for the Roman alluvium, this may be due to the absence of data rather than reflecting a genuine difference (Section 5.6.4).

Post-medieval build-up and made ground

11.1.6 The subsequent deposit within the overall stratigraphic sequence was a very poorly sorted silty sandy clay made ground, containing a notably high inclusion concentration composed of gravel, tile, brick, mortar, and cement debris, alongside a high proportion of sand within the matrix. This deposit was frequently inclusion-supported in composition. This represents more recent post-medieval made ground which extended upwards to the modern limestone sub-base and reinforced concrete. Pottery recovered from these sediments indicated a roughly 18th/19th century date (Sections 6.3.32–6.3.35), though with earlier medieval residual inclusions in the form of a 14th–15th century Humber chafing dish base from around 1.00m in BH102 (Sections 6.3.25–6.3.28).

11.1.7 Thick, dark, clayey and silty deposits containing an abundance of small stone, mortar, CBM and charcoal fragments, characteristic of re-worked garden-type soils were found in all of the trenches, the top of these ranging in height from 7.87m aOD, (121) in Trench 1; 8.67m aOD, (219) in Trench 2; 8.63m aOD, (306) in Trench 3; 8.75m aOD, (415) in Trench 4. Truncation from later activity in Trench 1 may explain the deeper level recorded there.

19th century structures

Rougier Street and Simpson's Row Terraced Houses

11.1.8 Structural remains of a row of terraced houses, formerly fronting the north-east side of Rougier Street, were found in Trenches 2 and 4. What is likely the rear wall of these properties was recorded as (209) and (409), both in the south-western side of their respective trenches. Another wall, (411) and its footing (414), were found in trench 4 to follow the same north-west/south-east alignment, but was set back at a distance of approximately 2.60m from (409). This structure may be the remains of the rear wall of properties backing onto the yards and out-buildings of the Rougier Street properties from Simpson's Row.

11.1.9 The houses on Rougier Street were built in the early 1840's and most were demolished in 1961 (RCHME 1972, 100 and CYC 2025a). However, the north-western end of the row, numbers 15–17 Rougier Street, survive and stand adjacent to Northern House. These properties are Grade 2 listed buildings (List Entry 1256839).

Sanitation features

11.1.10 Running through the rear yards was a brick-built culvert, found in both Trenches 2 and 4, and recorded as (217) and (405). The top of the culvert was at 8.93m aOD in Trench 4, falling by 0.48m to 8.45m aOD in Trench 2, demonstrating a fall to the north-west. Both culverts had become clogged with silt and appear to have been later superseded with ceramic drains, a number of which were found in the yard spaces in Trenches 2 and 4.

Walker's Horse Repository

11.1.11 The brick wall or pillar footing (115) and concrete floor (103)/(104), which were recorded at 8.94m and 9.06m aOD in Trench 1, are within the footprint of Walker's Horse Repository (also known as Botterills warehouse) which stood behind the terraced houses on Rougier Street from around 1880 to the early

1960s, when it also was demolished to make way for the construction of Northern House (CYC 2025b and Gordon 2024). It is possible that wall (411) was part of that structure rather than houses in Simpson's Row.

11.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts

11.2.1 Extensive deposits of high archaeological significance were recorded throughout the site. These were composed of an initial organic-rich alluvium, dating from the Roman period (possibly 2nd–4th century) between roughly 3.85m aOD and 4.60–6.60m aOD, overlain by around 2.00m of medieval occupation deposits up to between 6.75–8.10m aOD. Overlying these were post-medieval remains, including structural remains pertaining to 19th century mapped buildings and occupation, which extended upwards to the present-day surface.

11.2.2 The deposits of particular archaeological significance, the Roman alluvium followed by the medieval occupation deposits, demonstrably preserve extensive organic remains due to waterlogging. The nature of this waterlogging was assessed by a limited period of monitoring (eight months) following the earlier boreholing assessment (YA 2019). The results of this monitoring determined that the water table is not static and primarily responds to the river Ouse, as well as rainfall within the catchment area. Importantly, this monitoring demonstrated that the water table primarily fluctuated around 6.60m aOD, around the Roman/medieval interface, even during drier periods where the river fell below its usual baseline. Additionally, there was a capillary zone of indeterminate elevation and thickness overlying the water table where water saturation and anoxic conditions persisted, despite the water table generally underlying this point. This latter element may be the reason for the waterlogged of overlying medieval deposits, despite their being above the water table.

11.2.3 The site has been quite extensively piled by the construction of the present Northern House building. The piles all have large concrete pile caps which truncate up to a metre below the present surface, and are each up to two metres wide. The geotechnical engineer attending the site communicated that the existing piles truncate to around a metre into the underlying bedrock (D. Horne, pers. comm.), and are presently spaced at a density of roughly every 4.00m; with the JPG geotechnical exploratory hole location plan suggesting a minimum of at least 37 piles of indeterminate dimensions within the surveyed area.

11.3 Discussion of deposits

11.3.1 The overall stratigraphy overlying the superficial geology for the site can be separated broadly into a lower, Roman, alluvial unit, an overlying medieval occupation unit, followed by a post-medieval/industrial made ground unit. The lower, Roman alluvial unit was located between around 3.85m aOD and 4.60–6.60m aOD, overlain by around 2.00m of medieval occupation deposits up to between 6.75–8.10m aOD, followed by the post-medieval/industrial-era made ground up to the modern concrete.

11.3.2 There is likely significant small-scale, localised variation in the interfaces between all of the above (Section 11.2.1) layers, as there is demonstrable intercutting and variable truncation by extensive archaeological activity throughout. Best reflective of this phenomenon is the 1982 evaluation trench (Ottaway 1988) where a series of late 12th–early 13th century pits extensively truncated underlying late/post-Roman deposits; likewise similar refuse/rubbish pits were recorded throughout other nearby sites including at the Leedhams Garage excavation (Ottaway 1987), Wellington Row (Section 1.2.6) and the 5 Rougier Street lift shaft watching brief (Macnab 1999). Likewise, there has been extensive post-medieval/industrial truncation throughout the site; with demolition deposits, structural remains, and associated infrastructure cutting into the underlying medieval deposits. This phenomenon is particularly important to emphasise, as although the overall stratigraphy has been

roughly separated into 'Roman', 'medieval' and 'post medieval' phases, there undoubtedly exists significant localised variation beyond what was observed and what can be demonstrated by this assessment.

11.3.3 The alluvial Roman units recorded by this study were the same as what were recorded in the 2019 borehole evaluation (YA 2019) and were incorporated into the surface deposit model developed by this study (Section 5.6). Interestingly, the palaeoenvironmental assessment undertaken as part of that study determined that the presence of uncharred remains was "*extremely limited*" and that within the study area as whole there was "*no indication that significant assemblages of waterlogged remains have been preserved*" (YA 2019, 27). This was noted as being at odds with surrounding studies from the bioarchaeological analysis from the 5 Rougier Street evaluation trench (Hall and Kenward 1990) where significant quantities of well-preserved organic remains were recorded. The evaluation could not confidently determine the reason for this disparity, speculating that it could "*stem from a fluctuating water table, resulting in repeated wetting and drying permitting the influx of oxygenated water which could have effected degradation of organic materials*" (YA 2019, 27). However, within the same report the hydrological assessment determined that water quality data indicated the conditions at that location were both anoxic and reducing, as well as the water primarily originating from the river Ouse, which should provide ideal conditions for preserving organic remains.

11.3.4 Given that this assessment recorded relatively extensive uncharred organic remains within the alluvial silts, it is likely that their absence in the earlier evaluation (YA 2019) simply reflects localised depositional processes, rather than preservation degradation. As also suggested as a possible reason for the lack of organic remains at the location of the earlier evaluation in the hydrology assessment "the lack of [uncharred organic remains] is a true reflection of the character of the archaeology to be found at the site- there were simply not organic biological remains from the Roman period to be preserved…" (YA 2019, 27).

11.3.5 The leather remains recovered from boreholes BH102 BH103a were significant in quantity, despite being recovered from a ~0.10m-diameter borehole casing. Similar remains were recovered (in far fewer quantities) at similar elevations by the earlier borehole evaluation (YA 2019), as well as the nearby General Accident site, 24-30 Tanner Row (YA 2015). Further assessment of these remains will be detailed in the upcoming assessment report.

11.3.6 Despite the identification of organic-rich soils, characterised as post-Roman occupation deposits, at 5 Rougier Street (Ottaway 1981) and 'dark-earth' deposits at Leedham's Garage and Wellington Row (Ottaway 1988b and 1989), these were not recorded at this site. Here, medieval deposits were recorded directly overlying Roman alluvium.

11.3.7 Features and deposits of probable medieval date were found in all monitored boreholes, and Trenches 2, 3 and 4. The character, make-up and content of these was quite distinct from the post-medieval or later deposits above suggesting a change in the character in land use at the site. Given the poor degree of sorting and quantity of rubble within the deposits, it is probable that whereas the medieval deposits pertain to occupation at the site, the overlying post-medieval or later deposits pertain to repeated construction and demolition events. The top of these deposits and features were at heights ranging from 7.98–8.21m aOD and include; layers (220) and (221), both of which extended to 7.98m aOD in Trench 2; pits [308] and [311], which cut a clean sand (309), which extended to 8.21m aOD in Trench 3; and deposit (419), which extended from the base of Trench 4 to 8.10m aOD. Context (419) was the only deposit or feature from any evaluation trench from which dateable material was recovered, here returning a 14th to early 15th century spot date.

11.3.8 This later dating of the medieval deposits is notable, as stated in the pottery assessment (Section 6.4.6), there is a notable lack of pottery from medieval periods prior to the mid-13th to mid-15th

centuries. Nearby sites at the General Accident site, 24-30 Tanner Row (YA 2015), 5 Rougier Street (Perrin, 1990), and at Wellington Row (Section 2.8.5) all demonstrated earlier medieval occupation, whereas this is not represented here. The absence of finds from these earlier medieval periods may simply reflect the inherent limitations of boreholes for recovering finds, and the evaluation trenches not reaching the relevant depths. However, given that the nearby deposits of post-Roman occupation were not recorded during this survey (Section 11.3.6) and that finds were not recovered from this period, there may be a genuine absence of deposits from this period. It should be cautioned, however, that this speculation is based on absences of data, rather than clear evidence for the truncation or genuine absence of pre-13th century deposits.

11.4 Potential impact on deposits

11.4.1 Many of the potential impacts from the proposed development are presently unknown. At present, the proposed development will include the insertion of 154 piles within the footprint, however the form of these piles is as yet unclear. Although the form and dimensions of the pile caps are not yet defined, the archaeological statement (Oxley 2024, 7) states "*The floor level of the new building will be at 11.70m aOD. Ground level in Rougier Street is at 10.20m aOD. This creates a zone above ground which will be used to accommodate where possible attenuation tanks, lift pits, and pile caps and ground beams*". The single known impact depth for the development is an attenuation tank at 8.54m aOD, around 1.70m below ground level. It remains to be seen whether further impacts will be restricted to the above ground level zone. The proposed impact from the attenuation tank has been illustrated relative to the medieval and Roman surfaces; demonstrating that the proposed level of the attenuation tank will be restricted to deposits of post-medieval/industrial age (Figure 12).

11.4.2 Beyond the attenuation tank, the foundation design is yet to be finalised, as is the exact piling layout, form, and extent. Although lift pits have been planned for the development, their extent and depth are also unknown. This makes determining the extent of the sub-surface archaeological impact difficult. It is essential that the design and layout of piles, pile caps, ground beams and lift-pits are made available so that their overall impact on the deposit sequence can be assessed.

11.4.3 The re-use of existing piles is undesirable as these piles are inadequate for supporting the existing structure. Observations during the fieldwork, as well as statements by the geotechnical engineering staff, identified that the present building is subsiding due to inadequate piling which did not sufficiently penetrate the underlying bedrock. It is therefore likely that future development will not utilise existing piling, however, it should be noted that the present observations of archaeological preservation, waterlogging, and condition have occurred following this existing piling and therefore accounts (to a degree) for accumulative impact.

11.4.4 Aside from the presently unknown extent of direct impacts from construction works, the primary potential impact concern could be the alteration of the hydrological regime which presently preserves extensive waterlogged organic medieval and Roman archaeology.

11.4.5 The present water table fluctuates around a point which is lower than the modelled surface of the medieval deposits (Section 11.2.2) at around 6.60m aOD. The saturation of these medieval deposits is likely due to the presence of a capillary zone of indeterminate elevation and thickness overlying the water table where water saturation and anoxic conditions persist. Within Transect A (Figure 12) this zone likely saturates 0.50–1.00m of medieval deposits. Within Transect B (Figure 13), where the surface of the medieval deposits rises in elevation towards the south (Figure 11; Section 5.6.4), this zone is larger (up to nearly two metres in places), with the modelled Roman alluvium rising to just above the water table to the south-east of WS103. It should be noted that the entirety of the medieval deposits in the south-east may not be permanently saturated, however, the majority can be confidently asserted to be.

11.4.6 Given that a relatively significant proportion of the waterlogged medieval archaeological is likely to be preserved via capillary action within the sediment, rather than being continuously below the water table, this represents a potentially sensitive hydrological regime which may be threatened by further piling. Additional piling may reduce the ability of the medieval sediment to retain water, leading to degradation of the waterlogged archaeology. However, given the current concerns over rising ground water levels within the city of York, piling could have the opposite effect and actually result in a rise in groundwater levels.

11.4.7 While organic finds recovered from the site indicate that the existing piling regime has not led to an observable degradation of the waterlogged archaeology extant within the deeper Roman deposits, it should be noted that the previous level of the water table prior to the construction of the existing building and associated piling is not known. This previous development may have impacted the water table, lowering it to its present position and resulting in waterlogged archaeological preservation of a portion of the sequence only being maintained by capillary action, or its impact may have been far more limited. As water monitoring was not undertaken at the time, the impacts of piling from the previous development cannot be known.

11.4.8 It is recommended that a programme of water monitoring is undertaken in order to observe the effects (or lack thereof) which the development may have on the sub-surface hydrology of the site. It is presently unknown how the water table and capacity for overlying sediment to retain water will react to developments of this nature. Observation of this could provide crucial information to help inform future assessments of sub-surface impacts from construction within both the local area adjacent to the River Ouse, as well as potentially the wider city.

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York Archaeology 2024a. Northern House, Rougier Street, York, Project Design. (report number YA/2024/231). York Archaeology unpublished report

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13 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

13.1.1 York Archaeology would like to thank the client, Evan Dakota Hotels for commissioning the work, and Claire MacRae of City of York Council for her help and advice throughout the project.

13.1.2 The following York Archaeology staff contributed to the project: Fran Birtles, Kathrine Bradshaw, Povilas Čepauskas, Anne Jenner, Martyn King, Jane MacComish, Luke Parker, Ben Savine and Sean Smith. The project was managed by Joel Goodchild and the post-excavation was managed by Kate Allenby.

14 SPECIALIST TABLES

Table 6: Pottery quantification by deposit							
Borehole or context number	**Depth**	**Quantity**	**Weight**	**Date range**	**Details**	**Borehole Log deposit depth**	**Borehole Log deposit spot date**
BH101	0.9m	1	17.2g	Late 17th - early 18th century	1 Slipware mug/posset pot base	0.34m - 2.1m	Early 18th century
BH101	5.0m	1	8.7g	2nd - 3rd century	1 Greyware	5m - 7.5m	3rd century
BH102	0.6m	2	44.8g	18th - 19th century	1 post-medieval earthenware bowl rim 1 English Stoneware	0.5m - 2.1m	19th century
BH102	1.0m	1	101.0g	14th - 15th century	1 Humber chafing dish		
BH102	4.0m-5.0m	1	109.00g	1st-late 3rd century	1 Amphora	4m - 5.8m	4th century
BH102	4.2m	7	73.7g	Early 3rd-4th century	1 white ware 2 moselkeramik with rouletting 4 Greywar, one rim, one with burnished lattice		
BH102	5.0m	7	55.8g	2nd-4th century	5 Grey ware, one rim, one with burnished lattice 2 Black burnished type		
BH103a	3.9m	1	44.5g	2nd-4th century	1 Grey ware with burnished lattice	3.5m - 4.4m	4th century
BH103a	4.5m	1	4.9g	1st-mid 2nd century	1 Samian	4.4m - 4.6m	Mid-2nd century
BH103a	5.5m	4	48.7g	Late 2nd-late 4th century	1 colour coated 2 Black burnished rims, one bowl, one jar 1 coarsely gritted	4.7m - 6m	Late 4th century

Table 6: Pottery quantification by deposit							
Borehole or context number	**Depth**	**Quantity**	**Weight**	**Date range**	**Details**	**Borehole Log deposit depth**	**Borehole Log deposit spot date**
WS103	3.0m-4.3m	1	6.6g	1st century-late 3rd century	1 Amphora, join other from WS103	2.3m - 4m	1st century-late 3rd century
WS103	4.5m-5.0m	1	35.3g	1st century - late 3rd century	1 Amphora, join other from WS103		
C419	n/a	3	155.1g	14th - early 15th century	1 Late Brandsby/Hambleton jug base 2 Brandsby	n/a	n/a

Table 7: Building Materials Summary		
Context or ref. no.	**Forms present**	**Date**
419	Peg	13-16th century
BH101 0.9m	Plain	13-16th century
BH102 0.6m	Plain	13-16th century
BH102 4-5m	Stone roof tile	Roman
BH103a 3.9m	Imbrex	Roman
BH103a 5.5m	Mortar	Roman?
WS05 0.5-1.2m	Pan	17th century or later
WS05 0.5-1.2m	Plain, Post-medieval brick	16-18th century
WS104 0.34-1.2m	Pan, Plain, Post-medieval brick, Quarry tile	Mid-19th century or later
WS104 1.8-9m	Peg, Plain	13-16th century
WS105 1.5-2m	Plain	13-16th century
WS105 4.8-5m	Mortar	Roman?
WS106 0.4-0.8m	Cement base mortar	Modern

Table 8: Bones recovered from boreholes and window samples	
Borehole/ window sample	**Identifications**
BH101, 5.0m	Large mammal rib; medium mammal rib
BH102, 5.0m	Large mammal rib
BH103a, 4.5m	Large mammal rib
BH103a, 5.5m	Cow pelvis, completely burnt black; Cow upper premolar; Medium mammal rib
WS105, 4.8-5.0m	Cow 3rd phalanx

Table 9: Bones recovered from evaluation trenches		
Context	**Date**	**Identifications**
121	Post-medieval	Sheep/goat - 1st phalanx (fused at both ends); Chicken femur (unfused); Large mammal rib and vertebra
221	Undated	Cow horn core, skull fragment; Sheep/goat - proximal radius, fused and horn core, chopped through just below base.
415	Post-medieval	Cow - 3 x horn cores; Horse - tibia (chopped through at distal end, removing part of articulation)

Table 10: Assessed waterlogged assemblages													
BH Number	**Depth (m)**	**Sample Volume**	**Sub-Sample Processed**	**Fraction Size**	**Sub-Sample Scanned**	**Macrobotanical Remains**	**Macrobotanical Remains Identification**	**Preservation**	**Wood**	**Organic Detritus**	**Potential**	**Further work**	**notes**
103a	5.00-5.50	20	5	>2mm	100%	*	3x Corylus avellana shell; 1x Prunus domestica stone	Good	*****	***	Low	None-assemblage fully searched and quantified	Relatively small assemblage. Very frequent leather scraps, alongside wood and charcoal fragments. Infrequent fragments of coal
				250µm - 2mm	50%	*****	>40x Urtica dioica; 5x Polygonum cf. aviculare; 4x Stellaria media; 4x Linum usitatissimum; 1x cf. Hordeum vulgare grain (charred); 1x Triticum spelta glume base (charred)	Good	*****	*****	High	Full archaeobotanical analysis	50% small wood fragments; 40% indeterminate waterlogged plant material; 10% charred wood fragments and small twigs. Threads of leather present throughout assemblage

102	4.00-5.00	20	5	>2mm	100%	*	3x *Corylus avellana* shell	Good	****	***	High	Waterlogged wood/charcoal analysis	Frequent leather scraps present. Assemblage primarily composed of waterlogged wood fragments and charcoal. Fragments of sufficient size to undertake species identification and further analysis
				250µm - 2mm	33%	*****	6x *Urtica dioica;* 11x *Polygonum cf. aviculare*; 3x *Papaver rhoeas;* 1x *Rubus*; 1x *Seneco vulgaris*	Good	*****	*****	High	Full archaeobotanical analysis	30% small wood fragments; 60% indeterminate waterlogged plant material; 10% charred wood fragments and small twigs

FIGURES

FIGURES

Figure 01 - Location Map
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

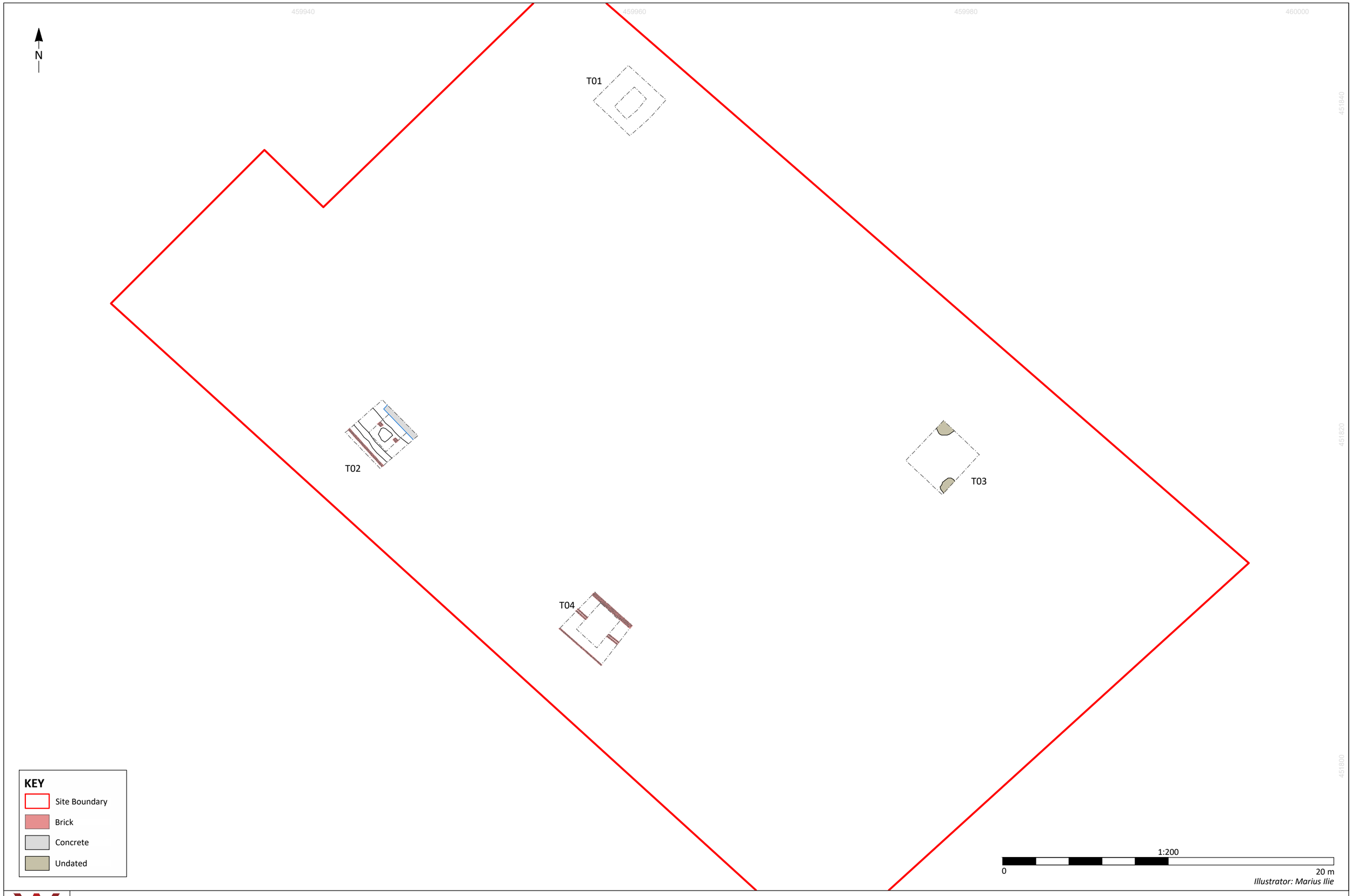
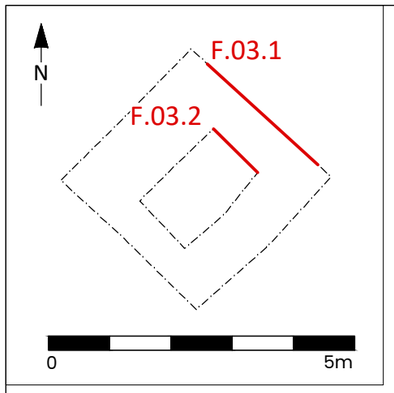
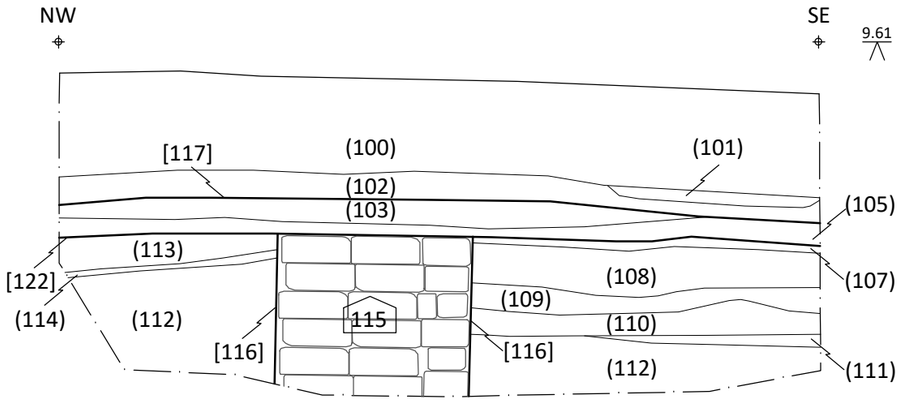


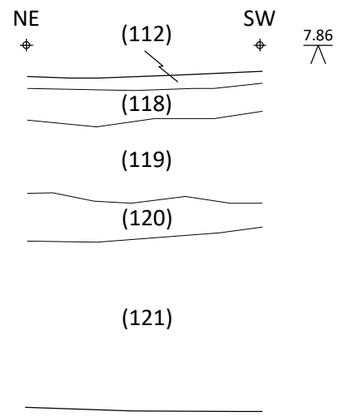
Figure 02 - Plan of evaluation trenches
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York



F.03.1
South-west facing representative section trench 01



F03.2 South-west facing representative section trench 01



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Illustrator: Marius Ilie

Figure 03 - Section Figures 03.1 - 03.2
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

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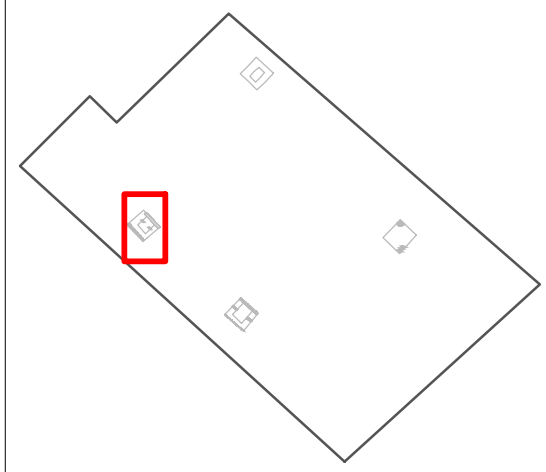

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203

(202)

217

F.05.3

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F.05.2

F.05.1

(215)

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451818

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KEY

- Site Boundary
- Brick
- Concrete
- F.00.00 Section Figure

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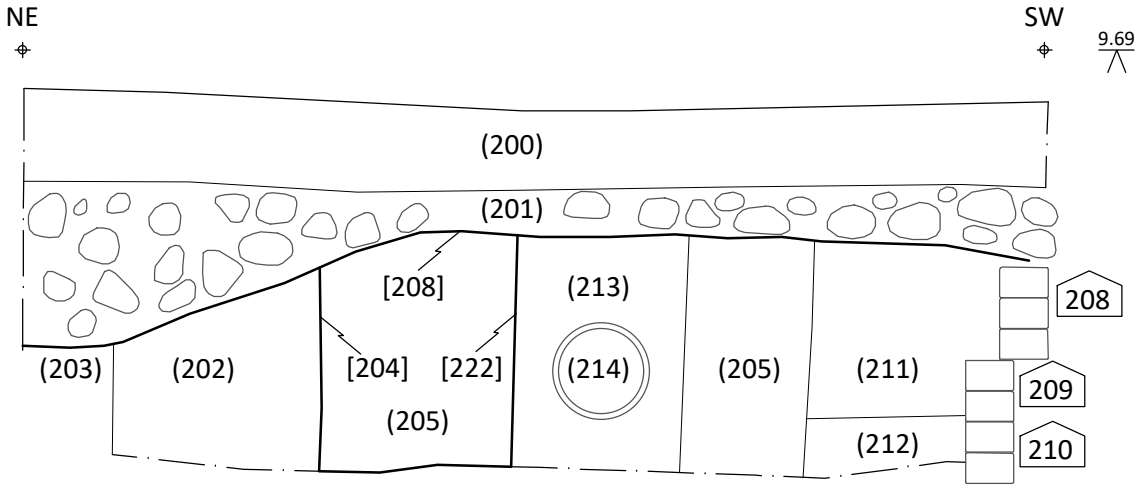
Illustrator: Marius Ilie

Figure 04 - Plan of trench 02

9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

F.05.1
North-west facing representative section trench 02



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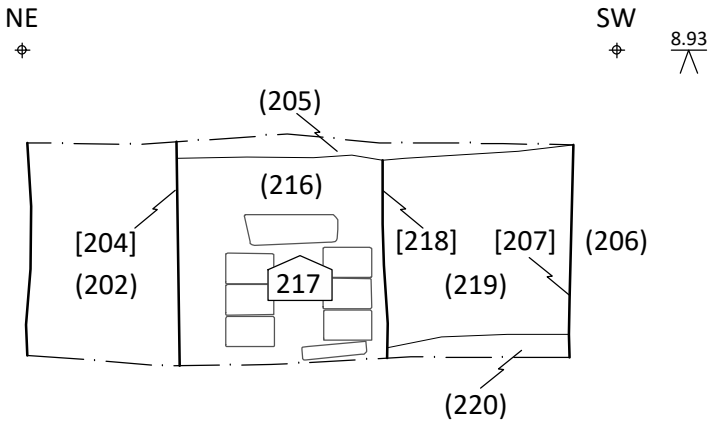
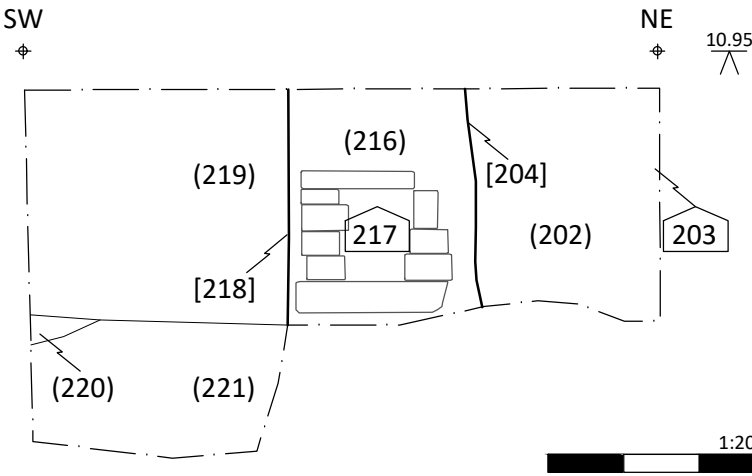
North-west facing representative section trench 02



F.05.3
South-east facing representative section trench 02



Illustrator: Marius Ilie

Figure 05 - Section Figures 05.1 - 05.2
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

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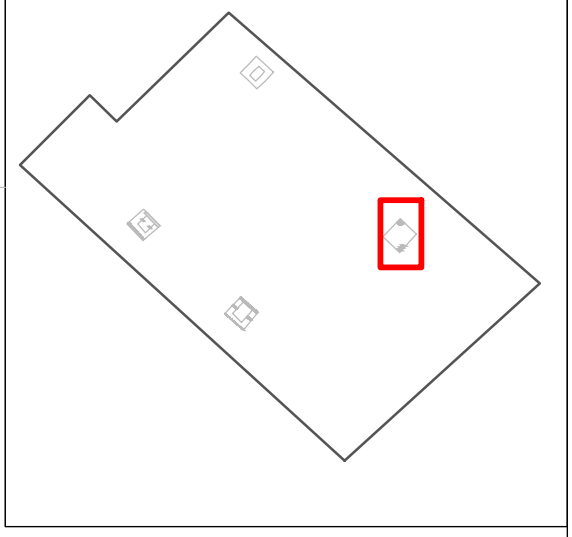

[311]

F.07.2

[308]

F.07.1

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KEY

- Site Boundary
- Brick
- Concrete
- F.00.00 Section Figure

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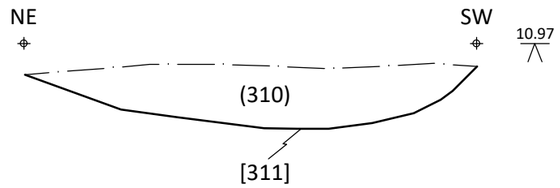
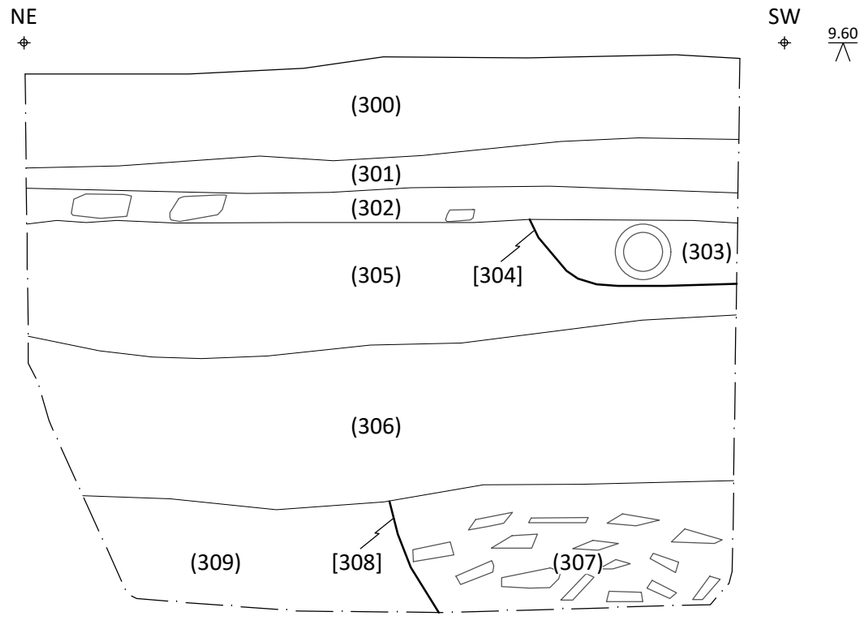
Illustrator: Marius Ilie

Figure 06 - Plan of trench 03
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

F.07.1
North-west facing section [311]



F.07.2
North-west facing representative section trench 03



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Illustrator: Marius Ilie

Figure 07 - Section Figures 07.1 - 07.2
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

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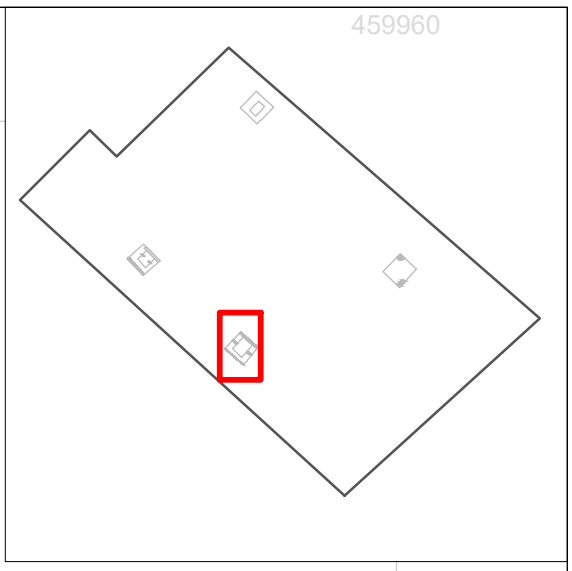

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F.09.2

F.09.1

KEY

- Site Boundary
- Brick
- Concrete
- F.00.00 Section Figure

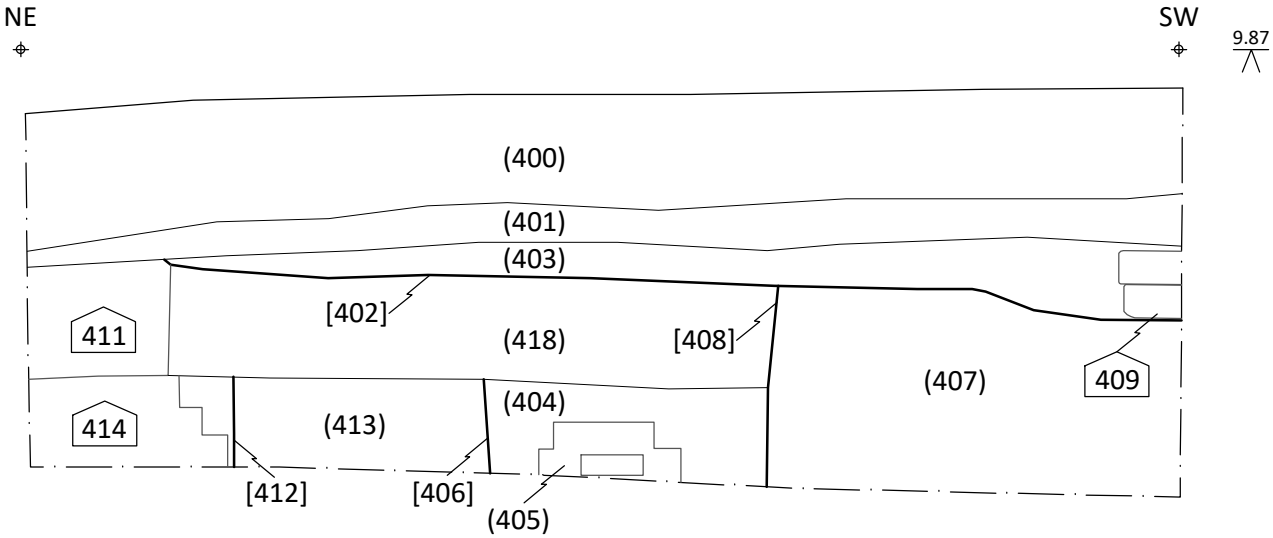
1:20

0 2 m

Illustrator: Marius Ilie

Figure 08 - Plan of trench 04
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

F.09.1
North-west facing representative section trench 04



F.09.2
North-west facing representative section trench 04

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Illustrator: Marius Ilie

Figure 09 - Section Figures 06.1 - 06.2
9683 - Northern House, Rougier St, York

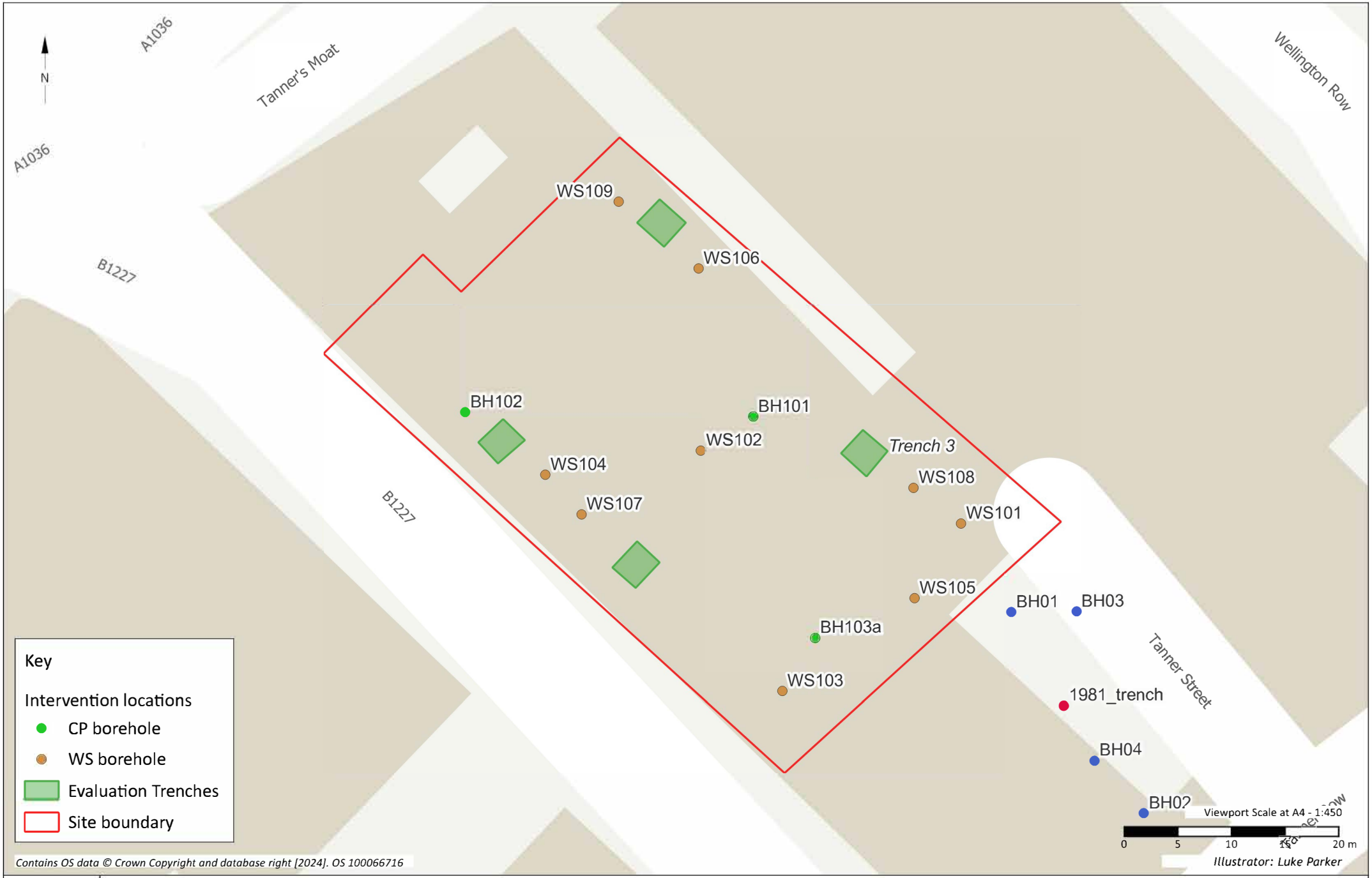


Figure 10 - Monitored intervention locations
9683 - Northern House, Rougier Street, York

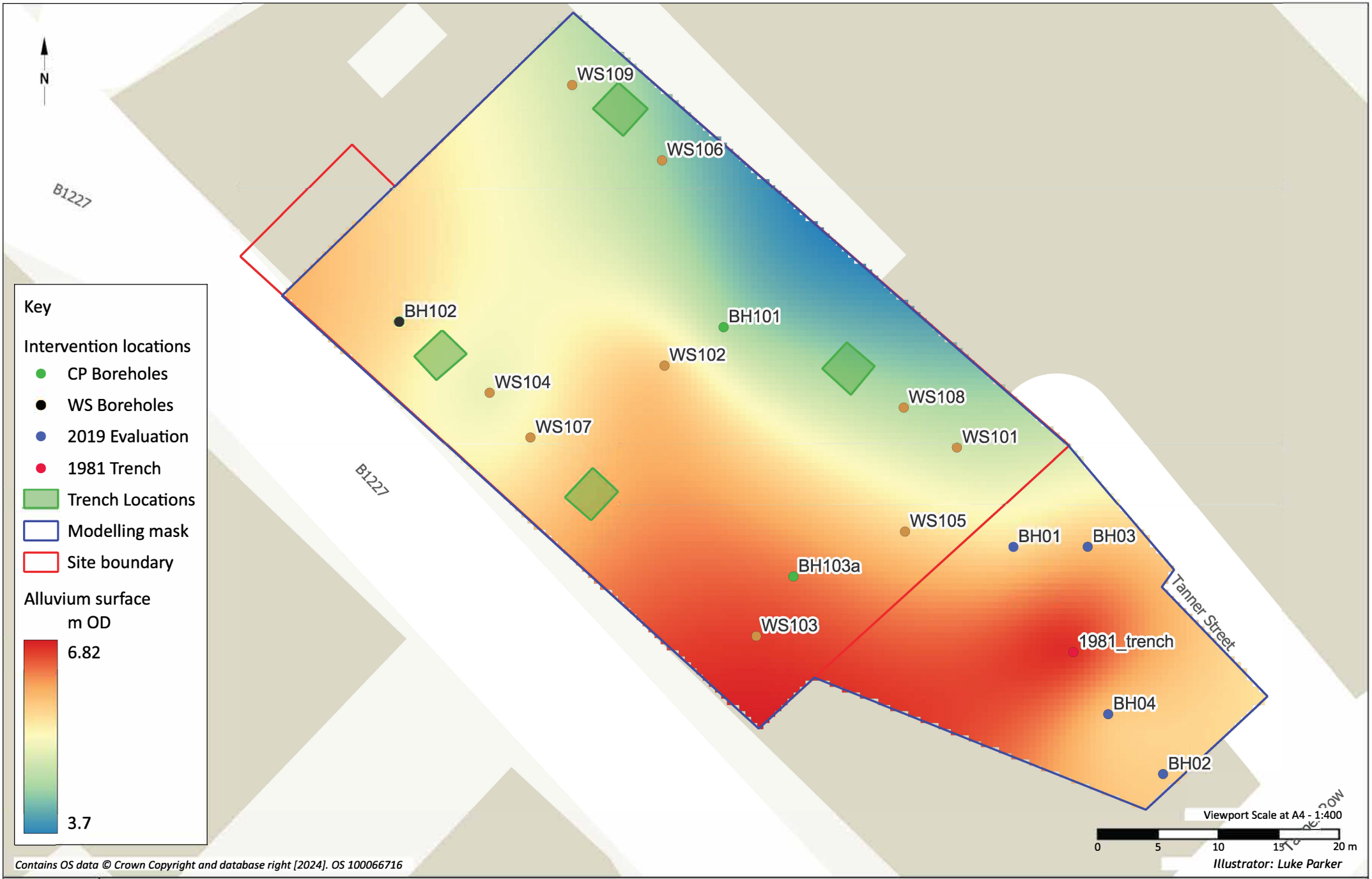


Figure 11 - Modelled Roman alluvium surface
9683 - Northern House, Rougier Street

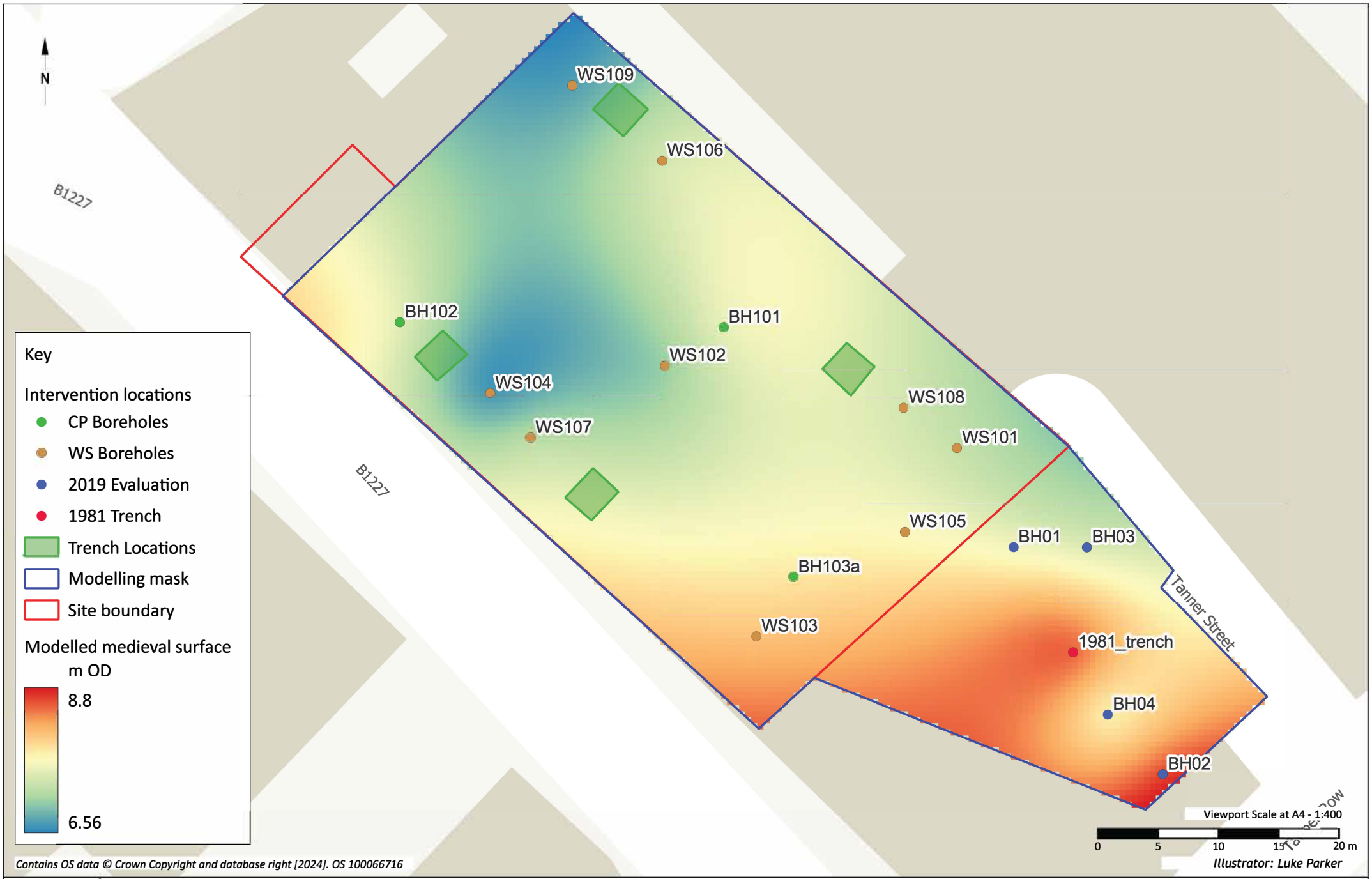
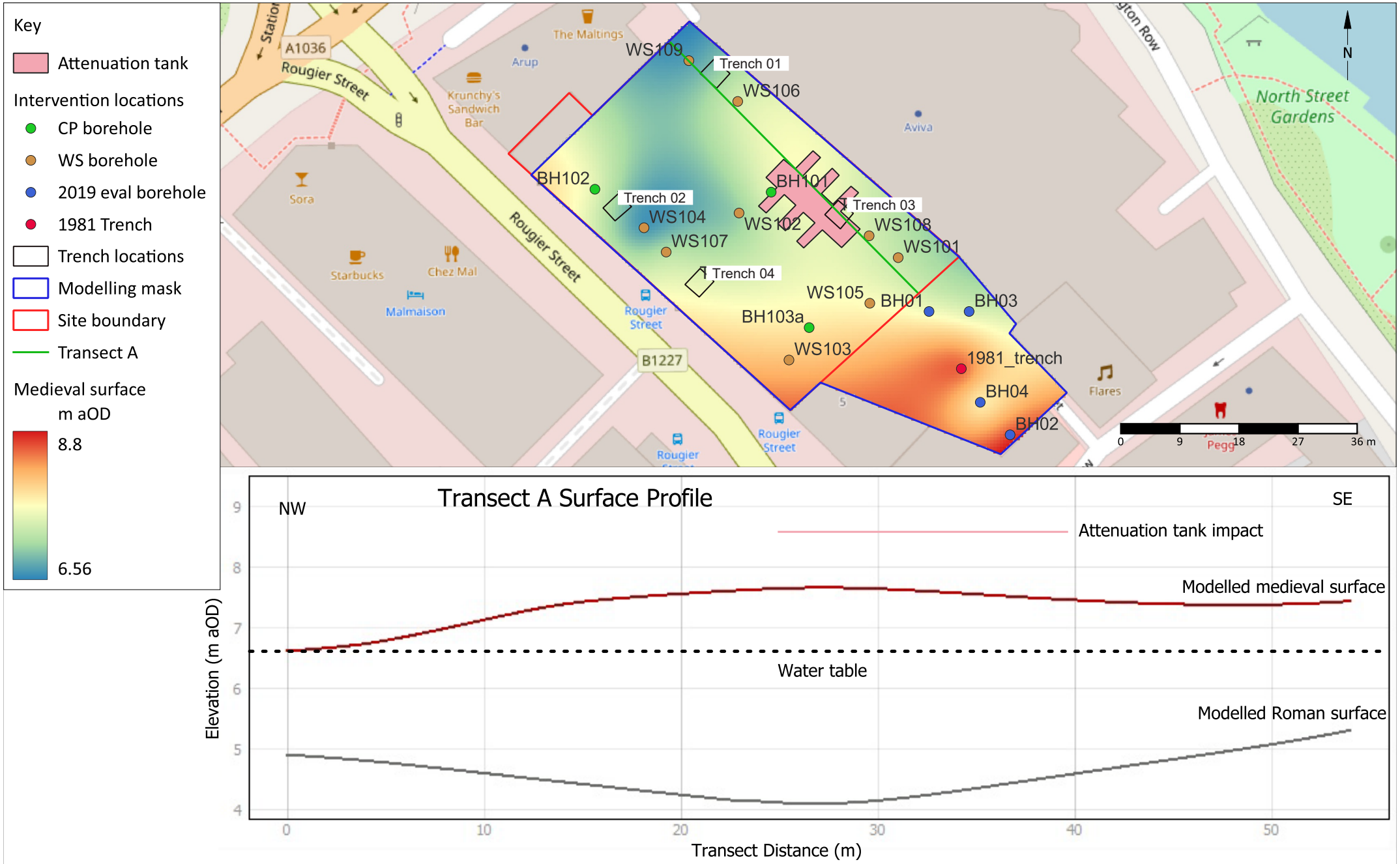
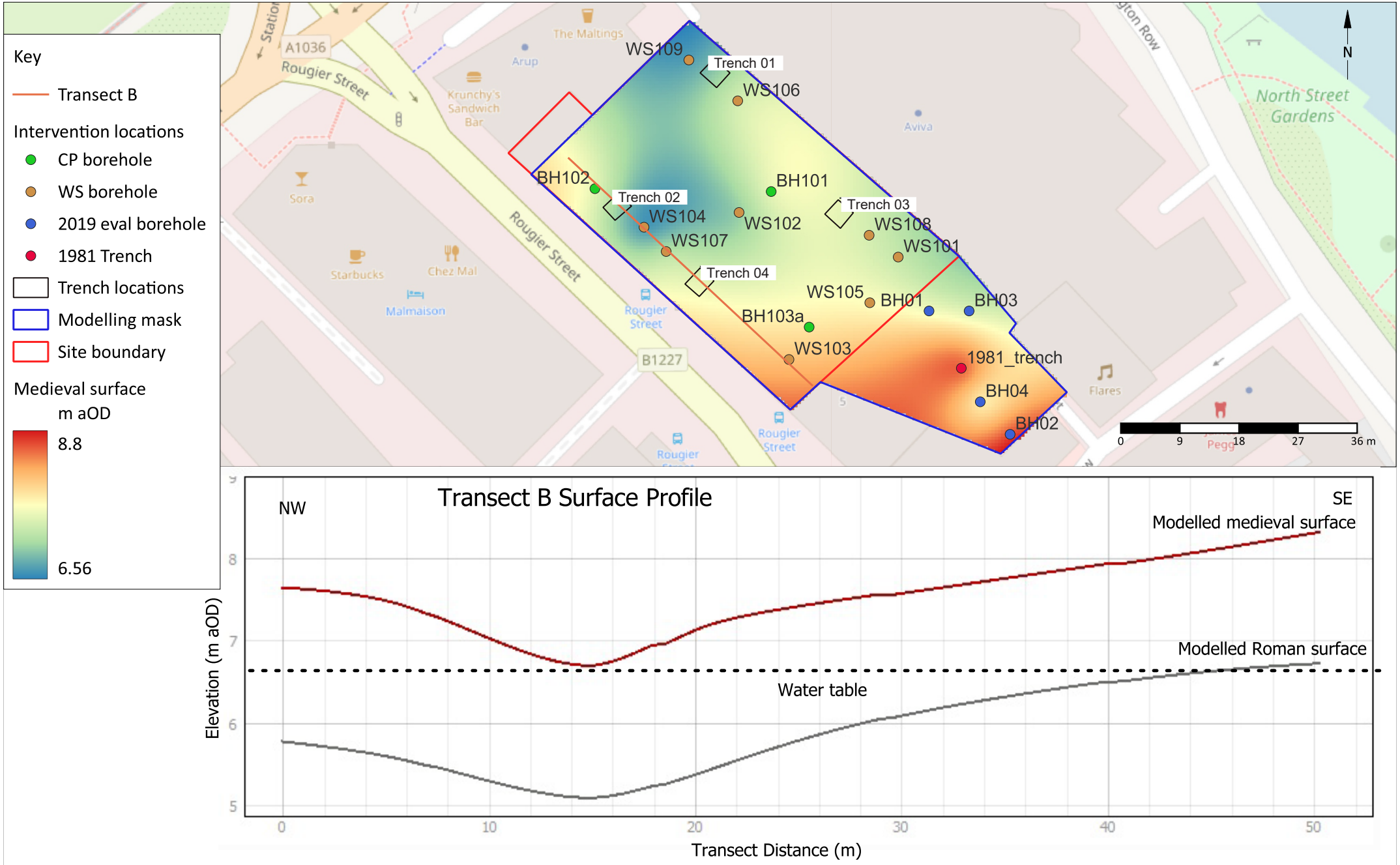


Figure 12 - Modelled medieval surface 9683 - Northern House, Rougier Street, York



Illustrator: Luke Parker

Figure 13 - Transect A Modelled Section
9683 - Nothern House, Rougier Street, York



Illustrator: Luke Parker

Figure 14 - Transect A Modelled Section
9683 - Nothern House, Rougier Street, York

PLATES

Plate 1: Trench 1 general view, looking north-east, 0.1m and 0.5m scale units

Plate 2: Trench 1, south-west facing section, looking north-east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 3: Trench 2 general view, looking west. 0.5m scale units

Plate 4: Trench 2, north-west facing section, looking south-east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 5: Trench 3 general view, looking south. 0.5m scale unit

Plate 6: Trench 3 north-west facing section, looking south-east. 0.1m scale unit

Plate 7: Pit [311] cutting sand layer (309), looking east. 0.1m scale unit

Plate 8: Trench 3 general view, looking east. 0.5m scale units

Plate 9: Trench 4, north-west facing section. 0.5m scale units

15 APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

Northern House, Rougier Street, York

Project Design

York Archaeology

Report Number YA/2024/291

Northern House, Rougier Street, York

Project Design

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KEY DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Project name	Northern House, Rougier Street, York
Type of project	Evaluation, Borehole Monitoring and Recording
YA archaeological code | financial code	9683
National Grid Reference	SE 5997 5181
OASIS ID	Yorkarch3-530043
Planning Reference	24/02021/FUL
Client	Evans Dakota Hotels
Report version no. and status	D3.1
Author | Illustrator | Editor	B. Savine, L. Parker| B. Price| J. Goodchild
Report approved by | date	J Goodchild 09/12/24
Report number | date	YA/2024/291| 09/12/2024
Filename	YA_9683_Northern_House_Rougier_Street_York_Eval_and_ WB_WSI_D3.1

ABBREVIATIONS

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

BGL Below Ground Level

CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

CYC City of York Council

GI Ground Investigation

HER Historic Environment Record

NGR National Grid Reference

OS Ordnance Survey

PD Project Design

SF Small Find

WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

YA York Archaeology

YAT York Archaeological Trust

Statement of Compliance

YA is a CIfA registered organisation and undertakes work in compliance with all CIfA professional standards and regulations. In addition to the documentation specifically mentioned in the text below, YAT also works in compliance with the standards and guidelines of NPPF 2021, Historic England, RCHME, EAC and SCAUM (see section 9: *References*).

CONTENTS

FIGURES

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Context of the project

1.1.1 Evans Dakota Hotels is undertaking redevelopment of the former Northern House, York (24/02021/FUL). The site location is shown in Figure 1 (NGR SE 59439 50956).

1.1.2 This Project Design (PD) was commissioned to inform a planning application for development at the site. Three elements of archaeological investigation are covered by this PD:

- A programme of Archaeological evaluation, comprising four trial trenches measuring 3 x 3m, will be excavated to determine the depth of archaeological deposits within the footprint of the development site (Figure 2).
- A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be conducted on six window sample boreholes and three cable percussive boreholes (Figure 2).
- A programme of archaeological monitoring and recording will be conducted on 11 hand-dug trial pits positioned up against the interior face of the existing building's exterior walls as part of the ground investigation (GI) works (Figure 2).

1.1.3 The above works will be carried out in accordance with the Aims, Objectives and Methodologies outlined in this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) *Code of Conduct* (2022) and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Location

2.1.1 The site is located on the northeast side of Rougier Street, York (Figure 1). The proposal site is close to the northwest bank of the River Ouse and approximately 0.5km southwest of York Minster. The site is bounded to the northwest by commercial properties fronting onto Rougier Street and Tanners Moat, to the north-east by the Aviva building and the southeast by offices at 9 Rougier Street.

2.1.2 The site itself is within a standing derelict commercial building in a pre-demolition state and following interior stripping. It has a flat, concrete floor which overlies made-ground of indeterminate age, and is maintained by concrete piles which truncate into the underlying strata.

2.2 Geology

2.2.1 The bedrock geology of the site is mapped by the BGS as being the Sherwood Sandstone Group, a sedimentary rock formed between 272.3 and 237 million years ago during the Permian and Triassic periods (BGS 2024).

2.2.2 The superficial geology of the site is mapped by the BGS as being separated into two halves. The north-eastern half is mapped by the BGS as Alluvium - Clay, silt, sand and gravel formed between 11.8 thousand years ago and the present during the Quaternary period. The south-western half is mapped as York Moraine Member - Clay, sandy, gravelly sediment formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period. The sediment on the northern and eastern bank of the river Ouse is mapped by the BGS as being Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation - Clay, silty formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Brief Summary

3.1.1 The site sits within the York City Centre Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI), the York Central Historic Core Conservation Area and is situated in Character Area 22: Railway, as defined by the York Historic Core Conservation Area Appraisal (CYC 2012). No listed buildings or Scheduled Monuments are situated within the proposal site, however, the site lies within the City Walls and the enclave of historic listed buildings around the church of All Saints, North Street is only 70m east of the site.

3.2 Previous Archaeological Work

3.2.1 The following section is adapted from *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigations, Northern House, Rougier Street, York* (Johnson 2018).

3.2.2 A number of previous investigations of the area have identified a well-preserved sequence of archaeology covering the Roman through to the post-medieval periods beneath the modern streetscape. The Roman horizon is of particular interest due to the site's location within the *colonia*, the walled civilian settlement on the west side of the Ouse and the high levels of preservation seen in timber buildings and organic deposits. The Northern House site is situated close to the riverfront and the main Roman road that connected York to Tadcaster (*Calcaria*), which crosses close to the south-eastern boundary of the site. This road remained a significant route throughout the Roman period and led to the crossing point of the Ouse that remained in use into the early medieval period.

3.2.3 Post-Roman activity appears to have been mainly domestic to begin with, with the area becoming increasingly densely settled in the medieval period when industries such as tanning became prevalent in the area. A mixture of dwellings and industrial buildings continued to occupy the area until the clearance of 18th and 19th century housing in the late-19th and early to mid-20th centuries led to the construction of new commercial premises including Northern House.

3.2.4 Significant excavations at Wellington Row, 5 Rougier Street and Tanner Row have provided a large amount of evidence regarding the development of the site. These sites demonstrate the presence of an archaeological sequence spanning the Roman period to the present day, extending between 7m and 10m BGL, with well-preserved organic material in the deeper strata and Roman timber and stone buildings.

3.3 Deposit modelling

3.3.1 Modelling of the deposit sequence across the area of the proposed development was undertaken as part of a Desk Based Assessment (DBA) (Savine 2018, 12–18). In addition, a borehole evaluation was carried at the proposed site by YA (Boast *et al* 2019) which included a deposit model of the site. The following section is a summary based on this work and is also shown in **Error! Reference source not found.**.

Naturally-occurring deposits

3.3.2 Naturally-occurring deposits were found too consist of light grey brown sandy clay present at depths ranging from **c.2.5m** to **c.4m AOD** (Savine 2018). To the north and east of the site trail trenching undertaken by YAT in 1987 and 1988 at the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row site

exposed a trend for the underlying natural topography to fall gently from northwest to southeast. Across the northwest and central areas of the site natural was recorded at **c.4.5m AOD** in trench 1, and a little lower **at 4–4.2m AOD** towards the south-west in trenches 2 and 3. Interestingly natural was identified at **4.8m AOD** in Trench 4, located at the far south-eastern edge of the site (Ottaway 1988a). In addition, some variation in the composition of naturally-occurring deposits was recorded, generally it was found to be composed of friable light-mid yellow brown or orange clay with either a silty or sand constituent, however further to the south-east it was light grey silty clay.

Roman Deposits

Burnt material

3.3.3 At the 5 Rougier Street thick layer of burnt material composed largely of burnt grain, but also including charred timber was encountered at around **5m** to **5.5m AOD** (Ottaway 1993). Similar burnt material was found across Trench 7 of the Wellington Row excavation and again during the 2018 borehole survey, where it was found in Borehole 4, here at a point between **4m** and **4.5m AOD** (Boast *et al* 2019).

Structures

3.3.4 Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6 from the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row excavations produced additional evidence for substantial Roman structures and the late Roman river front. Roman activity was found to range up to around **6–6.5m AOD** (Ottaway 1988a).

Roads

3.3.5 The main Roman road (RCHME Road 10) was picked up in trenches at the southeast end of the Wellington Row site, the upper reaches of which were found to extend as far as **8.9m AOD** (Brinklow 1992). The 1981 5 Rougier Street excavation found evidence for a street running northwest from the main road. The later phases of this street extended to approximately **6.7m AOD** (Ottaway 1981). Borehole 2 from the 2018 survey did encounter a layer of clay and cobbles at a depth of **5.7m** to **6.3 AOD**, although its position suggests that this is likely to be close to the north-western margin of the road rather than necessarily part of it. While what may be the continuation of the street to the northwest was found in the form of sand and cobbles situated at between **5.6m** and **6m AOD** in Borehole 3 (Boast *et al* 2019)

Early Medieval Deposits

3.3.6 At 5 Rougier Street the Roman levels were sealed with thick deposits of organic soil, the upper extent of which was observed at around **7m AOD**. Although this material contained large quantities of Roman pottery and building material it is thought to post-date the Roman period occupation of the site (Ottaway, 1981). Accumulations of 'dark-earth' were also encountered at the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row sites, the reworking of this material during the Anglian period has been interpreted as evidence of agriculture (Ottaway, 1988b and 1989).

3.3.7 Relatively little evidence for activity from this period has been recorded, although some rubbish pits of Anglo-Scandinavian date were found between approximately **6m** and **6.8m AOD** in Trench 3 of the Leedham's Garage evaluation (Ottaway 1988a).

Medieval Deposits

3.3.8 Extensive robbing of stonework from derelict Roman buildings across the area is evidence for expansion of activities in the 12th and 13th centuries. Overlying the robbed out walls were thick soils, indicating cultivation of the area, and a large number of pits. Those at 5 Rougier Street had been dug from levels of around **7.5m AOD** with some found to be more than 2m deep, bringing their deepest points to around **5.7m AOD** (Ottaway 1981).

3.3.9 At Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row medieval deposits including cobbled surfaces and sand dumping, was found to extend to around **7.5m AOD** in Trench 1, **8m AOD** in Trench 2 and approximately **8.5m AOD** in Trench 3. The 2018 Northern House borehole survey identified the medieval horizon extending from around **6m** to **8.5m AOD** (Boast *et al* 2019).

3.3.10 A lift shaft dug at 5 Rougier Street in 1999 recorded 15th century occupation deposits at **7.9m AOD**, above which were layers of domestic refuse, dating to the 16th century that extended to **8.1m AOD** (Macnab 1999).

Post-medieval and modern deposits

3.3.11 Across much of the Leedham's Garage/Wellington Row site post-medieval activity resulted in extensive soil accumulation. Later brick-built structures, some of which had cellars and concrete floors, began to appear which brought the ground level at the time of the archaeological excavations in the late 1980s and early 1990s up to between **9m** and **9.6m AOD**.

3.3.12 Within the extent of the proposal site 19th century cellars appear to have truncated much of the later archaeological sequence to around **8m AOD**, while they tend to survive to around **9.5m AOD** with later modern levelling bringing the current ground level up to between **10m** and **10.6m AOD**.

Table 1					
Site	**Depth ranges**				
	Natural	**Roman**	**Anglian/Anglo-Scandinavian**	**Medieval**	**Post-medieval/ Modern**
5 Rougier Street	7m BGL / 4.1–4.6m AOD	3.8m BGL / 7m? AOD (Later building pillars from 5.8m to 6.9m AOD)	Up to 3.8m BGL / c.7m AOD	2.3m BGL / 8.5m AOD	From 2.3m–0m BGL / 8.5m to 10.8m AOD
Leedam's Garage, Wellington Row	5.2–4.5m BGL / 4.2–4.5m/4.8m AOD	5.6–3.1m BGL / between 3.7m and 4.5m to 6m–6.5m AOD	3.6–2.8m BGL / 6m–6.8m AOD	3.6–1.1m BGL / between 6m and 6.8m to 7.5m–8.5m AOD	From 1.5–0m BGL / between 7.5–8.5m to 9–9.6m AOD
Wellington Row	5.2–4.5m BGL / 4.2–4.5m/4.8m AOD	(Road surfaces) up to 0.4m BGL / 8.9m AOD	Unknown or unclear	Unknown or unclear	Up to 9.6m AOD
5 Rougier Street lift shaft	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.15–1.25m BGL / 7.35m–8.25m AOD	From 1.5–0m BGL / 8–9.5m AOD
Northern House Boreholes 2018	7–8m BGL / 2.5–3m AOD	Up to between 6.3 and 6.7m? AOD	3m BGL / 7m AOD	2m–2.5m BGL / 7.7m/8.5m? AOD	Up to between 10m and 10.6m AOD

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims

4.1.1 The aims of the **evaluation trenching**, trial pit **monitoring and recording,** and the borehole **monitoring and recording** are as follows:

- To determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present;
- To determine the stratigraphic sequence of superficial geology present at the site;
- To assess the potential for primary and secondary archaeological remains to be associated with buried sediment sequences;
- To provide information to enable the local authority to determine any requirements for further archaeological mitigation or assessment at the site.
- To produce a geoarchaeological deposit model of the site to detail the sequence and distribution of sub-surface deposits across the area

4.2 Objectives

4.2.1 The objectives of the **evaluation trenching**, trial pit **monitoring and recording** and borehole **monitoring and recording** are:

- To monitor geotechnical boreholes and hand-dug test pits being undertaken at the site;
- To archaeologically monitor the excavation of trial trenches;
- To record the lithology of sub-surface deposits within all interventions;
- To recover samples as appropriate for further palaeoenvironmental assessment;
- To produce a report detailing the results of the investigation, assess the potential impacts of the proposed development on sub-surface deposits and archaeology, and make recommendations.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Pre-Start Requirements

5.1.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.

5.1.2 The client will provide York Archaeology (YA) with up-to-date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services are identified using Cat and Genny and have been disconnected, where appropriate.

5.1.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (i.e., ground investigations, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to YA prior to the commencement of work on site.

5.1.4 Prior to works commencing, the City of York Archaeologist, Claire MacRae, will be informed that the archaeological investigations will be taking place, to offer the opportunity to visit the site and monitor the archaeological recording works.

5.1.5 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) will be prepared for the archaeological works.

5.2 Investigation Methodology

Evaluation Trenches and Trial Pits

5.2.1 The work will consist of:

- Four 3 x 3m purposive archaeological trial trenches (Figure 2).
- Eleven hand-dug geotechnical trial pits, each located up against the interior face of the existing building's exterior walls (Figure 2).
- Brief report to inform further mitigation, if required.

Table 2: Trail Trenches

Trench Number	Dimensions (W x L)	Depth	Rationale for location
Trench 1	3 x 3m	1.2m	Located in the NW area of site across the line of drainage linked to the water attenuation tank
Trench 2	3 x 3m	1.2m	Located in the SW of the site at the proposed position of a lift shaft
Trench 3	3 x 3m	1.5m	Located in the NE of the site across the position of a proposed water attenuation tank
Trench 4	3 x 3m	1.2m	Located in the SE of site

5.2.2 All Evaluation Trenches are initially to be excavated to a maximum depth of 1.2m across their full footprint, after which, depending on the depth of modern deposits, each trench will have a 1 x 1m sondage excavated at its centre to a maximum additional depth of 0.5m. Trench Three will be excavated to the **8.5m AOD** formation level of the attenuation tank. Stepping the trench edge in by 1m at a depth of 1m is intended to maintain the safety and integrity of

the trench edges and facilitate safe and convenient access and egress. Safety considerations may require stepping in of trench edges at a shallower depth.

5.2.3 It is anticipated that initial excavation will be carried out by use of a mechanical excavator. All earth-moving operations are to be conducted under continuous archaeological supervision.

5.2.4 Should significant archaeological deposits, features or structures be encountered these will be identified, cleaned and recorded. Hand excavation will then be undertaken to the maximum depth of proposed trench excavation (1.7m BGL), in order to meet the aims set out in Section 4 (*see* above).

5.2.5 Earth-moving machinery must be operated by an appropriately qualified competent person. The evaluation trial trenches will be machine excavated down the top of the archaeological horizon.

5.2.6 The excavation of material will be undertaken in gradual 'spits' where possible to allow the monitoring archaeologist appropriate and adequate time to inspect and record.

5.2.7 Excavation of the hand-dug trial pits is to be carried out under archaeological supervision.

Geotechnical borehole Monitoring and Recording

5.2.8 The work will consist of:

- Monitoring nine window sample boreholes and three cable percussive boreholes (Figure 2).
- Incorporation of monitoring results alongside the evaluation trenches and trial pits results report.

5.2.9 Cable percussive (CP) boreholes will be located and undertaken by the geotechnical contractor. Material recovered from these will be recorded by a monitoring geoarchaeologist following the recording methodology below (Section 5.2.8). Bulk 'grab' samples may be recovered for further palaeoenvironmental assessment where deemed appropriate by the monitoring geoarchaeologist. CP boreholing will be up to a maximum depth of 20m BGL and followed on by a rotary drilling rig up to 30-40m BGL. This latter rotary rig phase will not be monitored as it will be through Pleistocene superficial geology and/or bedrock, and will not be of (geo)archaeological significance.

5.2.10 Window sample (WS) boreholes will also be located and undertaken by the geotechnical contractor. Window sample boreholing will be undertaken using a tracked terrier rig up to a maximum depth of 6.00m BGL. Intact cores will be recovered in 1.00m plastic liners that will be split open and recorded on site, following the methodology below (Section 5.2.8). Cores selected for further palaeoenvironmental sub-sampling will be resealed by YA geoarchaeologists and removed to YA storage facilities where possible.

5.2.11 The deposits will be recorded by a geoarchaeologist using the Troels-Smith (1955) system of sediment classification (Appendix A). The scheme breaks down a sediment sample into four main components and allows the inclusion of extra components that are also present, but that are not dominant. Key physical properties of the sediment layers are darkness (Da), stratification (St), elasticity (El), dryness of the sediment (Sicc) and the sharpness of the upper sediment boundary (UB). A summary of the sedimentary and physical properties classified by

Troels-Smith (1955) and a stratigraphic breakdown of the deposits will be recorded on proforma log sheets.

5.2.12 The logs will be supplemented by digital photography carried out using a DSLR with a minimum sensor size of 10 megapixels. All photography will adhere to Historic England guidance for Digital Image Capture and File Storage (HE 2015b). Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths will be used, ensuring the use of vertical scales used against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales. Digital photographs intended for archive purposes will comply with AAF and ADS guidance (i.e. high quality non-proprietary raw files (DNG) or TIFF images).

5.2.13 A deposit model will be constructed using the results of the geotechnical borehole monitoring and recording, existing British Geological Survey records and any other GI works undertaken at the site. The modelling will follow procedures set out within the Historic England Guidance for Deposit Modelling and Archaeology (HE 2020). The data will be entered into Rockworks in order to generate 3-D solid models, fence diagrams and cross-sections.

5.3 Recording methodology

5.3.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised York Archaeology (YA) pro forma record sheets. Plans will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

5.3.2 Archaeological contexts will be planned using differential GPS and will follow York Archaeology methodology (YA 2022). All drawings will be related to the Ordnance Datum. Section drawings will be made at a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to the Ordnance Datum.

5.3.3 Archaeological contexts will be allocated unique numerical identifiers and described in full on a pro-forma context record sheet in accordance with conventional archaeological recording methods. All records will be checked, and indexes of records compiled.

5.3.4 Sediments recovered from boreholes will be recorded following methodology in Troels-Smith (1955).

5.3.5 All site photography will follow accepted archaeological photography guidelines, using a DSLR camera of minimum 24 megapixels. Work in progress, general views, groups of contexts or features, individual contexts and sections will be digitally photographed.

5.3.6 Areas devoid of archaeological material will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile.

5.4 Finds collection strategy

5.4.1 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials (CIfA 2014). Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described in the field.

5.4.2 Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds and their location surveyed.

5.4.3 Dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds and bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan. All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds (Leigh *et al* 1998) and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum.

5.4.4 All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority. Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with York Archaeology specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (for example dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples and C14). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Sample material removed from the site will be stored in appropriately controlled environments.

5.4.5 In the unlikely event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of the Ministry of Justice or Church of England, as appropriate, and following the issuing of a Burial Licence.

5.4.6 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, and the guidance of CIfA (2017) and Historic England (2017a).

5.5 Sampling strategy

5.5.1 In the event that any deposits suitable for environmental sampling are encountered, samples will be taken from sealed features where this will provide information relating to the date and function of the features, the nature of activity and/or subsistence in the vicinity and the general environmental conditions in the area.

5.5.2 Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 40 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies. Judgement sampling will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy.

5.5.3 Given the nature of an archaeological excavation, it is anticipated that the implementation of a systematic sampling methodology will not be possible during the watching brief. Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with YA specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, industrial residue samples, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14 dating, etc.).

5.5.4 Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

5.5.5 York Archaeology's environmental and geoarchaeological specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme.

It is anticipated that environmental sampling in the deposits encountered in the evaluation trenches will most likely comprise Flotation Samples; although other types of deposit sample may be taken if appropriate deposits are encountered. Waterlogged deposits are expected to be encountered during the geotechnical borehole monitoring and recording. Bulk 'grab' samples may be recovered for further palaeoenvironmental assessment where deemed appropriate by the monitoring geoarchaeologist in accordance with Historic England guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).

5.6 Post-excavation methodology

5.6.1 Post-excavation assessment and analysis will be conducted according to the YA Post-Excavation Manual (Forthcoming). Any instance in which deviation from these standards is considered necessary, explicit reference to the deviation will be made and a rationale will be given.

5.6.2 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighed). Artefacts and samples will be assessed by the relevant specialists, who will produce appropriately detailed reports. The specialist reports will include indications as to the likely date of artefacts, recommendations regarding the potential for further analyses and research, and advice on items/materials that should be considered for museum deposition as part of the fieldwork archive.

5.6.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked, and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.

5.6.4 Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where unglazed pottery is recovered, an assessment may be required prior to processing and recording to ascertain whether there is the potential for lipid analysis or preservation of residues. This should then advise as to whether washing and stabilisation of the pottery should be avoided until sherds have been selected for such analyses (Historic England 2017b). Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g., glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), Boyle and Rawden (2020), and CIfA (2014).

5.6.5 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, should this be necessary or appropriate. The use of this contingency will be decided in consultation with CYC. Given the post-medieval to modern period of the known remains within the site, the most appropriate scientific dating technique to be used would be dendrochronology, and this would be dependent on the recovery of suitable timber remains.

5.6.6 The following is a list of post-excavation specialists who may be drawn upon:

- Geoarchaeology – Luke Parker
- Paleoenvironmental remains – Stacey Adams
- Medieval pottery - Anne Jenner

- Animal bone – Kris Poole
- Conservation – YA Conservation Laboratory
- Worked wood - Steve Allen
- Human remains – James Badger

5.6.7 Other specialist staff may be commissioned as necessary.

5.7 Reporting

5.7.1 Upon completion of the archaeological monitoring, an assessment report will be prepared. This will be structured as follows:

- A non-technical summary of the results of the work;
- An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place;
- An account of the methodology and detailed results of the evaluation, describing structural data, archaeological features, superficial geology, associated finds and environmental data;
- Recommendations for any additional post-excavation analyses of the mitigation archive, and a proposed timetable for undertaking the analyses;
- An Updated Project Design (UPD) for additional archaeological works and analyses, where this has been recommended in consultation with York City Council;
- A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed location plan and a plan of the site accurately identifying the mitigation area locations, feature plans and selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts;
- Specialist artefact and environmental assessment reports where undertaken;
- A context list/index;
- Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive;
- A copy of the key OASIS form details;
- Copies of the PROJECT Designs produced for the project.

5.7.2 Draft versions of the report will be submitted for comment, prior to finalisation. Digital copies of the final report will be submitted to the commissioning body. Digital copies of the report will also be submitted direct to City of York Council for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the York Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.7.3 The report will be uploaded to the Archaeological Data Service for public access; however, should the significance of the results of this evaluation warrant further publication, such as an article piece for the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, contingency can be made available for this publication.

5.8 Dissemination of Proposals

5.8.1 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/.

5.8.2 In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post-excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation

may be required by the City of York Archaeologist. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.

5.8.3 If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.

5.8.4 The results of the work may be publicised locally e.g. by presenting a paper at the YA Lunchtime Lecture Series and talking to local societies, as appropriate.

5.8.5 The report will be submitted to ADS as part of the OASIS form, thereby making it available on the internet.

5.9 Archive preparation and deposition

5.9.1 The City of York Archaeologist Claire MacRae will be notified in writing on completion of the fieldwork, with a proposed timetable for deposition of the archive. This will be confirmed in the project report.

5.9.2 A field archive for the mitigation works will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced.

5.9.3 The digital photographic archive, and other relevant digital files (e.g. CAD plans) will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The digital archive will be prepared in line with guidance from Historic England (2015b) and the ADS (2013). A digital data management plan (DMP) has been created to detail how the data will be managed, stored and disseminated (*see* Appendix 1).

5.9.4 The compilation of the field archive will follow national and regional guidance (CIfA 2020b; Turnpenny 2012), and will be undertaken with reference to the CIfA Archive Selection Toolkit (CIfA and Historic England 2019).

- Documentary material to be deposited will be selected by the Project Officer, and will include all pro-forma records made within the field and catalogues of such records, as well as copies of all reports produced and the Project Design.
- Artefactual and ecofactual material to be deposited will be selected by the Project Manager and Project Officer, following the collection guidelines of the relevant museum, the stated aims and objectives of the project, and the recommendations of specialists. The final selection of material to be deposited will be agreed with the curator of the relevant museum.
- Digital material to be deposited with the ADS will comprise the full digital photographic archives from the evaluation and mitigation phases. Where duplicate images exist (e.g. bracketed shots), only the best/most representative version will be selected for deposition by the Project Officer.

5.9.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of

public interest. Any information disclosure issues will be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

5.9.6 The OASIS form for the project will be updated at http://oasis.ac.uk/form, with copies of the fieldwork reports uploaded.

5.9.7 The information contained in the report may enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the archaeological watching brief.

5.9.8 Deposition of the field archive with CYC HER will occur after the assessment report in the event that no further analyses is required. If further post-excavation analyses and publication are required, the archive deposition will follow that phase.

6 STAFFING

6.1.1 The following YA staff will undertake this project:

- Project Manager:

  Joel Goodchild
  Telephone: 07484 071674
  Email: jgoodchild@yorkat.co.uk

- Lead Site Contact:

  Luke Parker
  Telephone: 07590 365051
  Email: lukeparker@yorkat.co.uk

- Fieldwork Staff:

Where circumstance dictate additional staffing may be necessary and contingency will be in place to meet additional staffing requirements. Staff undertaking the fieldwork of this evaluation will be drawn from YA's fieldwork department, chosen closer to the commencement of the fieldwork with individual timetables and commitments in mind.

All chosen staff will be suitably experienced in archaeological evaluation and urban and/or industrial excavation, as well as appropriately qualified and trained to use any equipment required to safely carry out their work.

Staff CV's and qualifications will be available upon request.

6.1.2 Additional useful contacts:

- York Archaeology Regional Manager (York Office)

  Paul Flintoft
  Telephone: 07908210025
  Email: Pflintoft@yorkat.co.uk

- Administration (York Office)

  Stella Hughes
  Telephone: 01904 663022
  Email: shughes@yorkat.co.uk

7 TIMETABLE

7.1 Fieldwork

7.1.1 The anticipated schedule of fieldwork is as follows:

- Fieldwork: anticipated to start — Monday 25/11/24 for GI monitoring. Thursday 12/12/24 for evaluation trenching
- Reporting: submission of a draft report within three months of completion on site.
- Archiving: preparation and submission of archive by — tbc

7.2 Monitoring Arrangements

7.2.1 As a minimum requirement, the City of York Archaeologist will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site and will also be notified when it finishes. The City Archaeologist will be notified as soon as possible of any unusual or significant discoveries and given reasonable access at all times to inspect the site and archaeological recording, and discuss the project and any further mitigation requirements. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the City of York Archaeologist.

7.3 Reporting

7.3.1 Submission of a finished draft report to City of York Council and the client will be made within three months of the end of the programme of archaeological monitoring and recording.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY

8.1.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation. A Risk Assessment (RA) will be prepared prior to the commencement of works. Staff undertaking the work will be asked to read and sign the RA documentation. They will be given a health and safety induction by senior staff. If working as a sub-contractor, staff will ask for a Health and Safety induction upon arrival at the site. YA staff are covered by YA's insurance.

9 REINSTATEMENT

9.1.1 York Archaeology are not responsible for backfilling or reinstating any surfaces, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

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11 APPENDIX A: TROELS SMITH

Darkness	
nig.4	black
nig.3	
nig.2	
nig.1	
nig.0	white

Degree of Stratification	
strf.4	well stratified
strf.3	
strf.2	
strf.1	
strf.0	no stratification

Degree of Elasticity	
elas.4	very elastic
elas.3	
elas.2	
elas.1	
elas.0	no elasticity

Degree of Dryness	
sicc.4	very dry
sicc.3	
sicc.2	
sicc.1	
sicc.0	water

	Sharpness of Upper Boundary
lim.4	< 0.5mm
lim.3	< 1.0 &> 0.5mm
lim.2	< 2.0 &> 1.0mm
lim.1	< 10.0 &> 2.0mm
lim.0	> 10.0mm

	Sh	*Substantia humosa*	Humous substance, homogeneous microscopic structure
I Turfa	*Tb*	*T. bryophytica*	Mosses +/- humous substance
	Tl	*T. lignosa*	Stumps, roots, intertwined rootlets, of ligneous plants
	Th	*T. herbacea*	Roots, intertwined rootlets, rhizomes of herbaceous plants
II Detritus	*Dl*	*D. lignosus*	Fragments of ligneous plants >2mm
	Dh	*D. herbosus*	Fragments of herbaceous plants >2mm
	Dg	*D. granosus*	Fragments of ligneous and herbaceous plants <2mm >0.1mm
III Limus	*Lf*	*L. ferrugineus*	Rust, non-hardened. Particles <0.1mm
IV Argilla	*As*	*A.steatodes*	Particles of clay
	Ag	*A. granosa*	Particles of silt
V Grana	*Ga*	*G. arenosa*	Mineral particles 0.6 to 0.2mm
	Gs	*G. saburralia*	Mineral particles 2.0 to 0.6mm
	Gg(min)	*G. glareosa minora*	Mineral particles 6.0 to 2.0mm
	Gg(maj)	*G. glareosa majora*	Mineral particles 20.0 to 6.0mm
	Ptm	*Particulaetestaemolloscorum*	Fragments of calcareous shells

Physical and sedimentary properties of deposits according to Troels-Smith (1955)

FIGURES

FIGURES

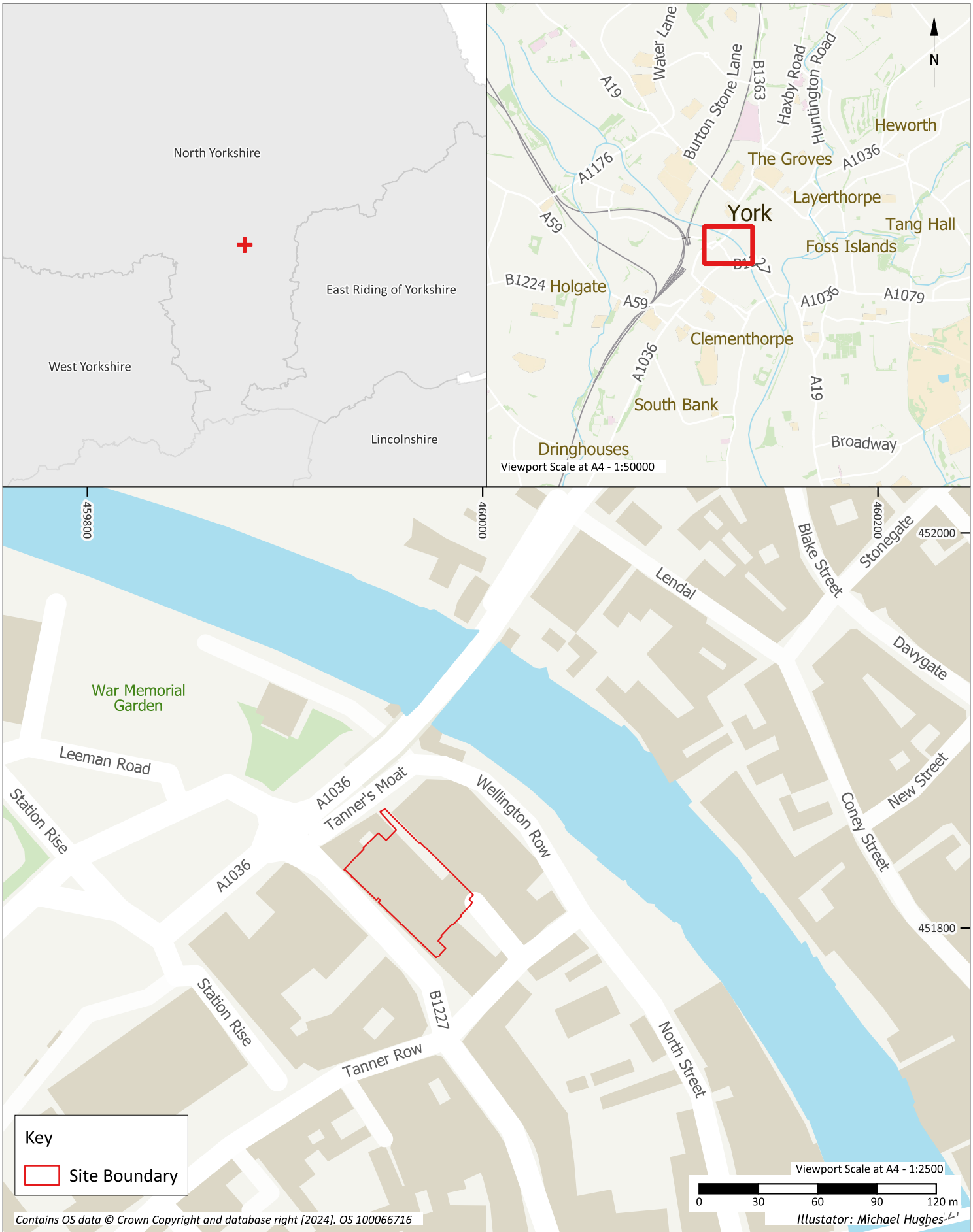


Figure 01 - Location Map
9683 - Northern House, Rougier Street, York

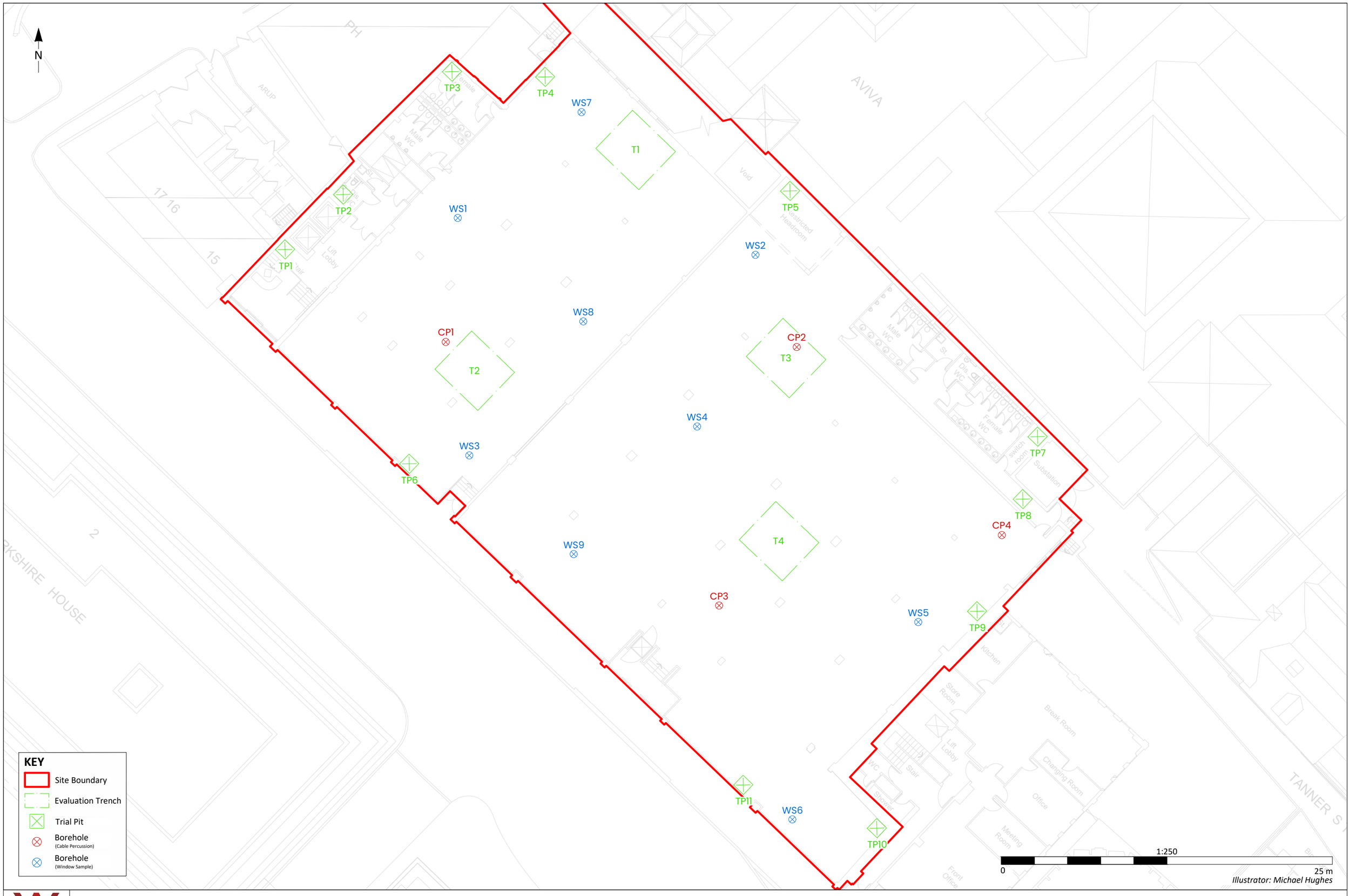
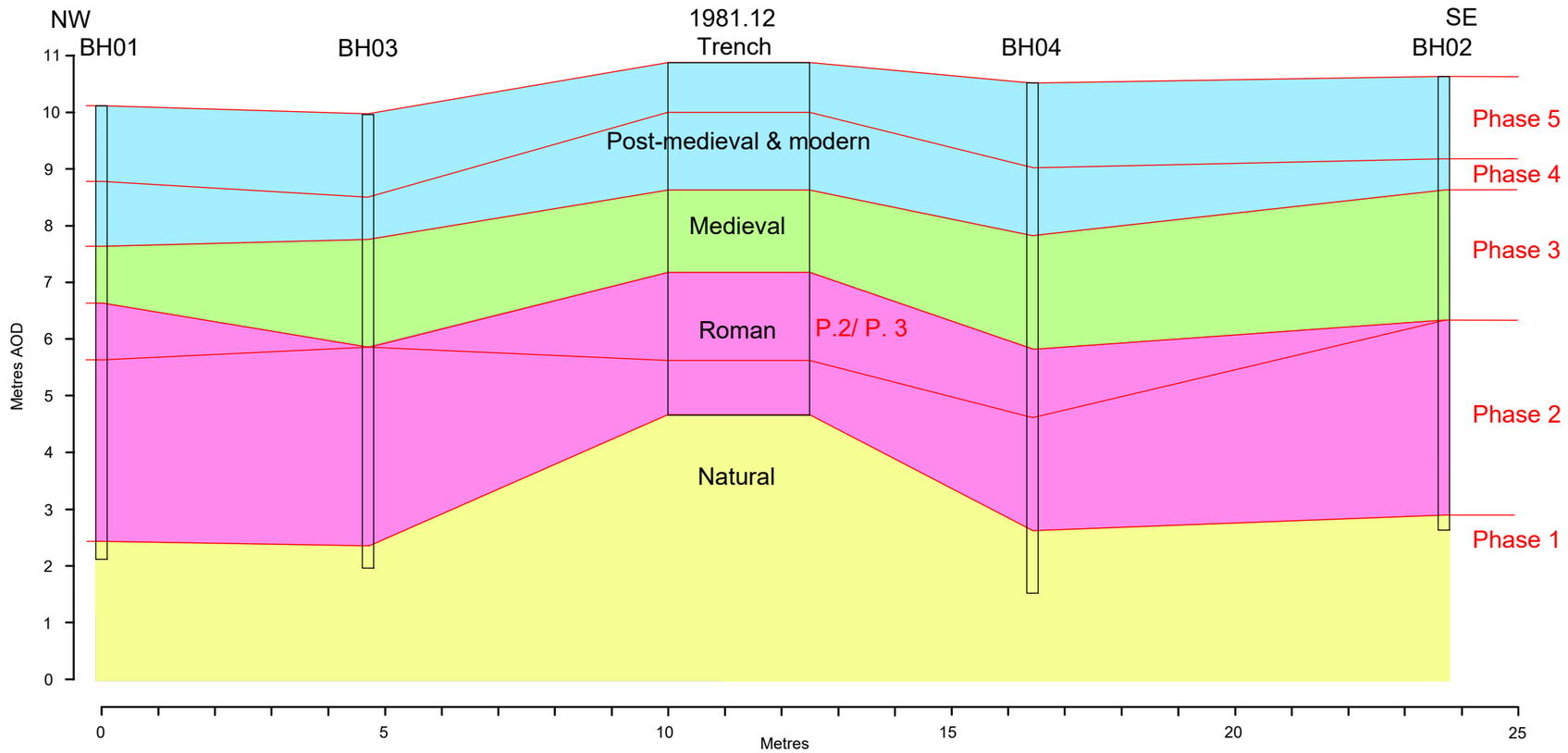


Figure 02 - Site Interventions Location Plan
9683 - Northern House, Rougier Street, York



Phase 5	Modern
Phase 4	Post-Medieval
Phase 3	Medieval
P.2/ P. 3	Intrusive medieval features
Phase 2	Roman
Phase 1	Natural

Figure 03 - 2019 Deposit Model (From Boast *et al.* 2019)
9683 - Northern House, Rougier Street, York

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