5.0 Conclusions

Relatively few features of an archaeological nature were encountered during the evaluation, and of those encountered none were found to contain dating evidence. As such, the only features that can be interpreted with any degree of confidence are the furrows running across the site, which are presumed to be the vestiges of the medieval rigg and furrow cultivation pattern.

The ditches evident contained no dating evidence, and cannot therefore be provenanced.

The archive should be prepared for deposition, and subsequently deposited with the relevant museum - in this case Malton Museum. No further work is considered necessary, but during the course of the post-excavation program associated with the adjacent site, BPTSEP 169, the survey data from the two sites will be used to try and correlate the excavated features with the RCHME plot data.

6.0 Bibliography.

Cox, P.W & Chandler, J. 1998. *BP Chemicals Limited Teeside to Saltend ethylene pipeline: Historical Cartographic Study - North Yorkshire County (Hambleton and Ryedale districts)*. AC Archaeology Report 5297/9/0

Hopkinson, G. & Tyler, D. 1999. *BPTSEP 169: West Lilling, an Archaeological Evaluation.* OSA Report 99EV02.

Swan, V.G., Jones, B.E.A. & Grady, D. 1993. Bolesford, North Riding of Yorkshire: a Lost Wapentake Centre and its Landscape. *Landscape History 15.* RCHME.

Weston, D. 1999. *Teeside [sic] to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline. BP Site 709.* GSB Geophysical Survey Report 99/22.

7.0 Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge the support and assistance of Gail Falkingham (North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit) and Tanya Cottrell (BPTSEP Project Archaeologist). Thanks are also due to the excavators of the site: Maria Beck, Faye Palmer and Gerry Twomey.

8.0 Appendix 1 - Archive Index

8.1 Drawing Register

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Section [1007]	1:20	28/02/00	GT
2	Section [1013]	1:20	29/02/00	GT
3	Plan of trench 1	1:50	28/02/00	FP
4	Plan of trench 1 continued	1:50	29/02/00	FP
5	Plan of trench 1 continued	1:50	29/02/00	FP
6	Section [2002]	1:20	16/03/00	GT
7	Section [3002]	1:20	16/03/00	GT
8	Section [4002]	1:20	16/03/00	GT
9	Plan of [3002]	1:20	16/03/00	GH
10	Plan of [4002]	1:20	16/03/00	GH
11	Plan of [2002]	1:20	16/03/00	GH

8.2 Bulk Finds Catalogue

Context *Description* *Date range*

No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation

9.0 Appendix 2 - Method Statement

1.0 Site Description

The site lies close to the village of West Lilling in the County of North Yorkshire. It is located to the north of Lilling Low Lane, centred approximately on National Grid Reference SE 636 647.

The site is situated at the foot of the Howardian Hills, which rise to the north, and some 200 metres from the River Foss, to the south and west, on river alluvium. The area is currently arable land.

2.0 Archaeological Background

The site lies in an area of known archaeological significance. An RCHME sketch plot of the area indicates the presence of a rectilinear enclosure spanning the junction of Lilling Low Lane and the minor road between Sheriff Hutton and Strensall (NGR SE 6345 6480). The same plot also records a Roman road running north – south, to the south of the current investigation (approx. NGR SE 6375 6415). Further to the south is Lilling Green Romano-British farmstead with associated fields and trackways (Swan, Jones & Grady: 1993).

Aerial photographs of the area studied as part of the BP pipeline project have also revealed a number of cropmarks in the immediate vicinity.

A fluxgate gradiometer survey of the area has been undertaken as part of the BP pipeline works. This revealed a number of anomalies that have been interpreted as possibly being of archaeological origin.

Archaeological evaluation and excavation within the field immediately to the east, i.e. BPTSEP Site 169, has produced evidence for a late 3rd or 4th century 'villa' and associated field system. These investigations also produced evidence for a medieval rigg and furrow cultivation system, trending approximately north – south.

3.0 The Evaluation Programme

Since the initial geophysical examination of this area the pipeline route has been shifted slightly to the north of its original proposed alignment in order to avoid a badger set. The geophysical data is therefore not applicable, and it is proposed that a number of trenches shall be excavated at a width of 1.80 metres, the positions of which will be based on the projected alignment of features evident in a topsoil strip undertaken of the earlier pipeline route. The number and location of these trenches is as yet undetermined, and shall be decided during consultation with the County Archaeologist or their representative.

Provision shall be made for the extension of the trenches, or the excavation of further

trenches if required by the County Archaeologist, subject to discussion between A.C Archaeology and the County Archaeologist or their representative.

All work shall be undertaken in accordance with the IFA standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluations.

3.1 Excavation

The entire site will be visually inspected before the commencement of any machine excavation. This will include the examination of any available exposures (e.g. recently cut ditches and geotechnical test pits).

Trench positions will be accurately surveyed prior to excavation and related to the National Grid. It may be necessary to survey the positions after excavation in some instances.

All machining will be carried out using a JCB 3CX or similar fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless bucket.

All machining will be carried out under direct control of an experienced archaeologist.

Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin will be removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon.

Machine excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.

On completion of machine excavation, the exposed surface shall be subject to a metal detecting sweep, as will the machine removed topsoil/overburden. All metal detected finds shall be recovered according to the Code of Practice laid down by the 1996 Treasure Act.

All faces of the trench that require examination or recording will be cleaned using appropriate hand tools.

All investigation of archaeological horizons will be by hand, with cleaning, inspection, and recording both in plan and section.

A minimum number of features, within each significant archaeological horizon, required to meet the aims will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. Features not suited to excavation within the confines of narrow trenches will not be sampled. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. As the objective is to define remains it will not necessarily be the intention that all trenches will be fully excavated to natural stratigraphy. However the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy of all evaluation trenches will be recorded.

Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.

For palaeo-environmental research different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. For carbonised remains, bulk samples of a minimum of 10 litres (but up to 30 litres for early

prehistoric features) will be collected. Bulk samples of 10-30 litres will be taken from waterlogged deposits for analysis of macroscopic plant remains. Columns for pollen analysis will be taken where appropriate. Mollusc samples will be gathered when required. Other bulk samples for small animal bones and other small artefacts may be taken from appropriate deposits depending on the aims of the project.

Any finds of human remains will be cleaned and recorded, but left *in situ*, covered and protected. Human remains will only be removed if this is absolutely necessary, and then under conditions approved by issue of a Home Office Licence.

All finds of gold and silver will be moved to a safe place and reported to the coroner's office according to the procedures relating to Treasure Trove. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the artefacts from theft or damage.

After recording, the trenches will be backfilled with excavated material.

3.2 Recording

For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence will be allocated.

Written descriptions, comprising both factual data and interpretative elements, will be recorded on standardised sheets.

Where stratified deposits are encountered a 'Harris'-type matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

The site grid will be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area.

Plans will normally be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 if necessary. Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale.

Long sections of trenches showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20.

Generally all sections will be accurately related to Ordnance Datum. There may on occasions be instances where this is unnecessary when it will be agreed with the local authority's archaeological representative in advance.

Registers of sections and plans will be kept.

A full colour (35mm transparency) photographic record will be maintained. This will illustrate the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record will also include working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.

A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

All recording will be in accordance with the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology Service 3rd edition 1994).

3.3 Finds

All identified finds and artefacts will be collected and retained. Certain classes of material i.e. post-medieval pottery and building material may on occasion be discarded after recording if a representative sample is kept. No finds will be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological representative of the local authority and the receiving museum.

Finds will be examined to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition the artefacts will be used to characterise the site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further archaeological work be necessary.

All finds and samples will be treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2.*

Ownership of artefacts and deposition of the archive are to be determined by A.C. Archaeology, the appointed consultant for the pipeline project.

3.4 Reporting

An Interim report will be available one week after the completion of fieldwork. This shall be prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid down in MAP 2.

The style and format of the evaluation report will be determined by *On-Site Archaeology.* The report will include as a minimum the following:

A location plan of the site.

A location plan of the trenches and/or other type of fieldwork strategy employed.

Plans and sections of features and/or extent of archaeology located. These will be at an appropriate scale.

A summary statement of the results.

A table summarising per trench the deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts encountered and spot dating of significant finds.

Consideration to the methodology will be given along with a confidence rating for the results.

4.0 Personnel

All work will be under the overall supervision of Mr. N Pearson MIFA (Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists). Other project staff include:

Project Officer Guy Hopkinson

Excavation Team David Cudlip
Susan Diamond
Anthony Dickson

	Paul Gething
	Guy Hopkinson
	Gerry Twomey
Finds Assistant	Faye Palmer
Palaeo-environmental advisor	Environmental Archaeology Unit, York University
Finds Analysis	Dr Alan Vince
	Barbara Precious
	Jane Cowgill
	Sandra Garside-Neville
Conservation	Sonia O'Connor, Bradford University
	Conservation Services, Lincolnshire County Council

5.0 Health and Safety

Introduction

The Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) is designed to promote, stimulate and encourage high standards of health and safety at work. It does this by ensuring safety awareness and an effective safety organisation within all areas of employment according to the particular dangers, risks and needs associated with that employment.

Summary of Policy

It is the policy of *On-Site Archaeology* to comply with the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974; the Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations 1992; the Factories Act 1961; the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963; and all Regulations and Codes of Practice made under the Acts which affect *On-Site Archaeology* operations.

On-Site Archaeology undertakes to safeguard, as far as is reasonably practicable, the health, safety and welfare of its staff and of others who may be affected by its work. This applies in particular to providing and maintaining suitable premises, ensuring the safety of all equipment supplied by the Company, providing all reasonable safeguards and precautions against accidents, and promoting and ensuring safe practices on fieldwork sites.

The responsibilities of staff, employees and volunteers in maintaining high standards of care and safety are set out below.

The policy will be reviewed from time to time as our activities develop. Review of the safety performance of *On-Site Archaeology* and the functioning of the Policy is the task of the Director and *On-Site Archaeology* Health and Safety Committee. At yearly intervals or

sooner where circumstances require, they will review the contents of this document and indicate how performance can be improved.

The attention of all *On-Site Archaeology* staff, and any others who may be engaged on *On-Site Archaeology* projects, is directed to this Health and Safety Policy Statement.

6.0 Project Timing

Fieldwork shall begin during February 2000, and is anticipated to be complete by the end of March 2000.

7.0 Bibliography

Swan, V.G., Jones, B.E.A. & Grady, D. 1993. Bolesford, North Riding of Yorkshire: a Lost Wapentake Centre and its Landscape. *Landscape History* 15. RCHME.

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Cox, P.W. & Cottrell, T.L. 1998. BP Chemicals Limited – Teeside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline: preliminary Archaeological Assessment of Archaeology and Culture Heritage. A.C. Archaeology Report No. 5297/1/0

MAP II. 1991. Management of Archaeological Projects. English Heritage