Sutton Bank Car Park

Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief 2019

LS Archaeology

Site	Sutton Bank National Park Centre, Thirsk, YO7 2EX	
Site Code	SBC19	
County	North Yorkshire	
Location	National Grid Reference	SE 51592 83057
	Easting and Northing	X 451592 Y483057
	Latitude Longitude	54.240616 -1.2098747
Planning Reference		
Development	Sutton Bank Visitors Centre Car Park Extension and Modifications	
Text and Images Watching Brief	D. Signorelli L. Signorelli L. Signorelli	
Date of Issue	July 2019	
Project by	LS Archaeology	
Client	North York Moors National Park Authority	

Summary

A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork's to modify and extend car parking facilities at Sutton Bank Visitors Centre, North York Moors National Park near Thirsk.

No archaeological features of any significance or age were observed during these groundwork's.

Features present consisted of water and sewage service structures and the remnants of a 20th century footpath; these features were associated with the Sutton Bank Visitors Centre.

The stratigraphy of all three car-parking areas was consistent with natural being present at an approximately 0.45m BGL.

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Introduction

This report summarises the results of a recent archaeological watching brief carried out at the, Sutton Bank National Park Centre, North York Moors National Park, Thirsk. The groundworks involved stripping the vegetation top soil and sub soil down to a depth to accommodate the proposed extensions and modifications to the existing parking facilities

Mr. Michael Graham, Director of Park Services, North York Moors National Park Authority commissioned the investigation, in response to an archaeological planning condition placed on this development. The condition was set by the National Park Authority (NYMNPA) in line with the policies set out in *National Planning Policy Framework,* Section 12 *'Conservation and enhancing the historic environment'* (Dep. of Communities and Local Government, March 12) and with the guidance of the local development policy (NMY Development Policy 7, *Archaeology and Planning,* Planning policy Guidance 16).

Related Texts

LS Archaeology: An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation: Sutton Bank, Thirsk (2019) **Appendix 2**

Aims

The broad aims of the evaluation were:

- To be present during groundwork's to observe potential archaeological deposits that are suspected (based upon archaeological and historical evidence) to be present within the development.
- To fully observe and record any such deposits prior to their destruction during groundwork excavation.

Methodology

Figure 1: Groundwork's at Sutton Bank, Thirsk

Watching Brief

All groundwork's required to accommodate the extensions and modifications to the car park were monitored by an archaeologist.

A back acting mini digger fitted with a toothless bucket was used to strip during groundworks (Figure 1). The machine stripped in shallow spits to enable archaeological deposits to be observed. The watching brief revealed 20th-21st century service structures and the remnants of a disused 20th century footpath. All these features were associated with the Visitors' Centre. No archaeological features were observed.

Archaeological mitigation works involved appropriate investigation and recording of all potential archaeological features and find spots, and has required minimal post-fieldwork analysis, reporting and archiving. There is no physical archive.

Results

The archaeological watching brief involved monitoring the ground reduction by approximately 0.45m in depth. For the purpose of this report each single area was recorded as Car park 1, 2 and 3 (Table 1).

This work was undertaken during the period of March and April 2019.

The features encountered consisted of: the remains of a 20th century foot path (Context (5)), Feature [6], and 20th century man holes, water pump station and overflow chamber and associated overflown ditch; Contexts (9), (10), Features [11], [12], [13], [14] and [15]. All these features are associated with the early phases of the North York Moors National Park, Sutton Bank Visitor Centre (Figure 2).

Context Number	Feature Number	Type	Area	Identified As	Period
1	1	Layer	Car Park 1	Vegetation	20th-21st century
2	2	Layer	Car Park 1	Top soil	20th-21st century
3	3	Layer	Car Park 1	Sub soil	20th-21st century
4	4	Natural	Car Park 1	Natural	20th-21st century
5	6	Fill	Car Park 1	Fill of Linear Footpath [6]	20th-21st century
6	6	Cut	Car Park 1	Cut of Linear Footpath [6]	20th-21st century
7	7	Layer	Car Park 2	Vegetation	20th-21st century
8	8	Layer	Car Park 2	Top soil	20th-21st century
9	15	Fill	Car Park 2	Fill of Services Feature [15]	20th-21st century
10	11	Fill	Car Park 2	Fill of Soak away [11]	20th-21st century
11	11	Cut	Car Park 2	Cut of soak away [11]	20th-21st century
12	12	Structure	Car Park 2	Overflow Chamber [12]	20th-21st century
13	13	Structure	Car Park 2	Pump Chamber and Septic Tank [13]	20th-21st century
14	14	Structure	Car Park 2	Large Sump Drain and Manhole [14]	20th-21st century
15	15	Cut	Car Park 2	Cut for Services Feature [15]	20th-21st century
16	16	Layer	Car Park 2	Sub soil	20th-21st century
17	17	Natural	Car Park 2	Natural	20th-21st century
18	18	Layer	Car Park 3	Vegetation	20th-21st century
19	19	Layer	Car Park 3	Top soil	20th-21st century
20	20	Layer	Car Park 3	Sub soil	20th-21st century
21	21	Natural	Car Park 3	Natural	20th-21st century

Table 1: Context Index

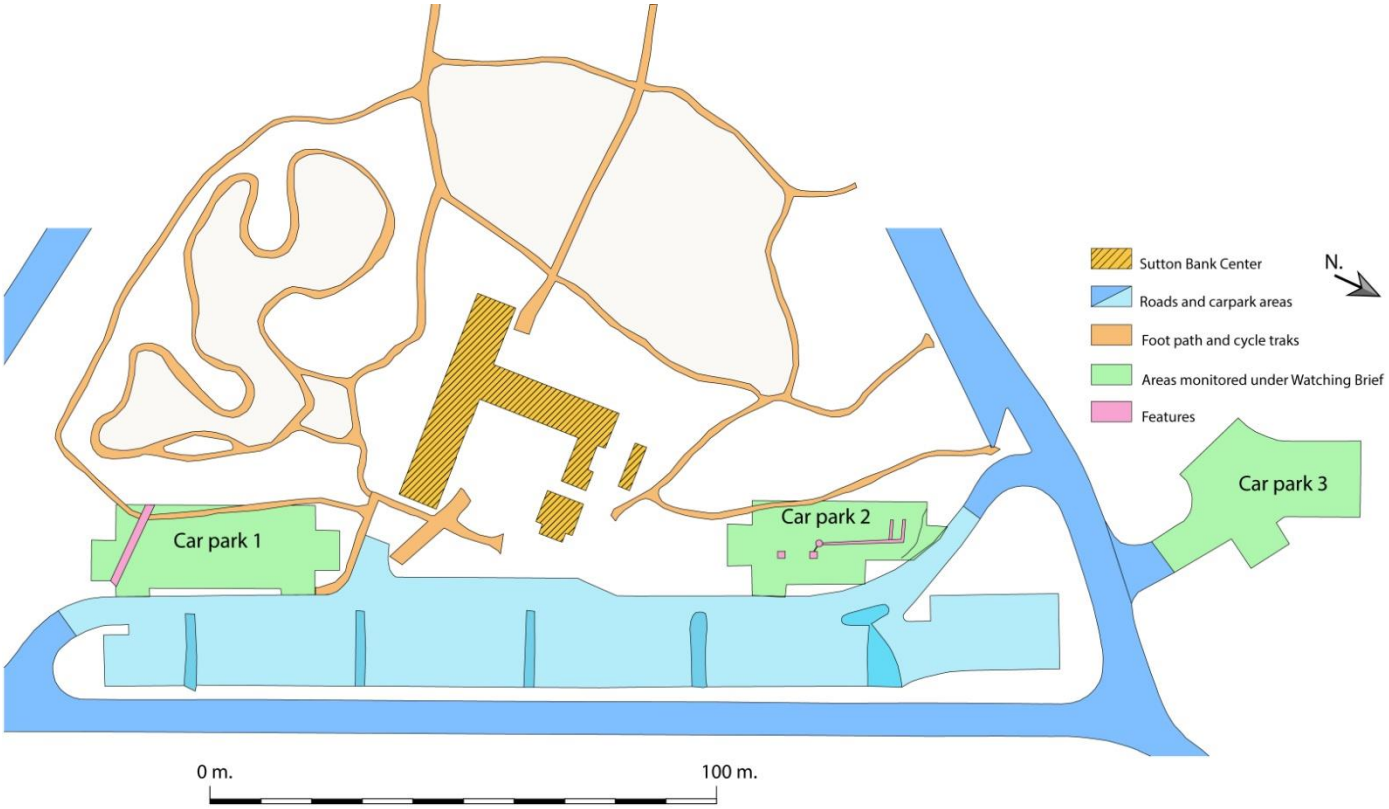

Figure 2: Site Plan

Car Park 1

Car Park 1 is located to the south entrance of the former car park, and measured 48.00m in length and 18.00m in width, covering an area of 74.45 square meters (Figure 4).

Figure 3: Car Park 1 post machine stripping

The stratigraphy of this area consisted of a vegetation layer (Context (1)) sealing the very dark brown clay silt topsoil (Context (2)) (Figure 3).

Context (2) overlay the subsoil which was dark reddish-brown clay silt mixed with 50% angular limestone fragments and gravel (Context (3)).

Below Context (3), lay the natural, Context (4). This comprised of strong brown clay sandy silt with limestone fragments and gravel.

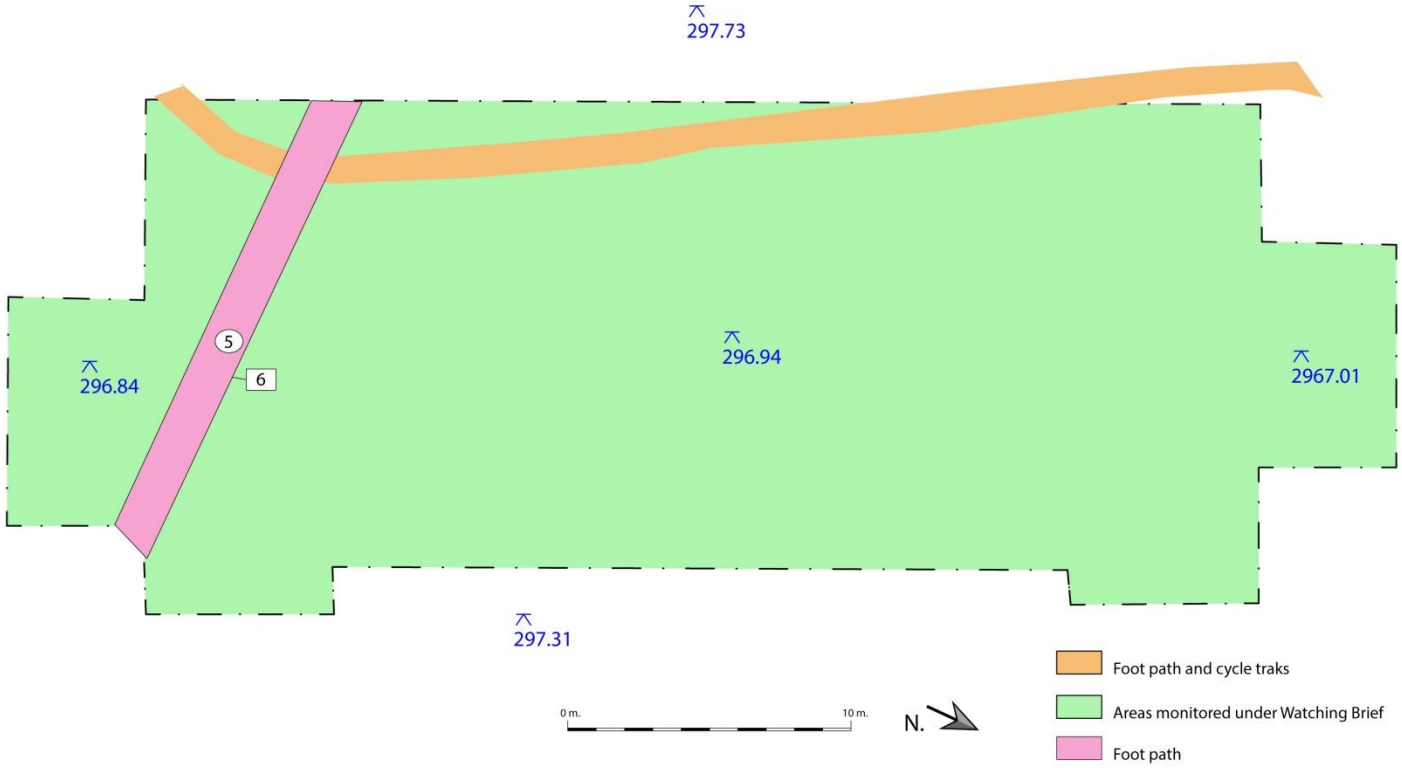

Figure 4: Car Park 1 area plan

The feature identified within this area was the remains of a former footpath located at the southern end of the site, crossing it on an east to west direction (Figure 5).

The cut for this linear Feature [6], measuring 1.80m in width, 19m in length and no deeper than 0.02m had a flat base, and was filled with a strong brown clay sandy silt material (Context (5)).

As would be expected, the whole area had substantial vegetational bioturbation.

The whole of this area gently slopes southwards, and the natural in this area was reached at a depth of 0.45m BGL or 296.94m AOD.

Figure 5: Car Park 1 Feature [6]

Car Park 2

This area measured 40.00m in length, 16.00m in width and was 57.23m² (Figure 6). It was located to the immediate north of the centre at northern end of the former car park.

From the centre of the site, the ground slopes into a bowl shaped depression, at its deepest was 1.00m

BGL.

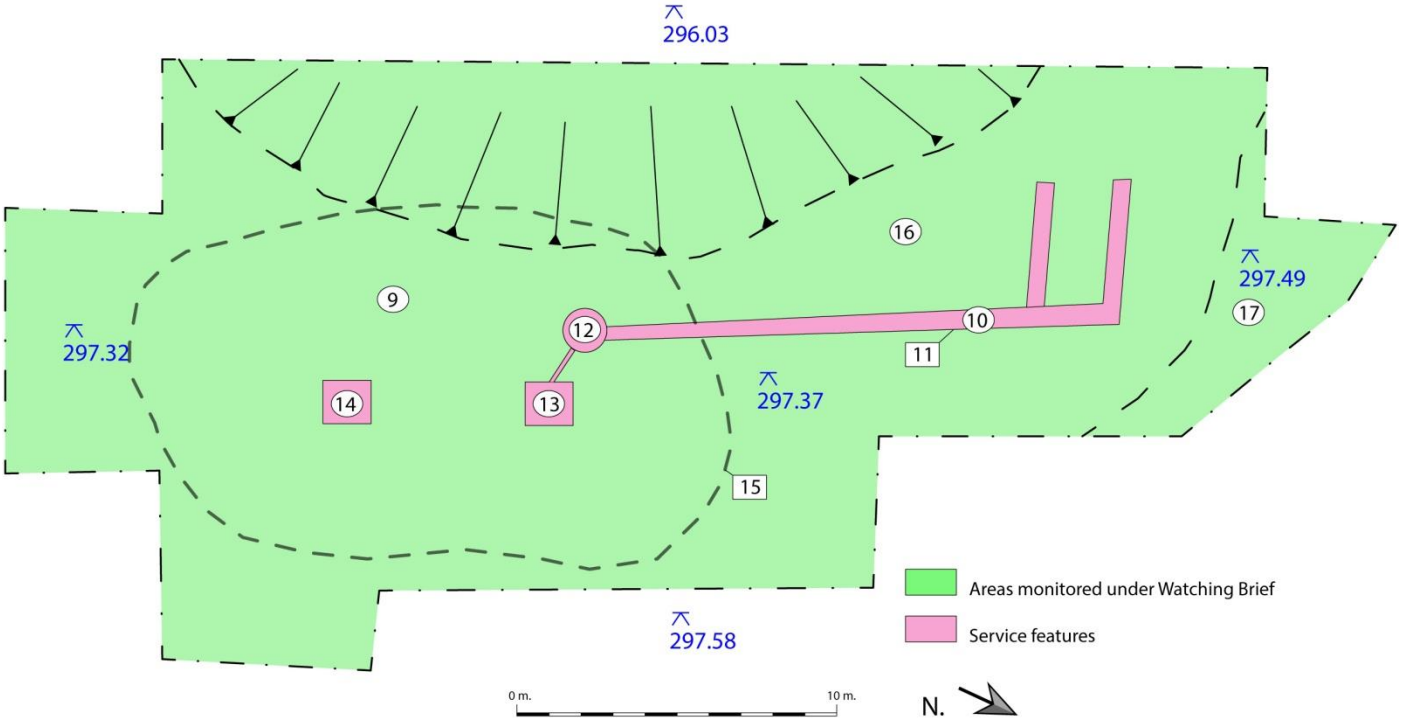

Figure 6: Car Park 2 area plan

The stratigraphy within Car park 2 was the same as Car Park 1. Buried under the sub soil the natural, (Context (17)) was at a depth of 0.40m BGL or 297.37m AOD.

The features observed were identified as the water and sewage services for the visitors centre (Figure 7).

Figure 7: Car Park 2 features related to water and sewage systems

These features are located in the middle of the site and consist of an overflow brick chamber, (Context (12)) linked to a soak away trench filled by a yellowish-brown limestone fragments and gravel Context (10). (Context (10)) fills a cut that runs for 18.00m North West and measures 1.30m Feature [11].

The over flow chamber (Context (12)) is linked to a brick made pump chamber/septic tank (Feature [13]), to the south of this chamber there is another manhole that links to a large sump station (Feature [14]).

Previously to accommodate these services an area was excavated measuring 18.00m in length and 10.00m. in width (Feature [15]). Services were installed and re-filled with a mottled dark brown silty clay material

mixed with fragmented limestone blocks (Context (9)).

Car Park 3

Car Park 3 is located to the north of Car Park 2 and measured 25.00m in width and 33.00m in length covering an area of 70.47m² (Figure 8). The western area of the car park did not need ground reduction since a layer of large stones occupied the site. The remaining eastern half of the site was excavated to a depth of 0.40m BGL or 298.50 (AOD).

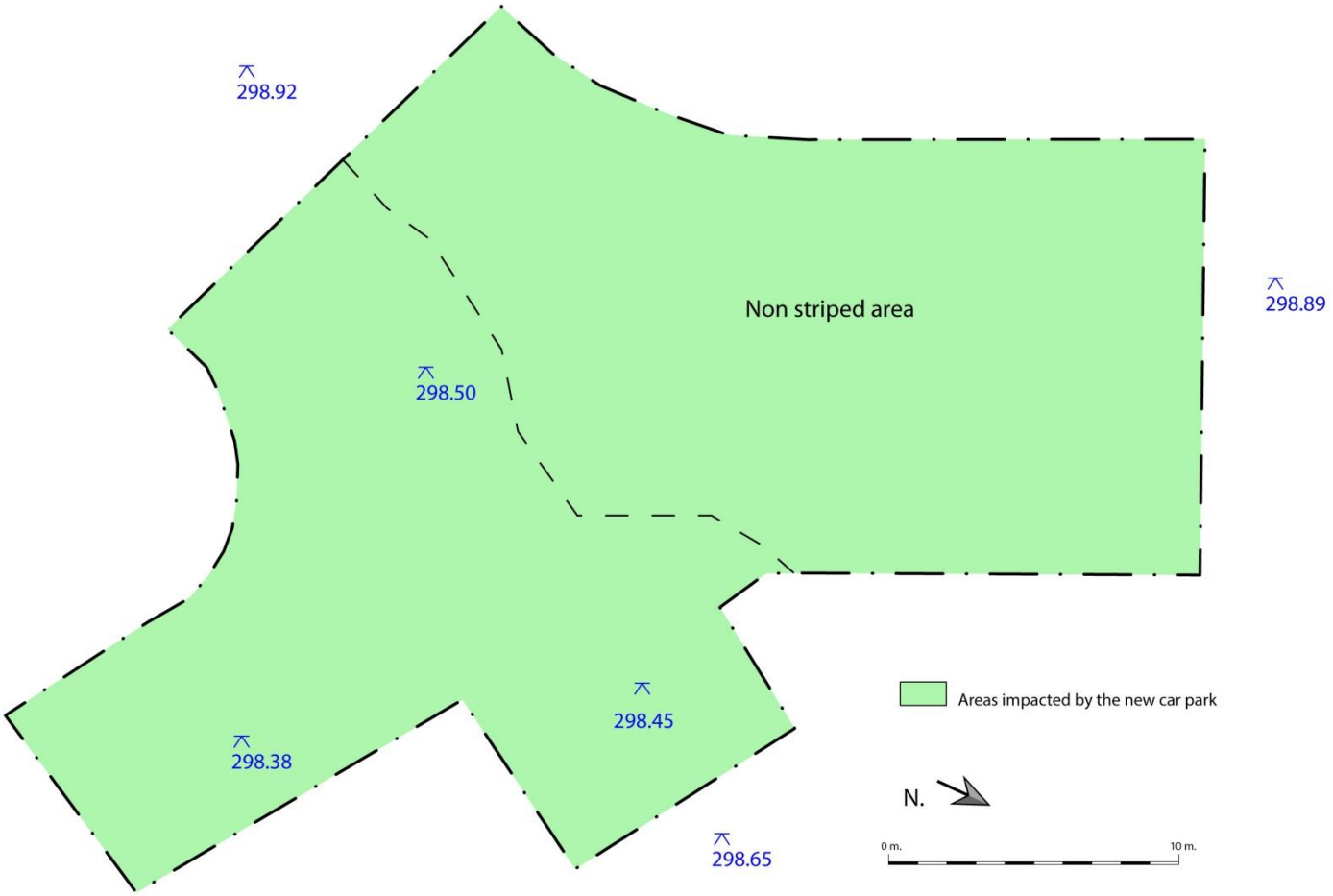

Figure 8: Car park 3 area plan

The stratigraphy of the site is consistent with Car Parks 1 and 2. A vegetational layer (Context (18)) overlay the topsoil, (Context (19)) with the subsoil, context (20) and natural, (Context (21)) underneath.

The natural (Context (21)) was reached at a depth of 0.40m or 298.40m (AOD).

No features where identified within this monitored area (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Car Park 3 post machine stripping

Archive

- The client (North York Moors National Park) will receive an electronic copy of this report.
- There were no finds observed or retained.
- A copy of the report will be uploaded to OASIS (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) and then once validated will appear on ADS (Archaeological Data Service).

Conclusion

A watching brief was undertaken during groundwork's to modify and extend car parking facilities at Sutton Bank Visitors Centre, North York Moors National Park near Thirsk.

No archaeological features of any significance or age were observed during these groundwork's.

Features present consisted of water and sewage service structures and the remnants of a 20th century footpath; these features were associated with prior phases of the Sutton Bank Visitors Centre.

The stratigraphy of all three car-parking areas was consistent with natural being present at an approximately 0.45m BGL.

Bibliography

CIfA, (2014); Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

CIfA, (2014); Standard and Guidance Appendices.

CIfA, (2014); Code of Conduct.

LS Archaeology (2019); Sutton Bank, Thirsk, An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

Online Resources

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

historicengland.org.uk

Appendix 1: Context Data

Context	Area	Feature No.	Fill/Cut	Description	Shape	Profile	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
1	Layer	1	Layer	Grass, heather brambles and small tree vegetation layer. Same as (7) and (18).	Rectangular	NA	39.00	16.00	0.05
2	Layer	2	Layer	Very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) 70% clay silt mixed with 20% angular limestone fragments and 10% limestone gravel. Top soil. Same as (8) and (19).	Rectangular	NA	39.00	16.00	0.30
3	Layer	3	Layer	Dark reddish brown (5YR4/3) 50% clay silt, 50% limestone and gravel. Mostly disturbed by tree roots and boles. Subsoil. Same as (16) and (20).	Rectangular	NA	39.00	16.00	0.10
4	Natural	4	Natural	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) 60% clay sandy silt, 30% limestone fragments and 10% limestone gravel. Vegetation bioturbation present. Same as (17) and (21).	Rectangular	NA	39.00	16.00	
5	Fill	6	Fill	Reddish brown (5YR4/4) 60% clay silt, 30% small limestone fragments and 10% gravel. Evidence of vegetation bioturbation in this deposit.	Rectangular	NA	15.30	1.80	0.02
6	Cut	6	Cut	Very shallow linear feature uneven base disturbed by root activity. Crosses the site NW SE and is located toward the southern edge of Car Park 1. Identified as the fill/remains of a footpath associated with the 20th century Sutton Bank Visitor Centre.	Linear	Shallow concave	15.30	1.80	0.02
7	Layer	7	Layer	Grass, heather brambles and small tree vegetation layer. Same as (1) and (18).	Rectangular	NA	36.00	16.00	0.05
8	Layer	8	Layer	Very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) 70% clay silt mixed with 20% angular limestone fragments and 10% limestone gravel. Top soil.	Rectangular	NA	36.00	16.00	0.30
9	Fill	15	Fill	Dark brown (7.5 YR 5/6) 60% silty clay and 40% limestone gravel. Redeposited material contained 20th century plastic fragments. Associated with the construction of the large service chambers. Occupied most of the car park area.	Ovate	Not excavated	18.00	11.00	NA
10	Fill	11	Fill	Yellowish brown (10YR 5/8)80% limestone fragments and 20% limestone gravel. Redeposited limestone fragments.	Linear	Not excavated	17.00	1.30	NA

Context	Area	Feature No.	Fill/Cut	Description	Shape	Profile	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
11	Cut	11	Cut	NW to SE aligned ditch functioning as a soak away for structures [12], [13] and [14]. Cut through subsoil (16).	Linear	Not excavated	17.00	1.30	NA
12	Structure	12	Structure	Concrete base with metal cover functioned as soak away.	Circular	Cylinder	1.40	1.40	NA
13	Structure	13	Structure	Brick and mortar structure 4.00m in depth functioned as a pump chamber. Only the above ground entrance to the pump chamber was visible therefore full extent of dimensions uncertain.	Square	Square	NA	NA	4.00
14	Structure	14	Structure	Brick, mortar structure lined with concrete with a metal cap/lid functioned as a septic tank associated with the visitor centre. Only the above ground entrance to the septic tank was visible therefore full extent of dimension uncertain.	Square	Square	NA	NA	>4.00
15	Cut	15	Cut	Cut for the installation of structures [12], [13] and [14].	Ovate	Not excavated	18.00	11.00	NA
16	Layer	16	Layer	Dark reddish brown (5YR4/3) 50% clay silt, 50% limestone and gravel. Mostly disturbed by tree roots and boles. Subsoil. Same as (3) and (20).	Rectangular	NA	36.00	16.00	0.10
17	Natural	17	Natural	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) 60% clay sandy silt, 30% limestone fragments and 10% limestone gravel. Vegetation bioturbation present. Same as (4) and (21).	Rectangular	NA	36.00	16.00	
18	Layer	18	Layer	Grass, heather brambles and small tree vegetation layer. Same as (1) and (7).	Rectangular	NA	18.00	9.00	0.05
19	Layer	19	Layer	Very dark brown (7.5YR2.5/2) 70% clay silt mixed with 20% angular limestone fragments and 10% limestone gravel. Top soil. Same as (2) and (8)	Rectangular	NA	18.00	9.00	0.30
20	Layer	20	Layer	Dark reddish brown (5YR4/3) 50% clay silt, 50% limestone and gravel. Mostly disturbed by tree roots and boles. Subsoil. Same as (3) and (16).	Rectangular	NA	18.00	9.00	0.10
21	Natural	21	Natural	Strong brown (7.5YR 5/6) 60% clay sandy silt, 30% limestone fragments and 10% limestone gravel. Vegetation bioturbation present. Same as (4) and (17).	Rectangular	NA	18.00	9.00	

Appendix 2: Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

Sutton Bank, Thirsk

An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

LS Archaeology

Site	Sutton Bank National Park Centre, Thirsk, YO7 2EX	
Site Code	SB19	
County	North Yorkshire	
Location	National Grid Reference	SE 51592 83057
	Easting and Northing	X 451592 Y483057
	Latitude Longitude	54.240616 -1.2098747
Planning Reference		
Development	Sutton Bank Visitors Centre Car Park Extension and Modifications	
Text and Images	D. Signorelli	
Date of Issue	March 2019	
Project by	LS Archaeology	
Client	North York Moors National Park Authority	

Summary

- The North York Moors National Park, plan to undertake extensions and modifications to the existing parking facilities at Sutton Park Visitors Centre.
- The Visitors Centre is situated within a well-known Prehistoric landscape, with Bronze age burial mounds scattered to the west and north among the arable fields.
- Subsequently all groundwork's, required to accommodate the extensions and modifications to the car parking, will be monitored by an archaeologist.
- It may be necessary to remove some trees to enable the above groundwork's. An archaeologist will be present to record any archaeological features revealed during this process.
- LS Archaeology has been commissioned by Michael Graham (Director of Park Services) of the North York Moors National Park to produce this Written Scheme of Investigation and undertake all archaeological works.
- This report shall act as project design with regard to these archaeological evaluations.

Contents

List of Figures

Introduction

The North York Moors National Park, plan to undertake extensions and modifications to the existing parking facilities, at Sutton Park Visitors Centre.

The areas with previously undisturbed ground, which will be affected by the above works, are those shaded in blue (car park extensions) and yellow (coach parking and materials storage).

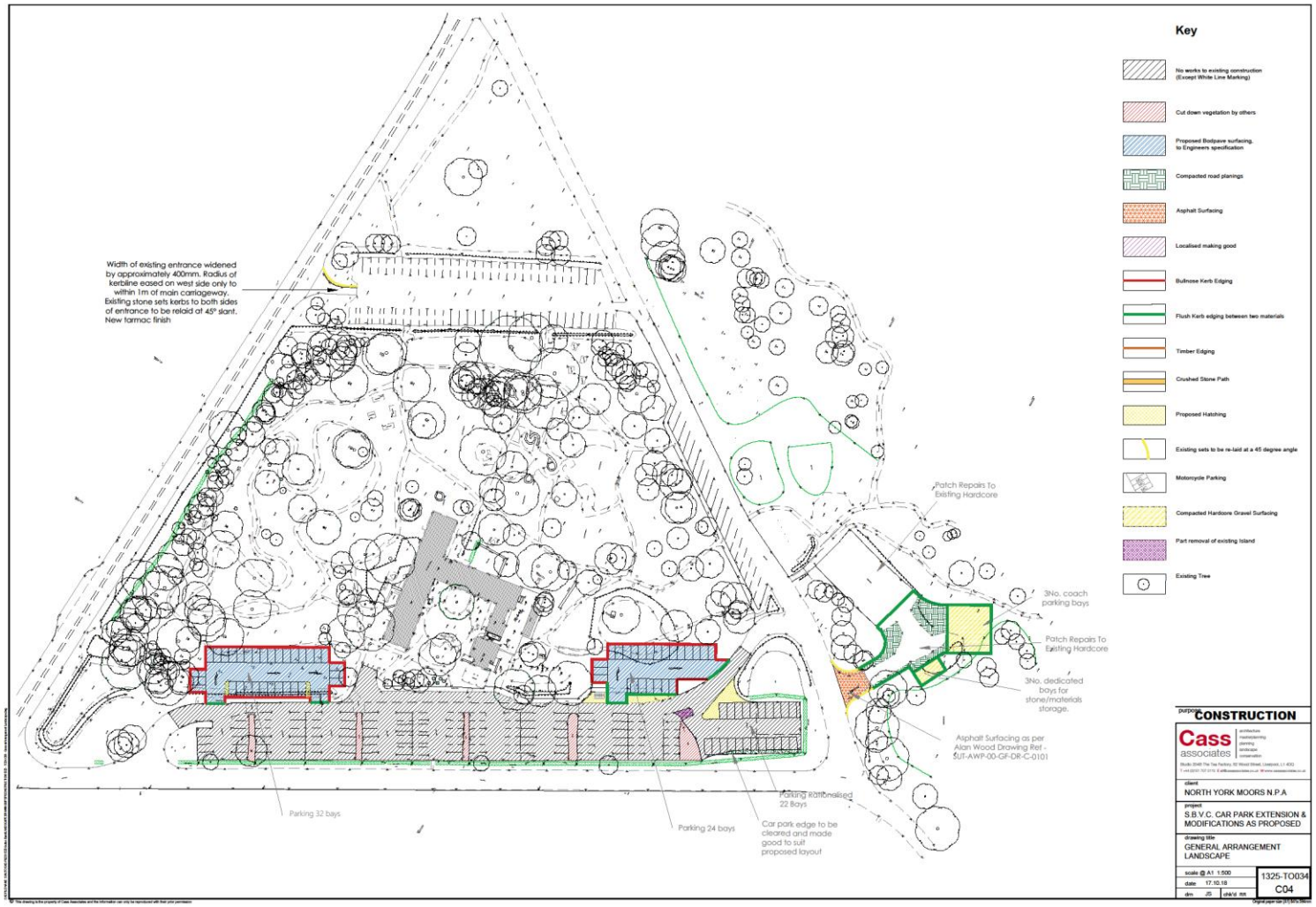

Figure 10: Plan of site and proposed works.

LS Archaeology has been commissioned by Michael Graham (Director of Park Services) of the North York Moors National Park to produce this Written Scheme of Investigation and undertake all archaeological works.

This report shall act as project design with regard to these archaeological evaluations.

Aims and Objectives

The broad aims of the evaluation are:

- To ensure the watching brief, post excavation works and archive are all carried out and fulfilled in accordance with guidance as stated in : CIfA, (2014); Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Site-Specific Aims:

- To investigate if there are any further archaeological remains (Prehistoric) present that may relate to Cleave Dyke.

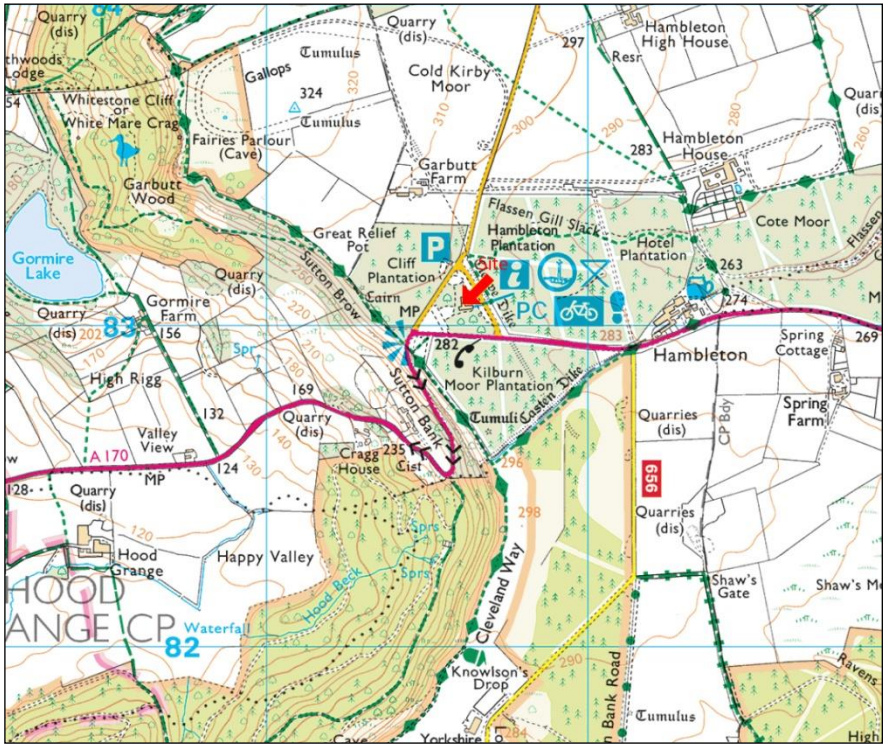

Figure 11: Site Location

Development

The site is located at the top of Sutton Bank on a moorland plateau and lies within the North York Moors National Park (Figure 2).

Work will be undertaken to supplement and enhance the existing parking facilities associated with the visitors centre and for those coming to visit the National Park in general.

This will involve some groundwork's that will expose areas of the park that have not been previously been disturbed. Mitigation strategies will be deployed to ensure that any archaeological features encountered, will be thoroughly recorded.

Related Texts

There are no other known archaeological or heritage texts relating to this development.

Topography and Geology

The topography of the site is relatively high for the county of North Yorkshire, with Sutton Bank (54.240616 -1.2098747) being located at an elevation of approximately 300 metres AOD. The site is comprised of an existing visitor's centre and associated facilities including car and coach parking, toilets and outdoor recreational areas. These facilities are situated within a natural moorland setting of bushes, trees and grassy areas.

The upper drift geology in this area consists of: West Walton Formation, Amphill Clay and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) - Mudstone, Siltstone and Sandstone. The sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 151 to 161 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. These rocks were formed in shallow seas with mainly siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel. (British Geology Survey).

Archaeological Summary

Sutton Bank Visitor Centre is sited on the iconic cliffs that look across the Vale of Mowbray and York. The Visitors Centre is situated within a well-known Prehistoric landscape, with Bronze age burial mounds scattered to the west and north among the arable fields.

The south end of the hill, also known as Roulston Scar, is the site of one of the most important prehistoric monuments in the region, this very large hillfort is thought to date to the Middle Iron Age. A few miles to the north, at Boltby Scar, lies another hillfort (although much smaller) of the same date as the one at Roulston Scar.

It is also thought that the area surrounding Sutton Bank was where the Battle of Old Byland was fought in October 1322, when the Scots had a significant victory against Edward II army.

Intervention Details	Results	Relevance
Land to the West of Sutton Bank Centre. Watching Brief Report (LS Archaeology 2015)	An archaeological watching brief took place during groundwork's to establish a new children's play area.	No archaeological features were observed. However, other previous watching briefs in the vicinity have identified prehistoric features possibly associated with the nearby Cleave Dyke.

Table 2: Prior local interventions and archaeological relevance to the application site

Methodology and Mitigation

Watching Brief

- All groundwork's required to accommodate the extensions and modifications to the car parking shall be monitored by an archaeologist.
- It may be necessary to remove some trees to enable the above groundwork's. An archaeologist will be present to record any archaeological features revealed during this process.

A back acting mini digger fitted with a toothless bucket shall be used to strip during groundwork's. The machine shall strip in shallow spits to enable any archaeology to be observed. In the event of the discovery of archaeological features and/or artefacts, the main contractor and all sub-contractors will be obliged to facilitate the archaeologists.

The monitoring archaeologist will briefly assess any potentially significant features or deposits and, if appropriate, mark them for further investigation.

Archaeological mitigation works will involve appropriate investigation and recording of all potential archaeological features and find spots, and will require a phase of post-fieldwork analysis, reporting and archiving; the same standards apply to this phase of investigation as those in the preliminary investigations.

Areas of stripping where there is no evidence for archaeological remains will be released for further construction operations.

Public Engagement/Outreach

Any public engagement and outreach would occur after discussions with the client. Some possible solutions are:

- LS Archaeology would support any online public outreach via face book pages, Instagram, twitter etc.
- The watching brief is not suitable for public engagement for health and safety reasons. Questions regarding what is happening and why may be answered however actual physical help would not be suitable. However if archaeology and finds were discovered during the watching brief then this would create an opportunity for public engagement- during post excavation works.

Specifics for the Client/Developer

The supervising archaeologist will be Luigi Signorelli from LS Archaeology. The guidelines for archaeological excavation issued by the *Chartered Institute for Archaeologists* (2014) will be adhered to throughout.

The client/developer acknowledges that it is their responsibility to fully fund all necessary archaeological work relating to their development, including all necessary fieldwork, post-excavation requirements, specialist analyses, reporting, archiving and museum deposition fees, and if necessary publication, as well

as costs relating to the administration of the aforementioned.

Recording

A standard single context recording system will be used to keep a document record of all archaeology encountered. If archaeology is encountered, then features shall be drawn in plan to 1:20 scales on an archive stable *permatrace*. All archaeological features and sections will be digitally photographed.

No human remains are expected. However, if they are encountered a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be required if they are disturbed or need to be removed. A short delay may occur. Human remains will be treated in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (EH 2005). All costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.

Where possible, all archaeological features as a minimum will be sample excavated to the following criteria: ditches 5%; pits 50%; post-holes 100%; burials 100%; linear structures (walls etc.) 5%; All archaeological finds will be collected. Later finds will be noted but not collected.

Bulk soil samples will be taken from sealed deposits, where a potential is identified for the survival of palaeo-environmental ecofacts or industrial residues. These will be assessed and analysed as necessary in the post-excavation phase. All costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.

If significant archaeology is encountered scientific dating or analysis may be required for the interpretation of the findings. In this instance, the potential for two such dates should be allowed for. All costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.

On completion of work, all records, photographs, finds and samples will be processed, cleaned, conserved, suitably stored and catalogued, in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists* guidance (2008) and the *First Aid For Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Post Excavation Analysis

On completion of work, all records, photographs, finds and samples will be processed, cleaned, conserved, suitably stored and catalogued, in accordance with the *Institute for Archaeologists* guidance (2008) and the *First Aid For Finds* manual (Watkinson and Neal 2001).

Finds will be subject to specialist assessment as appropriate:

Pottery: *Dr. Chris Cumberpatch (Post Roman) Ian Rowlandson (Prehistoric and Roman)* will undertake any necessary assessment;
Human remains: *York Osteoarchaeology* will undertake any necessary analysis;
Flint : *George Loffman of the York Archaeological Trust;*
Animal bone: *Dr.Jane Richardson of West Yorkshire Archaeological Services.*
All environmental soil analysis: *John Carrot of the Palaeoecology Research Services*.

Metal objects shall by X-rayed at the *York Archaeological Trust* with assemblage assessment undertaken *by Nicola Rogers*.
Small finds: *Nicola Rogers*.
Ceramic Building Materials and Stone: *Jane McComish of the York Archaeological Trust*.
Glass: *Dr Rose Broadley*
Conservation*: Ian Panter York Archaeological Trust*

All costs pertaining to this work are the responsibility of the client/developer.

Finds definable as 'treasure' in accordance with the Treasure Acts 1996 and 2003 will be reported to the local coroner. In the unlikely event that they cannot be removed on the day of exposure, suitable security will need to be arranged. All costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.

Report and Dissemination

A report will be produced within two months of the cessation of excavations and monitoring. In some instances, this deadline may be extended because of external specialist schedules.
Digital copies of the report shall be provided to the client/developer, Historic England and Humber Historic Environments Records.

As a minimum, the report will include the following:

Summary.
Site Code.
Planning and HER/SMR refs.
Dates of fieldwork.
National Grid Reference.
Location plan with scale.
Detailed plan showing excavated/monitored/surveyed areas and position of any archaeological features.
Section and plan photographs of archaeological deposits and features with scales and
Ordnance Datum heights (where possible).
A written description of the methodology employed and analysis of any results
Specialist reports as necessary.

Archive

The archive, excepting any items of 'treasure' and human remains, is the property of the client/developer. However, it is the expectation of the archaeological planning condition that any archive will be deposited with a suitable local museum, with full ownership transferred.

The York Museum is identified as the most suitable institution to receive any archaeological archive. It is anticipated that the museum will accept the archive, provided its terms and conditions are met. The museum makes a charge for deposition of £50 per archive box. This cost does not include the cost of the archive boxes, as well as any necessary administration/courier costs. Charges relating to the archive shall be fully discussed with the client if such a need arises.

Health and Safety

Health and Safety shall always take priority over archaeological requirements. All people conducting field work should do so under a defined Health and Safety policy and should observe safe working practices; the Health and Safety arrangements should be agreed and understood by all relevant parties before work commences. Risk Assessments should be carried out and documented for every project. All archaeologists have a professional and moral responsibility to report unsafe practice.

Before the commencement of the archaeological fieldwork, a Site Specific Risk Assessment will be carried out and documented, and dynamic risk assessments undertaken each day and as conditions alter (e.g. change in the number and type of machines operating on site).

The archaeological contractor will ensure that all project staff undertake an appropriate site induction and abide by its requirements.

The archaeological contractor would ensure that all field archaeologists would be informed of:

- tasks which they would be expected to perform;
- locations of their work areas;
- hazards on and around the sites, in particular involving the use of plant;
- site facilities available and their locations;
- H&S equipment and materials available and their locations;
- identities and locations of the First Aiders; and
- location of the nearest hospital.
- The safety training of all archaeological field personnel would be verified (e.g.CSCS/CSR/SafePass cards) before work commences and their PPE would be checked each day before starting work.

It is assumed that works in the vicinity of overhead power lines would be subject to a specific RA to determine whether there are any areas which would
a) Be unsafe to work within, and

b) Require special procedures and working environments, e.g. goal-posts.

LS Archaeology

22nd March 2019

Bibliography

CIfA, (2014); Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

CIfA , (2014); Standard and Guidance Appendices.

CIfA, (2014); Code of Conduct.

Historic England (2013); Our Portable Past: Guidance for Good Practice.

Signorelli, L (2015); Land to the West of Sutton Bank Centre. LS Archaeology

Online Resources

mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/

historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/

historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/preserving-archaeological-remains/heag100c-appendix2-preservation-assessment-techniques

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S004896971500485

https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/resources/historical-map-resources/scandinavian-glossary.html

Appendix 1: Technical Information

Staffing	The principal archaeologists was Luigi Signorelli
Working Day	Work hours were from 8:00pm until 4:00 pm with one hour in break time taken as and when required.
Health and Safety and Method Statement	The principal contractors own Risk Assessment should be made available to the archaeologist on site. This shall be adhered to during works. LS Archaeology prepares their own Risk Assessments specific to the nature of the excavation. **First Aid Trained: L. Signorelli** **CSCS Card Academically Qualified Person**
Insurance	Axa Insurance Policy Number : ACTRN4077078 £5 million Public Liability £1 million Professional Indemnity
Use of Metal Detector	Hand held device will be used to check any spoil that has originated from a feature.
Contact Information	LS Archaeology Milner's Lodge Whitwell North Yorkshire, YO60 7JJ. 07912485125 lsarchaeology@gmail.com