YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AT THE LAURELS, CHURCH FENTON

By ID Milsted

EVALUATION REPORT

Report Number 2016/46 July 2016

YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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York Archaeological Trust, Cuthbert Morrell House, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk Website: http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk

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Abbreviations

BGL Below ground level

AOD Above Ordnance Datum

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In three evaluation trenches, located to assess archaeological conditions at The Laurels, Church Fenton, natural clay was identified at between 0.30m and 0.40m across the site. In all three trenches, anomalies identified in a geophysical survey were identified as modern field drains or modern ground consolidation deposits. A small number of cut features were identified in trench 1 but these may be of modern or natural origin. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were identified during the evaluation.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	The Laurels, Church Fenton
YAT Project No.	5914
Report status	Full Report for Submission
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	DC Architecture
Planning Application No.	N/A
NGR	SE 5148 3704
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	Yorkarch1-256968

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	IDM	07/07/16	DA	07/07/16	DA	07/07/16

1 INTRODUCTION

YAT undertook a trial trench evaluation between 27/06/16 and 29/06/16 at the Laurels, Church Fenton (Figure 1), in advance of a planning application for a small housing development. The site forms part of a medieval moated manor complex and the evaluation was designed to assess any archaeology present.

2 METHODOLOGY

A geophysical survey was carried out in April 2016 (Swinbank, L, 2016: GSB Report G1572). Three linear anomalies of 'uncertain origin' were identified and a three-trench evaluation was designed to investigate these and areas where no anomalies were recorded (Figure 2). The trenches were excavated by a 3CX using a 1.5m wide toothless bucket under archaeological supervision.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located to the north of Main Street, Church Fenton at SE 5148 3704 (Figure 1).

The underlying geology consists of superficial deposits of clay and silts of the Hemingbrough glaciolacustrine formation, laid during the last glaciation, overlying bedrock of Roxby Formation mudstones (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 04/07/16).

The land is currently an open, unused field measuring *c.*0.8ha in area. It is bounded to the east by the modern housing development of Chapel Close, Church Fenton, to the south by buildings aligned to Main Street, to the west by the grounds of a primary school and to the north by an open field drain that may be a remnant of a medieval manor moat, beyond which are agricultural fields.

The land is generally flat, with depressions that are prone to standing surface water. At the southern boundary, a low earthwork is perceivable running west-east. The site contains mature trees and the derelict remains of a military style temporary building of corrugated sheet construction, probably re-located from the nearby RAF airfield. The land contains many self-sown saplings and is generally overgrown.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The northern site boundary appears to preserve elements of a moat that formerly enclosed a larger area containing a hall mentioned in 1379. The form suggests a manorial site although no building remains are discernible on the ground (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=56300&sort=4&search=all&criteria=Church%20Fenton&rational=q&recordsperpage=10&p=2&move=p&nor=39&recfc=0#). The moat is marked on the 1849 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) and there is potential for medieval structural remains relating to the manor to survive within the site.

A geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB on 18 April 2016. Amidst a general background of probable modern magnetic disturbance, three potential anomalies were identified that were provisionally interpreted as possible remains of the moated manorial complex (Figure 2).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 measured 2m X 50m. Aligned NNW – SSE, it was located to investigate two linear anomalies identified by magnetometer, as well as two spreads of ferrous anomalies (Figures 2-4; Plates 1-4)

Natural, context 1003, consisted of firm, yellow clay and was identified at c.0.30mBGL/ c.7.8m AOD across the trench except at the southern end, where in the final 2m of the trench it dropped to c.0.55m BGL/c.7.7m AOD. No cut feature was observed here, but the overlying deposits appeared to lie in a natural depression.

These overlying deposits, 1002, 1005 and 1004, were respectively the subsoil identified throughout the trench, a 0.20m thick layer of mixed clay and soil, and a 0.15m thick layer of packed angular limestone fragments (Figure 3). 1005 and 1004 produced modern artefacts in the form of brick, glass, bathroom-style tile and some domestic pottery, which were photographed and not retained (Figure 7). The interpretation is that subsoil 1002 initially settled into a natural depression and then 1005 and 1004 were deliberately deposited to consolidate soft ground. In all likelihood this feature is the source of the southern-most geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench.

Cut into natural clay were two field drains, a possible shallow pit or tree throw, and a shallow irregular gully. Field drain 1002 was aligned east-west and located 18m from the southern end of the trench (Figure 3). It consisted of a straight-sided 0.28m wide and 0.16m deep cut filled with loose soil and limestone rubble; this feature is probably the second geophysical anomaly targeted by the trench.

A second cut feature, 1010 was interpreted as a possible aborted field drain channel. Aligned north-south, located 16m-21m from the north end of the trench but only present for a length of 5m, this was a vertical-sided 0.28m wide cut some 0.32m deep. The fill contained much re-deposited natural clay and the overall impression was of a machine-cut slot that, for an unknown reason, was not completed.

Immediately south of 1010 was a 0.66m wide pit, cut 1007, that was only 0.18m deep and filled with a friable clay-silt containing probable modern brick. It is quite possible this is a tree throw, as the site contains a large number of young trees and all contexts were heavily affected by modern roots.

At the northern end of the trench, a possible gully, cut 1012, was located. Aligned NE-SW but only 0.05m deep and an irregular 0.60m wide, this may be a truncated drainage gully but no dateable material was recovered from its fill.

All cut features were sealed by 1002, a 0.10m deep subsoil, 1002, below 1001, a 0.20m – 0.22m deep topsoil. Ground level was at 8.10m – 8.30m AOD.

Plate 1 Trench 1 post-excavation, looking north

Plate 2 Trench 1 section and contexts 1004, 1005, looking east

Plate 3 Trench 1 section and field drain 1008, looking east

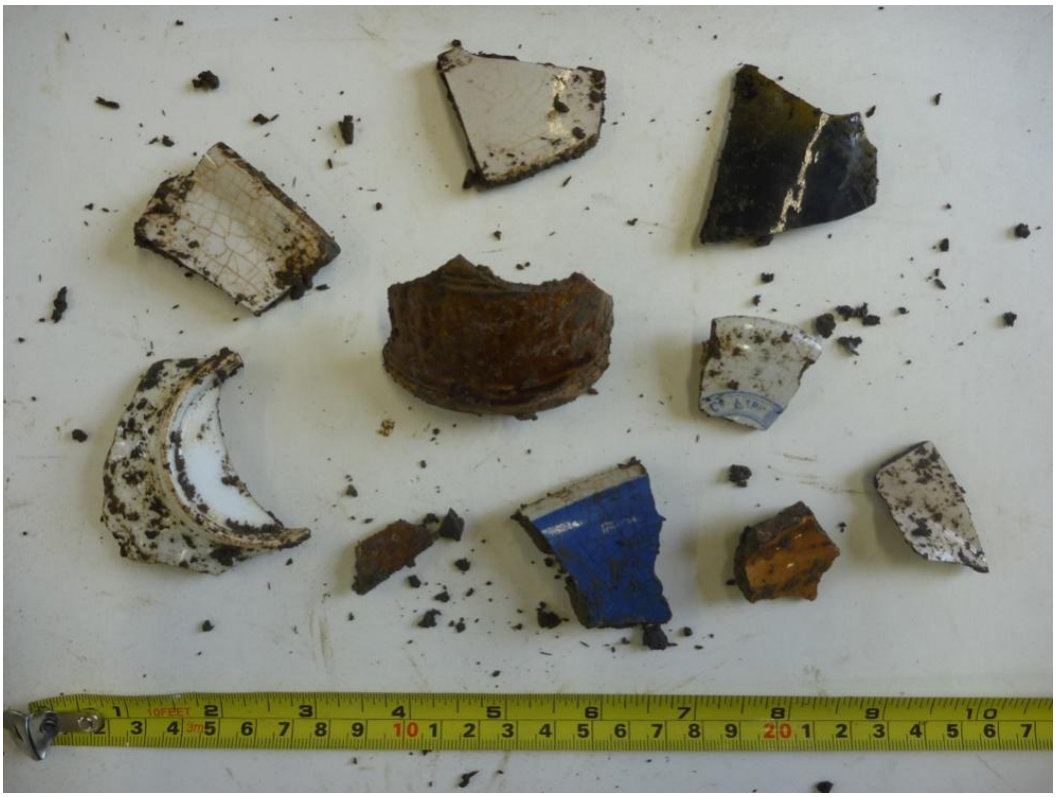

Plate 4 19th/20th century artefacts from context 1005

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 measured 2m X 50m. Aligned WSW – ENE, it was positioned to locate a geophysical anomaly and a possible ferrous spread (Figures 2-4; Plates 5-6).

Natural clay, context 2003, consisted of firm, yellow-orange sandy clay and was identified at 0.40m BGL/7.6m AOD. At a point 10m from the western end of the trench, an area c.4m across was less sandy and greyer in colour; this was investigated and found to a natural variation in the geological deposits.

A single modern field drain, context 2004, was identified 20m from the eastern end of the trench (Figure 3). This consisted of a 0.20m deep, 0.90m wide trench aligned NNE-SSW and was filled with a clinker-rich clayey silt and a 0.11m diameter ceramic sectional drainage pipe. This feature corresponds with a geophysical anomaly and correlates with field drain 3003 identified in trench 3, c.30m to the south.

A 0.10m thick layer of clayey sub-soil, context 2002, overlay natural clay and was sealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil, context 2001. Ground level was at 8.02m AOD. Besides probable tree-root disturbance at the eastern end, no other deposits or features of interest were observed.

Plate 5 Trench 2 post-excavation, looking west

Plate 6 Trench 2 and field drain 2004, looking south

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 measured 2m X 25m. Aligned WNW – ESE, it was positioned to locate a geophysical anomaly and a possible ferrous spread (Figure 2-4; Plates 7-8).

Natural clay, context 3004, consisted of firm, yellow-grey clay and was identified at 0.40m BGL/7.72m AOD.

A single modern field drain, context 3003, was identified 3.5m from the eastern end of the trench (Figure 3). This consisted of a 0.15m deep, 0.90m wide trench aligned NNE-SSW and was filled with a clinker-rich clayey silt and a 0.11m diameter ceramic sectional drainage pipe. This feature corresponds with a geophysical anomaly and correlates with field drain 2004 identified in trench 2, c.30m to the north.

A 0.10m thick layer of clayey sub-soil, context 3002, overlay natural clay and was sealed beneath 0.30m of topsoil, context 3001. Ground level was at 8.12m AOD. No other deposits or features of interest were observed.

Plate 7 Trench 3 section and field drain 3003 looking north

Plate 8 Trench 3 section and field drain 3003 looking north

6 DISCUSSION

No definitive archaeological evidence was observed for the possible medieval moated manor site, or for activity of any period save the 19th century and later. No artefactual material earlier than the 19th century was observed either in a cut feature or residually within the subsoil or topsoil, and the few cut features observed in trench 1 were undated and of probable natural or modern origin.

Overlaying the site boundary onto the 1849 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 5) demonstrates that the area investigated relates to approximately the eastern 3rd of the original moated enclosure. The Historic England entry on Pastscape refers to a modern manor house standing in the SW corner of the moat ; if this is the location of the original manor house then it would lie beyond the limit of the current development area. Even if the original buildings lay elsewhere, the rest of the former moated area has been developed since the nineteenth century and the current evaluation suggests either that all traces of these have been destroyed within the development site or that this area was never used for buildings.

LIST OF SOURCES

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

http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=56300&sort=4&search=all&criteria=Church%20Fenton&rational=q&recordsperpage=10&p=2&move=p&nor=39&recfc=0#

REFERENCES

Milsted, I. 2016 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Trial Trench Evaluation at The Laurels, Church Fenton'

Swinbank, L. 2016 'Geophysical Survey at the Laurels, Church Fenton, North Yorkshire'. GSB report G1572

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YAT wish to thank Mrs J Mason of the Church Fenton Village Hall committee for granting our site team the use of the welfare facilities in the village hall during the fieldwork programme.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	23
Levels register	-
Photographic register	1
Sample register	-
Drawing register	-
Original drawings	6
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	20
Colour slides (films)	-
Digital photographs	63
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	1000	Unstratified.
1	1001	Topsoil. Friable to soft, brown to dark grey, clayey silt. Moderate stones, occasional CBM, mortar flecks and small stones. Same as 2001 and 3001.
1	1002	Subsoil. Friable, brownish mid grey, silty clay. Occasional small stones and CBM fragments. Same as 2002 and 3002.
1	1003	Natural. Firm, yellow to light grey, clay. Same as 2003 and 3004.
1	1004	Ground make-up. Loose angular limestone fragments up to 0.1m across mixed with mid grey silty clay. Occasional CBM fragments.
1	1005	Ground make-up (buried topsoil?). Firm, yellowish light grey, clay. Moderate small stones, occasional CBM fragments.
1	1006	Backfill of a pit or tree throw. Friable brown to mid/dark grey, clayey silt. Moderate stones, CBM fragments and roots. Fill of 1007.
1	1007	Cut of a pit or tree throw. Sub-circular in plan, 0.66m across, 0.18m deep. Moderate break of slope from surface. Moderately sloping sides. Gradual break of slope to a concave base. Contains 1006.
1	1008	Field drain. Loose, mixed friable dark grey silty sand with angular limestone fragments and CBM. Linear cut aligned E-W, 0.2m wide, 0.16m deep. Sharp break of slope from the surface. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope to a flat base.
1	1009	Backfill. Firm, mottled dark grey and yellow, silty clay. Frequent modern roots, occasional small stones. Fill of 1010.
1	1010	Construction cut (aborted field drain?). Linear, aligned N-S, 5m long, 0.28m wide, 0.32m deep. L-shaped terminus at N end, straight terminus to S. Sharp break of slope from surface. Vertical sides. Sharp break of slope to a flat base. Contains 1009.
1	1011	Backfill of gully. Friable, mottled dark grey and orange, clayey silt. Moderate roots, occasional CBM fragments. Fill of 1012.
1	1012	Gully cut. Linear, slightly irregular in plan. Aligned NW-SE. 0.64m wide, 50mm deep. Gradual break of slope from surface. Very shallow sides breaking to an irregular flat base. Contains 1011.
2	2000	Unstratified.
2	2001	Topsoil. Friable, brown to dark grey, clayey silt. Occasional stones, CBM fragments and mortar flecks. Same as 1001 and 3001.
2	2002	Subsoil. Friable to firm, brown to mid grey, silty sand. Occasional small stones. Same as 1002 and 3002.
2	2003	Natural. Firm, orange to yellow, sandy clay. Increasingly grey and clayey 9m from western end of trench. Same as 2003 and 3004.
2	2004	Field drain. Friable to soft, dark grey, clayey silt. Occasional stones, CBM fragments and clinker. Ceramic pipe, 0.11m diameter. Linear cut aligned N-S, 0.9m wide, 0.2m deep. Moderate break of slope from the surface. Moderately sloping sides. Not fully excavated to base. Same as 3003.
3	3000	Unstratified.
3	3001	Topsoil. Friable, brownish dark grey, slightly sandy clayey silt. Moderate stones (occasional to west), occasional CBM and mortar flecks. Same as 1001 and 2001.
3	3002	Subsoil. Friable, mid to dark grey, clayey silt. Moderate stones, occasional CBM fragments. Same as 1002 and 2002.

3	3003	Field drain. Friable to firm, dark grey, clayey silt. Moderate stones, CBM fragments and clinker. Ceramic pipe, 0.11m diameter. Linear cut aligned N-S, 0.9m wide, 0.12m deep. Moderate break of slope from the surface. Steeply sloping sides. Not fully excavated to base. Same as 2003.
3	3004	Natural. Firm, yellowish light grey, clay. Same as 1003 and 2003.

Table 2 Context list

APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Site Location: **The Laurels, Church Fenton, North Yorkshire**

NGR: **SE 5148 3704**

Proposal: **Residential development**

Planning ref: **Pre-planning**

Prepared for: **London Ebor Developments**

Status of WSI: **Draft, for approval**

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	IM	16/06/16	DA	16/06/16	DA	16/06/16

1 SUMMARY

1.1 London Ebor Developments are seeking planning consent for development of a c.1ha site at The Laurels, Church Fenton.

1.2 Following the results of a geophysical survey trial trenching is required. The development control archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council has commented:

‘ … a scheme of archaeological trial trenching should be undertaken to identify and describe the nature and significance of any surviving archaeological remains within the proposed development area, and enable an understanding of the potential impact of the development proposal upon their significance.’

1.3 The work will be carried out in accordance with this Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is located at NGR SE 5148 3704, in a field behind housing to the north of Main Street, Church Fenton (Illustration 1). The field is bounded to the north by the remains of a possible medieval moat and a mature tree hedgeline. To the east and west the boundary consists of mature tree hedgelines and to the south the mature trees within the gardens of The Laurels. The development area is approximately 0.8ha.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 The site is not designated. Access is via a very overgrown tree/hedgeline that may require partial removal by machine as work commences.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The northern site boundary appears to preserve elements of a moat that formerly enclosed a larger area containing a hall mentioned in 1379. The form suggests a manorial site although no building remains are discernible on the ground (http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=56300&sort=4&search=all&criteria=Church%20Fenton&rational=q&recordsperpage=10&p=2&move=p&nor=39&recfc=0#). There is potential for medieval structural remains relating to the manor to survive within the site.

4.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken by GSB on 18 April 2016. Amidst a general background of probable modern magnetic disturbance, three potential anomalies were identified that were provisionally interpreted as possible remains of the moated manorial complex (Illustration 2).

5 AIMS

5.1 The aims of the evaluation are:

- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made
- to provide information to enable the local authority to decide any requirements for further archaeological mitigation for the site

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching
- Reporting

Please note that further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

6.2 A series of 3 trenches will be excavated. The location of the trenches is shown on Illustration 2. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	50m X 2m	Investigate geophysical anomalies and blank areas
2	50m X 2m	Investigate geophysical anomalies and blank areas
3	25m X 2m	Investigate geophysical anomalies and blank areas

6.3 The trench locations will be accurately plotted using a differential GPS using coordinates derived from published Ordnance Survey mapping. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

6.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment

would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist.

6.5 The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin, after consultation with the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist. The machine will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

6.6 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

6.7 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.

- Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
- Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 25% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
- Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
- Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

7.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

7.2 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.

7.3 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

7.4 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise 35mm format black and white film. Digital photography will be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography

will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds,* and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. 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.

7.8 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with York Archaeological Trust specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). 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.

7.9 In the 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. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
- If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines and retained for assessment.
- Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.10 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, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

8 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

8.1 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 weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.

8.2 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. 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), IfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

8.3 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.

8.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist.

9 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

9.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:

a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.

b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.

c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.

d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.

e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.

f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.

g) A copy of the key OASIS form details

h) Copies of the Brief and WSI

i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

9.2 A copy of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER.

9.3 A field archive 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. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with the Yorkshire Museum prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

9.4 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 would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

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

10 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

10.1 The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.

10.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.

10.3 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 North Yorkshire County Archaeologist. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.

10.4 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.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

11.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

11.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

12 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

12.1 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.

12.2 The client will provide York Archaeological Trust with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.

12.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to York Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of work on site.

13 REINSTATEMENT

13.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. York Archaeological Trust are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

14 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

14.1 The timetable shall be as agreed with the client. The current proposed start date for fieldwork is 27th June 2016.

14.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Human Remains – Ruth Whyte (Dickinson Laboratory for Bio-archaeology)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dr Jennifer Miller (Dickinson Laboratory for Bio-archaeology
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues –Dr Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter

15 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

15.1 As a minimum requirement, the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. York Archaeological Trust will notify the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with the North Yorkshire County Archaeologist.

16 COPYRIGHT

16.1 York Archaeological Trust retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

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See also the Historic England website for a full list of Historic England Guidance documents.

https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/

FIGURES

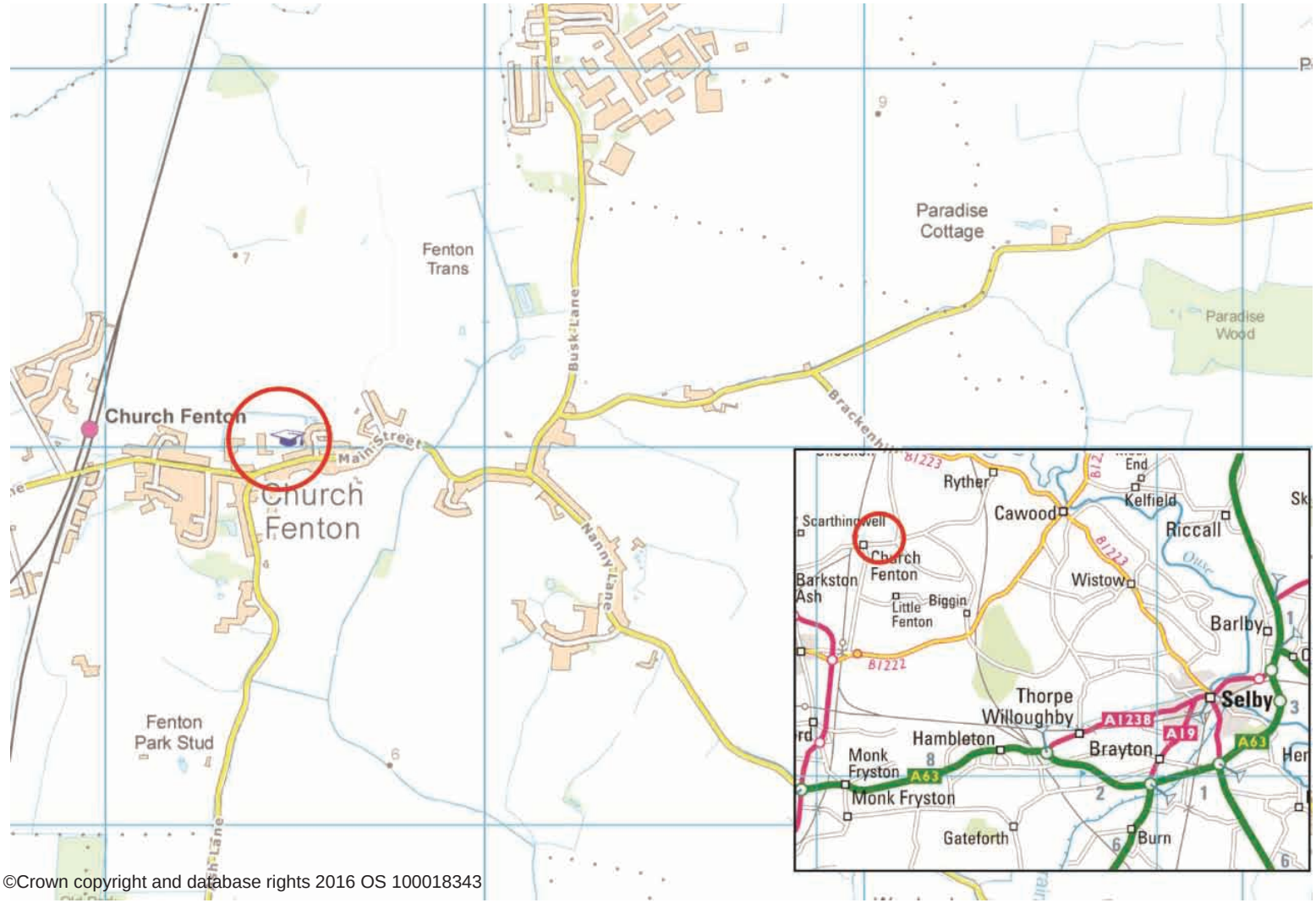

Figure 1 Site location

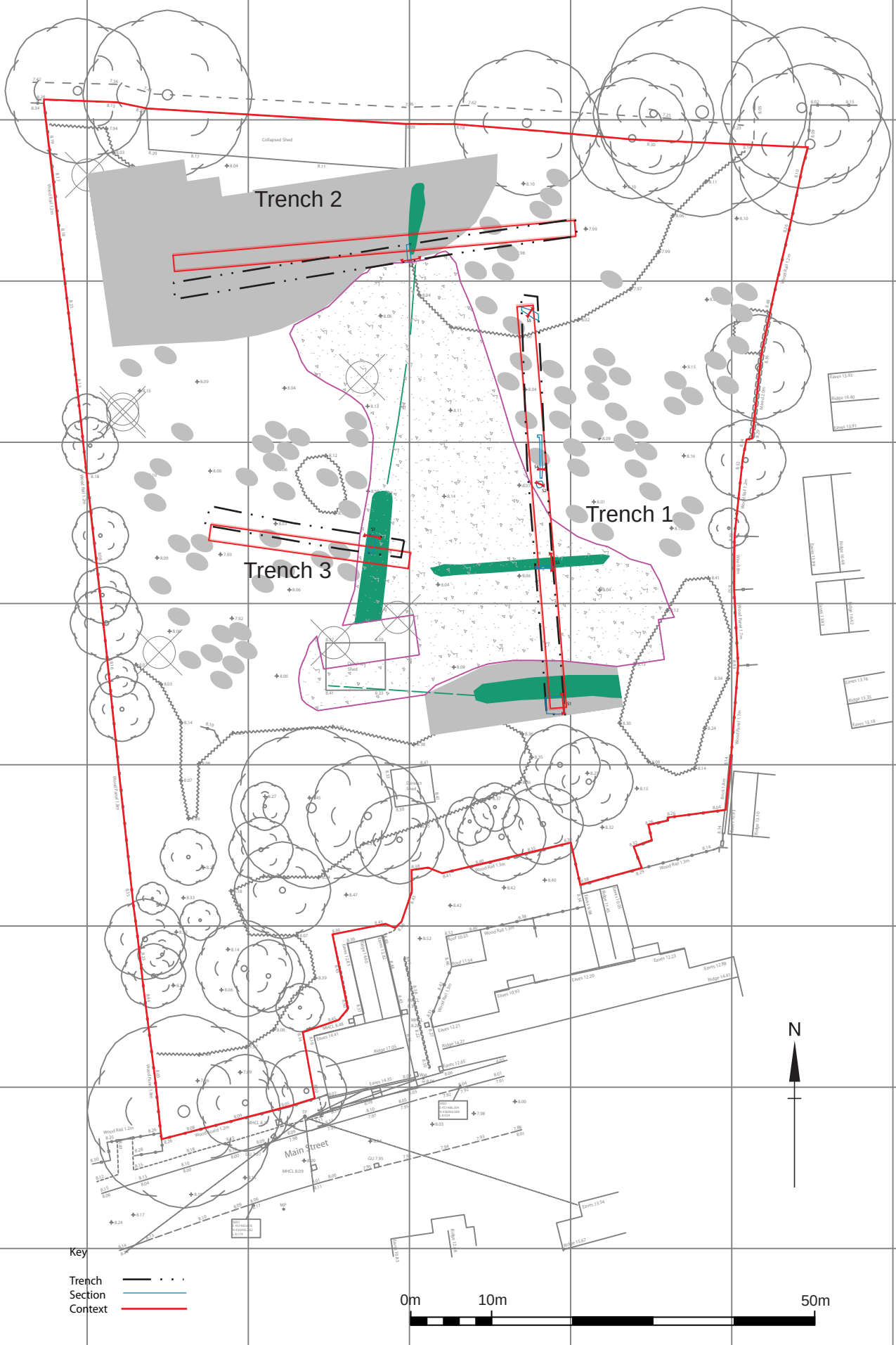

Figure 2 Geophysics (green) and trenches (red - proposed; dot-dash - actual)

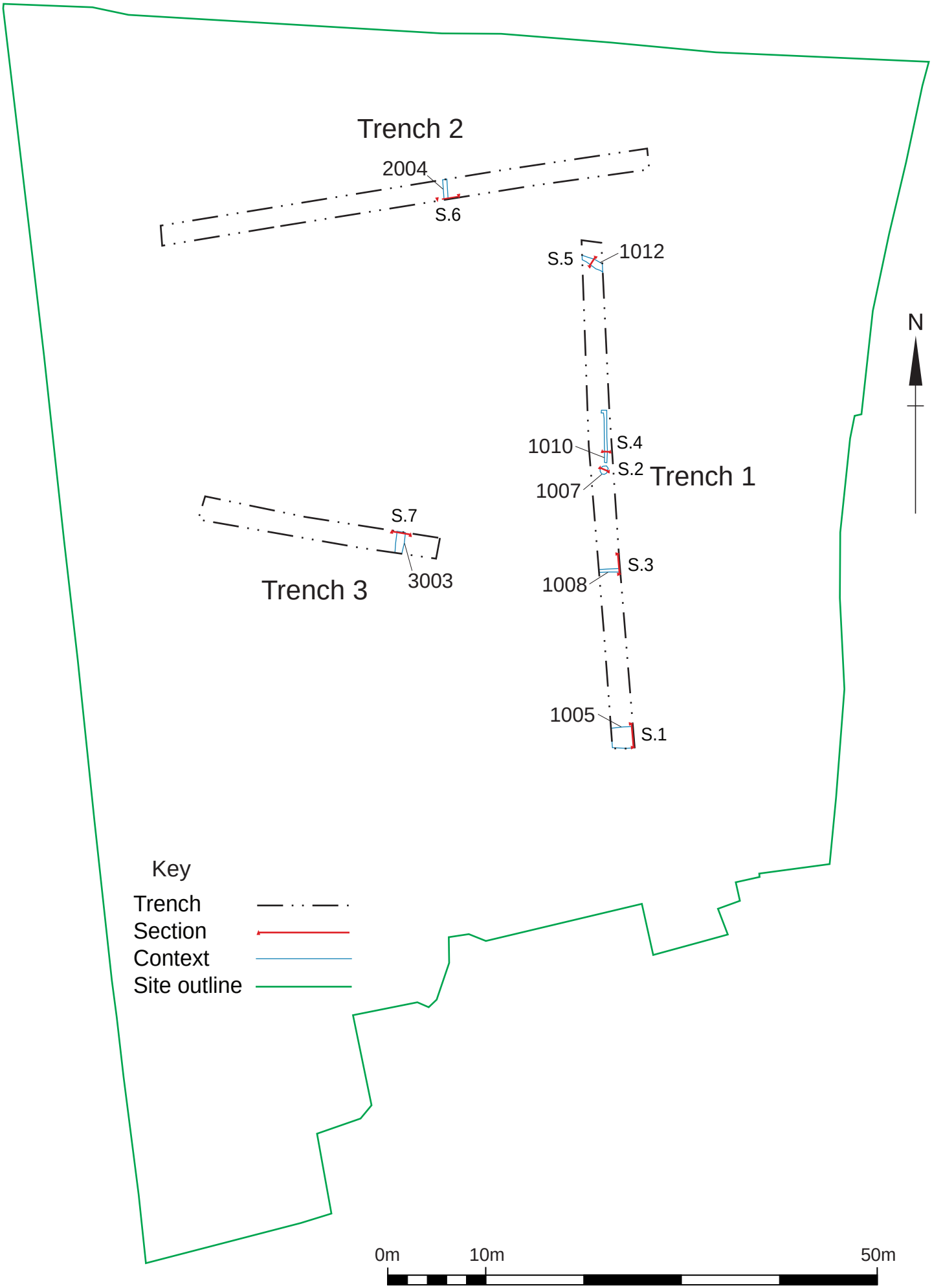

Figure 3 Trench locations and features 1:500 @ A4

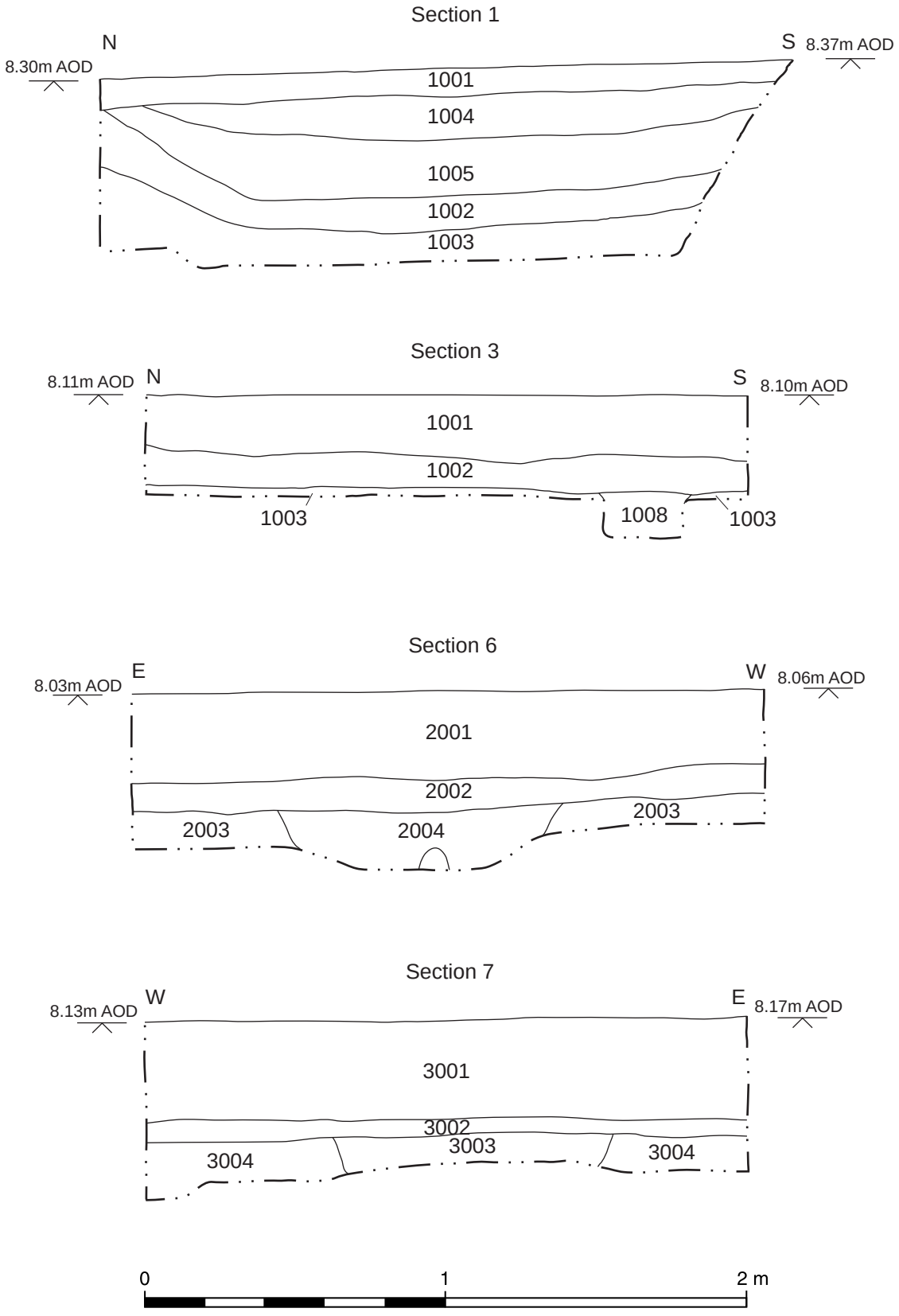

Figure 4 Sections 1, 3, 6 and 7 1:20 @ A4

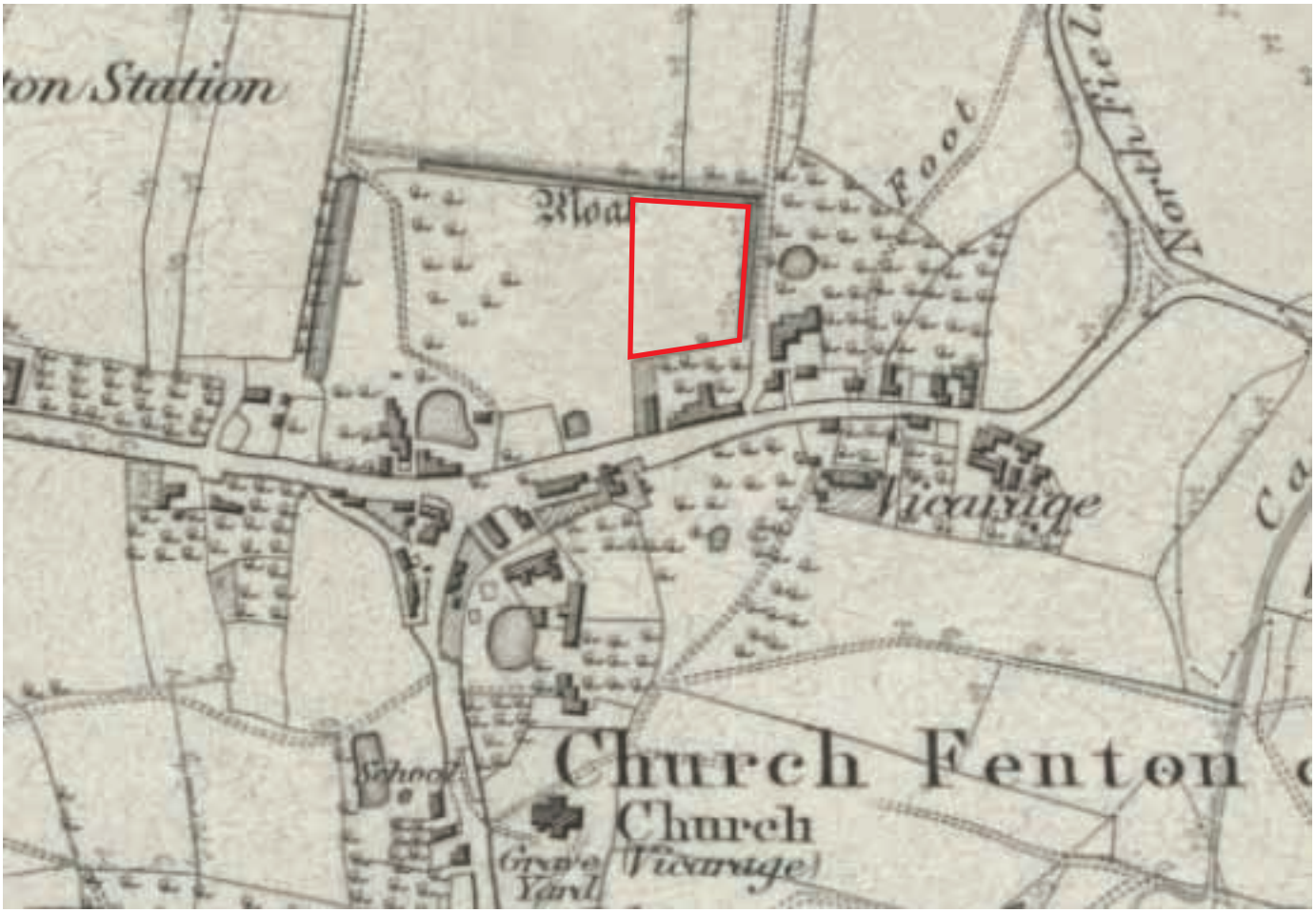

Figure 5 Approximate site boundary over excerpt from 1849 OS