



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



# Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief at Church Farm, Stockton-on-the-Forest

By Craig Brown and Mary-Anne Slater

YAT Report 2017/124 Updated September 2018



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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**Abbreviations**

OD - Ordnance Datum

BGL - Below ground level

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

York Archaeological Trust (YAT) undertook a watching brief and a trial trench evaluation between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017 at Church Farm, Stockton-on-the-Forest. Further monitoring was undertaken on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2018. This followed a planning condition linked with building works which were undertaken as part of a small housing development (15/01446/FUL).

The evaluation revealed possible traces of medieval ridge and furrow as well as an undated ditch. The 2017 watching brief, though closer to the road where substantial remains would be expected, produced little more than footings and services relating to the farm house and ancillary buildings. The 2018 watching brief, on the western side of the development, revealed a post-medieval brick lined well and a potential infilled pond.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Church Farm, Stockton-on-the-Forest
YAT Project No.	5981
Document Number	2017/124
Type of Project	Evaluation and watching brief
Client	DC Architecture and John Knowles
Planning Application No.	15/01446/FUL
NGR	SE 6572 5607
Museum Accession No.	
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-290680

## REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	CB	18/05/17				
2	MS	26/09/18				

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

York Archaeological Trust (YAT) undertook a watching brief and a trial trench evaluation between the 10<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> May 2017 at Church Farm, Stockton-on-the-Forest. Further monitoring was undertaken on the 21<sup>st</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup> September 2018. This followed a planning condition linked with building works which were undertaken as part of a small housing development (15/01446/FUL).

The 2018 watching brief, on the western side of the development, monitored an attenuation pond for the new housing development.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed that described in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 3).

## 3 LOCATION & GEOLOGY

The development site is located at Church Farm in Stockton-on-the-Forest, York NGR SE 6572 5607 (Figure 1). This is to the south-east of the main road known as 'The Village', and is bounded by Holy Trinity Church to the south-west, The Hollies housing estate on the north-east and fields to the south-east.

Underlying solid geology is sandstone with glaciolacustrine clays, silts and sands on top. Deposits encountered on site were predominantly sand with patches of clayey material.

The previous land use for the development area was barns and farm buildings, which had mostly being demolished at the start of works. There is a visible slope on the land falling down to the main road at c. 18m OD. At the rear of the site ground level is approximately 1.8m higher.

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Stockton on the Forest is a typical example of a medieval linear village with a legible medieval form of plots either side of a single road, with agricultural land behind on both sides. Extensive medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is recorded in the land surrounding the village.

There are no archaeological interventions recorded by the City of York council. Given the proximity to the church, which was rebuilt in the nineteenth century, and the well-preserved medieval layout, there is potential for medieval archaeology relating to the settlement and possible the church to be present at this site.

## 5 RESULTS

### 5.1 Evaluation

Two separate evaluation trenches were excavated to assess the archaeological remains across the site (Figure 2). In both trenches deposits were dominated by a rubble make-up and features relating to the farm buildings across the whole area of trenching. More discrete features are discussed by trench below.

### 5.1.1 TRENCH 1 (Plate 1)

20m X 1.5m, 0.6 - 0.8m deep. Aligned NW-SE (Figure 3).

Within Trench 1 the earliest deposit encountered was undisturbed natural at 0.6-0.8m BGL, context 1004. This consisted of soft, orange, sand which further south in the trench became slightly clayey, though this was just a slight variation in natural.

Cutting into natural in the middle of the trench Ditch 1006 was present (Plate 2). It was 1.35m wide and 0.38m in depth, and was aligned NE-SW, parallel to the main street. No finds were recovered but it was assumed to be medieval in date. To the north-west an irregular disturbance was interpreted as a tree bole. Sealing both of these was context 1003, an agricultural subsoil 0.4m deep, which contained a single sherd of abraded medieval pottery.

Buried topsoil (1002), 0.2m deep, extended across the whole trench. This had clearly been truncated by three post footings, a land drain and two iron service pipes in the modern period. The uppermost 0.2m was made up of cinder and rubble relating to the former farm buildings.

### 5.1.2 TRENCH 2 (Plate 3)

10m X 1.5m, 1.0m – 1.05m deep. Aligned NE-SW (Figure 3).

Within Trench 2 the earliest deposit encountered was undisturbed natural at 1.0m – 1.05m BGL, this consisted of soft, orange, sand.

Cutting into natural were two probable furrows 3.0m apart and aligned NW-SE. The full extent of the northernmost furrow was exposed and measured 3.0m in width. This furrow contained some sherds of probable 12<sup>th</sup> century gritty ware. Sealing the furrows was context 2002, an agricultural subsoil 0.4m deep.

Later deposits found within Trench 2 were two modern animal burials, and the land drain within Trench 1 continued in the south-west end of Trench 2.

## 5.2 Watching Brief

### 5.2.1 HOUSE FOOTINGS

The strip foundations for Plot 1 were excavated with a rubber tracked excavator with a 900mm toothed bucket. Natural sand was identified at c.0.40m BGL. Previous wall foundations and services relating to an extension from the main farm house and outbuildings were encountered over the majority of the foundation strip, these footings were of a similar age to the original farm house (Plate 4). The strip foundations went to a depth of 1.0m BGL (Plate 5). No archaeological deposits or finds were identified.

### 5.2.2 ROAD STRIP

The road foundations were excavated to a depth of c.0.70m BGL, the deposits were 0.25m topsoil/made up ground and 0.45m sub soil. The last 4m of the strip, going towards the main road, pulled through a current made up drive way, so only previous rubble make-up was excavated (Plates 6 & 7).

### 5.2.2 2018 WATCHING BRIEF

An attenuation pond for the new housing development was excavated in the north-west corner of the site (Figure 2, Plate 2). The trench was approximately 1.9m deep. A brick lined well, 3003, was present in the south-eastern part of the trench (Plate 9). The bricks were regular, red and unfrosted, suggesting an 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date. Also present in this area was a large feature, 3009, potentially a pond (Plate 10). It was filled with deposits of clayey sand and sealed with brick rubble of a comparable style to the well bricks (3005-3008). No dating evidence was present within the deposits, but the brick rubble sealing the feature also indicates a potential 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century date. Neither the well or the potential pond are present on 19<sup>th</sup> century Ordnance Survey maps.

## 6 DISCUSSION

Trench 1 revealed a ditch beneath the subsoil, nothing datable was retrieved, but is likely to be medieval in date. Trench 2 revealed two possible furrows from which a sherd of 12<sup>th</sup> century gritty ware was retrieved. The possible furrows are on the same alignment as the ridge and furrow still visible across the rest of the village, at the rear of plots, where open agricultural land is commonplace.

During the 2017 watching brief very little archaeological evidence was encountered. The site of Church Farm has had more recent development, in the way of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century farm buildings and services, which have most likely removed evidence of previous occupation. The 2018 watching brief revealed evidence of a 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century brick lined well, as well as a possible pond, infilled with brick rubble of a similar date.

### LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey - Geology of Britain Viewer

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

### REFERENCES

Brown, D. H., 2007. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*. ClfA/AAA

ClfA. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*.

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Historic England, 2015. *Piling and Archaeology. Guidelines and Best Practice*.

Milsted, I. 2017 'Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigations, Church Farm, Stockton-on-the-Forest'



## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

YAT would like to thank Mrs Joy Moseley for offering welfare facilities, and local background information of the area, and the groundwork team for being helpful.

**PLATES**



**Plate 1 Trench 1, looking north-west. Scale 0.5m**



**Plate 2 Ditch 1006, looking south-west. Scale 0.5m**



**Plate 3 Trench 2, looking north-east. Scale 0.5m**



**Plate 4 Farm house and old extension footings, looking south-west.**



**Plate 5 Strip foundations Plot 1, looking north.**



**Plate 6 Road strip, looking north-east.**



**Plate 7 Road section, looking north-east. Scale 0.5m**



**Plate 8 2018 monitoring, looking north-east.**

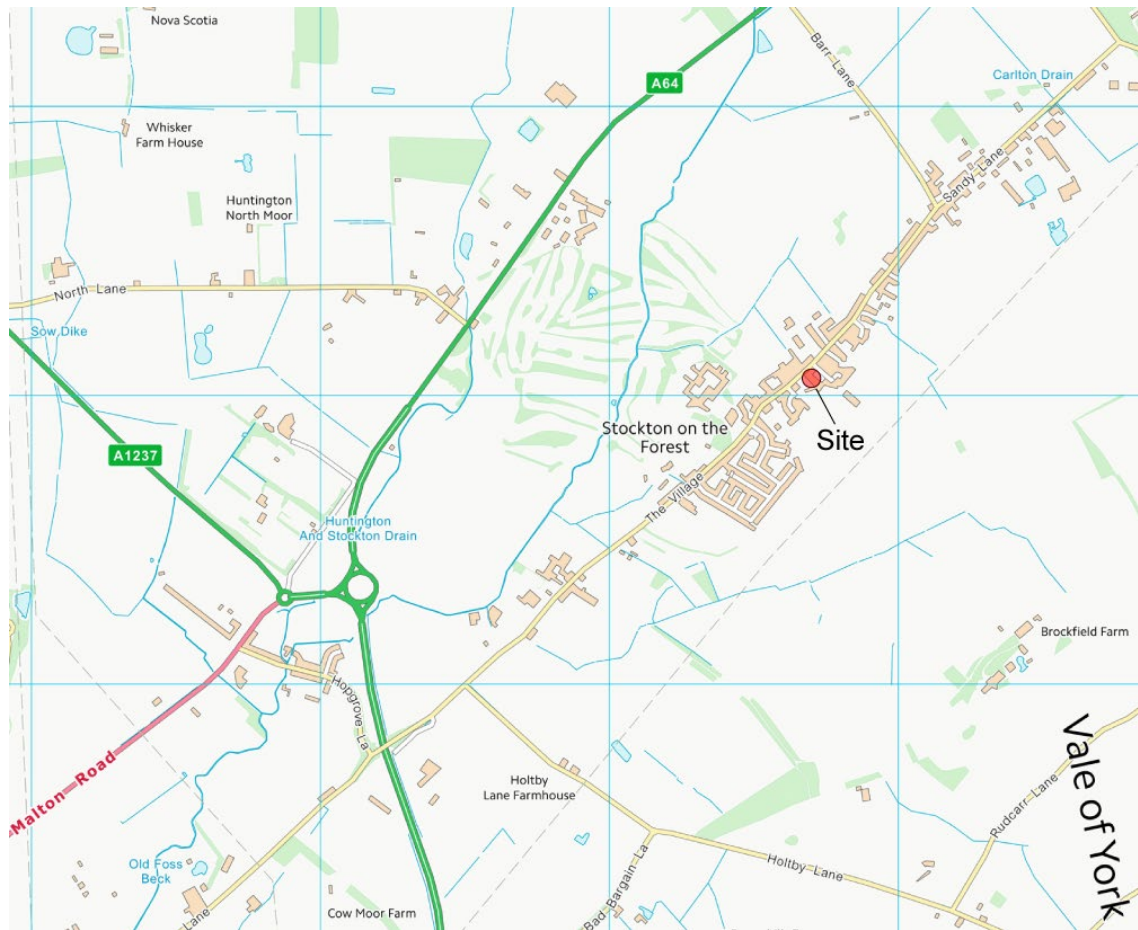


**Plate 9 Brick lined well, looking south-west.**



**Plate 10 Possible pond, infilled with brick rubble, looking south-west.**

## FIGURES



**Figure 1 Site location**

Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2016





Figure 2 Trench and watching brief locations

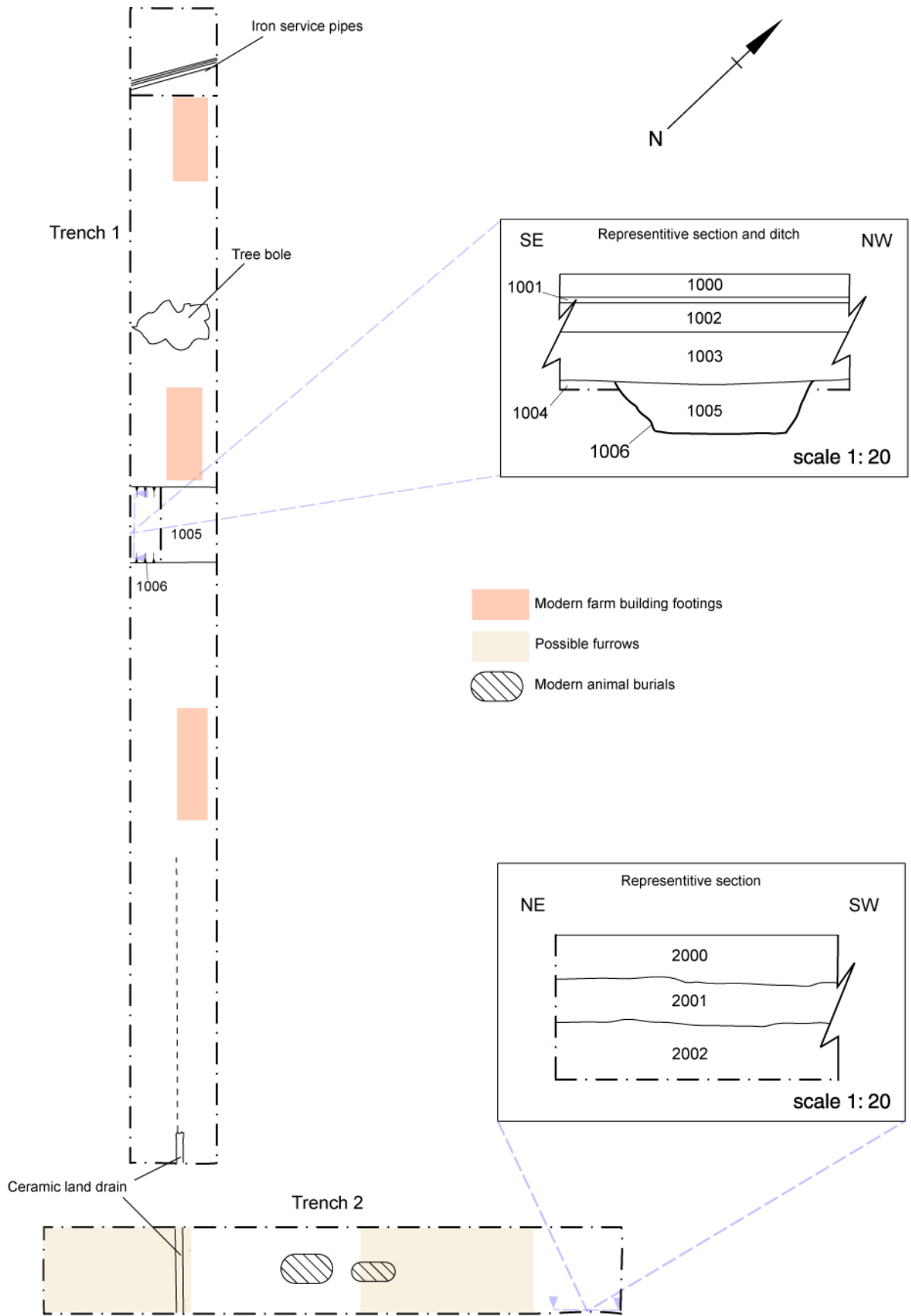


Figure 3 Trench plans and sections

scale 1: 100

**APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE**

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	1
Original drawings	2
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	-
Colour slides (films)	-
Digital photographs	72
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

**Table 1 Index to archive**

## APPENDIX 2 – context list

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	1000	Rubble make-up
1	1001	Friable, black, cinder
1	1002	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, sandy silt. Occasional small stones and CBM flecks
1	1003	Subsoil. Friable, orangey brown, silty sand. Occasional small stones.
1	1004	Natural. Soft, orange, sand. Occasional small and medium stones.
1	1005	Ditch backfill. Friable, greyish brown, silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks and small stones.
1	1006	Ditch cut. Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW. Width 1.35, depth 0.38m. Moderate break of slope from surface. Moderately sloping sides. Gradual break of slope to a slightly concaved base.
2	2000	Rubble make-up, same as 1000.
2	2001	Topsoil. Friable, mid brown, sandy silt. Occasional small stones and CBM flecks
2	2002	Subsoil. Friable, orangey brown, silty sand. Occasional small stones
2018	3000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy silt.
2018	3001	Subsoil. Mid greyish-brown silty sand.
2018	3002	Natural. Soft, orange and grey sands and gravels.
2018	3003	Brick well - 18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> century?
2018	3004	Brick rubble.
2018	3005	Light greyish brown clayey sand.
2018	3006	Pale sand.
2018	3007	Dark brown clayey sand.
2018	3008	Black clayey sand.
2018	3009	Pond?

Table 2 Context list

## APPENDIX 3 - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTGATIONS, CHURCH FARM, STOCKTON ON THE FOREST

**Site Location:** Church Farm, Stockton-on-the-Forest  
**NGR:** SE 6572 5607  
**Proposal:** Residential development  
**Planning ref:** 15/01446/FUL  
**Prepared for:** dc Architecture and Mr John Knowles  
**Document Number:** YAT 2017/51

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	IDM	28/04/17	IDM	28/04/17	IDM	28/04/17

### 1 SUMMARY

1.1 The client has received planning consent for 3 dwellings at Church farm, Stockton on the Forest (Illustration 1)

1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

*No work shall commence on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (an archaeological excavation and subsequent programme of analysis and publication by an approved archaeological unit) in accordance with the specification supplied by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.*

*Reason: The site lies within an Area of Archaeological Importance and the development will affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded prior to destruction.*

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in consultation with the City of York Archaeologist. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (ClfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

## **2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The proposal site is located to the rear of Church farm, Stockton-on-the-Forest, and is surrounded on all sides by the low-density housing and gardens of the village (Illustration 1).

## **3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS**

- 3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the proposal site. The site is in the Stockton-on-the-Forest Conservation Area (No.29 in the City of York). Opposite the development site to the north-west is the Grade II 93, The Village and the site is immediately the east of the churchyard of Holy Trinity Church.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 Stockton on the Forest is a typical example of a medieval linear village ([http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results\\_Single.aspx?resourceID=1003&uid=MYO145](http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Single.aspx?resourceID=1003&uid=MYO145)) with a legible medieval form of plots either side of a single road, with agricultural land behind on both sides. Extensive medieval ridge and furrow cultivation is recorded in the land surrounding the village (<http://localview.york.gov.uk/Sites/Archaeology/>).
- 4.2 There are no archaeological interventions recorded by the City of York council (<http://localview.york.gov.uk/Sites/Archaeology/>). Given the proximity to the church, which was rebuilt in the nineteenth century, and the well-preserved medieval layout, there is potential for medieval archaeology relating to the settlement and possibly the church to be present at this site.

## **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 two trenches will be excavated. The location of the trenches is shown on Illustration 1. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	40m <sup>2</sup>	To locate and characterise archaeological deposits
2	40m <sup>2</sup>	To locate and characterise archaeological deposits

- 6.3 The trench locations will be accurately plotted by GPS and by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. 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 City of York 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 City of York 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 digital photography at a minimum 10 megapixel resolution. 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 ClfA 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 Heritage 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 City of York 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 and excavation is required by the City of York Archaeologist, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.10) 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, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England 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), ClFA (2008) 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 City of York 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 Digital copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and submitted direct to the City of York Archaeologist for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the SMR.
- 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 City of York 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 City of York 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.
- 10.5 The results of the work will be publicised locally e.g. by talking to local societies, as appropriate.

## **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. Work is scheduled to commence in the week beginning 8<sup>th</sup> May 2017

14.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Human Remains – Malin Holst
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dr Jennifer Miller
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie
- Conservation - Ian Panter

## **15 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

15.1 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 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 City of York 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 City of York Archaeologist.

15.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

## 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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For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

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

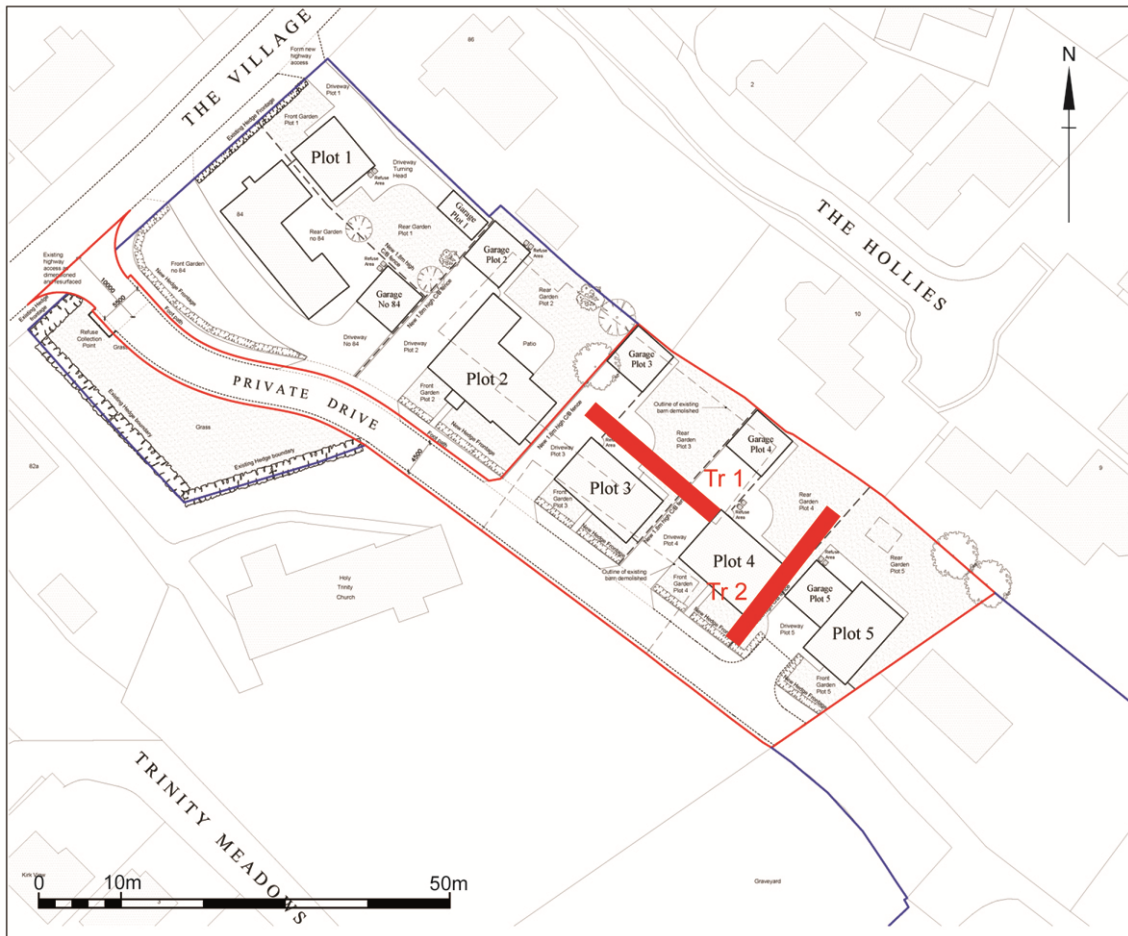


Illustration 1: Location of development and trenches, from client's plan. Approximate scale.

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# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.



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