



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE BLUE BICYCLE, FOSSGATE, YORK

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TEST PIT & WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

Report Number 2017/113 May 2018

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Abbreviations

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

BGL – Below Ground Level

BGS – British Geological Survey

WSI – Written Scheme of Investigation

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 27th November 2017 and the 22nd May 2018 York Archaeological Trust conducted the excavation of one test pit and a watching brief during flood repair works at The Blue Bicycle, Fossgate, York (SE 60610 51714).

The work was undertaken for Paul Martin PSM Design & Stephenson Properties to fulfil the requirements of an Area of Archaeological Importance Operations Notice. In turn this was part of the Operations Notice System which is co-ordinated by City of York Council (Operations Notice No. 17025). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT (YAT 2017/110). The works involved the excavation and recording of an investigative test pit to assess the archaeological potential. This was followed by a watching brief during engineering works linked with flood damage repair.

The excavated test pit indicated survival of early 19th century archaeology, indicated by the presence of a cobble yard and steps into a former building, all below the proposed formation level. This level of survival was also seen during ground reduction works in the lower yard.

The rear basement revealed early to late 19th century archaeology in the form of levelling deposits for an in-situ brick floor associated with the use of the building at that time.

In the main basement and basement partition, ground reduction works revealed a thick deposit of modern made ground for the current concrete floor level.

Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered during the course of the works.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	The Blue Bicycle, Fossgate, York
YAT Project No.	6017
Document Number	2017/113
Type of Project	Test Pit & Watching Brief
Client	Paul Martin PSM Design & Stephenson Properties
Planning Application No.	Operations Notice No. 17025
NGR	SE 60610 51714
Museum Accession No.	Pending
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-320769

REPORT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 27th November 2017 and the 22nd May 2018, YAT conducted the excavation of a test pit and a subsequent watching brief at The Blue Bicycle, Fossgate, York (SE 60610 51714) (Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Paul Martin PSM Design & Stephenson Properties to fulfil the requirements of an Area of Archaeological Importance Operations Notice. In turn this was part of the Operations Notice System which is co-ordinated by City of York Council (Operations Notice No. 17025).

A single test pit was excavated and recorded and a subsequent watching brief during engineering works was carried out (Figure 2).

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the WSI save where variations were required due to constraints within the yard and basement and following discussion with the owners. For example, the test pit location was moved from the original proposed position for access reasons.

2.1 Test Pit

A single test pit was excavated in advance of remedial engineering works to enable a more informed strategy for the subsequent watching brief. As the test pit revealed in-situ archaeological deposits that were not encountered until below the proposed formation level, a standard YAT watching brief methodology was employed.

A single test pit was excavated (Figure 2):

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	1m x 1m	To investigate the deposit sequence in a location with highest potential for significant archaeological remains.

The test pit was located on the scale base map provided by the client.

The current concrete yard surface was cut, broken up and removed by the principal contractor. All subsequent deposits were hand excavated and recorded as per the standard YAT single context recording system.

Within the test pit excavation ceased as soon as well preserved in situ archaeological deposits were encountered. This was at a maximum of 560mm BGL.

Any finds which were recovered during the excavation of test pit 1 were clearly 19th Century or later. These included brick and sandstone fragments, a single piece of fired clay tobacco pipe stem and a single sherd of pottery. These were assessed on site and not retained.

The excavated test pit was backfilled within the same day at the client's request.

2.2 Watching Brief

Continuous monitoring of ground reduction within the lower yard, rear basement, main basement and basement partition (Figure 2) was undertaken. When it was confirmed that

archaeological deposits were below the proposed formation level in each area it was scaled down to intermittent monitoring.

During the works concrete surfaces in each area were broken up and removed by the principal contractor. In the lower yard existing ceramic drain runs were removed and replaced by new drains. In the rear basement, main basement and basement partition, the ground was reduced by no more than 350mm BGL.

Once ground reduction was complete in the main basement and basement partition, mini-piles were installed to stabilise the structural integrity of the building. Because this involved the use of displacement rather than auguring, it was decided that this phase of works did not require monitoring, therefore only the first mini-pile was monitored for a sample record.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposal site was located at Blue Bicycle, Fossgate, York. It encompassed a small yard to the rear, rear basement and main basement/partition. This was part of a larger complex of structures known as Franklins Yard which is situated adjacent to the River Foss, where it passes under the Foss Bridge. The Blue Bicycle yard exits out onto Fossgate via a covered passageway integrated within the building.

The works were conducted within the Lower Yard (external), Rear Basement, Main Basement & Basement Partition (internal).

The solid geology of sandstone is overlain by superficial deposits of either Vale of York formation – Clay, sands and gravels or Alluvium from the River Foss. (BGS <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/index.html> accessed 28/11/17)

Although surrounded by variations in topography linked with steps, roads and the Foss Bridge, the study area was relatively flat at c.9m OD (Ordnance Datum)

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is contiguous with the River Foss, which has been used as a routeway and source of resources since prehistory.

Roman

During the Roman period a major road and associated river crossing may have been situated within the boundaries of this development; Roman Road 2 entered York from the east, originating at Brough and the Humber crossing (RCHMY 1962). Research and deliberation of its precise location is mixed, with one notable source suggesting that it ran just to the southwest of the proposed development area (Ottaway 2011).

Anglo-Scandinavian - Medieval

During the Anglo-Scandinavian period the initial and current design of both Fossgate and Walmgate was entrenched similar to how it is seen to this day, with further definitions and renovations during the medieval period. This consisted of narrow plots that elongated away from the main streets.

In the early 1980's piling works for foundations carried out north-west of the site revealed deep, possibly Anglo-Scandinavian, deposits with waterlogged preservation (31-32 Fossgate - YAT gazetteer 1983.1030). More recently, On-Site Archaeology uncovered extremely well preserved timbers the same period just 100mm below the current ground level between 18 and 19 Fossgate (G. Bruce Pers. Comm.).

Medieval timber waterfronts relating to a dockland district have been recovered further along the River Foss, north-east of the site, that may have been associated with the Carmelite Friary further north (YAT 1991 & On-Site Archaeology 2012).

An investigative cable percussion borehole located c.30m from the site recorded below ground conditions that would be conducive to good preservation of medieval deposits. However, its distance from the proposed site means it cannot be a wholly reliable indication of the conditions beneath the Blue Bicycle.

Post-medieval

Mapping resources from the post-medieval period illustrated the site did not feature any substantial development prior to the early 19th century, when the initial phases of development of the existing structures took place (Plate 1).

5 RESULTS

The following results are divided into the various stages of works undertaken on site. In each case where context numbers have been assigned they are included in brackets, for example (1000).

The comprehensive context list is in Appendix 2.

5.1 Lower Yard - Test Pit (Plate 1, 2 & Figure 3)

The north-east extent of the trench was bounded by a brick wall (1008), constructed from bricks measuring 230mm long and 77mm thick. The top of the wall was recorded immediately below the concrete floor surface, at c.0.06m BGL, and was visible to the top of a concrete step around 0.20m BGL. The wall was not excavated, but represented the earliest feature within the test pit.

The earliest deposit encountered was a cobble yard surface (1007), recorded at the base of the test pit at 0.56m BGL. The yard surface was made up of relatively small cobbles, with the largest cobble measuring up to 100mm in diameter. The composition of the bedding layer for the cobbles is unknown, as the cobbles were left *in-situ*. The relationship between the surface and the wall to north east (1008) was not revealed, however it is assumed that the building predated the yard.

A series of three steps (1006) were constructed on top of the yard surface (1007) and abutted the north-east wall. The steps were made up of brick support walls carrying York Stone treads and risers. Only the bottom 2 steps of treads and risers survived with the tread measuring 1000mm+ x 320mm x 53mm. The opening which the steps served was no longer visible and perhaps closed up at the same time the top step was removed.

A series of silty deposits (1009) overlaid the steps and cobbled yard surface, suggesting there was a significant amount of made ground/levelling over a long period of time to combat

flooding from the River Foss and prepare the ground for the concrete yard surface (1002). The surface was likely constructed in the later 19th Century and was recorded at a depth of c.0.10m BGL.

An existing drain [1005] cut across the western corner of the test pit, of which the backfill (1003) was excavated, exposing the concrete setting (1004) on top of the drain. This had been capped by a modern fine sandy make up layer beneath the concrete at ground level (1001).

5.2 Lower Yard - Ground Reduction

The area as a whole was reduced by a maximum depth of c. 350mm, as specified in the WSI. Where the new drain runs were located the ground was reduced by a further c.0.50m.

The results appear to be consistent with the previous work carried out in TP1. The earliest deposit encountered was a make-up/levelling deposit at a depth of 8.48m AOD for the foundation of the remains of a cobble yard surface at 8.58m AOD (Plate 3). This was the original floor level, contemporary with the surrounding buildings in the 19th century.

As previously mentioned in TP1, the results showed a significant amount of made ground overlying the cobble yard surface, presumably raising the ground level to tackle extensive flooding from the River Foss.

This was followed by a series of ceramic drains that all connected to the brick chamber close to the entrance into the rear basement. (Plate 4) This was then capped by the fine sandy make-up layer for the modern concrete floor. This formed the ground level at 9.03m AOD at the southernmost corner and 9.08m AOD at the northernmost corner.

5.3 Rear Basement - Ground Reduction

This area was reduced by a maximum depth of c. 350mm as specified in the WSI.

The earliest deposits encountered were associated with a series of levelling layers recorded at a depth of 8.72m AOD, set down prior to laying out the original floor level. This was then cut by a ceramic drain that ran across the centre of the room at a north-west/south-east alignment (Plate 5) that linked with the brick chamber outside the northern entrance (Plate 4).

This was overlain by a brick floor constructed from bricks measuring 235mm x 105mm x 85mm and which were laid on their side as part of the original construction of the building (Plate 6). Most of the bricks were dated to the Brick Tax of the first half of the 19th century. However, there were a few that were distinguishably machine made. This suggests there were elements of later repair work, or the earlier bricks were reused for the floor during the second half of the 19th century onwards.

The ground was then levelled by a thin layer of fine sand for the laying of a modern concrete floor to form the current ground level at 9.07m AOD.

5.4 Main Basement & Partitioned Area - Ground Reduction

Because of limited information from the prior monitoring of the areas to the north-west (5.2 and 5.3 above) ground reduction was recorded after excavation.

The area was reduced by between c. 350mm in the northeast and c.500mm in the southwest due to an uneven former ground level.

The exposed area contained a mass fill to a depth of 350mm (Plate 7). This mass fill was typical to what is seen in late 19th century and early 20th century building before the laying of a solid floor. The material was predominantly rubble of mortar and CBM with occasional glass, pottery and bone fragments.

The works revealed the lower sections of the extant walls, which were consistent with buildings of that type and date, bar the southwest limit of the partition room. The main walls contained bricks measuring 230mm x 110mm x 78mm, whilst the southwest limits of the partition room contained an earlier section of wall formed from bricks measuring 220mm x 110mm x 65mm (Plate 8) which were jointed with a thinner mortar bed. The wall itself was abutted by the southeast waterfront wall and also turned into the room slightly, with the standing building wall continuing beyond this point.

This earlier wall is visible on the 1852 first edition Ordnance Survey mapping as a boundary wall and possible small outbuilding.

5.5 Main Basement & Partitioned Area – Mini-piles

As previously mentioned in the methodology, the mini-piles involved the use of displacement rather than auguring therefore required no further monitoring apart from a sample photographic record of the displacement pile (Plate 9).

6 CONCLUSION

Despite the presence of significant archaeology at very shallow depths within the surrounding the area of Blue Bicycle, the repair work within the environs of the building and the lower yard revealed nothing that predates the early 19th century development of the area.

The deposits and structures recorded within the main basement, basement partition and rear basement appeared to be contemporary with the extant building, including the made ground deposits on top of the original cobble yard surface that was also formed on top of an earlier phase of made ground.

Due to the shallow nature of the works, the results from the test pit and monitoring can provide little further on the archaeological potential of the site. However, as there has been extensive Anglo-Scandinavian/early medieval archaeology found nearby, and the site remained undeveloped between the Anglo-Scandinavian period and the early 19th century, it is plausible to suggest the presence of a significant amount of waterlogged preservation of Anglo-Scandinavian/early medieval archaeology directly below the maximum depths of the work that was carried out.

LIST OF SOURCES

1852 Ordnance Survey First Edition York

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed 27/11/17)

REFERENCES

McComish, J,M. 2015. *A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials*. Web Based Report. YAT Report No: YAT 2015/36

On-Site Archaeology. 2012. *Land to the southeast of Carmelite Street, York. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation*. OSA Report No: OSA11EV25

Ottaway, P. 2011. *Archaeology in the Environs of Roman York: Excavations 1976-2005. The Archaeology of York*. Volume 6: Roman Extra-Mural Settlement and Roads.

YAT 1991. *Carmelite Street, York*. Evaluation Report.

YAT Gazetteer.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YAT gives many thanks to Dan Atkinson and everyone at Sangwin, as well as Paul Martin PSM Design & Stephenson Properties for their cooperation during the course of these works.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	10
Levels register	-
Photographic register	-
Sample register	-
Drawing register	-
Original drawings	5
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	-
Colour slides (films)	-
Digital photographs	-
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Area	Context Number	Description
TP1	1000	Unstratified
	1001	Modern concrete and sandy make up layer
	1002	Former yard and edge strip
	1003	Drain backfill - Friable-soft, dark blackish grey, clayey sand
	1004	Concrete drain setting
	1005	Drain construction cut
	1006	Steps Structure
	1007	Cobble Yard
	1008	Wall of north east building
	1009	Made ground deposits

Table 2 Context list

PLATES



Plate 1 Test pit 1 final excavation record shot, facing north-east, scale unit 100mm



Plate 2 Test pit 1 final excavation record shot, facing south-south-east, scale unit 100mm



Plate 3 Lower yard after the removal of ceramic drains, facing north, scale unit 100mm



Plate 4 Lower yard after the removal of ceramic drains, facing north-west



Plate 5 Rear basement after the removal of the in-situ brick floor, facing north, scale unit 100mm



Plate 6 Rear basement revealing in-situ brick floor, facing east, scale unit 100mm



Plate 7 Main basement after ground reduction, facing east



Plate 8 Shot of curved wall featured in 1852 OS map at south-west end of main basement, facing south-west, scale unit 100mm



Plate 9 Shot of displacement pile prior to ground penetration

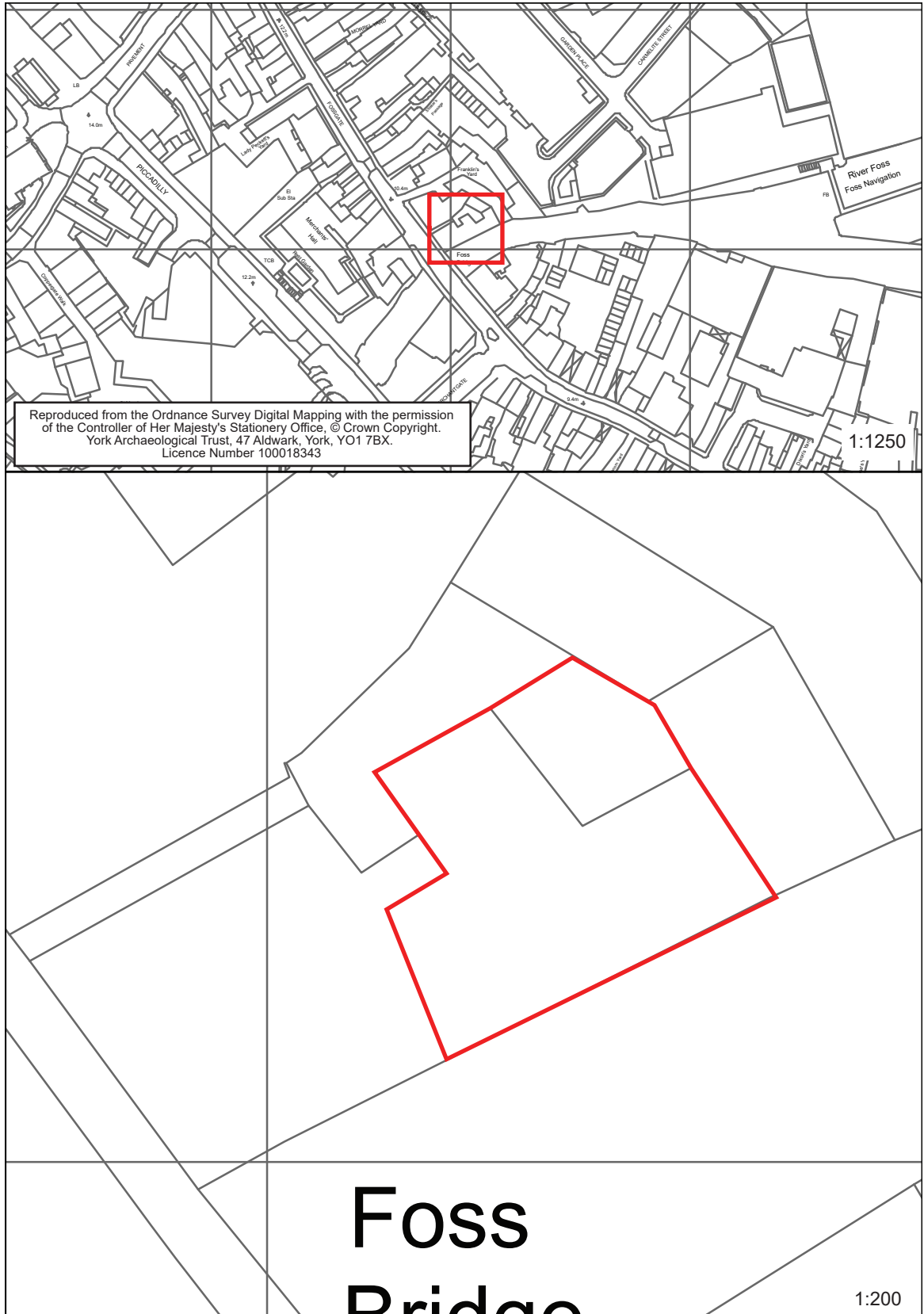
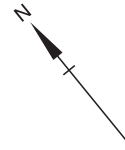


Figure 1 Site Location

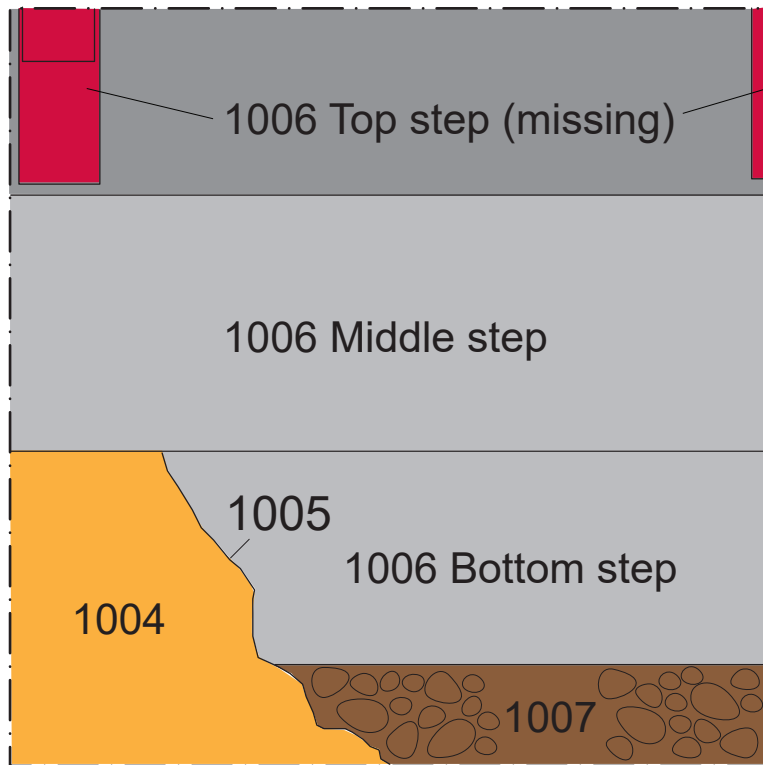


Scale 1:100

Figure 2 Works Location (after drawing no. 14297-Y-DR-014rev.T2)



9.08m AOD



Scale 1:10

Figure 3 Plan of Test Pit

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Site Location: Blue Bicycle, Fossgate, York
 NGR: SE 60610 51714
 Proposal: Engineering works including piling and reinforced floor slabs
 Planning ref: AAI Operations Notice - 17025
 Prepared for: Paul Martin PSM Design & Stephenson Properties
 Document Number: 2017/110

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SUMMARY

1.1 Paul Martin PSM Design & Stephenson Properties are undertaking remedial structural alterations at the Blue Bicycle, Fossgate, York (SE 60610 51714). The scheme will include piling and creation of reinforced floor slabs.

1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed: Area of Archaeological Importance Operations Notice (no. 17025)

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to discussions with Paul Martin (PSM Design) and John Oxley (City of York Council) alongside the written scheme of works for the engineering works. The work will be carried out in accordance with the scheme of works for the engineering works and this WSI.s

SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is at Blue Bicycle, Fossgate, York (Figure 1). It encompasses a small yard, rear basement and main basement/partition. This is part of a larger complex of structures known as Franklins Yard adjacent to the River Foss where it passes under the Foss Bridge. The Blue Bicycle yard exits out onto Fossgate via a covered passageway integrated within the building.

2.2 The works will be conducted within the Lower Yard (external), Rear Basement, Main Basement & Basement Partition (internal).

DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 The site is within the Area of Archaeological Importance and within the Central Historic Core (Conservation area no.1). The building has been noted as a Building of Merit

within the Conservation Area Appraisal and has been recorded as MYO3942 within the Historic Environment Record.

3.2 There are significant access constraints to the site, due to its location within the complex of buildings of Franklins Yard and also within the layout of the building complex being remediated. Access is via single narrow alleyway, integrated within the building.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The site is immediately adjacent to the River Foss, which has been used as a routeway and source of resources since prehistory.

4.2 In the Roman period the major road and associated river crossing may be in the immediate vicinity of the site. Roman Road 2 enters York from the east, originating in Brough and the Humber crossing (RCHMY 1962). Discussion regarding its exact location in relation to the site is varied and one suggestion is that it runs just to the southwest of the area in question (Ottaway 2011).

4.3 During the Anglo-Scandinavian period the current form of both Fossgate and Walmgate was established, which was further defined into the medieval period. This was made up of a narrow plots extending back away from the street frontage.

4.4 Post-medieval mapping indicates the site was not significantly developed until the latter part of the 19th century, when the current buildings on the site were constructed.

4.5 Previous investigations nearby have revealed archaeology from all periods, Roman onwards, in many cases extremely close to the extant surfaces.

4.6 In the early 1980's piling works for foundations revealed deep, possibly Anglo-Scandinavian, deposits immediately northwest of the site (31-32 Fossgate - YAT gazetteer 1983.1030). More recently On-Site Archaeology revealed well preserved timbers from the same period just 100mm below the extant pavement levels between 18 and 19 Fossgate (G. Bruce Pers. Comm.).

4.7 Medieval timber waterfronts have been recorded further along the River Foss, northeast of the site. These may relate to the Carmelite Friary to the north (YAT 1991 & On-Site Archaeology 2012).

4.8 An investigative cable percussion borehole conducted c.30m from the site (access restrictions) was conducted during the initial site appraisal. Due to the distance from the site it cannot be relied upon for a 100% accurate representation for the conditions below the Blue Bicycle. However, the deposit encountered immediately below extant surfaces, 'Made Ground', reflects the medieval and post-medieval archaeology recorded elsewhere nearby.

GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED

5.1 As a minimum this work will comprise a continuous/comprehensive watching brief, on the excavation of all floor slabs, trenches for services and any subsequent groundworks involving excavation (Figures 2). The watching brief may be stepped down to intermittent monitoring, depending on the results, and following agreement from the Development Control Archaeologist.

5.2 Due to the engineering requirements of the remedial works it will not be possible to pause the works for longer periods whilst they are underway. The structural integrity of the building takes priority in this case.

5.3 Fossgate has an archaeological deposit model which has yet to be predicted with any accuracy. With this in mind a 1m x 1m archaeological test pit will be dug in the yard beforehand. This will be at the furthest point into the slope, and thus should indicate the potential for archaeological remains to be present.

5.4 The engineering process includes the following steps that impact upon the archaeology of the site;

- | | | |
|--------|-----|---|
| Step 1 | III | Construct new slab in Rear Basement room and Lower Yard |
| Step 3 | I | Remove existing Main Basement/Partition Area paving stone floor |
| | II | Install minipiles |
| Step 4 | I | New RC slab in Main Basement/Partition Areas - to be cast in sections of 1200mm and keyed into the perimeter masonry walls. |

The excavations for the floor slabs are to c.350mm deep, with deeper runs for drain runs as required.

DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

6.1 All excavation will be completed by hand or using very small, restricted access, excavation equipment. This will allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly 9 (see 5.2 above for limitations).

6.3 Working in conjunction with the engineering contractors on site the archaeologist will give explicit permission for operations to recommence in location of archaeological remains.

RECORDING METHODOLOGY

7.1 Areas monitored will be located via the base plan supplied by the client.

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable (this may take place in the post-excavation process due to the rapid nature of the recording required). In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.

7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale suitable for the significance of the material being recorded. Sketch plans and photographs will be used when not possible to plan in detail due to engineering requirements (see 7.5). All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in

elevation. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions

7.4 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. Photography may make up a significant element of the primary record depending on engineering time constraints (see 7.5). All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.

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 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell, Moffatt and Straker 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.

Judgement sampling will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy. (Given the nature of an archaeological watching brief, it is anticipated that the implementation of a systematic sampling methodology will not be possible).

7.9 Industrial activity is highly unlikely. If industrial activity is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (Historic England 2015).

7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with YAT 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.

7.11 It is highly unlikely that human remains will be encountered. 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 curator 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 (see 7.12) and retained for assessment.

Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.12 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).

REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, 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 results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.
- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a 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

8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

8.3 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. In this instance the Yorkshire Museum is recommended and an agreed allowance should be made for the curation and storage of this material.

8.4 Provision for the publication of results, as outlined in the Brief, will be made.

8.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council 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.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

TIMETABLE & STAFFING

10.1 The timetable for works is currently being discussed. It is assumed that it will begin in early 2018.

10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)

Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dr Jennifer Miller

Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell

Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers

Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner

Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorne

Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan

Conservation – Ian Panter

MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

11.1 As a minimum requirement, John Oxley 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. York Archaeological Trust will notify John Oxley 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 John Oxley.

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For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

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



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