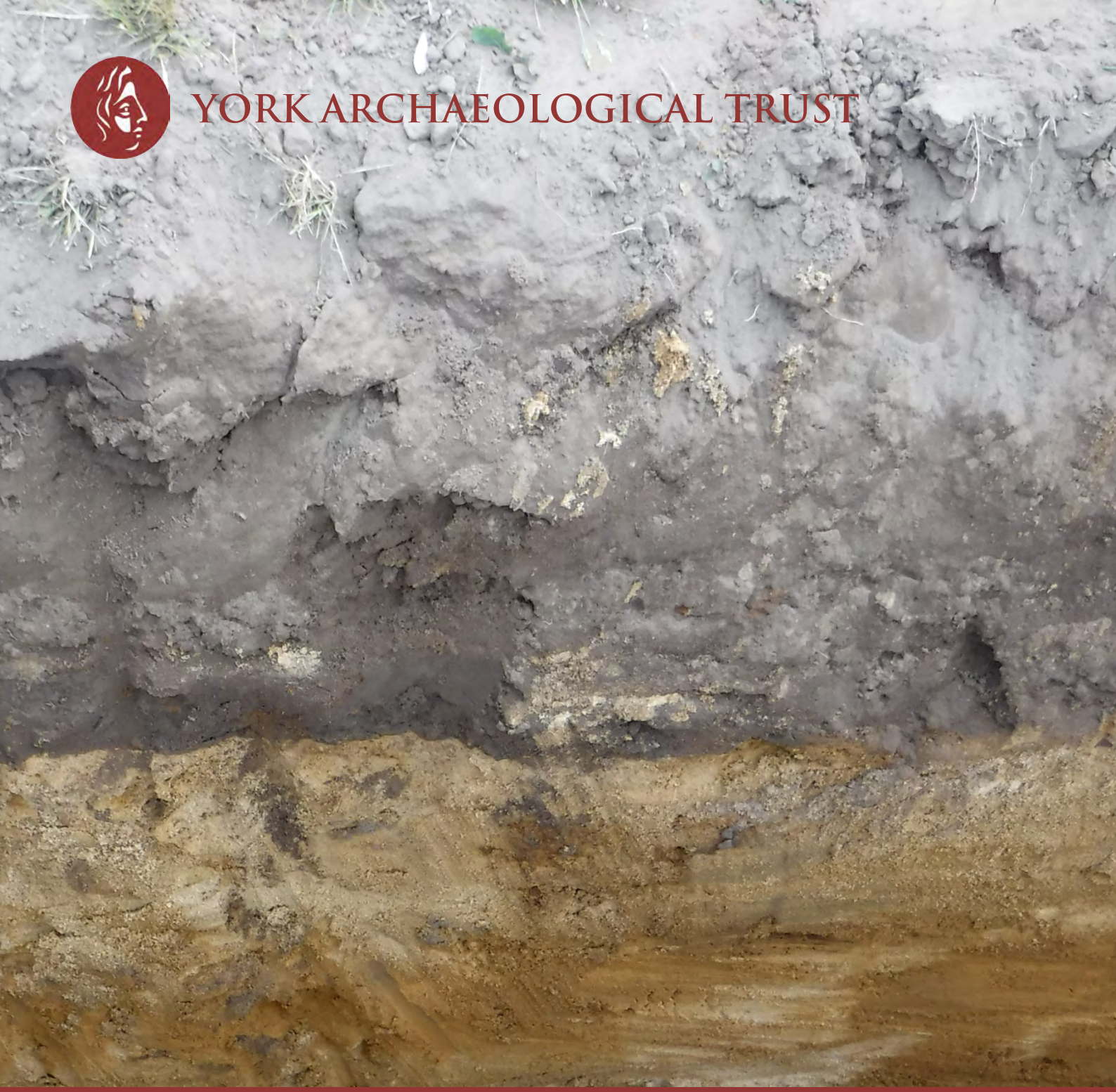

YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

Geoarchaeological Trial Pit Monitoring at Lilling Green, Strensall, North Yorkshire

By Mary-Anne Slater

YAT Evaluation Report 2018/135 September 2018

YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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Abbreviations

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

BGL – Below Ground level

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 28th August and the 4th September 2018 York Archaeological Trust undertook monitoring of geoarchaeological trial pits at Lilling Green, Strensall (SE 65024 63189). Archaeological monitoring of site investigations for the Five Year Flood Management Plan for York (FMP) was undertaken for Capita. The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the monitoring and recording of 21 trial pits.

Natural deposits were encountered at depths between 0.5m and 4m BGL and comprised of clay, sandy clay and sand deposits. These evidenced the alluvial and fluvial activity of the River Foss, with wood preserved in the fluvial waterlogged deposits close to the river.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	River Foss FMP WB
YAT Project No.	6088
Document Number	2018/135
Type of Project	Archaeological Trial Pit Monitoring
Client	Capita
NGR	SE 65024 63189
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-327086

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	MS	11/09/18	IDM	12/09/18	IDM	12/09/18

1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 28th August and the 4th September 2018 YAT conducted archaeological monitoring of trial pits for the FMP at Lilling Green, Strensall (SE 65024 63189) (Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Capita to assess the character of the deposits revealed by the trial pitting as part of Site Investigation works for the proposed River Foss Upstream Storage project.

2 METHODOLOGY

The trial pits were excavated by an 8-tonne tracked machine to a depth of 4m unless restrictions meant the trial pit was stopped earlier (field drains, water, trench collapse). An extra three trial pits were added to the original schedule, bringing the total to 21 (Figure 2). All trial pits were observed by YAT. Deposit characteristics and depths were recorded and digital photographs were taken.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site was located at Lilling Green, Strensall along the River Foss (Figure 1). The site measured c.180 hectares. The area is a low-angle river vale lying between 15.65m AOD and 18.75m AOD, with the River Foss running through the centre. The site was characterised by agricultural fields, bounded by Lilling Low Lane to the north, field boundaries to the east, the Black Dyke drain to the south, and the path/bridleway which connects Walbuts to Lilling Green to the west.

The geology of the site consists of superficial deposits of Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation clay-silts and glacial lake silty sands of the Sutton Sand Formation, with silty-clay alluvium in former channels of the River Foss. The underlying bedrock is Mercia Mudstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 201 to 252 million years ago in the Triassic Period (BGS).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 5).

The Vale of York was created as a major lake formed during the retreat of the last glaciers c. 12,000 years BP. As this lake slowly drained it created a landscape of mires, moorland and higher points that would have attracted Mesolithic human activity.

Very little is known about this area until the establishment of the Roman fortress at York, 12km to the south-west, but elsewhere in the Vale of York Iron Age settlements have been identified on areas of slightly raised ground bordered by marshes and, in this case, the early River Foss.

Geo-technical investigation has revealed potential earlier courses of the River Foss (Figure 3). If these are present, they could retain good environmental evidence of previous land use and human activity.

The site lies c.2.5km north-east of the village of Strensall, a settlement recorded in Domesday and thought by some to be associated with a 9th century reference to a place called

'Streonaeshalch' mentioned in conjunction with the AD 664 Synod of Whitby where the early Christian church of the Kingdom of Northumberland adopted a style of worship influenced by Rome rather than one developed in Ireland.

The deserted medieval settlement of East Lilling lies 2km to the north-east of the site. There is a low potential for medieval settlement activity in the proposal area.

The River Foss was canalised from its confluence with the River Ouse in York to Sheriff Hutton Bridge in the 1780s. The present course of the river derives from this period. The Navigation was closed up-stream of Layerthorpe in York by 1850.

The available historical mapping shows the development of the area from a mid 19th century enclosed landscape of small fields through gradual amalgamation to the larger agricultural fields currently present.

5 RESULTS

All 21 trial pits were assigned context numbers corresponding to their designation (Trial Pit 1 commenced with context 100 onwards, Trial Pit 2 commenced with context 200 onwards etc.). Full descriptions of these deposits can be found in the context table which forms Appendix 2 of this report.

5.1 Natural

Glacial boulder clay was the earliest natural deposit encountered; comprising of greyish brown sandy clay with large rounded stones (302, 604, 803, 1104, 1204, 2003), and greyish brown sandy clay without stones (204, 505, 702, 905, 1004, 1602, 2002, 2102). These were encountered between 1.1-4m BGL.

In Trial Pit 17, possibly in the area of a former channel of the River Foss, an orange brown silty sand (1702) was present rather than the glacial boulder clay. This was encountered between 2-3.6m BGL.

Probable alluvial clays were also present; comprising of mottled orange/blue sandy clay (102, 1402, 1701), brown clay (903), orange brown sandy clay (201, 301, 401, 501, 602, 902, 1102, 1202, 1301, 1501), blue grey clay (502, 601, 802, 901, 1002, 1101, 1201, 1803, 1903), orange sandy clay (503, 1902), and orange grey sandy clay (1901). These were present between 0.25-4m BGL.

In trial pits close to the River Foss, organic deposits were present, some of which contained wood. These potential fluvial deposits were composed of grey clayey sands (202, 402), dark blue grey silty sand (203), or dark greyish brown silty sand (504, 603, 904, 1003, 1103, 1203, 1804). These deposits were present between 1.2-3.8m BGL.

Above the alluvial and fluvial deposits in some of the trial pits were deposits of Sutton Sand Formation; consisting of orange/yellow sand (101, 1001, 1801, 2101), orange silty sand (701, 2001), or orange brown clayey sands (801, 1401, 1601). These deposits were present between 0.26-1.9m BGL.

The final deposit seen was topsoil; comprising of greyish brown clayey/sandy silts (100, 200, 300, 400, 700, 1000, 1300, 1400, 1500, 1600, 1700, 1800, 1900, 2000, 2100), and reddish

brown sandy clayey silts (500, 600, 800, 900, 1100, 1200). The topsoil deposits were present between 0-0.5m BGL.

6 DISCUSSION

Natural glacial boulder clays were encountered between 1.1m and 4m BGL, apart from Trial Pit 17 which had a 1.6m thick silty sand deposit. The position of Trial Pit 17 close to a possible former channel of the River Foss would account for this change.

The presence of thick alluvial and fluvial deposits, indicate that the River Foss extended beyond its current banks during earlier periods, through substantial periods of flooding or a widening/changing of its course.

No evidence of human activity was seen in any of the trial pits, suggesting that the area around Lilling Green and the River Foss was undeveloped land, which was predominantly agricultural from at least the mid-19th century.

LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey viewer (accessed 10/09/18)

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)

REFERENCES

YAT 2009. *York Archaeological Trust Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

Milsted, I., 2018. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Watching Brief, Lilling Green*. YAT report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to thank Capita for commissioning the project and the staff of Geotechnics for their support on site.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Day Sheets/Trial Pit Logs	5
Digital photographs	78
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Trial Pit	Depth of deposit (BGL)	Description
100	TP01	0-0.39m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown friable clayey sandy silt
101	TP01	0.39-0.41m	Natural. Orange sand lens
102	TP01	0.41-4m	Natural. Mid orange/blue sandy clay with sand lens at 3m
200	TP02	0-0.35m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt
201	TP02	0.35-1.6m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay
202	TP02	1.6-1.9m	Natural. Mid grey clayey sand
203	TP02	1.9-3m	Natural. Dark blue grey silty sand
204	TP02	3-3.7m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay
300	TP03	0-0.25m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt
301	TP03	0.25-1.7m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay
302	TP03	1.7-4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay with large stones
400	TP04	0-0.3m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt
401	TP04	0.3-1.45m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay with grey patches
402	TP04	1.45-3.5m	Natural. Dark grey clayey sands. Wood present.
500	TP05	0-0.3m	Topsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy clayey silt
501	TP05	0.3-0.7m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay
502	TP05	0.7-1.1m	Natural. Mid blue grey clay
503	TP05	1.1-2m	Natural. Light orange sandy clay
504	TP05	2-2.8m	Natural. Dark grey brown silty sandy clay
505	TP05	2.8-4	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay
600	TP06	0-0.3m	Topsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy clayey silt
601	TP06	0.3-0.62m	Natural. Mid blue grey clay
602	TP06	0.62-1.4m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay
603	TP06	1.4-2m	Natural. Dark grey brown silty sand
604	TP06	2-3.5m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay with large stones
700	TP07	0-0.4m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
701	TP07	0.4-1.1m	Natural. Mid orange silty sand
702	TP07	1.1-3.8m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay with reddish-brown sand patches
800	TP08	0-0.32m	Topsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy silt
801	TP08	0.32-1.1m	Natural. Mid orange brown clayey sand with light grey patches
802	TP08	1.1-1.3m	Natural. Dark blue grey sandy clay
803	TP08	1.3-4	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay with large stones

Context Number	Trial Pit	Depth of deposit (BGL)	Description
900	TP09	0-0.4m	Topsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy silt
901	TP09	0.4-0.65m	Natural. Mid blue grey clay
902	TP09	0.65-1.9m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay
903	TP09	1.9-2.2m	Natural. Mid brown clay
904	TP09	2.2-2.7m	Natural. Dark grey brown silty sand. Wood present
905	TP09	2.7-4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay
1000	TP10	0-0.3m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt
1001	TP10	0.3-1m	Natural. Mid orange sand
1002	TP10	1-3.7m	Natural. Dark blue grey clay
1003	TP10	3.7-3.8m	Natural. Mid grey brown silty sand
1004	TP10	3.8-4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay
1100	TP11	0-0.31m	Topsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy clayey silt
1101	TP11	0.31-0.61m	Natural. Mid blue grey clay
1102	TP11	0.61-1.2m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay
1103	TP11	1.2-2.41m	Natural. Dark grey brown silty sands
1104	TP11	2.41-4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay with large stones
1200	TP12	0-0.3m	Topsoil. Mid reddish-brown sandy clayey silt
1201	TP12	0.3-0.6m	Natural. Mid blue grey clay
1202	TP12	0.6-1.2m	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay
1203	TP12	1.2-2.2m	Natural. Dark grey brown silty sands. Wood present
1204	TP12	2.2-4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay with large stones
1300	TP13	0-0.14m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt
1301	TP13	0.14-3.7m	Mid orange brown sandy clay
1400	TP14	0-0.44m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown clayey sandy silt
1401	TP14	0.44-0.51m	Natural. Mid orange brown sand
1402	TP14	0.51-4m	Natural. Mid orange and blue sandy clay
1500	TP15	0-0.37m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown clayey sandy silt
1501	TP15	0.37-0.8m+	Natural. Mid orange brown sandy clay. Stopped at 0.8m as field drain present
1600	TP16	0-0.38m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt
1601	TP16	0.38-2m	Natural. Mid orange brown clayey sand
1602	TP16	2-4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay

Context Number	Trial Pit	Depth of deposit (BGL)	Description
1700	TP17	0-0.37m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown clayey silt
1701	TP17	0.37-2m	Natural. Mid orange brown and blue clay
1702	TP17	2-3.6m	Natural. Mid orange brown silty sand
1800	TP18	0-0.26m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt
1801	TP18	0.26-1.47m	Natural. Yellow orange sands
1802	TP18	1.47-1.63m	Natural. Dark brown clayey sand. Wood present
1803	TP18	1.63-1.71m	Natural. Mid blue grey clay
1804	TP18	1.71-2.9m	Natural/ Dark grey silty sand and gravels
1900	TP19	0-0.19m	Topsoil. Mid grey brown sandy silt
1901	TP19	0.19-0.4m	Natural. Mid orange grey sandy clay
1902	TP19	0.4-2.1m	Natural. Mid orange sandy clay
1903	TP19	2.1-4m	Natural. Mid blue grey clay
2000	TP20	0-0.32m	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt
2001	TP20	0.32-0.6m (south end) 0.32-1.2m (north end)	Natural. Mid orange silty sand
2002	TP20	0.6-1.9m (south end) 1.2-1.9m (north end)	Natural. Dark grey brown clay
2003	TP20	1.9-4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay with large stones
2100	TP21	0-0.5m	Topsoil. Dark grey brown sandy clay silt
2101	TP21	0.5-0.95m	Natural. Mid yellow sand
2102	TP21	0.95-3.4m	Natural. Mid grey brown sandy clay

Table 2 Context list

APPENDIX 3 – PLATES

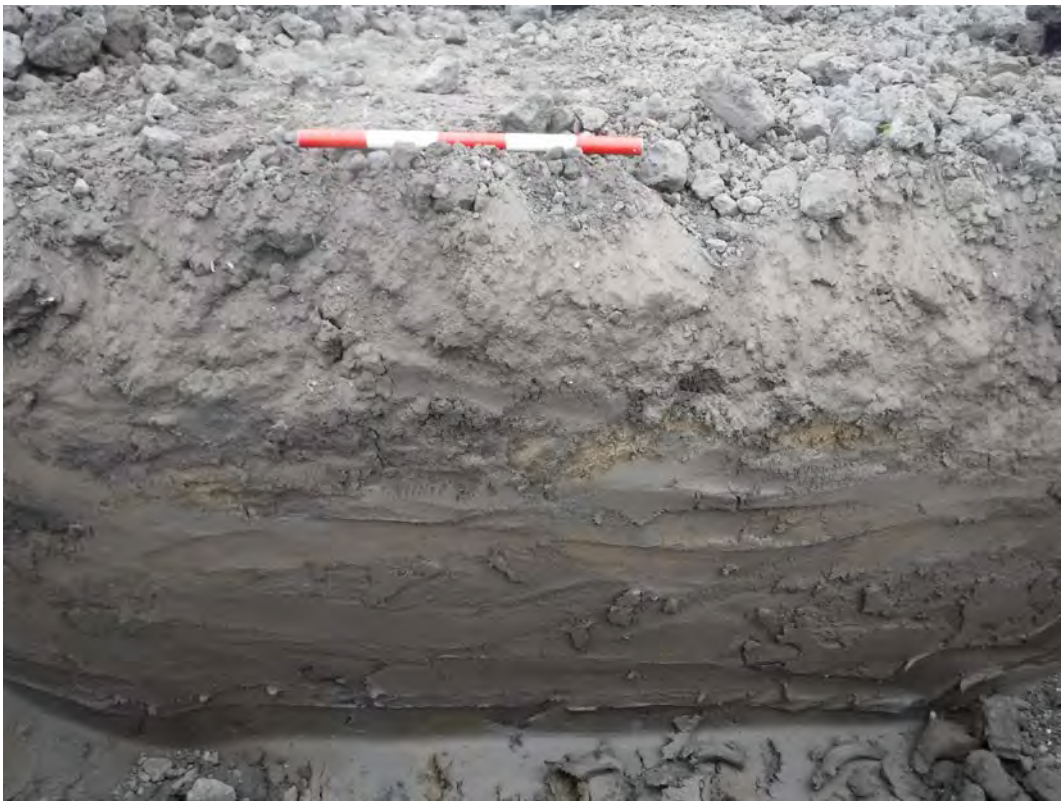

Plate 1 TP01, looking north

Plate 2 TP05 showing possible fluvial deposits, looking north-west

Plate 3 TP08, looking south-west

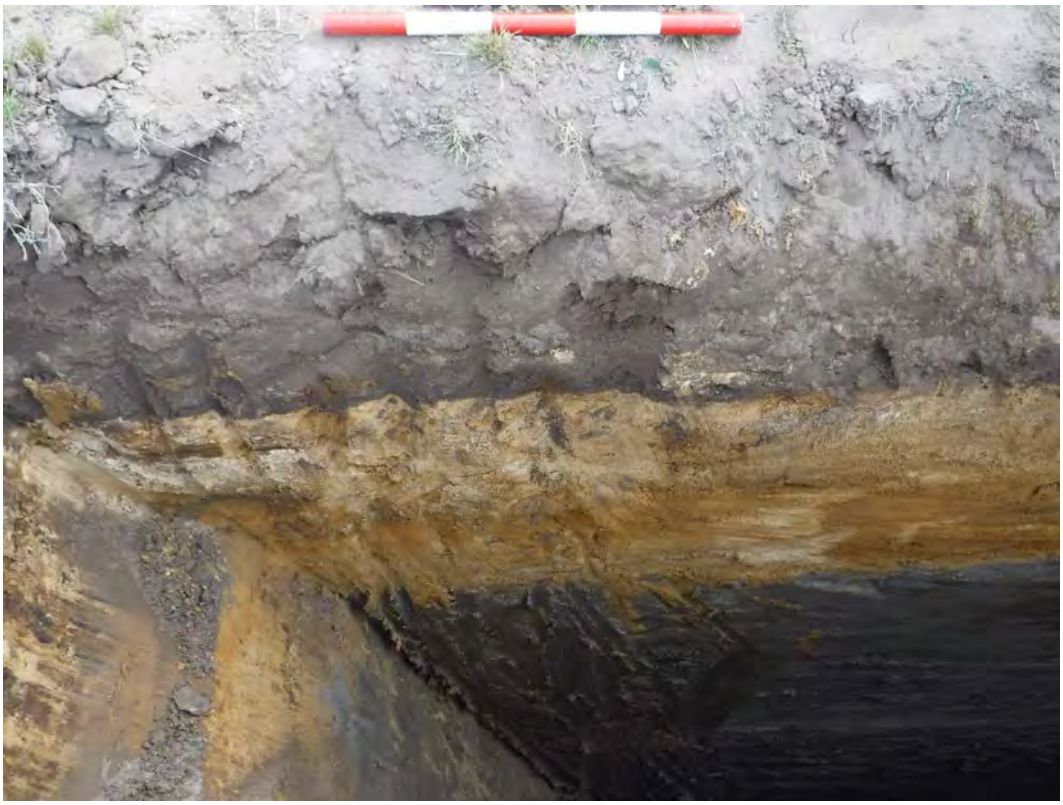

Plate 4 TP10, looking south-east

Plate 5 TP13, looking north-east

Plate 6 TP21, looking north-east

APPENDIX 4 - FIGURES

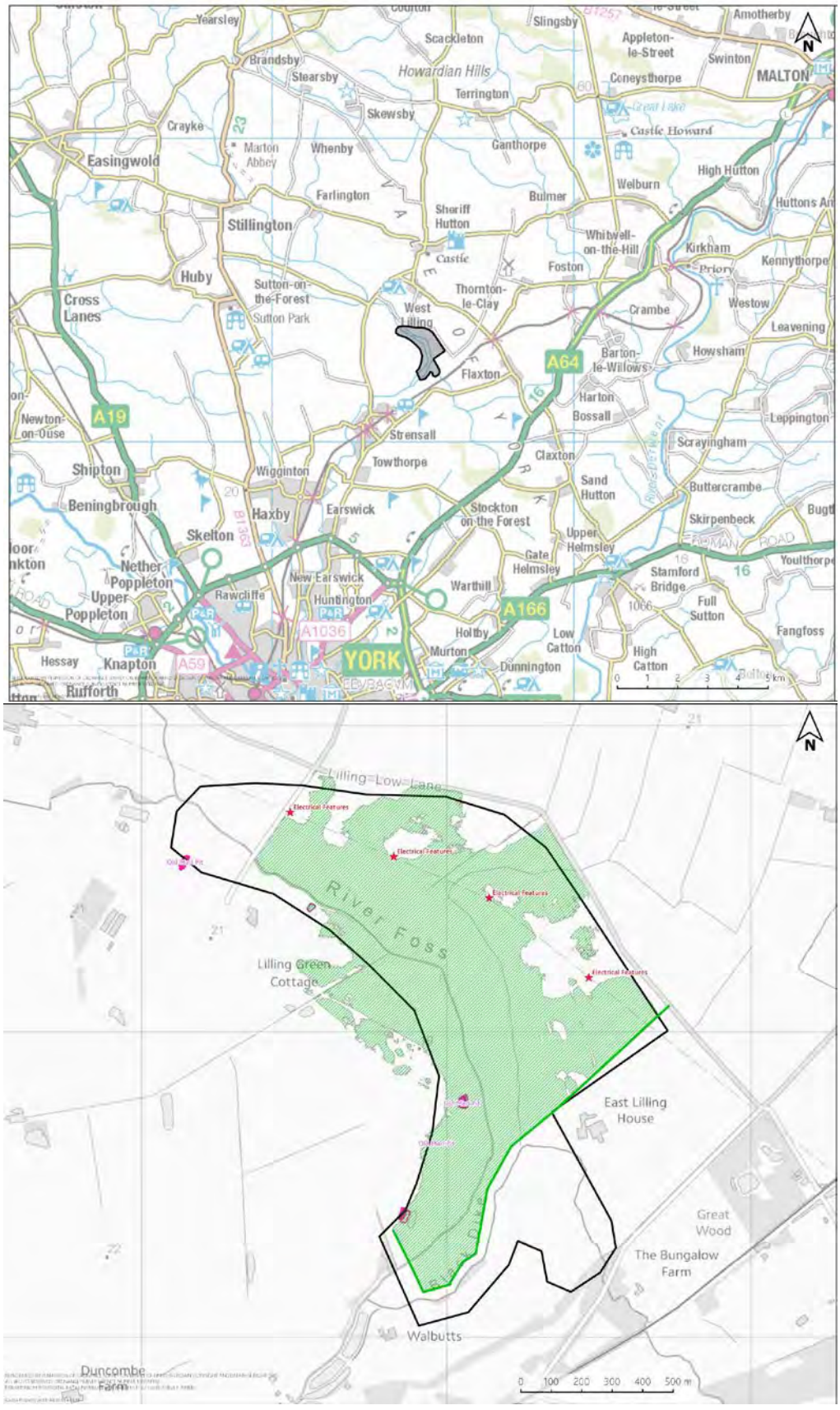

Figure 1 Site location

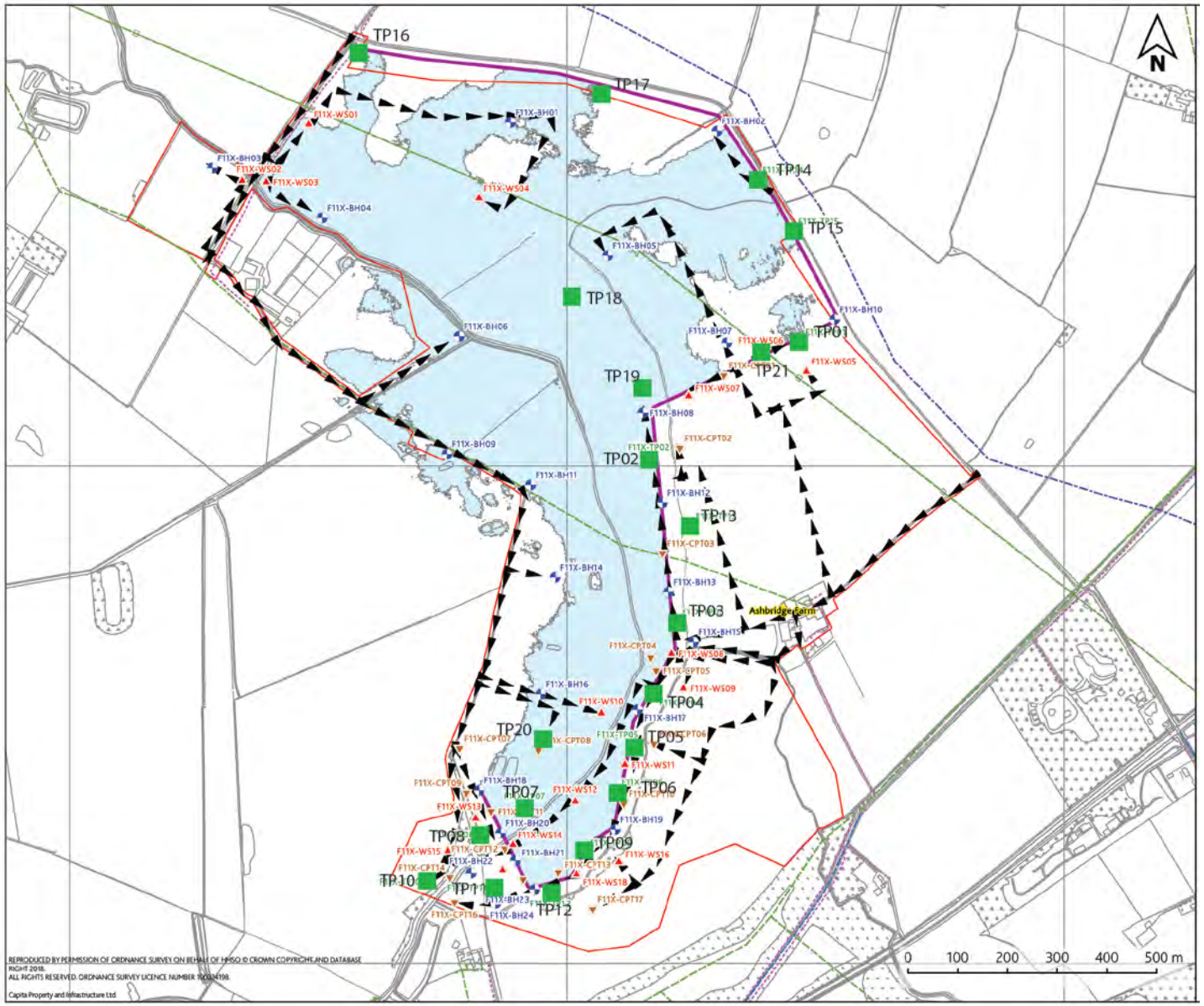

Figure 2 Trial pit locations

Figure 3 Trial pit and River Foss palaeochannels locations

YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Location: **Lilling Green**

NGR: **SE 65024 63189**

Proposal: **Ground Investigation test pits**

Planning ref: **N/A**

Prepared for: **Capita**

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	IDM	24/08/18	BS	24/08/18	IDM	24/08/18

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Capita are undertaking Ground Investigation works at Lilling Green (SE 65024 63189) consisting of machine-excavated test pits. These works are to assess the location for potential use as a flood water storage area as part of the Environment Agency York Flood Management Plan.

1.2 An archaeological watching brief is required to monitor these works.

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief supplied by the client. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposal site is at Lilling Green (Figures 1 and 2).

2.2 The proposal site measures c.180ha. The area is a low-angle river vale at between 15.65m AOD and 18.75m AOD, with the River Foss running through the centre. The site is characterised as agricultural fields, bounded by Lilling Low Lane to the north, field boundaries to the east, the Black Dyke drain to the south and the path/bridleway connects Walbuts to Lilling Green to the west.

2.3 The geology comprises superficial deposits of Glaciolacustrine clay-silts and glacial lake silty sands of the Sutton Sand Formation with silty-clay alluvium in former channels of the River Foss. The bedrock is Mercia Mudstone at c.7m BGL (Ascolani, 2018).

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 There are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the site and it does not lie in a Conservation Area.

3.2 Access is via the Main Contractor's compound at East Lilling House Farm, Flaxton, YO60 7QU; SE 6547 6269

3.3 The site contains a number of former marl extraction pits now surviving as ponds.

3.4 There is an overhead high voltage (400kV) cable and five pylons crossing the site north of East Lilling Farm. Main Contractor will devise safe working practises.

3.5 The contamination risk from agricultural chemicals has been assessed as Low to Moderate for direct contact with soil during excavation works. This risk can be reduced to Low through appropriate PPE.

3.6 The UXO risk has been assessed as Low, to be managed via UXO awareness briefings to staff provided by the Main Contractor.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 The Vale of York was created as a major lake formed during the retreat of the last glaciers c. 12,000 years BP. As this lake slowly drained it created a landscape of mires, moorland and higher points that would have attracted Mesolithic human activity.

4.2 Very little is known about this area until the establishment of the Roman fortress at York, 12km to the south-west, but elsewhere in the Vale of York Iron Age settlements have been identified on areas of slightly raised ground bordered by marshes and, in this case, the early River Foss.

4.3 Geo-technical investigation has revealed potential earlier courses of the River Foss (Figure 3). If these are present, they could retain good environmental evidence of previous land use and human activity.

4.4 The site lies c.2.5km north-east of the village of Strensall, a settlement recorded in Domesday and thought by some to be associated with a 9th century reference to a place called 'Streonaeshalch'

mentioned in conjunction with the AD 664 Synod of Whitby where the early Christian church of the Kingdom of Northumberland adopted a style of worship influenced by Rome rather than one developed in Ireland.

4.5 The deserted medieval settlement of East Lilling lies 2km to the north-east of the site. There is a low potential for medieval settlement activity in the proposal area.

4.6 The River Foss was canalised from its confluence with the River Ouse in York to Sheriff Hutton Bridge in the 1780s. The present course of the river derives from this period. The Navigation was closed up-stream of Layerthorpe in York by 1850.

4.7 The available historical mapping shows the development of the area from a mid 19th century enclosed landscape of small fields through gradual amalgamation to the larger agricultural fields currently present.

5 GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED

5.1 This work will comprise a **continuous** watching brief, on the excavation of 18 machine-dug test pits excavated to a maximum depth of 4m BGL (Figure 2).

6 DELAYS TO THE GROUND INVESTIGATION SCHEDULE

6.1 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to 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 ground Investigation 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.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

7.1 If a base plan of intervention areas is available, the areas being monitored will be determined using this information. If a plan is not available, or the watching brief work involves monitoring of long linear works, interventions which are not mapped, or large open areas, the location of the monitoring will be determined using a hand-held GPS, which will provide accuracy to c.2m.

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernable. 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 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-sections 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. 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. The photographic record shall comprise digital photographs at a resolution of no less that 10 megapixels. 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 CIfA 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 not expected at this site. If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slags (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 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, CIfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance (2005).

8 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.

9 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.

10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

10.1 The timetable is scheduled for the 28th – 31st August 2018.

10.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – PRS
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger Doonan
- Conservation – Ian Panter

11 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

11.1 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. 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.

12 COPYRIGHT

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

13 KEY REFERENCES

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For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

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

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