



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



Archaeological Investigations at Burnholme Care Facility, Bad Bargain Lane, York

By George Loffman

YAT Evaluation Report 2018/130 August 2018



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	III
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	III
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 METHODOLOGY	1
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY.....	2
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	2
5 RESULTS	2
6 DISCUSSION.....	4
LIST OF SOURCES	4
REFERENCES	4
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	4
APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE	5
APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST.....	6
APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	8
21 COPYRIGHT.....	15
22 KEY REFERENCES.....	15
PLATES.....	19
FIGURES.....	27

Plates

Cover: View of site

Plate 1 TR1 facing east 1.0m scale	19
Plate 2 TR1 facing west 1.0m scale	19
Plate 3 Representative section TR1 facing north 0.5m scale.....	20
Plate 4 Drain trench in TR1 facing east 0.5m scale	20
Plate 5 TR2 facing north 1.0m scale.....	21
Plate 6 TR2 facing south 1.0m scale.....	21
Plate 7 Representative section TR2 facing east 0.5m scale	22
Plate 8 modern disturbance TR2 facing south 1.0m scale.....	22
Plate 9 Ceramic drain visible within TR2 facing north east 0.5m scale.....	23
Plate 10 TR3 facing west 1.0m scale	23
Plate 11 TR3 facing east 1.0m scale	24
Plate 12 Representative section TR3 facing north 0.5m scale.....	24

Plate 13 TR4 facing south 1.0m scale.....	25
Plate 14 TR4 facing north 1.0m scale.....	25
Plate 15 Representative section TR4 facing east 0.5m scale	26
Plate 16 Field drain and electric service in TR4 facing south east	26

Tables

Table 1 Index to archive	5
Table 2 Context list.....	7

Figures

Figure 1 Site location.....	27
Figure 2 Trench location plan.....	28
Figure 3 Plan of trenches 1-4	29
Figure 4 Representative sections trenches 1-4.....	30

Abbreviations

AOD	Above Ordnance Datum
BGL	Below Ground Level
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

On the 29th August 2018 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation at Burnholme Care Facility, Bad Bargain Lane, York YO31 0HA (SE 62489 52433).

The work was undertaken for Pacy & Wheatley to satisfy a planning condition applied by the City of York Council (17/01925/FULM). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by YAT. The works involved the excavation and recording of four trial trenches.

During the evaluation no significant archaeological deposits or features were uncovered. Remains associated with the former school building were uncovered including services, drainage trenches and made ground.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Burnholme Care Facility Evaluation
YAT Project No.	6049
Document Number	2018/130
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	Pacy & Wheatley
Planning Application No.	17/01925/FULM
NGR	SE 62489 52433
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-327151

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
V1	GL	05/09/18	IDM	10/09/18	IDM	10/09/18

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1 INTRODUCTION

On the 29th August 2018 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation at Burnholme Care Facility, Bad Bargain Lane, York YO31 0HA (SE 62489 52433) (Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Pacy & Wheatley to satisfy a planning condition applied by the City of York Council (17/01925/FULM).

Pacy & Wheatley have received planning consent for the construction of a new care home at Burnholme Care Facility, Bad Bargain Lane, York (SE 6249 5242). The scheme will include construction of the main building, landscaping, infrastructure and car parking.

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 (3% sample trenching) and subsequent programme of analysis and publication by an approved archaeological unit) in accordance with the specification supplied by the Local Planning Authority. This programme and the archaeological unit shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.'

Reason: The site lies within an area of archaeological interest and the development may affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded prior to destruction.'

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared in response to above condition and discussion with the client. The work was carried out in accordance with the WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix 3).

2.1 Trenches

A total of four trenches were excavated (Figure 2):

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	2m x 20m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains
2	2m x 20m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains
3	2m x 20m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains
4	2m x 10m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains

The four trenches were positioned within the main footprint of the proposed building, in the area where most disturbances will take place (Figure 2). It was necessary to move some of the trenches to avoid obstructions on the surface, keeping them within the footprint of the proposed building. The trench locations were accurately plotted using a Leica handheld GPS unit.

All deposits were hand excavated and recorded as per the standard YAT single context recording system.

The last 4.0m of trench 1 were not completely excavated due to the discovery of suspected asbestos containing material (ACM) within the demolition deposit. The suspected ACM was not removed from the ground and the trench was backfilled.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located within the Tang Hall area to the east of York city centre. To the north of the site lies Bad Bargain Lane, to the west are residential properties fronting onto Burnholme Grove, to the east are the Burnholme community and sports hub buildings and to the south is an area of green fields.

The site topography is generally flat. The site was previously occupied by the buildings of the former Burnholme School. The former school buildings had been demolished prior to the archaeological works beginning.

The underlying bedrock is the Sherwood Sandstone group – sandstone, formed 237 – 272 million years ago. This is overlain by superficial deposits of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation – Clay, silty deposits formed during the Quaternary Period up to 2 million years ago (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> - accessed 04/09/18).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site is situated to the south of 'Burnholme' and east of 'Tang Hall' from which the area gets its name from. The historic mapping shows the area of the site as agricultural fields and this continues until the development of the area in the 20th century.

The Burnholme School appears on the 1958 OS map for the first time, and has expanded to cover the area of the site by 1972.

There is some evidence for Roman activity within the general vicinity of the site. Important Roman remains have been found 800m to the east of the site at Apple Tree Farm. Excavations have produced evidence for a Roman road, burials and a kiln production site (Lawton 1983). An evaluation carried out at Derwent Road Playing Fields, Osbaldwick Lane found evidence for Romano-British field systems, 1km to the south of the site (Fraser 2009).

There have been previous archaeological interventions carried out nearby. In 2004 a watching brief during groundworks at Galtres School to the east revealed shallow topsoil with limited subsoil deposits, 200m to the east of the site (FAS 2004). In 2013 an evaluation in school playing fields to the south showed the survival of probably medieval furrows from ridge and furrow land use, 250m to the south of the site (Johnson 2013). In the grounds of the Burnholme Social Club evidence for ridge and furrow was uncovered during evaluation trenching, 150m to the north of the site (On-Site 2013).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

The earliest deposit within trench 1 was natural material (1002) found at a depth of approximately 0.6m BGL or 13.47m AOD (Plate 1, 2, 3) (Figure 3, 4). The natural deposit changed from a slightly sandy more mottled material on the west side of the trench to a firmer clay deposit to the east.

Above this was a made-ground deposit (1001). This was 0.3m in thickness and may have been deposited for the former school buildings. The top of the deposit was at a depth of 0.30m or 13.87m AOD.

The majority of the base of the trench was occupied by a drainage trench running north/south through the centre leading from a manhole present on the surface (Plate 4); and modern intrusions on the east side of the trench. The modern intrusions were filled with brick and demolition material probably backfilled during demolition of school buildings.

5.2 Trench 2

Within the base of the trench was natural deposit (2002) at a depth of approximately 0.5m BGL or 13.66m AOD. At the southern end of the trench this was a firm, orangey brown, clay with sand bands running through it. This changed to a friable, mid yellow, slightly clayey sand at the northern end of the trench (Plate 1, 2, 3) (Figure 3, 4).

Above this was a subsoil deposit (2001) 0.20m in thickness, at 0.30m BGL or 13.86m AOD in depth.

There were three modern cut features aligned east/west, containing modern rubble infill (Plate 4). These were probably services and drainage runs that have been removed during the demolition work. At the southern end of the trench was a ceramic drain pipe running north east/south west to a manhole in the south west corner of the trench (Plate 9).

Above this was demolition deposit (2000) approximately 0.3m in thickness.

5.3 Trench 3

The earliest deposit (3002) within the trench was a firm, mid red brown, clay with moderate small sub-rounded sandstone. The top of the deposit was found at a depth of approximately 0.90m BGL or 13.05m AOD.

Above this was a levelling/made ground deposit (3001) which was 0.50m in thickness. This was most likely material laid down prior to the construction of the former Burnholme School. Sealing this was demolition deposit (3000) that was 0.4m in thickness (Plate 10, 11, 12) (Figure 3, 4).

5.4 Trench 4

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural deposit consisting of light, brown grey, clay (4003). This was encountered at a depth of 0.8m BGL or 13.12m AOD (Plate 13, 14, 15).

Above this was a levelling deposit (4002) of dark grey, silty clay at a depth of 0.40m, and was 0.40m in thickness. This possibly derived from redeposited natural material used for raising the land surface for construction of the former Burnholme School. This was sealed by levelling deposit (4001) and demolition layer (4000).

A field drain was encountered running north west/south east. At the southern end of the trench an electric services pipe was found running north west/south east (Plate 16) (Figure 3, 4).

6 DISCUSSION

During the course of the evaluation no significant archaeological deposits or features were encountered. The majority of the deposits encountered relate to the levelling and build up of ground for the former Burnholme School, and to its subsequent demolition.

In the majority of the trenches natural was found directly below levelling deposits, with only trench 2 containing a subsoil. It is therefore possible that some clearance occurred prior to building up the land for the construction of the former Burnholme School. This may have removed any evidence for earlier medieval agricultural features.

No evidence for earlier remains were found, and no earlier residual finds were recovered.

LIST OF SOURCES

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

REFERENCES

Field Archaeologist Specialists., 2005. *Galtres School, Bad Bargain Lane, York. Watching Brief Report. SYO529.*

Fraser, J., 2009 *An Archaeological Evaluation on Land at Derwent Playing Fields, Osbaldwick Lane, York.* Humber Archaeology Report No 283.

On-Site Archaeology., 2013 Burnholme Social Club, Burnholme Drive, York: Report on an Archaeological Evaluation, OAS Report OSA13EV03.

Johnson, M., 2013. *Burnholme School Playing Field, Darnbrook Walk, York.* York Archaeological Trust Field Report 2013/30.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YAT would like to thank Pacy & Wheatley for their assistance while carrying out the fieldwork.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	13
Levels register	0
Photographic register	0
Sample register	0
Drawing register	0
Original drawings	0
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	0
Colour slides (films)	0
Digital photographs	43
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Trench	Type	Description	Inclusions	Interpretation
1000	TR1	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt with patches of clay	Frequent CBM fragments, mortar fragments, charcoal flecks. Occasional lumps of concrete, ceramic pipe	Demolition
1001	TR1	Deposit	Friable, mid grey, sandy silt	Moderate CBM flecks, white mortar flecks, charcoal flecks	Build-up
1002	TR1	Deposit	Firm to friable, mid orangey brown with red brown sandy mottles.	N/A	Natural
2000	TR2	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt with patches of clay	Frequent CBM fragments, mortar fragments, charcoal flecks. Occasional lumps of concrete, ceramic pipe	Demolition
2001	TR2	Deposit	Friable, light grey with brown mottles, clayey sand	Occasional CBM flecks, charcoal flecks	Subsoil
2002	TR2	Deposit	Firm, orangey brown with grey mottles, clay with bands of sand. Changes to a friable, mid yellow, clayey sand.	N/A	Natural
3000	TR3	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt with patches of clay	Frequent CBM fragments, mortar fragments, charcoal flecks. Occasional lumps of concrete, ceramic pipe	Demolition
3001	TR3	Deposit	Firm, mid grey with yellow mottles, sandy clay	Frequent stone medium stone fragments, CBM flecks, charcoal flecks, yellow mortar flecks	Levelling/made ground
3002	TR3	Deposit	Firm, mid red brown, clay	Frequent medium stone fragments. Occasional CBM flecks, charcoal flecks,	Natural/ Redeposited natural
4000	TR4	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish grey, sandy silt with patches of clay	Frequent CBM fragments, mortar fragments, charcoal flecks. Occasional lumps of concrete, ceramic pipe	Demolition
4001	TR4	Deposit	Friable, mid yellow brown, sandy clay	Occasional charcoal flecks	Levelling/made ground
4002	TR4	Deposit	Firm, dark grey, silty clay	Occasional charcoal flecks, CBM flecks, sandstone flecks, white mortar flecks	Levelling/made ground/redeposited natural

Context Number	Trench	Type	Description	Inclusions	Interpretation
4003	TR4	Deposit	Firm, light brown grey, clay	Occasional small stone fragments.	Natural

Table 2 Context list

APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTGATIONS, BURNHOLME CARE FACILITY, YORK**

Site Location: Burholme Care Facility, Bad Bargain Lane, York

NGR: SE 6249 5242

Proposal: Erection of 80 bedroom care home, with landscaping and car parking

Planning ref: 17/01925/FULM

Prepared for: Pacy & Wheatley

Document Number: 2018/53

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	TK	20/04/18	BR	25/04/18	IM	25/04/18
2						

SUMMARY

Pacy & Wheatley have received planning consent for the construction of a new care home at Burholme Care Facility, Bad Bargain Lane, York (SE 6249 5242). The scheme will include construction of the main building, landscaping, infrastructure and car parking.

The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

4. No work shall commence on site until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work (an archaeological excavation (3% sample trenching) and subsequent programme of analysis and publication by an approved archaeological unit) in accordance with the specification supplied by the Local Planning Authority. This programme and the archaeological unit shall be approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority before development commences.

Reason: The site lies within an area of archaeological interest and the development may affect important archaeological deposits which must be recorded prior to destruction.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to above condition and discussion with the client. 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.

SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The proposal site is located at Burholme Care Facility, Bad Bargain Lane, York (Illustration 1).

DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

The development is not designated or linked with any heritage assets that would be impinged upon.

It is expected that all stockpiled materials etc on the site will be removed and that the evaluation excavation will proceed from the former ground level.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

The site is situated to the south of 'Burnholme' and east of 'Tang Hall' from which the area gets its name from. Medieval field systems were present on the site and dominated the surrounds until the development of the area in the 20th century.

Although the archaeological potential for the site is relatively low its proximity to the City and archaeological sites at the periphery of the City warrants further investigation.

Previous work has taken place nearby;

- In 2004 a watching brief during groundworks at Galtres School to the east revealed shallow topsoil with limited subsoil deposits
- In 2013 an evaluation in school playing fields to the south showed the survival of probably medieval furrows from ridge and furrow land use (YAT 2013).

AIMS

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

EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

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.

Four trenches will be excavated in the approximate locations shown in Illustration 2. The trenches are nominally located within the main footprint of the building, and thus where most disturbance will take place. They also attempt to avoid the services at the northern end of the site.

The exact location of the trenches will be decided on site, using the judgement of the attending archaeologists. As demolition and clearance has taken place already it may be that certain areas, already recently disturbed, are avoided.

Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	2m x 20m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains
2	2m x 20m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains
3	2m x 20m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains
4	2m x 10m	To investigate potential buried archaeological remains

The trench locations will be accurately plotted using a GPS following excavation. All measurements will be accurate to +/-5cm, 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.

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 infill, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine.

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.

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. **RECORDING**

METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

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.

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.

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.

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. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 John Oxley 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 7.10) and retained for assessment.

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

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).

SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

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.

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 (2014) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

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.

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 CURATOR NAME.

REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

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

Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the CYC for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the HER.

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 appropriate 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.

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.

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

POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

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.

If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with John Oxley) 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.

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 John Oxley. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.

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.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

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.

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.

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.

REINSTATEMENT

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.

TIMETABLE & STAFFING

The timetable will be determined with the client, but on site works are anticipated in the first half of 2018.

Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

Human Remains – Malin Holst

Palaeoenvironmental remains – Palaeoecology Research Services (PRS)

Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell

Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers

Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner

Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorne

Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie

Conservation - Ian Panter

MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

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 and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. 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.

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

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For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

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

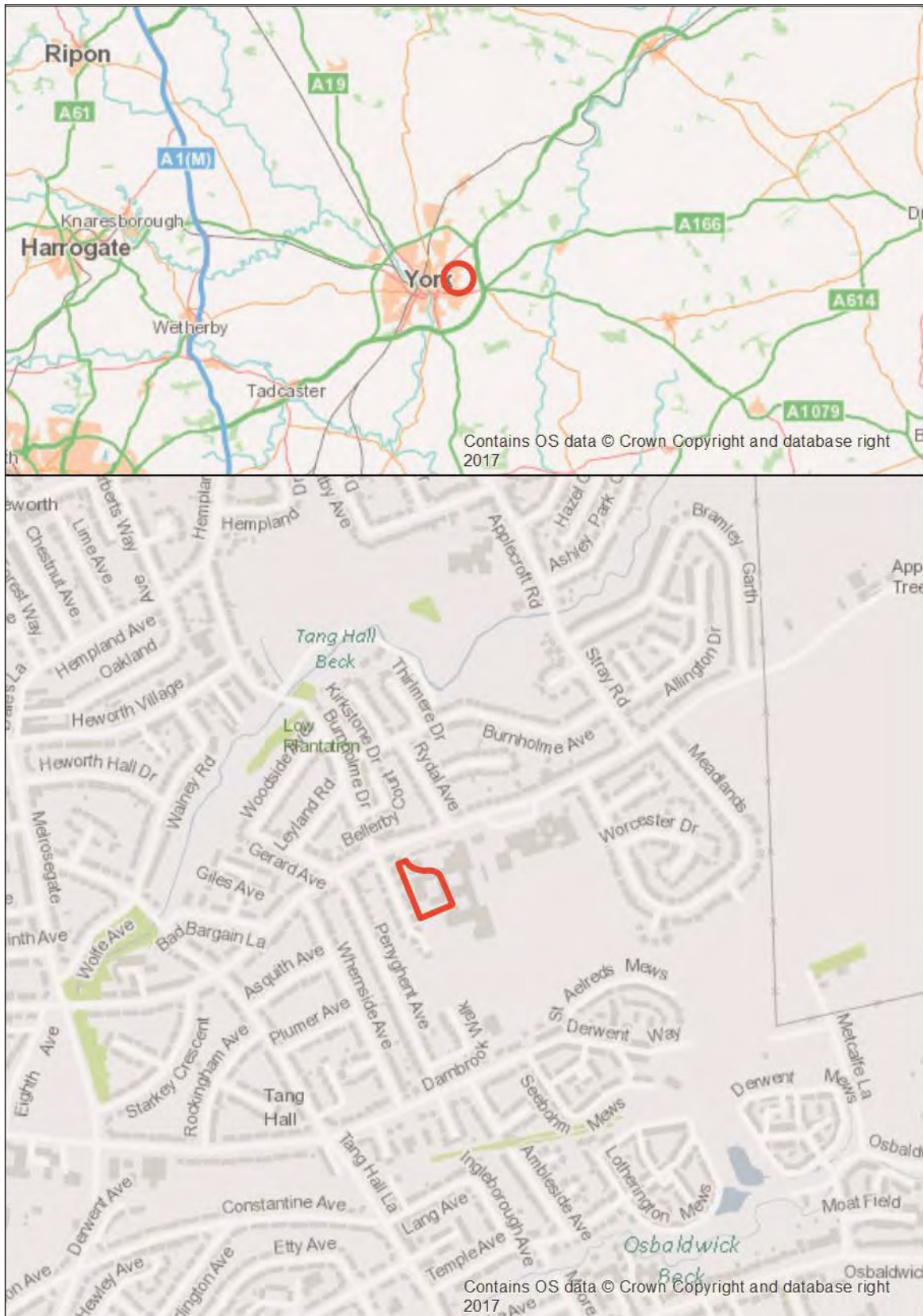


Illustration 1 Site Location 1:500,000 and 1:10,000



Illustration 2 Works Location 1:500 (After drawing 687-PL-102 17/01925/FULM)

PLATES



Plate 1 TR1 facing east 1.0m scale.



Plate 2 TR1 facing west 1.0m scale



Plate 3 Representative section TR1 facing north 0.5m scale



Plate 4 Drain trench in TR1 facing east 0.5m scale



Plate 5 TR2 facing north 1.0m scale



Plate 6 TR2 facing south 1.0m scale



Plate 7 Representative section TR2 facing east 0.5m scale



Plate 8 modern disturbance TR2 facing south 1.0m scale



Plate 9 Ceramic drain visible within TR2 facing north east 0.5m scale



Plate 10 TR3 facing west 1.0m scale



Plate 11 TR3 facing east 1.0m scale



Plate 12 Representative section TR3 facing north 0.5m scale



Plate 13 TR4 facing south 1.0m scale



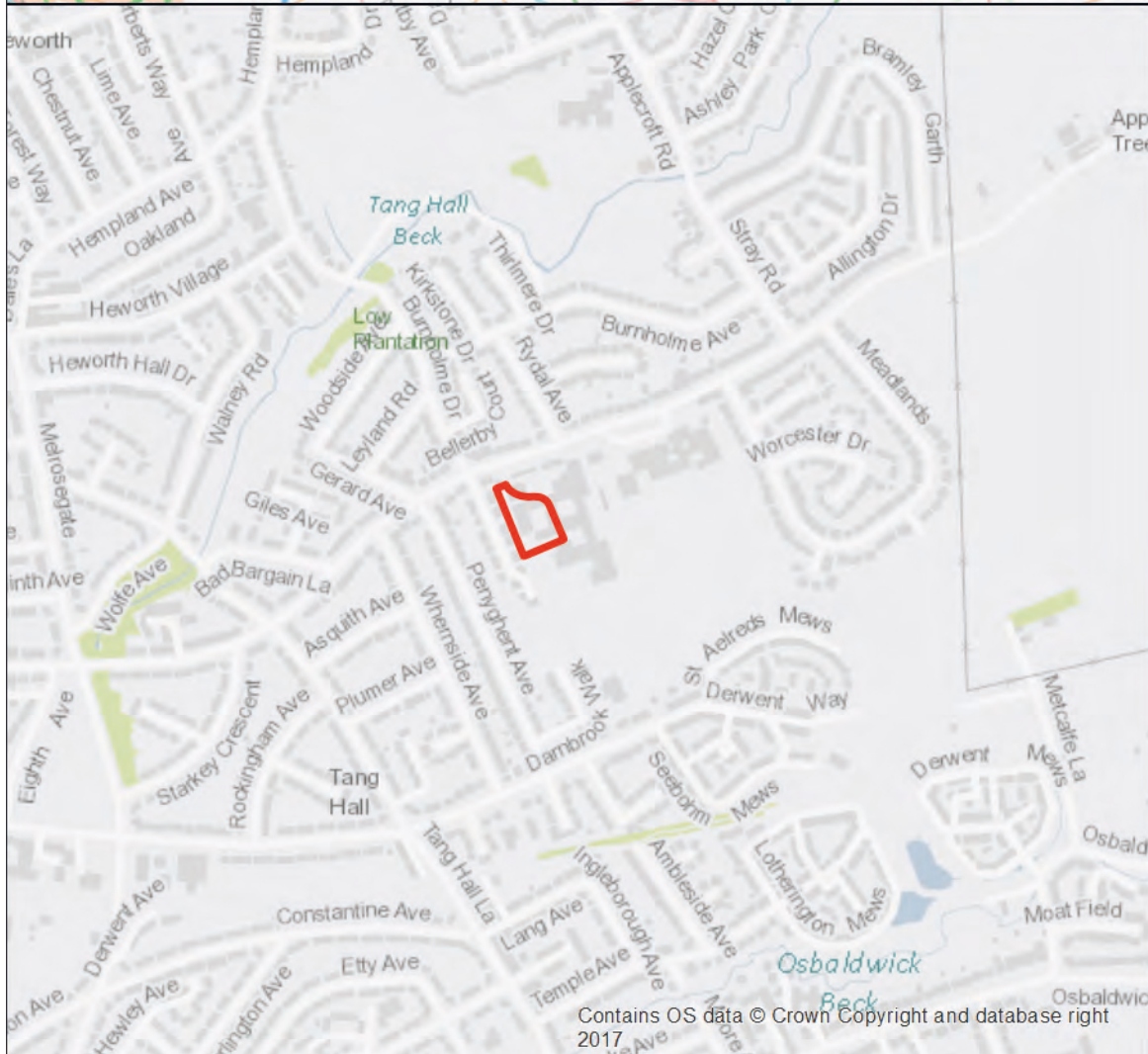
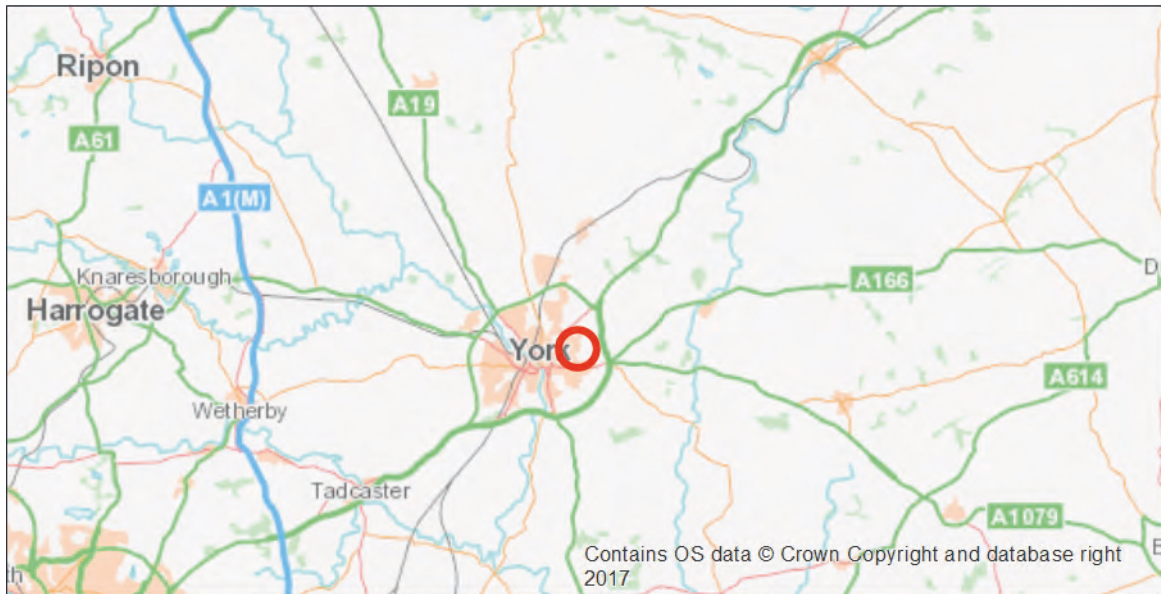
Plate 14 TR4 facing north 1.0m scale



Plate 15 Representative section TR4 facing east 0.5m scale

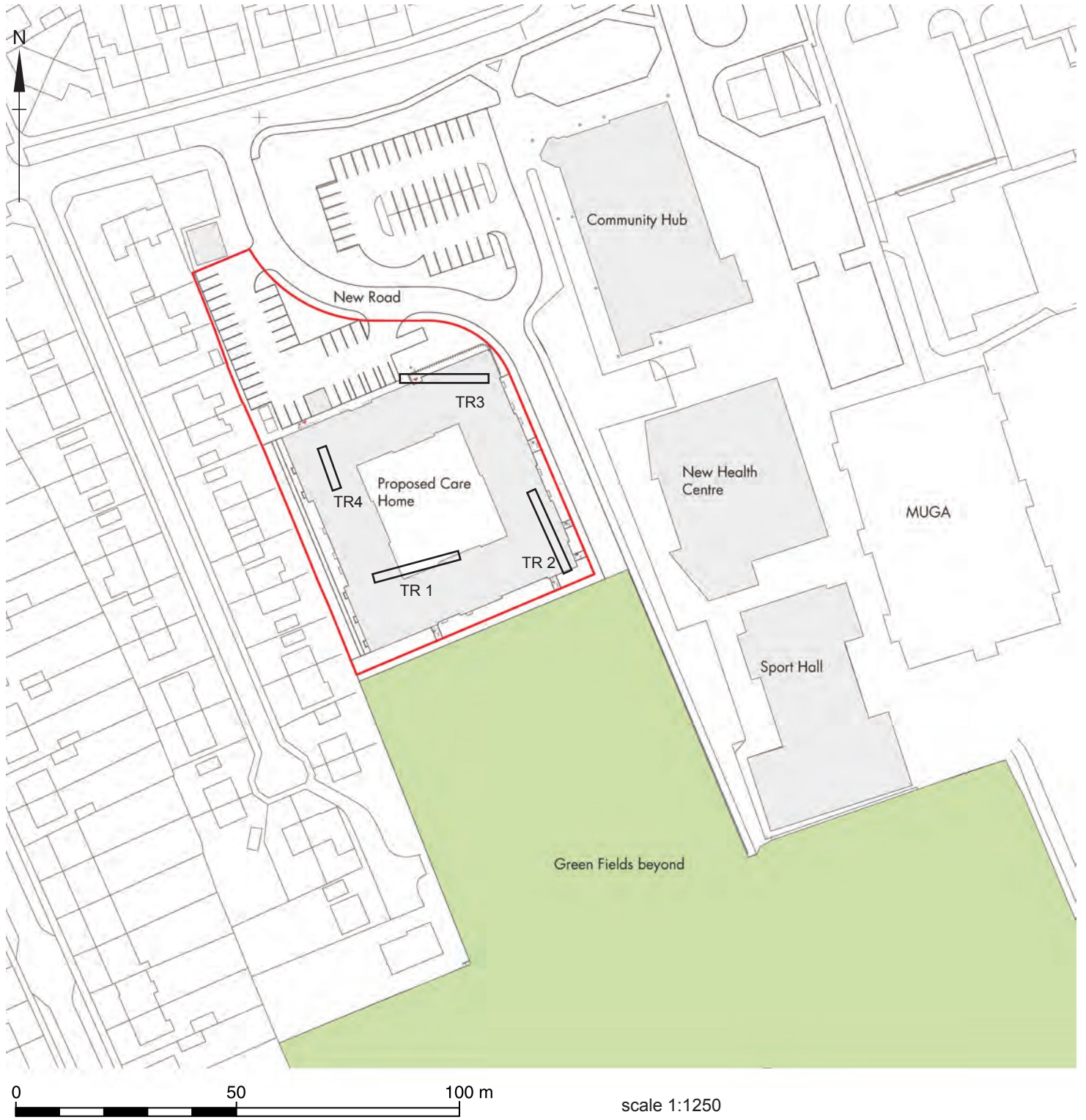


Plate 16 Field drain and electric service in TR4 facing south east



Key
Site location 

Fig. 1 Site location (top 1:500,000, bottom 1:10,000)



Key	
Site outline	—
Trench	—

Fig. 2 Trench location plan (background mapping supplied by client)

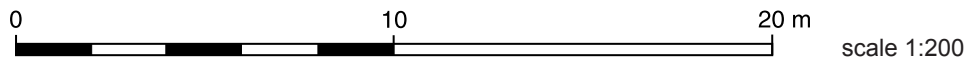
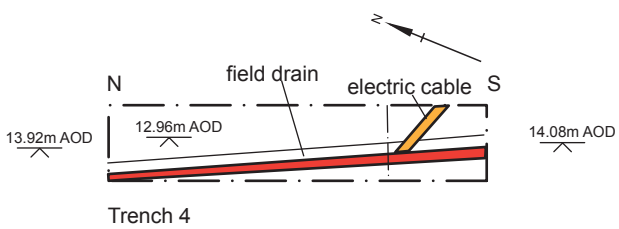
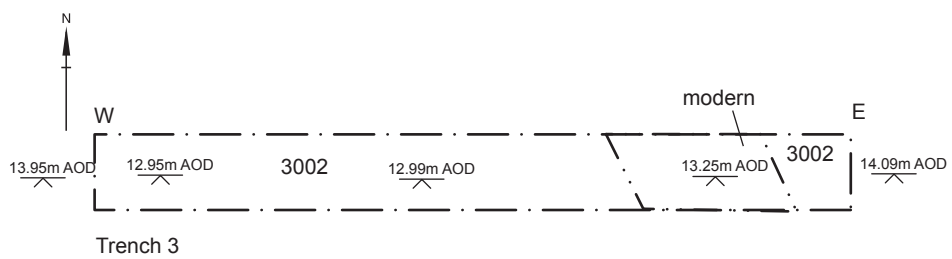
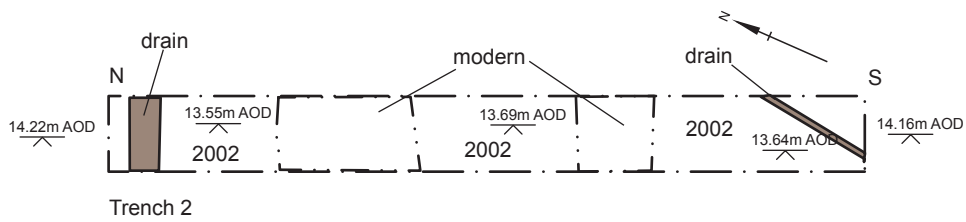
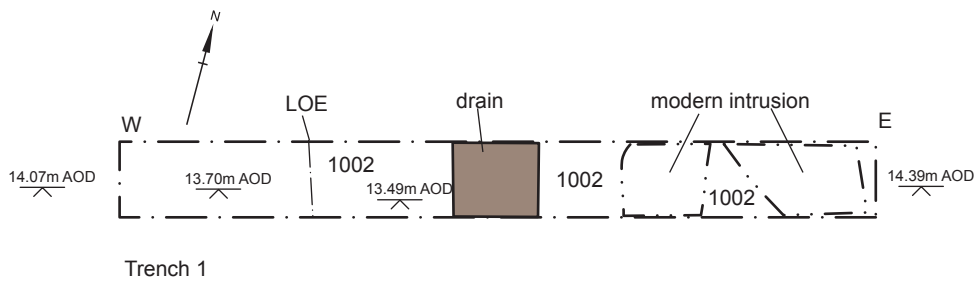


Fig. 3 Plan of trenches 1-4

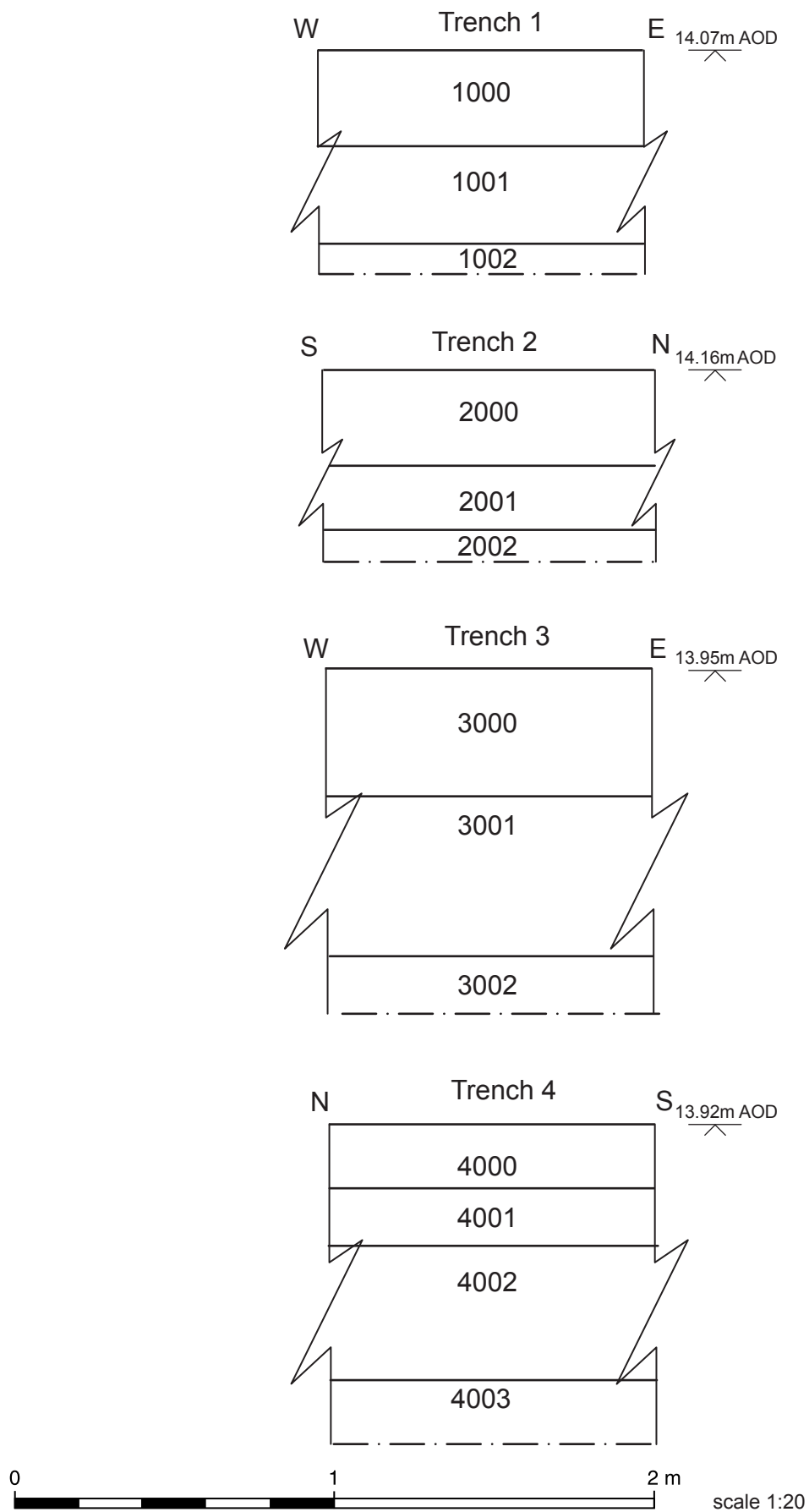


Fig. 4 Representative sections trench 1-4



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