



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



Archaeological Investigations at Heworth Court Hotel, Heworth Green, York

By G Loffman

YAT Assessment Report 2019/141 September 2019



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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

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

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

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

© 2019 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited
Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX
A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801
A registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 509060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846)

CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	5
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	5
1 INTRODUCTION	6
2 METHODOLOGY	7
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY	7
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	8
5 RESULTS	9
6 DISCUSSION	10
LIST OF SOURCES	10
REFERENCES	10
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	11
APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE	11
APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST	12
PLATES	13
FIGURES	19
APPENDIX 1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	21

PLATES

Cover: View of site

Plate 1 Pre-excavation looking south.....	13
Plate 2 Pre-excavation garden area looking south-west	13
Plate 3 Test Pit 1 looking south, 0.5m scale.....	14
Plate 4 Test Pit 2 looking west, 0.5m scale	14
Plate 5 Test Pit 3 looking west, 0.5m scale	15
Plate 6 Test Pit 4 looking west, 0.5m scale	15
Plate 7 Test Pit 5 looking west, 0.5m scale	16
Plate 8 Trench 1 looking north-west, 1.0m scale.....	16
Plate 9 Trench 1 representative section looking south east, 0.5m and 1.0m scale.....	17
Plate 10 Trench 2 looking north east, 1.0m scale	17
Plate 11 Trench 2 representative section looking north-east, 0.5m and 1.0m scale	18

Tables

Table 1 Index to archive	11
--------------------------------	----

Table 2 Context list.....12

Figures

Figure 1 Site location19

Figure 2 Trench and Test Pit locations.....20

Abbreviations

BGL Below ground level

YAT York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

On the 17th September 2019 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological watching brief at Heworth Court Hotel, Heworth Green, York (SE 6141 5272). This was followed by an evaluation undertaken on 19th September 2019.

The work was undertaken for Heworth Court Hotel LLP to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by the City of York Council (18/01895/FUL). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the monitoring of five machine dug test pits excavated to investigate ground contamination, and two 4 x 4m trenches excavated by YAT.

No archaeology was found during the course of the investigations.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Heworth Court Hotel, Heworth Green, York
YAT Project No.	6157
Document Number	2019/141
Type of Project	Eval & WB
Client	Heworth Court Hotel LLP
Planning Application No.	18/01895/FUL
NGR	SE 6141 5272
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-368126

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	GL	24/09/19	MS	26/09/19	MS	26/09/19

Copyright Declaration:

York Archaeological Trust give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although York Archaeological Trust retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the commissioning body and titled project (or named part thereof) and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the author being obtained. York Archaeological Trust accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned.

1 INTRODUCTION

On the 17th September 2019 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological watching brief at Heworth Court Hotel, Heworth Green, York (SE 6141 5272). This was followed by an evaluation undertaken on 19th September 2019 (Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Heworth Court Hotel LLP to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by CYC (18/01895/FUL).

The following archaeological conditions have been imposed:

7. The following archaeological investigations shall be carried out. The archaeological scheme comprises 3-5 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

A) No archaeological evaluation or grubbing up of foundations shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The WSI should conform to standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and detail the archaeological background or the area and the methodology for the evaluation of 2-3 trenches.

B) The site investigation and post-investigation assessment shall be completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition will be secured. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

C) A copy of a report on the evaluation and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any of the archaeological remains identified in the evaluation shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record to allow public dissemination of results within 6 weeks of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

D) Where archaeological features and deposits are identified proposals for the preservation in-situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of findings shall be submitted as an amendment to the original WSI. It should be understood that there shall be presumption in favour of preservation in-situ wherever feasible.

E) No development shall take place until:

- Details in Part D have been approved and implemented on site.

- Provision has been made for analysis, dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

- A copy of a report on the archaeological works detailed in Part D should be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record within 3 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site lies within an area of archaeological interest. An investigation is required to identify the presence and significance of archaeological features and

deposits and ensure that archaeological features and deposits are either recorded or preserved in-situ.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared in response to part 7A of the conditions of approval in the planning consent supplied by the City of York Council (Appendix 1). The work was carried out in accordance with the conditions of approval and 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 Test Pits

A total of five test pits measuring 1.70m x 0.35m were excavated to investigate ground contamination. The test pits were excavated using a 1-ton excavator equipped with a 0.35m bucket, and were monitored by an archaeologist. They were recorded using a combination of notes and digital photography.

2.2 Trenches

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

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	4m x 4m	To identify and characterise any archaeological deposits.
2	4m x 4m	To identify and characterise any archaeological deposits.

The trenches were located on the scale base map provided by the client. These were placed within the footprint of the house foundation plan supplied by the client.

The trenches were excavated using a 13-ton tracked excavator equipped with a 1.8m toothless bucket. Excavation proceeded under supervision of an archaeologist to the top of archaeological deposits or natural.

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

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposal site is located on land to the rear of Heworth Court Hotel, 76 Heworth Green, York, YO31 7TQ, SE 6141 5272 (Figure 1). Currently there is an existing two-storey building at the site that will be demolished ahead of the erection of four new houses and adjacent parking. The site is bounded to the north-west by the Heworth Court Hotel which fronts onto Heworth Green A1036, a main road into York. The site is bounded to the south-east by Wood Street and to the south-west and north-east by other residential properties and their access routes.

The site is located in an area of mixed residential and commercial use in the centre of the old Heworth village area. The site lies at approximately 18m AOD and is fairly level across the works area.

The geology of the site comprises of underlying bedrock of Sherwood Sandstone Group -

Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237-272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods when the local environment was dominated by rivers. Above this are superficial deposits of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation, consisting of clays and silts which were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (www.bgs.ac.uk).

4 **ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The following is taken from the WSI produced for this works (Smith 2019).

The works location lies approximately 400m to the west/north-west of the historic centre of Heworth Village. The majority of archaeological interest in the site relates to activity from the Roman period.

Prehistoric

Nothing of a prehistoric date is known in the immediate vicinity of the works location.

Roman

There is potential for Roman remains to be present at the site. Despite the location outside of the Roman city walls the works location is in the vicinity of two Roman roads into York and associated Roman cemeteries. The works location is approximately 60m to the south-east of the Malton to York Roman Road (MYO4191) and the associated cremation and inhumation cemeteries are within a 180m-200m radius to the north-west (MYO4193), the south-west (MYO3330) and the south (MYO4194). The Stamford Bridge to York Roman Road is to the south, approximately 180m away (MYO107).

Anglian/Anglo-Scandinavian

The name of the village of Heworth is Anglo-Saxon in origin (YHECP) and an Anglian cemetery is known immediately to the north of the Heworth character area, to the north-west of the works location. Whilst there is the possibility of early post-Roman settlement in the outer vicinity of Heworth village, there is little chance of any archaeological remains from this period within the specific works location.

Medieval

The village of Heworth is first recorded as "Heworde" in the Domesday records and evidence of medieval settlement, roads and agriculture are known in the area. However due to the location of site away from the main centre of York and Heworth village centre it is likely that archaeological remains from this period will consist mostly of agricultural plough soils.

Post-medieval onwards

The village of Heworth remained mostly divided into dwellings and croft/toft boundaries, but eventually continued to expand until it was completely absorbed into the city of York. Earlier field boundaries were still visible on the 1852 OS map of York, however towards the mid 18th century dwellings were built on John Street and Wood Street, the latter of which bounds the works location to the south-east. In the 1970s these dwellings were cleared and replaced with the social housing and private developments that stand there today. The clearance event means anything from this period onwards is likely to be disturbed or cleared away.

Previous investigations in the area of the proposed site have encountered some Roman and medieval remains. One such investigation by Oxford Archaeology North consisted of a nine trench evaluation 200m to the west/south-west of the site in 2003 (Clark 2003). This investigation found substantial ground raising deposition and some Roman pottery pieces

thought to be associated with the nearby cremation cemetery. The Roman material consisted of one fragment of burnt animal bone and 20 sherds of locally made and imported pottery that dated to the late first and early second century AD. The pottery sherds were consistent with those found at other burial sites elsewhere in York and so these finds are thought to be from a similar funerary context in the area. They found a further single sherd of medieval pottery and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. The OA North evaluation noted that due to the ground build up, archaeological remains were not encountered until 0.8m BGL and what was uncovered was somewhat disturbed by this ground raising activity, therefore there is a possibility the proposed work may offer a limited window into the archaeological horizon. A 2006 watching brief conducted by Malton Archaeological Practice on Heworth Green, which the Heworth Court Hotel fronts onto, was discharged due to a lack of archaeological remains

5 RESULTS

5.1 Test pits

Test Pit 1 (Plate 3)

TP1 was excavated to a total depth of 1.50m. The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, mid orange brown silty clay, probably natural in origin. This was found at a depth of 0.60m BGL. Above this was a topsoil deposit.

Test Pit 2 (Plate 4)

TP2 was excavated to a depth of 1.20m BGL. The lowest deposit was natural silty clay, as seen in TP1. This was found at a depth of 0.70m BGL. Above this was a redeposited natural/plough soil. This consisted of firm, mid grey, silty clay, found at a depth of 0.30m BGL. This was sealed by hardcore and makeup for the present tarmac surface.

Test Pit 3 (Plate 5)

The deposits present in TP3 were the same as TP2.

Test Pit 4

Test Pit 4 was excavated to a depth of 0.85m BGL. The earliest deposit was natural clay found at a depth of 0.65m BGL. Redeposited natural/ploughsoil was found at a depth of 0.54m BGL. Above this was modern made ground containing CBM and concrete fragments. Above was a 0.22m thick topsoil deposit.

Test Pit 5 (Plate 6)

Test Pit 5 was excavated to a depth of 0.85m BGL. Natural clay was found at a depth of 0.57m BGL. Above this was made ground and the present concrete surface. In the base of the test pit was a concrete footing of an extension of the Heworth Court Hotel, now demolished.

5.2 Trenches

Trench 1 (Plate 8 & 9)

The earliest deposit within Trench 1 was a firm, mid orange brown silty clay with mottled grey patches (105), present at a depth of 0.73m BGL. This was the same natural material encountered within the test pits.

Above this was a firm, mid greenish grey, silty clay (104), found at a depth of 0.5m BGL. The deposit was approximately 0.15m in thickness. This was interpreted as a subsoil.

The top of a possible plough soil deposit (103) was found at a depth of 0.43m BGL, and was 0.12m in thickness. This consisted of soft, dark brownish grey, clayey silt with occasional CBM fragments and charcoal flecks. Documentary research above suggests that this area was agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods, therefore the deposit may represent the formation of plough soils related to this.

A field drain was found running north-west/south-east within the trench, measuring 0.09m in width.

A layer of limestone fragments (102) was found at a depth of 0.17m BGL. Above this was a deposit of crushed mortar make-up (101) and the present tarmac surface (100). These were probably deposited during the construction of the car park area for the hotel.

Trench 2 (Plate 10 & 11)

In the base of Trench 2 a natural clay deposit (200) was found at a depth of 0.68m BGL, this was the same composition as Trench 1.

Above the natural clay was a friable, mid brown grey clayey silt (201) found at a depth of 0.47m BGL. This was approximately 0.19m in thickness. Within the deposit was occasional charcoal, grey mortar and CBM flecks and fragments of oyster shell. This deposit is probably post-medieval plough soil and same as (103). Some clay pipe stems and post-medieval pottery were present but not retained.

Two field drains were present within the trench running north-north-west/south-south-east and north-east/south-west. These were 0.12m in width and consisted of a flat base with concave top.

The most recent deposit was a topsoil/garden soil (200). This was 0.47m in thickness.

6 DISCUSSION

No archaeological deposits were found during the course of the archaeological investigations. The evaluation suggests that the land was agricultural during the post-medieval period, indicated by the presence of plough soil and field drains.

LIST OF SOURCES

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

REFERENCES

Clark, P. 2003. *Heworth Green, York, Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. Oxford Archaeology North Report no. 2003/145.

Smith, K. 2019. *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Investigations at Heworth Court Hotel, Heworth Green, York*. YAT 2019/114.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) 2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YAT would like to thank the client for providing access to the site.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	9
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	37
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Type	Description	Inclusions	Interpretation
100	Layer	Tarmac	N/A	Modern car park
101	Layer	Friable, light grey, silty sand mortar	Occasional CBM flecks and charcoal flecks	Make-up
102	Layer	Loose to friable, light yellow brown, silty sand	Frequent limestone fragments (10mm x 10mm)	Make-up
103	Layer	Soft, dark brownish grey, clayey silt	Occasional CBM fragments very abraded and charcoal flecks	Plough soil
104	Layer	Firm, mid greenish grey, silty clay	Occasional charcoal flecks and small stones	Subsoil
105	Layer	Firm, mid brown clay with grey mottles	N/A	Natural
200	Layer	Friable, mid brown grey, clayey silt	Occasional charcoal flecks and small pebbles	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable, mid brown grey, clayey silt	Occasional charcoal flecks, oyster shell fragments, grey mortar and CBM flecks	Plough soil
202	Layer	Firm, mid yellow brown clay with grey mottles	N/A	Natural

Table 2 Context list

PLATES



Plate 1 Pre-excitation looking south



Plate 2 Pre-excitation garden area looking south-west



Plate 3 Test Pit 1 looking south, 0.5m scale



Plate 4 Test Pit 2 looking west, 0.5m scale



Plate 5 Test Pit 3 looking west, 0.5m scale



Plate 6 Test Pit 4 looking west, 0.5m scale



Plate 7 Test Pit 5 looking west, 0.5m scale



Plate 8 Trench 1 looking north-west, 1.0m scale



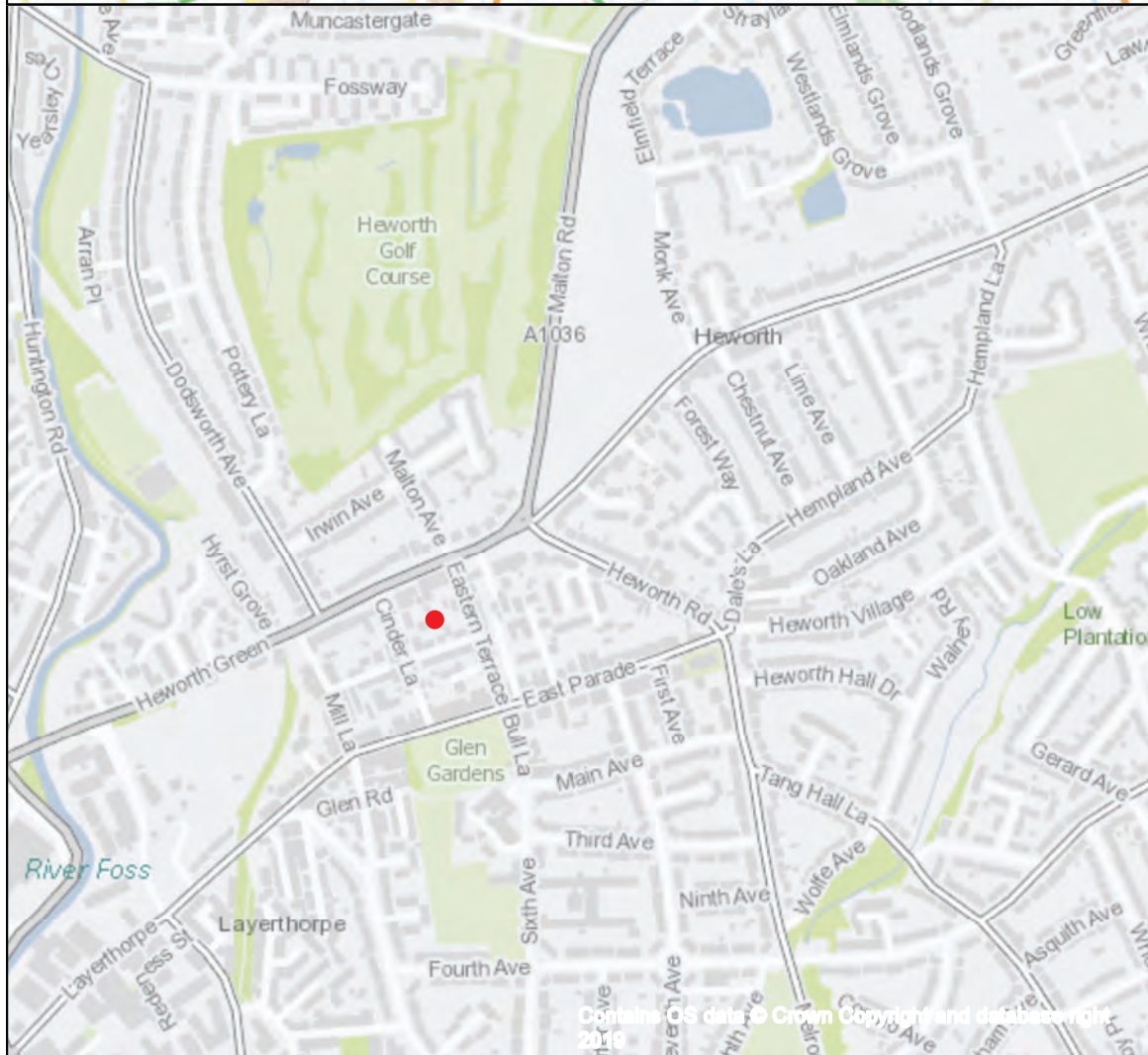
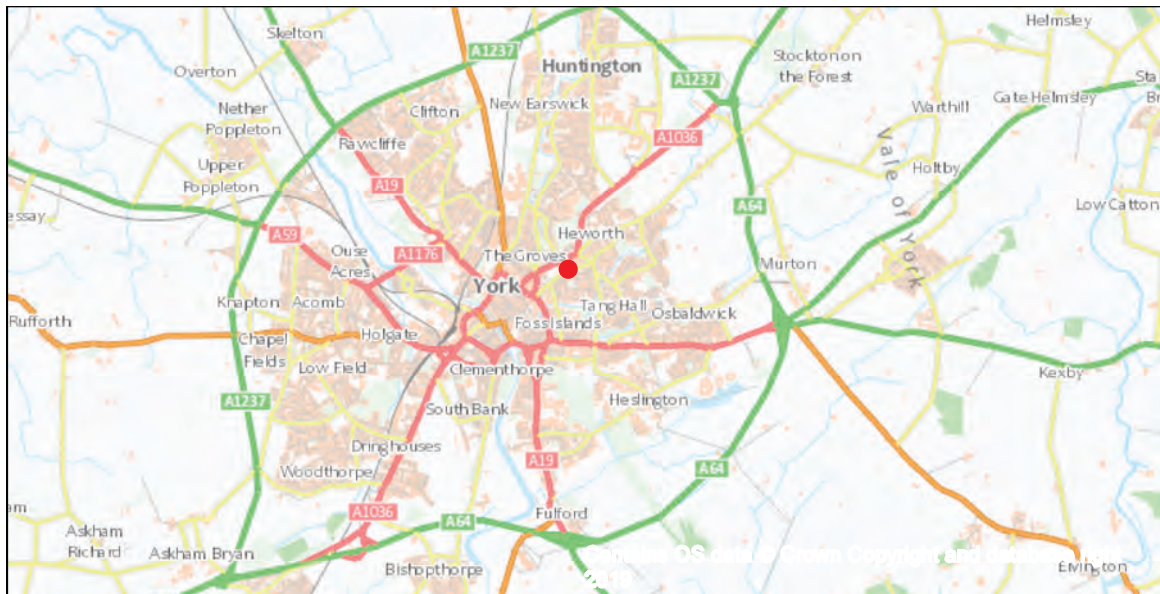
Plate 9 Trench 1 representative section looking south east, 0.5m and 1.0m scale



Plate 10 Trench 2 looking north east, 1.0m scale



Plate 11 Trench 2 representative section looking north-east, 0.5m and 1.0m scale



● Site location

Figure 1 Site location (1:125,000 top, 1:10,000 bottom)

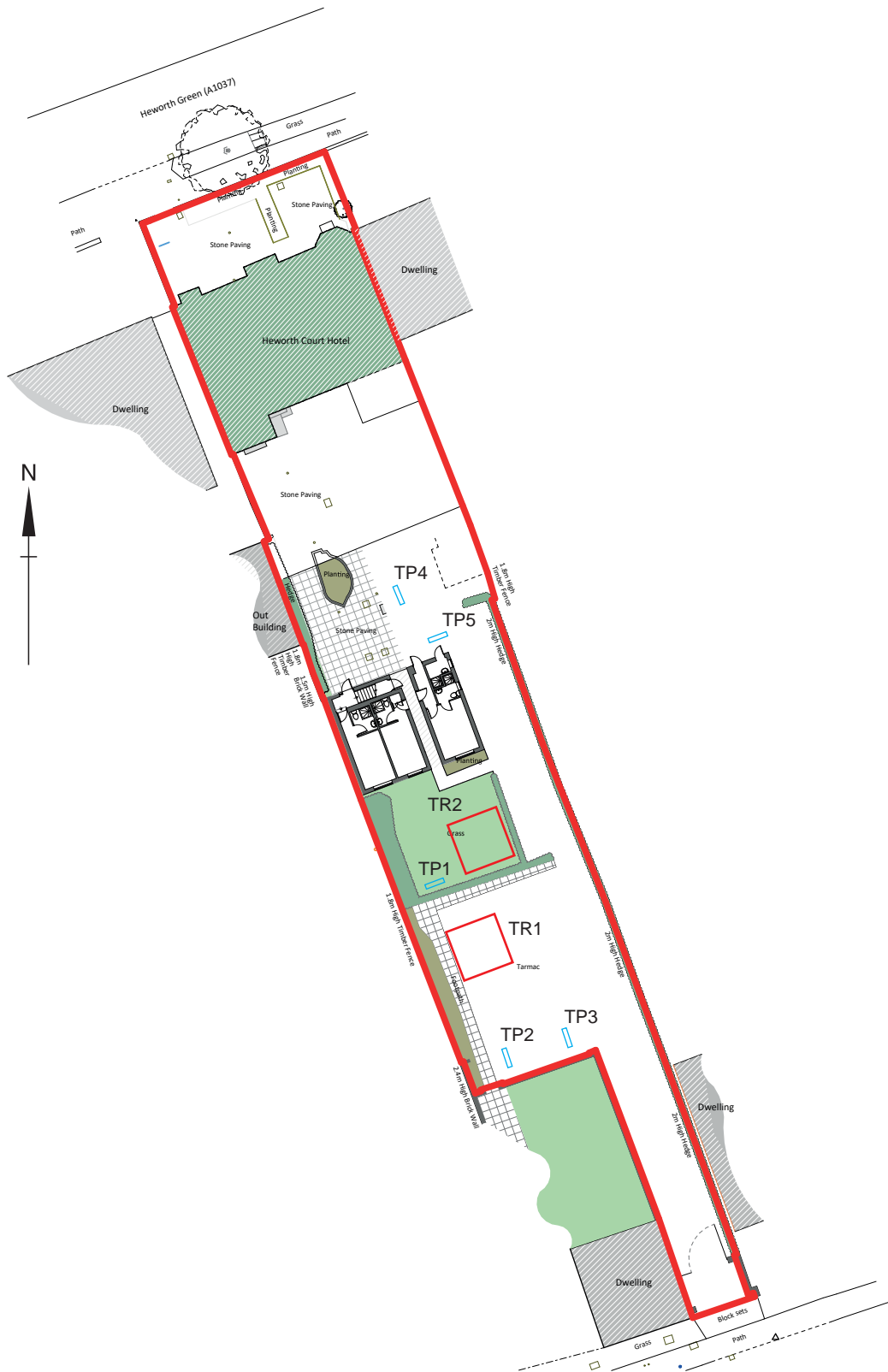


Figure 2 Trench and Test Pit locations (1:500 scale)

APPENDIX 1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Heworth Court Hotel LLP has received planning consent for the demolition of existing buildings and construction of four houses with parking at land to the rear of Heworth Court Hotel, 76 Heworth Green, York, YO31 7TQ SE 6141 5272. The scheme at this stage comprises the machine excavation of two 4m by 4m trenches on the land to the rear of the Hotel.

1.2 The following archaeological conditions have been imposed:

7. The following archaeological investigations shall be carried out. The archaeological scheme comprises 3-5 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

A) No archaeological evaluation or grubbing up of foundations shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The WSI should conform to standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists and detail the archaeological background or the area and the methodology for the evaluation of 2-3 trenches.

B) The site investigation and post-investigation assessment shall be completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition will be secured. This part of the condition shall not be discharged until these elements have been fulfilled in accordance with the programme set out in the WSI.

C) A copy of a report on the evaluation and an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on any of the archaeological remains identified in the evaluation shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record to allow public dissemination of results within 6 weeks of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

D) Where archaeological features and deposits are identified proposals for the preservation in-situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of findings shall be submitted as an amendment to the original WSI. It should be understood that there shall be presumption in favour of preservation in-situ wherever feasible.

E) No development shall take place until:

- Details in Part D have been approved and implemented on site.

- Provision has been made for analysis, dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

- A copy of a report on the archaeological works detailed in Part D should be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record within 3 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.

Reason: The site lies within an area of archaeological interest. An investigation is required to identify the presence and significance of archaeological features and deposits and ensure that archaeological features and deposits are either recorded or preserved in-situ.

- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to part 7A of the conditions of approval in the planning consent supplied by the City of York Council. The work will be carried out in accordance with the conditions of approval and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site is located on land to the rear of Heworth Court Hotel, 76 Heworth Green, York, YO31 7TQ SE 6141 5272 (Figure 1). Currently there is an existing two-storey building at the site that will be demolished ahead of the erection of the four new buildings and adjacent parking. The site is bounded to the north-west by the Heworth Court Hotel which fronts onto Heworth Green A1036, a main road into York. The site is bounded to the south-east by Wood Street and to the south-west and north-east by other residential properties and their access routes.
- 2.2 The site is located in an area of mixed residential and commercial use in the centre of the old Heworth village area. The site lies at approximately 18m AOD and is fairly level across the works area.
- 2.3 The geology of the site comprises of underlying bedrock of Sherwood Sandstone Group - Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237-272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods when the local environment was dominated by rivers. Above this are superficial deposits of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation, consisting of clays and silts which were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (www.bgs.ac.uk Accessed: 06/08/2019).

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 The site lies just to the south-east of the Heworth area of the York Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI) and partly lies in the Heworth Conservation Area (no.5). The property facing on to the main road of Heworth Green/A1036 is within the Conservation Area, however the trenches are located on the area of land to the rear, which is on the boundary of the Conservation Area. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments or Listed buildings in the immediate vicinity of the site.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The works location lies approximately 400m to the west/north-west of the historic centre of Heworth Village. The majority of archaeological interest in the site relates to activity from the Roman period.

Prehistoric

Nothing of a prehistoric date is known in the immediate vicinity of the works location.

Roman

There is potential for Roman remains to be present at the site. Despite the location outside of the Roman city walls the works location is in the vicinity of two Roman roads into York and associated Roman cemeteries. The works location is approximately 60m to the south-east of the Malton to York Roman Road (MYO4191) and the associated cremation and inhumation cemeteries are within a 180m-200m radius to the north-west (MYO4193), the south-west (MYO3330) and the south (MYO4194). The Stamford Bridge to York Roman Road is to the south, approximately 180m away (MYO107).

Anglian/Anglo-Scandinavian

The name of the village of Heworth is Anglo-Saxon in origin (YHECP) and an Anglian cemetery is known immediately to the north of the Heworth character area, to the north-west of the works location. Whilst there is the possibility of early post-Roman settlement in the outer vicinity of Heworth village, there is little chance of any archaeological remains from this period within the specific works location.

Medieval

The village of Heworth is first recorded as “Heworde” in the Domesday records and evidence of medieval settlement, roads and agriculture are known in the area. However due to the location of site away from the main centre of York and Heworth village centre it is likely that archaeological remains from this period will consist mostly of agricultural plough soils.

Post-medieval onwards

The village of Heworth remained mostly divided into dwellings and croft/toft boundaries, but eventually continued to expand until it was completely absorbed into the city of York. Earlier field boundaries were still visible on the 1852 OS map of York, however towards the mid 18th century dwellings were built on John Street and Wood Street, the latter of which bounds the works location to the south-east. In the 1970s these dwellings were cleared and replaced with the social housing and private developments that stand there today. The clearance event means anything from this period onwards is likely to be disturbed or cleared away.

- 4.2 Previous investigations in the area of the proposed site have encountered some Roman and medieval remains. One such investigation by Oxford Archaeology North consisted of a nine trench evaluation 200m to the west/south-west of the site in 2003 (Clark 2003). This investigation found substantial ground raising deposition and some Roman pottery pieces thought to be associated with the nearby cremation cemetery. The Roman material consisted of one fragment of burnt animal bone and 20 sherds of locally made and imported pottery that dated to the late first and early second century AD. The pottery sherds were consistent with those found at other burial sites elsewhere in York and so these finds are thought to be from a similar funerary context in the area. They found a further single sherd of medieval pottery and a single sherd of post-medieval pottery. The OA North evaluation noted that due to the ground build up, archaeological remains were not encountered until 0.8m BGL and what was uncovered was somewhat disturbed by this ground raising activity, therefore there is a possibility the proposed work may offer a limited window into the archaeological horizon. A 2006 watching brief conducted by Malton Archaeological Practice on Heworth Green, which the Heworth Court Hotel fronts

onto, was discharged due to a lack of archaeological remains.

5 AIMS

5.1 The aims of the evaluation are:

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

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Watching brief on test pits and boreholes
- Trial trenching/Evaluation
- Reporting

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

6.2 Two trenches will be excavated in the locations shown in Figure 1. Trenches will be stepped in at 1m below ground level if necessary to excavate safely.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	4m x 4m	To identify and characterise any archaeological deposits.
2	4m x 4m	To identify and characterise any archaeological deposits.

6.3 The trench locations will be accurately plotted by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps using an EDM Total station or GPS unit. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map to ensure our interventions can be independently relocated in the future.

6.4 Turf, agricultural or garden soil, overburden or other superficial fill materials may be removed by a mechanical digger fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or natural deposits, whichever is first identified. If archaeological material 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 with the approval of Claire MacRae.

6.5 The use of powered digging equipment may sometimes be appropriate to remove hard building materials or deep intrusions such as brick or concrete floors or footings.

Powered digging equipment will only be used with the agreement of Claire MacRae and will not be used to cut arbitrary test pits through archaeological deposits.

- 6.6 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded. Areas will be recorded as sterile if devoid of archaeological material, the stratigraphic sequence will be recorded after which investigation of those areas will cease.
- 6.7 A sufficient sample of archaeological features and deposits will be stratigraphically excavated in the following manner to fulfil the evaluation aims and objectives:
- Discrete features will initially be half-sectioned, full excavation may follow if deemed necessary or appropriate
 - A minimum 25% proportion of the total length of linear features will be excavated in sections of not less than 1m in length
 - Relationships at junctions, interruptions or terminations of linear features will be sufficiently explored to determine relationships
 - Structures will be investigated sufficiently to understand their form, function, extent and morphology, as well as their date and relationships to other features and deposits

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

- 7.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 7.2 Archaeological contexts 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. Sections drawings will be made at a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.
- 7.3 Archaeological contexts will be allocated unique numerical identifiers and described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with conventional archaeological record methods. All records will be checked and indexes of records compiled.
- 7.4 All site photography will follow accepted archaeological photography guidelines. Work in progress, general views, groups of contexts or features, individual contexts and sections will be digitally photographed using a 12 megapixel camera.
- 7.5 Areas devoid of archaeological material will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the CfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will

be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

- 7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 7.8 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with York Archaeological Trust specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 7.9 Should human remains be discovered they will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected pending notification of the discovery to Claire MacRae and the submission to the Ministry of Justice of an application for excavation. Exhumation of human remains will take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and only with a valid licence from the Ministry of Justice. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.
- Any **disarticulated** human remains that are found will be recovered and removed in appropriate packaging. If trenches are to be immediately backfilled the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations are to remain open for any length of time disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, [for later reburial in, or as close as possible to, the location of their discovery.
 - Any **articulated** human remains that are found will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.10) and retained for assessment.
 - Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.
- 7.10 Human remains will be removed in accordance with the Burial Act 1857 and the Ministry of Justice exhumation licence, and with the guidance of ClFA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and APABE (2017).

8 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

- 8.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. Ceramic spot dates will be given. Appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report.
- 8.2 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary

conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), CIfA (2014) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

- 8.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.
- 8.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with Claire MacRae.

9 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 9.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:
 - a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
 - c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
 - d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
 - e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
 - f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
 - g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
 - h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
 - i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 9.2 The report will be submitted in digital format to the commissioning body as well as direct to Clare MacRae for planning purposes and inclusion into the SMR/HER.
- 9.3 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with The York Museums Trust prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access

to visit the site and discuss the project results.

- 9.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.
- 9.5 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

10 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

- 10.1 The information contained in the evaluation report may enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 10.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with Claire MacRae) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. Such analysis will form a new piece of work to be commissioned.
- 10.3 In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post-excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by Claire MacRae. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.
- 10.4 If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.
- 10.5 The results of the work may be publicised locally e.g. by talking to local societies, as appropriate.
- 10.6 A summary report accompanied by illustrations will be presented in digital format for publication in the appropriate volume of *Northern Archaeology Today*.

11 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 11.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all

archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

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

12 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

- 12.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.
- 12.2 The client will provide York Archaeological Trust with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.
- 12.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to York Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of work on site.

13 REINSTATEMENT

- 13.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. York Archaeological Trust are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.
- 13.2 During the first monitoring visit (see section 15) an agreement on a suitable staged backfill timetable for the trenches will be agreed, to avoid leaving both trenches open at once for health and safety reasons.

14 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

- 14.1 The timetable will be agreed with the client.
- 14.2 Specialist staff available for this work:
- Human Remains – Malin Holst, York Osteology Ltd
 - Palaeoenvironmental remains – John Carrott, Palaeoecology Research Services Ltd
 - Head of Curatorial Services – Christine McDonnell, YAT
 - Finds Researcher – Nicky Rogers, Freelance
 - Pottery Researcher – Anne Jenner, YAT
 - Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn, YAT
 - Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie, Freelance
 - Conservation – Ian Panter, YAT

15 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 15.1 As a minimum requirement, Claire MacRae will be given at least one week's notice of

work commencing and will be informed prior to completion on site. Any changes to this WSI may only be made with the written approval of Claire MacRae. Claire MacRae will be afforded opportunity to visit the site during the works to inspect the site and the archaeological recording, and discuss the project and any further mitigation requirements. York Archaeological Trust will notify Claire MacRae of any significant archaeological discoveries that are made during the course of the project.

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

16 COPYRIGHT

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

17 BIBLIOGRAPHY

APABE, 2017. *Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (2nd edition)

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

Campbell, G., Moffett, L., and Straker, V. (eds.), 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation* (second edition). English Heritage (Portsmouth)

Clark, P. 2003. *Heworth Green, York, Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation*. Oxford Archaeology North Report no. 2003/145.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA)

1993. McKinley, J. I., and Roberts, C. (eds.). *Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Technical Paper No. **13**

2011. Brown, D.H. *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*. (2nd edition)

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

2014. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*

CYC, 2013 *City of York Characterisation Project 2013 – Character area statements. Area 53 – Heworth*. Available at: https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/3594/area_53_heworthpdf [Accessed: 06/08/2019]

CYC 2014 *City of York Conservation Area – Heworth/Heworth Green/East Parade/Huntington Road*. Available at:

<https://www.york.gov.uk/downloads/file/3510/ca05heworthpdf> [Accessed: 06/08/2019]

Department for Communities and Local Government, 2019. National Planning Policy Framework.

Historic England (formerly English Heritage)

2002. *With Alidade and Tape – Graphical and Plane Table Survey or Archaeological Earthworks.*

2006. *Guidelines on the X-Radiography of Archaeological Metalwork.*

2007. *Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape – a Guide to Good Recording Practice.*

2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.*

2015. *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record.*

2015. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.*

2019. *Piling and Archaeology. Guidelines and Good Practice.*

2015. *Where on Earth are We? The Role of Global Navigation Satellite Systems (GNSS) in Archaeological Field Survey.*

2016. *Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision-taking for Sites under Development.*

Leigh, D., Neal, V., and Watkinson, D. (eds.), 1998. *First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists.* United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition

Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992. *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections.*

RCHME, 1999. *Recording Archaeological Field Monuments – a Descriptive Specification.*

Schmidt, A., Linford, P., Linford, N., David, A., Gaffney, C., Sarris, A. & Fassbinder, J., 2016. *EAC guidelines for the use of geophysics in archaeology: Questions to ask and points to consider.*

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM), 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology.*

For current Historic England guidance documents see:

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

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/archaeological-science/>



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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



© York Archaeological Trust

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

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

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk

Website: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

© 2019 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited
Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX
A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801
A registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 509060) and Scotland (No. SC042846)