



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



## Archaeological Investigations at Dorothy House, Harland Way, Cottingham

By C. Jackson-Slater

YAT Evaluation Report 2020/81 July 2020





# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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**Abbreviations**

AOD – Above Ordnance Datum

BGL – Below Ground Level

ERYC – East Riding of Yorkshire Council

Ha - Hectare

## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 9<sup>th</sup> July and the 10<sup>th</sup> July 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation at Dorothy House, Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire (TA 0299 3346).

The work was undertaken for Yorkare Homes Limited as part of a planning condition given by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (19/03237/STPLF). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the excavation and recording of three undated ditches and a possible furrow. Nothing of archaeological significance was present.

## KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Dorothy House, Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire
YAT Project No.	6205
Document Number	2020/81
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	Yorkare Homes Limited
Planning Application No.	19/03237/STPLF
NGR	TA 0299 3346
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-399666

## REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	CJ	10/07/20	MS	22/07/20	MS	24/07/20

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 9<sup>th</sup> and the 10<sup>th</sup> July 2020 YAT conducted an evaluation exercise at Dorothy House, Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire (TA 0299 3346; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Yorkare Homes Limited to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by ERYC (19/03237/STPLF).

In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) excavation ceased as soon as natural deposits were revealed.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

A total of four trenches were excavated (Figure 2), two 30m long, one 18m in length and one 12m in length. Machine excavation stopped once superficial natural deposits were uncovered; this was around 0.6m BGL in all four trenches. The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix 3). Trenches were located using a hand-held GPS, accurate to 10mm. All deposits were hand-excavated and recorded as per the standard YAT single context recording system. The excavated trenches were backfilled as per the client's request.

## 3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposal site is located approximately 7.8km to the north-west of Hull city centre. The site comprises a sub-rectangular area containing 'Dorothy House' and garden to the east, and an arable field to the west. The site is bounded by Harland Way at the north and fields to the south, east and west.

The field is approximately 0.6Ha in area and has a gradual slope down from north to south and from west to east. Levels taken on the site ranged from 34.5-32.5m AOD.

The underlying geology is Burnham Chalk Formation and in turn this is overlain by Devensian-Diamicton Till (British Geological Survey).

## 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A desk-based assessment was done on the site in 2019 (Stenton 2019), from which this summary has been taken.

The site was likely to have been in agricultural use during the medieval period, as evidence of ridge and furrow has been recorded in cropmarks within the proposed development area (NMP). While the date at which Harland Way was laid out is unknown, the road was likely to have been the main route between Cottingham and Skidby, to the north-west, during the medieval period. The road was turnpiked in 1764, as part of an extension to the Hull to Beverley road (MHU9237). Historical maps show the site has been arable land since at least the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Dorothy House had been constructed by the time of the 1910 Ordnance Survey map and the site formed part of its gardens at that date. Several features extended into the development area, including part of a large rectangular feature, perhaps a formal lawn; part of a long, narrow greenhouse along the south-east site boundary; and a cluster of outbuildings in the south-east

corner. The trees that had been shown along the site's north and west boundaries on the 1890 OS map were not marked in 1910.

A large-scale evaluation was conducted prior to the construction of the housing estate to the immediate east of the study site by MAP Archaeological Practice (Stubbings 2017; 2019). The evaluation revealed little of archaeological significance; what was uncovered comprised ceramic land drains, medieval plough furrows and a post-medieval boundary.

## 5 RESULTS

The natural deposits across the four trenches comprised of a mix of pinky orange clay and silt and dark orange brown sandy, gravelly silt. Above this was a subsoil of mid brown clayey gritty silt, which was a rooty interface between the natural till deposits and topsoil. The deposit ranged in thickness between 0.04-0.16m. The latest deposit was topsoil and turf, which comprised dark to mid- grey-brown silty clay containing frequent roots and modern pottery sherds and measured between 0.26-0.48m thick.

Trenches 1 and 3 contained no archaeological features.

### 5.1 Trench 2

At the east end of the trench were two narrow, parallel ditches on a north-west/south-east alignment (C2004 and C2006). The ditches were both 0.5m wide and 0.13m deep with a rounded profile, and filled with a mottled mid- grey and light brown silt with manganese inclusions (C2003 and C2005). No datable material was recovered from either ditch, though they appeared to cut through the subsoil, indicating a late date.

### 5.2 Trench 4

At the east end of the trench were two intercutting ditches, running on the same alignment; east/west. The earliest ditch lay on the southern side of the two ditches, and had a wide, shallow u-shaped profile (C4006). Due to the profile it is possible the feature was a furrow; it measured over 0.69m wide and 0.1m deep and contained a fill comprising soft mid- brown clay (C4005) and frequent flecks of manganese. The latest ditch was located along the northern edge of the trench (C4004) and had a u-shaped profile. It measured over 0.42m wide and 0.42m deep and was filled with a stiff light brown clay with frequent flecks and fragments of limestone (C4003). No datable material was recovered from either ditch, though the later ditch, C4004, appeared to cut through the subsoil, indicating a late date.

## 6 CONCLUSION

There was no evidence for settlement or occupational activity on the site. The only features recorded were undated probable drainage ditches (C4004, C2004 and C2006) and a possible furrow (C4006). This reflects the results of previous archaeological investigations undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice to the immediate east (Stubbings 2019; Stubbings 2017) of the site, where the only features recorded were medieval furrows and a post-medieval boundary ditch. Combined with the results of the MAP Archaeological Practice investigations it can be safely concluded that the current site has only ever been unoccupied or agricultural land.

## LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey [www.bgs.ac.uk](http://www.bgs.ac.uk)

## REFERENCES

Jackson-Slater, C., 2019. *Written Scheme of Investigation for the Archaeological Evaluation of Land at Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire*. YAT Report no. 2019/99

Stenton, M., 2019. *Land at Harland Way, Cottingham: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*. ArcHeritage Report no. 2019/35

Stubbings, M., 2017. *Harland Way, Cottingham, East Yorkshire*. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd

Stubbings, M., 2019. *Land at Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire*. MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Laurence of Yorkare Homes for commissioning the work and helping to set up the site so it all ran smoothly. Acknowledgement is also given to ERYC for their help with the project.



**PLATES**



**Plate 1** Trench 1, view north-east, scales 1m



**Plate 2** Trench 1 section shot, view east, scale 1m



**Plate 3** Ditch 2006, view south-east, scale 0.5m



**Plate 4** Trench 3, view south, scales 1m



**Plate 5** Ditches 4004 and 4006, view east, scale 1m

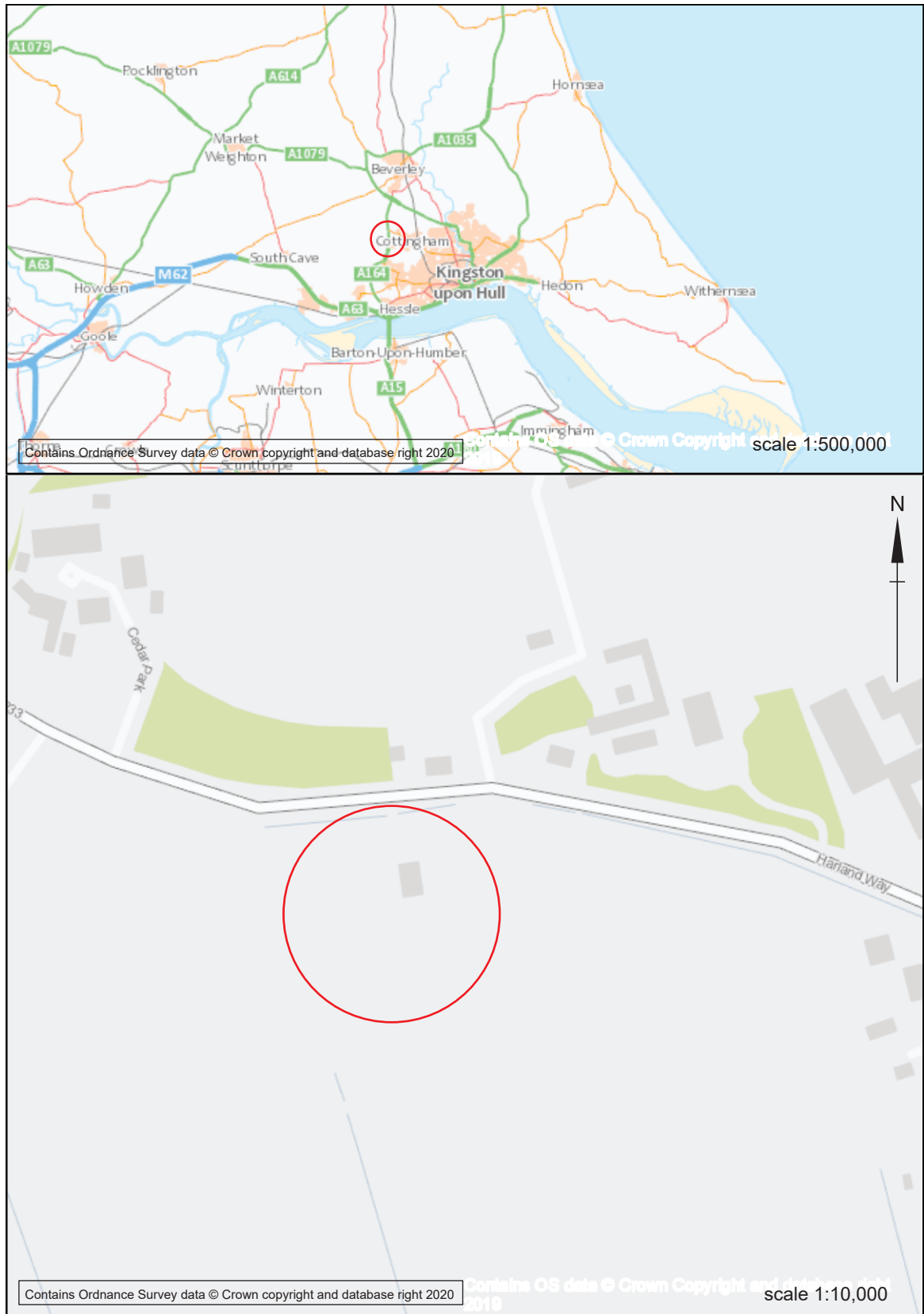
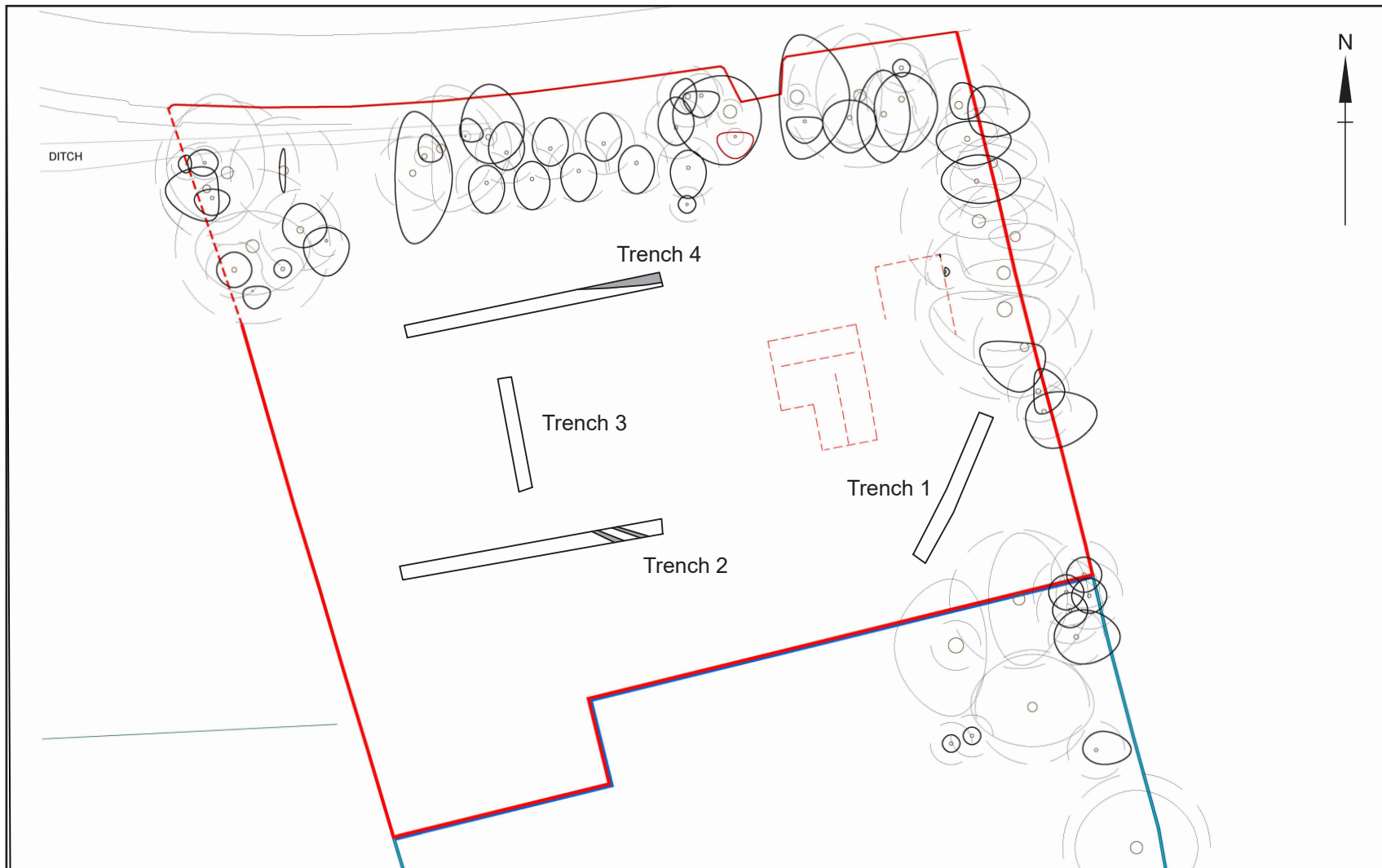


Figure 1 Site Location



scale 1:700

Figure 2 Trench Locations  
Plan provided by client Drawing no. YH034-DP(9)904B

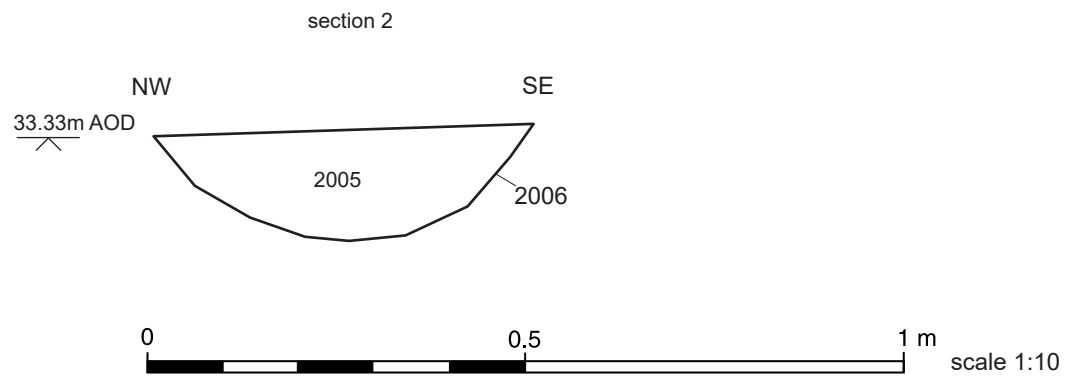
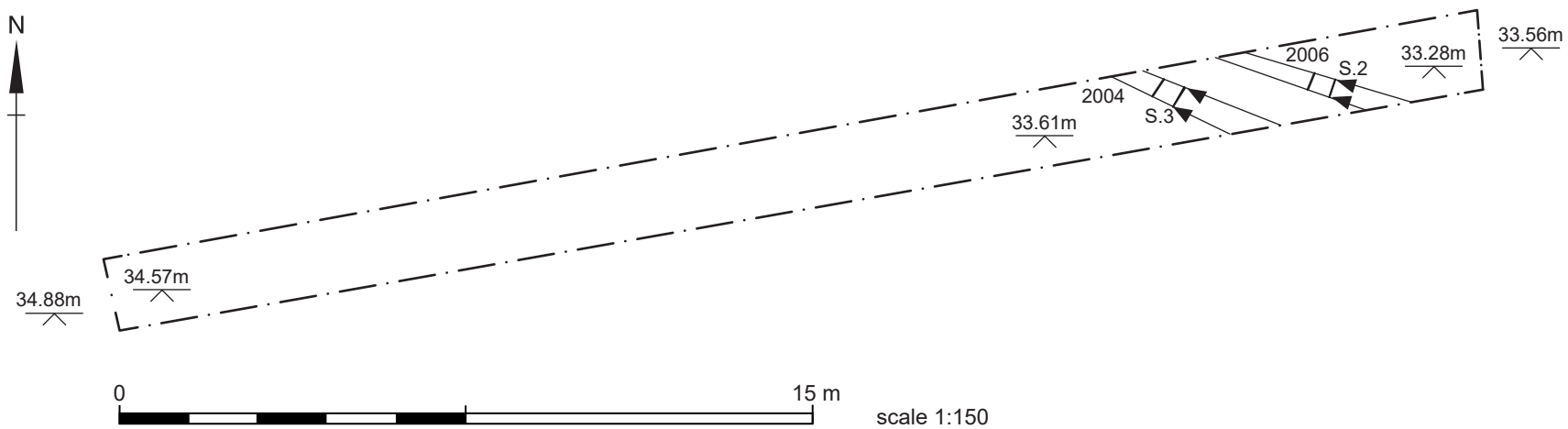


Figure 3 Trench 2



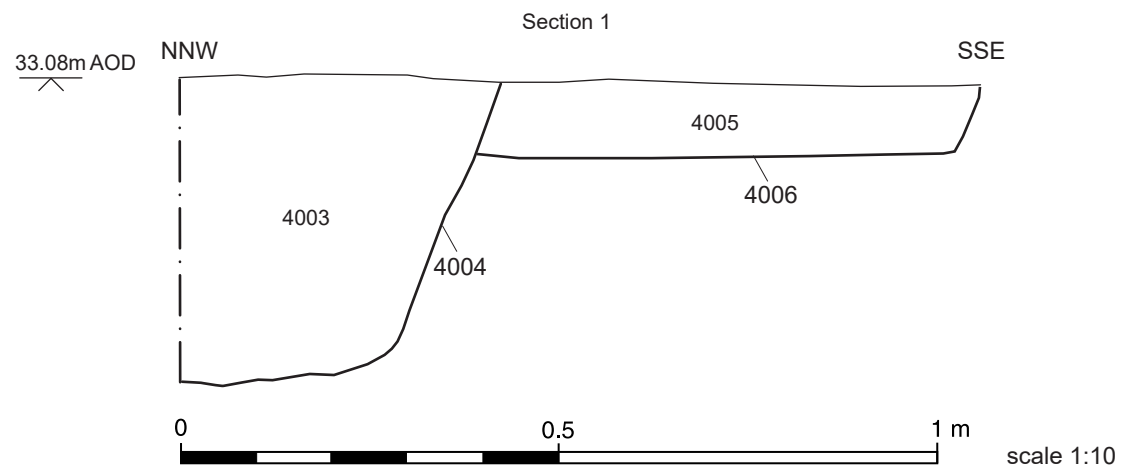
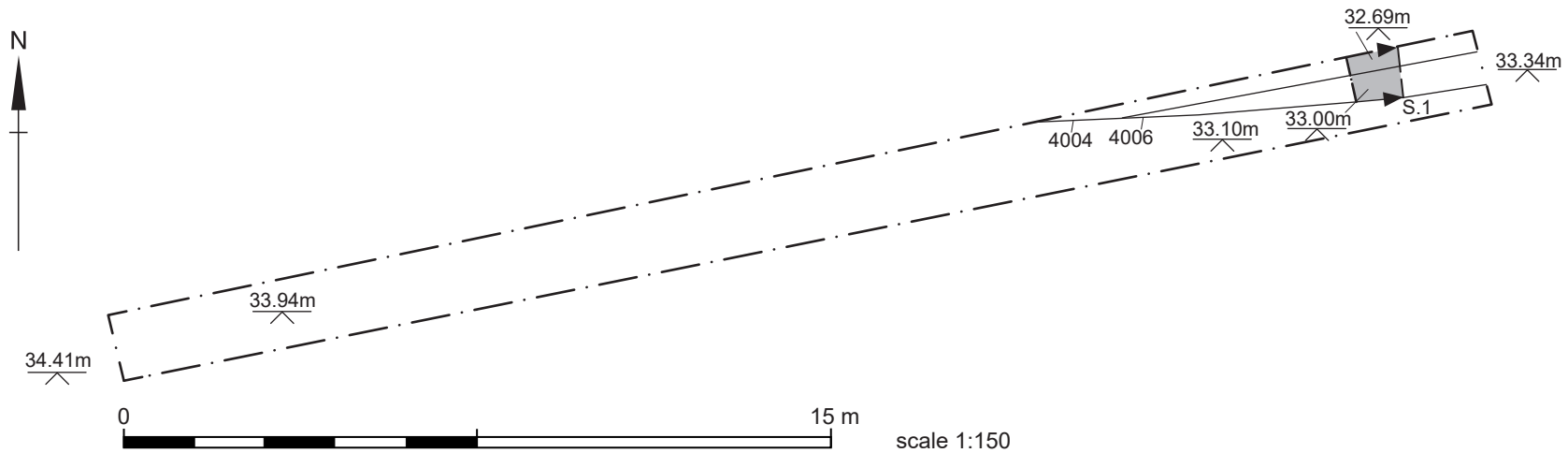


Figure 4 Trench 4

**APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE**

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	21
Original drawings	3
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	1
Digital photographs	43
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

**Table 1 Index to archive**

## APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	AOD	BGL	Description
1000	32.2-32.5m	0m	Topsoil. Loose dark grey brown silt with frequent roots
1001	32.12m	0.38m	Subsoil. Loose mid- brown sandy silt with occasional roots
1003	31.76-31.95m	0.54m	Natural. Moderate pinky orange-brown clay and silt
2000	33.66-34.88m	0m	Topsoil. Loose dark grey brown silt with frequent roots
2001	33.2-34.62m	0.26-0.36m	Subsoil. Moderate mid- orange brown clay silt
2002	34.57-33.28m	0.38-0.45m	Natural. Moderate pinky orange-brown clay and silt
2003	33.28m	-	Fill of ditch [2004]. A moderate mottled mid- grey and light brown silt with manganese inclusions
2004	-	-	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, north-west/south-east aligned. Rounded profile.
2005	33.37m	-	Fill of ditch [2006]. A moderate mottled mid- grey and light brown silt with manganese inclusions
2006	-	-	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, north-west/south-east aligned. Rounded profile.
3000	34.25m	0m	Topsoil. Loose dark grey brown silt with frequent roots
3001	33.93m	0.32m	Subsoil. Moderate mid- orange brown clay silt
3002	33.83m	0.42m	Natural. Moderate pinky orange-brown clay and gravelly silt
4000	33.34-34.41m	0m	Topsoil. Loose mid- grey brown silt with frequent roots
4001	32.86-34.02m	0.48m	Subsoil. Moderate mid- orange brown clay silt
4002	33.10-33.94m	0.27-0.56m	Natural. Moderate pinky orange-brown clay and gravelly silt
4003	33.07m	-	Fill of possible furrow [4004]. Soft mid- brown clay with frequent flecks of manganese
4004	-	-	Cut of possible furrow. Linear in plan, on west-south-west/east-north-east alignment. Wide and shallow u-shaped profile. Cut along northern edge by ditch [4006].
4005	33.08m	-	Fill of ditch [4006]. Stiff light brown clay with frequent flecks and fragments of limestone
4006	-	-	Cut of ditch. Linear in plan, on west-south-west/east-north-east alignment. U-shaped profile, extending beyond northern edge of trench.

Table 2 Context list



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF LAND AT HARLAND WAY, COTTINGHAM, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

**Site Location:** Land at Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire  
**NGR:** TA 0299 3346  
**Proposal:** Building and associated parking  
**Planning ref:**  
**Prepared for:** Yorkare Homes Ltd  
**Document Number:** 2019/99

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	TK	26/06/19	IDM	28/06/19	IDM	28/06/19
2	CJ	08/07/19	BR	06/08/19	BR	06/08/19
3	CJ	01/07/20	MS			

Version	Approved on behalf of Local Authority by:	
	Curator	Date
3		

### 1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Yorkare Homes Ltd propose to develop a care home facility at Land at Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire (TA 0299 3346). The scheme will include the construction of a building and creation of associated parking.
- 1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to discussions with the client. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (ClfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

## **2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The proposal site is located at Land at Harland Way, Cottingham, East Riding of Yorkshire (Figure 1). The site comprises a sub-rectangular area containing 'Dorothy House' and garden to the east, and an arable field to the west. The site is bounded by Harland Way at the north and fields to the south, east and west.
- 2.2 The field is approximately 0.6Ha in area and has a gradual slope down from north to south and from west to east. The ground is generally at 33m above ordnance datum.
- 2.3 The underlying geology is Burnham Chalk Formation and in turn this is overlain by Devensian-Diamicton Till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/> accessed 26/06/19)

## **3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS**

- 3.1 There are no designated heritage assets within the site, nor is it located within a conservation area.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 The historical development of the site and its locality were described in a desk-based assessment in 2019 (ArcHeritage 2019/35).
- 4.2 As no previous investigations have been conducted on the site, information of its development is limited to the mapping sequence from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century onwards, with the first noteworthy construction or development being that of 'Dorothy House'.
- 4.3 Nearby investigations have revealed no archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman, Anglian or Anglo-Scandinavian periods.
- 4.4 Medieval remains are present nearby at the settlement of Cottingham and Baynard Castle.
- 4.5 Post-medieval remains in the vicinity indicate that the site was part of the open field system linked with Cottingham in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## **5 AIMS**

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

## 6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

- Trial trenching
- Reporting

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

6.2 Up to four evaluation trenches will be excavated in the locations shown on Figure 2 (proposed works location). Trenches will be stepped, if necessary for safety reasons, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	30 x 2	Investigate archaeological sequence
2	30 x 2	Investigate archaeological sequence
3	12 x 2	Investigate archaeological sequence
4	18 x 2	Investigate archaeological sequence

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

6.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials will be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment may be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever is first encountered. If archaeological remains are 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.

6.5 The use of mechanical, air-powered, or electrical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick and concrete floors or footings) or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin,

6.6 The digger will not be used to cut arbitrary sondages down to natural deposits.

6.7 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

- 6.8 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation.
- Discrete features will be half-sectioned in the first instance.
  - Linear features will be sample excavated (to a minimum of 25% of their length) with each sample being not less than 1m in length
  - Deposits at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently excavated to allow relationships to be determined.
  - Structures will be sample excavated to a degree whereby their extent nature, form, date, function and relationships to other features and deposits can be established.

## **7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION**

- 7.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.
- 7.2 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.
- 7.3 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 7.4 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The photographic record will comprise digital photography at a resolution of no less than 10 megapixels and will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 7.5 Areas where there are no archaeological deposits or features 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 Heritage England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 7.9 Any human remains discovered will be left in situ, covered and protected pending notification of the discovery to Lucie McCarthy 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 discovered will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are to be immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground and their location identified on the trench plans. If the evaluation trenches are to remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be recovered and retained either for assessment or for later reburial in, or as close as possible to, the location of their discovery.
  - Any **articulated** human remains discovered will be left in situ and their locations recorded on trench plans. If the decision is taken to excavate articulated human remains, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.10) and retained for assessment.
  - Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be recovered and retained for further assessment.
- 7.10 Human remains will only be removed in accordance with the Burial Act 1857 and the Ministry of Justice exhumation licence, and with the guidance of CIfA 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**

## 9 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 9.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
  - b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
  - c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
  - d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
  - e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
  - f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
  - g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
  - h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
  - i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 9.2 Digital copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the HAP for planning purposes, and subsequently for inclusion into the 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 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.
- 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

## **10 POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION**

- 10.1 The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.
- 10.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with **Error! Reference source not found.**) 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**. 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.

## **11 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 11.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 11.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

## **12 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS**

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

## **13 REINSTATEMENT**

- 13.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. York Archaeological Trust are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding,

unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

## 14 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

14.1 The timetable is to be confirmed with client.

14.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

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

## 15 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

15.1 As a minimum requirement, **Error! Reference source not found.** 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 **Error! Reference source not found.** 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 **Error! Reference source not found.**

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

## 16 COPYRIGHT

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## 17 KEY REFERENCES

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For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

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



# YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

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



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