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Archaeological Investigations at Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York

By B. Savine

YAT Evaluation Report 2020/73 August 2020





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CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	IV
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION.....	IV
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 METHODOLOGY	1
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY	2
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	2
5 RESULTS	3
6 DISCUSSION.....	7
LIST OF SOURCES	8
REFERENCES	8
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	8
PLATES	9
FIGURES.....	19
TRENCH CATALOGUE	22
APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE	53
APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST	54
APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION.....	64

Plates

Cover: View of site

Plate 1 Gully C8015, looking north-east, 0.1m scale units	9
Plate 2 Ditch C15006, looking south-east, 0.5m scale units	9
Plate 3 Possible ditch or gully C17004, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units	10
Plate 4 Ditch C18005, looking east, 0.5m scale units.....	11
Plate 5 Gully C20004, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units.....	11
Plate 6 Gully C20006, looking north, 0.1m scale units.....	12
Plate 7 Possible pit C17012, looking south, 0.5m and 0.1m scale units	12
Plate 8 Drain C9007, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units	13
Plate 9 Drain C8017, looking south-west, 0.5m scale units	13
Plate 10 Drain C9005, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units	14
Plate 11 Cable trench C8021, looking south-west, 0.5m scale units	15
Plate 12 Perimeter track C22002-4, looking north-east, 0.5m scale units.....	15
Plate 13 Perimeter track C23004, looking north-east, 0.5m scale units.....	16
Plate 14 Perimeter track C23004 and drain C23006, looking north-west, 0.5m scale units.....	16

Plate 15	Cinder surface C30002, looking south-east, 0.5m scale units.....	17
Plate 16	Detail of section, C15004, C15009 and C15010, looking south-east, 0.1m scale units.....	17
Plate 17	Detail of section, C17006-10, looking south, 0.5m scale units	18

Figures

Figure 1	Site Location.....	19
Figure 2	Trench location	20
Figure 3	20th Century Airfield and Earlier Archaeological Features	21
Figure 4	Trench 1	23
Figure 5	Trench 2	24
Figure 6	Trench 3	25
Figure 7	Trench 4	26
Figure 8	Trench 5	27
Figure 9	Trench 6	28
Figure 10	Trench 7	29
Figure 11	Trench 8	30
Figure 12	Trench 9	31
Figure 13	Trench 10	32
Figure 14	Trench 11	33
Figure 15	Trench 12	34
Figure 16	Trench 13	35
Figure 17	Trench 14	36
Figure 18	Trench 15	37
Figure 19	Trench 16	38
Figure 20	Trench 17	39
Figure 21	Trench 18	40
Figure 22	Trench 19	41
Figure 23	Trench 20	42
Figure 24	Trench 21	43
Figure 25	Trench 22	44
Figure 26	Trench 23	45
Figure 27	Trench 24	46
Figure 28	Trench 25	47
Figure 29	Trench 26	48
Figure 30	Trench 27	49
Figure 31	Trench 28	50
Figure 32	Trench 29	51
Figure 33	Trench 30	52

Tables

Table 1	Index to archive.....	53
Table 2	Context list	63

Abbreviations

BGL	Below Ground Level
BGS	British Geological Survey

CYC	City of York Council
MU	Maintenance Unit
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 2nd and 18th March 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation at Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York YO32 2RJ (SE 59697 55520; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Projex Building Solutions Limited to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by the City of York Council (19/00855/REMM).

The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the excavation and recording of 30 trenches (Figure 2).

Seven undated linear features, both ditches and smaller gullies, were identified. These features likely represent boundaries or field systems. Other archaeological investigation in the vicinity has revealed agricultural activity of Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval date. It is probable that the features represent agricultural activity belonging to one or more of these periods.

A range of features relating to a mid-20th century airfield was also present, including the north-east end of one of the former airfield's three WWII runways, associated perimeter tracks and utilities. In addition, the earthworks of a fighter dispersal pen and slit trenches were present.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York YO32 2RJ
YAT Project No.	6159
Document Number	2020/73
Type of Project	Evaluation
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Planning Application No.	19/00855/REMM
NGR	SE 59697 55520
Museum Accession No.	tbc
OASIS Identifier	Yorkarch1-401120

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 2nd and 18th March 2020 YAT conducted an evaluation at Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York YO32 2RJ (SE 59697 55520; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Projex Building Solutions Limited to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by the City of York Council (19/00855/REMM).

The evaluation comprised of 30 trenches measuring 50 x 1.8m, excavated in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI). Excavation ceased as soon as significant archaeological deposits or natural geological deposits were encountered.

Seven undated linear features were present, including five shallow gullies and two small ditches, these may represent the remains of boundaries or field systems (Figure 3).

Other features of archaeological significance related to a mid-20th century airfield (Figure 3). These features including the north-east end of one of the airfield's three WWII runways, plus perimeter tracks and associated utilities. In addition, the earthworks of a fighter dispersal pen and slit trenches were also present at the site.

2 METHODOLOGY

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 3), however one trench was removed from the scheme prior to work commencing. This trench had been positioned in an area of hard standing close to the north-west boundary of the site (Figure 3).

Extensive flooding, in a low-lying area covering much of the east of the site, prevented the excavation of three trenches (Figure 3). In addition, groundwater rapidly inundated a further three trenches, Tr.1, Tr.2 and Tr.26, curtailing detailed investigation in each case. No obvious archaeological deposits, features or structures were apparent in any of these trenches while they were mechanically excavated to the top of natural deposits.

The position of one trench was adjusted during the course of the evaluation. Tr. 23 was moved a little to the east due to its position straddling the east edge of the perimeter track. This was to allow excavation to the top of natural deposits in this area.

2.1 Test Pits/Trenches

A total of 30 were excavated (Figure 2):

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
Tr.1-30	50 x 1.8	To assess the archaeological potential

Trenches were located on a scale base map provided by the client (Figure 2).

A Watching Brief was undertaken by a UXO specialist, involving scanning of trench locations prior to mechanical stripping, monitoring of all mechanical excavation and scanning of areas identified for hand excavation.

Mechanical excavation was carried out with 14 ton tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide flat bladed ditching bucket.

All archaeological deposits were hand excavated and recorded as per the standard YAT recording system. A number of potentially archaeological features were tested but were found to be either variations in natural geology or disturbance from plant roots or burrowing animals.

Modern features were not generally excavated unless their date and function were not clear. These features included narrow land drains, which were found to hold extruded clay pipes, more substantial land drains containing either silty clay backfills, rubble or a combination of the two, and areas of concrete and cinder hard standing, associated with the WWII airfield.

Groups of context numbers were applied as identifiers to each trench, for example context numbers 1000 onwards to Tr.1, context numbers 2000 onwards to Tr.2, and so on.

Finds were retrieved and bagged by individual context number. These have been retained for processing and assessment.

Up-cast from the excavated trenches was reinstated and made good as far as ground conditions would allow.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposal site is located at Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York, to the north of York city centre (NGR SE 59697 55520; Figure 1). The site comprised a series of fields located around a complex of farm buildings known as Whitehall Grange. During WWII the site was part of RAF York, elements of which, including the north-east end of one section of runway, remain. The site is bounded by Wigginton Road to the east, a sports field to the north, industrial units on Clifton Moor to the west and a golf driving range to the south.

The underlying superficial deposits are of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation – Clay and Silt (British Geological Survey 2019). These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, deposited by ice and meltwater during ice age conditions. The bedrock geology is Sherwood Sandstone Group – Sandstone, formed approximately 237-272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods when the local environment was dominated by rivers.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is taken from the desk-based assessment report (Bruce and Robinson 2015) and a search of the York HER, and supplemented with additional research.

Prehistoric activity within the area is known, with a Late Iron Age farmstead located approximately 600m to the north-west of the site at Rawcliffe Moor. Further afield, evidence of prehistoric activity has also been found at Monks Cross, to the south-east of the site. Pits, enclosures and a possible pit alignment were revealed which dated from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

There are three Roman military camps in the vicinity of the site, which are Scheduled Monuments. The closest two are the camps on Clifton Moor and Bootham Stray, both to the south of the site, with the third to the south-east on Huntington South Moor. In 2000 an evaluation on the field to the north of the site revealed two ditches, which were undated, but

the form of which suggested a Roman date and military function (YAT 2000/44). These ditches may represent another Roman practice camp in this area.

There is little archaeological evidence for activity in this area from the Anglo-Scandinavian, medieval and post-medieval periods, reflecting the agricultural character of the area. Medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow field systems in this area are known from aerial photographs and excavations. Field drains and a shallow linear feature were identified in the field to the north of Whitehall Grange during evaluation in 2000 (YAT 2000/44).

The site lies within part of York's municipal aerodrome, which was opened in 1936. In 1939 the airfield was requisitioned by the RAF, becoming RAF York (Otter 1998, 294). Maintenance facilities were established at the airfield by Army Co-operation Command. In 1941 48 MU opened, and with it extensive redevelopment of the site. Improvements included the laying out of three concrete runways and associated perimeter track (Otter 1998, 294). Parts of the runway and tracks survive at the site, which occupies an area around the north-east end of the east-west runway.

The structure close to the south-east side of the site is a Type B fighter dispersal pen (small) FSW4513. It is one of three pens constructed for the safe dispersal of aircraft used by 169 Army Co-operation Squadron and 613 Squadron RAF for a short period from late 1942 (Bruce and Robinson 2015, 25).

The airfield closed in 1950 (Otter 1998, 296).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Natural

5.1.1 *Natural Deposits*

Natural was normally encountered at depths between 0.2m and 0.4m below ground level (BGL). The notable exception was the north-east end of Tr.8 which cut across the line of a soil bund situated close to the north-west side of the former position of the east-west WWII runway. At this location natural was encountered at 0.67m BGL.

Natural was generally found to comprise light yellowish brown to mid-orangey brown clay or sandy clay with light to mid-grey streaks. The exceptions were in Tr.10 where the natural was a mid-reddish brown clay, and Tr.16 where the natural was more mixed than seen elsewhere. In Tr.16 the variations covered areas of mid orangey brown clay, greyish yellow, reddish brown and light sandy clays.

Natural was not exposed in Tr.22 as this trench was positioned directly over a concrete perimeter track.

5.1.2 *Natural Features*

Some potential archaeological features were found to be shallow and/or amorphous in form once investigated. Most likely root disturbance or animal burrowing, the cut numbers assigned to these features were Contexts 4005, 7005 and 11005.

5.2 Undated Features

5.2.1 *Linear Features*

In total seven linear features were identified. All were found across the west, central and southern part of the site. No linear features were found to continue from one trench to another, and no dateable material was recovered.

Trench 8 was situated across and perpendicular to the line of the former runway. At the south-east end of this trench was a small north-east/south-west aligned gully with a flat base, C8015. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep (Plate 1, Figure 11).

Trench 13 also contained a north-east/south-west aligned gully. C13004 measured 0.9m wide and 80mm deep, with concave sides and a fairly flat base (Figure 16).

A north-west/south-east aligned ditch was encountered in Trench 15. C15006 measured 2.1m wide and 0.46m deep with an initially broad, shallow profile which developed into a narrow V-shape running along the centre of the base, approximately 0.3m from the top of the feature (Plate 2, Figure 18).

A possible gully or ditch was found at the south-west end of Trench 17. C17004 extended over a distance of 12.3m with a maximum width of 0.7m of the feature extending into the trench. Only the south-east side of the feature was exposed by excavation, it was found to be shallow and concave in profile and up to 0.19m deep (Plate 3, Figure 20).

A second ditch was identified in Trench 18. C18005 was aligned close to east/west and measured 1.58m wide and 0.37m deep. The south side was flat and moderately steep, while the north side was initially flat and shallow before breaking gradually to an uneven, moderately steep profile. The base was flat and broad at 0.55m wide (Plate 4, Figure 21).

Towards the south corner of the site was Trench 20. Here two linear features interpreted as possible gullies were encountered (Plates 5 and 6, Figure 23). At the north-west end of Trench 20 was C20004. It was aligned north-east/south-west, terminating at the north-east end. It measured 0.48m wide and 0.11m deep with a shallow U-shaped profile that was slightly steeper on north side. Close to the south-east end of the trench was C20006. It was aligned east-north-east/west-south-west and measured up to 0.63m wide and 0.11m deep. It had a shallow U-shaped profile that was steeper on south side.

5.2.2 *Discrete Features*

A single discrete feature was encountered by the evaluation. No datable material was recovered from it.

Close to the south-west end of Trench 17 was C17012, a roughly circular pit. It measured 1.8m in diameter and 0.23m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was found to cut in to the top of linear feature C17004. The primary fill, C17013, contained some small charcoal flecks and an orangey red heat effected clay (Plate 7, Figure 20).

5.3 **Post-medieval Field Drains**

Field drains were identified in 22 of the evaluation trenches.

5.4 **Mid-20th Century Airfield Features**

Elements of the mid-20th century airfield were found to survive at the site, much of which appears to belong to use during WWII. They include possible remains of the east-west runway, associated drainage and electric cables, parts of perimeter tacks and related drainage and earthwork features in the form of slit trenches.

5.4.1 *Runway related features*

Both Trenches 8 and 9 exposed features relating to the former runway. These include layers of cinder across areas formerly occupied by the runway, or close to it, and drainage, or possible drainage features.

In Trench 8, close to the centre of the former runway, were two north-east/south-west aligned possible drainage features. Set 1.8m apart, C8007 and C8009 were both 0.6m wide and filled with firm, mid brownish grey silty clay (Figure 11).

Close to the south-east side of the former runway was another pair of drainage features, both were aligned north-east/south-west and were identified in Trenches 8 and 9. C8024 and C9007 ran along the edge of the former runway, were approximately 0.6m wide with vertical sides, and contained small and medium sized angular stones (Figure 11 and Figure 12). Sections of cast concrete drain were exposed in C9007, each measuring 0.61m long and 0.18m in diameter (Plate 8).

Approximately 2m south-east of the first drain a second linear feature was identified in both Trenches 8 and 9. C8017 had vertical sides and measured 0.8m wide and was filled with silty sand with gravel and cinder (Plate 9, Figure 11). C9005 also had vertical sides, measured 0.73m wide and was filled with coarse brick rubble (Plate 10, Figure 12).

At the south-east end of Trench 8, set 5.5m south-east of the drain closest to the runway edge was C8021, a north-east/south-west aligned shallow cut containing two lines of electric cables. The cut was 2.35m wide and 0.17m deep. The cabling was set 0.8m apart. The first was a single lead armoured cable, the second, situated farthest south-east, consisted of three individual cables with two junction boxes set 0.85m apart (Plate 11, Figure 11).

5.4.2 *Perimeter tracks and associated features*

Trenches 22 and 23 were located south and west of the fighter dispersal pen, traversing two sections of perimeter track south-east of the former runway.

Trench 22 crossed both perimeter tracks, one running north-south up to the north-east end of the runway, and a second branching from the first extending a line to the north-east. Assigned Contexts 22002, 22003 and 22004 the track comprised of sections of concrete slab, which at the south-west end of the trench was covered in tarmac across the line of the north-south track, here recorded as C22002. At the junction of the two tracks the sections of concrete slab, recorded at C22003, were aligned north-north-east/south-south-west. C22004 was assigned to sections of concrete slab which were aligned north-east/south-west that comprised the north-east/south-west aligned stretch of perimeter track (Plate 12, Figure 25).

Trench 23 was positioned along the east edge of the north-south stretch of perimeter track, and extended close to the south-west side of the dispersal pen (Plate 13, Figure 26). In this trench it was possible to establish the make-up of the track. Here tarmac, 50mm thick, covered concrete slab sections 0.14m thick which were laid on a sub-base comprised of friable, compact dark greyish brown silt and coarse grit and gravel, measuring 90mm thick (Plate 14).

Running along the edge of the perimeter track in Trench 23 was a drain, C23006, which had vertical sides and measured 0.43m wide. It contained a cast concrete drain pipe, each section measuring 0.61m long and 0.18m in diameter, and was backfilled with small to medium sized angular stones. Towards the southern end of the trench drain 23004 was cut across at 90° by a

clay filled, vertically sided, 0.73m wide drainage feature, C23009. This feature appeared to continue below the perimeter track.

A short distance from the end of the runway, at the north-west end of Trench 30 was a compact layer of cinder, C30002, possibly part of a surface or trackway (Plate 15, Figure 33).

5.4.3 *Earthworks*

Two trenches were excavated across the line of zig-zag earthworks visible as narrow, shallow depressions in the ground, interpreted as slit trenches (Figure 3).

In Trench 15 C15004 was found to be aligned north-east/south-west and measure 1.68m wide by 0.72m deep. The trench would have had a U-shaped profile with a narrow gully extending below its base along the north-east side. The interface between the main bulk of the backfill of this feature, C15009, and the backfill present along the north-east edge, C15010, presented as a series of ripples in section. This ripple effect likely reflects a, since removed, revetment of corrugated sheet material along that edge, with C15010 backfilling the space between the trench cut and the revetting material (Plate 16, Figure 18).

The second slit trench was encountered in Trench 17. C17006 was aligned north/south, measured 1.54m wide and, although the base was not reached, was excavated to a depth of 0.82m, at which point it was 0.55m wide (Plate 17, Figure 20).

5.5 **Modern Activity**

A number of modern features encountered may relate to the WWII use of the site, but they may also post-date the airfield's decommissioning and repurposing of the site.

5.5.1 *Other drainage and services features*

Found in Trenches 5 and 6, north-west of the former runway, were two linear features, probably drains.

C6007 was located 17.5m from the north-west edge of the former runway and on the same north-east/south-west alignment. It measured 0.8m wide and was backfilled with concrete and brick rubble.

A second linear feature, again probably a drain, was found extending roughly north/south between Trench 5 and Trench 6 (C5005 and C6005). It varied between 0.9m and 0.8m wide but was found to contain the same friable, mid brown silty clay in both trenches.

Lead armoured electric cables, identical to the single cable found on the north-west side of C8021, were also found Trench 11, Trench 13 and Trench 16. In all cases the cables were aligned north-east/south-west, however in Trench 13 three cables were present across a 1.35m wide space, the two north-western cables were immediately adjacent to each other.

A potentially live cable, running north-east/southwest was detected close to the south end of Trench 29. At the north end of Trench 29 a redundant cable run, here capped with ceramic tiles, was found aligned north-west/south-east.

5.5.2 *Site clearance and repurposing*

A substantial deposit of compacted concrete rubble was found across the north-western half of Trench 8. C8005 measured 7.5m across, and appeared to follow the alignment of the former runway in this area.

Partly concealing the north-west edge of C8005 was a soil bund. This also followed the north-east/south-west alignment of the runway and was situated close to the north-west edge of its former position. The bund extended from the west edge of the site up to the south-western edge of the remaining section of concrete runway, currently occupied by the farm compound.

6 DISCUSSION

The evaluation has revealed two groupings of features. The first are undated, mostly linear features found across the slightly higher ground of the central and western part of the site. They represent agricultural use which predates the second group of features which relate to the mid-20th century airfield, particularly its use in WWII.

6.1.1 *Undated features*

All of the features that likely predate the airfield, with the exception of a shallow circular pit, C17006, were all linear features, either gullies or small ditches. Unfortunately, no dateable material was recovered from any of these features. However, previous study of the vicinity, including evaluation in the neighbouring field to the north-west, revealed two ditches that have been interpreted as part of Roman practice camps (YAT 2000, 23). While evaluation at Clifton Gate, land north of the A1237 in this area, has identified cultivation activity and field systems dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Medieval and Post-medieval periods (Milsted 2015).

The undated features were all found clustered across higher ground in central and western part of the site. The scale of the linear features suggests a continuation of agricultural practice seen at Clifton Gate, rather than the larger possible Roman military ditches seen on adjacent land in 2000.

Two of the linear features, C15006 and C18005, were ditches, while the other linear features were significantly smaller in scale and have been interpreted as gullies. Four of the gullies, C8015, C13004, C17004 and C20004 were aligned north-east/south-west, and one, C20006, was aligned east/west. The north-east/south-west alignment matches that of existing fields in the vicinity.

The current local arrangement of fields and hedgerows has its origin in the late Post-medieval enclosure of Rawcliffe and Skelton Moor. Here the loss of original hedgerow boundaries is estimated at 30% since 1850 (Milsted 2015, 3). The slight form and alignment of the majority of the gullies is indicative of former hedgerows rather than deliberately cut features.

The presence of field drains also reflects intensification of farming at the site from the Enclosure Acts through to the effects of modern commercial farming.

6.1.2 *Airfield features*

Elements of the WWII airfield survive, much of which relates to the development of RAF York in the early 1940s.

The arrival of 48 Maintenance Unit in 1941 prompted improvements necessary for landing large aircraft. These include the east-west runway, sections of perimeter track, drainage and probably also much of the electric cable encountered, and the slit trenches.

The return of the site to agricultural use included the removal of part of the east-west runway. At some point after 1987 an approximately 100m long stretch from the western boundary of the site was removed, leaving only an area occupied by a complex of agricultural buildings intact.

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PLATES



Plate 1 Gully C8015, looking north-east, 0.1m scale units



Plate 2 Ditch C15006, looking south-east, 0.5m scale units



Plate 3 Possible ditch or gully C17004, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units



Plate 4 Ditch C18005, looking east, 0.5m scale units



Plate 5 Gully C20004, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units



Plate 6 Gully C20006, looking north, 0.1m scale units



Plate 7 Possible pit C17012, looking south, 0.5m and 0.1m scale units



Plate 8 Drain C9007, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units



Plate 9 Drain C8017, looking south-west, 0.5m scale units



Plate 10 Drain C9005, looking south-west, 0.1m scale units



Plate 11 Cable trench C8021, looking south-west, 0.5m scale units



Plate 12 Perimeter track C22002-4, looking north-east, 0.5m scale units



Plate 13 Perimeter track C23004, looking north-east, 0.5m scale units



Plate 14 Perimeter track C23004 and drain C23006, looking north-west, 0.5m scale units



Plate 15 Cinder surface C30002, looking south-east, 0.5m scale units



Plate 16 Detail of section, C15004, C15009 and C15010, looking south-east, 0.1m scale units



Plate 17 Detail of section, C17006-10, looking south, 0.5m scale units

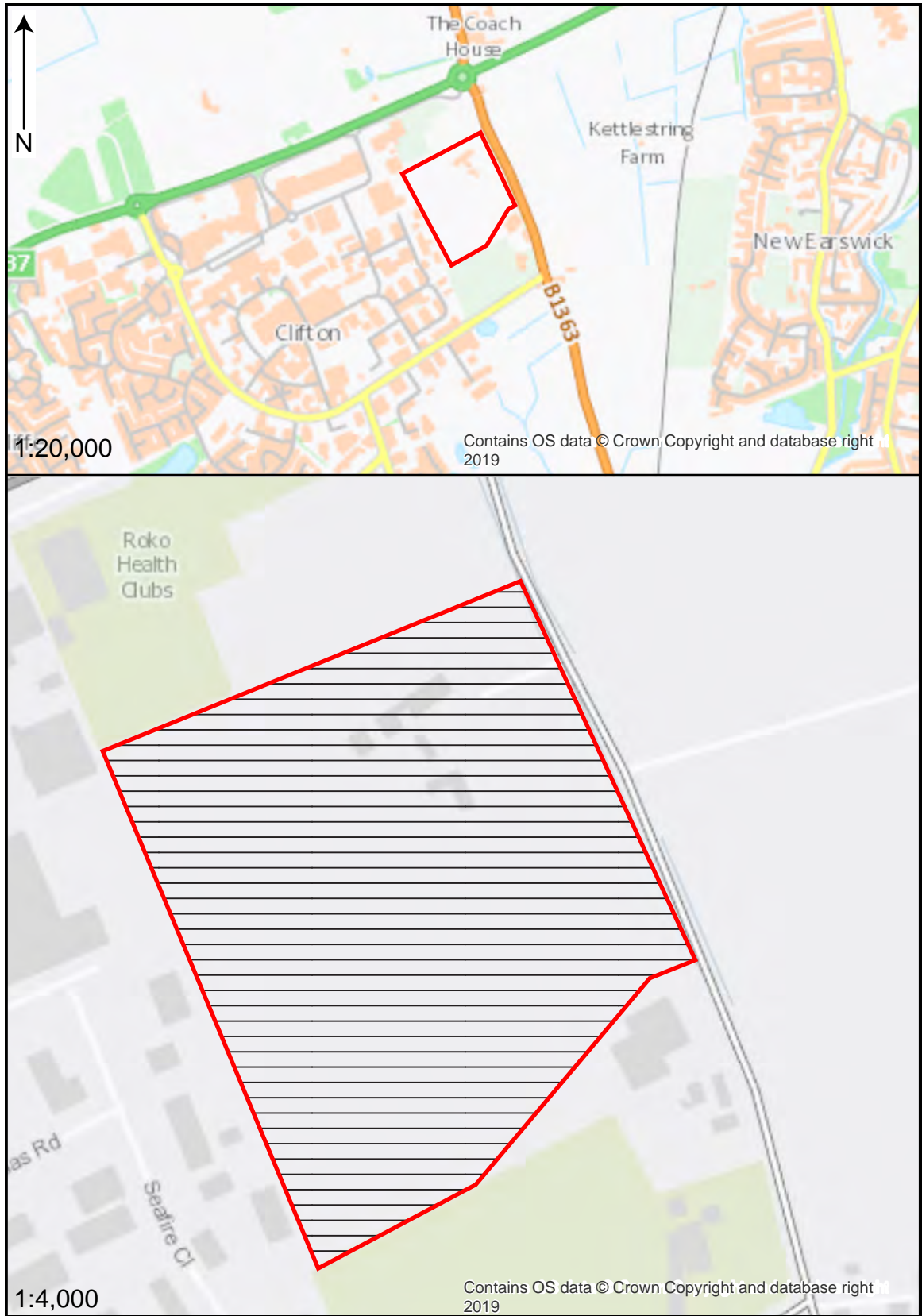


Figure 1 Site location

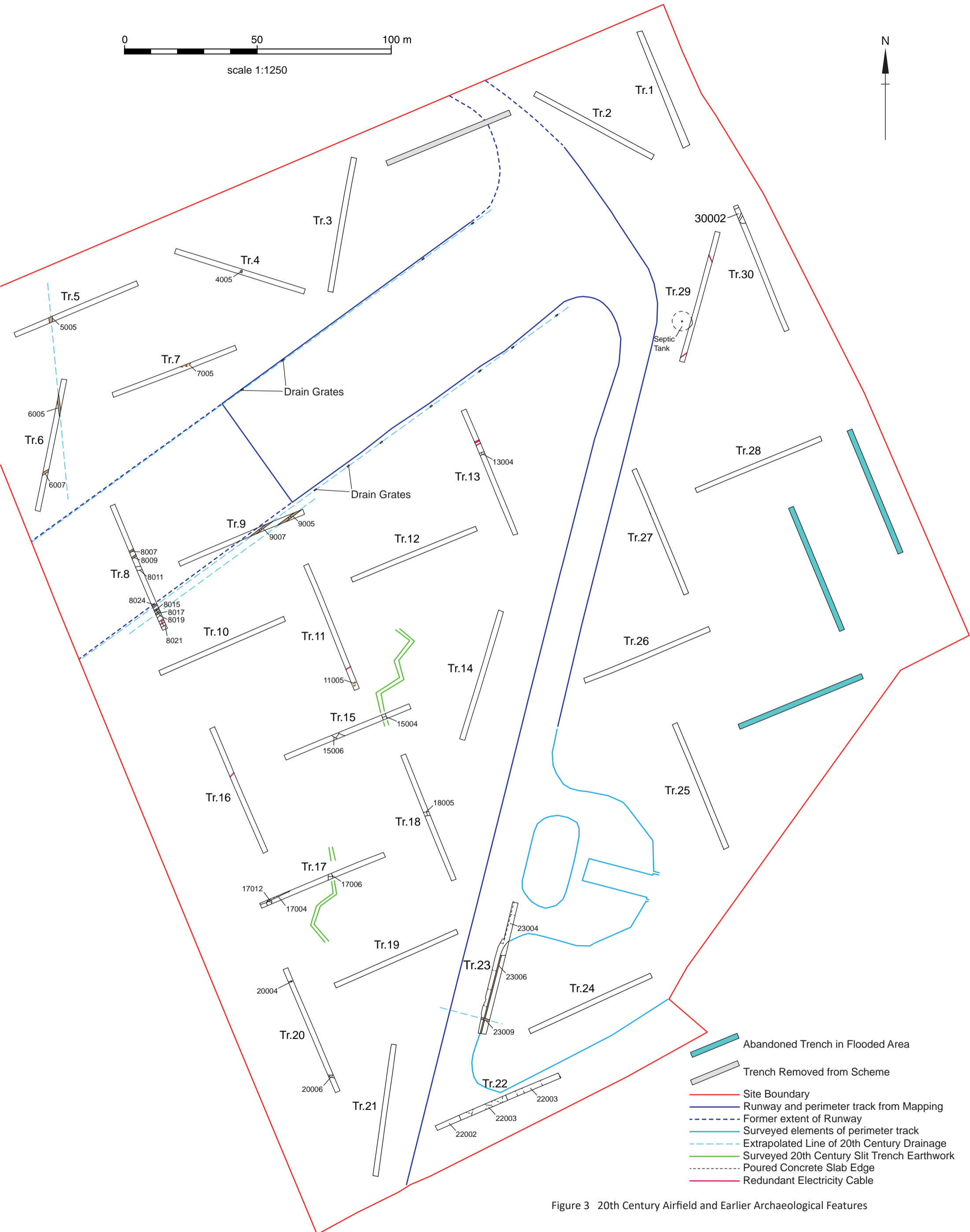
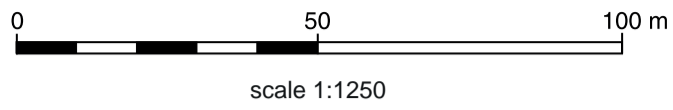


Figure 3 20th Century Airfield and Earlier Archaeological Features

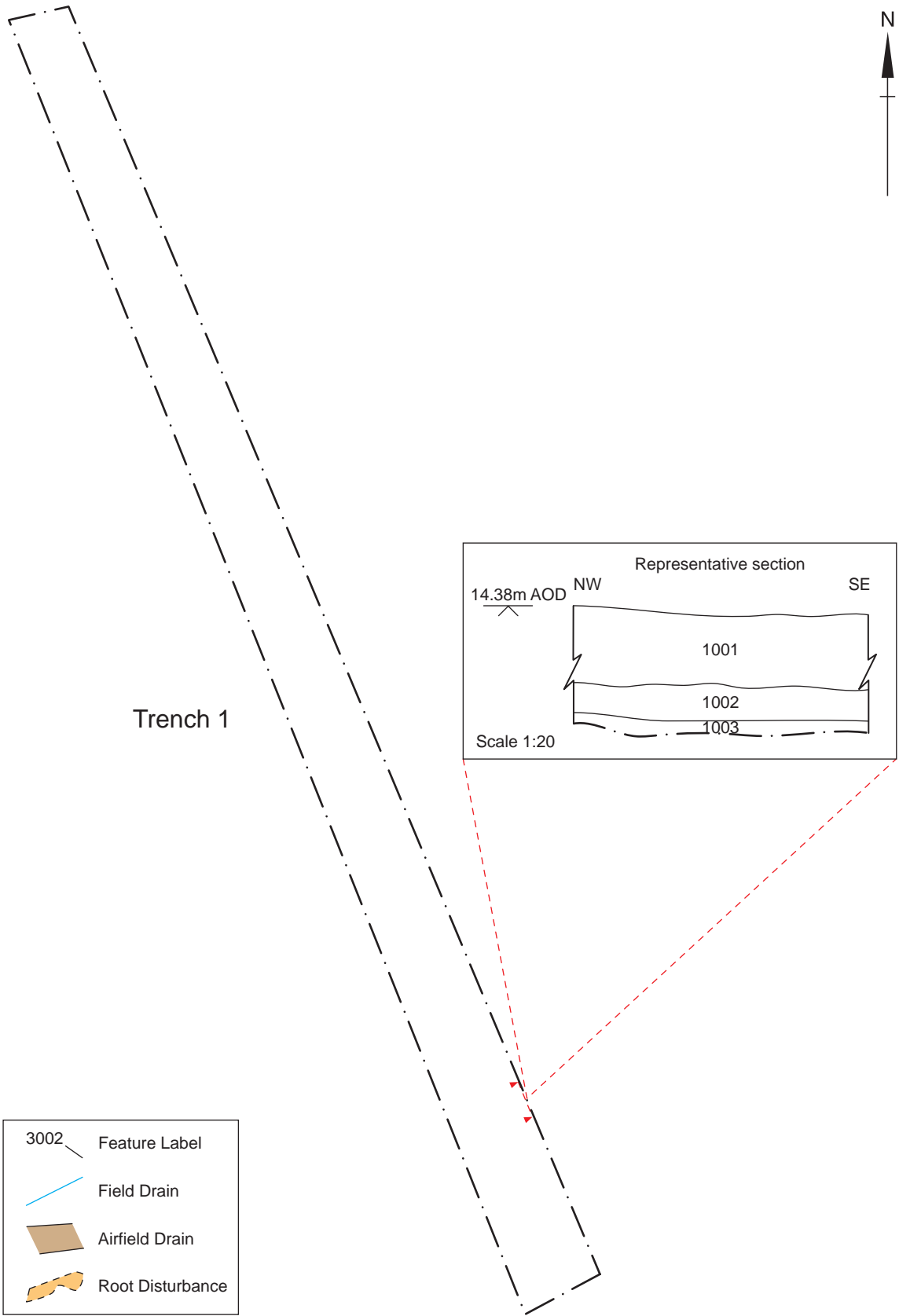


Figure 4 Trench 1, Scale 1:200

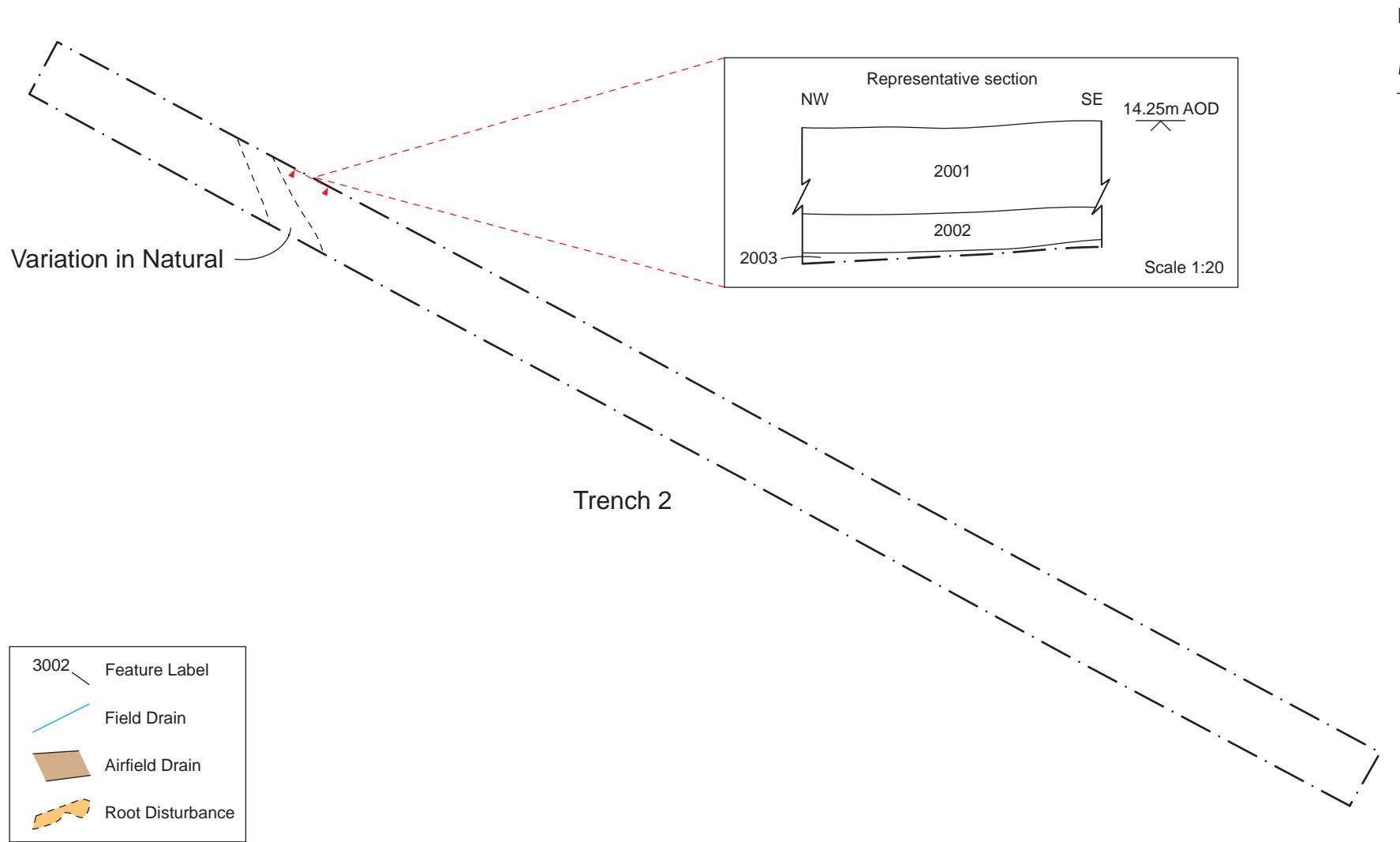
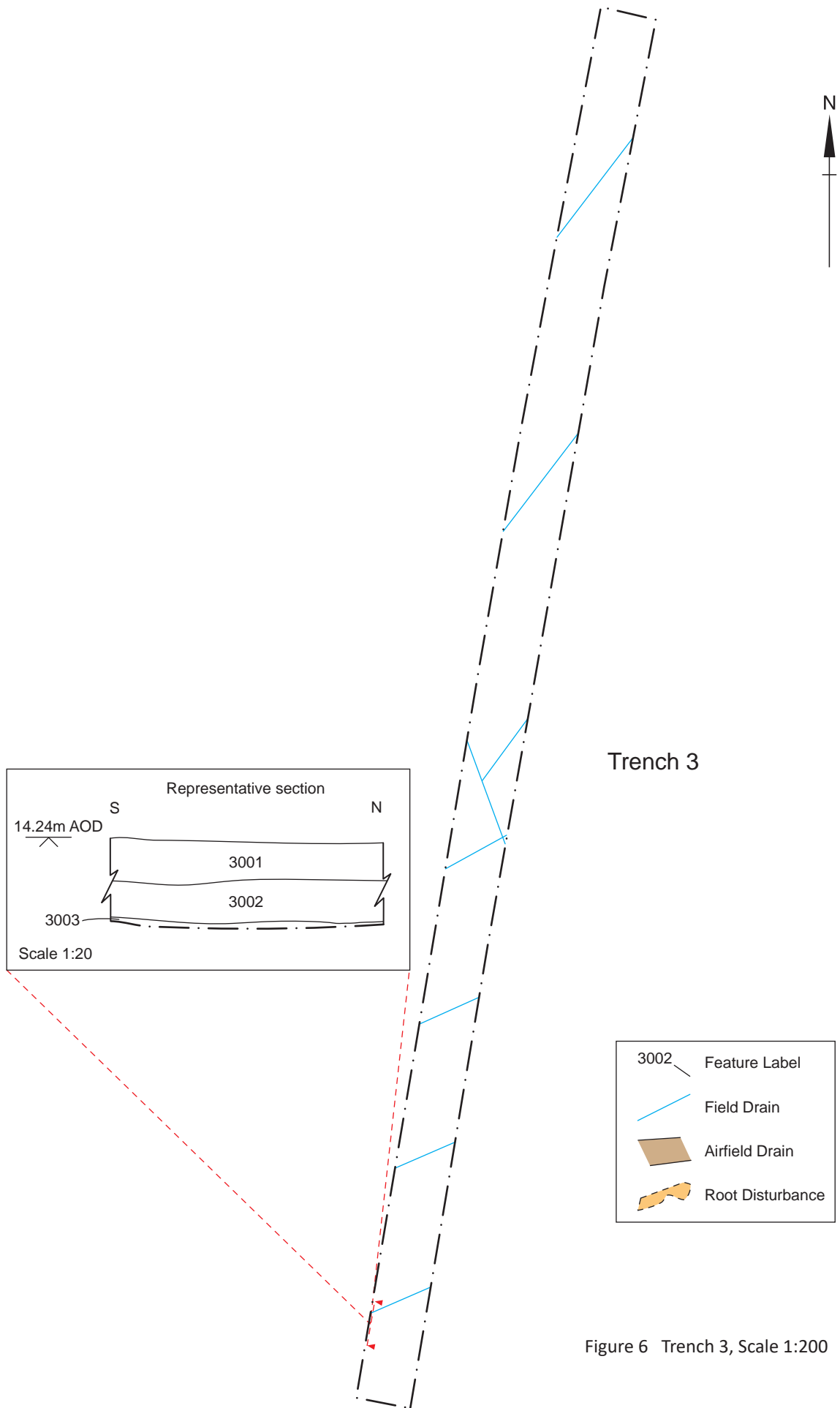


Figure 5 Trench 2, Scale 1:200



Trench 3

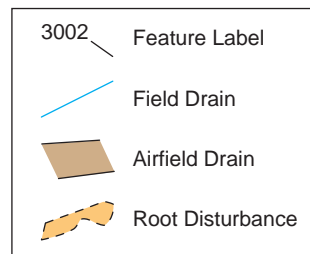


Figure 6 Trench 3, Scale 1:200

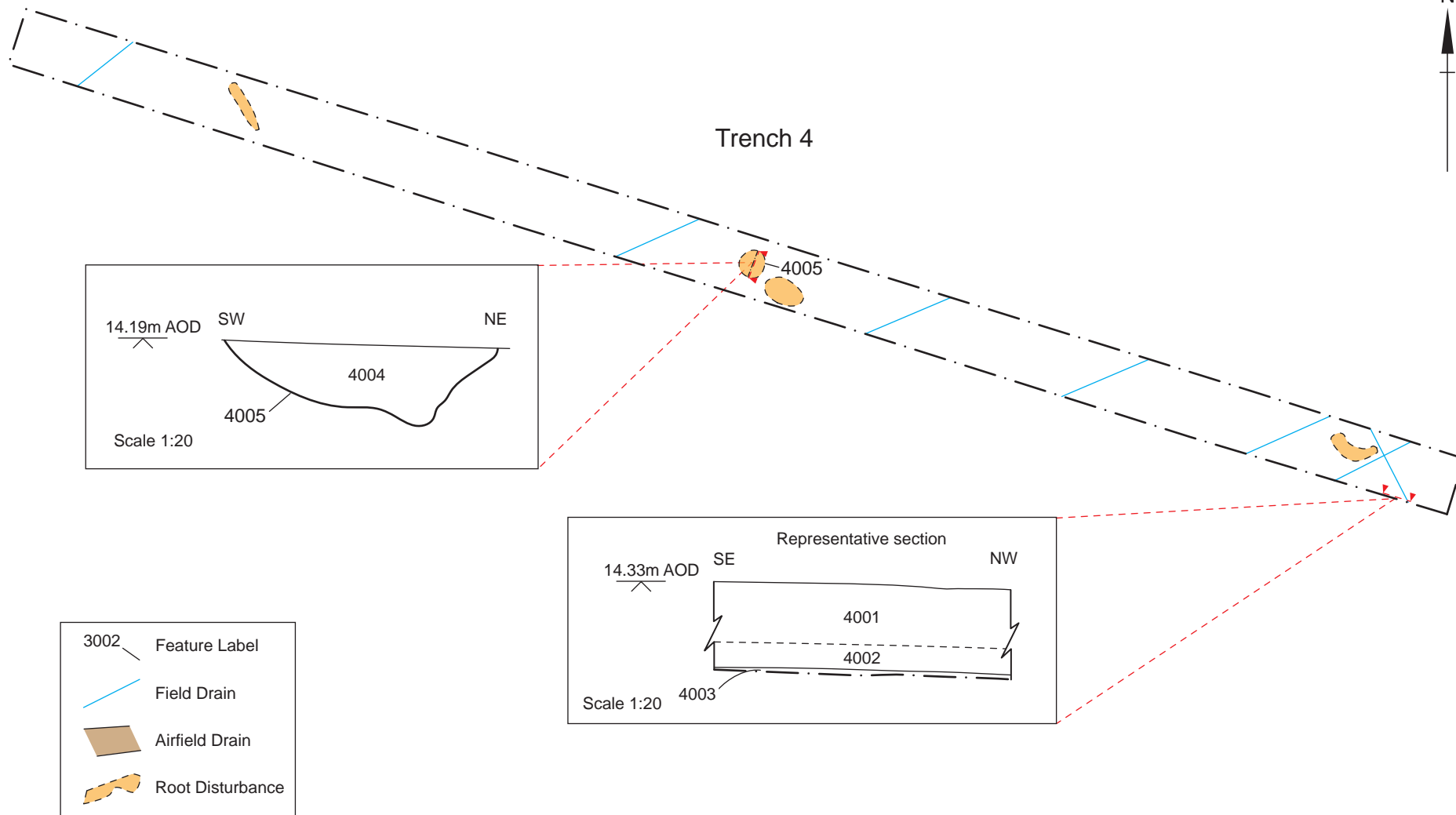


Figure 7 Trench 4, Scale 1:200

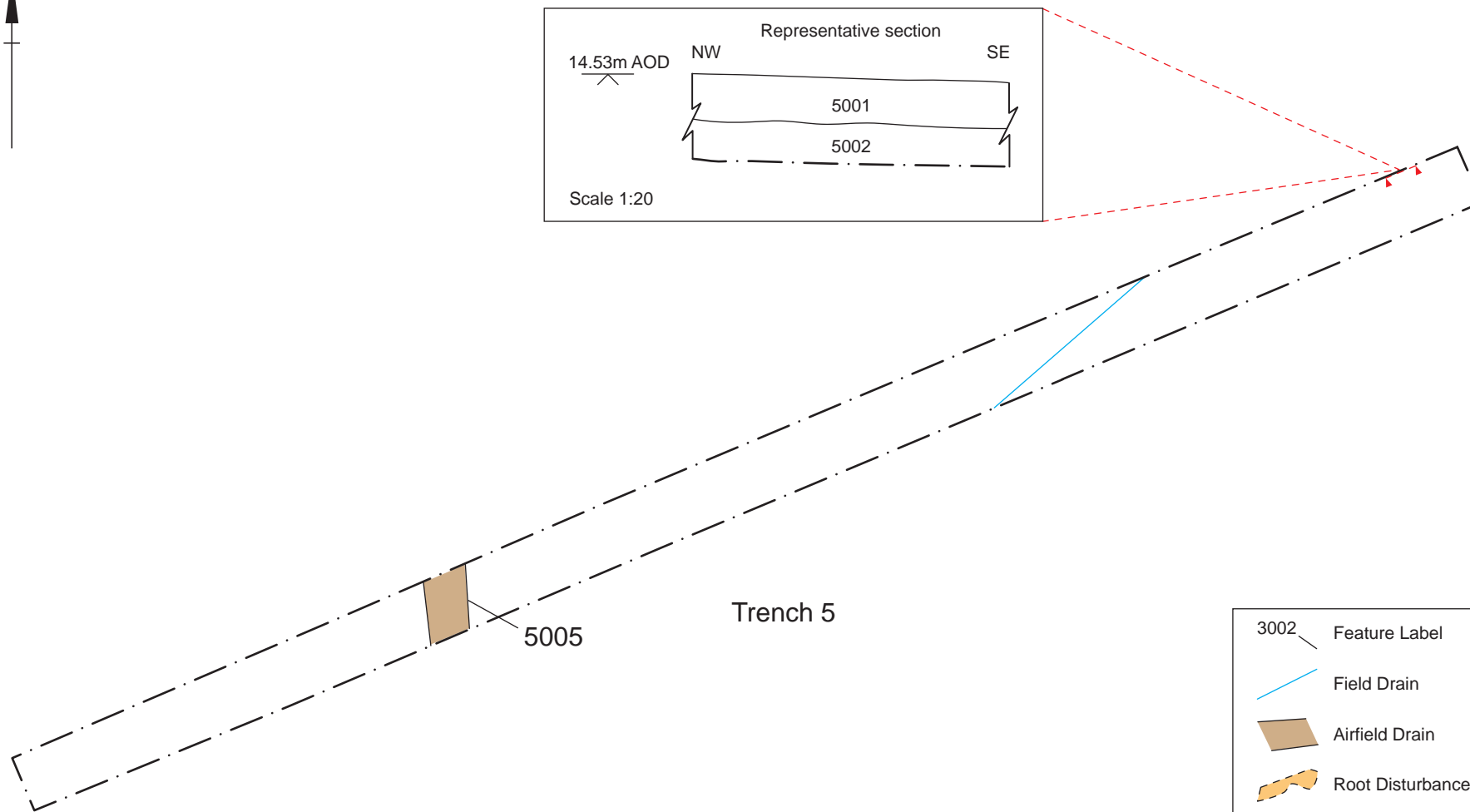


Figure 8 Trench 5, Scale 1:200

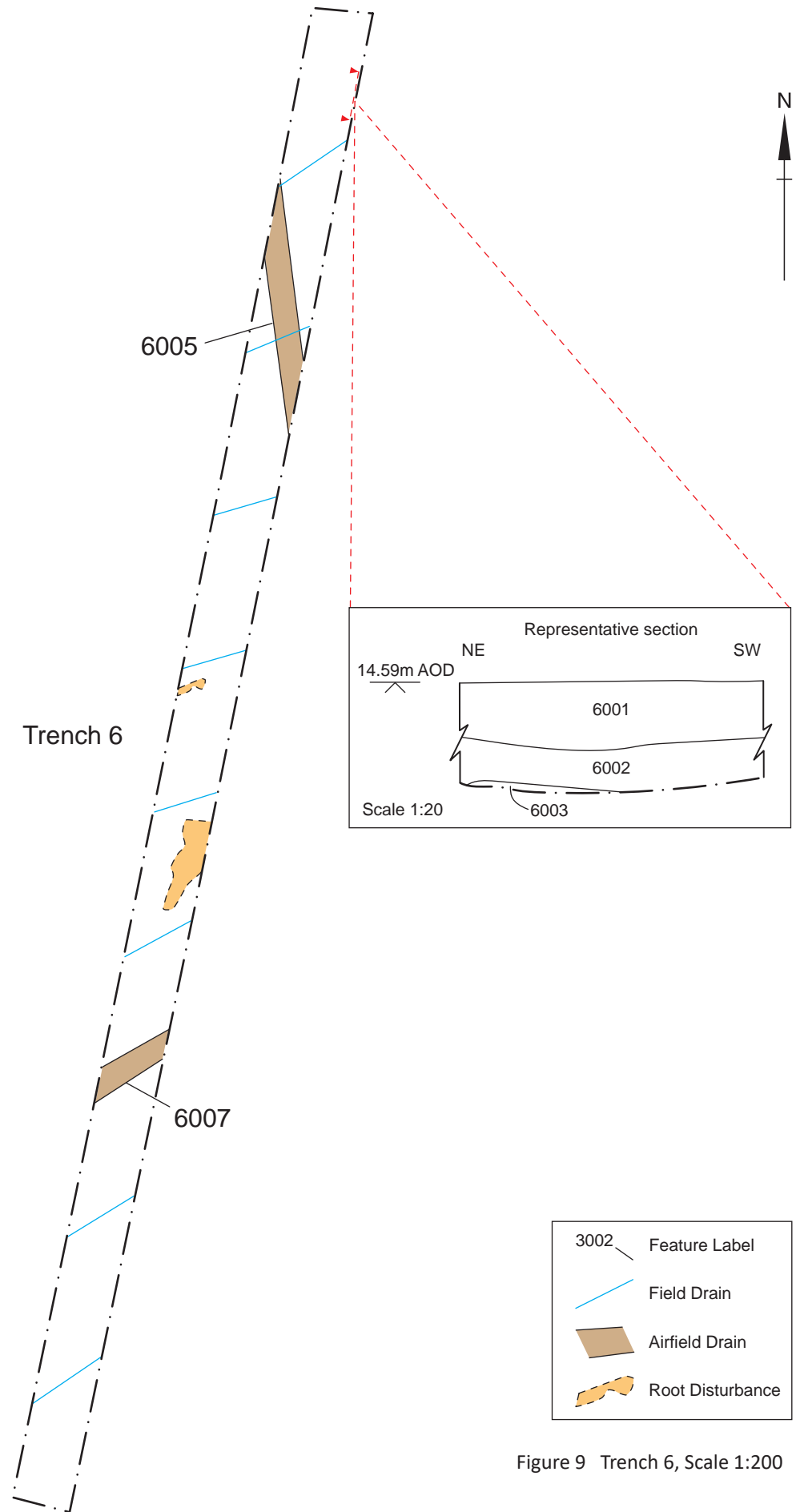


Figure 9 Trench 6, Scale 1:200

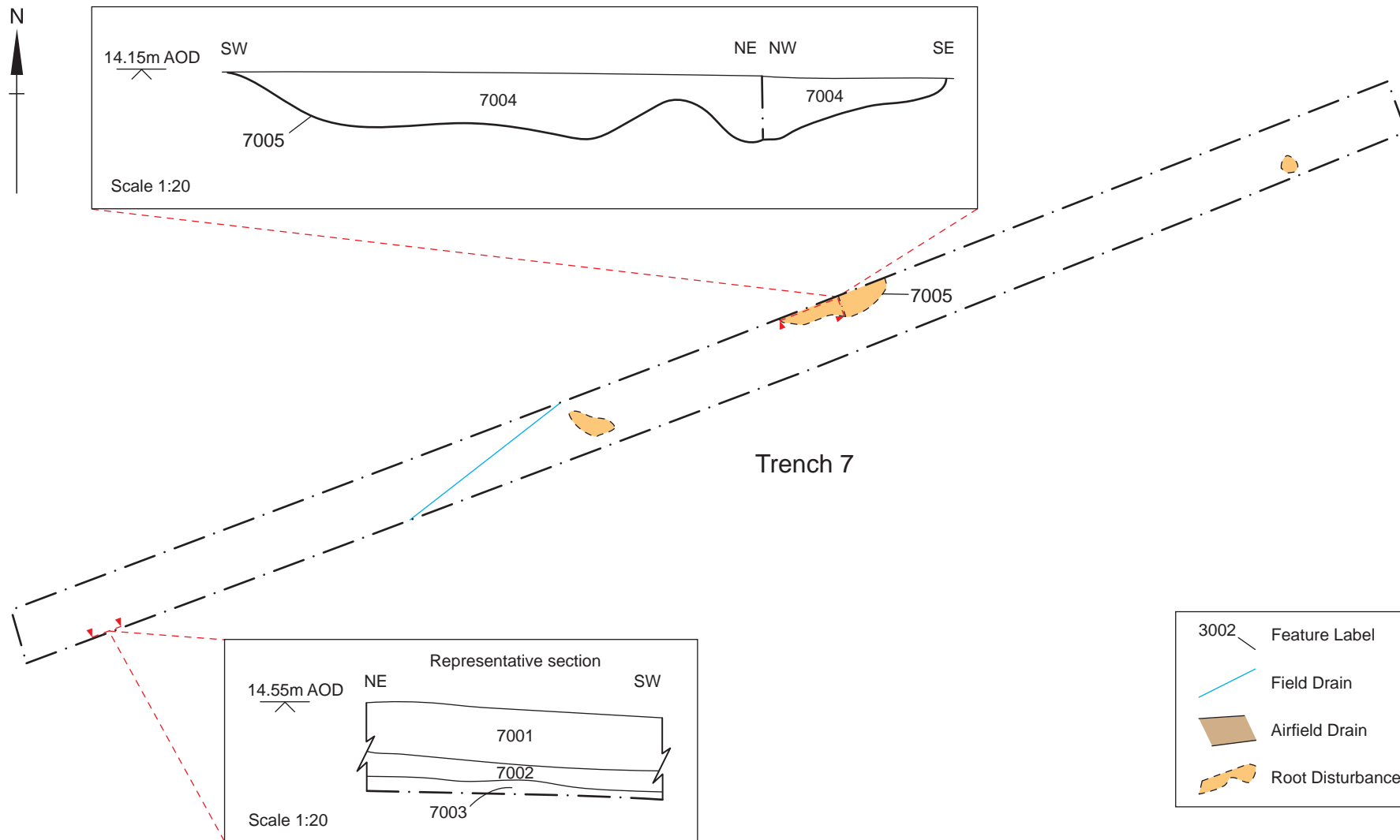


Figure 10 Trench 7, Scale 1:200

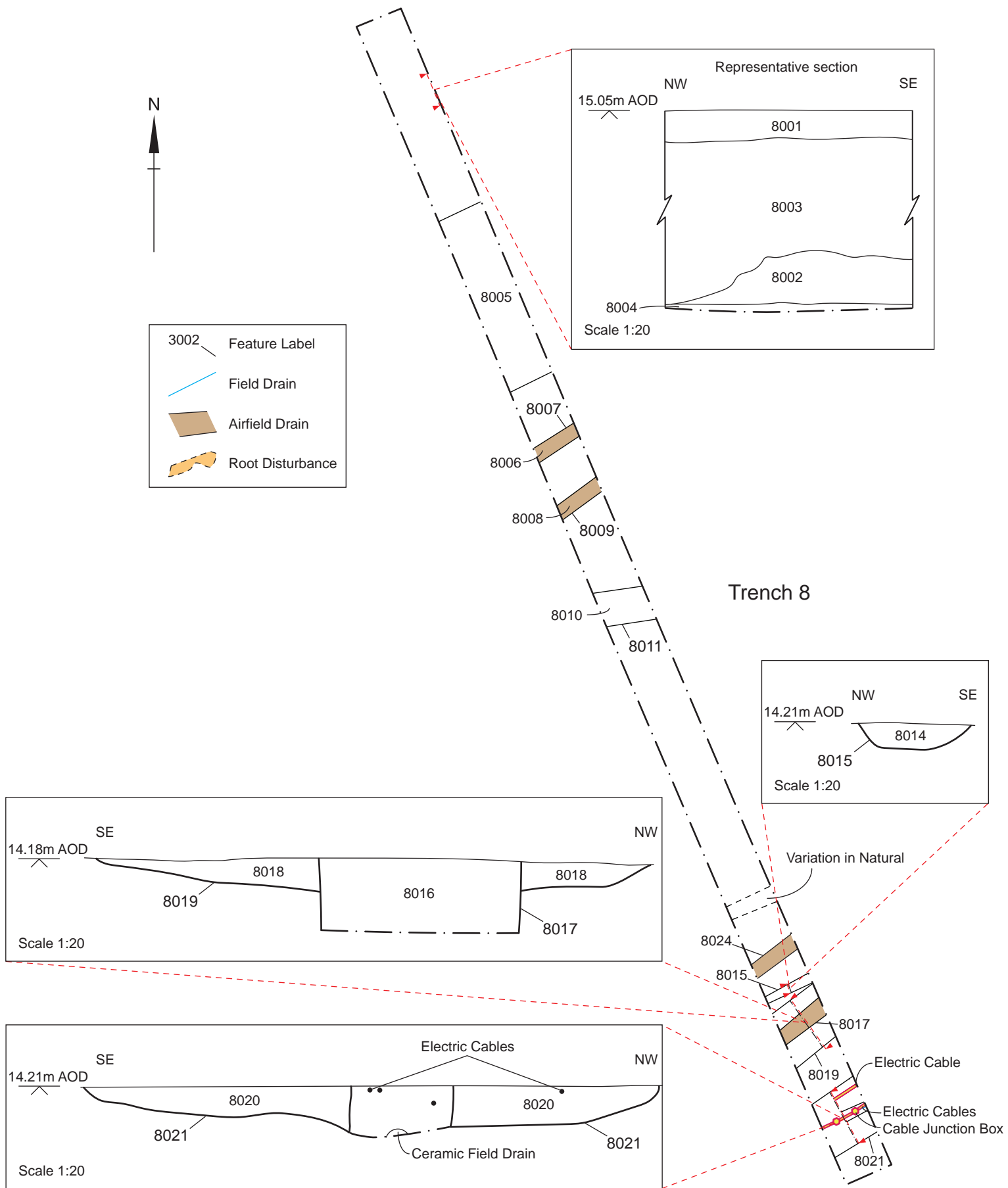


Figure 11 Trench 8, Scale 1:200

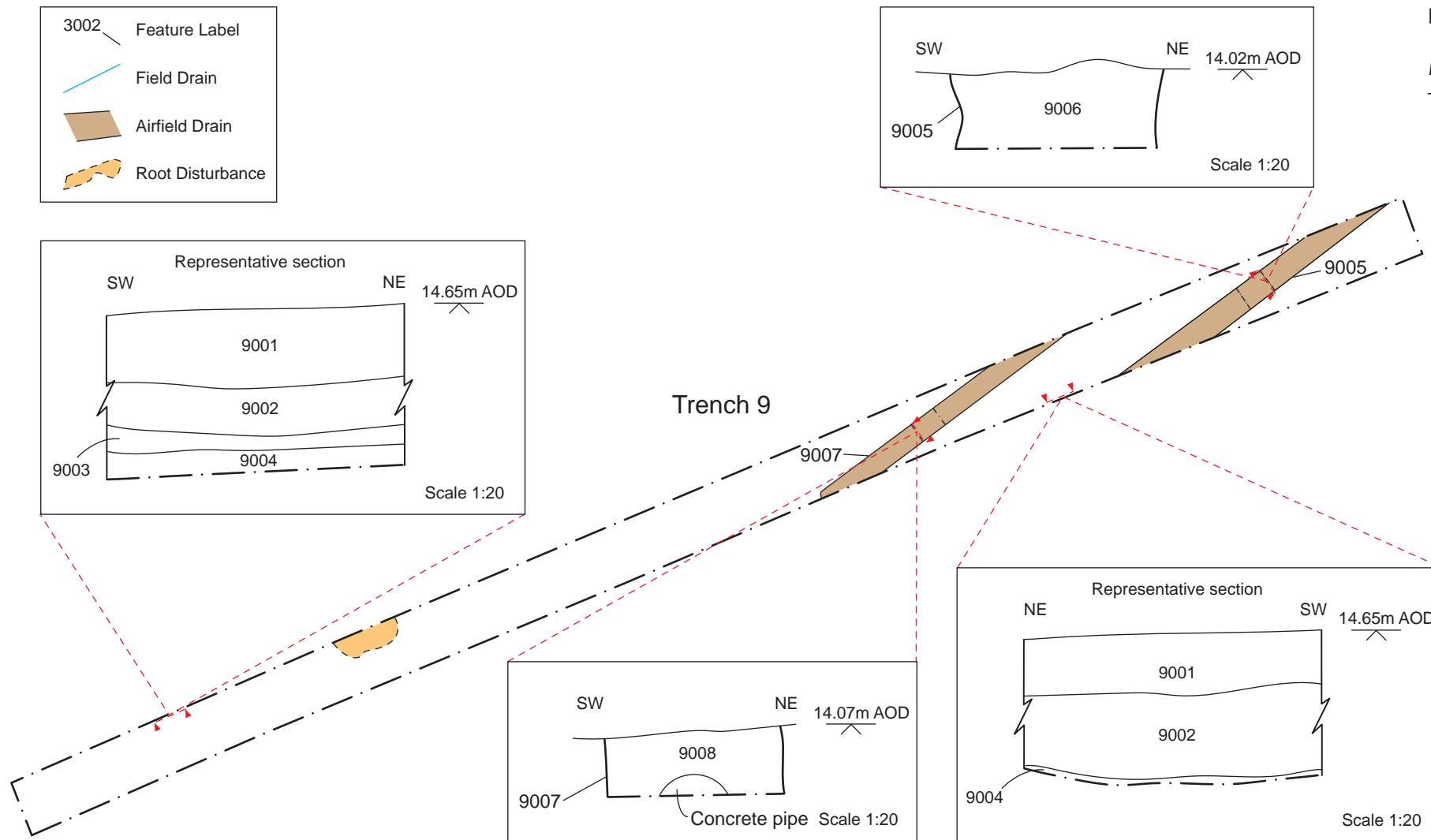


Figure 12 Trench 9, Scale 1:200

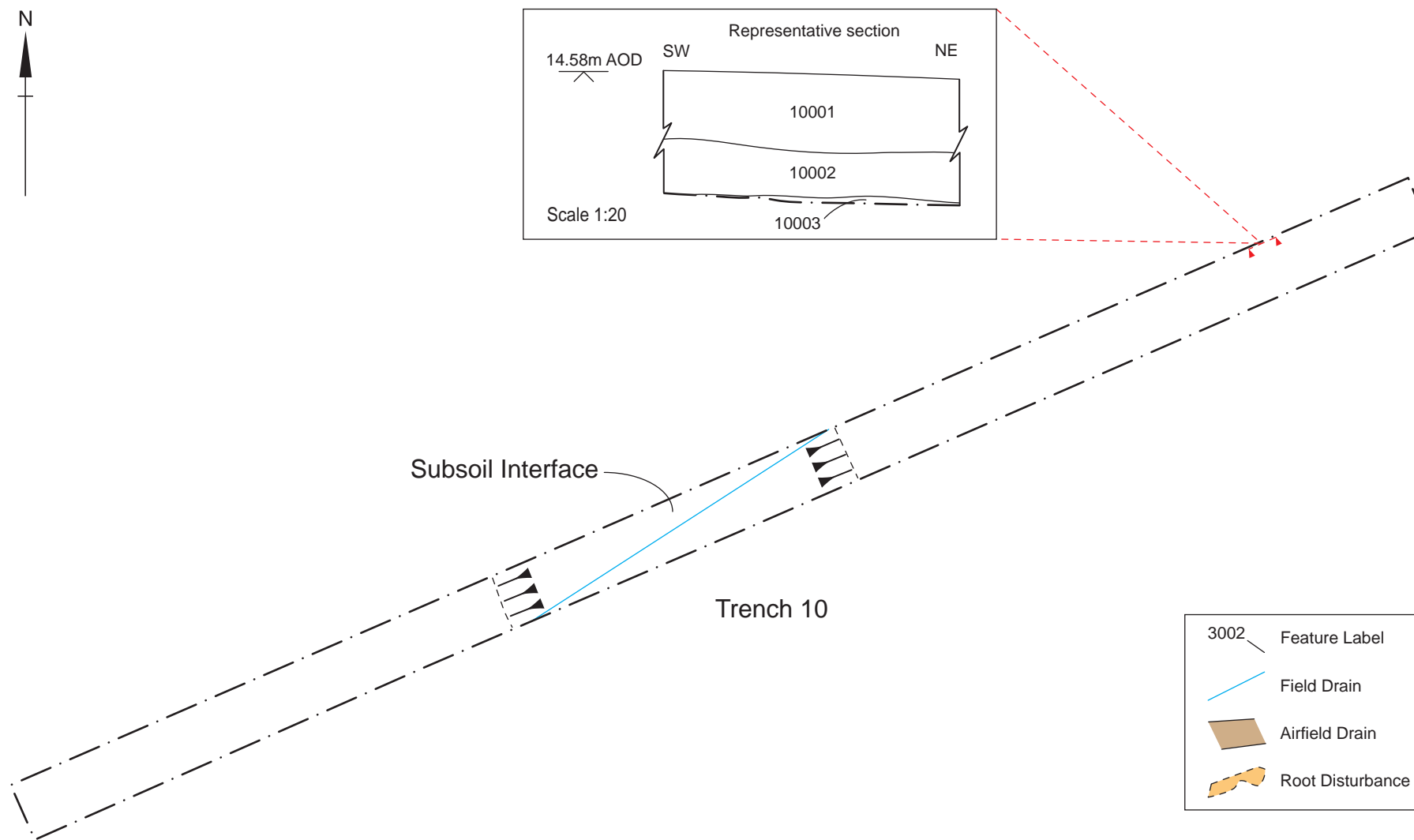


Figure 13 Trench 10, Scale 1:200

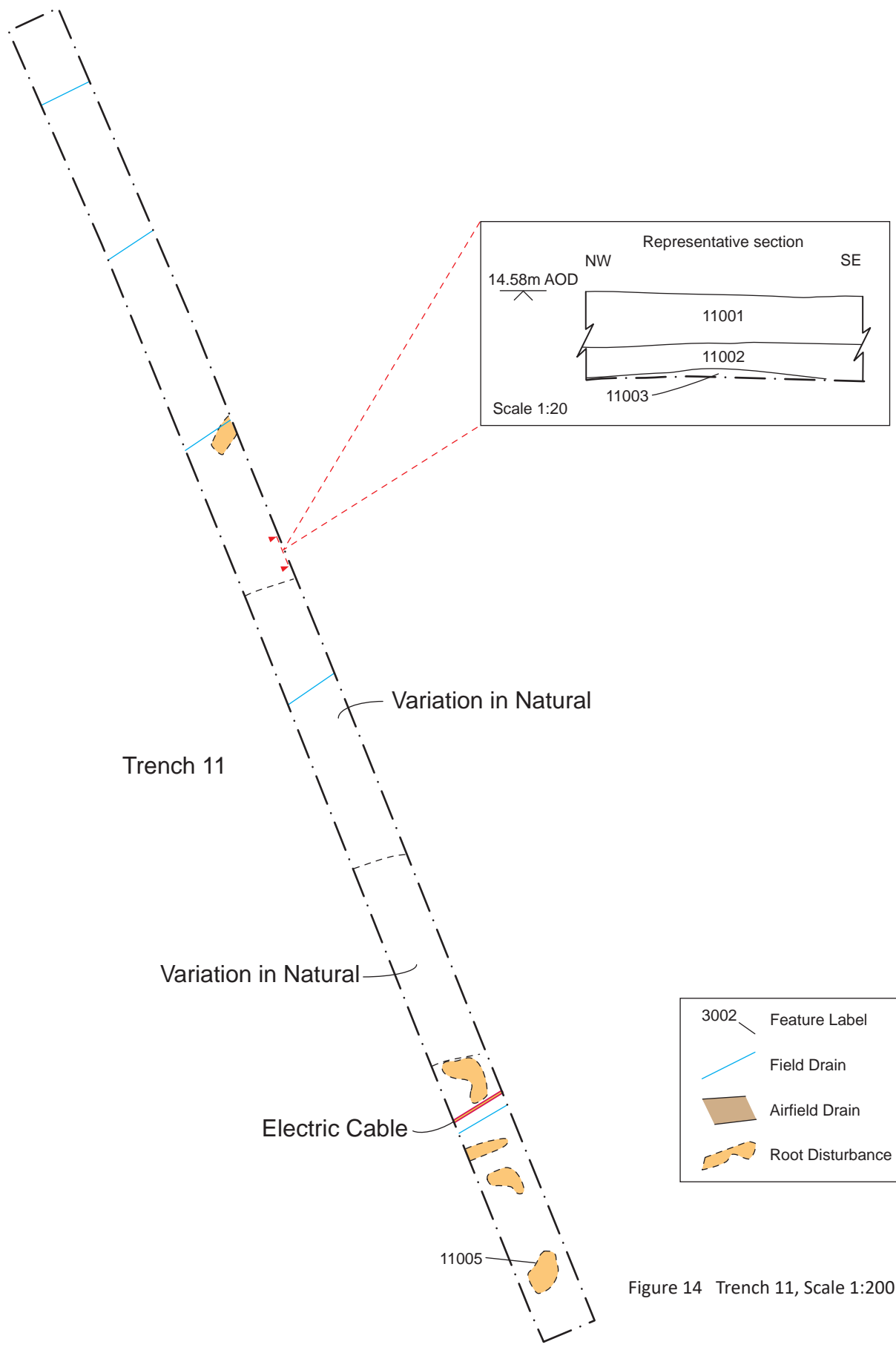


Figure 14 Trench 11, Scale 1:200

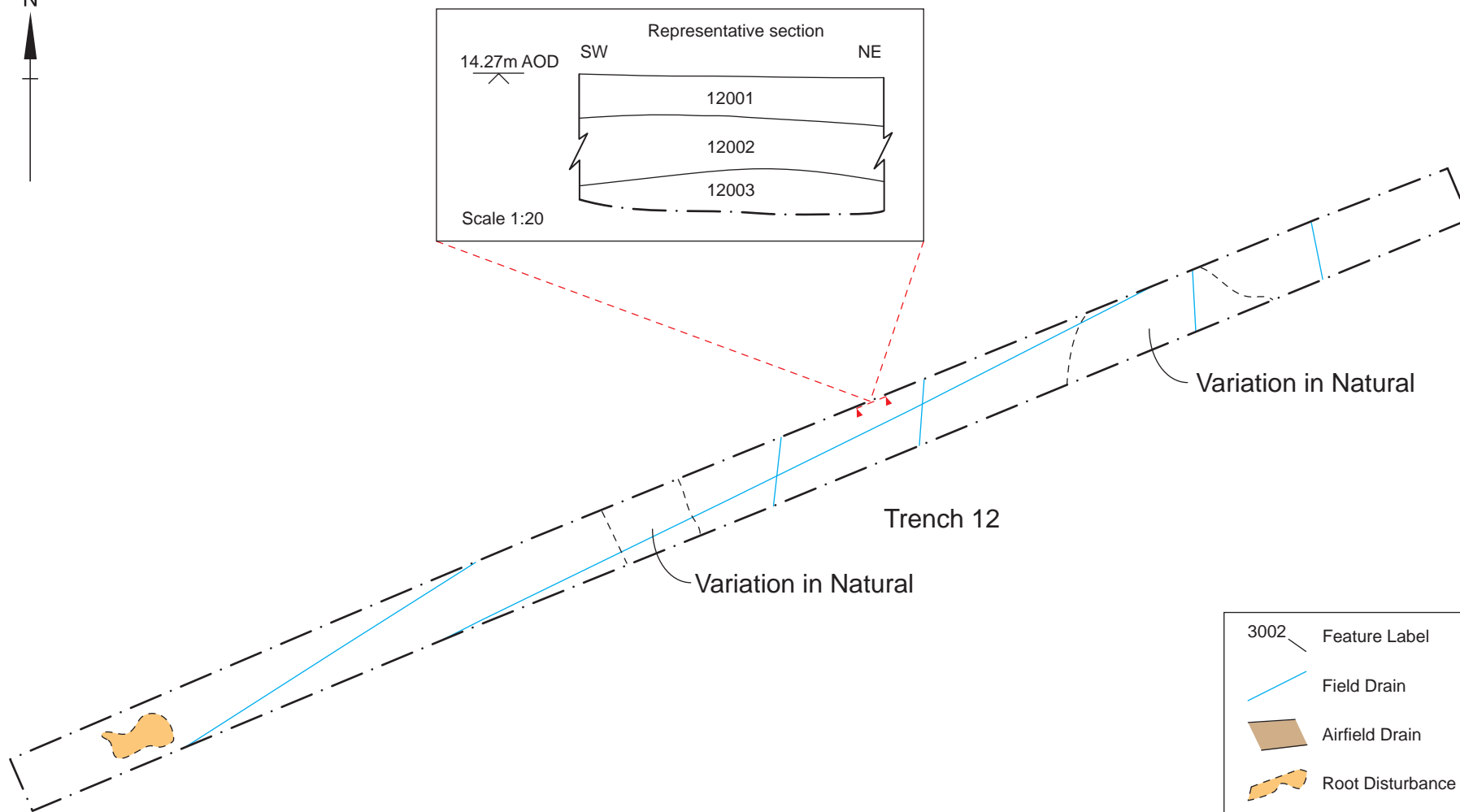


Figure 15 Trench 12, Scale 1:200

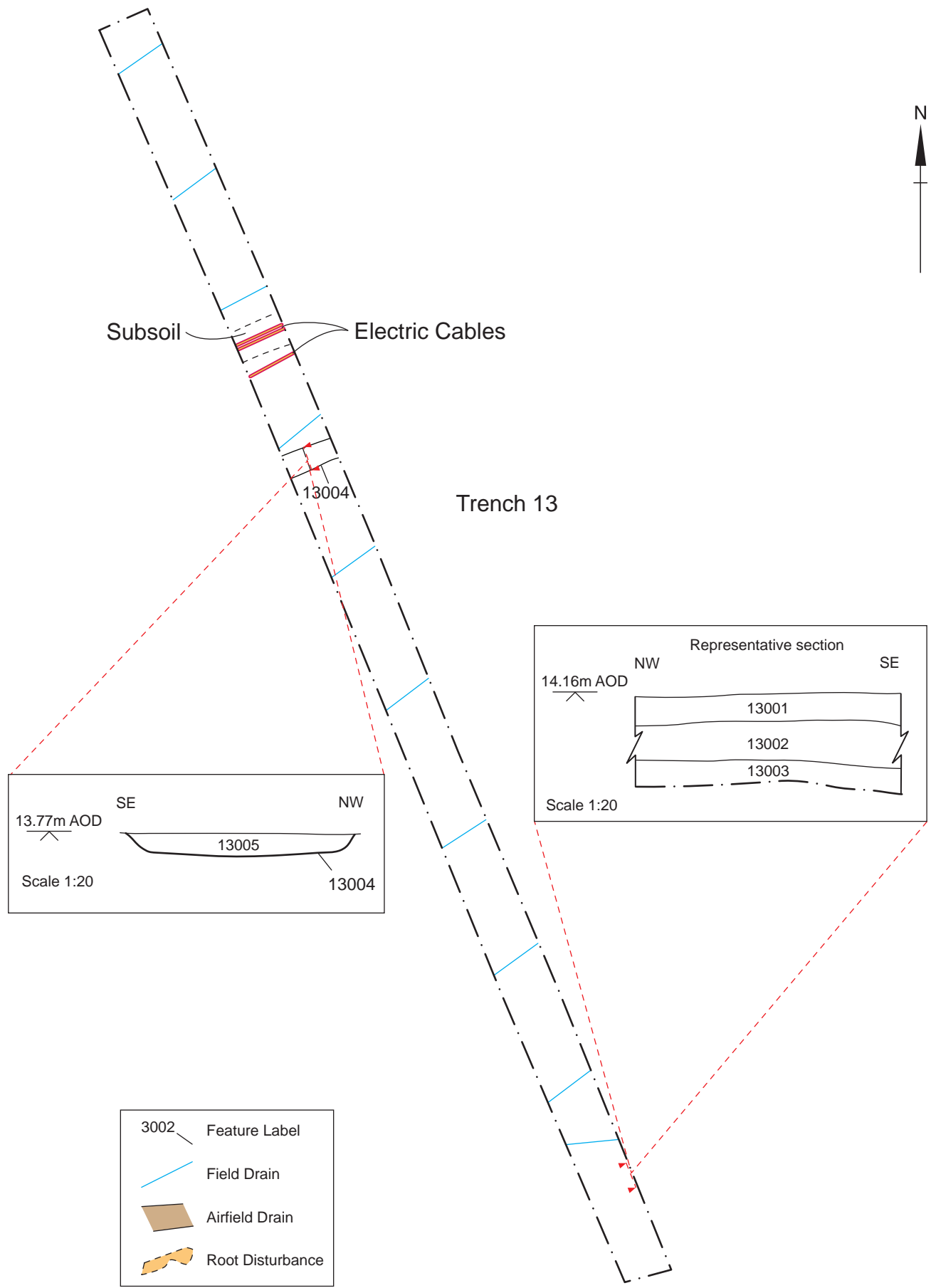


Figure 16 Trench 13, Scale 1:200

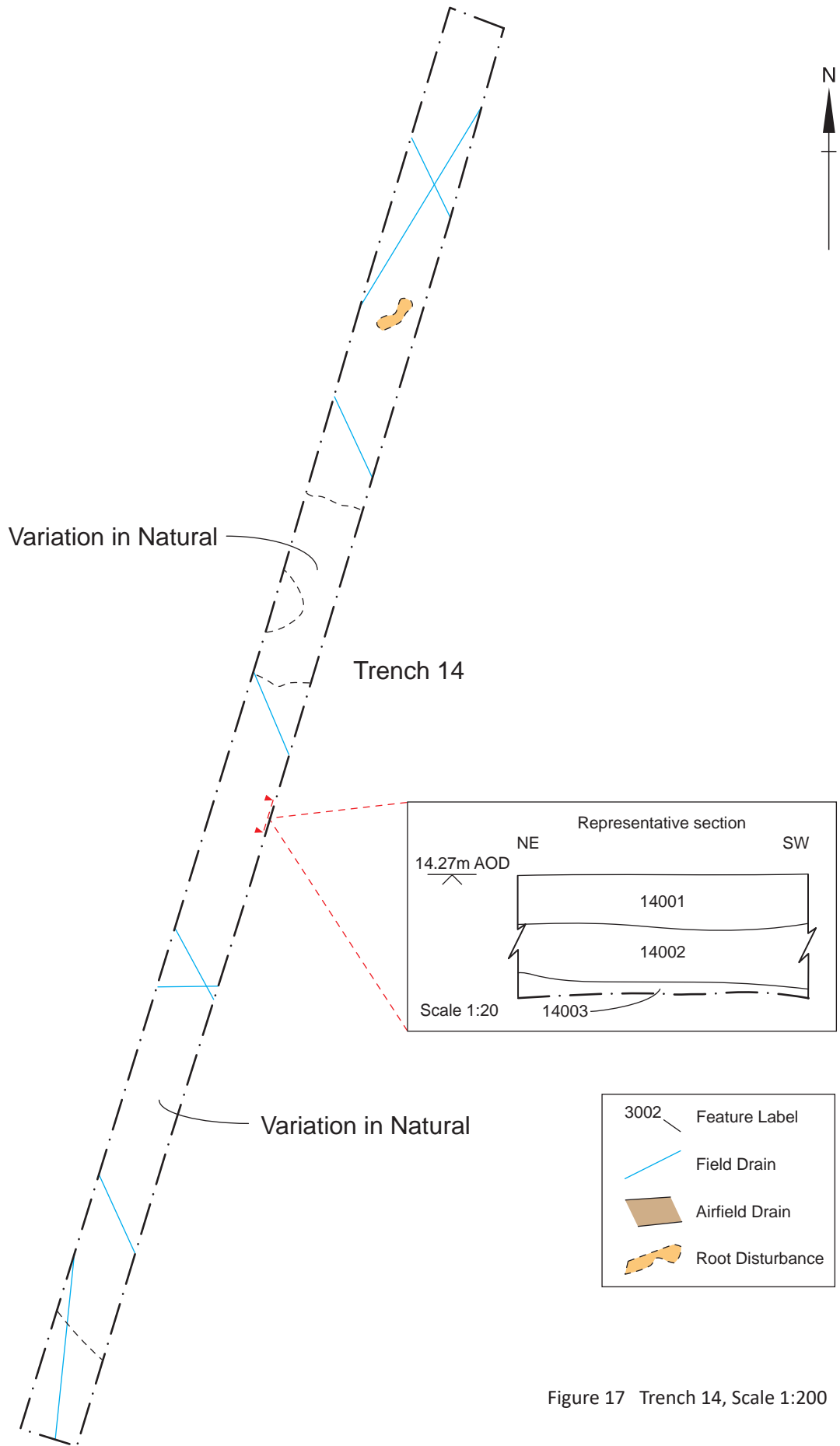


Figure 17 Trench 14, Scale 1:200

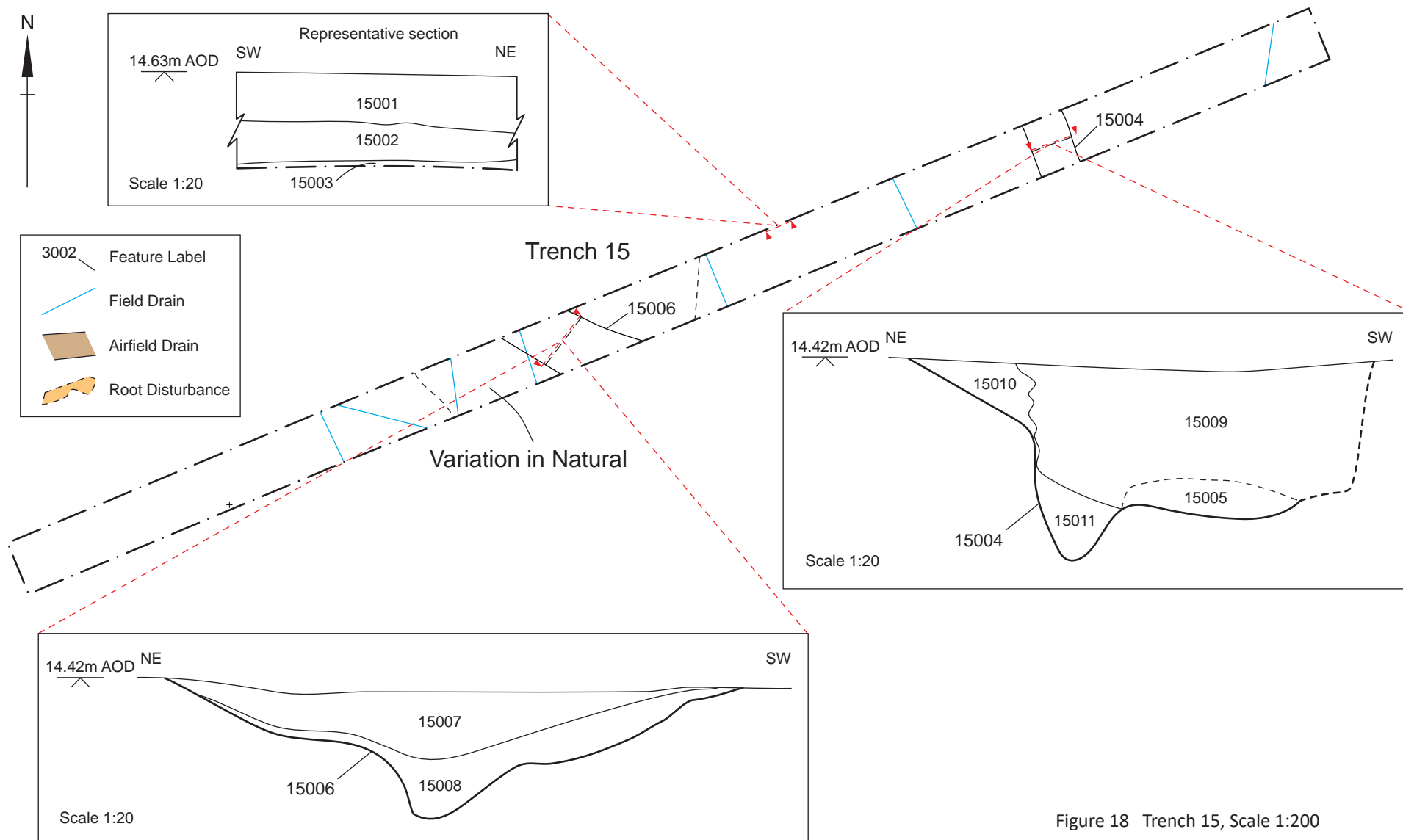


Figure 18 Trench 15, Scale 1:200

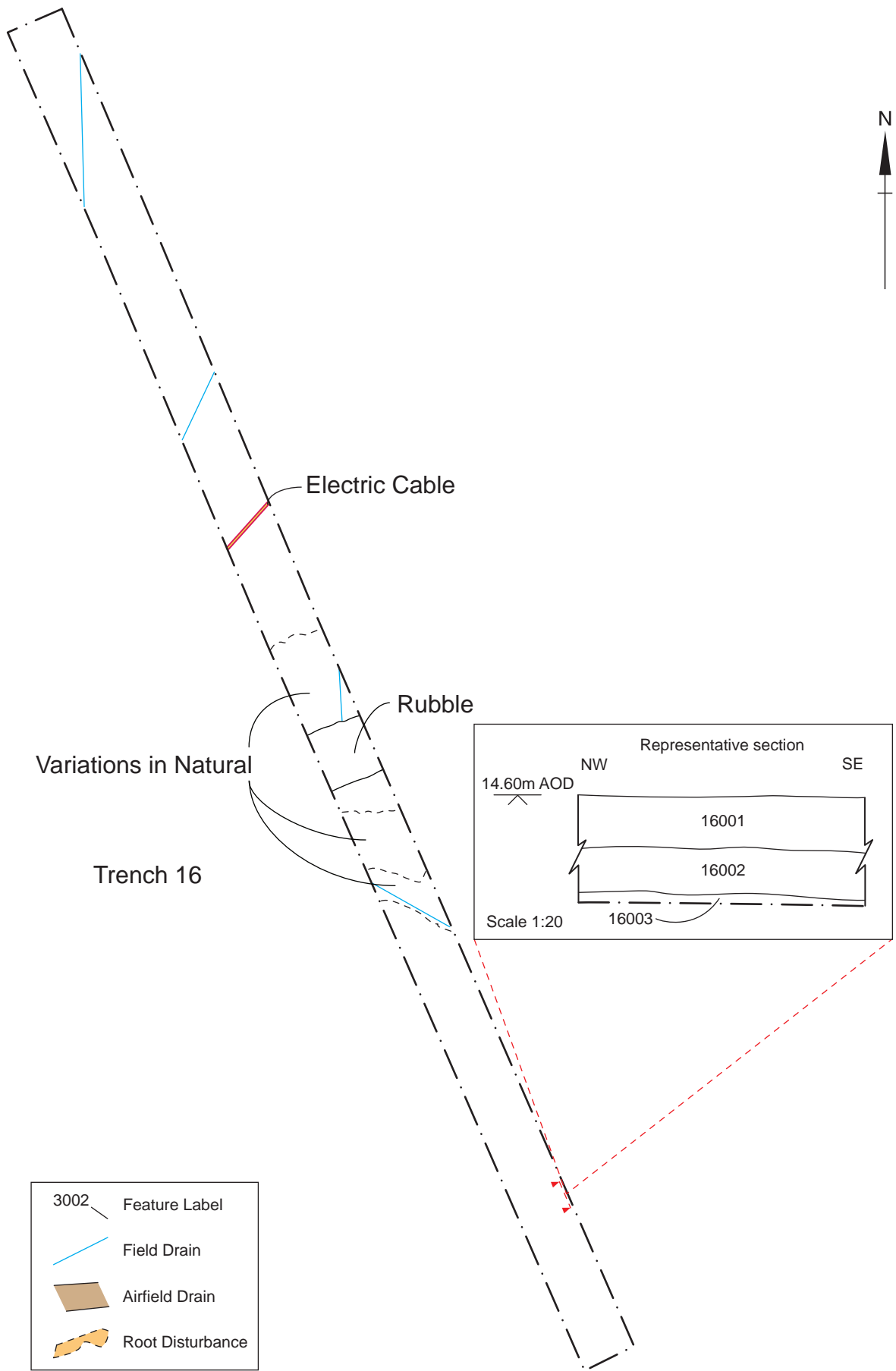


Figure 19 Trench 16, Scale 1:200

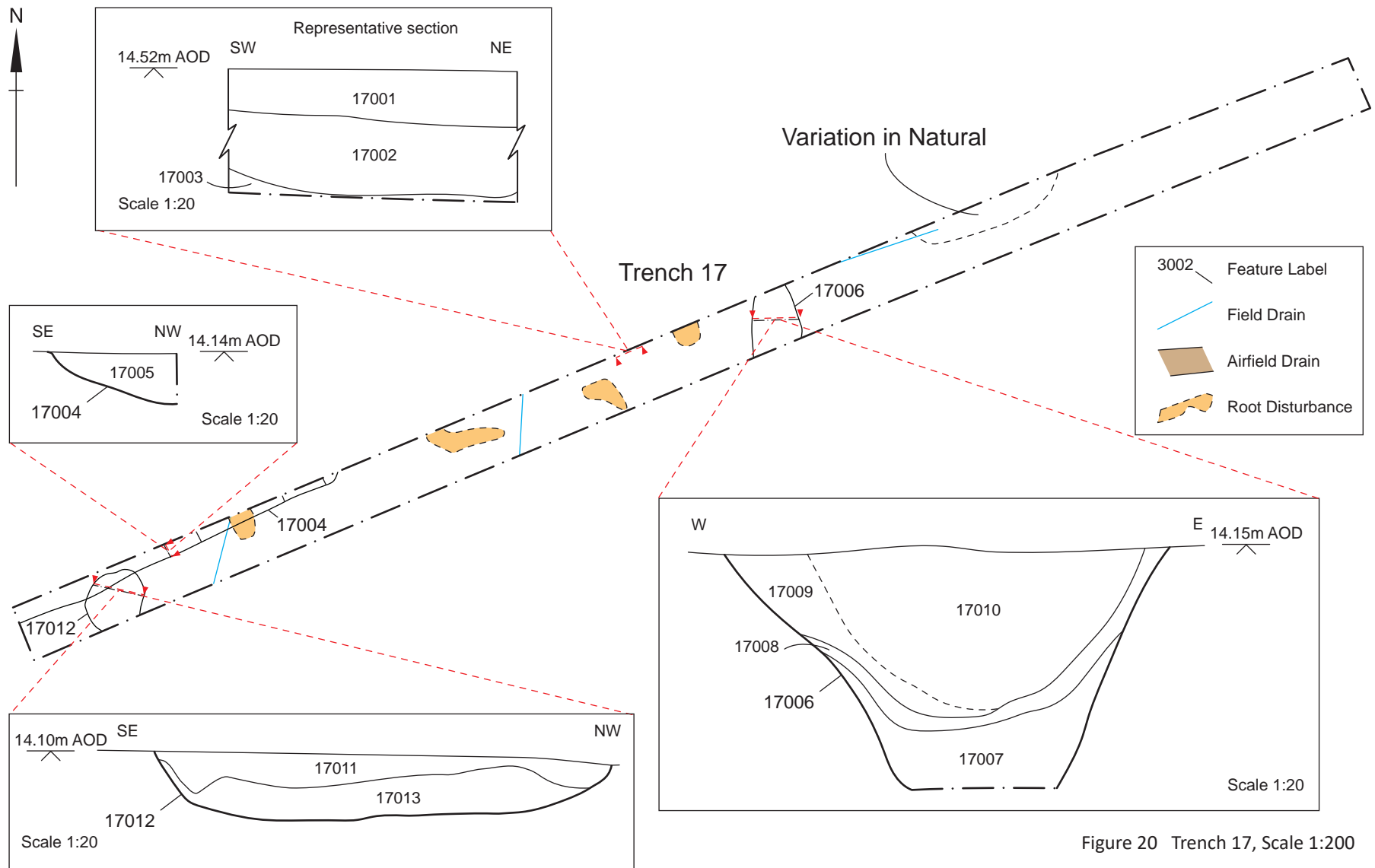


Figure 20 Trench 17, Scale 1:200

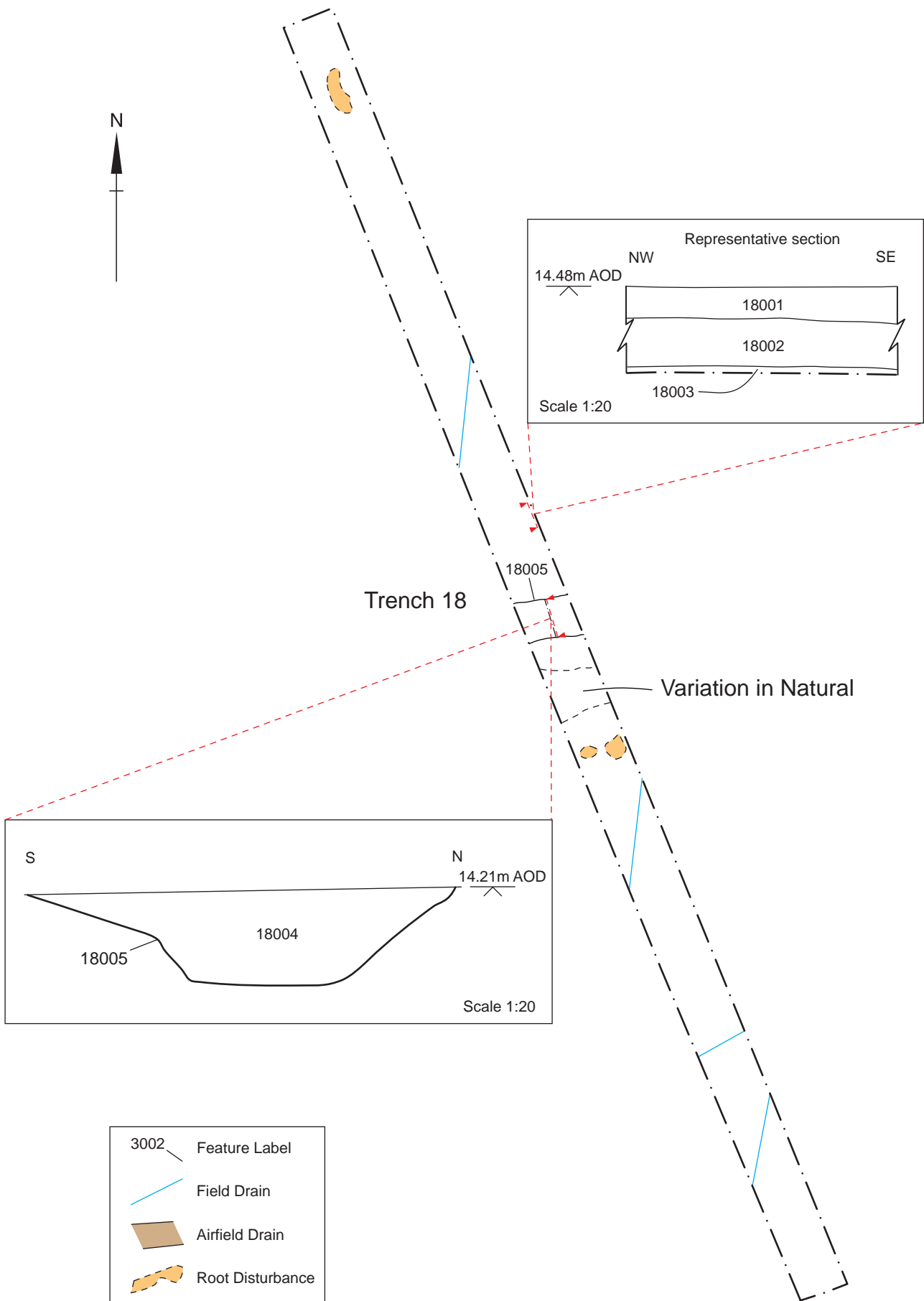


Figure 21 Trench 18, Scale 1:200

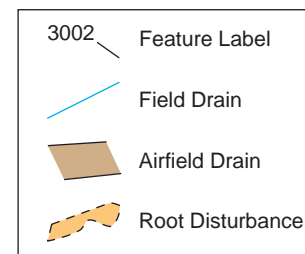
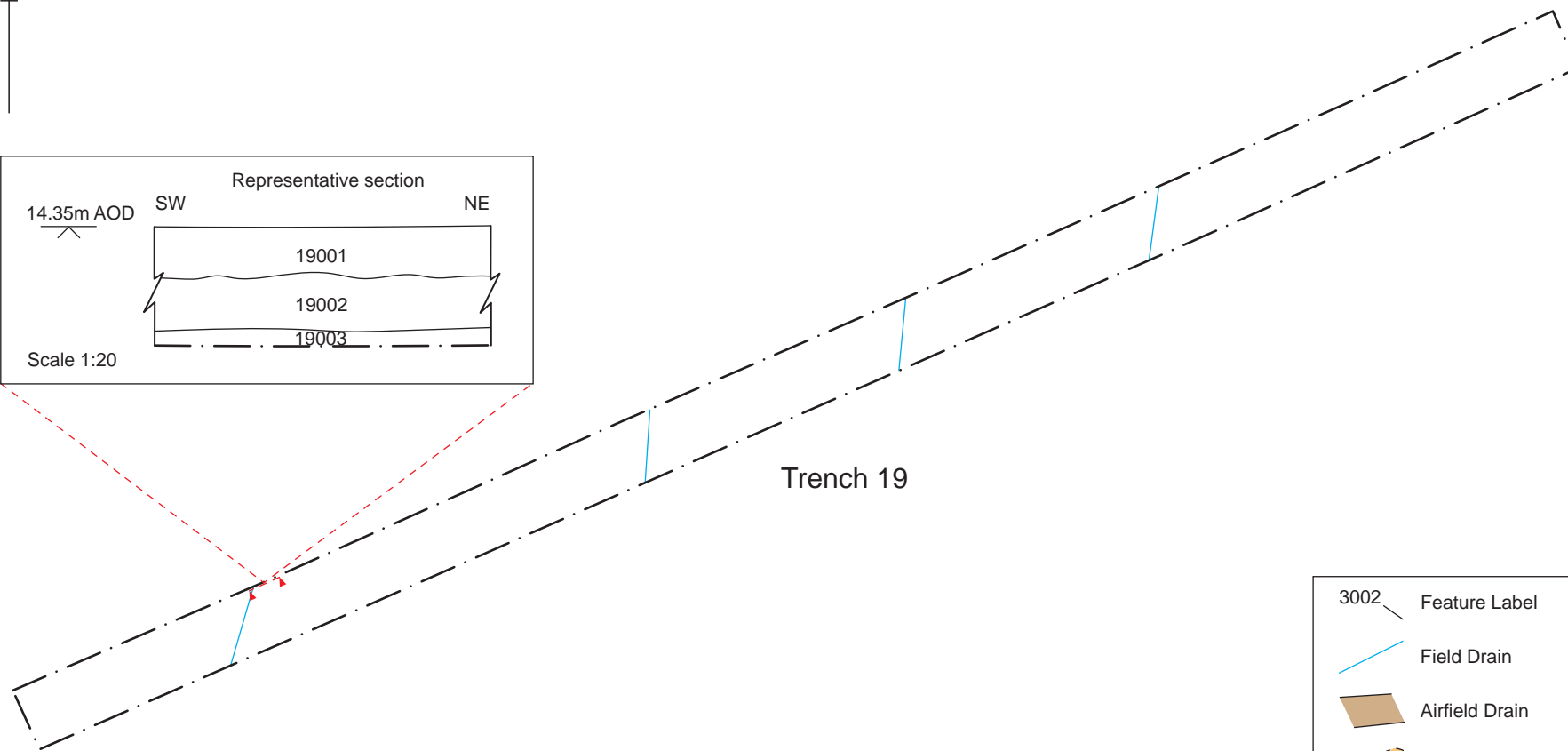
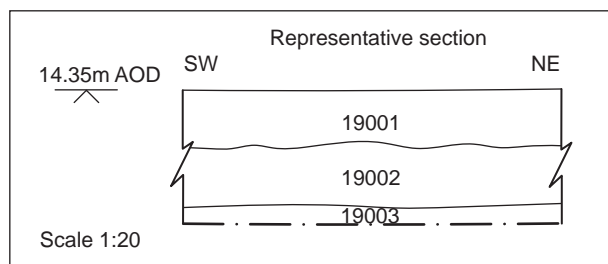


Figure 22 Trench 19, Scale 1:200

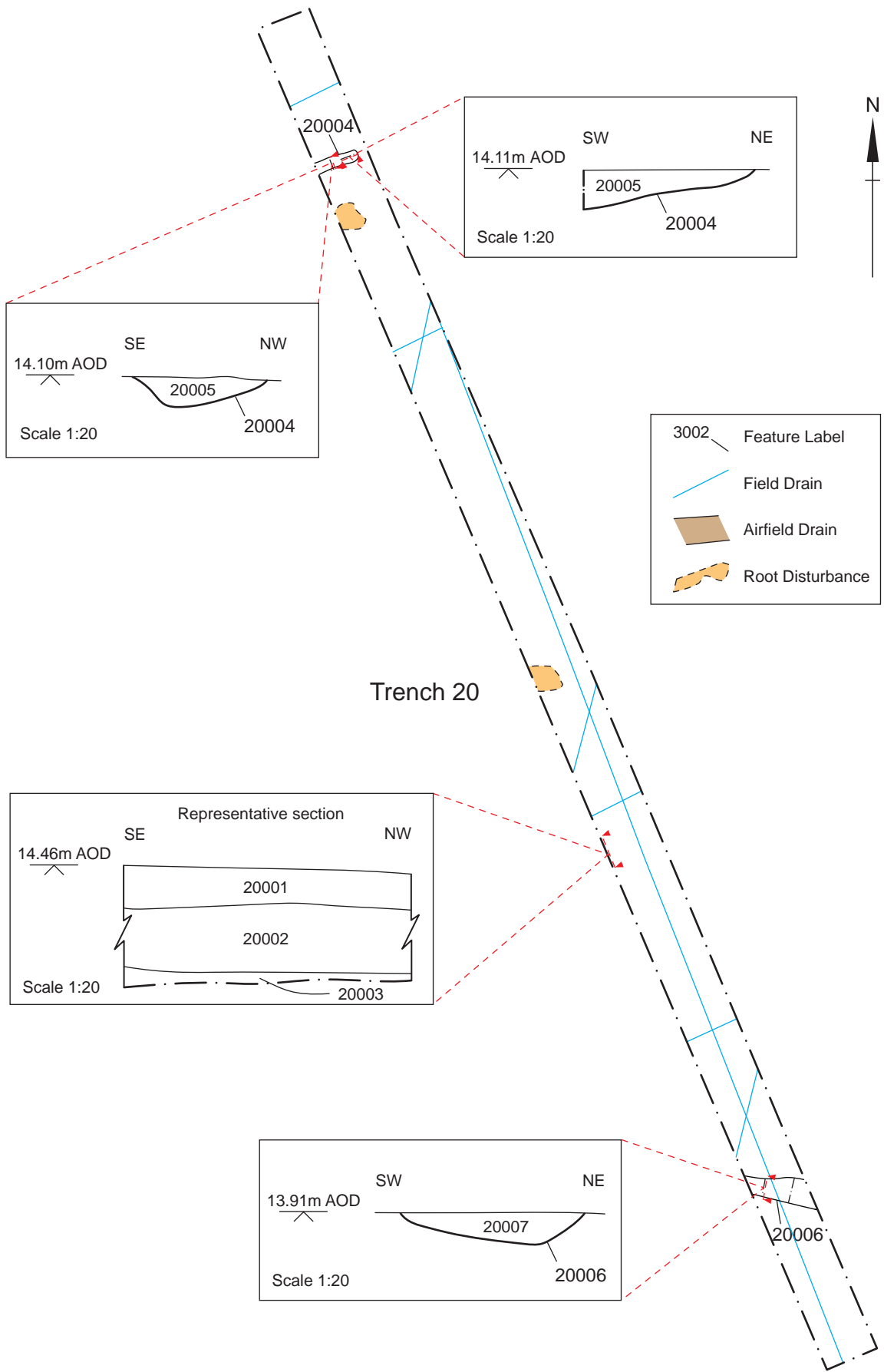


Figure 23 Trench 20, Scale 1:200

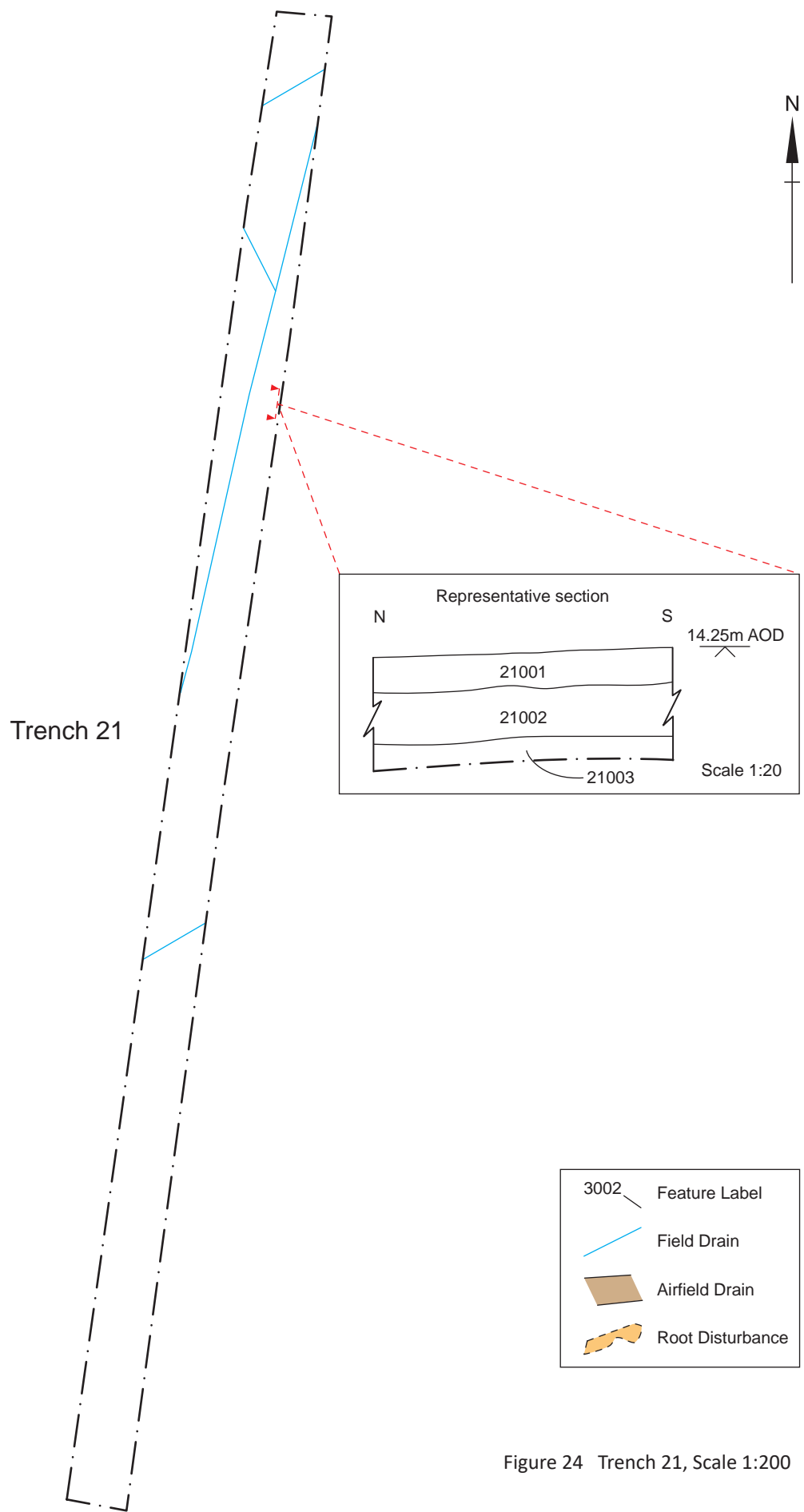


Figure 24 Trench 21, Scale 1:200

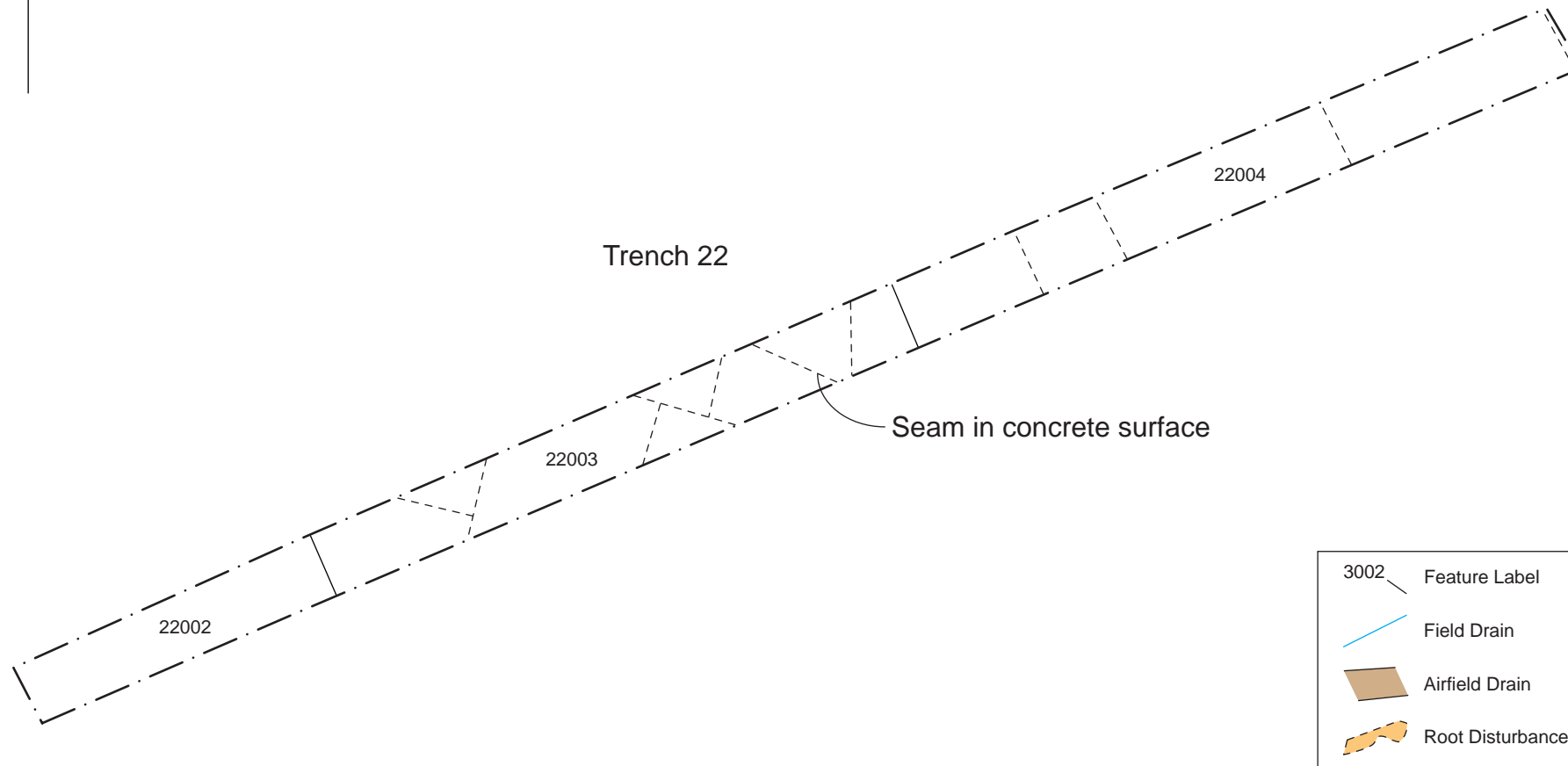


Figure 25 Trench 22, Scale 1:200

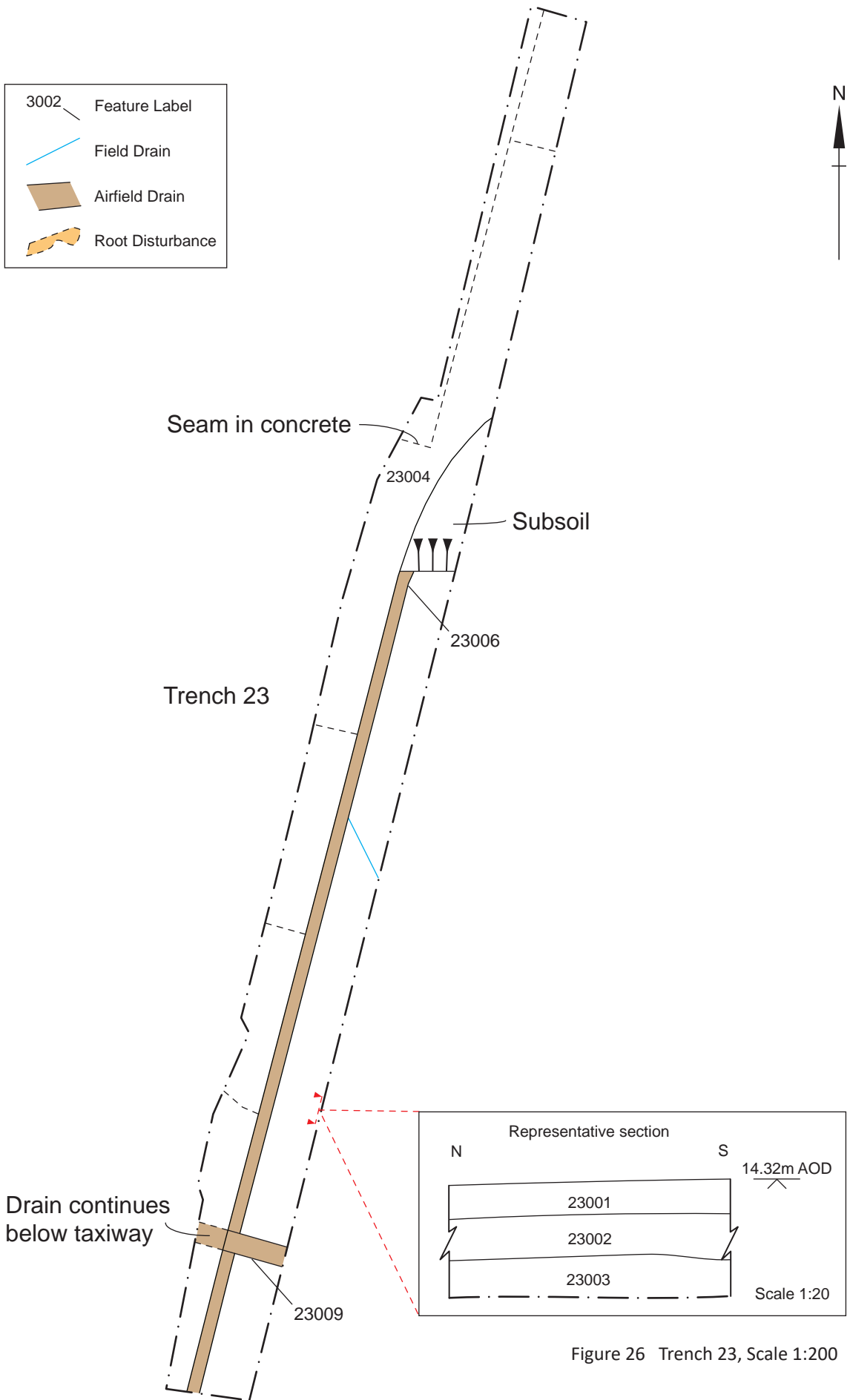


Figure 26 Trench 23, Scale 1:200

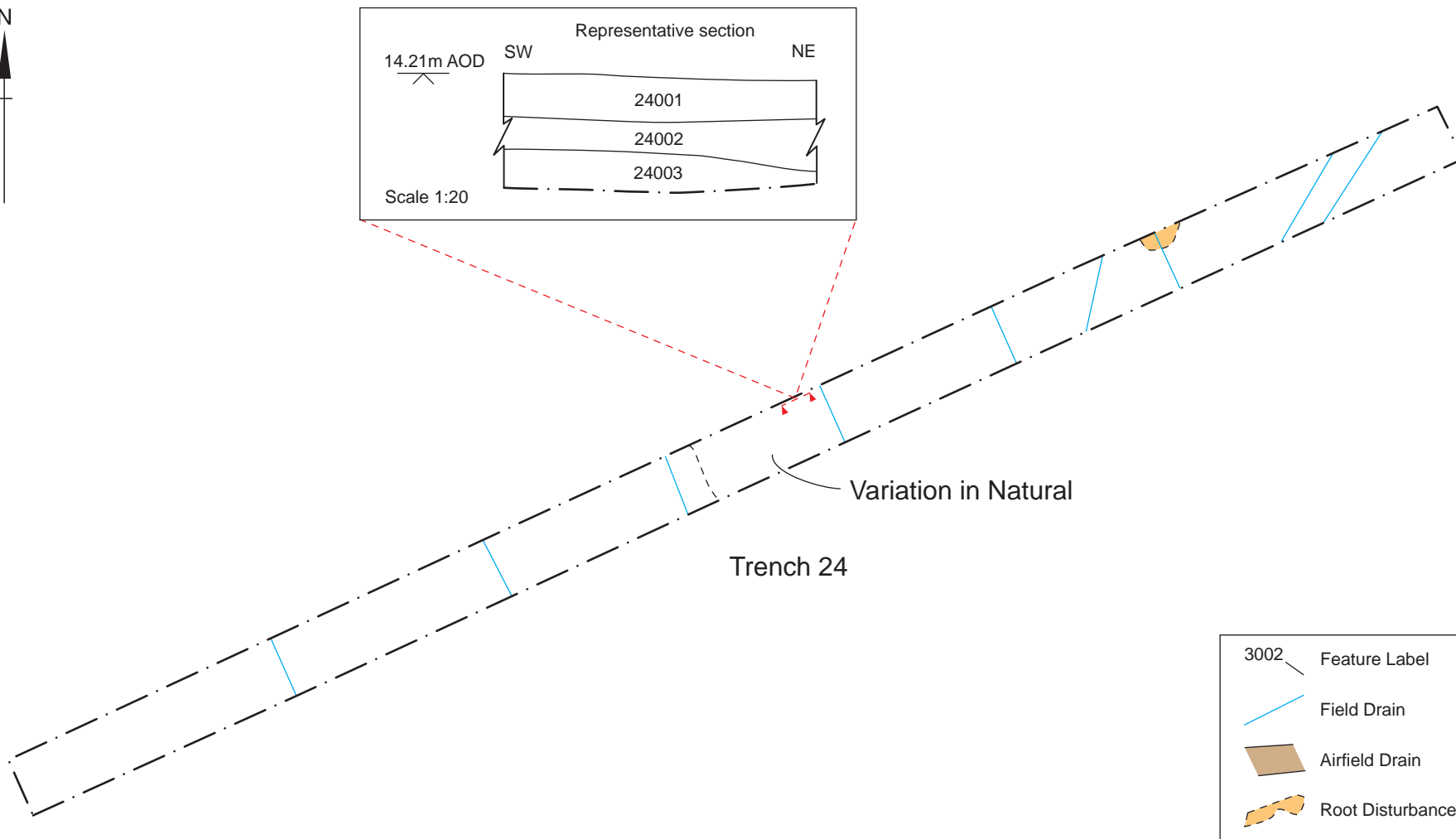


Figure 27 Trench 24, Scale 1:200

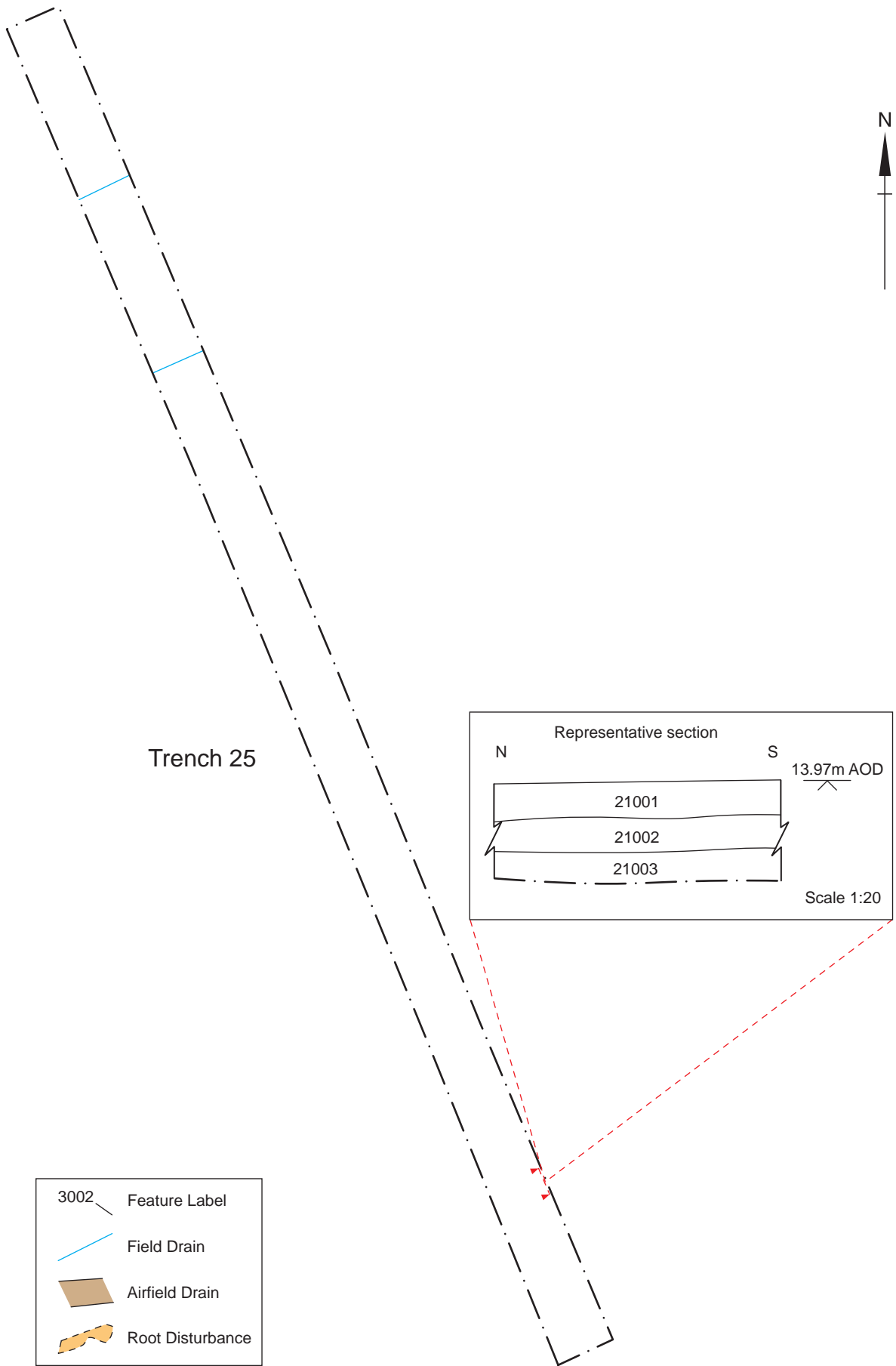


Figure 28 Trench 25, Scale 1:200

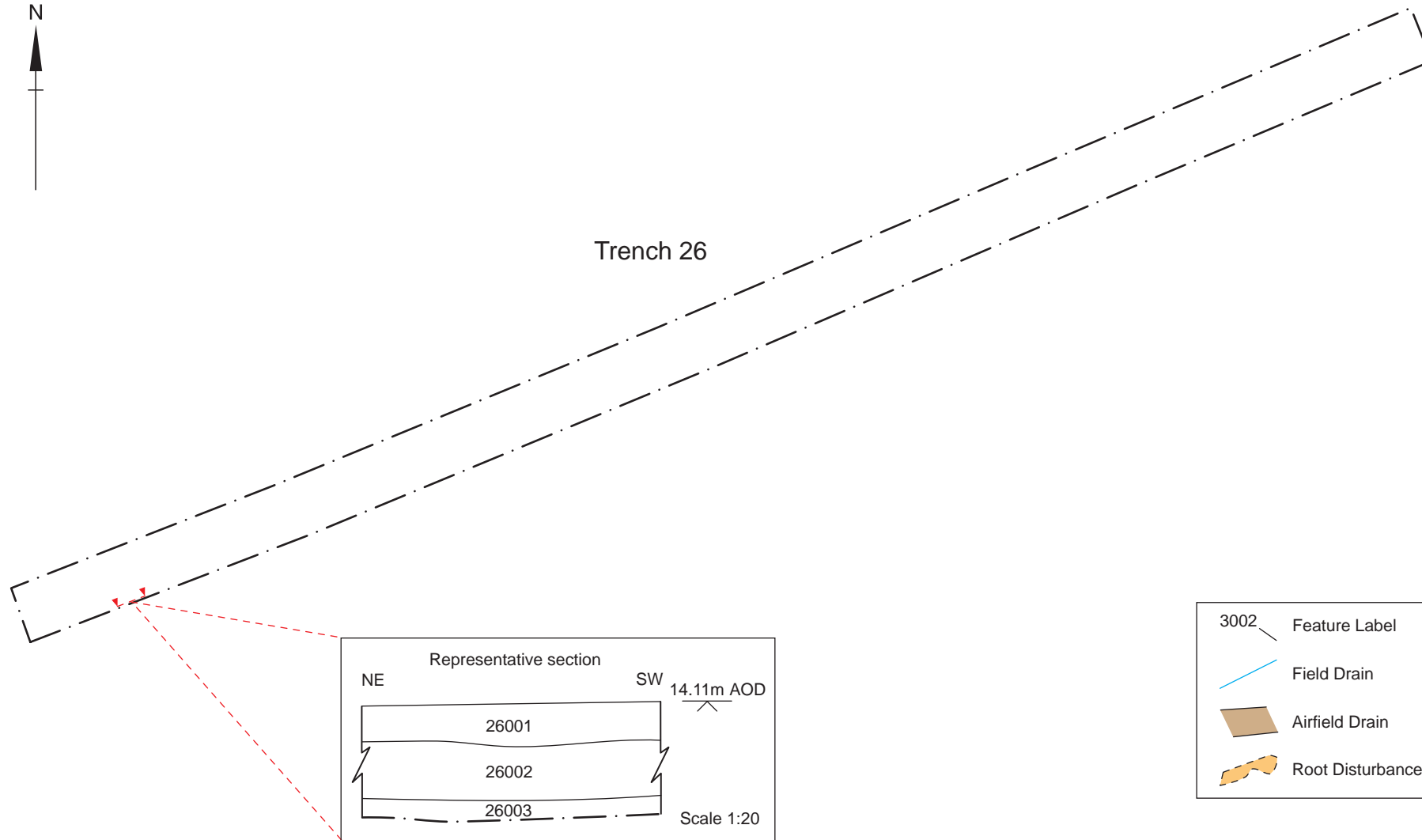


Figure 29 Trench 26, Scale 1:200

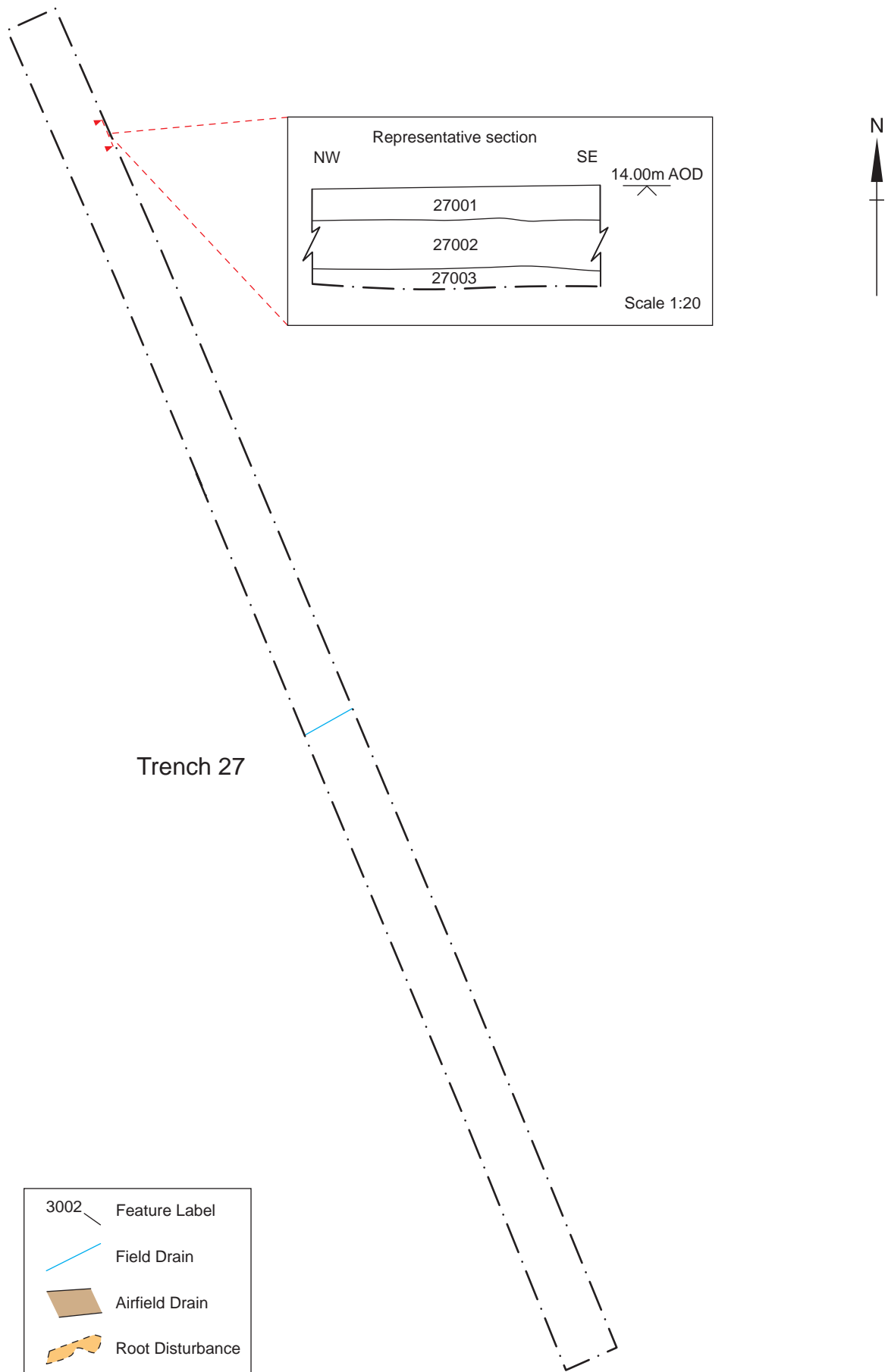
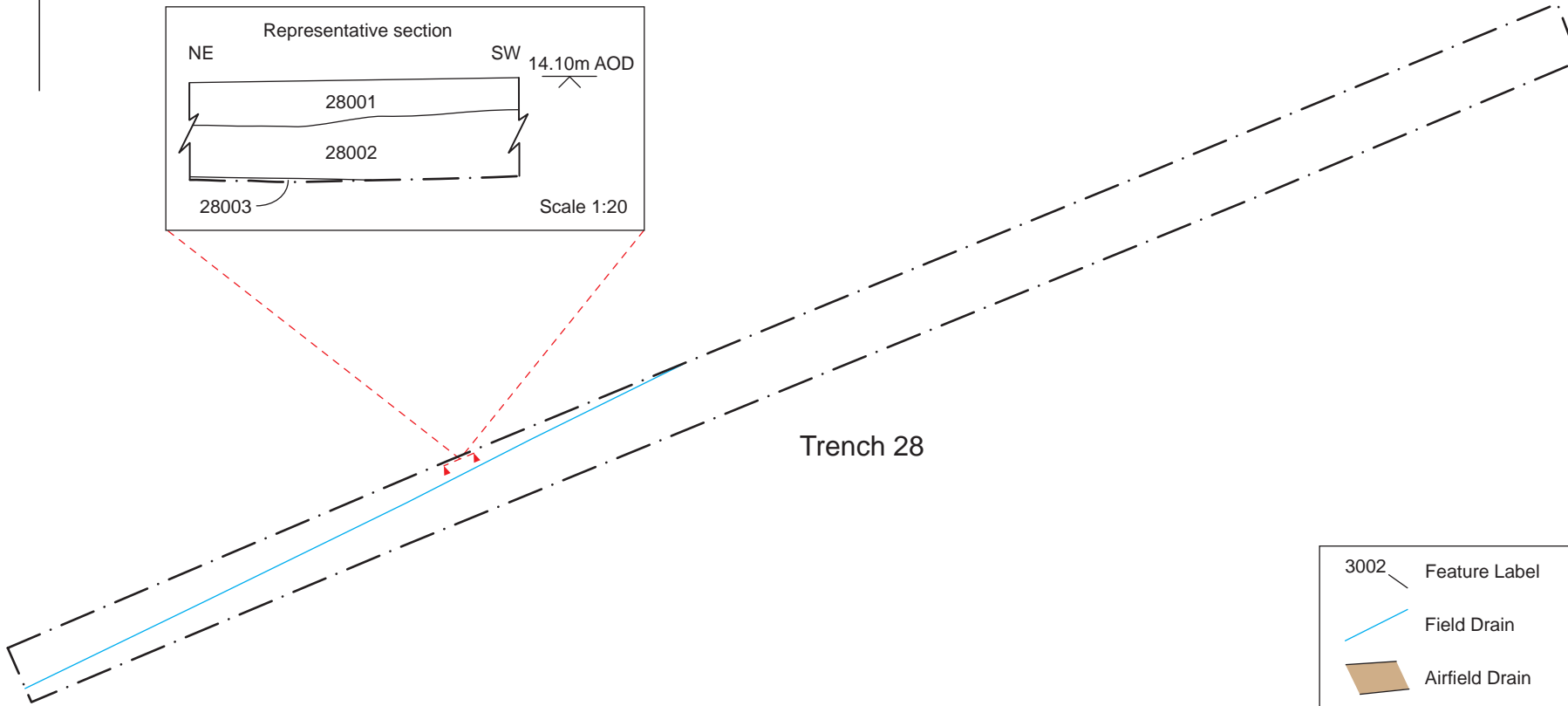
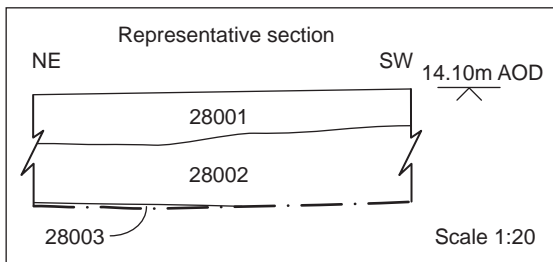


Figure 30 Trench 27, Scale 1:200



Trench 28

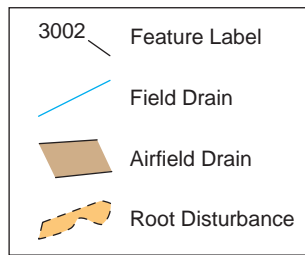


Figure 31 Trench 28, Scale 1:200

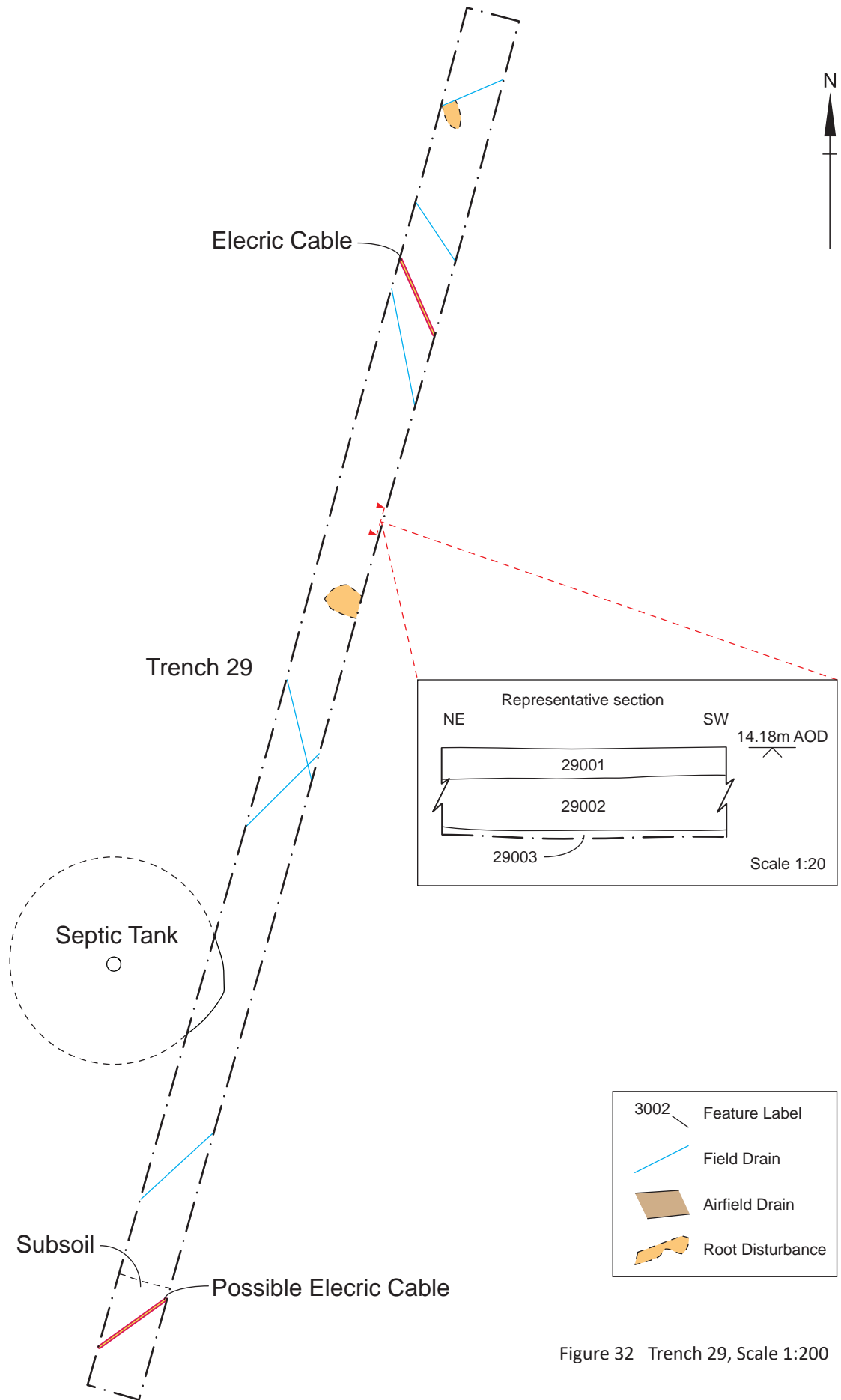


Figure 32 Trench 29, Scale 1:200

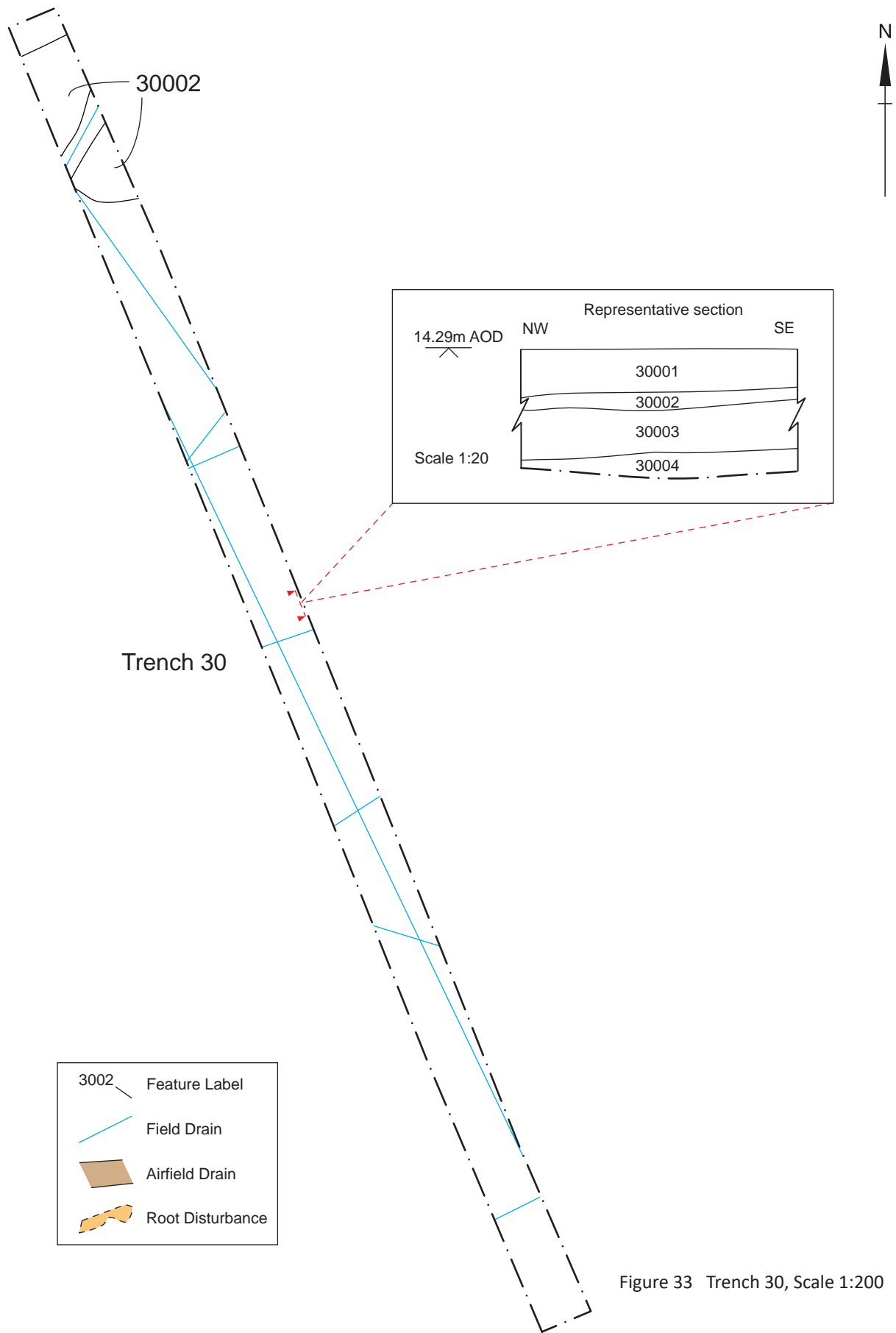


Figure 33 Trench 30, Scale 1:200

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	192
Drawing register	4
Original drawings	44
Digital photographs	1,075
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
1000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
1001	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt	Topsoil
1002	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey clayey silt	Subsoil
1003	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish brown clay	Natural
2000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
2001	Deposit	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt	Topsoil
2002	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey silt	Subsoil
2003	Deposit	Firm, light brownish yellow clay	Natural
3000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
3001	Deposit	Friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt	Topsoil
3002	Deposit	Soft, light brownish grey silt	Subsoil
3003	Deposit	Firm, light yellowish clay	Natural
4000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
4001	Deposit	Friable, dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil
4002	Deposit	Firm, mid brown slightly silty clay	Subsoil
4003	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown clay	Natural
4004	Deposit	Firm, light brown clay	Backfill of cut 4005
4005	Cut	Circular in plan, 0.92m in diameter and 0.27m deep, moderate break of slope at top, moderately steep, concave sides, deeper in E corner, concave base	Possible pit or root disturbance
5000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
5001	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt	Topsoil
5002	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey silty clay	Subsoil
5003	Deposit	Firm, mid orange brown clay	Natural
5004	Deposit	Friable, mid brown silty clay	Modern drain backfill
5005	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned N-S. Measures 0.9m wide. Vertical sides.	Modern drain cut
6000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
6001	Deposit	Soft to friable, dark brownish grey sandy silt	Topsoil
6002	Deposit	Firm, light brown clay	Subsoil
6003	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown clay	Natural
6004	Deposit	Friable, mid brown silty clay	Modern drain backfill
6005	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned N-S. Measures 0.8m wide. Vertical sides.	Modern drain cut

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
6006	Deposit	Loose brick rubble and concrete fragments.	Modern drain backfill
6007	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned NE-SW. Measures 0.8m wide.	Modern drain cut
7000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
7001	Deposit	Soft to friable, dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil
7002	Deposit	Firm, light brown clay	Subsoil
7003	Deposit	Firm, mid orange with light grey clay	Natural
7004	Deposit	Firm, mixed light grey, black and mid to dark yellow clay	Fill of root bole
7005	Cut	Rectangular in plan, aligned E-W, 3.55 E-W and up to 0.63m N-S, sharp to moderate break of slope at top, concave and irregular sides, moderately steep, irregular at the base and in places down the sides	Root bole
8000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
8001	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty clay	Topsoil
8002	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clay	Subsoil
8003	Deposit	Firm, mid brown sand and clayey silt with frequent yellow patches	Soil bund close to NW edge of former runway
8004	Deposit	Firm, mid yellow clay with grey streaks	Natural
8005	Deposit	Compacted, coarse grey concrete fragments	Dump
8006	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay	Probable land drain backfill
8007	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned NE-SW. 0.6m wide. Not excavated.	Probable land drain cut
8008	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay	Probable land drain backfill
8009	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned NE-SW. 0.6m wide. Not excavated.	Probable land drain cut
8010	Deposit	Friable, mid brown silty clay.	Probable land drain backfill
8011	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned E-W. Approximately 1.4m wide. Not excavated.	Probable land drain cut

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
8012	Natural	Firm, mid brown clay with light grey streaks. Continues below a lighter coloured natural deposit to the north.	Variation in natural
8013	Void Number	n/a	n/a
8014	Deposit	Firm, mid purplish brown clay	Backfill of gully
8015	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned NE – SW, 0.45m wide 0.1m deep. Moderately sharp break of slope at top, sides breaking at 45°, break of slope at base is convex, flat base.	Possible gully
8016	Deposit	Compact, dark grey silty sand with gravel and black cinder.	Drain backfill
8017	Cut	Linear shape in plan, aligned NE-SW, measures 0.80m wide, excavated to a depth of 0.30m but not bottomed, sharp break of slope at top, vertical sides.	Drain cut
8018	Deposit	Firm, mid brown silty clay	Backfill of linear feature
8019	Cut	Linear shape in plan in plan, aligned NE-SW, measures 2.30m wide and 0.14m deep, moderate to gradual break of slope at top, sides are gently sloping, flat to concave base, the base is truncated by a later drain Context 8017.	Possible ditch
8020	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clay	Fill of cable trench
8021	Cut	Linear shape in plan, aligned NE-SW, measures 2.35m wide and 0.17m deep, moderate to gradual break of slope at top, sides are gently sloping except SW side slopes slightly sharper toward the middle base is irregular shaped. Truncated by a later field drain.	Electric cable trench cut
8022	Deposit	Friable, dark grey to black coarse gritty sand and cinder	Cinder layer
8023	Backfill	Loose, mid brown sand with brick and concrete rubble.	Drain Backfill
8024	Drain cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned NE-SW. Measures 0.63m wide.	Drain Cut
9000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
9001	Deposit	Friable, dark brown silty clay	Topsoil
9002	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown	Subsoil
9003	Deposit	Friable, dark grey black clayey silt	Made ground
9004	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
9005	Cut	Linear shape in plan, aligned NE-SW. measures 0.72m wide and 0.25m depth excavated, sharp break of side at surface, vertical sides to slightly undercut, unknown base – not reached	Drain cut
9006	Deposit	Soft, mid greyish brown clay	Drain backfill
9007	Cut	Linear shape in plan, aligned NE-SW. Measure 0.6m wide and long up to 0.2m excavated depth, sharp break of slope at surface, vertical sides, base not reached	Drain cut
9008	Deposit	Firm, dark grey silt and gravel, concrete drain pipe at base	Drain backfill
10000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
10001	Deposit	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt	Topsoil
10002	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
10003	Deposit	Firm, mid reddish brown clay	Natural
11000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
11001	Deposit	Friable, mid brown silty clay	Topsoil
11002	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown clay	Subsoil
11003	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey yellow clay with grey streaks	Natural
11004	Deposit	Friable, mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill or root bole
11005	Deposit and cut	Sub-rectangular shape in plan, aligned NE-SW, Measures 1.42m x 0.87m, concave and uneven sides, rounded uneven base	Root bole
12000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
12001	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil
12002	Deposit	Firm turning smooth and compact toward the base, mid brownish grey clay	Subsoil
12003	Deposit	Firm, light orangish brown clay	Natural

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
13000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
13001	Deposit	Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
13002	Deposit	Firm, light brownish grey slightly sandy clay	Subsoil
13003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
13004	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned WSW-ENE. Measures 0.9m wide and 0.07m deep. sides are shallow slope, concave base	Gully
13005	Deposit	Firm, dark brown sandy clay	Gully backfill
14000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
14001	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish brown clay silt	Topsoil
14002	Deposit	Firm, light brownish grey clay	Subsoil
14003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
15000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
15001	Deposit	Friable, dark brown slightly silty clay	Topsoil
15002	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown with mid yellow patches slightly silty clay	Subsoil
15003	Deposit	Firm, dark yellow clay with grey steaks	Natural
15004	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned NE-SW. Measures 1.68m wide 0.72m deep. Sharp break of slope at top, vertical west side; shallow to steep sloping east side, sharp longer break of slope, flat base with gully on east side	Slit trench cut
15005	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt	Slit trench backfill
15006	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned NW-SE. Measures 2.1m wide 0.46m deep. Shallow sloping edges, steeper in the middle forming a central gully	Ditch cut
15007	Deposit	Soft to firm, mid grey silty sand	Ditch backfill
15008	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey grey clay sand	Ditch backfill
15009	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown clay with frequent mid yellow clay patches	Slit trench backfill
15010	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey sandy clay	Slit trench backfill
15011	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clay with frequent yellow clay patches	Slit trench backfill

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
16000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
16001	Deposit	Friable, mid brown clayey silt	Topsoil
16002	Deposit	Friable, mid brown clayey silt	Subsoil
16003	Deposit	Firm, mid orange clay with areas of mixed grey and mid yellow clay, mixed reddish brown, dark orange and mid grey clayey sand, and light grey sand.	Natural
17000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
17001	Deposit	Soft to friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
17002	Deposit	Friable, mid brown grey clayey sand with firm clay lenses	Subsoil
17003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
17004	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned NE-SW. Measures 12.26m long, up to 0.7m wide and 0.19m deep. Moderate break of slope at the top, side is concave with a moderate to gradual break of slope at the base, NW side lies beyond limit of excavation, base partly concave.	Gully cut
17005	Deposit	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay	Gully backfill
17006	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Alignment N-S. Measures 1.54m wide 0.82m deep. Sharp break of slope at top, W side starts moderately sharp and turns steeper, sides are near vertical with a moderate. Base not exposed	Slit trench cut
17007	Deposit	Firm, clean dark reddish brown clay	Slit trench backfill
17008	Deposit	Firm, clean light brownish yellow clay	Slit trench backfill
17009	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown sandy clay	Slit trench backfill
17010	Deposit	Firm, dark reddish brown clay	Slit trench backfill
17011	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clay	Pit backfill
17012	Cut	Oval shape in plan. Aligned NW-SE. Measures 1.80m x 1.80m x 0.23m. Moderately sharp break of slope at top, sides are concave with a moderate break of slope at the base except NW side break which is moderately steep, base shape is irregular/uneven	Pit cut

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
17013	Deposit	Firm, orangey red clay	Pit backfill
18000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
18001	Deposit	Friable, mid orange brown silty clay	Topsoil
18002	Deposit	Friable, mid grey brown silty clay with frequent white flecks	Subsoil
18003	Deposit	Firm, mid to dark orangey yellow clay with frequent grey streaks	Natural
18004	Deposit	Firm, mid orangey brown slightly sandy clay	Ditch backfill
18005	Cut	Linear in plan. Aligned E-W. Measures 1.58m wide 0.37m deep. Moderate break of slope at top, N side initially shallow and flat slope, moderate break at base, gradual break at base on N side, S side is moderately steep and flat, flat base	Ditch cut
19000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
19001	Deposit	Soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt	Topsoil
19002	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish grey clay	Subsoil
19003	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish yellow clay	Natural
20000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
20001	Deposit	Friable to soft, dark grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
20002	Deposit	Firm slightly friable, mid brownish grey sandy clay with moderate lumps of clay	Subsoil
20003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
20004	Cut	Linear shape in plan, tapering to a rounded terminal at NE end. Aligned NE-SW. Measures 1.45m x 0.48m x 0.11m, shallow moderate break of slope at top, linear concave sides, concave rounded base	Gully
20005	Deposit	Friable, mid grey clayey sand	Gully backfill
20006	Cut	Slightly irregular linear shape in plan tapering to the NW. Aligned NW-SE. Measures 1m to 0.63m wide and 0.11m deep. Moderate break of slope at top, sides are concave rounded moderately	Possible gully

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
		sloping towards the base, base in uneven and slightly flat	
20007	Deposit	Firm, mid bluish grey sandy clay	Gully backfill
21000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
21001	Deposit	Friable, dark brown clayey silt	Top soil
21002	Deposit	Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil
21003	Deposit	Firm, mid orange brown	Natural
22000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
22001	Deposit	Soft, dark brown sandy silt	Topsoil
22002	Deposit	Tarmac dark grey black	Tarmac
22003	Deposit	Light grey poured concrete slab using medium sized rounded pebbles/ large rounded gravel as aggregate. Concrete was poured in rectangular sections measuring 4.5m x at least 5.2m	Concrete taxiway
22004	Deposit	Light grey poured concrete slab using medium sized rounded pebbles as aggregate. Concrete was poured in large rectangular panels of uncertain dimensions	Concrete service road
23000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
23001	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil
23002	Deposit	Friable soft, mid brownish grey sandy clay	Subsoil
23003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
23004	Deposit	Compact, grey concrete 0.14m thick	Concrete taxiway
23005	Deposit	Friable, dark greyish brown silt and coarse grit and gravel, 0.09m thick.	Sub-base supporting concrete slab
23006	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Aligned NE-SW. Measures 30.3m long, 0.44m wide.	Drain cut
23007	Backfill and drain pipe	Loose, medium sized angular limestone fragments and cast concrete drain pipe in sections measuring 0.61m long and 0.18m in diameter.	Backfill and drain pipe
23008	Backfill	Firm, dark reddish brown clay with mid grey streaks.	Backfill of modern drain

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
23009	Cut	Linear shape in plan. Alignment NW-SE. Sharp break of slope at top vertical sides. Measures 0.73m wide.	Drain cut
24000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
24001	Deposit	Friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
24002	Deposit	Soft, mid brownish grey slightly silty clay	Subsoil
24003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown sandy clay	Natural
25000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
25001	Deposit	Soft to friable, dark grey brown clayey silt	Topsoil
25002	Deposit	Friable, mid brownish grey slightly silty clay	Subsoil
25003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
26000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
26001	Deposit	Soft, dark greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil
26002	Deposit	Soft to firm, mid brownish grey clay	Subsoil
26003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
27000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
27001	Deposit	Friable, dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil
27002	Deposit	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay	Subsoil
27003	Deposit	Firm, mid brownish orange clay	Natural
28000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
28001	Deposit	Friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt	Topsoil
28002	Deposit	Firm slightly soft, light brownish grey clay	Subsoil
28003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
29000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
29001	Deposit	Soft to friable dark brownish grey clayey silt	Topsoil
29002	Deposit	Slightly soft firm, mid brownish grey clay	Subsoil
29003	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural
30000	Unstratified	n/a	Unstratified material
30001	Deposit	Friable, dark brown clayey silt	Topsoil

Context Number	Type	Description	Interpretation
30002	Deposit	Compact, dark grey black coarse silty sand and cinder	Surface
30003	Deposit	Friable to firm, light brownish grey silty clay	Sub soil
30004	Deposit	Firm, light orangey brown clay	Natural

Table 2 Context list

APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Site Location: Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York

NGR: SE 59697 55520

Proposal: Erection of office building and associated infrastructure and use of land as car storage facility

Planning ref: 19/00855/REMM

Prepared for: Projex Building Solutions Limited

Document Number: 2019/115

Version	Produced by:		Edited by:		Approved by:	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	MS	05/08/19	CJ	09/08/19	MS	09/08/19

Version	Approved on behalf of Local Authority by:	
	Curator	Date
1		

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Projex Building Solutions Limited has submitted a planning application (19/00855/REMM) for use of land as a car storage facility, erection of office building and associated infrastructure at Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York, NGR SE 59697 55520.
- 1.2 The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site is located at Whitehall Grange, Wigginton Road, York, to the north of York city centre (NGR SE 59697 55520) (Figure 1). At present the site comprises a series of fields located around a complex of farm buildings known as Whitehall Grange. The site is bounded by Wigginton Road to the east, a sports field to the north, industrial units on Clifton Moor to the west and a golf driving range to the south.
- 2.2 The underlying superficial deposits are of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation – Clay and Silt (British Geological Survey 2019). These deposits formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period, deposited by ice and meltwater during ice age conditions. The bedrock geology is Sherwood Sandstone Group – Sandstone, formed approximately 237-272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods when the local environment was dominated by rivers.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 The site does not lie within a Conservation Area and there are no Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings within the site boundary.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL INTEREST

The following is taken from the desk-based assessment report (OSA 2015) and a search of the York HER.

- 4.1 Prehistoric activity within the area is known, with a Late Iron Age farmstead located approximately 600m to the north-west of the site at Rawcliffe Moor. Further afield, evidence of prehistoric activity has also been found at Monks Cross, to the south-east of the site. Pits, enclosures and a possible pit alignment were revealed which dated from the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.
- 4.2 There are three Roman military camps in the vicinity of the site, which are Scheduled Monuments. The closest two are the camps on Clifton Moor and Bootham Stray, both to the south of the site, with the third to the south-east on Huntington South Moor. In 2000 an evaluation on the field to the north of the site revealed two ditches, which were undated, but the form of which suggested a Roman date and military function (YAT 2000/44). These ditches may represent another Roman practice camp in this area.
- 4.3 There is little archaeological evidence for activity in this area from the Anglo-

Scandinavian, medieval and post-medieval periods, reflecting the agricultural character of the area. Medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow field systems in this area are known from aerial photographs and excavations. Field drains and a shallow linear feature were identified in the field to the north of Whitehall Grange during evaluation in 2000 (YAT 2000/44).

- 4.4 During the 1930s an airfield was established on Clifton Moor, with a grass field, clubhouse and small hangar completed by 1935. The site was requisitioned by the government after the outbreak of WWII, and was expanded and hosted a number of military units, notably the Yorkshire's Halifax bomber fleet between 1941-1948. The airfield closed in the early 1950s.

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 34 trenches will be excavated in the locations shown in Figure 2. Trenches will be stepped if necessary to excavate safely whilst ensuring their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1-34	1.8m x 50m	To provide a 3% sample of the site and to investigate potential archaeology across the site.

- 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, 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, City of York Archaeologist.

- 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 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 terminations of linear features will be sufficiently explored to determine relationships

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.
- 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 ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.
- 7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 7.8 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.
 - 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.

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 Claire MacRae for planning purposes and 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 Yorkshire 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 <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 presenting a paper or talking to local societies, as appropriate.

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 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 Projex Building Solutions Limited, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

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For current Historic England guidance documents see:
<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/>

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



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