



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



Archaeological Investigations at 13 Ebor Street, York

By G Loffman

YAT Assessment Report 2020/96 August 2020





YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

BGL	Below Ground Level
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation
YAT	York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 17th and the 18th of August 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological watching brief at 13 Ebor Street, York (SE 60229 50990).

The work was undertaken for Vincent & Brown to fulfil a planning condition imposed by the City of York Council (19/01747/FUL). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the monitoring and recording of groundworks for a two-storey side, front and rear extension to 13 Ebor Street to form one additional dwelling.

No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered during the watching brief.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	13 Ebor Street
YAT Project No.	6206
Document Number	2020/96
Type of Project	Watching brief
Client	Vincent & Brown
Planning Application No.	19/01747/FUL
NGR	SE 60229 50990
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-402247

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 17th and the 18th of August 2020 YAT carried out a watching brief at 13 Ebor Street, York (SE 60229 50990; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Vincent & Brown to fulfil a planning application that was imposed by CYC (Planning ref. 19/01747/FUL).

The following archaeological condition had been imposed:

'A programme of post-determination archaeological mitigation, specifically an archaeological watching brief is required on this site. The archaeological scheme shall comprise 3 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

No grubbing up of foundation or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI. The WSI should conform to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

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

A copy of a report (or publication if required) shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record to allow public dissemination of results within 2 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.'

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix 2).

Two foundation trenches were excavated with 1.6 ton mini excavator equipped with a 0.75m wide toothless bucket. The foundations were located to the east and south of the existing property at 13 Ebor Street (Figure 2).

The foundations were 0.75m in width and 1.12m to 1.15m in depth.

Recording proceeded through written notes and digital photography. Where no archaeological deposits were present a photograph was taken of the area and basic stratigraphy recorded.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located on the south side of York city centre within the Clementhorpe area. Ebor Street is a residential area located to the east of Bishopthorpe Road. The site is bounded by residential properties. The site lies at a height of approximately 15.24m AOD.

The underlying geology of the site is Sherwood Sandstone Group, formed in the Triassic and Permian Periods approximately 237 to 272 million years ago (British Geological Survey). This is

overlain by superficial deposits of York Moraine – sand, clay and gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following archaeological and historical background has been taken from the WSI (Slater 2020).

4.1 Prehistory

There is no evidence of prehistoric activity in this area, however there could still be potential for prehistoric remains in the area.

4.2 Roman

The site is located outside the Roman civilian town; however, a known Roman villa site and cemetery is located just to the north of the site, around Clementhorpe road and to the east of Bishopthorpe Road. Evidence of this villa includes: a tessellated pavement uncovered east of the junction of Cherry Street with Clementhorpe in the mid-19th century (EYO2486) and more substantially, stone structures, cobbled surfaces, mosaic floors and post holes revealed during excavations in the 1970s (EYO2345–53) which overlay and cut into 2nd-century terracing. The villa was still being modified in the 4th century and is thought to have stood in largely open countryside (RCHM 1962, 62; Ottaway 2004, 116). Part of the Roman cemetery was uncovered during excavations at the end of Postern Close which uncovered Roman funerary remains. Further burials were recorded in the 18th century further down Bishopthorpe Road along with pottery of Roman date and a stone coffin was found at the junction of Ebor Street and Cherry Street in 1865 (EYO2839). Outside the cemetery burials have also been found in Nunthorpe, along Bishopthorpe Road which may have its origins in the Roman period, evidence of which was uncovered in 1981 when a compact cobbled surface was recorded at 2.00m BGL. Five burials were found in the 19th century along the road (RCHM 1962 67–110), as well as two stone coffins which were recovered from a field between Middlethorpe and Old Nunthorpe in 1813. In 1826 two further coffins were found in the same field.

Beyond the villa and cemetery site, to the south, excavations have revealed that the land was mainly used for agricultural purposes (EYO128), however quantities of Roman pottery has been recovered from sites on low lying ground to the immediate west of the River Ouse and at significant depths; between 1m–2.5m BGL.

4.3 Anglo-Scandinavian

Some structural remains and finds of this period have been uncovered in the area of the Roman villa at Clementhorpe and it has been speculated that these remains may have comprised a church dedicated to St Clement, dating to around the 10th and 11th centuries (Wilson and Mee 1998, 61).

4.4 Medieval

St Clement's Priory, the only medieval nunnery in the vicinity of York, was located to the north of the site, in the area around Clementhorpe. The Benedictine nunnery of St. Clement was founded between 1125 and 1133 by Archbishop Thurston (VCH 1974 129–131) and owned extensive lands to the south of its walls, though at any time does not seem to have had more than 10 or 12 nuns living there. The priory served as both the priory church and parish church

to the local population, and after the nunnery's suppression on 31st August 1536 remained in its role serving the local population and avoided destruction for the next 50 years. However, due to the local depleting population, the parish was united with that of St. Mary, on Bishopthorpe Senior and the church was allowed to go to ruin. In 1745 the stone from the buildings were taken and reused to repair the City Walls. Some structural remains of the priory were recovered during the excavations on the Roman villa in the 1970's; which was truncated by the priory structure along with associated inhumation burials (Brinklow & Donaghey 1984, 55).

Much of the area around Clementhorpe was agricultural during this period, and evidence of medieval field systems have been recorded close to Terry's Chocolate Works. Windmills were present in the landscape, including one shown on the 1852 ordnance survey map near the junction of Southlands and Bishopthorpe Road (Nun Windmill). Wharfs and structures relating to the use of the River Ouse as a trade route also became a fixture at this time. Medieval pottery has been recovered from sites close to the river in deposits comprising of alluvium and originating from flooding episodes of the River Ouse (Johnson 2015).

4.5 Post-medieval

The river wharves were in continued use throughout the post-medieval period and the Clementhorpe area on the whole became industrial in nature, as shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map where a brewery, boat building yard and bone mill are illustrated, as well as Clementhorpe Dye Works (Johnson 2015). The Slip Inn on Clementhorpe is the last surviving structure related to the shipyard, as much of the surrounding works have been demolished to make way for 19th to 20th century residential housing. Archaeological evidence of post-medieval activity has been scarce in this area; however, two lime kilns dating to the 16th century have been recorded truncating the northern wall and floor of the nunnery (Brinklow & Donaghey 1984, 55). A number of post-medieval deposits have also been recorded on sites to the west of Terry Avenue.

4.6 Modern

By the late 19th century working class terraced housing had been built south of Clementhorpe, along the eastern side of Bishopthorpe Road, to accommodate workers of the adjacent industrial works. Rowntree Park, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, was created in 1921 as a memorial to the members of staff at the Cocoa Works who lost their lives in the First World War.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Footings east of main building

The earliest deposit encountered was a firm, mid brown, sand and gravel found at approximately 0.9m BGL. This was interpreted as a natural deposit. This extended to the maximum depth of the footings at 1.12m BGL. Above the natural was a subsoil or possible ploughsoil, found at a depth of approximately 0.45m BGL. This consisted of a friable, mid grey brown, sandy silt with moderate CBM, pebbles and charcoal flecks. The latest deposit present was modern made ground.

5.2 Footing south of existing building.

The stratigraphy was the same as in the eastern footing., apart from a change in the composition of the natural. This was a friable, mid yellow, sand with occasional cobbles. The maximum foundation depth was 1.15m BGL.

6 SUMMARY

During the watching brief no archaeological deposits or artefacts were present in either footing trench.

LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey, Geology of Britain Viewer

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

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YAT would like to thank site staff for their assistance during the watching brief.

PLATES



Plate 1 Pre-excitation footing east of existing building looking north west.



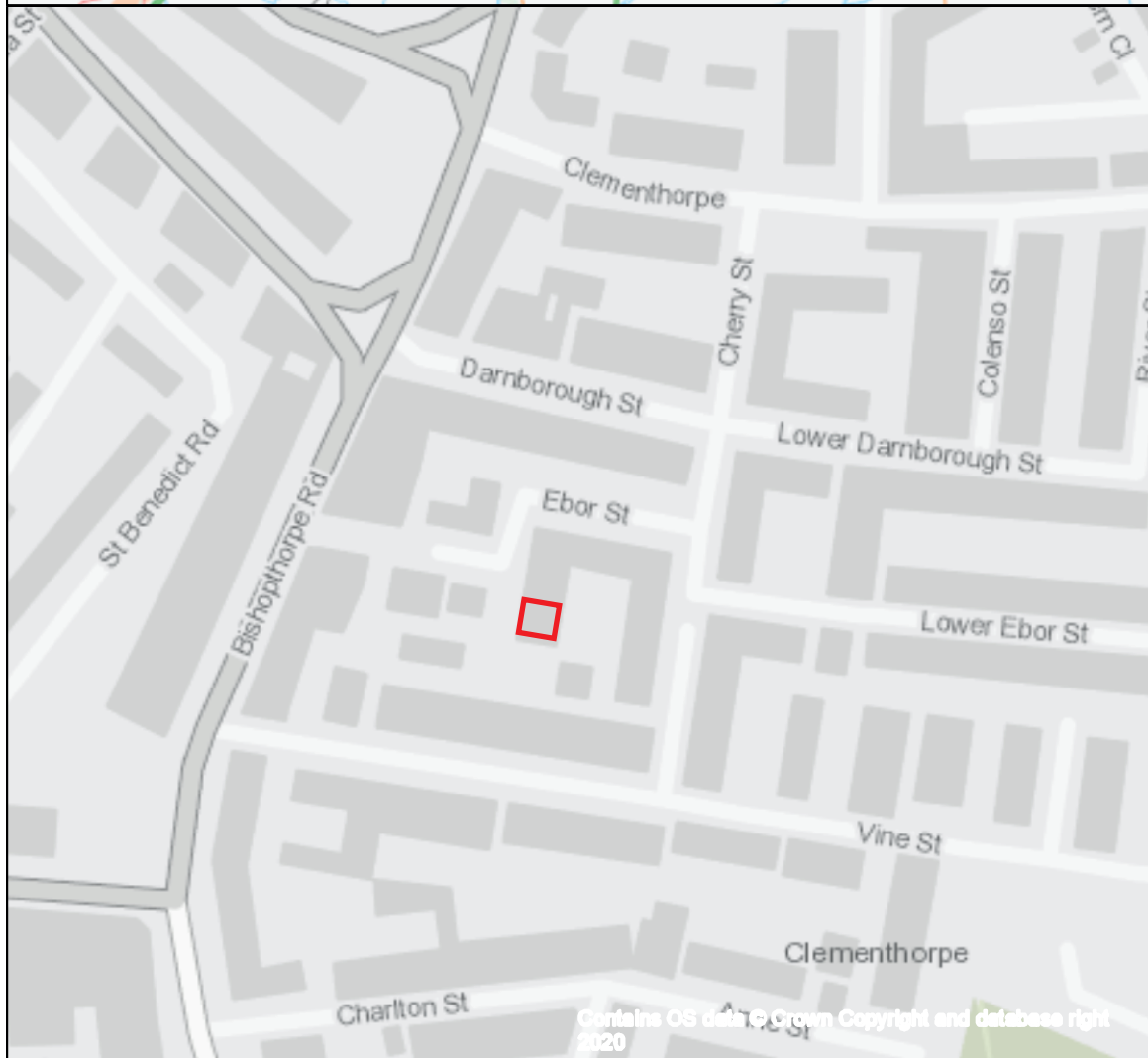
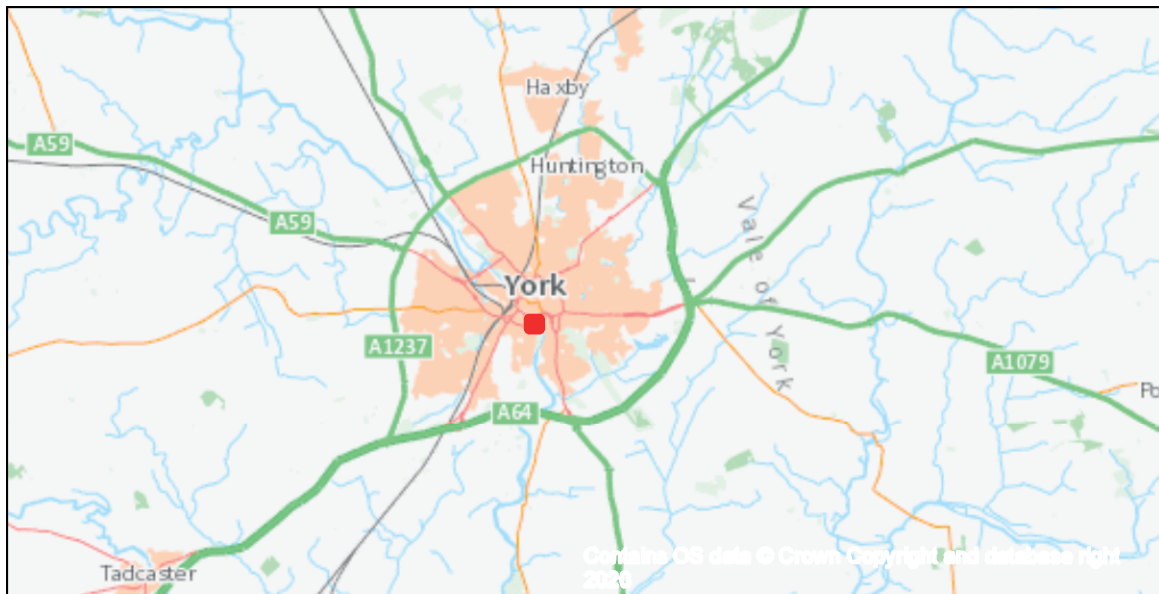
Plate 2 Post-excitation foundation to east of existing building, looking north, 0.5m scale.



Plate 3 Footings to south of main existing building, looking south, 0.5m scale.

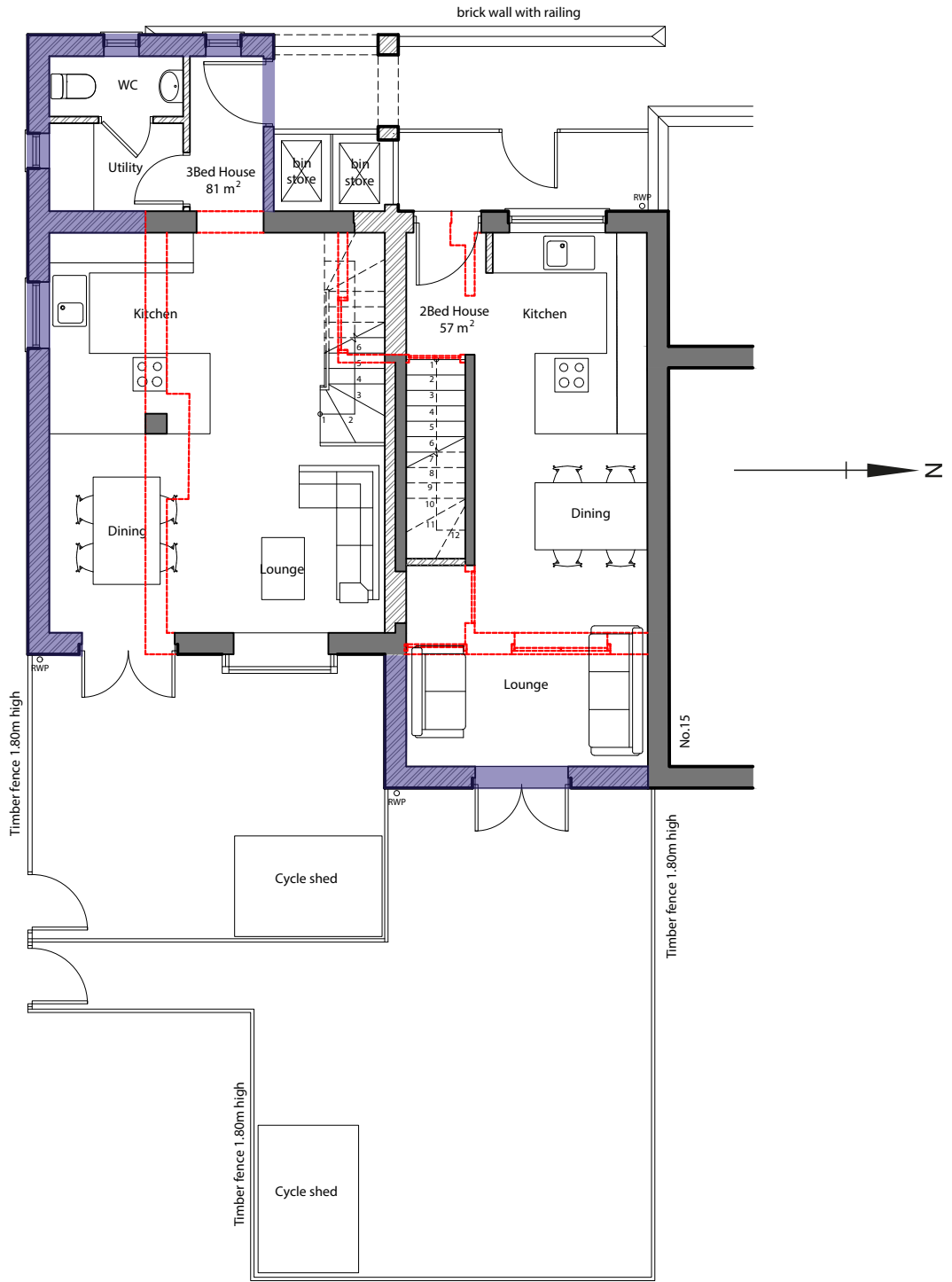


Plate 4 Footings to the south of existing building, looking east.



 Site location

Figure 1 Site location 1:80,000 & 1:2000 @ A4



KEY

- Existing structure
- New walls
- Existing walls to be demolished
- Monitored areas

Figure 2 Areas monitored 1:100 @ A4 (after client supplied drawing)

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

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

Table 1 Index to archive



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT 13 EBOR STREET, YORK

Site Location: 13 Ebor Street, York

NGR: SE 60229 50990

Planning ref: 19/01747/FUL

Prepared for: Vincent & Brown

Document Number: 2020/44

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1 SUMMARY

1.1 Vincent & Brown has planning consent for two-storey side, front and rear extensions to 13 Ebor Street, York to form one additional dwelling (Figure 1; Planning ref. 19/01747/FUL).

1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

‘A programme of post-determination archaeological mitigation, specifically an archaeological watching brief is required on this site. The archaeological scheme shall comprise 3 stages of work. Each stage shall be completed and approved by the Local Planning Authority before it can be discharged.

A) No grubbing up of foundation or development shall take place until a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for a watching brief has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. For land that is included within the WSI, no development shall take place other than in accordance with the agreed WSI. The WSI should conform to the standards set by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

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

C) A copy of a report (or publication if required) shall be deposited with City of York Historic Environment Record to allow public dissemination of results within 2 months of completion or such other period as may be agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority.’

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to the planning condition. 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, CIfA standards and guidance and all other relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is located to the south of York city and the medieval city walls, in an area of residential housing between the River Ouse and Bishopthorpe Road.

2.2 The site lies at approximately 15.24m AOD on an area of higher ground compared to the low-lying ground to the east along the River Ouse (Topographic Map). It is bounded on all sides by residential houses.

2.3 The underlying geology of the site is Sherwood Sandstone Group, formed in the Triassic and Permian Periods approximately 237 to 272 million years ago (British Geological Survey). This is

overlayed by superficial deposits of York Moraine – sand, clay and gravel, formed up to 2 million years ago when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 Ebor Street is located within the York Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI), designated under Part 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.
- 3.2 The site lies within York Character Area 71: Clementhorpe and Bishopthorpe Road. This is an area of predominantly mid to late 19th century residential suburbs with pockets of mid to late 20th century development and late 20th century redevelopment of industrial riverside areas.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

Prehistory

- 4.1 There is no evidence of prehistoric activity in this area, however there could still be potential for prehistoric remains in the area.

Roman

- 4.2 The site is located outside the Roman civilian town, however a known Roman villa site and cemetery is located just to the north of the site, around Clementhorpe road and to the east of Bishopthorpe Road. Evidence of this villa includes; a tessellated pavement uncovered east of the junction of Cherry Street with Clementhorpe in the mid-19th century (EYO2486) and more substantially, stone structures, cobbled surfaces, mosaic floors and post holes revealed during excavations in the 1970s (EYO2345–53) which overlay and cut into 2nd-century terracing. The villa was still being modified in the 4th century and is thought to have stood in largely open countryside (RCHM 1962, 62; Ottaway 2004, 116). Part of the Roman cemetery was uncovered during excavations at the end of Postern Close which uncovered Roman funerary remains. Further burials were recorded in the 18th century further down Bishopthorpe Road along with pottery of Roman date and a stone coffin was found at the junction of Ebor Street and Cherry Street in 1865 (EYO2839). Outside the cemetery burials have also been found in Nunthorpe, along Bishopthorpe Road which may have its origins in the Roman period, evidence of which was uncovered in 1981 when a compact cobbled surface was recorded at 2.00m BGL. Five burials were found in the 19th century along the road (RCHM 1962 67–110), as well as two stone coffins which were recovered from a field between Middlethorpe and Old Nunthorpe in 1813. In 1826 two further coffins were found in the same field.
- 4.3 Beyond the villa and cemetery site, to the south, excavations have revealed that the land was mainly used for agricultural purposes (EYO128), however quantities of Roman pottery has been recovered from sites on low lying ground to the immediate west of the River Ouse and at significant depths; between 1m–2.5m BGL.

Anglo-Scandinavian

- 4.4 Some structural remains and finds of this period have been uncovered in the area of the Roman villa at Clementhorpe and it has been speculated that these remains may have comprised a church dedicated to St Clement, dating to around the 10th and 11th centuries (Wilson and Mee 1998, 61).

Medieval

- 4.5 St Clement's Priory, the only medieval nunnery in the vicinity of York, was located to the north of the site, in the area around Clementhorpe. The Benedictine nunnery of St. Clement was founded between 1125 and 1133 by Archbishop Thurston (VCH 1974 129–131) and owned extensive lands to the south of its walls, though at any time does not seem to have had more than 10 or 12 nuns living there. The priory served as both the priory church and parish church to the local population, and after the nunnery's suppression on 31st August 1536 remained in its role serving the local population and avoided destruction for the next 50 years. However, due to the local depleting population, the parish was united with that of St. Mary, on Bishophill Senior and the church was allowed to go to ruin. In 1745 the stone from the buildings were taken and reused to repair the City Walls. Some structural remains of the priory were recovered during the excavations on the Roman villa in the 1970's; which was truncated by the priory structure along with associated inhumation burials (Brinklow & Donaghey 1984, 55).
- 4.6 Much of the area around Clementhorpe was agricultural during this period, and evidence of medieval field systems have been recorded close to Terry's Chocolate Works. Windmills were present in the landscape, including one shown on the 1852 ordnance survey map near the junction of Southlands and Bishopthorpe Road (Nun Windmill). Wharfs and structures relating to the use of the River Ouse as a trade route also became a fixture at this time. Medieval pottery has been recovered from sites close to the river in deposits comprising of alluvium and originating from flooding episodes of the River Ouse (Johnson 2015).

Post-medieval

- 4.7 The river wharves were in continued use throughout the post-medieval period and the Clementhorpe area on the whole became industrial in nature, as shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map where a brewery, boat building yard and bone mill are illustrated, as well as Clementhorpe Dye Works (Johnson 2015). The Slip Inn on Clementhorpe is the last surviving structure related to the shipyard, as much of the surrounding works have been demolished to make way for 19th to 20th century residential housing. Archaeological evidence of post-medieval activity has been scarce in this area; however, two lime kilns dating to the 16th century have been recorded truncating the northern wall and floor of the nunnery (Brinklow & Donaghey 1984, 55). A number of post-medieval deposits have also been recorded on sites to the west of Terry Avenue.

Modern

- 4.8 By the late 19th century working class terraced housing had been built south of Clementhorpe, along the eastern side of Bishopthorpe Road, to accommodate workers of the adjacent

industrial works. Rowntree Park, a Grade II Registered Park and Garden, was created in 1921 as a memorial to the members of staff at the Cocoa Works who lost their lives in the First World War.

5 PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

5.1 The evaluation will comprise an archaeological watching brief.

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

5.2 This work will comprise a continuous and comprehensive watching brief, on the excavation of all foundations, trenches, services and any subsequent groundworks involving excavation. The watching brief may be stepped down to intermittent monitoring, depending on the results and following agreement from the Development Control Archaeologist.

5.3 Should more significant archaeological deposits, features or structures be encountered than currently anticipated it will be necessary for an appropriate mitigation strategy to be agreed with CYC. For example, implementing a programme of excavation on any area of significant archaeology directly impacted by intrusive groundworks. Any agreed changes will necessitate the production of an updated WSI.

6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

6.1 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.

6.2 It is not intended that the archaeological monitoring should unduly delay site works, however, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

7.1 If a base plan of intervention areas is available, the areas being monitored will be determined using this information. If a plan is not available, or the watching brief work involves monitoring of long linear works, interventions which are not mapped, or large open areas, the location of the monitoring will be determined using a hand-held GPS, which will provide accuracy to approximately 100mm.

7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between deposits are discernible. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record

conventions.

- 7.3 Archaeological 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. Section 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. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions.
- 7.4 Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. Digital photography will form the primary site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.
- 7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the 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 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell, Moffatt and Straker 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies. Judgement sampling will involve the removal of samples from secure contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy. (Given the nature of an archaeological watching brief, it is anticipated that the implementation of a systematic sampling methodology will not be possible).
- 7.9 It is not expected that any industrial activity has occurred on the site. If industrial activity of any

scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (approximately 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (Historic England 2015).

- 7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with YAT specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 7.11 Areas devoid of archaeological material will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.
- 7.12 Should human remains be discovered they will be left in situ, covered and protected pending notification of the discovery to the ERYC and the Humber HER, 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/identified and quantified on site. If trenches are to be immediately backfilled the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations are to remain open for any length of time disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for later reburial in, or as close as possible to, the location of their discovery.
 - Any articulated human remains that are found will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.10) and retained for assessment.
 - Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.
- 7.13 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), ClfA (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 Humber HER.

9 REPORT AND 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 CYC for planning purposes and inclusion into the SMR/HER.
- 9.3 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with the relevant 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 HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

11 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

11.1 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.

11.2 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.

11.3 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.

12 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

12.1 The timetable will be agreed with the client.

12.2 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
- Building Materials – Jane McComish YAT
- Pottery Researcher – Anne Jenner, YAT
- Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn, YAT
- Archaeometallurgy and Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie, Freelance
- Conservation – Ian Panter, YAT

13 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

13.1 As a minimum requirement, the City of York Archaeologist 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 CYC. The City of York Archaeologist 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 the City of York Archaeologist of any significant archaeological discoveries that are made during the course of the project.

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

14 COPYRIGHT

- 14.1 York Archaeological Trust retains the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for **Vincent & Brown**, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

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

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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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