



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



Archaeological Investigations at Copart, Full Sutton, East Riding of Yorkshire

By G Loffman

YAT Assessment Report 2020/123 October 2020



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

ERYC – East Riding of Yorkshire Council

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 30th of September and the 19th of October 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological watching brief at Copart, Full Sutton, York, YO41 1HS (SE 74712 53647).

The work was undertaken for Copart to fulfil a planning condition by the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (19/01843/STPLF). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT. The works involved the monitoring and recording of groundworks and service trenches.

Archaeological monitoring at Copart, Full Sutton indicates that it is likely no archaeological activity is present on the site. No archaeological features or deposits were present during the topsoil strip or cable trench excavation, and no artefacts were present in the topsoil.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Copart, Full Sutton, York, YO41 1HS
YAT Project No.	6200
Document Number	2020/123
Type of Project	Watching Brief
Client	Copart
Planning Application No.	19/01843/STPLF
NGR	SE 74712 53647
Museum Accession No.	N/A
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-406588

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	GL	22/10/20	MS	23/10/20	MS	23/10/20

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1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 30th of September and the 19th of October 2020 York Archaeological Trust conducted an archaeological watching brief at Copart, Full Sutton, York, YO41 1HS (SE 74712 53647; Figure 1).

The work was undertaken for Copart to help inform a planning application that was under consideration by ERYC (19/01843/STPLF).

Archaeological monitoring of the stripping of topsoil was undertaken, as well as the excavation of a cable trench across the site. No archaeological features or deposits were present.

2 METHODOLOGY

The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix 2).

The main site strip was carried out by a bulldozer, and topsoil was stripped down to natural across the area. This was carried out under a continuous watching brief, but progressed to an intermittent watching brief after discussion with James Goodyear at Humber HER.

Cable trenches measuring 0.75m in width were excavated to a depth of approximately 0.7m. These were excavated with a 13ton excavator equipped with a 0.75m toothed bucket.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located at Copart, Full Sutton Industrial Estate, YO41 1HS (SE 74712 53647; Figure 1). The site is polygonal in shape with an area of 25,340 m², and is bordered to the south by a lane with fields beyond, to the west and north by fields and to the east by the present Copart site. The site lies at an elevation of around 14m AOD.

The underlying bedrock is Mercia Mudstone, a sedimentary rock formed 201-252 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot deserts. The superficial deposits are of Bielby Sand, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following is taken from the WSI (McComish 2020).

4.1 Undated

Several undated items of archaeological interest are known from cropmarks in the immediate area. An undated enclosure close to a field system is present approximately 1.15km to the north-west of the present site (Heritage Gateway ref 3430), while 657m to the north-west aerial photographs have shown a settlement site comprising a ditch, enclosure, field system and pit (Heritage Gateway ref 3431) which is also of uncertain date. A trackway of uncertain date is visible on cropmarks roughly 900m to the south-east of the site (Heritage Gateway refs 4261 and 4267).

4.2 Prehistoric and Roman

The immediate vicinity of the proposed site is particularly rich in prehistoric to Roman sites, which have been identified by aerial photography/cropmarks. The site of five Bronze Age round barrows is located 560m to the north, but these were destroyed by the construction of a WWII airfield (Heritage Gateway ref 1143). Approximately 674m the south-west of the present site aerial photography has shown two conjoined rectilinear ditched enclosures of prehistoric or Roman date (Heritage Gateway ref 21686). A double ditched trackway of Iron Age or Roman date is known from cropmarks 1.09km to the south-east (Heritage Gateway ref MHU22584). Another ditched enclosure of Iron Age date, together with a field system of early Iron Age to Roman date and a Roman enclosure are present 887m east-south-east of the present site (Heritage Gateway ref 4286), while 428m to the south-west is a ditched enclosure of Iron Age to Roman date (Heritage Gateway ref 7765). In addition, 874m north-north-west of the site is a trackway and field system of Iron Age to Roman date (Heritage Gateway ref 9875). The entire northern boundary of the parish of Full Sutton follows the line of a Roman road (VCH 1976, 170-73).

4.3 Anglian and Anglo-Scandinavian

The place name with the suffix *ton* is suggestive of Anglian settlement (ibid.).

4.4 Medieval

Full Sutton is not mentioned in the Domesday Book of 1086 (Domesday Book Online). The village acquired the prefix *Full* meaning 'foul or dirty' by the 13th century (VCH 1976, 170-73). There were 45 poll-tax payers in Full Sutton in 1377 (ibid.).

4.5 Post medieval

23 households were included in the hearth tax return of 1672, of which 11 were exempt from the tax, eight had one hearth, two had two hearths and two had four hearths (ibid.) The population of the village in 1801 was 100 (ibid.).

4.6 Modern

From the mid-19th century there was population growth, with the 174 people in the village by 1861 (ibid.). Most of the houses in the present village are of 19th century date (ibid.). The population fell to 119 in 1901 but has remained fairly constant since (ibid.). Modern items of note within the study area are Fangfoss Station 925m to the south of the present site (Heritage Gateway ref 7851), which is on the York to Market Weighton railway line, and a former WWII airfield in use from 1943-663 is also present (Heritage Gateway ref 11143). A modern prison is located adjacent to the village.

5 RESULTS

The earliest deposit encountered was a natural deposit consisting of a firm, light orange brown and light grey sand with occasional small angular flint. This was overlain by a topsoil deposit that varied in thickness from 0.4m to 0.5m. The topsoil was composed of a firm, dark brown, silty sand.

6 SUMMARY

Archaeological monitoring at Copart, Full Sutton indicates that it is likely no archaeological activity is present on the site. No archaeological features or deposits were present during the topsoil strip or cable trench excavation, and no artefacts were present in the topsoil.

LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey, *Geology of Britain Viewer*,

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

Domesday Book Online,

<http://www.domesdaybook.co.uk/contents.html>

Heritage Gateway website,

https://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/Gateway/Results_Application.aspx?resourceID=1043

REFERENCES

McComish, J., 2020. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Watching Brief, Full Sutton, York*. YAT document 2020/36.

VCH (Victoria County History), 1976. *A History of the County of York East Riding, Volume 3, Ouse and Derwent Wapentake, and part of Harthill Wapentake* (London)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

YAT thanks the site staff for their cooperation during the watching brief.

PLATES



Plate 1 General view of site after topsoil strip.



Plate 2 General view of site during topsoil strip.



Plate 3 View of cable trench across site.



Plate 4 View of cable trench across site.



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Figure 1 Site location

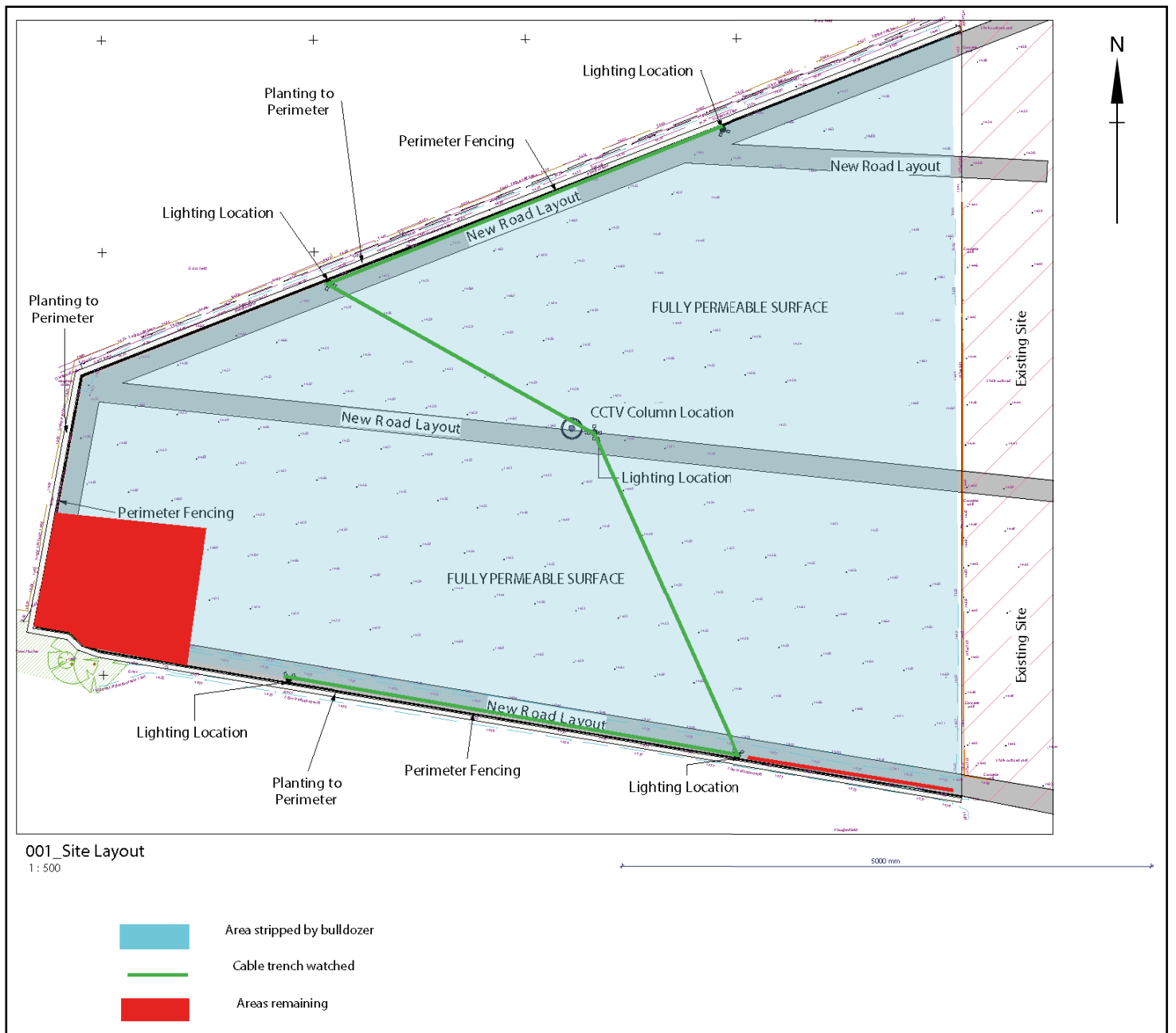


Figure 2 Areas monitored
(image supplied by client)

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	39
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF, FULL SUTTON, YORK

Site Location: Copart, Full Sutton Industrial Estate, York, YO41 1HS
NGR: SE 74712 53647
Proposal: Conversion of farmland to storage and distribution
Planning ref: Planning Condition 5, Application No 19/01843/STPLF
Prepared for: Copart, Acrey Fields, Woburn Road, Wooton, MK43 9EJ
Document Number: 2020/36

Version	Produced by:		Edited by:		Approved by:	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	JMC	19/3/2020	MS	20/03/2020	MS	20/03/2020

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

Abbreviations

AOD Above Ordnance Datum
ERYC East Riding of Yorkshire Council
HER Historic Environment Record

1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Copart (Acrey Fields, Woburn Road, Wooton, MK43 9EJ) has planning consent for the conversion of agricultural land to the east of St Lois Farm, Newbridge Lane, High Catton (Figure 1), so as to extend their existing storage and distribution facility (Planning ref 19/01843/STPLF).
- 1.2 The works (Figure 2) will comprise the erection of a 2.4m high perimeter wall topped with razor wire, 5 lighting columns, a CCTV column, the construction of a permeable surface and on-site roads. A depth of 300mm of deposits will be stripped prior to the laying of the permeable surface.
- 1.3 The following archaeological condition has been imposed: 'A programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording is carried out during construction works so that any surviving archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be recorded. No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which had been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning authority' (Humber HER correspondence ref HER/PA/CONS/26925).
- 1.4 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to the above planning condition, as stipulated by the Humber HER. The work will be carried out in accordance with the planning consent brief and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance (see Compliance Documentation in Section 18 below).

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site is located at Copart, Full Sutton Industrial Estate, York, YO41 1HS, NGR SE 74712 53647 (Figure 1). The site is polygonal in shape with an area of 25340 square metres, the western side is 62.4m in length, the northern side is 222.25m in length, the eastern side 174.5m in length and the southern side 223m in length. The site is bordered to the south by a lane with fields beyond, to the west and north by fields and to the east by the present Copart site. The site lies at an elevation of around 14m AOD.
- 2.2 The underlying bedrock is Mercia Mudstone a sedimentary rock formed 201-252 million years ago in the Triassic Period when the local environment was dominated by hot deserts. The superficial deposits area of Bielby Sand, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quarternary Period in an environment previously dominated by ice age conditions (British Geological Survey).

3 DESIGNATIONS AND CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments in the immediate vicinity (Ancient Monuments website).
- 3.2 The site does not lie within a Conservation Area (ERYC website).
- 3.3 There are no Listed Buildings in the immediate vicinity, the closest two such buildings being the parish church of St Mary, Full Sutton, which is a Grade II listed building of medieval origins which was rebuilt in 1844-5, and Full Sutton Grange, a Grade II listed 18th century house to the north of the village.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL INTEREST

All measurements in the text below are from the centre of the present development site.

4.1 Undated

Several undated items of archaeological interest are known from cropmarks in the immediate area. An undated enclosure close to a field system is present approximately 1.15km to the north-west of the present site (Heritage Gateway ref 3430), while 657m to the north-west aerial photographs have shown a settlement site comprising a ditch, enclosure, field system and pit (Heritage Gateway ref 3431) which is also of uncertain date. A trackway of uncertain date is visible on cropmarks roughly 900m to the south-east of the site (Heritage Gateway refs 4261 and 4267).

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The immediate vicinity of the proposed site is particularly rich in prehistoric to Roman sites, which have been identified by aerial photography/cropmarks. The site of five Bronze Age round barrows is located 560m to the north, but these were destroyed by the construction of a WWII airfield (Heritage Gateway ref 1143). Approximately 674m the south-west of the present site aerial photography has shown two conjoined rectilinear ditched enclosures of prehistoric or Roman date (Heritage Gateway ref 21686). A double ditched trackway of Iron Age or Roman date is known from cropmarks 1.09km to the south-east (Heritage Gateway ref MHU22584). Another ditched enclosure of Iron Age date, together with a field system of early Iron Age to Roman date and a Roman enclosure are present 887m east-south-east of the present site (Heritage Gateway ref 4286), while 428m to the south-west is a ditched enclosure of Iron Age to Roman date (Heritage Gateway ref 7765). In addition, 874m north-north-west of the site is a trackway and field system of Iron Age to Roman date (Heritage Gateway ref 9875). The entire northern boundary of the parish of Full Sutton follows the line of a Roman road (VCH 1976, 170-73).

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23 households were included in the hearth tax return of 1672, of which 11 were exempt from the tax, eight had one hearth, two had two hearths and two had four hearths (ibid.) The population of the village in 1801 was 100 (ibid.).

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From the mid-19th century there was population growth, with the 174 people in the village by 1861 (ibid.). Most of the houses in the present village are of 19th century date (ibid.). The population fell to 119 in 1901 but has remained fairly constant since (ibid.). Modern items of note within the study area are Fangfoss Station 925m to the south of the present site

(Heritage Gateway ref 7851), which is on the York to Market Weighton railway line, and a former WWII airfield in use from 1943-663 is also present (Heritage Gateway ref 11143. A modern prison is located adjacent to the village.

- 4.7 The Archaeological Data Service website lists three events within 1km of the present site all of which were monitoring of groundworks for buildings on the industrial estate to the north-east of the present site (ADS ref 1387034, 1387204 and 1387205) but none of these revealed any archaeological remains.

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** 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 the ERYC and the Humber HER. For example, implementing a programme of Strip, Map and Sample 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. 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. 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 ERYC and Humber HER or 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 Treasure House, Beverley 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
 - Ceramic Building Materials – Jane McComish YAT
 - 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

13 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 13.1 As a minimum requirement, the Humber HER 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 Humber HER. The Humber HER 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 Humber HER 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 retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for ClientName, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

15 REFERENCES

Compliance documentation

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

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

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

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Figure 1 Site Location A figure will need preparing for this – the above is a screen shot from the project area

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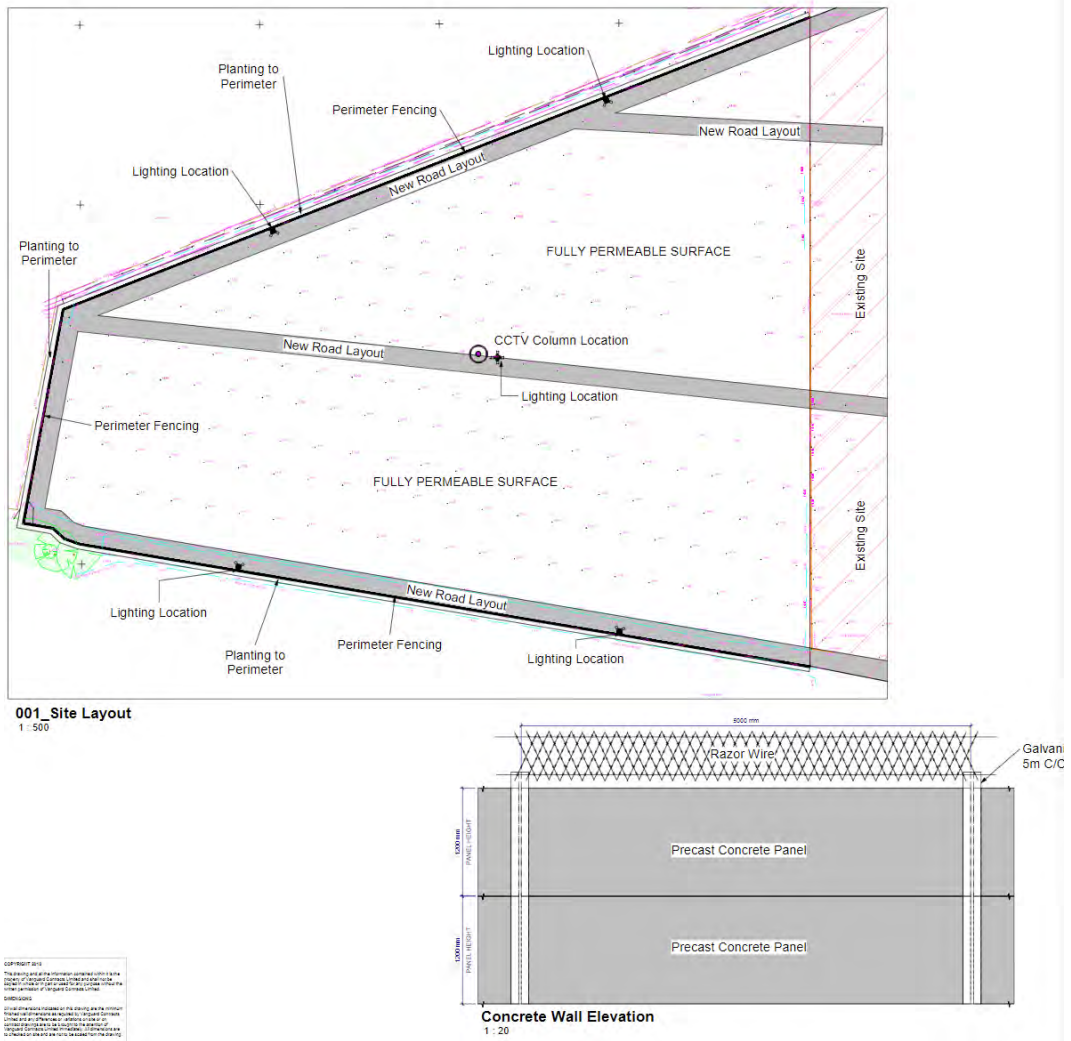


Figure 2 Site development plan (developer supplied, not to scale)



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