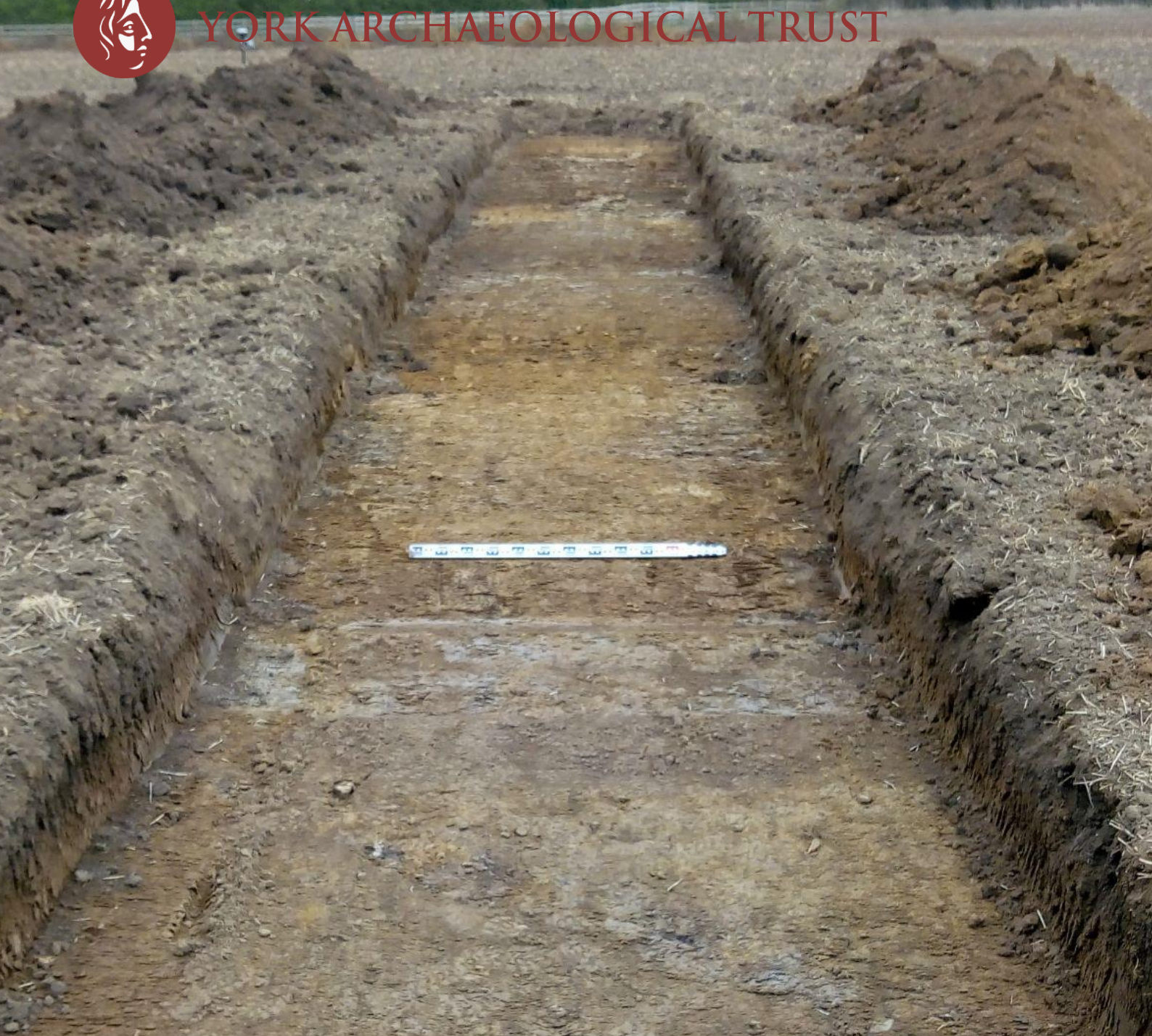




YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



Archaeological Investigations at York Community Woodland, Knapton

By C. Summerfield-Hill MSc ACIfA

YAT Evaluation Report 2021/46 May 2021





YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

BGL – Below ground level

CBM – Ceramic building material

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 31st March and the 1st April 2021 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation at York Community Woodland, Knapton (SE 58810 52430).

The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT (Jackson-Slater 2021) and involved the excavation and recording of four evaluation trenches. Trench 2 contained a possible post-medieval/modern drainage ditch, whilst furrows were found in trench 3 and 4 and field drains in trenches 1 and 3.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	York Community Woodland, land to the west of the A1327, Knapton
YAT Project No.	6229
Document Number	2021/46
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	City of York Council
Planning Application No.	N/A
NGR	SE 58810 52430
Museum Accession No.	Pending
OASIS Identifier	Pending

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
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1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between the 31st March and the 1st April 2021 York Archaeological Trust conducted an evaluation exercise York Community Woodland, Knapton (SE 58810 52430; Figure 1).
- 1.2 The City of York Council had recently purchased land to create a new area of woodland within the city of York's boundary. A geophysical survey was carried out on a portion of the area designated to woodland (Wilkinson and Clements 2021), in fields located to York Community Woodland, land to the west of the A1327, Knapton. Out of six areas of survey three were considered to show anomalies that required evaluation trenching. Area 1, at the north end of the designated woodland area, formed the first part of the works and is the subject of this report. In due course, this will be followed by trenches in Areas 4 and 6.
- 1.3 In accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) excavation ceased as soon as natural deposits were revealed.

2 METHODOLOGY

- 2.1 A total of four trenches were excavated (Figure 2):

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	50m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly
2	60m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly
3	60m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly
4	25m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly

- 2.2 Machine excavation stopped once superficial natural deposits were uncovered; this was between 0.25m to 0.46m BGL in all four trenches. The methodology followed the WSI (Appendix 3). Trenches were located using a hand-held GP, accurate to 10mm. All the trenches were sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded. Archaeological features and deposits were hand-excavated and recorded as per the standard of YAT single context recording system. Areas were recorded as sterile if devoid of archaeological material, the stratigraphic sequence was recorded, and investigation of those areas was ceased. The excavated trenches were backfilled as per the client's request.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

- 3.1 The site is located on York Community Woodland, land to the west of the A1327, Knapton (SE 58810 52430; Figure 1). The evaluation site is located around 1.4km south of Upper Poppleton and is bounded to the north by Moor Lane, to the east by the A1237 and to the south and west by agricultural fields.
- 3.2 The site comprises a sub-rectangular agricultural field, with an area of around 3 hectares. The ground is flat at a height of 20m AOD.
- 3.3 The bedrock geology is Sherwood Sandstone Group – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 272.3 and 237 million years ago (British Geological Survey). The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of Poppleton Glaciofluvial Member – Sand, gravelly, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago. The very western edge

of the site may have slightly different superficial deposits of Vale of York Formation – Clay, sandy, gravelly, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 11.6 and 11.8 thousand years ago.

- 3.4 A borehole recorded within the site boundary (BGS ref SE55SE106) found natural drift clay at 0.4m below ground level.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The site lies around 380m south of the projected trajectory of Roman Road 9 (MYO2174), Eboracum to Isurium (Dere St). Medieval ridge and furrow have been extensively recorded in fields around the proposed site (MYO3180, MYO3187 and MYO3176 for example), and a medieval rectangular enclosure has been recorded on aerial photographs (MYO3573), around 300m south of the site.
- 4.2 A geophysical survey was undertaken at Northminster Business Park, around 200m north of the proposed site. The survey revealed a single anomaly that represented a possibly sub-oval archaeological feature (Gourley and Bruce 2018). Two subsequent archaeological evaluations were conducted on the site (Moon 2018; Langley, Robinson and Szymanski 2019) to investigate the geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features were recorded.
- 4.3 A watching brief and subsequent excavation conducted by YAT in 2018 (Coates 2020), around 930m south of the proposed site at Wetherby roundabout uncovered evidence of a late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. A possible roundhouse and watering holes, along with boundary ditches were among the features recorded on the site.
- 4.4 Geophysical survey was conducted on the site (Wilkinson and Clements 2021) by Magnitude Surveys. In Area 1 sets of parallel, slightly curvilinear anomalies, with a separation of around 5-9m were recorded and interpreted as ridge and furrow. In addition, linear anomalies indicative of field drains were also recorded. Several undetermined (weak) linear and curvilinear anomalies were also present in the area; the anomalies are mostly present in the gradient data, which suggest a relatively shallow depth and potentially anthropogenic origins.

5 RESULTS

- 5.1 A total of four evaluation trenches were mechanically excavated across the site revealing the general site stratigraphy. The natural geology across the trenches comprised mid yellowy orange, firm, clay with sand and occasional medium sub-rounded stones that was found between 0.25m to 0.46m BGL. Above this, in trenches 1 and 4 only, was a subsoil of mid orangey brown, soft, slightly sandy clay that measured up to 0.19m in depth. The latest deposit was topsoil which comprised mid greyish brown, friable, sandy clay that measured up to 0.27m in depth (Figure 2; Plates 1-4, 6-7, 9-10).
- 5.2 Trench 2 contained a possible drainage ditch [2003], whilst trenches 3 and 4 contained furrows, and trenches 1 and 3 contained field drains (Figure 2, Plates 5, 8, 11).
- 5.3 Drainage Ditch [2003]
A possible drainage ditch was found at the south-west end of trench 2. The ditch was linear in plan and orientated north to south, and measured more than 1.5m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.16m in depth. It had moderately sloping sides down to a flattish base and was filled by (2002). Fill (2002) consisted of dark brown grey, friable, sandy clay with moderate CBM flecks, charcoal

flecks, and occasional medium sized fragments of CBM, and contained post-medieval and modern pottery. This feature was not associated with any of the anomalies that were identified in the geophysical survey (Figure 2 and 3; Plate 5).

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The geophysical survey carried out on the site identified the presence of furrows and field drains which the evaluation trenching was able to further confirm. The geophysics also identified a number of undetermined linear and curvilinear anomalies that were potentially of anthropogenic origins. However, the trenching revealed only one possible drainage ditch of post-medieval/modern date that was not in line with the geophysical data. The activity found on the site points to the sites more agricultural use rather than settlement or occupational activity. No significant archaeological finds, features or deposits were found.

LIST OF SOURCES

British Geological Survey <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain3d/> [accessed 18/03/2021].

City of York Council YorkView
<https://cyc.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=6e02c41a806e46879e7dc215f1275afb> [accessed 18/03/2021].

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Coates, T., 2020. *Archaeological Investigations at A1237/B1224 Roundabout, York*. YAT report no. 2020/145.

Gourley, B. and Bruce, G., 2018. *Land at Northminster Business Park, York: Report on a Geophysical Survey*. On Site Archaeology report no. OSA18EV42.

Jackson-Slater, C., 2021. *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation of York Community Woodland, Knapton*. YAT Report No. 2020/34.

Langley, K., Robinson, T., and Szymanski, R., 2019. *Land to the west of Redwood House, Northminster Business Park, Hackness Road York*. On Site Archaeology report no. OSA19EV04.

Moon, K., 2018. *Northminster Business Park, York*. WYAS report no. 3199.

Wilkinson, D. and Clements M., 2021. *Geophysical Survey Report of York Community Woodland*. Magnitude Survey report no. MSSE826.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to the City of York Council for commissioning the work and for all their assistance throughout the project. Acknowledgement is also given to Marius Ilie for producing the report figures.

PLATES



Plate 1 Trench 1 looking north-east, scale 1m



Plate 2 Trench 1, representative section, looking north-west, scale 0.2m



Plate 3 Trench 2, looking south-west, scale 1m



Plate 4 Trench 2, representative section, looking north-west, scale 0.2m



Plate 5 Trench 2, ditch [2003], looking north-west, scale 0.2m



Plate 6 Trench 3, looking west, scale 1m



Plate 7 Trench 3, representative section, looking south, scale 0.2m



Plate 8 Trench 3, furrow, looking west, scale 0.5m



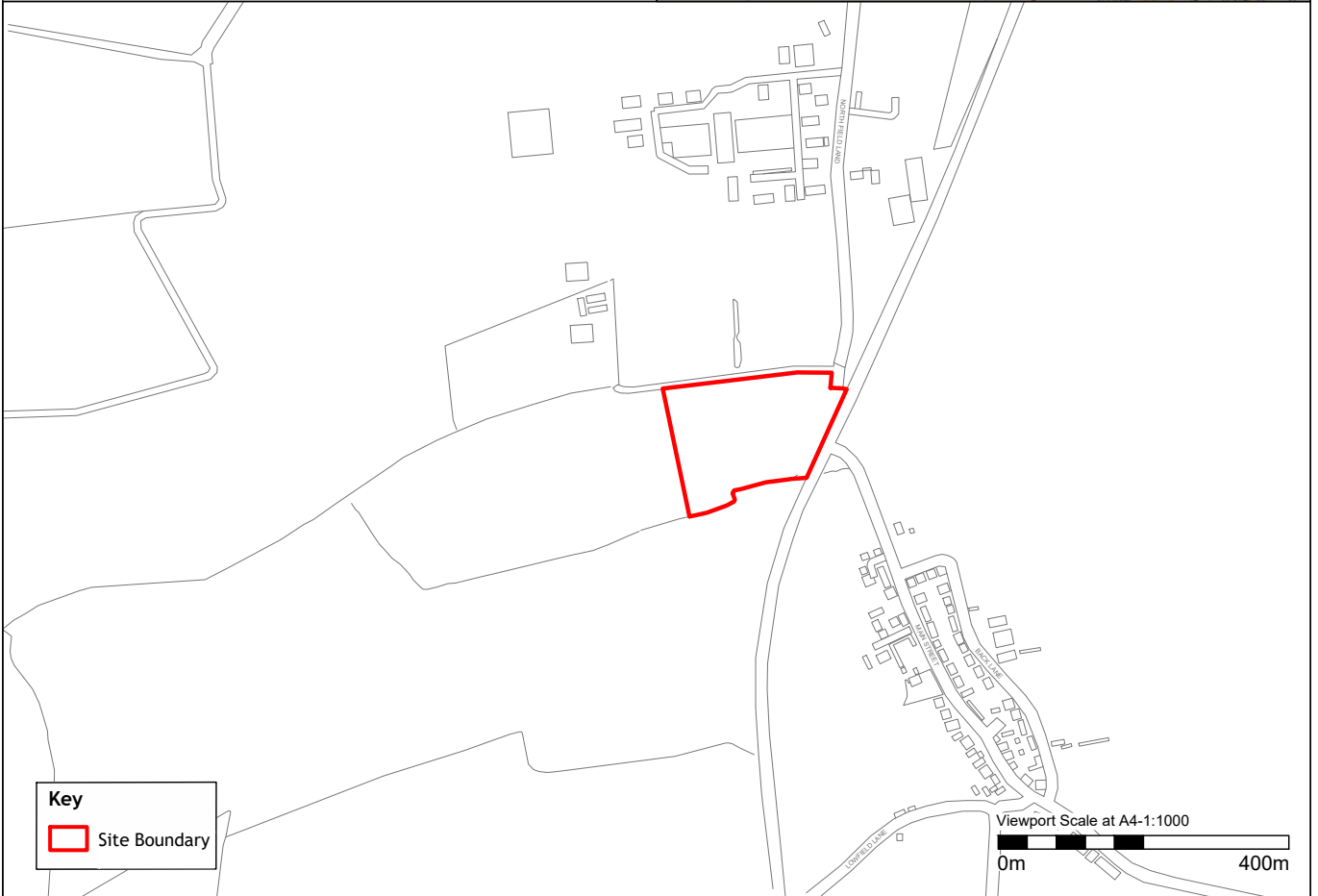
Plate 9 Trench 4, looking south, scale 1m

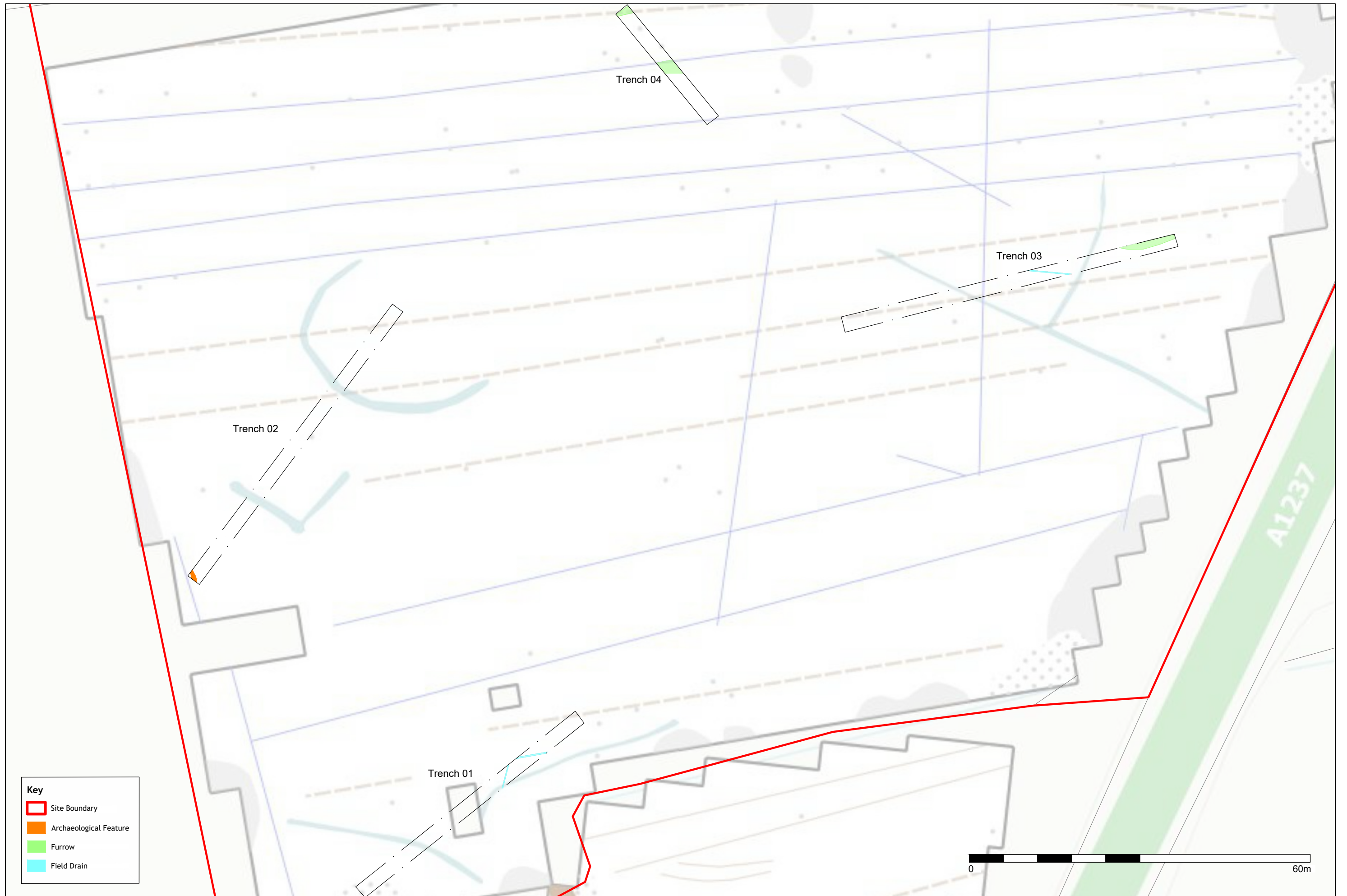


Plate 10 Trench 4, representative section, looking north-east, scale 0.2m



Plate 11 Trench 4, furrow, looking south-west, scale 0.5m









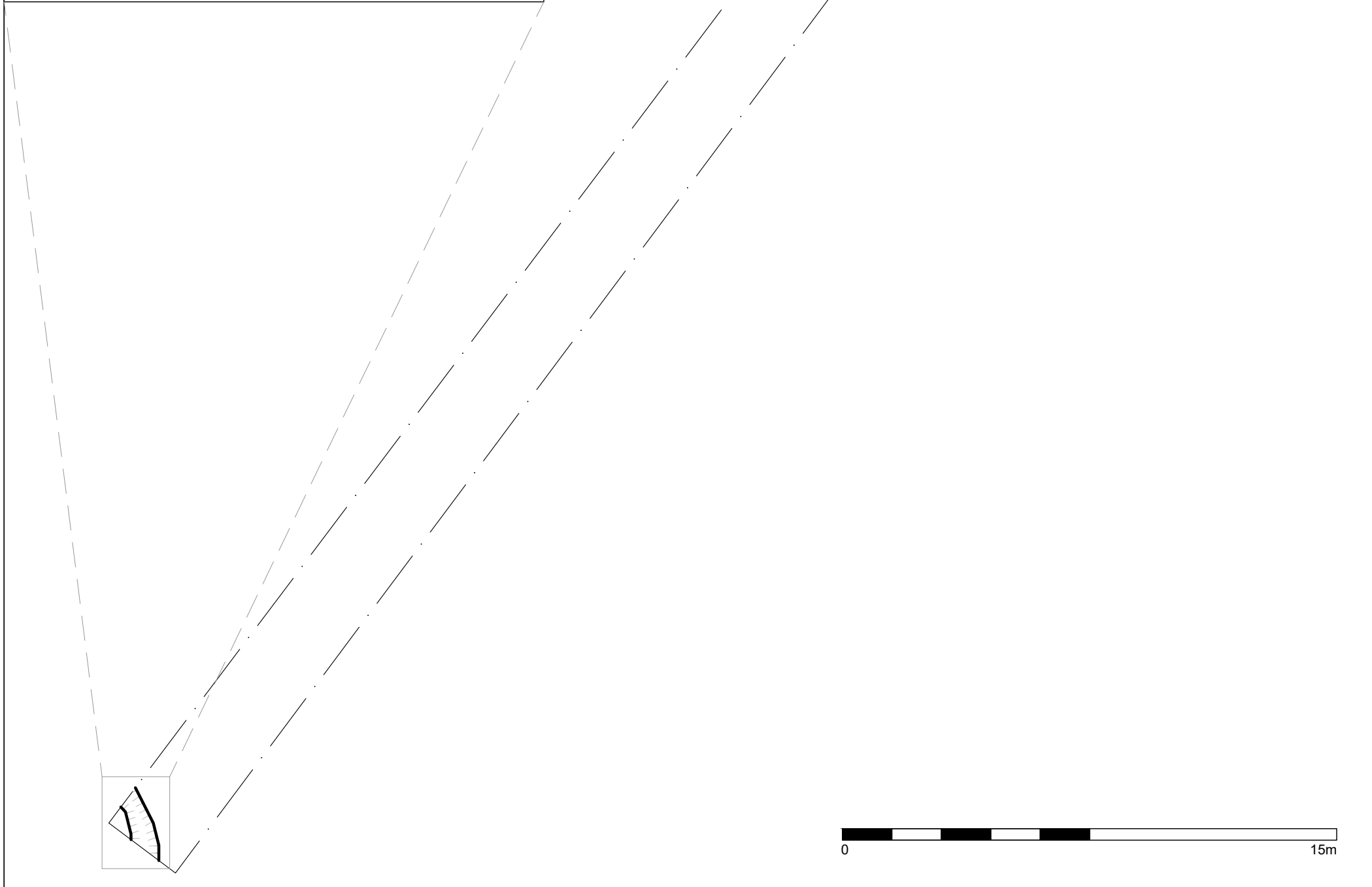
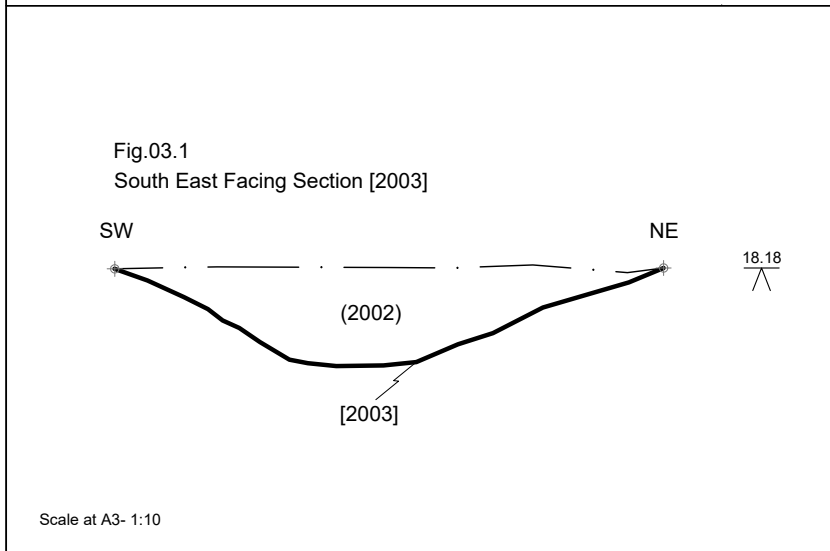
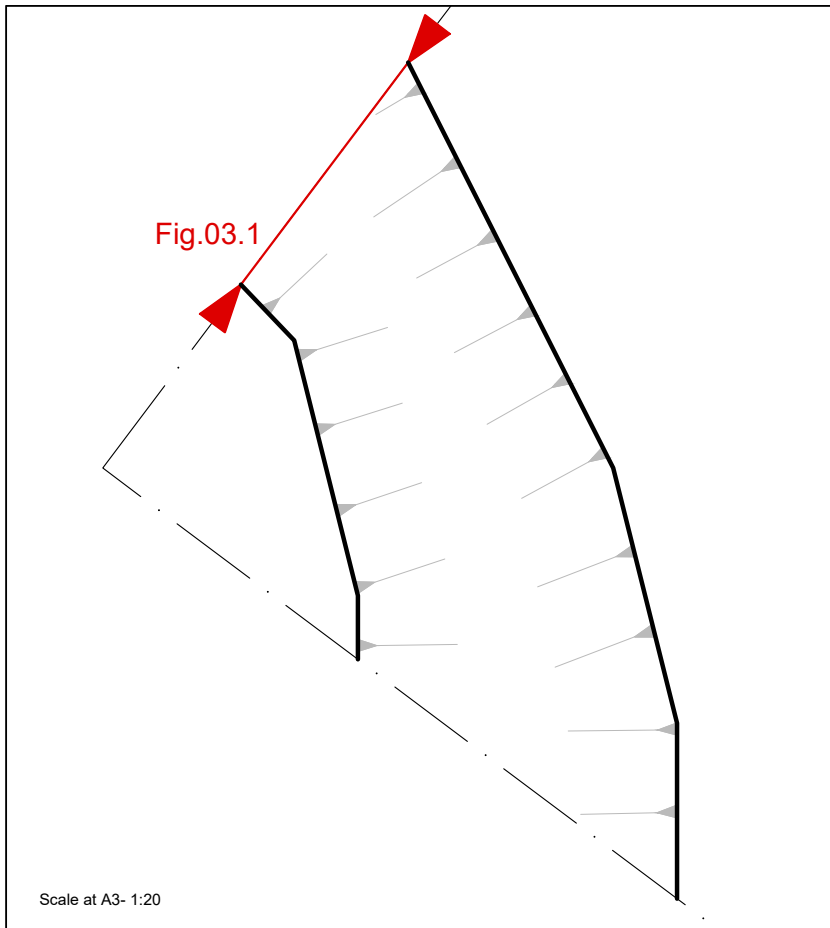
Key	
	Site Boundary
	Archaeological Feature
	Furrow
	Field Drain

Figure 02 - Site Plan Overlaying Magnetic Interpretation Of Geophysical Survey
York Community Woodland

Scale at A3 - 1:600
Drawn by MI



APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context register	4
Context sheets	12
Original drawings	1
Digital photographs	54
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Type	Description	BGL	Dimension (LxWxD)
1000	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown, soft, silty clay.	0m	D: 0.27m
1001	Layer	Subsoil: mid orangey brown, soft, slightly sandy clay.	0.27m	D: 0.07m
1002	Layer	Natural geology: mid yellow orange, firm, clay with sandy patches and occasional medium sub-rounded stones.	0.34m	-
2000	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown, friable, sandy clay.	0m	D: 0.25m
2001	Layer	Natural geology: mid brownish yellow, firm, clay with lenses of sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones.	0.25m	
2002	Fill	Fill of possible drainage ditch [2003]: dark brown grey, friable, sandy clay with moderate CBM (ceramic building material) flecks, charcoal flecks and occasional CBM medium fragments. Contains post-medieval and modern pottery.	0.25m	D: 0.16m
2003	Cut	Possible drainage ditch: linear in plan aligned north-south with moderately sloping sides and a flat base.	0.25m	L: >1.50m W: 0.70m D: 0.16m
3000	Layer	Topsoil: mid greyish brown, friable, sandy clay.	0m	D: 0.27m
3001	Layer	Natural geology: Mid orangey yellow, firm, sandy clay with occasional medium and large sub-rounded stones.	0.27m	-
4000	Layer	Topsoil: mid brown, friable, clayey sand.	0m	D: 0.27m
4001	Layer	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stones.	0.27m	D: 0.19m
4002	Layer	Natural geology: Mid yellow and brown, firm, sand and clay with occasional medium sub-rounded stones.	0.46m	-

Table 2 Context list

APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, AT YORK COMMUNITY
WOODLAND, KNAPTON**

Site Location: York Community Woodland, land to the west of the A1327, Knapton

NGR: SE 58810 52430

Prepared for: City of York Council

Document Number: 2020/34

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

1) SUMMARY

City of York Council has recently purchased land to create a new area of woodland within the city of York's boundary. Geophysical survey was carried out on a portion of the area designated to woodland (Wilkinson and Clements 2021), in fields located to York Community Woodland, land to the west of the A1327, Knapton (SE 58810 52430). Out of six areas of survey three were considered to show anomalies that required evaluation trenching. Area 1 will be evaluated first, followed by trenches in Areas 4 and 6.

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a Brief supplied by Claire MacRae, City Archaeologist. The works outlined in this WSI are focussed on Area 1, at the north end of the designated woodland area. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI, and according to the principles of the Institute for Archaeology (CifA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2) SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The proposal site is located on York Community Woodland, land to the west of the A1327, Knapton (SE 58810 52430; Figure 1). The evaluation site is located around 1.4km south of Upper Poppleton and is bounded to the north by Moor Lane, to the east by the A1237 and to the south and west by agricultural fields.

The site comprises a sub-rectangular agricultural field, with an area of around 3 hectares. The ground is flat at a height of 20m AOD.

The bedrock geology is Sherwood Sandstone Group – Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed between 272.3 and 237 million years ago (British Geological Survey). The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of Poppleton Glaciofluvial Member – Sand, gravelly, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago. The very western edge of the site may have slightly different superficial deposits of Vale of York Formation – Clay, sandy, gravelly, a sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago.

A borehole recorded within the site boundary (BGS ref SE55SE106) found natural drift clay at 0.4m below ground level.

3) DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

There are no heritage constraints on or in close proximity to the site.

4) ARCHAEOLOGICAL / HISTORICAL INTEREST

The site lies around 380m south of the projected trajectory of Roman Road 9 (MYO2174), *Eboracum* to *Isurium* (Dere St). Medieval ridge and furrow have been extensively recorded in fields around the proposed site (MYO3180, MYO3187 and MYO3176 for example), and a medieval rectangular enclosure has been recorded on aerial photographs (MYO3573), around 300m south of the site.

A geophysical survey was undertaken at Northminster Business Park, around 200m north of the proposed site. The survey revealed a single anomaly that represented a possibly sub-oval archaeological feature (Gourley and Bruce 2018). Two subsequent archaeological evaluations were conducted on the site (Moon 2018; Langley, Robinson and Szymanski 2019) to investigate the geophysical anomaly. No archaeological features were recorded.

A watching brief and subsequent excavation conducted by YAT in 2018 (Coates 2020), around 930m south of the proposed site at Wetherby roundabout uncovered evidence of a late Iron Age/Romano-British settlement. A possible roundhouse and watering holes, along with boundary ditches were among the features recorded on the site.

Geophysical survey was conducted on the proposed site (Wilkinson and Clements 2021) by Magnitude Surveys. In Area 1 sets of parallel, slightly curvilinear anomalies, with a separation of around 5-9m were recorded and interpreted as ridge and furrow. In addition, linear anomalies indicative of field drains were also recorded. Several undetermined (weak) linear and curvilinear anomalies were also present in the area; the anomalies are mostly present in the gradient data, which suggest a relatively shallow depth and potentially anthropogenic origins.

5) AIMS

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

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.

Four trenches will be excavated in the locations shown in Figure 1. 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	50m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly
2	60m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly
3	60m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly
4	25m x 2m	Investigate geophysical anomaly

The trench locations will be accurately plotted by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps using a 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.

Agricultural soil, overburden or other superficial fill materials may be removed by a mechanical digger fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or natural deposits, whichever is first identified. If archaeological material is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infill, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine with the approval of

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, City Archaeologist and will not be used to cut arbitrary test pits through archaeological deposits.

All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded. Areas will be recorded as sterile if devoid of archaeological material, the stratigraphic sequence will be recorded after which investigation of those areas will cease.

A sufficient sample of archaeological features and deposits will be stratigraphically excavated in the following manner to fulfil the evaluation aims and objectives:

- Discrete features will initially be half-sectioned, full excavation may follow if

deemed necessary or appropriate

- A minimum 25% proportion of the total length of linear features will be excavated in sections of not less than 1m in length
- Relationships at junctions, interruptions or terminations of linear features will be sufficiently explored to determine relationships
- Structures will be investigated sufficiently to understand their form, function, extent and morphology, as well as their date and relationships to other features and deposits

7) RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

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.

Features will be surveyed using a GPS unit. 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.

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.

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.

Areas devoid of archaeological material will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the CfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

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.

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.

Any human remains discovered will be left in situ, covered and protected pending notification of the discovery to Claire MacRae, City Archaeologist and the submission to the Ministry of Justice of an application for excavation. Exhumation of human remains will take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and only with a valid licence from the Ministry of Justice. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

- Any **disarticulated** human remains discovered will be 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

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.

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).

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.

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, City Archaeologist.

9) REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

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

The report will be submitted in digital format to the commissioning body as well as direct to Claire MacRae, City Archaeologist for planning purposes and inclusion into the HER.

A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections, and photographs will be produced. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with the appropriate museum archive 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.

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.

Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

10) POST-EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

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.

If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with Claire MacRae, City Archaeologist) 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.

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, City Archaeologist. Where this is required, this work will be a new piece of work to be commissioned.

11) HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

12) PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works.

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.

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

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

The timetable 3 days commencing from 30/03/2021

Specialist staff available for this work:

- Human Remains – Malin Holst, York Osteology Ltd
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Stacey Adams, YAT
- 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

As a minimum requirement, the Claire MacRae, City 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 Claire MacRae, City Archaeologist. Claire MacRae, City 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 Claire MacRae, City Archaeologist of any significant archaeological discoveries that are made during the course of the project.

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

16) COPYRIGHT

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17) BIBLIOGRAPHY

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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/>



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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