



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

**Land West of Station Road
Goldsborough
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Report no. 3086
February 2018

Client: Prospect Archaeology



**Land West of Station Road,
Goldsborough,
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Summary

A total of six trial trenches were put across land west of Station Road, Goldsborough. These revealed a single northeast to southwest aligned ditch in two of the trenches, which corresponded to the geophysical survey. Unfortunately the feature remains undated but is likely to be medieval or earlier in date.



Report Information

Client: Prospect Archaeology
Address: Prospect House, Garden Lane, Sherburn-in-Elmet, Leeds,
LS25 6AY
Report Type: Archaeological Trial Trenching
Location: Goldsborough
County: North Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 38087 56351
Period(s) of activity represented: Unknown
Report Number: DRAFT
Project Number: 6986
Site Code: GOL 18
Planning Application No.: 17/04754/OUTMAJ
Museum Accession No.: N/A
Date of fieldwork: January 2018
Date of report: February 2018
Project Management: David Williams
Fieldwork supervisor: Rebecca Jarosz-Blackburn
Report: Rosie Scales
Illustrations: Rosie Scales
Photography: Site Staff
Specialists: Diane Alldritt (environmental remains)
Jane Richardson (animal bone)

Authorisation for
distribution: _____



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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Prospect Archaeology, on behalf of Holmes Planning Limited, to carry out archaeological trial trenching on land to the west of Station Road, Goldsborough. The work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Prospect Archaeology (Appendix 1).

Site location and topography and land use

The development area (DA) is located 5km to the east of Knaresborough (NGR SE 38087 56351) (Fig. 1). It covers an area of approximately 1.5 hectares. It is bounded to the south and east by residential housing, to the southwest by a cricket pitch and the north and west by fields. The area was covered with harvested wheat stubble and was flat, lying at approximately 48m aOD.

Soils and geology

The bedrock geology consists of Brotherton Formation Limestone (BGS 2018). The overlying soils belong to the Aberford association (511a) described as shallow, locally, brashy, well-drained calcareous fine loams over limestone (SSEW 1983).

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The following has been taken from the WSI prepared by Prospect Archaeology.

To the southwest of the DA, a series of curvilinear and perpendicular cropmarks, possibly forming enclosures (**1552986**) have been identified, although they are undated. To the south of Goldsborough, two incomplete ring ditches have been identified as two round barrows with faint cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs suggesting further round barrows (**1552992**, **1552993**). A Roman trackway, with enclosure spurs, has been identified to the south (**1552997**) along with a number of discrete features (**1552998-1553003**).

Southeast of the site a medieval hoard (**53263**) of silver coins and ingots were found in a chest near Goldsborough Church in 1858. Within the churchyard, a medieval cross base (**53266**) concealed human remains and evidence of Viking activity. Aerial reconnaissance has identified ridge and furrow to the northwest (**1552982**), north (**1552983**) and west (**1552985**, **1552987**) of the DA. Goldsborough Hall (**53257**) is located to the southeast of the survey area and has evidence of two phases of construction, with the present hall originating in the 1620s.

A geophysical survey was undertaken by ASWYAS in December 2017 (Sykes 2017). Possible archaeological anomalies comprising pits and curvilinear features and a strong linear response, which runs through the survey area from northeast to southwest, were identified. Two further ditches appeared to form partial square enclosures adjoining the linear feature. Given the proximity to the historic core of Goldsborough and to an area of Iron Age and Roman crop marks, there is potential for the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey

to be of archaeological origin. If present, these may be either Iron Age/Roman or medieval in date.

3 Aims and Objectives

The overarching aim of the trench evaluation was to gather sufficient information for the North Yorkshire Heritage Officer to be able to advise the local planning authority concerning the management of any archaeological resource present.

Evidence was gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to allow for the determination of any appropriate strategies to mitigate the effect of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

The trenches were positioned in order to:

- determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
- verify the results of the geophysical survey;
- assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
- assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- and to inform the preparation of a strategy to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons and assess each trench for its archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to archaeological excavation. Recovered artefacts were subject to analysis, as were any environmental data.

4 Methodology

All excavations were undertaken in line with the CIfA guidelines Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (2014), and in compliance with Historic England's MoRPHE PPN3: Archaeological Excavation (2008). ASWYAS' (2011) own methodologies were also adhered to.

A total of six trial trenches (Fig. 2) were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under direct archaeological supervision. All trenches were set out and the limits resurveyed using a Trimble VRS differential GPS accurate to +/-0.01cm.

The machining was done in successive level spits measuring no more than 0.2m thick. The machine was stopped as soon as the top of the archaeological horizon was observed. All

trenches were recorded using pro-forma sheets and digital and black and white photography. A scale drawing was created where appropriate. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. All plans and sections include spot heights that relate to Ordnance Datum in metres. Where necessary trenches were moved in order to avoid underground services.

The site archive contains all the information gathered during the investigations, and its contents are listed in Appendix 2. The archive is currently held at ASWYAS in a stable and secure location, but will be deposited at a suitable repository in due course.

5 Results

Dimensions and details of overburden deposits from each trench are provided in Appendix 3 with further descriptions of trenches in which archaeological remains were encountered given below. Trenches devoid of archaeological remains are not discussed further, but their depths and stratigraphic sequence are recorded in Appendix 3. Selected photographs drawn from the digital photograph archive are included as Plates 1-6, and are referenced where applicable within the following text.

All trenches contained a dark-grey-brown firm clay-silt topsoil. This sealed a mid-orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil with moderate angular limestone fragments. The underlying geology encountered was a mixed pale-creamy-white weathered limestone and orange silts and bright-pink-orange clay-silts.

Trench 2

A single U-shaped ditch, 003 (Fig. 3, Plate 1), was present in Trench 2. Corresponding with the geophysics, it was aligned northeast to southwest. Measuring 1.0m wide and 0.38m deep, it was filled with a uniform dark-grey-brown sandy-clay with occasional small stone inclusions (004). No finds were present within its single fill.

Trench 5

Ditch 005 (Fig. 4, Plate 2) was excavated in Trench 5. Again, this corresponded with a geophysical anomaly and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 1.54m wide and 0.6m deep, had a V-shaped profile and contained five different fills. The first two fills, 006 and 007, were probably the result of natural silting. Fill 006, 0.55m thick and 0.55m wide, was a mid-bright-red-brown clay-silt, which contained occasional small, gritty angular limestone fragments. Fill 007, 0.08m thick and 0.5m wide, was a mid-bright-red-brown clay-silt, with moderate small angular grit and limestone fragments. The third fill, 008, was a discrete tip of stones within the backfill, measuring 0.25m deep and 0.55m wide. It contained frequent small to medium angular limestone fragments in a matrix of mid-orange-brown clay-silt. A mid-pink-brown clay-silt, 009, with moderate small angular limestone fragments was against the northwest edge of the ditch, which was then sealed by a final deposit (010) of mid-orange-brown clay-silt with moderate small angular limestone fragments. This

represented the main disuse fill within the ditch, and contained a fragment of a sheep/goat mandible.

6 Environmental Record

Carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal by Diane Alldritt

Two environmental sample flots (from fills 004 and 006) were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. No carbonised material was recovered from the retents.

The environmental samples were processed by Archaeological Services WYAS using a Siraf-style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots were dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification.

The environmental sample from the primary fill (006) of ditch 005 produced scarce trace amounts of crushed charred detritus <2.5ml in volume whilst the other sample (fill 004 from ditch 003) was found to be sterile. Modern material was present in small amounts from 5ml to 10ml, mainly modern roots, numerous straw fragments, and a few snail shells indicating a degree of bioturbation.

Animal bone by Jane Richardson

Fragments representing a single sheep/got mandible were recovered from fill 010 of ditch 005. The wear data on the surviving teeth suggests an animal that was a young adult at the time of death. It is recommended that the fragments are retained as part of the archive, but no further work is required.

7 Discussion and Conclusions

A trial trench evaluation of the DA was able to confirm the accuracy of the geophysical survey (Sykes 2017) in relation to a prominent magnetic response identified as an archaeological ditch. In contrast, possible linear trends and discrete features to the east of the ditch and targeted by Trench 4 were not encountered.

A single, undated, ditch aligned northeast to southwest was revealed in Trenches 2 and 5. The numerous fills found within slot 005, Trench 5, are in contrast to the single fill identified in the same ditch when investigated in Trench 2 to the north. It is tempting to link the episodes of infilling to the south to increased activity in the general vicinity but this was not corroborated by the results of the neighbouring trenches.

Unfortunately the northeast to southwest ditch remains undated as no dateable finds were recovered and the soil samples were largely sterile. Only a single sheep/goat bone was recovered and this came from an upper fill and may be redeposited from earlier activity or be a later intrusion into a pre-existing fill. The feature is unlikely to represent a later post-

medieval field boundary as it does not appear on first edition, or subsequent, Ordnance Survey mapping (Old Maps Online 2018). Instead it is more likely to be medieval or earlier in date.

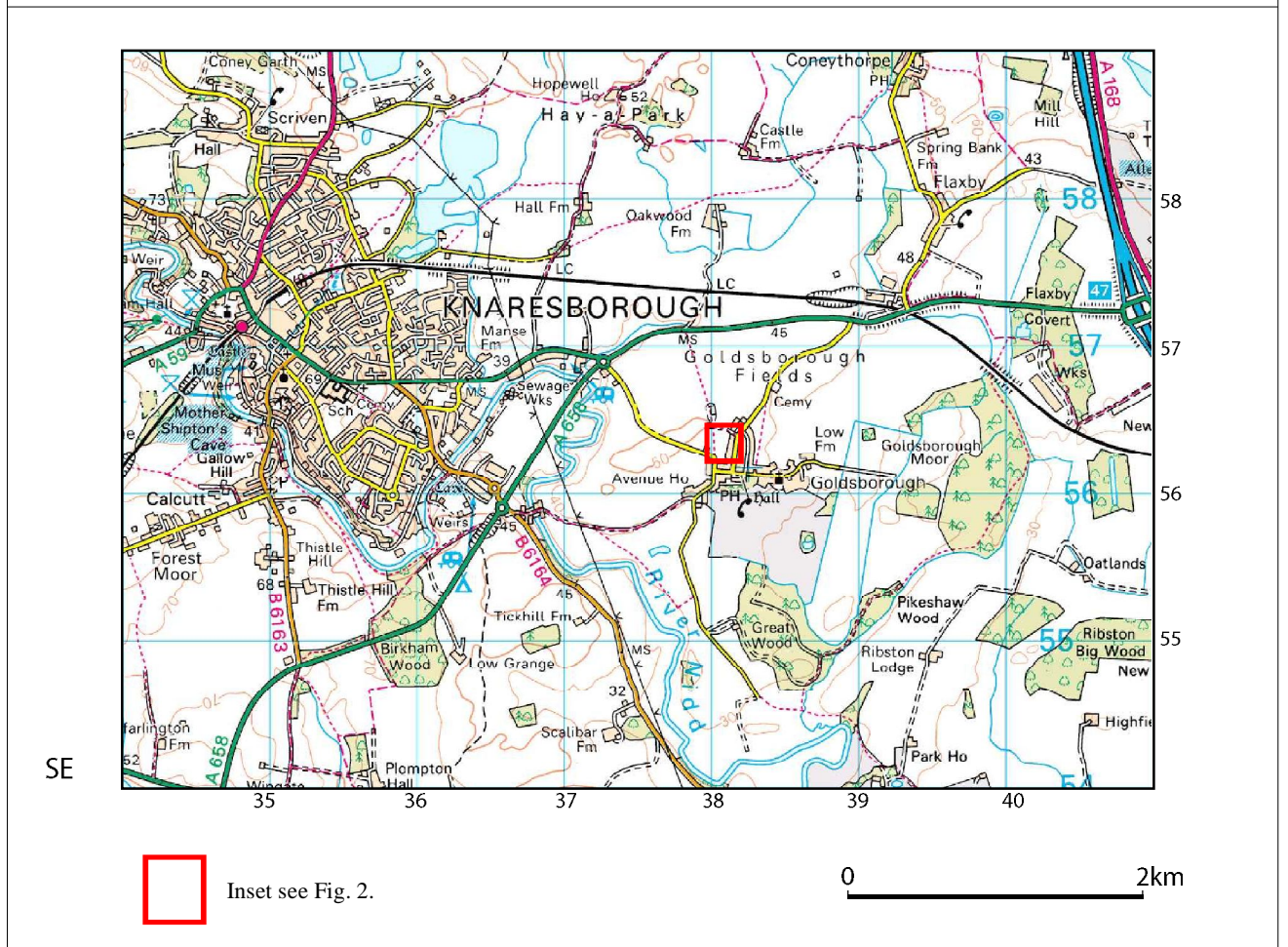
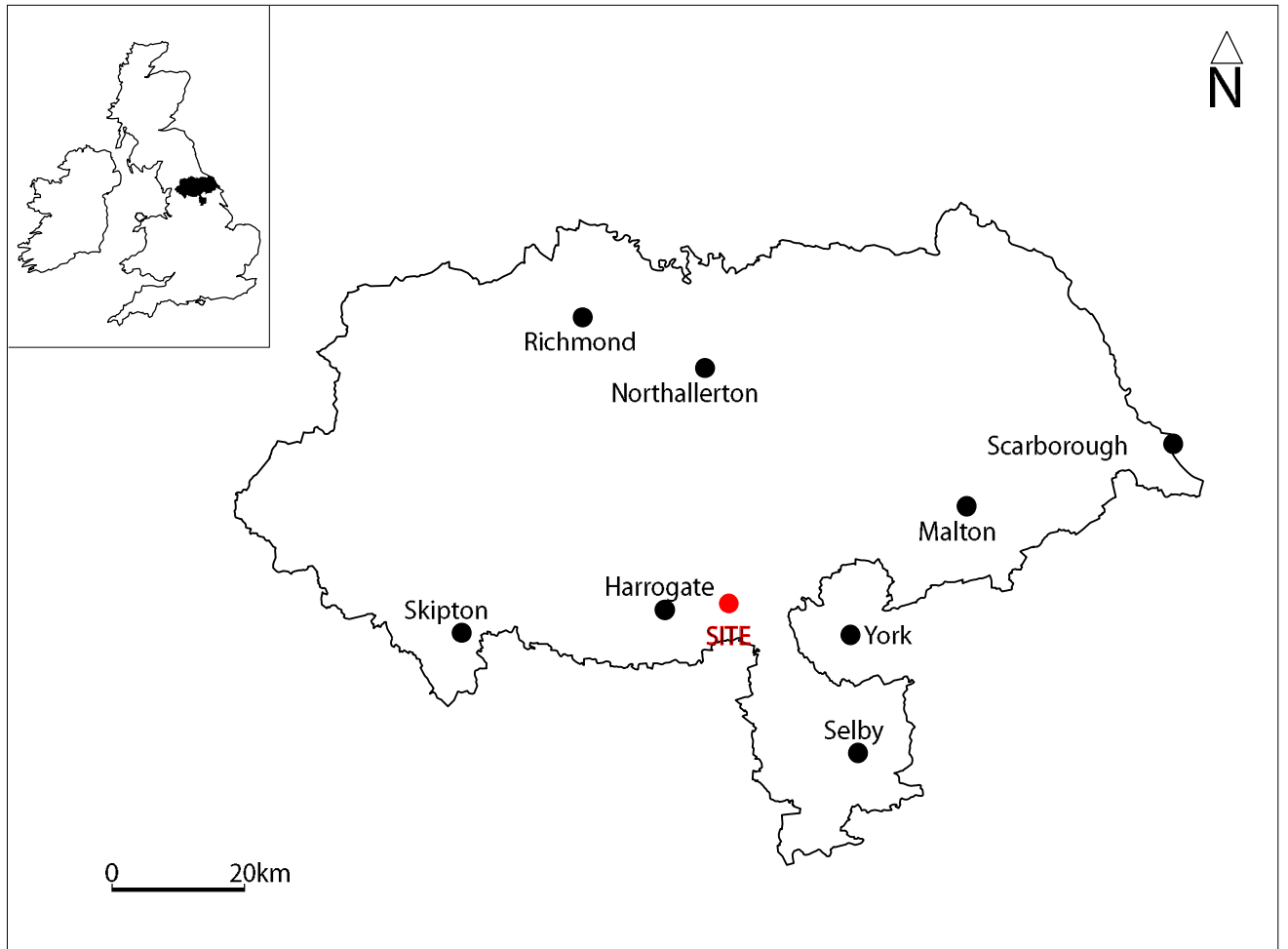


Fig. 1. Site location

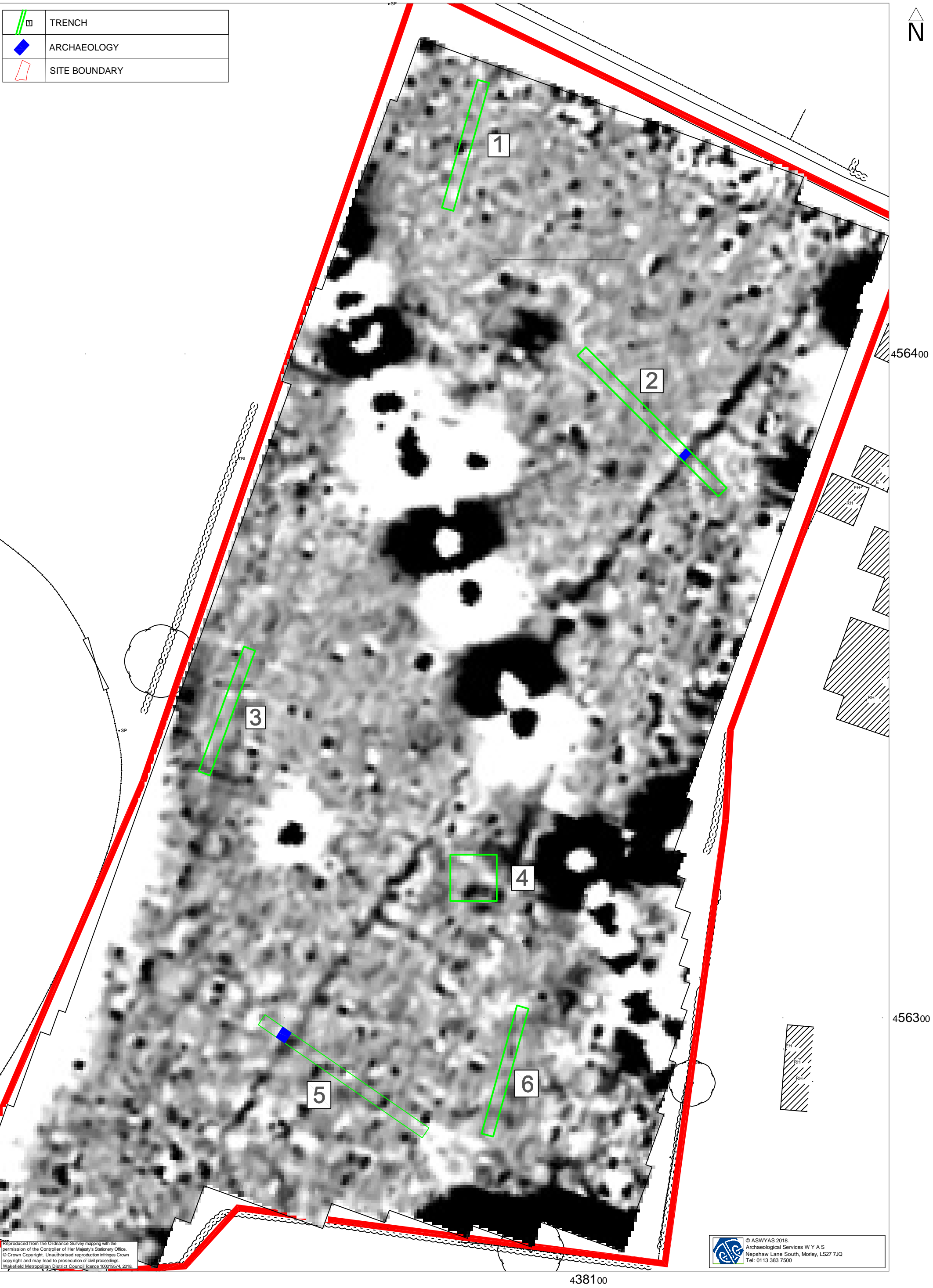


Fig. 2. Trench location showing the geophysical survey and archaeology found (1:500 @ A3)

P. 2

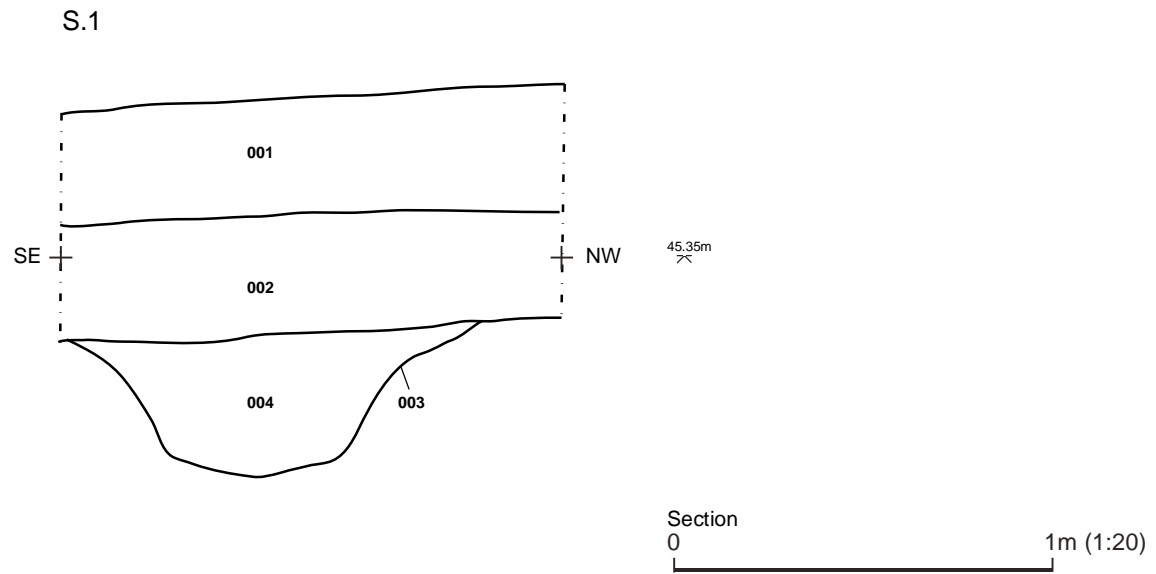
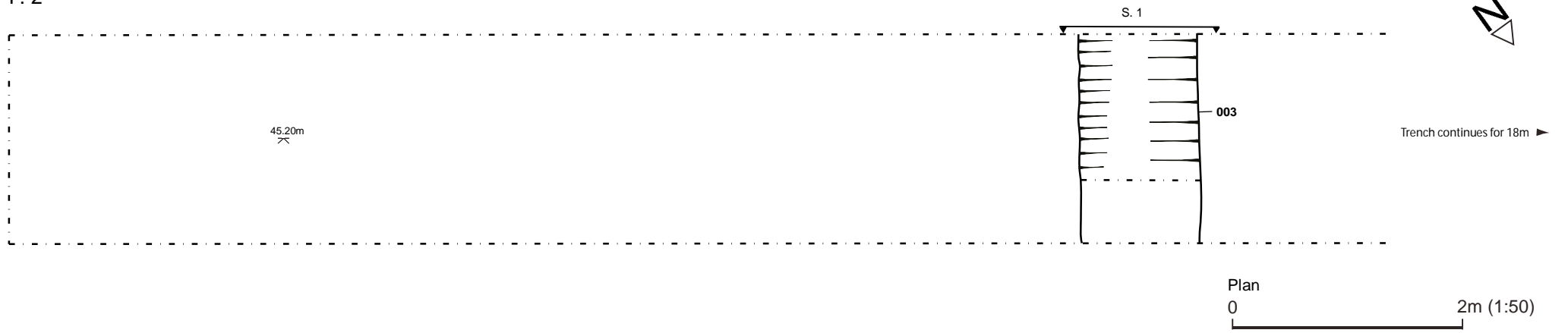


Fig. 3. Trench 2 plan and section

P. 4

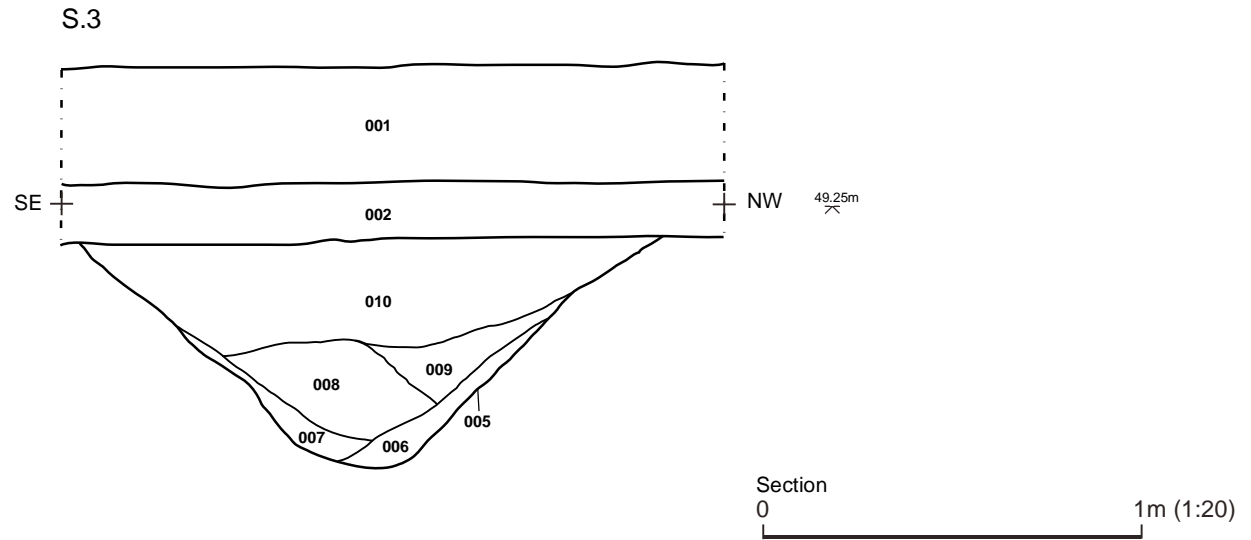
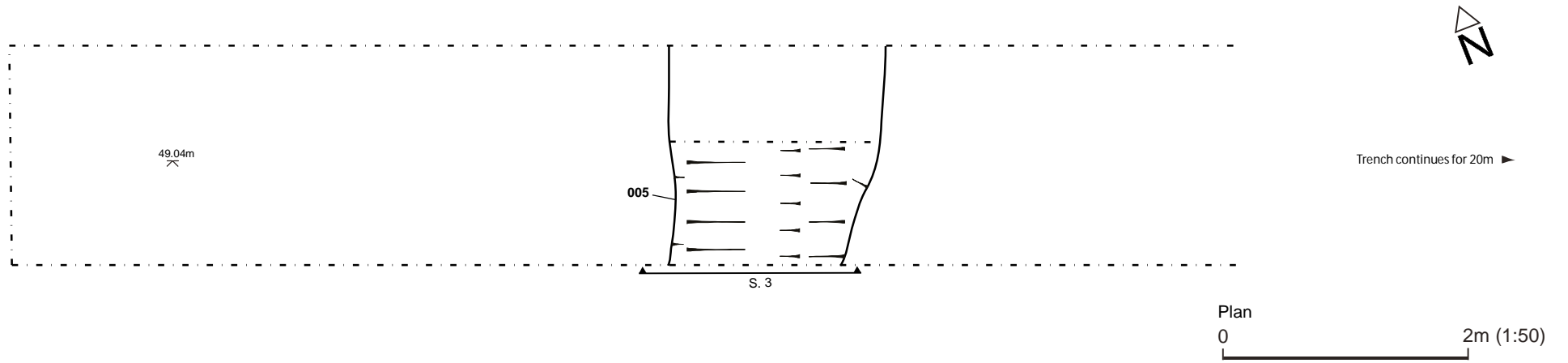


Fig. 4. Trench 5 plan and section



Plate 1. Section 1, ditch 003, facing south



Plate 2. Section 3, ditch 005, facing southwest



Plate 3. Trench 1, facing north-northeast



Plate 4. Trench 3, facing north-northeast



Plate 5. Trench 4, facing west



Plate 6. Trench 6, facing north-northeast

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation



prospect archaeology

Land west of Station Rd, Goldsborough, N. Yorks.

Written Scheme of Investigation

Evaluation Trenching

NGR: SE 38087 56351

Client: Holmes Planning Limited

Local Planning Authority: Harrogate Council

Planning Reference: 17/04754/OUTMAJ

Date of Report: January 2018

Author: Naomi Field

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1.0 Introduction

1.1 Prospect Archaeology Ltd has been commissioned to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological evaluation of land at Station Rd, Goldsborough and in support of an outline planning application by Holmes Planning Ltd for up to 40 dwellings. It details the staffing, standards, methods and strategy to be adhered to by the appointed archaeological contractor. It complies with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation (CIfA, 2014)

2.0 Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site is located 5km to the east of Knaresborough and approximately 14km to the north of Wetherby and is approximately 1.5 hectares in extent. It comprises a single field bounded to the west by a field, with the village cricket pitch in the southwest corner to the north by fields, and to the south east by residential housing. It lies at approximately 48m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and is flat.

Geology and Topography

2.2 The bedrock geology consists of Brotherton Formation Limestone. No superficial deposits for this survey area are recorded (BGS 2017). The overlying soils belong to the Aberford association (511a) described as shallow, locally, brashy, well-drained calcareous fine loams over limestone.

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 An outline application has been made for the construction of 40 residential dwellings with associated landscaping and access.

3.2 The archaeological potential of the site has already been assessed through geophysical survey (Sykes 2017). The North Yorkshire Heritage Officer has requested a staged programme of archaeological evaluation, based on the results of the previous non-intrusive investigations

4.0 Background

4.1 To the southwest a series of curvilinear and perpendicular cropmarks, possibly forming enclosures (1552986) have been identified although they are undated. To the south of Goldsborough, two incomplete ring ditches have been identified as two round barrows with faint cropmarks recorded on aerial photographs suggesting further round barrows

(1552992, 1552993). A Roman trackway, with enclosure spurs, has been identified to the south (1552997) along with a number of discrete features (1552998-1553003).

4.2 South east of the site a medieval hoard (53263) of silver coins and ingots were found in a chest near Goldsborough Church in 1858. Within the churchyard, a medieval cross base (53266) concealed human remains and evidence of Viking activity. Aerial reconnaissance has identified ridge and furrow to the northwest (1552982) north (1552983) and to the west (1552985, 1552987) of the proposed development site. Goldsborough Hall (53257) is located to the southeast of the survey area and has evidence of two phases of construction, with the present hall origins from the 1620's.

4.3 A geophysical survey was undertaken by ASWYAS in December 2017 (Sykes 2017). Possible archaeological anomalies comprising pits and curvilinear features and a strong linear response which runs through the survey area from north-east to south west. Two further linear ditches appear to form partial square enclosures adjoining the linear feature. Given the proximity to the historic core of Goldsborough and to an area of Iron Age and Roman crop marks recorded to the west of the application site,

4.4 There is potential for the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey to be of archaeological origin of either Iron Age/Roman or possibly of medieval date and associated with the former medieval settlement of Goldsborough.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

5.1 The overarching aim of the trench evaluation will be to gather sufficient information for the North Yorkshire Heritage Officer to be able to advise the local planning authority concerning the management of the archaeological resource present on the site and a mitigation strategy based on the results of the evaluation will form an integral part of this stage in the process.

5.2 Evidence will be gathered to establish the presence/absence, nature, date, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeological remains, and to allow for the determination of any appropriate strategies to mitigate the effect of the proposed development upon the archaeological resource.

5.3 The trenches have been positioned in order to:

- determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- verify the results of the geophysical survey
- assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- inform the preparation of a strategy to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains

6.0 Method

- 6.1 The fieldwork will be undertaken by a team of experienced field archaeologists from ASWYAS. It is proposed to excavate two 30m x 1.8m trenches, three 20m x 1.8m trenches and one trench measuring 7m square in the locations shown in Figure 1. The precise locations of the trenches may be altered to take into account local ground conditions.
- 6.2 Topsoil will be removed by 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under continuous archaeological supervision. Following the identification of archaeological deposits, all further excavation will be undertaken by experienced/qualified archaeologists down to natural undisturbed deposits.
- 6.3 Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. The trenches will be backfilled on completion of the work but there will be no compaction of the ground or specialist reinstatement of the surfaces.
- 6.4 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as appropriate to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features will be assessed by limited sample excavation, sufficient to establish their character and date. The sample excavation will be discussed with the Planning Archaeologist following initial findings, however, it is envisaged that it will typically require half-sectioning of discrete features (allowance should be made for the full excavation of small discrete features following initial half sectioning); and the excavation of 20% by length of linear features (with a minimum section width of 1m excavated where possible) avoiding targeting intersections. Where exposed, the terminal end of linear features will be targeted.

- 6.5 The trenches will be backfilled on completion of the work with basic compaction of the ground but no special consolidation or reinstatement for former surface such as tarmacing.

Environmental Sampling

- 6.6 An appropriate level of environmental samples will be taken from deposits that can be securely dated and/or placed in the site's stratigraphic sequence and in accordance with the English Heritage Environmental Archaeology (2011). Samples will be no less than 40 litres (where possible). If samples are required from discrete features that are not proposed for 100% excavation they will be taken from the unexcavated 50%. Sampling of stake-holes or small features will require the excavation of 100% of the feature.

- 6.7 Sampling will focus on deposits that have the potential to assist with the research objectives. The potential for scientific dating of industrial residues or structures will be considered as a contingency item.

- 6.8 An in-house assessment of the environmental potential will be made and where appropriate the advice of the Regional Science Advisor will be sought with regard to all other aspects of archaeological science, including dating, that might arise on this site.

Industrial Remains

- 6.9 The possibility of industrial material is recognised. Slag, coal, fired clay etc will be collected for examination.

Human Remains

- 6.10 Should human remains be encountered the consultant, curator and coroner should be informed. Removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence (which may be required under the 1857 Burials Act).

Treasure

- 6.11 The possibility of encountering items of treasure, as defined in the Treasure Act (1996), is noted and provision will be made for informing the necessary authorities, and providing appropriate security measures, should the need arise.

7.0 Post-excavation processing

- 7.1 Finds and records will be returned to the contracted unit for processing. Records will be checked and entered into a computerised database. All finds will be treated in accordance with current EH best practice, including 'Investigative Conservation'. Finds

will be cleaned (where appropriate) and marked and boxed for transfer to the relevant specialists according to accepted principles and in line with appropriate period/ material guidelines. Environmental samples will be washed and assessed by an environmental archaeologist.

- 7.2 For all categories of material recovered, including finds, palaeo-environmental, industrial and other specialist samples, an assessment by an appropriately experienced specialist will be undertaken.
- 7.3 Environmental samples will be processed and sorted, and any artefacts recovered provided to the appropriate specialist(s) to be considered alongside the hand-recovered material. Basic stratigraphic information will be supplied to the project specialists.
- 7.4 Where assessment has identified the need for further analysis, this will be completed drawing upon the contingency allowed.
- 7.5 All ferrous objects and a selection of non-ferrous objects (including all coins), will be x-radiographed.

8.0 Reporting

- 8.1 Copies of the report will be supplied to the client, Harrogate Council Planning department and a .pdf copy of the report will be deposited with the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (NYHER). A digital copy of the report will also be sent to the English Heritage Science Advisor for the region and with the ADS.
- 8.2 The report will contain the following sections:
- Executive Summary, brief summary of the reasons for the work, methods used and results.
 - Introduction, describing the scope and circumstances of the work, archaeological background and structure of the report
 - Methodology
 - descriptive account of the recording methods used and the results, together with an assessment of their archaeological importance, their possible relationship to relevant known features adjacent to the Development Site and estimated reliability of the results
 - a phased interpretation of the features
 - Discussion of the results and their significance in relation to local, regional and national sites, as appropriate
 - Conclusions

- specialists' reports on all categories of artefacts recovered (except modern items). Full archive lists will accompany the specialists' finds reports.
- specialists' reports on environmental samples taken (if taken)
- a complete context list with short description
- Illustrations and plates as appropriate. Illustrations to be included are: a detailed location map, a detailed site plan showing all trenches, all trench plans and sections and detailed plans and sections of features, select artefact illustrations and a selection of scanned photographs; an overall site plan showing all (phased) archaeological features will also be included.
- References
- OASIS summary

8.3 A synopsis of the narrative report, material archive and research potential of the site will be prepared and submitted with the report so that this can be published in an annual summary of archaeological work in the City of York.

9.0 Monitoring

9.1 The North Yorkshire Heritage Officer will be informed of the proposed start date and will be kept informed of progress throughout the field and post-excavation work. A member of Prospect Archaeology staff will monitor the excavation and post-excavation work on behalf of the client. Site monitoring visits will be co-ordinated by Prospect Archaeology.

Health and Safety

9.2 All site work will be carried out in accordance with the relevant current Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety Document is available on request and a Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to commencement of work on site.

Insurance

9.3 PA and its sub-contractors are fully covered by Employers and Public Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances, copies of which are available for inspection on request.

10.0 Archiving

10.1 The site archive will be prepared in accordance with the UKIC's document Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage and the ClfA's *Standard And Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014b).

10.2 Ultimately the ordered and checked archive, along with artefacts, ecofacts and relevant documents will be deposited with the appropriate local museum in accordance with the

museum's Guidelines for the Deposition of Archaeological Archives. This excludes finds that are subject to the Treasure Act 1996 (and later amendments), the deposition of which will be determined separately. A budget to cover the museum's deposition charge has been allowed for in the project costs to the client.

10.3 The requirements for deposition will be discussed with the curator prior to the project commencing. In accordance with the Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections (SMA, 1993), it is proposed that following suitable analysis, undiagnostic, poorly provenanced or bulk material will be discarded (either by outright disposal, or dispersal to reference or teaching collections). Any alternative arrangements for deposition of the archive will be discussed with DCCAS.

10.4 An electronic copy of the archive will be deposited with ADS

11.0 Programme & Staffing

11.1 Fieldwork will be undertaken by ASWYAS. It is anticipated that this will take 1 working week depending upon the quantity of archaeological remains that are revealed. This will be followed by 6-10 weeks for reporting depending on the need for specialist assessments.

Specialists as required

Prehistoric pottery specialists:	Dr C. Cumberpatch or Dr A. Tinsley
Roman pottery specialist:	Ruth Leary or Ian Rowlandson
Medieval pottery specialist:	Dr C. Cumberpatch
Flint specialist:	Dr. P. Brooks or P. Weston
Environmental specialist:	Dr D. Alldritt
Faunal analyst:	Dr J. Richardson
Human bone specialist:	M. Holst MA
Metalwork specialist:	Dr H. Cool or G. Driver
Artefact conservationist:	I. Panter

12.0 References

Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIFA), 2014a. *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation*

Chartered Institute for Archaeologist (CIFA), 2014b. *Standard And Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives*

English Heritage 2011 (second edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines*

Historic England, 2010. *Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*, 3rd edition, English Heritage.

Historic England, 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice*, Historic England

Petts and Gerrard 2006 *Shared Visions: The North-East Regional Research. Framework for the Historic Environment*

Sykes, C. 2017 *Land at Goldsborough, N. Yorks: Geophysical Survey* ASWYAS report 3055

Walker 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC)

13.0 Figures



Fig. 1 Site location

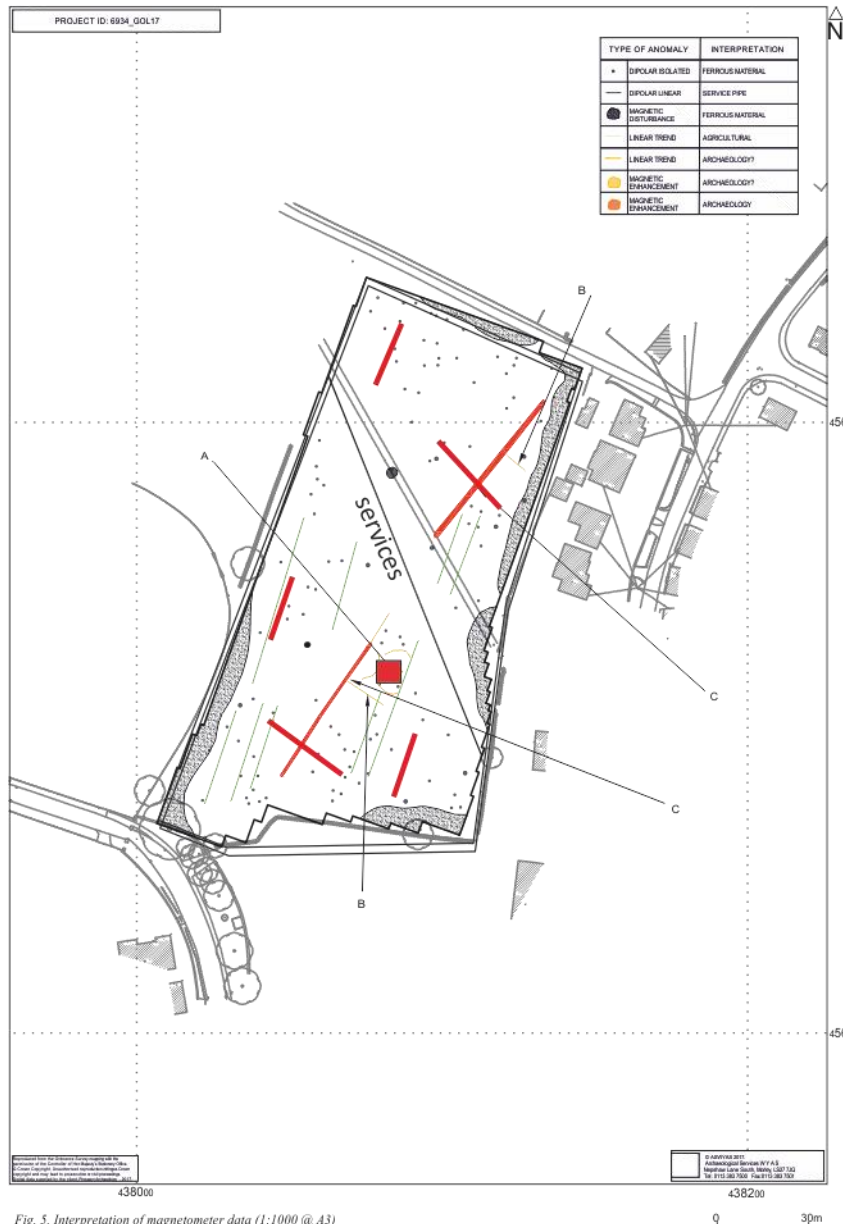


Fig. 5. Interpretation of magnetometer data (1:1000 @ A3)

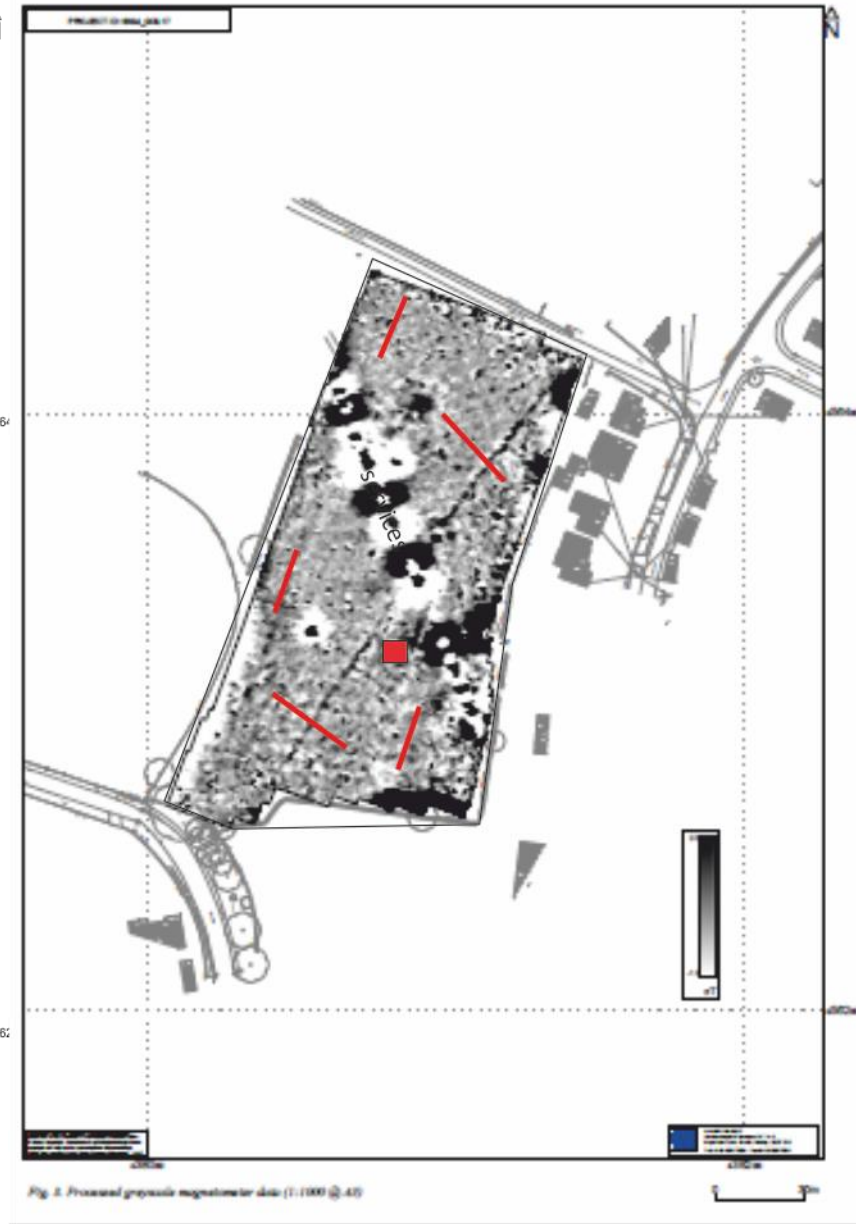


Fig. 6. Processed geophysical magnetometer data (1:1000 @ A3)

Fig. 2 Trench locations (2 x 30m long, 3 x 20m long and 1 7m x 7m)

Appendix 2: Inventory of primary archive

Phase	File/Box No	Description	Quantity
Trial Trenching	File no.1	Context Register	1
		Drawing Register	1
		Sample Register	1
		Digital Photograph Record Sheet	1
		Trench Record Sheet	6
		Context Cards	8
		Site plans	2
		Written Scheme of Investigation	1
		Risk Assessment and Method Statement	1
		Permatrace	1

Appendix 3: Trench tables

Table 1. Trench 1 (Plate 3)

Trench 1						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench was devoid of archaeology				Orientation		NNE - SSW
				Average Depth (m)		0.4
				Width (m)		1.8
Length (m)		20.0				
Contexts						
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
000	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
001	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil	
002	Layer	-	-	0.1	Subsoil	

Table 2. Trench 2 (Plate 1)

Trench 2						
General Description				Orientation		
Trench contained a single ditch running NE – SW, corresponding with the geophysics				Orientation		NW - SE
				Average Depth (m)		0.5
				Width (m)		1.8
Length (m)		30.0				
Contexts						
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
000	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
001	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	
002	Layer	-	-	0.25	Subsoil	
003	Cut	1.8	1.0	0.38	U-shaped ditch, moderately sloping sides, flat base	
004	Deposit	1.8	1.0	0.38	Dark-grey-brown sandy-clay, firm, occasional small stones	

Table 3. Trench 3 (Plate 4)

Trench 3						
General Description				Orientation	NNE-SSW	
Trench contained a natural depression at the NNE end of the trench. Trench was devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.72	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	20.0	
Contexts						
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
000	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
001	Layer	-	-	0.3	Topsoil	
002	Layer	-	-	0.15	Subsoil	

Table 4. Trench 4 (Plate 5)

Trench 4						
General Description				Orientation	-	
Trench was devoid of archaeology. Anticipated geophysical anomalies were not identified				Average Depth (m)	0.42	
				Width (m)	7.0	
				Length (m)	7.0	
Contexts						
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	
000	Layer	-	-	-	Natural	
001	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil	
002	Layer	-	-	0.17	Subsoil	

Table 5. Trench 5 (Plate 2)

Trench 5					
General Description				Orientation	NE-SW
Trench was moved 10m to the SE to avoid a buried service. Trench contained a single NE – SW ditch, which corresponds to a geophysical anomaly				Average Depth (m)	0.45 – 0.6
				Width (m)	1.8
				Length (m)	30.0
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
000	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
001	Layer	-	-	0.25 – 0.3	Topsoil
002	Layer	-	-	0.15 – 0.35	Subsoil
005	Cut	1.8	1.54	0.6	V-shaped ditch, moderately steep sides, flat base
006	Deposit	1.8	0.55	0.1	Mid-bright-red-brown, firm, clay-silt, occasional small, gritty, angular limestone fragments
007	Deposit	1.8	0.5	0.08	Mid-bright-red-brown, firm clayey-silt, moderate small, angular, grit and limestone fragments
008	Deposit	1.8	0.55	0.25	Mid-orange-brown, firm, clay-silt, small to medium angular limestone fragments
009	Deposit	1.8	0.55	0.15	Mid-pink-brown, clay-silt, small angular limestone fragments
010	Deposit	1.8	1.54	0.3	Mid-orange-brown clay-silt with small angular limestone fragments

Table 6. Trench 6 (Plate 6)

Trench 6					
General Description				Orientation	NNE - SSW
Trench was devoid of archaeology				Average Depth (m)	0.75
				Width (m)	1.8
				Length (m)	20.0
Contexts					
Context	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
000	Layer	-	-	-	Natural
001	Layer	-	-	0.25	Topsoil
002	Layer	-	-	0.5	Subsoil

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