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**HARROGATE RAW WATER MAIN
IMPROVEMENTS, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING WORK**

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IMPROVEMENTS, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**PROJECT DESIGN FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING WORK**

COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT		
7 FEB 1994		
PASS TO	INITIALS	DATE

**PREPARED BY ARCUS
 SCHOOL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH
 UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD
 SHEFFIELD S10 2TN**

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1 0 INTRODUCTION

1 1 Site Location

The Harrogate Raw Water Main skirts the western edge of the Vale of York. It starts at a small reservoir on Windy Ridge (SE 2360 7320) and runs south to Gormires Wood (SE 2470 5860) near Hampsthwaite a distance of c 16.6km III 1

1 2 Context of the Project

An archaeological desk top study of the pipeline route was undertaken by ARCUS in June 1993. The pipeline was originally constructed in the late nineteenth century. The desk-top study was occasioned by proposals to insert eight new deviations into the route starting in late 1993.

All of the eight deviations to the route pass through potentially sensitive archaeological locations but the majority have benefited from design changes at the consultation stage avoiding direct impacts to known archaeological features. Mitigation measures have been discussed with Mr Neil Camphng of North Yorkshire County Council and a structured programme of archaeological recording work has been devised. The programme will involve a watching brief, localised earthwork survey and sample excavation.

The eight areas to be examined are

- Deviation 1 from east of Laverton (SE 239 729)
- Deviation 2 from North Wood (SE 250 704)
- Deviation 3 from Fountains Farm (SE 265 685)
- Deviation 4 from Sawley Road (SE 268 679)
- Deviation 5 from Bishops Thomton (SE 262 640)
- Deviation 6 from Thomton Grove (SE 266 632)
- Deviation 7 from near Bedlam (SE 266 632)
- Deviation 8 from Clint (SE 264 606)

2 0 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK

2 1 Watching Brief - Definition and Purpose

All of the eight deviations will be subject to an archaeological watching brief. This watching brief will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Briefs issued by the Institute of Field Archaeologists and the following definition will be adopted:

'An Archaeological Watching Brief is defined as a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non archaeological reasons within a specified area or site (land-based, inter-tidal or underwater) where there is the possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive.'

The purpose of the watching brief will be

'to allow within the resources available the preservation by record of archaeological deposits the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works

to provide an opportunity if needed for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief are not sufficient to support a treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard '

Further to the above

' An Archaeological Watching Brief will not be intended to reduce the requirement for excavation or preservation of known or probable deposits and it will be intended only to guide not to replace any requirement for contingent excavation or preservation of possible deposits '

2.2 Procedures

The watching brief will be 'intensive' and will take place during all sensitive groundwork operations For the purposes of this document sensitive groundwork operations may be defined as those involving

- i) the removal of turf
- ii) the stripping of topsoil
- iii) the excavation of the pipe trench
- iv) any other earthmoving activity that may be demonstrated to have an impact upon known or suspected archaeological deposits

Two ARCUS personnel will be present during the watching brief a Field Archaeologist and an Assistant Field Archaeologist

The actions of earthmoving machinery will be carefully scrutinised at all times Archaeological features and deposits exposed by earthmoving will be cleaned by hand and recorded Discrete archaeological features e.g pits post-holes will be sample excavated This will involve the features being drawn photographed and described on proforma cards The features will be excavated by hand so as to provide a half section Black and white colour transparencies and colour print photographs will be taken before and after excavation

Discretion will be exercised in the recording of features of relatively recent origin Field boundaries will be photographed and a note made of their position and correspondence to extant hedges fences and ditches A profile rather than a measured section will be drawn of ditches with recent fills and for those with less than three discrete layers Emphasis will be placed upon gathering data from uncontaminated primary deposits and dated deposit sequences

2.3 Environmental Samples

Sealed features likely to contain primary fills will be scanned for environmental remains. This will normally take the form of a rapid on site visual appraisal. Soil samples (in multiples of 15 litres) will be gathered from selected dated features on a judgmental basis. The samples will be processed and examined under laboratory conditions at the University of Sheffield. The analysis will involve separating fossil remains from the soil matrix by means of froth flotation. The residue will be searched for pollen, insects, charred plant remains and seeds, and micro-fauna.

2.4 Finds Collection Policy

Artefactual material will be collected according to an explicit sampling strategy. Much of the material encountered in the field will be post-medieval in date and is likely to be derived from unstratified contexts. Unless this material is of exceptional intrinsic interest it will not be kept. Preference will be given to the collection and retention of stratified assemblages from primary deposits.

Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. This will involve basic analyses such as counting and weighing artefacts and assigning finds to broad categories, e.g. ceramic building material.

All other finds will be cleaned, catalogued and packed in materials suitable for long term storage. Appropriate tests and analyses will be undertaken as necessary.

2.5 Earthwork Survey

In addition to the watching brief described above, some preliminary survey work will be required in Deviation 8 where the pipeline clips the modern village of Clint. Earthworks identified by the ARCUS desk-top survey will be mapped with the aid of EDM survey equipment. Drawings of the earthworks will be prepared at an appropriate scale.

The survey will be undertaken at the earliest opportunity before the pipeline easement fencing has been established and will cover a small area beyond the line of the fencing in OS parcel 8766. In order to maximise the information gathered by the survey it is imperative that this work is completed before the turf is stripped and the topsoil removed. Access to land beyond the pipeline easement will be negotiated by ARCUS with the relevant landowner or tenant.

2.6 Enhanced Watching Brief

The potential importance of the earthworks on the edge of Clint requires a modified approach to be taken to the watching brief. An initial interpretation of the earthworks will be possible following the earthwork survey, however a phased approach to the removal of turf and topsoil across the earthworks will need to be taken to allow archaeological features to be properly examined.

After the fence defining the pipeline corridor has been erected the turf will be carefully removed from within the easement with the assistance of a machine. The machine should employ a toothless bucket and should take care not to cut into the underlying subsoil. The

purpose of this operation is to expose any stone walls as may exist in a sensitive manner Provision has been made for a team of up to five archaeologists to hand clean and sample the archaeological features observed The environmental and artefact sampling strategies outlined above will be adhered to

A second phase of earthmoving will remove the topsoil to the normal depth This operation will also be watched over using standard practices

Post - Fieldwork Methodology

The post-fieldwork methodology has two objectives the preparation of a final project report and the completion of a project archive

The full project report will include

- i) a detailed account of the techniques employed during the project
- ii) a full record of all artefactual material recovered or recorded
- iii) full analysis of all material recovered
- iv) analysis of the nature and significance of material recovered or recorded
- v) examination of the results of the work in a regional context

The full report will be completed by project staff in consultation with appropriate specialists

The project archive will be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the York Museum and will include

- i) a summary of the project
- ii) a guide to the archive
- iii) the project design
- iv) the complete site archive including all data records and correspondence produced during the programme of fieldwork
- v) all artefactual and environmental material appropriately indexed conserved and packaged

The archive will be prepared by the project staff and will be deposited at the York Museum An allowance has been made for the conservation of finds and for a contribution to long term storage costs

A bound hard (paper) copy of the project report will be included in the site archive Additional copies will be lodged with Yorkshire Water the North Yorkshire County Council Sites and Monuments Record (2) the ARCUS office

Copyright

ARCUS will assign copyright to Yorkshire Water upon written request but retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports as defined in the *Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988* (Chapter IV s 79)

Staffing

The Field team will normally comprise two individuals one Field Archaeologist and one Assistant Field Archaeologist. On occasion there may be up to five individuals employed one Field Archaeologist and four Assistant Field Archaeologists. The Project Manager will be Mr Colin Merrony who will in turn report to the Executive Director of ARCUS. Mr James Symonds

Resume of Qualifications - Principal Project Staff

Mr James Symonds is the Executive Director of ARCUS. Mr Symonds holds a B A (Hons) in Prehistory and Archaeology from the University of Sheffield and a Certificate in Field Archaeology from the University of Oxford. He is a Member of the Prehistoric Society and Associate Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists. Before joining ARCUS he was Contracts Manager for the Trust for Lincolnshire Archaeology (1987-1989) and Company Director of the Oxford based independent archaeological consultancy Tempvs Reparatum Ltd (1989-1992). He has prepared evidence for a number of Public Enquiries including two new town sites in Cambridgeshire (Denny Abbey and Hare Park) and the proposed River Roding Barrier in the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham.

Mr Colin Merrony is the Director of Field Services for ARCUS. Mr Merrony holds a B A (Hons) in Prehistory and Archaeology from the University of Sheffield and an M A in Scientific Methods in Archaeology from the University of Bradford. He is a Licentiate of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors. Before joining ARCUS he worked as a Freelance Archaeologist in Yorkshire and the East Midlands and then held the post of Teaching Fellow within the Department of Archaeology and Prehistory University of Sheffield.

Ms Anna Badcock will provide technical assistance and field supervision. Ms Badcock holds a B A (Hons) in Archaeology and Prehistory from the University of Sheffield. She is currently working as a freelance field archaeologist and archaeological illustrator.

FURTHER SPECIALIST ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF ARCUS AND THE STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORY UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DETAILED C V s ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST FOR ALL ARCUS STAFF AND ASSOCIATES