



Figure 9
*Excavated and standing
 features dating from
 Phase 1*

Fieldwork conducted by
***Archaeological Services,
 University of Durham***

On behalf of
 ENGLISH HERITAGE



Scale: 1:100



Key:

- 1 Curtain wall
- 2 Gatehouse wall
- 3 Thrust-block

6.4.2 Recommendations

The remaining soil samples from contexts **46** and **57** should be processed for the extraction of fish bones in particular.

The superlative early post-medieval group warrants full and detailed analysis. It is serendipitous that it contains two elements that coincide with the writer's current research interests, which will further enhance this study.

The later post-medieval group needs a basic record of species, ageing *etc.*, but, being smaller, does not have the same potential as the earlier group.

7. Conclusions and recommendations

7.1 *The development of the site*

Eight phases have been identified at the site; of these, phases 2 - 4 are only represented in Area 3. This development is summarised below.

Phase 1: twelfth century (Fig. 9)

This is the period of the construction of the barbican and the outer gate. No evidence of activity around the walls was recovered during the work. The gatehouse was a simple structure without flanking rooms on the west side; while it is possible that there were rooms on the east side of the gate passage, as at the first gatehouse at Barnard Castle, there is very little space for this sort of structure between the edge of the excavation and the surviving piece of curtain wall to the east.

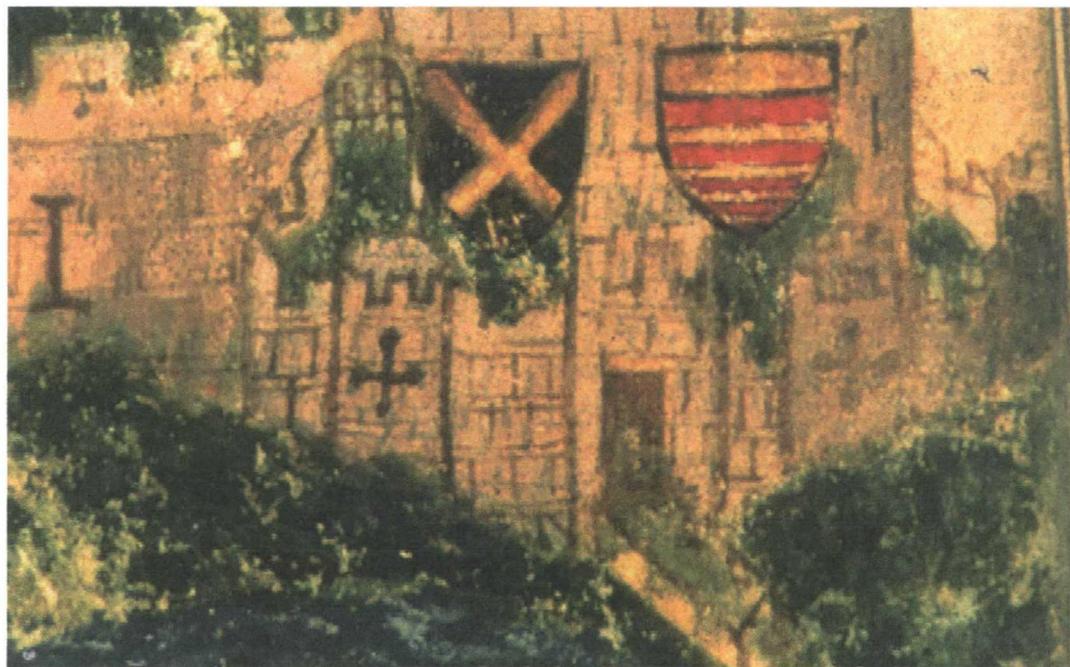


Figure 10 *A detail from the 1538 view of the Castle, showing the barbican. Two detached towers can be seen flanking the simple gatehouse. BL COTTON MS*

There is some evidence to support this, in the form of a sixteenth century illustration of the castle (Fig. 10; Cotton MS). This provides a clear view of this part of the defences, and shows a simple gate with a drawbridge, standing between, but definitely

separate from, a pair of mural towers. The remains of one of these towers still stands at the east side of the drive.

Phase 2: twelfth - sixteenth centuries

This long period is represented only by the indications of the gradual infilling of the moat. Over this period there must have been alterations and campaigns of repair, but no archaeological evidence of this activity was found.

Phase 3: post-1538 (Fig. 11)

By this time the gatehouse had begun to subside towards the moat, and very likely was in a state of some dilapidation as well. Evidence of the efforts to remedy these problems is seen in Area 3 where the large stone structure 66, and its associated shoring, were added to the face of the gatehouse. The date is provided by the manuscript illustration, Fig. 10, which shows the castle gate in its unaltered state.

Phase 4: mid-sixteenth century (Fig. 12)

The gate was further altered after the shoring was installed, when a blocking wall was built across the gate passage. The road surface was substantially raised by the dumping of quantities of domestic rubbish. Given the change in the slope across the former berm, it is likely that the moat was completely filled in by this process, if it had not already disappeared.

Phase 5: late sixteenth - eighteenth centuries

This phase saw the demolition and robbing of the barbican defences. The stone-robbing appears to have been a patchy process, as the curtain wall immediately to the east of the gate still stands to over two metres. This is probably a reflection of the extent to which the castle walls had been encroached upon by lean-to houses and other buildings. A map of the town produced by one Jackson in 1773 (reproduced in Wenham 1978) shows the whole of the area immediately to the west of the castle entrance as open ground. The plan shows a small row of buildings to the north, on the side of Castle Wynd. Rubbish from these and other buildings, dumped on this open area, appears as a collection of eighteenth-century ceramics and other material here.

Phase 6: post-1773 (Fig. 13)

This is the period of the construction of the early stable building. This was undoubtedly at least partly made of stone robbed from the defences: the curtain wall has been deeply robbed here to provide a clear platform and building material for the new building. The sloping ground to the south was cut back to such an extent that the floor was over 1.7m below the ground level inside the barbican.

Phase 7: early nineteenth century

The stable building was demolished. The demolition rubble was mixed with a mass of domestic rubbish, including material of 18th century date; this probably indicates that the demolition took place in the earlier 19th century.

Phase 8: Nineteenth century - present (Fig. 14)

A larger successor to the early stable was soon erected on its site. At first a stable, this building was later used for storage until its conversion by English Heritage. Its foundations are shallow, and the east gable is built on the unconsolidated rubble of the



Figure 11
Phase 3:
The block of masonry
erected as a shore on the
outer face of the gate

Fieldwork conducted by:
Archaeological Services,
University of Durham

On behalf of:
 ENGLISH HERITAGE



Scale: 1:100



- Key:
- 1 Wall F66
 - Limits of the excavated areas



Figure 12
Phase 4:
The late blocking wall
in the gate passage

Fieldwork conducted by:
Archaeological Services,
University of Durham
 On behalf of:
 ENGLISH HERITAGE



Scale: 1:100



Key:

 Phase 4
 masonry

 Limits of
 excavated areas



Figure 13
*Excavated features
 dating from Phase 6:
 the early stable*

Fieldwork conducted by
**Archaeological Services,
 University of Durham**
 On behalf of
 ENGLISH HERITAGE



Scale: 1:100



- Key:
- 1 Robbing-trench cut
 - 2 West wall of stable
 - 3 Early cobbles, F33
 - 4 Cobbled floor, F29
 - 5 Cobbled floor, F27

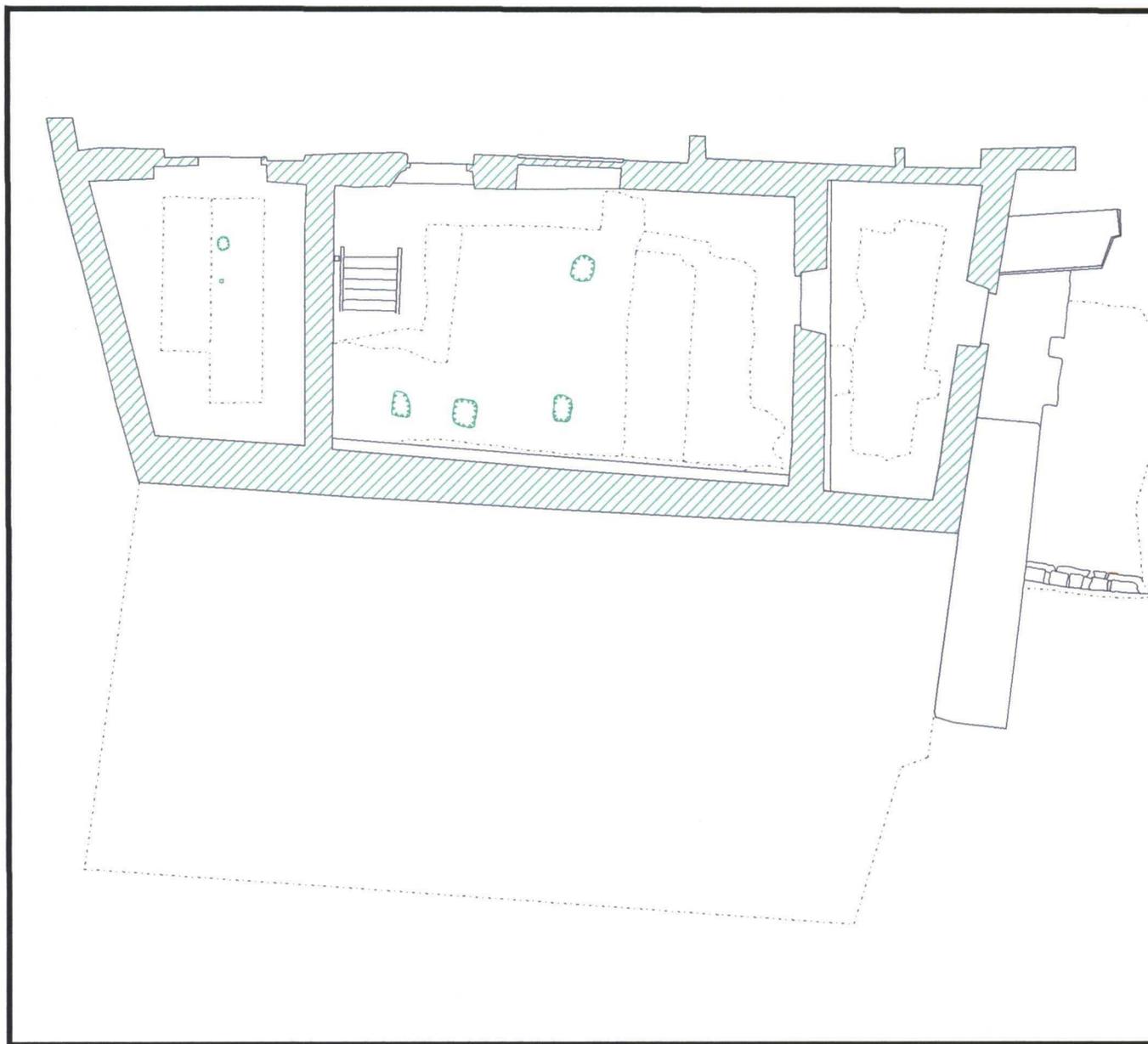


Figure 14

*Phase 8: the late stable,
now part of the English
Heritage visitor centre
and shop*

Fieldwork conducted by
*Archaeological Services,
University of Durham*

On behalf of
ENGLISH HERITAGE



Scale: 1:100



Key:



Phase 8 building



Post holes of the
stable partitions

older building. At a later date a lean-to extension was added to the east end; there is no obvious break between the two in the masonry of the south wall, but the foundations are discontinuous. During the present campaign of building work, part of the north wall of Area 1 collapsed; the remainder of this wall was removed and rebuilt on a new foundation, on the same line as the old.

7.2 Assessment

7.2.1 The significance of the excavated evidence

The contribution made to our understanding of the castle's development can be summarised as follows:

- the location of the former castle entrance at the same site as the modern drive is confirmed;
- documentary evidence about the form of the gate is corroborated;
- the presence of anaerobically-preserved material in the moat immediately outside the guardianship area is demonstrated;
- a large and varied sealed deposit of domestic rubbish dating from the early modern period has been sampled; it is very likely that a large quantity of this material remains *in situ* under the eastern half of the drive;
- the absence of features within the barbican suggested by the geophysical survey has been confirmed;
- the nature of the subsoil in the barbican has been demonstrated.

7.2.2 The impact of the development

The depth of disturbance for most of the works is small, and where deeper foundations are required there are no archaeological deposits to be affected. The recording carried out during the watching brief to date has produced no significant additional evidence. There have been some significant alterations to the structure of the courtyard building, particularly in the removal and complete rebuilding of the north wall of Area 1, but these are of minimal significance in archaeological terms.

8. Further work

8.1 Site work

Further archaeological work at the site is not required by anything found in the excavations. Any future disturbance of the eastern half of the drive should, however, be carefully monitored and where necessary preceded by archaeological investigation, so that more evidence about the gate tower can be recovered.

8.2 Post-excavation work and publication

It is strongly recommended that the finds assemblages and bulk samples from Area 3 should be taken to full analysis. The importance of these late-medieval and early modern deposits is stressed in the specialist contributions above (sections 5.1, 5.3, 5.4, pp. 9-16). A report on these deposits and assemblages should be prepared for submission to *Post-Medieval Archaeology*; a summary report on the structural evidence uncovered should be submitted for publication in the 'Notes and News' or 'Medieval Britain in 1999' sections of *Medieval Archaeology*.

9. References for pp. 1-22

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- Cumberpatch, C.G. unpublished *Medieval and later pottery from excavations in Darlington Market Place 1994*. Archive Report, Archaeological Services, University of Durham.
- in prep. *The pottery from excavations at Pontefract Castle*.
- GeoQuest Associates 1999 *Geophysical surveys of the Barbican, Richmond Castle, North Yorkshire*
- Huntley, J.P. & Stallibrass, S. 1995 *Plant and vertebrate remains from archaeological sites in northern England: Data Review and Future Directions*, Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland Research Report 4.
- Moorhouse, S. 1983 The medieval pottery, in P. Mayes and L. Butler (Eds.) *Sandal Castle Excavations 1964-1973*. Wakefield Historical Publications, Wakefield. 83-198.
- Murrell *Two Books of Cookery and Carving*
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- Wrathmell, S. 1987 The pottery, in G.A.B. Young, Excavations at Southgate, Hartlepool, Cleveland, 1981-82. *Durham Archaeological Journal* 3, 15-55.
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APPENDIX 1: List of find types by contexts

Material	Contexts
Pottery	3 4 5 15 23 25 31 32 46 57 70 71
Animal bone	3 4 23 25 31 32 37 41 46 57 61 70 71
Glass	3 4 15 25 32
Brick and tile	3 4 25 32 43 46
Clay pipe	3 4 5 23 25 32 37 41 46 70
Metal	3 25 31 46 57 61
Leather	57
Textile	57
Plant remains	57

Appendix 2: The project archive

The archive consists of the material listed below. All elements are marked with the site code, RCB99.

One copy of the project report has been passed to the National Monuments Record at Swindon, and another to the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

Archive contents

- Site records:* One file of context and other site record sheets
Site drawings on 4 sheets of tracing film
One video record of the excavation work on a VHS cassette
- Site photographs:* 6 files B/W negatives, with contact prints
5 files colour transparencies, unmounted
- Finds and samples:* 2 boxes of pottery
6 boxes of bone
2 boxes of glass
2 boxes tile and brick
1 box of metal finds and clay pipes
6 boxes of sample flots
5 boxes of sample residues
- Miscellaneous:* One file containing lab reports, a paper copy of the project specification, copies of plans supplied by English Heritage, copyright agreement from the British Library, project correspondence, and photocopies of some sections of the Conservation Plan
- Illustrations:* Three ink drawings, showing two pots and a glass bottle seal
- One CD ROM containing the following items
- Site records:* Copies of site plans in .dxf file format, prepared in AutoCAD 14, and phase plans in .cdr format (CorelDraw 9)
- Project report:* One copy of this report in Word 97 format

Appendix 3

Specification For Archaeological Work In Connection With Development Proposals At Richmond Castle And Number Two Tower Street, Richmond, North Yorkshire

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The development proposal for Richmond Castle is to substantially improve the sales point, interpretative and educational facilities. To achieve this the premises at No 2 Tower Street will be upgraded to accommodate these facilities. This will require the installation of services and the remodelling of access routes within and adjacent to the property.
- 1.2 For the purposes of this specification the proposed development at Richmond Castle covers three areas in and around the barbican and No 2 Tower Street. This includes the following:
 - all internal ground floor rooms within No 2 Tower Street that will be subject to disturbance by service trenching
 - the landscape immediately to the south of No 2 Tower Street but within the barbican that will be subject to disturbance in order to accommodate an extension for a new staircase and access to No 2 Tower Street from the barbican
 - the landscape immediately to the east of No 2 Tower, Street that will be subject to disturbance from service trenching, new wall footings and the dismantling and removal of the existing entrance gate piers and associated walls and footings.
- 1.3 This document provides a specification for field evaluation by excavation. The aim is to provide a rapid evaluation of the nature and significance of the archaeological deposits encountered, and an assessment of the impact on those deposits which lie within the area of the proposed development. A total of three areas will be excavated and the total area of excavation is approximately 186m².
- 1.4 A separate document accompanies this specification and contains the conditions of contract (Appendix 1: Conditions of Contract for the Provision of Archaeological Project Services, English Heritage, October 1998)
- 1.5 The tenderer is to provide English Heritage with a costed project design in line with the Management of Archaeological Projects, English Heritage, 1991.
- 1.6 This evaluation forms part of a co-ordinated response to development proposals for Richmond Castle which includes the assessment of the archaeological implications of the proposed conversion and development of No 2 Tower Street. To date this has included a desk-top survey, geophysical survey, topographic survey and building survey.
- 1.7 The preparation and format of this document follows the advice given by English Heritage (1991), the Institute of Field Archaeologists (1994), and the Association of County Archaeological Officers (1993).

2.0 Background

- 2.1 Richmond Castle is situated high above the river Swale to the south of the market place in the town of Richmond, North Yorkshire (NZ 1715 0070). No 2 Tower Street lies immediately adjacent to the castle barbican to the north of the castle, and overlooks the present public entrance to the castle (see figures 1 and 2). Richmond Castle is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 13277) and was taken into guardianship in 1910. The scheduled area contains the castle enclosure including the barbican, earthworks north-east of the curtain wall and castle bank to the south (see figure 3). Richmond Castle is also a Grade 1 listed building. Both the castle and No 2 Tower Street lie within a Conservation Area.
- 2.2 Richmond Castle is owned by the Duke of Richmond and managed and maintained by English Heritage. The premises at No 2 Tower Street is leased by the Secretary of State for the Environment from the North Eastern Electricity Board and has been redundant since 1988.
- 2.3 Despite the site occupying a naturally strong defensive position overlooking the river Swale we have no information about the occupation of the site before the Norman Conquest. The

Castle was begun in 1071 by Alan of Brittany, one of William's most trusted advisers. Earl Alan was reward for his services to William with the grant of lands including the Swaledale estate where he built his principal castle and residence. The early enclosure castle built by Alan is one of a very small number of stone castles built in the first twenty years after the Norman Conquest to retain almost all its eleventh-century masonry, and Scolland's Hall is one of the oldest great halls of this date in the country. It received no further significant alterations until the period 1146-71 when it was held by Earl Conan who probably added the Keep, Barbican, Cockpit and the masonry walls to the south overlooking the cliffs.

The castle passed through various owners and in 1485 was retained by Henry VII. By the time his son Henry VIII had inherited, the castle, having ceased to be of military value and being rather old fashioned in its domestic arrangements, had fallen into a ruinous state. Some repairs were undertaken in the eighteenth century and in 1855 the castle was leased from the Duke of Richmond for use by the North York Militia. The Castle was used as a barracks in the 19th century and became the headquarters of the Northumbrian Division of the Territorial Army in 1907. In 1916 it was made a depot of the Non-Combatant Corps and was also used by the military during the Second World War.

3.0 The proposed development and summary of previous archaeological and survey work.

3.1 The development involves the conversion of No 2 Tower Street to accommodate a shop, interpretative and educational facilities. The scheme is a revised design based on a proposal to develop the site by English Heritage in 1994 that was never executed (see figure 4)

3.2 The development will require the installation of additional services to Tower Street. This will necessitate service trenching both inside and outside the building which will have an impact on buried archaeological deposits. The new access from No 2 Tower Street into the barbican will require the excavation and removal of an area of topsoil and overburden immediately to the south of No 2 Tower Street which may have an impact on buried archaeological deposits.

3.3 This present development of No 2 Tower Street has been presented to English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Advisory Committee and Historic Buildings and Areas Advisory Committee who support the design and archaeological strategy, and have recommend the scheme to the English Heritage Commission.

3.4 This present development of No 2 Tower Street has received planning approval from Richmondshire District Council.

3.5 Richmond Castle did not undergo the clearance operations experienced at other monuments taken into guardianship largely because it remained an operational army base until after the Second World War.

3.6 Some limited excavation has taken place in and around the barbican and no 2 Tower Street. In 1732 excavations were carried out in the barbican which discovered the moat and drawbridge. In 1931 traces of what were believed to be the drawbridge piers were unearthed during the excavation of trenches for cabling in Tower Street. However, there are no surviving written records of either of these excavations.

Evaluation trenches were dug within No 2 Tower Street by Judith Roebuck (English Heritage, Inspector of Ancient Monuments) in 1989 to inform design proposals for a visitor centre and shop which were never executed. The evaluation trenches revealed mid-Victorian dump deposits to a depth of 0.45m except for one trench which uncovered a section of wall that may be part of a structure abutting the outer defensive works of the castle. This feature was discovered at approximately 0.20m below the present ground surface. There was no associated floor surface (J. Roebuck , pers. comm.). There is no published excavation report, but the trenches remain open.

A watching brief was carried out during the erection of the existing shop, installation of services to the shop and associated landscaping within the barbican. This revealed a stone-lined drain (aligned north-south) to the south of the shop approximately 0.13 m below the

present ground surface. The cutting of the steps into the bank to the west of the shop revealed a great deal of 19th Century overburden (K. Wilson, 1993).

- 3.7 Geophysical survey of the barbican was carried out earlier this year and revealed a possible ditch running east-west and a number of stone dumps and pits (GeoQuest Associates 1999). A copy of this report will be made available to the contractor.
- 3.8 Topographic survey of the guardianship area was carried out in 1989. The survey is at a scale of 1:1 00 and is available to the contractor as ink on plastic copy only. There are ten permanent survey stations located within the castle area.
- 3.9 The premises at No 2 Tower Street was surveyed in 1997. The survey is at a scale of 1:50 and is available to the contractor as an AutoCAD file. No analysis of the structure has been carried out using this or any other building survey. There is no intention to carry out any further building survey or analysis at this stage.
- 3.10 A Conservation Plan is in preparation. A draft of the plan will be made available to the successful contractor.
- 4.0 **Timing of the project, management, access and archive deposition.**
- 4.1 Work on site is required to start as soon as possible. It is anticipated that this will be no later than the 22 November 1999 for a period of four weeks to ensure completion by the end of December 1999.
- 4.2 English Heritage do not wish to unduly disturb the continued functioning of the site as a visitor attraction. The archaeological excavations will be managed in away that avoids, as far as is reasonably possible, undue disturbance of the only entrance and exit to the castle for visitors and staff. The contractor must ensure that this is reflected in their programme proposals and tender return.
- 4.3 The contractor must ensure that an information board for the benefit of the general public is prominently displayed at all times during the excavation.
- 4.4 English Heritage will provide the contractor with a lockable compound and wooden hut for the storage of tools and equipment located within the barbican adjacent to the west face of the Keep. Access will also be provided to water, electricity and toilets.
- 4.5 The overall design project will be managed by English Heritage through their regional Project Development team based in Newcastle upon Tyne. They will appoint a Contract Manager who will be responsible for the delivery of the development project through the Project Team. All aspects of the archaeological evaluation will be managed for the Project Team by a Project Officer from English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology (CFA).
- 4.6 A pre-start meeting between the Contract Manager, CFA Project Officer, Inspector of Ancient Monuments and the contractor will be held on site in the week before site work begins.
- 4.7 The contractor will provide the CFA Project Officer with a verbal or written weekly progress report during the excavation. Any finds or discoveries will be reported immediately to the CFA Project Officer to ensure the Project Team are kept up to date with progress.
- 4.8 The Contract Manager, CFA Project Officer and Inspector of Ancient Monuments will require a meeting on site with the contractor on the last working day of the excavation to discuss any site-reinstatement, initial findings and conclusions.
- 4.9 The timetable for the presentation of the site archive to the Project Team will be no later than one week after the completion of the fieldwork
- 4.10 The timetable for the presentation of the assessment, updated project design and mitigation report with will be no later than two months after the completion of fieldwork.

- 4.11 The timetable for the preparation of any further analysis, report and dissemination will form part of a separate contract and will be discussed and agreed with the CFA Project Officer and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments once the character and complexity of the archaeological deposits has been assessed.
- 4.12 The project archive will be prepared for deposition at the English Heritage, Helmsley Archaeological Store as soon as possible after the completion of the final report. The project archive will contain all the data gathered during fieldwork and must be quantified, ordered, indexed, and internally consistent. The preparation of the archive shall be to the standards and procedures of the English Heritage regional curators (Appendix 2).
- 4.13 The contractor will liaise with English Heritage Senior Regional Curator on the details for the preparation and deposition of the final archive before the start of any fieldwork. It will be the responsibility of English Heritage to obtain the consent of the landowners in relation to finds donation and deposition where it is appropriate.
- 4.15 The contractor will arrange for a copy of the paper archive to be deposited with the National Archaeological Record.
- 4.16 The contractor will provide reasonable access to the excavations and associated finds and records to members of the English Heritage Project Team and other authorised archaeological bodies including English Heritage and the local archaeological curators.
- 4.17 The Project may attract local media attention. The contractor will liaise at all times with the Contract Manager and Inspector of Ancient Monuments and refer any interested press or media bodies to the Contract Manager before any statements or interviews are given.

5.0 Aims and objectives of the evaluation

5.1 The objectives of the evaluation excavation are as follows:

- to confirm the results of the geophysical survey and test the nature and extent of the features associated with the geophysical anomalies.
- to identify any archaeological features or deposits in the three areas of excavation.
- to determine the nature, depth, stratigraphic complexity and date of any archaeological features or deposits in the three areas of excavation.
- to provide an assessment of the potential and significance of the any identified archaeological features or deposits in the three areas of excavation.
- to provide an assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological features or deposits identified in the three areas of excavation.
- to assess the likely scope and duration of any further evaluation that may become necessary to mitigate against the proposed development.
- to provide a mitigation strategy for the proposed development

6.0 Methodology: General introduction

- 6.0.1 The contractor must demonstrate that all staff, including any sub-contractors, are suitably qualified and experienced and are understand the work required of them.
- 6.0.2 A record of all features excavated will be produced using appropriate archaeological context recording. The contractor must submit details of their context, finds and sampling recording manuals and/or methods with the tender documentation. All archaeological features require a fully written, drawn and photographic record.
- 6.0.3 All measurements will be expressed in metres. The position of the trenches will be located using existing survey stations and recorded to a scale of 1:100. Plans will be produced at a scale of 1:20. Sections will be produced at a scale of 1:10.
- 6.0.4 A photographic record of all features will be taken in both 35mm colour slide and black and white print. General shots of the trenches will be taken before, during and at the end of the excavation (these should include shots of the archaeological team at work).

- 6.0.5 The three areas proposed for evaluation trenches, and the method of excavation are detailed below in 6.1. However, the contractor is free to suggest any alternative positioning and/or method of trenching and sampling that they feel may be more appropriate as part of their tender return.
- 6.0.6 Any alterations to this specification that the contractor may feel appropriate during excavation must be discussed and agreed with the CFA Project Officer.

6.1 Methodology: Fieldwork

- 6.1.1 The three areas identified for evaluation trenches are as follows (figure 5)

AREA 1: The three ground floor rooms in the southern wing of No 2 Tower Street. This covers an area of approximately 50m²

AREA 2: Within the barbican, immediately south of the southern wall of No 2 Tower Street. This extends into the barbican from the wall of No 2 Tower Street by approximately 6m and runs east the full length of the southern wall of No 2 Tower Street projecting beyond to the east a further 3m to accommodate the existing upstanding remains of medieval wall. This covers an area of approximately 96m².

AREA 3: Adjacent to Area 2, immediately east of the eastern wall of No 2 Tower Street in front of the existing ground floor entrance. This extends to the east following the line of the existing upstanding entrance gate piers and wall abutting these which runs to the south-east to meet the substantial medieval curtain wall. It returns west to join the eastern edge of Area 2. This covers an area of approximately 40m².

- 6.1.2 In all areas of excavation there is the potential for archaeology that will reveal information about the development of early castle defences. In particular deposits relating to the entrance and barbican including the gatehouse, drawbridge pit, moat and curtain wall.
- 6.1.3 Area 1 will require the removal of approximately 0.20m of concrete floor and hard-core before the hand excavation of the trenches in the three rooms. The trenches shall be excavated to a depth of 1m below the existing ground surface, or to a reasonable depth that will enable the identification and full understanding of the stratigraphic relationships of wall footings and other features in order to achieve the objectives of the project.
- 6.1.4 Area 2 will require the removal of topsoil and any overburden using an appropriate mechanical excavator with toothless ditching blade or bucket. The trench shall be excavated by hand to a depth of 1.5m below the existing ground surface, or to a reasonable depth that will enable the identification and full understanding of the stratigraphic relationships of all features in order to achieve the objectives of the project.
- 6.1.5 Area 3 will also require the removal of block paving and stone slabs prior to the removal of topsoil and overburden using an appropriate mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching blade or bucket. The trench shall be excavated by hand to a depth of 1 m below the existing ground surface, or to a reasonable depth that will enable the identification and full understanding of the stratigraphic relationships of all features in order to achieve the objectives of the project.
- 6.1.6 During excavation the contractor will ensure that spoil is deposited in agreed designated areas and kept tidy, at all times. The contractor will make arrangements for, the reinstatement, of topsoil and subsoil and/or the removal of spoil from site, as appropriate, immediately after excavation and recording has been completed in each area. All trenches must be surrounded by suitable security fencing at all times.
- Area 1: Re-instatement will be necessary.
 - Area 2: Limited reinstatement. The majority of topsoil and overburden will have to be removed from site.
 - Area 3: Re-instatement will be necessary.

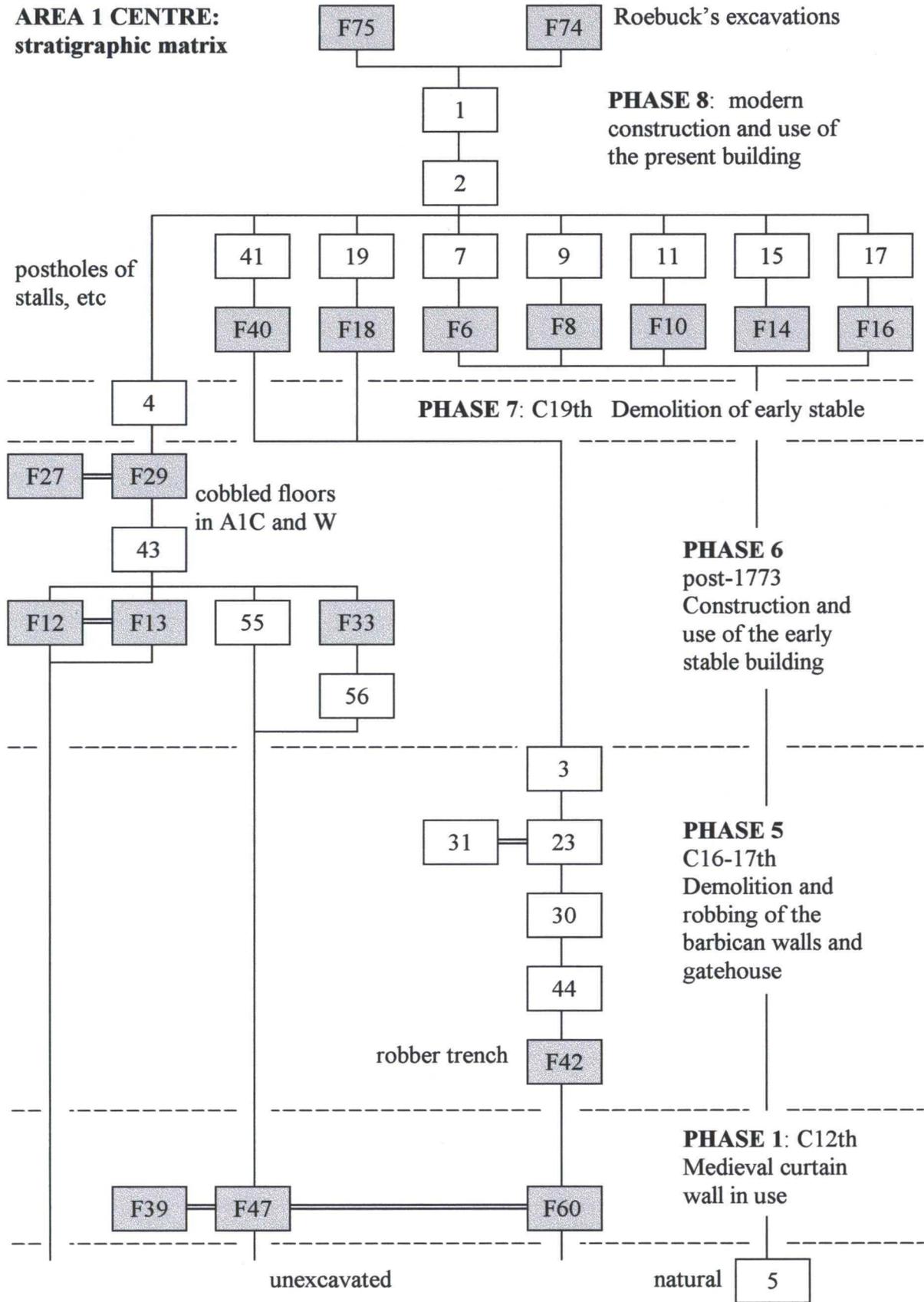
- 6.1.7 Animal bone, shell, brick, tile, building materials and pottery should be collected as bulk finds by context and washed, marked and labelled on site in a manner discussed and agreed with the Senior Regional Curator.
- 6.1.8 Small finds should be recorded individually in a manner discussed and agreed with the Senior Regional Curator. The find location should be recorded three-dimensionally.
- 6.1.9 An appropriate environmental sampling strategy must be prepared and agreed with the CFA Project Officer before any work starts on site. This strategy must be prepared in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor.
- 6.1.10 The contractor will ensure that an environmental consultant is identified as part of the contractors project team from the outset and kept informed of progress onsite. At least one site visit should be made by the environmental consultant to assess the sites potential. There may be a requirement during excavation for further advice and/or the services of archaeological specialists for the conservation of artefacts, environmental sampling, artefact analysis and dating. The contractor will ensure that a contingency sum for this work is identified in their tender return.
- 6.2 Methodology: Post-Fieldwork**
- 6.2.1 The contractor will ensure that all artefacts and ecofacts are cleaned, conserved and packaged on site in accordance with the requirements of the English Heritage Senior Regional Curator. The contractor must ensure that any immediate conservation or curation that is necessary during the excavation is carried out by competent, experienced, individuals to the requirements of the English Heritage Senior Regional Curator.
- 6.2.2 The contractor will ensure that the project archive is prepared in accordance with the requirements of the English Heritage Senior Regional Curator. The contractor must ensure that all finds are stored in the appropriate manner and environmental conditions while under their supervision on site.
- 6.2.3 The contractor will prepare an illustrated assessment, updated project design and mitigation report which should contain as a minimum the following:
- Non-technical summary
 - Introductory statement
 - Aims and Objectives
 - Methodology
 - Objective summary statement of the results
 - Conclusions
 - Updated project design
 - Mitigation strategy
 - Index and location of archive
 - Appendices containing technical and supporting data
 - Figures
 - References and bibliography
 - Copy of specification
- 6.2.4 The contractor will provide English Heritage with four copies of the report within two months of the completion of fieldwork. The contractor will also arrange for a copy of the report to be deposited with the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record within six months of the completion of the report.
- 7.0 Publication**
- 7.1 In addition to the preparation of the assessment, updated project design and mitigation report the contractor will allow for the preparation and publication of a brief note on the evaluation excavation and the location of the archive in an appropriate local archaeological periodical or journal. The contractor must ensure that an allowance for is made in their tender return.

- 7.2 If no further archaeological work is required in connection with these development proposals the contractor will prepare and publish an academic report in an appropriate archaeological periodical or journal detailing the excavation results. The contractor must ensure that an allowance for this made in their tender return.

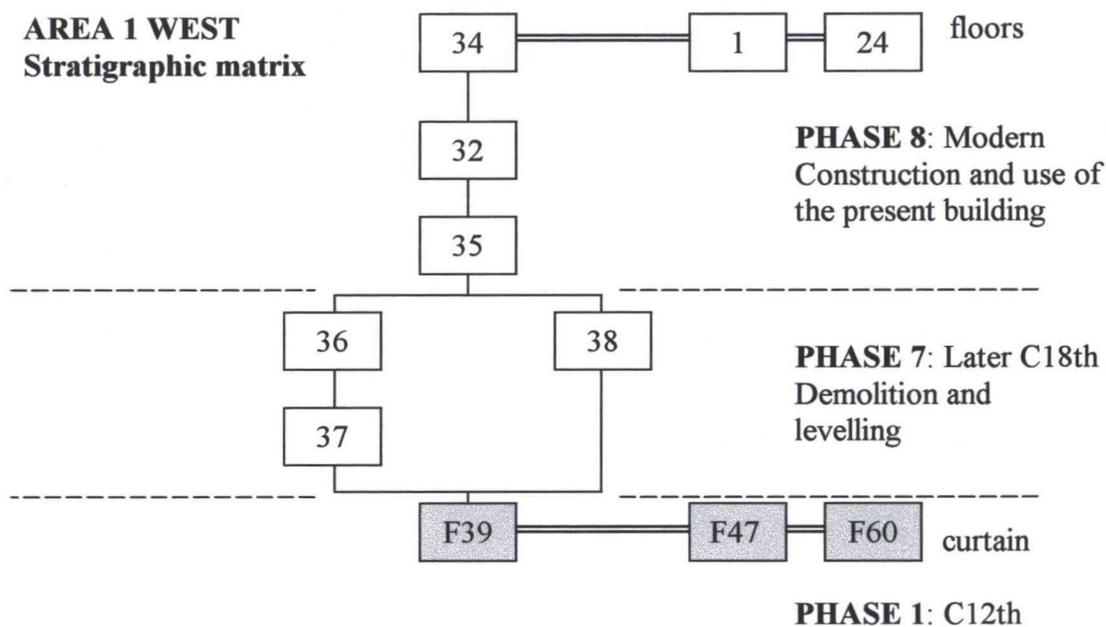
8.0 References for Appendix 1

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| ACAO, 1993 | <i>Model Briefs and Specifications for Archaeological Assessments and Field Evaluations, 1993</i> |
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| GeoQuest Associates, 1999 | <i>Geophysical Surveys of the Barbican, Richmond Castle, North Yorkshire</i> |
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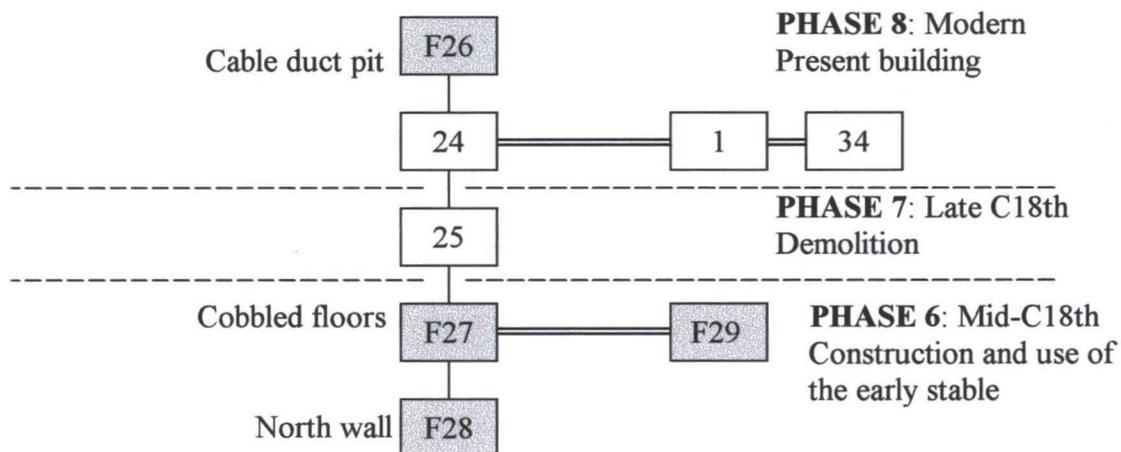
**AREA 1 CENTRE:
stratigraphic matrix**



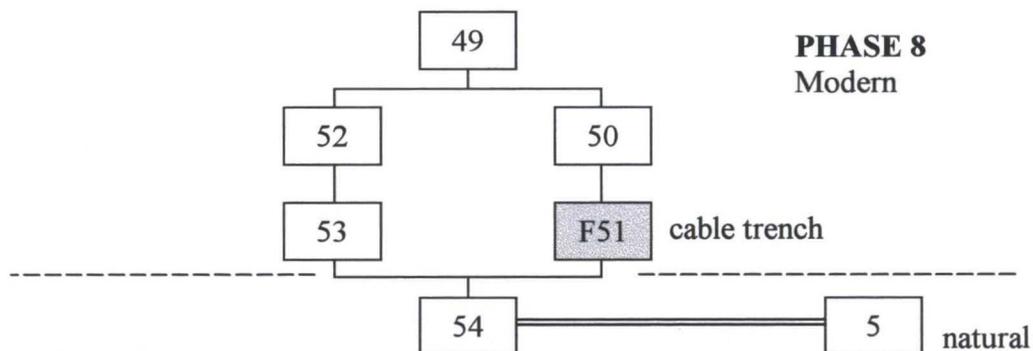
**AREA 1 WEST
Stratigraphic matrix**



AREA 1 EAST: stratigraphic matrix



AREA 2: stratigraphic matrix



AREA 3: stratigraphic matrix

