



Plate 2 Plots 1-10 looking east

clearance it was not possible to establish with any certainty a clear stratigraphic sequence for either plot. Both the initial clearance and the excavation of foundation trenches were monitored. On Fig. 5 only the stretches of wall which matched well with the 1908 map in this area are marked.

In Plot 8, the earliest contexts observed were two parallel brick walls (99022 and 99029) aligned approximately north-east / south-west. They were c.5m apart and each was two bricks, c.0.23m wide, and bonded with a firm off-white mortar. Butting the outside of the south-eastern wall, 99022, was a small area of tiled floor (99023). Sealing the walls and floor was a modern demolition or levelling deposit of brick rubble, small crushed limestone and mid brown silt (99030).

In Plot 9 the earliest contexts observed were three walls forming part of a structure. To the north-east of the plot was a brick wall (99025), two bricks, c.0.23m, wide, and aligned approximately north-west / south-east. It was bonded with a firm off-white mortar. The bricks were roughly 0.25m x 0.11m x 70mm. The north-western end of 99025 was bonded in with, and formed a right-angle with, another length of wall (99024), which was aligned approximately north-east / south-west. Bonding and brick size was the same as 99025. Around 5m south-west of, and parallel to, wall 99025 was another stretch of brick walling (99026) with similar bonding and brick size as 99024 and 99025. It was bonded into wall 99024, which was traced for a distance of at least c.3.5m south-west of the junction of 99026 and 99024. The area defined by the south-eastern limit of Plot 9, walls 99025 and 99026 and the north-eastern part of wall 99024 contained a levelling deposit composed of a mixture of yellow mortar and mid brown clayey silt with occasional brick rubble (99027). A slightly different deposit was present south-west of wall 99026, south-east of the southern part of wall 99024, north-west of the south-eastern limit of Plot 9 and north-east of the south-western limit of the plot. This layer, also a levelling deposit, consisted mainly of brick rubble with some yellow mortar and mid brown silt (99028).



Fig. 5 Location of walls and ditches observed in the excavations over basemap 1908 OS.

5.4.2 House Plots 11 / 12 and 14 / 15

The machine stripping of these plots was observed but due to modern levelling and the relatively shallow excavations, a maximum of c.1m, very little of archaeological interest was seen during this work and the overall results were broadly comparable to those in the eastern access road. The digging of the foundation trenches produced no significant additional archaeological evidence.

5.4.3 House Plots 16 – 24

Observations were made during the machine stripping and excavation of the foundation trenches in these plots but nothing of significance was noted. Overall the results were very much the same as those from the southern access road.

5.4.4 House Plots 64 - 75

The initial machine stripping and the excavation of foundation trenches were monitored in this area. Again there was nothing observed of any great archaeological significance and no detailed records were made for this area.

5.4.5 House Plots 31 – 46 and 51– 66

Although not in the archaeological specification for the development an archaeologist was present during some of the preparatory groundworks in these plots. No deposits, structures or features of any great archaeological significance were seen and no detailed records were made.



Plate 3 Looking north-east at Listed warehouse to north of Plots 53-63

6. THE FINDS

S10119

6.1 The Architectural Fragment by Jane McComish

The fragment, (Plate 4, right) found within Context 10013 (see section 5.1.9) is a window mullion in Magnesian Limestone. The exterior surface has broken off, but all remaining surfaces survive. The top and base of the block each have a setting out line and claw tooling. The vertical sockets to carry the glazing survive on both sides of the block. All the surviving faces are decorated with chamfers and rebates. The overall shape suggests Decorated architecture of 1270-1350.



6.2 The Pottery by Ailsa Mainman

S 10120

Three sherds of 19th century pottery were recovered from context 10003 and some post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from contexts 99001, 99002 and 99011.

In summary, the pottery from the watching brief is very limited in its potential to illuminate the use of the site. The sherds are small, often abraded and featureless. The whole of this small assemblage is of post-medieval and modern date and adds little to the pottery recovered during the earlier evaluation.

CONTEXT	QUANTITY	SPOTDATE	DETAILS
10003	3	19th century	1 post medieval earthenware 1 tin-glazed earthenware 1 stoneware
99001	2	Post Medieval	2 post-medieval earthenware frags
99002	1	16/17th century	1 late Humber ware or post-medieval
99011	1	modern	1 modern blue floor tile frag. 1 scrap
99011	29	modern	29 19th and 20th century types including stoneware, earthenwares, creamwarwe plate and other modern types

Table 1 Pottery list by context

6.3 **The Small Finds** by Nicky Rogers

510121

Three small finds were recovered during the watching brief. One was a decorated copper alloy disc (sf26, 10003) with a rouletted central circle and floral motifs around. It had an attachment scar on the reverse face suggesting that it was originally part of a post-medieval button. Also found during the watching brief were two fragments of post-medieval vessel glass (sf27, 99011) and a post-medieval tobacco pipe stem (sf28, 99011).

7. **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

The watching brief has told us more about land use and topography in this area of Selby. Although the site has been subjected to considerable disturbance, it is clear that the natural subsoil should typically lie at a depth of c.1m over much of the site. The exception seems to be the south-west corner of the site where natural appears to be up to 2m below the modern ground level. This may, in part, be due to a partly culverted stream running along the southern boundary of the site. It would appear that after the stream had been enclosed the ground surface was considerably raised in a levelling operation. The stream seems to be mostly enclosed on the 1908 OS map (Fig. 5) but the most likely period for the levelling episode would be a little later in the 20th century when much of the housing at the street front was demolished and replaced with warehouses, now also demolished.

In the watching brief evidence for the later medieval – early post-medieval period was very sparse. In the evaluation evidence, in the form of ditches, deposits, brick / tile and pottery, had been found for late medieval – early post-med plot divisions (Evans 2003). In the watching brief the two parallel ditches (99101 and 99105) seen east of Manhole Culvert Dig 2 may be boundary ditches of medieval – post-medieval date. Certainly they appear to be in the same position and alignment as some of the later brick structures and may be earlier property boundaries. The only pottery and small finds recovered during the watching brief were post-medieval and modern but an architectural fragment of some note, and of medieval date, was recovered during the 2004-5 watching brief possibly suggesting some activity of the period on the site. In the trench between Surface Water Manholes 1 and 2 some evidence for a buried ploughsoil was noted which may have been of medieval date since by the late post-medieval period this area is depicted as an orchard.

Structural evidence for brick buildings as depicted on the 1908 OS map was found during the watching brief and it was possible to make some correlation between the buried remains and the 1908 map, particularly towards the north-east corner of the development area. Along the line of the eastern access road, Wall 99012, aligned approximately north-east / south-west, matched well with a wall on the 1908 map and also the modern map. In this case, since the more modern wall is likely to have removed the earlier wall, Wall 99012 was probably part of a modern warehouse known to have been sited in this area. Also within the area of the eastern access road, but c.15m to the north-west of 99012, was another stretch of wall, 99019, this

time aligned approximately north-west / south-east. Significantly, this wall had foundations of limestone blocks and only lined up with a structure marked on the 1908 OS map. A cluster of brick walls, 99024 – 6 and 99029, seen towards the north-eastern corner of the site, once drawn out, were also found to match very closely parts of structures visible on the 1908 OS map. The walls mentioned above were, however, the only ones which could be reasonably certainly correlated with structures known to have existed on the site.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Evans, D., 2002. *Ousegate / Shipyard Road, Selby*, York Archaeological Trust, Field Report 2002/37

Evans, D., 2003. *Land South of Ousegate, Selby, North Yorkshire*, York Archaeological Trust, Field Report 2003/11

9. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Watching Brief	David Evans, Toby Kendall and Jason Smith
Illustrations	Lesley Collett and Russell Marwood
Report Production	Russell Marwood
Editor	Dr Patrick Ottaway

Appendix 1.

1.1 Context Listing and Types

Context	Type
6001	Possible backfill deposit / disturbed natural
6002	Levelling deposit
6003	Levelling deposit
6004	Levelling deposit
7001	Possible backfill deposit / disturbed natural
7002	Levelling deposit
7003	Levelling deposit
7004	Levelling deposit
8001	Undisturbed natural
8002	Levelling deposit
8003	Floor
8004	Demolition or levelling deposit
8005	Demolition deposit
9001	Undisturbed natural
9002	Undisturbed natural
9003	Accumulation deposit
9004	Demolition or levelling deposit
9005	Demolition or levelling deposit
9101	Undisturbed natural
9102	Drain / brick culvert
9103	Levelling deposit
9104	Levelling deposit
9105	Levelling deposit
9201	Undisturbed natural
9203	Drain
9204	Levelling deposit
9205	Levelling deposit
9206	Levelling deposit
9301	Undisturbed natural
9303	Drain / brick culvert
9304	Levelling deposit
9305	Levelling deposit
9901	Undisturbed natural
9902	Accumulation deposit
9903	Levelling deposit
9904	Undisturbed natural
9905	Accumulation deposit
9906	Demolition deposit
9907	Road
9908	Levelling deposit
9910	Undisturbed natural or levelling deposit.
9911	Levelling deposit
9912	Levelling deposit

Context	Type
9991	Undisturbed natural
9992	Disturbed natural
9993	Levelling deposit
9994	Levelling deposit
10001	Undisturbed natural
10002	Naturally formed deposit
10003	Accumulation deposit
10004	Dog Grave cut
10005	Backfill deposit in 10004
10006	Stake-hole
10007	Stake-hole
10008	Backfill deposit in 10006
10009	Backfill deposit in 10007
10010	Post-hole
10011	Backfill deposit in 10010
10012	Accumulation deposit
10013	Levelling deposit
10101	Undisturbed natural
10102	Undisturbed natural
10103	Levelling deposit or disturbed natural
10104	Levelling deposit
10105	Levelling deposit
11001	Undisturbed natural
11002	Undisturbed natural
11003	Accumulation deposit
11004	Levelling or demolition deposit
11005	Levelling or demolition deposit
11006	Levelling or demolition deposit
12001	Undisturbed natural
12002	Demolition or levelling deposit
12003	Demolition or levelling deposit
13001	Possible backfill deposit
13002	Levelling deposit
13003	Levelling deposit
13004	Levelling deposit
20001	Undisturbed natural
20002	Levelling deposit
20003	Levelling deposit
30001	Undisturbed natural
30002	Undisturbed natural
30003	Accumulation deposit
30004	Levelling deposit
30005	Levelling deposit
30006	Levelling deposit
40001	Levelling or demolition deposit

Context	Type
40002	Levelling or demolition deposit
40003	Levelling or demolition deposit
50001	Possible backfill deposit or levelling
50002	Levelling deposit
50003	Levelling deposit
50004	Levelling deposit
50005	Levelling deposit
60001	Levelling deposit
60002	Levelling deposit
60003	Levelling deposit
60004	Levelling deposit
70001	Levelling deposit
70002	Levelling deposit
70003	Levelling deposit
70004	Levelling deposit
80001	Undisturbed natural
80002	Levelling deposit
80003	Accumulation deposit
80004	Levelling deposit
80005	Levelling deposit
80006	Levelling deposit
80007	Backfill deposit in 80008
80008	Drain cut
90001	Undisturbed natural
90002	Disturbed natural or levelling deposit
90003	Levelling deposit
90004	Levelling deposit
90005	Levelling or demolition deposit
90006	Unknown cut
90007	Backfill deposit in 90006
90008	Undisturbed natural
99001	Disturbed natural
99002	Levelling deposit
99003	Levelling deposit
99004	Levelling deposit
99000	Levelling deposit
99005	Demolition deposit
99006	Levelling deposit
99007	Levelling deposit
99008	Levelling deposit
99009	Levelling deposit
99010	Levelling deposit
99011	Accumulation deposit
99012	Wall
99013	Levelling deposit

Context	Type
99014	Levelling deposit
99020	Undisturbed natural
99021	Levelling deposit
99015	Levelling deposit
99016	Levelling deposit
99017	Levelling deposit
99018	Demolition deposit
99019	Stone wall
99022	Brick wall
99023	Tiled floor
99029	Brick wall
99030	Levelling or accumulation deposit
99024	Brick wall
99025	Brick wall
99026	Brick wall
99027	Levelling or backfill deposit
99028	Levelling or backfill deposit
99101	Ditch
99102	Backfill deposit in 99101
99103	Ditch
99104	Backfill deposit in 99103
100001	Undisturbed natural
100002	Undisturbed natural
100003	Levelling deposit
100004	Levelling deposit
100005	Levelling deposit

1.2 Stone

Context	Type
10013	Architectural Fragment

1.3 Small Finds

Context	Type	Small find number
10003	Copper alloy disc	26
99011	Two glass fragments	27
99011	Tobacco pipe stem	28

1.4 The Pottery

Context	Quantity
---------	----------

10003	3
99001	2
99002	1
99011	1
99011	29

1.5 The Written Records

The records made on site are contained within three notebooks currently held by the York Archaeological Trust.

1.6 The Photographic Record

A total of c.35 colour images were taken during the 2004 – 5 work and are currently stored in the York Archaeological Trust Integrated Archaeological Database where they have each been assigned a unique reference number (PID). They are reproduced below as a series of thumbnail prints.



[PID: 7031](#) (40 PRINT-2003-006-34)
Site after evaluation and before development. Looking north-east
(78432 bytes)



[PID: 7032](#) (41 PRINT-2003-006-35)
Site after evaluation and before development. Looking north-west from south-west end of site.
(63419 bytes)



[PID: 11861](#)
(1057-42 - print 2004-62-04)
Eastern access road. Base of sewer trench.
(62978 bytes)



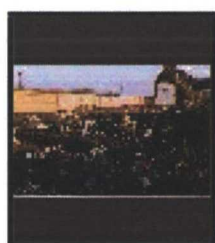
[PID: 11862](#)
(1057-43 - print 2004-62-06)
East access road, east end of trench.
(70184 bytes)



[PID: 11863](#)
(1057-44 - print 2004-62-07)
East access road, east end of trench.
(67556 bytes)



PID: 11864
(1057-45 - print
2004-62-08)
East access road,
east end of
trench.
(81509 bytes)



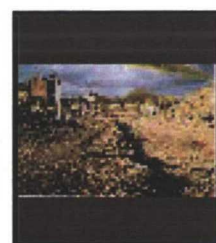
PID: 11865
(1057-46 - print
2004-62-10)
Plots 1-10,
looking north-
east.
(64809 bytes)



PID: 11866
(1057-47 - print
2004-62-11)
Plots 1-10,
looking north-
north-east
(65042 bytes)



PID: 11867
(1057-48 - print
2004-62-12)
east facing plots
1-10
(76413 bytes)



PID: 11868
(1057-49 - print
2004-62-16)
North-west facing
view over former
docks on east
side of Shipyard
Road.
(90486 bytes)



PID: 11869
(1057-50 - print
2004-62-18)
Stone blocks
excavated during
pile driving, dock
site, east of
Shipyard Road.
(54265 bytes)



PID: 11870
(1057-51 - print
2004-62-19)
(47094 bytes)



PID: 11871
(1057-52 - print
2004-62-22 plo)
Plots 1-10,
looking north-
east
(101532 bytes)



PID: 11872
(1057-53 - print
2004-62-24)
Plots 1-10,
looking south-
east.
(96159 bytes)



PID: 11873
(1057-54 - print
2004-62-26)
former docks on
east side of
Shipyard Road.
(79085 bytes)



PID: 11874
(1057-55 - print
2004-62-27)
Former docks on
east side of
Shipyard Road.
(82134 bytes)



PID: 11875
(1057-56 - print
2004-62-28)
Former docks on
east side of
Shipyard Road.
(92171 bytes)



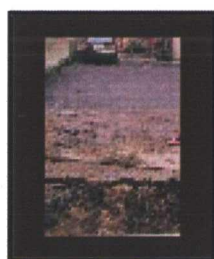
PID: 11876
(1057-57 - print
2004-62-36)
Sealed brick
capped well,
north-east facing
plot 4.
(57542 bytes)



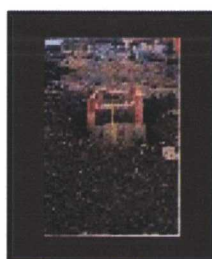
PID: 11877
(1057-59 - print
2004-63-00)
Demolished wall
and foundations,
Plots 1-10 .
Looking south-
west.
(79745 bytes)



PID: 11878
(1057-59 - print
2004-63-00)
Demolished wall
and foundations.
Plots 1-10.
Looking south-
west.
(79745 bytes)



[PID: 11879](#)
(1057-60 - print
2004-63-05)
Looking north-
east, manhole
outside site,
south-east end in
Nelson car park.
(65124 bytes)



[PID: 11880](#)
(1057-61 - print
2004-63-07)
North-west facing
view of
requisition sewer
run
(65186 bytes)



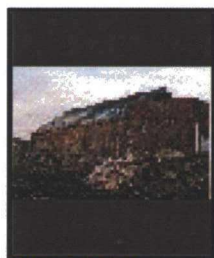
[PID: 11881](#)
(1057-62 - print
2004-63-09)
North-west facing
view of
requisition sewer
run.
(71136 bytes)



[PID: 11882](#)
(1057-63 - print
2004-63-11)
Looking east,
manhole outside
site, south-east
end in Nelson car
park.
(62135 bytes)



[PID: 11883](#)
(1057-64 - print
2004-63-12)
Looking east,
manhole outside
site, south-east
end in Nelson car
park.
(61755 bytes)



[PID: 11884](#)
(1057-65 - print
2004-63-15)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(57916 bytes)



[PID: 11885](#)
(1057-66 - print
2004-63-16)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(49282 bytes)



[PID: 11886](#)
(1057-67 - print
2004-63-18)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(47803 bytes)



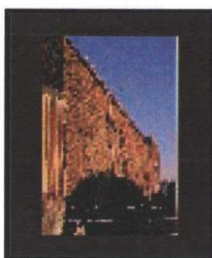
[PID: 11887](#)
(1057-68 - print
2004-63-19)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(45092 bytes)



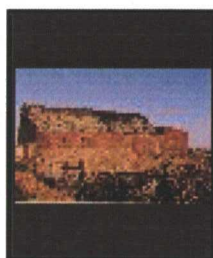
[PID: 11888](#)
(1057-69 - print
2004-63-20)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(44683 bytes)



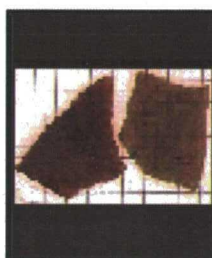
[PID: 11889](#)
(1057-70 - print
2004-63-21)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(55935 bytes)



[PID: 11890](#)
(1057-71 - print
2004-63-23)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(57932 bytes)



[PID: 11891](#)
(1057-72 - print
2004-63-24)
Listed
warehouse
outside north-
west perimeter of
site.
(61782 bytes)



[PID: 11916](#)
(cons)
SF00027 wet
glass before
cons on 5mm
grid
(43751 bytes)



[PID: 11917](#)
(cons)
SF00027 after
cons on 5mm
grid
(55002 bytes)

Appendix 2.

LAND SOUTH OF OUSEGATE, SELBY, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION & RECORDING

1. Summary

1.1 Residential development is proposed on land at Ousegate, Selby, North Yorkshire. The site lies within an area of potential archaeological significance, along the waterfront of the River Ouse. A prior archaeological evaluation of the site has demonstrated that there is evidence for medieval, and potentially earlier activity on the site. It is considered that further investigation of the archaeological remains to be affected by the development will be important for understanding the character and development of settlement in Selby in the early and later Middle Ages, and potentially for understanding earlier phases of activity and land use. The Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) has advised the developer of the site, Barrett York Ltd, that a scheme of archaeological excavation and recording is undertaken over the eastern part of the development site, as set out below. The purpose of this work is to recover and record archaeological information and finds which would otherwise be lost due to the redevelopment of the site.

2. Purpose

2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policies ENV 27 & 28 of the Selby District Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. It does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 6200 3219)

3.1 Selby is situated on the River Ouse between York and Hull. It is an important historic town, with early origins in the eleventh century AD when the abbey was founded. Waterfront activity in the medieval period is known adjacent to the River Ouse. Archaeological work in response to development at the junction of Ousegate and New Street in 1995 demonstrated that a depth of up to 2m of deposits survived, relating to the occupation of the site in the Roman period, and from the middle ages up to the present day.

3.2 The proposed residential development site lies to the south-east of the town centre, at the eastern end of Ousegate, and the northern end of Shipyard Road, and comprises four separate areas. The largest of these comprise Areas 1 & Area 4 (as defined in YAT, 2002), lying to the west of Shipyard Road and south of Ousegate. Details of the existing topographical survey are provided on drawing no. 1361-1 Rev A, scale 1:500, dated July 2002 by Premier Design & Surveys. The proposed development layout is shown on Brierley Groom Associates

drawing no. S9000 Rev A, project no 24311504, dated Jan 2004, 1 :500 scale. In November 2002, a full planning application for the site was submitted by Powell Duffryn Shipping and Barratt York Ltd to Selby District Council (application ref 8/19/1451/PA) for residential development of 74 houses and 140 apartments. This development proposal was permitted on 19 March 2004, subject to the attachment of a PPG16 archaeological condition (no. 3) to the decision notice. Liaison with Barratt York Ltd has indicated that the foundation levels for the proposed dwellings and access roads will not extend below a depth of 1 m from existing ground level due to site levels being raised because of the proximity to the River Ouse. The main area of archaeological impact, therefore, will be the installation of the main drainage along access roads, and the insertion of manholes, where depths below 1 m will be affected.

3.3 Details of the preliminary drainage layout have been provided by WSP Development (undated, unreferenced an un-scaled drawing), which indicates the route of proposed drainage and invert levels, as well as pipe diameters. A series of manholes are also identified along this route. It is understood that the construction of these manholes will entail the excavation of trenches between 1 m² and 2m². Should these construction details be revised, any changes should be brought to the attention of the Archaeologist NYCC and an appropriate variation to this written scheme of excavation agreed.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

4.1 The proposed development site has been the subject of a desk-based assessment report prepared for Barratt York Ltd by York Archaeological Trust (YAT, 2002), which contains background information for the area. Prior evaluation of the site by trial trenching, was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust in March 2003. This indicated that the earliest feature surviving on the site, provisionally dated to the Iron Age, was a linear feature at over 1m depth below ground level in Trench 1, nearest to the Ousegate street frontage. A find of abraded Samian pottery indicates the potential for Romano-British activity nearby, although the main evidence for activity on the site was from the medieval and post-medieval periods. Trenches 1-3, in the area closest to Ousegate, yielded evidence for a number of ditches believed to be of medieval date, succeeded by a number of post-holes, pits and ditches of post-medieval date (YAT 2003). The main features of archaeological interest lie at a depth of 1m below ground level.

4.2 Further information for this area is held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the SMR Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire. DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 532558.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work within the proposed development area are:

1 to determine by means of archaeological excavation targeted upon the excavation of individual manholes (SWMH 1-4, 8, 11 & 12 and FWMH 1-4), the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area.

2 to undertake observation and recording during the excavation of foundation/ring-beam

excavations for plots 1-10, 13, 14-24 and 67-74,

3 to locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,

4 where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and prepare a report on this,

5 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum

6. Tenders

6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers - Archaeological Work*.

7. Access, Safety and Monitoring

7.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.

7.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled. Necessary precautions should be taken near underground services and overhead lines. A risk assessment should be provided to the commissioning body before the commencement of works.

7.3 The project will be monitored by the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming:

1 the date of commencement,

2 the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and

3 notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.

7.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire), Mr Ian Panter, at English Heritage may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project. Archaeological contractors may wish to contact him to discuss the science components of the project before submission of tenders.

7.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows;

1 a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.

2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.

3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.

7.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of the contingency arrangements being required.

8. Brief

8.1 The archaeological contractor should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of site preparation and excavation works associated with the construction of the site access road end associated drainage. The site/topsoil strip for the access road and excavations for associated drainage trenches should be monitored archaeologically from the Ousegate frontage south, and eastward to a point between house plots 24 and 67, and to the rear of plots 1-10 (as indicated on Brierley Groom Associates drawing no. 59000 Rev A. project no 24311504, dated Jan 2004). Archaeological excavation should be targeted upon the excavation of individual manholes within this area, identified as SWMH 1-4, 8, 11 & 12 and FWMH 1-4 on an unreferenced drawing supplied by WSP in April 2004. There are additional manholes indicated but unreferenced. These should also be recorded archaeologically.

8.2 In addition, the excavation of foundations/ring beams for house plots 1-10, 13, 14-24 and 67- 74 (as indicated on Brierley Groom Associates drawing no. S9000 Rev A, project no 24311504, dated Jan 2004) should be monitored archaeologically. In these areas, it has been confirmed that foundation excavations will not impact upon areas below 1 m.

8.3 The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999). Archaeological work within the area of proposed development should include the initial supervision of the preliminary site/topsoil strip areas down to the top of archaeological deposits. Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials should be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Once overburden/topsoil has been removed from areas of manhole trenches, any further machine or hand excavation should be halted to allow the archaeological contractor to observe, clean and assess any archaeological remains on the site.

8.4 Thereafter, archaeological investigation should be carried out either by area hand-excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Archaeologist, NYCC.

8.5 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

8.6 Any significant unstratified artefacts or small finds should be collected. Spoil from machine clearance and archaeological excavation should be subject to the detection and collection of metal objects. All hand cleaned surfaces, features and archaeological layers should be scanned for metal object signals, and excavation priorities assessed taking these signals into account. Metal objects should be recovered from the surface of *in situ* deposits before the end of each day, subject to archaeological supervision such that finds are properly recorded and conserved. Where feasible, local detectorists should be contacted to discuss their involvement in this work. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice. Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved.

8.7 Depending on the results following preliminary machine excavation, the distribution of layers and the underlying natural, flat-lying deposits should be hand excavated on a sampling basis to determine their character, information content and stratigraphic relationships. Running sections across the site, including from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers.

8.8 Within the constraints of the areas to be excavated, all linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. All large features, such as pits, should be half sectioned by hand to record their fills and shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. A sample of post and stake holes should be cross-sectioned to obtain a general understanding of their character, depth and size distribution across the site.

8.9 Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be fully excavated, sampled, and recorded. Full excavation should be carried out on features and deposits of limited potential where the stratigraphic relationships, phasing or origin of these are still unclear. Further excavation may also be needed to expose the full stratigraphic sequence across the site.

8.10 Due attention should be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil. Sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.

8.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.

8.12 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society (1995) should be followed.

8.13 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, including radiocarbon dating, or provision made for a specialist sub-contractor to take samples for archaeomagnetic dating, or dendrochronology, as appropriate, where dating by artefacts is insecure.

8.14 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti, 1996 should be followed.

8.15 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the selection of deposits for sampling and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.

8.16 In the unlikely event that any human remains are encountered, they must be treated at all stages with care and respect. Excavators must obtain and comply with the conditions of, a Home Office licence, as appropriate. Burials should be recorded in situ and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without additives), marked and packed to standards compatible with McKinley & Roberts. 1993.

8.17 Upon completion of archaeological fieldwork, where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment should be undertaken and an assessment report produced in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The assessment report should summarise the evidence recovered, including the results of, and material from, the earlier evaluation. It should consider its potential for further analysis, review the programme of archaeological science, update the project design as necessary and provide costings for the post-excavation analysis stage of work, with proposals for the production of a final report and/or publication.

9. Archive

9.1 Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should

be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.

9.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

10. Copyright

10.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of a licence in favour of North Yorkshire County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions, and to provide copies to third parties incidental to such functions.

11. Report

11.1 Following post-excavation assessment and analysis as appropriate, a report should be prepared following the County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved, including photographs of operations, description of the remains including all relevant plans and sections, interpretation and assessment of the significance of the remains. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.

11.2 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit.

11.3 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.

12. Further Information

12.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

Gail Falkingham, MIFA
Archaeologist
North Yorkshire County Council
Heritage Section
Countryside Section
County Hall
Northallerton
North Yorkshire DL7 8AH

Tel. 01609 53283
Fax. 01609 ~32558

12.2 References

- Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. *Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.*
<http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.html>
- Canti, M. 1996 Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96*, English Heritage.
- English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
<http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/guidance/map/2/>
- English Heritage 2002 Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.
<http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/enviroarch.pdf> (5.93mb)
- English Heritage/
Historical Metallurgy
Society 1995 Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects
<http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/guidelines/archmet.html>
- Institute of Field
Archaeologists 1999 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
<http://www.archaeologists.net/docs/codes/exc2.pdf>
- McKinley, J. &
Roberts, C. 1993 IFA Technical Paper 13, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains.
- Watkinson, D. &
Neal, V. 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- YAT 2002 Ousegate/Shipyards Road, Selby, North Yorks. Report on an Archaeological Desk-Top Study (field report no 37).