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ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
WYAS

Marlborough House
Main Street
Ulleskelf

Archaeological Evaluation

June 2006

Report No. 1540

CLIENT
Golder Associates (UK) Ltd

Marlborough House

Main Street

Ulleskelf

North Yorkshire

8/64/125C/PA

C 4550

E 3258

S 11054

M 24775

(Group to E2959 = prior DBA)

SE 51990 40141

Archaeological Evaluation

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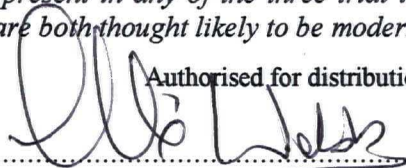
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation in advance of a proposed residential development off Main Street, Ulleskelf, has not identified any features or artefacts indicative of medieval occupation or land division. No other archaeological features or deposits were present in any of the three trial trenches. Two cut features were identified but are both thought likely to be modern in date.

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Archaeological Services WYAS

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1. Introduction

- 1.1 Archaeological Services WYAS was commissioned by Paul Wheelhouse, Senior Archaeologist at Golder Associates (UK) Ltd who are acting on behalf of their clients Smart Developments Ltd, to undertake an archaeological evaluation via trial trenching, in compliance with the archaeological planning condition attached to the permission to develop the site (Selby District Council Planning Application No. 2005/0492/FUL) off Main Street, Ulleskelf (see Fig. 1), for seven residential units, including garages (see Fig. 2).
- 1.2 The site is located on the south side of Main Street in Ulleskelf (site centred NGR SE 5199 4011) and originally comprised two plots of land separated by a north-south orientated field boundary. The larger eastern plot runs south from Main Street to join the smaller south-western plot. Marlborough House which occupied the north-eastern part of the site was demolished in 2005. The site is bounded to the east and west by properties accessed from Church Fenton Lane or Main Street. To the south are open arable fields and to the north is Main Street. The site is generally level and lies at approximately 8m Above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.3 The soils that cover the site are classified in the Wigton Moor Association. These soils are typically permeable, fine and coarse loams that are variably affected by groundwater (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The underlying solid geology of the site is mapped as Sherwood Sandstone, overlain with glacio-lacustrine sand (British Geological Survey 2003).
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation was undertaken on June 7th 2006.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The site has been the subject of an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment undertaken by Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS) for Smart Development Ltd (Stenton 2006). This assessment concluded that the site is located within an area of documented medieval settlement, whose boundaries may be medieval in date, representing the vestiges of burghage plots. It was also considered possible that the developments at the front of the site, adjoining Main Street, including the construction and later demolition of Marlborough House may have impacted on any medieval remains. However, the rear of the site appeared to have remained largely unaltered and unoccupied over the last 150 years.

3. Method

- 3.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation, via trial trenching, was provided by Golder Associates (UK) Ltd and the site investigations were carried out in accordance with this document (Golder Associates (UK) Ltd 2006; Appendix II).
- 3.2 The aims of the evaluation were to identify any archaeological deposits or features within the proposed area of investigation; to determine the date, nature, depth and stratigraphic complexity of any discovered archaeological remains; and to provide an assessment of the potential and significance of any archaeological remains in a local, regional and if necessary national context.

- 3.3 Three 4m by 2m trial trenches were excavated; Trench A was situated at the front of the site to investigate land previously occupied by and adjacent to Marlborough House, Trench B was located in the central part of the site and Trench C was positioned to investigate the rear of the site across a previous land boundary (see Fig. 3).
- 3.4 The trench positions were set out (based on co-ordinates supplied by the client) using a hand-held Global Positioning System. At the conclusion of the evaluation the trenches were tied into fixed boundaries using a total-station theodolite.
- 3.5 Mechanical excavation was carried out using a back-acter JCB fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The modern overburden, topsoil and subsoil layers were removed in level spits to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or to undisturbed natural deposits. The resulting surfaces and sections were inspected for archaeological remains. All features encountered were recorded in accordance with Archaeological Services WYAS standard methods (ASWYAS 2005).
- 3.6 The site archive is presented in Appendix I. It is currently stored by Archaeological Services WYAS and will be supplied to the client for deposition with the appropriate museum.

4. Results

Trench A (Figs 2 and 3, Plates 1 and 2)

- 4.1 Trench A was located on a flat, mixed rubble and grassed area to the north of the site on land previously occupied by, and immediately adjacent to, Marlborough House. The trench measured 4m by 2m, with an average depth of 1.0m, and was aligned broadly from east to west. Topsoil was not present having been seemingly removed following the demolition of Marlborough House; a layer of rubble was noted resulting from the demolition of Marlborough House. Subsoil consisted of dark yellow-brown silt-sand, 0.2m in depth, directly overlying the natural deposits. The natural deposits (see Plates 1 and 2), consisting of clay-sand with occasional patches containing a higher proportion of clay, were encountered at 7.38m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).
- 4.2 At the north-eastern corner of the trench a possible feature was observed in section cutting the subsoil; it was not noted in plan. The observed western cut (Plate 1) had a regular, straight interface angled at approximately 45° from the horizontal. The observed southern cut (Plate 2) had the same regular, straight interface but was angled at 90° from the horizontal. The single fill consisted of a dark grey silt-sand with 30% inclusions of sub-angular limestone and brick rubble measuring approximately 0.3m in maximum length. This feature has been interpreted as a possible garden feature (pond?). Due to a very high water table and the instability of the section edges this feature was only investigated to a depth of 1.0m below the current ground level. No artefacts were recovered from the fill of this feature.

Trench B (Figs 2 and 3, Plate 3)

- 4.3 Trench B was situated on a flat, overgrown grassed area in the centre of the site at between 8.75 and 8.94m AOD. It measured 4m by 2m, with an average depth of 0.74m, and was orientated on an approximate north-west to south-east alignment. Topsoil consisted of a dark black-brown loamy soil with a very high humic content to a depth of 0.36m. This overlaid a subsoil of dark yellow-brown silt-sand to a depth of 0.38m directly overlying the natural deposits. The natural deposits, encountered at approximately 8.25m AOD, consisted of a clay-sand with occasional patches containing a higher proportion of clay.
- 4.4 No archaeological features were observed within this trench.

Trench C (Figs 2 and 3, Plate 4)

- 4.5 Trench C was situated at approximately 9.2m AOD on a flat, overgrown grassed area to the south of the site across the line of a previous land boundary. It measured 4m by 2m, with an average depth of 1.36m, and was orientated from east to west. Topsoil consisted of a dark black-brown loamy soil with a very high humic content to a depth of 0.6m. This overlaid a subsoil of dark yellow-brown silt-sand to a depth of 0.52m directly overlying the natural deposits. The natural deposits, at approximately 7.8m AOD, were the same as in Trenches A and B, consisting of clay-sand with occasional patches containing a higher proportion of clay.
- 4.6 A linear depression was evident on the surface running parallel on the eastern side of the fence line. No archaeological features were observed within the northern or southern sections of Trench C but both the topsoil and subsoil dip down corresponding to the linear depression observed on the surface. This linear depression is likely to be post-medieval in construction being associated with and sitting on the line of the re-alignment of plot boundaries that took place in the mid-19th century (Stenton 2006, p.13).

5. Discussion and Conclusion

- 5.1 The evaluation has not identified any features or artefacts consistent with medieval occupation or land division within the site as speculated by the previous archaeological desk-based assessment. The only features identified appear to be post-medieval and probably modern in origin.

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Acknowledgements

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Graphics/illustrations Luigi Signorelli BA MA

Fieldwork Luigi Signorelli
 Iain McIntyre

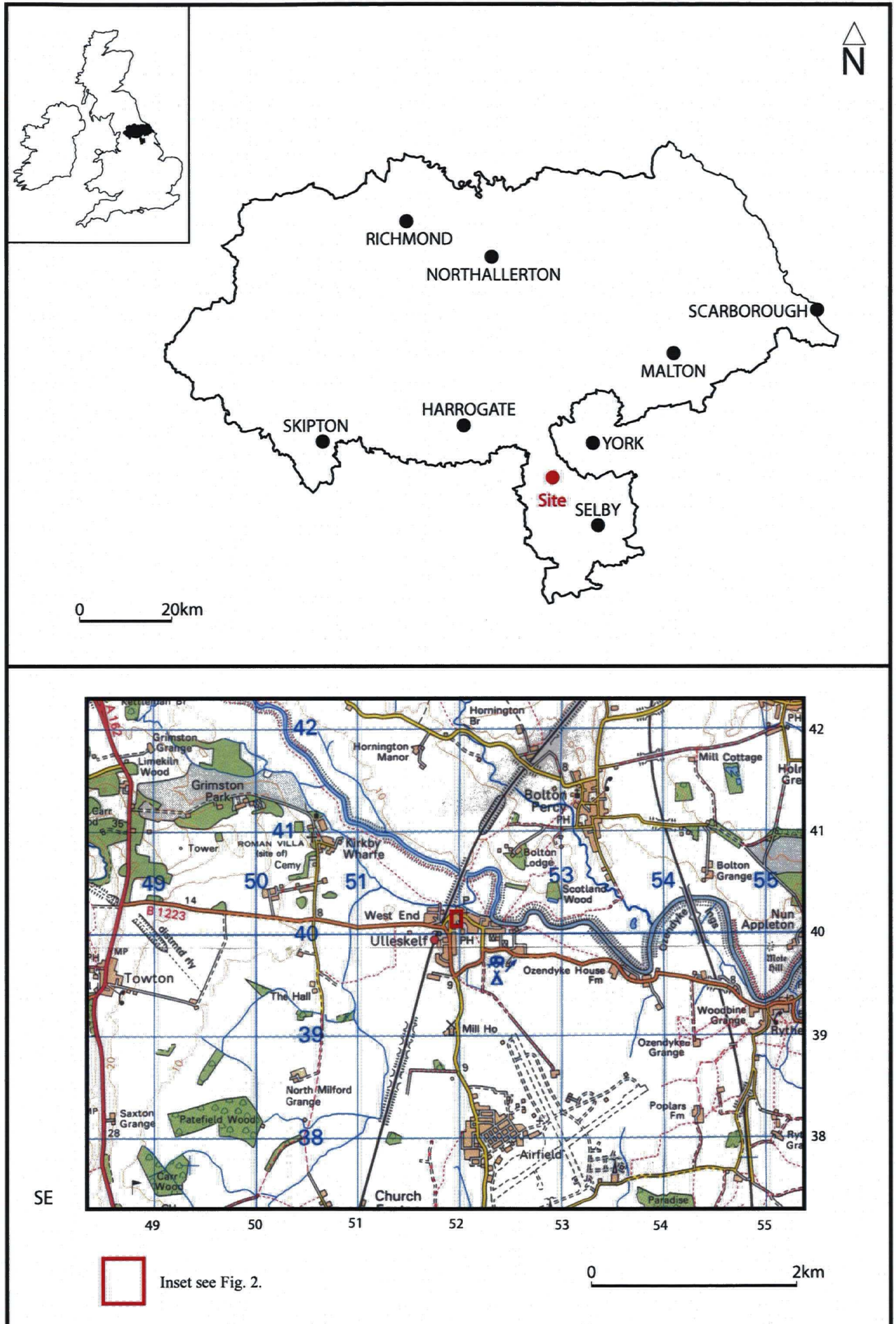
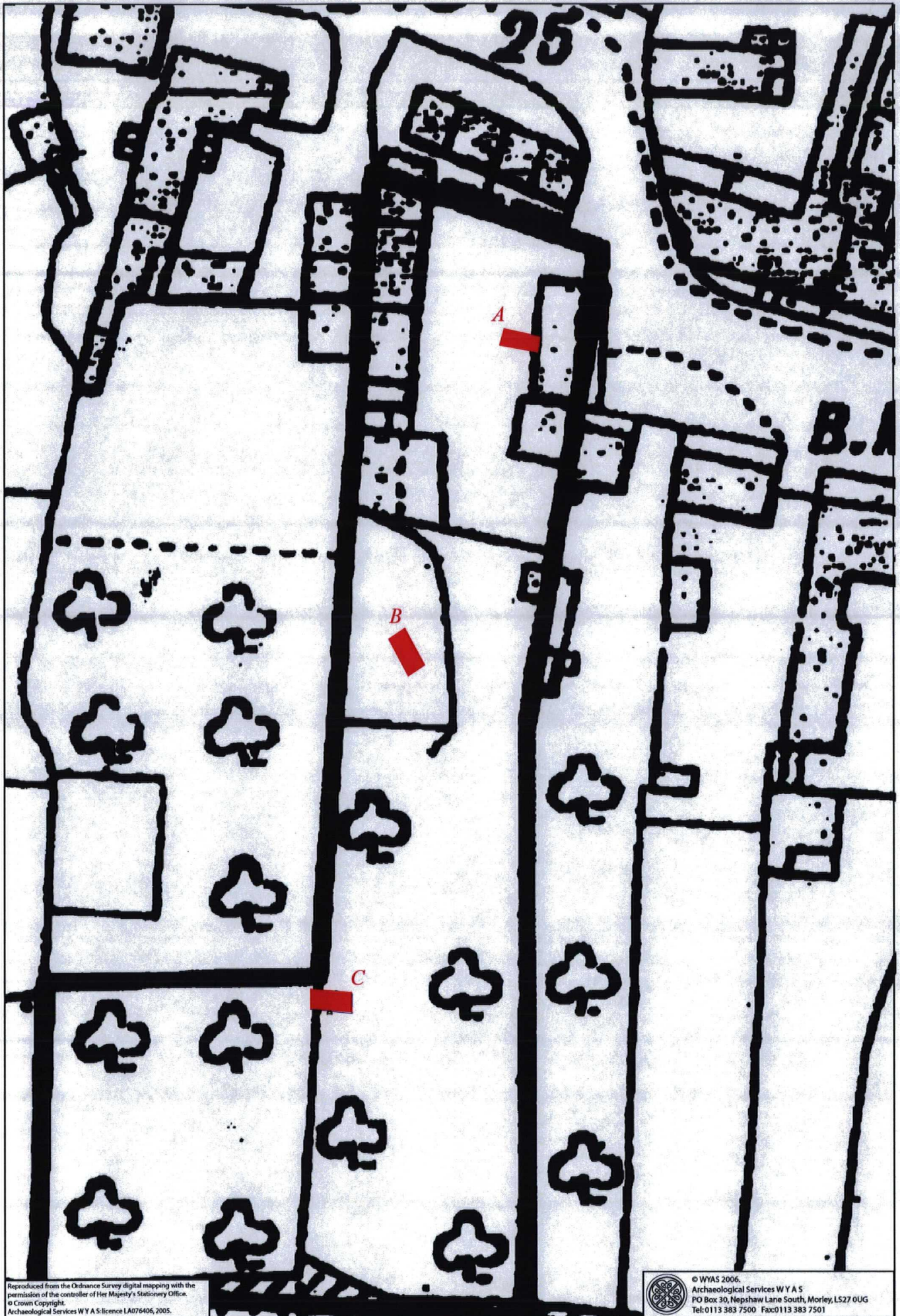


Fig. 1. Site location

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Fig. 2. Site plan showing trench locations (1:500)



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Fig. 3. 1908 Ordnance survey map showing trench positions (1:500 approx.)

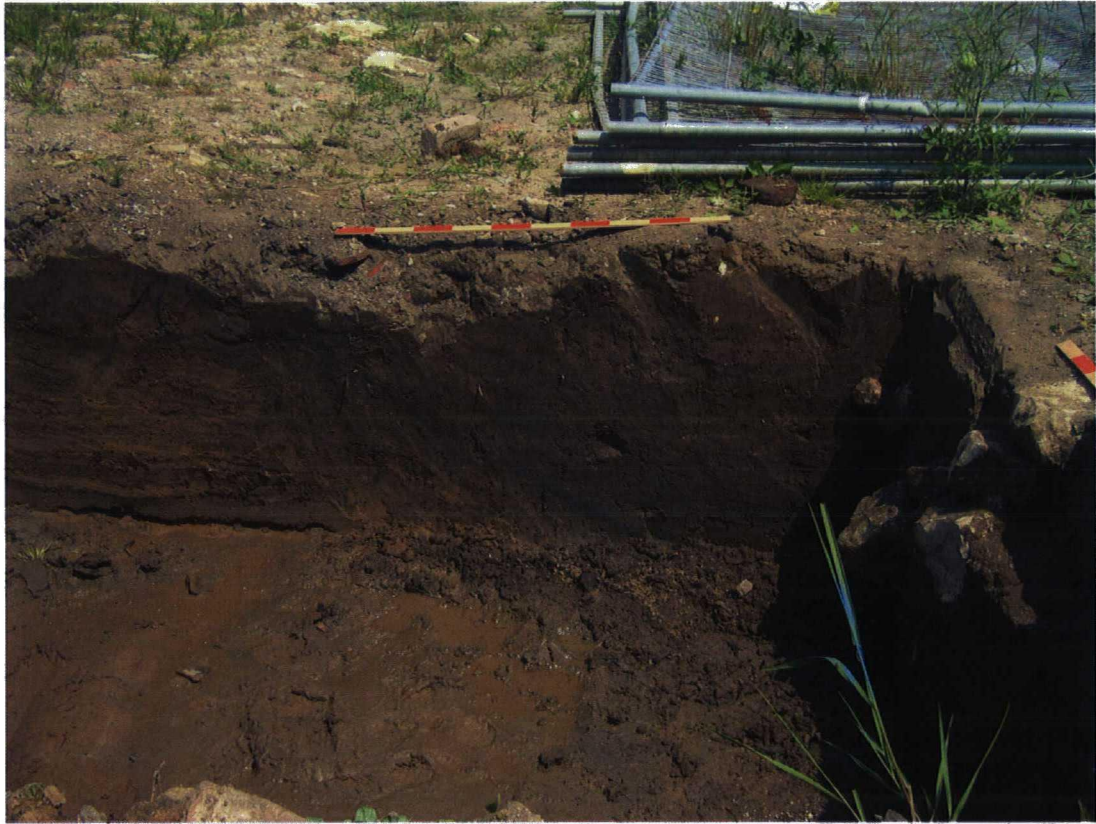


Plate 1: Trench A; South facing section.



Plate 2: Trench A; West facing section.



Plate 3: Trench B; South-east facing section.



Plate 4: Trench C; South facing section.

Appendix I
Inventory of primary archive

File no.	Description	Quantity
1	Trench Recording Sheets	3
1	Digital Photography Record Sheets	1
1	Digital Photography Compact Disc	1
1	Levels	1

Appendix II

***Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation:
Marlborough House, Main Street, Ulleskelf, North Yorkshire***

(Golder Associates (UK) Limited 2006)

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REPORT ON

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION:
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, MAIN STREET,
ULLESKELF,
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

Submitted on behalf of:

Smart Developments Ltd
2 Wharfe Mews
Cliffe Terrace
Wetherby
West Yorkshire
LS22 6LX

DISTRIBUTION:

1 copy - Smart Developments Ltd
1 copy - North Yorkshire County Council (Heritage Unit)
1 copy - Archaeological Services WYAS
2 copies - Golder Associates (UK) Ltd

June 2006

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1.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 An archaeological investigation comprising sample excavation, via trial trenching, has been requested in advance of the proposed residential development of a site in Ulleskelf, North Yorkshire. Golder Associates (UK) Ltd is acting on behalf of their client, Smart Developments Ltd, to fulfil the discharging of the archaeological planning condition attached to the permission to develop the site (Selby District Council Planning Decision No. 2005/0492/FUL dated 21 July 2005).
- 1.1.2 Condition 10 of the permission states that:
- “No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority.”*
- 1.1.3 The site comprises an area of land measuring approximately 0.29 hectares and is centred on NGR SE 5199 4011, which lies on the south side of Main Street in Ulleskelf, from where it is accessed. The development site originally comprised two plots of land, separated by a field boundary that was oriented north-south. The larger elongated eastern plot runs south from the road to join the smaller south-western rectangular plot. The overall site is bounded to the east and west by properties accessed from Church Fenton Lane or Main Street, including The Laurels, The School House, Orchard House and New House. To the south are open arable fields and to the north is Main Street. Apart from agricultural outbuildings, which occupy the north-west corner of the site, the remainder of the land comprises grass and overgrown vegetation. Marlborough House, which occupied the north-eastern part of the site was demolished in 2005. The land is generally level and lies at approximately 8m Above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.1.4 The development proposals comprise the erection of seven dwellings with associated garages to be accessed via an estate road from the access point on Main Street.
- 1.1.5 The soils of the area are of the Wigton Moor Association and are classified as permeable fine and coarse loamy solid soils, variably affected by groundwater, with the drier soils being on slightly raised sites (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The solid geology is Sherwood Sandstone, overlain with glacio-lacustrine sand (British Geological Survey 2003).
- 1.1.6 The archaeological evaluation, via trial trenching, will form the second part of a staged strategy for assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed

residential development. The results of the earlier desk-based assessment (Stenton 2006) has informed on the archaeological potential of the site and the proposed locations of subsequent trial excavations. The results will help to determine the scope and scale of any further stages of archaeological work which may be carried out in advance of and during construction.

- 1.1.7 This document provides a specification (a "written scheme of investigation") for the archaeological recording works that are required to be completed in advance of development. In reading this document, reference should be made to the accompanying figures (Figures 1 and 2).

1.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.2.1 The proposed development site has been the subject of an earlier archaeological desk-based assessment, undertaken by the Archaeological Research and Consultancy at the University of Sheffield (ARCUS). Data sources that were consulted comprised North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Environment Record, North Yorkshire County Council Archives and West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service. No searches were made of English Heritage's National Monuments Record (for Monuments/Events or Listed Buildings) or other possible sources of archaeological and cultural heritage data, such as the Defence of Britain database and Archaeology Data Service.
- 1.2.2 The report concluded that the development site is located within an area of documented medieval settlement, whose boundaries may be medieval in date and possibly represent the vestiges of former burghage plots. However, subsequent development at the front of the site adjoining Main Street, including the building and subsequent demolition of Marlborough House, may have impacted significantly on such medieval remains, if these were present. The rear of the development site appears to have remained largely unaltered and unoccupied in the preceding 150 years.
- 1.2.3 There is the potential, therefore, for the development of the site to disturb and destroy surviving evidence of features, deposits and finds relating to former settlement in Ulleskelf from the medieval period onwards.
- 1.2.4 On the basis of the desk-based report and its conclusions, the archaeological advisor's to Selby District Council, North Yorkshire Heritage Unit, advised that intrusive investigation on the site should be undertaken to test whether archaeological deposits, primarily dating to the medieval period, survived on the site.
- 1.2.5 No on-site archaeological investigations are known to have taken place within Ulleskelf in the modern era.

1.3 Summary of proposed fieldwork and site locations

1.3.1 Site specific archaeological investigations are required at (north to south):

Trench	Work required	NGR
A	Trial trench measuring 4m by 2m to investigate the front of the development site, previously occupied by Marlborough House.	SE 51994 40144
B	Trial trench measuring 4m by 2m to investigate the central part of the development site.	SE 51984 40110
C	Trial trench measuring 4m by 2m to investigate the rear of the development site, across a land boundary of unknown date.	SE 51977 40075

1.4 Methodologies

1.4.1 Aims

1.4.1.1 The aims of the sample excavations will be:

- to identify, as far as possible given the constraints of the trenching proposals, any archaeological deposits or features within the proposed areas of investigation;
- to determine the date, nature, depth and stratigraphic complexity of any discovered archaeological features, deposits and finds; and
- to provide an assessment of the potential and significance of any identified archaeological features, deposits and finds in a local, regional and (if necessary) national context, and to contribute towards an assessment of the likely scope, cost and duration of any further evaluation and/or detailed excavation works that might be required to mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains.

1.4.2 Fieldwork Methodology

1.4.2.1 The evaluation strategy has been devised by Gail Falkingham of North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Unit, following initial discussions with Smart Developments Ltd. For the purposes of this project Gail Falkingham will monitor the on-site archaeological works on behalf of Selby District Council.

-
- 1.4.2.2 Golder Associates' Senior Archaeologist, Paul Wheelhouse, will manage and coordinate the archaeological evaluation in the role of Supervising Officer and will liaise between NYCC's Heritage Unit, the archaeological sub-contractor (Archaeological Services WYAS) and the client, Smart Developments Ltd.
- 1.4.2.3 The archaeological sub-contractor will establish and set out all trench locations using electronic survey equipment (either a total station theodolite or GPS) based upon digital map data and trench location information supplied by Golder Associates.
- 1.4.2.4 All trenches will be machine excavated using an appropriately sized mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. This will be carried out under direct archaeological supervision, stripping off modern overburden, topsoil and subsoil deposits in level spits to either the top of the first archaeological horizon or to undisturbed natural deposits, depending on whichever is encountered first. In areas of where previous hard standing is encountered these will be broken through using a hydraulic pecker or steel saw.
- 1.4.2.5 The resulting surface will then be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains are suspected and require clarification, the relevant area will be cleaned by hand. In some cases it may be appropriate to use a mechanical excavator to remove deep intrusions (e.g. modern brick or other debris), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g. large ditches). Where necessary, sondages may be mechanically excavated through one end of the base of each trench to ensure that the identification of natural deposits is confirmed. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits, unless this is agreed in advance with the Supervising Officer.
- 1.4.2.6 In all areas the spoil will be carefully stockpiled and topsoil and subsoil will be separated for reinstatement (although in this instance subsequent reinstatement will be undertaken by the client). For Health and Safety reasons, regardless of depth, all trenches will be fenced using high visibility orange plastic mesh.
- 1.4.2.7 The archaeological sub-contractor will hand excavate and sample all identified archaeological features in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. A sufficient sample of each feature will be investigated within each trench in order to understand the complete stratigraphic sequence, down to the naturally occurring deposits. Where necessary the Supervising Officer will be consulted regarding the selection of features/deposits for hand excavation.
- Linear features: A minimum of 20% along the length (each sample section to be not less than 1m) of the deposits within linear features such as boundary or

drainage ditches associated with domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual enclosures, or fields, or trackways. These will be excavated to their full depth. One section should be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge.

- Intersections of linear features: The deposits at the junctions of, or interruptions in, linear features will be totally removed over a sufficient length to determine the nature of the relationship between the components. Excavation of an 'L'-shaped section will be undertaken in the first instance to demonstrate and record relationships and then expanded to the full widths if necessary, planned and recorded.
- Discrete features: All pits, post-holes and other isolated features of less than 1.5m diameter will be half-sectioned and a minimum of 50% of the total number of discrete features will be investigated within each trench. Features of greater than 1.5m diameter will subject to a minimum sample of 25%. Stake-holes will be 100% excavated. Exceptions will be (potential) sunken-floored buildings, wall-settings, working hollows, floor levels, hearths, kilns, storage pits or other identifiable domestic, agricultural, industrial, funerary or ritual structures or buildings. These will be excavated to a degree whereby their extent, and location are defined and if possible the nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits may also be established. The complete excavation of such features may, however, be more suitably left to a further stage of excavation but only following consultation with the Supervising Officer.
- Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, nature, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established.

1.4.2.8 The archaeological sub-contractor will fully record all excavated archaeological contexts by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best industry practice and in accordance with the sub-contractor's own recording guidelines. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them, will be given unique identifying numbers. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm.

1.4.2.9 The trench limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand-drawn plans of each trench illustrating archaeological features at 1:50 or 1:20 scale, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10 scale. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Survey tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed

in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Where no archaeological features or deposits are encountered, trench record sheets will be completed to provide descriptive information on the soil matrix as excavated, including depths of topsoil/subsoil cover, and the composition of underlying natural deposits. As a minimum annotated sketch sections will be produced along at least one of the exposed trench faces within each trench.

- 1.4.2.10 Should any small finds be recovered during the evaluation these will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context (e.g. pottery and animal bone). All non-modern artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for processing and analysis. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil. Finds material recovered from the evaluation will be stored in controlled environments, such as constant humidity or cold stores, dependent upon the nature of the finds and any specialist advice that is received. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Should any conservation work be required this will be undertaken by an approved conservator. UKIC guidelines will also apply (UKIC 1990).
- 1.4.2.11 A soil-sampling programme will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation for the recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material, and for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating. Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments and the collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out in the Association for Environmental Archaeology's (1995) Working Paper No. 2, *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England* and English Heritage's (2002) guidelines, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the theory and practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- 1.4.2.12 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The archaeological sub-contractor will inform the Supervising Officer as soon as human remains are identified or suspected. The removal of human remains will only take place following an instruction from the Supervising Officer and only when appropriate Home Office and Environmental Health regulations have been met.
- 1.4.2.13 Any finds discovered during the evaluation that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act 1996 will need to be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after preliminary discussions with the Supervising Officer.

1.5 The Schedule of Works

- 1.5.1 Fieldwork will be carried out and completed in a single phase.
- 1.5.2 It is anticipated that a draft copy of the report, including the results of any finds and environmental assessments, will be prepared within a period of four weeks following the conclusion of the on-site recording works.
- 1.5.3 A project archive will be prepared by the archaeological sub-contractor in accordance with recent good practice guidelines and will be submitted to Golder Associates (UK) Ltd in paper and digital formats, and a full copy of the report will be submitted in PDF format.

1.6 Post-Excavation Methodology

- 1.6.1 The principal stages of the post-excavation work will be the preparation of post-excavation assessments and the production of a final report.
- 1.6.2 The archaeological sub-contractor will allow for:
- the indexing, ordering, quantification and checking for consistency of all original context records, object records, bulk finds records, sample records, photographs and photographic records, drawings and drawing records, level books, site notebooks, spot dating records, radiocarbon assay sample sheets, and conservation records;
 - the production of inked copies of original site drawings, a matrix or matrices for the stratigraphic sequence, phase plans, and a narrative account of the stratigraphic and structural history of the site;
 - the processing of environmental and other samples;
 - the processing, conservation and storage of special finds and bulk finds;
 - ensuring that all artefacts and ecofacts recovered from the site are cleaned (if appropriate), packed and stored in the appropriate materials and conditions to ensure that no deterioration takes place, and that all their associated records are complete;
 - an assessment of the site archive which should consider the value of the results of fieldwork and examine the potential for any further analytical work on the data contained within the archive.

1.7 Finds Processing, Conservation and Storage

- 1.7.1 All finds processing, conservation works and storage of finds from the site must be carried out in accordance with standards agreed with the curator of the recipient museum, as appropriate. The implementation of these standards will ensure compatibility with other sites in the museum's collecting area.
- 1.7.2 The archaeological sub-contractor will be responsible for all aspects of the curation and security of all finds up to the point at which they are handed over to the recipient museum as part of the process of archive deposition. Contractors must be able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Supervising Officer that they will be kept in secure accommodation with the appropriate environmental conditions necessary for each category of find.
- 1.7.3 The site has the potential to produce some organic or metallic objects and materials. These may require immediate treatment to ensure they do not deteriorate once removed from the ground. All organic and inorganic materials must, therefore, be appropriately treated including prior specialist recording for materials where there is a possibility of information loss in the process of conservation.
- 1.7.4 Following English Heritage guidance, 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, and the process of selection for conservation must involve the appropriate specialists. All non-conserved material must be stored in stable controlled conditions. All other classes of material must be treated as and where appropriate.
- 1.7.5 All objects must be stored in the appropriate materials and storage conditions. Vulnerable objects must be specially packaged, and textiles, painted glass and coins stored in appropriate specialist systems.
- 1.7.6 All storage must have the appropriate security provision. Small finds must be kept in accommodation which has been approved by the Supervising Officer. The finds archive must be kept in this secure accommodation until it is handed over at the end of the project.

1.8 Final Report and Post-Excavation Assessment

- 1.8.1 An illustrated final report will be produced, incorporating the results of any post-excavation assessments, and will conform to the requirements defined in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (English Heritage 1991). It will include the following:

-
- a non-technical summary of the entire report;
 - a summary of the project's background;
 - a detailed site description;
 - an account of the methodology and techniques used and the objectives of the investigations;
 - the results of the sample excavations, including any identified phasing and interpretation of site sequence(s);
 - the results of the post-excavation assessments of each category of artefact, faunal material and environmental material recovered during the excavations, with recommendations for selection of material to be deposited for long-term storage with the site archive;
 - an appendix containing a list and summary descriptions of all contexts recorded;
 - a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location;
 - a copy of this Specification will be included as an appendix to the main report;
and
 - a full list of acknowledgments, references and bibliography of all sources used.
- 1.8.2 The report will be supported by illustrations, accurately identifying the location of the areas of investigation on Ordnance Survey mapping provided by Golder Associates, indicating the location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings and photographs (including those of finds), where appropriate.
- 1.8.3 Copies of the final report will be produced, of which one will be included in the project archive prior to deposition. Six copies of the final report will be produced and one will be an unbound copy. One draft copy of the final report will be submitted to the Supervising Officer, to enable suggestions and/or comments to be made. A period of two weeks after the return of this draft report by the Supervising Officer will be allowed for the incorporation of any such comments and the production of the finalised reports.
- 1.8.4 The archaeological sub-contractor will also be required to provide a copy of the final report (all text, figures, AutoCAD drawings, other computer generated images and any photographs) on disc, as well as a copy of the full report (cover to cover) in PDF format.

1.8.5 The Supervising Officer will be responsible for the distribution of copies of the final report, including the digital PDF version, to interested parties (including Smart Developments Ltd, North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Unit (for accession to the Heritage Environment Record) and the Local Planning Authority).

1.8.6 It is possible that upon completion of all fieldwork, post-excavation assessments and reporting, the results of the evaluation (and the earlier work) will warrant publication. An allowance will be made in the post-excavation budget for the preparation and submission of a brief note or small journal article (e.g. CBA Yorkshire's *Forum*).

1.9 Archive Preparation and Deposition

1.9.1 A site archive will be prepared in accordance with accepted national and regional guidelines (e.g. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990; English Heritage 1991; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995). The archaeological sub-contractor should liaise with the recipient museum concerning their detailed requirements.

1.9.2 It is expected that the final archive will include the following:

- a project summary;
- copies of the archaeological specification and final report;
- an archive guide (an introduction to the archive stating its principle and layout);
- an index to the contents of the archive;
- the complete site archive including all records, data, reports, produced during fieldwork, post-excavation, finds processing, conservation, and assessments, representing the complete material archive.

1.9.3 The archaeological sub-contractor will be responsible for the deposition of the site archive, although the Supervising Officer will deal with the landowner in respect of the legal ownership of any finds, and their transference to the museums.

1.10 Monitoring

1.10.1 The archaeological sub-contractor will be subject to regular monitoring and supervision by the Supervising Officer, as well the local archaeological curator, consistent with the duration of the archaeological investigation. This will ensure that the specification is being followed and that high professional standards are being maintained.

1.10.2 During the on-site work, the Supervising Officer will be given full access to all site records and other information, and will discuss the project on receipt of weekly verbal progress reports. During the post-excavation stage, progress will be monitored by the Supervising Officer as appropriate, and regular verbal and/ or email progress reports must be provided.

1.10.3 Access must be provided by the archaeological sub-contractor at all reasonable times to the client and his representatives, or any archaeological organisation or body otherwise authorised by the client to view the excavations, the finds and associated records.

1.11 General Considerations

1.11.1 Although situated on private land, members of the general public may wish to visit the site during the course of the excavations. This is not to be encouraged and the archaeological sub-contractor should ensure that any excavated areas are appropriately fenced and made secure.

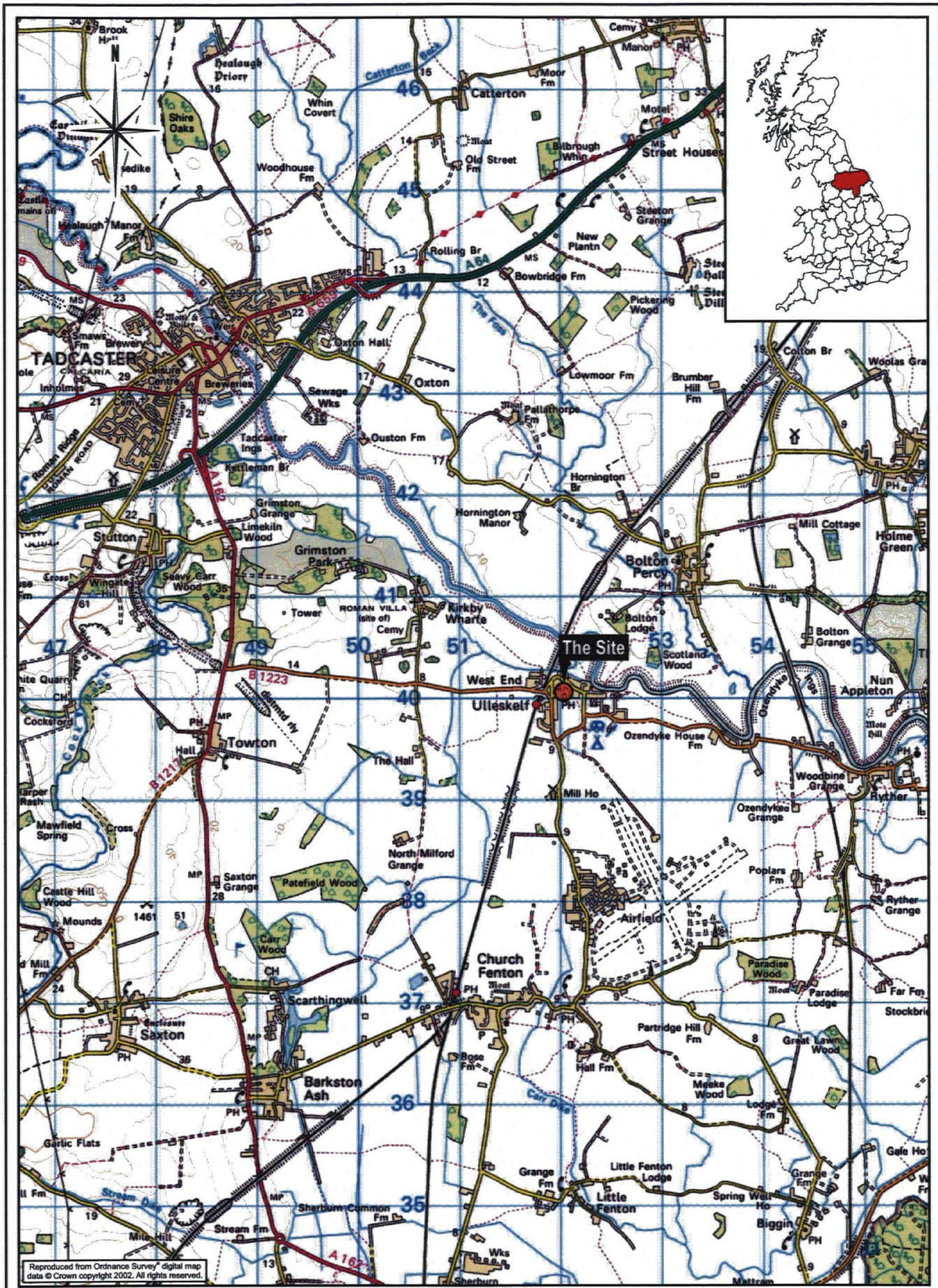
1.11.2 The project has the potential to attract local and media interest. This is not to be encouraged and the archaeological sub-contractor will refer any interested parties to the client through the Supervising Officer before any statements or comments are made.

1.11.3 It is essential that the Site Supervisor or Director is able to contact, or be contacted by, the Supervising Officer while on site, both for Health and Safety issues, site access arrangements, and in case of any unforeseen difficulties or eventualities; the use of a mobile telephone is therefore recommended.

REFERENCES

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FIGURES



Date	6 June 2006
Project No.	06582163
Created by	J.W.
File No.	581827

Title
 Site Location Plan
 Marlborough House, Main Street, Ulleskelf

Figure

1



Legend

— Development Area

A Trial Trenches

Rev	Description	Chkd	Appd	Date

Client

Smart Development Ltd

Project

**MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
MAIN STREET, ULLESKELF**

Title

**Location of trial trenches
within the development site**

Project No.	06582163	Checked	P.W.	Scale	1:500 @ A3
File No.	581826	Approved		Status	DRAFT
Created By	J.W.	Date	6 June 2006	Revision	
Figure No.	2				

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