

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Land at the Old Brewery, 93 Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description
1000	Deposit 10YR 7/1, silty sand, Topsoil
1001	Deposit 10YR 7/3, sand, Subsoil
1002	Deposit 10YR 5/3; sandy silt
1003	Deposit 10YR 3/3; sandy silt; fill of Cut 1005
1004	Deposit 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of Cut 1005
1005	Cut Modern services, filled by 1003 & 1004
1006	Deposit 10YR 5/2; silt; fill of Cut 1007
1007	Cut Pit, filled by 1006
1008	Deposit 10YR 6/4; clay; fill of Cut 1009
1009	Cut Modern services, filled by 1008
1010	Deposit 10YR 3/2; silt. Modern service trench fill
1011	Deposit 10YR 6/1; silt; fill of Cut 1012
1012	Cut Post hole, filled by 1011
1013	Deposit 10YR 5/1; silt; fill of Cut 1014
1014	Cut Post hole, filled by 1013
1015	Deposit 10YR 5/1; silt; fill of Cut 1016
1016	Cut Post hole, filled by 1015
1017	Deposit 10YR 7/1; stony deposit
1018	Deposit 10YR 7/4; sandy silt, natural

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description
2000	Deposit 10YR 7/1, silty sand, Topsoil
2001	Deposit 10YR 7/3, sand, Subsoil
2002	Deposit 10YR 3/3, sand
2003	Deposit 10YR 4/2; sandy silt; fill of Cut 2009
2004	N/A Number not assigned
2005	N/A Number not assigned
2006	N/A Number not assigned
2007	Deposit 10YR 2/3; sand
2008	Deposit 10YR 4/6; sand, same as 2019
2009	Cut Modern services, filled by 2003
2010	Deposit 7.5YR 3/3; cobble surface
2011	Deposit 10YR 4/2; clayey silt; fill of Cut 2017
2012	Deposit 10YR 3/2; sand; fill of Cut 2013
2013	Deposit Post hole, filled by 2012
2014	Deposit 10YR 3/4; clayey silt; fill of Cut 2017
2015	Deposit 10YR 5/1; silt
2016	Deposit 5YR 5/6; sand
2017	Cut Pit, filled by 2011 & 2014
2018	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty sand; fill of Cut 2021
2019	Deposit 10YR 4/6; sand, natural
2020	Deposit 10YR 6/3; sand; fill of Cut 2021
2021	Cut Pit, filled by 2018 & 2021

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Description
3001	Deposit 2.5YR 4/1, gravel
3002	Deposit Tarmac surface
3003	Deposit 10YR 4/1, sand, modern hardcore
3004	Deposit 10YR 7/1, silty sand, Topsoil
3005	Deposit 10YR 7/3, sand, Subsoil
3006	Structure Brick wall
3007	Deposit 10YR 7/4; sandy silt, natural
3008	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty sand; fill of Cut 3009
3009	Cut Gully, filled by 3008
3010	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty sand; fill of Cut 3011
3011	Cut Post hole, filled by 3010
3012	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty sand
3013	Deposit 10YR 4/3; silty sand
3014	Deposit 10YR 4/3; sandy silty clay; fill of Cut 3015
3015	Cut Post hole, filled by 3014
3016	Deposit 10YR 4/3; sandy silty clay; fill of Cut 3017
3017	Cut Gully, filled by 3016
3018	Deposit 10YR 4/1; silty clay; fill of Cut 3019
3019	Cut Post hole, filled by 3018

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Description
4001	Deposit 2.5YR 4/1, gravel
4002	Deposit 10YR 7/3, sand, Subsoil
4003	Deposit 7.5YR 4/4; silty sand; fill of Cut 4007
4004	Deposit 7.5YR 4/4; silty sand; fill of Cut 4007
4005	Deposit 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of Cut 4008
4006	Deposit 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of Cut 4009, same as 4013 & 4015
4007	Cut Pit, filled by 4003, 4004 & 4010
4008	Cut Linear feature, filled by 4005, same as 4012
4009	Cut Linear feature, filled by 4006, same as 4014 & 4016
4010	Deposit 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of Cut 4007
4011	Deposit 10YR 5/1; silty sand; fill of Cut 4012
4012	Cut Gully, filled by 4011, same as 4008
4013	Deposit 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of Cut 4014, same as 4006 & 4015
4014	Cut Linear feature, filled by 4013, same as 4009 & 4016
4015	Deposit 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of Cut 4016, same as 4006 & 4013
4016	Cut Linear feature, filled by 4015, same as 4009 & 4014
4017	N/A Number not assigned
4018	Deposit 7.5YR 4/1; silt; fill of Cut 4019
4019	Cut Pit, filled by 4018 & 4020
4020	Deposit 10YR 4/2; silty sand; fill of Cut 4019
4021	Deposit 10YR 7/4; sandy silt, natural
4022	Deposit 10YR 7/3, sand, dump layer

Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Description
5001	Deposit 2.5YR 4/1, gravel
5002	Structure Cobbled surface
5003	Deposit 10YR 3/3; silt
5004	Structure Brick wall, within Cut 5007
5005	Deposit 10YR 4/2; silty sand
5006	Deposit 10YR 4/4; sandy silt
5007	Cut Construction trench, contains Wall 5004
5008	Deposit 10YR 5/4; sand; fill of Cut 5009
5009	Cut Pit, filled by 5008
5010	Deposit 10YR 7/4; sandy silt, natural

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Land at the Old Brewery, 93 Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

Context	Type	Small Find	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
Evaluation Trench 1						
1003	Pottery		3	3 rim sherds	220	19th century
1006	Pottery		12	6 body sherds 5 rim sherds 1 base sherd	220	mid 18th century
	Animal Bone		5	Fragments	220	
	CBM		2	Fragments	140	
	Glass		1	Fragment	20	
	Metal		1	Fe gas pipe bracket	80	
1011	Roof Slate		1	1 fragment	20	undated
Evaluation Trench 2						
2002	Pottery		28	23 body sherds 1 rim sherd 4 base sherds	380	Early 19th century
	Animal Bone		4	Fragments	200	
	CBM		12	Fragments	540	
	Clay Pipe		1	1 stem fragment	20	
	Metal		1	Iron latch	320	
2003	Pottery		1	1 body sherd	10	Early 19th century
	CBM		4	Fragments	20	
	Animal Bone		1	Fragment	5	
2004	CBM		3	Fragments	240	
	Animal Bone		1	Fragment	5	
2005	Pottery		2	2 body sherds	40	late 16th -17th century
	Animal Bone		1	Fragment	40	
	CBM		22	Fragments	3150	
	Metal		1	Iron plate cover	220	

		1	Coin-sixpence	10	1946
2007	Pottery	2	2 body sherds	60	late 18th/early 19th century
	Animal Bone	3	Fragments	20	
	CBM	3	Fragments	40	
	Slag	1	Fragment	40	
2010	Pottery	3	3 body sherds	20	mid/late 17th century
	Animal Bone	4	30 body sherds	140	
	CBM	2	Fragments	110	
	Slag	1	Fragment	420	
2011	Pottery	7	4 body sherds 2 rim sherds 1 base sherd	100	early/mid 16th century
	Animal Bone	5	Fragments	110	
2014	Pottery	25	17 body sherds 5 rim sherds 2 base sherds 1 handle fragment	340	14th/15th century
	Animal Bone	3	Fragments	450	
2016	Pottery	5	5 body sherds	40	13th/14th century
	CBM	1	Fragment	40	
2018	Pottery	7	7 body sherds	80	
	Animal Bone	1	Fragment	20	
2020	Pottery	1	1 base sherd	20	13th/14th century
Evaluation Trench 3					
3005	Pottery	75	26 body sherds 11 rim sherds 10 base sherds 2 handle fragments	300	late 18th/early 19th century
	Animal Bone	129	Fragments	2320	
	CBM	28	Fragments	2880	
	Clay Pipe	5	4 stem fragment 1 bowl fragment	30	
	Glass	1	Fragment	10	

3006	CBM	1	Brick	2260	modern
3010	CBM	4	Fragments	337	Undated
3014	Pottery	1	1 rim sherd	60	19th/20th century
3016	CBM	1	Fragment	500	Undated

Evaluation Trench 4

4003	Pottery	17	16 body sherds 1 handle fragment	500	early 19th century
	Animal Bone	3	Fragments	60	
	CBM	6	Fragments	100	
	Clay Pipe	3	3 stem fragments	40	
4005	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	40	
4006	Pottery	11	11 body sherds	80	late 17th century
4010	Pottery	12	11 body sherds 1 rim sherd	140	late 17th/early 18th century
	Animal Bone	4	Fragments	12	
4011	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	40	
	Flint	1	Flake	2	
4013	Pottery	10	9 body sherds 1 rim sherd	350	13th/14th century
4015	Pottery	13	12 body sherds 1 rim sherd	120	14th/15th century
	Animal Bone	3	Fragments	140	
	Clay Pipe	1	Bowl fragment	20	Late 17th century
4016	Pottery	4	4 body sherds	10	17th/18th century
	Animal Bone	5	Fragments	20	
	CBM	16	Fragments	720	
	Clay Pipe	3	Stem fragments	10	
	Glass	1	Fragment	10	

4018	CBM	6	Fragments	71	17th/18th century
	Clay Pipe	2	Stem fragments	2	
Evaluation Trench 5					
5003	Pottery	4	3 body sherds 1 rim sherd	60	late 18th/early 19th century
	Animal Bone	1	Fragment	40	
	CBM	2	Fragments	200	
	Clay Pipe	3	2 stem fragments 1 bowl fragment	40	
5004	CBM	2	1 brick 1 brick fragment	2260	
5005	Pottery	31	23 body sherds 5 base sherds 1 rim sherd 2 handle fragments	307	early/mid 19th century
	Animal Bone	1	Fragment	19	
	CBM	3	Fragments	130	
	Clay Pipe	5	Stem fragments	20	
	Slag	1	Fragment	220	
	Glass	2	Neck fragments	132	
5008	Pottery	7	6 body sherds 1 rim sherd	70	13th/14th century
Unstrat	Pottery	3	3 body sherds	80	
	Animal Bone	3	Fragments	100	

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive Listing

Land at The Old Brewery, 93 Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

Drawing No.	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of Trench 1
2	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of Trench 2
3	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1004
4	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of Trench 3
5	1:20	Plan	Deposits 2002, 2007
6	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3005
7	1:20	Plan	Cuts 1005, 1007
8	1:20	Plan	Deposit 4003
9	1:20	Plan	Deposit 4004
10	1:20	Plan	Cut 4019
11	1:20	Plan	Deposit 4010
12	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2010
13	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2011
14	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2012
15	1:20	Plan	Cut 2013
16	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2014
17	1:20	Plan	Deposit 3007
18	1:10	Section	East-facing section of Trench 1
19	1:10	Section	South-facing section of Trench 1
20	1:10	Section	North-facing section of Trench 1
21	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2015
22	1:10	Section	Cut 3009
23	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2018
24	1:10	Section	Cut 3015
25	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2016
26	1:20	Plan	Cut 2017
27	1:20	Plan	Deposit 4017, Cut 4019
28	1:20	Plan	Deposits 4005, 4006
29	1:20	Plan	Cuts 4008, 4009, 4012, 4014, 4016
30	1:10	Section	South-east facing section of Trench 4
31	1:10	Section	South-west facing section of Trench 4
32	1:10	Section	North-east facing section of Trench 4
33	1:10	Section	Cut 4014
34	1:10	Section	Cut 4012
35	1:10	Section	Cut 4016
36	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2019
37	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench 2
38	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench 2
39	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of Trench 3
40	1:10	Section	North facing section of Trench 3
41	1:10	Section	East facing section of Trench 3
42	1:10	Section	South facing section of Trench 3
43	1:10	Section	West facing section of Trench 2
44	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2021
45	1:20	Plan	Structure 5004, Deposit 5003
46	1:20	Plan	Structure 5004, Deposit 5005
47	1:20	Plan	Deposit 5006
48	1:20	Plan	Deposit 5008

49	1:20	Plan	Cut 5009
50	1:10	Section	South-west facing section of Trench 5
51	1:10	Section	South-east facing section of Trench 5
52	1:10	Section	Section of Cut 5009

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Archive Listing

Land at The Old Brewery, 93 Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

Film 875 Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
24	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	West
25	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	West
26	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	East
27	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	East
28	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	North
29	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	North
30	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	South
31	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	South
32	Pre-ex photo Trench 4	2 x 1m	West
33	Pre-ex photo Trench 4	2 x 1m	West
34	Pre-ex photo Trench 3	2 x 1m	East
35	Pre-ex photo Trench 3	2 x 1m	East
36	Deposit 1004	1 x 0.5m	West
37	Deposit 1004	1 x 0.5m	West

Film 879 Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
3	I D shot	N/A	N/A
4	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	West
5	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	West
6	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	South
7	Deposit 4003	1 x 1m	North
8	Deposit 4003	1 x 1m	North
9	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	West
10	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	West
11	Cut 1005	2 x 1m	North
12	Cut 1005	2 x 1m	North
13	Pit Cut 4007	1 x 2m	North
14	Pit Cut 4007	1 x 2m	North
15	Ditch Segment Cuts 4008, 4009	2 x 1m	East
16	Ditch Segment Cuts 4008, 4009	2 x 1m	East
17	Posthole 1012	1 x 0.5m	North
18	Posthole 1012	1 x 0.5m	North
19	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	North
20	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	North
21	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	South
22	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	South
23	Cut 1014	1 x 0.5m	South
24	Cut 1014	1 x 0.5m	South
25	Deposit 2010	1 x 0.5m	North
26	Deposit 2010	1 x 0.5m	North
27	Deposit 2011	1 x 0.5m	North
28	Deposit 2011	1 x 0.5m	North
29	Deposit 2012	1 x 0.5m	North

30	Deposit 2012	1 x 0.5m	North
31	Cut 2013	1 x 0.5m	North
32	Cut 2013	1 x 0.5m	North
33	Posthole 1016	1 x 0.5m	North
34	Posthole 1016	1 x 0.5m	North
35	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North
36	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North
37	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North

Film 890 Colour Print

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Deposit 5003, Wall 5004	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	East
2	Trench 5 Pre-ex shot	2 x 1m	East
3	Trench 5 Pre-ex shot	2 x 1m	East
4	Trench 3 overall shot	2 x 1m	West
5	Trench 3 overall shot	2 x 1m	West
6	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South
7	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South
8	Trench 2 east-facing section	2 x 1m	West
9	Trench 2 east-facing section	2 x 1m	West
10	Trench 2 north-facing section	2 x 1m	South
11	Trench 2 north-facing section	2 x 1m	South
12	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	South
13	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	South
14	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	North
15	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	North
16	Cut 3011	1 x 0.5m	South
17	Cut 3011	1 x 0.5m	South
18	Cut 3015	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	North
19	Cut 3015	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	North
20	Pit Cuts 4007, 4019	2 x 1m	East
21	Pit Cuts 4007, 4019	2 x 1m	East
22	Deposit 2018	1 x 0.5m	South-east
23	Deposit 2018	1 x 0.5m	South-east
24	Deposit 3008, Cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	South
25	Deposit 3008, Cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	South
26	Trench 4 post-ex shot	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m	East
27	Trench 4 post-ex shot	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m	East
28	Trench 4 post-ex shot	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m	West
29	Trench 4 post-ex shot	1 x 2m, 1 x 1m	West
30	Trench 3 Pre-ex shot	2 x 1m	West
31	Trench 3 Pre-ex shot	2 x 1m	West
32	Trench 1 post-ex shot	3 x 1m	East
33	Trench 1 post-ex shot	3 x 1m	East
34	Trench 2 post-ex shot	1 x 1m	South
35	Trench 2 post-ex shot	1 x 1m	South
36	I D shot	N/A	N/A

Film 881 Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Deposit 1004	1 x 0.5m	West
2	Deposit 1004	1 x 0.5m	West
3	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	West

4	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	West
5	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	South
6	Deposit 4004	1 x 1m	North
7	Deposit 4004	1 x 1m	North
8	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	West
9	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	West
10	Cuts 1005, 1007	2 x 1m	North
11	Cuts 1005, 1007	2 x 1m	North
12	Pit Cut 4007	1 x 2m	North
13	Pit Cut 4007	1 x 2m	North
14	Cuts 4007, 4009	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	East
15	Cuts 4007, 4009	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	East
16	Posthole 1012	1 x 0.5m	North
17	Posthole 1012	1 x 0.5m	North
18	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	North
19	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	North
20	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	South
21	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	South
22	Posthole 1014	1 x 0.5m	South
23	Posthole 1014	1 x 0.5m	South

Film 885 Colour Slide

Frame	Description		
1	Deposit 2010	1 x 0.5m	North
2	Deposit 2010	1 x 0.5m	North
3	Deposit 2011	1 x 0.5m	North
4	Deposit 2011	1 x 0.5m	North
5	Deposit 2012	1 x 0.5m	North
6	Deposit 2012	1 x 0.5m	North
7	Posthole 2013	1 x 0.5m	North
8	Posthole 2013	1 x 0.5m	North
9	I D shot	N/A	N/A
10	Posthole 1016	1 x 0.5m	North
11	Posthole 1016	1 x 0.5m	North
12	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North
13	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North
14	Trench 2 post-ex photo	1 x 1m	South
15	Trench 2 post-ex photo	1 x 1m	South
16	Trench 1 final photo	3 x 1m	East
17	Trench 1 final photo	3 x 1m	East
18	Deposit 3007	2 x 1m	West
19	Deposit 3007	2 x 1m	West
20	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	West
21	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	West
22	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	East
23	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	East
24	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	East
25	Deposit 3008, Cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	South
26	Deposit 3008, Cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	South
27	Deposit 2018	1 x 0.5m	South-east
28	Deposit 2018	1 x 0.5m	South-east
29	Pit Cuts 4007, 4019	2 x 1m	East
30	Pit Cuts 4007, 4019	2 x 1m	East
31	Deposit 3014, Cut 3015	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	North
32	Deposit 3014, Cut 3015	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	North

33	Deposit 3014, Cut 3015	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	North
34	Deposit 3010, Cut 3011	1 x 0.5m	South
35	Deposit 3010, Cut 3011	1 x 0.5m	South
36	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	North
37	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	North

Film 877 Monochrome

Frame	Description		
1	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	West
2	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	South
3	Wall 3006	2 x 1m	South
4	Deposit 1004	1 x 0.5m	West
5	Deposit 1004	1 x 0.5m	West
6	Pre-ex photo Trench 3	2 x 1m	East
7	Pre-ex photo Trench 3	2 x 1m	East
8	Pre-ex photo Trench 4	2 x 1m	West
9	Pre-ex photo Trench 4	2 x 1m	West
10	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	North
11	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	North
12	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	South
13	Pre-ex photo of Trench 2	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	South
14	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	West
15	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	West
16	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	East
17	Overall photo of Trench 1	2 x 1m	East

Film 880 Monochrome

Frame	Description		
1	Trench 4: working shot	N/A	South
2	Trench 3: working shot	N/A	North
3	Trench 3: working shot	N/A	North
4	Trench 2: working shot	N/A	South
5	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North
6	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North
7	Trench 1 sondage	2 x 0.5m	North
8	Posthole 1016	1 x 0.5m	North
9	Posthole 1016	1 x 0.5m	North
10	Cut 2013	1 x 0.5m	North
11	Cut 2013	1 x 0.5m	North
12	Deposit 2012	1 x 0.5m	North
13	Deposit 2012	1 x 0.5m	North
14	Deposit 2011	1 x 0.5m	North
15	Deposit 2011	1 x 0.5m	North
16	Deposit 2010	1 x 0.5m	North
17	Deposit 2010	1 x 0.5m	North
18	Cut 1014	1 x 0.5m	South
19	Cut 1014	1 x 0.5m	South
20	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	North
21	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	North
22	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	South
23	Trench 2 overall photo	2 x 1m	South
24	Deposit 1012	1 x 0.5m	North
25	Deposit 1012	1 x 0.5m	North
26	Ditch Segment Cuts 4008, 4009	2 x 1m	West

27	Ditch Segment Cuts 4008, 4009	2 x 1m	West
28	Pit Cut 4007	1 x 2m	North
29	Pit Cut 4007	1 x 2m	North
30	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	South
31	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	South
32	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	West
33	Pit Cut 1007	2 x 1m	West
34	Deposit 4004	1 x 1m	North
35	Deposit 4004	1 x 1m	North
36	I D shot	N/A	N/A

Film 886 Monochrome

Frame	Description		
1	I D shot	N/A	N/A
2	Trench 2 post-ex shot	1 x 1m	South
3	Trench 2 post-ex shot	1 x 1m	South
4	Trench 1 post-ex shot	3 x 1m	East
5	Trench 1 post-ex shot	3 x 1m	East
6	Trench 3 overall shot	2 x 1m	West
7	Trench 3 overall shot	2 x 1m	West
8	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	West
9	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	West
10	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	East
11	Trench 4 post-ex photo	1 x 1m, 1 x 2m	East
12	Deposit 3008, Cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	South
13	Deposit 3008, Cut 3009	1 x 0.5m	South
14	Deposit 2018	1 x 0.5m	South-east
15	Deposit 2018	1 x 0.5m	South-east
16	Pit Cuts 4007, 4019	2 x 1m	East
17	Pit Cuts 4007, 4019	2 x 1m	East
18	Deposit 3014, Cut 3015	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	North
19	Deposit 3014, Cut 3015	1 x 1m, 1 x 0.5m	North
20	Deposit 3010, Cut 3011	1 x 0.5m	South
21	Deposit 3010, Cut 3011	1 x 0.5m	South
22	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	North
23	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	North
24	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	South
25	Cut 2017	2 x 1m	South
26	Trench 2 east-facing section	2 x 1m	West
27	Trench 2 east-facing section	2 x 1m	West
28	Trench 2 north-facing section	2 x 1m	South
29	Trench 2 north-facing section	2 x 1m	South
30	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South
31	Cut 3017	1 x 1m	South
32	Trench 3 overall shot	2 x 1m	West
33	Trench 3 overall shot	2 x 1m	West
34	Miss-fire	N/A	N/A
35	Miss-fire	N/A	N/A
36	Miss-fire	N/A	N/A

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Archive Listing

Land at The Old Brewery, 93 Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs	
1	1006	Pit fill	GBA	2	
2	2002	Layer	GBA	1	
3	2007	Layer	GBA	1	
4	1011	Post hole fill	GBA	1	
5	1013	Post hole fill	GBA	1	
6	1015	Post hole fill	GBA	1	Modern - discarded
7	2012	Post hole fill	GBA	1	
8	2011	Pit fill	GBA	1	
9	2015	Layer	GBA	2	
10	2014	Pit fill	GBA	2	
11	2018	Pit fill	GBA	2	
12	4015	Gully fill	GBA	2	
13	4018	Pit fill	GBA	2	
14	5008	Pit fill	GBA	2	
15	2026	Pit fill	GBA	2	

AWAITING SPECIALIST REPORT WHICH IS DUE END OF APRIL 2006

APPENDIX 6

Land at the Old Brewery 93, Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

Pottery Assessment

Methods

The assemblage from the evaluation at Long Street, Thirsk consists of 236 sherds, all of which were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery. There were 142 medieval, 88 post-medieval and 36 modern (i.e. late 18th century or later).

Fabrics

Medieval

Six medieval fabrics are represented: Splashed Ware, Gritty Ware, York glazed Ware, Brandsby-type ware, Humber Ware and Hambleton Ware.

The earliest material consists of Splashed Ware (5 sherds) and Gritty Ware (24) for which a 12th century date would be appropriate; forms represented were glazed jugs in Splashed Ware and cooking pots/jars in Gritty Ware. Slightly later (12/13th century) glazed jugs were represented by the 11 York glazed Ware sherds. Brandsby-type Ware was the most plentiful fabric, with 84 sherds represented. The Brandsby-type sherds date from the period 1250-1350, the products being glazed jugs and cooking pots that replaced both the earlier Gritty and York glazed Wares types. There are Brandsby-type cooking pots of both flaring (contexts 2011 and 2014) and 'bifid' (3005, 5006 and 5008) rims. The external sooting on a sherd from context 2010 is an indication of its use over an open fire. Late medieval fabrics were represented by Humber Ware (7 sherds) and Hambleton Ware (17); 2 sherds from the same Hambleton vessel decorated with raised ridges came from context 2011, and a sherd from a large jug with a frilled collar from context 2007 is also worthy of separate mention.

A single sherd of medieval type could not be assigned to any particular fabric.

Post-medieval

The 12 post-medieval fabrics (88 sherds in total) covered the entire period from the mid-16th century through to the middle/late 18th century. The 16th century material was represented by 2 sherds each Cistercian and Purple glazed wares. Slightly later (central date 17th century) coarsewares consisted of Red Ware (30), Ryedale Ware (14) and Black Ware (8); it is interesting to note that Red Ware originating from the southern part of the Vale of York and the Humber Basin outnumbers the more locally produced Ryedale Ware. Staffordshire-type Yellow ware (11) and a single Staffs-type Slipware sherd dated to the mid/late 17th / early 18th century. Stonewares were not common, with 2 sherds each of English Salt-glazed (e.g. a foot-ringed ?mug from 1006), London-type vessels (including a Bellarmine sherd from 3005) and Nottingham-type (6). There were 8 mid-18th century Marbled Slipware sherds, 7 of which came from context 3005, where 2 vessels were present – a thin-walled shallow dish and a bowl. There were also 2 sherds of Tin Glazed Ware of the later 18th century.

Modern

Late 18th/early 19th century fabrics consist of Pearl Ware (13) and Cream Ware (14) table wares. There is a single sherd of porcelain. There are 3 sherds of salt glazed drinks bottle and 2 sherds of Slipped Redware bowls dating to the mid/late 19th. There were 3 sherds of ceramic plant holders, which could date to any point in the later 19th and 20th centuries.

Taphonomy

There are of clues concerning the processes of deposition of the assemblage. As might be expected, there is a great deal of residuality among the individual groups, with many contexts having a broad date range, e.g. 3005 with sherds dating from the 12/13th century through to the early 19th. Even some of those contexts that contain exclusively medieval material have a relatively large date span, e.g. 2014 with sherds spanning the 12th to the 15th century. This is to be anticipated in an urban context where there is much disturbance and redeposition of material during pit-digging etc.

The 9 sherds of sherds of Ryedale Ware from pit fill 4003 represented 3 vessels; that 5 originated from the same pot suggests that the group was freshly broken when it

was discarded in the pit. This conclusion is reinforced by the presence of relatively little residual material in the same context.

Conclusions

The medieval material originated from production sites in the region, namely the Vale of York and the Hambleton Hills. Only with the appearance of Humber Ware in the 15th century is there an indication of trading contacts from slightly further afield, but Humber Ware dominated the regional pottery market in the 15th century, supplanting many other sources, this is any case a regional trend.

The occurrence of the earliest medieval material Splashed and Gritty wares is significant as this material is broadly contemporary with the date of the first mention of the borough of East Thirsk in 1145. There is no pre-conquest material.

The post-medieval assemblage suggests a moderate status for the households whose waste it represents. With the exception of the sole porcelain sherd, there are no imports. However, the presence of English salt-glazed stoneware, Tin-glazed ware and Marbled Slipware hints at a modicum of wealth.

The absence of later 19th and 20th century factory-made transferwares is notable; perhaps this is due to truncation of the site rather than selective retention of finds.

Recommendations

The pottery should be retained as it is a scientifically recovered assemblage spanning the entire occupation of this part of Thirsk from the 12th to the 19th centuries. Approximately 30 vessels are worthy of illustration.

APPENDIX 7

Land at the Old Brewery 93, Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

Conservation Assessment Report



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST
For Excavation and Research Ltd

CONSERVATION LABORATORY ASSESSMENT REPORT

SITE NAME/CODE: The Old Brewery, Thirsk, 01-02-06

REPORT BY: Julie Jones

REPORT FOR: C. Morris,
MAP Archaeology Ltd.

DATE: 13 March, 2006

Contents:

1. Introduction
 2. Condition Assessment Summary
 3. Statement of Potential
 4. Recommendations
 5. Resource Requirements
- Appendix-Assessment Tables*

1. Introduction

This report aims to meet the requirements of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) to produce a stable site archive. This has involved X-radiography and an assessment of the condition, stability and packaging of the finds. Standard YAT procedures were followed; 3 metallic finds were assessed and X-rayed on plate X6568. An assessment of each find is presented in the Appendix.

The condition of the various classes of material is summarised and indicators of unusual preservation are noted. The potential of the assemblage for further analysis and research is discussed, and recommendations made for investigative conservation and long term storage.

2. Condition Assessment Summary

Metals

a. copper alloy: The copper alloy coin was in fair condition, the coin is worn and bent, but there is no sign of active corrosion.

b. iron: The iron was in fair condition, most showing signs of recently active corrosion which has been kept at bay by dry storage.

3. Indicators of preservation

No sign of anoxic environments, all well-aerated deposits.

3.2 Dating Evidence

Coin 2005 is a 1946 sixpence.

4. Recommendations

The finds should remain stable and require no further work at this stage. Additional work may be required if any are selected for drawing, photography or display.

4.1 Further Investigative Conservation

- Only if the find is deemed to be significant and further work is requested for research:
- Coin 2005 could be cleaned if required, to confirm identification or for display.

4.2 Analysis and Specialist Support

No further analysis is required.

4.3. Packing and Long Term Storage

a Packaging on arrival at the lab: All finds were well-packed in suitable sealed container providing the appropriate desiccated environment.

b Long-Term Storage

The finds are now suitable for long term storage. All materials used are archive stable and acid-free. The desiccated environment will need to be maintained at less than 15%RH.

5. References

1. Cronyn, J. M., The Elements of Archaeological Conservation, Routledge, 1990.
2. English Heritage, Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991.
3. Seaby, Standard Catalogue of British Coins, Coins of England, 25th Edition, 1990.

Appendix-Assessment Tables

Recommendations for further investigation and new observations are highlighted in bold type.

a. Copper alloy

X-ray No	Context No	Assessment
	2005	<p>Labelled "Coin " one piece, bent, diameter 19mm, weight 2.84g</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Sand and silt covers a compact black patina. The coin is bent and there is some recent damage.. No sign of active corrosion. The metal used to strike the sixpence is an alloy containing 50% silver..</p> <p>Obv: Head left, GEORGIVIS VI D:G:BR:OMN:REX Rev: Gothic GRI (Georgius Rex Imperator) surmounted by an imperial crown. Legend FID.DEF.IND.IMP. SIXPENCE in ex 1946</p> <p><u>X-ray:</u> Recommend: This is a sixpence of 1946, no further work required unless further cleaning is requested for display (est £35).</p>

b. Iron

X-ray No	Context No	Assessment
6568	2002	<p>Labelled "Fe latch" one piece, incomplete, a strip with one end broken and missing (rectangular cross-section).</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Sand and silt over bulky orange-brown corrosion in the central area Previously active corrosion at the break is minimised by dry storage.</p> <p><u>X-ray:</u> A rectangular plate fragment with two circular perforations at the finished end, and at least one square hole at the broken end.</p> <p>Recommend: Only if required for research: investigative corrosion removal to expose the shape of the broken end. (estimate £90). No further work required.</p>
6568	2005	<p>Labelled "Fe cover plate" one piece, fragment.</p> <p><u>Condition:</u> Sand and silt over very bulky dark orange-brown corrosion. Previously active weeping corrosion is minimised by dry storage.</p> <p><u>X-ray:</u> An irregular rectangular piece die to previous damage, no perforated.. Confirms this is a damaged fragment, possibly of a cover plate from an unknown source</p> <p>No further work required.</p>

APPENDIX 8

Project Team Details

Land at the Old Brewery, Thirsk, 01.02.06

Fieldwork

Charlie Morris
Charles Rickaby
Geoff Wilson
Pam White

Post-excavation

Paula Ware *editor*
Nigel Cavanagh *report text*
Charles Rickaby, Geoff Wilson *processing and catalogue*
Dave Knight, Richard Talbot-Jones *CAD and illustrations*

Finds

Mark Stephens *dating/analysis*
Anne Finney, Charles Rickaby *processing and catalogue*

APPENDIX 9

Land at the Old Brewery 93, Long Street, Thirsk 01.02.06

**Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Trial Trenching**

LAND AT THE OLD BREWERY, 93 LONG STREET, THIRSK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

1. Summary

1.1 Residential development is proposed on the site of, and to the rear of, the Old Brewery, 93 Long Street, Thirsk, North Yorkshire. The proposed development site lies to the east of St James Green which was formerly the old market place of the borough of Old Thirsk. It is also believed that Long Street follows the course of an earlier, Roman road. There is potential, therefore, for remains of Romano-British, medieval and later date to be present within the area of the proposed development that will provide further evidence for the origins and development of settlement and industry in Thirsk.

1.2 In response to consultation on a planning application for the development, archaeological evaluation of the site has been advised by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to assess the archaeological impact of development proposals. An informed and reasonable decision can then be taken as to whether the development should proceed. If so, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains, in accordance with Policy HH21 of the Hambleton District Local Plan. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has, therefore, been prepared to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation on behalf of Mr P Walkland of the Downes Illingsworth Partnership Ltd, as agent for the application.

2. Purpose

2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy HH21 of the Hambleton District Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. The scheme does not comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation (ICE *et al* 2004), or similar agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SE 43083 82410)

3.1 The area of proposed development is located within the town of Thirsk, within Hambleton District of North Yorkshire. Long Street lies on the east side of the Cod Beck and east of St James Green, in the area of Old Thirsk. The Old Brewery lies on the western side of Long Street, with the land to the rear also fronting Stammergeate to the north (see attached location plan).

3.2 The application site contains a number of brick-built buildings, primarily the three-storey Old Brewery on the Long Street frontage, which is presently occupied and used by Teasdale Motorcycles. There is vehicular access to the site from Long Street to the north side of the Old Brewery, and also from Stammergeate, where there is an open area of land bounded to the north by a low brick wall and double iron gates to the west of no. 24 Stammergeate. Part of the north-western site boundary in this area is formed by a brick wall which contains a number of blocked openings suggesting the presence of former buildings in this area. The majority of the central area of the site is open, under hardstanding and gravel. At the rear, western, end of the site there is a wooden shed and a brick building that has been damaged by fire. Access here is restricted due to overgrown vegetation and a number of disused cars, which are located in an area behind a timber-boarded fence. However, there is an opening through the fence into this area and it is felt that it will be accessible for part of the evaluation. There is a topographic survey of the site showing the plan as existing (see Landform Surveys drawing no. 001A, scale 1:200 dated November 1998).

3.3 A full planning application was submitted to Hambleton District Council in September 2004, reference 2/04/152/0426E (04/01885/FUL) for the construction of 17 dwellings on the site. These proposals were subsequently revised to the construction of 14 dwellings including demolition of the existing motorcycle workshop, the most recent proposed site plan was submitted in January 2005 (see Downes Illingsworth Partnership Ltd drawing no. 2951-01 rev D, dated 18/01/05, scale 1:200). These site plans may be viewed online via the Hambleton District Council Public Access planning application website at:
http://planning.hambleton.gov.uk/publicaccess/dc/DcApplication/application_searchform.aspx

3.4 The proposals will entail the demolition of all the existing buildings on the site and their replacement with four new residential blocks (A-D). Access is to be taken from Long Street, with Block D located on the site of the former Old Brewery. Block A will occupy the Stammergate street frontage, whilst Blocks B and D will be sited in the western and south-western part of the site, with parking areas in the central part of the site.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

4.1 Thirsk lies in the Vale of York, nine miles south of Northallerton and 25 miles north of York. A main Roman road on the eastern side of the Cod Beck known as The Street runs between York and Yarm and is believed to be followed by the course of the present Long Street.

4.2 In the late Saxon period, there were two manors at Thirsk, one on each side of the Cod Beck, both believed to have been based upon the pre-existing Roman road. The eastern manor was held in AD 1066 by Orm, assessed at 8 carucates with four ploughs. After the Conquest, the eastern manor (Old Thirsk) passed to the King and in the 12th century, the western manor (New Thirsk), which probably had a settlement around the church, was confiscated to the Crown after Robert de Stuteville's rebellion. It is possible that a borough was established on the eastern side of the beck at this time. Some time before c. AD 1130, Thirsk was granted to Neil Daubenay who was succeeded by Roger de Mowbray, who built a castle south of the church and may have been responsible for moving the nucleus of settlement to the market place. New Thirsk may have been deliberately planned, but remained a manorial vill distinct from the borough on the eastern side of the Beck. The town had a weekly market from 1293 and possibly before, and a fair was granted in that year. There was probably a woollen cloth industry in the early medieval period, but the main basis of prosperity rested on the town's position as a route centre and the market for a rich agricultural district. (Tyler, 1978).

4.3 Although the dates of the establishment of the earliest settlement east of the beck, around St James Green and Stammergate are unknown, there is a chapel of St James, now lost, which is recorded in AD 1145 when it was granted to the newly founded Priory of Newburgh (Tyler, 1978). There has been limited archaeological work within Thirsk, the majority of interventions have taken place in the area of new Thirsk, around the site of the castle and market place. There has been no previously recorded archaeological work in the vicinity of the present application site. Any surviving archaeological remains in this area have the potential to provide significant information regarding the development of settlement and industry within this part of Thirsk.

4.4 Archaeological information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, Countryside Service, Planning and Countryside Unit, Environmental Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 532558.

5. Objectives

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

- .1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will

need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

- .2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,
- .3 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 and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire*.

7. Variations to Work

- 7.1 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 8.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming:
 - a) the date of commencement,
 - b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and
 - c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 8.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:
 - .1 a meeting or discussion prior to the commencement of the field evaluation to agree in writing 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.
- 8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Senior 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.

9. **Brief**

- 9.1 Archaeological contractors should quote for a maximum area of 50m² to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits within the site of proposed development. It is suggested that five trial trenches should be investigated, suitable locations for which have been discussed between the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC and Mr P Walkland of the Downes Illingsworth Partnership Ltd, to include a variety of locations across the site that will be impacted upon by the development proposals and that will not impede the operation of the existing motorcycle business that occupies the site. It is suggested that this will include an area of trenching along the course of the proposed access from Long Street to the north of the Old Brewery; two areas of trenching to the south west on the site of proposed residential blocks B and C, and two areas of trenching to the north, on and behind the Stammergate frontage, the area of the site of Block A (see 3.3 and 3.4 above).
- 9.2 The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 9.3 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.
- 9.4 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. 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.
- 9.5 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger 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. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.
- 9.6 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. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 9.7 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.
- 9.8 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.9 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 Bayley *et al* (2001) should be followed.

- 9.10 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. For this evaluation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of 1 scientific date to be obtained.
- 9.11 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.
- 9.12 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). Samples should be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones should be hand collected, and bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.
- 9.13 Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible. In accordance with the English Heritage Guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 30 and 40 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should be of the order of 10 litres. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate and for this evaluation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of 5 bulk samples to be taken.
- 9.14 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).
- 10. Archive**
- 10.1 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.
- 10.2 Preparation and deposition of the site archive should be undertaken with reference to the appropriate repository guidelines and standards, to Walker (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) and 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.
- 11. Copyright**
- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the museum accepting the archive and North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

- 11.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

12. Report

- 12.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, the research questions applicable to the site, and the deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 12.3 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, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.
- 12.4 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.
- 12.5 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

13. Further Information

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

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

e: gail.falkingham@northyorks.gov.uk
Tel: 01609 532839
Fax: 01609 532558

- 13.2 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

13.3 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>
- Bayley, J, Dungworth, D 2001 Archaeometallurgy. *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines* [2001/01], English Heritage.
http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/cfa_archaeometallurgy.pdf
- Canti, M 1996 Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in Geoarchaeology, *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96*, English Heritage
- English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
<http://www.enp-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/>
- English Heritage 2002 Environmental Archaeology : A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation [2002/01].
<http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/enviroarch.pdf>
- ICE, ACE, CECA and IFA 2004 ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation (Thomas Telford Ltd, ISBN: 0727732374)
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations
<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/content/inPages/docs/codes/fieldeval2.pdf>
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections. Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.*
- Tyler, A 1978 North Yorkshire Small Towns Survey – Thirsk (unpublished manuscript)
- Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.