

7 REFERENCES

English Heritage 1991 *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MAP2)

North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section (NYCCHS), 2005a
Archaeological Trial Trenching (10/2005) unpublished document

North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section (NYCCHS), 2005b
Guidelines for Reporting A Check-list (undated) unpublished document

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No	Description
1000	Trenches 1 & 2, a cobbled surface, 0.2m deep consisting of rounded quartzite and sandstone river cobbles up to 0.12m Diameter. Overlies [1001] & [1005]
1001	Trench 1 a grey sandy silt 0.05m deep occurs as a thin lens but is extensive and consistent throughout all the exposed trench sections. Underlies [1000], overlies [1002]. This context would have acted as a bedding layer for the cobbled surface [1000]. Identical to layer [1005] in Trench 2.
1002	Trench 1, a buff clay/yellow sand occurs as a lens of varying thickness throughout the section and consists of a brick and disassociated lime mortar. Artefacts contained within the context included butchered animal bone which were not retained as part of the archive. This layer was interpreted as made-ground in order to level up the cobbled surface [1000]. Underlies [1001] overlies [1003]. Identical to layer [1006] in Trench 2.
1003	Trench 1, a dark brown silty loam that varies in thickness between 0.3m and 0.7m. Finds included abraded medieval pottery 12 th -15 th centuries as well as three small copper pins, building or industrial waste. Underlies [1002]. Overlies [1004]. Identical to layer [1007] in Trench 2.
1004	Trenches 1 & 2. Natural buff limestone bedrock overlain by reddish brown silty clay drift deposit, the latter occurs in Trench 1 without the underlying geology. Underlies [1003] & [1007].
1005	Trench 2 a grey sandy silt 0.06m deep occurs as a thin lens but is extensive and consistent throughout all the exposed trench sections. Underlies [1000] overlies [1006]. This context would have acted as a bedding layer for the cobbled surface [1000]. Identical to layer [1001] in Trench 1.
1006	Trench 2 a buff clay/yellow sand occurs as a lens of varying thickness throughout the section and consists of a brick and disassociated lime mortar. This layer was interpreted as made ground in order to level up the cobbled surface [1000]. Underlies [1005] overlies [1007]. Identical to layer [1002] in Trench 1.
1007	Trench 2 a dark brown silty loam that varies in thickness between 0.28m and 0.55m. Underlies [1006]. Overlies [1004]. Identical to layer [1003] in Trench 1.

APPENDIX 2 SAMPLES REGISTER

Sample Type	No	Trench	Context	Reason for collection
Bulk		1	1003	Assessment

APPENDIX 3 PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER

Black and White Print Film No 1

Frame No	Trench	Description	From
5	2	Re-instatement shot	S
6	1	Re-instatement shot	E
7	1	Re instatement shot	E
8		East boundary wall of the site	S
9		East boundary wall of the site	S
10	1	Re instatement shot	S
11	1	Re instatement shot	S
12			
13	2	Re instatement shot	SE
14	2	Post excavation shot	W
15	2	Post excavation shot	W
16	2	Post excavation shot	NNW
17	2	Post excavation shot	NNW
18	2	Post excavation shot down the trench with natural bedrock in the foreground	NW
19	2	Post excavation shot down the trench with natural bedrock in the foreground	NW
20	2	Post excavation shot down the trench with natural bedrock in the background	SE
21	2	Post excavation shot down the trench with natural bedrock in the background	SE
22	1	Post excavation shot showmg the east facing section	SE
23	1	Post excavation shot showing the east facing section	SE
24	1	Post excavation shot showing the west-facing section	NW
25	1	Post excavation shot showmg the west-facing section	NW
26	1	View of the bottom of the Trench	N
27	1	View of the bottom of the Trench	N
28	1	Detail of the south facing section	N
29	1	Detail of the south-facing section	N
30	1	View of the bottom of the Trench	S
31		General view of the site from the alleyway off Finkle Street	SE
32		Pre excavation shot of the cobbled surface	N
33		Pre excavation shot of the cobbled surface	NE
34		Pre excavation shot of the cobbled surface	NW
35		Pre-excavation shot of the cobbled surface	SW
36		Pre-excavation shot of the cobbled surface	SE

Digital Images (5 Mega-pixels)

No	Trench	Description	From
1		Pre Excavation shot of the cobbled yard	S
2		Pre-Excavation shot of the cobbled yard	NE
3	1	Post excavation shot	S
4	1	Post excavation shot	N
5	1	Post excavation shot of the east facing section	SE
6	1	Post excavation shot – detail of the south facing section	S
7	1	Post excavation shot of the west facing section	NW
8	1	Post excavation shot	S
9	2	Post excavation shot	NW
10	2	Post excavation shot	SE
11	2	Post excavation shot	SW
12	2	Post excavation shot	SE
13	2	Re instatement shot	SE

APPENDIX 4 DRAWING REGISTER

No	Trench	Description
1	1	South and west-facing sections
2	2	South-west and north-west -facing sections

APPENDIX 5 ASSESSMENT OF THE BURIED SOIL [1003] (ROBIN INGLIS)

Methodology

The sediment taken from site as a bulk sample was approximately thirty-eight litres of a buried soil [1003] with numerous organic and inorganic inclusions. This material was processed through a siraf style floatation system to separate the included artefacts and ecofacts. The organic flot was dried and stored for further specialist analysis, while the remaining material, retent, in the tank was fully sorted for artefacts, a table of results is given below.

Material	Weight (g)	No Counted	Details
Ceramics glazed	39 12	8	
Ceramics unglazed	6 03	12	
Glass	0 13	3	
Metallic – Iron	7 2	5	
Metallic copper	0 35	5	
Worked Stone			
Building Material	3 67	5	mortar (representative sample)
Building Material	19 3	45	CBM (representative sample)
Industrial	9 56	10	Slag
Bone large mammal	52 28	>50	
Bone small mammal	0 14	4	
Bone – Fish	0 03	3	
Bone – Bird			
Shell – Marine	0 07	1	
Shell - Terrestrial			
Plant - uncharred			
Plant – charred	0 07	3	
Charcoal	1 64	34	
Dry organics - insects			
Dry organics - coprolites			
Other	3 19	2	Ceramic Tobacco Pipe
Other	15 08	30	Coke (representative sample)
Other	5 88	8	Coal (representative sample)

The table shows the material removed from the sorted retent, this fraction was 3.3 litres in volume. The retent was initially sieved through a 4mm, 2mm and 1mm sieve stack.

Results

The retrieved material included both unglazed and glazed pottery, alongside ceramic pipe stems. Also within the sorted retent were numerous bone, shell, charcoal and glass fragments. The majority of the material recovered indicates industrial or building waste. This includes ceramic building material, coal, coke, clag pieces and mortar. Lastly a few fragments of un-diagnostic iron were uncovered, alongside some copper objects, which included three small pins. These objects have been stabilised by in-house conservators for storage.

APPENDIX 6 ASSESSMENT OF THE POTTERY FROM THE BURIED SOIL (NAOMI CROWLEY)

Factual data

Artefactual Pottery

Quantity, 9 sherds of medieval pottery from buried soil, context [1003]

Provenance, The sherds are all in a light coloured gritty fabric, varying in colour from light pink to grey. Most sherds are partially reduced. This is locally produced and dates to the 12th to mid-15th century.

The material, The material comprises 8 sherds from cooking pots with sooted exteriors including two basal sherds and one rim. One sherd with green glaze comes from a jug.

Statement of potential

The pottery is medieval in character. Ceramic assemblages from this period in Yorkshire are dominated by green glazed table wares (particularly jugs) and gritty ware utilitarian vessels, including cooking pots. No further analysis is necessary on this assemblage. However, it does suggest the presence of medieval activity on the site.

Pottery List

Context 1003	Gritty Ware, sooted cooking pot sherds x 8
Context 1003	Gritty Ware, green glazed jug sherd x 1

APPENDIX 7 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

**LAND REAR OF GORDON REECE GALLERY, 14-24 FINKLE
STREET, KNARESBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

NGR SE 34874 57080

Prepared for Mr Gordon Reece

by

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--24 October 2005

LAND REAR OF GORDON REECE GALLERY, 14-24 FINKLE STREET, KNARESBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

1 Summary

1 1 Residential development is proposed to the rear of the Gordon Reece Gallery, 14 24 Finkle Street, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire. The proposed development site lies within the historic core of the medieval town of Knaresborough, just inside the projected line of the town defences which are believed to have crossed the High street from Raw Gap to the north, and run through the area between Finkle Street and Hilton Lane to the south. There is potential for remains of 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 the town.

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 HD4 of the Harrogate District Local Plan (2001). This written scheme of investigation (WSI) has, therefore, been prepared to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation on behalf of the applicant, Mr Gordon Reece.

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 HD4 of the Harrogate District Local Plan (2001) 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 Materials 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 34874 57080)

3 1 The area of proposed development is located in the town of Knaresborough, within the Borough of Harrogate, North Yorkshire. The Gordon Reece Gallery lies at the south-western end of Finkle Street, at the corner of the junction with Kirkgate to the south. The application area includes the present Gordon Reece Gallery at no. 22 Finkle Street, a Grade II Listed Building dated to c. AD1863, and a number of workshops and garages to the rear of 14-24 Finkle Street. These outbuildings are constructed of a mixture of brick and stone, and are a mixture of single and two storeys in height. They are located along the south, west and northern boundaries of the application site, around a central courtyard covered partly by cobbles, and partly by stone flags. Access to the rear of the site can be gained via a covered passageway between nos 18 and 20 Finkle Street (see Cartwright Pickard Architects Ltd 'Existing Site Plan' drawing no 252/AP(0)002 dated 07/09/05 scale 1:100).

3 2 A full planning application was submitted to Harrogate Borough Council in September 2005 reference 6 100 466 K FUL (05/04500/FUL). The proposals will entail the retention of the existing Gallery and the demolition of the existing workshops and garages to the rear. These demolished buildings are to be replaced by new structures following the present building line, but on a slightly larger footprint, to provide nine dwellings, comprising six 2 bed houses, two 1-bed flats and one 2-bed flat. The proposals are outlined on drawings prepared by Cartwright Pickard Architects Ltd (see especially 'Proposed Ground Floor Plan' drawing no 252/AP(0)003).

dated 07/09/05, scale 1 100) The new buildings will cover an L shaped area measuring maximum dimensions of c 30m in length from north to south and c 17m from east to west, and 9m in width

4 Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4 1 Knaresborough lies on the eastern side of the River Nidd about four miles north east of Harrogate, North Yorkshire, built on an outcrop of Magnesian limestone. It is an important historic town with medieval and potentially earlier origins, the development of which was gradually eclipsed by the growth of Harrogate as a fashionable spa in the late nineteenth century (Tyler, 1978)
- 4 2 There has been limited archaeological work within the town of Knaresborough as previous work has focussed largely upon the site of the Castle. Accordingly, the full nature and extent of any surviving archaeological remains within the historic core is unknown. The earliest documentary reference to Knaresborough is the Domesday Book of AD 1086. The place name, however, implies a defended settlement of some kind prior to the Conquest. There are no surviving records for the construction of the bank and ditch around the town and it has been suggested that these features may have originated as a Saxon burh. The castle was built early in the 12th century and the parish church was in existence by AD 1114, when it was granted to the Priory of Nostel. By 1169 there were burgesses at Knaresborough and the first record of a market is in 1206. In the 13th century, the town was the centre of an iron working industry based on ironstone mined in the Forest of Knaresborough, although this industry was in decline by the 14th century. The town also had a flourishing woollen industry, which continued until the 17th century when it was replaced by linen weaving. However, this industry went into a gradual decline in the 19th century with the growth and development of the nearby town of Harrogate (Tyler 1978)
- 4 3 An excavation by Archaeological Services WYAS in July 2002 in advance of the redevelopment of the Bus Station on the west side of the High Street revealed three phases of activity dating from the medieval to modern period. A number of cut features, including post holes and pits, were sealed by a 'garden' soil of later medieval and perhaps post-medieval date that was observed across the site. The garden soil was interpreted as relating to plots of land fronting High Street and it developed through the later medieval period. During the 18th century, the site was terraced for the construction of several buildings fronting onto, and to the rear of, High Street (Richardson 2003)
- 4 4 An archaeological watching brief in January 2002 was undertaken by On Site Archaeology during the construction of a side extension at the Crown Hotel, High Street, Knaresborough. This site lies to the north of the present application site, to the west of the northern end of Finkle Street. This work revealed a number of archaeological features of a structural nature, comprising postholes, a post trench and beam slot. A number of pits containing an assemblage of late 12th to early 13th century pottery had then been cut into this earliest phase of activity. These results are significant as the first archaeological evidence for buildings of the medieval period within the historic core of Knaresborough that are relatively well dated by the associated artefactual evidence (Bmce 2002)
- 4 5 An archaeological evaluation to the east of the Station Public House on Finkle Street was carried out by On Site Archaeology Ltd in January 2004 in connection with a proposal for residential development. A number of archaeological features were uncovered, including pits and post-holes and an assemblage of finds dating from the medieval through to modern periods. The remains were concentrated in the trench fronting onto Kirkgate and although they were cut into natural bedrock, were relatively close to the present ground surface suggesting that the site levels have been truncated (Stirk 2004)
- 4 6 There is the potential for similar remains to be disturbed and/or destroyed by the proposed development to the rear of Finkle Street. Such remains have the potential to provide significant information regarding the development of settlement and industry within this part of the early medieval town

- 4 7 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 12m² 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 a minimum of two trial trenches should be investigated, suitable locations for which have been discussed between the Senior Archaeologist NYCC and Mr Gordon Reece, to include an area within the cobbled section of the central courtyard, and an area within one of the workshops opposite the entrance from Finkle Street, which was formerly a coach house and has a cobbled floor surface
- 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 earned 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 earned 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 earned 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.
- 9 11 Bured 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 2 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. In this instance the Harrogate Museum and Art Gallery is suggested.
- 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 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

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- 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

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
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