Land adjacent to 3 King Street
Scarborough,
North Yorkshire
TA 0435 8859

Archaeological Evaluation

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Archaeological Evaluation

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land to the south of No. 3 King Street, Scarborough, North Yorkshire between April 10th and April 18th 2007. The work was undertaken in response to a consultation on a planning application for the redevelopment of the site (ref. no. 06/02273/FL). The Evaluation consisted of two trenches situated within the entrance and to the rear of the site.

In Trench 1 four phases of stone walling associated with properties fronting on to King Street were recorded along with remnants of street/yard surfaces. Finds from Trench 1 were limited to a small assemblage of pottery of 13th to 16th century date.

In Trench 2 a considerable depth of structural remains relating to the late 19th and 20th century development of the site were exposed. The structures consisted of brick walls, concrete floors and drainage trenches. These features sealed a number of dump deposits dated by finds of pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building materials to the 17th/18th century and later. The earliest activity in this part of the site was illustrated by an east-west linear feature possibly representing a property boundary backfilled in the 17th century.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land adjacent to 3 King Street, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: TA 0435 8859). The Evaluation took place over seven days commencing on the 10th April 2007.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out on behalf of Leddon Thompson, on the advice of the Senior Archaeologist of the Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County

Council, that the site should be evaluated to assess the archaeological impact of the development proposals. A full planning application was submitted to Scarborough Borough Council in March 2006 (ref. no. 06/02273/FL). The development proposals involve the redevelopment of the site for fourteen flats and associated car parking.

1.3 The evaluation was designed to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The assessment of the archaeological remains was to be used as the basis for an informed planning decision as to whether the development should proceed in its present form. If so, the archaeological information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*, and is in accordance with Policy E28 of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan.

1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 03-04-07.

1.5 All work was funded by Leddon Thompson.

1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

2.1 The site is situated within New Borough, which is part of the settlement enclosed by the medieval defences of Scarborough. The site forms a rectangular block of land, 750m^2 in extent, situated immediately to the east of King Street, and is currently an area of concrete hard standing.

2.2 At the time of the evaluation, the western boundary of the site was a surviving section of the brick warehouse frontage (Pl. 1) and the eastern and southern boundaries were brick walls (Pls. 2 & 3). The northern boundary was the southern gable end of No. 3 King Street. The interior of the site was an open area of concrete hard standing with limited access to the basement area in the south of the site.

3. Geology and Soils

3.1 The site lies on a geology of boulder clay. The accompanying soil association is not known since the site lies in a built-up area that has not been surveyed by the Soil Survey of England and Wales (Mackney *et al.* 1983).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of potential archaeological importance, within the New Borough. A considerable amount of research and excavation has been carried out in the town, culminating in the publication of a body of information that provides a secure framework in which to place the results of the Evaluation (Pearson 1987, 2005; Crouch and Pearson 2001).

4.2 Scarborough's origins are obscure, some commentators postulating the existence of a possible pre-conquest settlement because of the manner that St Sepulchre Street and Cooks Row cut across the otherwise rectilinear arrangement of streets relating to the 12th century town planning of the borough (e.g. Farmer, 1976). The implication was that a pre-conquest settlement was incorporated into the later medieval borough. However, the supposition of a Viking foundation for settlement at Scarborough is a contentious issue. References to the Viking conquest by *Skarthi* of Scarborough in the 13th and 14th century Icelandic sagas can be seen as deliberate eulogising of the deeds of individuals' supposed ancestors, and the drawing together of folk traditions rather than statements of fact (Arnold 2001). Arnold has also pointed out that the origin of the first element in 'Scarborough' comes from the Old English word *sceard*, meaning gap or notch, as opposed to a Viking warrior named Skarthi. As Pearson points out,

not even one definite sherd of 10th or early 11th century pottery has been found in the town, even in excavations around the Damyot stream / Sepulchre Street area. However, the identification of an Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th to mid-9th century) sherd from an excavation at Blenheim Street that took place in April 2006, is evidence of early pre-conquest activity at Scarborough (On-site Archaeology 2006), although not of continuity with the medieval borough via a Viking-era settlement.

4.3 Scarborough was not mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086), which suggests that, if there was any settlement at all, it was of minor importance, and that the area of the present town probably consisted of agricultural land under the jurisdiction of the royal manor of Falsgrave. The first recorded activity in the town was the construction of a castle on the headland in the reign of King Stephen during the late 1130s. It is believed that a settlement evolved around the road leading to the castle (i.e. the Castle Road area), with another possible settlement in the area east of Holy Sepulchre church.

4.4 Scarborough underwent basic changes during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) with the castle taking on its present day lay-out. The town was fundamentally reorganised to form the Oldborough, with streets, defences and terracing walls, probably in the late 1150s or early 1160s.

4.5 The Oldborough was clearly an economic success, as soon after the New Borough was established in the latter part of Henry's reign, perhaps as early as by the late 1160s (Dalton 2001). The New Borough apparently formed a trading area with a wide market place, with its layout perhaps reflecting the boundaries of the cultivated land on which it was built. It is believed that the western defences of the New Borough, consisting of a rampart and ditch, were constructed in the later 13th century, to be augmented by a stone wall in the 16th century, and refurbished at the time of the Jacobite revolt in the mid-1740s.

4.6 The exact line of the defences is shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1852) running between Huntriss Row and Bar Street. However, no physical remains of these defences have been recorded in modern times, not even at Harcourt Place, where an excavation at the 'sunken garden' revealed only natural boulder clay (Pearson 2001, 75).

4.7 The extent to which medieval or early post-medieval activity extended beyond the Newborough defences is unknown. The earliest known plan of Scarborough (1530s – Fig. 3) shows the proposed development area with built properties. However care should be taken due to the accuracy of this source. Newborough Street, c. 40m north of the site, formed the medieval Market Place of Scarborough.

4.8 John Cossins' 'New and Exact Plan of the Town of Scarborough' (1725) shows the site as a developed area fronting on to Helperby Lane with gardens to the rear (Fig. 4). Vincent's 'Plan of Scarborough' (1745) implies that the entire land block to the rear of Helperby Lane was built up (Fig. 5). The 1770 Plan of Scarborough (Fig. 6) shows the site with properties fronting on to the 'Apple Market' and open land to the rear. By 1790 the street name has reverted to Helperby Lane (Fig. 7). This collection of 18th century plans of Scarborough clearly show that in this period the street now known as King Street was known under as Helperby Lane and Apple Market. By the 19th century King Street had become the adopted street name.

8.1 Wood's 1828 plan of Scarborough shows properties fronting onto King Street with open land to the rear (Fig. 8). This depiction is mirrored by Tyson's 1842 Plan of Scarborough (Fig. 9).

8.2 The First Edition Town Series Map of 1852 shows the site with properties fronting on to King Street and various outbuildings and courtyards to the rear (Fig. 10). Theakston's 1875 'Street Plan of Scarborough' shows a similar layout but not in as much detail (Fig. 11).

8.3 The Second Edition Town Series Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 12) shows a slightly different layout to that shown on the 1852 map particularly in the southern half of the site where a building has been built to house a 'Public Baths' (Fig. 8). Scarborough had a number of such establishments: by 1845 Scarborough possessed five public baths (http://mick-armitage.staff.shef.ac.uk/anne/scarboro/scarmap.html) and this number increased in the later half of the 19th century as Scarborough developed as a spa resort and also less up market establishments were built to catered for the needs of the local population. There is a reference to the King Street baths in 1890 (www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/NRY/**Scarborough**/**Scarborough**90.html), but it is not know when the King Street public baths went out of use, although the building is still shown on the 1912 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 13), along with an almost identical layout to that shown in 1892 (Fig. 12).

8.4 The 1958 Ordnance Survey Map shows the entire site as a built up area (Fig. 14). By 1982 all the internal buildings on the site have been demolished (1982 Ordnance Survey map data – not illustrated) and cleared to make way for a warehouse (Fig. 15) and a basement was constructed.

4.13 In the early 21st century the warehouse was demolished and the open area of land used for car parking.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the Archaeological Evaluation were:

a. 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.

8 To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

9 To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Methodology

6.1 Evaluation

6.1.1 Two trenches were excavated at locations agreed by the Archaeology Section of the Heritage Unit, NYCC (Fig. 2). The total area evaluated was approximately 8m^2; each trench measured approximately 2m x 2m. However due to the depth of the archaeology on the site Trench 2 was stepped.

6.1.2 Concrete surfacing was broken in the evaluation areas by a pneumatic drill and then cleared by hand. Removal of overburden and modern walls and service trenches was by a mini digger fitted with a ditching bucket operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of archaeological deposits.

6.1.3 All features were recorded in plan and section thus providing evidence on their function and form.

6.1.4 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).

6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis (Appendix 2).

6.1.6 Samples were taken from sealed deposits for environmental analysis (Appendix 5).

6.2 On-site Recording

6.2.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

6.3 Plans and Sections

6.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at 1:10, also on drawing film, and included an OD height.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised monochrome and colour transparencies, in 35mm format, and colour prints in digital format, recording all archaeological features encountered.

6.5 Finds

6.5.1 Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

6.6 Samples

Five samples were taken for General Biological Analysis (report forthcoming).

7. Results

8.1 **Trench 1** (Figs. 16-21 & Pls. 4 - 12)

7.1.1 Six phases of archaeological activity can be ascribed to Trench 1 dating from the 13th century to the modern period.

7.1.2 *Phase 1*: An east-west linear feature (1036) was located in the southern half of Trench 1. Measuring in excess of 0.70m in width and surviving to a depth of 0.14m with a shallow u-shaped profile, this feature had a single clay fill (1033) with no associated finds (Fig. 16 : Pl. 4). This feature possibly represents an early boundary feature. A second east-west linear feature (1035 : Pl. 5) also cut into the natural clays measured 0.70m in width, 0.12m in depth and probably represented a construction cut for Phase 2 deposit 1034, a cobble and stone surface.

7.1.3 *Phase 2a* : This phase was characterised by structural activity represented by Walls 1031 and 1032 and a cobbled surface (1034). Walls 1031 and 1032 formed part of a stone structure in the southern half of Trench 1, which only survived as a single foundation course. Wall 1031 aligned east to west

returned to the south in the south-east corner of the trench whereas Wall 1032 was only partially seen in the western side of the trench (Fig. 17 : Pl. 6). The gap between Walls 1031 and 1032 may represent a socket for an upright timber. Associated with Walls 1031 and 1032 was a cobbled and stone surface (1034) which probably represented a street/yard surface.

Phase 2b : Sealing Walls 1031 and 1032 was a levelling deposit of clay (1030), dated by a single pottery sherd to the 13th century, which was disturbed in the south of the trench by an irregular cut (1029) which was filled with a clay (1028) with associated finds of 16th century pottery, animal bone and a single iron nail (Appendix 2).

Phase 2c : Built onto Deposit 1030 was a further stone structure (1026), which survived only as a single foundation course (Fig. 18 : Pl. 7). Wall 1026 was associated with a street/yard surface (1027). Of interest is that Wall 1026 followed the same alignment but not the location as Walls 1031 and 1032 suggesting either a larger property or a change in property boundaries.

7.1.4 *Phase 3* : Sealing the Phase 2c activity were a series of clay levelling deposits (1021, 1022, 1023, 1025) and Deposit 1019 which filled a shallow depression (1020).

7.1.5 *Phase 4* : Further structural activity characterised Phase 4. During this phase two walls were constructed (1018 & 1024) on a north-south alignment. Wall 1024 (only partially seen in section) and Wall 1018 only survived as single foundation courses and continued beyond the limit of the trench (Figs. 19 & 21: Pl. 8).

7.1.6 *Phase 5* : A series of silty clay, clay, and gravel levelling deposits (1012, 1013, 1014, 1015 & 1016) sealed the Phase 4 activity. Deposits 1014 and 1015 produced associated pottery of 17th/18th century date with a residual sherd of 13th/14th century date from Deposit 1015.

7.1.7 *Phase 6* : The latest deposits in Trench 1 were represented by a series of bedding deposits and yard surfaces (1017, 1006 (Pl. 9), 1007 & 1003). Further

modern activity was illustrated by a service trench containing a lead pipe (cut 1005, fill 1004), which cut through Deposits 1003 and 1007; and a foundation cut (1010, fill 1011) for a brick wall (1009). The sequence was completed by a levelling deposit, a concrete and brick hardcore and concrete sets (Deposits 1002, 1001 and 1000 respectively).

7.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 22-24 : Pls. 14-18)

7.2.1 Excavation in Trench 2 recorded five phases of activity.

7.2.2. *Phase 1*: The earliest activity in Trench 2 was represented by a semi-circular feature (Fig. 22 : 2038) cut into the natural clay to a depth of 0.08m (Pl. 14). The fill (2037) contained a single pottery sherd of 17th century date (Appendix 2).

8.1.1 *Phase 2* : Feature 2038 was sealed by a deposit of silty clay (2036) which again contained a single sherd of 17th century pottery (Appendix 2).

7.2.4 *Phase 3* : This phase was characterised by a substantial east-west linear feature which extended southwards beyond the limits of Trench 2 (Figs. 23 & 24). Ditch 2035 measured in excess of 0.8m in width and 0.7m in depth with a flat bottomed V-shape profile and three fills (2039, 2034 & 2033 : Pl. 14). Finds from the secondary fill and tertiary fills (2034 & 2033) indicated that the ditch had been backfilled in the 17th century (Appendix 2).

8.1.1 *Phase 4* : After the deliberate backfilling of Ditch 2035 it would appear that this area of the site was systematically raised by the dumping quantities of material (2024, 2025, 2030 & 2031 : Pls. 15-18). Finds of pottery, clay pipe and CBM illustrates that these episodes took place at the earliest during the 17th/18th century.

8.1.2 *Phase 5* : From the mid 19th century buildings are recorded in the area of Trench 2. Excavation located a number of brick walls (2003, 2004, 2008, 2009 and 2022). Walls 2003, 2004 and 2008 (structure 2006) were associated with

concrete floor 2007 and drain runs (2013/2014/2015 & 2017/2018/2019) and a concentration of service pipes (2020). Wall 2009 was associated with concrete floor 2011. In addition concrete floor 2029 was recorded extending beyond the limits of Trench 1. In the east of the trench a substantial dump deposit (2012) sealed the drain runs 2015 and 2019, this deposit originally butted up to Wall 2003 and was sealed by concrete floor 2011. All of this structural activity appeared to represent internal walls and floors associated with late building activity on the site (Pls. 14-18).

8.1.3 *Phase 6* : The interior of the rooms were backfilled (2005 & 2010) and sealed with reinforced concrete (2000) or covered by concrete and brick hard core (2002) and concrete brick sets (2001).

8. Discussion

8.1 The evaluation identified archaeological activity in both of the excavated evaluation trenches. However the dating and character of the archaeological deposits recorded were completely different in Trench 1 to that recorded in Trench 2.

8.2 The earliest structural features were located in Trench 1 where a single sherd of pottery from Deposit 1030 which sealed Walls 1031 and 1032 was of 13th century. Further structural activity with associated street/yard surfaces also recorded. The earliest cartographic evidence for this area of Scarborough suggests that there were street frontage properties on Helperby Lane (later to be called King Street) in the early 18th century. Archaeological evidence from Trench 1 suggests that properties were built on the site 500 years earlier than previously recorded; and that this structural activity continued into the 20th century. It is likely that the medieval buildings consisted of stone 'dwarf' walls that supported a timber framework.

8.3 At the rear of the site there is no evidence for any archaeological activity until the 17th century. Excavation in Trench 1 located a substantial east west aligned ditch which probably represents a property boundary. Although this feature

was not located in Trench 1 a projection of the alignment corresponds with the alleyway between 24 and 25 King Street (properties which were built in the 18th century). Excavation has also shown that there was a natural slope on the site as natural deposits were recorded at 27.27m AOD in Trench 1 and 26.66m AOD in Trench 2, a fall of 0.6m over a distance of c.10m. The deliberate dumping in the 17th/18th century was obviously undertaken to consolidate the land for development.

8.4 Modern development of the site was represented by a concentration of walls, concrete floors and service trenches, however the evaluation has shown that significant archaeological structures and features have survived the invasive modern development of the site.

8.5 In summary, the evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological remains at the site of local importance, however, the recorded features and structures could be adequately preserved by record (e.g. archaeological excavation) rather than physically *in situ* and should not therefore prevent re-development of the site.

9. Bibliography

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www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/YKS/NRY/**Scarborough**/**Scarborough**90.html

Figure 1. Site Location

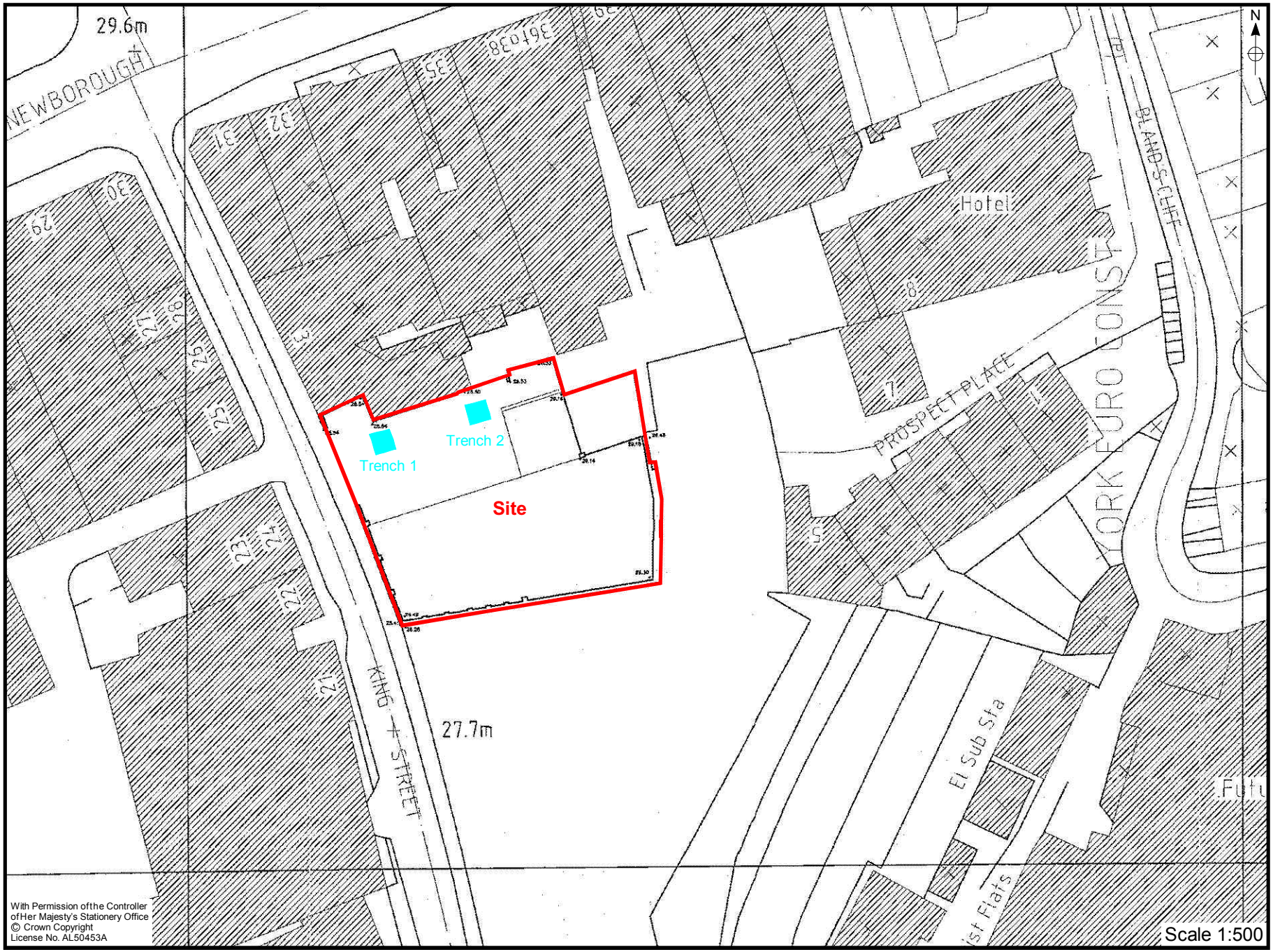


Figure 2. Area of Development with Location of Evaluation Trenches

MAP 03-04-07

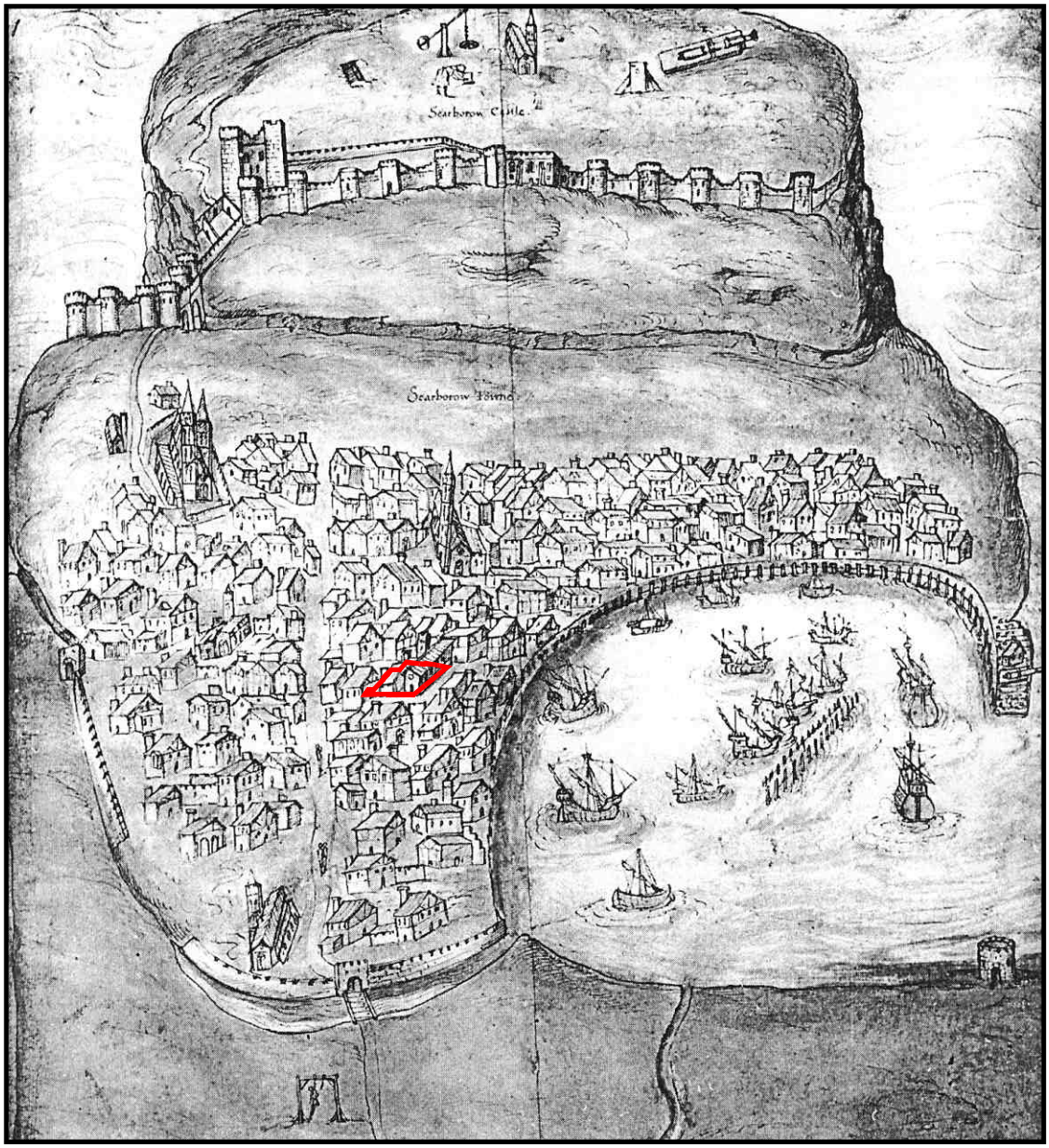


Figure 3. A 1530s View of Scarborough

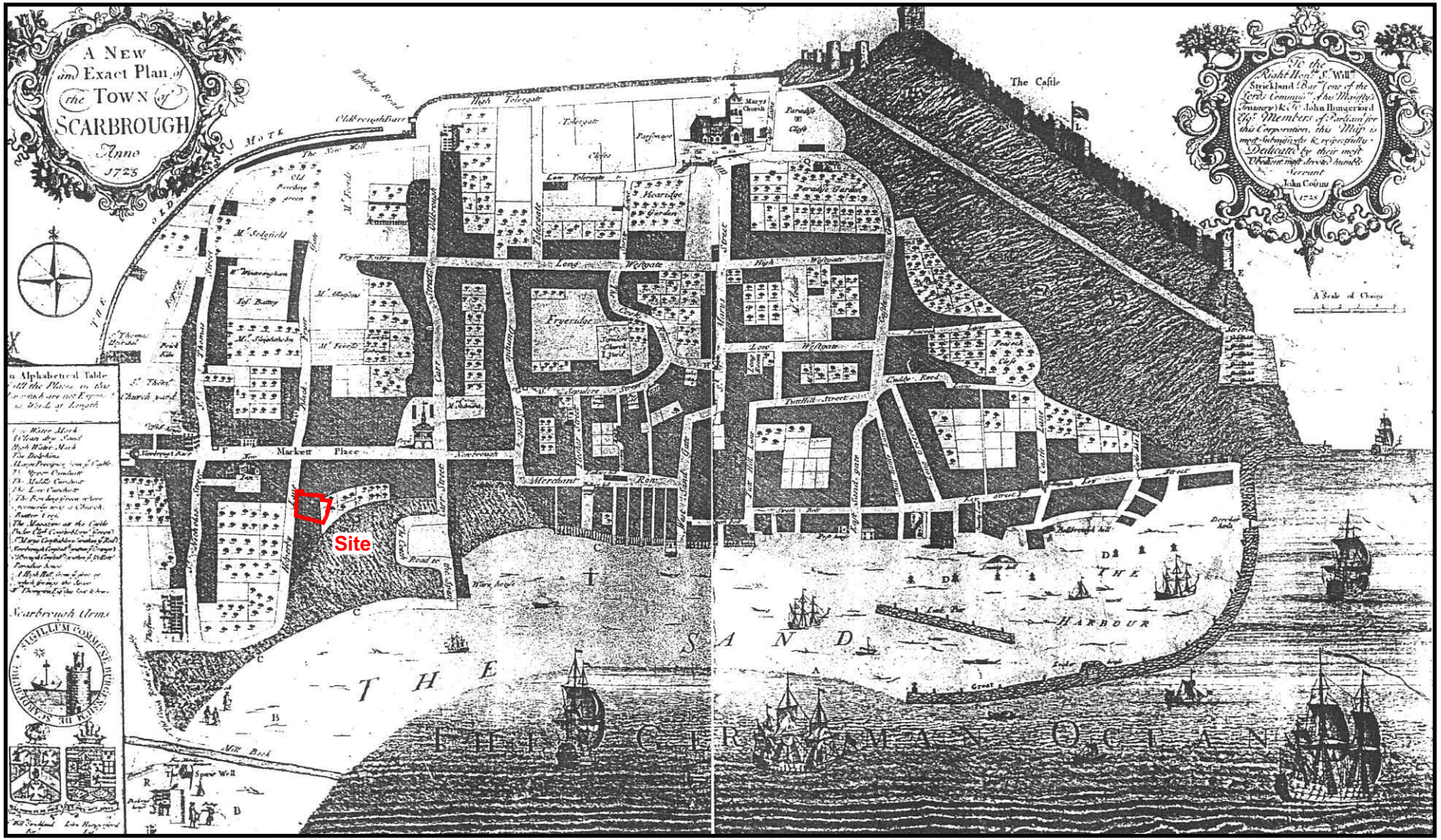


Figure 4. John Cossins's 1725 "A New and Exact Plan of the Town of Scarborough"

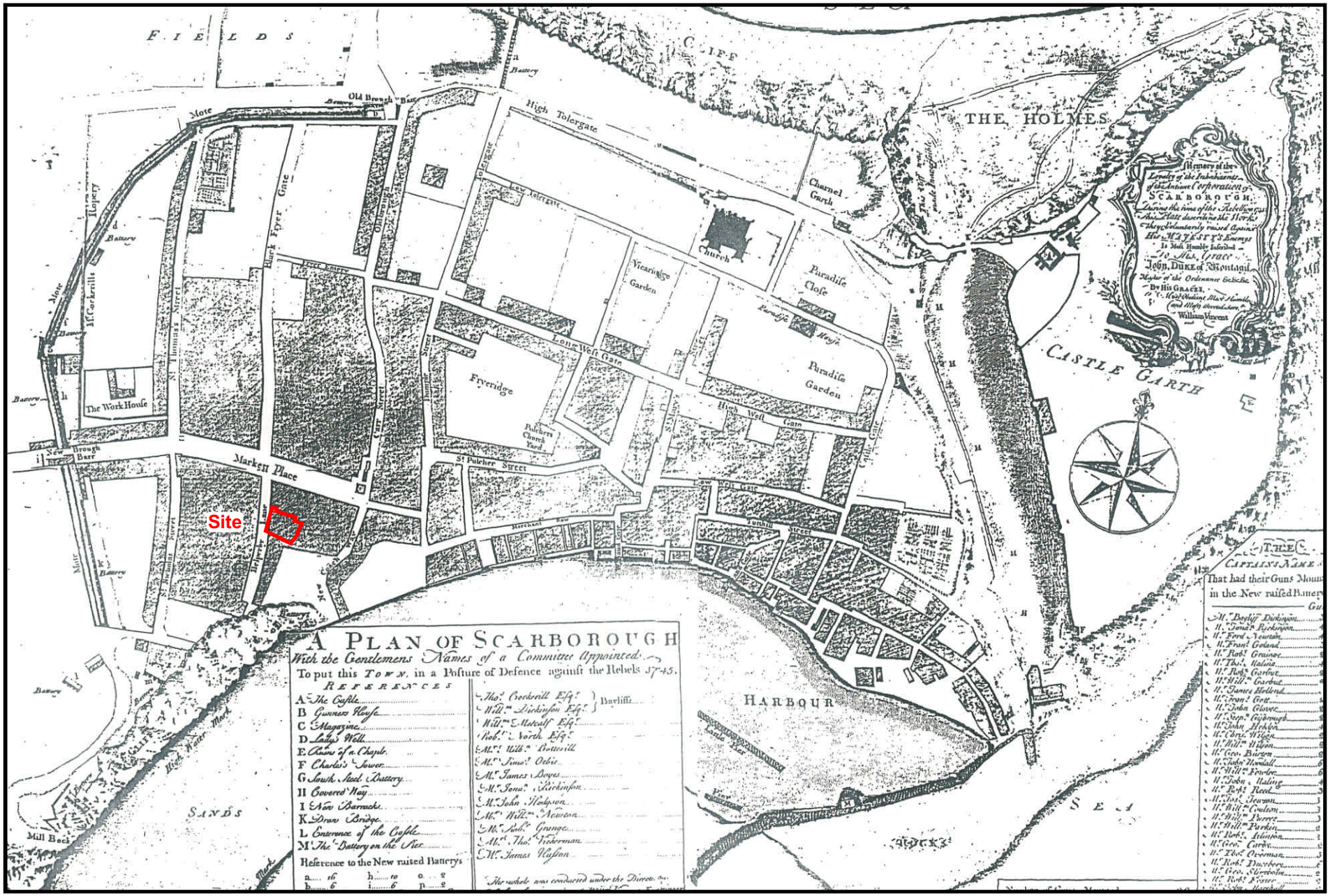


Figure 5. Vincent's (1745) Plan of Scarborough

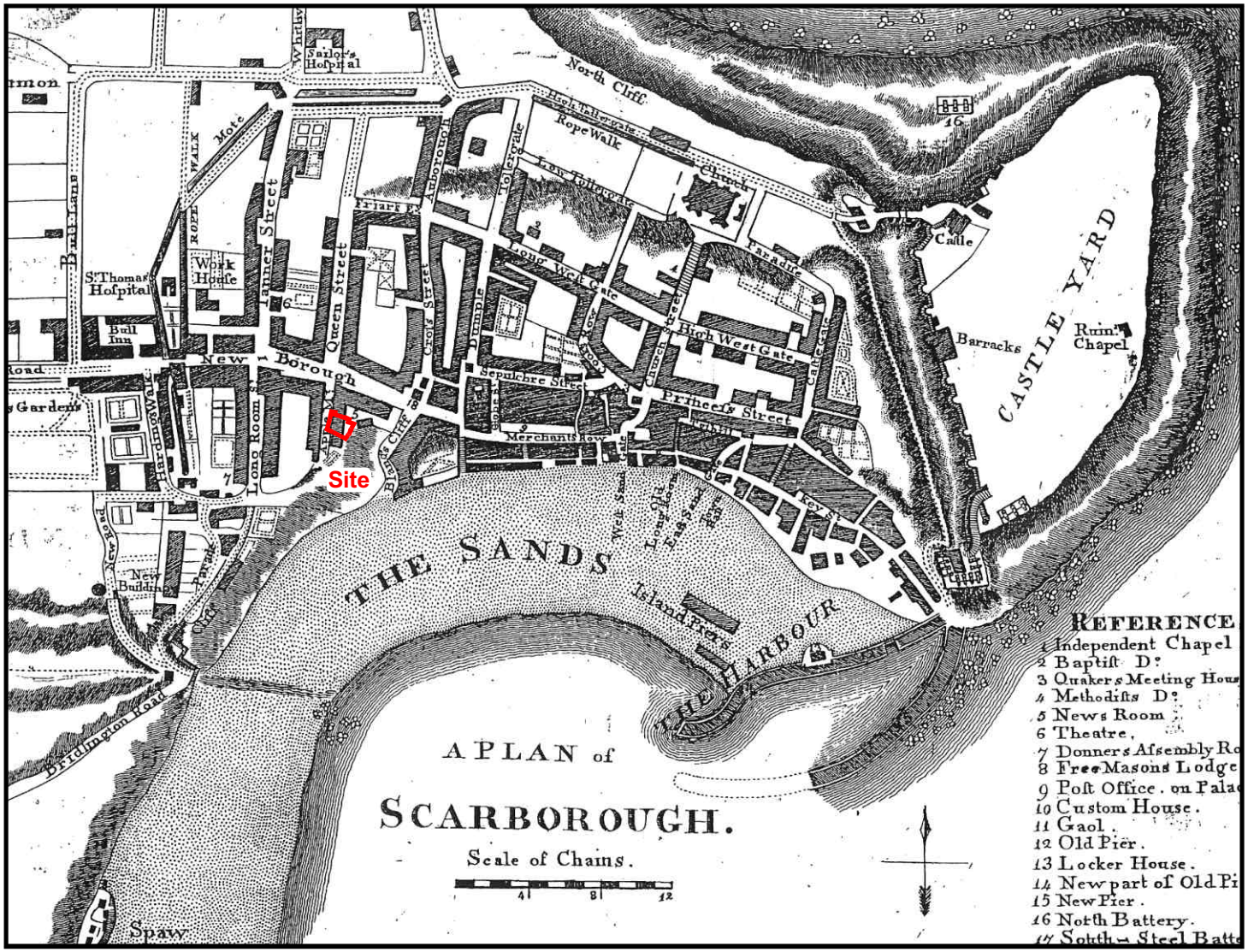


Figure 6. Extract from a 1770 Plan of Scarborough

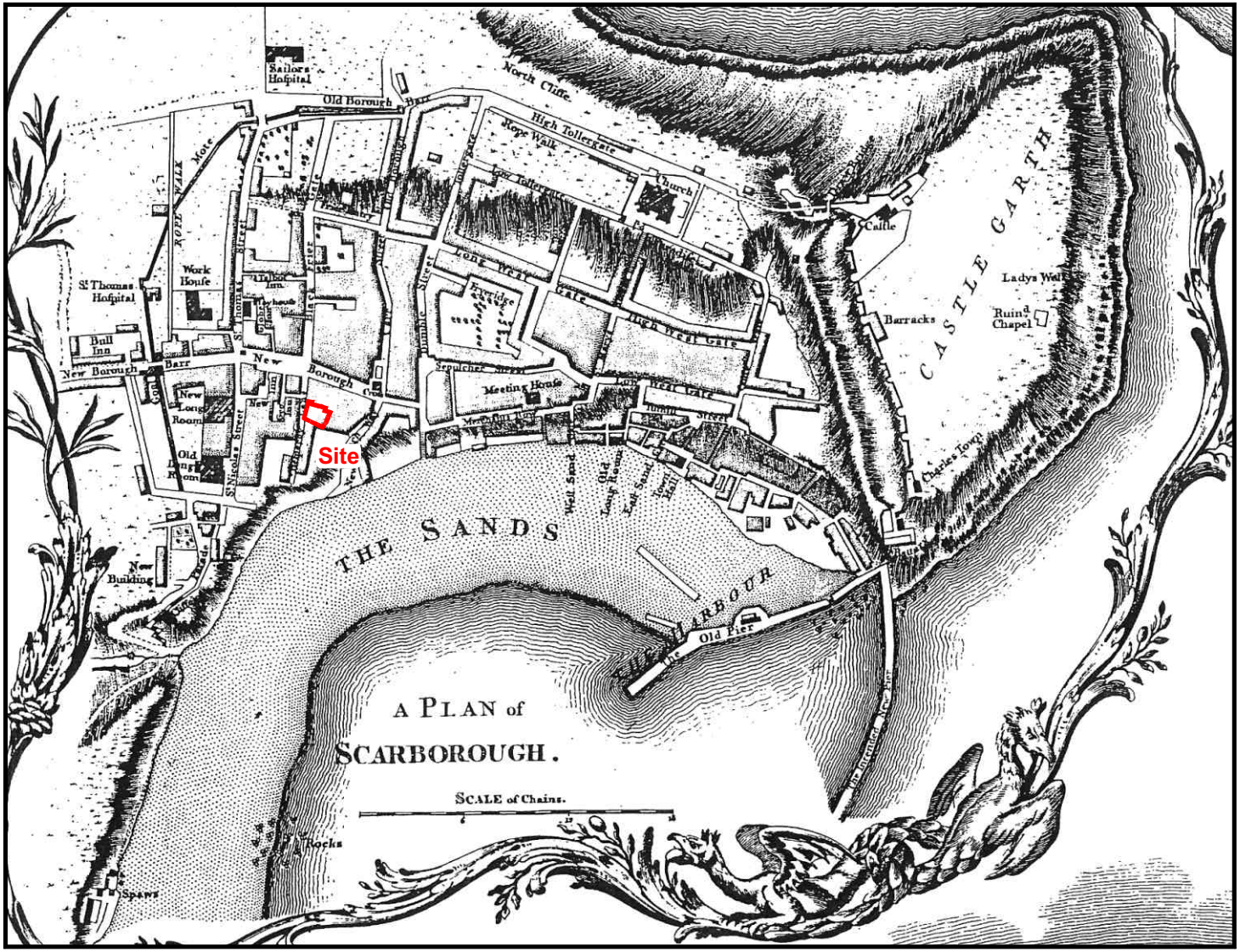


Figure 7. Extract from a c.1790 Plan of Scarborough

Figure 8. Extract from Wood's 1828 "Plan of the Town and Environs of Scarborough"

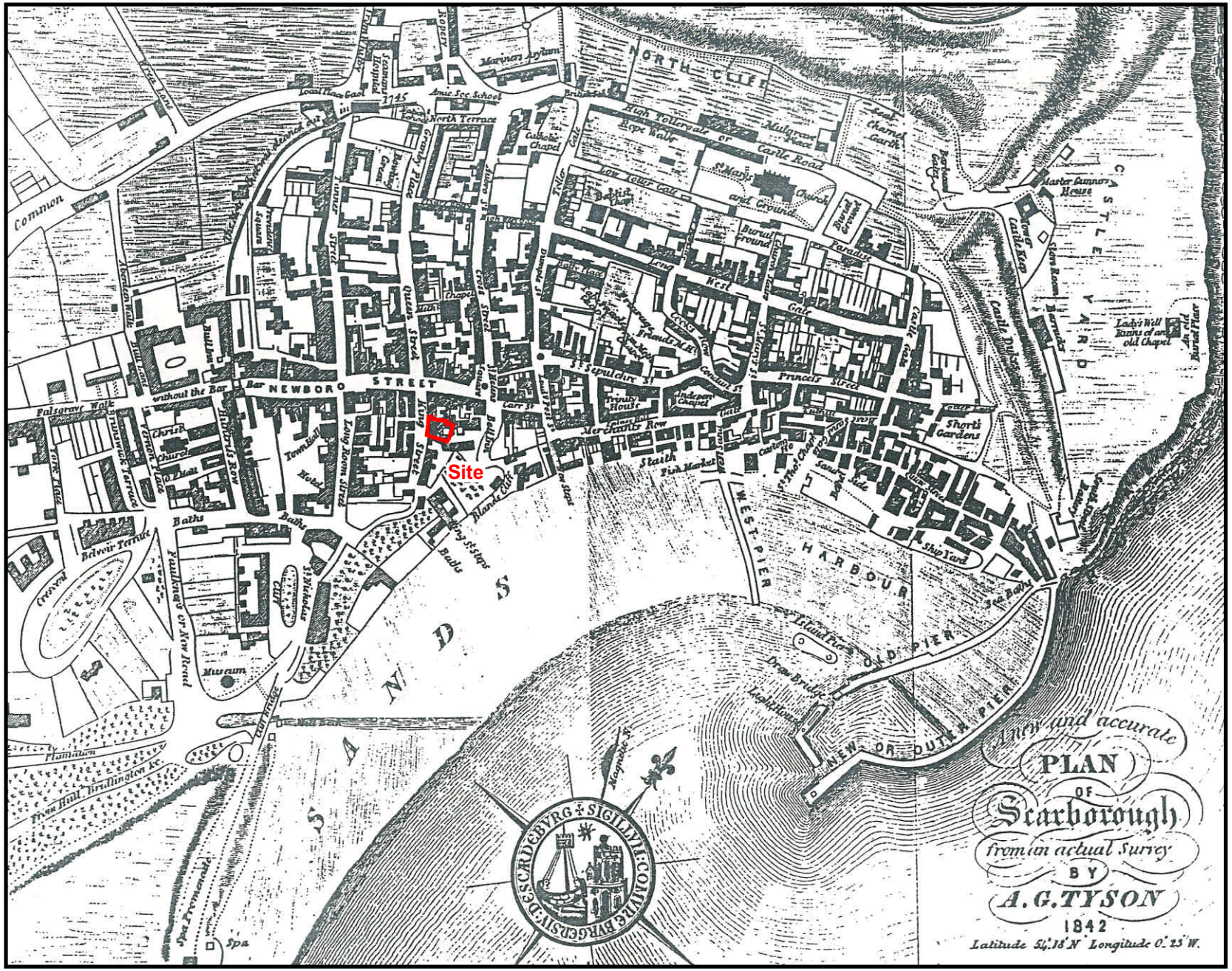


Figure 9. Tyson's 1842 Plan of Scarborough

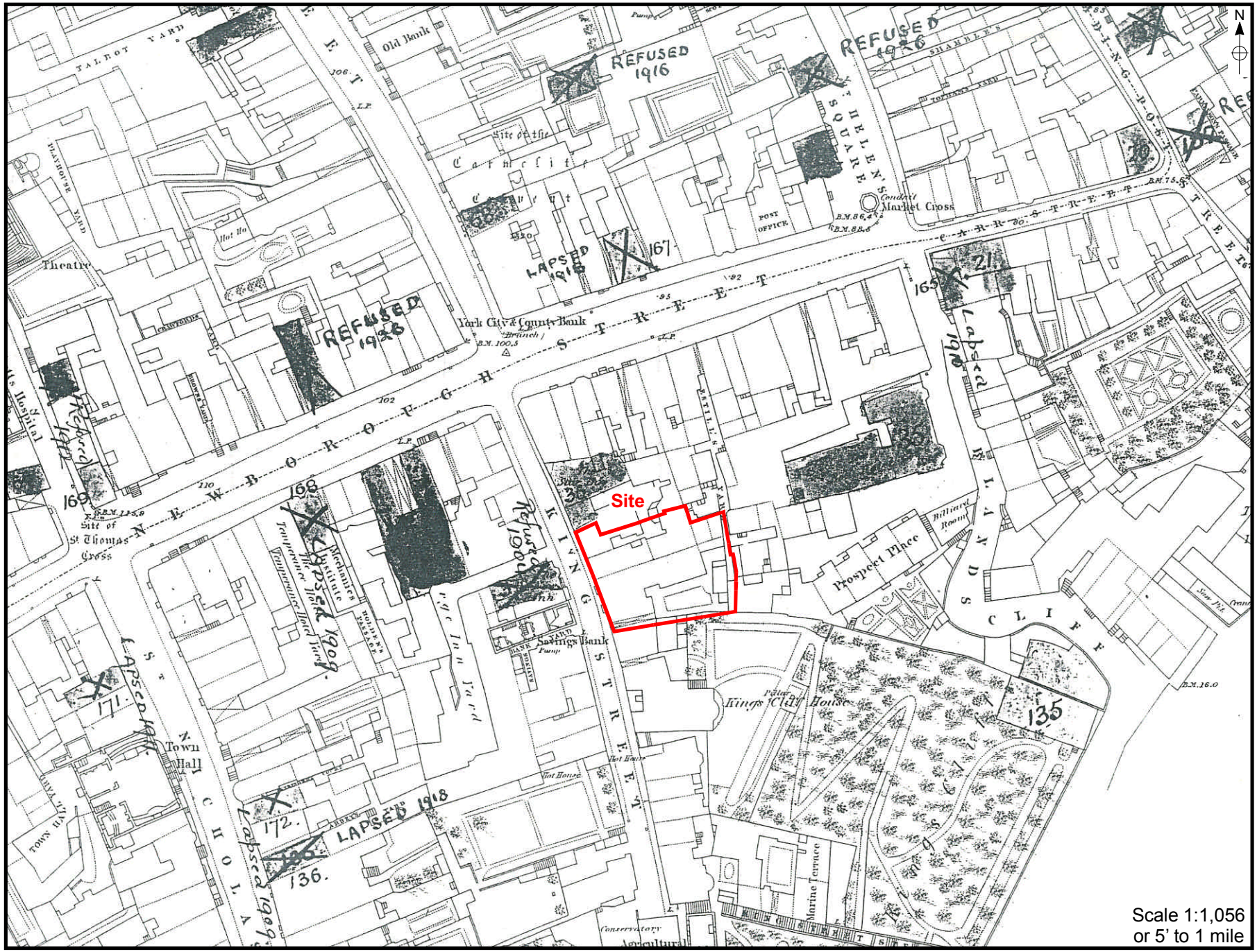


Figure 10. Extract from the 1852 First Edition Town Series Ordnance Survey Map

MAP 03-04-07

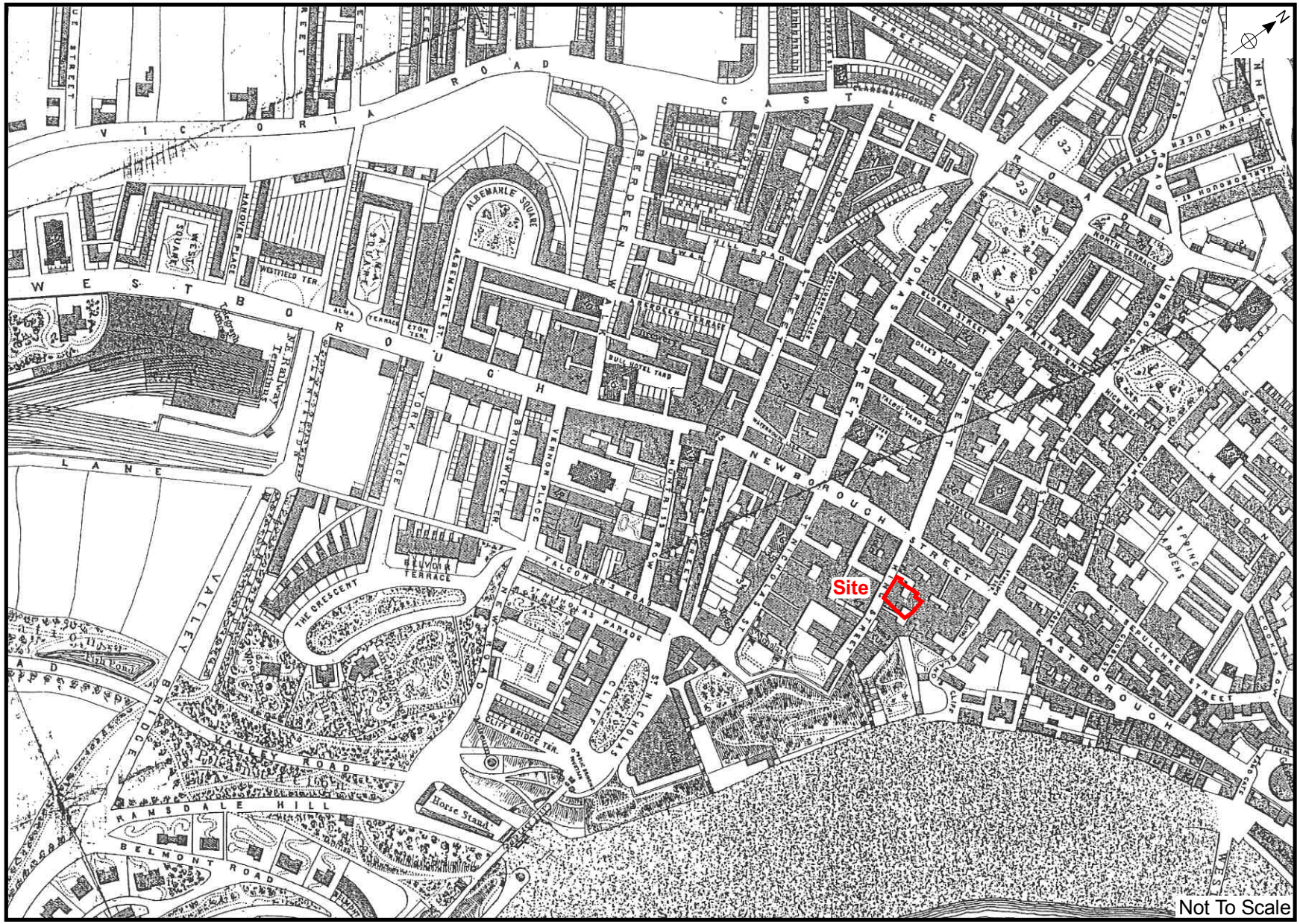


Figure 11. Extract from Theakston's 1875 "Street Plan of Scarborough"

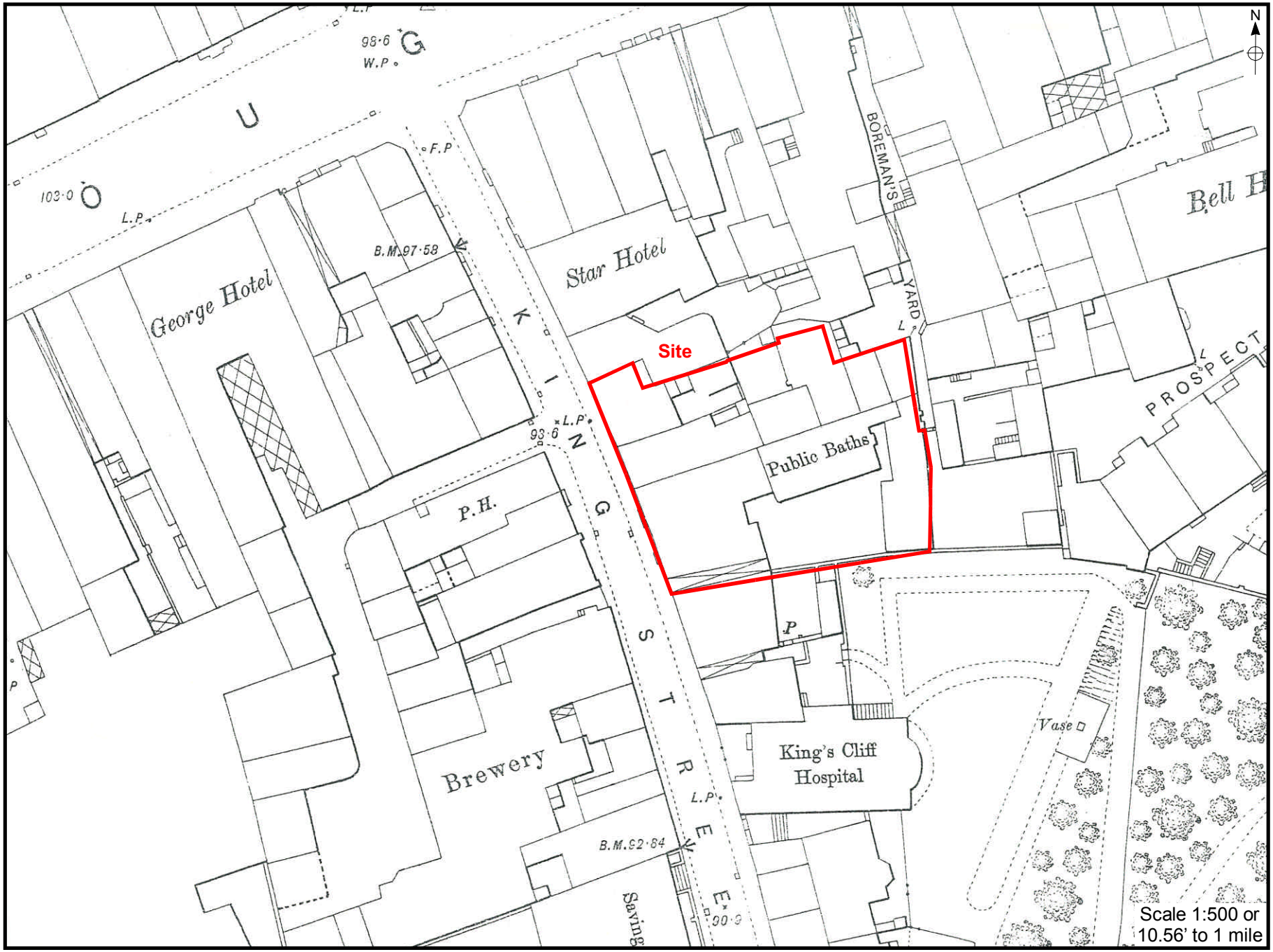


Figure 12. Extract from the 1892 Second Edition Town Series Ordnance Survey Map

MAP 03-04-07

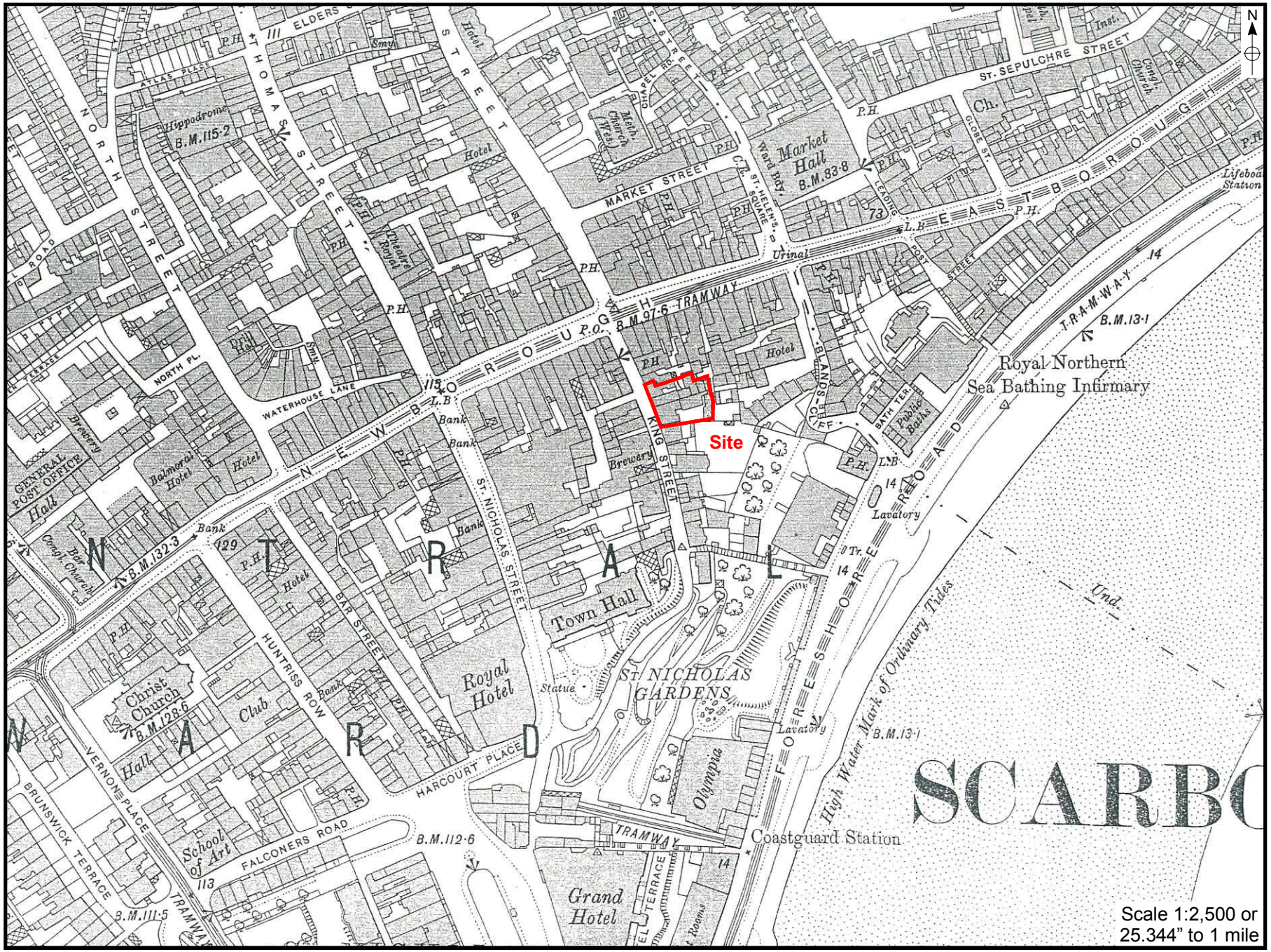


Figure 13. Extract from the 1912 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

MAP 03-04-07

Figure 14. Extract from the 1958 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

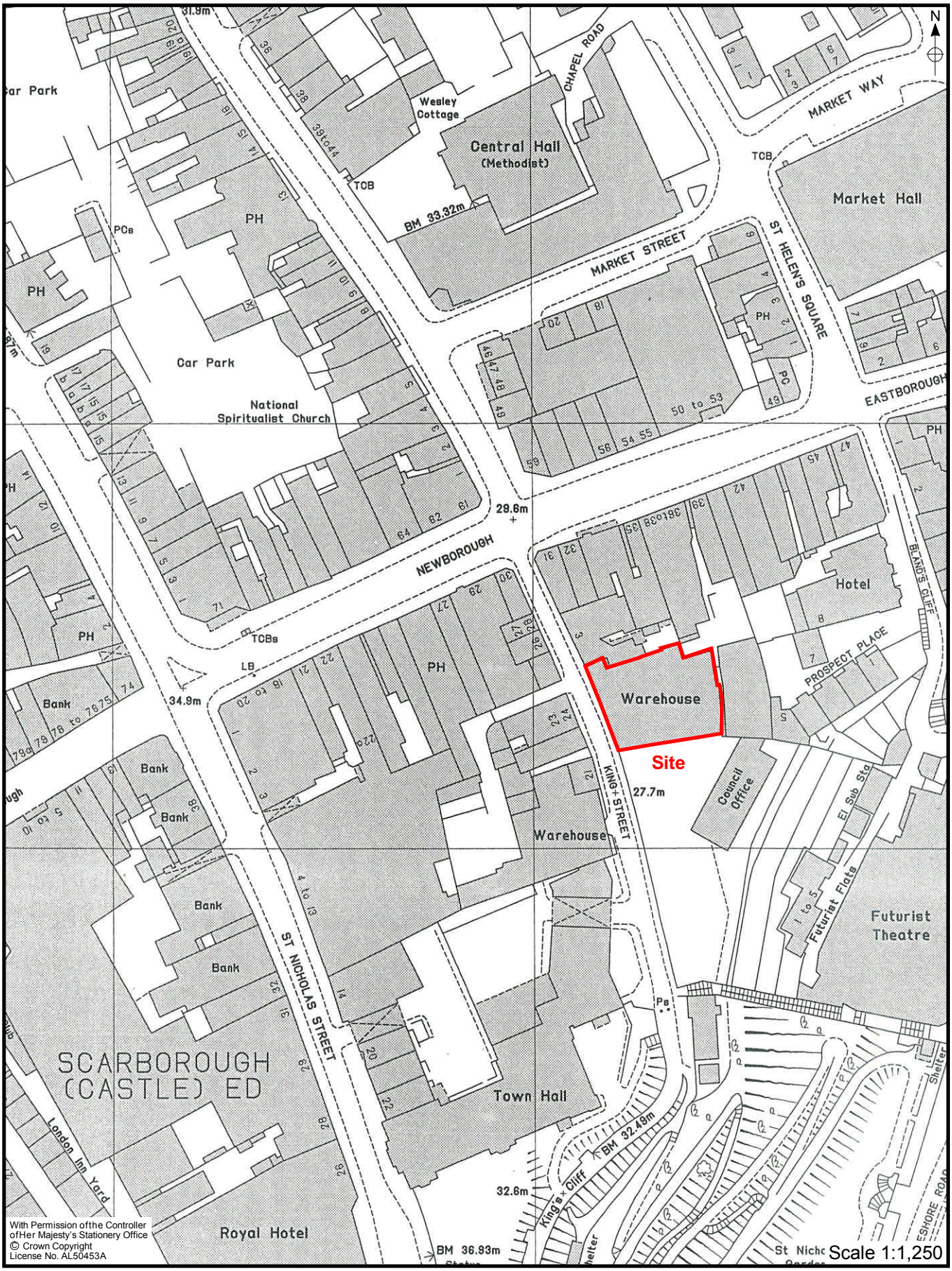


Figure 15. Extract from the 1985 Edition Ordnance Survey Map

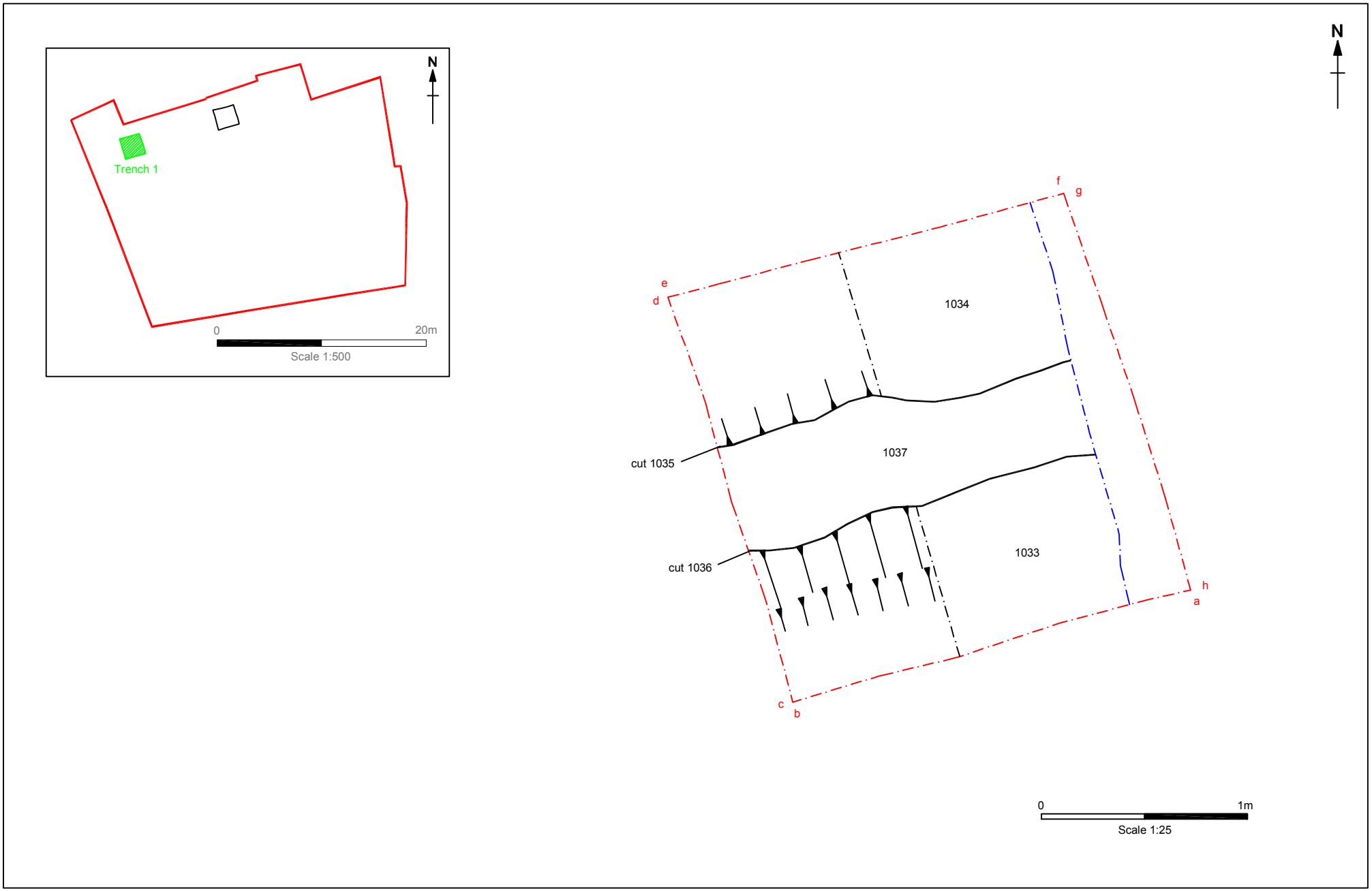
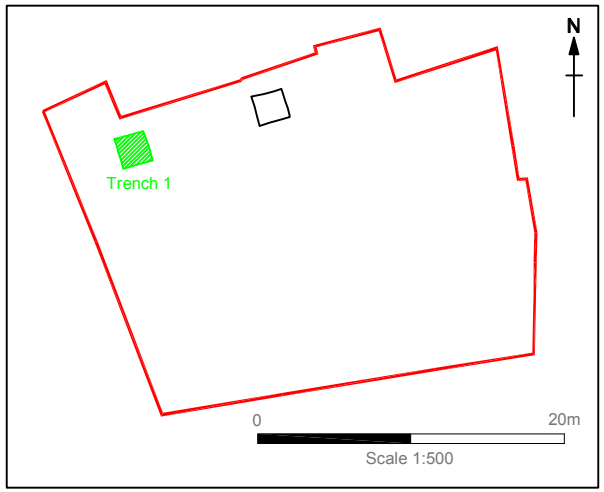


Figure 16. Trench 1: Plan of Phase 1 Features



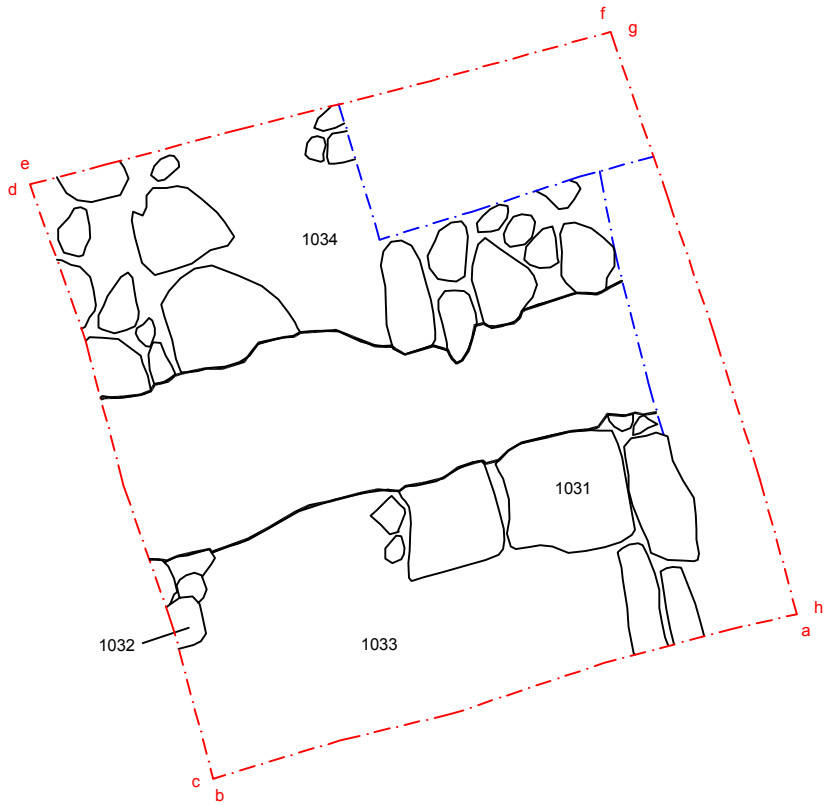


Figure 17. Trench 1: Plan of Phase 2a Features

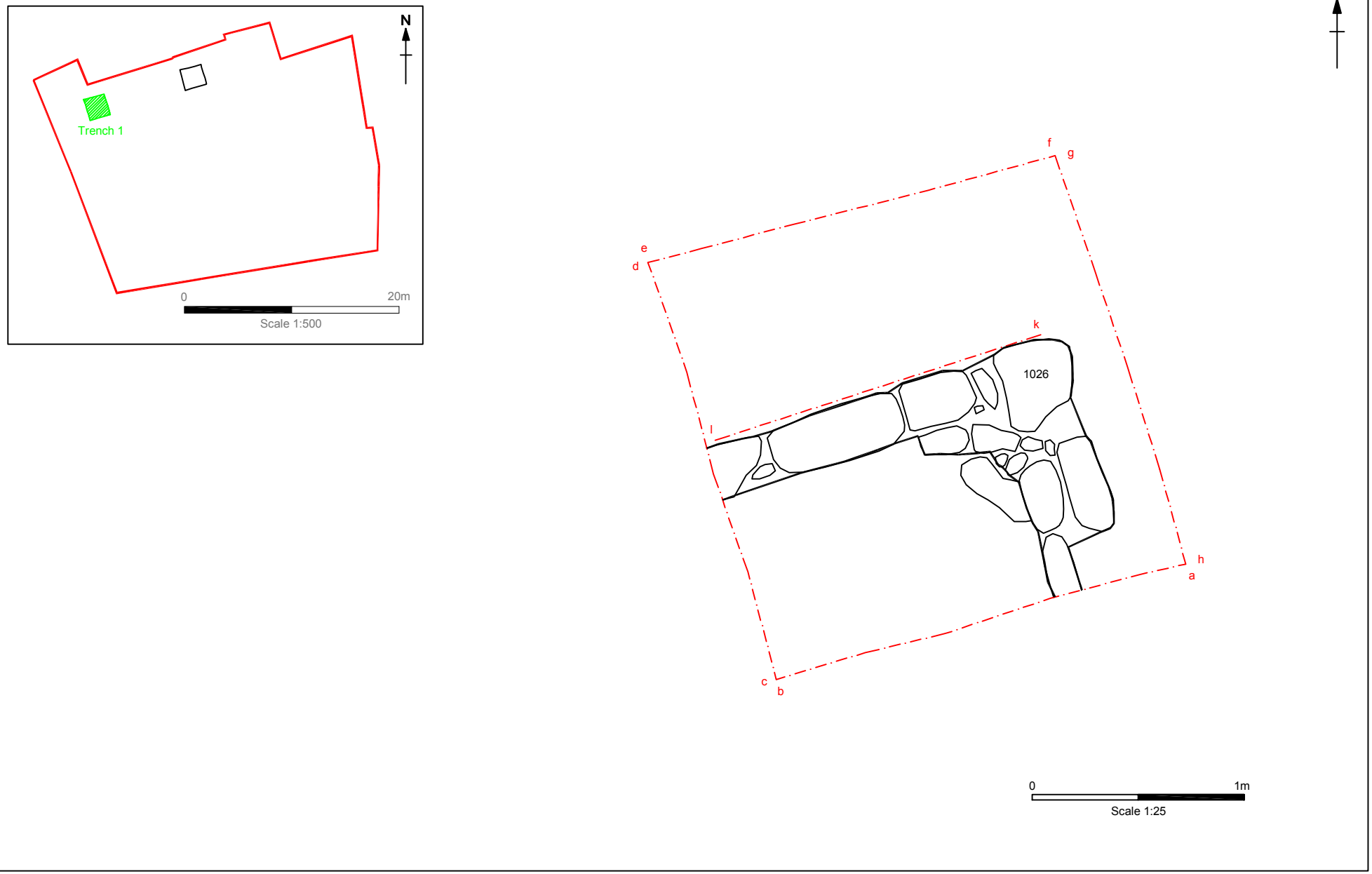
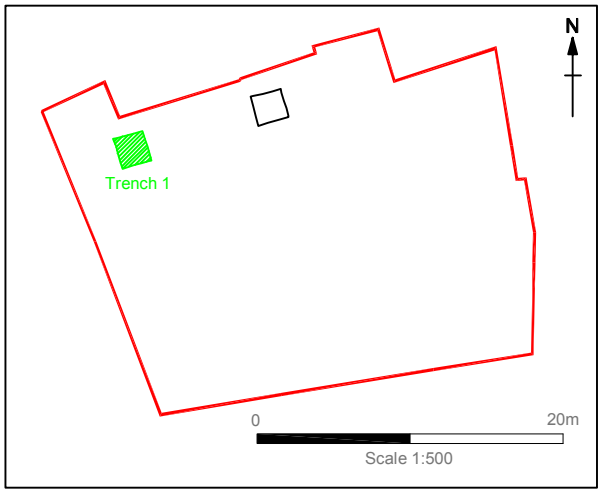


Figure 18. Trench 1: Plan of Phase 2c Features



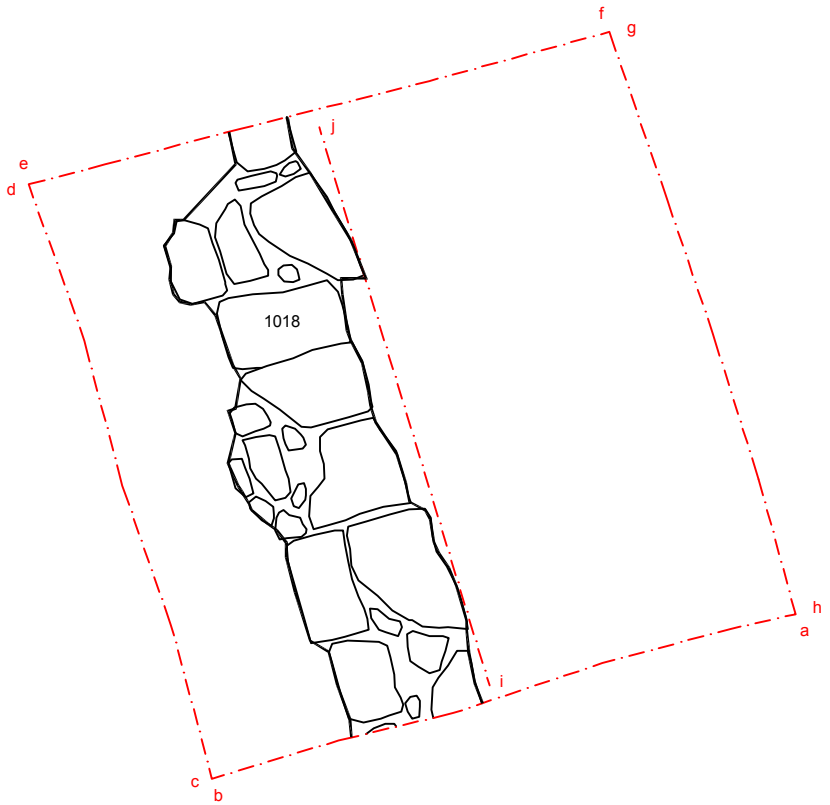
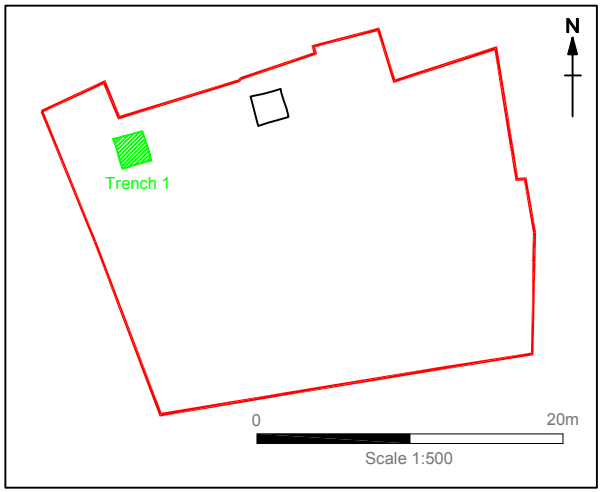
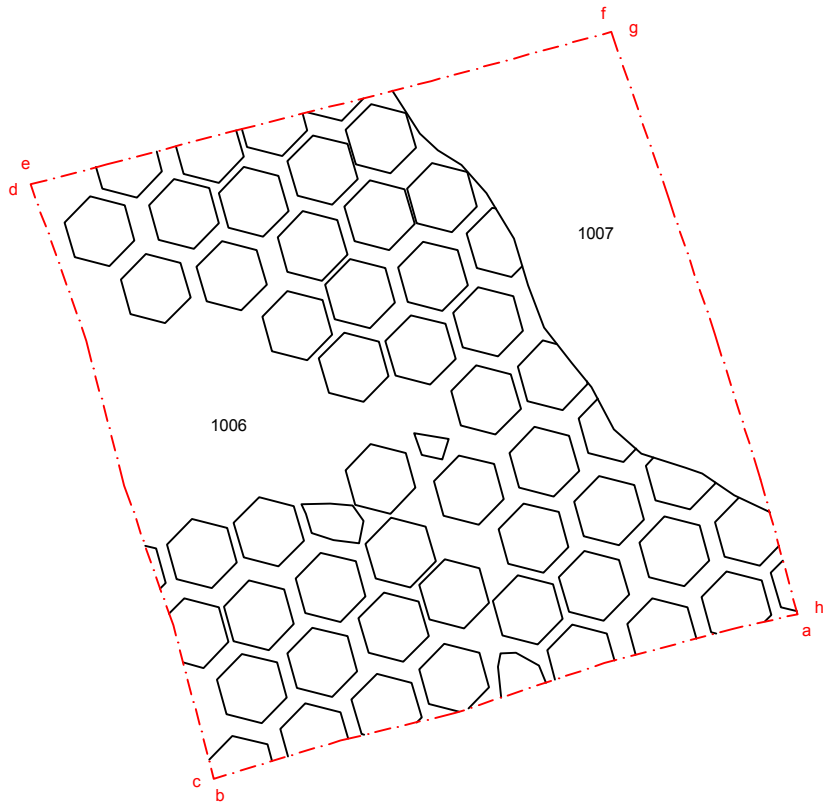


Figure 19. Trench 1: Plan of Phase 4 Features





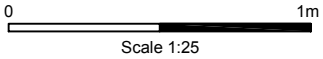


Figure 20. Trench 1: Plan of Phase 6 Features

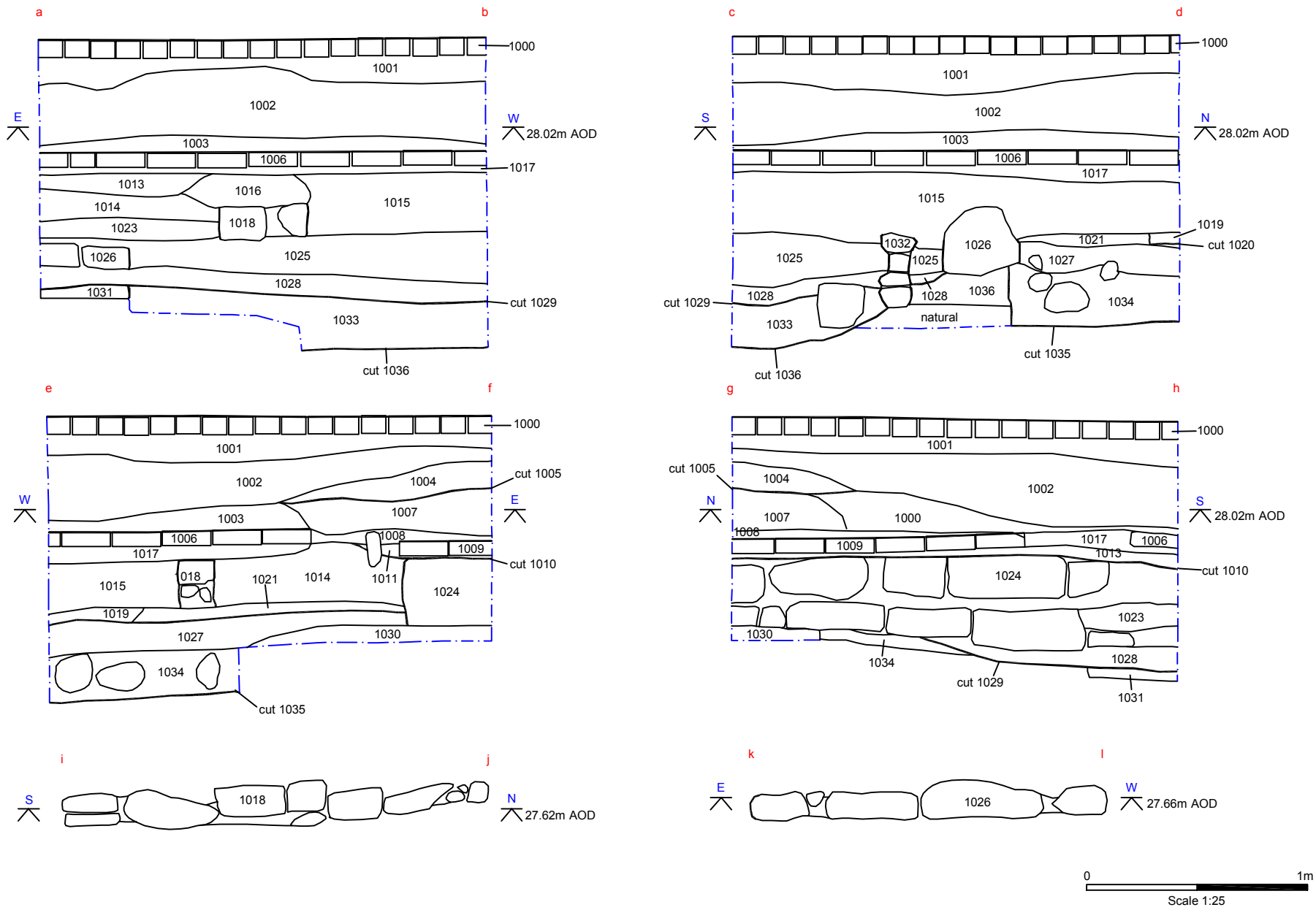
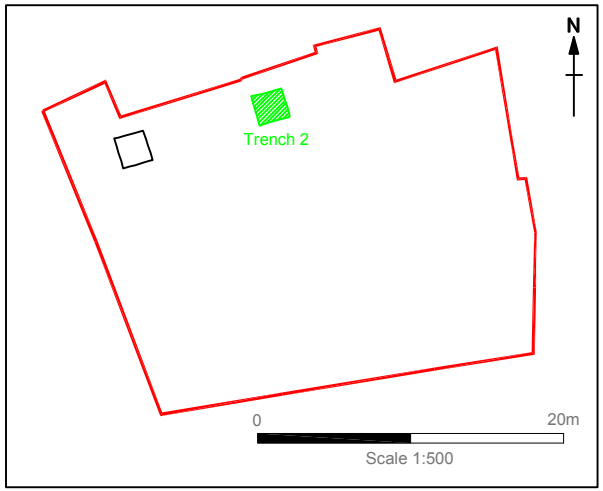


Figure 21. Trench 1: Sections and Elevations



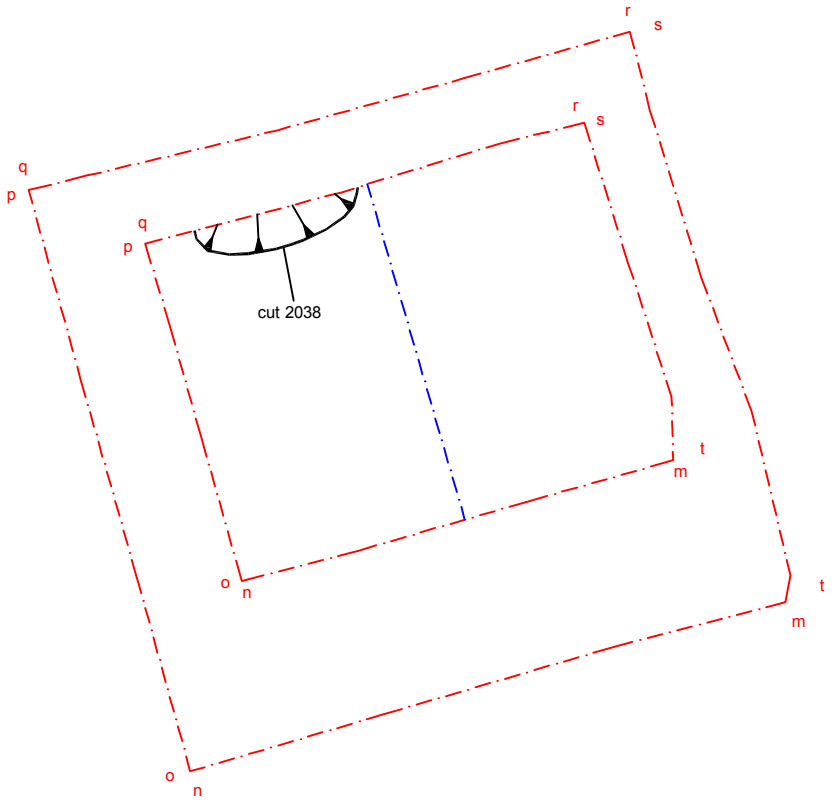
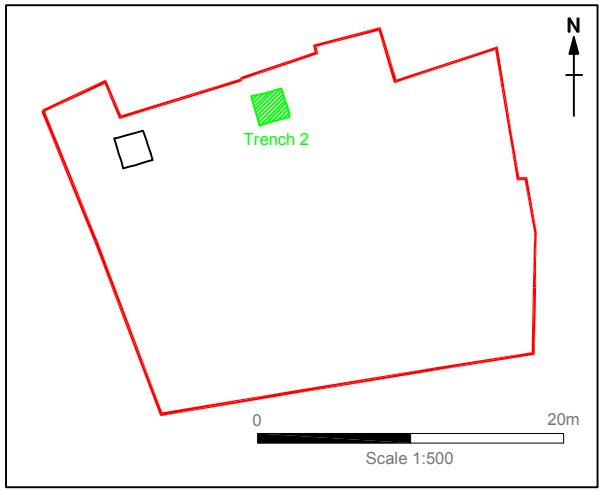


Figure 22. Trench 2: Plan of Phase 1 Features



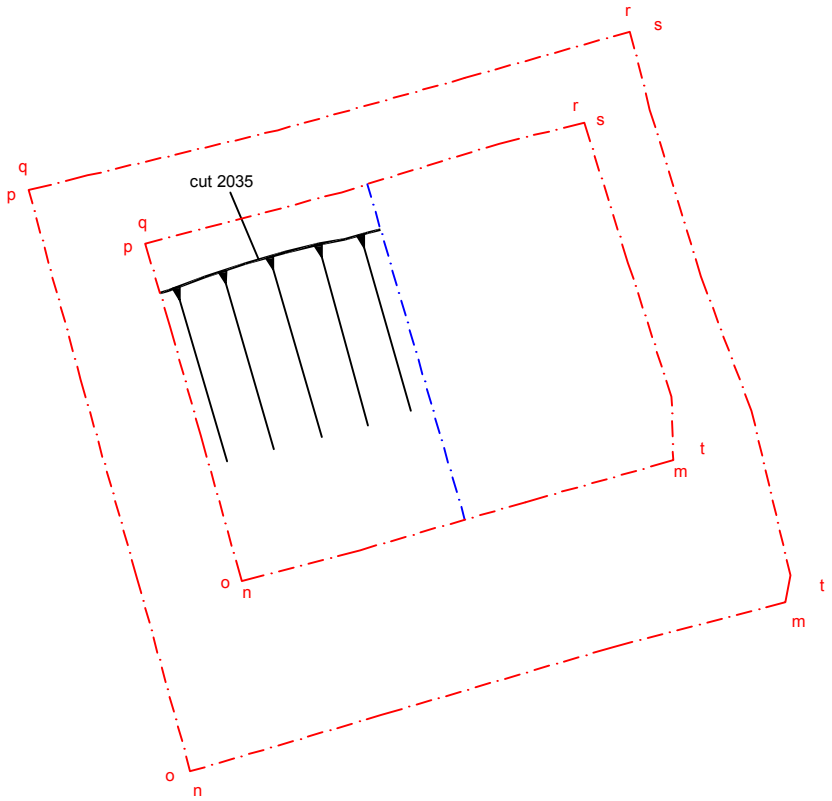


Figure 23. Trench 2: Plan of Phase 3 Features

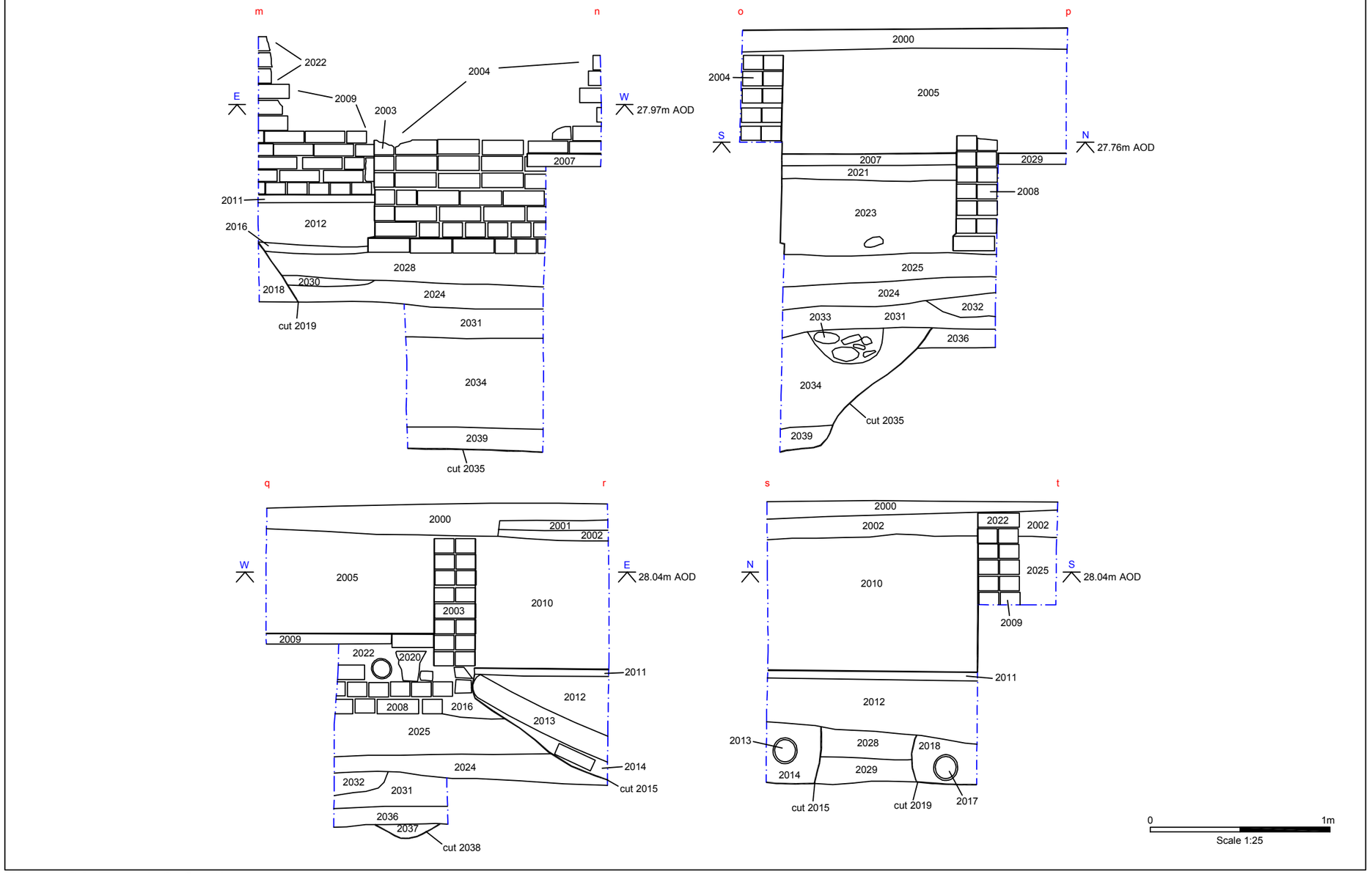


Figure 24. Trench 2: Sections

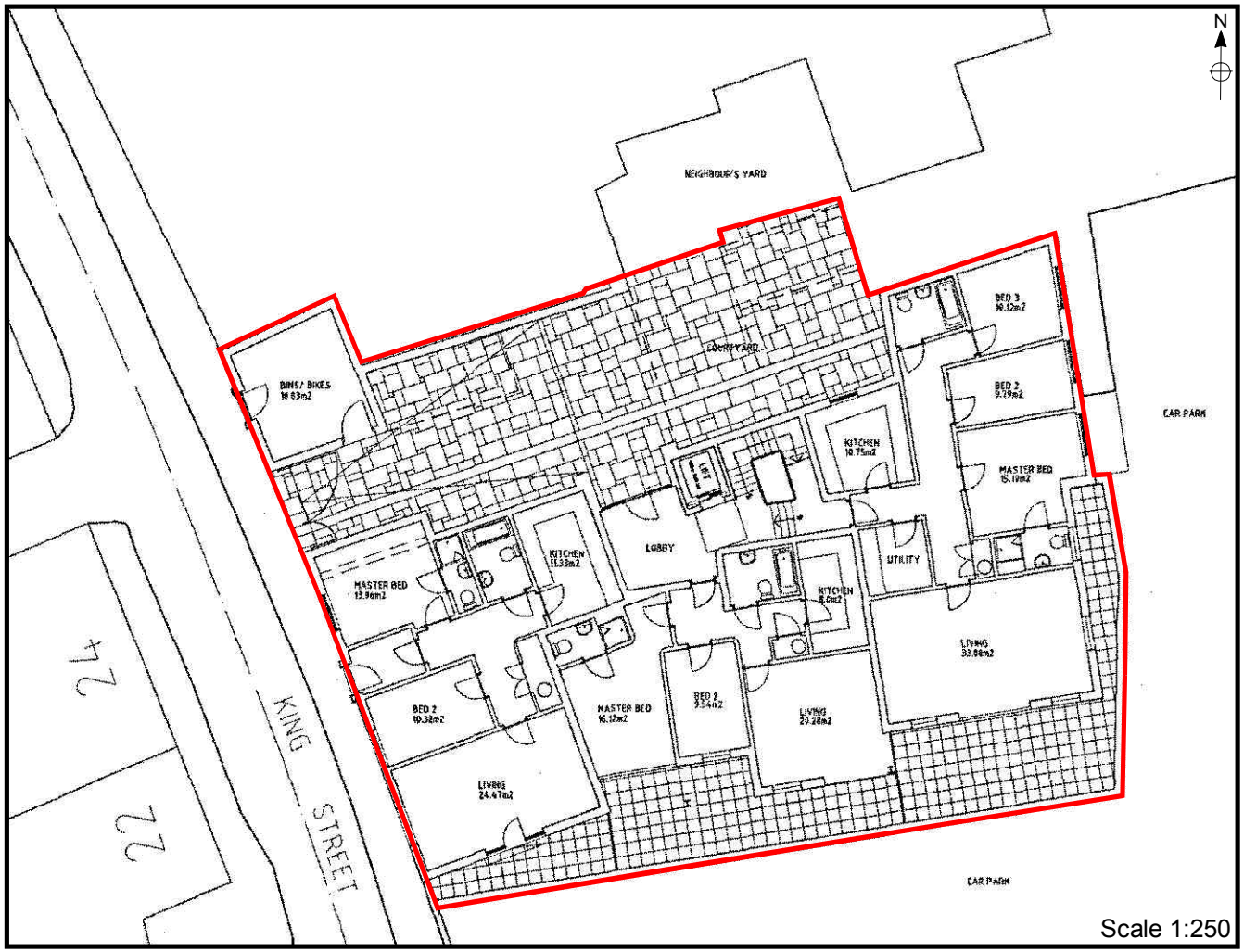


Figure 25. Proposed Development Plan

Plate 1. View of King Street. Facing North

Plate 2. Eastern Boundary of the Site. Facing East

Plate 3. Southern Boundary of the Site Showing the Area of the Basement. Facing South

Plate 4. Feature 1035. Facing West

Plate 5. Feature 1036. Facing West

Plate 6. Walls 1031 & 1032. Facing North

Plate 7. Wall 1026. Facing North

Plate 8. Wall 1018. Facing North

Plate 9. Yard Surface 1006. Facing North

Plate 10. Trench 1. West Facing Section. Facing East

Plate 11. Trench 1. East Facing Section. Facing West

Plate 12. Trench 1. North Facing Section. Facing South

Plate 13. Trench 1. South Facing Section. Facing North

Plate 14. Trench 2. Features 2035 & 2038. Facing West

Plate 15. Trench 2. West Facing Section. Facing East

Plate 16. Trench 2. East Facing Section. Facing West

Plate 17. Trench 2. North Facing Section. Facing South

Plate 18. Trench 2. South Facing Section. Facing North

APPENDIX 1

King Sreet, Scarborough 03-04-07

Context Listing

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Description	
1000	Structure	Concrete surface
1001	Deposit	7.5YR 7/6; concrete, brick
1002	Deposit	7.5YR 5/3; silt
1003	Structure	Limestone floor
1004	Deposit	10YR 5/1; silty, fill of 1005
1005	Cut	Service trench, filled by 1004
1006	Structure	Concrete surface
1007	Deposit	10YR 5/2; silt
1008	Deposit	10YR 8/1; sandy mortar
1009	Structure	Brick wall
1010	Cut	Foundation wall, filled by 1011
1011	Deposit	10YR 5/1; gritty clay, fill of 1010
1012	Deposit	10YR 4/4; silty clay
1013	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silt
1014	Deposit	10YR 4/2; silt clay
1015	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silt clay
1016	Deposit	10YR 8/8; sandy gravel
1017	Deposit	10YR 8/6; sand
1018	Structure	Wall
1019	Deposit	5YR 2.5/1; silty, fill of 1020
1020	Cut	Post-hole possible linear terminal, filled by 1019
1021	Deposit	10YR 4/2; silty clay
1022	Deposit	10YR 2/1; silty clay
1023	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2; silty clay
1024	Structure	Wall
1025	Deposit	10YR 4/2; silty clay
1026	Structure	Wall
1027	Deposit	10YR 5/1; clay with cobbles and stones, possible street make up
1028	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay, fill of 1029
1029	Cut	Pit, filled by 1028
1030	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay
1031	Structure	Wall
1032	Structure	Wall
1033	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay, fill of 1036
1034	Structure	Cobbled street surface
1035	Cut	Linear feature, containing structure 1034
1036	Cut	Gully, filled by 1033
1037	Deposit	10YR 4/2; clay, natural

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Description	
2000	Structure	Concrete Flooring
2001	Structure	Modern yard surface
2002	Structure	Concrete bedding layer
2003	Structure	Brick wall
2004	Structure	Brick wall

2005	Deposit	Brick rubble
2006	Structure	Brick bulit structure
2007	Structure	Concrete Flooring
2008	Structure	Brick wall
2009	Structure	Brick wall
2010	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silty clay
2011	Structure	Concrete surface
2012	Deposit	10YR 4/1; clay
2013	Structure	Ceramic drain pipe, within cut 2015
2014	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silty clay, fill of 2015
2015	Cut	Modern service trench conatining 2013, filled by 2014
2016	Deposit	10YR 4/6; coarse sand
2017	Structure	Ceramic drain pipe, within cut 2019
2018	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silty clay, fill of 2019
2019	Cut	Modern service trench conatining 2017, filled by 2018
2020	Structure	Ceramic drain pipe
2021	Deposit	Brick rubble
2022	Structure	Brick wall
2023	Deposit	Brick rubble
2024	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silty clay
2025	Deposit	10YR 3/2; silty clay
2026	Structure	Ceramic drain pipe
2027	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silty clay
2028	Deposit	10YR 4/1; clay
2029	Structure	Concrete Flooring
2030	Deposit	10YR 4/4; silty clay
2031	Deposit	10YR 4/2; silty clay
2032	Deposit	7.5YR 5/5; clay
2033	Deposit	10YR 4/1 silty clay with 85% cobbles, stone and cbm
2034	Deposit	10YR 4/1; silty clay, fill of 2035
2035	Cut	Linear feature, filled by 2033 & 2034
2036	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2; silty clay
2037	Deposit	7.5YR 3/2; silty clay, fill of 2038
2038	Deposit	?Pit, filled by 2037
2039	Deposit	10YR 3/3; silty clay, primary fill of 2035

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
1011	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	0.011	17/18th
	Animal Bone	4	Fragments	0.057	
1013	Clay pipe	1	Bowl fragment	0.014	
1014	Pottery	3	3 body sherds	0.113	17/18th
	Animal Bone	2	Fragments	0.033	
1015	Pottery	1	Handle fragment	0.059	13/14th
	CBM	2	Fragments	0.104	
1027	Fe object	2	2 Fe objects	0.332	
1028	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	0.007	16th
	Animal Bone	7	Fragments	0.03	
	CBM	2	Tile fragments	0.523	
	Shell	1	1 oyster shell	0.013	
1030	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	0.033	13th
2010	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	0.006	
	Animal Bone	2	Fragments	0.015	
	Clay pipe	5	Stem fragments	0.018	
		1	Bowl fragment		
	Animal Bone	2	Fragments	0.015	
	Shell	1	1 oyster shell	0.019	
2014	Glass	1	Fragment	0.033	
2016	Glass	1	Fragment	0.013	
2018	Clay pipe	1	Stem fragment	0.003	
	Glass	1	Fragment	0..049	
	Fe object	1	1 Fe object	0.03	
	Shell	1	1 oyster shell	0.004	
2024	Pottery	13	12 body sherds	0.166	**17**/18th
			1 rim sherd		
	Animal Bone	6	6 fragments	0.092	
			1 fragment - tooth (cow)		
	CBM	6	Fragments	0.422	
	Clay pipe	6	Stem fragments	0.024	
	Glass	3	Fragments	0.004	

2025	Pottery	1	1 body sherd 1 rim sherd	0.048	17th
	Animal Bone	1	Fragment	0.014	
	CBM	2	Fragments	759	
	Clay pipe	2	Stem fragments	0.004	
	Shell	1	1 oyster shell	0.042	
2028	Pottery	3	2 body sherds 1 rim sherd	0.051	17/18th
2030	CBM	1	Fragment	0.074	
	Clay pipe	1	Stem fragment	0.006	
2031	Pottery	11	9 body sherds 2 base sherds	0.336	17th
	Animal Bone	4	Fragments	0.045	
	Clay pipe	3	Stem fragments	0.016	
	Glass	1	Fragment	0.001	
2033	CBM	17	Fragment	6kg	
2034	Pottery	17	10 body sherds 4 rim sherd 2 base sherds 1 handle sherd	1.169	17th
	Animal Bone	42	Fragment	1.016	
	CBM	4	Fragments	2.764	
	Clay pipe	9	8 stem fragments 1 bowl fragment	0.58	
	Fe object	3	3 Fe objects	0.105	
2036	Pottery	1	1 base sherd	0.059	17th
2037	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	0.006	17th+

Pottery Catalogue

Context Number	Medieval	Post-Medieval								
	SCW	PGL	SS	STSL	RW	KF	CT	RYE	PORT	SGE
1010					1					
1014					3					
1015	1									
1028		1								
1030	1									
2010					1					
2024	2				7		2		1	1
2025								2		
2028					3					
2031	3				6	1				
2034	2		1	1	12					
2036					1					
2037				1						
TOTAL	9	1	1	2	34	1	2	2	1	1

Key

Medieval

SCW= Scarbrough ware

Post- Medieval

PGL = Purple Glazed ware
SS= Staffordshire type slipware
STSL = Staffordfordshire type yellow glazed ware
RW = Redware
KF= Koln/freschen stoneware
CT = Cistercian ware
RYE= Ryedale ware
PORT= Portugese import ware
SGE= Saintange french import ware

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive Listing

Drawing	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Overall plan showing Context numbers 1004, 1005
2	1:20	Plan	Overall plan showing Context numbers 1006, 1007
3	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1008
4	1:20	Plan	Cut 1010
5	1:20	Plan	Cut 1010 and Deposit 1012 and 1013
6	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 2
7	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1014
8	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1015
9	1:20	Plan	Cuts 2013 and 2019
10	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2028
11	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2025
12	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 2
13	1:20	Plan	Deposits 2024 and 2030
14	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2030
15	1:20	Plan	Wall 1018
16	1:10	Elevation	East facing elevation of wall 1018
17	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1019
18	1:20	Plan	Cut 1020
19	1:20	Plan	Deposits 2031 and 2032
20	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2031
21	1:20	Plan	Drain 2033
22	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1025
23	1:20	Plan	Cut 2035
24	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2036
25	1:20	Plan	Deposit 2037
26	1:20	Plan	Wall 1026
27	1:10	Elevation	North facing elevation of wall 1026
28	1:20	Plan	Cut 2038
29	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1027
30	1:20	Plan	Deposit 1028
31	1:20	Plan	Cut 1029 and deposit 1030
32	1:10	Section	South facing section of trench 2
33	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 2
34	1:10	Section	North facing section of trench 2
35	1:20	Plan	Overall plan of trench 1
36	1:10	Section	East facing section of trench 2
37	1:20	Plan	Cuts 1035 and 1036
38	1:10	Section	North facing section of trench 1
39	1:10	Section	East facing section of trench 1
40	1:10	Section	South facing section of trench 1
41	1:10	Section	West facing section of trench 1

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Archive Listing

Digital Camera

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Identifier	N/A	N/A
2	Pre-excavation photograph of trench 1		East
3	Pre-excavation photograph of trench 2	N/A	East
4	Pre-excavation photograph of trench 2	N/A	West
5	Pre-excavation photograph of trench 1	N/A	West
6	General view of site	N/A	West
7	General view of site	N/A	South
8	General view of site	N/A	East
9	General view of site	N/A	North
10	General view of site	N/A	North
11	Deposit 1003	1 X 2m	West
12	Deposit 1003	1 X 2m	West
13	Deposit 1003	1 X 2m	East
14	Deposit 1003	1 X 2m	East
15	Deposit 1003	1 X 2m	North
16	Concrete flooring 1006	1 X 2m	North
17	Concrete flooring 1006	1 X 2m	North
18	Wall structures trench 1	1 X 2m	North
19	Wall structures trench 1	1 X 2m	North
20	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	North
21	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	North
22	General view of trench 2	1 X 1m	East
23	General view of trench 2	1 X 1m	East
24	Drains 2015 and 2019	1 X 1m	East
25	Drains 2015 and 2019	1 X 1m	East
26	Deposit 1015	1 X 1m	North
27	Deposit 1015	1 X 1m	North
28	Deposit 2025	1 X 1m	East
29	Deposit 2025	1 X 1m	East
30	Deposit 2025	1 X 1m	West
31	Deposit 2025	1 X 1m	West
32	Wall structure trench 1	1 X 1m	South
33	Wall structure trench 1	1 X 1m	East
34	Wall structure trench 1	1 X 1m	West
35	Deposit 2024	1 X 1m	East
36	Deposit 2024	1 X 1m	East
37	Deposit 2024	1 X 1m	West
38	Deposits 2031 and 2032	1 X 1m	West
39	Deposits 2031 and 2032	1 X 1m	West
40	Deposits 2031 and 2032	1 X 1m	West
41	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
42	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
43	Cut 1020	1 X 0.5m	North
44	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
45	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
46	Cut 2035	1 X 1m	West
47	Cut 2035	1 X 1m	West

48	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
49	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
50	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
51	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
52	Deposit 2037	1 X 1m	West
53	Deposit 2037	1 X 1m	West
54	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	West
55	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	West
56	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	North
57	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	North
58	Deposit 1028	1 X 1m	East
59	Cut 1029 also showing Deposit 1030	1 X 1m	East
60	General view of trench 1	1 X 1m	East
61	General view of trench 1	1 X 1m	East
62	General view of trench 1	1 X 1m	North
63	Cut 1036	1 X 0.5m	West
64	Cut 1036	1 X 0.5m	West
65	General view of south facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	North
66	General view of south facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	North
67	General view of west facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	East
68	General view of west facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	East
69	General view of north facing section of trench 2	1 X 2m	South
70	General view of north facing section of trench 2	1 X 2m	South
71	General view of north facing section of trench 2	1 X 2m	South
72	General view of north facing section of trench 2	1 X 2m	South
73	General view of north facing section of trench 2	1 X 2m	South
74	General view of east facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	West
75	General view of east facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	West
76	Final excavation photograph of trench 1	1 X 1m	East
77	Final excavation photograph of trench 1	1 X 1m	South
78	General view of north facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	South
79	General view of west facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	East
80	General view of south facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	North
81	General view of east facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	West
82	Trench 2 general view of sondage	N/A	West
83	Trench 2 general view of sondage	N/A	West
84	Trench 2 general view of sondage	N/A	North
85	Trench 2 general view of sondage	N/A	North

Film 997a: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
24	Identifier	N/A	N/A
25	Wall structures trench 1	1 X 2m	North
26	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	East
27	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	East
28	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	South
29	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	South
30	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	South
31	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	South
32	Deposit 1014	2 X 1m	South
33	Deposit 1014	2 X 1m	South
34	General view of trench 2	2 X 1m	East
35	General view of trench 2	2 X 1m	East
36	Deposit 1015	1 X 1m	North
37	Deposit 1015	1 X 1m	North

Film 997b: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
24	Identifier	N/A	N/A
25	Wall structures trench 1	1 X 2m	North
26	Wall structures trench 1	1 X 2m	North
27	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	East
28	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	East
29	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	South
30	Cut 1009	1 X 1m	South
31	Deposit 1014	2 X 1m	South
32	Deposit 1014	2 X 1m	South
33	General view of trench 2	2 X 1m	East
34	Drains 2015 and 2019	1 X 1m	East
35	Deposit 1015	1 X 1m	North
36	Deposit 1015	1 X 1m	North

Film 1001a: Colour Slide

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Identifier	N/A	N/A
2	Deposits 2031 and 2032	1 X 1m	West
3	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
4	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
5	Cut 1020	1 X 0.5m	North
6	Cut 1020	1 X 0.5m	North
7	General view of trench 1	2 X 1m	East
8	Cut 2035	1 X 1m	West
9	Cut 2035	1 X 1m	West
10	General view of trench 1	2 X 1m	East
11	General view of trench 1	2 X 1m	East
12	General view of trench 1	2 X 1m	North
13	General view of trench 1	2 X 1m	North
14	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	West
15	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	West
16	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	West
17	Deposit 2024	1 X 1m	East
18	Deposit 2024	1 X 1m	East
19	Cut 1029 also showing Deposit 1030	1 X 1m	East
20	Cut 1029 also showing Deposit 1030	1 X 1m	East
21	General view of trench 1	1 X 1m	East
22	General view of trench 1	1 X 1m	East
23	Cut 1036	1 X 0.5m	West
24	Cut 1036	1 X 0.5m	West
25	Cut 1035	1 X 0.5m	West
26	Cut 1035	1 X 0.5m	West
27	General view of south facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	North
28	General view of south facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	North
29	General view of north facing section of trench 2	1 X 2m	South
30	General view of north facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	South
31	General view of west facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	East
32	General view of south facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	North
33	General view of east facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	West

Film 1001b: Monochrome

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Identifier	N/A	N/A
2	Deposits 2031 and 2032	1 X 1m	West
3	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
4	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
5	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
6	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
7	Cut 1020	1 X 0.5m	North
8	Cut 1020	1 X 0.5m	North
9	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
10	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
11	Cut 2035	1 X 1m	West
12	Cut 2035	1 X 1m	West
13	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
14	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	East
15	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
16	General view of trench 1	1 X 2m	North
17	Deposit 2037	1 X 1m	West
18	Deposit 2037	1 X 1m	West
19	Deposit 2037	1 X 1m	West
20	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	West
21	Cut 2035 also showing Deposit 2038	1 X 1 + 0.5m	West
22	Deposit 1028	1 X 1m	East
23	Deposit 1028	1 X 1m	East
24	Cut 1029 also showing Deposit 1030	1 X 1m	East
25	Cut 1029 also showing Deposit 1030	1 X 1m	East
26	General view of trench 1	1 X 1m	East
27	General view of trench 1	1 X 1m	East
28	Cut 1036	1 X 0.5m	West
29	Cut 1036	1 X 0.5m	West
30	Cut 1035	1 X 0.5m	West
31	Cut 1035	1 X 0.5m	West
32	General view of south facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	North
33	General view of west facing section of trench 2	2 X 2m	East
34	General view of north facing section of trench 2	1 X 2m	South
35	General view of north facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	South
36	General view of west facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	East
37	General view of south facing section of trench 1	3 X 1m	North

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Sample Listing

No.	Context	Description	Type	No. of tubs
1	1014	Deposit	GBA	2
2	1015	Deposit	GBA	2
3	1019	Deposit	GBA	Half a tub
4	2034	Deposit	GBA	2
5	1028	Deposit	GBA	2

APPENDIX 6

Project Team Details

Fieldwork
Anne Finney
Charles Rickaby
Geoff Wilson

Post-excavation
Anne Finney *report*
Charles Rickaby Appendices
Mark Stephens *editorial*
Dave Knight *CAD and illustrations*

Finds
Mark Stephens dating/analysis
Charles Rickaby and Charlie Morris processing
Charles Rickaby and Charlote Ware cataloging

Environmental
Charles Rickaby processing
Charles Rickaby cataloging

KING STREET
SCARBOROUGH
NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1. Summary

1.1 Residential development is proposed at the former warehouse adjacent to 3 King Street, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, under an outline planning application submitted on 26 October 2006 (06/02273/FL) by Thompson Homes. The development proposals involve the construction of fourteen flats.

1.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological significance, within New Borough, part of the settlement enclosed by the medieval defences of Scarborough.

1.3 Accordingly, the Heritage Unit has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this archaeological evaluation by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of Mr Thompson Homes.

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 E28 of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR TA 0435 8859)

3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan supplied by Thompson Homes at 1:1250 scale. The total area of the proposed development is approximately 35m x 25m in size.

3.2 The site lies on the eastern side of King Street, one of the streets that run southwards off Newborough.

3.3 The underlying geology consists of boulder clay.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

The proposed development site lies within an area of potential archaeological importance, within the New Borough. The history and archaeology of the town has been well documented; documentary research and assessment of previous archaeological discoveries provides an historic framework and context within which to place the current evaluation (Pearson 1987 & 2005; Crouch & Pearson eds 2001).

The Newborough of Scarborough is believed to have been created by King Henry II in the second half of the 12th century and extended the area of settlement in medieval Scarborough to the west of the Oldborough which occupied the promontory adjacent to the side of the castle on the headland. It is believed that the Newborough was delimited on its western side by defences that were probably not constructed until 13th century and comprised a ditch and rampart, which, by the 16th century, were supplemented by a stone wall. The line of these defences survived into the 19th century and they are depicted on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map of the town. The line of the defences is believed to run between Huntriss Row and Bar Street, to the west of the proposed development site, with a gate at Newborough Bar. However, no remains of this line of defence have been recorded in modern times (Pearson 1987: 22 & Gazetteer Area 17: Crouch & Pearson eds 2001: 89; Pearson 2001:23).

Wood's 1828 map of Scarborough suggests that a row of burgage plots ran back from Newborough in the area of the properties immediately north of the site.

Archaeological information for the area is held by 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, Development and Countryside Service, Businesses & Environmental Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel: 01609 532331.

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 be excavated, and archaeological deposits will 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. Access, Safety and Monitoring

6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.

6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

6.3 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.

6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire & The Humber region) at English Heritage will be called upon.

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

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

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

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

6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible.

7. Brief

7.1 The proposed development area is c. 35m x 25m in size. It is suggested that at two 2x2m trial trenching should be excavated within the application site. The trial trenches will determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. It is proposed that there should be two trenches in each of the following sizes: 2m x 2m. The precise location of the trenches will be agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body prior to excavation. The project

should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).

7.2 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; they should not be used to provide a representative sample 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, North Yorkshire County Council.

7.3 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 will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

7.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a JCB 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 will not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits will be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

7.5 Human remains will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).

7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will 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.

7.7 Due attention will 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.

7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).

7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.

7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).

7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (*c*. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slags hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.

7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.

7.13 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.

7.14 Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for 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). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.

7.15 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled, 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. Bulk samples should be collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.

7.16 Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved samples (wet or dry) and flotation samples should be processed during fieldwork to allow the continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies. Samples from waterlogged and anoxic deposits, which might contain plant macros and entomological evidence, taken for General Biological Analysis (GBA), should normally be 20 litres in size. The English Heritage guidance should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples which may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

7.17 The specialists that MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. use are as follows:

CONSERVATION

Ian Panter	YAT	01904 612529

Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Vivien Swan		01904 468335
	Jeremy Evans		0121 778 4024
	Paula Ware	MAP	01653 697752
Pre-conquest Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752

Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	Sandra Garside –Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		PRS	01388 772167
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle	YAT	01904 663000
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Jerry McDonnell	Bradford University	01274 383 5131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		PRS	01388 772167
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509

7.18 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, an appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the work should be completed. Post excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

7.19 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Yorkshire Region may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project.

8. Archive

8.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.*

8.2 The archaeological contractor should liase 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 to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, the Rotunda Museum is suggested.

8.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson, 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.

8.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire HER is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

9. Report

9.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List.

9.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

9.3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section HER, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

9.4 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence 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.

9.5 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.

9.6 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.

9.7 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.

10. 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.

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VCH 1914 History of the County of York, North Riding. Vol. 2.

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11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 3rd April 2006 by:

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