

**27 WOOD STREET
NORTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
NGR SE 7942 7129**

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Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken at Wood Street Garage, which is located on the north side of Wood Street, Norton, North Yorkshire, in advance of a proposed development.

The archaeological work comprised the excavation of two Evaluation Trenches in accordance with a Written Scheme of Works prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and approved by the Heritage and Environment Section at North Yorkshire County Council. The Trenches were excavated in order to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.

Both trenches revealed well-stratified and well-preserved deposits of Roman date comprising surfacing and 'occupation' deposits in Trench 1 and a massive (road-side) ditch in Trench 2.

Two Post-medieval pits were found in Trench 1 and a limestone wall at the northern end of Trench 2, which related to post-medieval buildings that are known to have formerly existed at the site.

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. at 27 Wood Street, Norton, North Yorkshire (SE 7942 7129: Figs. 1 and 2). The Archaeological Trial Trenching was commissioned by Edward Cross acting on behalf of Mr. R. Bigg. Work commenced on the 10th December 2007, with backfilling completed on the 19th December 2007. The work was undertaken in advance of a Proposed New Residential Development consisting of ten residential flats (07/00755/MFUL).

- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and agreed by Gail Falkingham, Team Leader at the Heritage and Environment Section, North Yorkshire County Council (Appendix 6). This document stated *"that the results of the trial trenching should enable the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological deposits to be assessed"* and that *"mitigation measures should be explored to achieve in situ preservation ... or preservation by record"* (MAP 2007, p. 1).
- 1.3 All work was funded by Mr R. Bigg.
- 1.4 The project was assigned the MAP site code 02-10-07.
- 1.5 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 Proposed Development Area is located in the Town of Norton which lies on the south bank of the river Derwent; and the site currently forms an area of car parking, an access to a warehouse, a warehouse and a small retail unit. The extent of the application area is indicated on Figure 2. The total area of the proposed development is approximately 486m² in size. The site stands at heights between 23.4m and 23.7m AOD
- 2.2 The site is bounded to the north, east by residential properties, commercial premises to the west and to the south by Wood Street.
- 2.3 The site lies on soils of the Landbeach Association, which consist of permeable calcareous and non-calcareous loamy soils, overlying a solid geology of chalky glaciofluvial and river terrace drift (Mackney, 1984, 194).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The Roman Fort and vicus (civilian settlement) at Malton lies to the north of the river Derwent, with further Romano-British settlement situated on the southern bank beneath a substantial area of the modern town of Norton.
- 3.2 The present Church Street is believed to follow one of the major Roman roads that ran from the fort. In 1862, drainage work on the riverbank in Norton uncovered part of a metalled road surface interpreted as a ford on the line of the road running south from the southern gate of the Roman fort. On the north bank of the river, a road was found to gradually ascend from the ford towards the present Church Street (Robinson 1978). The road ran through the Roman settlement at Norton and continued on to York (*ibid.*).
- 3.3 During the rebuilding of Norton Church in 1814 sherds of fourth century pottery were found (Robinson, 1978, 240). A stone inscribed with a dedication to a goldsmith, the only one of its type found in Britain, was also recovered during the building work (Wenham 1974 p.46)
- 3.4 In 1976 sherds of Romano-British and medieval pottery were recovered from beneath the floor of Norton Post Office during foundation work (Robinson, 1978 p.40). In 2001 MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. recorded and excavated three burials beneath the Post Office during repairs to flood-damaged floors. The burials were of medieval date and truncated deposits containing Romano-British pottery.
- 3.5 Norton is well known for Roman remains, and the NYCC HER records of the site's environs suggest the possibility of a Roman road through the area, as well as a Roman inhumation and cremation cemetery in the vicinity. In particular, there are records of adult and child inhumations coming from Wood Street in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Remains of the Roman Road were found during a Watching Brief at Bright Steels on Wood Street in 1994 (MAP 1994). Recently, large fragments of Roman Pottery were uncovered during a Watching Brief at Norton Primary School (MAP forthcoming).

3.6 The medieval village of Norton centred on Church Street and the west end of Commercial Street. The Town began to grow in the eighteenth century and expanded greatly from the mid-nineteenth century onwards to form a large residential and commercial centre rivalling Malton.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the nature, extent, degree, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits, finds or features present within the area of the Proposed Development and associated construction works. The specific objectives of the Trial Trenching were:

- To ascertain by means of Archaeological Trial Trenching the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
- where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,
- to record the archaeological remains but to assess the character, extent, type and condition of the remains to allow an informed decision to be made on appropriate mitigation,
- to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

5. Methodology

5.1 Two Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of 20m², as stipulated in the issued Written Scheme of Works. Each trench measured 5m by 2m, an east-west trench in front on the warehouse and a north-south trench in the access to Wood Street (Fig. 2). Excavation took place between

the 10th December and the 15th December 2007. Trenches 1 and 2 were backfilled on the 19th November 2007.

- 5.2 A back acting mechanical excavator was used to remove overburden in both trenches under close archaeological supervision. A toothed bucket was used to remove the modern yard surface, and an untoothed ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden. Both trenches were backfilled by machine.
- 5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct (IFA 2006, Principles 1-5) and IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2001, 1-9). Forty-one context records were archived (Appendix 1).
- 5.4 The finds assemblage consisted of 289 finds and artefacts (Appendix 2); animal bone (110 fragments), ceramic building material (10 fragments), clay tobacco pipe (2 fragments), metal objects (2 ferrous nails), pottery (155 sherds), shell (4 oyster shells and 3 limpets), and stone (3 tile fragments).
- 5.5 Tarmac surfacing, hardcore and overburden were removed by machine and were recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total twenty-two drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. Forty-five digital shots, two colour slide films (35 exposures) and two monochrome print films (35 exposures) were taken. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).

5.7 Fourteen environmental samples were taken (Appendix 5).

6. Results

6.1 Trench 1 (Figs. 3 and 4)

6.1.1 Evaluation Trench 1 was aligned East-West and was located on the forecourt to the south of the Warehouse. The present Ground Surface was at 23.68m AOD. The excavation level (where Roman deposits occurred) was at 23.20m AOD.

6.1.2 Natural Sand and Gravel was revealed at 22.39m AOD, and this was covered by a 0.23m deep layer of silty 'windblown' sand (1019). There were no associated finds.

6.1.3 The subsequent deposits consisted of alternating bands of surfacing material (1010, 1013, 1015, 1016 and 1018) separated by yellowish brown silty sand 'occupation' or bedding layers (1011, 1012, 1014 and 1017 – Pl. 3). Surfacing layers 1010 (Pl. 1) and 1013 (Pl. 2) consisted of densely integrated limestone fragments, Surface 1010 being particularly compacted. Surface 1010 contained a tegula fragment, and 1013 contained Greyware sherds (Appendix 2). The other three surfacing deposits (1015, 1016 and 1018) consisted of more weakly compacted limestone fragments. Surface 1015 contained both Samian and Greyware sherds, with 1016 yielding mortaria and Oxidised coarseware sherds, together giving a date range from the 1st to the 3rd centuries. All four 'occupation' layers contained animal bone fragments, with 1011, 1012 and 1014 all containing Greyware sherds, and 1011 and 1014 additionally Calcite-gritted and Oxidised coarseware sherds (Appendix 2).

6.1.4 Surface 1010 was covered by a layer of silty coarse sand with limestone gravel inclusions (1009), and this in turn was overlain by a dumping or levelling layer of dark greyish brown silty clay (1004).

6.1.5 Post-medieval and recent deposits and features consisted of two pits (cut 1008, fill 1007; cut 1023, fill 1022), two ceramic drains (cut 1006, fill 1005; cut

1021, fill 1020), and a hardcore deposit (1003) for modern asphalt surfacing (1001 and 1002).

6.2 Trench 2 (Figs. 5 and 6)

6.2.1 Evaluation Trench 2 was aligned north-south, and was located in the central part of the forecourt north of Wood Street. The present Ground Surface lay at between 23.57m AOD to 23.40m AOD. The Excavation level (Roman Deposits) lay at 23.00m AOD.

6.2.2 The surface of the Natural Sand and Gravel stood at between 22.41m AOD and 21.73m AOD.

6.2.3 The natural deposits were cut by a massive east-west aligned ditch (2016 – Pls. 4-6) that was at least 5m in width and 1.20m deep. Ditch 2016 had a V-shaped profile with a slot in the base. Deposits 2015, 2017 and 2018 were recorded on the ditch's southern edge, Deposit 2017 being distinguished by a high content of sub-angular limestone rubble. Deposit 2018 contained Greyware, calcite-gritted and Samian sherds ranging from 1st to mid-3rd century in date (Appendix 2). The central part of Ditch 2016 was filled by a homogenous deposit of brown sandy silt (2013) which contained Greyware, calcite-gritted, Oxidised coarseware, Samian and amphora sherds of 1st/2nd century date (Appendix 2). The northern side of Deposit 2013 was overlain by an extensive layer of brown silty sand (2012), with more stony material with a similar matrix (2014) on the southern side. Between them Deposits 2012 and 2104 contained Greyware, calcite-gritted, Parisian and fineware sherds of 1st/2nd century date (Appendix 2).

6.2.4 Ditch 2016 was recut in the central part of Trench 2 as Recut 2011, which was a broad U-profiled feature with a width of c. 2m and a depth of c. 1m. The two fills (2008 and 2010) were similar brown sands, 2010 having the addition of medium-sized sub-angular limestone fragments. Both Deposit 2008 and 2010 contained Greyware and Oxidised coarseware sherds, with Deposit 2010 having in addition Samian and amphora sherds (Appendix 2) ranging in date from late 1st to 3rd century.

- 6.2.5 An east-west aligned wall (2009) ran along the northern edge of the trench, overlying deposit 2012. Wall 2009 consisted of rubble-coursed and roughly squared limestone blocks with no apparent bonding.
- 6.2.6 A layer of dark brown former topsoil (2007) lapped up against the southern edge of Wall 2009, and was overlain by a layer of hardcore for recent concrete (2002) and asphalt (2001) surfaces. A modern service trench (cut 2006, fill 2004, pipe 2005) was also recorded.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 As might be anticipated given the archaeological background of the area, the Archaeological Trial Trenching at Wood Street Garage identified well-preserved deposits of Roman date.
- 7.2 The projected line of the Roman road from Norton to Settrington runs obliquely across Wood Street, passing close to the southern boundary of the site. There can be little doubt that Ditch 2016 was the northernmost of the roadside ditches associated with the Roman road. It is possible that the rubble deposit (2017) at the trench's southern limit was part of the foundation of the road.
- 7.3 The surfacing layers revealed in Trench 1 are clearly the successive floors of a structure whose walls lie somewhere outside the excavated areas, although the southern wall must lie between the two trial trenches. The domestic character of the structure is shown by the nature of the occupation layers separating the various floors, Deposit 1012 in particular being rich in small pottery sherds, and cbm, animal bone and marine shell fragments.
- 7.4 The site lies within the confines of the medieval village of Norton. Wood Street is the descendant of the back-lane that gave access to the rear of the medieval properties that fronted on to the present day Commercial Street. However, no significant medieval deposits were identified, there being a gap between the Roman features and the post-medieval building recorded in Trench 2. Indeed ground preparation for the erection of the post-medieval

building may have truncated some of the earlier deposits, and groundworks associated with the present land-use may have contributed to this.

7.5 In conclusion, the ditch flanking the northern side of the Norton – Settrington roman road was recorded, alongside the internal deposits and floors of a domestic building that flanked the roadside ditch. The date range for this occupation spanned the late 1st to the 3rd centuries, with no later material (e.g. Crambeck ware, being recovered

8. Mitigation

8.1 Archaeological deposits in both Trench 1 and Trench 2 had a coverage of overburden comprising soil, hardcore and asphalt surfacing. In Trench 1 the clearance was c. 0.40m below the present ground surface, with the archaeological horizon lying at c. 23.20m AOD). In Trench 2 there was a coverage of c. 0.40m overburden below the present ground surface, the archaeological horizon occurring at c. 23.00m AOD).

8.2 The exact Proposed Foundation Design is not known and so their exact impact on the archaeological deposits at the site is not known at present. Clearly, with only a relatively limited of coverage or overburden above the significant archaeological deposits at the site, the groundworks associated with the proposed development have a high potential to impact on the archaeological deposits, and we would recommend either preservation by record or in situ.

9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team	Kelly Hunter, Mark Stephens
Report	Kelly Hunter, Mark Stephens
Illustrations and Plates	Kelly Hunter, Sophie Langford
Administration, Filing and Binding	Sophie Langford

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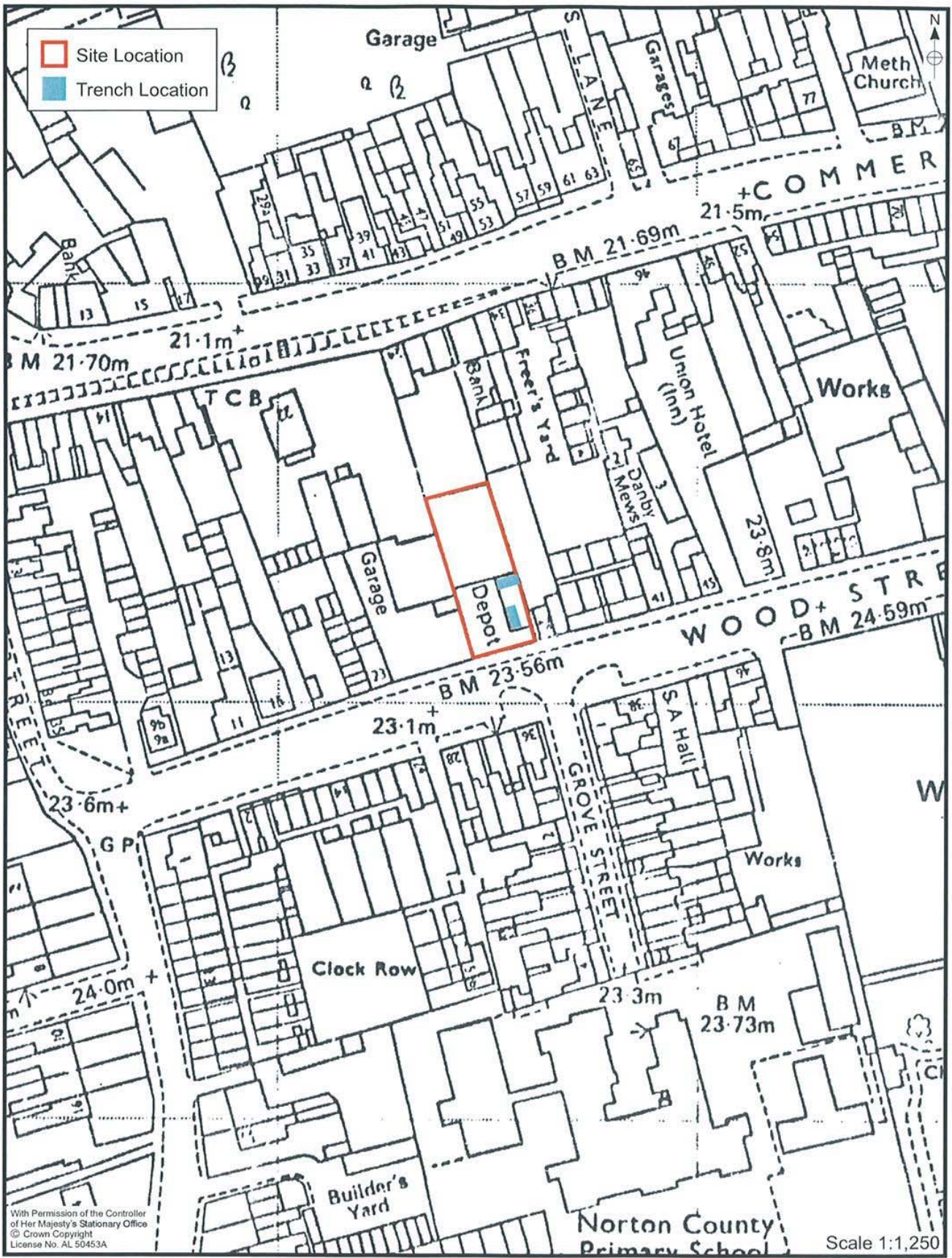


Figure 2. Location of Evaluation Trenches.

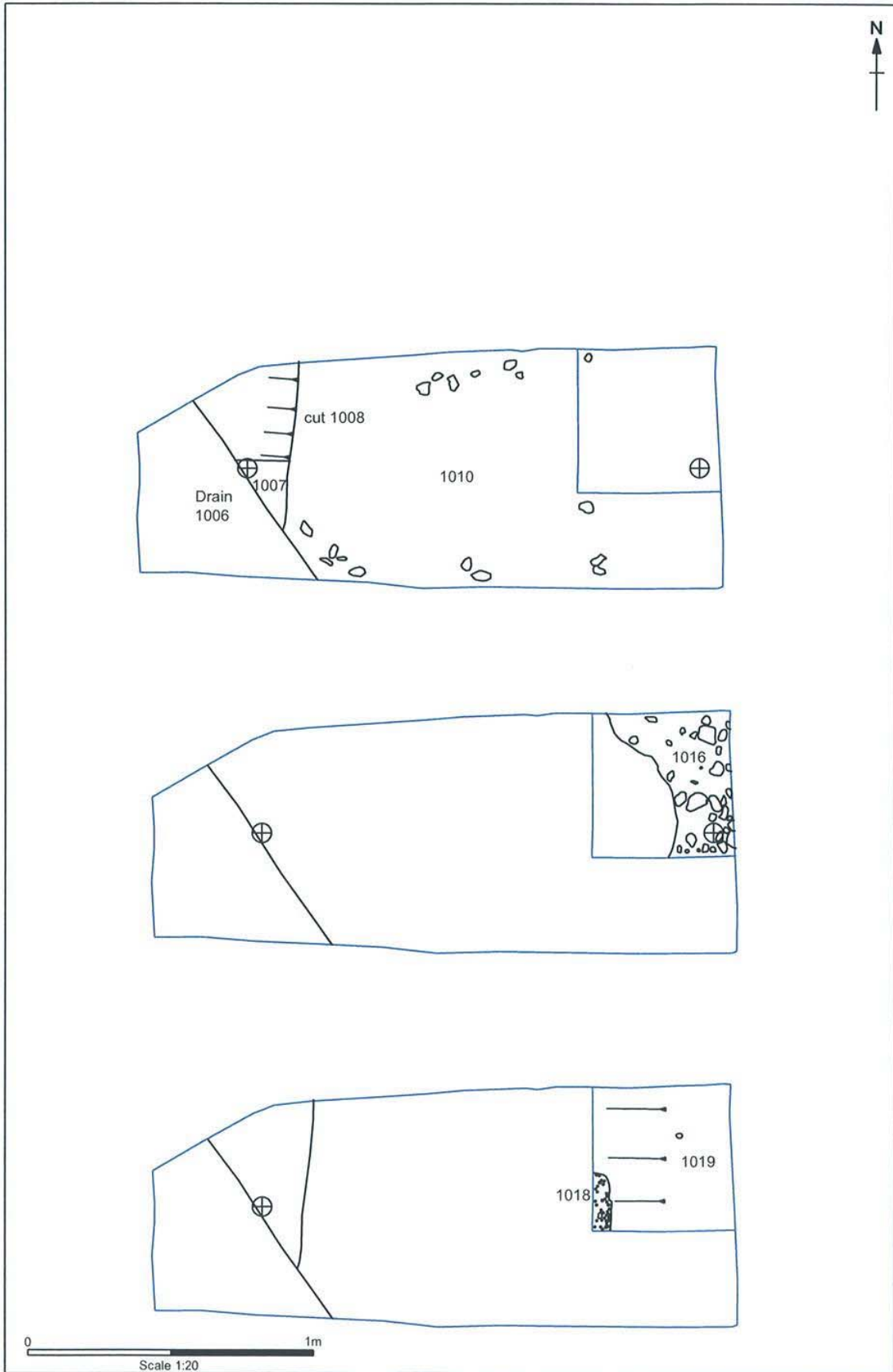


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1 Features.

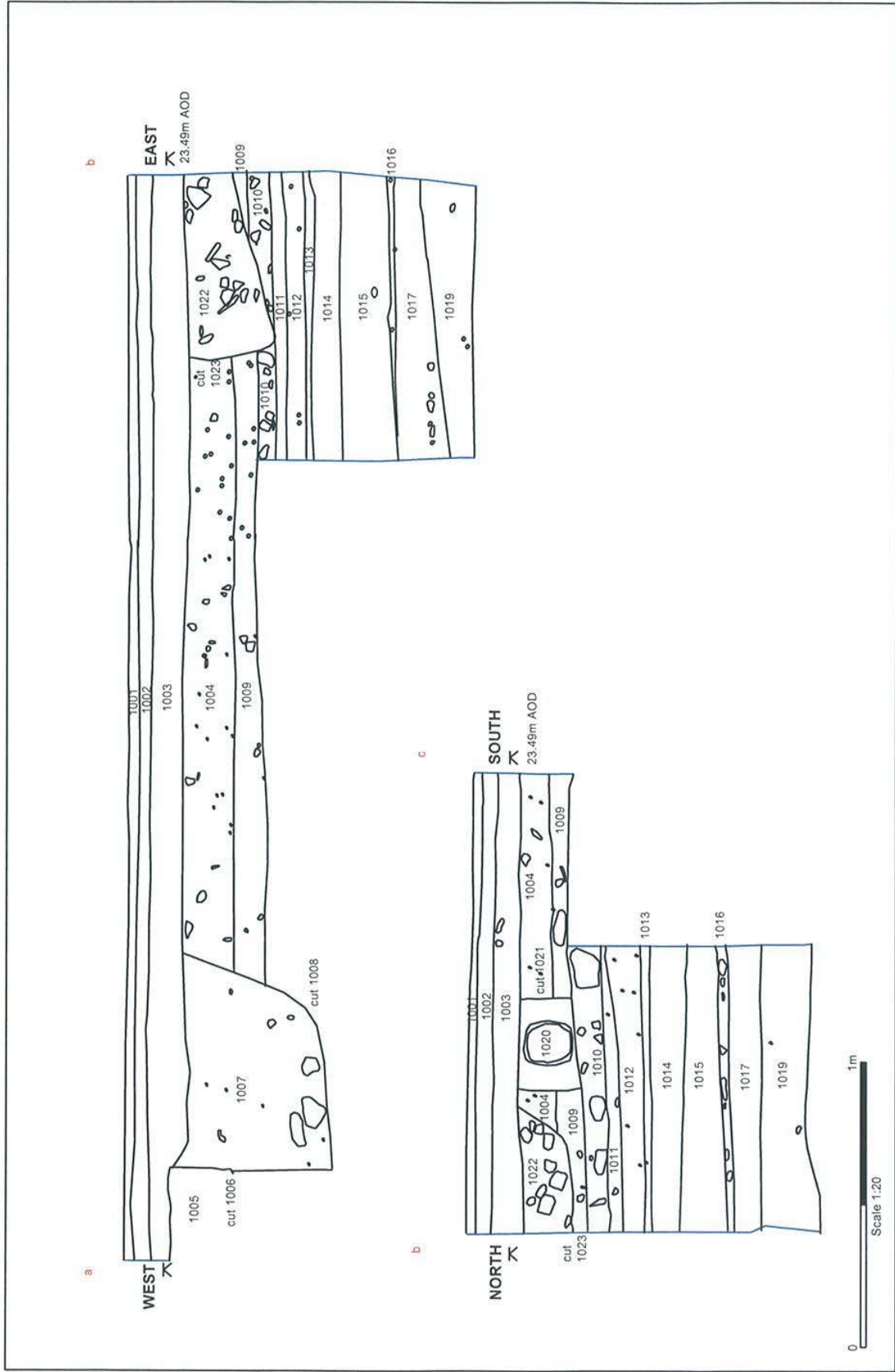


Figure 4. Trench 1 Sections.

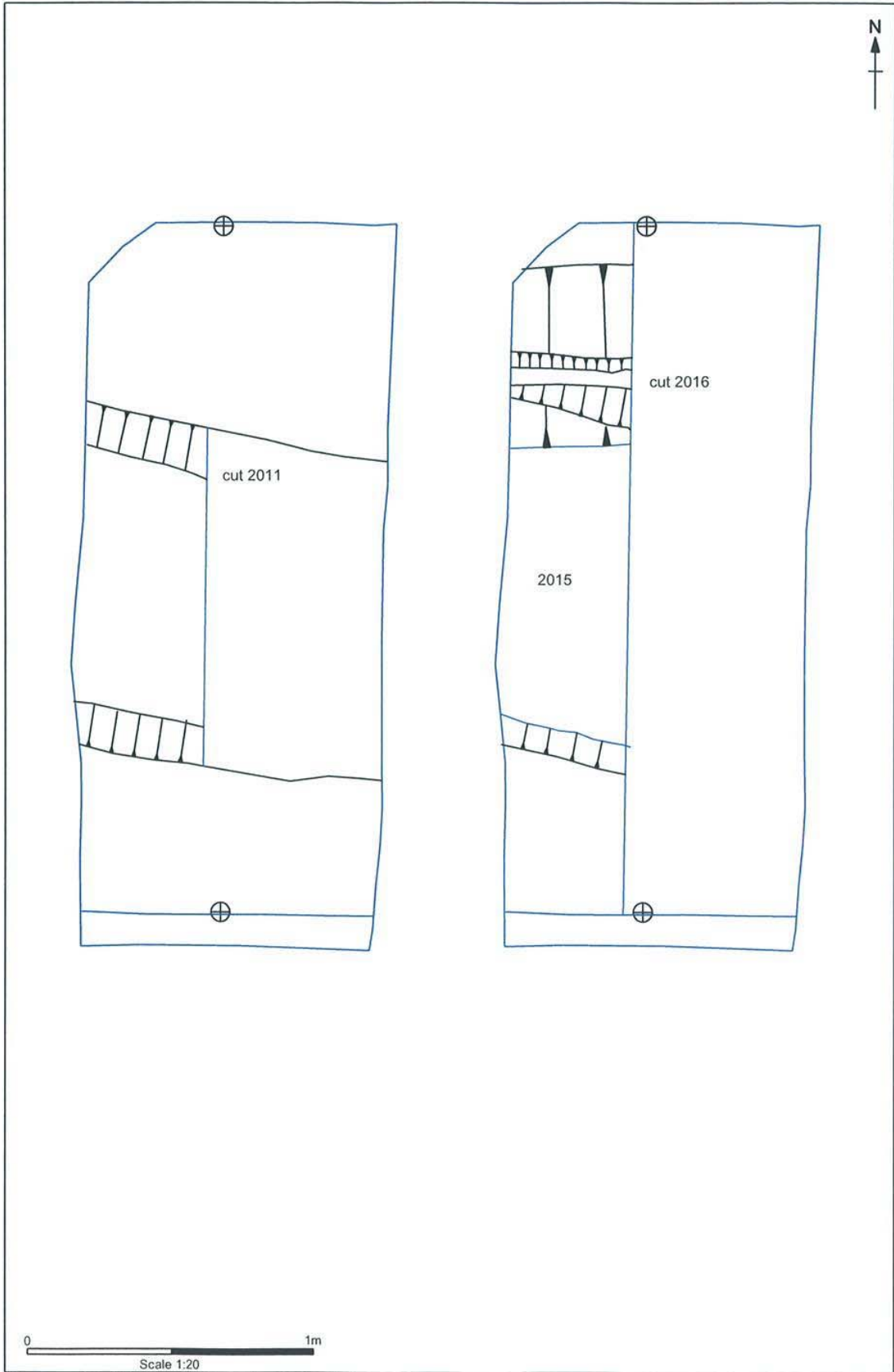


Figure 5. Plan of Trench 2 Features.

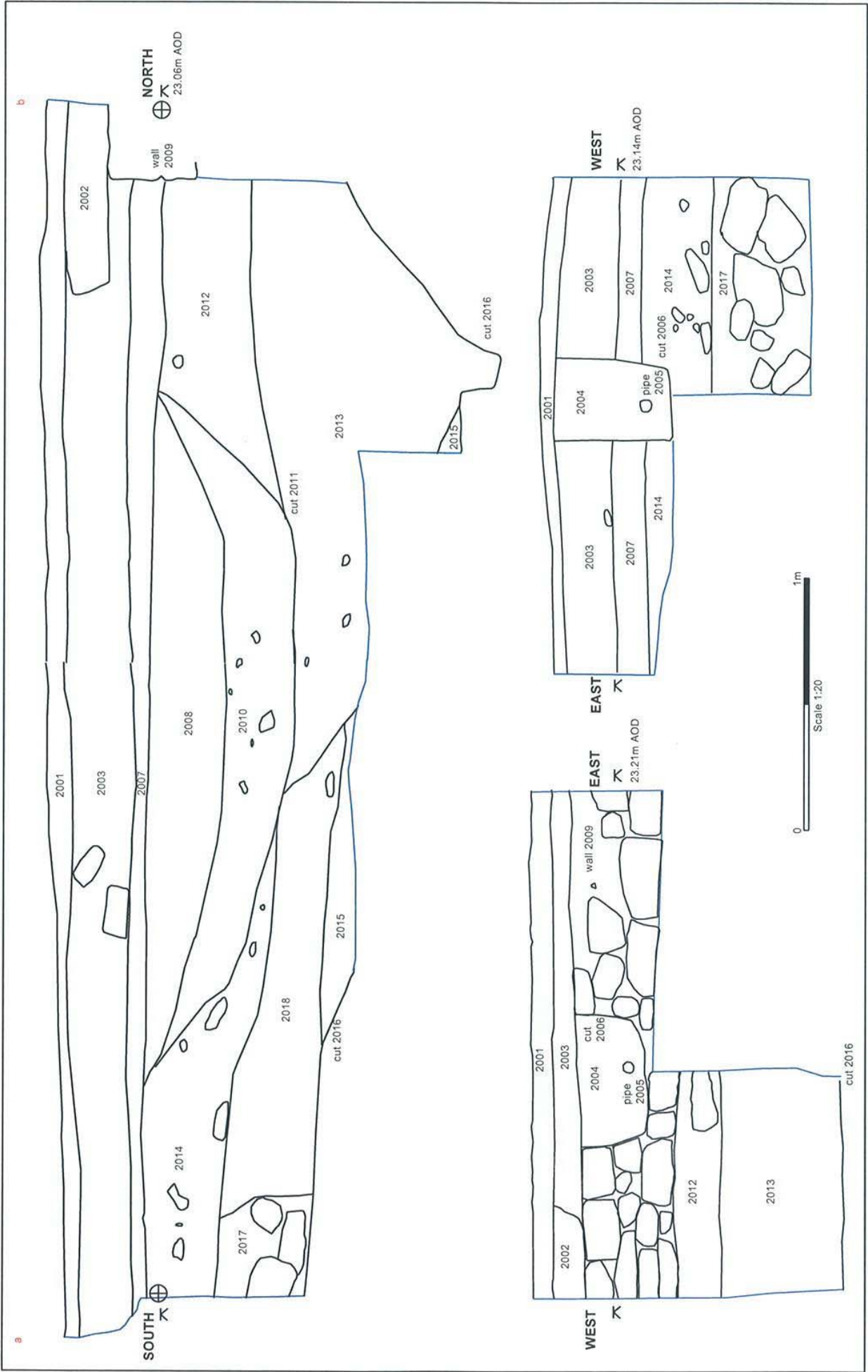


Figure 6. Trench 2 Sections.



Plate 1. Surface 1010. Facing East.



Plate 2. Surface 1013. Facing North.



Plate 3. Section of Deposits in Trench 1. Facing North.



Plate 4. Ditch 2016. Facing North-east.



Plate 5. Ditch 2016. Facing East.



Plate 6. Ditch 2016. Facing South-east.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

27 Wood Street, Norton - Site Code MAP 01-12-07

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
1001	Structure	Modern Tarmac Surface	17, 18
1002	Structure	Modern Tarmac Surface	2, 17, 18
1003	Desposit	Grey Clay Silt with Limestone Gravel	17, 18
1004	Desposit	Dark Greyish Brown Clay Silt with Limestne Gravel	17, 18
1005	Desposit	Fill of Service Trench 1006: Modern Salt Glazed Drain encased in concrete	2, 17
1006	Cut	Modern Service Trench	2, 17
1007	Desposit	Fill of Pit 1008: Dark Greyish Brown Clay Silt with Limestone Gravel and Pebbles	2, 3, 17
1008	Cut	Pit	3, 17
1009	Desposit	Brown Silty Coarse Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	3, 17, 18
1010	Desposit	Possible Surface: Limestone fragments and cobbles in a Brown Silty Sand matrix	5, 17, 18
1011	Desposit	Yellowish Brown Silty Medium Sand with Limestone Cobbles	6, 17, 18
1012	Desposit	Brown Fine Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	8, 17, 18
1013	Desposit	Possible Mortar Floor - Very Pale Brown Sandy Mortar with Occasional Limestone Gravel.	160
1014	Desposit	Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	10, 17, 18
1015	Desposit	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Sand with Infrequent Limestone Gravel and Flint	12, 17, 18
1016	Desposit	Possible Surface - Limestone Pebbles in a Greyish Brown Sandy Silt	13, 17, 18
1017	Desposit	Light Yellowish Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	14, 17, 18
1018	Structure	Possible Surface - Patch of Pebbles in Dark Brown Silty Sand with Chalk and Flint Gravel	16
1019	Desposit	Buried Wind Blown Sand - Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Flint Gravel	16, 17, 18
1020	Desposit	Fill of Modern Service Trench 1021 containing Salt Glazed Drain Encased in Concrete	18
1021	Cut	Modern Service Trench	18
1022	Desposit	Fill of Modern Pit 1023 - Dark Grey Brown Clay Silt with Rubble	17, 18
1023	Cut	Modern Pit	17, 18

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
2001	Structure	Modern Tarmac Surface	20, 21, 22
2002	Structure	Modern Concrete Slab	20, 21, 22
2003	Desposit	Brick rubble and overburden	20, 21, 22
2004	Desposit	Backfill of Modern Service Trench 2006 containing Water Pipe 2005.	21, 22
2005	Structure	Metal Water Pipe	1, 21, 22

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
2006	Cut	Modern Service Trench	21, 22
2007	Desposit	Grey Clay Silt with Limestone Gravel	20, 22
2008	Desposit	Fill of Ditch 2011: Soft Brown Medium Sand with Occasional Limestone Fragments	1, 20
2009	Structure	Limestone wall	1, 21
2010	Desposit	Fill of Ditch 2011: Moderate Brown Sand with Limestone Rubble	20
2011	Cut	Linear East-West Aligned Ditch (Recut of Ditch 2016)	4, 20
2012	Desposit	Fill of Ditch 2016: Soft Mid Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Fragment	1, 20, 21
2013	Desposit	Fill of Ditch 2016: Brown Sandy Silt with Occasional Limestone Fragments and Gravel	7, 20, 21
2014	Desposit	Fill of Ditch 2016: Brown Silty Sand with Limestone Gravel and Fragments	1, 20, 22
2015	Desposit	Fill of Ditch 2016: Reddish Brown Coarse Gritty Sand	19, 20
2016	Cut	East-West Aligned Road Ditch	11, 20, 21, 22
2017	Desposit	Limestone Rubble in Grey Silty Sand Matrix	15, 20, 22
2018	Desposit	Fill of Ditch 2016: Grey Brown Slightly Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Fragments	15, 20

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

27 Wood Street, Norton - Site Code MAP 01-12-07

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1007	Pottery	2	1 body sherd, Slipped Red earthenware 1 body sherd, Samian ware (residual)	0.016kg	19th century
	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2 stem fragments	0.004kg	19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	2	2 (brick) fragments	0.044kg	
1010	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 tegula fragment	0.364kg	Roman
1011	Pottery	16	1 rim sherds & 9 body sherds, Greyware 1 body sherd, Calcite Gritted ware 5 body sherd, Oxidised Coarseware	0.072kg	2nd-3rd century
	Animal Bone	6	6 fragments	0.116kg	
1012	Pottery	2	1 rim sherd & 1 body sherd, Greyware	0.022kg	2nd century
	Animal Bone	4	4 fragments	0.098kg	
1013	Pottery	4	1 rim sherd & 3 body sherds, Greyware	0.016kg	2nd-3rd century
1014	Pottery	24	1 rim sherd & 1 body sherd, Calcite Gritted ware 5 body sherds, 3 rim sherds & 1 base sherd, oxidised coarseware 6 rim sherds, 1 base sherd and 6 body sherds, Greyware (vessel forms: bowls, platters, lid and jars - all different vessels)	0.514kg	2nd century
	Animal Bone	43	43 fragments	0.530kg	
	Shell	1	1 oyster	0.032kg	
1015	Pottery	2	1 rim sherd Samian ware (decorated) 1 body sherd, Greyware	0.010kg	1st-3rd century
	Animal Bone	7	7 fragments	0.184kg	
1016	Pottery	1	1 body sherd, oxidised coarseware 1 rim sherd, Mortaria (oxidised fabric)	0.144kg	2nd-3rd century
	Stone	1	1 stone tile fragment	0.146kg	
1017	Animal Bone	3	3 (jaw) fragments	0.100kg	

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2008	Pottery	8	1 rim sherd & 6 body sherds, Norton Greyware 1 rim sherd (jar) & 1 body sherd, Oxidised coarseware	0.086kg	2nd-3rd century
	Animal Bone	2	2 fragments	0.006kg	
	Shell	1	1 oyster	0.010kg	

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2010	Pottery	29	1 rim sherd, Samian ware 1 rim sherd & 1 body sherd Calcite Gritted ware 5 rim sherds, 1 base sherd & 15 body sherds, Greyware (majority Norton) 3 body sherds, Amphora (all same vessel) 1 body sherd, Oxidised coarseware (All sherds from different vessels)	0.522kg	late 1st-mid 3rd century
	Animal Bone	9	9 fragments	0.076kg	Roman
	Ceramic Building Material	4	4 fragments (tegula)	0.236kg	
	Stone	1	1 stone tile fragment	0.042kg	
	Metal	1	1 ferrous nail		
2012	Pottery	16	1 body sherd, Parisian ware 7 body sherds, Greyware 2 body sherds, Oxidised coarseware (1 sherd damaged by water erosion)	0.192kg	1st-2nd century
	Ceramic Building Material	2	2 fragments	0.052kg	Roman
	Animal Bone	10	10 fragments	0.120kg	
2013	Pottery	23	1 handle fragment, Amphora 3 rim sherds & 8 body sherds, Calcite Gritted ware (1 sherd handmade & 3 joining - representing three vessels) 1 rim sherd, Samian ware 1 body sherd, Oxidised coarseware 1 body sherd, unidentified reduced ware (slipped - too small to identify) 2 rim sherds & 6 body sherds, Greyware	0.444kg	1st-2nd century
	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 fragment (tegula)	0.032kg	Roman
	Animal Bone	23	23 fragments	0.222kg	
	Shell	2	1 oyster & 1 limpet	0.024kg	
	Stone	1	1 fragment	0.182kg	
	Metal	1	1 ferrous nail		
2014	Pottery	11	5 body sherds, 1 base sherd & 1 rim sherd (fine), Greyware 1 rim sherd, fine ware (possible import) 3 body sherds, Calcite Gritted ware (2 joining)	0.134kg	1st-2nd century
	Animal Bone	3	3 fragments	0.034kg	
	Shell	3	1 oyster & 2 limpet	0.048kg	

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2018	Pottery	17	1 body sherd, Samian ware 11 body sherds, Greyware 2 rim sherds, Greyware 1 base sherd, Greyware 2 body sherds, Calcite Gritted ware (Lots of different forms & all sherds from different vessels - suggesting all sherds are redeposited)	0.168kg	1st-mid 3rd century

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

27 Wood Street, Norton - Site Code MAP 01-12-07

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Plan	Trench 2: Composite Plan of Water Pipe 2005, Deposits 2007, 2008, 2012 and 2014, and Wall 2009.	Scale 1:20
2	Plan	Trench 1: Composite Plan of Deposits 1002, 1005, 1007 and 1009.	Scale 1:20
3	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Pit Cut 1008.	Scale 1:20
4	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Ditch Recut 2011.	Scale 1:20
5	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Surface 1010.	Scale 1:20
6	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit 1011.	Scale 1:20
7	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Deposit 2013.	Scale 1:20
8	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit 1012.	Scale 1:20
9	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit 1013.	Scale 1:20
10	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit 1014.	Scale 1:20
11	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Ditch Cut 2016.	Scale 1:20
12	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit (Floor) 1015.	Scale 1:20
13	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit 1016.	Scale 1:20
14	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposit 1017.	Scale 1:20
15	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Deposits 2017 and 2018.	Scale 1:20
16	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposits 1018 and 1019.	Scale 1:20
17	Section	Trench 1: South Facing Section.	Scale 1:10
18	Section	Trench 1: West Facing Section.	Scale 1:10
19	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Deposits 2013 and 2015.	Scale 1:20
20	Section	Trench 2: East Facing Section.	Scale 1:10
21	Section	Trench 2: South Facing Section.	Scale 1:10
22	Section	Trench 2: North Facing Section.	Scale 1:10

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

27 Wood Street, Norton - Site Code MAP 01-12-07

Digital Camera

Frame	File Name	Description
1	DSCN2189.jpg	View of Evaluation Trench 1 prior to excavation. Facing North.
2	DSCN2190.jpg	View of Evaluation Trench 2 prior to excavation. Facing North-west.
3	DSCN2191.jpg	View of Evaluation Trench 2 prior to excavation. Facing North-west.
4	DSCN2192.jpg	View of Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 prior to excavation. Facing North.
5	DSCN2193.jpg	Trench 2: After cleaning (Deposit 2008). Facing South.
6	DSCN2194.jpg	Trench 2: After cleaning (Wall 2009). Facing North.
7	DSCN2195.jpg	Trench 2: After cleaning (Deposit 2014). Facing South.
8	DSCN2196.jpg	Trench 1: After cleaning (Deposits 1002, 1005, 1007 and 1009). Facing East.
9	DSCN2197.jpg	Trench 1: Pit Cut 1008. Facing North.
10	DSCN2198.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Recut 2011. Facing South.
11	DSCN2199.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Recut 2011. Facing South.
12	DSCN2200.jpg	Trench 1. Deposit (Surfacing) 1010. Facing East.
13	DSCN2201.jpg	Trench 2: Deposit 2013. Facing North.
14	DSCN2202.jpg	Trench 2: Deposit 2013. Facing North.
15	DSCN2203.jpg	Trench 1: Deposit (Mortar Floor) 1013. Facing East.
16	DSCN2204.jpg	Trench 1: Surface 1015. Facing East.
17	DSCN2205.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
18	DSCN2206.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
19	DSCN2207.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
20	DSCN2208.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
21	DSCN2209.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing West.
22	DSCN2211.jpg	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing West.
23	DSCN2212.jpg	Trench 1: Deposit (Surfacing) 1016. Facing East.
24	DSCN2213.jpg	Trench 2: Deposit 2014. Facing South.
25	DSCN2214.jpg	Trench 2: Deposit 2014. Facing South.
26	DSCN2215.jpg	Trench 2: Deposits 2017 and 2018. Facing South.
27	DSCN2216.jpg	Trench 2: Deposits 2017 and 2018. Facing South.
28	DSCN2217.jpg	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing East.
29	DSCN2218.jpg	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing North.
30	DSCN2219.jpg	Trench 1: Post excavation. Facing East.
31	DSCN2220.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing South.
32	DSCN2221.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing South.
33	DSCN2222.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (North Facing Section). Facing South.
34	DSCN2223.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing North.
35	DSCN2224.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (South Facing Section). Facing North.
36	DSCN2225.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (East Facing Section). Facing West.
37	DSCN2226.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (East Facing Section). Facing West.
38	DSCN2227.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (East Facing Section). Facing North-west.
39	DSCN2228.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (East Facing Section). Facing West.
40	DSCN2229.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (West Facing Section). Facing North-east.
41	DSCN2231.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (West Facing Section). Facing East.
42	DSCN2232.jpg	Trench B: Ditch 2008. Facing South.
43	DSCN2233.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (West Facing Section). Facing South-east.
44	DSCN2234.jpg	Trench 2: Post excavation (West Facing Section). Facing South-east.
45	DSCN2235.jpg	Trench 1: Section Drawing. Facing East.

Colour Slide

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
1037	34	Trench 2: After cleaning (Deposit 2008). Facing South.
1037	35	Trench 2: After cleaning (Deposit 2008). Facing South.
1037	36	Trench 1: After cleaning (Deposits 1002, 1005, 1007 and 1009). Facing East.
1037	37	Trench 1: After cleaning (Deposits 1002, 1005, 1007 and 1009). Facing East.
1042	1	Trench 1: Pit Cut 1008. Facing North.
1042	2	Trench 1: Pit Cut 1008. Facing North.
1042	3	Trench 2: Ditch Recut 2011. Facing South.
1042	4	Trench 2: Ditch Recut 2011. Facing South.
1042	5	Trench 1. Deposit (Surfacing) 1010. Facing East.
1042	6	Trench 1. Deposit (Surfacing) 1010. Facing East.
1042	7	Identification Shot.
1042	8	Trench 2: Deposit 2013. Facing North.
1042	9	Trench 2: Deposit 2013. Facing North.
1042	10	Trench 1: Deposit (Mortar Floor) 1013. Facing East.
1042	11	Trench 1: Deposit (Mortar Floor) 1013. Facing East.
1042	12	Trench 1: Surface 1015. Facing East.
1042	13	Trench 1: Surface 1015. Facing East.
1042	14	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
1042	15	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
1042	16	Trench 1: Deposit (Surfacing) 1016. Facing East.
1042	17	Trench 1: Deposit (Surfacing) 1016. Facing East.
1042	18	Trench 2: Deposit 2014. Facing South.
1042	19	Trench 2: Deposit 2014. Facing South.
1042	20	Trench 2: Deposits 2017 and 2018. Facing South.
1042	21	Trench 2: Deposits 2017 and 2018. Facing South.
1042	22	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing East.
1042	23	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing East.
1042	24	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing North.
1042	25	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing North.
1042	26	Trench 1: Post excavation. Facing East.
1042	27	Trench 1: Post excavation. Facing East.
1042	28	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing South.
1042	29	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing South.
1042	30	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing North.
1042	31	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing North.

Black and White Print

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
1036	17	Trench 2: After cleaning (Deposit 2008). Facing South.
1036	18	Trench 2: After cleaning (Deposit 2008). Facing South.
	19	Trench 1: After cleaning (Deposits 1002, 1005, 1007 and 1009). Facing East.
1036	20	Trench 1: After cleaning (Deposits 1002, 1005, 1007 and 1009). Facing East.
1036	21	Trench 1: Pit Cut 1008. Facing North.
1036	22	Trench 1: Pit Cut 1008. Facing North.
1036	23	Trench 2: Ditch Recut 2011. Facing South.
1036	24	Trench 2: Ditch Recut 2011. Facing South.
1036	25	Trench 1. Deposit (Surfacing) 1010. Facing East.
1036	26	Trench 1. Deposit (Surfacing) 1010. Facing East.
1036	27	Trench 2: Deposit 2013. Facing North.
1036	28	Trench 2: Deposit 2013. Facing North.
1036	29	Trench 1: Deposit (Mortar Floor) 1013. Facing East.
1036	30	Trench 1: Deposit (Mortar Floor) 1013. Facing East.
1036	31	Trench 1: Surface 1015. Facing East.

1036	32	Trench 1: Surface 1015. Facing East.
1036	33	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
1036	34	Trench 2: Ditch Cut (Segment) 2016. Facing North.
1036	35	Trench 1: Deposit (Surfacing) 1016. Facing East.
1036	36	Trench 1: Deposit (Surfacing) 1016. Facing East.
1036	37	Trench 2: Deposit 2014. Facing South.
1022	1	Trench 2: Deposit 2014. Facing South.
1022	2	Identification Shot.
1022	3	Trench 2: Deposits 2017 and 2018. Facing South.
1022	4	Trench 2: Deposits 2017 and 2018. Facing South.
1022	5	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing East.
1022	6	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing East.
1022	7	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing North.
1022	8	Trench 1: Sondage Post-excavation (Natural sand and gravel). Facing North.
1022	9	Trench 1: Post excavation. Facing East.
1022	10	Trench 1: Post excavation. Facing East.
1022	11	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing South.
1022	12	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing South.
1022	13	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing North.
1022	14	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing North.

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Samples

27 Wood Street, Norton - Site Code MAP 01-12-07

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	2008	Deposit	Trench 2: Fill of Ditch 2011: Soft Brown Medium Sand with Occasional Limestone Fragments	GBA	2
2	2010	Deposit	Trench 2: Fill of Ditch 2011: Moderate Brown Sand with Limestone Rubble	GBA	1
3	1009	Deposit	Trench 1: Brown Silty Coarse Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	GBA	1
4	2012	Deposit	Trench 2: Fill of Ditch 2016: Soft Mid Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Fragment	GBA	1
5	1011	Deposit	Trench 1: Yellowish Brown Silty Medium Sand with Limestone Cobbles	GBA	1
6	1012	Deposit	Trench 1: Brown Fine Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	GBA	1
7	1013	Deposit	Trench 1: Possible Mortar Floor - Very Pale Brown Sandy Mortar with Occasional Limestone Gravel.	GBA	1
8	1014	Deposit	Trench 1: Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	GBA	2
9	2013	Deposit	Trench 2: Fill of Ditch 2016: Brown Sandy Silt with Occasional Limestone Fragments and Gravel	GBA	1
10	1015	Deposit	Trench 1: Light Yellowish Brown Silty Sand with Infrequent Limestone Gravel and Flint	GBA	1
11	2014	Deposit	Trench 2: Fill of Ditch 2016: Brown Silty Sand with Limestone Gravel and Fragments	GBA	1
12	1017	Deposit	Trench 1: Light Yellowish Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Limestone Gravel	GBA	1
13	1019	Deposit	Trench 1: Buried Wind Blown Sand - Brown Silty Sand with Occasional Flint Gravel	GBA	1
14	2018	Deposit	Trench 2: Fill of Ditch 2016: Grey	GBA	2

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**27 WOOD STREET
NORTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

NGR SE 7942 7129

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
At the request of Edward Cross acting on behalf of Mr R. Bigg**

NOVEMBER 2007

**27 WOOD STREET
NORTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 The proposed development consists of ten residential flats (07/00755/MFUL), in advance of an outline planning application at the request of Edward Cross, acting on behalf of Mr R. Bigg.
- 1.2 The site is located at 27 Wood Street, Norton.
- 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 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at the request of Edward Cross acting on behalf of Mr R. Bigg to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation.

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 C13 of the Ryedale Local Plan (March 2002) and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 7942 7129)

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan supplied by Edward Cross acting on behalf of Mr R. Bigg at 1:1250 scale. The total area of the proposed development is approximately 486m² in size.
- 3.2 The site lies in the town of Norton, on the south bank of the river Derwent, at SE 7951 7150. It is bounded to the north, east and west by residential properties and to the south by Wood Street.
- 3.3 The site lies on soils of the Landbeach Association, which consist of permeable calcareous and non-calcareous loamy soils, overlying a solid geology of chalky glaciofluvial and river terrace drift (Mackney, 1984, 194).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The Roman Fort and vicus (civilian settlement) at Malton lies to the north of the river Derwent, with further Romano-British settlement situated on the southern bank beneath a substantial area of the modern town of Norton.
- 4.2 The present Church Street is believed to follow one of the major Roman roads that ran from the fort. In 1862, drainage work on the riverbank in Norton uncovered part of a metalled road surface interpreted as a ford on the line of the road running south from the southern gate of the Roman fort. On the north bank of the river, a road was found to gradually ascend from the ford towards the present Church Street (Robinson 1978). The road ran through the Roman settlement at Norton and continued on to York (ibid.).
- 4.3 During the rebuilding of Norton Church in 1814 sherds of fourth century pottery were found (Robinson, 1978, .p3). A stone inscribed with a dedication to a goldsmith, the only one of its type found in Britain, was also recovered during the building work (Wenham 1974 p.46)

- 4.4 In 1976 sherds of Romano-British and medieval pottery were recovered from beneath the floor of Norton Post Office during foundation work (Robinson, 1978 p.40). In 2001 MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. recorded and excavated three burials beneath the Post Office during repairs to flood-damaged floors. The burials were of medieval date and truncated deposits containing Romano-British pottery.
- 4.5 Norton is well known for Roman remains, and in this particular area the NYCC HER records suggest the possibility of a Roman road through the area, as well as a Roman inhumation and cremation cemetery in the area. In particular, there are records of adult and child inhumations coming from Wood Street in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
- 4.6 The medieval village of Norton began to grow in the 18th century and expanded greatly from the mid-19th century onwards to form a large residential and commercial centre rivalling Malton.

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 Historic Environment Team, 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. 486m² in size. It is suggested that 20m² of trial trenching should be excavated within the application site due to the majority of the site containing buildings. 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 (Fig. 1) trench one measuring 2 x 5m and trench two also measuring 2 x 5m. The precise location of the trenches will be agreed by the Historic Environment Team, at North Yorkshire County Council, and the commissioning body. 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 Historic Environment Team Leader, 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-slugs 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 Historic Environment Team, 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 Historic Environment Team, 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. 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		WAS	0113 588 7500
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		WYAS	0113 588 7500
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 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 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 Historic Environment Team, 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. |
| Canti, M | 1996 | Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in Geoarchaeology, <i>Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96</i> , English Heritage |
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11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 19th November 2007 by:

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