

# APPENDIX 1

## Context Listing

Land to the Rear of the The Fleece Inn, Rillington (Site Code 04-06-08)

### Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description
1001	Deposit	Topsoil - sandy silty loam, 10YR3/1
1002	Structure	Modern Concrete Road
1003	Deposit	Hardcore
1004	Deposit	Subsoil: sandy silt, 10YR3/4
1005	Deposit	Fill of Cut 1008: sandy silt, 10YR4/3
1006	Deposit	Fill of Cut 1009: sandy silt, 10YR3/3
1007	Deposit	Fill of Cut 1010: sandy silt, 10YR3/6
1008	Cut	Linear Feature
1009	Cut	Linear Feature
1010	Cut	Linear Feature
1011	Natural	Sand

### Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description
2001	Deposit	Topsoil - sandy silty loam, 10YR3/1
2002	Structure	Modern Concrete Road
2003	Deposit	Hardcore
2004	Deposit	Subsoil: sandy silt, 10YR3/4
2005	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 2013: sandy silt, 10YR3/3
2006	Skeleton	Modern Sheep Burial
2007	Deposit	Fill of Pit 2012: sandy silt, 10YR3/3
2008	Deposit	Fill of Cut 2009: sandy silt, 10YR4/4
2009	Cut	Ditch
2010	Deposit	Fill of Cut 2011: sandy silt, 10YR3/3
2011	Cut	Furrow
2012	Cut	Modern Pit (Animal Burial - not excavated)
2013	Cut	Linear Feature (same as 1008)
2014	Natural	Sand

### Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Type	Description
3001	Deposit	Topsoil - sandy silty loam, 10YR3/1
3002	Deposit	Subsoil: sandy silt, 10YR3/4
3003	Deposit	Slightly clay sandy gravel, 10YR3/4
3004	Deposit	Sandy silt, 10YR4/3
3005	Deposit	Sandy silt, 10YR4/3
3006	Natural	Sand

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

Land to the Rear of the The Fleece Inn, Rillington (Site Code 04-06-08)

#### Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1007	Flint	2	2 natural flints (disarded)	0.020kg	Post Medieval

#### Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2001	Pottery	10	1 Red earthenware 1 Nottingham type ware 8 white earthenware/transferware (4 rim sherds)	0.282kg	19th-20th century
	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1 stem fragments	0.004kg	18th century
	Glass	2	1 fragment	0.004kg	
	Metal	1	1 ferrous washer	0.018kg	
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	0.004kg	
2005	Pottery	17	1 sherd, Calcite Gritted Ware 1 sherd, Beverley Type 1 ware (splashed) 15 sherds, Staxton Potter Brompton ware ( 3 base sherds - all cooking pots/jars, some sooted externally)	0.186kg	12th-14th century
	Animal Bone	4	4 fragments	0.158kg	
2006	Animal Bone	30	30 fragments	0.648kg	20th century
2007	Pottery	5	1 Pland Pot in Red earthenware 1 sherd. Nottingham type ware 2 sherds, Staxton Potter Brompton ware (with external sooting) 1 sherd, Roman	0.062kg	18th-19th century
	Animal Bone	3	3 fragments	0.018kg	
2008	Pottery	15	12 sherds, Staxton Potter Brompton ware (6 different vessels:- 2 from jar with a thumbed base, profile of heavily sooted cooking pot, cooking pot with squared ri, cooking pot with lid seated frilled rim; and two different cooking pot bases 2 sherds, York Glazed ware (different glazed jugs) 1 sherd, Calcite Gritted ware	0.574kg	12th-13th century
	Animal Bone	17	17 fragments	0.634kg	

#### Trench 3

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
3002	Pottery	4	1 sherd, Red earthenware 1 sherd, Nottingham type ware 1 sherd, Beverley Type 2 ware 1 sherd, Staxton Potter Brompton ware	0.030kg	18th century
	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 pantile fragment	0.088kg	18th-19th century
	Metal	1	2 Type 303 bullet blanks	0.024kg	20th century
	Animal Bone	2	9 fragments	0.184kg	

## APPENDIX 3

### Archive Listing

#### Land to the Rear of the The Fleece Inn, Rillington (Site Code 04-06-08)

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Plan	Plan of Trench 3: Pre-excavation	Scale 1:20
2	Plan	Location Plan of Trenches 1, 2 and 3	Scale 1:250
3	Plan	Plan of Trench 3: Post excavation	Scale 1:20
4	Section	Trench 3: South-east Facing Section	Scale 1:10
5	Section	Trench 3: North-east Facing Section	Scale 1:10
6	Section	Trench 3: North-west Facing Section (Deposit 3005)	Scale 1:10
7	Plan	Trenches 1 and 2: Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
8	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Cuts 1008, 1009 and 1010	Scale 1:20
9	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Cuts 2009 and 2011	Scale 1:20
10	Section	Trench 1: North-east Facing Section	Scale 1:10
11	Section	Trench 2: South-east Facing Section	Scale 1:10
12	Section	Trench 2: South-west Facing Section	Scale 1:10
13	Section	Trench 2: North-west Facing Section	Scale 1:10

## APPENDIX 3

### Archive Listing

Land to the Rear of the The Fleece Inn, Rillington (Site Code 04-06-08)

#### Digital Photographs (Nikon Coolpix L4)

No	File	Description	Direction
1	DSCN3140	Area of Trench 3 - Prior to excavation	E
2	DSCN3141	Area of Trench 3 - Prior to excavation	NE
3	DSCN3142	Area of Trench 1 & 2 facing North-west	NW
4	DSCN3143	Area of Trench 1	NW
5	DSCN3144	Area of Trench 1 & 2 facing North-west	NW
6	DSCN3145	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	E
7	DSCN3146	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	E
8	DSCN3147	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	N
9	DSCN3148	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	N
10	DSCN3149	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	SE
11	DSCN3150	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	SE
12	DSCN3151	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	NW
13	DSCN3152	Trench 3 - Pre-excavation	NW
14	DSCN3153	Trench 3 after removal of 3005	NW
15	DSCN3154	Trench 3 after removal of 3005	NW
16	DSCN3155	Trench 3 after removal of 3005	SE
17	DSCN3156	Trench 2 Pre-excavation	SW
18	DSCN3157	Trench 2 Pre-excavation	SW
19	DSCN3158	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	NE
20	DSCN3159	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	NE
21	DSCN3160	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	NW
22	DSCN3161	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	NW
23	DSCN3162	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	SE
24	DSCN3163	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	SE
25	DSCN3164	Trench 1 whole trench contexts 1005, 1006 and 1007 post excavation	SE
26	DSCN3165	Trench 1 whole trench contexts 1005, 1006 and 1007 post excavation	SE
27	DSCN3166	Trench 1 whole trench contexts 1005, 1006 and 1007 post excavation	NW
28	DSCN3167	Trench 1 whole trench contexts 1005, 1006 and 1007 post excavation	NW
29	DSCN3168	Trench 1 context 1005 Post excavation	NE
30	DSCN3169	Trench 1 context 1005 Post excavation	NE
31	DSCN3170	Trench 1 context 1006 Post excavation	NE
32	DSCN3171	Trench 1 context 1006 Post excavation	NE
33	DSCN3172	Trench 1 context 1007 Post excavation	NE
34	DSCN3173	Trench 1 context 1007 Post excavation	NE
35	DSCN3174	Trench 2 2009	NW
36	DSCN3175	Trench 2 2009	NW
37	DSCN3176	Trench 2 2009	NW
38	DSCN3177	Trench 2 2009	NW
39	DSCN3178	Trench 2 Furrow cut 2011	NW
40	DSCN3179	Trench 2 Furrow cut 2011	NW
41	DSCN3180	Trench 2 Furrow cut 2011	NW
42	DSCN3181	Trench 2 Animal carcass 2006	NW
43	DSCN3182	Trench 2 Animal carcass 2006	SE
44	DSCN3183	Trench 2 Animal carcass 2006	SE

### Colour Slide Film

Film	Number	Description	Facing
1072	28	Trench 3 Pre-excavation deposits 3004-3005	SE
1072	29	Trench 3 Pre-excavation deposits 3004-3005	SE
1072	30	Trench 3 Pre-excavation deposits 3004-3005	NW
1072	31	Trench 3 Pre-excavation deposits 3004-3005	NW
1072	32	Trench 3 Post excavation after removal of 3004 & 3005	SE
1072	33	Trench 3 Post excavation after removal of 3004 & 3005	NW
1072	34	Trench 2 Pre-excavation	SW
1072	35	Trench 2 Pre-excavation	NE
1072	36	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	NW
1072	37	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	SE
1081	1	Identification Shot	
1081	2	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	SE
1081	3	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	SE
1081	4	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	NW
1081	5	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	NW
1081	6	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1081	7	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1081	8	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1081	9	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1081	10	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1081	11	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1081	12	Trench 2 Ditch cut 2005	NW
1081	13	Trench 2 Ditch cut 2005	NW
1081	14	Trench 2 Furrow Cut 2011	NW
1081	15	Trench 2 Furrow Cut 2011	NW
1081	16	Animal carcass Trench 2	SE
1081	17	Animal carcass Trench 2	SE

### Black and White Print Film

Film	Number	Description	Facing
1071	10	Trench 3 Pre - excavation deposits 3004 & 3005	NW
1071	11	Trench 3 Pre - excavation deposits 3004 & 3005	NW
1071	12	Trench 3 Pre - excavation deposits 3004 & 3005	SE
1071	13	Trench 3 Pre - excavation deposits 3004 & 3005	SE
1071	14	Trench 3 Pre - excavation deposits 3004 & 3005	SE
1071	15	Trench 3 Pre - excavation deposits 3004 & 3005	NW
1071	16	Trench 3 Pre - excavation deposits 3004 & 3005	SW
1071	17	Trench 1 & Trench 2 Pre-excavation	NE
1071	18	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	NW
1071	19	Trench 1 Pre-excavation	SE
1071	20	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	SE
1071	21	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	SE
1071	22	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	NW
1071	23	Trench 1 whole trench Post excavation	NW
1071	24	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1071	25	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1071	26	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1071	27	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1071	28	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE
1071	29	Trench 1 Post excavation	NE

1071	30	Trench 2 Ditch cut 2005	NW
1071	31	Trench 2 Ditch cut 2005	NW
1071	32	Trench 2 Furrow Cut 2011	NW
1071	33	Trench 2 Furrow Cut 2011	NW
1071	34	Animal carcass Trench 2	SE
1071	35	Animal carcass Trench 2	SE

## APPENDIX 5

### Environmental Samples

Land to the Rear of the The Fleece Inn, Rillington (Site Code 04-06-08)

Sample No.	Context No.	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	1005	Trench 1: Fill of Cut 1008: sandy silt, 10YR4/3	GBA	1
2	1006	Trench 1: Fill of Cut 1009: sandy silt, 10YR3/3	GBA	1
3	2008	Trench 2: Fill of Cut 2009: sandy silt, 10YR4/4	GBA	2
4	1006	Trench 1: Base of Fill of Cut 1009: sandy silt, 10YR3/3	GBA	1
5	1007	Trench 1: Fill of Cut 1010: sandy silt, 10YR3/6	GBA	1
6	2005	Trench 2: Fill of Ditch 2013: sandy silt, 10YR3/3	GBA	1

## APPENDIX 7

### **Land to the Rear of the Fleece Inn, Rillington, North Yorkshire Pottery Assessment**

#### **Introduction**

The assemblage consisted of 51 sherds, of which 3 were Roman, 34 medieval, and 14 post-medieval and 'modern' (i.e. 19<sup>th</sup> century or later). The sherds were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval and post-medieval pottery as appropriate.

#### ***Roman***

The two Calcite-gritted sherds were thick-walled, but small and abraded. The other sherd was in a buff coloured Oxidised Coarseware.

#### ***Medieval***

Four fabrics were represented: Beverley-type 1, York-glazed, Staxton and Beverley-type 2 Wares.

The earliest sherd was from a Beverley-type 1 'Splashed' glazed jug (2005), which was of 12<sup>th</sup> century date. The York-glazed sherds could be contemporary, but their date range extends into the 13<sup>th</sup> century. Sherds from two different York-glazed jugs were present in context 2008.

The 30 sherds of Staxton Ware formed the majority of the medieval pottery, and the assemblage as a whole. That this fabric was the favoured coarseware should be no surprise given the proximity of the production sites. Staxton ware was produced current throughout the 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, but tailed off towards the end of the latter. Attempts to more closely date Staxton ware by form have proved unsuccessful. Recognisable forms represented in the assemblage were exclusively cooking pots, many sherds displaying external sooting. Context 2008 yielded a complete profile sherd of a smallish cooking pot, and there were also two sherds from



another cooking pot with occasional thumbing around the base. The sherd size varies, but they are generally large to moderate in size, and relatively unabraded.

The remaining medieval sherd was from a Beverley-type 2 glazed jug, decorated with combed wavy lines (3002).

### ***Post-medieval***

Material dating from the 16<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> centuries was present in moderate amounts. There were 3 Red ware sherds, with bowl, planter pot and jug forms represented. The 3 Nottingham-type stoneware sherds were from jars and jugs.

The modern material comprised transferwares (including parts of a serving dish), and sherds of a polychrome painted plate (both 2001).

### **Taphonomy**

There are definite indicators concerning the ways in which the medieval assemblage was deposited. Firstly, sherd size is generally large to moderate or small, with some cross-matching (2005 and 2008), which suggests that these two groups at least were dumped soon after breakage.

### **Origins**

The medieval material shows no extra-regional contact, and no imports, with a strong bias to the East Riding.

### **Conclusions**

This is a small assemblage, with essentially local or regional origins. The medieval material shows a bias towards food preparation and storage, rather than serving and display, and this would be typical for a peasant household (or households).

**Recommendations**

The pottery should be retained as it represents a scientifically-recovered assemblage from a rural medieval settlement that has received scant archaeological attention. Five vessels would merit illustration in any future report.

Area	Context Number	Fabric Type									
		Roman		Medieval				Post-Medieval			
		C-G	OCW	BEV1	YGL	STAX	BEV2	RW	NT	B&W	
2	2001							1	1	8	
2	2005	1		1		15					
2	2007		1			2		1	1		
2	2008	1			2	12					
3	3002					1	1	1	1		
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>51</b>

**KEY**

C-G	Calcite-gritted	BEV1	Beverley-type 1	RW	Red ware
OCW	Oxidised coarseware	YGL	York-glazed	NT	Nottingham-type
		STAX	Staxton	B&W	Transferware &
		BEV2	Beverley-type 2		white earthenware

## APPENDIX 8

### Land to the Rear of the Fleece Westgate Rillington SE 8530 7425

#### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

#### 1. Summary

- 1.1 The proposed development consists of 2 no. three bed semi-detached dwellings with associated block of two single garages, erection of 1 no. four bed dwelling with attached single garage and no. 1 four bed dwelling with detached double garage together with formation of vehicular access at land to the rear of the Fleece, Westgate, Rillington (08/00177/FUL), in advance of an outline planning application at the request of Edward Cross, acting on behalf of Mr D. Roe.
- 1.2 The site is located at land to the rear of the Fleece, Westgate, Rillington, North Yorkshire.
- 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 D. Roe 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 8530 7425 )**

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan 1:1250 scale. The total area of the proposed development is approximately 0.3 hectares in size.

### **4. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 Immediately to the west of Rillington the cropmark of a double-ditched trackway or boundary runs immediately north of, and parallel to, the A64, disappearing under the village's western fringe.

- 4.2 The most spectacular cropmarks in the vicinity of the proposed development area lie c. 300m to the east of the site, and consist of round and square-ditched barrows, multi-ditched boundaries, and settlement-related features, with a date range of the Neolithic through to the Late Iron Age. This complex is scheduled as a nationally important ancient monument (NY 1117).

- 4.3 The cropmarks of further ditches and barrows are located closer to the proposed development area. During 1980 the construction of housing situated 200m to the east of the current site prompted a rescue excavation, which recorded late Iron Age ditches, pits and postholes (Turnbull 1983). Burials were encountered during the erection of the housing estate to the south and east, one of which, situated 200m to the east of the proposed development, was shown to be Anglian in date by the associated bronze cruciform brooches.

- 4.4 The Anglo-Saxon origins of the present village are indicated by the fact that the settlement was mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086). Three separate holdings were recorded at Rillington; *Gilli* held 2 carucates with land for one plough, worth 10s; the Count of Mortain held 2 carucates and 2 bovates (waste at the time of the survey); and the King held 2 carucates.

- 4.5 The place-name Rillington, variously spelt as *Redlinton*, *Redlinton* and *Renlinton* in the Domesday survey, means 'Redel's farmstead' (Smith 1937). Rillington was one of a chain of pre-conquest settlements that stretched in an easterly direction along the foot of the Wolds from Malton to the sea, echoing the location of the prehistoric and Roman settlements. From west to east these settlements include Scagglethorpe, Scampston, West and East Knapton, West and East Heslerton, and Sherburn. The villages were located at the junction of two geomorphological zones, on sandy soils between the chalk wolds to the south, and marshland (or carrs) to the north, enabling the exploitation of different environments.
- 4.6 From analysis of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed between 1849 and 1853) it seems that the medieval settlement at Rillington formed two rows along Sledgate, on either side of Rillington Beck. The church lay at the southern end of the western row. Two Open Fields (West Field to the west and southwest, and East Field to the east and southeast of the village) lay at either side of the beck. It was only in relatively recent times that the village spread along the Malton to Scarborough turnpike (now the A64). The properties adjacent to, and within the proposed development site, were constructed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century within the former East Field.
- 4.7 A number of Archaeological Watching Briefs have taken place at Rillington. The closest of these to the present site was carried out during the construction of Messrs. A & D Sturdy's new office, which actually abuts the site boundary 15m to the north-west of Trench 3; nothing was found (D. Sturdy pers. comm.; Landscape Research Centre, Yedingham). Another negative Watching Brief took place during the construction of a new classroom at Rillington Primary School (MAP 2001a).
- 4.8 An undated hearth was revealed during the excavation of a fishpond at land to the rear of 1-9 Sledgate (MAP 2001b). Rather more productive was the recording carried out during the construction of an extension to the Ellis Patents Factory, situated to the east of High Street and approximately 300m south of the proposed development area (MAP 1994). A group of five pits was

revealed, associated calcite-gritted pottery sherds suggesting a late Iron Age date.

- 4.9 In addition TCM Brewster recorded calcite-gritted, Roman and medieval coarseware sherds during the construction of a new canteen for the village school near the junction of High Street and Malton Road (ERART archive).

## **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 0.3 hectares in size. 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 three trenches (Fig. 1) trench one measuring 2 x 10m, trench two measuring 2 x 10m and trench 3 also measuring 10 x 2m. 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, *Ancient Monuments Laboratory*  
Report 34/96, English Heritage

- English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects.
- English Heritage 2001 Archaeometallurgy: Centre for Archaeology  
Guidelines 2001/01  
[http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/cfa\\_archaeometallurgy.pdf](http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/cfa_archaeometallurgy.pdf)
- English Heritage 2002 Environmental Archaeology : A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation [2002/01].  
<http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/enviroarch.pdf> (5.93mb)
- English Heritage 2003 Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions:  
Best Practice Guidance for Curators and  
Commissioning Archaeologists  
<http://194.164.61.131/filestore/archaeology/pdf/briefs%20version%2022.pdf>
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological  
Excavation  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/exc2.pdf>
- Jones, DM (ed) 2006 Guidelines on the X-radiography of  
archaeological metalwork. English Heritage
- Mackney *et al.* 1983 Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 1: Northern  
England.
- VCH 1914 History of the County of York, North Riding. Vol. 2.
- Watkinson, D & 1998 First Aid for Finds (3<sup>rd</sup> edition), RESCUE &



Neal, V

the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom  
Institute for conservation.

**11. Additional Information**

This brief was completed on 9<sup>th</sup> May 2008 by:

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

Showfield Lane

Malton

North Yorkshire

YO17 6BT, Tel: 01653 697752