

**Land to the South of Musley Bank  
Malton  
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching  
SE 76360 70607**

**Authorised by .....**

**Date:.....**

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**September 2008**

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***Non Technical Summary***

*The Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Extension at the Racing stables at Musley Bank, Malton, North Yorkshire, was by Trial Trenching in the paddocks to the south of the existing complex.*

*The archaeological work comprised the excavation of four Evaluation Trenches in accordance with a Written Scheme of Works provided 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.*

*The trenches were placed to avoid modern services.*

*The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Trial Trenching consisted of undated, possibly Prehistoric features including a gully terminall pit and two postholes in Trench 1, and a linear feature in Trench 3. A post-medieval/modern stone filled drain was excavated in Trench 3. Modern land drains were the only features in Trenches 2 and 4. Roman pottery was found in the subsoil of Trench 1. Three Residual sherds of Roman Pottery were found in Medieval and Modern deposits. Medieval pottery sherds were recovered from topsoil in Trenches 1 and 2.*

**1. Introduction**

1.1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. in the paddocks to the south of the Racing Stables at Musley Bank, Malton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The Archaeological

Evaluation by Trial Trenching, was commissioned by RF Racing. Work commenced on the 19<sup>th</sup> September 2008, with backfilling completed on the 26<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The work was undertaken in advance of a Proposed New Development, which comprised an extension to the Racing Stables.

- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was compiled by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd., and agreed by the Heritage and Environment Section, North Yorkshire County Council (Appendix 7).
- 1.3 All work was funded by RF Racing.
- 1.4 The project was assigned the site code MAP 02-05-08.
- 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 at Musley Bank, Racing Stables, Malton, North Yorkshire.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area comprises c. 3 hectares, and stands at heights of between 28m and 37m AOD and is presently paddocks and associated stables.
- 2.3 The soils at Musley Bank are of the Elmton 2 Association (343b) which is described as "shallow, well drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone. Some deeper fine loamy soils or fine loamy over clayey soils", over a solid geology of Jurassic and sandy limestone (Mackney et al 1984, 7).

### **3. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 3.1 Limited archaeological work was undertaken in advance of the Malton Bypass in 1976, consisting of a Desk-Based Assessment and Fieldwalking, which identified the possibility of several sites dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval period. (RCHME, Dunn).
- 3.2 In 1993 an extensive non-intrusive survey was undertaken of the Howardian Hills, which mapped and described historic sites in the area (McElvaney, 1993).
- 3.3 In advance of two new water mains Desk-based Assessments were undertaken in 2001 and 2002. (Northern Archaeological Associates, 2001 and 2002).
- 3.4 In 2005, an archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken at Musley Bank House, no archaeological deposits were encountered. (Ed Dennison Archaeological Services, 2005).
- 3.5 In May 2008, MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd produced a desk based assessment for the area of the Proposed Extension to the Racing Stables (MAP 2008). The desk based assessment quoted the discovery of a tessellated pavement at Musley bank in 1813, which strongly suggests that the remains of a Roman villa exist in the vicinity.

### **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 Extension to the Proposed Racing Stables and associated construction works. The specific objectives of the Trial Trenching were:

- 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 would be excavated, and archaeological deposits explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
- To enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology and an appropriate mitigation strategy was to be formulated.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 Four Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of c. 80m<sup>2</sup>, as stipulated in the issued Written Scheme of Works, with the location agreed by the Heritage and Environment Section at North Yorkshire County Council and in conjunction with RF Racing (Fig. 2: Appendix 7). Trenches were located outside the corral and in the paddocks south of the Racing Stables in areas free of modern services. Excavation took place between the 19<sup>th</sup> September 2008 and the 26<sup>th</sup> September 2008. The trenches were backfilled on the 26<sup>th</sup> September 2008.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** measured 5m by 4.3m (21.5m<sup>2</sup>), aligned north-south and was located in the Paddock south of the Racing Stables and east of the corral;
- **Evaluation Trench 2** measured 10m by 2m (20m<sup>2</sup>), aligned north-south and was located in the Paddock south of the Racing Stables and east of the corral;
- **Evaluation Trench 3** measured 10m by 2m (20m<sup>2</sup>), aligned east-west and was located in the Paddock south of the Corral;
- **Evaluation Trench 4** measured 10m by 2. (20m<sup>2</sup>), aligned north-south and was located in the Paddock south of the corral;

- 5.2 An 6.5 tonne 360° mechanical excavator was used to remove the turf and subsoil in all trenches; under close archaeological supervision. All 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 context records were archived (Appendix 1).
- 5.4 The finds assemblage consisted of fourteen finds (Appendix 2); and included ceramic building material (one pantile fragment and three small fragments), metal objects (two ferrous nails), a stone fragment (possible roof tile) and pottery sherds (seven sherds in total: one nineteenth century sherd, three Medieval sherds and three Roman sherds).
- 5.5 Turf and topsoil were removed as part of the overburden, 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 nineteen drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. Thirty-seven digital shots, three colour slide films (47 exposures) and two monochrome print film (49 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 Five samples were taken (Appendix 5). These environmental samples were sent to WYAS for sieving and processing and a report produced by Diane Aldritt (Appendix 6: forthcoming).

## **6. Results**

### **6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4 and Pls. 5, 6 and 7)**

6.1.1 Archaeological features in Evaluation Trench 1 comprised four undated features (Contexts 1006/1007, 1009/1010, 1011/1012 and 1013/1014) below subsoil (Deposit 1005). Existing ground level lay between 33.12m and 32.61m AOD. The initial excavated level in the trench was at between 32.75m AOD and 32.33m AOD and an area of subsoil (Context 1005) measuring 3.5m by 3.15m area was mechanically excavated to reveal natural sand and gravel (Context 1008) at between 32.28m AOD and 31.92m AOD.

#### *6.1.2 Phase 1: Undated (Prehistoric) Features*

In Trench 1, four features were noted below the subsoil: a pit (Deposit 1006 and cut 1007), a gully terminal/pit (Deposit 1009 and Cut 1010) and two postholes (Deposit 1011/Cut 1012 and Deposit 1013/Cut 1014).

Pit 1007 was located south of Phase 2 land drain cut 1004 in the south-eastern corner of Trench 1, and measured 1m by 1m and was 0.43m deep (base at 31.55m AOD) and continued to the north, east and south. This pit was filled by deposit 1006, a grey-brown silty clay with gravel inclusions.

In the north-east corner of the sondage, was a pit/gully terminal, Cut 1010, which was filled by Deposit 1009, a grey brown clay silt with gravel inclusions. This feature measured 1.65m by 0.54m and a 0.75m segment of the terminal was excavated. Cut 1010 was 0.13m deep (base at 32.16m AOD).

Posthole 1012 was oval in plan, measuring 0.54m by 0.44m. This feature was filled by Deposit 1011, a grey brown slightly sandy clay with gravel inclusions. Posthole 1012 was half excavated with the south-eastern half of deposit 1011 removed, and was 0.13m deep (base at 31.83m AOD).

Posthole 1014 was located 1.30m east of Posthole 1012, and was smaller than Posthole 1012. Posthole 1014 was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.29m by 0.32m, and was filled by Deposit 1013, a grey brown clay silt with gravel inclusions. Posthole 1014 was half sectioned, and the southern half of the fill (Deposit 1013) was excavated. Posthole 1014 was 0.18m deep and the base was at 31.81m AOD.

### 6.1.3 *Phase 2: Subsoil and Modern Features and Deposits*

Initial excavation of Trench 1 revealed subsoil and two modern services

The subsoil (Context 1005) was a brown clay silt with limestone gravel inclusions, and was 0.58m deep. A 1m wide by 4.4m long sondage was manually excavated through the subsoil (Deposit 1005) along the southern edge of Trench 1 and revealed a Phase 1 Pit (Deposit 1006/Cut 1007). This sondage was extended to measure 3.5 by 3.15m area, the subsoil being mechanically excavated down to the natural and revealing the four Phase 1 features. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from Deposit 1005). The sondage was positioned between the modern water pipe trench (Cut 1002) and land drain trench (Cut 1004).

Cut into Deposit 1005 were two modern service trenches. In the south-east corner of Trench 1 was a 1.30m length of modern field drain (Fill 1003 and Cut 1004), which was aligned north-west by south-east and 0.30m wide. Along the northern edge of Trench 1 was an east-west aligned water pipe trench (Fill 1001 and Cut 1002), which measured 4.5m by 0.58m wide and 0.38m deep (base at 32.42m AOD). Three small fragments of ceramic building material and a sherd of Roman pottery were found in Deposit 1001. Both these service trenches were overlain by topsoil (Context 1000). Two sherds of Medieval Pottery, a sherd of nineteenth century ale bottle and a pantile fragment were recovered from the topsoil (Context 1000).

## **6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 5 & 6 and Pl. 8)**

6.2.1 Topsoil and subsoil (Contexts 2001 and 2004) were mechanically removed in Trench 2 to reveal a single modern land drain (deposit 2002 and cut 2003).

The land drain trench was aligned north-west by south-east and cut through the subsoil (Context 2004). The subsoil (Context 2004) overlay natural clay sand with gravel (Context 2005). The Natural sloped down to the south from the northern end of Trench 3 (Natural at between 29.60m AOD and 29.18m AOD). The existing ground level was at a height of between 30.01m AOD at the north end of Trench 2 and 29.43m AOD at the southern end of Trench 2. The excavated level in Trench 3 was at between 29.18m AOD and 29.60m AOD.

### **6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Figs. 7 & 8 and Pls. 9-15)**

6.3.1 Archaeological features in Evaluation Trench 3 comprised three undated features, interpreted as medieval furrows beneath topsoil and subsoil (Contexts 3001 and 3001). Existing ground level lay between 28.61m and 28.72m AOD. The excavated level in the trench was at between 28.23m AOD and 28.10 AOD. No finds were recovered from any deposit in Trench 3.

#### *6.3.2 Phase 1: Undated Features*

In Trench 3, there were three features noted below the subsoil, a stone drain (Cut 3006), a linear feature (Cut 3008) and a gully terminal (cut 3011).

Drain cut 3006 was filled with stone packing 3005/3013 and two deposits (Contexts 3004 and 3012). Context 3004 was a grey silty clay deposit and Context 3012 was a grey clay silt deposit. A 1m wide segment was excavated through the northern half of Drain 3006. The drain cut measured 2.35m by 0.60m and was 0.24m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (base at 27.75m AOD)

Cut 3008 was aligned north-south and was a wide linear with Cut 3006 on its eastern edge. This linear feature measured 3.31m by 2.35m and a 1m wide segment was excavated through the northern half of its fills (Deposits 3007 and 3009). Deposit 3007 was a brown clay. Cut 3008 was 0.30m deep (base at 27.93m AOD).

It is likely that cuts 3006 and 3008 are contemporary as they are both filled by deposit 3009, a brown clay silt.

Gully terminal 3011 was aligned east-west, measuring 4.10m by 0.70m wide and was located in the eastern half of Trench 3. A segment was excavated at the terminal at the west end of this feature. Gully 3011 was filled by Deposit 3010, a brown silty clay with some darker lenses noted in the fill. The segment was 0.38m deep with a U-shaped profile (Base at 27.81m AOD).

Features 3006, 3008 and 3011 all cut into natural sandy clay (Deposit 3014).

#### 6.1.4 *Phase 2: Subsoil and Modern Features and Deposits*

Subsoil in Trench 3, Context 3001, was a yellowish-brown, silty clay. A Disused Service Trench cut through the subsoil. This Service trench (cut 3003) contained a dark grey fill and a disused salt glazed drain-pipe (Fill 3002). Deposit 3002 was overlain by topsoil (Context 3001)

### **6.4 Evaluation Trench 4 (Figs. 7 & 8 and Pl. 16)**

6.4.1 Excavation in Evaluation Trench 4 revealed topsoil, subsoil (Contexts 4000 and 4003) and a single modern land drain (deposit 4001 and cut 4002), which cut into subsoil (deposit 4003) and was aligned north-west by south east at the southern end of Trench 4. The subsoil overlay natural clay and clay sand and gravel (Context 4004). Natural sloped down from north to south (Natural at 27.78m AOD and 28.44m AOD). The existing ground level was at a height of between 28.24m AOD and 27.95m AOD, and sloped gently from north to south. The excavated level in Trench 4 was at between 27.44m AOD at the southern end of the trench and 27.78m AOD at the northern end of the trench.

## **7. Conclusions**

7.1 The results of the Trial Trenching have been successful in achieving the specific objectives as detailed in Section 4, 4.2.

7.2 Subsoil in Trench 1 was at its deepest at 0.58m, and it was between 0.20m and 0.30m deep in Trenches 2, 3 and 4. Sherds of Roman pottery were

recovered from the subsoil in Trench 1. Undated features in Trenches 1 and 3 were below the subsoil. There was a pit, a pit/gully terminal and two postholes in trench one and a gully in Trench 3. There was also an undated linear feature with a stone drain in Trench 3.

- 7.3 The existence of Possibly Prehistoric pits gullies and postholes in Trenches 1 and 3, means that further work in the area is likely to uncover and disturb further archaeological features.

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|-----------------------|--|
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## 9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team Kelly Hunter, Charles Rickaby and Mark Stephens

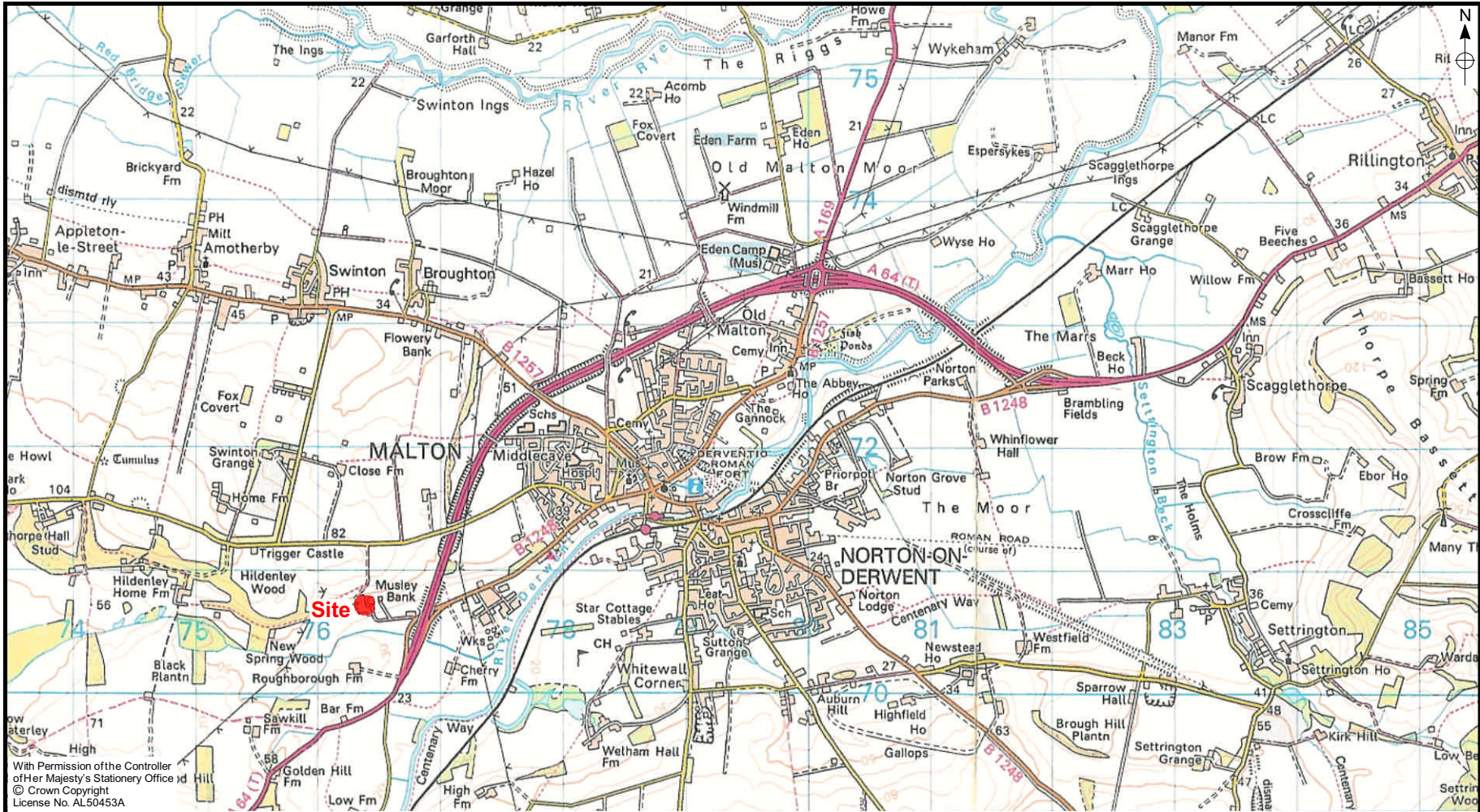
Editorial Mark Stephens

Report Kelly Hunter

Illustrations Kelly Hunter

Plates Sophie Langford

Filing and Binding Sophie Langford



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

**SITE:** Extension to Racing Stables at Musley Bank

**CLIENT:** R F Racing

**TITLE:** Site Location.

**Figure 1.**

**Scale:** 1:50,000

**DRAWING REF.:**

**DRAWN BY:** KCH

**REVISIONS:**



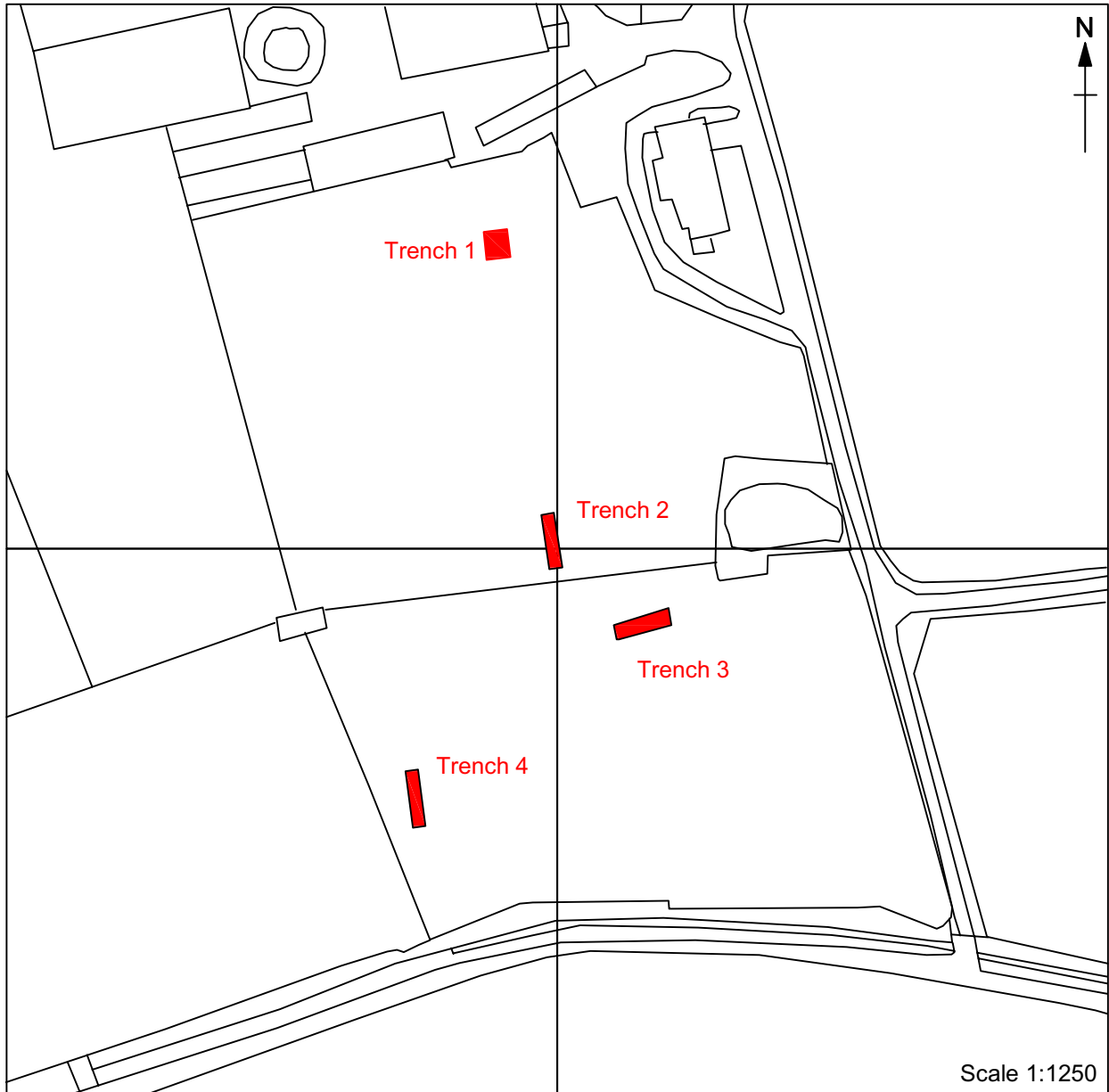


Figure 2. Plan of Evaluation Trenches 1, 2, 3 and 4.

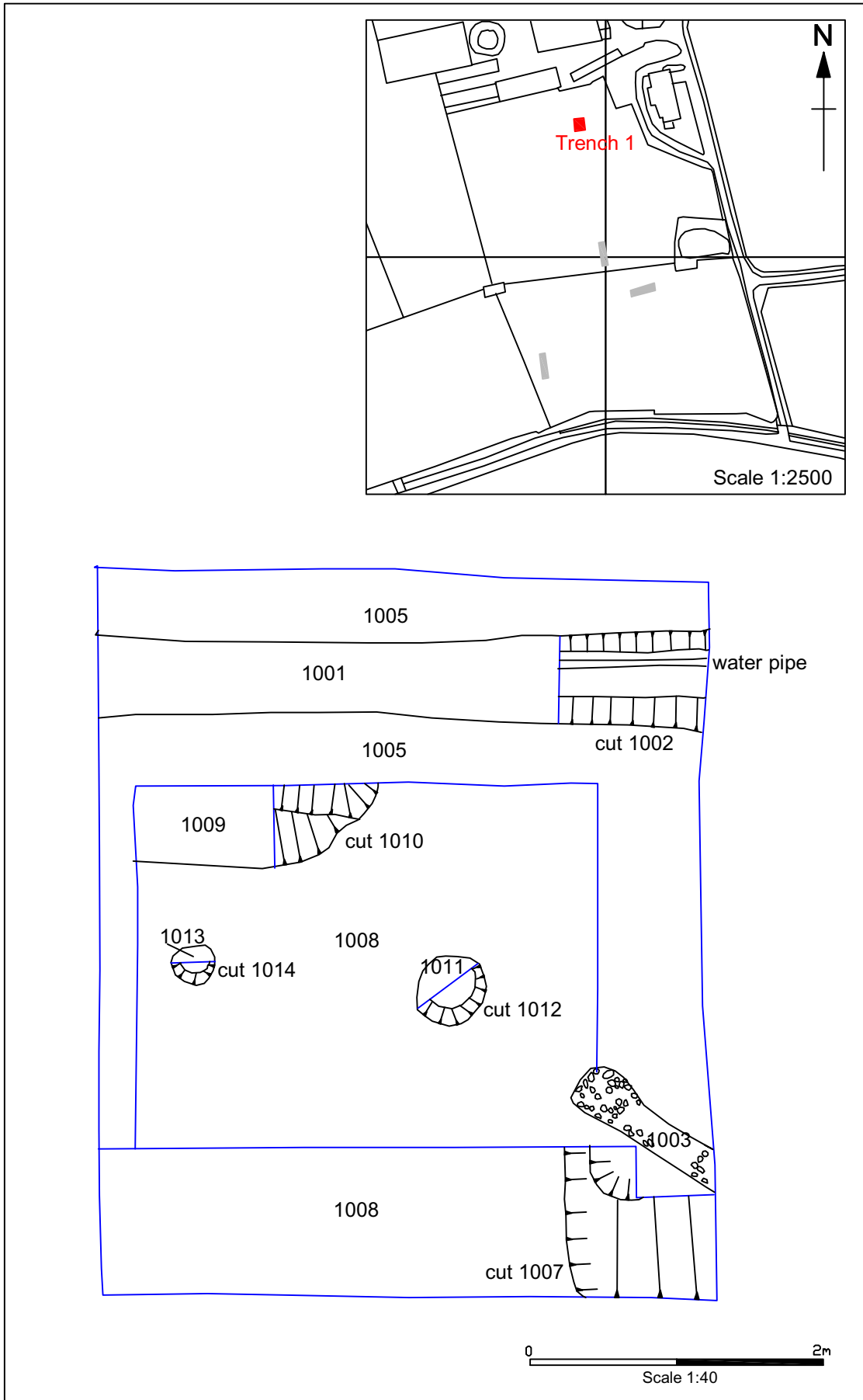


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1.

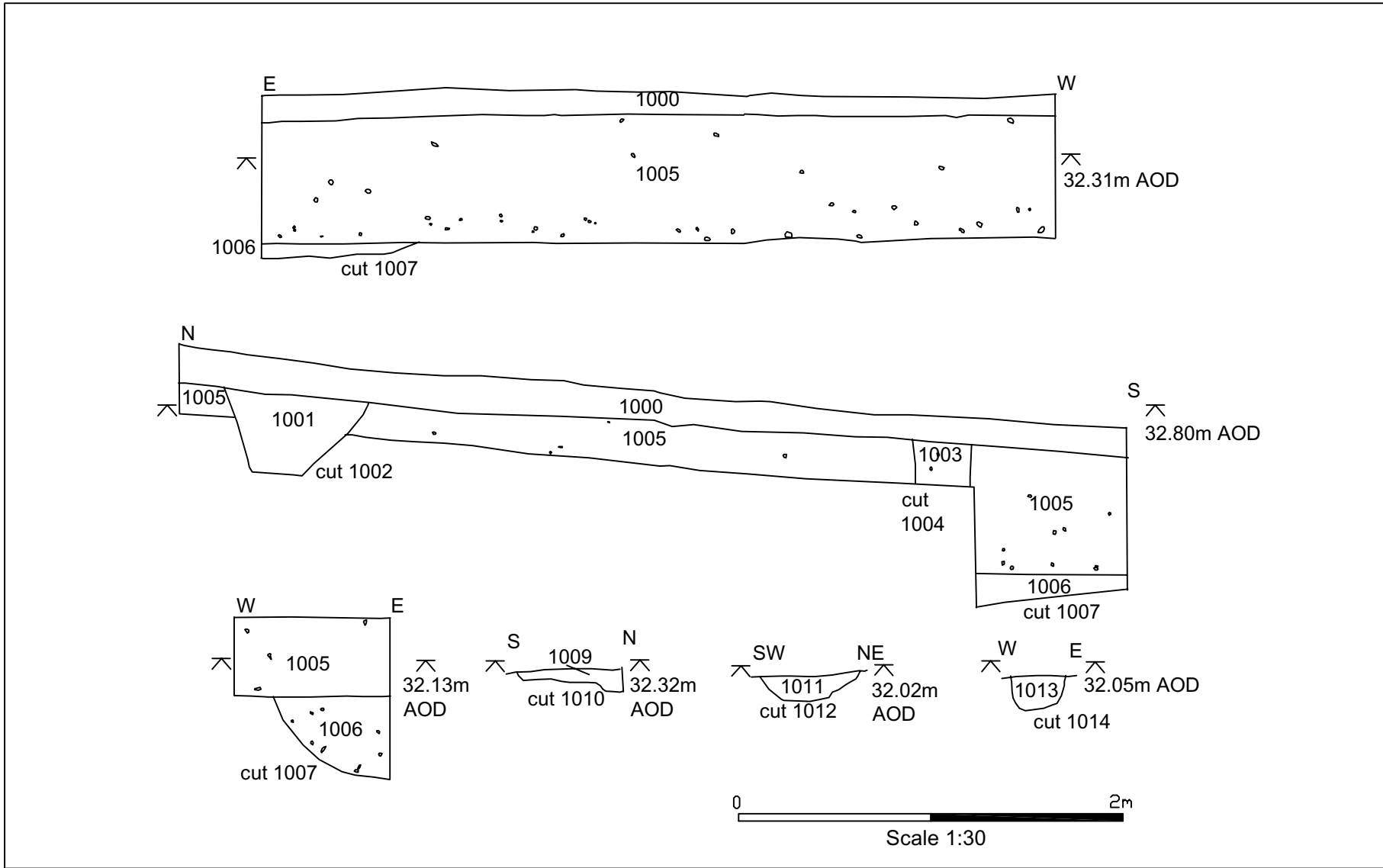


Figure 4. Trench 1 Sections.

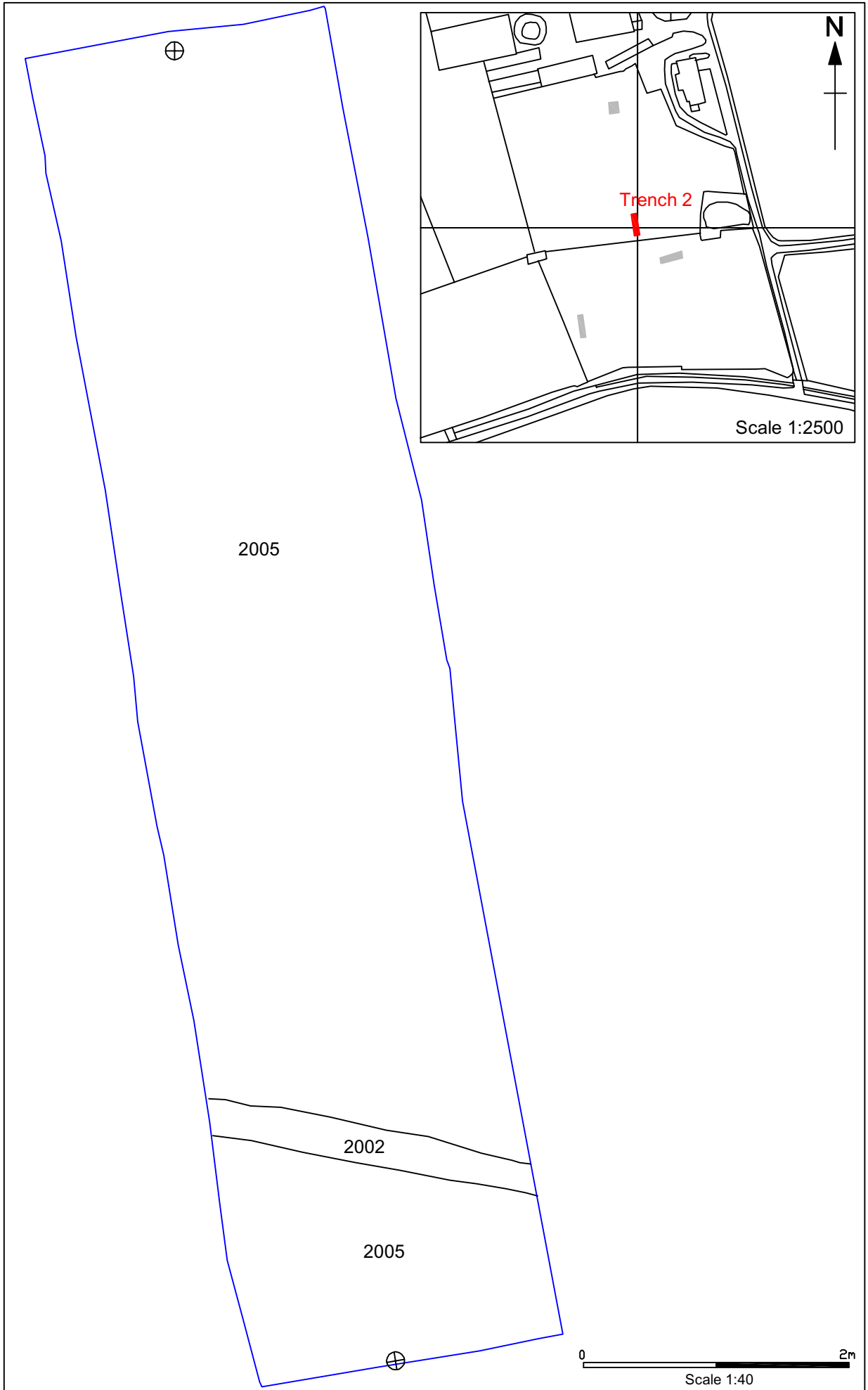


Figure 5. Plan of Trench 2.

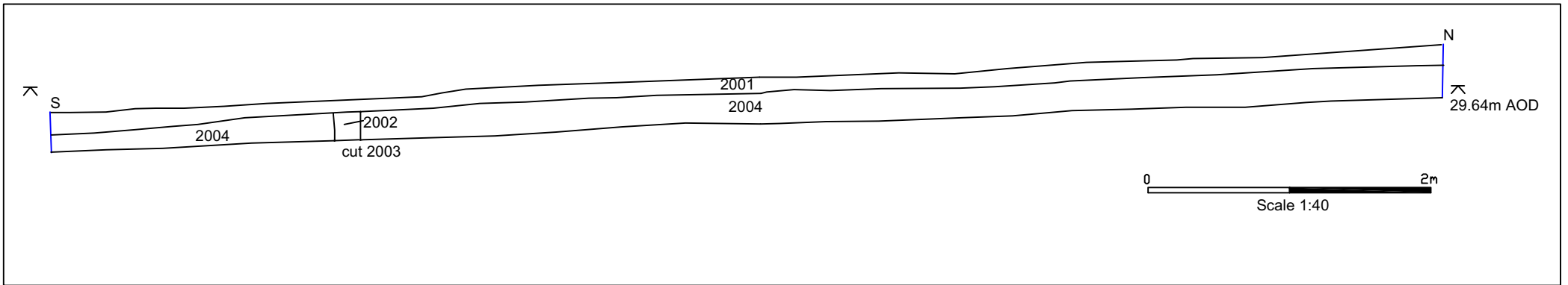


Figure 6. Trench 2 Section.

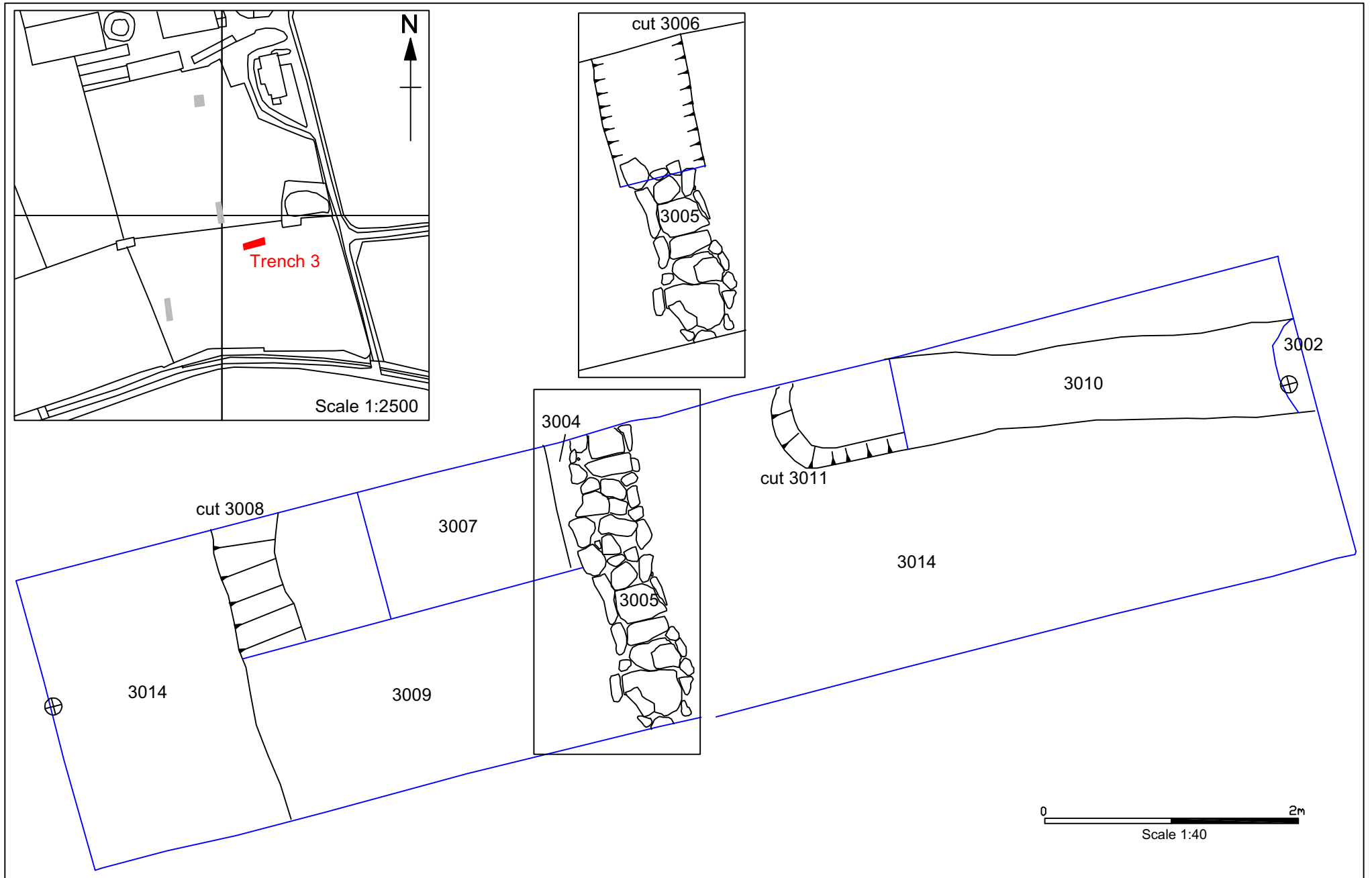


Figure 7. Plan of Trench 3.

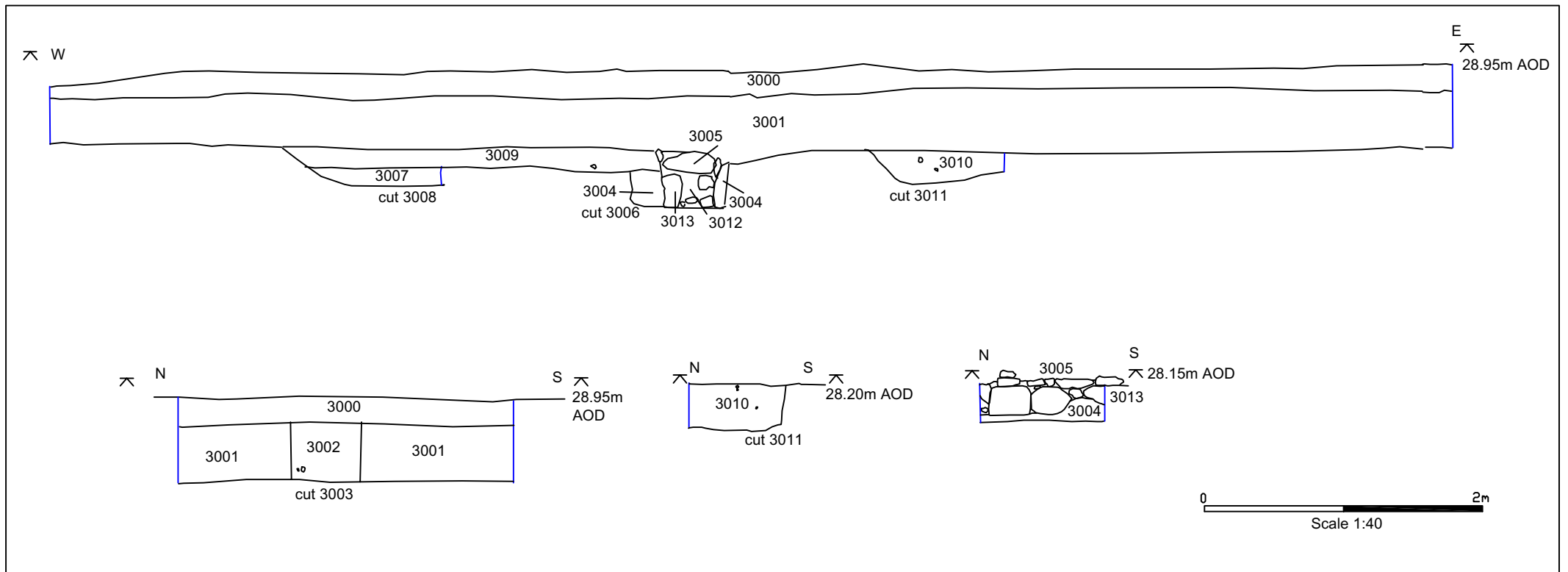


Figure 8. Trench 3 Section.

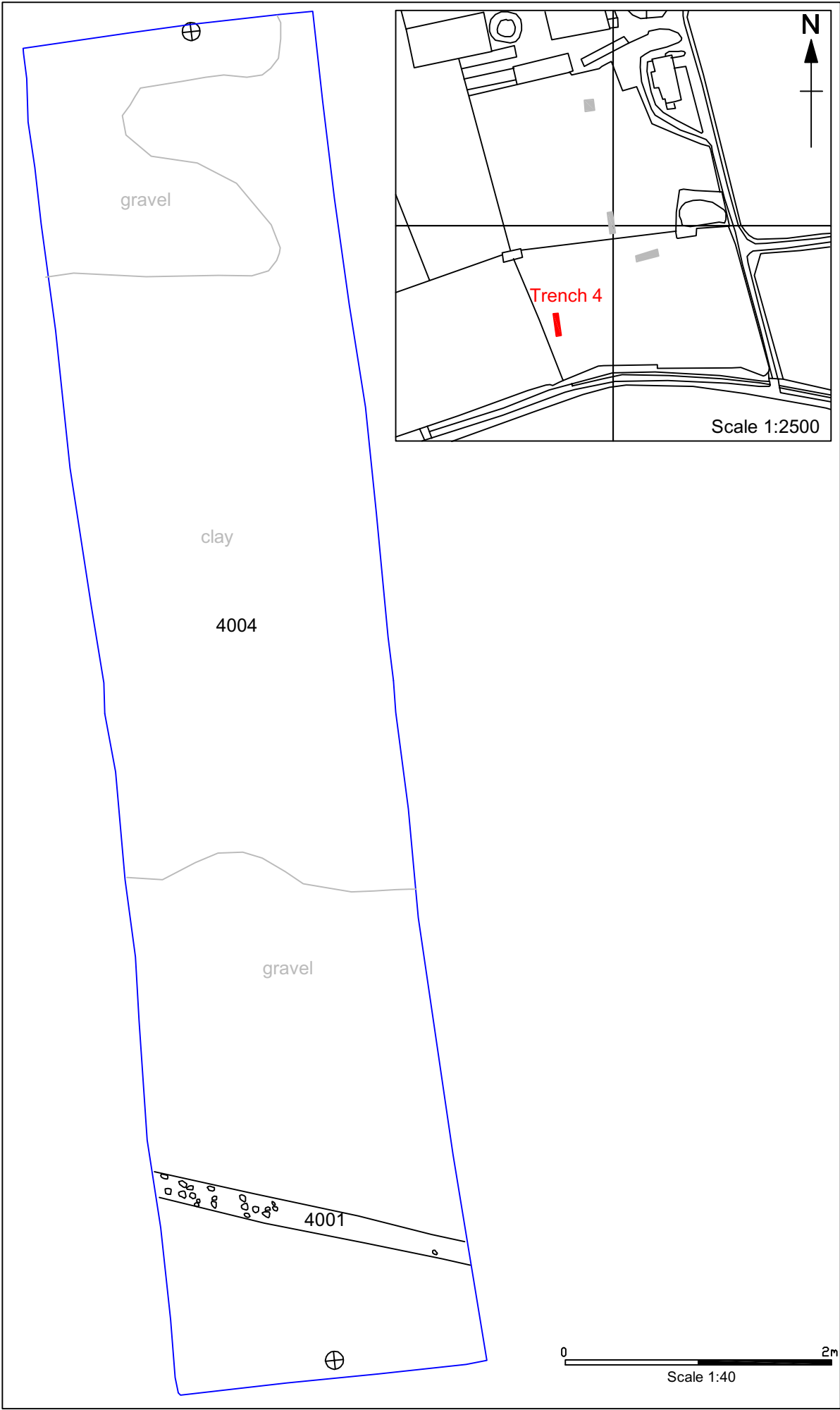


Figure 9. Plan of Trench 4.



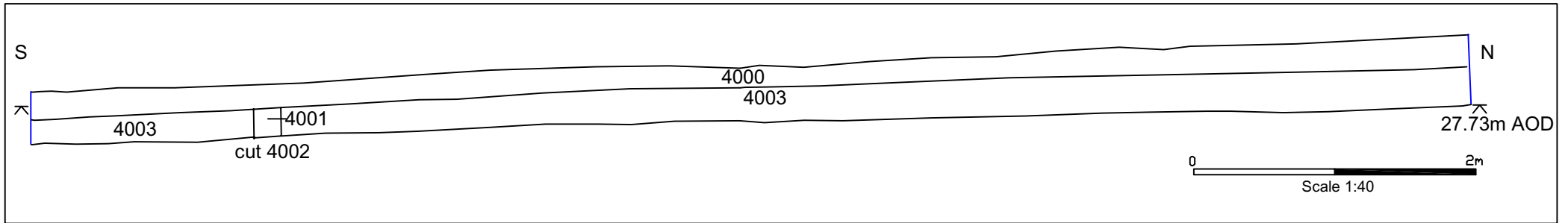


Figure 10. Trench 4 Section.



Plate 1. Proposed Development Area. Facing North.



Plate 2. Trench 1: Pre-excitation. Facing North.



Plate 3. Trench 1: Pit 1007. Facing East.

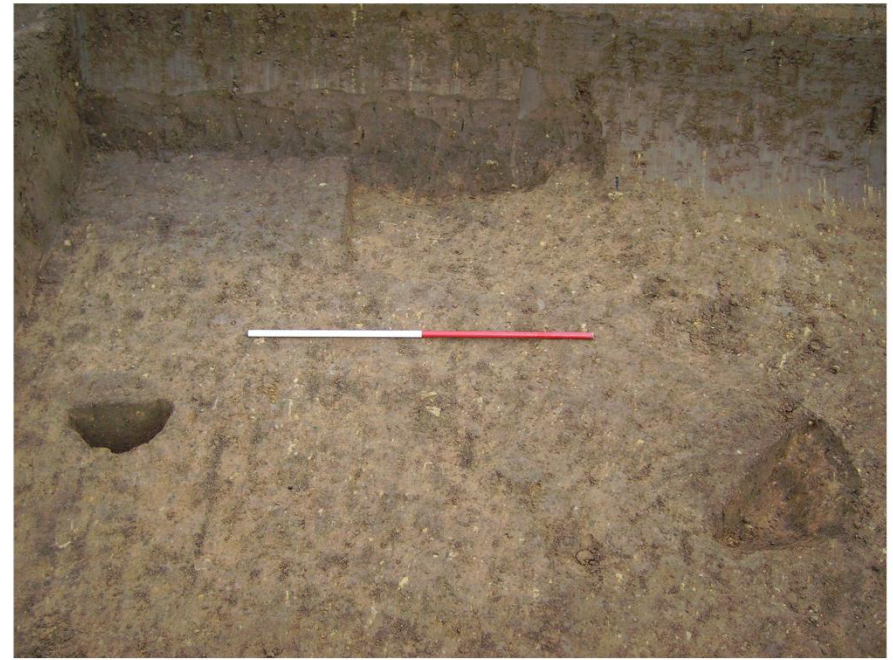


Plate 4. Trench 1: Cuts 1010, 1012 and 1014. Facing North.



Plate 5. Trench 2. Facing North.



Plate 6. Trench 3: Pre-excitation. Facing West.



Plate 7. Trench 3: Drain 3005. Facing East.



Plate 8. Trench 3: Cut 3006. Facing North.



Plate 9. Trench 3: Cut 3008. Facing North.



Plate 10. Trench 3: Segment cur 3011. Facing East.



Plate 11. Trench 3: Post excavation. Facing East.



Plate 12. Trench 4. Facing North.

# APPENDIX 1

## Context Listing

### Land to the South of Musley Bank, Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-05-08)

#### Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description
1000	Deposit	Topsoil - silty loam, 10YR3/2
1001	Deposit	Fill of Pipe Trench 1002: mixed topsoil and subsoil clay silt and silty loam, 10YR5/4 and 10YR3/2
1002	Cut	Modern Pipe Trench
1003	Deposit	Fill of Field Drain 1004: clay silt, 10YR3/4 with loose packed limestone fragments towards the base
1004	Cut	Modern Field Drain
1005	Deposit	Subsoil: clay silt, 10YR4/3
1006	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1007: silty clay, 10YR4/2
1007	Cut	Pit
1008	Deposit	Natural: silty sand with gravel, 10YR5/6
1009	Deposit	Fill of Cut 1010: clay silt, 10YR3/
1010	Cut	Terminal of Gully or oval pit
1011	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 1012: slightly sandy clay silt, 10YR4/2
1012	Cut	Posthole
1013	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 1014: clay silt, 10YR4/2
1014	Cut	Posthole

#### Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description
2001	Deposit	Topsoil - sandy silty loam, 10YR3/1
2002	Deposit	Fill of Field Drain 1004: clay silt and silty clay, 10YR3/2 and 10YR3/4
2003	Cut	Modern Field Drain
2004	Deposit	Subsoil: clay silt, 10YR4/4
2005	Deposit	Natural: clay silt with gravel, 10YR4/6

#### Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Type	Description
3000	Deposit	Topsoil - silty loam, 10YR3/2
3001	Deposit	Subsoil: clay silt, 10YR4/4
3002	Deposit	Fill of Modern cut feature 3003: silty clay, dark grey
3003	Cut	Modern cut feature
3004	Deposit	Fill of construction cut 3006: grey silty clay
3005	Structure	Capping stones for stone lined drain (3013)
3006	Cut	Construction Trench for drain 3005 and 3013
3007	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 3008: brown clay
3008	Cut	Linear feature
3009	Deposit	Brown clay silt
3010	Deposit	Fill of Linear Feature 3011: brown silt clay with black silt lenses
3011	Cut	Linear Feature
3012	Deposit	Fill of Stone Drain 3013: grey clay silt
3013	Structure	Stone Drain
3014	Deposit	Natural: clay silt with gravel, 10YR4/6



**Context Type Description**  
**Evaluation Trench 4**

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>
4000	Deposit	Topsoil - silty loam, 10YR3/2
4001	Deposit	Fill of Field Drain 4002: clay silt, 10YR3/4 with loose packed limestone fragments towards the base
4002	Cut	Modern Field Drain
4003	Deposit	Subsoil: clay silt, 10YR4/4
4004	Deposit	Fill of construction cut 3006: grey silty clay

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

**Land to the South of Musley Bank, Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-05-08)**

#### Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1000	Pottery	3	1 body sherds, 19th century salt glazed ale bottle 2 body sherds, Hambleton ware (very abraded)	0.026kg	19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 pantile fragment	0.040kg	18th-19th century
1001	Pottery	1	1 body sherd, Greyware	0.004kg	Roman
	Ceramic Building Material	2	1 very small fragments	0.004kg	Post Medieval
1005	Pottery	2	1 body sherd, Calcite Gritted ware (abraded and vesicular) 1 body sherd, Greyware	0.042kg	Roman (2nd-3rd century)

#### Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2001	Pottery	1	1 body sherd, Hambleton ware (very abraded)	0.008kg	14-15th century
	Stone	1	1 possible stone roofing tile fragment	0.466kg	
	Metal	2	2 ferrous timber nails	0.010kg	

## APPENDIX 3

### Archive Listing

#### Land to the South of Musley Bank, Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-05-08)

<b>Plan No.</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Scale</b>
1	Plan	Plan of Trench 4	Scale 1:20
2	Section	Trench 4: East Facing Section	Scale 1:20
3	Plan	Plan of Trench 2	Scale 1:20
4	Section	Trench 2: East Facing Section	Scale 1:20
5	Plan	Trench 3: Pre-excavation Plan	Scale 1:20
6	Section	Trench 3: West Facing Section of Cut 3011	Scale 1:10
7	Section	Trench 3: West Facing Section of Contexts 3005, 3013 and 3004	Scale 1:10
8	Plan	Plan of Trench 1	Scale 1:20
9	Plan	Trench 3: Plan of Structures 3005 and 3013	Scale 1:20
10	Plan	Trench 3: Plan of cut 3006	Scale 1:20
11	Section	Trench 3: South Facing Section	Scale 1:10
12	Section	Trench 3: West Facing Section	Scale 1:10
13	Section	Trench 1: North Facing Section	Scale 1:10
14	Section	Trench 1: West Facing Section	Scale 1:10
15	Section	Trench 1: South Facing Section of Pit 1007	Scale 1:10
16	Plan	Trench 1: Plan of Deposits 1009, 1011 and 1013 and Cuts 1010, 1012 and 1014.	Scale 1:20
17	Section	Trench 1: East Facing Section of Cut 1010	Scale 1:10
18	Section	Trench 1: South-east Facing Section of Posthole 1012	Scale 1:10
19	Section	Trench 1: South Facing Section of Posthole 1014	Scale 1:10

## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listing

Land to the South of Musley Bank, Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-05-08)

#### Digital Photographs (Nikon Coolpix L4)

No	Description	Facing
1	General view of site prior to excavation	North
2	Trench 4 after cleaning	North
3	Trench 3 after cleaning	East
4	Trench 3 after cleaning	East
5	Trench 3 after cleaning	West
6	Trench 2 after cleaning	North
7	Trench 2 after cleaning	North
8	Trench 2 after cleaning	South
9	Trench 2 after cleaning	South
10	Trench 3: Linear cut 3011	East
11	Trench 3: Linear cut 3011	East
12	Trench 1 after cleaning	North
13	Trench 3: Linear Feature 3008	North
14	Trench 3: Linear Feature 3008	North
15	Trench 3: Working shot	East
16	Trench 3: Working shot	East
17	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	East
18	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	East
19	Trench 3: Drain 3013	East
20	Trench 3: Drain 3013	North-west
21	Trench 3: Drain 3013	North-west
22	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	West
23	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	West
24	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	East
25	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	East
26	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	North
27	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	North
28	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	East
29	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	North-west
30	Trench 1: Pit cut 1007	East
31	Trench 1: Gully Terminal or Pit cut 1010	West
32	Trench 1: Cuts 1010, 1012 and 1014.	North
33	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1014	North
34	Trench 1: Backfilled	North-west
35	Trench 2: Backfilled	South-west
36	Trench 3: Backfilled	East
37	Trench 4: Backfilled	South

#### Colour Slide Film

Film	Number	Description	Facing
1089	19	Trench 4 after cleaning	North
1089	20	Trench 4 after cleaning	North
1089	21	Trench 3 after cleaning	East
1089	22	Trench 3 after cleaning	East

1089	23	Trench 2 after cleaning	North
1089	24	Trench 2 after cleaning	North
1089	25	Trench 2 after cleaning	South
1089	26	Trench 2 after cleaning	South
1089	27	Trench 3: Linear cut 3011	East
1089	28	Trench 3: Linear cut 3011	East
1089	29	Trench 1 after cleaning	North
1089	30	Trench 1 after cleaning	North
1089	31	Trench 1 after cleaning	West
1089	32	Trench 1 after cleaning	West
1089	33	Trench 1: Pipe trench segment 1001/1002	East
1089	34	Trench 1: Pipe trench segment 1001/1002	East
1089	35	Trench 3: Deposit 3004 and Structure 3005	North
1089	36	Trench 3: Deposit 3004 and Structure 3005	North
1089	37	Trench 3: Linear Feature 3008	North
1091	1	Trench 3: Working shot	East
1091	2	Trench 3: Working shot	East
1091	3	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	East
1091	4	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	East
1091	5	Trench 3: Drain 3013	East
1091	6	Trench 3: Drain 3013	East
1091	7	Trench 3: Drain 3013	North-west
1091	8	Trench 3: Drain 3013	North-west
1091	9	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	West
1091	10	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	West
1091	11	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	East
1091	12	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	East
1091	13	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	North
1091	14	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	North
1091	15	Trench 1: Pit cut 1007	East
1091	16	Trench 1: Pit cut 1007	East
1082	19	Trench 1: Gully Terminal or Pit cut 1010	West
1082	20	Trench 1: Gully Terminal or Pit cut 1010	West
1082	21	Trench 1: Cuts 1010, 1012 and 1014.	North
1082	22	Trench 1: Cuts 1010, 1012 and 1014.	North
1082	23	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1012	North
1082	24	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1012	North
1082	25	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1014	North
1082	26	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1014	North
1082	27	Trench 1: Backfilled	North-west
1082	28	Trench 2: Backfilled	South-west
1082	29	Trench 3: Backfilled	East
1082	30	Trench 4: Backfilled	South

### Black and White Print Film

Film	Number	Description	Facing
1089	1	Trench 4 after cleaning	North
1089	2	Trench 4 after cleaning	North
1089	3	Identification shot	
1089	4	Trench 3 after cleaning	East
1089	5	Trench 3 after cleaning	East
1089	6	Trench 2 after cleaning	North
1089	7	Trench 2 after cleaning	North
1089	8	Trench 2 after cleaning	South
1089	9	Trench 2 after cleaning	South

1089	10	Trench 3: Linear cut 3011	East
1089	11	Trench 3: Linear cut 3011	East
1089	12	Trench 1 after cleaning	North
1089	13	Trench 1 after cleaning	North
1089	14	Trench 1 after cleaning	West
1089	15	Trench 1 after cleaning	West
1089	16	Trench 3: Deposit 3004 and Structure 3005	North
1089	17	Trench 3: Deposit 3004 and Structure 3005	North
1089	18	Trench 3: Linear Feature 3008	North
1089	19	Trench 3: Linear Feature 3008	North
1089	20	Trench 3: Working shot	East
1089	21	Trench 3: Working shot	East
1089	22	Trench 3: General working shot	East
1089	23	Trench 3: General working shot	East
1089	24	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	East
1089	25	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	East
1089	26	Trench 3: Drain 3013	East
1089	27	Trench 3: Drain 3013	East
1089	28	Trench 3: Drain 3013	North-west
1089	29	Trench 3: Drain 3013	North-west
1089	30	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	West
1089	31	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	West
1089	32	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	East
1089	33	Trench 3: Post-excavation Photo	East
1089	34	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	North
1089	35	Trench 3: Construction cut 3006	North
1089	36	Trench 1: Pit cut 1007	East
1089	37	Trench 1: Pit cut 1007	East
1083	10	Trench 1: Gully Terminal or Pit cut 1010	West
1083	11	Trench 1: Gully Terminal or Pit cut 1010	West
1083	12	Trench 1: Cuts 1010, 1012 and 1014.	North
1083	13	Trench 1: Cuts 1010, 1012 and 1014.	North
1083	14	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1012	North
1083	15	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1012	North
1083	16	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1014	North
1083	17	Trench 1: Posthole cut 1014	North
1083	18	Trench 1: Backfilled	North-west
1083	19	Trench 2: Backfilled	South-west
1083	20	Trench 3: Backfilled	East
1083	21	Trench 4: Backfilled	South

## APPENDIX 5

### Environmental Samples

#### Land to the South of Musley Bank, Malton, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 02-05-08)

Sample No.	Context No.	Description	Type	No. of Bags
1	1006	Trench 1: Sample taken from Deposit 1006, only fill of Pit 1007: greyish brown clay silt with charcoal flecks, 10YR4/2	GBA	2 (c. 30l)
2	3010	Trench 3: Sample from Deposit 3010, fill of Linear feature 3011: brown silty clay	GBA	1
3	3009	Trench 3: Sample from Deposit 3009: brown clay silt	GBA	1
4	3007	Trench 3: Sample from Deposit 3007, of Fill of Cut 3008: brown clay	GBA	1
5	3012	Trench 3: Sample from Deposit 3012, fill of Drain 3013: grey clay.	GBA	1

**APPENDIX 6  
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Proposed Extension to Racing Stables  
Musley Bank  
Malton  
North Yorkshire**

**SE 76360 70607**

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd  
on behalf of RF Racing Ltd,**

**17<sup>th</sup> September 2008**



**Proposed Extension to Racing Stables  
Musley Bank  
Malton  
North Yorkshire  
  
SE 76360 706070**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION**

**1. Summary**

- 1.1 An extension to the Racehorse Training Centre is proposed, at Musley Bank, North Yorkshire (SE 76360 706070).
  
- 1.2 The Proposed Development Area is located at Musley Bank, Racing Stables, Malton, North Yorkshire. The Proposed Development Area comprises c. 3 hectares, and stands at heights of between 28m and 37m AOD and is presently paddocks and associated stables.
  
- 1.3 Accordingly, the Heritage Unit has advised Ryedale District Council that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this archaeological evaluation by trial trenching by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of RF Racing.
  
- 1.4 The first stage of works took the form of a Desk Based Assessment conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in May 2008 and the recommendations were that A Geophysical survey is not recommended as a suitable technique for further evaluation on this site due to the

recent insertion of land drains in 2005 and the presence of hard standing in all other areas of the proposed development. The proposed further evaluation would consist of limited targeted trial trenching in areas that will be disturbed by the insertion of new foundations, services and any other necessary groundworks associated with the proposed development. This would ensure that if any archaeological deposits survive then an appropriate mitigation can be devised and agreed with the Heritage Section of NYCC.

## **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 NGR SE 76360 706070)**

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan at 1:2000 **scale**. The total area of the proposed development is approximately 3 ha.
- 3.2 The Proposed Development Area is located at Musley Bank, Racing Stables, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 76360 706070).

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

- 4.1 Limited archaeological work was undertaken in advance of the Malton Bypass in 1976, consisting of a Desk-Based Assessment and Fieldwalking, which identified the possibility of several sites dating from the prehistoric through to the medieval period. (RCHME, Dunn).

- 4.2 In 1993 an extensive non-intrusive survey was undertaken of the Howardian Hills, which mapped and described historic sites in the area (McElvaney, 1993).
- 4.3 In advance of two new water mains Desk-based Assessments were undertaken in 2001 and 2002. (Northern Archaeological Associates, 2001 and 2002).
- 4.4 In 2005, an archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken at Musley Bank House, no archaeological deposits were encountered. (Ed Dennison Archaeological Services, 2005).

## **5. Objectives**

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

- .1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

- .2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

- .3 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

## **6. Access, Safety and Monitoring**

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

- 6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire) 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. 3 Ha in size. It is suggested that 80m<sup>2</sup> 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 four trenches measuring 2x10m. The precise location of the trenches will be agreed once we have the results of the Geophysical Survey 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

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- Robinson, J F      1978 The Archaeology of Malton and Norton.
- 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 4 August 2007 by:

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