

**Salents Lane
Wharram Le Street
North Yorkshire
SE 8652 6592**

Archaeological Excavation

Authorised by

Date:.....

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North Yorkshire
SE 8652 6592**

Archaeological Excavation Report

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**Salents Lane
Wharram le Street
North Yorkshire
SE 6472 5909**

Archaeological Excavation Report

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Excavation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land to the west of Wellmont Cottage, on the north side of Salents Lane, Wharram le Street, North Yorkshire, during the fortnight commencing 11th May 2009. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a dwelling and detached garage (Planning Application no. 07/00716/FUL).

A ditch and a number of pits of medieval date were recorded that probably represented 'backland' activity within a plot that fronted on to the Main Street of the village. Later remains included a cow burial and a short stretch of chalk walling.

A modest assemblage of Romano-British, pre-conquest, medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered, along with small quantities of animal bone.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Excavation that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on the northern side of Salents Lane, Wharram le Street, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 8652 6592). The Excavation took place during the fortnight commencing 11th May 2009.
- 1.2 The Excavation was carried out on behalf of L & S Kendra and Sons. The Senior Archaeologist, Heritage and Environment Section, North Yorkshire County Council had advised Ryedale District Council that an archaeological 'strip and record' excavation be undertaken in response to the development of the site for residential purposes (Ref. 07/00716/FUL).

- 1.3 The Excavation mitigated the impact of the development on the archaeological resource and complied with the archaeological planning condition. This strategy follows the policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*, and Policy C 13 within the Local Development Framework of Ryedale District Council.
- 1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 02-05-09.
- 1.5 All work was funded by L & S Kendra and Sons.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is situated in the south-eastern part of the village of Wharram le Street, on the northern side of Salents Lane, a minor road leading to Duggleby. The parish church of St. Mary is situated approximately 150m to the west, on the western side of the B1248 Malton to Beverley road. The site had formerly been bisected by a hedge and comprised part of the gardens of Wellmont Cottage and the Cottage to the west, and was an open area measuring approximately 20m x 15m. There were hedged boundaries to the south and north.
- 2.2 The existing ground level was approximately 136m AOD.

3. Geology and Soils

- 3.1 The area of Quaker Lane lies on a solid geology of chalk bedrock, with covering calcareous silty soils of the Andover 1 Association (Mackney *et al.* 1984).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The Development Area lies within the Medieval Village of Wharram le Street, c.150m east of the Medieval Church of St. Mary. Cropmarks from aerial photographs show a series of rectangular enclosures, interpreted as a Roman villa, c. 300m northeast of the site. The cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway lead southwards from the villa, with Iron Age or Roman settlement enclosures extending north-eastwards along the north bank of the Gypsy Race. The distinctive cropmarks of an Anglian settlement lie to the north of the Malton Road, c. 750m north of the site (Stoertz 1997).
- 4.2 The medieval settlement at Wharram le Street appears to have been a planned village with regularly-sized properties running back from a central main street. The church, dating from the early post-conquest period, lies in the south-western part of the village, and the manor house is believed to have been close by.
- 4.3 An archaeological Watching Brief in 1999 during the construction of a new dwelling in land adjacent to Red House Farm revealed evidence of the occupation of the site from the 11th to 13th/14th century and agricultural use thereafter (YAT, 1999).
- 4.4 Archaeological Watching Briefs were undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in March 2005 and October 2006, on the strip foundation trenches for an extension to, and a new garage at, the Village Hall at Wharram Le Street. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.
- 4.5 As part of the wider Wharram Percy Research Project, two Roman ‘villas’ at Wharram-Le-Street and Wharram Grange were investigated by the project between 1978 and 1980 to assess the impact of the continued ploughing of the site. The site investigated at Wharram-Le-Street lies to the east of the proposed development area and contains the source of the Gypsy Race. Through a combination of aerial photography, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and excavation, this area has been shown to contain complex, dense, well-stratified and multi-period remains, the limits of which are currently unknown. The earliest evidence for activity in the area comprised a number of Mesolithic flints. The earliest structural activity comprised a

deep ditch, of pre-Roman date and is interpreted as Bronze Age. The principal features on the site, however, were of the Roman period and comprised a stone building complex of the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Whilst this is described in the report as a 'villa', the excavators do not rule out the possibility of this being a religious or temple site, given the proximity to the source of the Gypsey Race (Rahtz *et al.* 1986).

4.6 Four trial trenches were excavated at Salents Lane in February 2003, one of which (Trench 4) was situated immediately south of the present excavation. Two medieval ditches with overlying late-medieval or early post-medieval structural activity were recorded in Trench 4 (MAP 2004). Two undated shallow ditches were located in the evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-3 which were excavated in the area c. 50m to the east of the present site).

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work were:

1. To determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
2. To locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,
3. 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,
4. To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum

6. Methodology

6.1 Excavation

6.1.1 A single L-shaped open area was excavated, c.14m wide and with a maximum length of c. 18m (Plate 1).

6.1.2 The overburden and topsoil was removed by a tracked 5 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a broad, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Machine-removal of deposits ceased at the point where either archaeological or natural deposits were encountered, whichever was the highest. The machined surface was hand-cleaned using hoe and trowel.

6.1.3 Postholes and pits were half-sectioned, with section lines placed to show relationships with other features where necessary. Linear features were excavated at appropriate points to give their relationships with other features, and to provide a 10% sample of their fills.

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

6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.

6.1.6 Four samples were taken from sealed deposits for environmental analysis.

6.2 On-site Recording

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

6.3 Plans and Sections

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

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised monochrome prints and colour transparencies, in 35mm format, recording all archaeological features encountered. There were 44 monochrome and 39 transparency exposures, along with a number of digital images.

6.5 Finds

6.5.1 All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (if possible), marked (as appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1995).

7. Results

7.1 Phase 1 (Figs. 3, 4, 5 and 10)

7.1.1 Phase 1 was represented by an oval pit (4044), which was excavated in two segments (4045 to the west, 4053 on the east), the associated pottery giving a pre-conquest date.

7.1.2 Pit 4044 was 4.20m long, 2m wide and 0.30m deep (Plates 2 and 3). The basal deposit consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay (4063), overlain by a dump of rounded and sub-angular chalk and limestone cobbles (4052/4062). Another deposit of greyish brown silty clay (4046/4051) occupied the top of the pit. The pit contained twelve sherds of pre-conquest type (Ipswich-type, York-type ware and handmade/gritty), and a residual sherd of Roman calcite-gritted ware.

7.2 Phase 2 (Figs. 3, 6 and 10)

7.2.1 Phase 2 concerns the medieval activity at the site, which comprised an east-west aligned ditch (4023=4043) and a north-west to southeast gully (4015).

7.2.2 Ditch 4023=4043 was a flat-based feature with a steep southern edge (the northern side lay beyond the limits of excavation). The ditch was at least 1.20m wide and 0.45m deep, with a 0.20m deep step on the southern side (Plate 4). The fills (4025, 4041 and 4042) were silty clays with varying amounts of chalk gravel. Finds were

not prolific, but two sherds of Gritty ware and a Staxton ware sherd from Fill 4025 suggest that it was in use in the 12-14th centuries.

7.2.3 Gully 4015 ran across the south-western corner of the excavation and was 0.36m wide and 0.08m deep (Plate 5). The chalky clay silt fill (4014) contained two 12/13th century sherds.

7.3 Phase 3 (Figs. 3, 7 and 10)

7.3.1 Phase 3 concerned five pits (4019, 4021, 4038, 4040 and 4050), a cow burial (4047), a posthole (4017) and three plough scars (4032, 4034 and 4036 – Plates 6 and 7). These features were buried beneath deposit 4004, associated finds suggesting a post-medieval date (17-18th century).

7.3.2 Pits 4021, 4038 and 4050 formed an inter-cutting group at the north-eastern part of the excavated area. Pits 4019, 4021 and 4040 were sub-circular features, around 1m in diameter and 0.5m deep. The fills (4018 and 4028; 4020 and 4030; 4039 respectively) were clay silts of varying hue and chalk gravel concentration. Post-medieval Red ware sherds were recovered from 4018 and 4039, along with clay tobacco pipe stem fragments from the latter. Pit 4038 was the earliest of this group of features, and its truncation by the later pits makes its form difficult to discern. The fill (4037) consisted of gravel-rich clay silty clay.

7.3.3 Pit 4050 was a shallow sub-oval cut, 1.35m long and 0.65m wide. The fill (4049) contained several flat stones and sherds of Post-medieval red ware. Pit 4050 was cut by a sub-rectangular feature (4047), which contained the skeleton of an adult cow (4059 – Plate 8). The cow was lying on its left side, the head to the north, and with the neck turned back over the body.

7.3.4 Posthole 4017 was situated towards the centre of the excavated area. It was sub-circular in plan, around 0.40m in diameter and 0.07m deep. The fill (4016) consisted of greyish brown clay silt.

7.3.5 Three parallel west-east plough scars (4032, 4034 and 4036) were identified on the level area to the south of the pit cluster. The plough scars were between 0.15 and 0.25m deep and filled with deposits of greyish brown clay silt (4031, 4033 and 4035 respectively).

7.4 Phase 4 (Figs. 3, 8, 9 and 10)

7.4.1 In Phase 4 a Deposit 4004 was dumped (or accumulated) over the entire area and a hearth (4056) and two postholes (4027 and 4061) were dug into it. A short stretch of chalk walling (4058) was laid on top of Deposit 4004.

7.4.2 Deposit 4004 was around 0.40m deep, and consisted of greyish brown chalky, silty clay.

7.4.3 Hearth 4056 contained a line of five cobbles (4054) aligned along its southern edge. There was a small circular patch of intense burning in the centre of the oval cut (plate 9). The fill (4055) consisted of dark grey silty clay, and contained two residual sherds. Posthole 4060 was adjacent to the hearth, and was 0.30m in diameter and 0.28m deep. It had a loose dark greyish brown silty clay fill (4060). The other posthole (cut 4027, fill 4026) was observed in section only.

7.4.4 Wall 4058 consisted of a line of eight un-bonded chalk blocks, a single course in height, with rough facing to the south (Plate 10). (The northern face was not present, having apparently been robbed away). The wall terminated at the eastern end. A deposit of loose sub-angular chalk cobbles (4057) lay on the northern side of the wall, and perhaps represented robbing to the wall, or tumble from it. A 19th century sherd was found within Deposit 4057.

8. Discussion

8.1 The Excavation identified a sequence of archaeological activity ranging from the 9th or 10th to the 20th centuries. The earliest finds were a number of residual Roman sherds, which may relate to the villa in the field to the northeast rather than Roman activity in the immediate vicinity.

- 8.2 The earliest feature (Phase 1) at Salents Lane was the oval pit that contained pre-conquest pottery (along with residual Roman material). This was a shallow feature, with stone at the base, which, although rough and uneven, may have been deliberate surfacing. The pit was presumably a 'working hollow' for a process such as threshing.
- 8.3 In Phase 2, medieval activity is surprisingly sparse, and consisted of an east-west ditch and a shallow gully. The ditch represents a property boundary within the planned village. A similar flat-based ditch (4009) recorded during the evaluation had a parallel alignment c. 10m to the south and probably represented the southern boundary of the plot. It has already been observed that Wharram le Street appears to be a planned village, one of many similar villages that were laid out in a regular rectangular pattern. There has been much discussion about the origin of planned villages, whether these were pre-conquest or a rebuilding after William of Normandy's harrying of the north. The information gained from this excavation suggests that the property boundaries were medieval in origin, and silted up in the period around the 12th – 14th centuries.
- 8.4 By the post-medieval period the property boundary appears to have become redundant as a group of pits were dug into it. Also at this time a cow was buried at the site, and other more random pits/postholes were dug.
- 8.5 Subsequently, Deposit 4004 was laid down, possibly to level the ground prior to the construction of the houses that front on to Salents Lane. All ensuing activity dates to the 19th century or later. Wall 4057 can be seen as either a garden feature or part of a temporary structure, other temporary structures or fences being represented by a small number of postholes. Hearth 4056 was no doubt used in some kind of craft process.
- 8.6 In conclusion, the excavation showed that activity commenced at the site in the pre-conquest period, although whether this was within the planned settlement or an earlier open settlement is unclear. The property boundary recorded at the site was certainly part of the planned settlement. Although the origins of the boundary ditch were

unclear, it was silting up in the 12-14th centuries, and had become effectively redundant by the 17/18th centuries. Subsequent features are consistent with 'backland' activity – the disposal of waste and low-scale domestic or craft/industry, away from the street frontage.

9. Bibliography

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Archaeological Evaluation.
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- YAT 1999 White Rose House, Wharram-le-Street, North Yorks,
Report No. 38; York Archaeological Trust.

10. List of Project Contributors

Excavation Team: Anne Finney, Charlie Morris, Mark Stephens

Report Text: Mark Stephens

Appendices: Sophie Langford

Illustrations: Kelly Hunter

Editor: Paula Ware

Finds Processing: Anne Finney, Charlie Morris

Report Production and Administration: Sophie Langford

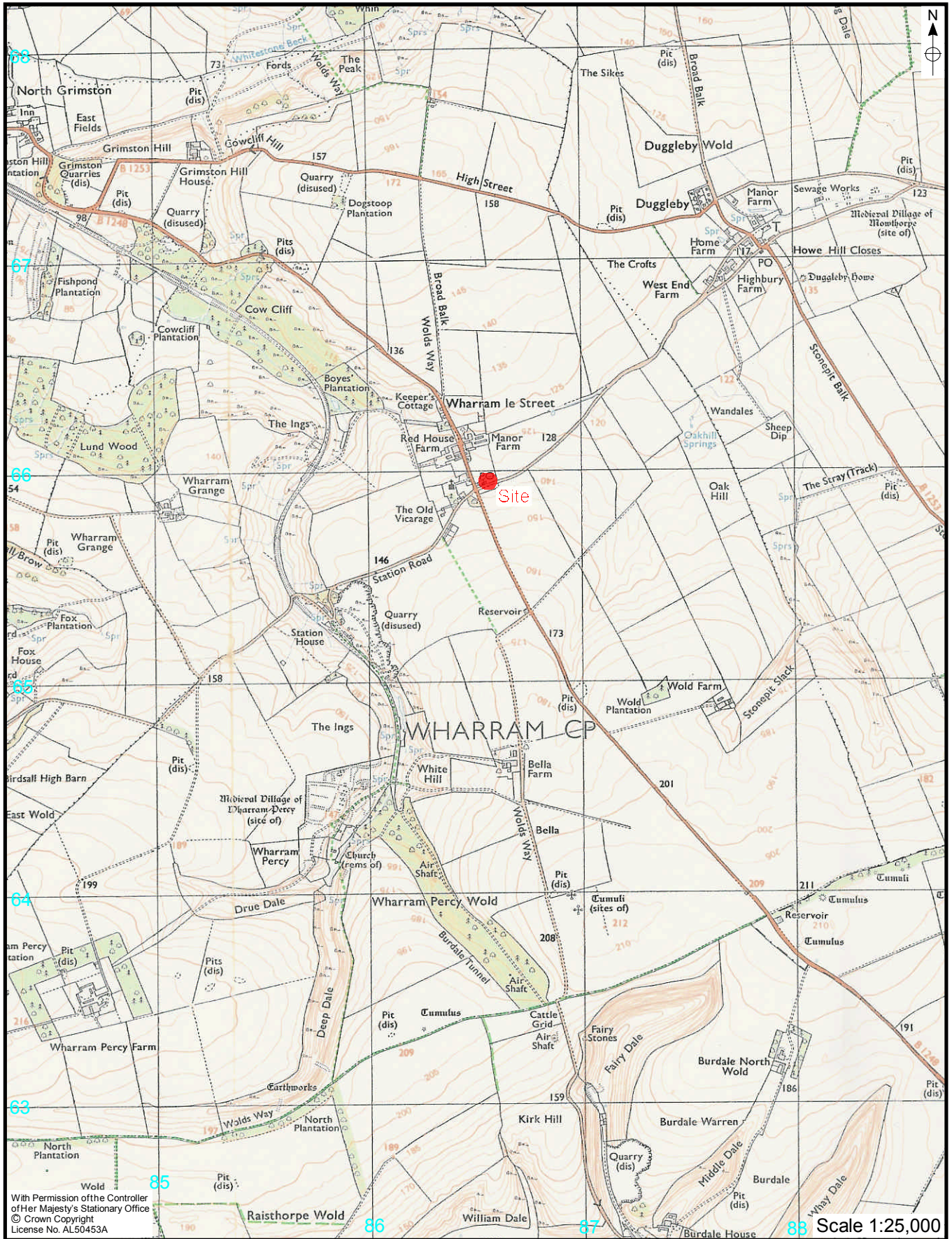


Figure 1. Site Location

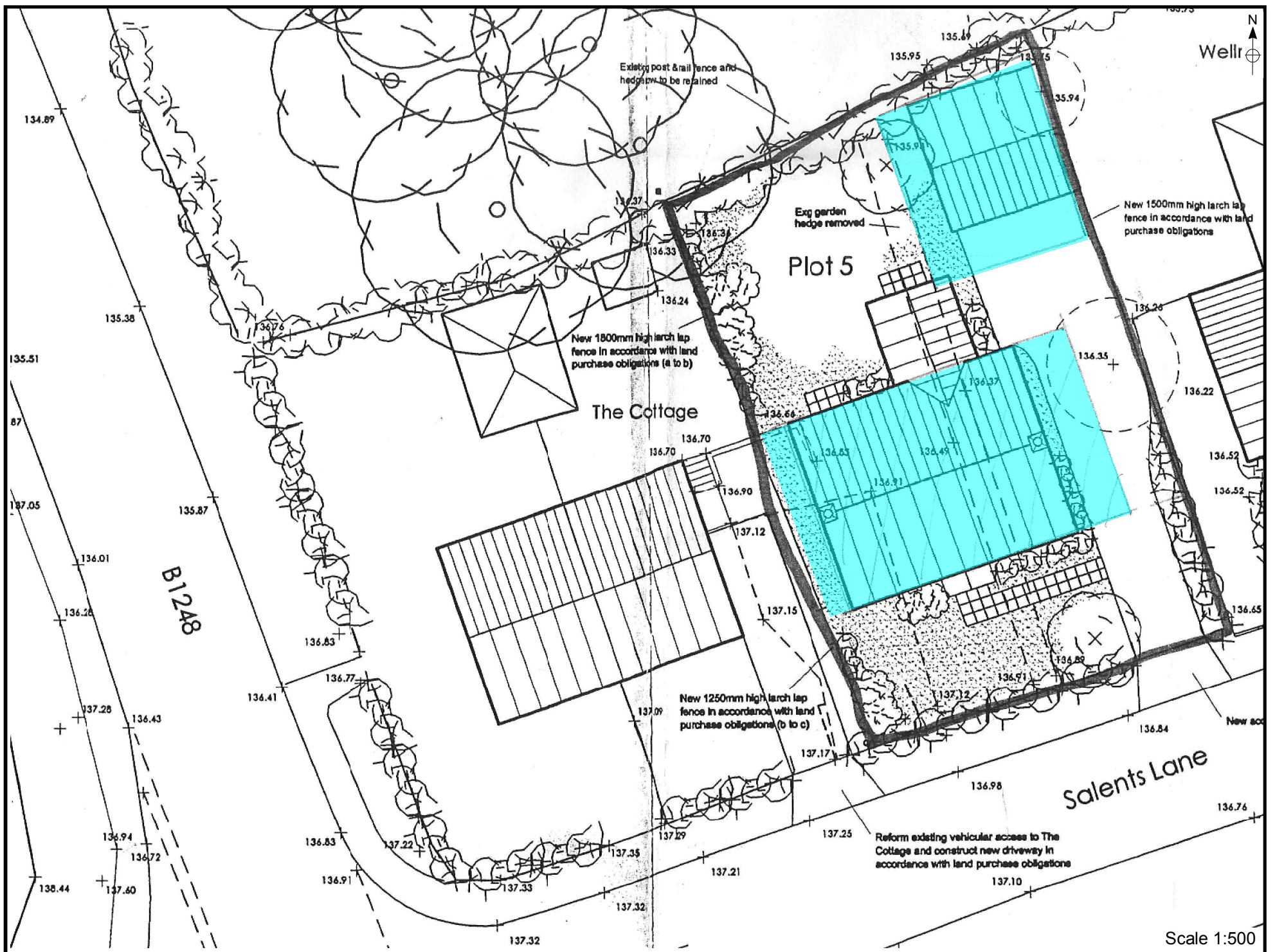


Figure 2. Location of Strip and Record Excavation Areas.

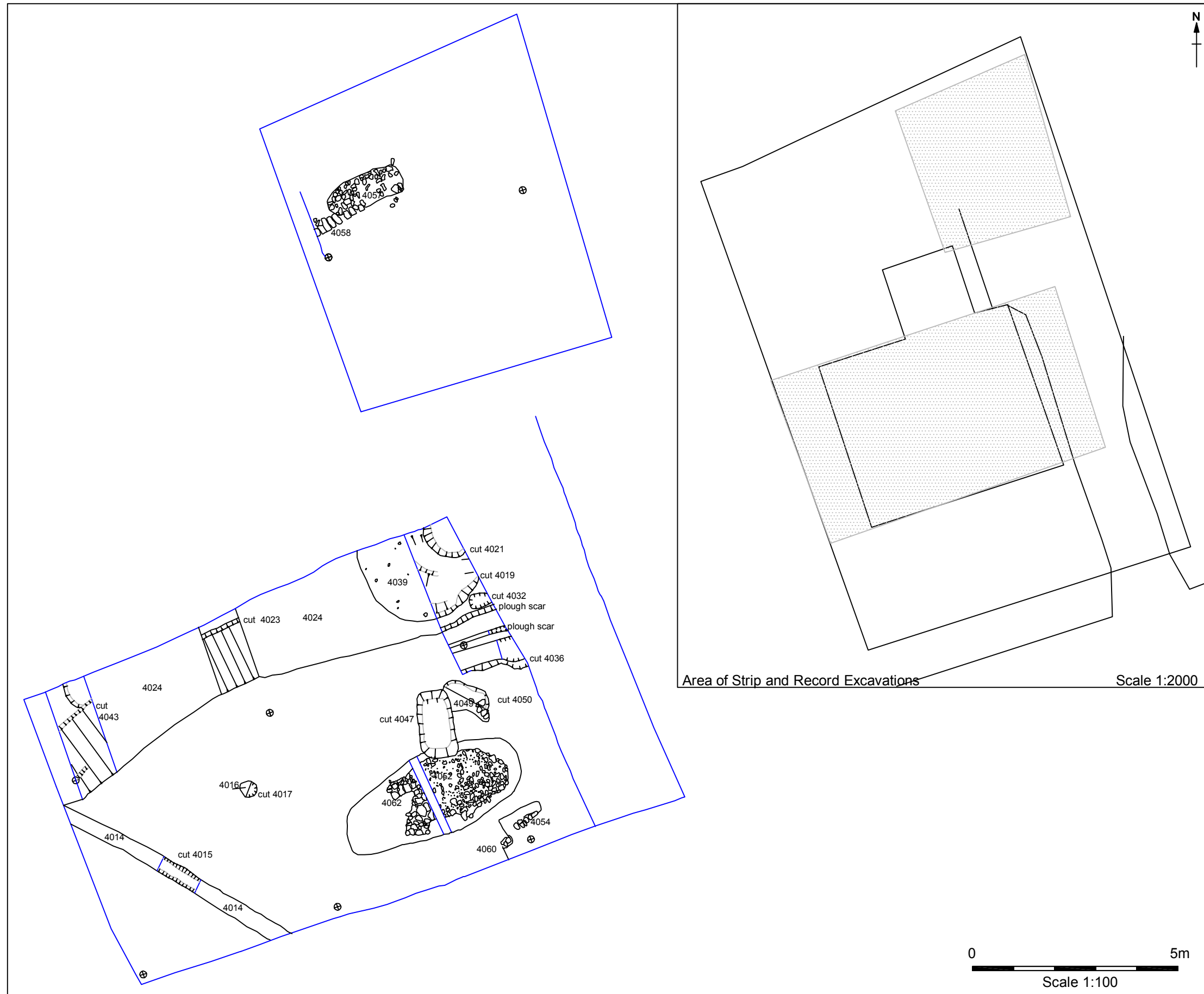


Figure 3. House and Garage Strip and Record Features.

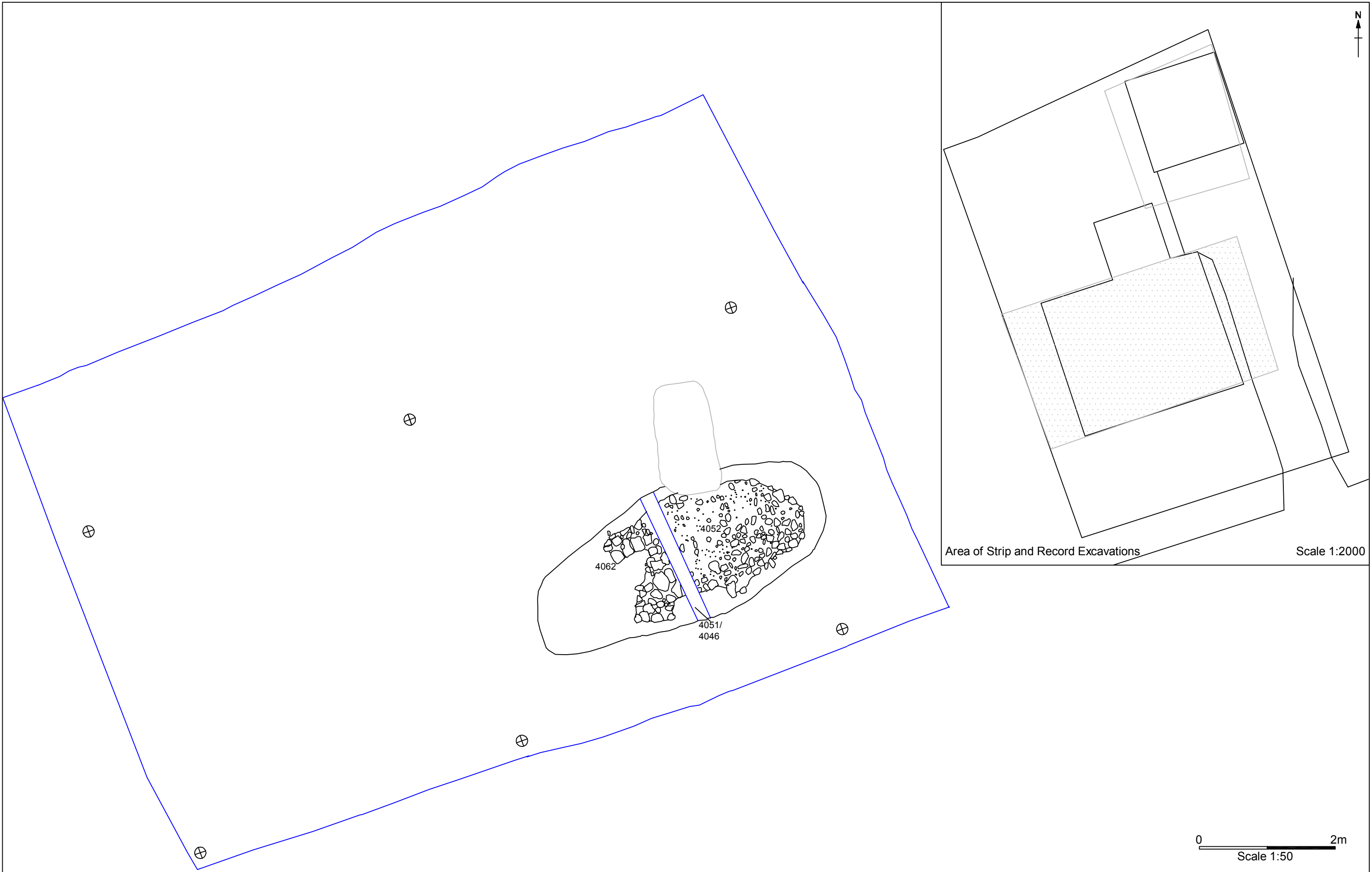


Figure 4. Phase 1 Plan of House Plot Features.

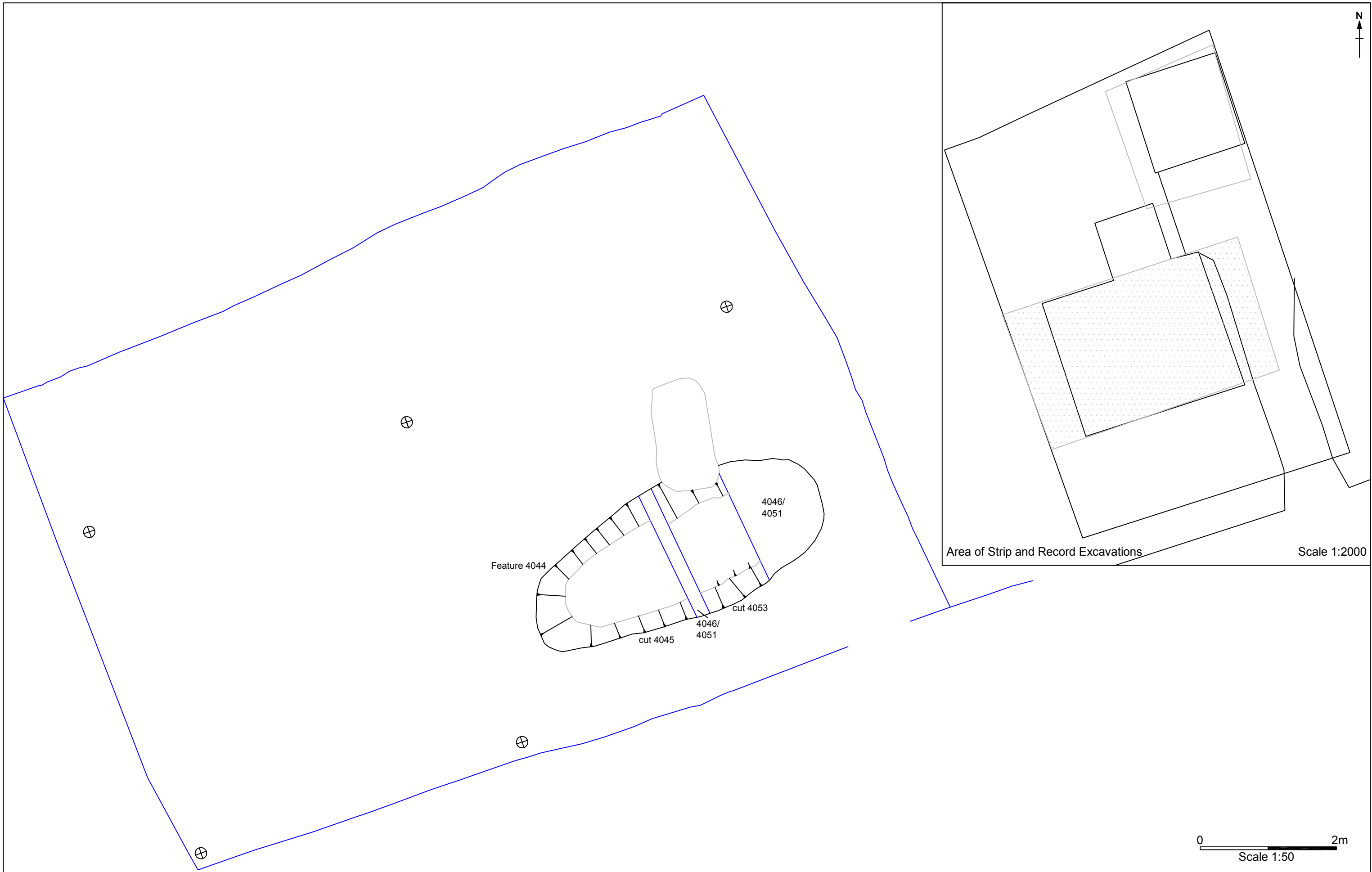


Figure 5. Phase 1 Plan of House Plot Features.



Figure 6. Phase 2 Plan of House Plot Features.



Figure 7. Phase 3 Plan of House Plot Features.

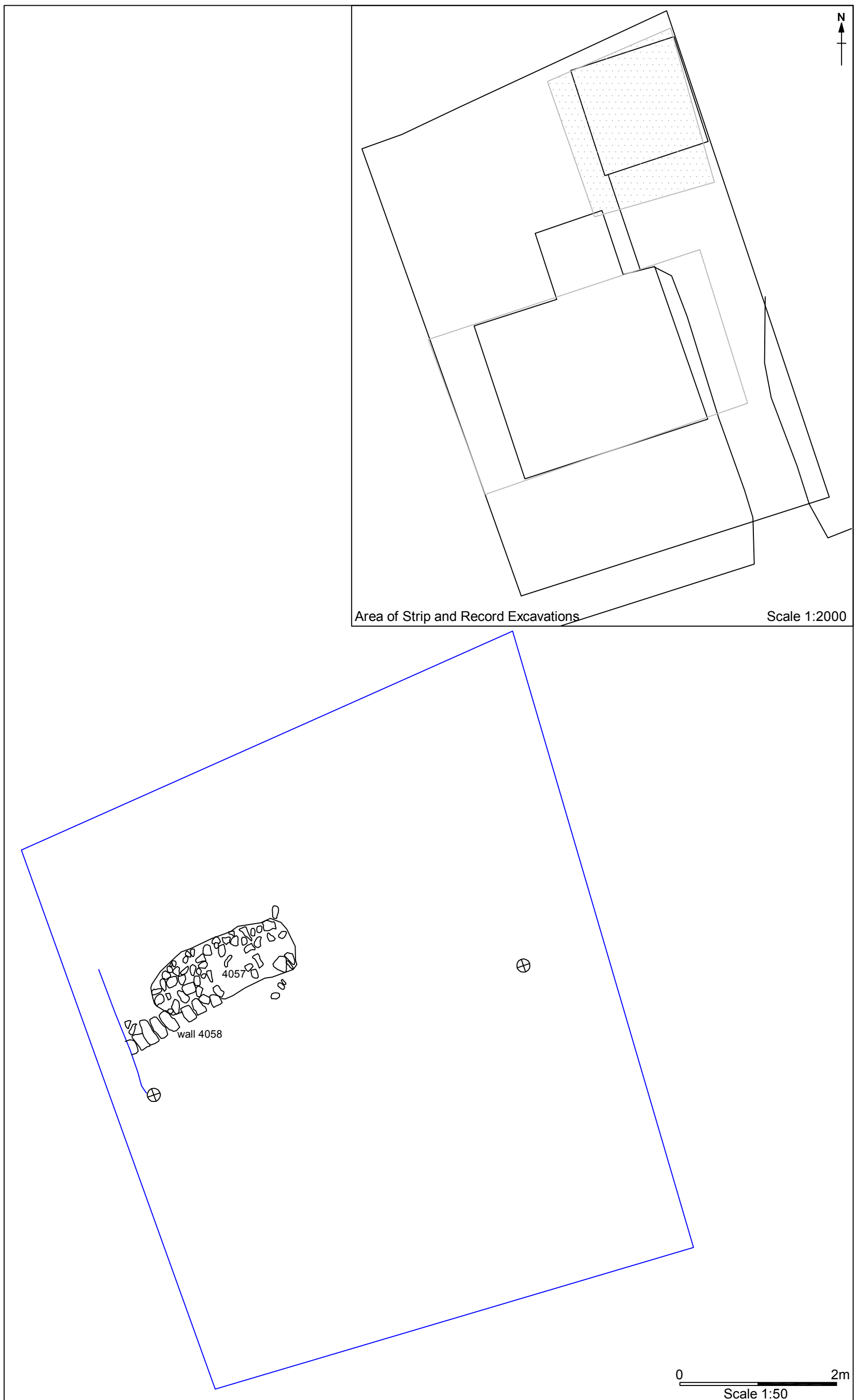


Figure 8. Phase 4 Plan: Garage Plot Features.

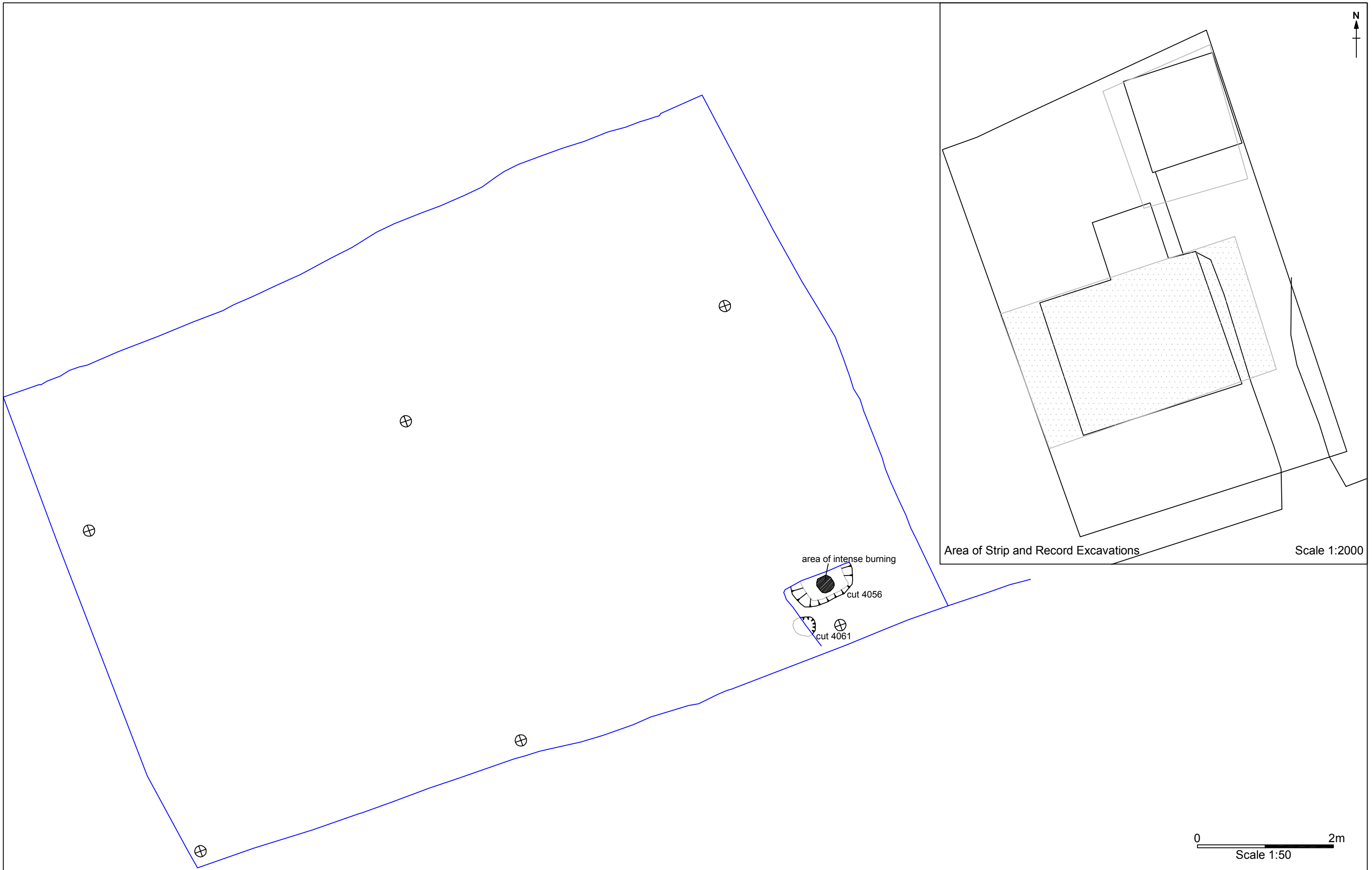


Figure 9. Phase 4 Plan of House Plot Features.

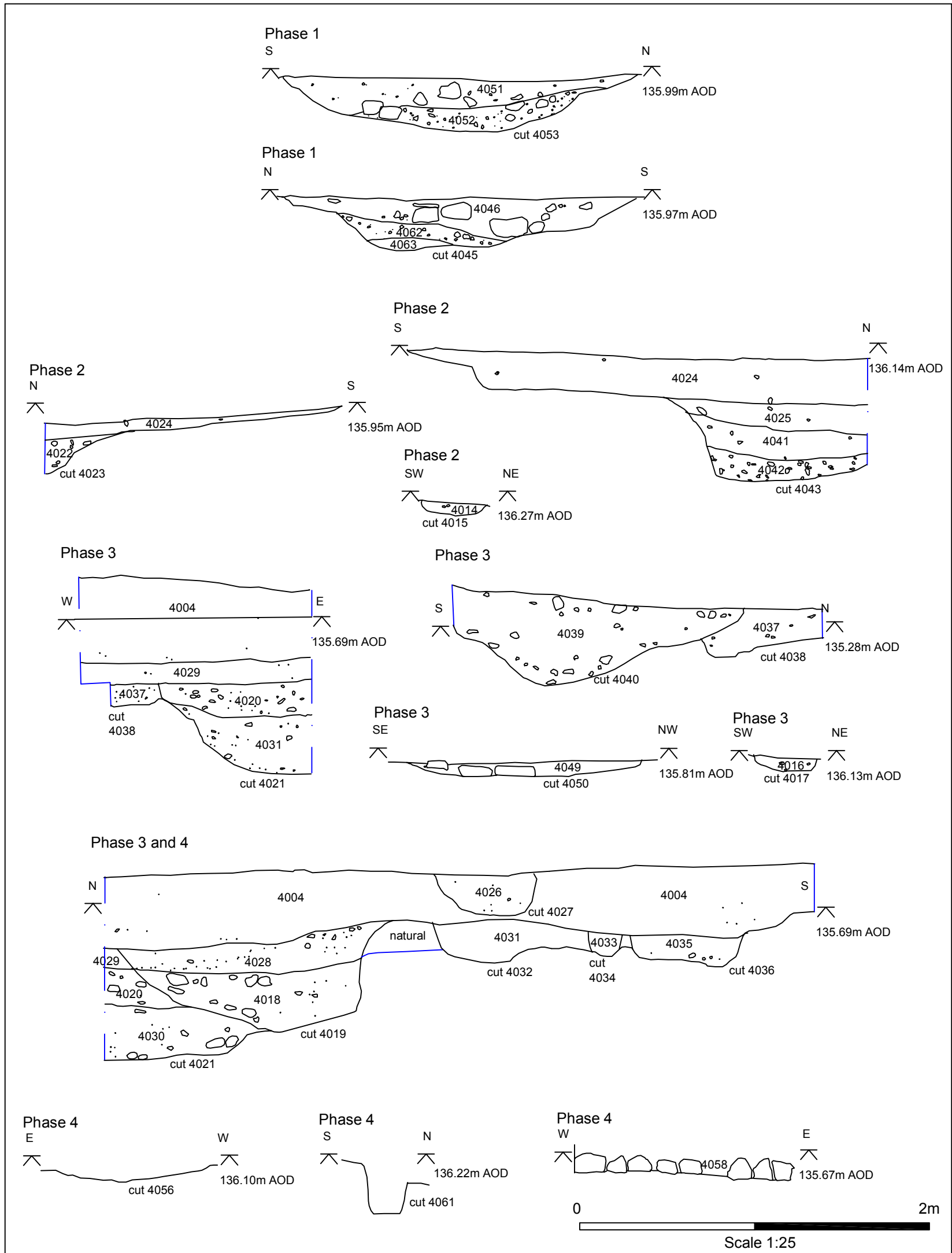


Figure 10. Sections, Profiles and Elevations.

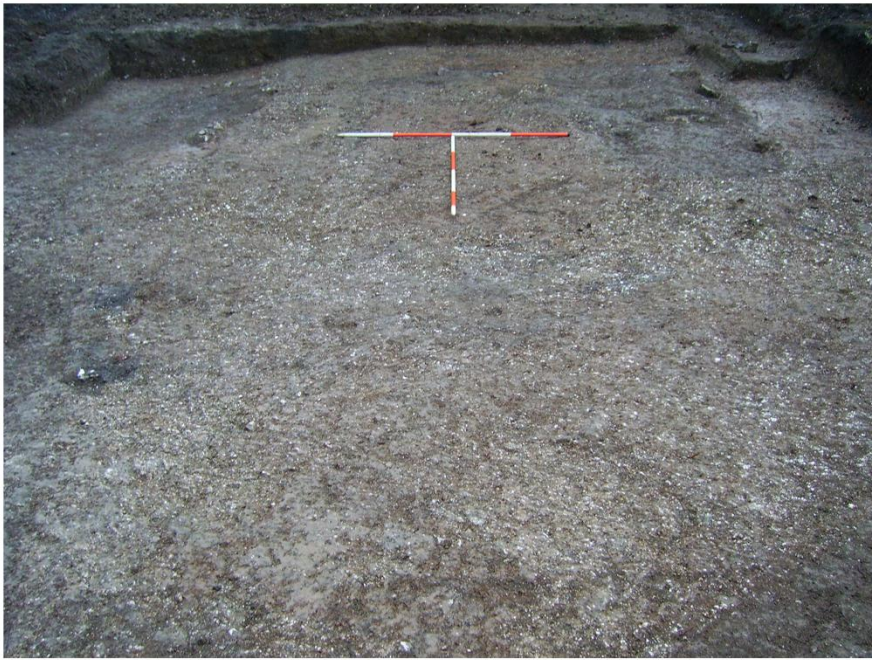


Plate 1. Site after cleaning. Facing East.



Plate 2. Pit 4044. Facing West.



Plate 3. Pit 4044. Facing East.

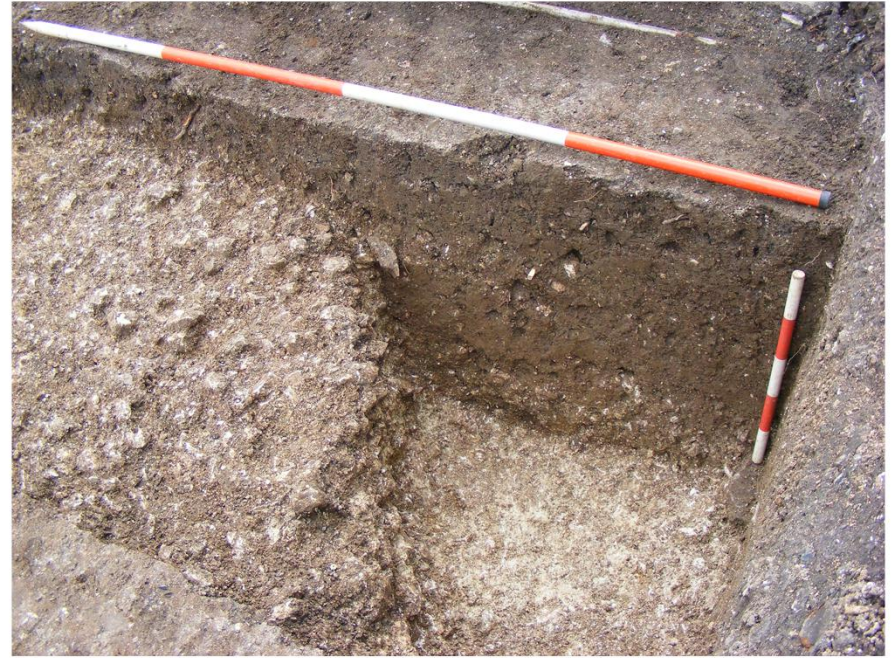


Plate 4. Ditch 4043. Facing South-west.



Plate 5. Gully 4015. Facing North-west.



Plate 6. Pits 4019 and 4020. Facing North.



Plate 7. Pit 4019. Facing East.



Plate 8. Cow burial 4059. Facing North.



Plate 9. Hearth 4056. Facing North.



Plate 10. Wall 4058. Facing West.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Salents Lane, Wharram le Street, North Yorkshire Site Code 02-05-09

Context Number	Type	Description
4014	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Compact Clay Silt. Medieval Gully Fill
4016	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Compact Clay Silt. Posthole Fill
4017	Cut	Posthole Cut
4018	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown. Friable Silty Clay. Primary Fill of Post-medieval Pit. Clay Pipe in Deposit
4019	Cut	Cut of Pit with Clay Pipe in Fill. Late Post medieval Date
4020	Deposit	Grey Brown. Friable Silty Clay. Pit Fill with no Finds Present, Pre-Dates Post medieval Pit 4019
4021	Cut	One of 4 Pits in North-west Corner of House Plot
4022	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Plastic Silty Clay. Upper Fill of Ditch, Similar to 4025
4023	Cut	Linear Segment - Boundary Ditch
4024	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Loose Clay Silt. Deposit - wash into the top of East to West Ditch
4025	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Plastic Silty Clay. Ditch Fill
4026	Deposit	Dark Grey. Friable Clay Loam. Fill of Modern Post hole Visible in West Facing Section
4027	Cut	Modern Post Hole
4028	Deposit	Darkish Brown. Friable Silty Clay. Fill of Pit
4029	Deposit	Grey Brown. Friable Silty Clay. Possible Represents Levelling
4030	Deposit	Grey Brown. Friable Silty Clay. Primary Fill of Pit 4021
4031	Deposit	Pale Grey Brown. Friable Silty Clay. Fill of Plough Scar Feature
4032	Cut	Plough Feature Visible in Section Likely to be of Pre 1890 date when Houses were Constructed
4033	Deposit	Pale Grey Brown. Friable Silty Clay. Fill of Plough Scar Feature
4034	Deposit	Plough Scar
4035	Deposit	Pale Grey. Friable Silty Clay. Fill of Plough Feature
4036	Cut	Plough Feature that Pre-Dates garden of 1890's House
4041	Deposit	10YR 5/2. Compact Silty Clay. Ditch Fill
4042	Deposit	10YR 4/4. Crumbly Plastic Silty Clay. Basal Fill of Ditch
4043	Cut	Boundary Ditch
4044	Cut	Feature
4045	Cut	Segment in 4044
4046	Deposit	Plastic Silty Clay. Segment Fill in 4044
4047	Cut	Animal Burial Grave
4048	Deposit	Fill of Animal Burial 4057
4049	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Plastic Loamy Clay. Pit Fill
4050	Cut	Pit Cut
4051	Deposit	Grey Brown. Plastic Silty Clay. Top Fill of Elongated Pit
4052	Deposit	Fill of elongated Pit

4053	Cut	Cut of elongated Pit
4054	Deposit	Part of Hearth Structure
4055	Deposit	10YR 3/1. Plastic Silty Clay. Burnt Deposit at Base of Hearth
4056	Cut	Hearth Cut
4057	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Loose/Plastic Clay Silt. Wall Robbing
4058	Deposit	Short Length of Post medieval Walling
4059	Deposit	Cow Skeleton
4060	Deposit	10YR 4/2. Plastic Silty Clay. Posthole Fill - Date Uncertain
4061	Cut	Undated Posthole Cut

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Salents Lane, Wharram le Street, North Yorkshire Site Code 02-05-09

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
Unstratified (4000	Copper Alloy	1	token	2g	17th century
4014	Pottery	2	1 Rim 1 Base	1g	12/13th
	Animal Bone	1	1 Jaw Frag	8g	
4018	Clay Pipe	1	1 Clay Pipe Stem	6g	17/18th
4024	Pottery	4	1 Rim 3 Body	102g	17/18th
	Animal Bone	3	1 Jaw Frag 1 Toe Frag 1 Rib Frag	46g	
	CBM	1	1 Stone Tile Frag	22g	
	Flint	1	1 Primary Flake cortex percussion	6g	
4025	Pottery	3	2 Body 1 base	18g	12-14th
	Animal Bone	2	1 Jaw Frag 1 Ulna Frag	14g	
4039	Pottery	10	2 Ulna - Sheep 1 ??? 3 Rib 1 Tooth 3 Rib Chop - Cow	50g	17/18th
	Clay Pipe	2	2 Clay Pipe stem	4g	
4046	Pottery	1	1 Base	1g	9-10th
	Animal Bone	3	3 Ribs Chopped at both ends - cow		
	CBM	1	1 Brick 10YR 4/6	64g	
4051	Pottery	7	7 Body	48g	9-10th
	Animal Bone	12	1 Skull - Sheep 2 Jaw - Sheep 1 Radius - Sheep 2 Ulna - Sheep 1 Rib - Sheep 1 ??? - Sheep 1 Fibula - Goose 1 Rib - Goose 1 Rib - Goose	92g	
4052	Pottery	4	1 rim body	3 108g	9-10th
	Animal Bone	3	2 tooth pelvis	1 36g	

	CBM	1	Tile Finger Finishing Clay 2.5YR 5/6 - 1 smooth, 1 rough Limestone Inclusions 130 x 120 37x35	568g	
4055	Pottery	2	2 Body	28g	12/13th
	Animal Bone	3	1 radius fragment butch chop 2 Tooth	34g	
4057	Pottery	2	2 Rims	28g	mid-19th
	CBM	1	1 Brick Fragment Coarse Fabric 2.5YR 5/8	38g	
4063	Pottery	5	5 Body	120g	9-10th
	CBM	1	1 Tile Stone outer fire scorched	6g	

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Salents Lane, Wharram le Street, North Yorkshire Site Code 02-05-09

Drawing Number	Description	Scale
100	Plan Square 1000/1000	1:20
101	South-West Facing Section Gully 4015	1:10
102	South-West Facing Section Posthole 4019	1:10
103	South Facing Section Pits 4021 & 4032	1:10
104	West Facing Section Pits 4019, 4021, 4027 & Plough Features 4032, 4034 & 4036	1:10
105	East Facing Section Pits 4038 & 4040	1:10
106	Plan of Pits 4038 & 4040	1:20
107	Plan 4019, 4021 & 4032	1:20
108	Plan of 4034 & 4036	1:20
109	Plan of Square 1000/1005	1:20
110	East Facing Section Linear Segment	1:10
111	West Facing Section	1:10
112	North-East Facing Pit Section	1:10
113	Plan of Wall & Tumble	1:20
114	West Facing Section	1:10
115	South Facing Wall Elevation	1:10
116	Plan of Hearth Cut	1:20
117	East Facing Profile Hearth 4061	1:10
118	North Facing Profile Hearth 4061	1:10
119	Stone Surface 4052/4062	1:20
120	East Facing Section 4053	1:10
121	West Facing Section 4045	1:10
122	Plan of Feature 4044 & Segs 4045 & 4052	1:10

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Salents Lane, Wharram le Street, North Yorkshire Site Code 02-05-09

Type: B & W

Film Number: 1113

Date	Frame No.	Description	Direction
5/19/2009	1	Cow Burial	West
5/19/2009	2	Featus in Cow	West
5/19/2009	3	Linear Cut	West
5/19/2009	4	Linear Cut	West
5/19/2009	5	West Facing Section	West
5/19/2009	6	West Facing Section	West
5/21/2009	7	Half Sectioned Pit	West
5/21/2009	8	Half Sectioned Pit	West
5/21/2009	9	Hearth	West
5/21/2009	10	Hearth	West
5/21/2009	11	Strong Deposit 4052 Cut 4053	West
5/21/2009	12	Strong Deposit 4052 Cut 4053	West
5/22/2009	13	Chalk Wall & Tumble	West
5/22/2009	14	Chalk Wall & Tumble	West
5/22/2009	15	Feature 4044 Stones In Situ	North
5/22/2009	16	Feature 4044 Stones In Situ	North
5/22/2009	17	Feature 4044 Stones In Situ	West
5/22/2009	18	Stones In Situ	East
5/22/2009	19	Stones In Situ	East
5/22/2009	20	Stones In Situ	East
5/22/2009	21	East Facing Section of Pit 4044	West
5/22/2009	22	East Facing Section of Pit 4044	West
5/22/2009	23	West Facing Section of 4044	East
5/22/2009	24	West Facing Section of 4044	East

Type: Colour Slide

Film Number: 999

Date	Frame No.	Description	Direction
5/19/2009	1	Identifier	
5/19/2009	2	Gully Segment	North-west
5/19/2009	3	Gully Segment	North-west
5/19/2009	4	Posthole Cut	North-west
5/19/2009	5	Posthole Cut	North-west
5/19/2009	6	Pits 4018 & 4020	East
5/19/2009	7	Pits 4018 & 4020	East
5/19/2009	8	Pit 4021	North
5/19/2009	9	Pit 4021	North

5/19/2009	10	Linear Segment	West
5/19/2009	11	Linear Segment	West
5/19/2009	12	Cow Burial	West
5/19/2009	13	Featus in Cow	West
5/19/2009	14	Linear Cut	West
5/19/2009	15	Linear Cut	West
5/19/2009	16	West Facing Section	West
5/19/2009	17	West Facing Section	West
5/21/2009	18	Half Sectioned Pit	West
5/21/2009	19	Half Sectioned Pit	West
5/21/2009	20	Hearth	West
5/21/2009	21	Hearth	West
5/21/2009	22	Strong Deposit 4052 Cut 4053	West
5/21/2009	23	Strong Deposit 4052 Cut 4053	West
5/22/2009	24	Chalk Wall & Tumble	West
5/22/2009	25	Chalk Wall & Tumble	West
5/22/2009	26	Feature 4044 Stones In Situ	North
5/22/2009	27	Feature 4044 Stones In Situ	North
5/22/2009	28	Feature 4044 Stones In Situ	West
5/22/2009	29	Stones In Situ	East
5/22/2009	30	Stones In Situ	East
5/22/2009	31	Stones In Situ	East
5/22/2009	32	East Facing Section of Pit 4044	West
5/22/2009	33	East Facing Section of Pit 4044	West
5/22/2009	34	West Facing Section of 4044	East
5/22/2009	35	West Facing Section of 4044	East

Type: B & W

Film Number:

Date	Frame No	Description	Direction
5/19/2009	19	East Part of Site	North
5/19/2009	20	East Part of Site	North
5/19/2009	21	Site	West
5/19/2009	22	Site	West
5/19/2009	23	Site	East
5/19/2009	24	Site	East
5/19/2009	25	West Part of Site	South
5/19/2009	26	West Part of Site	South
5/19/2009	27	Gully Segment	North-west
5/19/2009	28	Gully Segment	North-west
5/19/2009	29	Posthole Cut	North-west
5/19/2009	30	Posthole Cut	North-west
5/19/2009	31	Pits 4019 & 4021	East
5/19/2009	32	Pits 4019 & 4021	East
5/19/2009	33	Pit 4021	North
5/19/2009	34	Pit 4021	North
5/19/2009	35	Linear Segment	West
5/19/2009	36	Linear Segment	West
5/19/2009	37	Animal Burial 4047/4048	North

Type: Digital

Date	Frame No.	Description	Direction
5/11/2009	1	Gen. View of site	North
5/11/2009	2	Gen. View of site	North
5/11/2009	3	Removal of Hedge	North
5/11/2009	4	Site strip	Southwest
5/11/2009	5	Site strip	South
5/14/2009	6	Site after cleaning	East
5/14/2009	7	Site after cleaning	West
5/14/2009	8	Site after cleaning	North
5/19/2009	9	Gully 4015	Northwest
5/19/2009	10	Posthole 4017	East
5/19/2009	11	Pit 4019	East
5/19/2009	12	Pits 4019 and 4021	North
5/19/2009	13	Ditch Seg 4023	West
5/19/2009	14-15	Cow burial 4059	West
5/19/2009	16	Head of cow 4059	West
5/19/2009	17	Detail of cow burial 4059	West
5/19/2009	18	Cow burial 4059	North
5/19/2009	19	Ditch Seg 4043	Southwest
5/19/2009	20-22	Pit 4044 part-exc	East
5/19/2009	23-24	Pit 4044 part-exc	South
5/19/2009	25-26	Cow grave 4047	North
5/19/2009	27-29	Cow grave 4047	West
5/21/2009	30-31	Surfacing 4062	West
5/21/2009	32-33	Wall 4057	West
5/21/2009	34-36	Working shots	North
5/21/2009	37-38	Pit 4044	West
5/21/2009	39-41	Pit 4044	East
5/22/2009	42-43	Stones 4062	East
5/22/2009	44	Hearth 4056	North
5/22/2009	45	E-facing Section Pit 4044	West
5/22/2009	46-47	W-facing Section Pit 4044	East

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Samples

Salents Lane, Wharram le Street, North Yorkshire Site Code 02-05-09

Sample No.	Context No.	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	4025	Ditch Fill	GBA	1
2	4049	Pit Fill	GBA	1
3	4051	Pit Fill	GBA	1
4	4046	Fill	GBA	1

APPENDIX 6

Pottery Assessment

Methods

The pottery assemblage from the excavation at Salents Lane, Wharram le Street consisted of 35 sherds, all of which were examined under a hand lens and compared with MAP's pottery type collection. There were 2 Romano-British, 12 pre-conquest, 13 medieval and 8 post-medieval sherds.

Fabrics

Romano-British

There were 2 calcite-gritted sherds, both residual in later contexts (4052 and 4055). Pit fill 4052 had a large jar rim of late 4th century Huntcliffe-type.

Pre-conquest

Three fabrics were recognised: Ipswich-type, York-type and a handmade coarse gritty/sandy fabric, all from the fills of Pit 4044. Ipswich-type sherds were found in contexts 4046 and 4051, and were relatively finely gritted. The four York-type sherds were from context 4051, and had the characteristic 'toadskin' surfaces associated with this fabric. The handmade sherds were in a coarse sandy/gritty fabric, examples being from contexts 4052 and 4063.

Medieval

Five medieval fabrics were represented: Beverley-type 1, Gritty, Staxton/Potter Brompton, Beverley-type 2 and York glazed Wares. Cooking pots were in Beverley-type 1 (context 4014), Gritty (contexts 4014, 4025, 4039 and 4055) and Staxton/Potter Brompton (contexts 4024 and 4025) wares. There were small glazed jug sherds in the following fabrics: Beverley-type 2 (context 4039) and York glazed (context 4039).

Post-medieval

There were 7 post-medieval red ware sherds, with interior glazing (contexts 4024, 4039 and 4057). A single white earthenware sherd came from context 4057.

Taphonomy

There is a great deal of residuality among the individual groups, with the largest group of medieval sherds (context 4039) being residual in a post-medieval pit. The most tightly dated group is from the pre-conquest pit, but even this contains residual Roman material. In addition, many of the sherds are small and abraded, pointing to a degree of re-deposition.

Conclusions

With such a small assemblage, any trends that can be discerned from it should be treated with caution. Clearly, the group from Pit 4044 is of interest because of its early date and as an indicator of pre-conquest occupation. The medieval material originated from production sites both in the Vale of York / Vale of Pickering axis, and the Beverley area. There is a distinct absence of mid/late medieval fabrics (e.g. Brandsby-type, Hambleton and Humber wares).

Recommendations

The assemblage should be retained as a small but significant, scientifically recovered group that has the potential to augment both previous and future research in Wharram parish. None of the present assemblage is recommended for illustration.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION**

**LAND AT SALENTS LANE
WHARRAM LE STREET
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

NGR SE 8652 6592

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of The Land and Development Practice**

6TH NOVEMBER 2007

LAND AT SALENTS LANE WHARRAM LE STREET NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 A development is proposed on land at Salents Lane, Wharram Le Street, North Yorkshire, under planning permission granted on 31st August 2007 (07/00716/FUL). The overall development will involve the erection of one five-bed dwelling, two four bed dwellings and two three bed dwellings with detached garages (Plot 4 parking space only) and formation of vehicular accesses.

- 1.2 **This brief concerns Plot 5 only**, a detached dwelling and garage, which lies immediately west of Wellmont Cottage. "Other plots on this site are also covered by the planning Condition, but separate Schemes of mitigation will need to be agreed for these as they come to be developed."

- 1.3 The Full Planning Permission stated that "no development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The Historic and Environment Team, (NYCC) has advised the Local Planning Authority that this archaeological work should take the form of an open area excavation at the site. The aim of this work is to preserve by record the archaeological remains within the development area. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this archaeological work by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of The Land and Development Practice.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable the preservation by record of the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Site Location

- 3.1 The site lies within the eastern part of the small village of Wharram le Street, on the northern side of Salents Lane (SE 8652 6592), the minor road leading eastwards to Duggleby. It forms an area with a maximum extent of 15m x 26m immediately west of Wellmont Cottage, and currently forms a garden.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The Development Area lies within the Medieval Village of Wharram le Street, c. 150m east of the Medieval Church of St. Mary's, and to the west of the Roman 'villa' site and associated settlement.
- 4.2 An archaeological Watching Brief in 1999 during the construction of a new dwelling in land adjacent to Red House Farm revealed evidence of the occupation of the site from the 11th to 13th/14th century and agricultural use thereafter (YAT, 1999).
- 4.3 Archaeological Watching Briefs were undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in March 2005 and October 2006, on the strip foundation trenches for an extension to, and a new garage at, the Village Hall at Wharram Le Street. No archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.
- 4.4 As part of the wider Wharram Percy Research Project, two Roman 'villas' at Wharram-Le-Street and Wharram Grange were investigated by the project between 1978 and 1980 to assess the impact of the

continued ploughing of the site. The site investigated at Wharram-Le-Street lies to the east of the proposed development area and contains the source of the Gypsy Race. Through a combination of aerial photography, fieldwalking, geophysical survey and excavation, this area has been shown to contain complex, dense, well-stratified and multi-period remains, the limits of which are currently unknown. The earliest evidence for activity in the area comprised a number of Mesolithic flints. The earliest structural activity comprised a deep ditch, of pre-Roman date and is interpreted as Bronze Age. The principal features on the site, however, were of the Roman period and comprised a stone building complex of the 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Whilst this is described in the report as a 'villa', the excavators do not rule out the possibility of this being a religious or temple site, given the proximity to the source of the Gypsy Race (Rahtz *et al.* 1986).

- 4.5 Four trial trenches were archaeologically excavated at the site in February 2003. Two undated shallow ditches were located at the east of the area. Within Plot 5, two medieval ditches with overlying late-medieval or early post-medieval structural activity were recorded in Trench 4, west of Wellmont Cottage (MAP 2003).

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
1. To preserve by record by means of Archaeological Excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
 2. to locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation and watching brief,
 3. to tie in the results of the previous evaluation with the cartographic sources for the area so that the extent of the structures and

boundaries formerly existing within the proposed excavation area can be anticipated.

4. 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,
5. 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, NYCC, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the excavation confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the excavation, 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 Andy Hammon, the Archaeological Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire and 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 Plot 5 forms an area c. 380m² in extent, within which lie the footprint for the dwelling (8m x 10m in size with a 3.5m square northward extension), and the detached garage (measuring c. 5.5m square) and any associated services or utilities. This Written Scheme of Works concerns the footprints of the proposed dwelling and garage, within which any archaeological deposits will be preserved by record through archaeological excavation. The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).
- 7.2 Plots 1 - 4 will be subject to a watching brief following the Standard NYCC Watching Brief specification.
- 7.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. The excavation area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. 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 or 360 fitted with a toothless, 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. 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 excavated and exhumed in accordance with current legislation and public health guidance.
- 7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 7.7 Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section

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

- 7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).
- 7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slags hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.
- 7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the 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 All securely stratified 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).
- 7.15 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 may depend upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved (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.
- 7.16 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		WYAS	0113 383 7517
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle		
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	T Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Jerry McDonnell	Bradford University	01274 383 5131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		WYAS	0113 383 7517
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509

7.20 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).

- 7.21 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Archaeological Regional Science Advisor (Yorkshire and The Humber Region) may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project.

8. Post-Excavation Assessment

- 8.1 Upon completion of archaeological fieldwork, where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment should be undertaken and an assessment report produced in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991). The assessment report should summarise the evidence recovered and should consider its potential for further analysis, review the programme of archaeological science, update the project design as necessary and provide costings for the post-excavation analysis stage of work, with proposals for the production of a final report and/or publication. The site assessment report should include reports on all aspects of Archaeological Science investigated, and include assessment of their suitability for analysis, so as to inform the updated project design.
- 8.2 Assessment of artefacts should include x-radiography of all iron objects, (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy) (Jones, 2006). An assessment of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in Watkinson and Neal (1998).

- 8.3 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken. Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, should be completed. Assessment will include recording the preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved, to inform up-dated project designs. Methods presented in English Heritage (2002) should be followed. Unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.
- 8.4 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as deemed necessary by the specialist, particularly where storage of unprocessed samples is thought likely to result in deterioration. Appropriate assessment should be undertaken (see Canti 1996, English Heritage 2002). Animal bone assemblages, or sub-samples of them, should be assessed by a recognised specialist (English Heritage 2002). Assessment of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist (English Heritage 2004).

9. Analysis

- 9.1 Within a time agreed with the Historic Environment Team, NYCC, a timetable for post-excavation work should be produced, following consultation, (including team meetings for larger-scale sites), with all specialists involved in the project. Agreement of timetables should be made in writing with external specialists.
- 9.2 Where appropriate, a detailed and cost-effective strategy for scientific dating should be prepared, in consultation with appropriate specialists. Samples for dating should be submitted to promptly, and prior agreement should be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.
- 9.3 All artefacts should be conserved and stored in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998). Investigative conservation should be undertaken on those objects selected during the assessment phase, with the aim of maximising information whilst minimising intervention.

Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long-term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Proposals for ultimate storage should follow Walker (1990).

- 9.4 Appropriate analysis of technological residues should be undertaken, as outlined in English Heritage (2001). Samples or sub-samples collected for all types of biological and geoarchaeological analysis should be processed, and material retrieved analysed by recognised specialists. Any unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the specialists, or a reasoned discard policy should be developed (English Heritage 2002).
- 9.5 Analysis of animal bones should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design (English Heritage 2002). Analysis of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design.

10. Archive

- 10.1 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*.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with the relevant museum curator over the deposition of the archive. The relevant museum curator should be afforded to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, Malton Museum is suggested.
- 10.3 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.

- 10.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for the 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.

11. Report

- 11.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List.
- 11.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 11.3 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, English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and to the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society.
- 11.4 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.
- 11.5 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.

11.6 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.

11.7 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.

12. References

- | | | |
|---|------|---|
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C and Bateman, J

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YAT

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Yorks. Report no. 38. (York Archaeological Trust).

13. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 6th November 2007 by:

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