FRIARY FIELD
RICHMOND

Location of Survey Area

1:500

0 5 10 15 20 25m

survey by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter
Kilmartin
& Partners

N

GP1

GP2

FIGURE 10: LOCATION OF SURVEY AREA

FRIARY FIELD
RICHMOND

Results of Resistivity Survey

1:500

0 5 10 15 20 25m

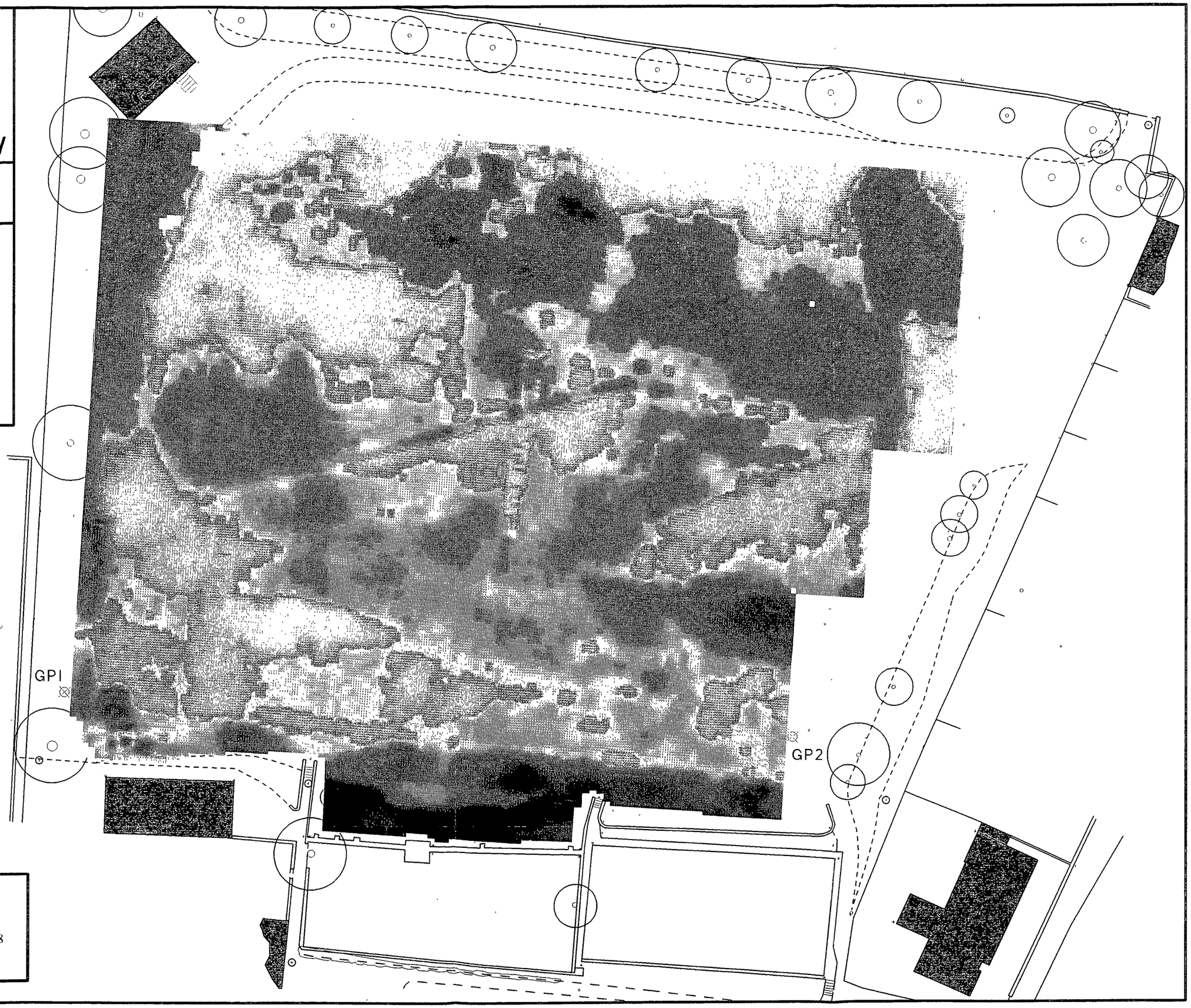
survey by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter
Kilmartin
& Partners

N



ANOMALIES

-19.8 -2.8 -0.8 0.8 2.8 19.8

OHMS

FIGURE II: SURVEY RESULTS

FRIARY FIELD
RICHMOND

Geophysical Interpretation

1:500

0 5 10 15 20 25m

KEY

high resistivity

low resistivity

survey by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

N

f1

f2

f3

f4

f5

f6

f7

f8

GP1

GP2

FIGURE 12: GEOPHYSICAL INTERPRETATION

FRIARY FIELD
RICHMOND

Archaeological Interpretation

1:500

0 5 10 15 20 25m

KEY

stoney area

ditch or furrow

survey by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

N

f3

cricket pitch

f1

f6

f2

GP1

f7

f8

f5

GP2

f4

FIGURE 13: ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Location of Trenches and Test Pits

1:500

0 5 10 15 20 25m

evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

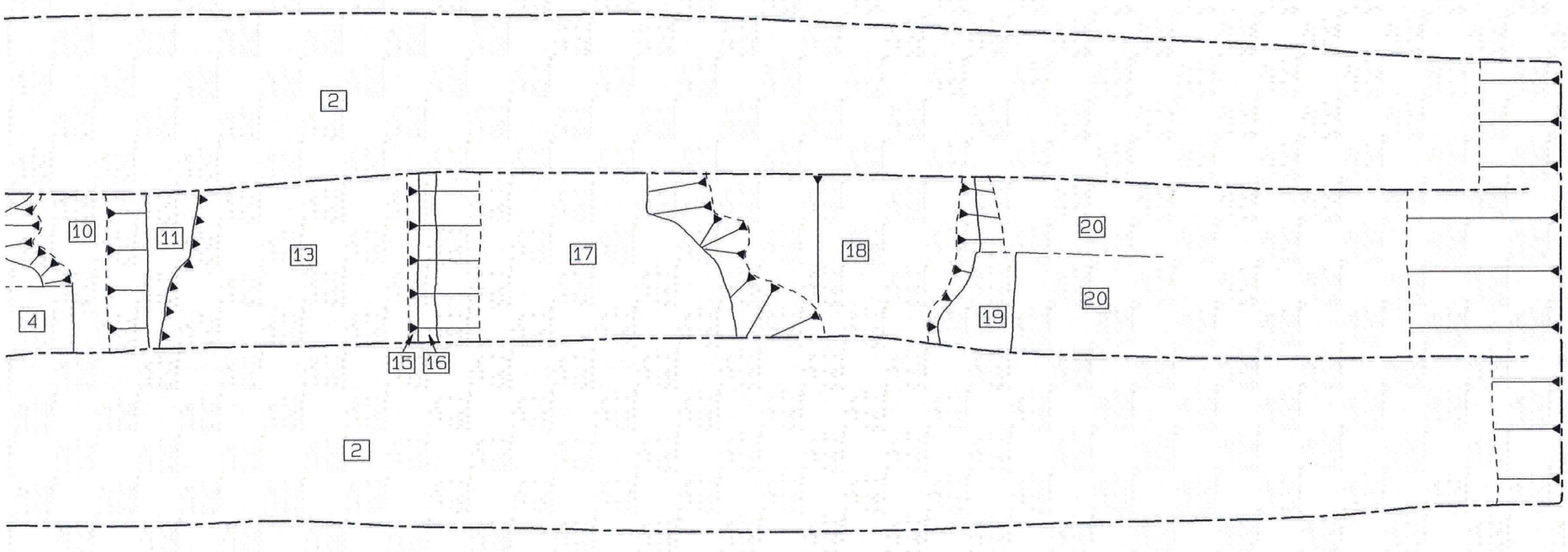
on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

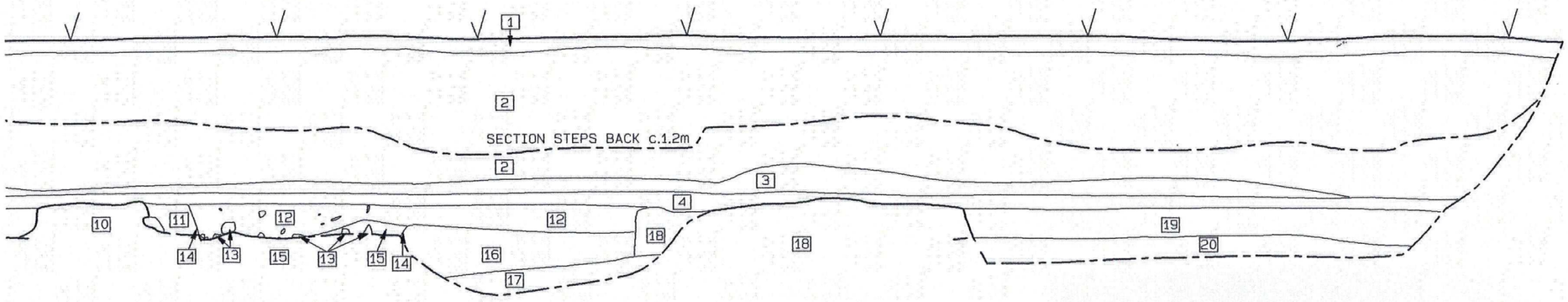
TP1
TP2
TP3
TP4
TP5
TP6
TP7
TP8
TP9
TP10
TP11
TRENCH A
TRENCH B
TRENCH C
TRENCH D
TRENCH E
TRENCH F
TRENCH G
TRENCH H
GP1
GP2

FIGURE 14: TRENCH LOCATION

CONTINUED



N



E

CONTINUED

FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Trench A: Plan & South Facing Section

1:50

0 1 2 3m

evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

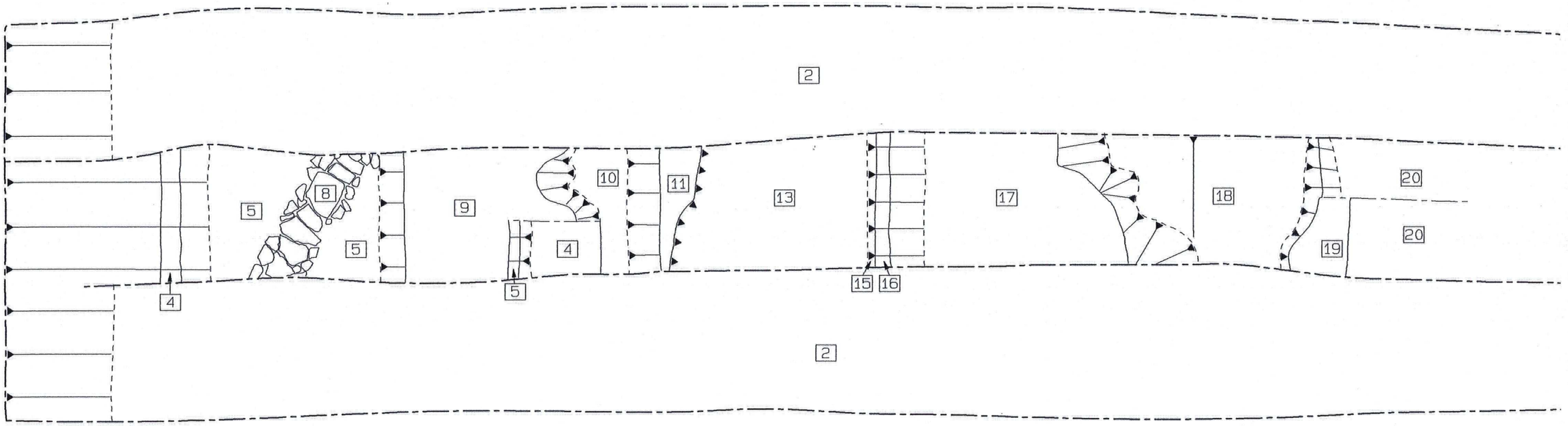
on behalf of

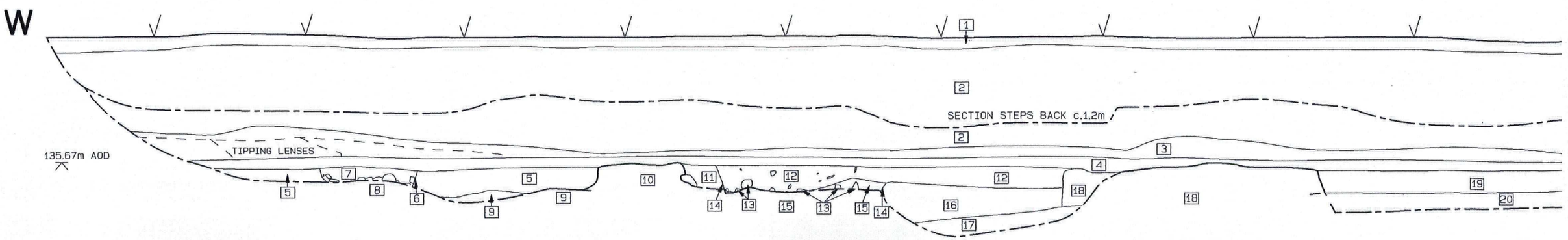
Peter Kilmartin & Partners

FIGURE 15: TRENCH A

FIGURE 15 (cont.)

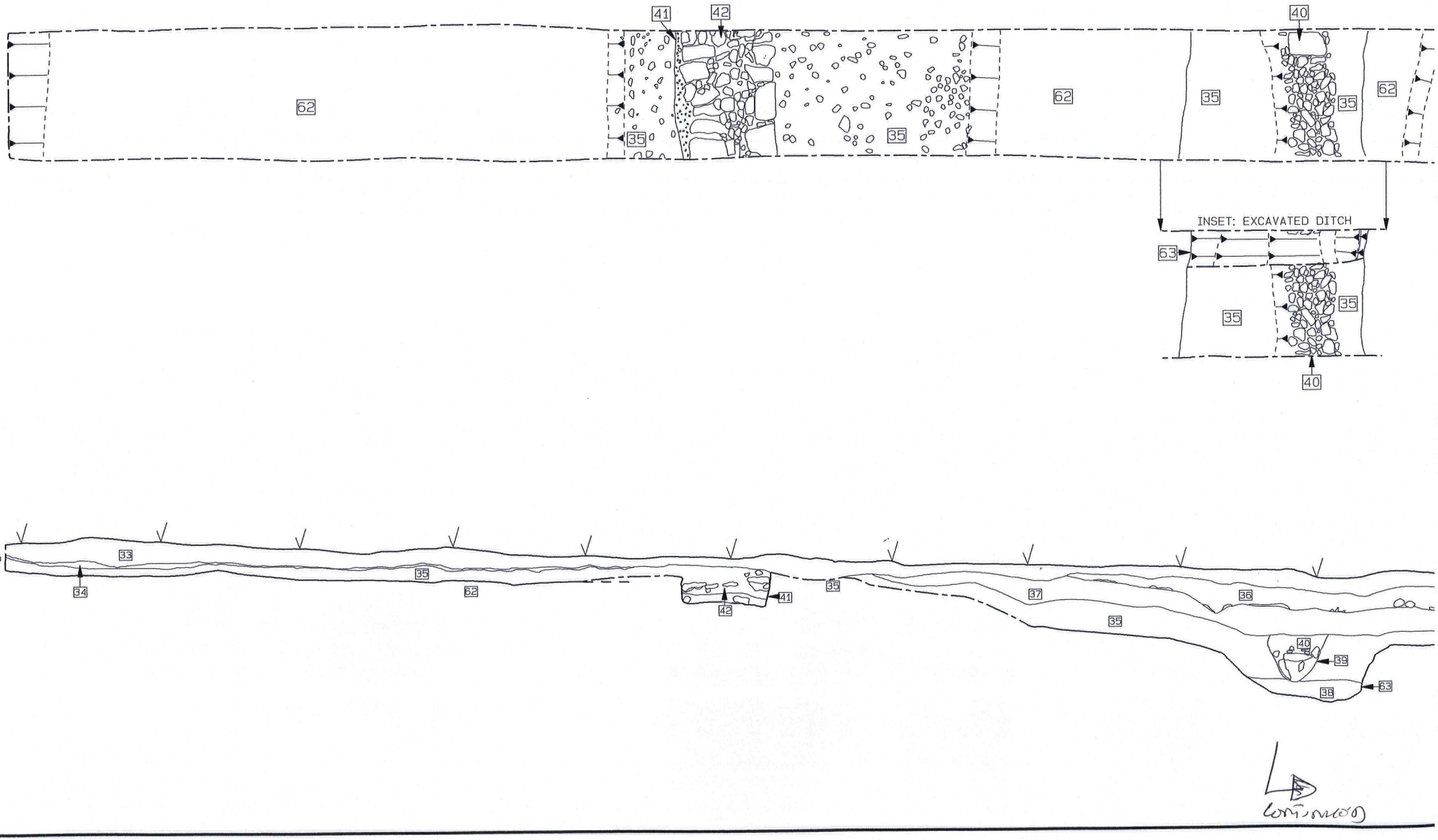
CONTINUE

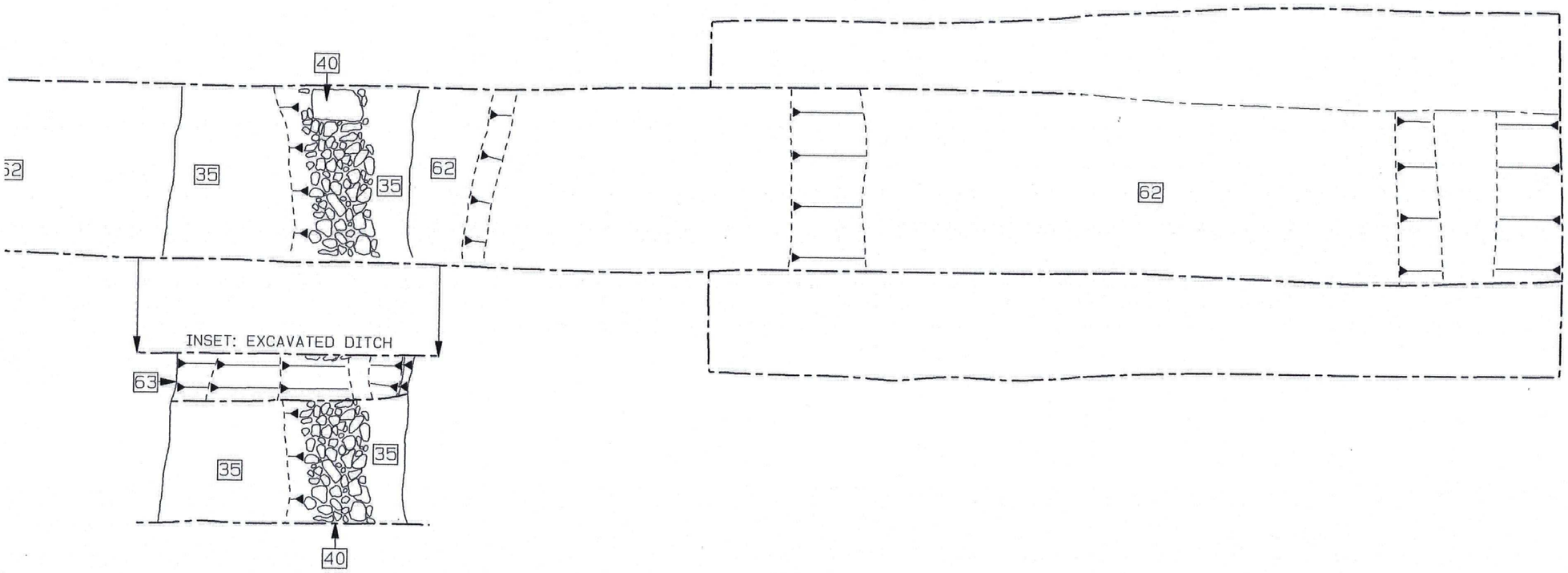


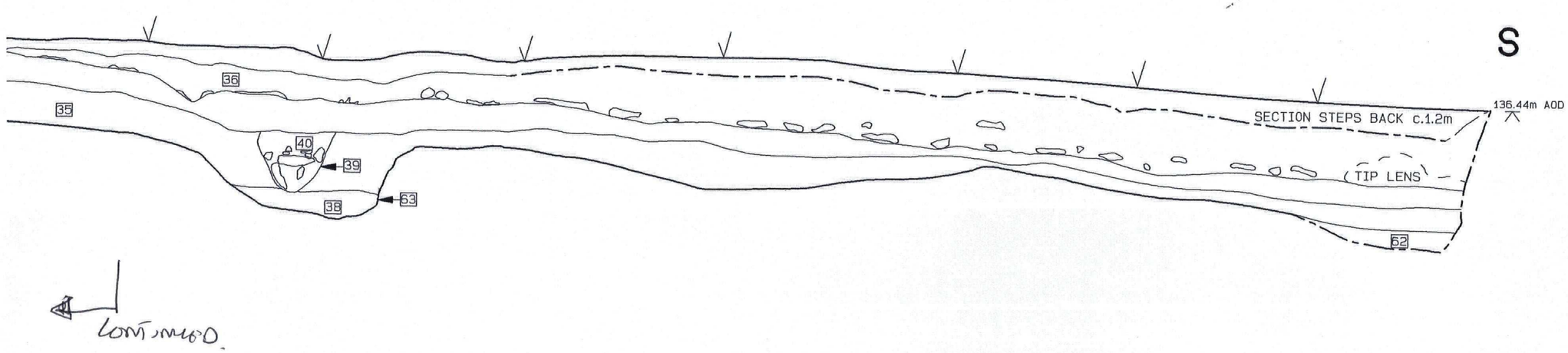


CONTINUED

FIGURE 16 (CONT)







N

FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Trench B: Plan & West Facing Section

1:50

0 1 2 3m

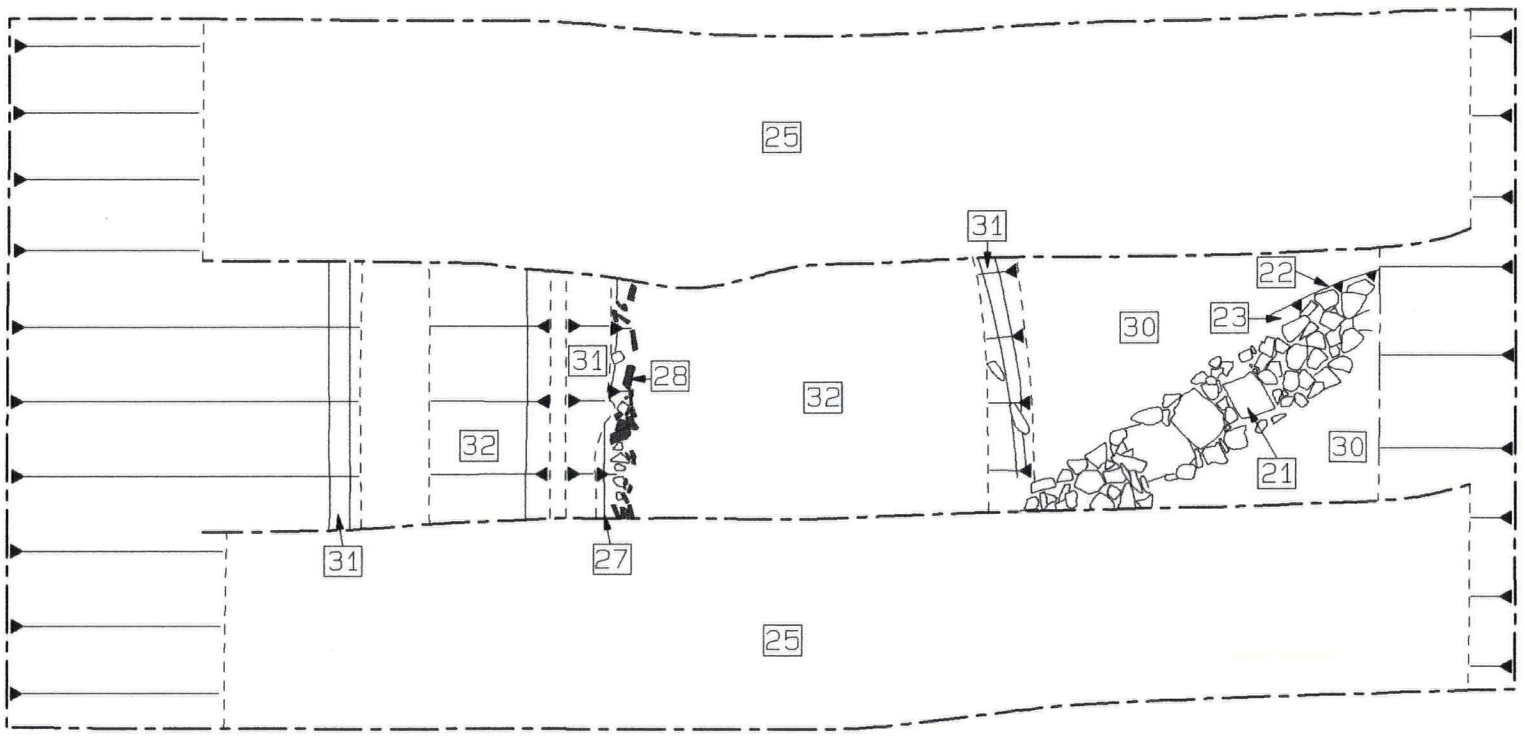
evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

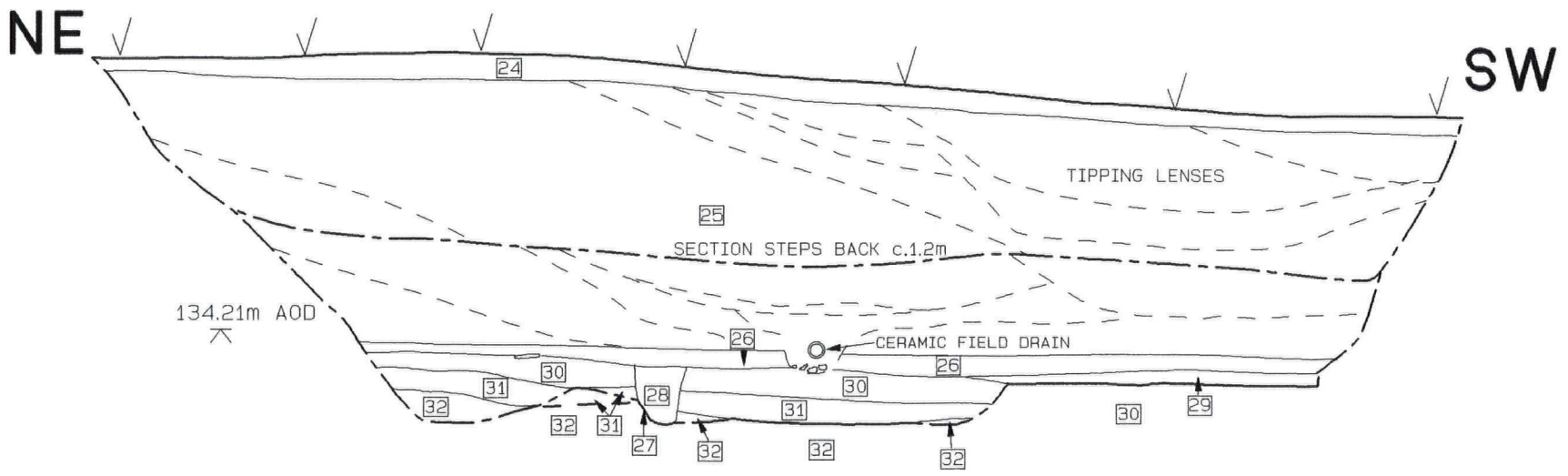
Peter Kilmartin & Partners

FIGURE 16: TRENCH B



N

▰ – PANTILE FRAGMENT



FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Trench C: Plan & Northwest Facing Section

1:50

0 1 2 3m

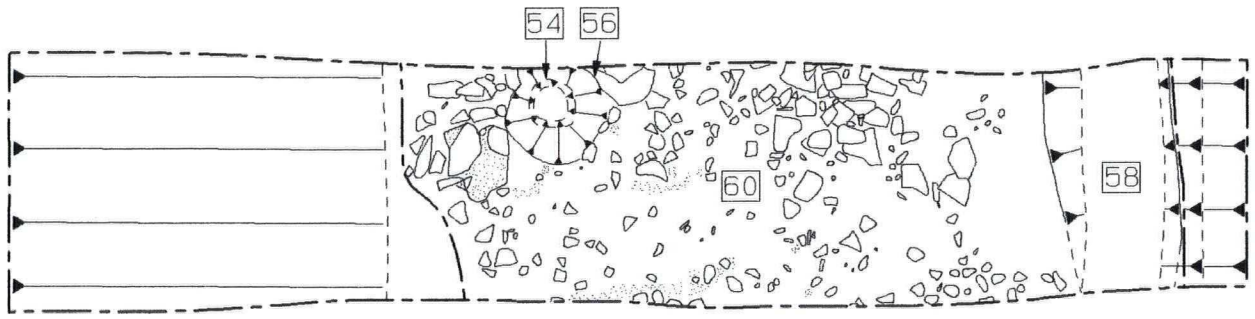
evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

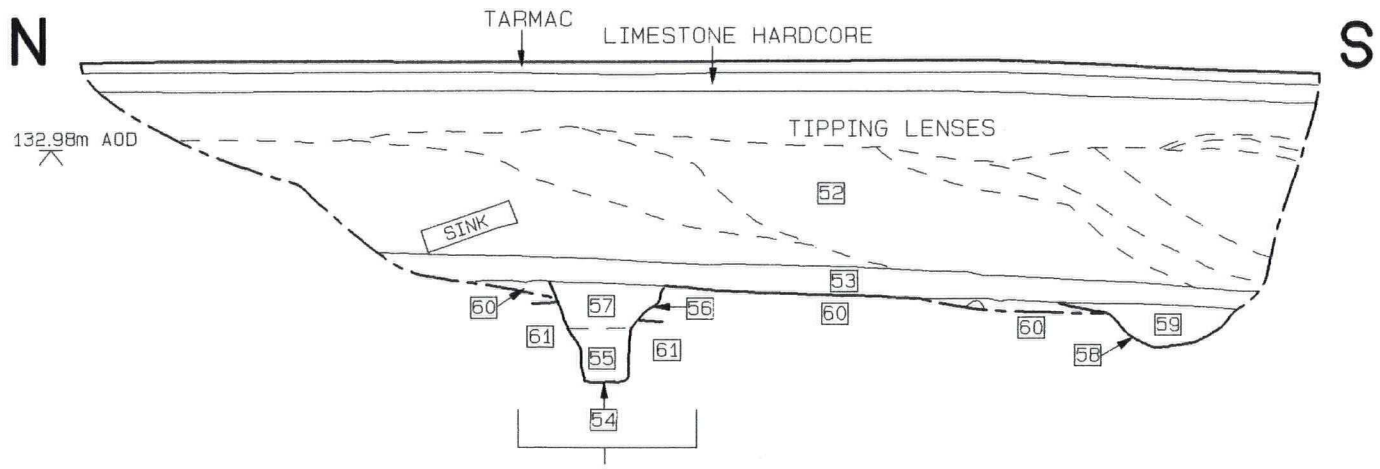
on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

FIGURE 17: TRENCH C



– MORTAR



POSTHOLE SECTION PROJECTED
BACK c.0.25m FROM WEST

FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Trench E: Plan & West Facing Section

1:50

0 1 2 3m

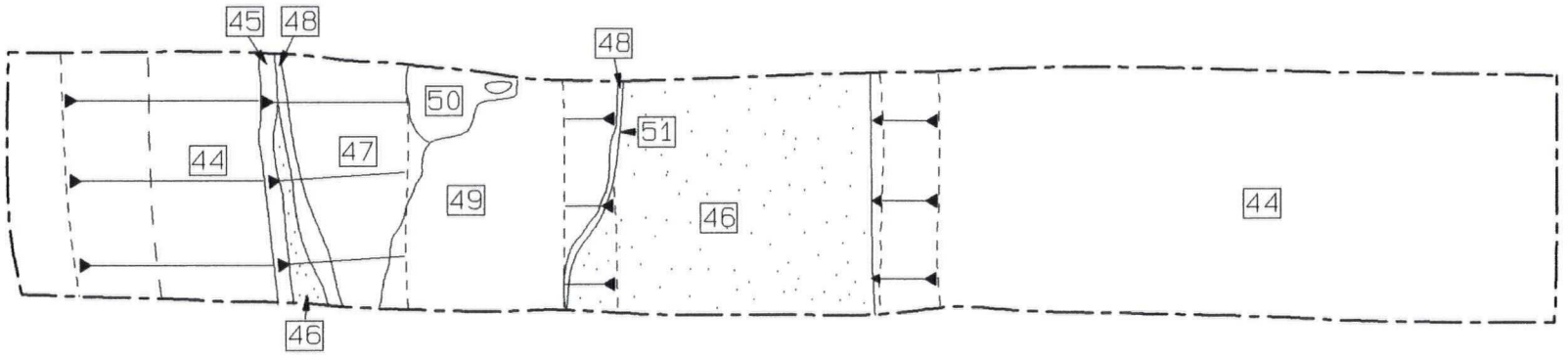
evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

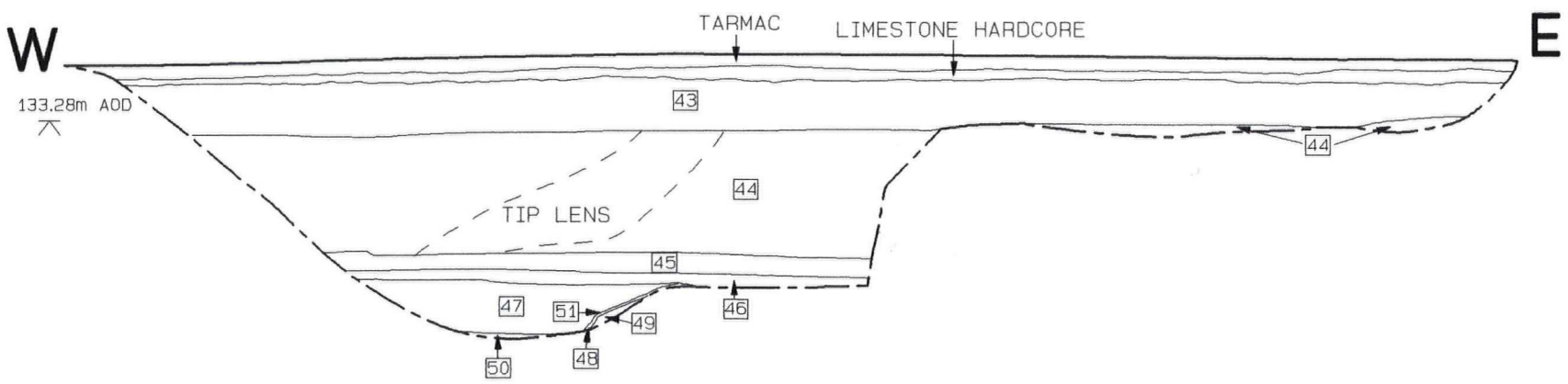
on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

FIGURE 18: TRENCH E



▒ – SANDSTONE/MORTAR FRAGMENTS



FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Trench F: Plan & South Facing Section

1:50

0 1 2 3m

evaluation by

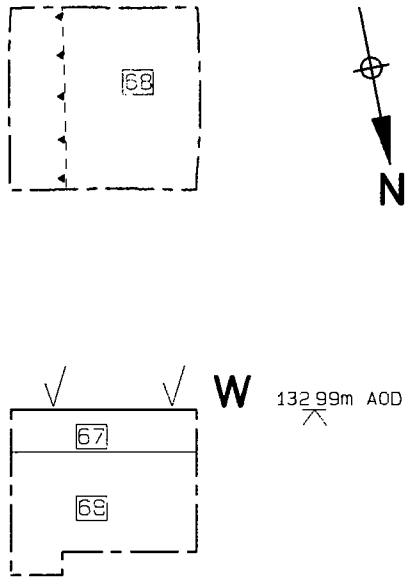
GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

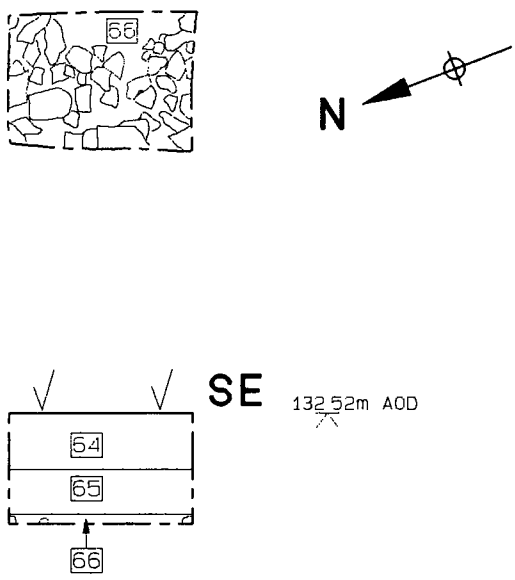
FIGURE 19: TRENCH F

TRENCH G: PLAN & NORTH FACING SECTION



NB THESE DRAWINGS HAVE BEEN RECONSTRUCTED FROM SKETCH PLANS, NOTES AND LEVELS TAKEN IN THE FIELD

TRENCH H: PLAN & NORTHWEST FACING SECTION



FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Trenches G & H: Plan & Section

1:50

0 1 2 3m

evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

FIGURE 20: TRENCHES G & H

FRIARY FIELD RICHMOND Archaeological Evaluation

Modern and Buried Ground Levels

1:500

0 5 10 15 20 25m

evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

HYPOTHETICAL LINE OF TRUNCATION

WALL

DITCH

KEY

- DIRECTION OF LINEAR FEATURES
- 134.62 BURIED TOPSOIL LEVEL /m AOD
- 136.76 MODERN GROUND LEVEL /m AOD

N

FIGURE 21: GROUND LEVELS

FRIARY FIELD
RICHMOND
Archaeological Evaluation

Mitigation Plan

1:500

0 5 10 15 20 25m

evaluation by

GeoQuest ASSOCIATES

on behalf of

Peter Kilmartin & Partners

KEY

- DIRECTION OF LINEAR FEATURES
- GROUNDWORKS FOOTPRINT
- AREA OF FULL EXCAVATION
- AREA OF LIMITED EXCAVATION
- LIMITS OF ESSENTIAL MONITORING

N

FIGURE 22: MITIGATION PLAN

APPENDIX I - SOURCES CONSULTED

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES:

North Yorkshire Records Office (NYRO), Northallerton

Reference	Location	Description	Date
-	MIC 1982/290	*Plan of ye South Prospect of ye Ancient Burrough of Richmond* by Harman	1724
-	MIC 2120/102	*A Plan of the Borough of Richmond* by Jackson	1773
ZNK M1/6	MIC 2120/108-25	*A Plan of Aske and Richmond Estates Property of Lord Dundas* by Bradley	1813
ZNK M1/7	MIC 2120/126-32	Richmond by Calvert and Bradley	1813
-	MIC 1799/255-66	Tithe plan and apportionment	1840

Ordnance Survey maps

OS Edition	Date	Scale	Sheet no.
first	1857	1:10560	39
second	1913	1·2500	39 no. 9
third	1928	1 2500	39 no. 9

HISTORICAL SOURCES:

Also housed at North Yorkshire Records Office (NYRO), Northallerton

Leases

Corporation of Richmond leases DC/RMB 5 1 (Dated 1492-1953)
The following lease are considered to relate to land within Friars' Closes, near Pinfold Green:

- DC/RMB 5 1/97 (dated 25/3/1600)
- DC/RMB 5/56 (dated 1/6/1570)
- DC/RMB 5/134 (dated 13/11/1628)
- DC/RMB 5/175 (dated 1/5/1629)
- DC/RMB 5/199 (dated 24/2/1652)
- DC/RMB 5/468 (dated 1719)

Rentals

Richmond rentals DC/RMB V 2 (MIC 2968)
Numerous references to rents of different 'close back ffryers' in the eighteenth century.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES:

North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) Heritage Unit, Northallerton

Richmond parish files (ref. 1/092) containing:

- Scheduled Ancient Monuments register (SAMs),
- Planning Applications (ref. Queen's Road),
- Miscellaneous surveys and plans (ref. Arch. Info.).
- Previous assessments, evaluations, watching briefs, excavation reports *etc.*

Other information

- OS record cards and National Monuments Record
- MapInfo sites and monuments database: SITEINDX and CORE_DIG
- The List *of* Buildings *of* Special *Architectural* or *Historic Interest* for the Borough of Richmond

Aerial photographs

Vertical Collection (ref. 184/71):

- Run 26 - Nos. 151-2 Dated 7/12/71

Oblique photographs (ref NZ 10 SE):

- ANY 140/9 (14/5/84)
- ANY 146/5,6 (14/5/84)
- ANY 46/9 (14/12/78)
- AJC 91/14-16

OTHER LOCATIONS:

Source description	Location or reference
Speed (1610) Richmond	NYCC Heritage Unit
Scrope and Grosvenor controversy (1387)	Discussed in (Page 1914) and (Clarkson 1821)
A Survey made by the King's Commissioners at the time of the Dissolution (1539)	Listed in Clarkson 1821
Bradley (1818) *Plan of the Friarage Estate*	Wenham Collection, Richmondshire Museum

APPENDIX II - GEOPHYSICAL INFORMATION

PRINCIPLES OF ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY SURVEYING

This is an active geophysical prospecting technique which detects subsurface features in terms of the resistance they present to the passage of an artificially induced electric current. In the dry state, most soils and rocks are insulators but, when they become moist, electric currents are able to flow through the movement of ions which are always dissolved in the porewater. As the soil or rock absorbs more water the conductivity increases since more ions become available for conduction and their mobility is enhanced. Hence electrical resistivity surveying primarily maps the volume concentration of ground moisture which varies according to lithology, porosity and time of year. Temperature fluctuations can also be important although in mid-latitudes this effect is insignificant.

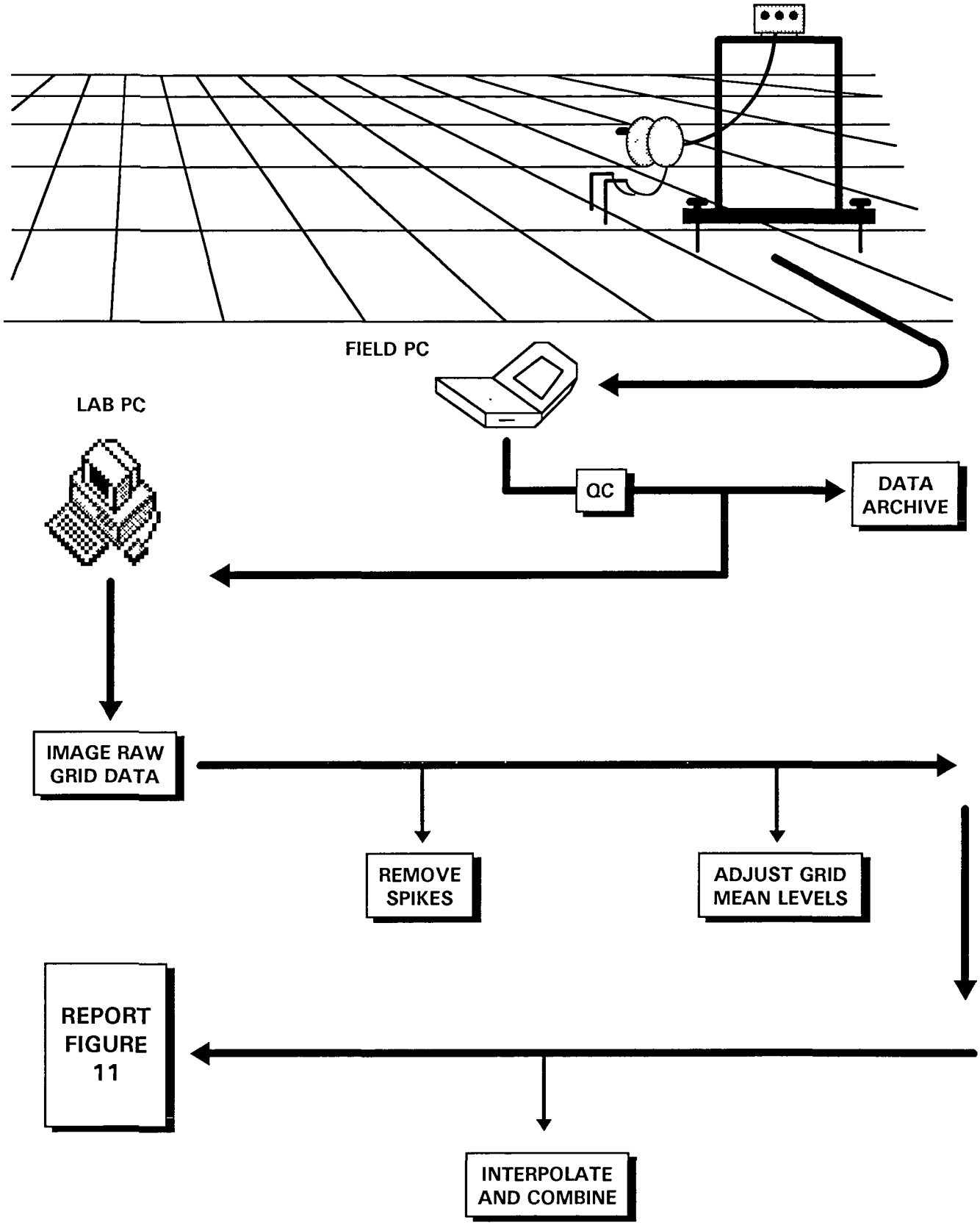
To record the soil electrical resistivity an alternating current is injected into the ground through a pair of metal electrodes and the surface potential detected between a second pair. This arrangement is needed to minimise errors arising from contact effects, earth currents (usually of mains origin) and polarisation potentials. Several configurations have been evaluated for archaeological use but the 'twin electrode' scheme shown overleaf has proved popular for this purpose. A mobile frame is used to carry one potential and one current electrode (p2 and c2) which are connected, via the meter, to their respective p1 and c1 soil electrodes. Alternating current is passed between c1 and c2 and the potential measured between p1 and p2. The presence of a zone of anomalous resistivity modifies the distribution of current flow (dotted streamlines) and also the contours of constant potential (curved solid lines) and is depicted for the case of a high resistivity structure such as a wall. The instrument thus senses a maximum (or minimum) in the apparent soil resistance which is centred over the feature.

Through good instrument design, resistivity surveying is now a rapid technique although the need for soil contact and cables makes this a slower method than magnetometry. Our surveys employed a Geoscan RM15 instrument with variable spacing between the mobile electrodes which enables the sensing depth to be optimised.

Measurements are generally taken at regular intervals on a grid Both parallel and zig-zag traverse schemes are used; the first method is slower but minimises systematic errors in the resulting data.

InSite

APPENDIX II
DATA PROCESSING



PROJECT: Friary Field, Richmond

SITE: Resistivity Survey Area

DATA PROCESSING

PROCESSING THE SURVEY DATA

The geophysical images contained in this report were prepared within Microsoft Windows® using the InSite® software published by GeoQuest Associates. Geophysical images were then placed onto a map which was digitised from the Ordnance Survey, edited and then plotted using a computer aided drafting (CAD) system and colour inkjet printer.

Data were downloaded from the meter to a portable computer in the field for storage, visualisation and quality control (QC) assessment. These data were then transferred to a laboratory computer for final processing, printing and archiving.

A number of process steps have been applied to the geophysical data obtained during the survey and those which have been used are linked to the main flow path by arrows. Steps were applied in the order shown and are designed to reduce artifacts in the data and enhance geophysical features of archaeological interest. The following sections describe each step in more detail.

REMOVE SPIKES

Replaces isolated, anomalously high or low values with the mean of near neighbours or a suitable approximation entered manually. 'Spike' readings are commonly associated with ferrous litter or poor electrical contact in the case of geomagnetic and resistivity data, respectively.

ADJUST GRID MEAN LEVELS

Adjusts for differences in the mean level in data grids due to changes in instrument calibration (fluxgate magnetometer survey) or alteration in remote electrode spacing (resistivity survey).

INTERPOLATE AND COMBINE

Combines grids to form an array of regularly-spaced data on a square mesh. InSite uses bilinear interpolation to accomplish this.

NOTE

GeoQuest Associates can supply the geophysical images presented in this report in a variety of digital formats for visualisation on microcomputers running Microsoft Windows. These formats include the TIFF, BMP and PCX standards. Please complete the request form at the rear of this report if you would like to receive such image files.

APPENDIX III -
DATA FROM MONITORING OF GEOLOGICAL TEST PITS

Geological test pitting was carried out in the Friary Field development area on 24th and 25th July 1997. The work was carried out under the guidance of Mr. Simon Hunter of Exploration Associates on behalf of Cundall, Johnson and Partners, the consulting engineers. This excavation was monitored by Mr. Adrian Butler of GeoQuest Associates in order to record any archaeological deposits encountered and to acquire data on the relative depths below ground level of landfill deposits and subsoil horizons.

The test pits were cut on an irregular grid of 4 pits east-west and 3 pits north-south across the site. A total of 11 test pits (TP) were excavated, to a maximum depth of 4m and frequently much less. The positions of the test pits are shown in Figure 14. The observations on each pit are listed below, together with levels above OS datum of the upper interface of deposits, at either end of the trench where possible, or in the centre where not.

	Deposit	Level /m AOD		Notes
TP1				
	topsoil	138.12		
	yellow brown clayey silt	137.92		
	grey clayey silt	136.52		
	grey clay	135.52		
TP2				
	topsoil	138.62N	138.27S	ceramic drain across N-end
	clean yellow sand	138.27N	138.02S	
	grey clayey silt	137.62N	136.77S	
TP3				
	topsoil	138.63N	138.52S	ceramic drain across N-end
	grey brown clayey sand	138.43N	138.32S	
	grey clayey silt	137.13N	137.02S	
TP4				
	topsoil	137.82		ceramic drain orient NW-SE
	grey brown clayey sand	137.54		
	grey clayey sandy silt	136.54		

	Deposit	Level /m AOD		Notes
TP5				
	topsoil	137.51N	137.36S	
	gravelly grey brown clayey sand	137 18N	136.98S	
	yellow clayey sand	136 1N	138.94S	
	grey clayey silt	135.01N	134.86S	
	grey clay	134.01N	133.86S	water lying on interface
TP6				
	topsoil	137.39N	137.22S	
	brown clayey sand	137.19N	137.02S	possible stone roof flag
	black clayey silt	136.19N	136.07S	buried topsoil?
	yellowish clayey sand	135.94N	134.77S	
TP7				
	topsoil	137.06		
	grey brown clayey sand	136.76		
	grey clayey silt	135.96		
	grey clay	134.86		
TP8				
	topsoil	136.9N	136.79S	
	brown clayey sand	136.65N	136.44S	
	black clayey silt with sandstone/ iron pan/coal inclusions	135.6N	135.46S	buried topsoil
	brown sandy clay	135.4N	135.29S	archaeological?
	yellow brown silty clay	133.5N	133.39S	
	grey clay	132.4N	132.29S	
TP9				
	topsoil	136.78		
	brown sandy clay	136.28		
	black clayey silt with weathered white sandstone at interface	134.88		small bore land drain
	brownish grey sandy clay	134.58		
TP10				
	topsoil	136.39		
	tarmac on gravel bedding	136.19		
	brown clayey sand	136.16		
	mixed sands	135.89		
	clean yellow sand	135.39		
	brown orange silty sandy clay	134.49		
	grey clay	132.79		

	Deposit	Level /m AOD	Notes
TP11			
	topsoil	136.27	
	brown sandy clay	135.97	
	black ashy sandy clayey silt	134.57	19th c pottery
	bright yellow & grey sandy clay	133.97	
	grey sandy clay	133.07	contains plant remains
	grey clay	131.97	

APPENDIX IV - FINDS CATALOGUE

CONTEXT/ARTEFACT	NO.	NOTES
CONTEXT 4		
POTTERY:		
clay pipe	5	stems
unglazed redware	1	
white glazed earthenware	3	same vessel
GLASS:		
green/brown	1	fragment, 2 5mm thick, small bubbles, abraded
clear	1	fragment, 1mm thick, small bubbles, abraded
IRON:		
nail	1	
SHELL:		
oyster	1	
CONTEXT 20		
FLINT:		
struck flake	1	highly corticated
CONTEXT 23		
POTTERY:		
clay pipe	8	stems, 2 possibly 17th century and 1 bowl fragment
reduced greenware	1	
English whiteware	1	
English redware	3	1 clear 'orange' glazed, 1 thick walled sandy redware with dark brown exterior glaze impressed with wavy line, and 1 base sherd sooted under brown interior glaze
post med buff green glazed ware	5	includes reduced out-turned jar rim, 1 thin walled ?lathe turned base fragment
English stoneware	3	includes 1 Staffordshire scratch blue rim and 1 slightly turned Nottingham salt glazed rim
later glazed redware	4	includes 1 small dark brown glazed strap handle and 1 plain brown glazed base fragment
CONTEXT 29		
POTTERY:		
clay pipe	2	stems, probably 18th century
GLASS:		
fragment	1	curved, 2 5-5mm thick, iridescent

IRON:

nail	1	
amorphous objects	4	heavily corroded

ANIMAL BONE:

fragments	1	
vertebra	1	small
longbone fragments	2	

SHELL:

oyster	5	

CONTEXT 30

POTTERY:

clay pipe	3	stems, late 17th/18th century
reduced greenware	1	
English redware	1	
post med buff green glazed ware	3	

GLASS:

clear	1	1mm thick, slight iridescence

PLASTER:

fragment	1	white plaster 25x35mm on fine mortar 10mm thick

ANIMAL BONE·

fragments	18	

CONTEXT 35

POTTERY:

orangey/pink coarse gritted ware	1	
buff ware	8	includes 1 Tees Valley jar rim, 1 Tees Valley bifid rim and 1 Tees Valley A body sherd
orangey pink buff ware	1	
early iron rich gritty fabric	9	includes 1 strap handle of paler buff surface and mid grey core and 1 sherd with spots of decomposed glaze

CONTEXT 42

POTTERY:

pink buff ware	1	traces of glaze
early iron rich gritty fabric	1	

IRON:

nail	1	

CONTEXT 46

POTTERY:

buff ware	1	everted jar rim, light orange/grey

COPPER ALLOY:

fitting	1	decorated fitting from box or belt etc

LEAD:		
musket ball	1	
window lead	1	
ANIMAL BONE:		
tooth	1	sheep
SHELL:		
cockle	1	

CONTEXT 55

POTTERY:		
orange buff ware	1	unglazed
later glazed redware	1	slip coated
porcelain	1	rim
creamware	1	
SHELL:		
oyster	1	

CONTEXT 59

POTTERY:		
pan-tile	2	
later glazed redware	1	mottled dark and lighter brown glaze
ANIMAL BONE:		
fragments	4	
carpal	1	cow?
femur fragment	1	

CONTEXT 65

POTTERY:		
pan-tile	2	
later glazed redware	3	includes glazed yellow rolled bowl rim with interior slip and 1 unglazed fragment
GLASS:		
bottle base	1	blue, iridescent
SHELL:		
oyster	1	

CONTEXT 68

POTTERY:		
buff ware	1	
orange buff	1	yellow glaze with green stripes, one green scale and start of another - Tees Valley B?

COPPER ALLOY:

coin	1	penny of George III, date 1806

UNSTRATIFIED - TRENCH A

SILVER:

coin	1	corroded, bent and clipped - obverse crowned head, text X h reverse cross, text VIVI X TA

COPPER ALLOY:

com	1	penny, date 1923

IRON:

amorphous objects	3	heavily corroded
buttons	2	
spoon bowl	1	

LEAD:

musket ball	1	
amorphous objects	5	

UNSTRATIFIED - TRENCH B

POTTERY:

clay pipe	2	stems

IRON:

nails	3	
bolt	1	
ring	1	highly corroded, 70mm diameter, 20mm thick
button or token	1	Cu alloy plated - reverse text RD COLOUR
spoon handle	1	
rod	1	
object	1	L-shaped rod
amorphous objects	10	heavily corroded

COPPER ALLOY·

button	1	
coin	1	Britannia on reverse
object	1	bullet shaped, hollow

LEAD:

amorphous object	1	

SLAG:

unknown type	2	one piece adhered to a stone

UNSTRATIFIED - TRENCH C

COPPER ALLOY:

fragments	22	pieces of very thin vessel including part of nm

MASONRY

sandstone	1	possibly worked but abraded and broken

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES

A series of soil samples were taken from selected contexts for the purpose of recovering organic remains for identification and possible radiocarbon dating. The choice of context was decided by apparent quality of preservation botanical/charred remains and the availability of other dating evidence from the deposit. Samples were taken in quantities of approximately 4 litres. As yet these samples remain unanalysed as it was considered unnecessary for the purposes of this evaluation.

Contexts Sampled:
47
38/35
31
49
20
19

APPENDIX V - PROJECT BRIEF

The original Brief for Archaeological Works (NYCC Ref: Y297J773.NC/1) has been included for ease of reference.

BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

FRIARY FIELD, QUEEN'S ROAD, RICHMOND

PART 1 : SUPPORTING INFORMATION

1.0 Location

1.1 The site is located off Queen's Road, Richmond at NGR NZ 171 012. It is bounded on the north by Quaker's Lane, Ronaldshay Park on the west, and the old Friary School buildings to the south. The site is accessible only from the grounds of the Friary School, which used the land as playing fields.

2.0 Site Description

2.1 The site is approximately 1.75 hectares in size, situated on rising ground, between 133 - 142 m AOD, and is covered by grass, herbaceous vegetation and some trees. It has been extensively landscaped. The northern half of the site has been cut away and the southern half has been built up to create a single generally level grassed terrace. A cricket pavilion is simated in the northwest corner of the site, and a walled garden and tennis courts abut the southern boundary of the development area. The site also includes a semi-detached building and its curtilage (1-3 Queens Road) currendy used as a doctors' surgery.

2.2 Although the results of geotechnical investigations are not available, soils are believed to be thin recently-created topsoils overlying stoney clay loam subsoils in the northern half of the site, and deeper made ground deposits over namral soils in the southern half. No information is available about the ground conditions encountered when the cricket pavilion and surgery buildings were constmcted.

3.0 Planning History

3.1 An application for full planning permission for a supermarket was submitted in August 1991. Objecdons to the proposal on historic landscape and Conservation Area grounds were made by English Heritage, the County Council and others. The application was evenmally the subject of a Section 78 appeal and public inquiry. The appeal was upheld by the Secretary of State and permission granted in December 1994, subject to the implementation of an agreed scheme of archaeological works to mitigate the impact of development on any archaeological remains. In April 1997, the land was sold to the developer who now wishes to progress the permitted development.

4.0 Historical and Archaeological Importance

4.1 Friary Field forms part of a Franciscan friary precinct of some 7 hectares. The history of the friary is summarised in Jennings (1958), The Grey Friars of Richmond. The Franciscans were invited to Richmond in AD 1258, and by AD 1270 a simple rectangular friary church had been constructed. The earliest domestic buildings for the friary included a dormitory, refectory, parlour, a smdy room and washroom. Later a warden's house and guest house were added.

4.2 Amateur excavations by Edwin Bush, a school teacher at die Friary School, indicated that stmctural remains of the friary survived within the school grounds. Observations of cable trenches in the 1990's showed that remains also survived in the Memorial Gardens. Within the precinct there may have been other agricultural or industrial cotuponents such as bread ovens, stables and enclosed yards, culverts, wells, pipes and cisterns, workshops and potentially a brewery or mill. The full extent of the friary complex within its precinct is still not known.

4.3 The site of the friary is considered to be nationally important, and Grey Friars Tower is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, county number NY 88. It is not anticipated that substantial stmctures relating to the main friary complex will be found within the development area. However, lesser features and deposits may be buried beneath the made ground in the southern half of the site. Medieval strucmres and mbbish pits may be found within the curtilage of the doctors' surgery, and given the clayey nature of the subsoils in the area, the potential for waterlogged remains is thought to be good.

5.0 Aims and Objectives

5.1 Although the archaeology of friaries and their precincts is relatively well known, the proposed investigations will be the only opportunity to recover evidence having a bearing on the disposition and economy of the ituportant Richmond friary. The aims of the works will be to preserve "by record" i) any archaeological deposits and finds which would otherwise be lost through development, and ii) the general archaeological interest of the site for the people of Richmond. These aims will be implemented through a staged approach, including a desk-top study, field evaluation, targeted excavation where needed in advance of constmction, a watching brief during constmction, post-excavation assessment, compilation of a site archive, production of a summary report and publication.

6.0 Access and Monitoring

6.1 Prior to the commencement of works, a meeting will be convened with the architects, the developer (Co-Op Northeast), North Yorkshire County Archaeologist and the archaeological contractor to agree detailed arrangements for access, liaison, monitoring and help in kind. The contractor should allow for up to two additional office-based meetings in Northallerton, two site visits for monitoring purposes and one post-fieldwork inspection of the archive by the County Archaeologist.

6.2 If access to the site is required in order to estimate costs, this should be arranged through Mr P Kilmartin, of Kilmartin & Partners, Lodge House, 12 Town Street, Horsforth, Leeds, LS18 4RJ, telephone (0113) 239 0460.

PART H : BRIEF FOR WORKS

7.0 Desk-top Study and Scheme of Works

7.1 Documentary and archaeological evidence should be reviewed, and local organisations and individuals should be consulted to establish the full extent of current knowledge and potential interest of the site. Consultees should include the County Archaeologist, Richmond Civic Society, Richmondshire Museum, Jane Hatcher, Shirley Thubron and Northern Archaeological Associates.

7.2 A scheme of archaeological works should be drawn up which allows for the mitigation of the impact of development on archaeological remains. The scheme should aim to complete the bulk of archaeological fieldwork before constmction contractors come onto site. However, the facility for a watching brief to be undertaken during constmction should be included in the scheme to allow for the recording of any unexpected or residual finds and feamres uncovered. The scheme should follow in general the stages outlined in this brief, but details of the scheme will be subject to approval in writing by the County Archaeologist and the Local Planning Audiority before the commencement of fieldwork.

8.0 Field Evaluation

8.1 It is possible that geophysical survey could be used effectively in the central part of the site but archaeological remains are unlikely to be found here. The area of most potential is the southern third of the site where remains may be buried under made ground. In this area, trial trenching may be the only cost-effective technique.

8.2 Initially, a series of small trenches or sondages should be excavated by machine to ascertain the depth of made ground and presence of archaeological deposits in the southem third of the site and doctors surgery area. These trenches may be used to obtain geotechnical information for engineering purposes, but they should be excavated under archaeological supervision.

8.3 Where finds and feamres of archaeological interest are located, the trial trenches should be increased in size and excavated down to the top of archaeological deposits. These deposits should then be assessed, hand excavated on a sampling basis and recorded. The total area of the trenches excavated in this stage should not exceed 450 square metres or about 5% of southem half of the development area.

8.4 The oppormnity to recover by metal detection from topsoil and upcast objects which would otherwise be lost should be provided where possible. The participation of a legitimate metal detection club under close archaeological supervision in the initial evaluation stage should be considered.

9.0 Evaluation Report

9.1 The results of die trial trenching should be presented in a report which describes the character and distribution of archaeological deposits in the southem half of the development area. The report should also state what further works, if any, are required to mitigate the impact of development on buried deposits. Further works will be subject to consultation and agreement between the developer and the County Archaeologist.

10.0 Targeted Excavation in Advance of Construction

10.1 Archaeological deposits affected by development should be excavated, sampled and recorded according to the general scheme of works and agreed recommendations in the evaluation report. Further removal of soil materials may be undertaken by machine under archaeological supervision. Excavations deeper than 1.2 m should be shored, or widened and terraced to enable excavation to proceed safely.

11.0 Watching Brief

11.1 If unexpected or residual archaeological remains are affected by development, a watching brief following NYCC standard procedures should be undertaken during the excavation of the access road, foundations and service trenches.

12.0 Post-Excavation Assessment

12.1 All relevant classes of evidence, including artefacmal, stratigraphic, soil sample and dating evidence should be identified, described or tabulated and assessed for potential for further analysis, conservation or illustration, and publication following guidelines in Management of Archaeological Projects. The assessment should also consider the appropriateness of publishing the findings in either an academic or popular format, and provide estimates for the costs of any recommended work. The assessment should be made available at a meeting with the developer, the County Archaeologist and contractor to agree what further specialist work and publication is necessary and appropriate.

13.0 Summary Report

13.1 A summary report to Frere Level III should be prepared following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should include planning details about the site, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, plans and illustrations of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context and a catalogue of finds, feamres, samples and primary records. The summary report should form the basis of any subsequent published article or report.

13.2 Five (5) copies of the summary report should be produced, two for the developer, one each for Richmondshire Museum, County SMR and English Heritage.

14.0 Archive Preparation and Deposition

14.1 A site archive to Frere Level II should be compiled, consisting of all photographs and primary written records such as plans, sections, site narrative and phase diagrams. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.

14.2 The Richmondshire Museum in Richmond would be prepared to take responsibility for both material and written archive from the site, although storage space is currentiy limited. The contractor should liaise with the museum and the developer to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and to make arrangements for the transfer of titie.

14.3 A copy of the archive should be sent to the National Monuments Record in Swindon. Copies of all evaluation, post-excavation assessment and specialist reports should also be sent to the County SMR in Northallerton.

NOTES

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