

**10 Plum Street
Norton
Malton
East Yorkshire**

SE 7957 7148

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
BY TRIAL TRENCHING**

Authorised by

Date:.....

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September 2010

**10 Plum Street
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire**

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Archaeological Evaluation

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Archaeological Evaluation

Non-technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in the garden of No. 10 Plum Street, between the 6th to the 9th September 2010. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential re-development of the site (Planning Application Ref: 10/00799/FUL). The site was currently an unoccupied bungalow with gardens to front and rear and extensive outbuildings in the rear garden. The narrow access meant all archaeological work was undertaken by hand.

The Archaeological Evaluation consisted of two trial trenches that were excavated in order to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.

The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Archaeological Evaluation consisted of a linear gully containing a sherd of Roman pottery located to the rear garden. No Roman features were located in the Evaluation Trench in the front garden. These features were sealed by subsoil and truncated by nineteenth century features, structures and services.

1. Introduction

1.1 An Archaeological Evaluation was commissioned by Mr. N.W. Marwood, in advance of the Proposed Redevelopment of No. 10 Plum Street, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire. Work commenced on the 6th September 2010, and backfilling was completed on the 9th September 2010 (Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed demolition of the existing bungalow and outbuildings and the erection of two three-bedroomed semi-detached

dwellings with vehicular access, parking and amenity areas (Planning Application Refs: 10/00799/FUL).

- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation was prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd and submitted to Rachel Smith at Ryedale District Council and Lucie Hawkins at the Historic Environment Team at North Yorkshire County Council.
- 1.3 All work was funded by Mr Marwood
- 1.4 The project was assigned the MAP site code 01-09-10.
- 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. License No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site covers an area of 36m by 12m and lies on the southern side of Plum Street, and comprised a bungalow with driveway, lawn and garden to the north and outbuildings, lawns and gardens to the rear (Fig. 2: Pls. 1 & 6).
- 2.2 The town of Norton lies on the south of the River Derwent and the town of Malton approximately 20 miles between York and Scarborough within the District of Ryedale. The proposed Development Area was part of the expansion of Norton in the second half of the nineteenth century. The site is bounded to the south by the recently built apartment building fronting onto Commercial Street with a car park for residential properties on Commercial Street to the west on Plum Street, access onto Plum Street to the north; and a residential property to the east also on Plum Street.
- 2.3 The site stands at a height of 22m AOD to 23m AOD.

2.4 The soils at the site are of the Landbeach Association, which are permeable and coarse loamy in nature, overlying glaciofluvial sand and gravel (Mackney *et al.* 1983).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Norton is a settlement in the Buckrose Wapentake of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and it is listed in the Domesday Book of 1086 as Norton(e) and Nortun(a), and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Norton meaning 'North farm' (Smith 1937, p. 140).

3.2 Malton and Norton are important centres of Roman activity including the *vicus* and fort in Malton and Roman Roads, industrial activity including pottery production, settlement and burials in Norton.

3.3 The expansion in Norton eastward along Commercial Street in the late nineteenth century uncovered segments of the Roman Road on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment during excavations for sewers (Robinson, 1978: 239), and a possible Roman kiln (pottery, partly burnt clay and ashes) during the construction of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1862 (*ibid*, 245). Roman pits, gullies and a limestone surface were found during the evaluation at Cornucopia at 87, Commercial Street in 2005.

3.4 In the medieval period, the proposed development area was outside (east of) the settlement in Norton. Medieval pits were found during the evaluation at the Cornucopia at 87, Commercial Street in 2005.

3.5 A mid nineteenth century map of the proposed Railway routes through Malton and Norton shows a series of strip plots from the Commercial Street Frontage (Fig. 3).

3.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Town Series Edition dates to the late nineteenth century and shows the development along Commercial Street including Plum Street, Piccadilly (behind the Malt Shovel) public house and

the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to the west and the Primitive Methodist Chapel to the east (Fig. 4).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development had the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.
- 4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Evaluation was to determine the nature, date, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits present on the site. This was to enable an assessment of the archaeological potential and significance of the site to be made and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to the commencement of the re-development.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 Two Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of 12m², as stipulated in the Written Scheme of Works (Fig. 5). Excavation took place between the 6th July and the 9th September 2010. The trenches were backfilled on the 9th September 2010.
- **Evaluation Trench 1** covered an area of 6m² (3m x 2m); aligned east-west and was sited in the front garden on the north side of No. 10 Plum Street.
 - **Evaluation Trench 2** covered an area of 6m² (3m x 2m), aligned north-south and was sited in the rear garden south of No. 10 Plum Street.
- 5.2 The narrow access into the garden of No. 10 Plum Street meant that a mechanical excavator could not be used. Both trenches were de-turfed and the topsoil was removed by hand by the archaeological team (Pl. 2). All archaeological deposits, structures and features were excavated by hand. All trenches were hand backfilled.
- 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. Contexts were given for Evaluation Trench 1 from 1001 to 1014 and Evaluation Trench 2 from 2001 to 2010.

- 5.4 A total of 114 artefacts were collected from the excavated deposits and features (Appendix 2). Finds recovered included 73 artefacts from Trench 1 (3 fragments of animal bone, 5 fragments of ceramic building material, 3 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 2 fragments of glass and 60 sherds of pottery); and 41 artefacts from Trench 2 (1 fragment of animal bone, 1 fragment of ceramic building material, 1 fragment of clay tobacco pipe, 4 fragments of glass, 2 copper alloy objects, 2 ferrous nails, and 30 sherds of pottery).
- 5.5 Modern deposits that were removed as part of the overburden 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 15 drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. The photographic record comprised thirty-three digital shots, twenty-six colour slide exposures and twenty-six monochrome exposures. 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 One Environmental Sample was taken from a single deposit, comprising two tubs (Appendix 5 forthcoming).

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1

6.1.1 Summary

Post-medieval and Modern phases of archaeological activity were noted in Evaluation Trench 1. Existing ground level was at a height of 23.01m AOD – 23.04m AOD. Subsoil was revealed at 22.58m AOD. Natural sand and gravel in Evaluation Trench 1 was at a depth of circa 21.73m AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 21.79m AOD.

6.1.2 Phase 1 and 2: Roman and Medieval

No Roman or Medieval Features were found in Evaluation Trench 1. Residual Roman pottery sherds were found in contexts 1006 and 1011. Residual medieval pottery sherds were found contexts 1008 and 1011.

6.1.3 Phase 3: Late Post-medieval/Modern (Figs. 5-7; Pls. 1-5)

All features sealed by the modern garden soil were dated to the early-mid nineteenth century. These features included a stone feature, possibly a French drain (contexts 1012, 1013 and 1014), a brick lined culvert containing a salt-glazed drain (contexts 1005-1010) and a water pipe trench and a brick stop tap (contexts 1002-1004). These features relate to the buildings erected in the nineteenth century and visible on the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 4).

The drain/soakway fills (contexts 1006 and 1008) contained early to late nineteenth century pottery, residual sherds of Medieval and Roman pottery, Clay tobacco pipe fragments, animal bone and modern glass. The subsoil deposit (context 1011) contained pottery sherds dating from the Roman to Modern periods, and included sherds of a Staxton ware cooking pot, ceramic building material and animal bone.

6.1.4 Phase 4: Modern (Fig. 7)

Modern activity in Trench 1 was represented by a loose deposit of topsoil (context 1001).

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2

6.2.1 Summary

There were four phases of activity in Evaluation Trench 2, dating from the Roman period to the modern turf and topsoil. Existing ground level was at a height of between 23.77m AOD and 23.70m AOD. Subsoil was encountered at 23.11m AOD and 23.05m AOD. Natural sand and gravel was encountered in Trench 2 at a depth of circa 22.50m AOD. The depth of the deepest feature was 22.20m AOD.

6.2.2 Phase 1: Roman (Figs. 5, 8 & 10; Pls. 10)

A single linear feature, aligned east-west was visible cutting through natural sands and gravels at the northern end of Evaluation Trench 2. A 0.90m wide segment was excavated through the western side gully cut 2010. Gully cut 2010 had steep sides with a slightly rounded flat base (flat based U-shaped profile). This feature was filled by deposit 2009, a brown silty sand and a sherd of Roman Greyware was recovered. A soil sample was taken, and the flotation produced fragments of charcoal. Deposit 2009 was sealed by subsoil 2004.

6.2.3 Phase 2: Medieval (Fig. 12)

No medieval features were found in Evaluation Trench 2. A residual sherd of Medieval pottery was found in Phase 3 pit fill 2002.

6.2.4 Phase 3: Late Post-medieval/Modern (Figs. 5, 9-10; Pls. 6-9)

Phase 3 consisted of two nineteenth century pits, the remains of a brick wall and a limestone flag floor overlying subsoil.

Pit 2003 cut through subsoil deposit 2004, and was filled by Deposit 2002, which consisted of stone, brick, pantile and mortar rubble. Pit 2003 was sub-rectangular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Pit 2003 was located in the centre of the southern half of Evaluation Trench 2 and continued beyond the southern baulk of Evaluation Trench 2. The base was at 22.55m AOD.

To the east of Pit 2003, in the south-eastern corner of Evaluation Trench 2, was another pit (cut 2008). Pit 2008 continued to the east and south. Pit 2008 was filled by a mixed deposit of backfilled topsoil, subsoil and natural sands and gravels.

Both Pits 2003 and 2008 were cut through subsoil, and the earliest level of topsoil.

In the south-western corner of Evaluation Trench 2, was a brick wall (structure 2005), which comprised three courses of plain brick bonded with mortar. Across the northern half of Evaluation Trench 1 was a rough limestone floor (structure 2006). Both wall 2005 and floor 2006 were constructed above subsoil (context 2004).

Deposits 2002 and 2007 contained residual sherds of Roman pottery, sherds of post-medieval/modern pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, ferrous nails, glass, copper alloy objects, including a nineteenth century military button, and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe.

Subsoil 2004 contained clay tobacco pipe, residual sherds of Roman pottery, a sherd of creamware.

6.2.5 *Phase 4: Modern (Fig. 10)*

A deposit of topsoil (context 2001) overlay the Phase 3 features and deposits.

Deposit 2001 contained pottery dating from the Modern period.

7. **Conclusion**

7.1 The Proposed Development Area incorporates the gardens, driveway and outbuildings around a twentieth century bungalow. This area of Norton, to the north of Commercial Street, north of the Malt Shovel Public House, which comprised the insertion of Plum Street and Piccadilly represented the expansion of Norton eastwards in the 1860's. During their construction,

Roman features including a possible kiln and the Roman Road, were found along Commercial Street.

- 7.2 Both Evaluation Trenches had been heavily disturbed by mid-late nineteenth century features. The features in Evaluation Trench 1 were drainage features and services. The features in Trench 2 relate to site clearance or rubbish pits and possibly the remains of a wash-house.
- 7.3 The linear feature/gully in Evaluation Trench 2 could represent a Roman boundary.

8. Mitigation

- 8.1 The archaeological features investigated in the Evaluation Trench 1, relate to the Post-medieval and Modern periods, many of the deposits contained residual Medieval and Roman pottery. Natural was uncovered at a depth of c. 1.20m below the ground level. A Roman feature was uncovered in Evaluation Trench 2 at a depth of c. 1.15m below ground level
- 8.2 This suggests that any impact of the proposed development below c. 1.10m may encounter Archaeological Features.

9. Bibliography

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10. List of Contributors

Excavation Team Kelly Hunter, Charlie Morris and Zara Burn

Editorial Paula Ware

Report Kelly Hunter

Illustrations Kelly Hunter

Plates Kelly Hunter, Sophie Langford



Figure 1. Site Location.

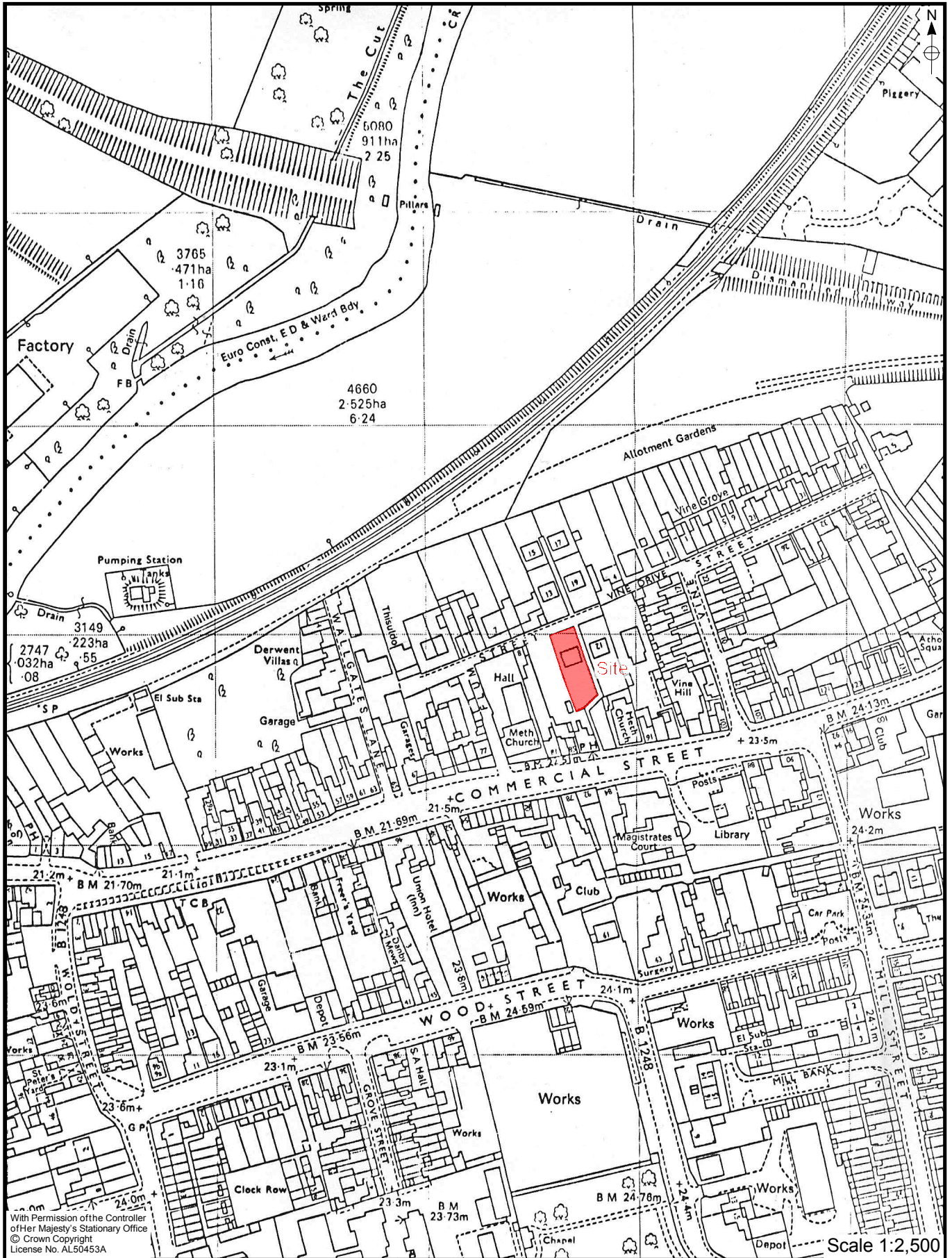


Figure 2. Proposed Development Area

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Scale 1:2,500

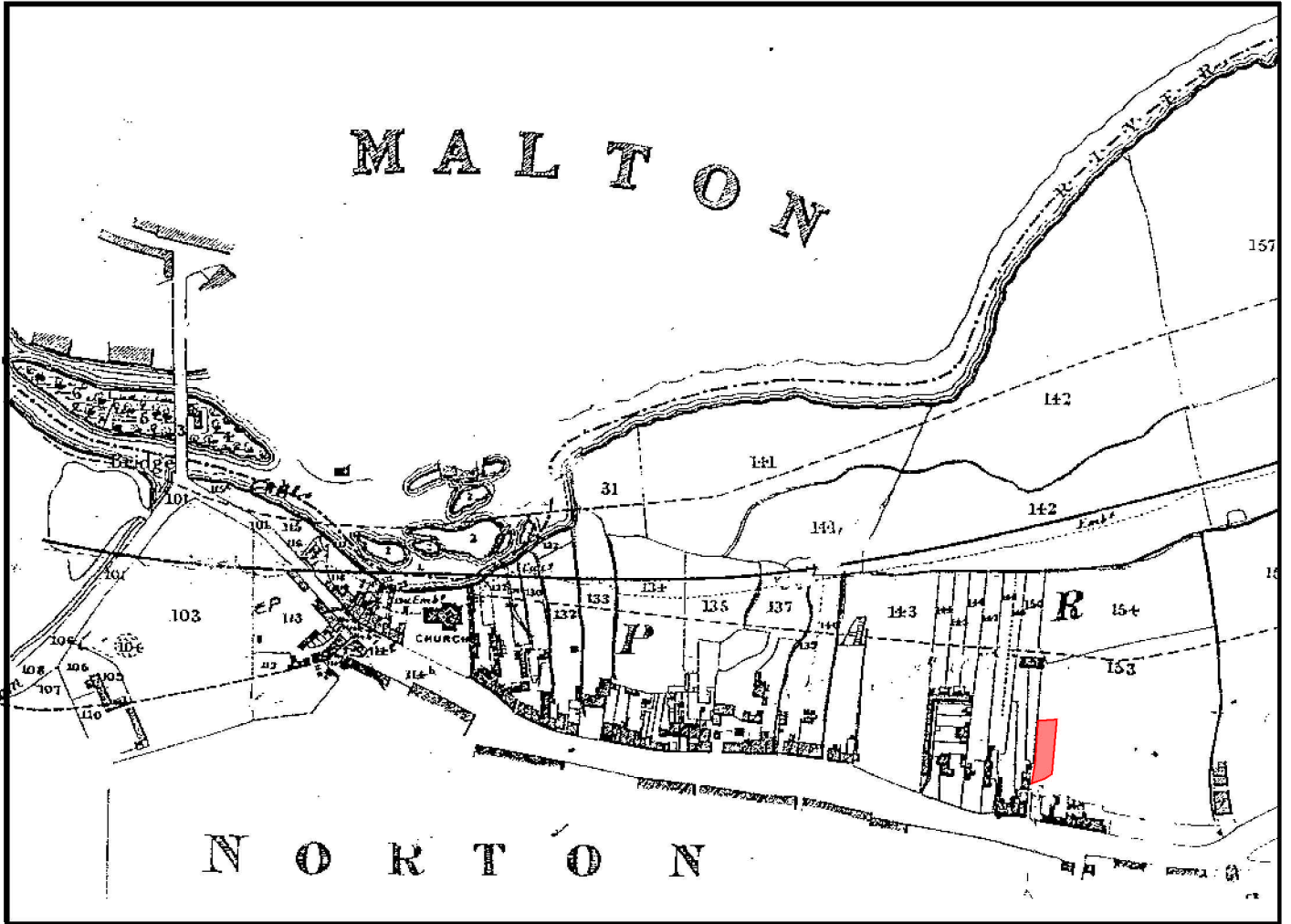


Figure 3. Extract from the Proposed Line of Malton to Driffield Railway through Norton, c.1849

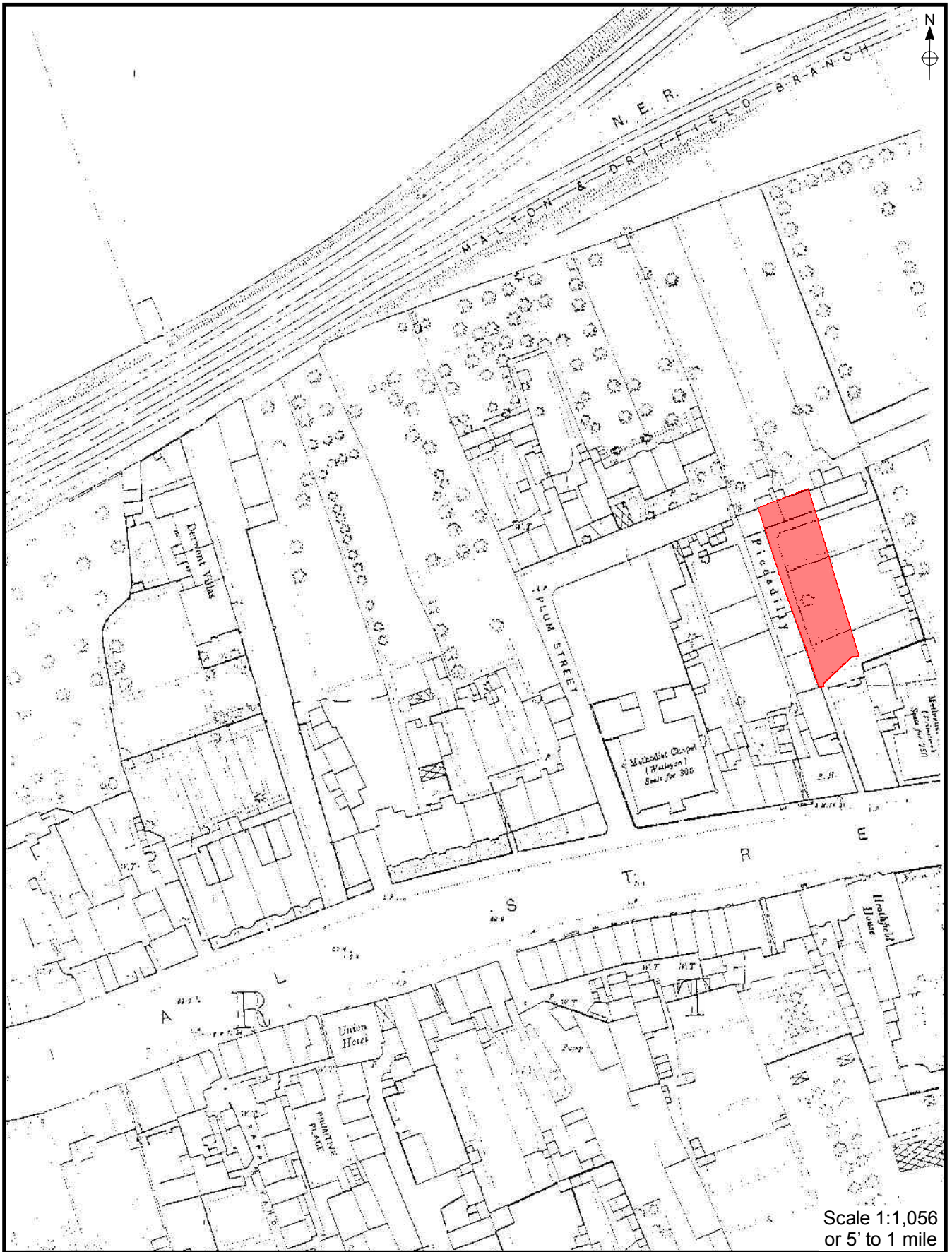
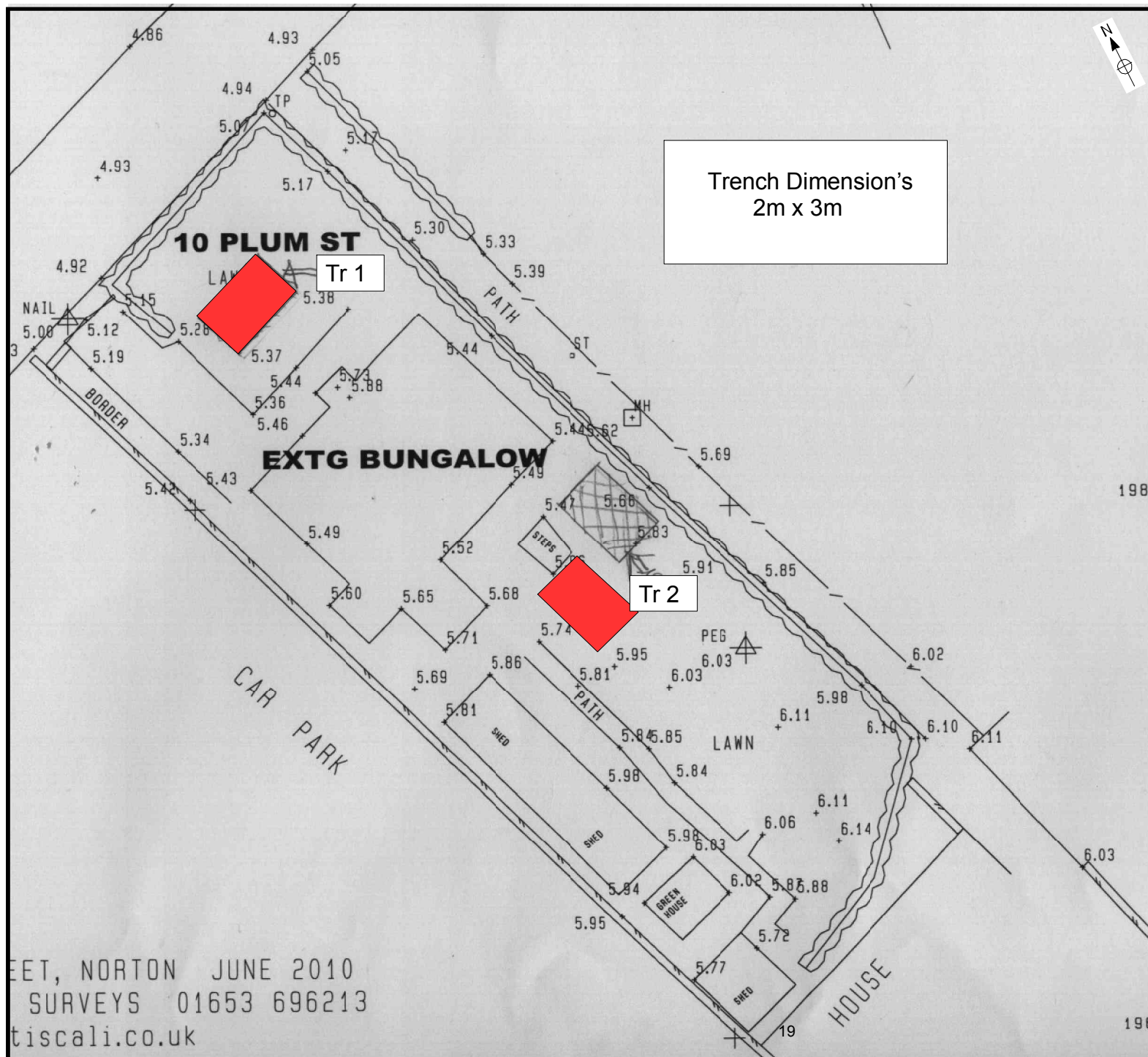


Figure 4. Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (Town Series of Norton, 1891)

SITE: 10 Plum Street, Norton

CLIENT: Mr N Marwood

Trench Dimension's
2m x 3m



TITLE: Trench Location

Figure 5.

Scale: 1:200

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:

10 PLUM STREET, NORTON JUNE 2010
SURVEYS 01653 696213
tiscali.co.uk

MAP 01-09-10

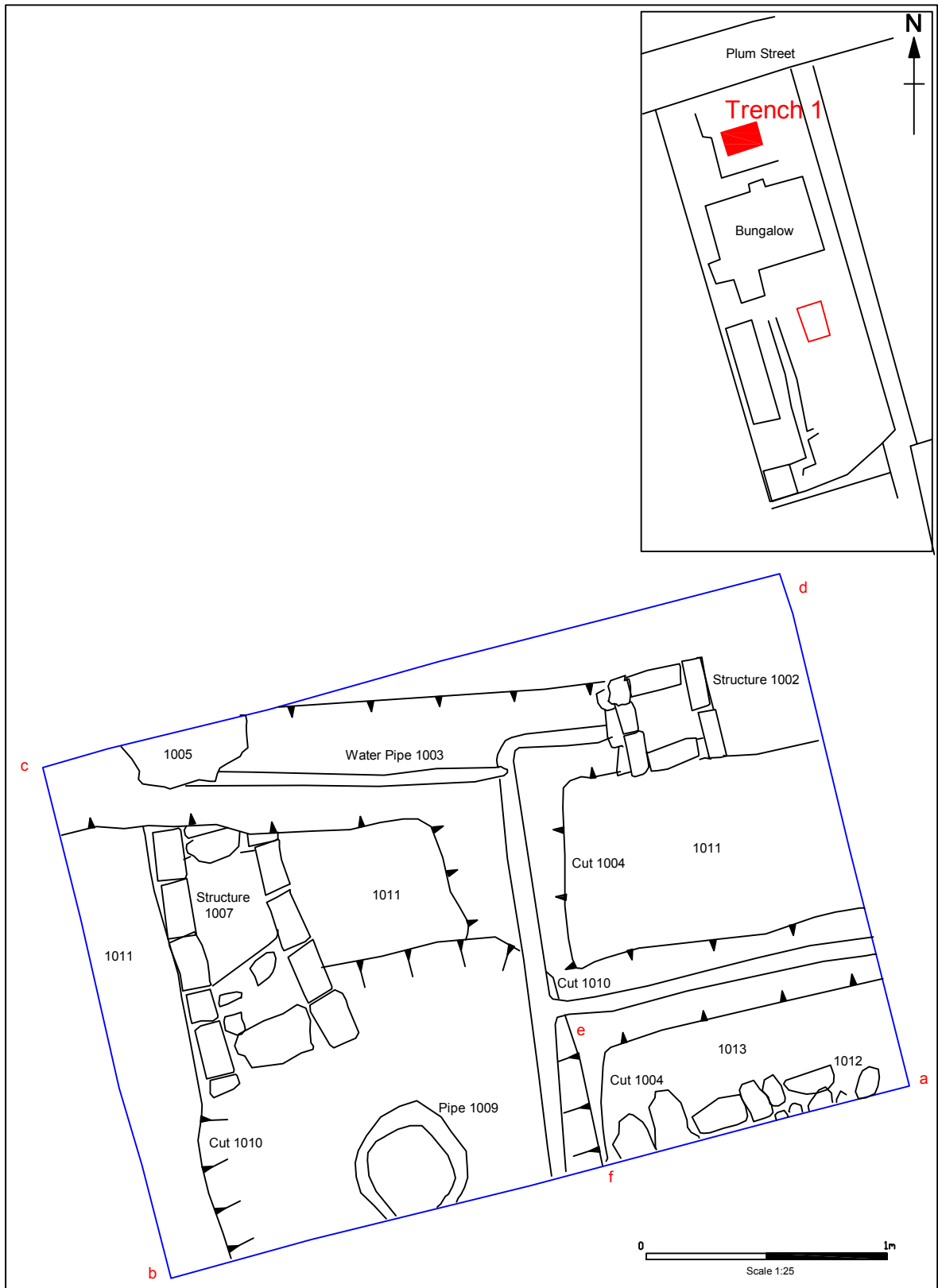


Figure 6. Plan of Evaluation Trench 1.

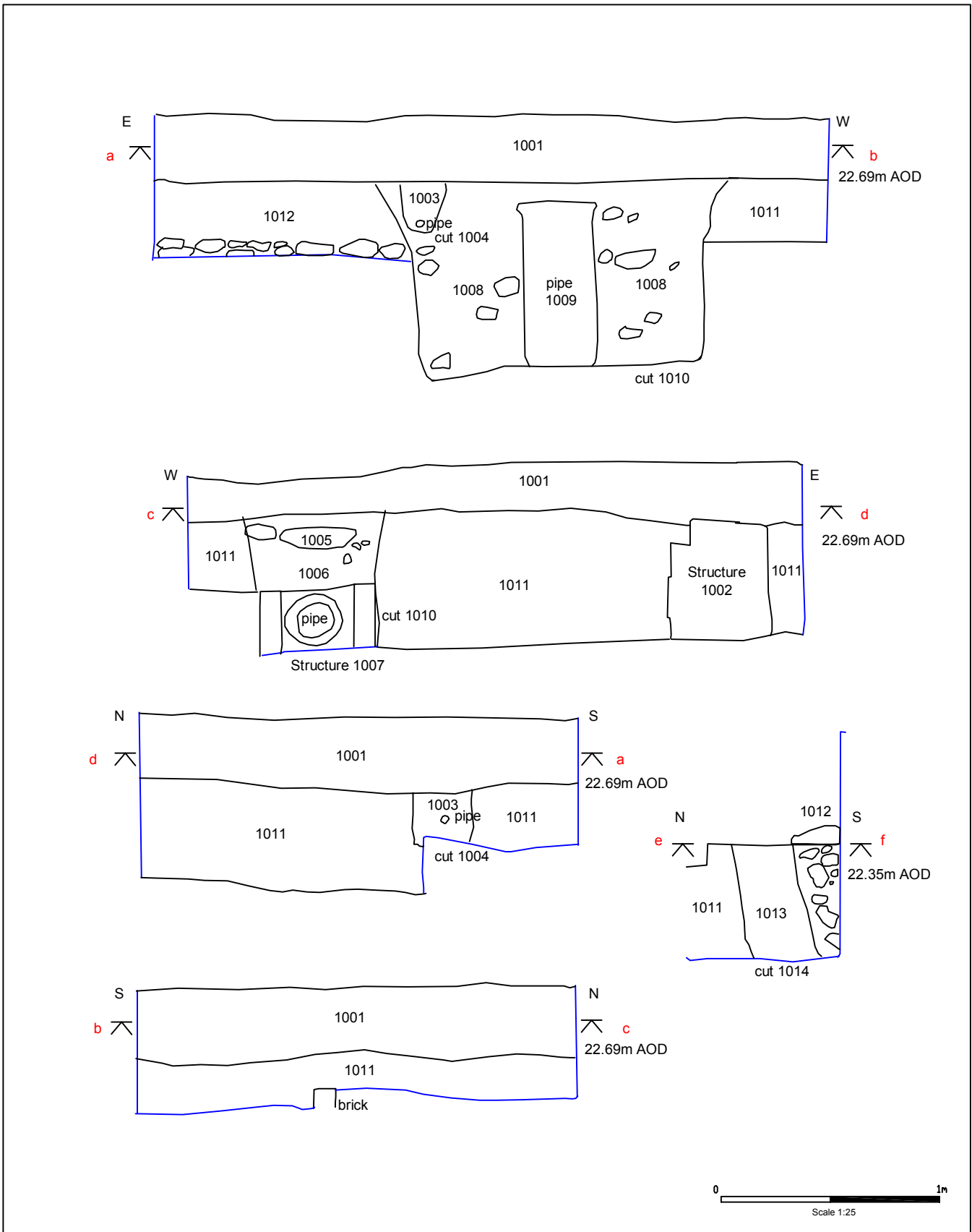


Figure 7. Evaluation Trench 1 Sections.

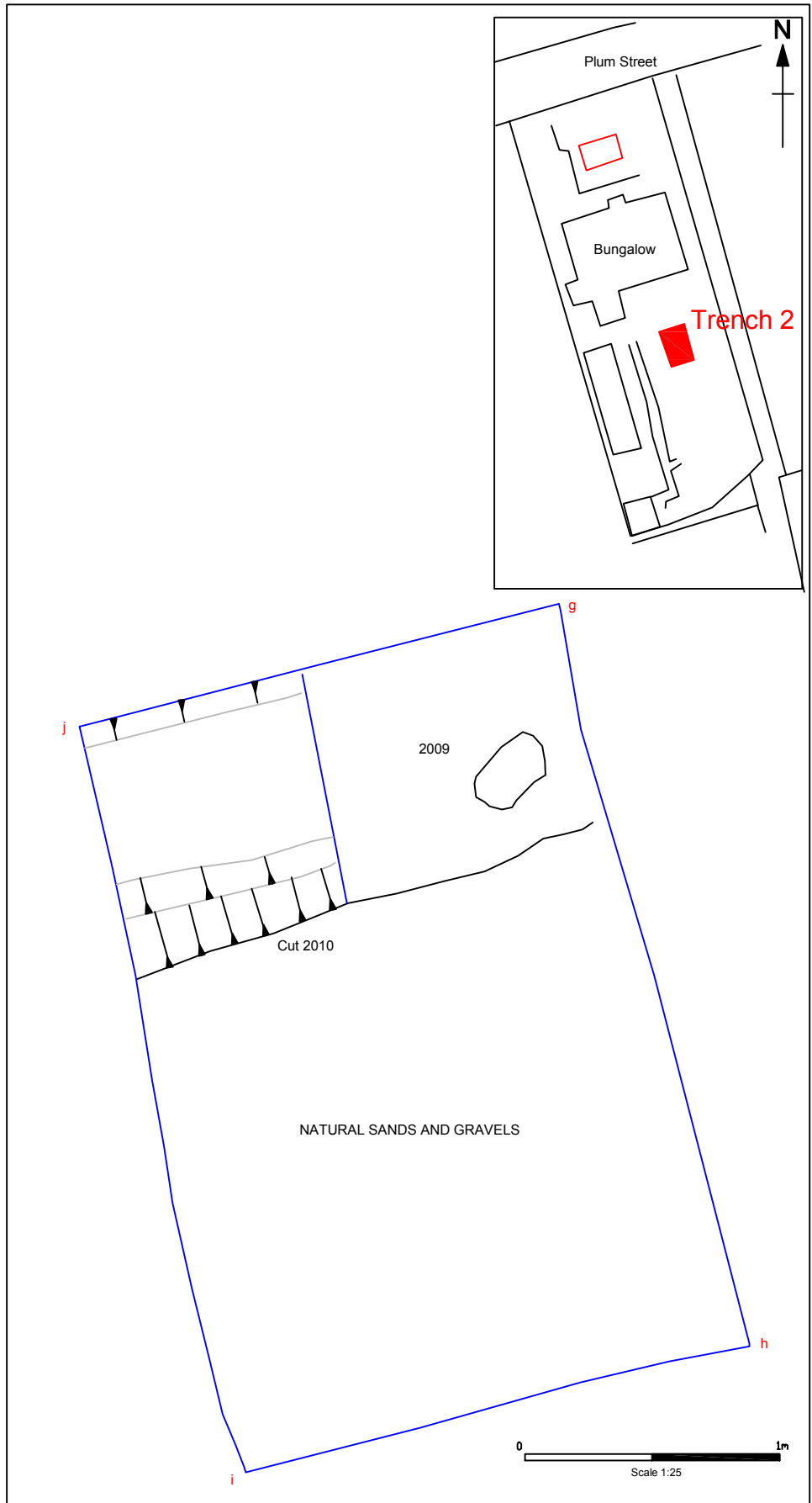


Figure 8. Plan of Evaluation Trench 2: Phase 1.

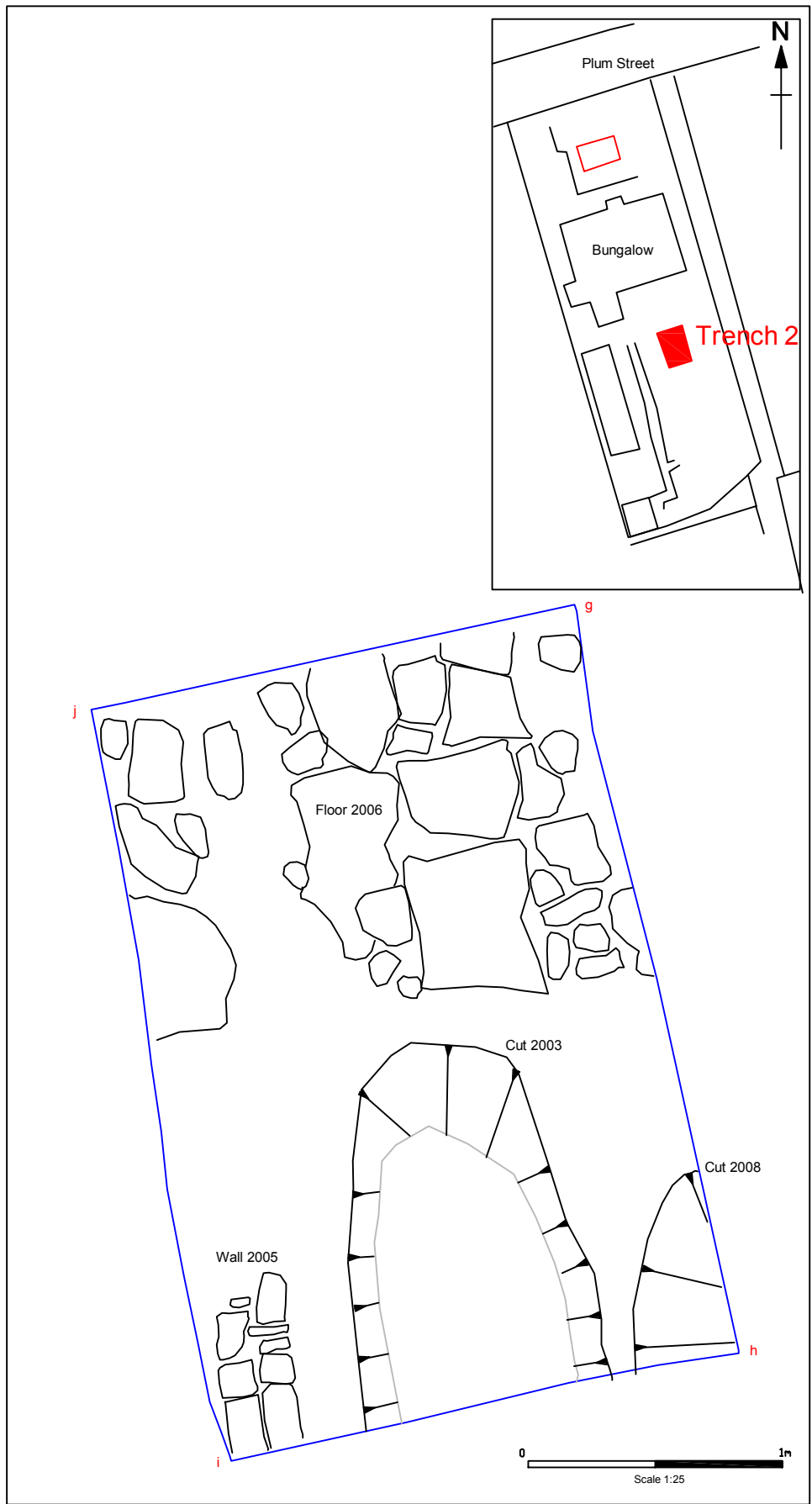


Figure 9. Plan of Evaluation Trench 2: Phase 3.

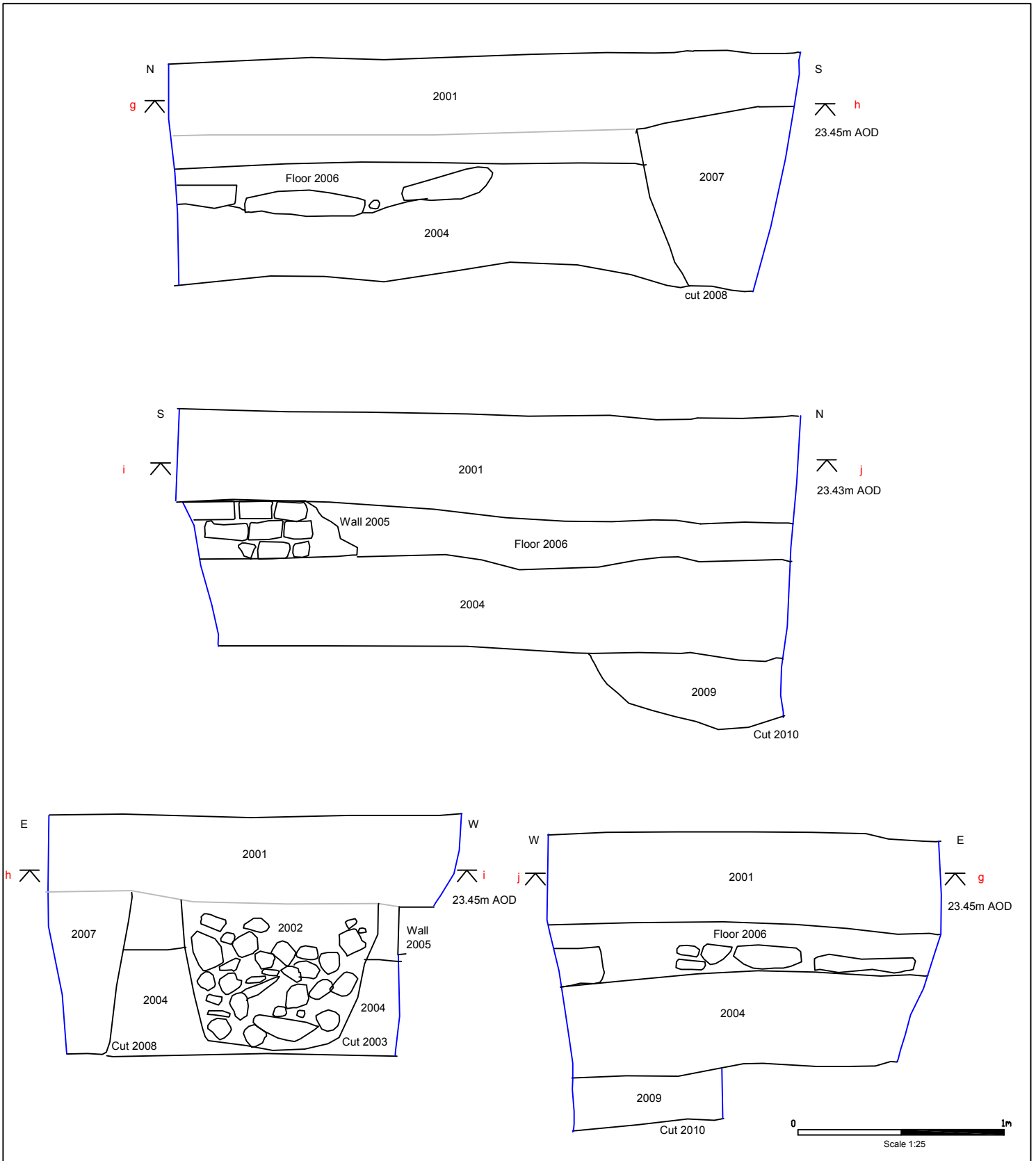


Figure 10. Evaluation Trench 2 Sections.



Plate 1. Trench 1: before excavation. Facing East.



Plate 2. Trench 1: during removal of topsoil. Facing West.



Plate 3. Trench 1: Modern Features. Facing East.



Plate 4. Trench 1: Drain Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing South.



Plate 5. Trench 1: after removal of subsoil 1011. Facing East.



Plate 6. Trench 2: before excavation. Facing North.



Plate 7. Trench 2: Pit Cut 2003. Facing South.



Plate 8. Trench 2: Pit Cut 2008. Facing South.



Plate 9. Trench 2: Limestone Floor 2005. Facing North.



Plate 10. Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing West.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

10 Plum Street Norton Malton (MAP 01-09-10)

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Plan Nos.
1001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty sandy loam	11,12-15
1002	Structure	Modern Brick Structure for Water Stop-tap	1, 13
1003	Deposit	Fill of Service Trench containing a corroded iron water pipe	1, 11, 15
1004	Cut	Modern Service Trench	1,11, 15
1005	Deposit	Limestone fragments covering a modern	1, 13
1006	Deposit	Backfill Fill of Drain 1007	13
1007	Structure	Culvert/Brick lined drain	4, 13
1008	Deposit	Fill of Soakaway 1010	15
1009	Structure	Modern Saltglazed Drain	1, 15
1010	Cut	Soakaway Pit	6, 15
1011	Deposit	Subsoil	6, 11-15
1012	Structure	Wall/French Drain	14, 15
1013	Deposit	Fill of French Drain 1014	6, 14
1014	Cut	Modern Drain	14

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Plan Nos.
2001	Deposit	Topsoil - dark grey brown silty sandy loam	7,8,9,10
2002	Deposit	Fill of modern pit 2003 - pantile, brick, stone and mortar rubble	2, 8
2003	Cut	Modern Rubbish pit	3, 8
2004	Deposit	Subsoil - brown silty sand	3, 7-10
2005	Structure	Brick wall	2, 8, 9, 10
2006	Structure	Floor Surface - limestone slabs	2, 7, 9, 10
2007	Deposit	Fill of modern pit 2008 - lenses of backfilled topsoil, subsoil and natural gravel	2, 7, 8
2008	Cut	Modern pit	3, 7, 8
2009	Deposit	Fill of Roman Gully 2010 - brown silty sand	5, 9, 10
2010	Cut	Roman Gully	5, 9, 10

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

10 Plum Street, Norton, Malton (MAP 01-09-10)

Trench 1

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1006	Pottery	4	3 sherds, White Earthenware (1 residual sherd, Greyware) 1 body sherd	0.070kg	mid-late 19th century
	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1 stem fragment	0.001kg	mid-late 19th century
	Glass	1	1 clear plate window glass fragment	0.001kg	
1008	Pottery	25	1 rim sherd, Staffordshire type slipware dish 4 sherds Nottingham type Stoneware 1 sherd, Fe-glazed bottle 1 rim sherd, Blackware bowl 14 sherds, Pearlware 2 sherds, White Earthenware (1 residual sherd, Brandsby type ware 1 residual sherd, Hambleton ware)	0.414kg	early-mid 19th century
	Clay Tobacco Pipe	2	2 bowls (1 with thistle emblem, 1 plain with raised rib on front seam)	0.028kg	1850-1860
	Glass	1	1 lens/glass disc	0.002kg	
	Animal Bone	2	1 fragments (jaw and tooth)	0.050kg	
1011	Pottery	31	5 sherds, Pearlware (3 from same vessel as 1008) 1 rim sherd, Redware bowl (1 sherd, Beverley Type 2 ware 1 sherd, Gritty ware 1 rim sherd, Staxton ware cooking pot 8 sherds, Staxon ware - all from same vessel with 2 joining rim sherds, internal concretion/salt deposit 14 sherds, Greyware including 1 rim sherd)	0.394kg	early to mid 19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	5	5 fragments	0.074kg	Post-medieval
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	0.004kg	

Trench 2

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
2001	Pottery	3	2 sherds, Pearlware 1 sherd, White Earthenware	0.0022kg	mid 19th century
2002	Pottery	20	5 sherds, Pearlware including 1 base sherd 3 sherds, Creamware including 1 base sherd and 1 handle fragment 1 rim/profile sherd, Redware jar (1 sherd, Hambleton ware 10 sherds, Greyware including 4 rim sherds)	0.476kg	early-mid 19th century
	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 fragment	0.010kg	Post-medieval

	Clay Tobacco Pipe	1	1 stem fragment	0.010kg	19th century
	Glass	4	1 window pane fragment 3 bottle fragments (top, base and body fragments)	0.070kg	19th century
	Metal	4	2 ferrous nails 1 cu alloy belt fitting 1 cu alloy button from 34 Royal Sussex Regiment date 1832-1881	0.044kg	
	Animal Bone	1	1 tooth	0.004kg	
2007	Pottery	6	2 joining sherds, early 20th century plate 1 sherd, Pearlware 1 sherd, White Earthenware 1 sherd, Staffordshire type brown stoneware (1 sherd, Greyware)	0.032kg	early 20th century
2017	Pottery	1	1 sherd, Greyware	0.002kg	2nd-4th century

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Archive Listing

10 Plum Street Norton Malton (MAP 01-09-10)

Drawing No	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of topsoil - Deposit 1005, Water pipe 1003 and structure 1002
2	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 2 - Pit Fill 2002, Wall 2005, Floor 2006 and Pit Fill 2007
3	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 2 - Pit Cuts 2003 and 2008
4	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 1 - Drain Structure 1007
5	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 2 - Deposit 2009 and Gully Segement 2010
6	1:20	Plan	Evaluation Trench 1 - Drain Cut 1010, Subnsoil 1011, Wall/Drain 1012 and Deposit 1013
7	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - West Facing Section
8	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - North Facing Section
9	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - South Facing Section
10	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 2 - East Facing Section
11	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1 - West Facing Section
12	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1 - East Facing Section
13	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1 - South Facing Section
14	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1 - Cut 1014 West Facing Section
15	1:10	Section	Evaluation Trench 1 - North Facing Section

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

10 Plum Street Norton Malton (MAP 01-09-10)

Digital Camera

Frame	File Name	Description
1	RIMG0314.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Pre-excavation. Facing East.
2	RIMG0315.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Pre-excavation. Facing South.
3	RIMG0316.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1 during deturfing. Facing West.
4	RIMG0317.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Structure 1002, water pipes 1003 and deposit 1005. Facing East.
5	RIMG0318.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Structure 1002, water pipes 1003 and deposit 1005. Facing West.
6	RIMG0319.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Drain Culvert 1007. Facing North
7	RIMG0320.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Drain Culvert 1007. Facing North
8	RIMG0321.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing East
9	RIMG0322.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit Fills 2002 and 2007, Brick wall 2005 and Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing South
10	RIMG0323.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing North
11	RIMG0324.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing North
12	RIMG0325.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing South
13	RIMG0326.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing South
14	RIMG0327.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
15	RIMG0328.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2003. Facing South
16	RIMG0329.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2003. Facing South
17	RIMG0330.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2008. Facing South
18	RIMG0331.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing North
19	RIMG0332.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1: Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
20	RIMG0333.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of subsoil. Facing South
21	RIMG0334.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of subsoil. Facing South
22	RIMG0335.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of subsoil. Facing South
23	RIMG0336.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing West
24	RIMG0337.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing West
25	RIMG0338.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing South
26	RIMG0339.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing North
27	RIMG0340.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing South
28	RIMG0341.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing South
29	RIMG0342.jpg	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing South
30	RIMG0343.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing East
31	RIMG0344.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing East
32	RIMG0345.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing West
33	RIMG0346.jpg	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing West

Colour Slide

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
	34	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit Fills 2002 and 2007, Brick wall 2005 and Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing South
	35	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit Fills 2002 and 2007, Brick wall 2005 and Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing South
	36	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing South
	37	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing South
	1	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
	2	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West

3	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2003. Facing South
4	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2008. Facing South
5	Evaluation Trench 1: Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing North
6	Evaluation Trench 1: Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing North
7	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
8	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
9	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of subsoil. Facing South
10	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of subsoil. Facing South
11	Evaluation Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing West
12	Evaluation Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing West
13	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing North
14	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing North
15	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing South
16	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing South
17	Evaluation Trench 1: Stone Structure 1012. Facing South
18	Evaluation Trench 1: Stone Structure 1012. Facing South
19	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing East
20	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing East
21	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing West
22	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing West

Black and White Print

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
	34	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit Fills 2002 and 2007, Brick wall 2005 and Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing South
	35	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit Fills 2002 and 2007, Brick wall 2005 and Limestone Slab Floor 2006. Facing South
	36	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing South
	37	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing South
	1	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
	2	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
	3	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2003. Facing South
	4	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2008. Facing South
	5	Evaluation Trench 1: Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing North
	6	Evaluation Trench 1: Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing North
	7	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
	8	Evaluation Trench 1: Culvert 1007 and Soakaway Pit 1010. Facing West
	9	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of subsoil. Facing South
	10	Evaluation Trench 2 after removal of subsoil. Facing South
	11	Evaluation Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing West
	12	Evaluation Trench 2: Gully 2010. Facing West
	13	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing North
	14	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing North
	15	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing South
	16	Evaluation Trench 2 - Post-excavation. Facing South
	17	Evaluation Trench 1: Stone Structure 1012. Facing South
	18	Evaluation Trench 1: Stone Structure 1012. Facing South
	19	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing East
	20	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing East
	21	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing West
	22	Evaluation Trench 1 after removal of subsoil. Facing West

APPENDIX 5

10 Plum St. Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (MAP 01-09-10)

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

A single environmental sample flot from the evaluation excavations at 10, Plum St. Norton (MAP 01-09-10) was assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. The sample originated from an East-West aligned gully / linear feature of probable Roman date.

2: Methodology

The bulk environmental sample (GBA) was processed by MAP using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The resultant flot was dried prior to examination under a low powered binocular microscope. A small amount of charred plant remains and other detritus was recovered, with approximately 10ml of carbonised material present. Modern root fragments were scarce with <2.5ml recorded. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

3: Results

Results are given in table 1 and discussed below.

4: Discussion

The single environmental assessment sample from Plum St. Norton produced a small amount of carbonised plant material consisting of occasional cereal grain and wood charcoal. Non-marine mollusc (snail) shell and occasional coal fragments were also recorded.

Sample 1 (2009)

A total of 17litres of bulk sediment were processed from (2009) a gully / linear feature containing a single piece of Roman pottery. The sample flot was fairly small but showed generally good preservation of carbonised material, and it was possible to identify some of the cereal grain and charcoal. Two cereal grains were found to be *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley), whilst a further two grains were not identifiable. A single piece of wood charcoal was identified as *Corylus* (hazel) and this would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Although fairly scarce the plant remains provided some indication for cereal drying / cooking activities occurring in the area, with burning activity suggested by the presence of hazel charcoal.

5: Conclusion

The environmental assessment sample from 10 Plum St. Norton contained a narrow range of carbonised plant remains including wood charcoal and carbonised cereal grain. The small quantities recovered probably reflect more upon the type of context sampled than any lack of material at the site, and further targeted sampling of features such as pits, ditches and so forth has a good potential to produce greater amounts.

Preservation was generally quite good and indicated a high probability for further sampling at the site to produce well preserved plant remains in more significant amounts.

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APPENDIX 6

10 Plum Street, Norton, North Yorkshire

Pottery Assessment

M.R. Stephens

Introduction

The assemblage consisted of 96 sherds, of which 37 were Romano-British, 14 medieval, and 45 post-medieval or modern. The sherds were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery where appropriate.

Romano-British

All of the 37 Romano-British sherds were in reduced Greyware fabrics. There was a late 3rd/4th century dish rim from context 1011, and four jar rims of 2nd/3rd century date from context 2002. The kiln sources represented are Norton and Crambeck.

Medieval

Five fabrics were represented: Gritty, Staxton, Brandsby-type, Beverley-2 and Hambleton Wares. Quantities were small with single sherds of all the above-mentioned fabrics, except Staxton ware (9 sherds).

All of the Staxton ware came from context 1011: here there were 8 sherds from the same lid-seated jar that had an internal mineral deposit, perhaps because the vessel had been used to store urine. The other Staxton sherd was from a cooking pot with a flared rim. The Gritty ware sherd was also from a cooking pot or jar. The Brandsby-type, Beverley-2 and Hambleton sherds were all from glazed jugs.

Post-medieval

There were single sherds of Staffordshire slipware, Nottingham-type stoneware, Staffordshire-type brown stoneware, Black ware and 19th century iron-glazed stoneware, with 2 sherds each of Redware and Creamware. There were 27 sherds of Pearl ware, including sherds from a plate or dish decorated with a polychrome-painted floral design (from both contexts 1008 and 1011). There were also 9 sherds of later 19th century and modern white earthenware.

Origins

The Romano-British and medieval material shows no extra-regional contacts, and hence there were also no imports.

Conclusions

This is a very small assemblage, useful for dating purposes, but not a big enough sample for any more than basic analysis. At the risk of stating the obvious, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity is indicated at or close to the site.

Recommendations

This pottery should be retained as it represents a scientifically-recovered assemblage that can be added to the growing amount of material relating to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval settlements at Norton.

Table 1: 10 Plum St. Norton, Malton (MAP01-09-10): Evaluation Sample:

10 Plum St. Norton, Malton	Sample	1
MAP 01-09-10	Context	2009
	Volume	17litres
	Feature	E-W gully/ linear
	Total CV	10ml
	Modern	<2.5ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name	
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> var. <i>vulgare</i>	six row hulled barley	2
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		2
Charcoal		
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel	1 (0.05g)
Other Remains		
Coal		10+
Non-marine mollusc shell		20+

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

**10 Plum Street
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire
SE 7957 7148**

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
At the request of Mr Marwood**

September 2010

**10 Plum Street
Norton
Malton
North Yorkshire
SE 7957 7148**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 The Proposed Development Area is situated at 10 Plum Street, Norton, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 7957 7148), which comprises an area of c. 430 m². The Proposed Development consists of the demolition of existing dwelling and erection of 2 no. three-bedroom semi detached dwellings with vehicular access, parking and amenity areas (Application No. 10/00799/FUL).
- 1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage Unit has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation by Trial Trenching should be undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at the request of Mr Marwood to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale Local Plan (March 2002) and the guidance of Planning Policy Statement 5.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 7957 7148)

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan at 1:200 scale. The total area of the Proposed Development Area is c. 430m², and stands at an elevation of c. 20m AOD.
- 3.2 The site lies on soils of the Landbeach Association, which exist as coarse loams that overlie glaciofluvial sands and gravel (Mackney *et al.*).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 Norton is a settlement in the Buckrose Wapentake of the East Riding of Yorkshire, and it is listed in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as Norton(e) and Nortun(a), and Yorkshire Charters in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. Norton means 'North farm' (Smith 1937, p. 140).
- 4.2 Malton and Norton are important centres of Roman activity including the *vicus* and fort in Malton and Roman Roads, industrial activity (including pottery production), settlement and burials in Norton.
- 4.3 The expansion in Norton eastward along Commercial Street in the late nineteenth century uncovered segments of the Roman Road on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment during excavations for sewers (Robinson, 1978: 239), and a possible Roman kiln (pottery, partly burnt clay and ashes) during the construction of the Primitive Methodist Chapel in 1862 (*ibid*, 245).
- 4.4 In the medieval period, the proposed development area was on the eastern fringes of the settlement in Norton.
- 4.5 A mid nineteenth century map of the proposed Railway routes through Malton and Norton shows a series of strip plots running back northwards from the Commercial Street Frontage, and with buildings set back slightly from the street.

- 4.6 The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Town Series Edition dates to the late nineteenth century and shows the development along Commercial Street including Plum Street, a row of houses known as Piccadilly (behind the Malt Shovel public house), with the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel to the west and the Primitive Methodist Chapel to the east of the site.
- 4.7 An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on the site of the former Cornucopia Public House Car-park and adjacent land at 87 Commercial Street, Norton, North Yorkshire, from the 15th to the 29th July 2005. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential re-development of the site (Planning Application Ref: 04/00961/FUL). The earliest archaeological evidence encountered during the Evaluation consisted of pits, stone surfaces and linear features containing sherds of abraded Roman pottery that were located to the rear of the Cornucopia restaurant (the former Malt Shovel public house). Medieval pit features were recorded in the trenches to the east of the Cornucopia. These features were sealed by subsoil and truncated by 19th century features.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
1. to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
 2. to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

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

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Historic Environment Team, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire & The Humber region) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 6.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:
1. a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
 2. progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
 3. a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.

6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible.

7. Brief

7.1 The proposed development area is c. 430m² in size. It is suggested that 12m² of trial trenching should be excavated within the application area. The trial trenches will determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. It is proposed that there should be two trial trenches (Fig. 1) Trenches 1 and 2 measuring 2 x 3m. The precise location of the trenches will be agreed by the Historic Environment Team, at North Yorkshire County Council, and the commissioning body, and to reiterate, will depend upon the practicability of access. One trench is suggested within the present front lawn of the property, and another as close as possible to the southern side of the existing bungalow. 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			
	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		Diane Alldritt	
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, Malton 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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Institute for conservation.

11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 2nd September 2010 by:

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