Quaker Lane
Northallerton
North Yorkshire

SE 3670 9441

Archaeological Excavation Report

Authorised by ……

Date:……

June 2008

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Archaeological Excavation Report

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Excavation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land on the south side of Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire during the fortnight commencing 28th January 2008. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a row of residential properties (ref. no. 06/01721/FUL). The Excavation recorded the footprint of the proposed building along with the front, and part of the rear gardens.

A series of ditches and gullies of medieval date were recorded that represented the southern boundary of a property running eastwards from Northend, and later subdivision of the plot. A sub-oval ring gully was interpreted as a probable stack base, with an oven or hearth base representing additional 'backyard' activity.

A modest assemblage of medieval was recovered, along with small quantities of animal bone, slag and CBM.

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 south side of Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 3670 9441). The Excavation took place during the fortnight commencing 28th January 2008.

1.2 The Excavation was carried out on behalf of Yorvik Homes. The Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council had advised Hambleton District Council that an archaeological 'strip and record' excavation be undertaken in response to the development of the site for residential purposes (Ref. 06/01721/FUL).

1.3 The Excavation was designed to mitigate the impact of the development proposals on the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*, and Policy DP 29 within the Local Development Framework of Hambleton District Council.

1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 03-01-08.

1.5 All work was funded by Yorvik Homes.

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 north-eastern part of the market town of Northallerton, on the southern side of Quaker Lane, which links the A167 Darlington Road with the A684 road to Stokesley. The parish church of All Saints is situated approximately 180m to the south, on the western side of High Street. At the time of the Excavation the site formed an open area measuring approximately 35m in length from west to east, and with a maximum width of 15m. The site essentially existed as the central part of the backyard of the property standing at the junction of Northend (the northward continuation of High Street) and Quaker Lane (Pl. 1). It had most recently been used for car-parking, and before this a scrap yard occupied its eastern part.

2.2 The site forms a level area at an elevation of approximately 41m AOD.

3. Geology and Soils

3.1 The area of Quaker Lane lies on reddish till of glacial origin, with covering fine loamy soils of the Flint Association (Mackney *et al.* 1984).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The development site lies inside an area of archaeological significance within the historic core of the town, close to All Saints Church.

4.2 The construction of the railway to the west of Northallerton in the late 1830s uncovered Roman pottery, coins and a votive altar in the vicinity of Castle Hills (c. 600m west of the site). Excavations in advance of the construction of the new Tesco store on East Road (c. 1km south of the site) by Pre-Construct Archaeology located ditches and gullies of Roman date that probably related to a field system (Riordan 2002).

4.3 The earliest evidence of a pre-conquest settlement at Northallerton takes the form of 8th or 9th century stone cross fragments that were discovered during the restoration of All Saints Church.

4.4 The Domesday Survey confirmed the presence of a pre-conquest settlement by recording that Earl Edwin held Northallerton during Edward the Confessor's reign, at which time the manor was assessed at 8 geld carucates. This holding, along with eleven dependent berewicks, was held by the King at the time of Domesday. In the late 11th century William II granted these lands to the Bishop of Durham and his successors.

4.5 The Domesday reference exists as the earliest instance of the place-name 'Northallerton', the name meaning '*Aelfhere's* or *Aelfred's village* or *farm*' (Ekwall 1936). The town was known as *North Alverton* in 1273.

4.6 The original core of the settlement is believed to have centred around the parish church, with a later regular, planned expansion southwards into the area of the present

Market Place taking place soon after the Bishop of Durham's acquisition of the town in the late 11th century. The original settlement may have been remodelled at the same time, as the entire town as depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1856) displays regular east-west aligned burgage plots extending both sides of the Northend / High Street / Market Place axis.

4.7 Pre-Conquest Archaeology's East Road excavation traced the boundaries of a number of burgage plots along with medieval pits and wells.

4.8 Other important elements of the medieval town were represented by the motte and bailey castle and Bishop's Palace at the western fringe of the town, the Carmelite monastery in the north-east part of the town, and a house of the Austin Friars in the vicinity of the Market Place.

4.9 The present site lies within the north-eastern area of planned burgages, one of a number of plots running eastwards from Northend to terminate at a rear lane (the present Goosecroft Lane).

4.10 Quaker Lane was in existence at least as early as the 1857 First Edition Ordnance Survey map. The site was shown as an area of trees with several latitudinal subdivisions. Buildings fronted on to Northend, extending a short way up Quaker Lane. Additional buildings were depicted at the Goosecroft Lane end of the plot.

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 open area was excavated, measuring approximately 35m in length from south-west to north-east, and having a width of 12m (Pl. 2).

6.1.2 The overburden and topsoil was removed by a tracked 360^{o} 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, pits and any other cut features 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 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. A number of digital images were also taken.

6.5 Finds

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

7. Results

7.1 Phase 1 (Figs. 2, 3, 4 and 5)

7.1.1 Phase 1 was represented by an east-west aligned ditch (excavated as segments 1016 and 1036), two north-south ditches (1005 and 1019), three pits (1041, 1045 and 1048) and a hearth (1046). The features were dated by associated pottery to the 12/13th century and cut into the natural gravel.

7.1.2 The segments (1016, recorded in section only, and 1036) of the east-west ditch varied in width from 0.50m to 1.00m and had a depth of around 0.30m. The fills (1015 and 1035 respectively) were dark greyish brown silty clays. The apparent southern return of the ditch, which was partly obscured by later features, was identified as Segment 1005. Another north-south linear (1020) was identified to the east of Ditch 1005, both

being filled with dark greyish brown silty clay (1004 and 1019 respectively). Fill 1004 contained sherds of Tees Valley, Splashed and Gritty wares, plus animal bone fragments (Appendix 2).

7.1.3 Pits 1041 (Pl. 3), 1045 and 1048 were sub-oval in plan, with lengths of between 0.9m and 1.40m, widths of 0.8m and 1.20m, and depths of 0.10 and 0.22m. The fills (1040, 1044 and 1047 respectively) were dark greyish brown clay silts. Deposits 1040 and 1044 both contained Gritty ware sherds (Appendix 2).

7.1.4 Hearth 1046 (Pl. 4) lay within a shallow sub-rectangular pit (1043). The hearth itself consisted of a surface of closely-laid rounded and sub-rounded slabs, 1.60m long and 1.15m wide, the slabs being around 0.10m thick. A sub-circular slab, 0.55m in diameter, lay at the centre of the surface; like the other slabs, blackening and crazing suggested that it had been subjected to heat. Surface 1046 was covered by a 0.18m deep layer of dark greyish brown clay silt (1042) that contained Tees Valley and Gritty ware sherds (Appendix 2).

7.2 Phase 2 (Figs. 2, 3, 6and 7)

7.2.1 Phase 2 saw the re-cutting of the east-west ditch (excavated as segments 1003, 1024, 1039 and 1050) and its extension further to the west, before turning southwards as Segment 1052.

7.2.2 The dimensions of the Phase 2 ditch were fairly constant. The segments had widths of between 0.55m and 0.60m, and depths varying between 0.40m and 0.50m, apart from Segment 1024 at the east of the site, which was only 0.24m deep. The fills (1002, 1023, 1037, 1049 and 1051 respectively) were a consistent dark greyish brown clay silt; in addition Segment 1039 had a primary fill of brownish yellow silt.

7.2.3 Fills 1002, 1038 and 1051 all contained Tees Valley sherds (Appendix 2). In addition, sherds of Scarborough ware were found in 1051, and Splashed and Humber wares in 1038 (Appendix 2).

7.3 Phase 3 (Figs. 2, 3, 8 and 9)

7.3.1 In Phase 3 the plot lying to the north of the east-west boundary ditch was subdivided by two parallel gullies (Segments 1011/1014 and 1026/1029) that ran on north-south alignments c. 12m apart.

7.3.2 To the east, the north-south ditch excavated as Segments 1026 and 1029, was more variable in form, tapering from 1.95m wide (Segment 1026) to 1.00m (Segment 1029, Pl. 5). This ditch was filled with dark greyish brown, slightly sandy clay silt (1025 and 1028 respectively). Fill 1025 contained sherds ranging in date from the 12th to the 14th centuries (Appendix 2).

7.3.3 The gully represented by Segments 1011 and 1014 had a maximum width of 0.70m and a depth of c. 0.25m. It was filled with dark greyish brown clay silt (1008 and 1013 respectively). Segment 1014 cut into, and terminated at, the edge of the Phase 2 ditch.

7.4 Phase 4 (Figs 2, 3 and 8)

7.4.1 Phase 4 was characterised by a cluster of inter-cutting pits (1010, 1018 and 1022) that cut into Phase 3 Gully 1011/1014.

7.4.2 Pit 1010 was sub-oval in plan, having a length of 3.20m, a width of 1.50m and a depth of 0.16m. The basal fill consisted of dark brown silt (1007), with the upper part of the cut being filled with two deposits of brown silt (1006, 1009). Fill 1006 contained two Tees Valley sherds and animal bone fragments (Appendix 2).

7.4.3 Pit 1018 was another sub-oval feature, around 1.15m in width and 0.46m in depth. The pit was filled with homogenous dark greyish brown sandy clay (1017) that contained a single Roman sherd (Appendix 2).

7.4.4 Pit 1022 (Pl. 6) was sub-circular in shape, with a diameter of 1.90m and a depth of 0.60m. The feature cut both the eastern part of Pit 1010 and the northern edge of Pit 1018. The base of Pit 1022 was lined with a layer of pale grey clay (1012), and a deposit of dark greyish brown silt (1021) filled the remainder of the feature. The only find was a single Tees Valley sherd from Fill 1021.

7.5 Unphased Features (Figs. 2,3, 10 and 11)

7.5.1 A north-south ditch (1054) present at the western limit of the excavated area, and part of a ring gully (segments 1030/1032) that was situated in the north-eastern part of the site, could not be phased with certainty as they lacked any stratigraphic relationships with other features.

7.5.2 Ditch 1054 was of U-shaped profile, 1.20m wide and 0.36m deep. The fill (1053) consisted of fine brown silt that contained no finds.

7.5.3 The ring gully in the north-eastern part of the site consisted of a 0.85m wide ditch that followed a sub-oval circuit before extending northwards out of the excavated area. The two segments (1030 and 1032 – Pls. 7 and 8) excavated into the feature showed it to be around 0.35m deep, with a U-shaped profile. Both segments had a dark greyish brown fine silt basal fill (1033 and 1034 respectively), with dark yellowish brown silty clay (1027 and 1031 respectively) filling the remainder of the ditch. Both 1027 and 1031 contained Tees Valley sherds, with 1027 also containing a single sherd of Romano-British greyware (Appendix 2).

7.6 Modern Features

7.6.1 A series of deep modern features were unexcavated due to the presence of oil, broken glass and other substances. These features apparently relate to the period when the site was occupied by a scrap yard.

8. Discussion

8.1 The Excavation identified a sequence of archaeological activity ranging from the 12th to the 15th centuries. The earliest finds were two residual Roman sherds, and although no Roman features as such were found, these two sherds support the results of Pre-Construct Archaeology's East Road excavation, which showed that Roman occupation underlies the present town. The absence of pre-conquest finds or features may be significant, but this could be due to the distance of the excavated area from the street frontage.

8.2 The earliest features (Phase 1) at Quaker Lane concerned linear ditches and pits, dated from pottery to the 12th/13th century. There can be little doubt that the east-west ditch was the burgage boundary of a property that fronted on to North End. However, it remains curious that it turned southwards rather than extending the full length of the excavated area (i.e. to the street frontage); perhaps this was because it respected the unassigned north-south ditch (1054). The pits in Phase 1 may have been for the disposal of waste, but the hearth related to more significant activity involving the processing or preparation of an organic substance (there were no traces of slag or hammer-scale to suggest metal- or glass-working).

8.3 In Phase 2, the east-west property boundary was re-cut, and extended slightly further to the west, before again turning to the south. Subsequently, in Phase 3 the plot lying north of the property boundary was subdivided into smaller units by three gullies that either cut into, or butted up to, the boundary ditch. The sub-units could have been for horticulture or the keeping of animals. The evidence provided by the pottery suggests a date in the 14th century for the remodelling in Phases 3 and 4.

8.4 The subsequent cluster of pits cut through one of the subdivisions showing that it had become redundant. Pits 1010 and 1018 may have been for waste disposal, but the clay lining at the base of Pit 1022 suggests that it was intended to be water-tight, though whether this reflects an industrial/craft or domestic function is unclear.

8.5 The semi-circular ring gully in the northeast of the site contained 14th century (as well as 12/13th century) sherds, so belonged to Phase 2 or one of the later phases. There were no associated structural features or large amounts of domestic debris associated with the ring gully, and these factors, along with the relatively small diameter (c. 5m), suggest that this was a stack base, i.e. a drainage gully surrounding a rick of animal fodder. An animal pen is an alternative interpretation.

8.6 In conclusion, the 12/13th century boundary ditch hints at the planning or remodelling of this part of Northallerton after the acquisition of the town by the Bishops of Durham in the late 11th century. All subsequent activity is consistent with 'backland'

concerns – the disposal of waste, low-scale domestic or craft/industry, and perhaps the keeping of animals, as well as the fine-tuning of the original planned boundary.

9. Bibliography

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Ekwall, E.	1936	The Concise Dictionary of English Place-names.
IFA	1998	Institute of Field Archaeologists Year Book.
Mackney, D (Ed).	1984	Soils of England and Wales.
Riordan, M	2002	The History of Northallerton, North Yorkshire from earliest times to the year 2000.

10. List of Project Contributors

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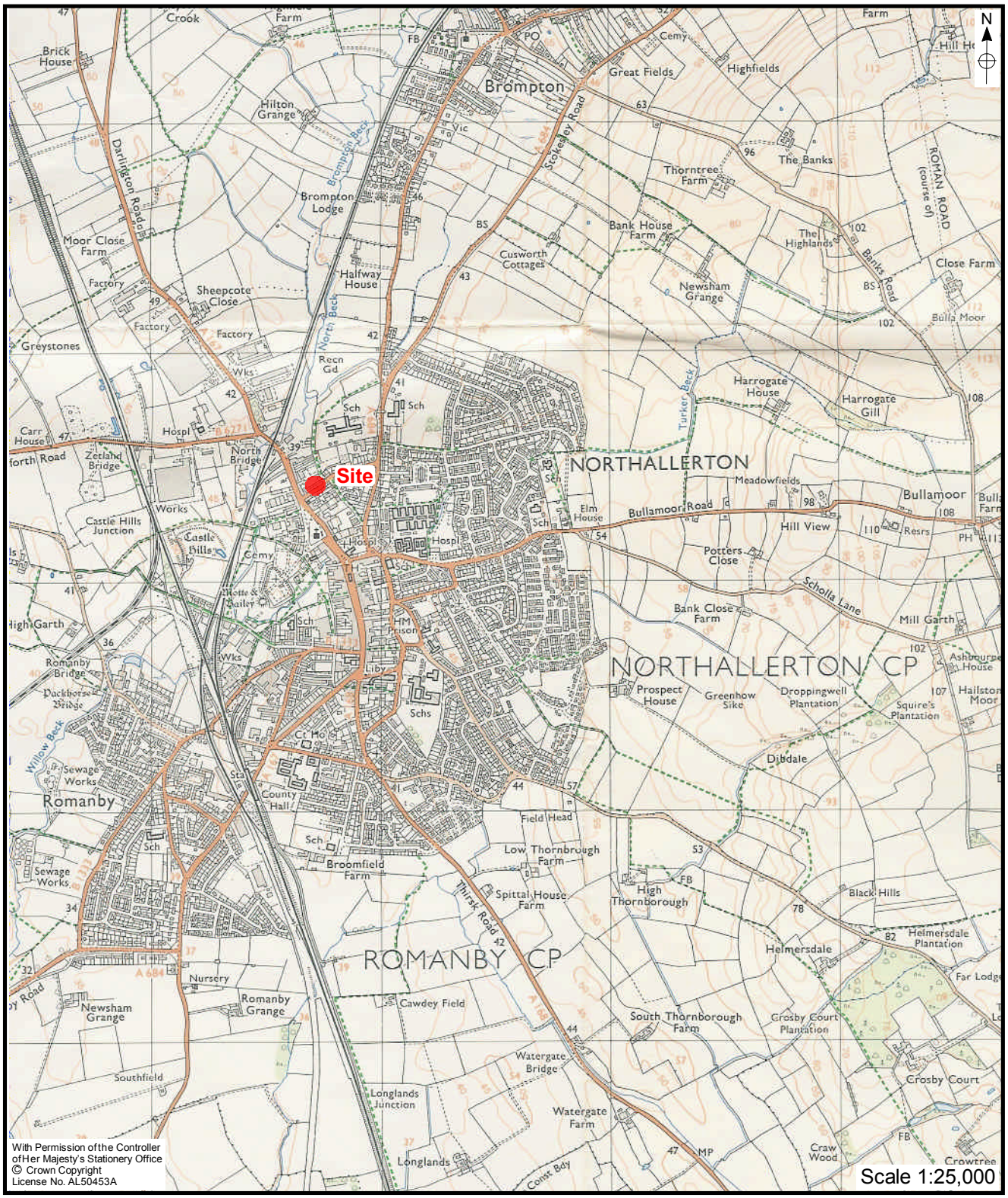

Figure 1. Site Location.

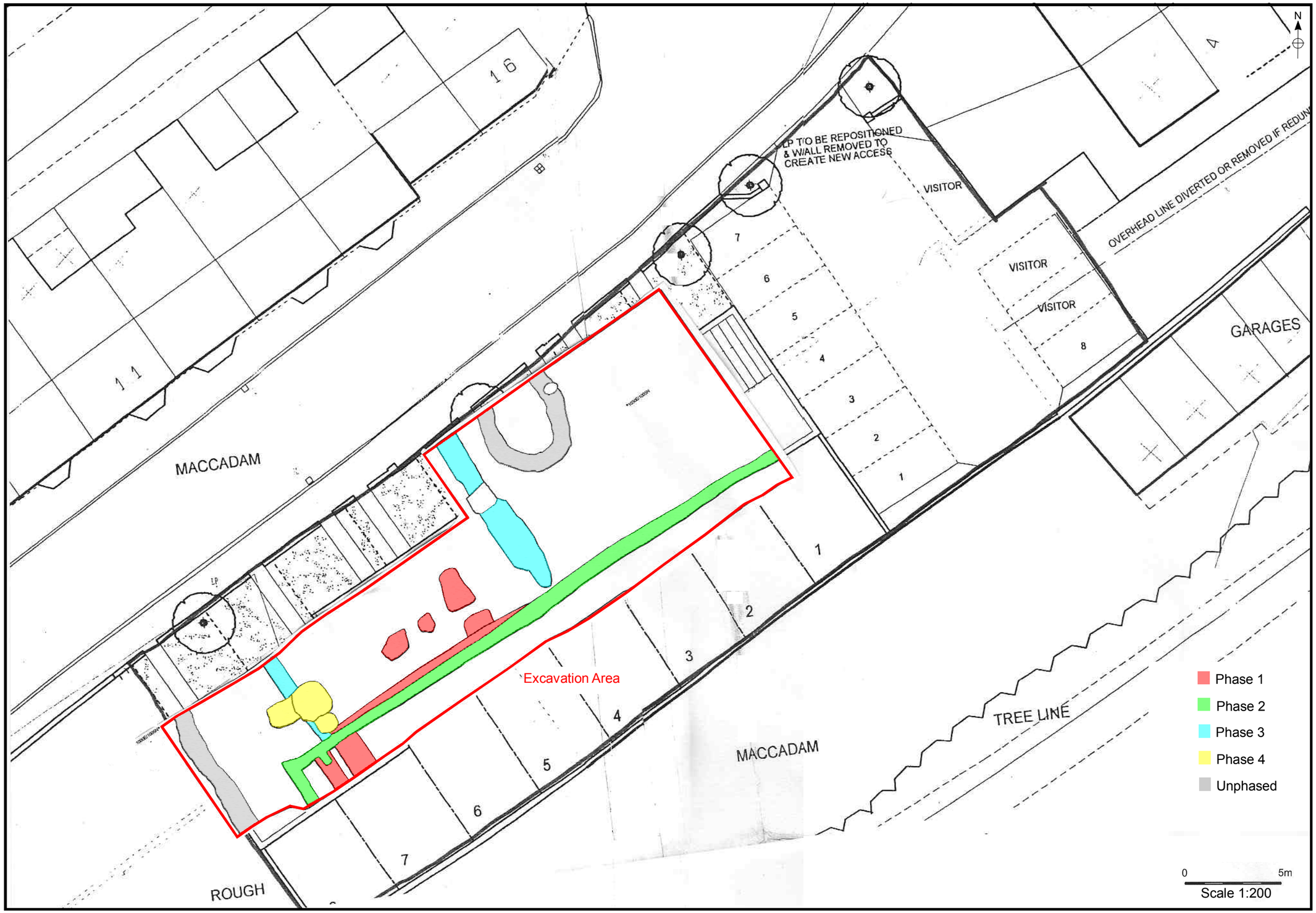

Figure 2. Excavation Area with Phased Features.

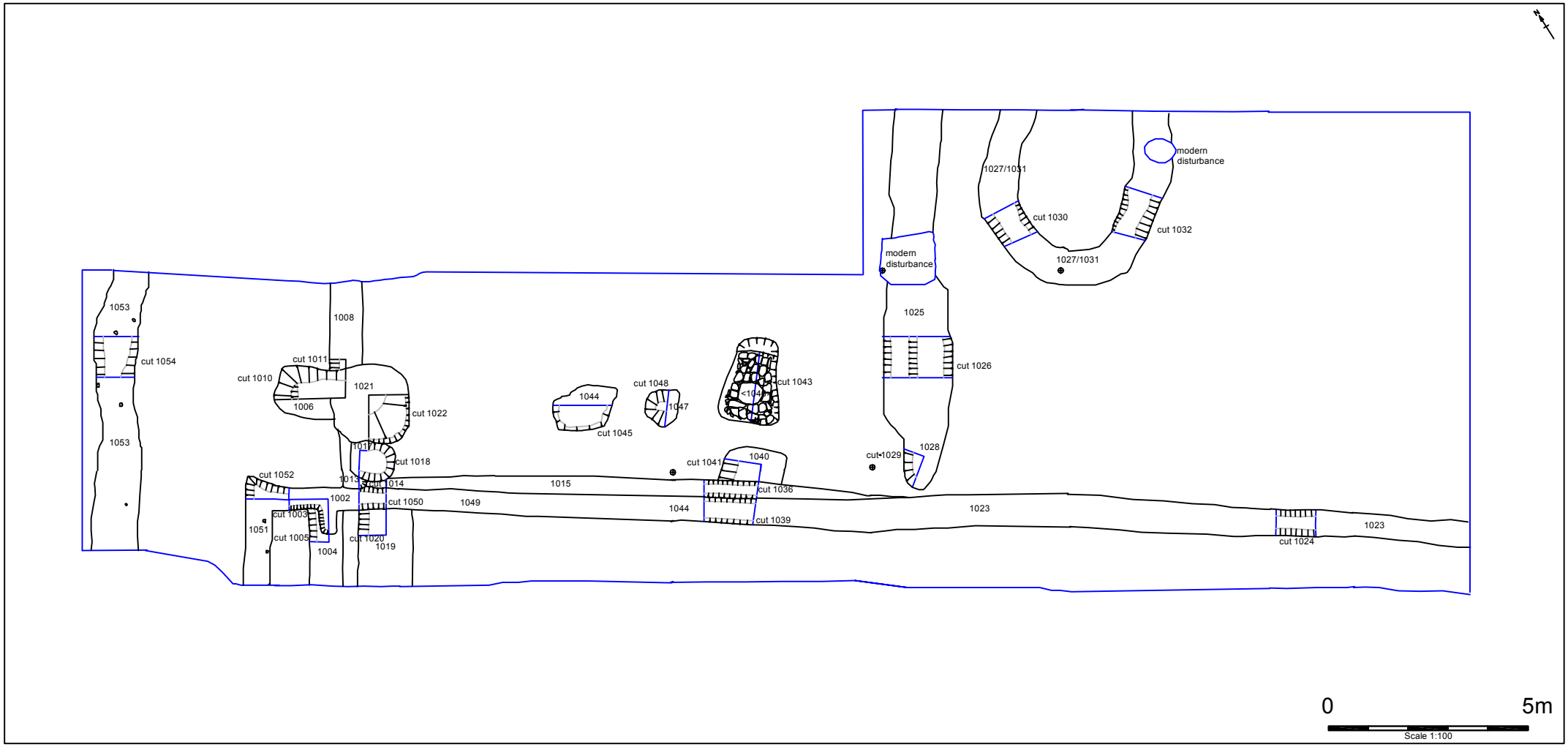

Figure 3. Overall Multi-phase Plan of Features.

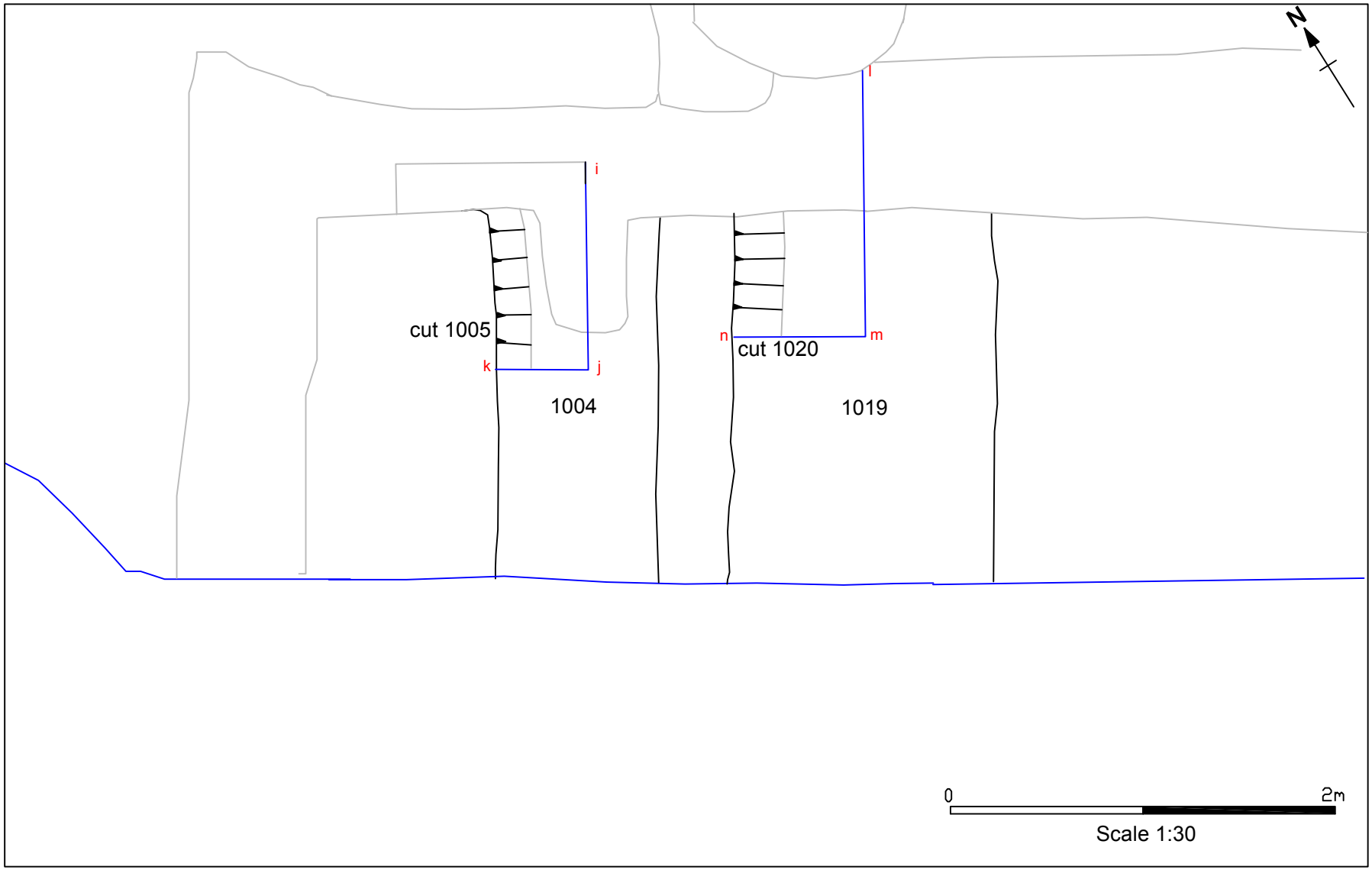

Figure 4. Phase 1 Plan Cuts 1005 and 1020.

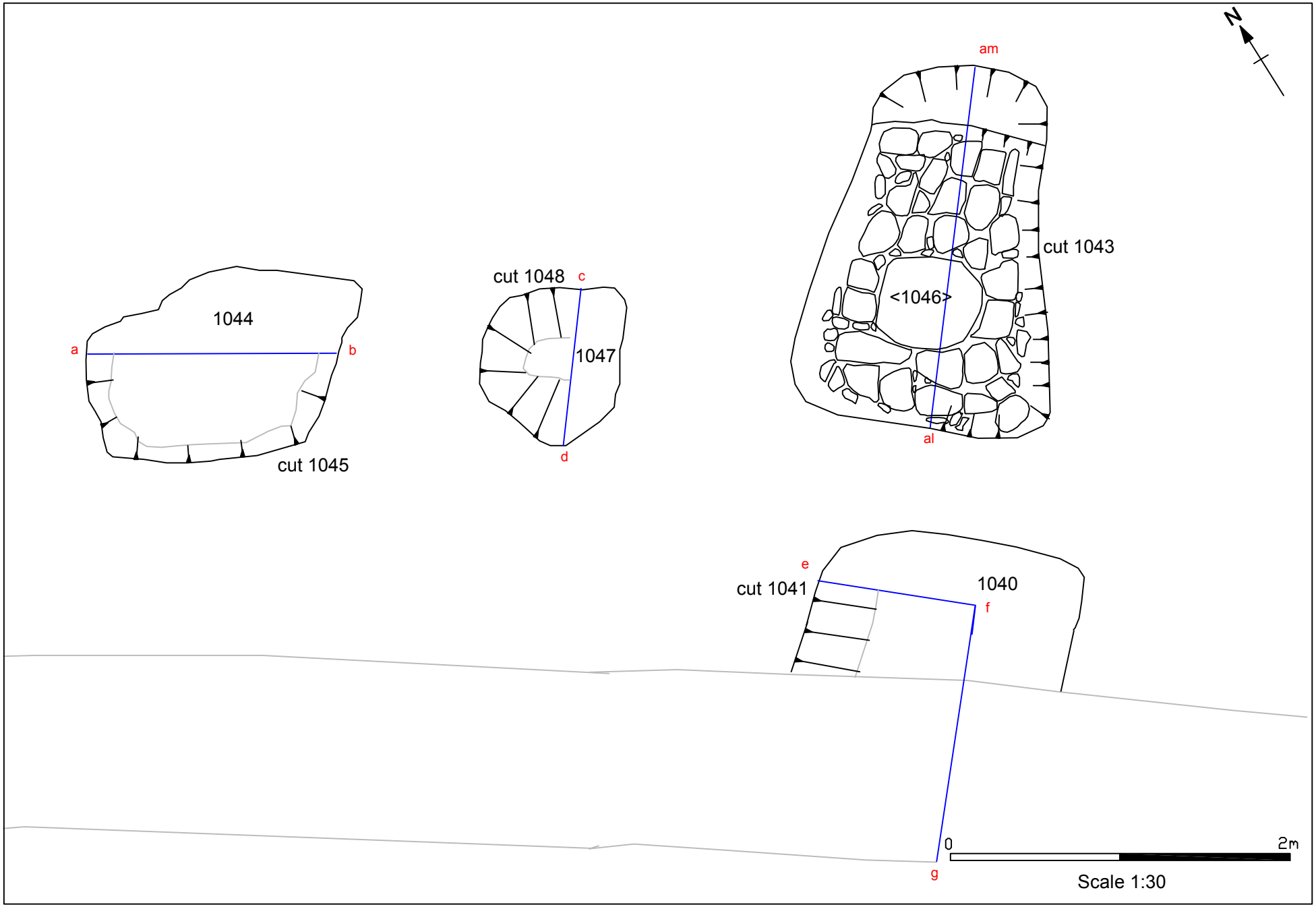

Figure 5. Phase 1 Plan Cuts 1041, 1043, 1045 and 1048.

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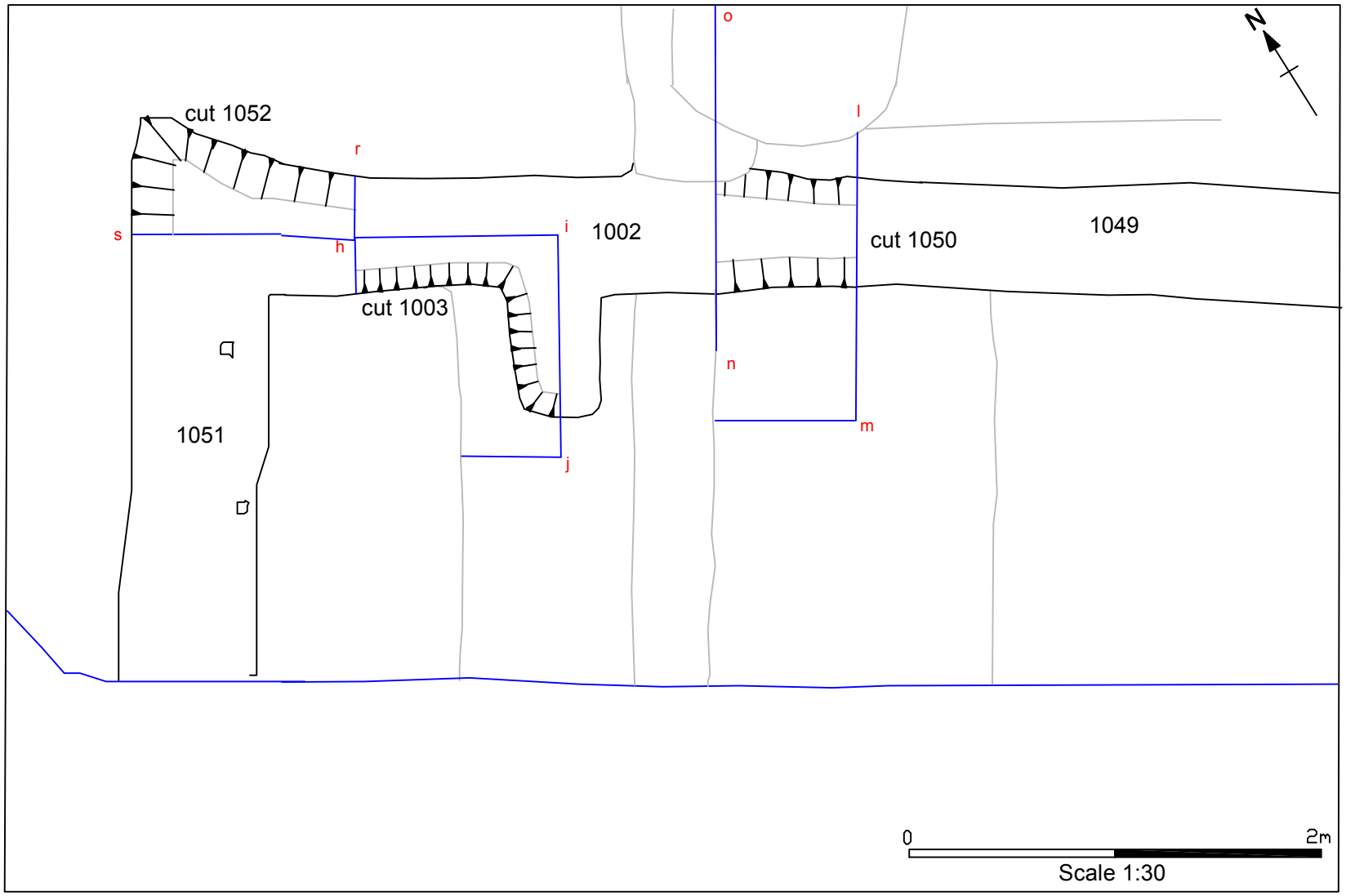

Figure 6. Phase 2 Plan Cuts 1003, 1050 and 1052.

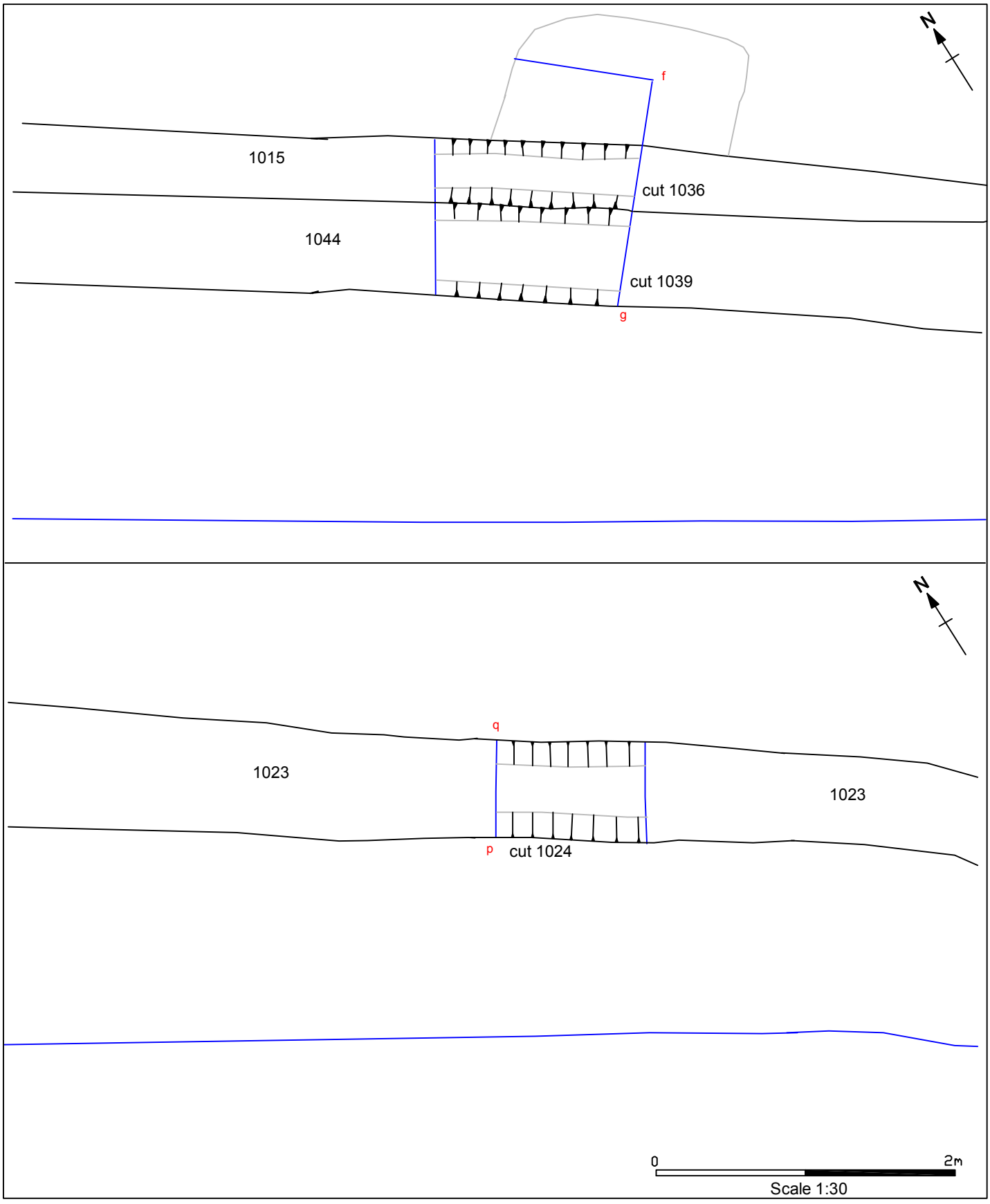

Figure 7. Phase 2 Plan Cuts 1024, 1036 and 1039.

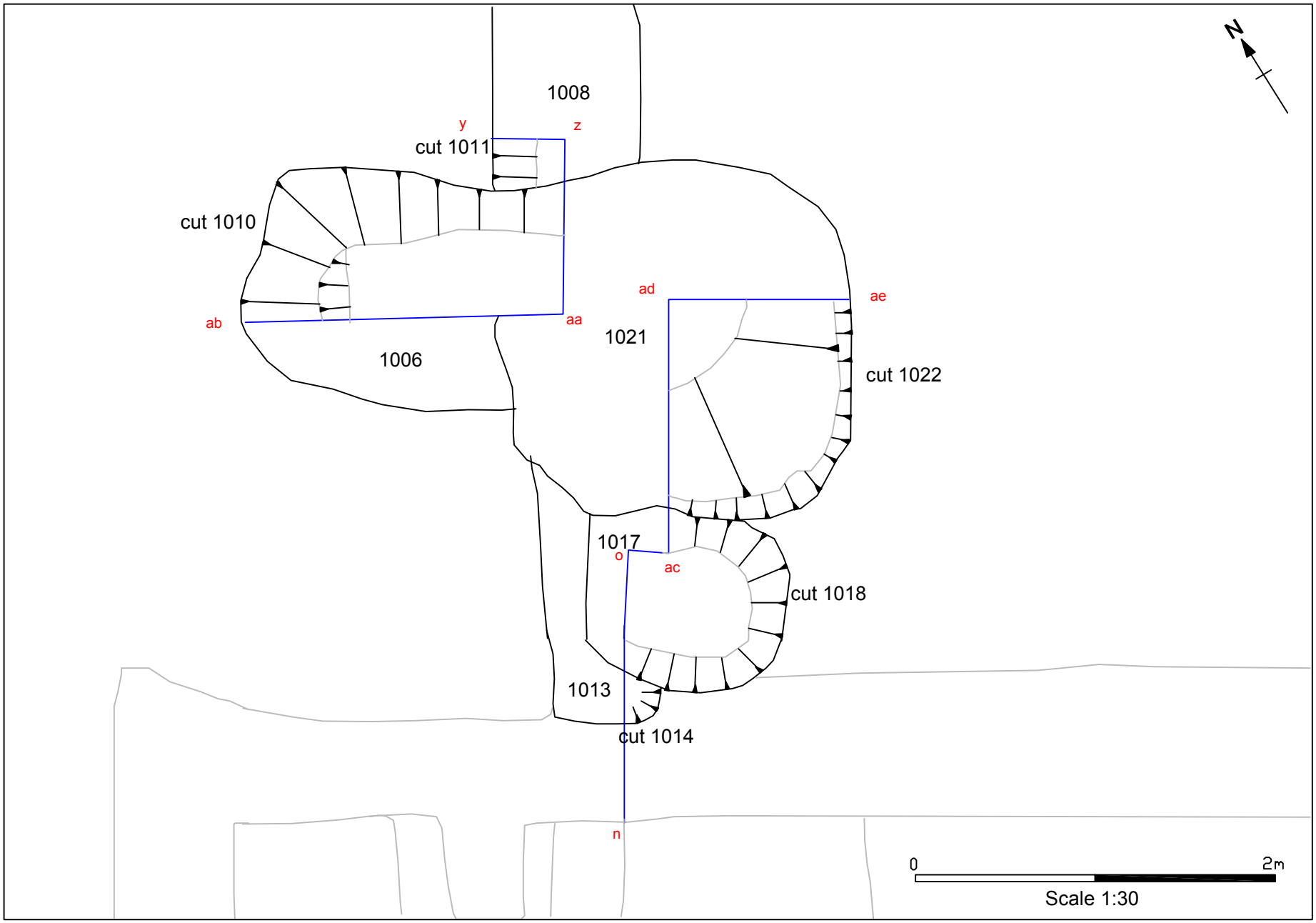

Figure 8. Phase 3 Plan Cuts 1011and 1014 and Phase 4 Plan Cuts 1010, 1018 and 1022

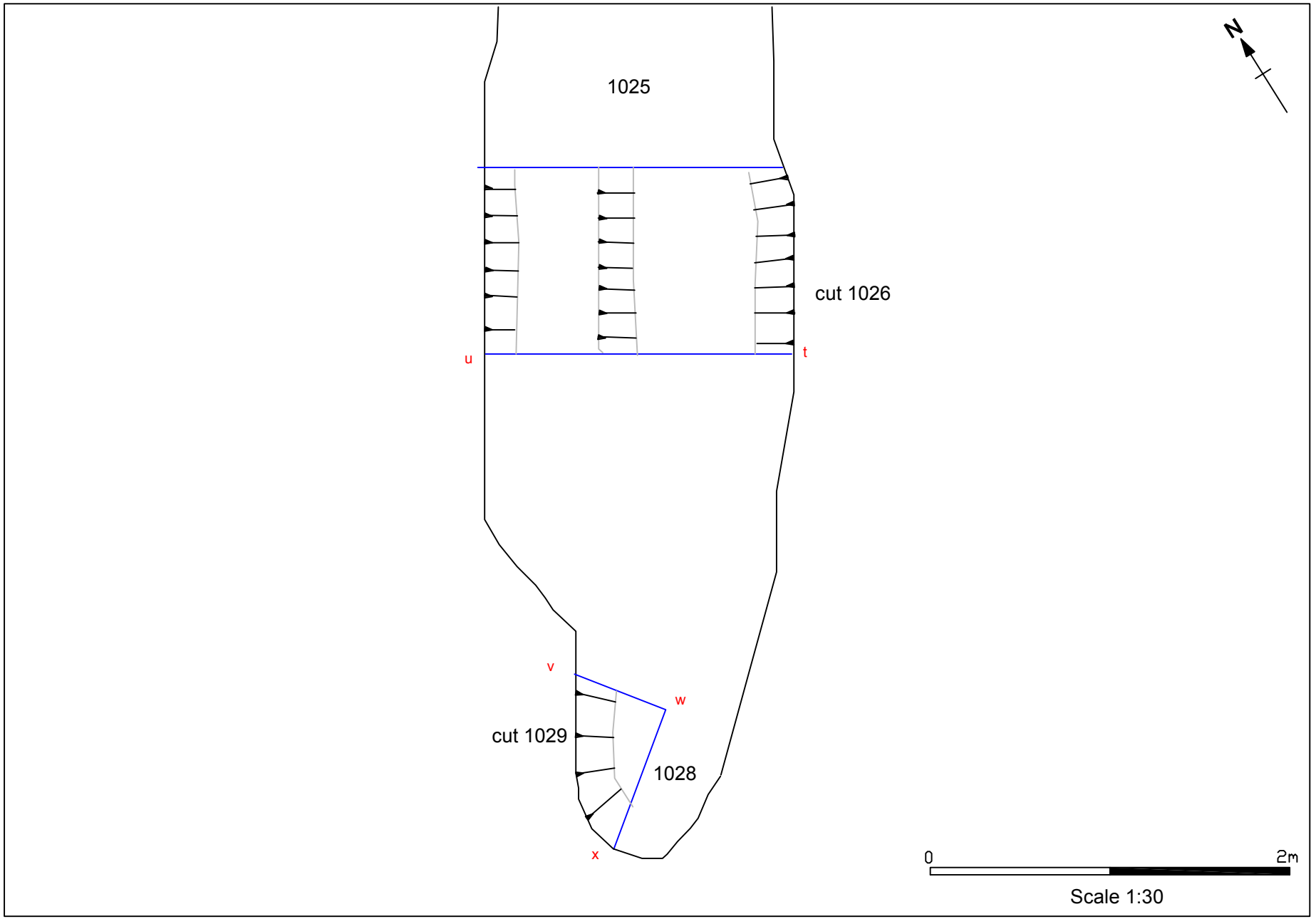

Figure 9. Phase 3 Plan Cuts 1026 and 1029.

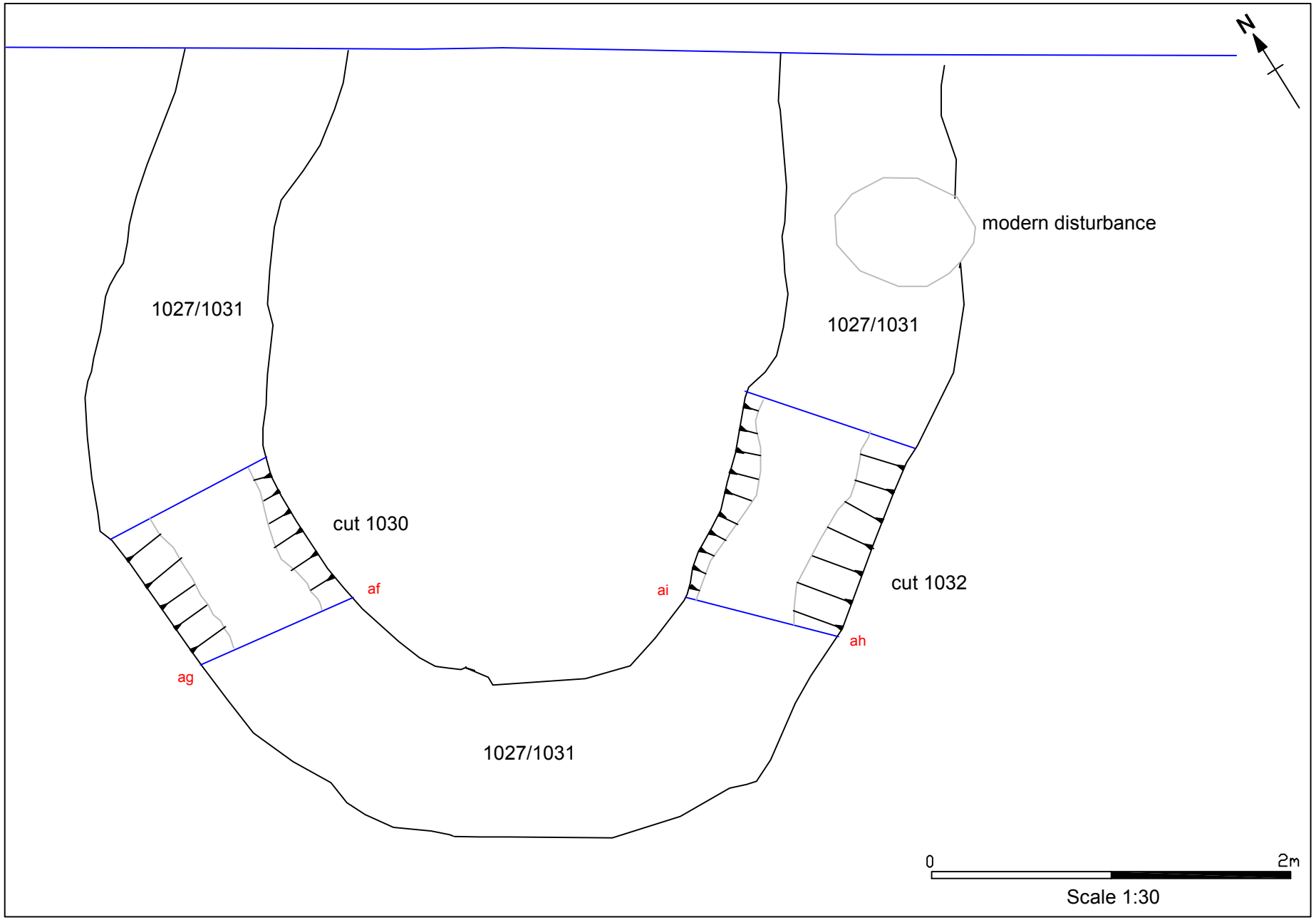

Figure 10. Unphased Cuts 1030 and 1032.

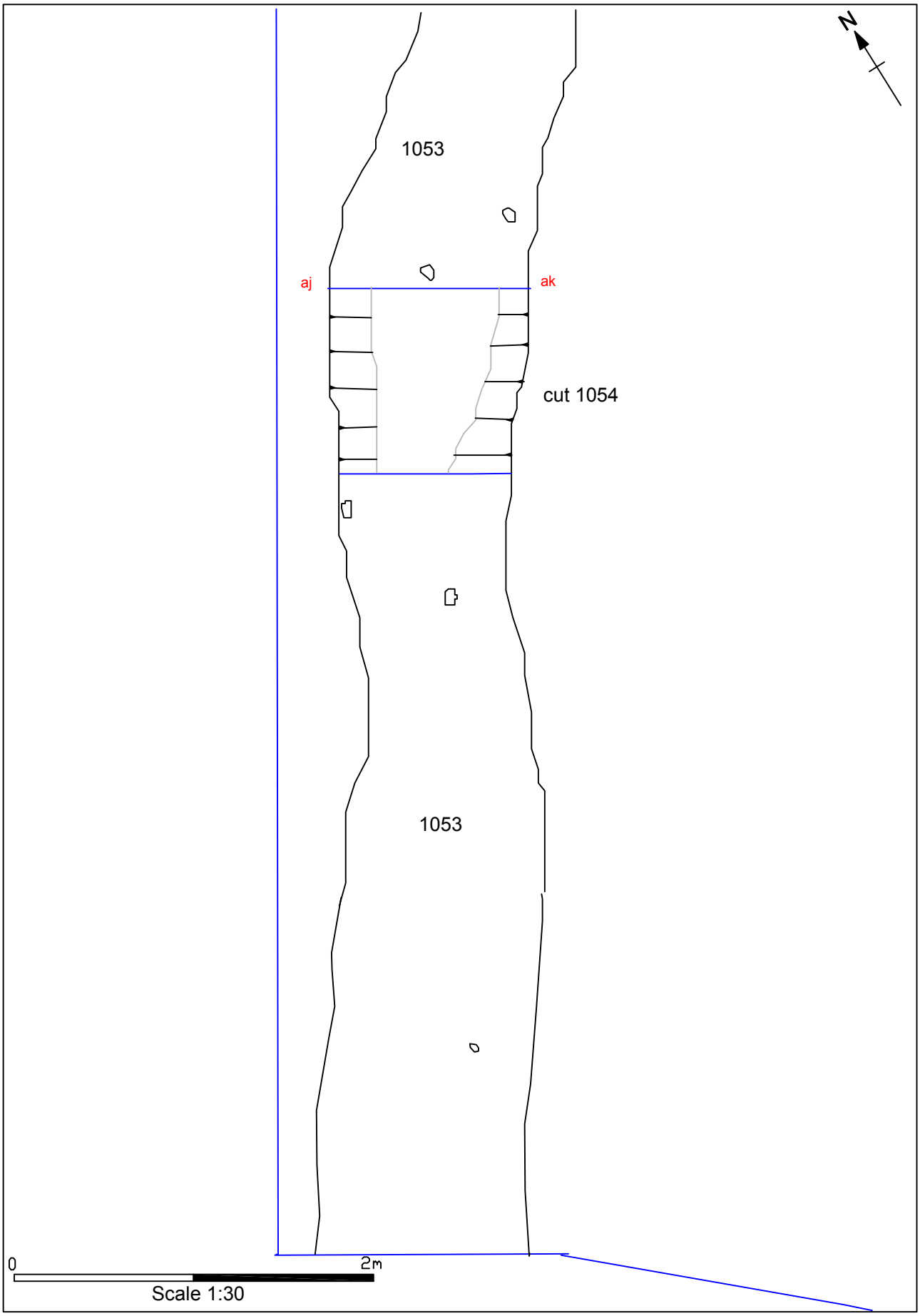

Figure 11. Unphased Cut 1054.

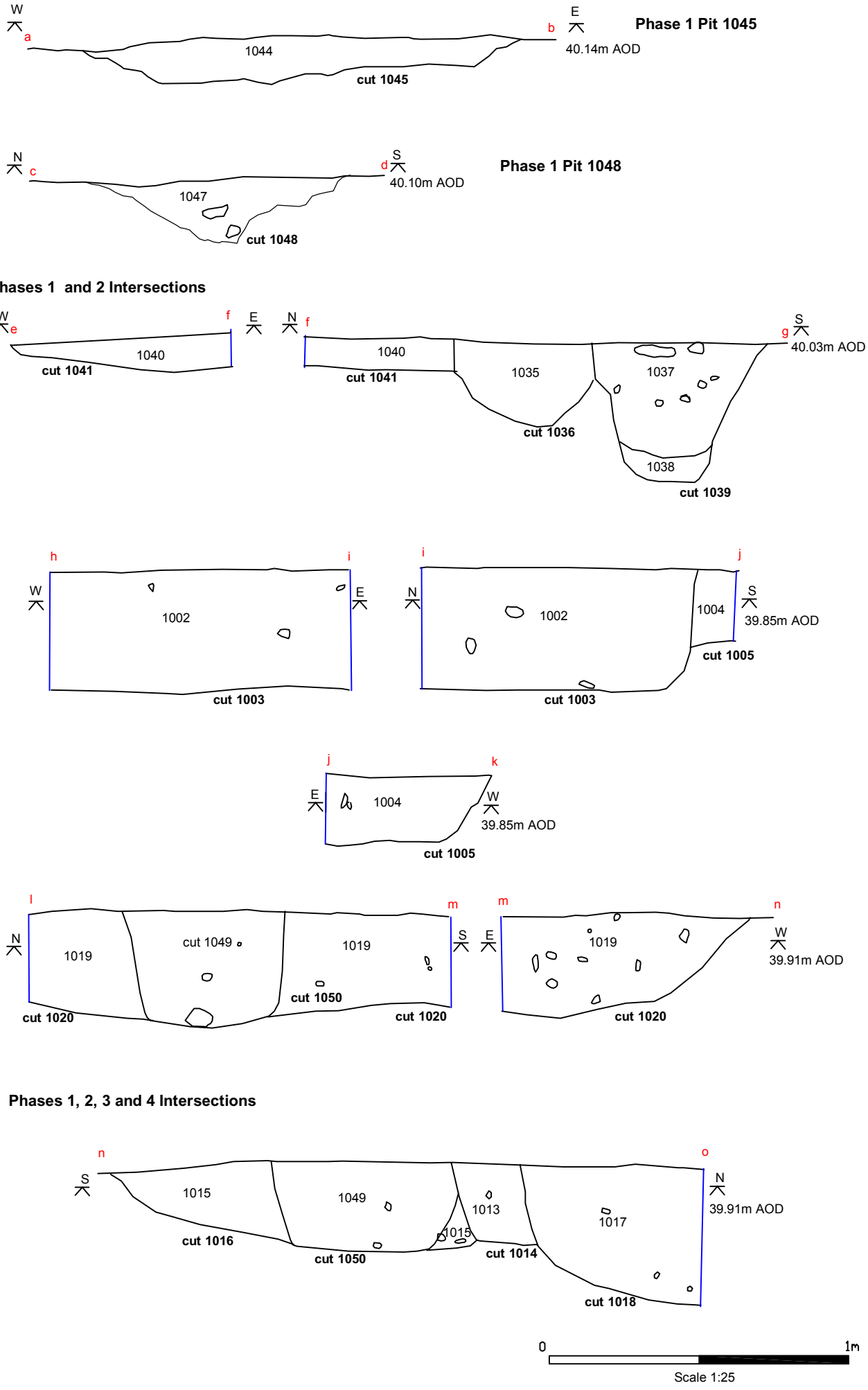

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Figure 12. Phases 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sections.

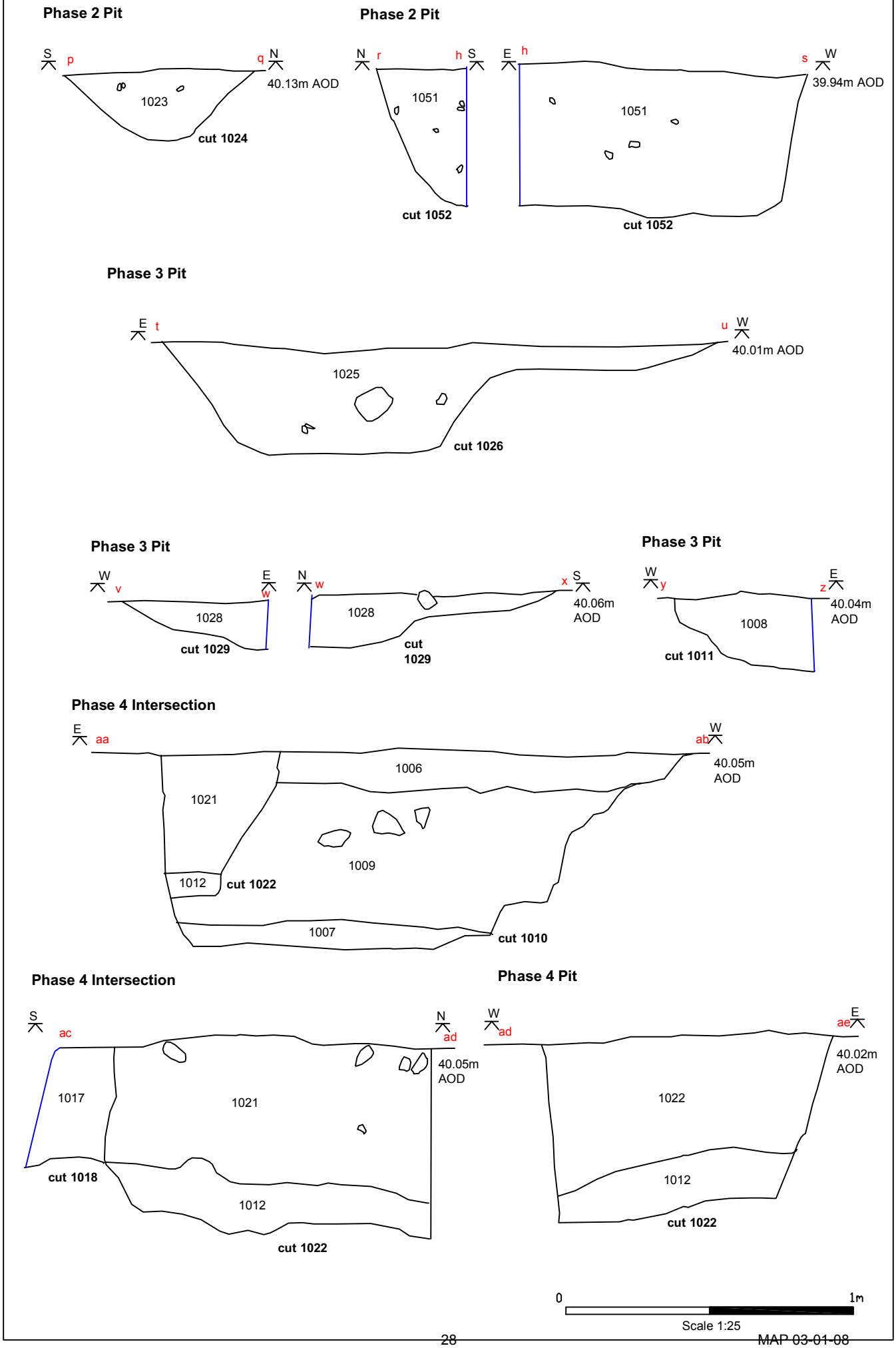

Figure 13. Phases 2, 3 and 4 Sections.

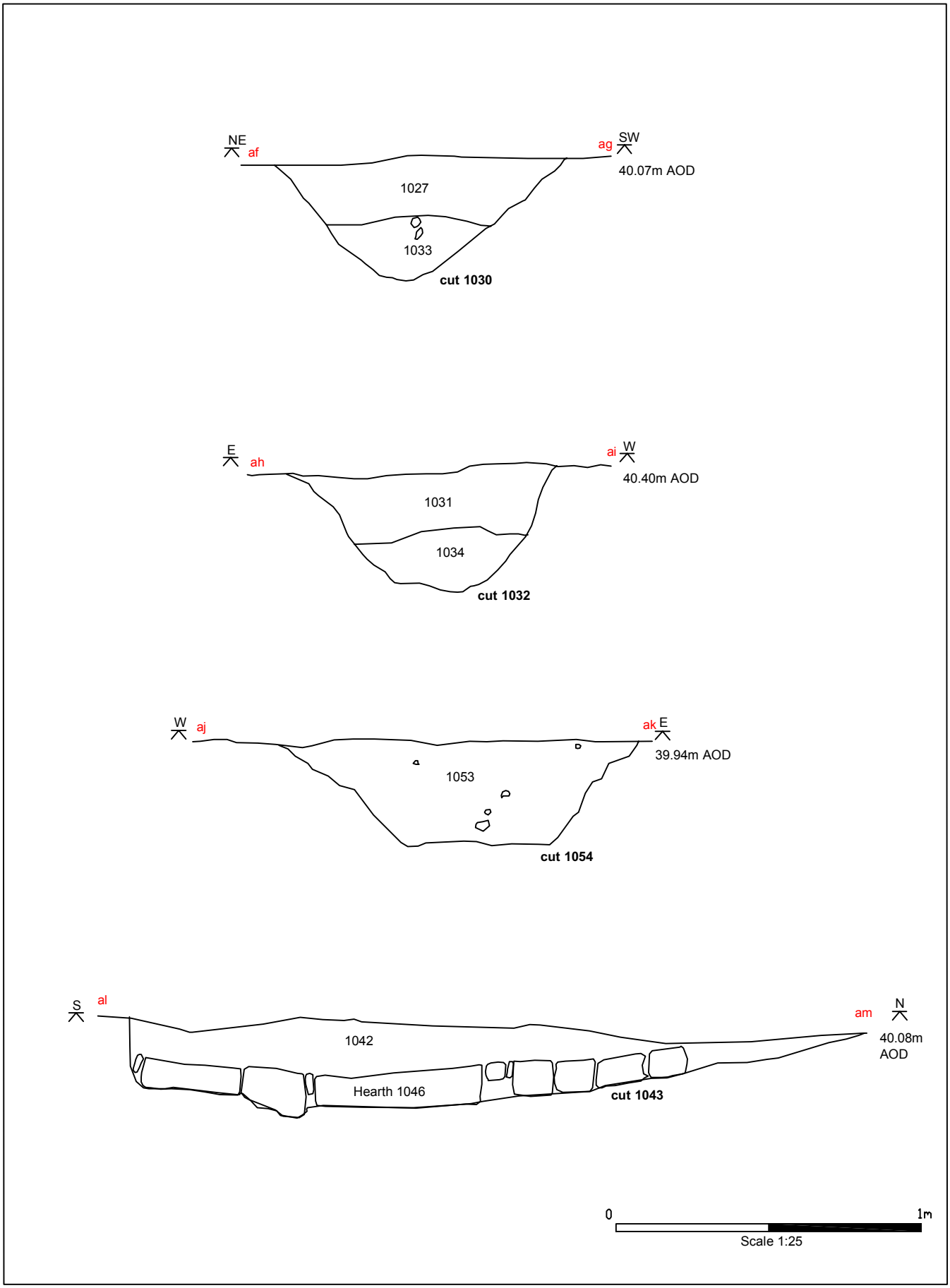

Figure 14. Unphased Sections.

Plate 1. Site before clearance. Facing West.

Plate 2. Site after cleaning. Facing West.

Plate 3. Phase 1 Pit 1041 and Ditch 1036; Phase 2 Ditch 1039. Facing West.

Plate 4. Phase 1 Hearth 1046. Facing South.

Plate5. Phase 3 Ditch Terminal 1029. Facing North.

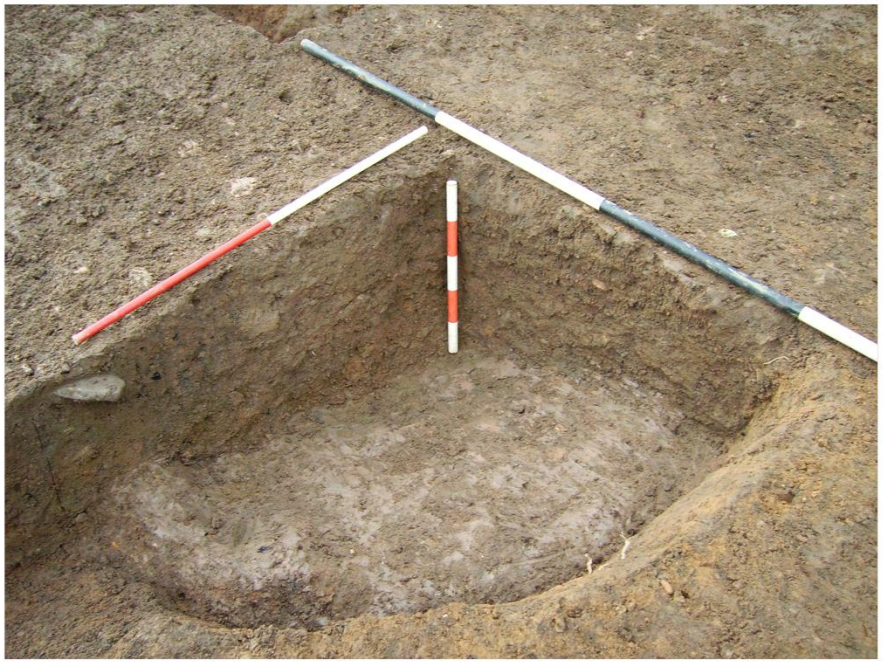

Plate 6. Phase 4 Pit 1022, showing Clay Lining 1012. Facing North-west.

Plate7. Ring Gully Segments 1030 and 1032. Facing North-east.

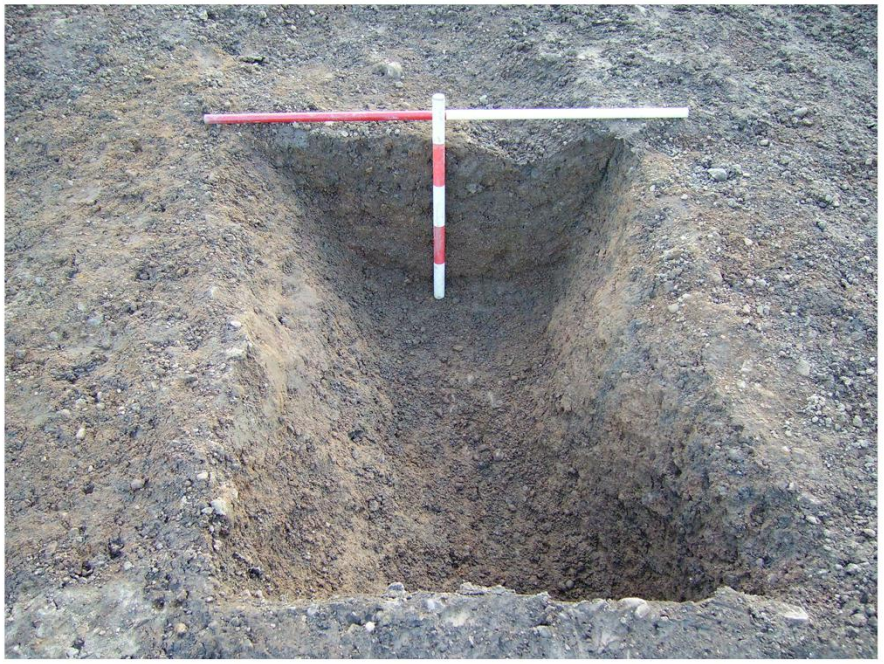

Plate 8. Ring Gully Segment 1032. Facing South.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (MAP 03-01-08)

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
1001	Deposit	Machine Removed Deposits and Overburden	
1002	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1003 - clay silt, 10YR4/1	3
1003	Cut	Ditch Segment. Same as 1024, 1039, 1050, 1052	6, 3
1004	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1005 - silty clay, 10YR4/2	3
1005	Cut	Ditch Segment. Probable return of 1016	6, 3
1006	Deposit	Basal fill of Pit 1010 - silt, 10YR5/6	1, 9
1007	Deposit	Upper fill of Pit 1010 - silt, 10YR3/3	1
1008	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1011 - silty clay, 10YR3/3	9, 2
1009	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1010 - silt, 10YR3/4	1
1010	Cut	Pit	9, 1
1011	Cut	Gully Segment. Same as 1014	9, 2
1012	Deposit	Basal fill of Pit 1022 - clay, 5Y5/1	1, 7, 8
1013	Deposit	Fill of Gully Segment 1014 - slightly sandy silt, 7.5YR4/2	4
1014	Cut	Gully Segment. Same as 1011	4, 6
1015	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1016 - silty clay, 10YR4/2	4
1016	Cut	Linear Ditch Segment	4, 6
1017	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1018 - sandy clay, 7.5YR4/2	4
1018	Cut	Pit	4, 6
1019	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1020 - clay silt, 10YR4/3	5
1020	Cut	Linear Ditch Segment	6, 5
1021	Deposit	Upper fill of Pit 1022 - silt, 10YR5/2	1, 7, 8, 9
1022	Cut	Pit	1, 7, 8, 9
1023	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1024 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	34
1024	Cut	Ditch Segment. Same as 1003, 1039, 1050, 1052	10, 34
1025	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1026 - slightly sandy clay silt, 10YR4/2	11, 13
1026	Cut	Linear Ditch Segment. Same as 1029	11, 13
1027	Deposit	Upper fill of Cut 1030 - silty clay, 10YR4/4	17, 21, 22
1028	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 1029 - slightly sandy clay silt, 10YR4/2	12, 14
1029	Cut	Linear Ditch Segment. Same as 1026	12, 14
1030	Cut	Curvilinear Ditch Segment. Same as 1032	17, 21, 22
1031	Deposit	Upper Fill of Cut 1032 - silty clay, 10YR4/4	19, 21, 22
1032	Cut	Curvilinear Ditch Segment. Same as 1030	19, 21, 22
1033	Deposit	Basal Fill of Cut 1030 - fine silt mixed with gravel, 10YR4/2	17
1034	Deposit	Basal fill of Cut 1032 - fine silt mixed with gravel, 10YR4/2	19
1035	Deposit	Fill of Gully Cut 1036 - slightly sandy clay silt, 10YR4/2	16
1036	Cut	Gully Segment. Same as 1016	16, 18
1037	Deposit	Fill of Gully Segment 1039 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	16
1038	Deposit	Fill of Gully Segment 1039 - clay silt and gravel, 10YR6/6	16
1039	Cut	Ditch Segment. Same as 1003, 1024, 1050, 1052	16, 18
1040	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1041 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	16, 18, 27
1041	Cut	Pit	16, 18, 27
1042	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1043 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	20
1043	Cut	Pit	20, 27
1044	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1045 - silt, 10YR3/3	23, 26
1045	Cut	Pit	23, 26

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
1046	Structure	Cobble surface- hearth within Pit 1043	20, 24
1047	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1048 - gritty silt, 10YR4/2	25, 26
1048	Cut	Pit	25, 26
1049	Deposit	Fill of Cut 1050 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	4, 5, 6
1050	Cut	Ditch Segment. Same as 1003, 1024, 1039, 1052	4, 5, 6
1051	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1052 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	6, 29, 33
1052	Cut	Ditch Segment. Same as 1003, 1024, 1039, 1050	6, 29, 33
1053	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1054 - fine silt, 10YR3/4	28, 30, 31, 32
1054	Cut	Ditch Segment	28, 30, 31, 32

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Quaker Lane, Northallerton 03-01-08

Context No:	Type	Total	Description	Weight (Kg)	Spot date
1002	Pottery	2	1 body sherd	0.03	13-14th Century
	Animal Bone	1	1 fragment	0.014	
1004	Pottery	6	6 body sherds	0.026	12th-13th Century
	Animal Bone		1 fragment	0.004	
1006	Pottery	2	1 body sherd	0.022	12th-13th Century
	Animal bone		2 bone fragments	0.074	
1015	Slag	4		0.042	
1017	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	0.012	Roman
1021	Pottery	1	1 body sherd	0.002	12th-13th Century
1025	Pottery	3	7 body sherds	0.024	14th Century
	CBM	1	Flat roofing tile	0.242	
1027	Pottery	2	2 body sherds	0.02	12th-13th Century
1031	Pottery	1	1 handle sherd	0.029	14th Century
1038	Pottery	14	13 body sherds 1 base sherd	0.124	14-15th Century
1040	Pottery	1	1 rim sherd	0.014	12-13th Century
1042	Pottery	6	6 body sherds	0.034	12th-13th Century
1044	Pottery	11	1 body sherd	0.014	12th-13th Century
1051	Pottery	10	9 body sherds	0.046	14th Century
	Animal Bone		1 fragment	0.024	

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Quaker Lane, Northallerton 03-01-08

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Section	North Facing Section of Cuts 1010 and 1022	Scale 1:10
2	Section	South Facing Section of Cut 1011	Scale 1:10
3	Section	South Facing Section of Cut 1003 and West Facing Sections of Cut 1003, 1005	Scale 1:10
4	Section	East Facing Section of Cuts 1016, 1050, 1014 &	Scale 1:10
5	Section	West Facing Sections of Cuts 1016, 1050, 1020 and South Facing Section of Cut 1020	Scale 1:10
6	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1005E/995N (Deposits 1002, 1004, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1048, 1049, 1051 & Cuts 1003, 1005, 1014, 1018, 1020, 1050, 1052)	Scale 1:20
7	Section	East Facing Section of Cuts 1018 and 1022.	Scale 1:10
8	Section	South Facing Section of Cut 1022	Scale 1:10
9	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1005E/1000N (Deposits 1006, 1008, 1013, 1017 and 1021 and Cuts 1011, 1010, 1022, and 1018)	Scale 1:20
10	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1030E/995N (Deposit 1023 and Cut 1024)	Scale 1:20
11	Section	North Facing Section of Cut 1026	Scale 1:10
12	Section	South and West Facing Sections of Cut 1029	Scale 1:10
13	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1020E/1000N (Deposits 1025, and Curs 1026 and 1029)	Scale 1:20
14	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1020E/995E (Deposits 1028, 1023 and Cut 1029)	Scale 1:20
15	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1025E/995N (Deposit 1023)	Scale 1:20
16	Section	South and West Facing Sections of Cut 1041	Scale 1:10
17	Section	South-east Facing Section of Cut 1030.	Scale 1:10
18	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1015E/995N (Deposits 1040, 1023 and Cuts 1036, 1039 and 1041)	Scale 1:20
19	Section	South Facing Section of Cut 1032	Scale 1:10
20	Section	North Facing Section of Cut 1043	Scale 1:10
21	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1025E/1005N (Deposit 1027/1031 and Cut 1030/1032)	Scale 1:20
22	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1020E/1005N (Deposits 1025, 1027/1031 and Cut 1030/1032)	Scale 1:20
23	Section	South Facing Section of Cut 1045	Scale 1:10
24	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1015E/1000N (Cobbles 1046)	Scale 1:20
25	Section	West Facing Sections of Cut 1048	Scale 1:10
26	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1010E/1000N (Deposits 1044, 1047 and Cuts 1045, 1048)	Scale 1:20
27	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1015E/1000N (Deposit 1040 and Cuts 1041 and 1043)	Scale 1:20
28	Section	South Facing Section of Cut 1054	Scale 1:10
29	Section	South and West Facing Sections of Cut 1052	Scale 1:10

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
30	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 995E/1000N (Deposit 1053)	Scale 1:20
31	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1000E/1000N (Deposit 1053 and Cut 1054)	Scale 1:20
32	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1000E/1005N (Deposit 1053)	Scale 1:20
33	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1000E/995N (Deposit 1051 and Cut 1052)	Scale 1:20
34	Section	East Facing Section of Cut 1024	Scale 1:10
35	Plan	Plan of Grid Square 1010E/995N (Deposits 1015, 1049)	Scale 1:20

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Quaker Lane, Northallerton, 03-01-08

Colour Slide

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
1044	1	Identification Shot.
1044	2	Eastern Part of Site after Cleaning. Facing West.
1044	3	Eastern Part of Site after Cleaning. Facing West.
1044	4	Intersection of Pit 1010 and Linear 1011. Facing South.
1044	5	Intersection of Pit 1010 and Linear 1011. Facing South.
1044	6	Linear Intersection (Cuts 1014 and 1016). Facing West.
1044	7	Linear Intersection (Cuts 1014 and 1016). Facing West.
1044	8	Pit 1018. Facing West.
1044	9	Pit 1018. Facing West.
1044	10	Linear 1020. Facing South.
1044	11	Linear 1020. Facing South.
1044	12	Clay Deposit 1012 (in Pit 1022). Facing West.
1044	13	Clay Deposit 1012 (in Pit 1022). Facing West.
1044	14	Ditch Segment 1024. Facing West.
1044	15	Ditch Segment 1024. Facing West.
1044	16	Pit 1022. Facing North-west.
1044	17	Pit 1022. Facing North-west.
1044	18	Ditch Segment (Cut 1026). Facing South.
1044	19	Ditch Segment (Cut 1026). Facing South.
1044	20	Linear Terminal 1029. Facing East.
1044	21	Linear Terminal 1029. Facing East.
1044	22	Ring Gully. Facing North-east.
1044	23	Ring Gully. Facing North-east.
1044	24	Gully Segment 1030. Facing South-east.
1044	25	Gully Segment 1030. Facing South-east.
1044	26	Gully Segment 1032. Facing South-west.
1044	27	Gully Segment 1032. Facing South-west.
1044	28	Hearth 1046. Facing South.
1044	29	Hearth 1046. Facing South.
1044	30	Pit 1045. Facing North.
1044	31	Pit 1045. Facing North.
1044	32	Pit 1048. Facing East.
1044	33	Pit 1048. Facing East.
1046	1	Identification Shot.
1046	2	Pit 1046. Facing West.
1046	3	Pit 1046. Facing West.
1046	4	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1046	5	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1046	6	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1046	7	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1046	8	Ditch Segment 1052. Facing South.
1046	9	Ditch Segment 1052. Facing South.

Black and White Print

Film No.	Negative No.	Description

	20	Eastern Part of Site after Cleaning. Facing West.
	21	Eastern Part of Site after Cleaning. Facing West.
	22	Intersection of Pit 1010 and Linear 1011. Facing South.
	23	Intersection of Pit 1010 and Linear 1011. Facing South.
	24	Linear Intersection (Cuts 1014 and 1016). Facing West.
	25	Linear Intersection (Cuts 1014 and 1016). Facing West.
	26	Pit 1018. Facing West.
	27	Pit 1018. Facing West.
	28	Linear 1020. Facing South.
	29	Linear 1020. Facing South.
	30	Clay Deposit 1012 (in Pit 1022). Facing West.
	31	Clay Deposit 1012 (in Pit 1022). Facing West.
1045	36	Identification Shot.
1045	35	Ditch Segment 1024. Facing West.
1045	34	Ditch Segment 1024. Facing West.
1045	33	Pit 1022. Facing North-west.
1045	32	Pit 1022. Facing North-west.
1045	31	Ditch Segment (Cut 1026). Facing South.
1045	30	Ditch Segment (Cut 1026). Facing South.
1045	29	Linear Terminal 1029. Facing East.
1045	28	Linear Terminal 1029. Facing East.
1045	27	Ring Gully. Facing North-east.
1045	26	Ring Gully. Facing North-east.
1045	25	Gully Segment 1030. Facing South-east.
1045	24	Gully Segment 1030. Facing South-east.
1045	23	Gully Segment 1032. Facing South-west.
1045	22	Gully Segment 1032. Facing South-west.
1045	21	Hearth 1046. Facing South.
1045	20	Hearth 1046. Facing South.
1045	19	Pit 1045. Facing North.
1045	18	Pit 1045. Facing North.
1045	17	Pit 1048. Facing East.
1045	16	Pit 1048. Facing East.
1045	15	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing North.
1045	14	Trench 2: Post excavation. Facing North.
1045	13	Pit 1046. Facing West.
1045	12	Pit 1046. Facing West.
1045	11	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1045	10	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1045	9	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1045	8	Ditch Segment 1054. Facing North.
1045	7	Ditch Segment 1052. Facing South.
1045	6	Ditch Segment 1052. Facing South.

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Samples

Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (MAP 03-01-08)

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	1004	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1005 - silty clay, 10YR4/2	GBA	1
2	1002	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1003 - clay silt, 10YR4/1	GBA	1
3	1007	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1010 - silt, 10YR3/3	GBA	1
4	1006	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1010 - silt, 10YR5/6	GBA	1
5	1025	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1026 - slightly sandy clay silt, 10YR4/2	GBA	1
6	1027	Deposit	Fill of Curving Linear Feature segment 1030 - silty clay, 10YR4/4	GBA	1
7	1031	Deposit	Fill of Curving Linear Feature segment 1032 - silty clay, 10YR4/4	GBA	1
8	1042	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1043 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	GBA	1
9	1044	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1045 - silt, 10YR3/3	GBA	1
10	1047	Deposit	Fill of Pit 1048 - gritty silt, 10YR4/2	GBA	1
11	1046	Deposit	Deposit over Hearth 1046 (in Pit 1043)	GBA	1
12	1051	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1052 - clay silt, 10YR4/2	GBA	1
13	1053	Deposit	Fill of Ditch Segment 1054 - fine silt, 10YR3/4	GBA	1

The environmental samples are currently undergoing specialist processing and analysis.
A full report detailing the results of this work will be submitted in due course.

APPENDIX 6

Quaker Lane, Northallerton, 03.01.08
Pottery Assessment

Methods

A modest assemblage of 56 sherds was recovered, representing a maximum of 54 vessels and weighing a total of 0.352kg. The sherds were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval pottery. The sherd totals by fabric type and context are shown in the table below.

Fabrics

Roman

The 2 Roman fabrics represented were Greyware, and a reduced white-bodied mortarium with black trituration grits. These sherds were residual in later contexts.

Medieval

Five medieval fabrics were found: Splashed, Gritty, Tees Valley, Scarborough and Humber wares.

The 7 Splashed ware sherds were all from glazed pitchers with a sparse and/or flakey glaze; Date: 12th century. The 7 Gritty Ware sherds were from cooking pots or jars, a squared rim being represented from Context 1040; Date: 12th / mid-13th century.

Tees Valley ware formed the most numerous fabric type with 40 sherds. There are problems with the definition and characterisation of Tees Valley ware and its relationships with Splashed ware (based on research by Dr Chris Cumberpatch on the assemblage from Borough Buildings, Hartlepool), but it is known that the pottery of this type was manufactured from the 12th to the 14th centuries, with highly decorated jugs being current in the 14th century. Many of the Quaker Lane sherds are from cooking pots (although there are no characteristic 'bifid' rims), and glazed jugs are represented by examples from Contexts 1025 (decorated with a copper rich contrasting band), 1031 (broad strap handle) and 1038 (thumbed base).

There were single sherds of Scarborough (glazed jug with rich dark green glaze) and Humber ware (unglazed drinking jug/mug).

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage, which is statistically of limited value. However, as might be expected, relatively local types (Tees Valley) outnumber material from further south (Gritty, Scarborough and Humber wares); it can be inferred that extra-regional trading contacts were at a minimum.

The lack of later material is noteworthy: perhaps later truncation removed evidence of late-medieval and post-medieval activity, or there was a change in the method of rubbish disposal.

The sherds were generally small and relatively abraded; these factors, along with the large number of vessels relative to the number of sherds, indicates a degree of residuality and re-deposition, and that the material may have been broken some distance away from the locations where it was found.

Recommendations

The pottery should be retained as a stratified assemblage that has the potential of adding to the understanding of medieval ceramics from Northallerton.

Two sherds might deserve publication in a larger report: the Gritty ware cooking or jar rim (1040), and the Tees Valley glazed jug rim (1051).

Context Number	Roman	Medieval				
		SPL	GW	TV	SCW	HW
1002		1	1	4		
1004		1	1	4		
1006				2		
1017	1					
1021				1		
1025		1	1	5		
1027	1			1		
1031				1		
1038		4		9		1
1040			1			
1042			2	4		
1044			1			
1051				9	1	
TOTAL = 56	2	7	7	40	1	1

Key

SPL= Splashed ware
GW = Gritty ware
TV= Tees Valley ware
SCW = Scarborough ware
HW= Humber Ware

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD

QUAKER LANE
NORTHALLERTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE
DL6 1EE

SE 3670 9441

Prepared for YORVIK HOMES

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12 DECEMBER 2007

QUAKER LANE
NORTHALLERTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE
SE 3670 9441

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD

1. Summary

1.1 The topsoil strip is in an area to form twelve dwellings and associated car parking at Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (Planning Application 06/01721/FUL).

2. Purpose

2.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. This is in accordance with the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 3670 9441)

The proposed development area is located Quaker Lane, Northallerton.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of potential archaeological significance, with potential for the survival of remains relating to the early-medieval and later town of Northallerton. The site, lies within the historic core of the town close to All Saints Church. The present church has fabric dating from the twelfth century AD onwards, which indicates that there was settlement as early as the eighth century AD. It is likely, therefore, that development in this area will encounter remains of medieval and later date.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are:

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. Tenders

6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work*

6.2 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Historic Environment Team, NYCC and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

7. Access, Safety and Monitoring

7.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.

7.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled. Necessary precautions should be taken near underground services and overhead lines. A risk assessment should be provided to the commissioning body before the commencement of works.

7.3 The project will be monitored by the Historic Environment Team, NYCC, to whom written documentation should be sent ten days before the start of the excavation including:

1. the date of commencement,
2. an opportunity to monitor the works.

7.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, (Yorkshire and Humber Region) may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project. Archaeological contractors may wish to contact him to discuss the science components of the project before submission of tenders.

7.5 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.
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.

7.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Historic Environment Team, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency arrangements being required.

8. Brief

8.1 The archaeological contractor should be informed in advance of the correct timing and schedule of site preparation and preliminary excavation works associated with the construction of the proposed development. A specified timetable should be agreed within which the archaeological excavation may be carried out prior to further construction commencing.

8.2 Archaeological work within the area of proposed development should include the initial supervision of the preliminary site/topsoil strip areas down to the top of archaeological deposits. Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator which should be 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 should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials.

8.3 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, any further machine or hand excavation should be halted to allow the archaeological contractor to observe, clean and assess any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below. This is in order to fulfil Objectives 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 above and in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC.

8.4 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined. 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.

8.5 The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA 2001). Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003). An outline strategy of sampling for scientific dating, geoarchaeology and soil science (Canti 1996), biological analysis (English Heritage 2002), artefact conservation and analysis (Watkinson and Neal 1998), and analysis of technological residues (English Heritage 2001), ceramics, and stone should be agreed with the Local Authority, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (RA) before commencement of site work. This strategy should be based on the results of previous archaeological work in the area. The strategy will be subject to variation as appears necessary during the excavation, following consultation with the Local Authority and the RA.

8.6 All specialists in Archaeological Science (both those employed in-house by the archaeological contractor or those sub-contracted) should be named in project documents. Agreement of specialists must always be obtained before their names are listed. Their competence to undertake proposed investigations, and the availability of adequate laboratory facilities and reference collections should be demonstrated. There should be agreement in writing on timetables and deadlines for all stages of work.

8.7 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each excavation area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

8.8 Any significant unstratified artefacts or small finds should be collected. Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved.

8.9 Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further excavation. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be fully excavated, sampled, and recorded. Full excavation should be carried out on features and deposits of limited potential where the stratigraphic relationships, phasing or origin of these are still unclear. Further excavation may also be needed to expose the full stratigraphic sequence across the site.

8.10 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the

Senior Archaeologist, NYCC. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate. Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). A regular transfer of finds from the site to the conservation laboratory is desirable, particularly in the case of long term excavations

8.11 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) should be followed.

8.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate). For this excavation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of four dates using scientific techniques.

8.13 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 the outline strategy presented in the Project Design, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.

8.14 All securely stratified deposits should have flotation samples taken from them. Coarse sieved samples should be collected from deposits containing a high density of animal bones or other artefacts.

8.15 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 that may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

8.16 In the event that any human remains are encountered, they must be treated at all stages with care and respect. Excavators must be aware of, and comply with, the relevant legislation and any Department of Constitutional Affairs and local environmental health concerns. Burials should be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without additives), marked and packed to standards compatible with McKinley and Roberts (1993). Site inspection by a recognised specialist is desirable in the case of isolated burials, and necessary for cemeteries. Proposals for the final placing of human remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design. Further guidance is provided by English Heritage (2004). For this excavation, tenders should allow provision for any human remains to be subject to carbon and nitrogen isotope study.

Post-Excavation Assessment

8.17 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, on the advice of the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor Dr Andy

Hammon (including sections 8.18 – 8.25 below), and include assessment of their suitability for analysis, so as to inform the updated project design.

8.18 Assessment of artefacts should include x-radiography of all iron objects (Jones ed. 2006), 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). 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).

8.19 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.

8.20 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).

<u>Analysis</u>

8.21 Within a time agreed with the Historic Environment Team Leader, 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.

8.22 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.

8.23 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).

8.24 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).

8.25 Analysis of animal bones should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design (see also English Heritage 2002). Analysis of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the up-dated project design.

9. Archive

9.1 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.*

9.2 The archaeological contractor should liase with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, the Yorkshire Museum is suggested.

9.3 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.

9.4 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.

10. Copyright

10.1 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 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.

10.2 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. Report

11.1 Following post-excavation assessment and analysis as appropriate, a report should be prepared following the County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List.* The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved, including photographs of operations, description of the remains including all relevant plans and sections, interpretation and assessment of the significance of the remains. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.

11.2 The results from investigations in Archaeological Science, *including negative results*, should be included in the Site Archive and reported to the HER.

11.3 A timetable for completion of reports should be agreed with all specialists, and agreements in writing with sub-contracted external specialists are desirable. The time-table should allow for adequate provision by the excavator of contextual information, provisional dating and stratigraphic relationships of contexts. Reports should include clear statements of methodology. The results from scientific analysis should be clearly distinguished from their interpretation. Non-technical summaries of results should be included. Reports on Archaeological Science should be published fully, in the text of printed reports or in the main body of reports disseminated by electronic means, wherever the results merit it.

11.4 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.

11.5 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.

11.6 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 Leader, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

12. Further Information

12.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
Showfield Lane
Malton Tel. 01653 697752
North Yorkshire YO17 6BT Fax. 01653 694747

12.2 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques. In addition, depending upon the final design of development, the methodology of the archaeological excavation may need to be modified accordingly.

12.3 References

Association for Environmental Archaeology

1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. *Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2*. http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.html

Canti, M

1996 Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in Geoarchaeology, *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96*, English Heritage

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1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2) http://www.eng-h.gov.uk/guidance/map2/

English Heritage

2001 Archaeometallurgy: Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001/01 http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/cfa_archaeometallurgy.pdf

English Heritage

2002 Environmental Archaeology : A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 20002/01

http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/enviroarch.pdf (5.93mb)

English Heritage 2003 Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists http://194.164.61.131/filestore/archaeology/pdf/briefs%20version%2022.pdf

English Heritage 2004 *Human Bones from Archaeological sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, unnumbered. http://194.164.61.131/filestore/publications/pdf/free/human_bones_2004.pdf

Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/exc2.pdf

Jones, D M (ed.) 2006 Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork. English Heritage.

McKinley, J & Roberts, C *and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.* 1993 IFA Technical Paper **13**, *Excavation*

Society of Museum Archaeologists *Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*. 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections.*

Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

AOC Archaeology Data Structure Report (2006)

APPENDIX 1- SPECIALISTS

Ian Panter	YAT		01904 663036
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Vivien Swan		01904 468335
	Jeremy Evans		0121 7784024
	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	S.Garside – Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		PRS	01388 772167
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 9819065
Leather	Ian Carlisle	YAT	01904 663000
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Jerry McDonnell	Bradford University	01274 3835131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		PRS/ Diane Alldritt	01388 772167 0141 649 877
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509
C14 Dating		C	270136
Debdro		Sheffield University	0114 2220123
Archaeomagnetic	Mark Noel	Geoquest Associates	01624819364