

**THE NURSERIES
WHITBY ROAD
PICKERING
NORTH YORKSHIRE
SE 8028 84670**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Authorised by

Date:.....

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

The Archaeological Evaluation of Pickering Nurseries to the west of Whitby Road, Pickering was undertaken in November 2010.

The archaeological work comprised of the excavation of four Evaluation Trenches in accordance with a Written Scheme of Works provided by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

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

Three linear features, two north to south aligned furrows and one east to west ditch, were encountered during the Trial Trenching. Only a single sherd of pottery was recovered of 15th/16th century date from Furrow 4004. The stratigraphy in all of the evaluation trenches illustrated the high degree of disturbance on the site as a result of its previous use as a commercial nursery.

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at the Nurseries, west of Whitby Road, Pickering (Figs. 1 & 2), was commissioned by David Wilson Homes. Work commenced on the 16th of November 2010, with backfilling completed on the 19th of November 2010. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed new residential development.

- 1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was compiled by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (Appendix 6).
- 1.3 All work was funded by David Wilson Homes.
- 1.4 The project was assigned the site code MAP 01-11-10.
- 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. Licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on Figure 2. The proposed development comprises of the area previously used as a commercial nursery and agricultural land to the north and west (Fig. 2). The proposed Development stands on land at approximately 64m AOD.
- 2.2 The area of the Nurseries is extensively overgrown and has a number of derelict buildings in various states of decay.
- 2.3 The site lies on soils of the Rivington 1 Association (541f), which are well drained coarse loamy soils over sandstone (Mackney *et al* 1984).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 There are no known Prehistoric or Roman sites or finds within the Proposed Development Area. A tumulus is located 1.4km to the north-west of the site (Fig. 1) and excavations in advance of aggregate extraction at Newbridge Quarry, c 1km to the north-west of the site has indicated the presence of a multi-period Prehistoric and Romano-British landscape.
- 3.2 The manor of Pickering has a pre-conquest foundation. Anglian cross shaft fragments found at the Parish church of St. Peter and Paul are noted by Page (1968, 471). In 1066 the Manor was held by Morcar, the Earl of

Northumberland; and was valued at £88. However, there are no Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian finds known from the proposed development site, or its immediate vicinity.

- 3.3 The Manor of Pickering is noted in the Domesday Book under land of the King in Yorkshire, "*In PICKERING there are 37 carucates of land to the geld (taxable), which twenty ploughs could plough. Morcar held this as one manor with its Berewicks (outlying estate), Barton-le-Street, Newton-on-Rawcliffe, Blandsby, Easthorpe [in Appleton-le-Street]. Now the King has it. There is one plough; and 20 villans (villagers with six ploughs. [There is] meadow half an league long as much broad. But all the woodland which belongs to the manor is sixteen leagues long and four broad. The manor was worth in the Reign of King Edward £88; now 20s 4d*" Williams and Martin 1992, p.787). And also "*In Pickering, Barton-le-Street, Newton-on-Rawcliffe and Easthorpe, the King has 37 carucates*" (ibid, p.872).
- 3.4 The Place-name of Pickering derives from the old English Piceringas meaning 'the settlement of Picer and his dependants' (Smith 1979, p. 85). The Domesday Book, Medieval charters and documents record various derivations *Pichering(a)*, *Pic(h)rinch*, *Picaringes*, *Pikeringes* and *Pikering (a, e)* in the twelfth century and *Pekeryng* in 1579.
- 3.5 Pickering is listed as a Medieval Borough (Beresford and Finberg 1973, p. 187) with two entries. "King John orders (1200) that the men of Pickering shall have their customs as under Henry I and Henry II *Cal Rot Chart, 1199-1216,41*" and Tallage (tax) paid by the borough- *Pipe Roll Soc, NS, XX, 1942, 207*".
- 3.6 Pickering remained in the possession of the Crown. The castle was a royal residence. Henry II granted a charter in the twelfth century (Page 1968, P. 463), and King John issued a grant from Pickering in 1201. Edward I was in residence in 1280 and 1292. In the fourteenth century, Edward II and Edward III visited and in 1399 Richard II was confined in the castle. Tallage was paid in Pickering in 1187, 1189, 1195-1198, and in 1308 "and Inquiry was held into

the Earl of Lancaster's right to tallage from his tenants of Pickering, Scalby and Huby" (ibid, p. 467). In 1267, the Manor of Pickering was granted to Edmund of Lancaster by Henry III. Edmund's son, Thomas, was beheaded at Pontefract in 1322 and his possessions forfeited. The manor then passed to Henry Earl of Lancaster and through his daughters to John of Gaunt and his heir Henry, later King Henry IV and held as part of the Duchy of Lancaster Land.

- 3.7 The Parish Church of St Peter and St Paul is located 1km south-west of the Proposed Development Area. Whilst the first reference dates it to the eleventh century it is believed to have been rebuilt in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries (MNY 3360). Low Hall, Pickering Cross (MNY 3362) and a gold Noble coin (MNY23664) are also noted within 1km of the Proposed Development Area.
- 3.8 Leland visited Pickering around 1540 and described it : *"the toune of Pykering is large but not welle compact to gather. The greatest part of it with the paroch church and castel is on the south est part of the brooke renning through the toune, and standith on a great slaty hille. The other part of toune is not as big as this : the brooke rennith bytwixt then"* (Page 1968, p.468). Leland also remarked on the route from Scarborough to Pickering as "most plentiful of corn and grass but little wood in sight."
- 3.9 The area was much affected by the northern rebellions, epidemics and by the time of the Civil War, Pickering Castle was regarded as too ruinous to garrison.
- 3.10 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1854 – Fig. 3) shows that the majority of the site was situated in an area of agricultural land characterised by a series of north to south aligned sinuous fields. The extreme west of the site is characterised by east to west aligned field boundaries. This is also true of the 1894 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4), however, four footpaths are shown; two along the southern boundary of the site, one in the west of the site and the fourth is named as "Love Lane". A circular feature (a pond) is

depicted in the centre of the largest field unit. This feature is also shown on the 1913 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5). On this Ordnance Survey edition no trees are shown along Love Lane and an arrangement of buildings (? Field barns) are shown in the central northern portion of the site. By 1952 (Fig. 6) there has been some rationalisation of field boundaries and construction of a number of buildings immediately to the north of the southern boundary of the site. The area of the site is titled "Nurseries". The 1958 Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 7) shows no changes to the site. By 1981 (Fig. 8) there has been a remodelling of the nursery buildings along the southern boundary of the site, but there are no changes to the buildings north of this grouping, however, the buildings in the far north of the site have been demolished.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the nature, extent, degree, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits, finds or features present within the area of the proposed new residential development. The specific objectives were:

- To determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information would be excavated, and archaeological deposits explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
- To enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology and an appropriate mitigation strategy was to be formulated.

5. Methodology

5.1 Four Evaluation Trenches were excavated covering a total of 87.50m² (Fig. 2). The site was heavily overgrown with scrub and natural regeneration and

the areas where buildings associated with the past use of the site and associated features, such as water tanks were located were unsuitable locations for evaluation. Therefore the trenches were located within areas where minimal clearance was required. Excavation took place between the 16th and 18th of November 2010. The trenches were backfilled on the 19th of November 2010.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** measured 10.10m by 2.24m (22.62m²), aligned east to west and was located in the north-western corner of the proposed residential development area.
- **Evaluation Trench 2** measured 9.24m by 2.04m (18.84m²), aligned north to south and was located in the south-western corner of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 3** measured 10.40m by 2.05m (21.32m²), aligned north to south and was located in the southern central area of the site.
- **Evaluation Trench 4** measured 11.04m by 2.24m (24.72m²), aligned east to west and was located in the north-eastern area of the site.

5.2 A JCB mechanical excavator was used to remove the overburden and subsoil in all trenches; under close archaeological supervision. All trenches were backfilled by machine.

5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct (IFA 2006, Principles 1-5) and IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2001, 1-9). Eighteen context records were archived (Appendix 1).

5.4 No finds were recovered from the excavation of the Evaluation Trenches, but a single small sherd of pottery was retrieved from Environmental Sample No. 3 from Trench 4, Deposit 4003 (Appendix 2).

- 5.5 Turf and topsoil were removed as part of the overburden, and were recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total 8 drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. Sixty-seven digital shots, one colour slide films (15 exposures) and one monochrome print film (15 exposures) were taken. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).
- 5.7 Three samples were taken. These environmental samples were processed by MAP and a report produced by Diane Aldritt (Appendix 5 forthcoming).

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 9 and Pls. 1-6)

- 6.1.1 Archaeological features in Evaluation Trench 1 comprised of a single north south aligned linear which was sealed below 0.28m of topsoil (1001 – 62.90m to 62.55m AOD).
- 6.1.2. Ditch 1004 was 3.01m in width and 0.38m in depth with a flat based 'V' shaped profile and two distinct fills (1002 & 1003); both silty clays. No finds were recovered from this feature. An environmental sample was taken from context 1002 (Appendix 5 forthcoming).
- 6.1.3 At the western end of trench initial excavation located a north south linear feature filled with pea gravel and running parallel with this feature were two metal pipes. As there was a distinct possibility that these represented live services full excavation commenced further to the east of these features (Pls. 4 & 5).

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 10 and Pls. 7-11)

6.2.1 Archaeological activity in Trench 2 was confined to an east west aligned linear sealed below 0.30m of subsoil (2002).

6.2.2 Linear 2003 cut through the sandstone natural and measured 0.70m in width and was 0.23m deep with a gentle U shaped profile. The feature was filled with a single fill (2004), a clayey loam. An environmental sample was taken from Linear 2003 (Appendix 5 forthcoming)

6.2.3 No finds were recovered from this trench.

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Figs. 2 and Pls. 12 & 13)

6.3.1 Trench 3 stood at 62.72m AOD, with on average 0.30m of topsoil (3001) and 0.16m of subsoil (3002).

6.3.2 Removal of topsoil and subsoil in Trench 3 revealed no archaeological features. The natural sandstone occurred at c. 62.29 AOD).

6.3.3 No finds were recovered from this evaluation trench.

6.4 Evaluation Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 11 and Pls. 14-18)

6.4.1 Trench 4 stood at 64.74m AOD. Removal of the topsoil (0.26m in depth) and subsoil (0.16m) revealed a sandstone and clay natural at 64.00m AOD to 64.38m AOD.

6.4.2 A single archaeological feature was observed consisting of a 2.81m wide north to south aligned linear ditch. Ditch 4004 was 0.17m in depth with gradually sloping sides and a rounded bottom. The single uniform fill (4003) was silty clay. An environmental sample was taken from this context (Appendix 5 forthcoming). A single sherd of late medieval Humber Ware pottery was recovered from the sample (Appendix 2).

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 The results of the Trial Trenching have been successful in achieving the specific objectives as detailed in Section 4.4.2.
- 7.2 The archaeological evaluation of specific areas of the site indicated the degree of disturbance which can be attributed to the site's past use as a commercial nursery. This included removal of topsoil and subsoil deposits in Trench 2 and Trench 1 respectively. However, it was also clear that where earlier archaeological features existed preservation was good.
- 7.3 The linear features (1004 and 4004) recorded in Trenches 1 and 4 most probably relate to the sinuous north south aligned field boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps, with both features representing furrows. Furrow 4004 was dated by pottery to the late medieval period (15th/16th century).
- 7.4 Linear ditch 2004 is more problematic to assign to the same period as Furrows 1004 and 4004. Ditch 2004 does not appear to correlate to the medieval or later field boundaries and the feature was sealed by 0.30m of subsoil which suggested that Linear 2004 is a much earlier feature.

8. Bibliography and References

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www.genuki.org.uk

www.oldmaps.co.uk

1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 94. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.
1894 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 91 NE & NW. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.
1913 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 91 NE & NW. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.
1932 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 91 NE & NW. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.
1932 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 91 NE & NW. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.
1958 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 91 NE & NW. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.
1981 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 80 NW. Scale 1:10,000

Secondary Sources

Institute of Field 2001 Standards and Guidance for Archaeologists
Archaeological Excavation

<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/exc2.pdf>

Mackney *et al.* 1983 Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 1:
Northern England.

9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team Anne Finney, Charlie Morris and Zara Burn

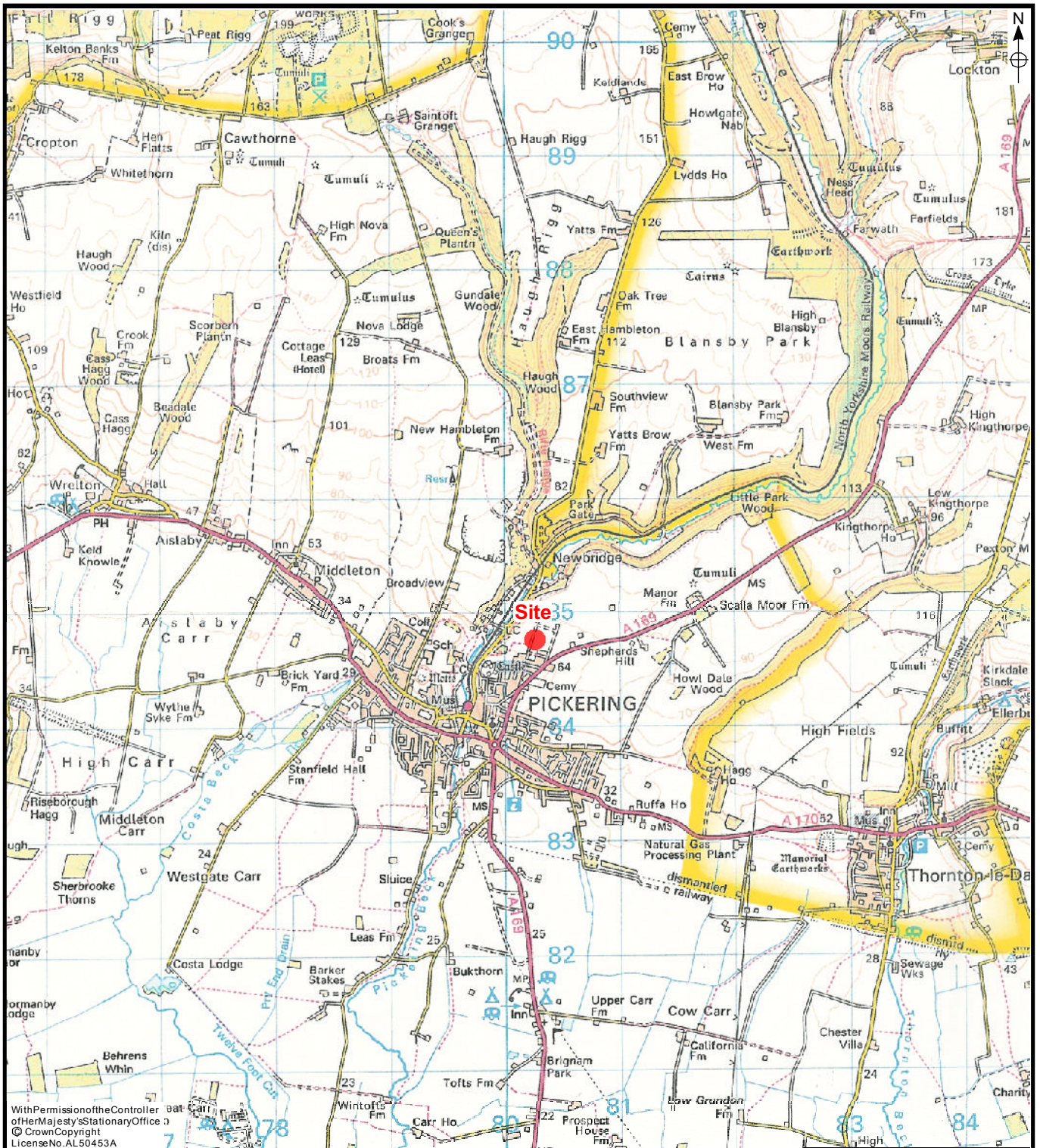
Editorial Mark Stephens

Report Anne Finney

Illustrations Tom Silverside

Plates Anne Finney,

Filing and Binding Sophie Langford



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering

CLIENT: Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division.

TITLE: Site Location.

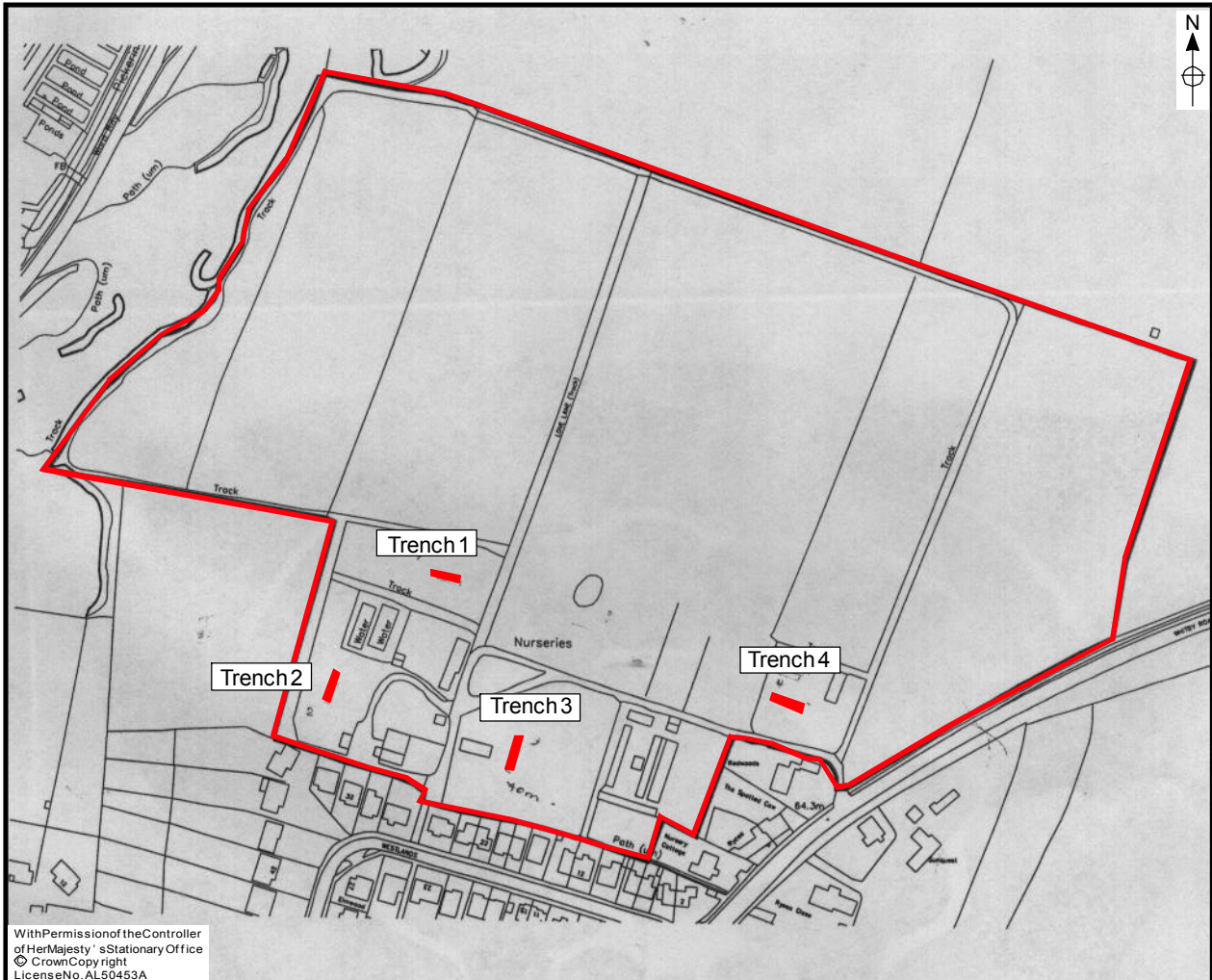
Figure 1.

Scale: 1:50,000

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:



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MAP
 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering

CLIENT: Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division.

TITLE: Trench Location (Showing Development Area).

Figure 2.	Scale: 1:4000
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DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:



Figure 3 - Extract Of 1854 Ordnance Survey Map Showing Development

NOT TO SCALE

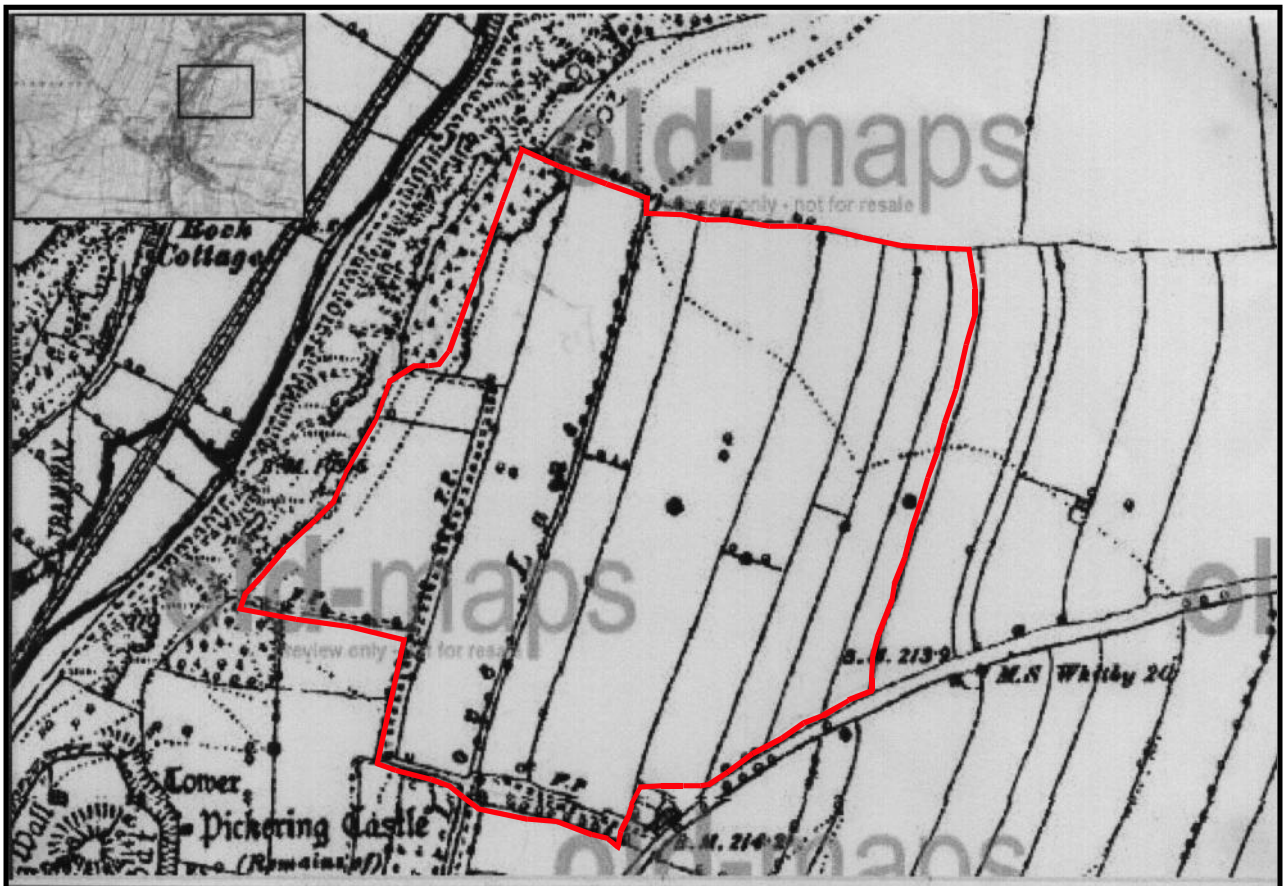


Figure 4 - Extract Of 1894 Ordnance Survey Map Showing Development

NOT TO SCALE

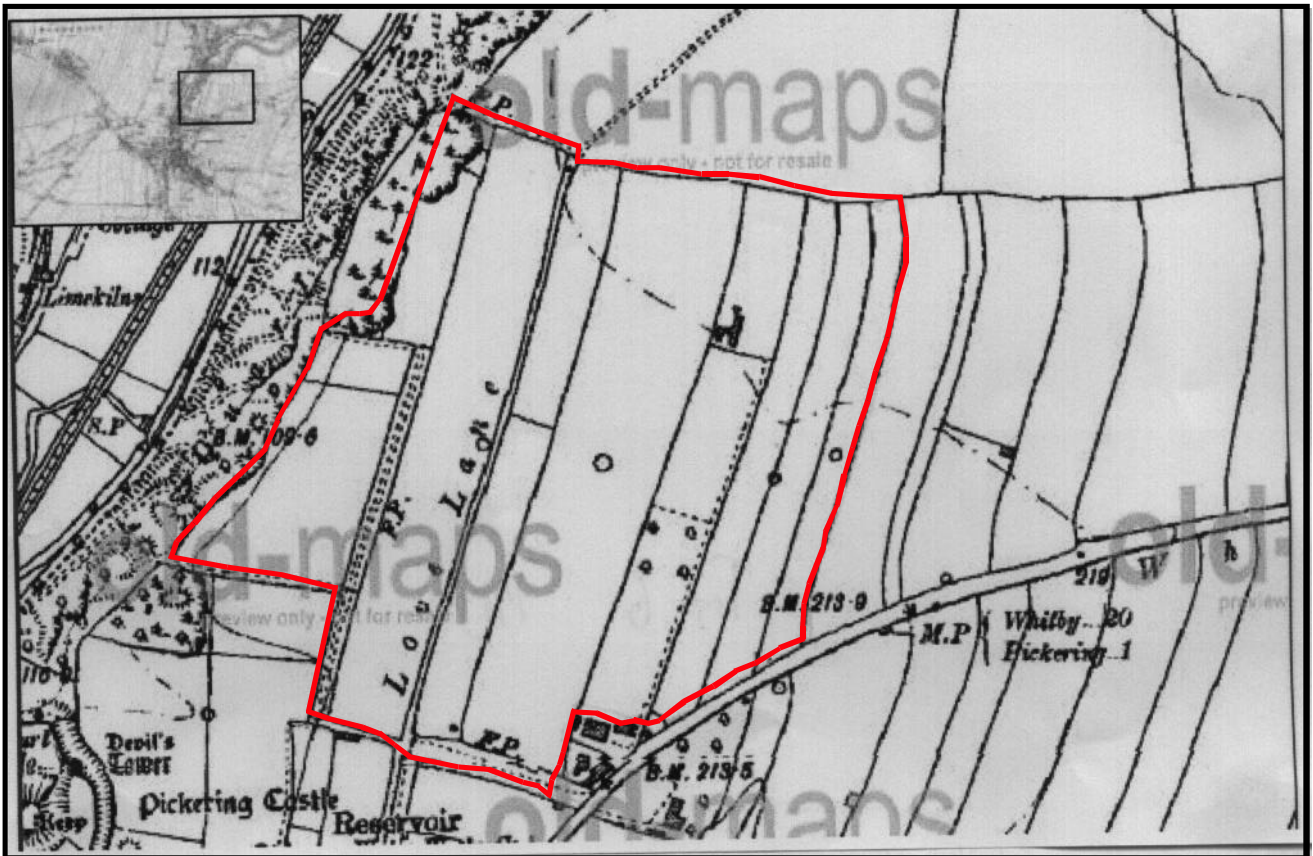


Figure 5 - Extract Of 1913 Ordnance Survey Map Showing Development

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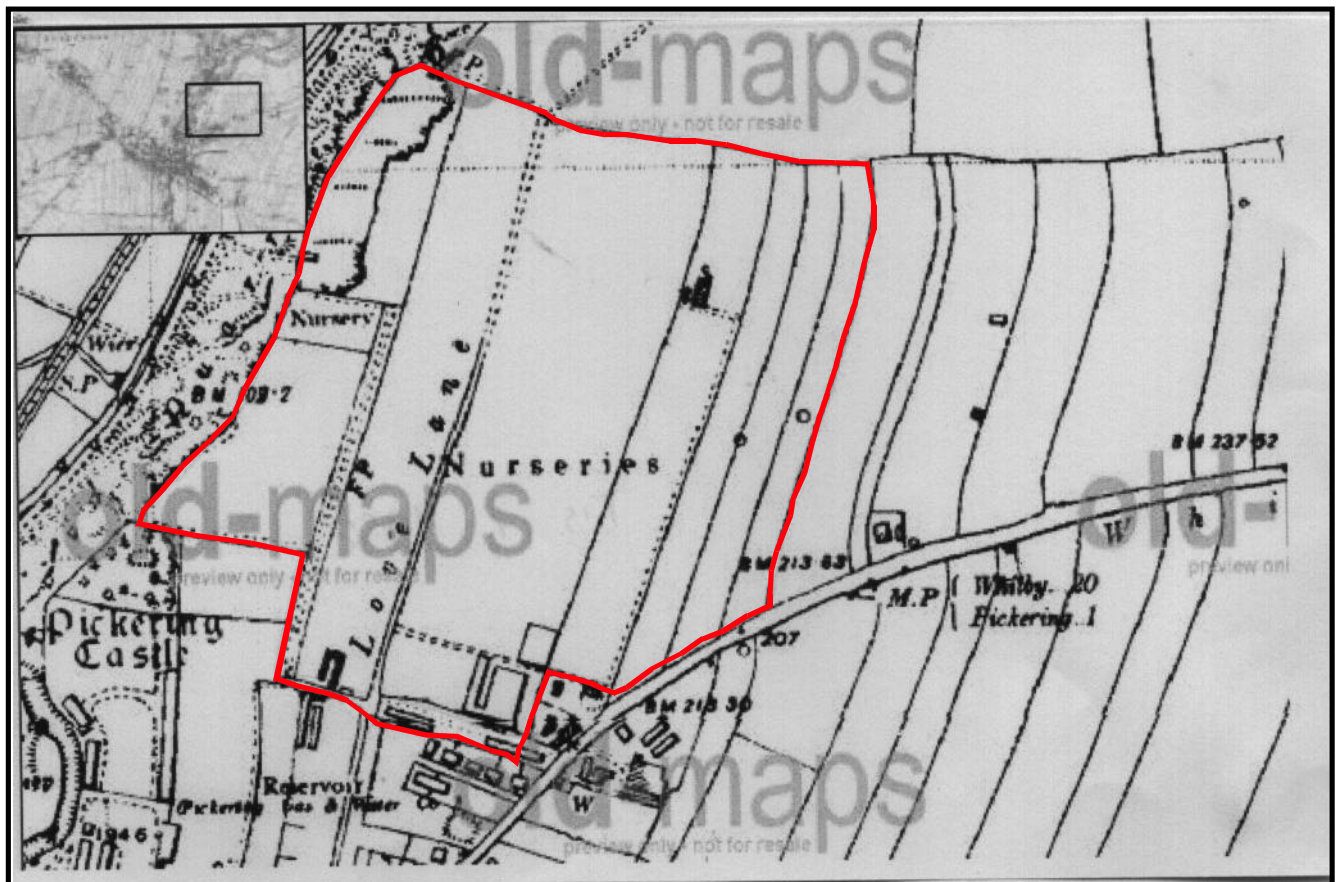


Figure 6 - Extract Of 1952 Ordnance Survey Map Showing Development

NOT TO SCALE

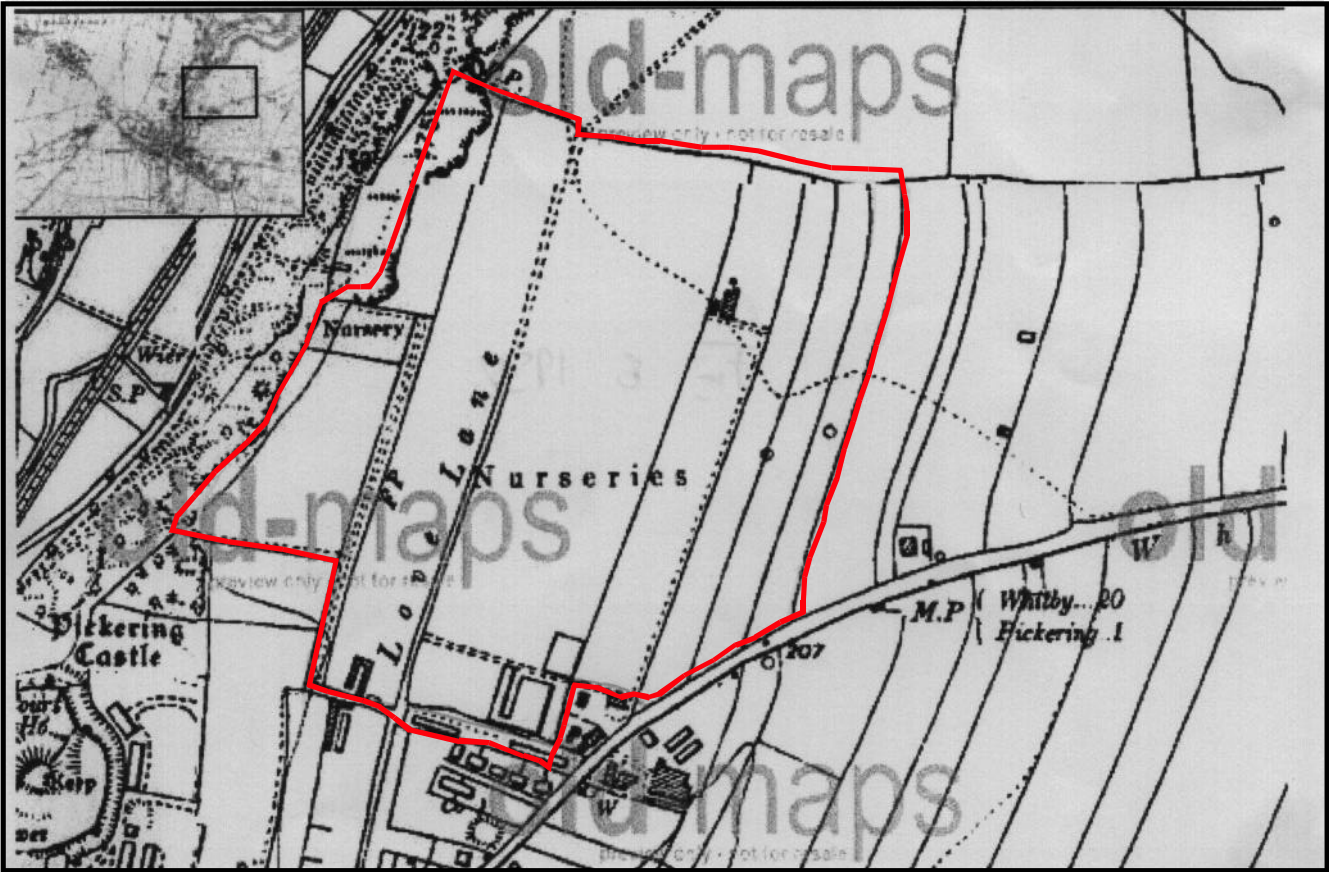


Figure 7 - Extract Of 1958 Ordnance Survey Map Showing Development

NOT TO SCALE

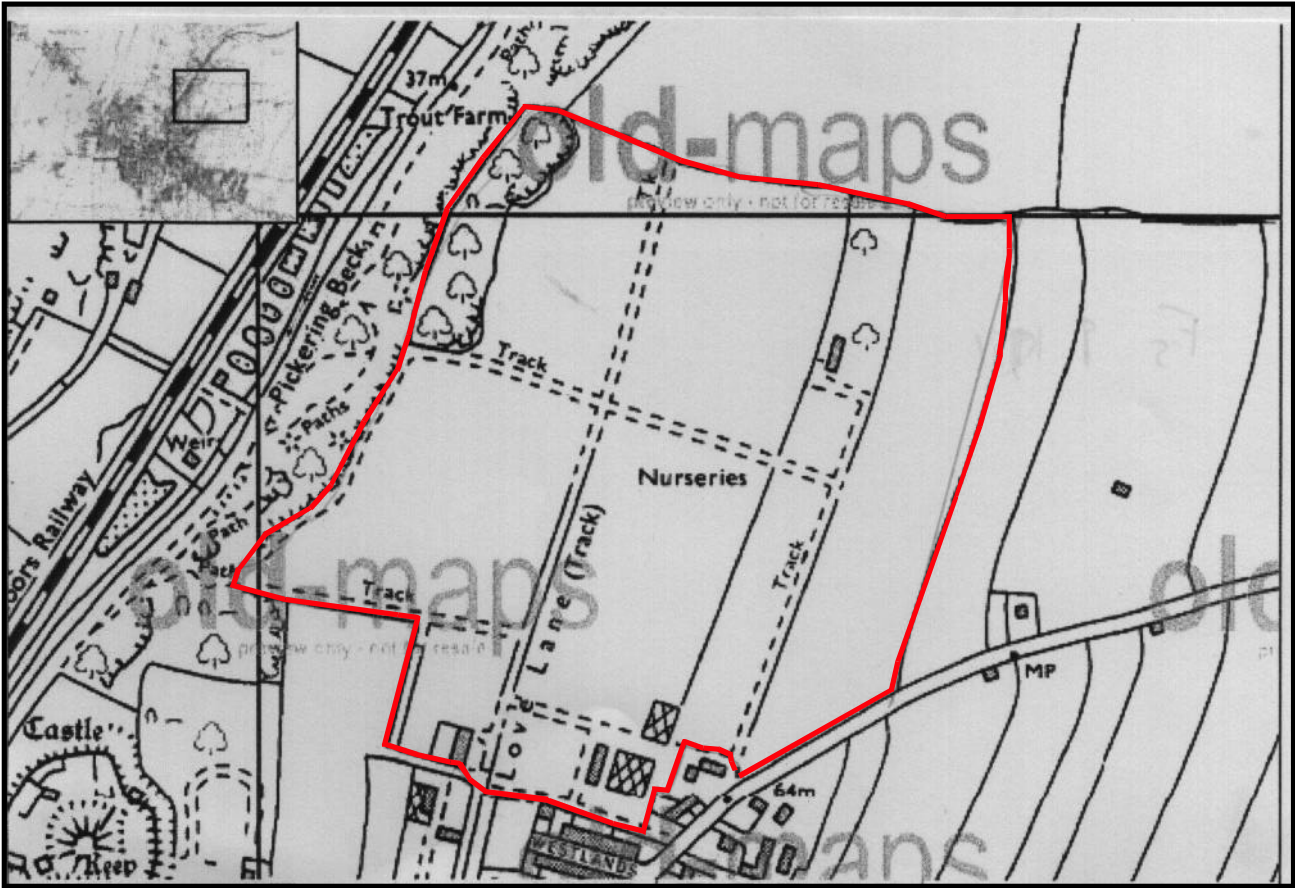
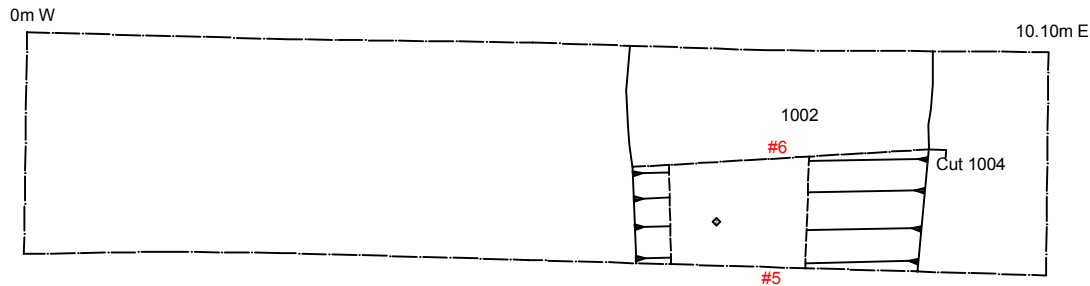


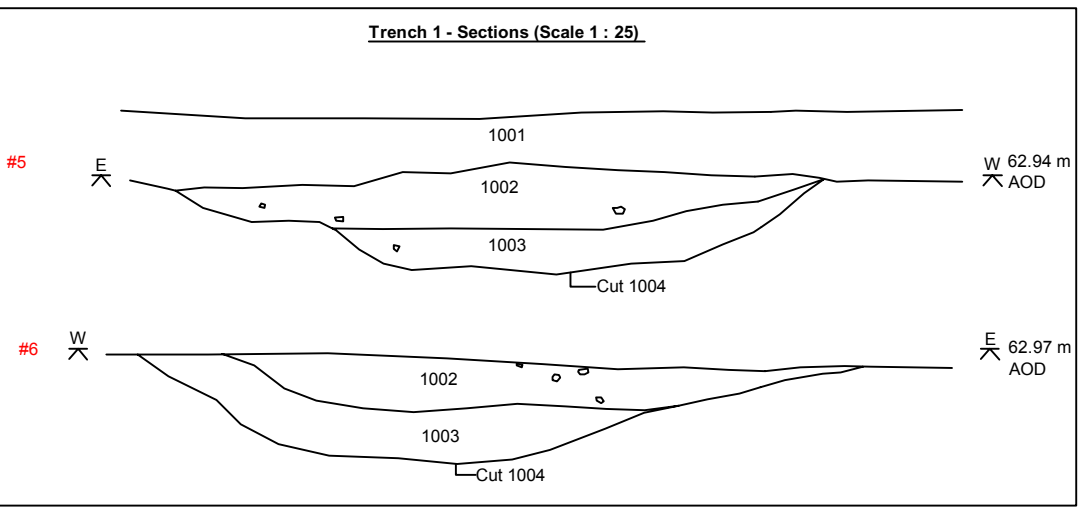
Figure 8 - Extract Of 1981 Ordnance Survey Map Showing Development

NOT TO SCALE

MAP 01-11-10



Trench 1 - Sections (Scale 1 : 25)



MAP
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

TITLE: Plan & Sections Of Trench 1

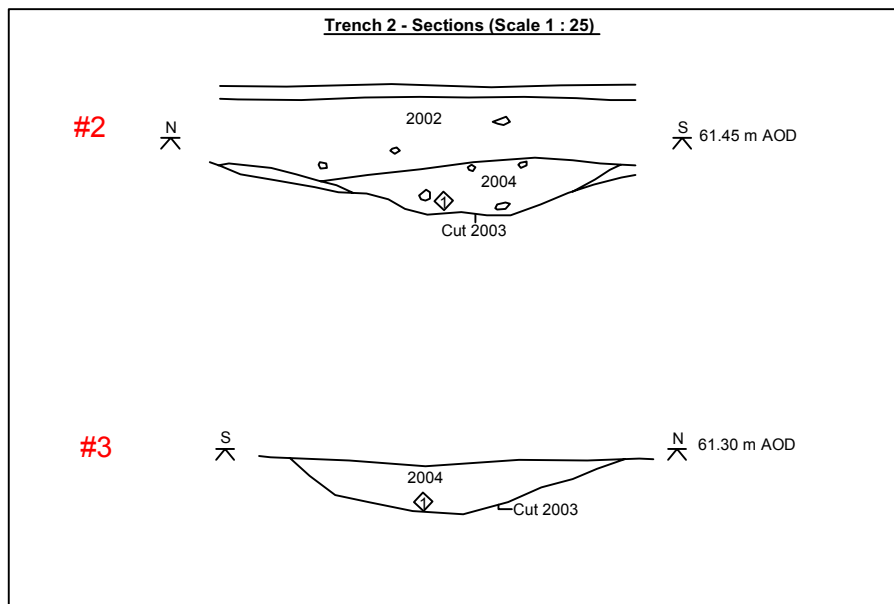
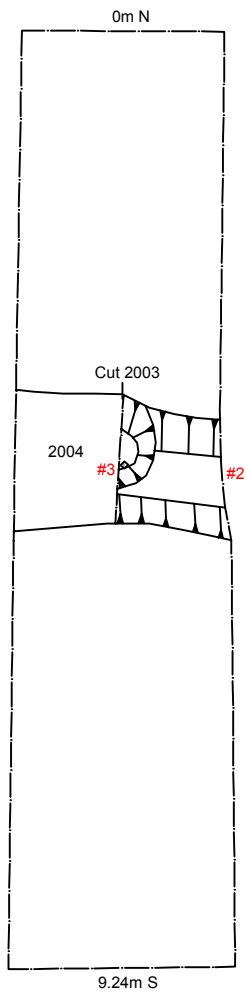
SITE: The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering

CLIENT: Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division

FIGURE: 9 **Scale:** 1:75

DRAWN BY: TWS

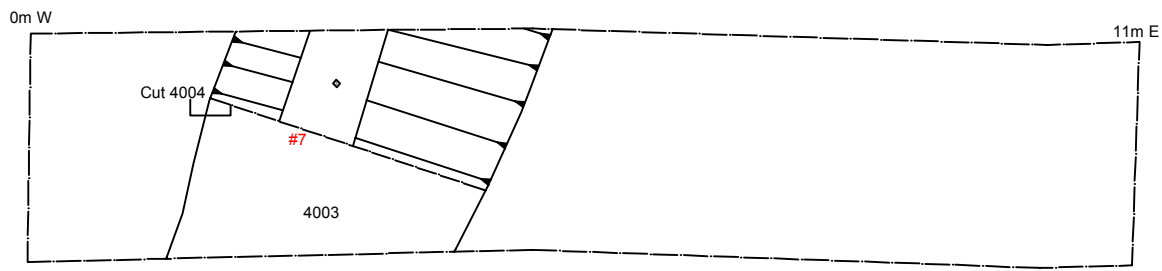
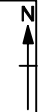
REVISIONS:



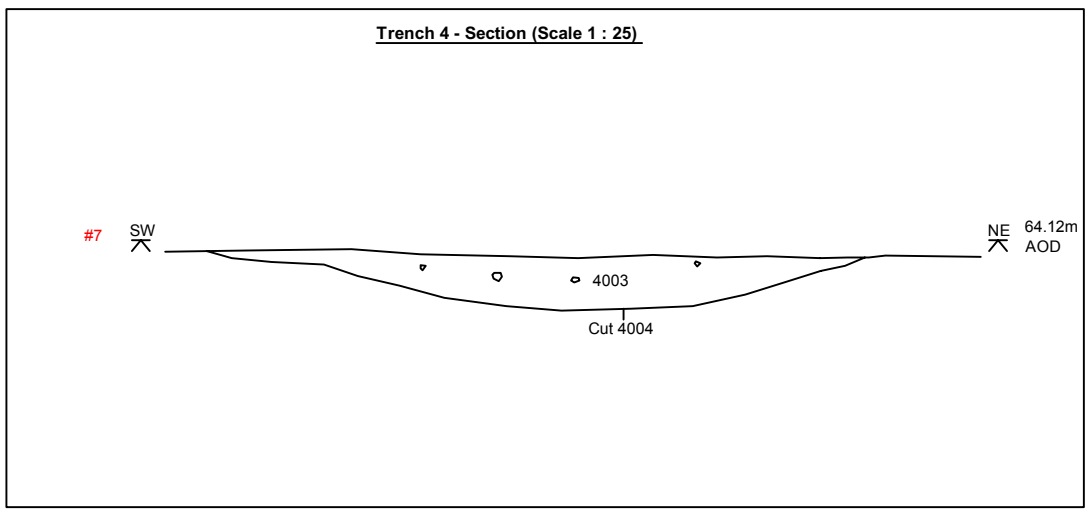
MAP
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

TITLE: Plan & Sections Of Trench 2
SITE: The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering
CLIENT: Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division

FIGURE: 10 **Scale:** 1:75
DRAWN BY: TWS
REVISIONS:



Trench 4 - Section (Scale 1 : 25)



MAP
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

TITLE: Plan & Section Of Trench 4
SITE: The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering
CLIENT: Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division

FIGURE: 11 **Scale:** 1:75
DRAWN BY: TWS
REVISIONS:



Plate 1. Trench 1. Prior to excavation. Facing West.



Plate 2. Trench 1. Post vegetation clearance. Facing West.



Plate 3. Trench 1. Pre-excitation. Facing West.



Plate 4. Trench 1. Post-excitation. Facing West.



Plate 5. Trench 1. Post-excavation. Facing East.

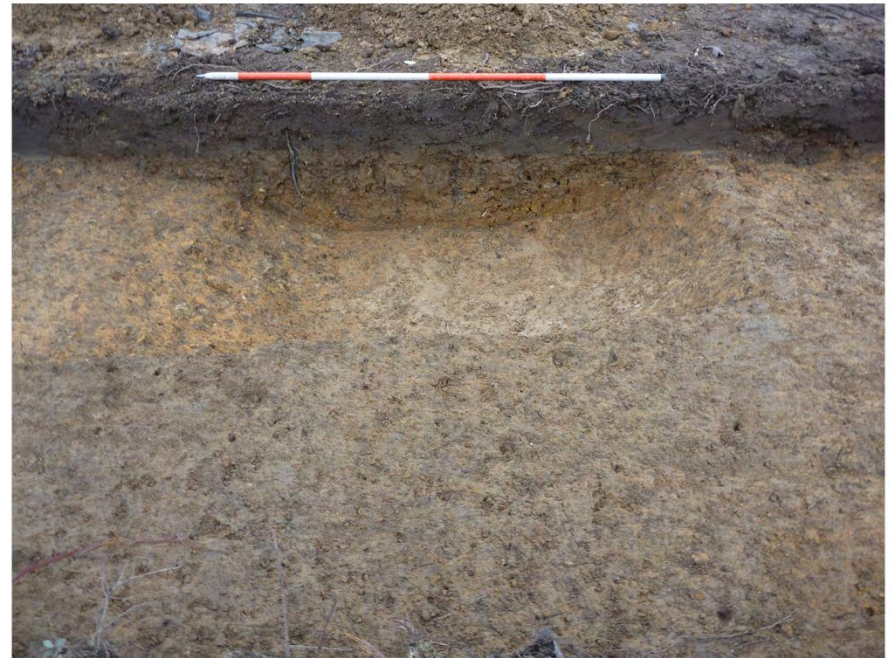


Plate 6. Trench 1. Linear 1004. North facing section. Facing South.



Plate 7. Trench 2. Prior to excavation. Facing North.



Plate 8. Trench 2. Post vegetation clearance. Facing North.



Plate 9. Trench 2. Pre-excavation. Facing South.



Plate 10. Trench 2. Post-excavation. Facing North.



Plate 11. Trench 2. Linear 2003. West facing section. Facing East.



Plate 12. Trench 3. Prior to excavation. Facing North.



Plate 13. Trench 3. Post-excavation. Facing North.



Plate 14. Trench 4. Prior to excavation. Facing West.



Plate 15. Trench 4. Post vegetation clearance. Facing West.



Plate 16. Trench 4. Pre-excitation. Facing West.



Plate 17. Trench 4. Post-excavation. Facing West.



Plate 18. Trench 4. Linear 4004. Facing South-west.

APPENDIX 1

The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering 01.11.10

Context Listing

Context	Description
1000	Evaluation Trench 1
1001	Deposit - dark brown clay loam - topsoil
1002	Deposit - brown silty clay secondary fill of Feature 1004
1003	Deposit - yellowish- brown silty clay - primary fill of Feature 1004
1004	Cut - north south aligned ditch
2000	Evaluation Trench 2
2001	Deposit - dark brown loamy clay - disturbed topsoil
2002	Deposit - dark brown grey clay loam - subsoil
2003	Cut - east west aligned ditch
2004	Deposit - yellowish brown clay loam - fill of Feature 2003
3000	Evaluation Trench 3
3001	Deposit - dark brown clay loam - topsoil
3002	Deposit - dark brown yellow fine sandy clay - subsoil
4000	Evaluation Trench 4
4001	Deposit - dark brown clay loam - topsoil
4002	Deposit - dark brown grey silty clay - subsoil
4003	Deposit - yellowish brown silty clay - fill of Feature 4004
4004	Cut - ? Furrow

APPENDIX 2

The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering
01.11.10

Finds Catalogue

Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Weight (gms)	Spot Date
4003	Pottery	1	Body sherd	3.39	15th/16th

APPENDIX 3

The Nurseries, Whitby Road, Pickering 01.11.10

Archive Listing

No.	Context	Description	Scale
1	Trench 2	Post-excavation plan	1:20
2	2001-2004	West facing section of Linear 2003	1:10
3	2003-2004	East facing section of Linear 2003	1:10
4	Trench 1	Post-excavation plan	1:20
5	1001-1004	North facing section of Linear 1004	1:10
6	1002-1004	South facing section of Linear 1004	1:10
7	4003-4004	North-west facing section of Linear 4004	1:10
8	Trench 4	Post-excavation plan	1:20

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

No	Jpeg No	Description	Facing	Scale
1	P1020572	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	N	No scale
2	P1020573	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	N	No scale
3	P1020574	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	S	No scale
4	P1020575	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	S	No scale
5	P1020576	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	S	No scale
6	P1020577	Pre-excavation view of Trench 3	S	No scale
7	P1020578	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	N	No scale
8	P1020579	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	N	No scale
9	P1020580	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 - vegetation cleared	N	No scale
10	P1020581	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 - vegetation cleared	N	No scale
11	P1020582	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 - vegetation cleared	S	No scale
12	P1020583	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2 - vegetation cleared	S	No scale
13	P1020584	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W	No scale
14	P1020585	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W	No scale
15	P1020586	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1 - vegetation cleared	E	No scale
16	P1020587	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1 - vegetation cleared	E	No scale
17	P1020588	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	E	No scale
18	P1020589	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	E	No scale
19	P1020590	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4 - vegetation cleared	E	No scale
20	P1020591	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4 - vegetation cleared	E	No scale
21	P1020592	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	E	2 x 2m
22	P1020593	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	E	2 x 2m
23	P1020594	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	E	2 x 2m
24	P1020595	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	W	2 x 2m
25	P1020596	Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	W	2 x 2m
26	P1020597	Pre-excavation view of Linear 4004	E	1 X 1m
27	P1020598	Pre-excavation view of Linear 4004	E	1 X 1m
28	P1020599	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W	2 x 2m
29	P1020600	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W	2 x 2m
30	P1020601	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	E	2 x 2m
31	P1020602	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	E	2 x 2m
32	P1020603	Pre-excavation view of Linear 1004	W	1 X 1m
33	P1020604	Pre-excavation view of Linear 1004	W	1 X 1m
34	P1020605	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	N	2 x 2m
35	P1020606	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	N	2 x 2m
36	P1020607	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	S	2 x 2m
37	P1020608	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	S	2 x 2m
38	P1020609	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	N	2 x 2m
39	P1020610	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	N	2 x 2m
40	P1020611	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	N	2 x 2m
41	P1020612	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	S	2 x 2m
42	P1020613	Post-excavation view of Trench 3	S	2 x 2m
43	P1020614	Post-excavation view of Trench 4	S	2 x 2m

44	P1020615	Post-excavation view of Trench 5	S	2 x 2m
45	P1020616	Trench 2, Linear 2003, west facing section	E	1 x 1m
46	P1020617	Trench 2, Linear 2003, west facing section	E	1 x 1m
47	P1020618	Trench 2, Linear 2003, west facing section	W	1 x 1m
48	P1020619	Trench 2, Linear 2003, west facing section	W	1 x 1m
49	P1020620	Trench 2. Post excavation	N	2 x 2m
50	P1020621	Trench 2. Post excavation	N	2 x 2m
51	P1020622	Trench 2. Post excavation	S	2 x 2m
52	P1020623	Trench 2. Post excavation	S	2 x 2m
53	P1020624	Trench 2, Linear 1004, north facing section	S	2 x 2m
54	P1020625	Trench 2, Linear 1004, north facing section	S	2 x 2m
55	P1020626	Trench 2, Linear 1004, north facing section	S	2 x 2m
56	P1020627	Trench 2, Linear 1004, south facing section	N	2 x 2m
57	P1020628	Trench 2, Linear 1004, south facing section	N	2 x 2m
58	P1020629	Trench 2, Linear 1004, south facing section	N	2 x 2m
59	P1020630	Trench 1. Post excavation	W	2 x 2m
60	P1020631	Trench 1. Post excavation	W	2 x 2m
61	P1020632	Trench 1. Post excavation	E	2 x 2m
62	P1020633	Trench 1. Post excavation	E	2 x 2m
63	P1020634	Trench 4. Linear 4003, north-east facing section	SW	2 x 2m
64	P1020635	Trench 4. Linear 4003, north-east facing section	SW	2 x 2m
65	P1020636	Trench 4. Linear 4003, south-west facing section	NE	2 x 2m
66	P1020637	Trench 4. Linear 4003, south-west facing section	NE	2 x 2m
67	P1020638	Trench 4. Post excavation	W	2 x 2m
68	P1020639	Trench 4. Post excavation	W	2 x 2m
69	P1020640	Trench 4. Post excavation	E	2 x 2m
70	P1020641	Trench 4. Post excavation	E	2 x 2m

Monochrome

12		Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	E	2 x 2m
13		Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	W	2 x 2m
14		Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W	2 x 2m
15		Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	E	2 x 2m
16		Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	N	2 x 2m
17		Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	S	2 x 2m
18		Post excavation view of Trench 3	N	2 x 2m
19		Trench 2, Linear 2003, west facing section	E	1 x 1m
20		Post excavation view of Trench 3	S	2 x 2m
21		Trench 2, Linear 1004, north facing section	S	2 x 2m
22		Post excavation view of Trench 1	W	2 x 2m
23		Trench 4, Linear 4004, north-east facing section	SW	2 x 2m
24		Trench 4, Linear 4004, south-west facing section	NE	2 x 2m
25		Post excavation view of Trench 4	W	2 x 2m
26		View of Feature 1004	E	2 x 2m

Colour Slide

25		Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	E	2 x 2m
26		Pre-excavation view of Trench 4	W	2 x 2m

27	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	W	2 x 2m
28	Pre-excavation view of Trench 1	E	2 x 2m
29	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	N	2 x 2m
30	Pre-excavation view of Trench 2	S	2 x 2m
31	Post excavation view of Trench 3	N	2 x 2m
32	Trench 2, Linear 2003, west facing section	E	1 x 1m
33	Post excavation view of Trench 3	S	2 x 2m
34	Trench 2, Linear 1004, north facing section	S	2 x 2m
35	Post excavation view of Trench 1	W	2 x 2m
36	Trench 4, Linear 4004, north-east facing section	SW	2 x 2m
37	Trench 4, Linear 4004, south-west facing section	NE	2 x 2m
1	Post excavation view of Trench 4	W	2 x 2m
2	View of Feature 1004	E	2 x 2m

APPENDIX 5

Pickering Nurseries

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

Three environmental sample flots from excavations at Pickering Nurseries (MAP 01-11-10) were examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Two of the samples came from primary ditch fills, whilst the third was from a linear feature, possibly a ditch or furrow.

2: Methodology

The bulk samples were processed by MAP using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). All flots were dried prior to examination under a low powered binocular microscope. Very few carbonised remains were present with typically <2.5ml to 5ml of tea leaf sized charred detritus recorded. Modern root fragments were present throughout with from 10ml to 20ml, indicating a small amount of modern contamination. All identified plant remains were removed and bagged separately by type. No identifiable wood charcoal was present.

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 three environmental assessment samples from Pickering Nurseries produced very few carbonised plant remains, with only a scarce single cereal grain recorded. Occasional coal fragments were present in one of the samples.

Sample 1 (2004)

The basal fill of ditch [2003] proved barren of identifiable charred remains. A very small quantity of degraded charcoal was present, typically <0.3mm in size, which was not identifiable. These probably reflect trace inclusions from nearby burning activity. In general the ditch appeared to have been kept clean, with no household or other rubbish deposited within it.

Sample 2 (1003)

This sample from the primary fill of ditch segment [1004] produced mostly modern roots, with very small trace amounts of indeterminate tea leaf sized charred detritus. As with (2004), this lower ditch fill appeared to have been kept generally clean of refuse.

Sample 3 (4003)

Probable furrow or shallow ditch feature [4004] contained trace evidence for cereal grain and other burnt material. Only a single indeterminate cereal grain was recorded, and this in quite poor condition, so it was likely to have been an accidental or wind-blown inclusion from nearby activity. A small amount of indeterminate burnt vesicular / industrial type material was also recorded, and this may indicate quite recent activity or intrusion. Coal was present in the sample, probably naturally occurring.

5: Conclusion

The assessment samples from Pickering Nurseries produced very little other than modern material, with only occasional trace carbonised inclusions recorded. All three features can largely be considered sterile with very little of significance present. The evidence tends to suggest the ditch feature fills (1003) and (2004) were kept fairly clean during their period of use. The shallow linear furrow may contain fairly recent material, intrusive from nearby activity.

Preservation was generally quite poor and no material suitable for dating was recovered.

References

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Edition Oxford University Press.

Table 1: Pickering Nurseries MAP 01-11-10: Carbonised Plant Remains and Other Material:

Pickering Nurseries	Sample	1	2	3
MAP 01-11-10	Context	2004	1003	4003
	Feature	ditch	ditch	linear / furrow
	Total CV	<2.5ml	2.5ml	5ml
	Modern	10ml	10ml	20ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common name			
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)				1
Other Remains				
Burnt vesicular / industrial				2
Coal				3

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**The Nurseries
Whitby Road
Pickering
North Yorkshire
SE 8030 8475**

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of BDW Trading**

**The Nurseries
Whitby Road
Pickering
North Yorkshire
SE 8030 8475**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 The Proposed Development Area comprises of 11.2Ha (8.4Ha for a park and 2.8 for residential) for the erection of 6 no. five bed dwellings, 45 no. four bed dwellings, 16 no. three bed dwellings with associated garages and parking spaces, formation of vehicular access and change of use of agricultural land to create a Community Park with associated facilities. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in advance of a Planning Application (10/01086/MFUL) to evaluate the archaeological impact by pre-determination Trial Trenching.
- 1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage and Environment Section of NYCC has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this Archaeological Evaluation by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of BDW Trading.

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 the guidance of Planning Policy Statement PPS 5.

3. Location and Description (SE 8030 8475)

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan at 1:2000 scale (Fig. 1). The proposed development is currently an arable field with allotments to the south. The current land use on the residential area precludes any Geophysical Survey.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.2 The Manor of Pickering has a pre-Conquest foundation. Anglian cross shaft fragments found at the Parish church of St. Peter and Paul are noted in the Victoria County History (Page 1968, 471). In 1066, the Manor was held by Morcar, the Earl of Northumberland; and was valued at £88.
- 4.3 There are no Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian finds known from the proposed Development Area, or within one kilometre.
- 4.4 Pickering is located in the District of Ryedale in County of North Yorkshire, which was formerly in the Wapentake of Pickering Lythe in the North Riding of the County of York.
- 4.5 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area. Pickering Castle, an eleventh century motte and bailey castle and a thirteenth century shell keep castle (SAM 13301), and is located 500m south-west of the Proposed Development Area. Beacon Hill (SM32662) is described as Medieval Ringwork Siege Castle, and is located 900m south-west of the

Proposed Development Area. St. Nicholas' Hospital (SM35469) is a Medieval Hospital Site, dating to the fourteenth century and dissolved in 1535, and is located 1km south-west of the Proposed Development Site.

- 4.6 There are eleven other Medieval sites noted within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area. These include a Turf Road (MNY3141), a Cruck House (MNY3240), Field Systems (MNY3242 and MNY3291), a Trackway (MNY3272), remains of a Chapel (MNY3331) with an Altar (MNY3332), a ramp of stones and Medieval Pottery (MNY3333 and MNY3334), a Medieval Manor House (MNY3371), a Medieval Bridge in Pickering (MNY23522), and the Parish of Pickering (MNY24363).
- 4.7 The Manor of Pickering is noted in the Domesday Book under land of the King in Yorkshire, "*In PICKERING there are 37 carucates of land to the geld (taxable), which twenty ploughs could plough. Morcar held this as one manor, with its Berewicks (outlying estate), Barton-le-Street, Newton-on-Rawcliffe, Blandsby, Easthorpe [in Appleton-le-Street]. Now the King has it. There is one plough; and 20 villans (villagers with six ploughs. [There is] meadow half an league long and as much broad. But all the woodland which belongs to the manor is sixteen leagues long and four broad. The manor was worth in the Reign of King Edward £88; now 20s 4d*" Williams and Martin 1992, p. 787). And also "*In Pickering, Barton-le-Street, Newton-on-Rawcliffe and Easthorpe, the King has 37 carucates*" (ibid, p. 872).
- 4.8 The Place-name of Pickering derives from the old English *Piceringas* meaning 'the settlement of Picer and his dependants' (Smith 1979, p. 85). The Domesday Book, Medieval charters and documents record various derivations *Pichering(a)*, *Pic(h)rinch*, *Picaringes*, *Pikeringes* and *Pikering (a, e)* in the twelfth century and *Pekeryng* in 1579.
- 4.9 Pickering is listed as a Medieval Borough (Beresford and Finberg 1973, p. 187) with two entries: "King John orders (1200) that the men of

Pickering shall have their customs as under Henry I and Henry II *Cal Rot Chart, 1199-1216, 41*” and “Tallage (tax) paid by the borough – *Pipe Roll Soc, NS, XX, 1942, 207*”. Pickering Castle was a royal residence in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Henry II granted a charter there in the twelfth century (Page 1968, p. 463), and King John issued a grant from Pickering in 1201. Edward I was in residence in 1280 and 1292. In the fourteenth century, Edward II and Edward III visited and in 1399 Richard II was confined in the castle. Tallage was paid in Pickering in 1187, 1189, 1195-1198, and in 1308 “an Inquiry was held into the Earl of Lancaster’s right to tallage from his tenants of Pickering, Scalby and Huby” (ibid, p. 467). In 1267, the Manor of Pickering was granted to Edmund of Lancaster by Henry III. Edmund’s son Thomas was beheaded at Pontefract in 1322 and his possessions forfeited. The Manor then passed to Henry Earl of Lancaster and through his daughters to John of Gaunt and his heir Henry, later King Henry IV and held as part of the Duchy of Lancaster land.

- 4.10 The Proposed Development Area was located in the open fields to the north-west of Pickering.
- 4.11 There are three Post-medieval Sites on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area, and include High Mill (MNY 23815 and MNY24944), a Thatched House (MNY3359) and the remains of a Post-medieval Building found at Pickering Library (MNY24072/ENY2488).
- 4.12 Within one kilometre there are three Modern Sites on The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record, including the Royal Observer Corps Observation Post (DNY551, SM 32662, MNY3358, MNY21250), Newbridge Quarry (MNY 12196) and Limekilns at Newbridge Quarry (MNY12200).

- 4.13 Leland visited Pickering around 1540 and described it as “*the toune of Pykering is large but not welle compact to gather. The greatest part of it with the paroch church and the castel is on the sout est part of the brooke renning through the toune, and standith on a great slaty hille. The other part of toune is not as big as this : the brooke rennith bytwixt them*” (Page 1968, 462). Leland also remarked on the route from Scarborough to Pickering as “most plentiful of corn and grass but little wood in sight”.
- 4.14 Pickering was affected by the northern rebellions during the reign of Henry VIII and various epidemics in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries; so by the time of the Civil War, and was regarded as too ruinous to garrison.
- 4.15 At the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1854) the proposed development area existed as open ground.

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 trench(es) of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
 2. to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

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

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional 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 area of actual ground disturbance is 2.8 hectares in area and 80m² of trial trenching is proposed. Four trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that the trenches should be 2m x 10m in size (See Figure 1). 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 In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 7.3 In the area of each trench, overburden such as crop, turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator, which will 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. Hand-excavation of all archaeological deposits will be necessary. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 7.4 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, the trenches will be cleaned and an assessment made of 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.
- 7.5 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.
- 7.5 Should any human remains be encountered, these 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 Senior Archaeologist, 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 Senior Archaeologist, 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. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. 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 40 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	Anne Finney		01653 697752
Animal Bone	Anne Finney	MAP	01653 697752
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle		
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Gerry Mcdonnell		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, the 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 Senior Archaeologist, 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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- Page, W. (ed.) 1968 The Victoria History of the County of York North Riding. Volume 2. Institute of Historical Research. University of London.
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11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 1st November 2010 by:

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