

**Land West of St. Hilda's Street
Sherburn
Scarborough
North Yorkshire
SE 9560 7760**

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Authorised by

Date:.....

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Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land west of St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn, Scarborough, North Yorkshire during February 2011. The work was undertaken in advance of the proposed erection of residential dwellings and associated infrastructure (ref. no. 10/01318/MFUL). The Evaluation consisted of five trenches, which were located with reference to the results of a magnetometry survey.

Trench 1 was designed to examine an anomaly of northwest to southeast alignment; this was not present within the trench, although anomalies at the trench's south-western end were represented by a pit and a shallow linear feature. Trench 2 was located in an area where isolated anomalies had been identified; a single pit was recorded at this location. Trench 3 was intended to examine a broad east-west anomaly; this was not identified in the excavated area, but more amorphous anomalies in the northern part of the trench coincided with two parallel ditches and a pit. The locations of Trenches 4 and 5 were blank on the magnetometry survey, and this was supported by an absence of archaeological features within these two trenches. The archaeological features were covered by a 0.20m deep layer representing an old land surface, which was in turn covered by wind-blown sand, which varied in depth from c. 0.20m at the north-eastern end of Trench 1 at the north of the site, to c. 0.80m in Trench 5 at the south-west.

No finds were recovered from the archaeological features, but a small number of medieval sherds were found within the wind-blown sand in Trenches 1 and 3, and a single Roman sherd from Trench 1.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation by trial trenching carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land west of St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 and 2: SE 9560 7760). The trial trenching took place during February 2011.
- 1.2 The trial trenching was carried out on behalf of Bramhall Blenkharn, acting for Broadacres Housing Association, in response to a planning application for the erection of ten three-bedroom, and four two-bedroom semi-detached dwellings, with associated garden sheds, parking spaces and amenity areas, and formation of a vehicular access (Ref. 10/01318/MFUL).
- 1.3 The trial trenching was designed to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The information provided from the evaluation is intended to allow an assessment to be made of the impact of the development upon the archaeological deposits at the site. This assessment will be used to assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains affected by the development. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5)*.
- 1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 06-08-10.
- 1.5 All work was funded by Broadacres Housing Association.
- 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 at the northern extremity of the village of Sherburn, on the western side of St. Hilda's Street, in OS Field 7357 (Figs. 1 and 2). This location is approximately 250m to the northwest of the parish church of St. Hilda. The proposed development area is 0.57 ha in size, and is bounded by residential properties to the south, St. Hilda's Street to the east, and pasture to the west and north. The site forms a level area, with an elevation of approximately 29m AOD.

3. Geology and Soils

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

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The sandy soils on which the site is situated, attracted large-scale occupation in the Prehistoric period, with a 'ribbon' of settlements following the 30m contour along the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering. This 'ladder settlement' has been recognised by aerial photography stretching from a point c. 1km east of Sherburn, westwards to Heslerton (Stoertz 1997, map 1). Excavation took place in 1985-6 on an area of this prehistoric settlement c. 1km west of Sherburn (Powlesland 1987). Recent enhanced geophysical survey by the Landscape Research Trust in the field to the east of the site has identified the ladder settlement as it bends northwards around the promontory on which Sherburn stands, the projected alignment continuing through the proposed development area (Powlesland *pers. comm.*). The importance of the Sherburn area as a focus for settlement continued into the Roman period, with Roman coins and sherds being found in the field immediately north of the primary school (c. 500m south of the proposed development area). The southern boundary of the OS Field 7357 is believed to follow the course of a Roman flood-defence (Powlesland, *pers. comm.*). T C M Brewster recorded a number of Roman finds, including a fibula brooch, c. 200m south-west of the

site, and another brooch was recently found by a metal-detectorist within OS Field 7357 (Mr Gillbank, current site owner, *pers.comm.*).

- 4.2 The present village of Sherburn existed as a settlement before the Norman Conquest, the name being recorded as *Scirebur'*, *Sciresburne* and *Schiresburne* in the Domesday Survey; the name means 'bright, clear stream' (Smith ed. 1937). The parish church of St. Hilda formed a focus of the medieval settlement, which extended southwards towards the present A64 York to Scarborough road. Hayfield suggested that the regular appearance of the properties in the southern half of the settlement reflects deliberate periods of expansion in the medieval period (Hayfield 1994). T C M Brewster excavated a major series of medieval stone buildings and yards on the west side of St Hilda Street (c. 500m south of the proposed development area – *ibid.*). Brewster also observed three 13th century "kilns" at the front of a property on the west side of the street, almost opposite the entrance to Atlas Ward's, but it is unclear whether these were associated with pottery manufacture or of domestic type.
- 4.3 An evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief carried out at 18-22 St Hilda Street (c. 800m south-east of the proposed development area) revealed medieval pits and boundary features, and undated (presumably prehistoric or Romano-British) linear features. Finds included a small assemblage of pottery and animal bone, and a background scatter of earlier material, including pottery and flint artefacts (MAP 1995).
- 4.4 An Archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2006 in the grounds of the former Pigeon Pie Hotel c. 200m west of the proposed development site. A small circular feature of probable prehistoric date was recorded, covered by c. 0.30m of windblown sand, which was cut by several medieval and post-medieval features (AOC 2006).
- 4.5 A series of trial trenches dug by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. at Corner House Farm (c. 850m south-east of the proposed development area)

recorded a large boundary ditch of probable Late Iron Age date along with other linear features and pits (MAP 2007).

4.6 In the post-medieval period, the focus of settlement in Sherburn shifted south to the York to Scarborough turnpike road, reflected by the construction of the former Pigeon Pie Hotel and industry such as James Kirk's East Riding Brewery along the Scarborough Road. At the time of the 1854 OS map the proposed development area formed part of an open expanse known as *Cottage Cow Pasture*, and by the 1912 edition the area was being referred to as *Cow Pasture Gate*. The area has not been ploughed in living memory (Mr Gillbank, *pers. comm.*), and so appears to have been pasture for a considerable time.

4.7 MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd carried out a Desk-Based Assessment of the site in 2010 (MAP 2010), establishing its archaeological potential. West Yorkshire Archaeological Services undertook a magnetometry survey of the site in January 2011 (WYAS 2011). No anomalies of certain archaeological potential were identified, although two linear anomalies radiating from the south-eastern corner of the field were thought to be of possible archaeological origin. Elsewhere, several discrete anomalies were identified, some of which were of possible archaeological origin, and others likely to be due to localised variations in the soil horizons and superficial deposits. There were large areas of magnetic disturbance along the southern and eastern site boundaries, which may be due to the presence of a sewer along the southern boundary and a water-pipe along the eastern boundary. Local information has it that there are also a series of animal burial pits along the eastern boundary, which may also have influenced the survey results.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:

- a) To establish by trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development

proposals, and relate any such deposits to depths below the existing ground surface and actual heights above Ordnance Datum.

- b) To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
- c) To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Methodology

6.1 Evaluation

6.1.1 Five trenches were excavated at locations influenced by the magnetometry survey (Fig. 3). The total area evaluated was approximately 180m². **Trench 1** (2m x 30m) was situated in the north-western part of the site. **Trench 2** was 2m x 10m in size and situated immediately south of Trench 1. **Trench 3** (2m x c. 30m) was positioned in the eastern part of the site. **Trenches 4 and 5** were both 2m x 10m in size and situated in the south-eastern part of the site.

6.1.2 The trial trenches were stripped of topsoil and subsoil by a rear-acting mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless blade, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of the naturally-formed deposits, into which the archaeological features were cut.

6.1.3 Pits were half-sectioned and segments were excavated across linear features in order to determine their function and form.

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 Eight bulk 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 or 1:20 as appropriate, 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, and a series of high-resolution digital images at six million pixels, recording all archaeological features encountered.

6.5 Finds

6.5.1 Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

7. Results

7.1 Trench 1 (Fig. 4; Pls. 1 and 2)

7.1.1 Trench 1 was a linear trench aligned south-west to north-east, c. 60m² in size, which was located to examine a north-west to south-east aligned geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological origin. The surface of the natural sand was exposed at a depth of c. 0.70m (c. 28.50m AOD) from the present ground surface at the south-western end, and a similar depth (but lower AOD – 27.83m) at the north-eastern end. Two inter-cutting archaeological features were present, the earliest of which was a pit (1008) that was cut by a later shallow linear (1005).

- 7.1.2 Pit 1008 was approximately 2m long, 1m wide and with a depth of 0.25m. There were two fills: dark yellowish silty sand at the base (1007) and a less substantial deposit of greyish brown sand (1006) at the top. Environmental sampling produced burnt barley and hazel charcoal (Appendix 5), perhaps from the dumping of hearth debris, or waste from the processing or drying of grain. There were no finds.
- 7.1.3 Linear feature 1005 had a rough north to south alignment, and was 1.39m wide and 0.07m deep. The single fill (1004) consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand, which contained no finds. The environmental information consisted of burnt peat and indeterminate cereal grain (Appendix 5).
- 7.1.4 The features were covered by a 0.20m deep deposit of very dark brownish grey silty loam buried soil (1003 – an old land surface), which was covered by a layer of yellowish brown silty wind-blown sand (1002). The wind-blown sand varied in depth from 0.58m in the centre of the trench to 0.16m at the north-eastern end, and contained single sherds of Roman and 12-14th century Staxton Ware. The sequence was completed by a thin deposit of topsoil (1001).

7.2 Trench 2 (Fig. 5; Pls. 3 and 4)

- 7.2.1 Trench 2 was positioned in order to examine an area of discrete geophysical anomalies adjacent to Trench 1, and was a linear trench aligned roughly west to east and c. 20m² in size. The surface of the brownish yellow natural silty sand natural lay c. 080m from the present ground surface at 28.30m AOD. Natural deposits were cut by a single pit (2006) at the trench's western end.
- 7.2.2 Pit 2006 was apparently oval in shape, c. 1.10m long, 0.85m wide and 0.27m deep. The basal fill consisted of yellowish brown silty sand (2005), with dark brownish grey silty sand (2004) above. The environmental sample yielded indeterminate burnt cereal grain, burnt peat and wood charcoal, including birch, perhaps the result of the dumping of hearth fuel or cooking waste (Appendix 5). There were no finds.

7.2.3 Pit 2006 was covered by a 0.19m deep buried soil deposit of very dark grey silty sand (2003, the old land surface), which was overlain by a layer of yellowish brown silty wind-blown (2002) that varied between 0.46m and 0.36m in depth. The windblown sand was covered by a topsoil layer (2001) that was up to 0.18m deep.

7.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 6; Pls. 5-9)

7.3.1 Trench 3 was excavated in the south-western part of the site, and was linear in shape, aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and c. 60m² in size. It was designed to investigate a broad east-west linear geophysical anomaly, and a more amorphous south-west to north-east anomaly, both of which were potentially of archaeological origin. The surface of the brownish yellow natural sand lay between 0.80m and 0.90m from the present ground surface, dipping from 28.76m AOD from the south to 28.42m AOD at the south. The natural was cut by two parallel south-west to north-east aligned ditches (3005 and 3008) and two pits (3010 and 3012).

7.3.2 Both ditches were of rounded-V profile, but they were different in size, with Ditch 3005 to the north being 0.78m wide and 0.24m deep and Ditch 3008 (to the south) being larger at 1.10m and 0.42m deep. There was also a difference in the fills: Ditch 3005 had a single fill of very dark grey silty sand (3004), whereas Ditch 3008 had a primary fill of dark yellowish brown silty medium sand (3007) and an upper fill (3006) that was of similar consistence but olive brown in colour. None of these fills contained any finds. The environmental samples from Fills 3004 and 3006 contained a very small amount of burnt wheat, other indeterminate grain and decayed wood charcoal (Appendix 5), suggesting that the ditches were 'traps' for wind-blown detritus.

7.3.3 Pit 3010 was situated immediately south of Ditch 3008, and was an oval feature 1.20m in length, 0.85m in width and 0.34m in depth. It was filled with dark greyish brown silty fine/medium sand (3009), which contained no finds, and only poorly-preserved grain from the environmental sample (Appendix 5).

7.3.4 Pit 3012 was situated in the southern part of the trench and was a shallow oval feature, 1.30m x 0.58m in size, and 0.08m deep. The fill (3011) consisted of dark grey silty medium sand, from which there were no finds. The environmental sample yielded a burnt oat grain, indeterminate grain, burnt peat and indeterminate charcoal (Appendix 5), suggesting the dumping of fuel or cooking waste.

7.3.5 The features were overlain by a 0.14m deep deposit of very dark grey silty sand (3003), representing an old land surface. This was covered by a layer of very dark greyish brown silty wind-blown sand (3002), which varied between 0.60 and 0.70m in depth. Deposit 3002 contained a sherd of 12-14th century Staxton Ware. Modern topsoil (3001) completed the sequence.

7.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 7; Pl. 10)

7.4.1 Trench 4 was positioned in the south-eastern part of the site, and was a linear intervention, aligned south-west to north-east, covering c. 20m². This location was blank on the geophysical survey. No archaeological features or finds were present.

7.4.2 Natural sand was encountered at depths between 0.80m and 0.90m from the modern ground surface, at around 28.40m AOD. The natural was covered by a deposit of very dark brown silty fine sand (4003 - the old land surface) that varied between 0.15m and 0.22m in depth; this was in turn covered by dark brown wind-blown sand (4002) that was between 0.50m and 0.60m deep. The sequence was completed by a 0.14m depth of modern topsoil (4001).

7.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 7; Pl. 11)

7.5.1 Trench 5 was situated towards the south-eastern corner of the site, and was another linear trench, aligned south-south-east to north-north-west, and c. 20m² in extent. This location was devoid of anomalies of suspected archaeological origin. No archaeological features or finds were present.

7.5.2 Natural sand was encountered at depths of between 1.15m and 1.05m from the present ground surface (at around 28.40m AOD). The old land surface horizon (5003) that covered the natural sand consisted of dark brown silty sand, and had a maximum depth of 0.28m. The subsequent wind-blown deposit (5002) consisted of dark brown silty fine sand, which was overlain by a 0.14m thickness of modern topsoil (5001).

8. Discussion

8.1 Archaeological features were present in three of the five trial trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 3). The interpretation and dating of activity at the site is hampered by the absence of finds from the features themselves, but it is assumed that they pre-date the medieval period, as sherds within the sealing layer of wind-blown sand show that it accumulated during that period. The fact that the features were also covered by an old land surface deposit supports their being of some antiquity.

8.2 The double-ditched feature in Trench 3 (Ditches 3005 and 3008) is most happily interpreted as a boundary. However, the difference in form and fills – the fills of 3008 being more leached in nature than the more humic fill of 3005 – suggests that they were dug at different times, and hence that the boundary had a relatively complex history. The pits recorded in Trenches 1, 2 and 3 were suggestive of settlement-type activity. The shallow linear feature (1005) in Trench 1 was most likely of agricultural origin. Environmental sampling, particularly from the pits, confirmed the presence of occupation-type debris, such as hearth and cooking waste, and the residue of grain processing. As a whole, all of these features are of a type that could be anticipated within the zone of prehistoric or Roman activity associated with the double-ditched trackway / ladder-settlement whose projected line runs through the field in which the site is located.

8.3 The features, and the contemporary land surface, were engulfed by a substantial deposit of wind-blown sand, which to judge by the medieval sherds

recovered from it, accumulated in the medieval period, and presumably during arable cultivation. At first sight, this wind-blown sand is darker in hue than the classic ‘chestnut brown’ deposits seen elsewhere along the southern margin of the Vale of Pickering (e.g. at Rillington and Heslerton, as well as other sites in Sherburn); this may be due to a component of peat from the peat deposits to the north of the site. There are variations in the nature of the wind-blown sand across the site, and it also increases in depth to the south and south-east, presumably as a result of accumulating against the southern boundary of the site. This boundary has been identified as having a possible Roman origin (Powlesland, *pers. comm.*), and currently forms a bank at least 20m in width and 1m in height at the south-west of the field.

8.4 The masking affect of the windblown sand may account in part for the disparity between the features recorded by the trial trenching and those suggested by the geophysical survey. However, it is only fair to state that the conclusions of the survey were equivocal about the origin of the possible archaeological anomalies. The major linear geophysical anomalies seem to have been superficial responses, although the double-ditch in Trench 3 does seem to coincide with an anomaly identified as having a possible archaeological anomaly.

8.5 In summary, the trial trenching established the presence of significant archaeological remains at the site that are of regional importance as they are part of a highly significant archaeological landscape. The deposits are not, however, thought to be of sufficient quality to rule out the proposed development on archaeological grounds. The archaeological deposits could be adequately preserved by record (e.g. archaeological excavation) rather than physically *in situ*.

9. Implications of the Proposed Development

9.1 The trial trenches showed a spread of archaeological activity across the western part of the proposed development site. Although there was an absence

of archaeological features in the two trenches (Trenches 4 and 5) excavated in the eastern part of the site, archaeological activity cannot be ruled out in this area.

9.2 The coverage of windblown sand and topsoil (which are archaeologically sterile on the evidence of the trial trenching) varies in depth from a maximum of 1m in Trench 5 (at the south-east of the site), 0.74m in Trench 3 (at the west), to c. 0.35m in Trench 1 (at the north-west). This means that there is scope for the preservation *in situ* of the south-eastern part of the site by the use of rafted foundations. However, because of the shallower nature of covering topsoil and wind-blown sand in the western, and more particularly northern, areas of the site there is only limited scope for mitigation by foundation design for those areas where archaeological features were identified.

9.3 It is therefore proposed that there should be a programme of archaeological works, preferably in advance of development, for the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, which must be in accordance with an appropriate and agreed Scheme of Archaeological Works.

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11. List of Project Contributors

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Report Text: Mark Stephens.

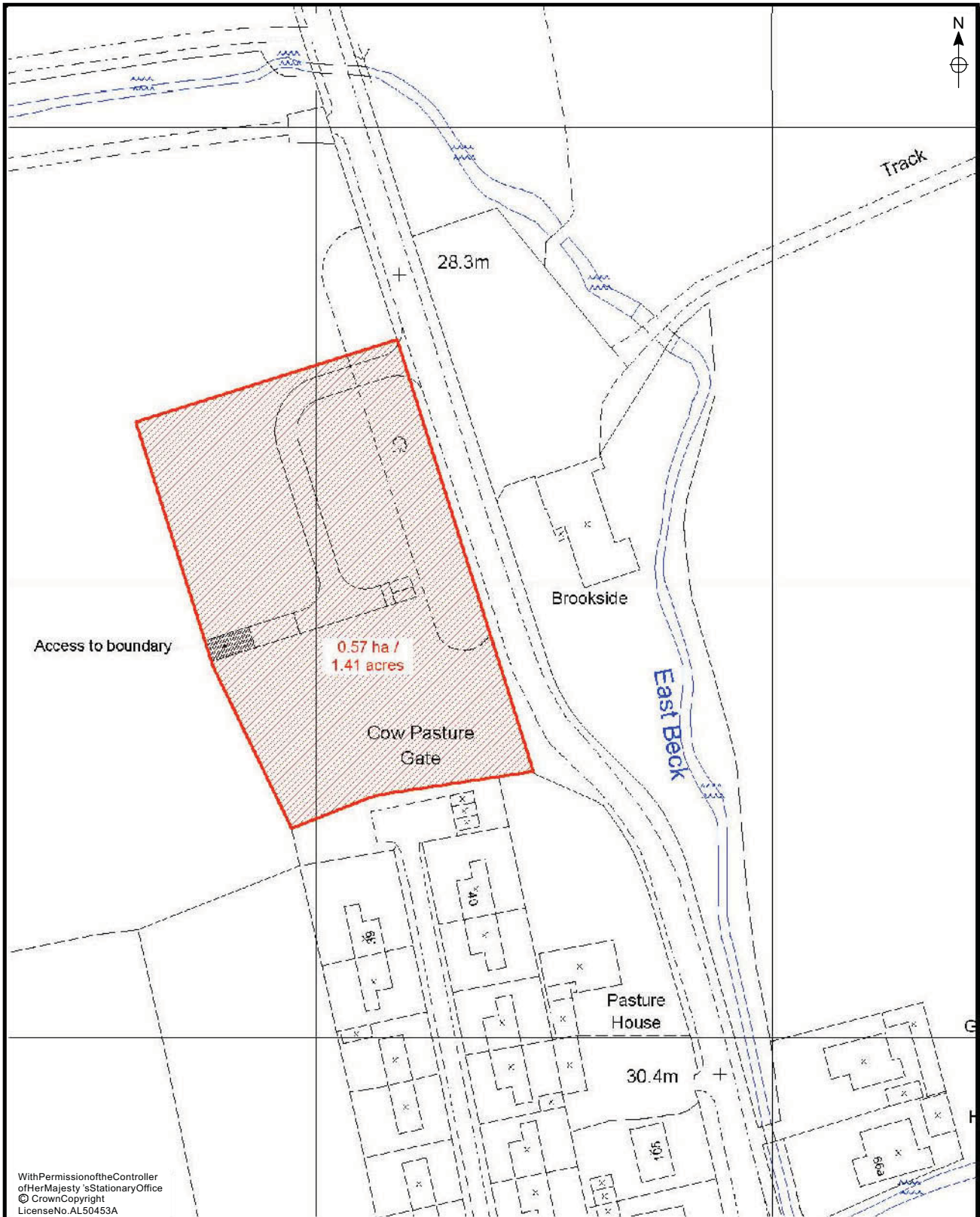
Appendices: Zara Burn.

Illustrations: Tom Silversides.

Editor: Kelly Hunter.

Finds and Environmental Processing: Zara Burn and John Stephens.

Administration and Report Production: Sophie Langford



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MAP

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SITE: Land to the West of St. Hilda's Street,
Sherburn, North Yorkshire

CLIENT: Broadacres Housing Association

TITLE: Proposed Development Area.

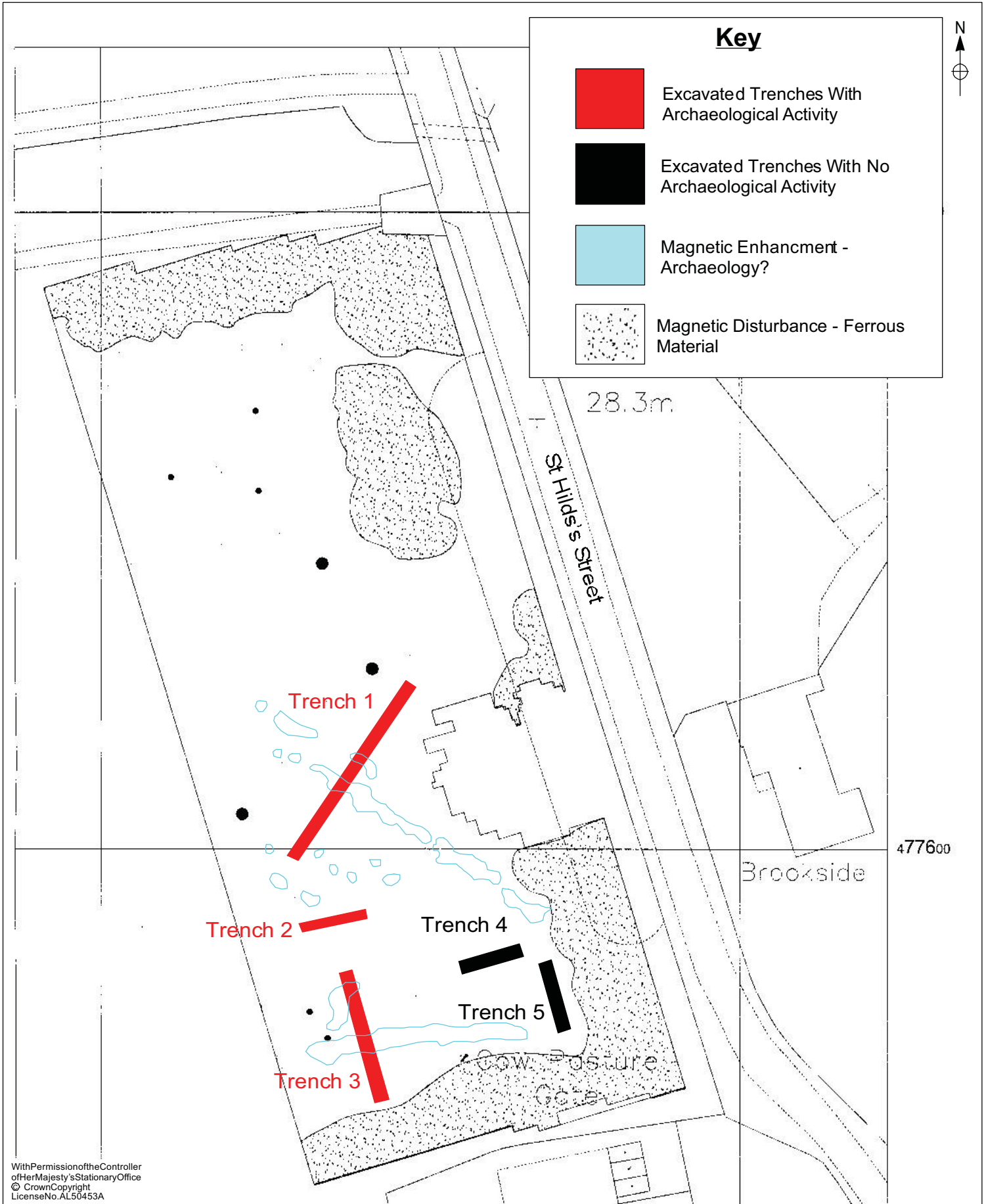
Figure 2.

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DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:



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MAP

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SITE: Land to the West of St. Hilda's Street,
Sherburn, North Yorkshire

CLIENT: Broadacres Housing Association

TITLE: Trench Location Plan.

Figure 3. **Scale:** 1:750

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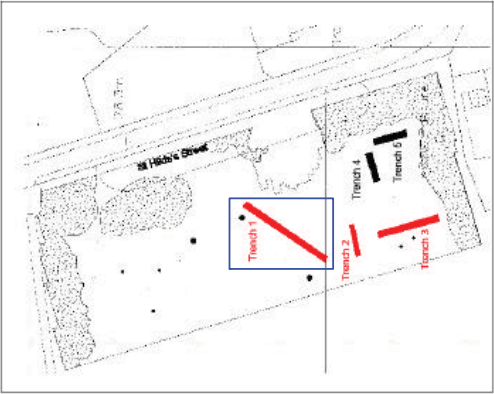
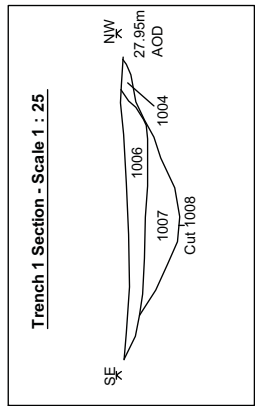
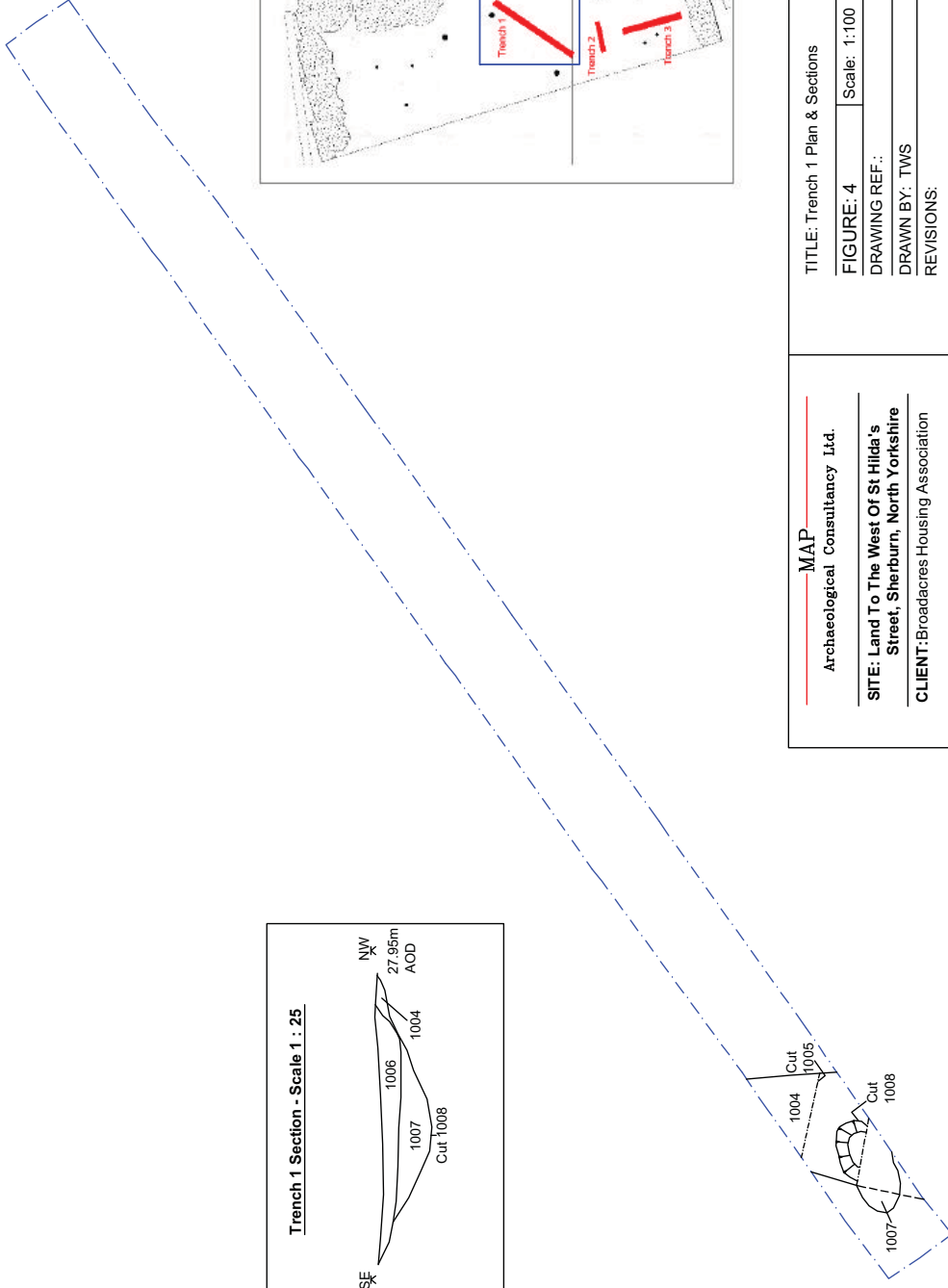
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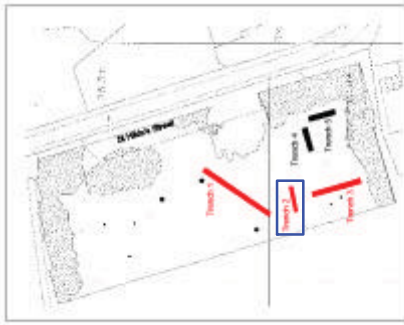
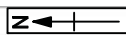
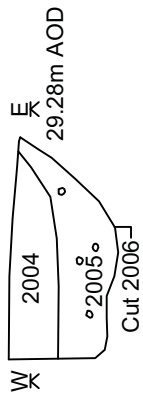
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MAP	
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.	
SITE: Land To The West Of St Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire	
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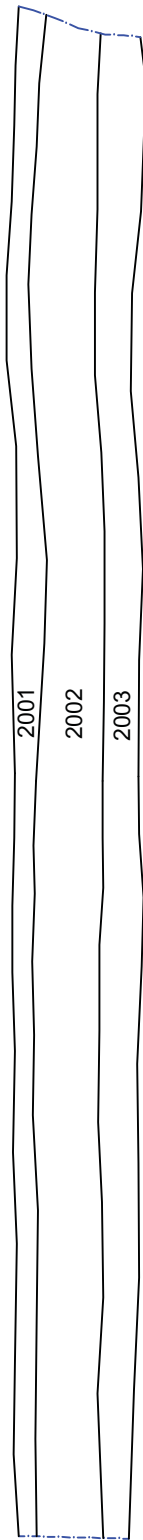
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Trench 2 Section - Scale 1:25

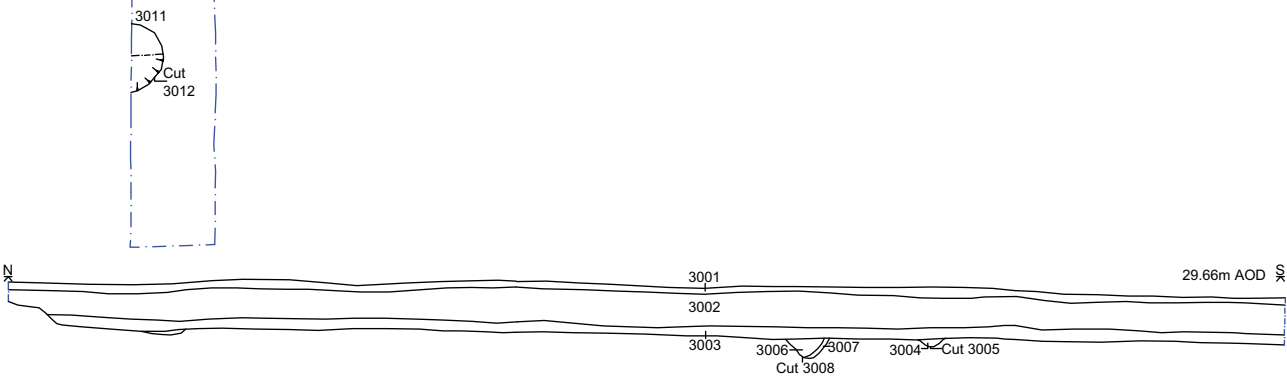
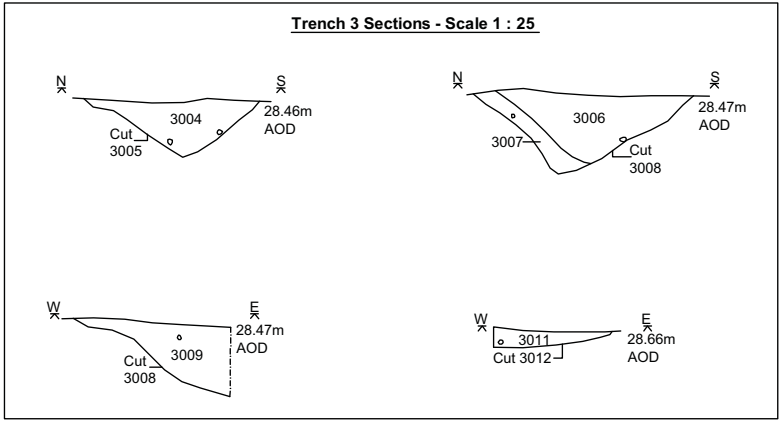
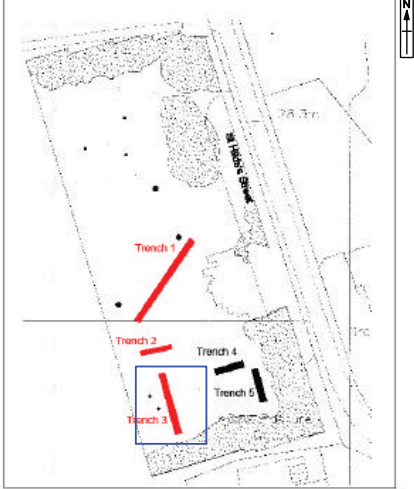
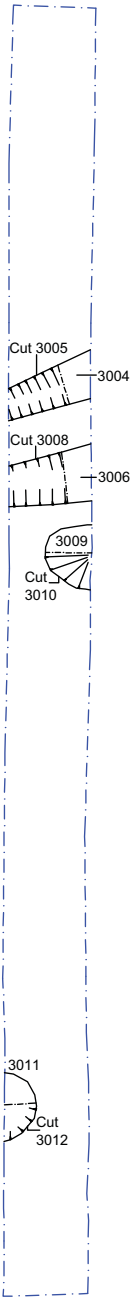


W \nwarrow \nearrow E

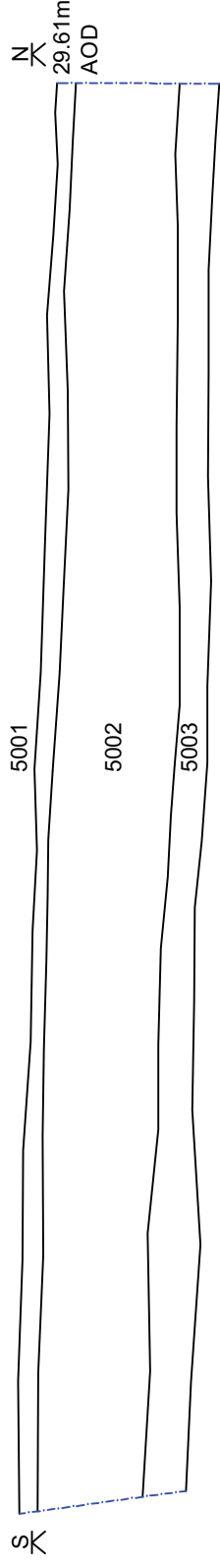
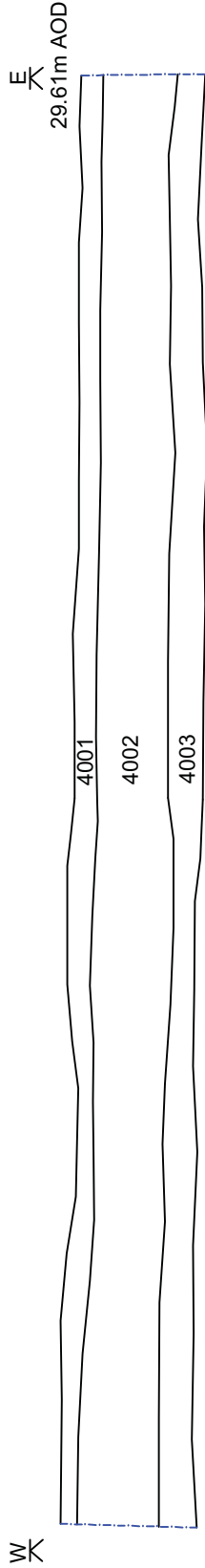
29.61m AOD



<p>MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</p>		<p>TITLE: Trench 2 Plan & Sections</p>	
<p>SITE: Land To The West Of St Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire</p>		<p>FIGURE: 5</p>	<p>Scale: 1:50</p>
<p>CLIENT: Broadacres Housing Association</p>			
<p>DRAWING REF.:</p>		<p>DRAWN BY: TWS</p>	
<p>REVISIONS:</p>			



<p>MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</p> <p>SITE: Land To The West Of St Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire</p> <p>CLIENT: Broadacres Housing Association</p>	<p>TITLE: Trench 3 Plan & Sections</p> <p>FIGURE: 6 Scale: 1:100</p> <p>DRAWING REF.: _____</p> <p>DRAWN BY: TWS</p> <p>REVISIONS: _____</p>
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<p>MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</p> <p>SITE: Land To The West Of St Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire</p> <p>CLIENT: Broadacres Housing Association</p>	TITLE: Trench 4 & 5 Sections	
	FIGURE: 7	Scale: 1:50
	DRAWING REF.:	
	DRAWN BY: TWS	
	REVISIONS:	

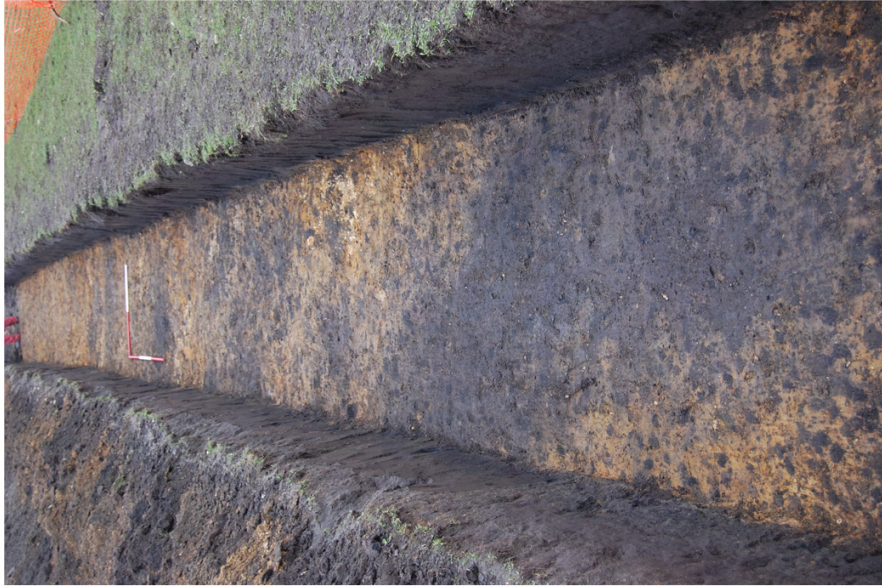


Plate 1. Trench 1 after cleaning. Facing North-east.



Plate 2. Trench 1 - Linear 1005 and Pit 1008. Facing South-west.



Plate 3. Trench 2 after cleaning. Facing West.



Plate 4. Trench 2 - Pit 2006. Facing North-west.



Plate 5. Trench 3 after cleaning. Facing South-east.



Plate 6. Trench 3 - Ditches 3005 and 3008, and Pit 3010 pre-excitation. Facing North-east.



Plate 7. Trench 3 - Ditches 3005 and 3008. Facing North-east.



Plate 8. Trench 3 - Pit 3010. Facing North-west.

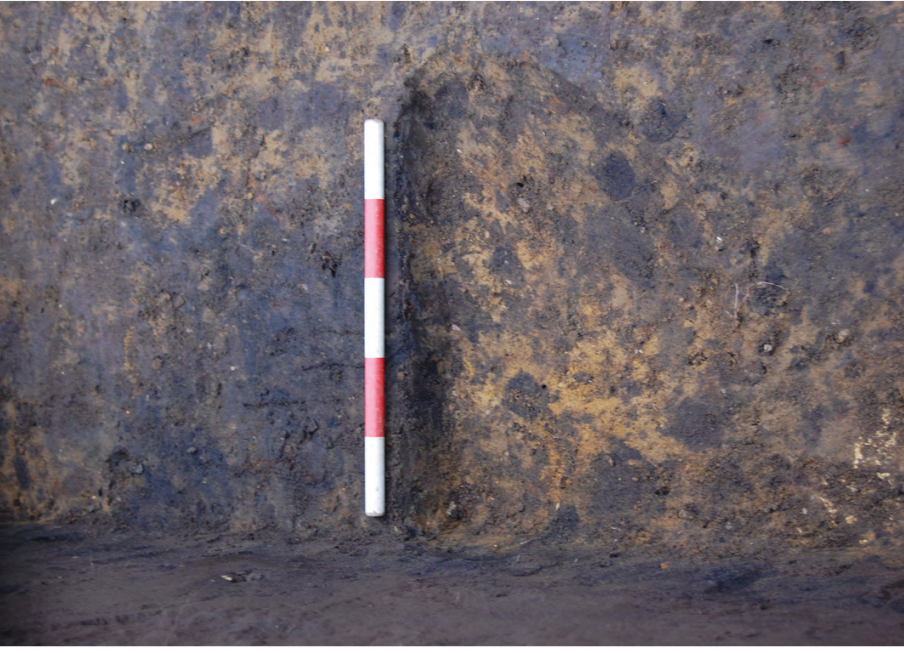


Plate 9. Trench 3 - Pit 3012. Facing North-west.



Plate 10. Trench 4 after cleaning. Facing North-east.



Plate 11. Trench 5 after cleaning. Facing South-east.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

St Hilda's Street, Sherburn 06-08-10

Context	Category	Description
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1001	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey, Silty Clay Loam; Topsoil
1002	Deposit	Brownish Yellow, Silty Sand; Windblown Sand
1003	Deposit	Very Dark Brownish Grey, Silty Clay Loam; Old Land Surface
1004	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown, Silty Clay Loam ;Fill of Linear segment1005
1005	Cut	Linear segment; filled by 1004
1006	Deposit	Light Greyish Brown, Silty Sand; Secondary fill of Pit 1008
1007	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Brown, Silty Sand; Primary fill of Pit 1008
1008	Cut	Pit; filled by 1006 & 1007
2001	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Loam; Topsoil
2002	Deposit	Yellowish Brown, Sand; Windblown Sand
2003	Deposit	Dark Brownish Black, Silty Clay Loam; OLS
2004	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey, Silty Sand; Secondary fill of Pit 2006
2005	Deposit	Yellowish Brown, Silty Sand; Primary fill of Pit 2006
2006	Cut	Pit; filled by 2004 & 2005
3001	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown, Silty Sandy Loam; Topsoil
3002	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown, Silty Sand; Windblown Sand
3003	Deposit	Very Dark Grey, Silty Sand; OLS
3004	Deposit	Very Dark Grey, Silty Sand; fill of Gully segment 3005
3005	Cut	Gully segment; filled by 3004
3006	Deposit	Olive Brown, Silty Medium Sand; fill of Gully segment 3008
3007	Deposit	Dark Yellowish Brown, Silty Medium Sand; fill of Gully segment 3008
3008	Cut	Gully segment; filled by 3006 & 3007
3009	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown, Fine/Medium Sand; fill of Pit 3010
3010	Cut	Pit; filled by 3009
3011	Deposit	Dark Grey, Silty Medium Sand; fill of Pit 3012
3012	Cut	Pit; filled by 3011
4001	Deposit	Very Dark Greyish Brown, Loamy Sand; Topsoil
4002	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Medium/Fine Sand; Windblown Sand
4003	Deposit	Very Dark Brown, Silty Fine Sand; OLS
5001	Deposit	Very Dark Greyish Brown, Sandy Loam; Topsoil
5002	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Fine Sand; Windblown Sand
5003	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Sand; OLS

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

St Hilda's Street, Sherburn 06-08-10

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot Date
1002	Pottery	2	2 Rim Sherds (Humbs./N. Lincs Reduced Ware with black slip ?C2nd; Staxton Ware)	62	C12-14th
3002	Pottery	1	1 Body Sherd (Staxton Ware)	18	C12-14th

APPENDIX 3

Drawing Listing

St Hilda's Street, Sherburn 06-08-10

Drawing No	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:10	Section	West facing section of Gully 3005
2	1:10	Section	West facing section of Gully 3008
3	1:10	Section	South facing section of Pit 3010
4	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan Trench 3 (13-18m)
5	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan Trench 3 (1-6m)
6	1:10	Section	South facing section Pit 3012
7	1:10	Section	South facing section Pit 2006
8	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan Trench 2
9	1:10	Section	North-east facing section Pit 1008
10	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan Trench 1
11	1:20	Section	South facing section Trench 2
12	1:20	Section	South facing section Trench 4
13	1:20	Section	East facing section Trench 5
14	1:20	Section	East facing section Trench 3
15	1:20	Section	South-east facing section Trench 1

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

St Hilda's Street, Sherburn 06-08-10

Film Type Number	Digital Context	Scale	Facing	Identifier
1	Trench 3	1x1.5m	South	Trench 3 after cleaning
2	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North	Trench 3 after cleaning
3	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North-east	Trench 3 Features Pre-ex
4	3004/5	1m	East	Gully segment
5	Trench 5	1x1.5m	North	Trench 5 after cleaning
6	Trench 4	1x1.5m	East	Trench 4 after cleaning
7	3006-8	1x0.5m	East	Gully segment
8	3004 & 3008	1x1.5m	North-east	Twin Gully segments
9	3010	1m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
10	3012	0.5m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
11	Trench 2	1x1.5m	East	Trench 2 after cleaning
12	Trench 2	1x1.5m	West	Trench 2 after cleaning
13	2004-6	0.5m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
14	Trench 1	1x1.5m	North-east	Trench 1 after cleaning
15	Trench 1	1x1.5m	South-west	Trench 1 after cleaning
16	1005 & 1008	1x1.5m	South-west	Post-ex shot
17	1005 & 1008	1.5m	South-west	Section Close up

Film Type	Monochrome			
7	1005 & 1008	1.5m	South-west	Section Close up
8	1005 & 1008	1.5m	South-west	Section Close up
9	1005 & 1008	1x1.5m	South-west	Post-ex shot
10	1005 & 1008	1x1.5m	South-west	Post-ex shot
11	2004-6	0.5m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
12	2004-6	0.5m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
13	3012	0.5m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
14	3012	0.5m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
15	3009/10	1m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
16	3009/10	1m	North	Half-sectioned Pit
17	3004 & 3008	1x0.5m	North-east	Twin Gully segments
18	3004 & 3008	1x0.5m	North-east	Twin Gully segments
19	3006-8	1x0.5m	East	Gully segment
20	3006-8	1x0.5m	East	Gully segment
21	3004/5	1m	East	Gully segment
22	3004/5	1m	East	Gully segment
23	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North-east	Trench 3 Features
24	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North-east	Trench 3 Features
25	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North	Trench 3 after cleaning
26	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North	Trench 3 after cleaning
27	Trench 3	1x1.5m	South	Trench 3 after cleaning
28	Trench 3	1x1.5m	South	Trench 3 after cleaning

Film Type **Colour Slide**
Film Number 1177

			ID Shot	
1				
2	Trench 3	1x1.5m	South	Trench 3 after cleaning
3	Trench 3	1x1.5m	South	Trench 3 after cleaning
4	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North	Trench 3 after cleaning
5	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North	Trench 3 after cleaning
6	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North-east	Features Pre-ex
7	Trench 3	1x1.5m	North-east	Features Pre-ex

APPENDIX 5

St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn (MAP 06-08-10)

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal - Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

A total of eight environmental sample flots from excavations at St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn (MAP 06-08-10) were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Samples were taken from three evaluation Areas and came from a number of different pit, gully and linear features.

2: Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by MAP using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The resultant flots were dried prior to examination under a low powered binocular microscope. Presence of charred material was generally quite sparse with <2.5ml to 5ml of tea-leaf sized detritus, wood charcoal and cereal grain recorded. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type. Modern root fragments were present in small amounts from <2.5ml to 2.5ml along with occasional modern seeds and earthworm egg capsules, indicating quite a low degree of contamination, which should not be cause for concern.

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

3: Results

All results are presented in table 1 and discussed below.

4: Discussion

The environmental samples from St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn produced small amounts of carbonised plant remains, consisting of occasional cereal grain and fragments of wood charcoal. The majority of identifiable grain was located in the pit features from Areas 1 and 3, with indeterminate grain in Area 2. Wood charcoal was also identified from pits in Areas 1 and 2, although fragments large and well preserved enough to identify were scarce.

Area 1

Two samples were examined from Area 1. Trace amounts of indeterminate cereal grain were recorded from linear segment sample 8 (1004) together with occasional charred detritus resembling decayed peat. These remains are probably accidental inclusions from nearby burning. Sample 7 (1007) from pit (1008) proved slightly more productive with evidence for cereal grain, including *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley), in addition to a single piece of *Corylus* (hazel) charcoal. These may be dumped remains from hearth places or material burnt in-situ, perhaps cereal waste from cooking or drying processes.

Area 2

Two samples from Area 2, the upper and lower pit fills of pit (2006) produced a small amount of indeterminate cereal grain and occasional wood charcoal. Sample 5 (2004) from the upper fill also contained burnt peat, perhaps indicative of peat used as fuel, whilst sample 6 (2005) included a very small fragment of heavily iron-panned *Betula* (birch) charcoal. None of the grain from this pit was identifiable due to poor preservation. The pit fills may represent remains of burning for instance in a fire-pit setting or be deliberately dumped fuel and cooking waste from elsewhere.

Area 3

Four samples from Area 3 produced mixed results with generally scarce and poorly preserved evidence from gully segments (3005) and (3008), and pit (3010), but better

preservation in pit (3012). Sample 1 (3004) contained only a single *Triticum* sp. (wheat) grain together with some very small charred detritus, probably decayed wood charcoal. Sample 2 (3006) was similar with one indeterminate cereal grain and other decayed carbonised fragments. Both these gully fills probably acted as 'traps' for wind-blown waste from nearby living activity.

Pit sample 3 (3009) contained sparse charred material with a small number of poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grains recorded. Pit fill sample 4 (3011) was better with a single *Avena* sp. (oat), some indeterminate grain and a fragment of burnt peat present. This latter pit also produced some very small fragments of wood charcoal, which were very heavily iron-panned and too degraded to identify. Both pits probably had a use as fire-pits, or fuel waste dumps, with the cereal remains indicating probable waste from cooking.

5: Conclusion

The bulk environmental samples from assessments at St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn produced a small amount of carbonised plant material, mostly consisting of cereal grain and wood charcoal, with occasional burnt peat. The evidence suggested occupational debris, such as the waste from hearth places or other burning activity, perhaps waste from cooking or final processing of cereal grain such as drying.

Carbonised cereal grain consisted of barley, wheat and oats, recovered in small quantities, with some grain very poorly preserved probably as a result of adverse soil conditions. Wood charcoal was similarly recovered with some damage from iron panning or other chemical processes in the soil. Charcoal consisted of hazel and birch types, suggesting fuel use of these types, probably on domestic hearths. Evidence for use of peat as fuel was also suggested.

The samples suggested future work at the site has the potential to produce carbonised plant material, although perhaps in low amounts from some context types. The pit fills

from the assessment stage generally produced the best preserved material, but in quite small amounts.

References

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

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990 *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.

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: St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn (06-08-10): Carbonised Plant Remains, Charcoal and Other Material:

St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn	Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MAP 06-08-10	Context	3004	3006	3009	3011	2004	2005	1007	1004
	Feature	gully 3005	gully 3008	pit 3010	pit 3012	upper pit 2006	primary pit 2006	primary pit 1008	linear 1005
	Area	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1
	Total CV	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	2.5ml	5ml
	Modern	2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml
	Common Name								
Carbonised Cereal Grain									
<i>Avena</i> sp.	oat				1				
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	wheat	1							
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl.	barley							1	
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)			1	7	2	3	6	1	1
Charcoal									
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel								
<i>Betula</i>	birch						1 (0.02g)		
Carbonised Wild Resources									
Burnt peat									
Other Remains									
Earthworm egg capsules	10+		4	2			2	3	2
Modern seeds			2	2					

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Land to the West of St. Hilda's Street
Sherburn
North Yorkshire**

SE 9560 7760

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of Broadacres Housing Association**

**Land to the West of St. Hilda's Street
Sherburn
North Yorkshire
SE 9560 7760**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

1.2 The Proposed Development Area is located north of Pasture House and Church View on the west side of St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire. The Proposed Development Area is the south-eastern corner of a large pasture field, approximately 0.57 hectares in size, which stands at heights of between c. 28m and 30m AOD. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in advance of a Planning to evaluate the archaeological impact by pre-determination Trial Trenching. A Desk-Based Assessment of the site was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in August 2010 (MAP 2010). Also, a Geophysical (Magnetometer) Survey was undertaken at the site by Archaeological Services WYAS in January 2011 (WYAS 2011), identifying a number of anomalies, including linear features, of possible archaeological origin.

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 Broadacres.

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 Guidance Note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 9560 7760)

- 3.1 The Proposed Development Area is located north of Pasture House and Church View on the west side of St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire. The Proposed Development Area forms the south-eastern corner of a large pasture field.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The sandy soils on which the site is situated, attracted large-scale occupation in the Prehistoric period, with a 'ribbon' of settlements following the 30m contour along the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering. This so-called ladder settlement stretches from Sherburn, westwards to Heslerton and beyond, and excavation took place in 1985-6 on an area of this prehistoric settlement circa 1km west of Sherburn (Powlesland 1987). The importance of the area as a focus for settlement continued into the Roman period, with Roman coins and sherds being found at an area immediately north of the primary school (c. 600m south of the development area).
- 4.2 Sherburn itself existed as a settlement before the Norman Conquest, the name being recorded as *Scirebur'*, *Sciresburne* and *Schiresburne* in the Domesday Survey; the name means 'bright, clear stream' (Smith ed. 1937). The parish church of St. Hilda doubtless formed a focus in the medieval settlement, which extended southwards towards the present A64 York to Scarborough road. Hayfield has suggested that the regular appearance of the properties in the southern half of the settlement (including the development area) reflects deliberate periods of expansion in the medieval period (Hayfield 1994). T C M Brewster

excavated a major series of medieval stone buildings and yards on the west side of St Hilda Street (c. 500m south of the development area – *ibid.*). Brewster also observed three 13th century “kilns” at the front of a property on the west side of the street, almost opposite the entrance to Atlas Ward’s; however, whether these were associated with pottery manufacture remains unclear.

- 4.3 An evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief carried out at 18-22 St Hilda Street (c. 900m south-east of the development area) revealed medieval pits and boundary features, along with a small assemblage of pottery and animal bone, and a background scatter of earlier material, including pottery and flint artefacts (MAP 1995).
- 4.4 In the post-medieval period, the focus of settlement in Sherburn shifted south to the York to Scarborough turnpike road, reflected by the founding of the former Pigeon Pie Hotel and industry such as Kirk’s East Riding Brewery in this area.
- 4.5 Geophysical survey of the field immediately to the east of the development site has identified a double ditch linear trackway of probable Iron Age date, running on an east to west alignment immediately to the north of the A64 road (Powesland, *pers. comm.*). The alignment of this feature suggests that it continues into the development area.
- 4.6 In 2010 MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd undertook a Desk Based Assessment. There are no Protected Military Remains, Scheduled Monuments, Registered Battlefields, Registered Gardens, Designated Conservation Areas or World Heritage Sites within the Proposed Development Area or within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area. There are no Listed Buildings or Sites/Monuments/Events on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record within the Proposed Development Area. Within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area there are sixty monuments, twenty-

six events and fourteen listed buildings on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Register. In a field 100m to the south-west of the Proposed Development Area is an area of known Romano-British and Anglian Remains. There are no nationally designated or undesignated archaeological sites that would preclude the site from development.

- 4.7 A Geophysical Survey was undertaken in January 2011. No anomalies of certain archaeological potential were identified by the geophysical survey although the cause of two linear anomalies radiating from the south-eastern corner of the field were of possible archaeological origin. Elsewhere several discrete anomalies were identified, some of which were of possible archaeological origin, and others likely to be due to localised variations in the soil horizons and superficial deposits.

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 0.6 hectares in area and 180m² of trial trenching is proposed. Five trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site (Fig. 1). Two of the proposed Trenches (Trenches 1 and 3) are 2m x 30m in size and intended to examine the nature of the linear anomalies, along with adjacent areas. The other three trenches are 2m x 10m in size: Trench 2 to examine discrete anomalies in the south-western part of the site, Trench 4 to examine an area devoid of geophysical responses between the two linear anomalies, and Trench 5, at the south-eastern corner of the site, to examine an area masked by magnetic enhancement. 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 a back-acting excavator, which will be fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment will 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 any archaeological features or deposits excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below.
- 7.5 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally scaled plans and sections. Each trench area will 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 that 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		Bradford University	01274 383 5131
Flint	Peter Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling	David Berg	WYAS	0113 3837515
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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- Howe, G. and Rushton, J. 1905 The Evolution of an English Town.
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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.
- Pevsner, N. 1981 The Buildings of England. Yorkshire The North Riding. Penguin.
- Smith, A.H. 1979 The Placenames of the North Riding of Yorkshire. English Placename Society. Vol. 5. Cambridge University Press
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11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 11th February 2011 by:

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