

**45 High Street and  
Land to the rear of Quaker Lane  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Strip and Record**

**Authorised by .....**

**Date:.....**

**45 High Street and  
Land to the Rear on Quaker Lane  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire**

**SE 3670 9435**

**Archaeological 'Strip and Record' Report**

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**SE 3670 9435**

**Archaeological 'Strip and Record' Report**

***Non Technical Summary***

*An Archaeological Strip and Record Excavation and Watching Brief was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land at 45 High Street and land to the rear of Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire between the 19th of April and the 16<sup>th</sup> of May 2011. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a row of residential properties (ref. no. 10/02192/FUL).*

*A series of pits of medieval date were recorded that represented possible domestic 'backyard' activity, primarily in the form of refuse disposal. The frontage with the High Street had been disturbed by a modern cellar and service cable uncovered during demolition.*

*A reasonable assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered, along with fairly large quantities of animal bone, slag, modern glass, clay tobacco pipe fragments and ceramic building material.*

**1. Introduction**

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological 'Strip and Record' excavation and Watching Brief that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on the south side of Quaker Lane and east of the High Street, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 3670 9435). The archaeological work was commissioned by RBA Moody Bros (Contractors) Ltd, on behalf of Broadacres Housing Association. The Excavation took place between the 19<sup>th</sup> of April and the 16<sup>th</sup> of May 2011.

- 1.2 The Excavation was carried out on behalf of Broadacres Housing Association. The Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council had advised Hambleton District Council that an archaeological 'strip and record' excavation and Watching Brief be undertaken in response to the development of the site for residential purposes (Ref. 10/02192/FUL) following previous archaeological work on site earlier that month which had identified significant archaeological deposits.
- 1.3 Archaeological remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument Legislation and Planning Policy Statement 5) and by Unitary Development Plans.
- 1.4 The Excavation was designed to mitigate the impact of the development proposals on the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (App. 7) approved by the Hambleton District Council. The WSI "represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of developments proposals upon the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. This is in accordance with the guidance of Planning Policy Statement 5."
- 1.5 The MAP site code for the project was 01-03-11.
- 1.6 All work was funded by RBA Moody Bros (Contractors) Ltd.
- 1.7 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 The site is situated in the north-eastern part of the market town of Northallerton, on the southern side of Quaker Lane at its junction with the eastern side of High Street (A167 Darlington Road).
- 2.2 The parish church of All Saints is situated approximately 180m to the south, on the western side of High Street.
- 2.3 At the time of the Excavation the site formed an open area measuring approximately 66m in length from west to east, and with a maximum width of 17.5m. The site forms a level area at an elevation of approximately 45m AOD.
- 2.4 The area of Quaker Lane lies on reddish till of glacial origin, with covering fine loamy soils of the Flint Association (Mackney *et al.* 1984).

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 The development site lies inside an area of archaeological significance within the historic core of the medieval town of Northallerton, close to All Saints Church. The Development Area is in the Town and Parish of Northallerton in the District of Hambleton in North Yorkshire, formerly in the Wapentake of Allerton or Allertonshire in the North Riding of York. The town was built on the main road between York and Durham.
- 3.2 The construction of the railway to the west of Northallerton in the late 1830s uncovered Roman pottery, coins and a votive altar in the vicinity of Castle Hills (c. 600m west of the site). Excavations in advance of the construction of the new Tesco store on East Road (c. 1km south of the site) by Pre-Construct Archaeology located ditches and gullies of Roman date that probably related to a field system (Riordan 2002).
- 3.3 The earliest evidence of a pre-conquest settlement at Northallerton takes the form of eighth or ninth century stone cross fragments that were discovered during the restoration of All Saints Church.

- 3.4 The Domesday Survey confirmed the presence of a pre-conquest settlement by recording that Earl Edwin held Northallerton during Edward the Confessor's reign, at which time the manor was assessed at eight geld carucates. This holding, along with eleven dependent berewicks, was held by the King at the time of Domesday. At the time of the Conquest, Northallerton was valued at £80 yearly, and there were sixty-six villeins there; in 1086 it was waste. In the late eleventh century William II granted these lands to the Bishop of Durham and his successors. The Domesday reference exists as the earliest instance of the place-name 'Northallerton', the name meaning '*Aelfhere's or Aelfred's village or farm*' (Ekwall 1936). The town was known as *North Alverton* in 1273.
- 3.5 The original core of the settlement is believed to have centred around the parish church, with a later regular, planned expansion southwards into the area of the present Market Place taking place soon after the Bishop of Durham's acquisition of the town in the late eleventh century. Other important elements of the medieval town were represented by the motte and bailey castle and Bishop's Palace at the western fringe of the town, the Carmelite monastery in the north-east part of the town, and a house of the Austin Friars in the vicinity of the Market Place.
- 3.6 Quaker Lane was in existence at least as early as the 1857 First Edition Ordnance Survey map.
- 3.7 Pre Construct Archaeology's East Road excavation revealed a series of features dating to the medieval period including a number of gullies, pits and a possible well. Similarly, The University of Durham's excavation at 219 High Street identified medieval deposits including a small piece of slag, which may suggest industrial activity in the vicinity.
- 3.8 In 2008, a Strip and Record excavation immediately east of the present development area uncovered a series of ditches and gullies, which represented the southern boundary of a property. Other features included a sub-oval ring gully and an oven or hearth base representing additional 'backyard' activity (MAP 2008).

3.9 Archaeological Trial Trenching undertaken on the current site, during April 2011 uncovered a sequence of archaeological activity dating to the Medieval through to the post-medieval periods. Most significantly were a series of pits and postholes dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, representing 'backland' activity, that is – rubbish disposal, and the creation of boundaries and temporary structures (MAP 2011).

#### **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 'Strip and Record' Excavation and Watching Brief were:

- 1) To determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
- 2) To locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,
- 3) Where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,
- 4) To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.



## **5. Methodology**

### **5.1 Excavation**

- 5.1.1 The excavation was split into two phases of work. The first phase of work concerned the underpinning of the adjacent property. 30 sections of underpinning, measuring 1.00m wide, 1.20m high and 0.45m deep, were machined out one by one using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a small, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Where possible, features were identified, photographed and recorded in section at a scale of 1:10.
- 5.1.2 For the second phase of work a single open area was excavated (Pl. 1), measuring approximately 66m in length from east to west, and having a width of 17.5m. The overburden (Pl. 2) was removed by a 5 1/2 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a broad, toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. Machine-removal of deposits ceased at the point where either archaeological or natural deposits were encountered, whichever was the highest. The machined surface was hand-cleaned using hoe and trowel.
- 5.1.3 Postholes and pits were half sectioned and segments were excavated across linear features in order to determine their function, form and relationships.
- 5.1.4 All work was carried out 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).
- 5.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.
- 5.1.6 Fourteen soil samples were taken from a range of deposits and features for general biological analysis (Appendix 5). The environmental samples are currently undergoing specialist analysis and a full report detailing the results from these will be submitted in due course.

## **5.2 On Site Recording**

5.2.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible with the MOLA recording system. A total of fifty-six contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

## **5.3 Plans and Sections**

5.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10, also on drawing film, and included an OD height. There were 17 plans and 26 section drawings (Appendix 3).

## **5.4 Photographic Record**

5.4.1 The photographic Record comprised a series of high-resolution digital images. A total of 114 digital photographs were taken on site (Appendix 4).

## **5.5 Finds**

5.5.1 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.

5.5.2 The finds assemblage consisted of 1209 finds (Appendix 2); and included 701 pottery sherds (Appendix 6), 471 fragments of animal bone, 16 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 8 fragments of modern glass, 6 fragments of ceramic building material, 4 iron nails and 3 fragments of slag.

## **6. Results**

### **6.1 Medieval Features (Figs. 4, 5 and 8)**

6.1.1 Medieval phasing was characterised by eleven pits (004, 008, 010, 016, 029, 039, 045, 048, 050, 052 and 054) spread across the entirety of the site. Pits 010, 039, 045 and 047 were located on the western end of the excavation area. Pits 016 and 029 were located centrally towards the entrance to site.

Pits 004, 008, 050, 052 and 056 were located more southerly, close to the underpinning for the adjacent property. The features were dated by associated pottery ranging from the 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century.

6.1.2 Pit 048 (Pl. 3) measured 1.60m in diameter and 0.85m deep. The pit was circular in plan with relatively steep sloping sides and a flat-bottomed base. The basal fill consisted of a dark brownish grey clay loam (047), with the upper part of the cut being filled by a dark grey loam (046). Fill 047 contained 145 pottery sherds, animal bone fragments and one iron nail (Appendix 2). To the west was elongated pit 039 (Pl 4), more variable in size, measuring c. 2.3m in length, 0.36m deep with its greatest diameter measuring up to 1.03m. The pit was filled by a dark grey black clay loam basal fill (038) and an dark greyish brown silty clay loam upper fill (042). A thin banding of sandy gravel (043) measuring only 0.04m deep separated both fills. Fill (038) contained 265 sherds of pottery, 217 animal bone fragments and 1 fragment of slag (Appendix 2).

6.1.3 Pit 010 was oval in plan, having a diameter of 0.97m and a depth of 0.51m. It was filled with dark greyish brown clay loam (009). The base of the pit had been stacked with large cobbles and boulders. Similarly Pit 045 (Pl. 5) was another oval feature around 2.05m in diameter and 0.37m deep. The pit was filled with dark grey brown silty clay (044) and had also been heavily packed with large boulders.

6.1.4 Pit 029 (Pl. 6) was circular in plan, around 1.59m in width and 0.83m in depth. The pit was filled with dark brownish grey clay loam (028). Fill 028 contained pottery sherds ranging from the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century and animal bone fragments (Appendix 2). Pit 016 (Pl. 7) was sub-circular in shape, with a diameter of 2.38m and a depth of 1.05m. The feature had been partially cut away by structure 025. The base of the pit was lined with a layer of light grey silty clay (023) containing frequent charcoal fragments, with a silty sandy banding of gravel (024) separating it from its upper fill of a dark brown clay loam (015). Both 015 and 023 contained pottery sherds with a 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century date

range and animal bone fragments (Appendix 2). A single fragment of a clay tobacco pipe stem and an iron nail were intrusive from structure 025.

6.1.5 Located at the southern boundary of the site were four separate pits. Pit 004 was small and circular in shape measuring 0.48m wide with a depth 0.14m of 0.19m deep. The feature had stony clay loam (005). Pit 008 was broader in shape measuring 0.97m wide and 0.34m deep. This pit had been truncated by the southern boundary of the site and was filled by a single deposit of dark grey brown clay loam (007) containing frequent charcoal fragments.

6.1.6 Two pits (050 and 052) were loosely identified in the underpinning sections of the adjacent property approximately between 8 and 10m away from the south western corner of the site boundary. Pit 050 (Pl. 8) was circa 1.22m deep and 1.31 wide, the exact shape of the feature was unclear but it appeared to have a V-shaped profile. Pit 052 (Pl. 9) was circular in shape and smaller than pit 050, measuring only 0.90m in diameter and 0.56m in width. Both pits had dark grey clay fills (049 and 051) with frequent charcoal fragments scattered throughout. Equally 049 and 051 both contained only Tees Valley Sherds (Appendix 2).

6.1.7 Pit 054 (Pl. 10) was elongated in plan, having a diameter of 0.64m and a depth of 0.49m. The single fill consisted of a very dark grey wet clay (053) and contained a single rim sherd of Tees Valley Ware pottery (Appendix 2).

## **6.2 Unphased Features (Figs. 4, 6 and 9)**

6.2.1 A range of features including: a group of small pits (006, 41, 033, 035 and 037), a larger pit (027), posthole (031), linear terminal (014), an oval feature (020) and feature (056) could not be phased with certainty as they lacked any stratigraphic relationships with any other features and contained no *or* intrusive finds.

6.2.2 Pits 005, 041, 033, 035 and 037 were small and circular in plan, with diameters of between 0.48m and 0.58m and depths of 0.08m and 0.14m. The fills (004, 032, 034 and 036 respectively) were dark grey clays.

- 6.2.3 Posthole 031 was rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat-bottomed base, 0.67m by 0.48m and 0.24m deep. The fill (030) consisted of very dark grey loose silt compacted with cobbles and fragments of CBM which suggest the feature may be post-medieval.
- 6.2.4 The Linear terminal (Pl. 9) represented by segment 014 had a maximum width of 0.89m and a depth of 0.12m. The fill was a light grey clay loam (013). The feature had been cut away by a large cellar and thus its full extent unknown.
- 6.2.5 Located in the north eastern quadrant of the site were oval feature 020 and pit 027. Pit 027 was circular in shape with vertical sloping sides leading to an almost round bottomed base, measuring 1.50m by 0.89m and 0.70m deep. Oval feature 020 was very shallow measuring only 3.10m by 1.40m and 0.19m deep, possibly a truncated pit. Both features were filled by brown clay silts and contained only one or two animal bone fragments (Appendix 2).
- 6.2.6 Located just south of oval feature 020 was feature 056. Feature 056 appeared almost circular in plan. Cut (056) measured 0.98m in diameter and was 0.20m deep with gradual sloping sides and a round bottomed base. The 4 sherds of 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century pottery encountered in Cut 056 are more than likely residual due to heavy rooting.

### **6.3 Modern Features (Figs. 4, 7 and 9)**

- 6.3.1 Modern activity on site was limited to three separate features. Pit 018 had a wide U-shaped profile, 1.80m wide and 0.23m deep. The fill (017) consisted of light grey silt and contained 76 sherds of 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments alongside modern glass and ceramic building material. Located at the northern end of Pit (018) was a small animal burial. Modern Pottery and Cinder could be seen in the fill (021) of the animal burial. Structure (025) was composed of six courses of 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> century bricks and mortar. The structure was probably a foundation course for the previous buildings demolished on site.

## 7. Discussion

- 7.1 The excavation at 45 High Street and land to the rear of Quaker Lane identified a sequence of archaeological activity dating to the medieval through to the post-medieval periods. The medieval activity was dated by finds to the period from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. No Roman finds or activity as such were encountered during the excavation, unlike the earlier excavation on Quaker lane to the east of the site. The absence of pre-conquest finds or features may be significant, but this could be related to the distance of the excavated area from the Parish Church.
- 7.2 The earliest features at Quaker Lane concerned a series of fairly large pits dated by pottery to the 12<sup>th</sup>/13<sup>th</sup> century. The large presence of pottery sherds (predominantly cooking vessels), animal bone fragments and the abundance of charcoal fragments suggests waste disposal and domestic debris, but the fragments of slag relate to more significant industrial activity in the vicinity. Moreover, the two large pits stacked with boulders and cobbles suggest structural activity. Whether these relate to buildings or boundaries and are temporary or permanent is unclear. The pits located close to or underneath the existing property boundary more than likely indicate that inhabitants of the site were methodically lining the existing boundaries with rubbish pits and perhaps more crucially indicates that this boundary has not moved since the Bishop of Durham's acquisition of the town in the 11<sup>th</sup> century.
- 7.3 It is unfortunate that the only linear feature present in the excavation was truncated by the intrusion of a late 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century cellar and modern service cable. Such features may have produced a vague picture of subdivisions and later boundary additions occurring on site.
- 7.4 In conclusion, it is clear that the picture gained on site is of 'backyard' activity, that is – refuse disposal and low scale industrial activity and perhaps the creation of temporary structures to accommodate such activity. It is however unfortunate that much of the street frontage has been lost to the intrusion of a

modern cellar and service cable, as it is there that any major medieval structures would be anticipated.

## 8. Bibliography

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earliest times to the year 2000.



## **9. List of Project Contributors**

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**Editor:** Paula Ware.

**Finds Processing:** Zara Burn.

**Environmental Sample Processing:** Zara Burn.

**Filing and Administration:** Sophie Langford.

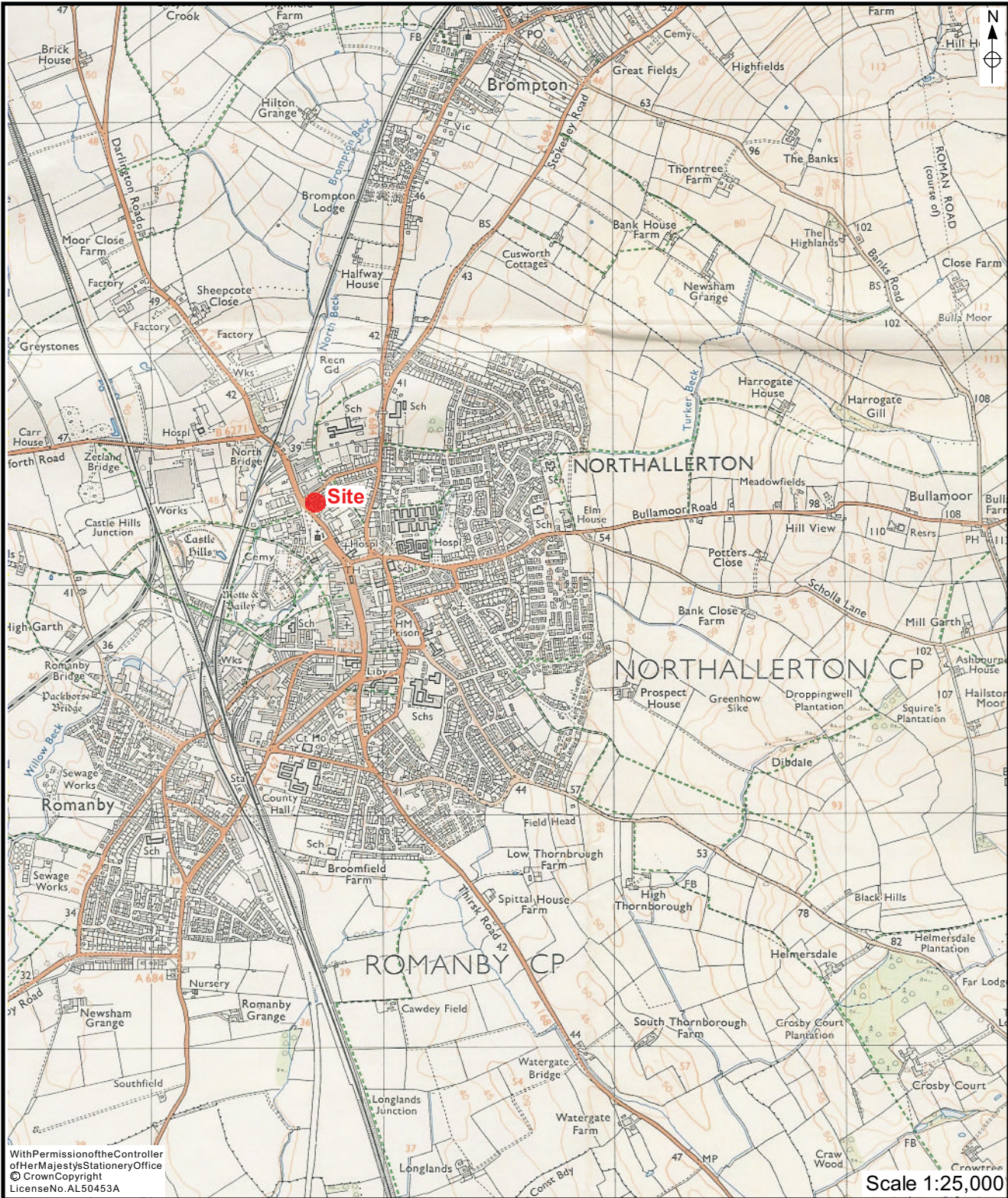


Figure 1. Site Location.

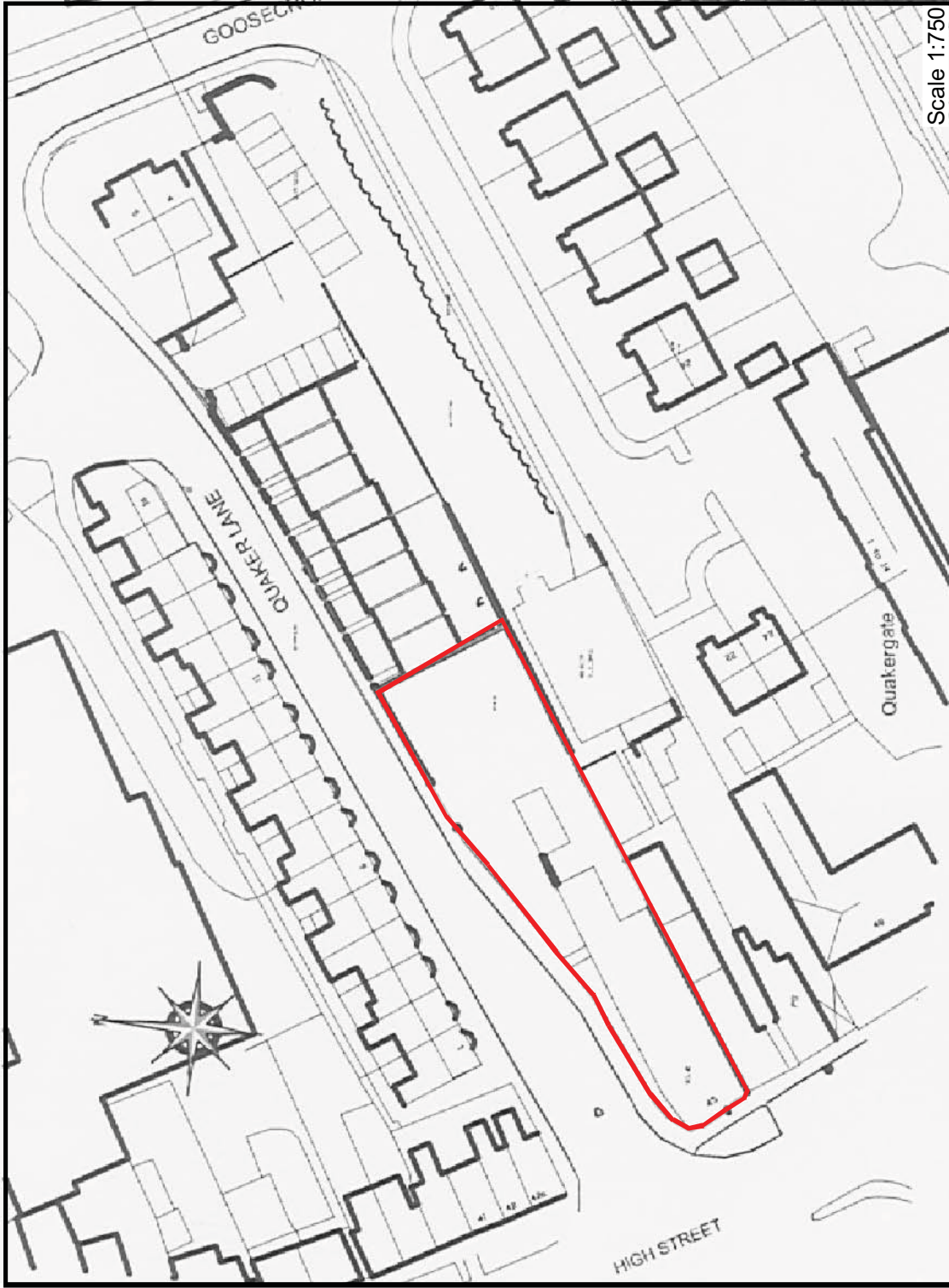
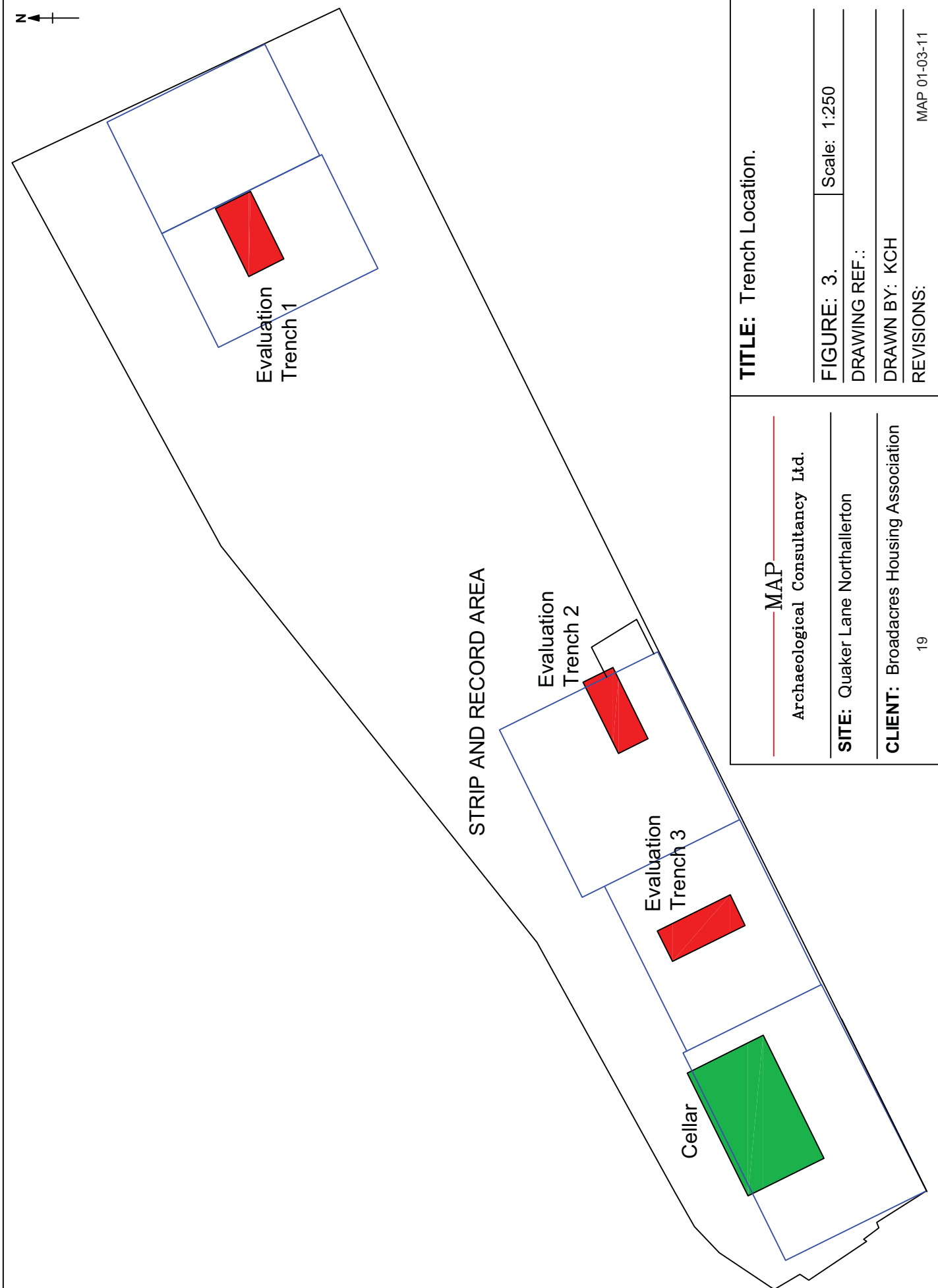


Figure 2. Location of Development Area.



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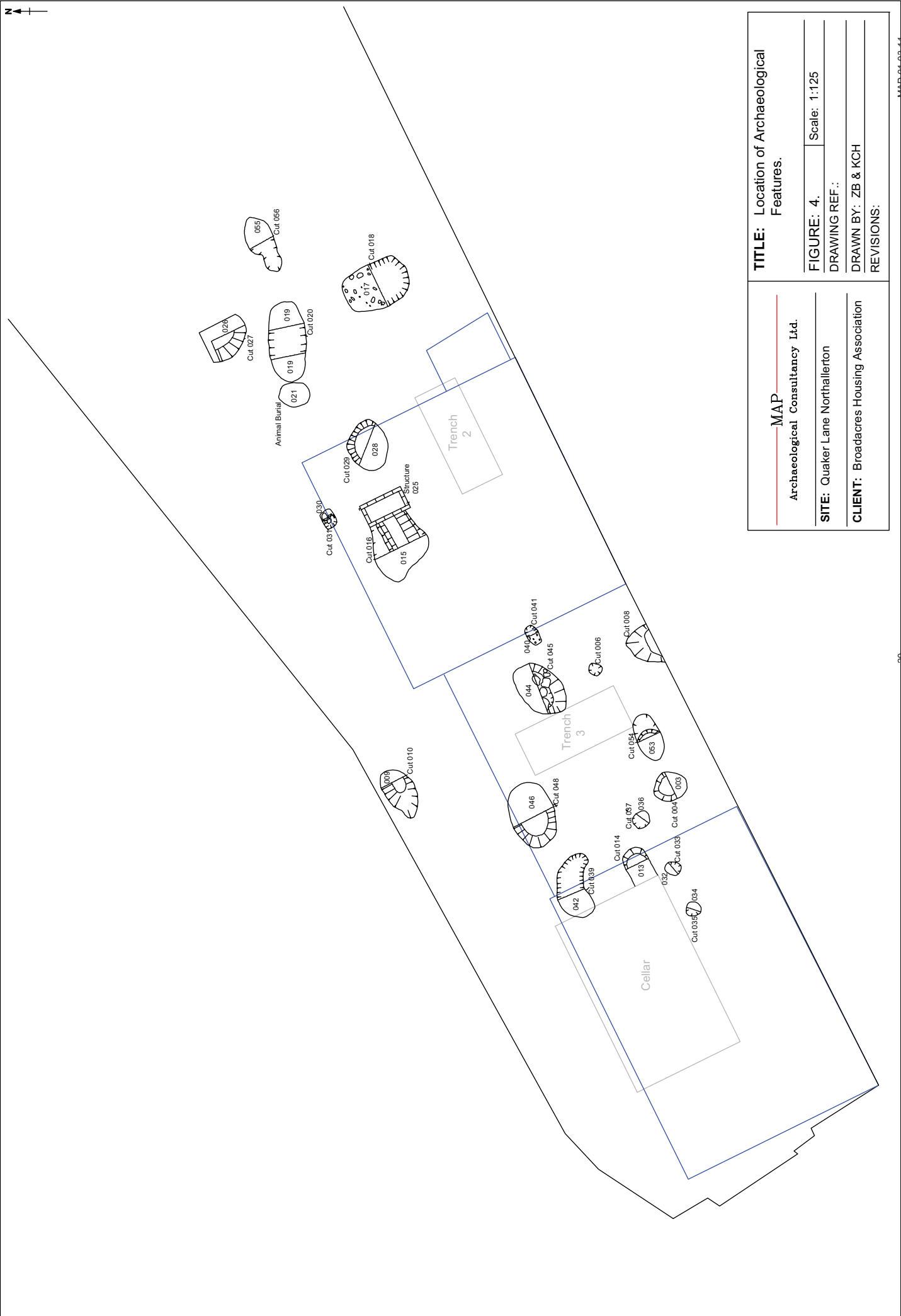
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	MAP 01-03-11

MAP  
 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

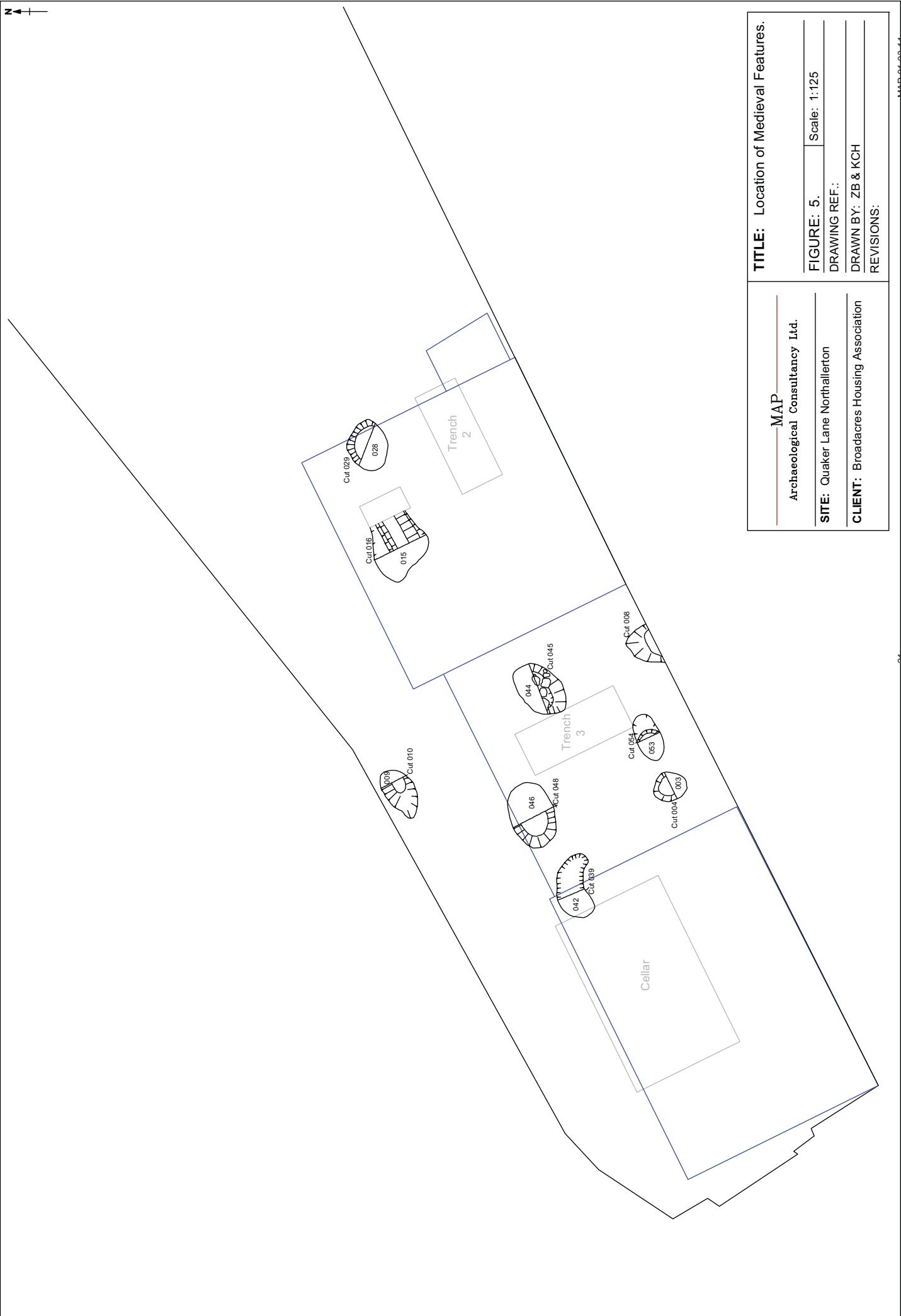
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**CLIENT:** Broadacres Housing Association

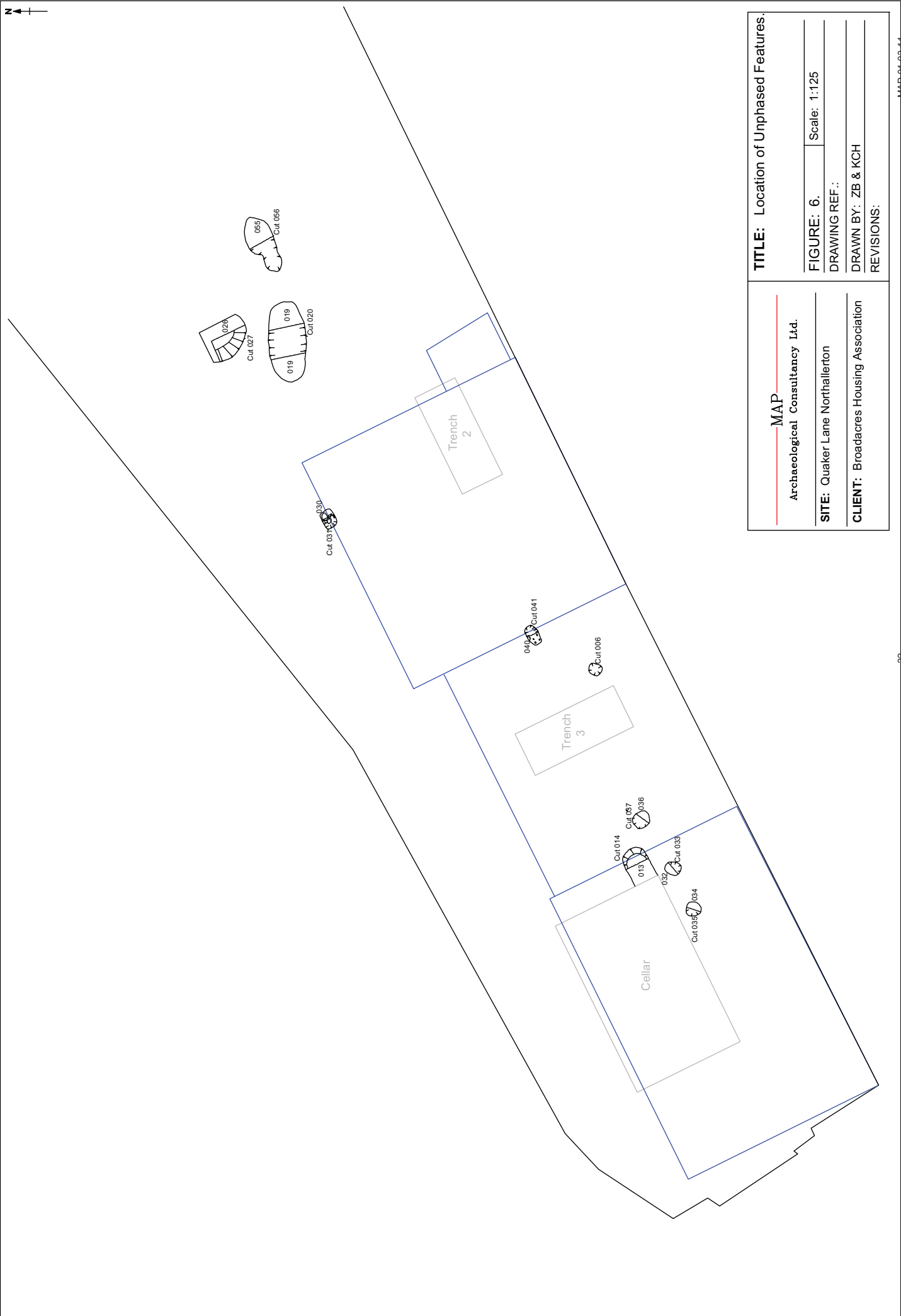
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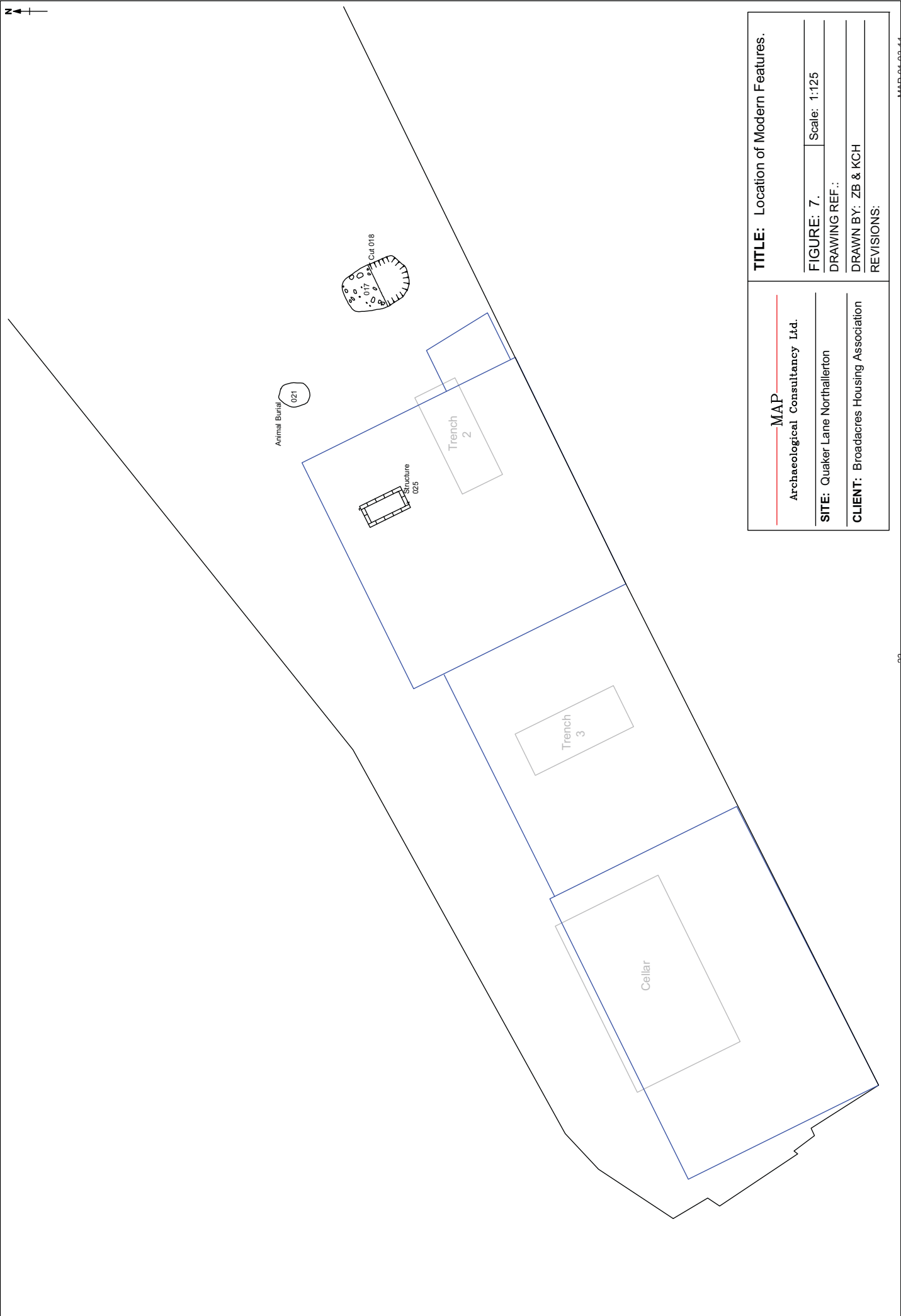
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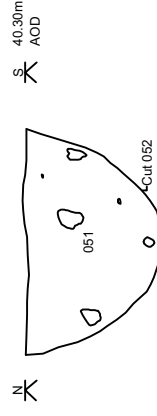
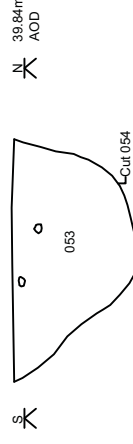
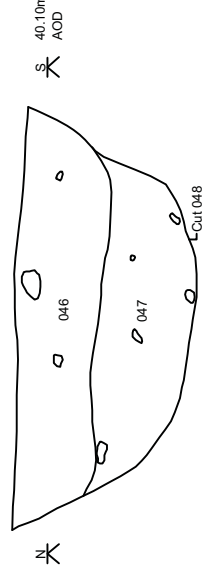
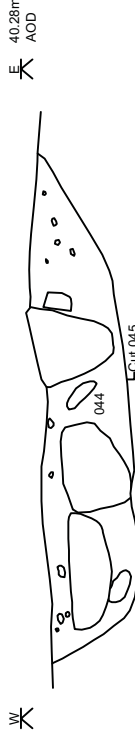
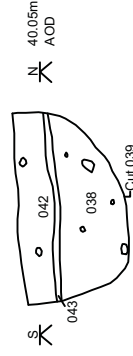
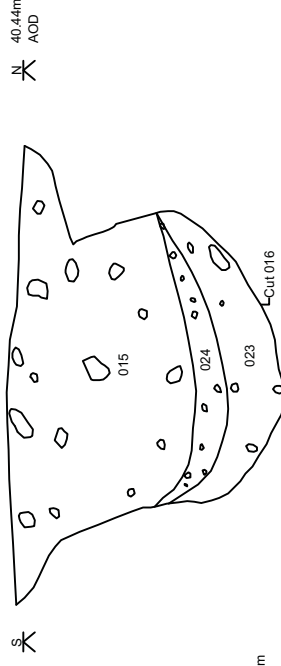
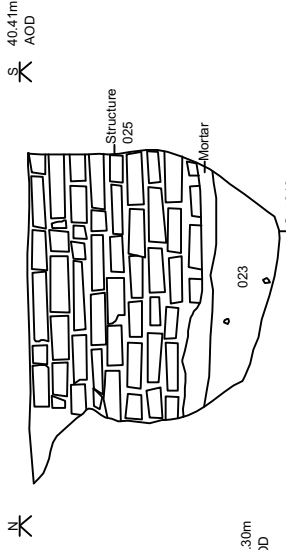
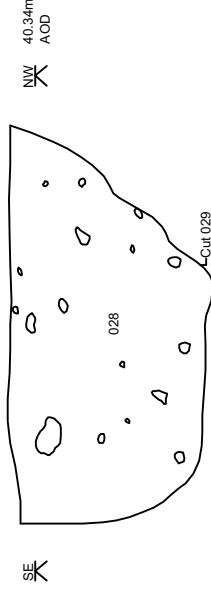
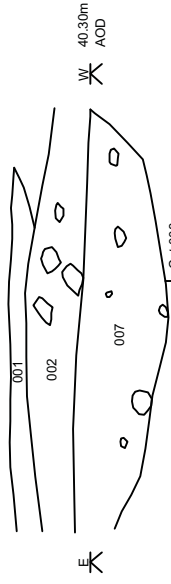
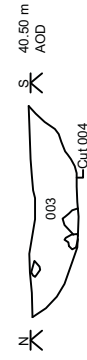


<b>TITLE:</b> Location of Unphased Features.	
MAP	Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
<b>SITE:</b> Quaker Lane Northallerton	<b>FIGURE:</b> 6. <b>Scale:</b> 1:125
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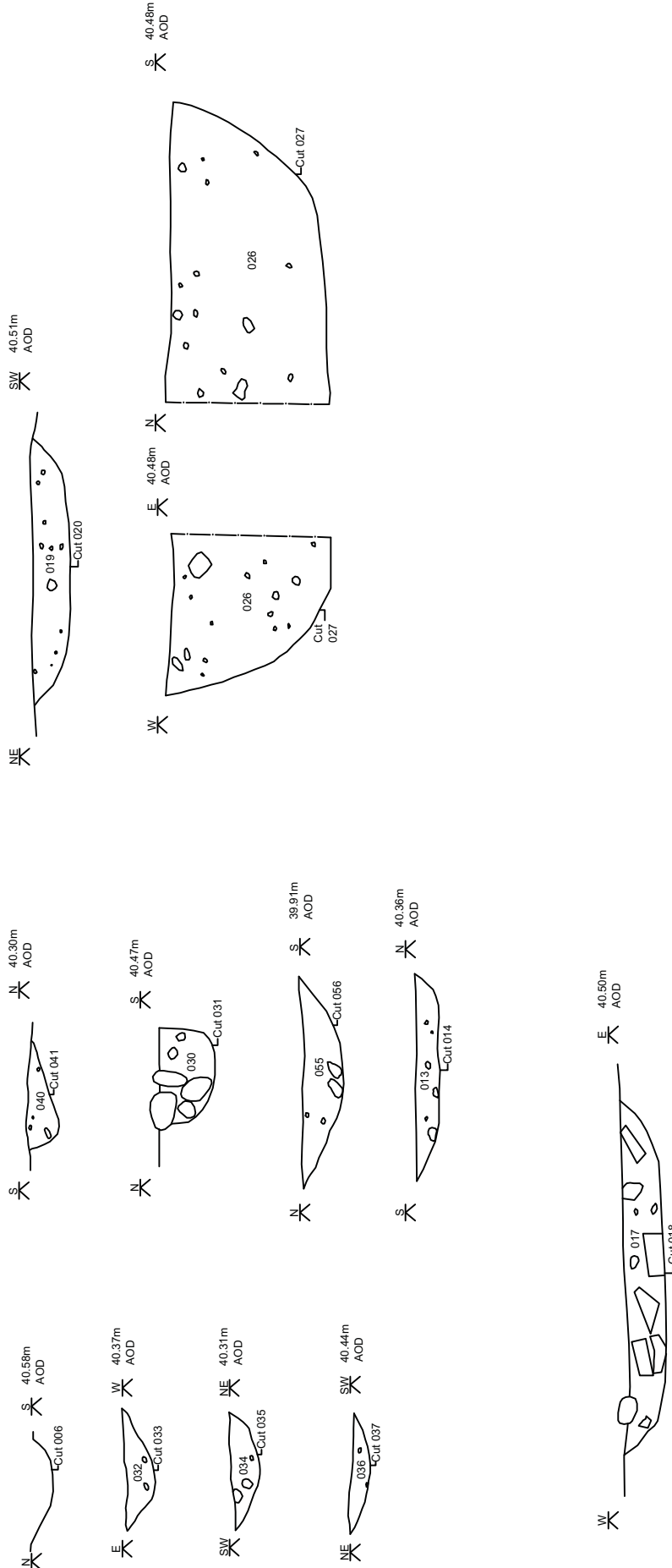


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<b>CLIENT:</b> Broadacres Housing Association	





<b>MAP</b>		<b>TITLE: Medieval Features: Sections.</b>	
<b>Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</b>		<b>FIGURE: 8.</b>	<b>Scale: 1:30</b>
<b>SITE: Quaker Lane Northallerton</b>		<b>DRAWING REF.:</b>	
<b>CLIENT: Broadacres Housing Association</b>		<b>DRAWN BY: ZB &amp; KCH</b>	
		<b>REVISIONS:</b>	



<b>MAP</b>		<b>TITLE: Unphased and Modern Features Sections.</b>	
<b>Archeological Consultancy Ltd.</b>		<b>FIGURE: 9.</b>	<b>Scale: 1:30</b>
<b>SITE: Quaker Lane Northallerton</b>		<b>DRAWING REF.:</b>	
<b>CLIENT: Broadacres Housing Association</b>		<b>DRAWN BY: ZB &amp; KCH</b>	
		<b>REVISIONS:</b>	



Plate 1. Site before clearance. Facing West.



Plate 2. Site during stripping. Facing East.



Plate 3. Pit 048 half sectioned. Facing East.



Plate 4. Pit 045 half sectioned. Facing West.



Plate 5. Pit 039 half sectioned. Facing West.

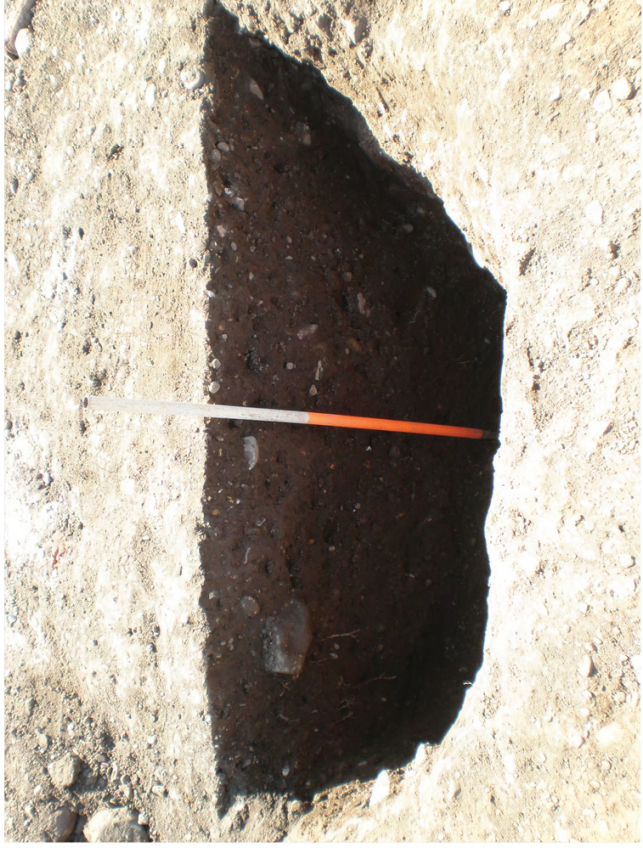


Plate 6. Pit 029 half sectioned. Facing South-west.



Plate 7. Pit 016 half sectioned. Facing West.



Plate 8. Pit 050 identified in underpinning section. Facing South.



Plate 9. Pit 054 half sectioned. Facing West.



Plate 10. Segment through Linear Terminal 014. Facing West.

# APPENDIX 1

## Context Listing

### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Context No.	Type	Description
001	Deposit	Partial Remains of Asphalt on Site
002	Deposit	Dark Brown, Silty Loam; Overburden
003	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown, Clay Loam; fill of Pit 004
004	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 003
005	Deposit	Grey, Clay; fill of Pit 006
006	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 005
007	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown, Clay Loam; fill of Pit 008
008	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 007
009	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown, Clay Loam; fill of Pit 010
010	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 009
011	Deposit	Dark Brown, Compact, Clay Loam; fill of possible Pit
012	Cut	Pit (destroyed by machine never fully excavated)
013	Deposit	Light Grey, Clay Loam; fill of Linear Terminal 014
014	Cut	Cut of Linear Terminal; filled by 013
015	Deposit	Dark Brown, Clay Loam; Upper Fill of Elongated Pit 016
016	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 015, 023 & 024
017	Deposit	Very Light Grey Loose, fill of 19th C Pit
018	Cut	Cut of 19th C Pit; filled by 017
019	Deposit	Grey Brown, Silty Clay; fill of Oval Feature 020
020	Cut	Cut of Oval Feature; filled by 019
021	Deposit	Animal Burial
022	Cut	Cut of Animal burial
023	Deposit	Light Grey, Silty Clay; Basal fill of Pit 016
024	Deposit	Yellowish Brown, Silty Sandy Gravel, Secondary fill of Pit 016
025	Structure	Foundation Course
026	Deposit	Brown, Clay Silt; fill of Pit 027
027	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 026
028	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey, Clay Loam; fill of Pit 029
029	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 028
030	Deposit	Very Dark Grey, Silty Loose; fill of Posthole 031
031	Cut	Cut of Posthole; filled by 030
032	Deposit	Dark Grey, Clay; fill of Pit 033
033	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 032
034	Deposit	Dark Grey, Clay; fill of Pit 035
035	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 034
036	Deposit	Dark Grey, Clay; fill of Pit 037
037	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 036
038	Deposit	Dark Grey Black, Clay Loam; Basal fill of Pit 039
039	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 038, 042 & 043
040	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Clay; fill of small Pit 041
041	Cut	Cut of small Pit; filled by 040
042	Deposit	Dark Greyish Brown, Silty Clay Loam; Upper fill of Pit 039
043	Deposit	Yellowish Brown, Silty Sandy Gravel; Secondary fill of Pit 039
044	Deposit	Dark Grey Brown, Silty Clay; fill of Pit 045
045	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 044
046	Deposit	Dark Grey, Loam; Upper fill of Pit 048
047	Deposit	Dark Brownish Grey, Clay Loam; Basal fill of Pit 048



048	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 046 & 047
049	Deposit	Dark Grey, Clay; fill of Pit 050 (Identified in Underpinning)
050	Cut	Cut of Pit; filled by 049 (Identified in Underpinning)
051	Deposit	Dark Grey Clay; fill of Feature 052
052	Cut	Cut of Possible Pit Feature; filled by 051
053	Deposit	Very Dark Grey, Wet Clay; fill of Oval Pit 054
054	Cut	Cut of Oval Pit; filled by 053
055	Deposit	Brown, Silty Sand; fill of Disturbed Pit 056
056	Cut	Cut of Disturbed Pit; filled by 055

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot Date
003	Pottery	8	7 Body Sherds 1 Rim Sherd	104	12th/13th C
	Animal Bone	14	14 Bone Fragments	91	
007	Pottery	13	12 Body Sherds 1 Rim Sherd	100	12th/13th C
	Animal Bone	6	5 Bone Fragments 1 Tooth	30	
	Glass	3	3 Glass Fragments	2	
009	Pottery	41	33 Body Sherds 6 Rim Sherds 2 Base Sherd	414	14th/15th C
	Animal Bone	19	19 Bone Fragments	108	
011	Pottery	21	21 Body Sherds	168	14th/15th C
	Animal Bone	9	8 Bone Fragments 1 Tooth	196	
	Slag	2	2 Fragments	374	
013	Pottery	1	1 Body Sherd	3	12th/13th C
	Animal Bone	2	2 Bone Fragment	3	
015	Pottery	33	29 Body Sherds 2 Base Sherds 1 Rim Sherd 1 Handle	329	13th/14th C
	Animal Bone	33	33 Bone Fragments	564	
	Clay Pipe	1	1 Stem Fragment	2	
017	Pottery	78	24 Body Sherds 22 Base Sherds 28 Rim Sherds 4 Handles	3185	19th C
	Clay Pipe	15	13 Stem Fragments 2 Bowl Fragments	68	
	Glass	5	5 Glass Fragments	94	
	CBM	6	3 Tile Fragments 3 Brick Fragments	1465	
019	Animal Bone	3	3 Bone Fragments	9	
023	Pottery	34	26 Body Sherds 7 Base Sherds 1 Rim Sherd	972	13th/14th C

	Animal Bone	97	91 Bone Fragments 4 Teeth 2 Jaw Fragments	1244	
	Fe Object	1	1 Fe Nail	166	
026	Animal Bone	7	6 Bone Fragments 1 Tooth	60	
028	Pottery	17	10 Body Sherds 4 Rim Sherds 3 Base Sherds	182	12th/13th C
	Animal Bone	28	27 Bone Fragments 1 Jaw Fragment	244	
	Fe Object	2	2 Fe Nails	32	
038	Pottery	265	207 Body Sherds 27 Base Sherds 31 Rim Sherds	3397	12th/13th C
	Animal Bone	217	205 Bone Fragments 6 Jaw Fragments 6 Teeth	1766	
	Slag	1	1 Fragment	338	
040	Pottery	3	3 Body Sherds	10	14th/15th C
	Animal Bone	2	2 Bone Fragments	24	
044	Pottery	13	9 Body Sherds 2 Rim Sherds 1 Base Sherd 1 Handle	150	12th/13th C
	Animal Bone	3	3 Bone Fragments	32	
047	Pottery	145	110 Body Sherds 18 Rim Sherds 16 Base Sherds 1 Handle	2402	14th/15th C
	Animal Bone	23	20 Bone Fragments 3 Teeth	648	
	Fe Object	1	1 Fe Nail	60	
049	Pottery	6	4 Body Sherds 2 Rim Sherds	68	12th-14th C
051	Pottery	19	10 Body Sherds 8 Base Sherds 1 Rim Sherd	416	12th-14th C
	Animal Bone	1	1 Bone Fragment	4	
053	Pottery	1	1 Rim Sherd	88	13th/14th C
	Animal Bone	1	1 Bone Fragment	4	
055	Pottery	4	3 Body Sherds 1 Rim Sherd	20	12th/13th C
	Animal Bone	6	6 Bone Fragments	48	

## APPENDIX 3

### Drawing Archive Listing

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Drawing No	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Pit 004
2	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 004
3	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Pit 006
4	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 006
5	1:10	Section	North Facing Section Pit 008
6	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 008
7	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Pit 010
8	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 010
9	1:10	Section	East Facing Section Linear Terminal 014
10	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Linear Terminal 014
11	1:10	Section	South Facing Section Pit 018
12	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 018
13	1:10	Section	North-west Facing Section Pit 020
14	1:10	Section	East Facing Section Pit 016
15	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Pit 016
16	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 016
17	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pits 020, 027 & Animal Burial 021
18	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Pit 027
19	1:10	Section	South Facing Section Pit 027
20	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Posthole 031
21	1:20	Plan	Post-ex plan Pit 029
22	1:10	Section	North-east Facing Section Pit 029
23	1:10	Section	North Facing Section Pit 033
24	1:10	Section	South-east Facing Section Pit 035
25	1:10	Section	North-west Facing Section Pit 037
26	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pits 033 & 035
27	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 037
28	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan small Pit 041
29	1:10	Section	East Facing Section of small Pit 041
30	1:10	Section	South Facing Section Pit 045
31	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 045
32	1:10	Section	East Facing Section Pit 039
33	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 039
34	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 048
35	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Pit 048
36	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Pit 052
37	1:10	Section	North Facing Section Possible Pit Feature 050
38	1:10	Section	East Facing Section Possible Pit Feature 050
39	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Possible Pit Feature 050
40	1:10	Section	East Facing Section Pit 054
41	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Pit 054
42	1:10	Section	West Facing Section Disturbed Pit 056
43	1:20	Plan	Post-ex Plan Disturbed Pit 056

## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listings

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

Film Type		Digital		
Number	Context	Scale	Facing	Identifier
018	N/A	N/A	West	General View of Site
019	N/A	N/A	East	General View of Site
020	N/A	N/A	East	General View of Site
021	N/A	N/A	East	Site During Stripping
022	N/A	N/A	East	Site During Stripping
023	N/A	N/A	East	Stripping of Extension Area
024	003/004	0.5m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 004
025	003/004	0.5m	East	Close up Post-ex Shot Pit 004
026	005/006	0.5m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 006
027	007/008	1m	South	Post-ex Shot Pit 008
028	N/A	N/A	East	Stripped Area (Northern Half of Site)
029	009/010	1m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 010
030	009/010	1m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 010
031	009/010	1m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 010
032	N/A	N/A	South	Machining During Underpinning
033	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
034	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
035	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
036	N/A	N/A	South	Machining During Underpinning
037	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
038	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
039	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
040	N/A	N/A	West	Stripped Area
041	N/A	N/A	East	Stripped Area
042	N/A	N/A	North-east	Stripped Area
043	N/A	N/A	East	Stripped Area
044	N/A	N/A	East	Stripped Area
045	N/A	N/A	West	Site During Stripping
046	N/A	N/A	North-west	Site During Stripping
047	N/A	N/A	West	Site During Stripping
048	N/A	N/A	West	Site During Stripping
049	N/A	N/A	West	Site During Stripping
050	N/A	N/A	North-east	Stripped Area
051	013/014	1m	West	Pre-ex Shot Linear Terminal 014
052	013/014	1m	West	Post-ex Shot Linear Terminal 014
053	N/A	2x1m	East	Stripped Area
054	017/018	2x1m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 018
055	017/018	2x1m	North	Post-ex Shot Pit 018
056	019/020	2x1m	West	Post-ex Shot Pit 020
057	015/016	2x1m	West	Post-ex Shot Pit 016
058	015/016	2x1m	West	Post-ex Shot Pit 016
059	025/016	2x1m	East	Post-ex Shot Structure 025 & Pit 016
060	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
061	026/027	2x1m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 027

062	026/027	2x1m	North	Post-ex Shot Pit 027
063	030/031	0.5m	East	Post-ex Shot Posthole 031
064	030/031	0.5m	East	Post-ex Shot Posthole 031
065	028/029	1m	West	Post-ex Shot Pit 029
066	028/029	1m	South-east	Post-ex Shot Pit 029
067	N/A	2x1m	West	Overall Post-ex Shot Pits
068	N/A	2x1m	East	Overall Post-ex Shot Pits
069	N/A	N/A	South	Site During Stripping
070	N/A	N/A	East	Site During Stripping
071	032/033	1m	South	Pre-ex Shot Pit 033
072	032/033	1m	South	Post-ex Shot Pit 033
073	032/033	1m	South	Post-ex Shot Pit 033
074	034/035	1m	North	Pre-ex Shot Pit 035
075	034/035	1m	North	Post-ex Shot Pit 035
076	036/037	1m	South	Pre-ex Shot Pit 037
077	036/037	1m	South	Post-ex Shot Pit 037
078	N/A	N/A	North-east	Site During Stripping
079	N/A	N/A	East	Site During Stripping
080	N/A	N/A	East	Site During Stripping
081	040/041	0.5m	West	Small Pit 041 Half Sectioned
082	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
083	038/039	1m	West	Post-ex Shot Pit 039 Half Sectioned
084	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
085	044/045	1m	North	Pit 045 Half Sectioned
086	044/045	1m	West	Pit 045 Half Sectioned
087	046-048	1m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 048
088	046-048	1m	East	Post-ex Shot Pit 048
089	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
090	049/050	N/A	South	Pit Identified in 1m Underpinning Section
091	049/050	N/A	South	Pit Identified in 1m Underpinning Section
092	049/050	N/A	South	Pit Identified in 1m Underpinning Section
093	049/050	N/A	South-west	Pit Identified in 1m Underpinning Section
094	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
095	049/050	N/A	South	Pit Identified in 1m Underpinning Section
096	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
097	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
098	051/052	N/A	West	Pit 052 located in 1m Underpinning Section
099	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
100	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
101	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
102	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
103	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
104	049/050	N/A	South	Pit Identified in 1m Underpinning Section
105	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
106	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
107	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
108	053/054	1m	West	Pit 054 Half Sectioned
109	055/056	1m	East	Pit 056 Half Sectioned
118	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
119	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
120	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
121	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out
122	N/A	N/A	South	Underpinning Section Machined Out

## APPENDIX 5

### Environmental Archive Listing

#### Quaker Lane, Northallerton 01-03-11

No.	Context	Description	Type
1	003	Fill of Pit 004	GBA
2	007	Fill of Pit 008	GBA
3	009	Fill of Pit 010	GBA
4	013	Fill of Linear Terminal 014	GBA
5	015	Upper Fill of Elongated Pit 016	GBA
6	019	Fill of Oval Feature 020	GBA
7	023	Basal Fill of Elongated Pit 016	GBA
8	026	Fill of Pit 027	GBA
9	028	Fill of Pit 029	GBA
10	038	Fill of Pit 039	GBA
11	040	Fill of Small Pit 041	GBA
12	044	Fill of Pit 045	GBA
13	047	Basal Fill of Pit 048	GBA
14	053	Fill of Oval Pit 054	GBA

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

## APPENDIX 6

### Quaker Lane, Northallerton, 01.03.11 Pottery Assessment

#### **Methods**

The assemblage from the 2011 Strip and Record excavation at Quaker Lane consisted of 700 sherds, representing a minimum of 610 vessels and weighing a total of 12008g. The sherds were examined under a hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval pottery. The sherd totals by fabric type and context are shown in the table below.

#### **Fabrics**

##### *Medieval*

Seven medieval fabrics were represented: Torksey-type, Splashed, Gritty, York Glazed, Tees Valley, Staxton and Humber (or 'North-east Reduced') wares.

There was a single sherd of Torksey-type ware (context 038), the form represented being a small flanged bowl. The date of this sherd would be 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century.

Splashed ware sherds totalled 4 (2 from context 038, the other 2 from 044). These were from glazed pitchers, an example from 038 having a strap handle. These sherds would be contemporary with the Torksey-type sherd.

The 38 Gritty Ware sherds were all from cooking pots or jars; examples from contexts 003 and 009 had squared rims with frilled decoration. Date: 12<sup>th</sup> / mid-13<sup>th</sup> century.

There were 22 sherds of York Glazed ware, all from glazed jugs. Fourteen sherds in context 009 were from the same jug with restrained wavy comb decoration. Date: 12/13<sup>th</sup> century.

The vast majority of the assemblage was composed of Tees Valley ware (547 sherds). Analysis by Dr Chris Cumberpatch on the pottery assemblage from Borough Buildings, Hartlepool highlighted issues with the definition and characterisation of Tees Valley ware and its relationship with Splashed ware. However, it is clear that



Tees Valley ware was being manufactured throughout the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, with highly decorated, oxidised and thin-walled jugs ('Hartlepool type') being current in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Vessels represented are cooking pots/jars and glazed jugs, with a roughly equal proportion between the vessel types. Cooking pot bases were generally sooted (e.g. the 13 sherds from the same vessel from context 023), with rims of 'bifid' (e.g. context 028) or frilled (context 009) form. There was a flaring rim-sherd from a small jar in context 007. The Tees Valley glazed jugs, ranged from relatively large thick-walled examples to highly decorated, thin-walled vessels. Noteworthy were 13 sherds from a wavy-comb decorated jug from context 047, and 4 sherds in the same context from a jug with rouletted decoration along the rim. A rim fragment from context 009 was glazed over a break, suggesting a waster, but presumably a vessel that was still marketable rather than representing direct evidence of pottery manufacture in the locality of the site.

There was a single Staxton ware sherd from context 038, in characteristic coarse gritty fabric with small chalk inclusions. This fabric has a 12-14<sup>th</sup> century date range.

Humber (North-east reduced) ware was represented by 9 sherds (2 from context 009, 5 from context 011, and single sherds from 040 and 047). There was a single plain rim-sherd of a large jug (from 009). Date: 14<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> century.

### ***Post-medieval***

The 78 post-medieval sherds were all from context 017, and comprised white earthenwares (including plate, cup and preserve jar forms). Slipped redware (bowls and chamber pots) and Midland stoneware. Date: first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Conclusions**

This is a moderate assemblage, derived from 17 separate contexts that were predominantly pit fills. Most of the medieval material was local in origin, either from the Vale of York or the Tees Valley, and it therefore appears that extra-regional trading contacts were few. The two exceptions are the Torksey-type sherd and the Staxton sherd.

The Torksey-type sherd may have found its way to this location as a specialist vessel – a small, relatively fine flanged bowl. Such vessels are present in York in the 11/12<sup>th</sup> centuries, and certainly this date is not anomalous with the other sherds found in the same context (038).

The Staxton ware sherd is rather removed from its place of manufacture in the East Riding, but its occurrence in Northallerton is perhaps not surprising, given that this fabric was prolific across East Yorkshire in the 12-14<sup>th</sup> centuries, and has also been recognised in York

This assemblage contains glazed jugs in roughly the same proportion to cooking pots or jars, suggesting that cooking, processing and storage vessels were as important to serving and display forms to the household(s) from which the pottery derived. This overturns the impression gained from the evaluation.

Although there is a small amount of later medieval (14/15<sup>th</sup>) material, the bulk of the groups date to the 12/13<sup>th</sup> or 13/14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

There are indications that some of the groups were deposited shortly after being broken, with contexts 009, 038 and 047 in particular containing relatively large numbers of unabraded sherds from individual vessels. This suggests the rapid disposal of fresh rubbish into pits.

### **Recommendations**

The assemblage is a significant one that must be retained as a stratified assemblage that will add to the understanding of medieval ceramics in Northallerton.

Approximately 50 vessels would need illustrating in a larger publication: the Torksey-type flanged bowl rim from context 038; Gritty ware coking pots/jars from contexts 003, 009, 028 and 047; Tees Valley cooking pot/jars from contexts 007, 009, 023, 028, 038, 047 and 049; and Tees Valley jugs from contexts 009, 015, 038, 047, 053 and 055,

Context Number	Medieval											Post-medieval		
	SPL			YGL	GW	TV	HW	Stax	NT	Slrw	WhEW	NT	Slrw	WhEW
	TT	SPL	YGL	GW	TV	HW	Stax	NT	Slrw	WhEW				
003			2	5	1									
7			2		11									
9			15	5	17	2								
11				1	15	5								
13				1										
015			3		30									
017									14	13		14	13	51
023					34									
028				8	9									
038	1	2		13	246			1						
040					2	1								
044		2			11									
047				3	143	1								
049					6									
051					19									
053					1									
055				2	2									
<b>TOTAL = 700</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>51</b>

**Key**

TT = Torksey-type ware

TV = Tees Valley ware

SPL = Splashed ware

HW = Humber ware

YGL = York glazed ware

Stax = Staxton ware

GW = Gritty ware

NT = Nottingham-type ware

Slrw = Slipped redware

WhEW = White earthenware

# MAP

## Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

### STANDARD WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (“WATCHING BRIEF”)

#### 45 High Street and land to the rear of Quaker Lane, Northallerton 10/02192/FUL – underpinning of adjacent property

- 1 The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains which are:
  - a) affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent,
  - b) not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or
  - c) of limited importance or potential.The work should not require the construction programme or development to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some developers may give such a facility.
- 2 The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. The scheme does **not** comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation or similar agreement between the Developer and the Archaeologist.
- 3 The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service ([archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk)) at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
- 4 The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) should be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
- 5 Removal of overburden by machine should be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
- 6 Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such 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 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for

palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.

- 8** Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
- 9** Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the County Archaeologist or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.
- 10** A summary report should be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features should be illustrated with conventionally-scaled plans, sections, and photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.
- 11** Copies of the summary report should be provided to the client(s), the County Heritage Section (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage. A licence should be granted to the accepting museum and the County Council to use the documentation arising from the work for its statutory functions and to give to third parties as an incidental to those functions.
- 12** Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist 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 Archaeologist to notify the County Archaeology Service of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a summary report on the work.
- 13** 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 Archaeologist 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.
- 14** The County Archaeologist should be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence should be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs ([coroners@dca.gsi.gov.uk](mailto:coroners@dca.gsi.gov.uk)), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP  
AND RECORD**

**45 high Street and Land  
to the rear of Quaker Lane  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
SE 3670 9435**

**Prepared for Moodys**

**by**

**MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd  
Showfield Lane  
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YO17 6BT  
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**11<sup>th</sup> April 2011**

**45 high Street and Land  
to the rear of Quaker Lane  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
SE 3670 9435**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD**

**1. Summary**

- 1.1 The topsoil, overburden strip and archaeological recording is to take place in the area of the construction of 12 no. apartment dwellings and on all other areas of ground disturbance associated with the (planning application 10/02192/FUL).

**2. Purpose**

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. This is in accordance with the guidance of Planning Policy Statement 5. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

**3. Location and Description (SE 3670 9435)**

- 3.1 The Proposed Development Area is located at 45 High Street and land to rear of Quaker Lane, Northallerton, North Yorkshire (SE 3670 9435)

**4. Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological potential, which has been further highlighted by a recent report submission. Previous archaeological work undertaken during 2008 in advance of development adjacent to the current proposal site revealed

significant archaeological deposits dating from the medieval period. The excavation identified a sequence of archaeological activity ranging from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 15<sup>th</sup> centuries. The earliest finds were two residual Roman sherds, and although no Roman features as such were found, these two sherds support the results of Pre-Construct Archaeology's East Road excavation, which showed that Roman occupation underlies the present town. The earliest features (Phase 1) at Quaker Lane concerned linear ditches and pits, dated from pottery to the 12/13<sup>th</sup> century. The pits in phase 1 may have been for the disposal of waste, but the hearth related to more significant activity involving the processing or preparation of an organic substance. In Phase 2, the east-west property boundary was re-cut and extended slightly further to the west, before again turning to the south. Subsequently, in Phase 3 the plot lying north of the property boundary subdivided into smaller units by three gullies that either cut into, or butted up to, the boundary ditch. In conclusion, the 12/13<sup>th</sup> century boundary ditch hints at the planning or remodelling of this part of Northallerton after the acquisition of the town by the Bishops of Durham in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century. All subsequent activity is consistent with 'backland' concerns – the disposal of waste, low-scale domestic or craft/industry, and perhaps the keeping of animals, as well as the fine-tuning of the original planned boundary.

## **5. Objectives**

### **5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are:**

1. to determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
2. to locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,



3. where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,

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

## **6. Access, Safety and Monitoring**

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

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

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

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

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

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.
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 Historic Environment Team, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency arrangements being required.

## **7. Brief**

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

7.2 Archaeological work within the area of proposed development should include the initial supervision of the preliminary site/topsoil strip areas down to the top of archaeological deposits. Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator which should be fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials.

- 7.3 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, any further machine or hand excavation should be halted to allow the archaeological contractor to observe, clean and assess any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below. This is in order to fulfil Objectives 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 above and in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC.
- 7.4 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.
- 7.5 The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA 2001). Scientific investigations should be

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

- 7.6 All specialists in Archaeological Science (both those employed in-house by the archaeological contractor or those sub-contracted) should be named in project documents. Agreement of specialists must always be obtained before their names are listed. Their competence to undertake proposed investigations, and the availability of adequate laboratory facilities and reference collections should be demonstrated. There should be agreement in writing on timetables and deadlines for all stages of work.
- 7.7 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each excavation area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 7.8 Any significant unstratified artefacts or small finds should be collected. Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and

recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved.

- 7.9 Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further excavation. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be fully excavated, sampled, and recorded. Full excavation should be carried out on features and deposits of limited potential where the stratigraphic relationships, phasing or origin of these are still unclear. Further excavation may also be needed to expose the full stratigraphic sequence across the site.
- 7.10 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate. Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). A regular transfer of finds from the site to the conservation laboratory is desirable, particularly in the case of long term excavations
- 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) should be followed.
- 7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate). For this excavation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of four dates using scientific techniques.
- 7.13 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be

collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following the outline strategy presented in the Project Design, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.

7.14 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.

7.15 Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved samples (wet or dry) and flotation samples should be processed during fieldwork to allow the continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies. Samples from waterlogged and anoxic deposits, which might contain plant macros and entomological evidence, taken for General Biological Analysis (GBA), should normally be 20 litres in size. The English Heritage guidance should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples that may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

7.16 In the event that any human remains are encountered, they must be treated at all stages with care and respect. Excavators must be aware

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

### Post-Excavation Assessment

- 7.17 Upon completion of archaeological fieldwork, where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment should be undertaken and an assessment report produced in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991). The assessment report should summarise the evidence recovered and should consider its potential for further analysis, review the programme of archaeological science, update the project design as necessary and provide costings for the post-excavation analysis stage of work, with proposals for the production of a final report and/or publication. The site assessment report should include reports on all aspects of Archaeological Science investigated, and include assessment of their suitability for analysis, so as to inform the updated project design.
- 7.18 Assessment of artefacts should include x-radiography of all iron objects (Jones ed. 2006), after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris, and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy). An assessment of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long term

survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in Watkinson and Neal (1998).

7.19 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken. Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, should be completed. Assessment will include recording the preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved, to inform up-dated project designs. Methods presented in English Heritage (2002) should be followed. Unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

7.20 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as deemed necessary by the specialist, particularly where storage of unprocessed samples is thought likely to result in deterioration. Appropriate assessment should be undertaken (see Canti 1996, English Heritage 2002). Animal bone assemblages, or sub-samples of them, should be assessed by a recognised specialist (English Heritage 2002). Assessment of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist (English Heritage 2004).

### Analysis

7.21 Within a time agreed with the Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC, a timetable for post-excavation work should be produced, following consultation (including team meetings for larger-scale sites), with all specialists involved in the project. Agreement of timetables should be made in writing with external specialists.

7.22 A detailed and cost-effective strategy for scientific dating should be prepared, in consultation with appropriate specialists. Samples for dating should be submitted promptly, and prior agreement should be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.



- 7.23 All artefacts should be conserved and stored in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998). Investigative conservation should be undertaken on those objects selected during the assessment phase, with the aim of maximising information whilst minimising intervention. Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long-term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Proposals for ultimate storage should follow Walker (1990).
- 7.24 Appropriate analysis of technological residues should be undertaken, as outlined in English Heritage (2001). Samples or sub-samples collected for all types of biological and geoarchaeological analysis should be processed, and material retrieved analysed by recognised specialists. Any unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the specialists, or a reasoned discard policy should be developed (English Heritage 2002).
- 7.25 Analysis of animal bones should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design (see also English Heritage 2002). Analysis of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the up-dated project design.

## **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. Copyright**

- 9.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum

service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

9.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

## **10. Report**

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

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

10.3 A timetable for completion of reports should be agreed with all specialists, and agreements in writing with sub-contracted external specialists are desirable. The time-table should allow for adequate provision by the excavator of contextual information, provisional dating and stratigraphic relationships of contexts. Reports should include clear statements of methodology. The results from scientific analysis should

be clearly distinguished from their interpretation. Non-technical summaries of results should be included. Reports on Archaeological Science should be published fully, in the text of printed reports or in the main body of reports disseminated by electronic means, wherever the results merit it.

- 10.4 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.
- 10.5 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 10.6 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

## **11. Further Information**

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

**MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd**  
**Showfield Lane**

**Malton**  
**North Yorkshire YO17 6BT**

**Tel. 01653 697752**  
**Fax. 01653 694747**

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

11.3 References

- |   |  |
|---|--|
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- MAP 2007 27 Wood Street, Norton, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation. MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
- Smith, A.H. 1937 *The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections. Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.*
- Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 *First Aid for Finds (3<sup>rd</sup> edition)*, RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

## APPENDIX 1- SPECIALISTS

Conservation	Ian Panter	YAT	01904 663036
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Jeremy Evans		0121 7784024
	Paula Ware	MAP	01653 697752
Pre-conquest Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	S.Garside – Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		WYAS	0113 3837517
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 9819065
Leather	Ian Carlisle	YAT	01904 663000
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths		Bradford University	01274 3835131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		WYAS/ Diane Alldritt	0113 3837517 0141 649 877
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509
C14 Dating		SERAC	0141 270136
Dendro		Sheffield University	0114 2220123
Archaeomagnetic	Mark Noel	Geoquest Associates	01624819364