

MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

**Land North-east of St. Joseph's Street
Tadcaster
North Yorkshire**

SE 48454 43343

MAP 5.04.2013

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching


**MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

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Report Prepared By Zara Burn	Report Authorised By 
Date: 08/03/2013	Date: 08/03/2013

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MAP 5.04.2013

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd on land to the north-east of St Joseph's Street, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire between the 25th and 28th February 2013. The work was undertaken in advance of the development of the site for residential purposes.

Two Evaluation Trenches, each measuring 5m by 2m, were excavated within the proposed development area to establish the nature, location, extent and state of any archaeological deposits on site.

Two east to west aligned post-medieval limestone walls were revealed within the trenches.

A single sherd of Romano-British greyware was recovered, along with a small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery, small quantities of animal bone and a clay pipe stem fragment.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of Archaeological Trial Trenching that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land to the north-east of St Joseph's Street, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 48454 43343). The archaeological work was commissioned by Yewtree Associates, acting on behalf of Selby District Council. The Archaeological Evaluation took place between the 26th and 28th of February 2013.

- 1.2 The Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council had advised Selby District Council that an archaeological evaluation by Trial Trenching be undertaken in response to the development of the site for residential purposes. The information from the evaluation was to enable an informed decision to be made for any further archaeological work at the site.
- 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 work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. and approved by North Yorkshire County Council. The written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable the preservation by record of the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).
- 1.5 The MAP site code for the project was 5.04.13.
- 1.6 All work was funded by Selby District Council.
- 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 Proposed Development Area is located within Tadcaster Town Centre, fronting onto St. Josephs Street with a pedestrian access to Chapel Street.
- 2.2 The Proposed Development Area is surrounded by Residential and commercial Properties. The site is roughly rectangular in plan and is 40m by 50m in size and stands at an approximate height of c. 11-12m AOD (Fig. 2; Pls. 1-3).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The development site lies inside an area of archaeological significance within the historic core of the medieval town of Tadcaster. The Development Area is in the Town and Parish of Tadcaster in North Yorkshire, formerly in the Wapentake of Barkston-Ash in the North Riding of York. The town was built on the main road between York and Leeds.
- 3.2 Tadcaster occupies the site of the Roman Station Calcaria, or Calca-ceaster of Bede, named from the limestone which abounds in the vicinity, an out-port or gate on the way to the Roman's chief military station, *Eboracum* (York). Cable ducting for Northern Electric in 1992 (YAT) uncovered several disarticulated human bones and one human burial. The decayed condition suggested a Roman date. Excavations at Smaws Quarry, Tadcaster from 1992-2006 (MAP) located ditches of Roman date that probably relate to a field system. The large numbers of pot boilers recovered were indicative of a settlement nearby.
- 3.3 Tadcaster is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book as *Tatecastre*. The entry states "*Two Manors. In Tatecastre, Dunstan and Turchil had eight carucates of land for geld, where four ploughs may be. Now, William de Parci has three ploughs and 19 villanes and 11 bordars having four ploughs, and two mills of ten shillings (annual value). Sixteen acres of meadow are there. The whole manors, five quaranteens in length, and five in breadth. In King Edward's time they were worth forty shillings; now one hundred shillings.*"
- 3.4 The original core of the settlement is believed to have centred around St Mary's church, with a later regular, planned expansion southwards into the area of the present Market. Another important element of the medieval town is Tadcaster castle established in the 11th century by William de Percy. The castle partly incorporates the pre-Norman defences which occupied the north east corner of Tadcaster. The castle became neglected from the 12th century when the Percy family ceased to have a dwelling in Tadcaster. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1642, the Parliamentarian, Thomas Fairfax refortified the

castle site with bastions and cannon placements. The motte and bailey situated on the west bank of the River Wharfe are scheduled monuments.

- 3.5 Tadcaster became an important source for the brewing industry due to the quality and accessibility of fresh water springs. Three breweries still survive in Tadcaster today, John Smiths Brewery and Samuel Smiths Old Brewery, both founded and built in 1758 by Stephen Hartley and Tower Brewery built between 1882-1884 by Hotham and company. The base of the original 1883 tower from Tower Brewery still survives and the original well sunk in 1758 from Samuel Smiths Old Brewery is still in use.
- 3.6 St Joseph's Street was in existence at least as early as the 1849 First Edition Ordnance Survey map, and the area of the Development has a row of four small cottages on. These cottages are shown on the 1892 and 1965 Edition Ordnance Survey Maps (Figs. 3 and 4). The cottages were demolished in the late 1960s. By 1970, the site is designated as a car park.
- 3.7 Previous Archaeological Work on High Street and Chapel Street (running parallel to the Proposed Development Area) have revealed features and structures of medieval date as well as deposits containing 13th-14th century pottery (WYAS, 1992 & 1993). On Chapel Street, observation during the construction of a car park revealed post-medieval post-holes and gullies and the substantial remains of a wall (Cooper, 2003).
- 3.8 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. recently undertook a Desk Based Assessment on the site. It showed that there were no Cultural Heritage impacts that could not be mitigated to prevent development at the site. Further archaeological evaluation by limited trial trenching was recommended.

4. Aims and Objectives

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

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the nature, extent, degree, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits, finds or features present within the area of the proposed development and associated construction works.

4.3 The specific objectives of the Trial Trenching were:

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

5. Methodology

5.1 Two Evaluation trenches were excavated covering a total of c. 20m², as stipulated in the issued Written Scheme of Works (MAP 2013), with the location agreed by North Yorkshire County Council (Fig. 3: Appendix 6). The Trenches were located towards the boundaries of the site to avoid blocking access into the car park. The Excavation of the evaluation trenches took place on the 26th February 2013.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** measured 5m by 2m (10m²), aligned east-west, and was located towards the northern end of site.
- **Evaluation Trench 2** measured 5m by 2m (10m²), aligned east-west, and was located towards the southern end of site.

5.2 A back-acting mechanical excavator fitted with an untoothed ditching bucket was used to excavate the evaluation trenches under close archaeological supervision.

- 5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct (IFA 2006, Principles 1-5) and IFA Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2001, 1-9). Nineteen context records were archived (Appendix 1).
- 5.4 The finds assemblage consisted of 24 finds (Appendix 2); and included 7 pottery sherds, 16 fragments of animal bone and 1 clay tobacco pipe fragment.
- 5.5 The overburden was recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 4). In total four drawings were archived.
- 5.6 A photographic record was made with nineteen digital photographs. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 3).
- 5.7 Two environmental samples were taken (Appendix 5).

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 5: Plates 4, 6 and 7)

- 6.1.1 Evaluation Trench 1 was aligned east to west and located at the northern boundary of the site. The overburden horizon was at 12.72m AOD to 12.69m AOD. Archaeological features were uncovered at 12.63m AOD and the natural stood at an approximate height of 11.53m AOD.

- 6.1.2 Overburden in Evaluation Trench 1 had been removed by machine and consisted of a deposit of 10YR 4/1 cinder/coarse sand relating to the modern car park surface (Context 1001).
- 6.1.3 An east to west aligned wall was exposed across the full length of trench 1. The wall (Structure 1003) was composed of three courses of calcareous limestone blocks, roughly squared and faced to the north and south sides. The wall was bonded with fairly weak sandy mortar. The two upper courses of the wall were fairly irregular and bonded to the foundation course with a pad of mortar. The foundation course of the wall was more regular with c. 0.12m high squared blocks. The foundation plinth offset to the southern side. The wall had a clear narrow construction cut (Context 1004) along the south side of the wall which had been filled by a 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown loose, clay silt (Context 1002). The construction cut cut into a deposit of 5YR 4/6 yellowish red compact, plastic clay (Context 1005) situated in the eastern end of trench 1, the deposit appeared to dip down towards the east. Deposit 1005 had a maximum depth of 0.55m and was also cut by modern service trench 1012. It is possible that deposit 1005 had been dumped to build-up an area of ground for structures previously occupying the site, represented by wall 1003.
- 6.1.4 Below deposit 1005 lay a band of limestone rubble (Context 1006). It was unclear whether this represented the natural across site, a sondage was dug into the eastern end of trench 1. A deposit of 10YR 4/3 brown clay silt (Context 1007), 0.30m deep, was recorded within the sondage, below limestone rubble dump 1006. The deposit contained a single sherd of 2nd to 3rd century Romano-British greyware pottery and may represent the old topsoil across site. Below deposit 1007 was a silty clay (Context 1008) which lay above a 10YR 4/6 dark yellowish brown sandy silt, recorded as the fill of possible cut feature 1010, aligned north to south. The profile of the feature was unclear but the western edge had a gentle break of slope. The feature was not fully excavated due to the depth of the trench reaching 1.20m.

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Fig. 6: Pls. 5 and 8)

- 6.2.1 Evaluation Trench 2 was aligned east-west and located at the southern boundary of the site. The topsoil/demolition horizon was at 12.73m AOD to 12.68m AOD. Archaeological features were uncovered at 12.64m AOD and the natural stood at an approximate height of 11.68m AOD.
- 6.2.2 Overburden in trench 2 consisted of 7.5YR 7/6 light gray cindery silt relating to the modern car park surface (Context 2001) which was removed by machine.
- 6.2.3 The latest archaeological feature within trench 2 consisted of a wall (Structure 2002) running east to west along the whole of the trench. The wall was composed of one course of calcareous limestone blocks, roughly squared and faced to the north and south sides, measuring 0.59m wide and 0.15m high. The limestone blocks appeared regular towards the eastern end of the trench but gradually tapered out towards the west with only one of two limestone blocks remaining. The wall did not appear to be bonded and was sat within a deposit of 10YR 2/3 brown, silty clay (2003). Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were recovered within the fill. Deposit 2003 lay above a banding of 5YR 4/4 reddish brown slightly silty clay (2004) containing 14th to 15th century medieval pottery sherds and frequent animal bone fragments. Deposit 2004 was 0.19m deep and probably represents an occupation/rubbish layer.
- 6.2.4 A banding of 2.5YR 5/8 red clay containing 60% limestone fragments ran along the western end of trench 2 (Context 2005). Sondage cut 2007 was excavated through the deposit to investigate further. The rubble deposit lay above a deposit of 7.5YR 4/3 dark brown clay silt which in turn sealed the natural limestone. It is plausible that context 2006 may be the medieval garden topsoil and deposit 2005 had been dumped along the western end of the trench to build-up for previous structures on site, represented by wall 2002.

7. Discussion

- 7.1 The Archaeological Evaluation identified a sequence of archaeological activity dating to the Roman through to the post-medieval periods. The earliest archaeological horizon was identified at approximately 11.41m AOD and the latest at c. 12.64m AOD. A single sherd of 2nd to 3rd century Romano-British greyware pottery was recovered on site. The medieval activity was dated by finds to the period from the 14th to 15th centuries only, no features of medieval date were identified within the area of the trial trenches.
- 7.2 The earliest feature at St Joseph's Street was a possible north to south aligned linear identified within the base of trench 1 (Cut 1010), dated by its stratigraphic relationship to other deposits and features. The full extent of the feature was unknown but may be Roman or earlier in date. The other features identified within the two trenches were two east to west aligned post-medieval limestone walls dated by the presence of 19th century pottery sherds and their stratigraphic relationships to other deposits on site. The structures probably relate to the previous buildings on the site, as identified on the 1849 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map. Wall 1003 appears to be structural due to the regularity of the limestone blocks and a clear course of foundation blocks whereas Wall 2002 may relate to an old garden boundary wall.
- 7.3 The results of the Desk Based Assessment and the Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench have shown that there is no reasons to prevent development. The Proposed Mitigation based on the Archaeological Evaluation is that an Archaeological Strip and Record is undertaken to record archaeological deposits in the development area.

8. Bibliography

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9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team: Mark Stephens, Kelly Hunter and Zara Burn.

Report Text: Zara Burn.

Appendices: Zara Burn.

Illustrations: Kelly Hunter.

Plates: Sophie Langford.

Editor: Paula Ware.


Finds Processing: Zara Burn.

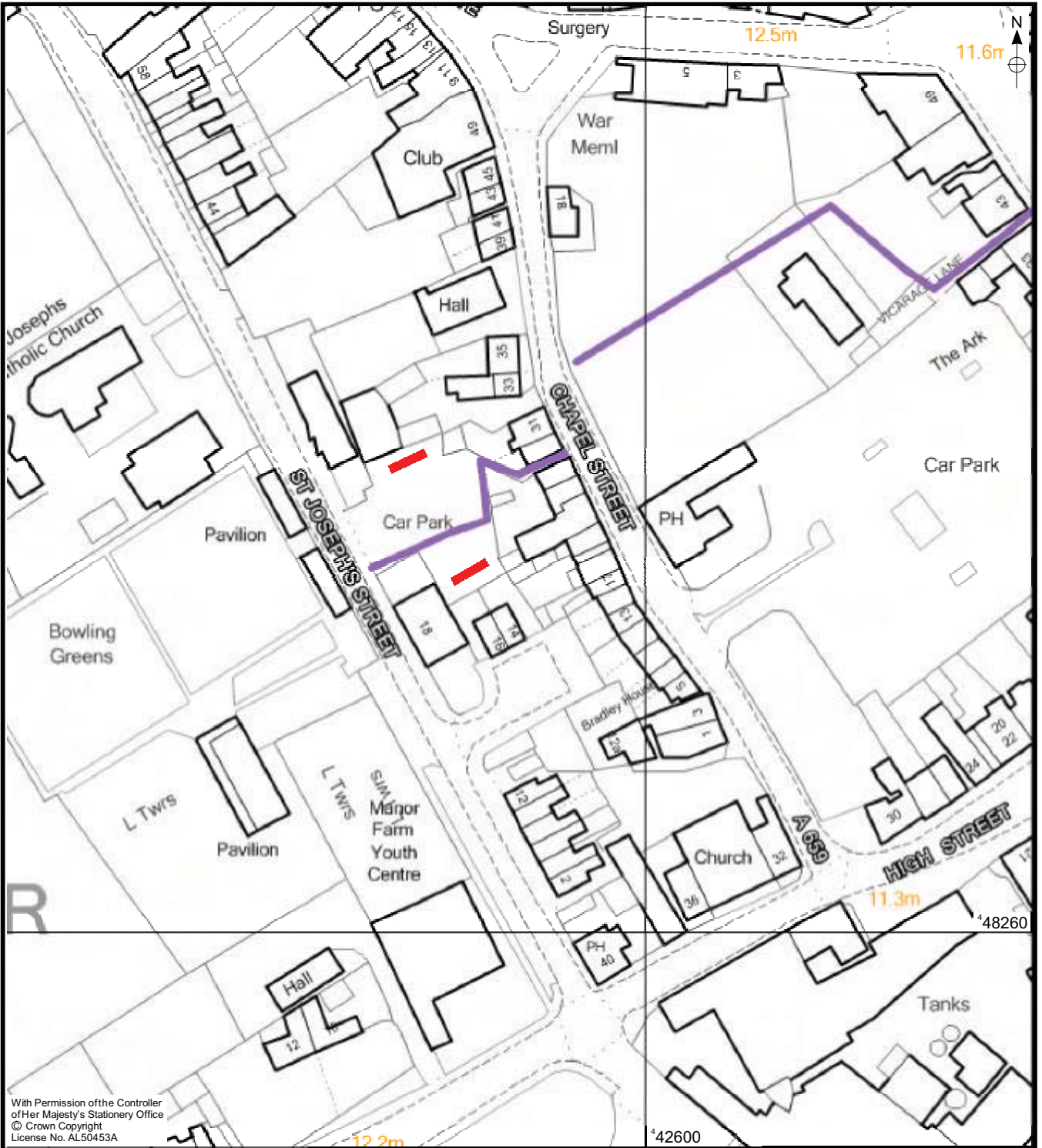
Environmental Sample Processing: Zara Burn.

Filing and Administration: Sophie Langford.



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	TITLE: Site Location.	
SITE: Land North-east of St. Joseph's Road, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire	FIGURE: 1.	Scale: 1:25,000
CLIENT: Selby District Council	DRAWN BY: KCH	



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TITLE: Trench Location.

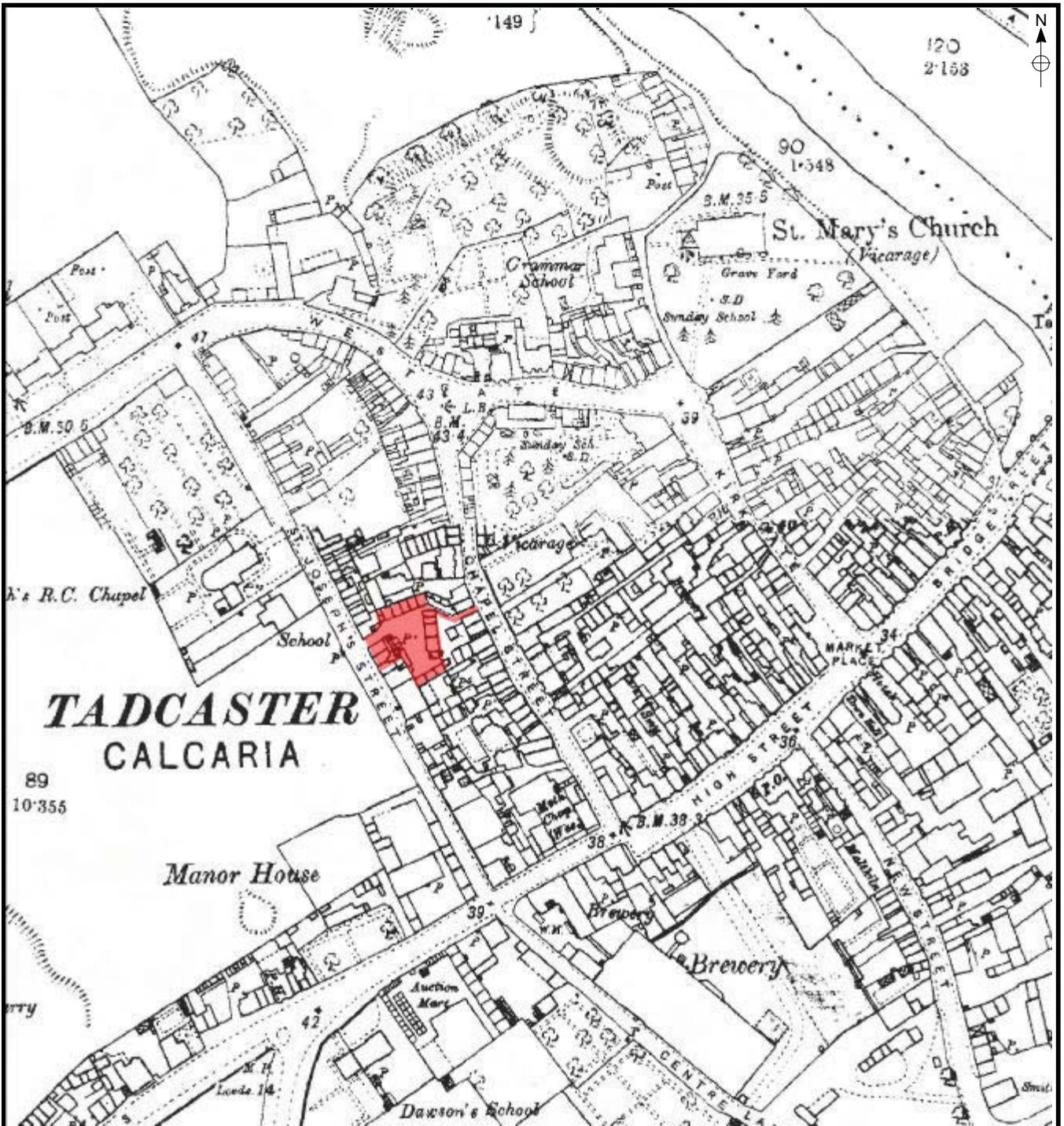
SITE: Land North-east of St. Joseph's Road,
Tadcaster, North Yorkshire

FIGURE: 2.

Scale: 1:1,250

CLIENT: Selby District Council

DRAWN BY: KCH



TITLE: Extract from the 1892 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

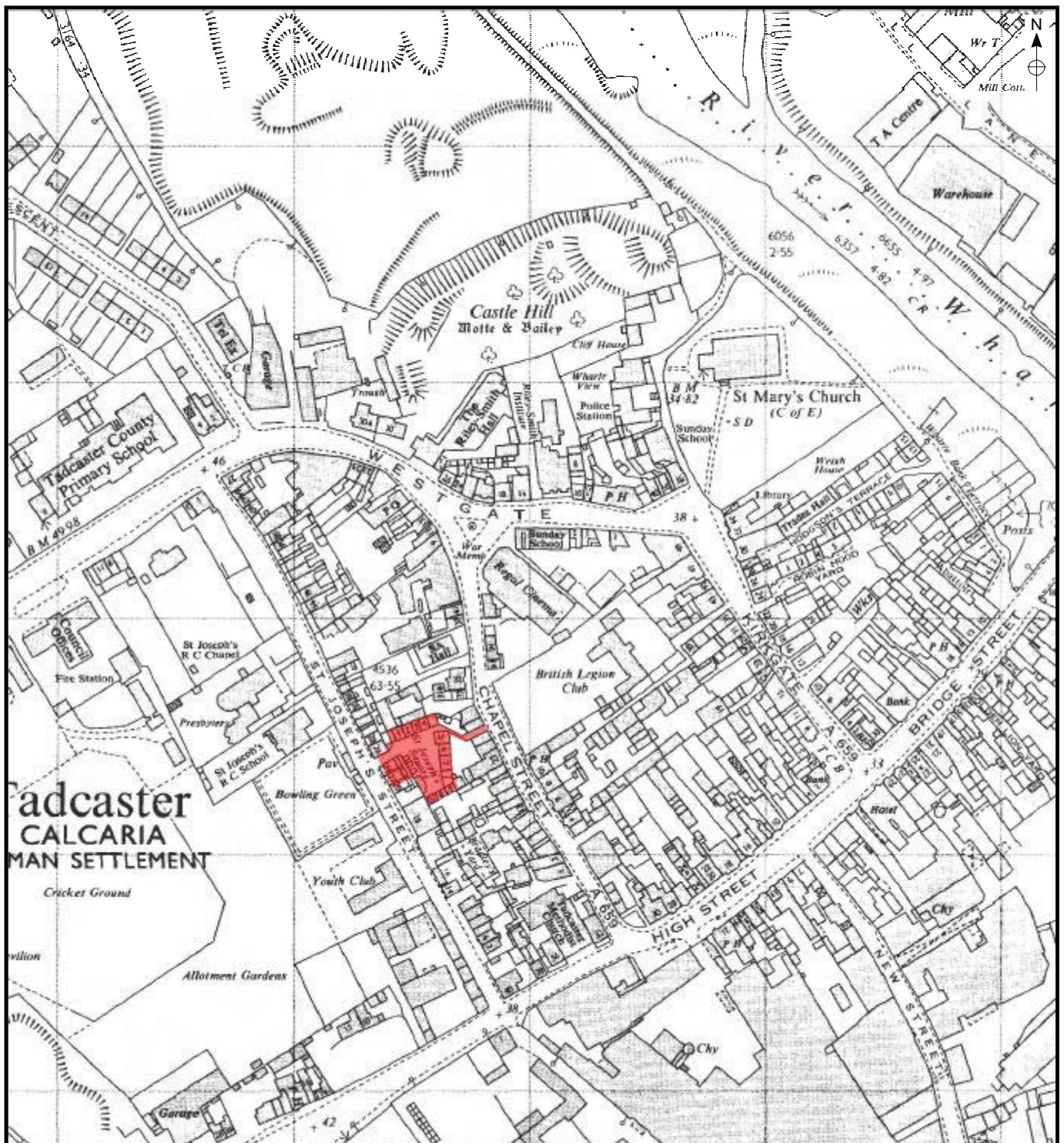
SITE: Land North-east of St. Joseph's Road, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire


FIGURE: 3.

Scale: 1:2,500

CLIENT: Selby District Council

DRAWN BY: KCH



	<p>TITLE: Extract from the 1963 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.</p>	
<p>SITE: Land North-east of St. Joseph's Road, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire</p>	<p>FIGURE: 4.</p>	<p>Scale: 1:2,500</p>
<p>CLIENT: Selby District Council</p>	<p>DRAWN BY: KCH</p>	

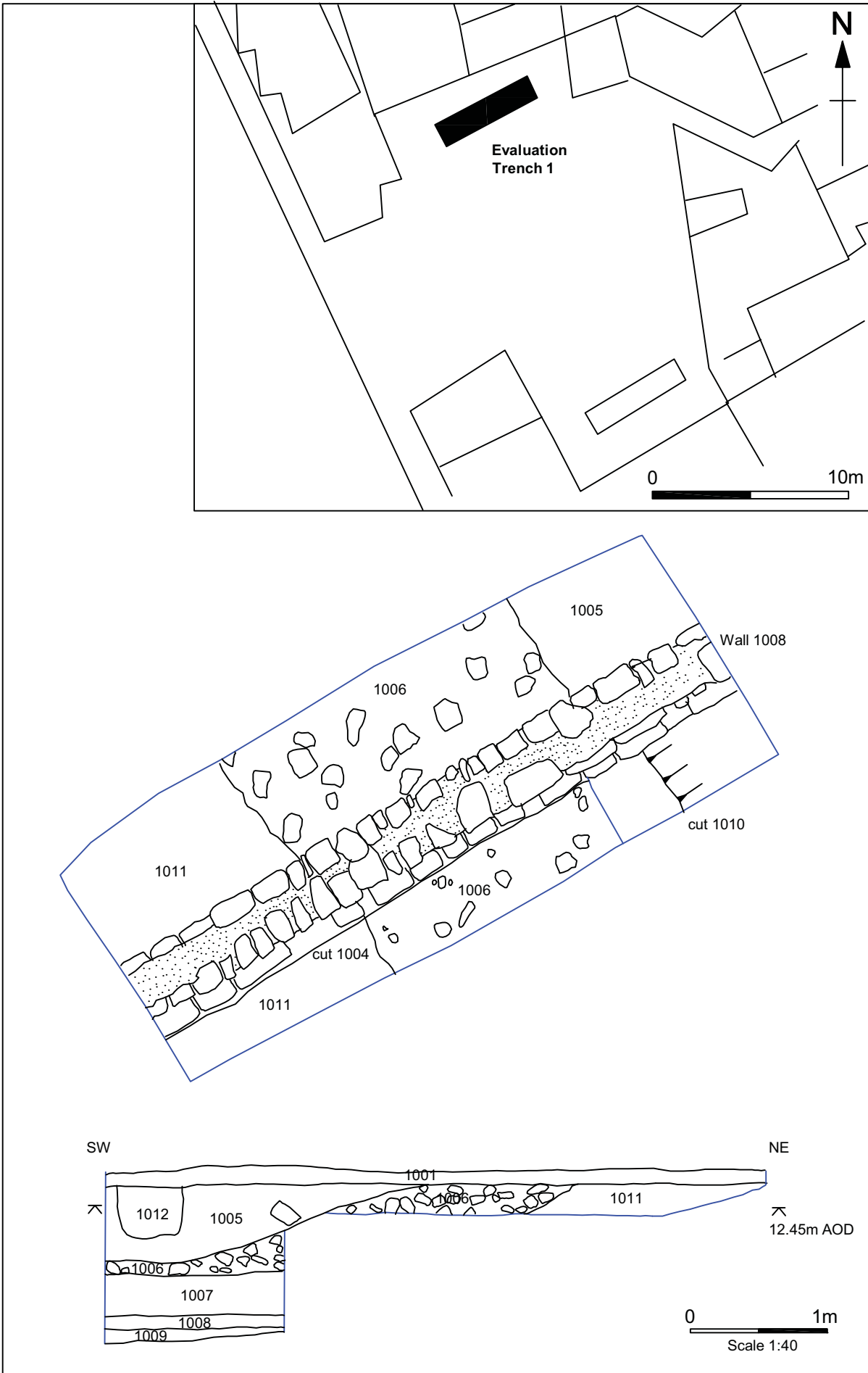


Figure 5. Evaluation Trench 1 Plan and Section.

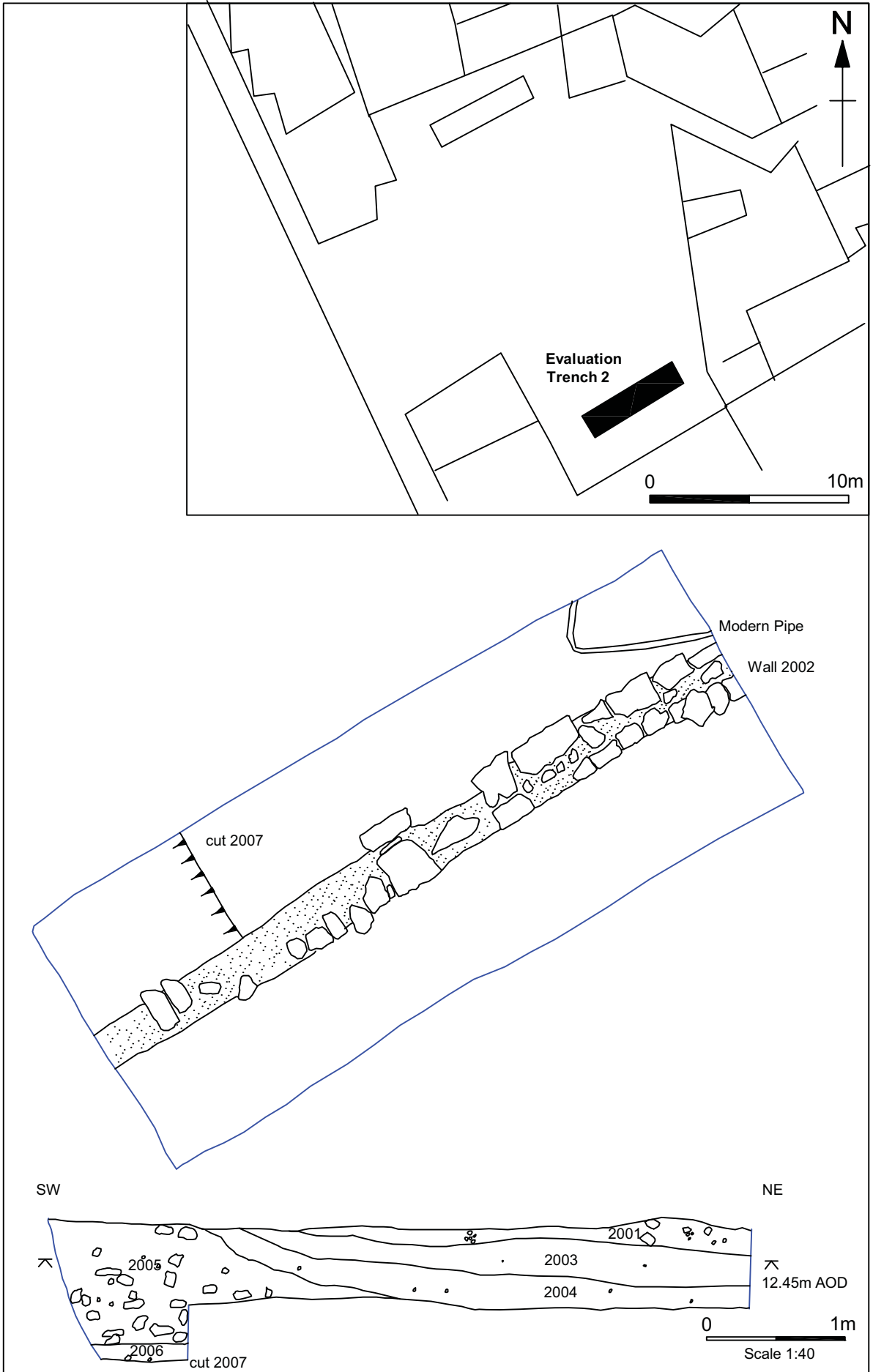


Figure 6. Evaluation Trench 2 Plan and Section.



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing North.



Plate 2. General View of Site. Facing South.



Plate 3. General View of Site. Facing West.



Plate 4. Trench 1 after Cleaning. Facing East.



Plate 5. Trench 2 after Cleaning. Facing West.



Plate 6. Sondage Eastern End of Trench 1. Facing South.



Plate 7. Sondage Eastern End of Trench 1. Facing West.



Plate 8. Sondage Cut in Trench 2. Facing North.

APPENDIX 1

Land to the North-east of St. Joseph's Street, Tadcaster Site Code: 5.04.13

Context Listing

Context Description

Trench 1

1001	Deposit	10YR 4/1, Cinder/Coarse Sand; Modern Car Park Surface
1002	Deposit	10YR 4/2 Dark Greyish Brown, Clay Silt; Fill of Construction Trench 1004
1003	Structure	? Post-med LST Constructed Wall
1004	Cut	Foundation Trench Cut; filled by 1002
1005	Deposit	5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red, Clay; Build-up/Dumping for Structure 1003
1006	Deposit	5YR 4/6 Yellowish Red, Clay; Band of LST Rubble
1007	Deposit	10YR 4/3 Brown, Clay Silt; ?Old Topsoil
1008	Deposit	10YR 4/4 Dark Yellowish Brown, Silty Clay; ?Dump
1009	Deposit	10YR 4/6 Dark Yellowish Brown, Sandy Silt; ? Fill of Cut Feature 1010
1010	Cut	Possible N-S Linear Feature in Tr. 1; filled by 1009
1011	Deposit	10YR 5/8 Yellowish Red, Clay; Clay Dump
1012	Deposit	10YR 4/1 Cindery Silt; Modern Service Trench

Trench 2

2001	Deposit	7.5YR 7/6 Light Gray, Cindery Silt; Modern Car Park Surface
2002	Structure	Boundary Wall
2003	Deposit	10YR 4/3 Brown, Silty Clay; Deposit Containing Wall 2002
2004	Deposit	5YR 4/4 Reddish Brown, Slightly Silty Clay; ?Med occupation Layer
2005	Deposit	2.5YR 5/8 Red, Clay; Build-up/Dumping Layer
2006	Deposit	7.5YR 4/3 Dark Brown, Clay Silt, ?Old Topsoil
2007	Cut	Cut of Sondage; Filled by 2005 & 2006

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Context No	Type	Description	Total	Weight (g)	Spot Date
1007	Pottery	1 Body Sherd (RB 1 Greyware)	1	12	2nd-3rd C
	Animal Bone	1 Animal Bone Fragment	1	6	
2003	Pottery	3 Body Sherds	3	17	19th C
2004	Pottery	1 Base Sherd (Humber Ware)	3	25	14th15th C
		2 Body Sherd (1 Humber Ware & 1 York Ware)			
	Animal Bone	15 Animal Bone Fragments	15	60	
	Clay Pipe	1 Clay Pipe Stem Fragment	1	3	19th C

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Archive Listing

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	General View of Site	N/A	S

2	General View of Site	N/A	SW
3	General View of Site	N/A	N
4	General View of Site	N/A	N
5	General View of Site	N/A	NW
6	General View of Site	N/A	W
7	General View of Site	N/A	E
8	Trench During Machining	N/A	W
9	Trench 1 After Cleaning	1.5mx1m	E
10	Trench 1 After Cleaning	1.5mx1m	W
11	Trench 2 After Cleaning	1.5mx1m	E
12	Structure 2002	1m	S
13	Trench 2 After Cleaning	1.5m	W
14	Sondage Cut in Trench 2	1m	N
15	Sondage Eastern End of Trench 1	1.5mx1m	S
16	Sondage Eastern End of Trench 1	1m	S
17	Sondage Eastern End of Trench 1	1m	W
18	Site After Backfilling	N/A	S
19	Site After Backfilling	N/A	NE

APPENDIX 4

Archive Listing

No.	Description	Type	Scale
1	North Facing Section Trench 1	Section	1:10
2	South Facing Section Trench 2	Section	1:10
3	Post-ex Plan Trench 2	Plan	1:20
4	Post-ex Plan Trench 1	Plan	1:20

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Listing

Sample No.	Context No.	Description	Type
1	1007	?Old Topsoil Deposit	GBA
2	1009	Fill of ?Cut Feature 1010	GBA

APPENDIX 6

Project Team Details

Fieldwork

Mark Stephens, Zara Burn & Kelly Hunter

Post-excavation

Zara Burn *Report*

Kelly Hunter *Figures*

**Land to the North-east of St. Joseph's Road
Tadcaster
North Yorkshire
SE 48454 43343**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

Prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd

**Acting under instruction from Yewtree Associates acting on behalf
of Selby District Council**

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FEBRUARY 2013

**Land to the North-east of St. Joseph's Road
Tadcaster
North Yorkshire
SE 48454 43343**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

1. Summary

- 1.1 The proposed development is located at Land to the North-east of St. Joseph's Road, Tadcaster, North Yorkshire (SE 48454 43343). The proposed site measures 40m by 50m in size and is for residential development. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, to evaluate the archaeological impact of the development by Trial Trenching.
- 1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage and Environment Section of NYCC has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable the preservation by record of the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

3. Location and Description

- 3.1 The Proposed Development Area is located within Tadcaster Town Centre, fronting onto St. Josephs Street and with a pedestrian access to Chapel Street.

- 3.2 The Proposed Development Area is surrounded by Residential and commercial Properties. The site is roughly rectangular in plan and is 40m by 50m in size and stands at a height of c. 11-12m AOD

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The Proposed Development Area lies within the Tadcaster Designated Conservation Area. There are no World Heritage Sites, Scheduled Ancient Monument, Registered Battlefields, Registered Park and Gardens, Listed Buildings within or bordering the Proposed Development Area.

- 4.2 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd undertook a Desk Based Assessment. It showed that there are no Cultural Heritage impacts that cannot be mitigated to prevent development. However further archaeological evaluation by limited trial trenching was recommended in order that an appropriate mitigation can be proposed, if the site contains below ground archaeological deposits prior to prevent development.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are to:
 - 1. to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related

to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

2. to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

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

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

6.1 Access to the site 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 proposed area of actual ground disturbance is 20m² of trial trenching. Two trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that the trenches should be 2m x 5m in size (See Figure 1). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).
- 7.2 In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 7.3 In the area of each trench, overburden such as crop, turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator, which will be fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent

material), whichever appears first. Hand-excavation of all archaeological deposits will be necessary. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 7.4 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, the trenches will be cleaned and an assessment made of any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below.
- 7.5 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 7.6 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).
- 7.7 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.

- 7.8 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.
- 7.9 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.10 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.
- 7.11 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).

- 7.12 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.
- 7.13 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.
- 7.14 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.
- 7.15 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 (2011). 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.
- 7.16 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.

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

7.18 The specialists that MAP Archaeological Practice 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	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752

Pottery			
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Animal Bone	Anne Finney	MAP	01653 697752
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle		
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Gerry McDonnell		01274 383 5131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling	Diane Alldritt		
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509

7.18 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, an appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the work should be completed. Post excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

7.19 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Yorkshire Region may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project.

8. Archive

- 8.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.
- 8.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, the Malton Museum is suggested.
- 8.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson, 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.
- 8.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire HER is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

9. Report

- 9.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List.
- 9.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

- 9.3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section HER, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- 9.4 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive and North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 9.5 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 9.6 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 9.7 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by

submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

10. References

- Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. *Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.*
<http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.html>
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- English Heritage 1991 Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)
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- Jones, D M (ed.) 2006 Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork. English Heritage.
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- Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- West Yorkshire Archaeology Service 2009 West Garth Cayton Geophysical Survey

APPENDIX 1

Conservation Strategy By Ian Panter of York Archaeological Trust

Artefacts from all categories and all periods will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with **First Aid for Finds**. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

If waterlogged conditions are encountered a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with **First Aid for Finds** and **Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage** (Walker, 1990).

Waterlogged wood, including structural elements will be assessed following the English Heritage guidelines, **Waterlogged wood: sampling, conservation and curation of structural wood** (Bunning 1996). The assessment will include species identification, technological examination and potential for dating.

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

References

- Bunning, R. 1996
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Environmental Strategy By Diane Alldrit

The on-site environmental sampling strategy will systematically seek to recover a representative sample of botanical, molluscan (both terrestrial and aquatic), avian and mammalian evidence from the full range of contexts encountered during the excavation. This will enable, at the assessment stage, the possibility for radiocarbon dating material to be obtained, and for an initial analysis of the economic and environmental potential of the site. In order to achieve this, a bulk sample (BS, Dobney *et al* 1992) comprising an optimum size of 28litre of sediment (where possible) should be taken from **every stratigraphically secure and archaeologically significant context**. In practice it may not always be possible to obtain 28l of sediment from certain features during the assessment stage, for instance from partially excavated pits or post-holes, in which case a single bucket sample, c.10 to 14litre should be taken at the site supervisors discretion. Deposits of mixed origin, for instance topsoil, wall fills and obvious areas of modern contamination, should be avoided where possible, as these will contain intrusive material and not provide secure radiocarbon dates.

All buckets and other sampling equipment must be clean and free of adherent soil in order to prevent cross-contamination between samples. If dry soil is to be stored for any length of time it should be kept in cool, dry conditions, and away from strong light sources. However, it is preferable to process samples as soon as possible after excavation.

Bulk soil samples shall be processed using an Ankara-type water flotation machine (French 1971) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. The flotation tank should contain a >1mm mesh for collection of the retent or 'residue' portion of the sample (which may contain pottery, lithics and animal / bird bone, in addition to the heavier fragments of charcoal which do not float). The 'flot' portion of the sample, which may include carbonised seeds, cereal grain, charcoal and sometimes mollusc shell, should be captured using a nest of >1mm and >300micron Endicot sieves. Flotation equipment, including sieves, meshes, brushes and so forth must be meticulously cleaned between samples in order to prevent contamination of potential radiocarbon dating material. All material resulting from flotation will be dried prior to microscopic examination. Flotation is not suitable for the recovery of pollen or for processing waterlogged samples, which shall be discussed below.

Where there is potential for waterlogged preservation, shown for instance by the presence of wood and other organic or wet material, then a 5 to 10litre size sample should be taken (GBA sample, Dobney *et al* 1992). This material is to be retained for later processing using laboratory methods to enable the recovery of waterlogged plant material and insects. For assessment purposes a 1litre sub-sample of the organic sediment from each potential waterlogged sample shall be processed using laboratory wash-over methods, and once processed **kept wet**. All waterlogged samples awaiting processing should be kept damp, preferably stored in plastic sealable tubs, and in cool

conditions. Where large waterlogged timbers are recovered these should be stored under refrigerated conditions and an appropriate conservator consulted.

If sediment suitable for pollen analysis is encountered, for instance rich organic peaty deposits, or deep ditch sections with organic preservation, the archaeobotanical specialist is to be consulted prior to any sampling taking place. These deposits would require sampling with large kubiena tins and require the specialist to be on-site. Pollen analysis, even at assessment level, would subsequently impose a considerable cost implication should it be carried out.

The specialist is available to provide consultation and advice on the environmental sampling strategy throughout the course of the excavation and during post-excavation processing if required.

References

Dobney, K. D., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. 1992 A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9 24-26.

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

