

Appendix 1, Context Index

<i>Context</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1000	Build up	Friable dark grey clay silt sand with inclusions of moderate small pebbles, occasional small brick/tile fragments and mortar flecks.
1001	Dump/levelling	Friable light to mid grey silty clay with frequent flecks to small mortar fragments and occasional brick and tile fragments.
1002	Dump	Friable light brown mortar.
1003	Dump/levelling	Compact dark brown silty clay with inclusions of moderate mortar flecks, occasional small brick/tile fragments, small cobbles and small oyster shell.
1004	Dump/levelling	Friable to plastic mid to dark brown silty clay with moderate small pebbles, occasional mortar flecks, charcoal flecks and small brick/tile fragments.
1005	Dump/levelling	Plastic dark brown silty clay with frequent small to medium pebbles, moderate mortar flecks, occasional charcoal flecks and brick/tile flecks.
1006	Dump/levelling	Plastic mid to light brown silty clay with moderate small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
1007	Back-fill	Moist mid brown sand silt with occasional small brick/tile fragments, flecks to small mortar and plaster fragments, charcoal flecks and small rounded pebbles.
1008	Back-fill	Friable pale brown gritty silt sand with occasional small to medium brick and tile fragments, small mortar and plaster fragments and 1 or 2 charcoal flecks.
1009	Pit cut	Shape of cut uncertain as very little seen in plan. Cut runs beyond both east and south facing sections. Sides break sharply from surface to fall steeply/vertically to an unexcavated base. Slightly under cut at lowest point
1010	Natural	50% loose mid orange yellow medium grained sand, 40% fine pebble gravel and 10% light greyish brown silt sand. Latter component most likely due to leaching from overlying deposit(s).
2000		Machine clearance/unstratified artifacts.
2001	Dump/backfill	Loosely friable mid to dark brown silt sand, with occasional mortar flecks, pebbles, small brick and coal fragments.
2002	Back-fill	Loosely friable light brown mortar rich gritty sand with occasional small to medium brick fragments, 19th C. pot and clay pipe fragments.
2003	Pit cut	Rectilinear in shape, 1.80m north-south, 1.05m east-west and c. 0.55m deep sides break sharply from surface to fall vertically to a rounded bottom edge leading to a flat base. West side of cut not seen as cut runs beyond east facing section.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
2004	Dump/back-fill/levelling	Friable dark brown fine grained silt sand with occasional small pebbles.
2005	Build-up	Friable dark greyish brown slightly clay silt sand with moderate small pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks, mortar flecks and flecks to small coal fragments.
2006	Dump/levelling	Friable mid reddish brown silt sand with occasional mortar flecks, small patches of purple brown silty clay, small patches coarse brownish yellow sand, small brick/tile fragments, small coal fragments and charcoal flecks.
2007	Dump/levelling	Friable mid grey brown gritty silt sand with occasional small brick fragments, small cinder fragments, mortar flecks and charcoal flecks.
2008	Back-fill	Friable dark brown silt sand with occasional small pebbles and pale brown sand patches.
2009	Back-fill/levelling	Friable dark brown silt sand with occasional small pebbles and small pale brown sand patches.
2010	Quarry pit/unknown.	Shape unknown as edges extend beyond limits of excavation. Appeared as linear "V" shaped cross section in south facing section, vertical steep sided in west facing. Not fully excavated.
2011	Natural	Loose pale to mid brownish yellow coarse sand and pebble gravel with occasional flecks to small fragments of decayed red or yellow sandstone.
2012	Back-fill	Redeposited natural (see 2011), with occasional small patches and streaks of a loose pale grey silt sand.
2013	Back-fill	Redeposited natural sand and gravel in a matrix of mid grey silt sand with occasional charcoal flecks.
2014	Build-up/dump	Very clean friable dark brown fine grained silt sand with occasional small mid yellow brown coarse sand and pebble gravel patches.
2015	Back-fill	Loose dirty pale yellow brown pebbly sand with occasional mortar and charcoal flecks.
3000		Machine clearance and unstratified artifacts.
3001	Back-fill	Loosely friable mid brown silt sand with occasional small pebble.
3002	Back-fill	Loose pale greyish brown silty sand and pebble gravel with occasional charcoal flecks, ceramic drain and small to medium brick fragments.
3003	Back-fill	Fairly compact mid brownish grey sand silt, (moderately rubbly in places, becoming less frequent with depth), with moderate small brick fragments, small tile fragments, occasional flecks to small coal fragments, flecks to small mortar fragments and charcoal flecks.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
3004	Cut	Runs beyond south facing section. Where exposed was rectilinear in shape, 0.80m east-west, 0.045m north-south and c. 1m deep, with sides that broke sharply from the surface to fall steeply/vertically to a rounded bottom edge leading to a slightly rounded base.
3005	Cut	Only seen in south-east corner of trench where cut runs beyond north and west facing sections. Oval in shape, sides break sharply from surface to fall steeply/vertically to a moderately sharp bottom edge leading to a gently rounded base, c. 1.25m deep.
3006	Back-fill	Compacted loose pale yellow brown silty fine grained sand with moderate small pebbles, occasional small patches dark reddish brown clay, medium cobbles, medium micaceous sandstone fragments and charcoal flecks.
3007	Natural	Striated loose medium to coarse grained yellow sand and fine gravel.
3008	Cut	Not fully exposed, only northern edge seen rest lies beyond north, east and west facing sections. Linear, orientated east-west, north side breaks gently from surface to fall gently/steeply towards the southern limit of excavation. Base not reached.
3009	Levelling	Very mixed deposit consisting mostly of compacted cobbles, brick and mortar fragments with occasional lenses of ash, small clinker fragments, crushed concrete/mortar, small to medium pantile fragments and flecks to small fragments charcoal.
3010	Surface	Compacted loose pale creamy yellow coarse grained sand, formed with crushed sandstone, with occasional small pale yellow sandstone fragments, small pebbles and charcoal flecks.
3011	Levelling/make-up	Compacted coarse purple brown clinker with occasional small cobbles.
3012	Surface	Compacted loose coarse mid reddish brown sandy pebble gravel.
3013	Levelling/make-up	Compacted friable gritty dark grey slightly clayey silt sand with moderate small pebbles, occasional small brick/tile fragments and small mortar fragments.
3014	Make-up	Thin band of soft to friable pale creamy white mortar rich sand with occasional brick/tile flecks and small pebbles.
3015	Make-up	Band of compacted cinder and clinker with occasional small brick/tile fragments and small pebbles.
3016	Build-up	Friable mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks.
3017	Back-fill	Brick rubble, sandy mortar and small pebbles in a matrix of friable mid greyish brown sand silt with occasional charcoal flecks, coal flecks and small pebbles.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
3018	Make-up/levelling	Friable dark grey silt sand with moderate small pebbles and occasional small clinker fragments.
4000		Machine clearance and unstratified artifacts.
4001	Structure make-up, soakaway	Small 0.62m diameter. Soak-away constructed from dry bonded radially laid brick fragments. Bricks laid on their longest narrowest edge in a stretcher bond. Average fragment size 60mm T X 110mm W X 150mm L.
4002	Build-up	Soft plastic bluish grey slightly sandy clay silt with occasional small pebbles.
4003	Construction cut	Circular in shape, sides break sharply from surface to fall vertically to an un-excavated bottom edge and base.
4004	Back-fill	Friable mid brown sand silt and fine gravel with occasional charcoal flecks and coarse gravel.
4005	Dump/levelling	Compacted friable dark grey pebbly sand silt with occasional small to medium cobbles, brick and tile fragments, charcoal and mortar flecks.
4006	Dump	Friable light grey mortar with occasional small brick fragments.
4007	Build-up/Dump/levelling	Friable dark brown clayey silty sand with moderate small pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks.
4008	Structure make-up, drain	Rectangular mortar bonded brick inspection chamber. Brick size 230mm X 80mm X 80mm.
4009	Back-fill	Compact dark grey silty clay with occasional small pebbles, brick fragments, charcoal and mortar flecks,
4010	Structure make-up, drain	Modern ceramic drain pipe.
4011	Build-up/Dump/levelling	Friable dark brown silty sand with occasional medium cobbles, small pebbles and charcoal flecks.
4012	Dump/levelling	Mixed deposit consisting of compacted loose brick rubble, mortar and pebbles.
4013		Not used.
4014	Dump/levelling	Friable light to mid brown sand silt with occasional medium pebbles and charcoal flecks.
4015	Natural	Loose light orange brown sand and pebble gravel.
4016	Gully cut	Linear, orientated north-south, runs beyond north and south facing sections. Sides break moderately from surface to fall steeply to a rounded bottom edge leading to gently rounded base.
4017	Construction cut	Square in shape, sides break sharply from surface to fall vertically to a rounded bottom edge leading to a flat base.
4018	Dump/Levelling	Friable light to mid yellow brown gritty silt sand and fine gravel with inclusions of occasional coal flecks and coarse gravel.
4019	Build-up	Friable slightly reddish light to mid brown silt sand with moderate fine gravel and occasional coarse gravel.

<i>Context</i>	<i>Context Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
4020	Dump/Levelling	Mixed compacted loose fine gravel in a matrix of compacted mid greyish brown silt sand.
4021	Dump/Levelling	Loose light to mid yellow brown silt sand with moderate fine gravel.
4022	Structure make-up	Concrete and bricks

Appendix 2 Archive Index

Primary Archive

File Number	Item	Quantity
File 1	Context Register	4
File 1	Context matrix	4
File 1	Context records	1000-1011
File 1	Context records	2000-2015
File 1	Context records	3000-3018
File 1	Context records	4000-4022
File 1	Context Plans	1 single context plan, trench 1
File 1	Context Plans	4 single context plans, trench 2
File 1	Context Plans	7 single context plans, trench 3
File 1	Context Plans	3 single context plans, trench 4
File 1	Sections	Trench 1, East and North Facing Trench 2, South facing, West Facing Trench 3, South, North, East, West Facing Trench 4, South, East, West Facing
File 1	Environmental sample record	1
File 1	Levels Sheets	
	Inventory of photographs	
	Photographic Archive	
	Prints	20
	Digital	39
	Digital record of survey, located within the OS 1:1250 map of Thirsk (autocad drawing)	
	All the primary paper records have also been recorded digitally.	

Bulk finds:

Pottery from contexts 1000, 1005, 1007, 1008, 2001, 2002, 2004, 3001, 3003, 3006, 4002

Animal Bone from contexts 1005, 1007, 1008, 2000, 2001, 3001, 3003, 3006, 4004, 4007

Brick/tile from contexts 1000, 1005, 1007, 1008, 2000, 2001, 3002, 3003, 3006

Environmental samples 5

Small finds:

FIND	CONTEXT	MATERIAL
SF00008	2000	Fired Clay
SF00014	2001	Fired Clay
SF00015	2002	Fired Clay
SF00006	1000	Glass
SF00003	1007	Glass
SF00009	2000	Glass
SF00012	2001	Glass
SF00002	4002	Glass
SF00005	1000	Iron
SF00017	1000	Iron
SF00004	1007	Iron
SF00013	2001	Iron
SF00007	3003	Iron
SF00010	3006	Iron
SF00001	2000	Silver
SF00001	2000	Silver
SF00016	2001	Slag
SF00011	4007	Slag

APPENDIX 3, ARCHAEOLOGICAL SPECIFICATION



North

Yorkshire County Council

Environmental Services

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**LAND NORTH OF MASONIC LANE, THIRSK,
NORTH YORKSHIRE.**

NGR SE 4273 8213

**Prepared for M S Architects, Ripon
on behalf of Seeger Homes Ltd**

by

**North Yorkshire County Council
Heritage Unit
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North Yorkshire
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28 March 2000

LAND NORTH OF MASONIC LANE, THIRSK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 Development is proposed on land to the north of Masonic Lane, Thirsk, North Yorkshire. This will entail the conversion of existing disused agricultural buildings on the site and the redevelopment of adjoining areas for residential housing. The site lies within an area of archaeological interest, adjacent to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Thirsk Castle, and within the historic core of the former medieval settlement. The site has potential for the survival of archaeological remains which may contribute towards an understanding of the origins and development of the Castle and the associated medieval borough of Thirsk. Archaeological evaluation of the site has, therefore, been advised by the Planning Archaeologist to assess the archaeological impact of the development proposals.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements for an evaluation of the proposed development site in order that the commissioning body may provide detailed archaeological information to Hambleton District Council in support of a planning application for the development proposal. This is in accordance with archaeological policies HH19-21 in the District Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.
- 2.2 It does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the archaeological works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 4273 8213)

- 3.1 The site of proposed development is located at the western end of the town of Thirsk, North Yorkshire. The development area comprises c. 0.35 ha of land to the north of Masonic Lane and west of nos 17-33 Kirkgate, between the site of Thirsk Castle and St Mary's Church. The southern site boundary is formed by Masonic Lane, and to the west by a lane perpendicular to this. To the east, the site is bounded by the rear of properties which front onto Kirkgate and to the north by Coach House Close (see Figure 1). The site is currently occupied by a number of disused agricultural buildings and a hall used as a Scout Hut, as well as open areas of yard and gardens. This area cuts across several of the linear property boundaries extending back from the Kirkgate street frontage properties and includes part of the area known as Acres Yard.
- 3.2 In December 1999, a full planning application for the development of the site was submitted to Hambleton District Council by Seeger Homes Ltd (application ref. 2/00/152/0608). This was subsequently withdrawn in February 2000, although a subsequent application is anticipated. The development proposals contained with the former planning application comprised the conversion of two ranges of existing disused farm buildings at the junction of Masonic Lane and the track along the site's western boundary to 7 dwellings. In addition, across the remainder of the site, new build for a further 14 dwellings and 2 flats, plus car parking and garaging is proposed (MS Architects' drawing nos 1.1 Rev F & 1.25 Rev C, scale

1:200). Access will be taken from both Masonic Lane and the present lane along the western boundary of the site, which is to be upgraded.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 In the late Saxon period, there were two manors at Thirsk, one on each side of the Cod Beck. After the Conquest, the eastern manor (Old Thirsk) passed to the King and in the 12th century, the western manor (New Thirsk), which probably had a settlement around the church, was confiscated to the Crown after Robert de Stuteville's rebellion. Some time before c. AD 1130, Thirsk was granted to Neil Daubenay who was succeeded by Roger de Mowbray, who built a castle south of the church and may have been responsible for moving the nucleus of settlement to the market place. New Thirsk may have been deliberately planned, but remained a manorial vill distinct from the borough on the eastern side of the Beck. The town had a weekly market from 1293 and possibly before, and a fair was granted in that year. There was probably a woollen cloth industry in the early medieval period, but the main basis of prosperity rested on the town's position as a route centre and the market for a rich agricultural district (Tyler, 1978).
- 4.2 At the western end of the Market Place, is the site of the motte and bailey castle, in the area bounded by Westgate, Castlegate, Kirkgate and Masonic Lane. The bailey rampart survives as an earthwork and comprises an earthen bank with an outer ditch which has become infilled. To the east of the rampart is an open area which is the interior of the bailey and contains a number of low, rectangular earthworks which indicate the layout of building plots and gardens within the enclosure. Along the eastern edge of the bailey is a motte mound which was separated from the bailey by a ditch. Whilst the northern, western and southern extent of the outer ditch has been traced, the eastern boundary of the site has been obscured by development along the Kirkgate and Market Place frontage. The site of proposed development lies in an area with the potential to provide information on the relationship of the castle to the medieval borough of Thirsk. The area was identified by Tyler (1978) as potentially the most important site archaeologically to be proposed for redevelopment within the town because of its location over part of the site of the castle as well as infill along the western edge of the original market place and possibly an earlier alignment of Kirkgate.
- 4.3 The castle is believed to have been erected by Robert de Stuteville in c. 1092, although it has been suggested that the castle has its origins in the 10th century. Recent archaeological work within Castle Garth in response to the installation of electricity services provided information on the land-use of the site prior to the construction of the Castle and located an Anglo-Saxon cemetery of 6th century date (MAP, 1995). Roger de Mowbray held the Castle against Henry II in 1174, but in 1175 it was surrendered to the King, who ordered its destruction in 1176. The de Mowbray family still held a manor on the site in the 13th century and there is a reference to the destruction of a house and dovecotes by the Scots in 1322. For a period from 1376, Castle Garth was used as a garden, but by the end of the century it was laid to grass.
- 4.4 The Market Place of New Thirsk is now the centre of the town, but despite its appearance, there were no burgage plots in the medieval period. It is possible that the original vill of the western manor was on this site and that the settlement developed further when the castle was built. Alternatively, the original vill may have been to the north, around the church and the Market Place deliberately laid out on a new site when the castle was built. It has been suggested (Tyler, 1978) that the original shape of the Market Place was more symmetrical than now as its western end has been built over. There is, therefore, a specific question as to the date of its development and whether the earlier settlement was in this area.
- 4.5 Further information for the area is held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting Linda Smith, SMR

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
- .1 to collate available archaeological and historical information to determine as far as is reasonably possible from existing documentary and cartographic sources the nature of the archaeological resource within the application site and any changes in land-use through time.
 - .2 to determine by means of trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits on the site,
 - .3 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development,
 - .4 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Tenders

- 6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire*.

7. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 7.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 7.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 7.3 The project will be monitored by the Planning Archaeologist, to whom not less than seven days' written notice should be given of the commencement of fieldwork.
- 7.4 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 a review of the results of the preliminary documentary/cartographic survey to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
 - .3 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
 - .4 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 7.5 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Planning Archaeologist and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency funding being required.

8. Brief

8.1 The evaluation shall comprise:

- .1 A documentary and cartographic search of background information relating to the site, including (where appropriate):
 - data held by the North Yorkshire Sites & Monuments Record.
 - printed and manuscript maps.
 - Place and field-name evidence.
 - other photographic/illustrative evidence.
 - published and unpublished documentary sources.
 - local museum catalogues and artefactual evidence,
 - engineering/borehole data.
- .2 Trial trenching across the site

8.2 A number of trial trenches should be excavated within the area of proposed development, placed to sample different locations and terrain within the site in relation to the proposed scheme for redevelopment. This should include, where feasible, areas along the Masonic Lane frontage, along the western boundary of the site coincident with the upgrading of the existing track and the adjoining new build, and the central part of the site where the access, hard-surfacing, garaging/car parking and service trenches are likely to be situated.

8.2 Archaeological contractors should quote for a nominal area of 75m², to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits. A maximum of six trenches is suggested, the precise location of which should be agreed with the Planning Archaeologist and the commissioning body prior to excavation (see 7.4.2 above). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

8.3 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials should be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator 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. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out.

8.4 A sufficient sample of features and deposits should be investigated to understand the full stratigraphic sequence in each trench, down to natural deposits. All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections.

8.5 The need for, and any methods of reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

8.6 Due attention should 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.

- 3.7 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Planning Archaeologist. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate. The requirements of the *Treasure Act*, 1996 should be followed.
- 3.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slugs. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/Historical Metallurgy Society (1995) should be followed.
- 3.9 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.10 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti, 1996 should be followed.
- 3.11 A strategy for the sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological remains should be devised. This should include a reasoned justification for the 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). Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible.
- 3.12 Should any human burials be discovered, the remains should be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage. The provisions of Section 25 of the *Burial Act*, 1857 should be complied with.
- 3.13 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

9. Archive

- 9.1 Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced.
- 9.2 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 access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

10. Report

- 10.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*.
- 10.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.
- 10.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive, and the National Monuments Record, Swindon.

11. Further Information

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

Gail Falkingham, MIFA
Archaeologist
North Yorkshire County Council
Heritage Unit
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Tel. 01609 532839
Fax. 01609 779838

11.2 References

Association for Environmental Archaeology	1995	Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Environmental Archaeology Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. <i>Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.</i>
Canti, M	1996	Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in Geoarchaeology, <i>Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96</i> , English Heritage
English Heritage	1991	Management of Archaeological Projects
English Heritage/ Historical Metallurgy Society	1995	Archaeometallurgy in Archaeological Projects
MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	1995	Thirsk Castle, Thirsk, North Yorkshire – Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief
Tyler, A	1978	North Yorkshire Small Towns Survey - Thirsk (unpublished manuscript)
Watkinson, D & Neal, V	1998	First Aid for Finds (3 rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

Figure 1 Land north of Masonic Lane, Thirsk, North Yorkshire



COMPILATION & ANALYSIS: GF
DATE: 27/03/2000
FILENAME: THIRSK2.WOR
SCALE 1:1250

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