Archaeological Services
University of Durham

Hampsthwaite, Harrogate, North Yorkshire

archaeological evaluation

on behalf of
Community Archaeology Ltd.

ASUD Report 1003
July 2003

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Hampsthwaite, Harrogate, North Yorkshire archaeological evaluation

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Well House, Stean, Pateley Bridge, Harrogate,
North Yorkshire, HG3 5SZ

Contents

1. Summary

The project

1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted in advance of a proposed development at Hampsthwaite, near Harrogate. The works comprised the excavation of seven trial trenches and a rapid walk-over survey.

1.2 The works were commissioned by Community Archaeology Ltd., and conducted by Archaeological Services University of Durham in accordance with a specification provided by Kevin Cale, Archaeological Consultant.

Results

1.3 Seven trenches were excavated within the proposed development site. The slight remains of two banks associated with ridge and furrow cultivation were identified within the trenches. Modern field drainage was identified within the south-east part of the site. Structural remains, modern services and a demolition/levelling deposit associated with the pre-existing abattoir buildings were identified within the south-west part of the site.

1.4 A rapid walkover survey was undertaken in the north part of the site where soil stripping had previously been undertaken. No archaeological features were identified but ten unstratified sherds of pottery were recovered, including 6 sherds dating to the medieval period.

Recommendations

1.5 There is no recommendation for further archaeological works prior to the development of the site.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

2.1 Works were undertaken at the former site of an abattoir, on the north-east fringe of the village of Hampsthwaite, near Harrogate (NGR:SE 4261 4589). The site covers a total of 1.64ha. The site is bounded by the River Nidd to the north, residential housing and gardens to the east, and enclosed fields under arable cultivation to the south and west.

Development proposal

2.2 The proposal is to construct 19 residential dwellings, plus garaging along with associated access roads and services.

Objective

2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any surviving archaeological features within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature, and scope of, any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in advance of development.

Specification summary

2.4 The excavation of seven trenches, post-excavation assessment and reporting have been undertaken in accordance with a specification provided by Kevin Cale, Archaeological Consultant (Appendix 5).

Dates

2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken on 12th June 2003. This report was prepared between 13th June and 22nd July 2003.

Personnel

2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Mark Douglas, Andy Platell, Martin Railton and supervised by Daniel Still. This report was prepared by Daniel Still, with illustrations by Linda Bosveld and David Graham. Specialist analysis was conducted by Dr Chris Cumberpatch (ceramics). The Project Manager was Duncan Hale.

Acknowledgments

2.7 Archaeological Services is grateful for the assistance of Gail Falkingham from The Heritage Unit at North Yorkshire County Council in facilitating this work.

Archive

2.8 The site code is HHW03, for **H**arrogate, **H**ampsth**w**aite 20**03**. The site archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to the Harrogate Museum in due course. The accession number HRGM 12075 has been assigned by the museum to this archive. An index of the archive is provided in Appendix 1.

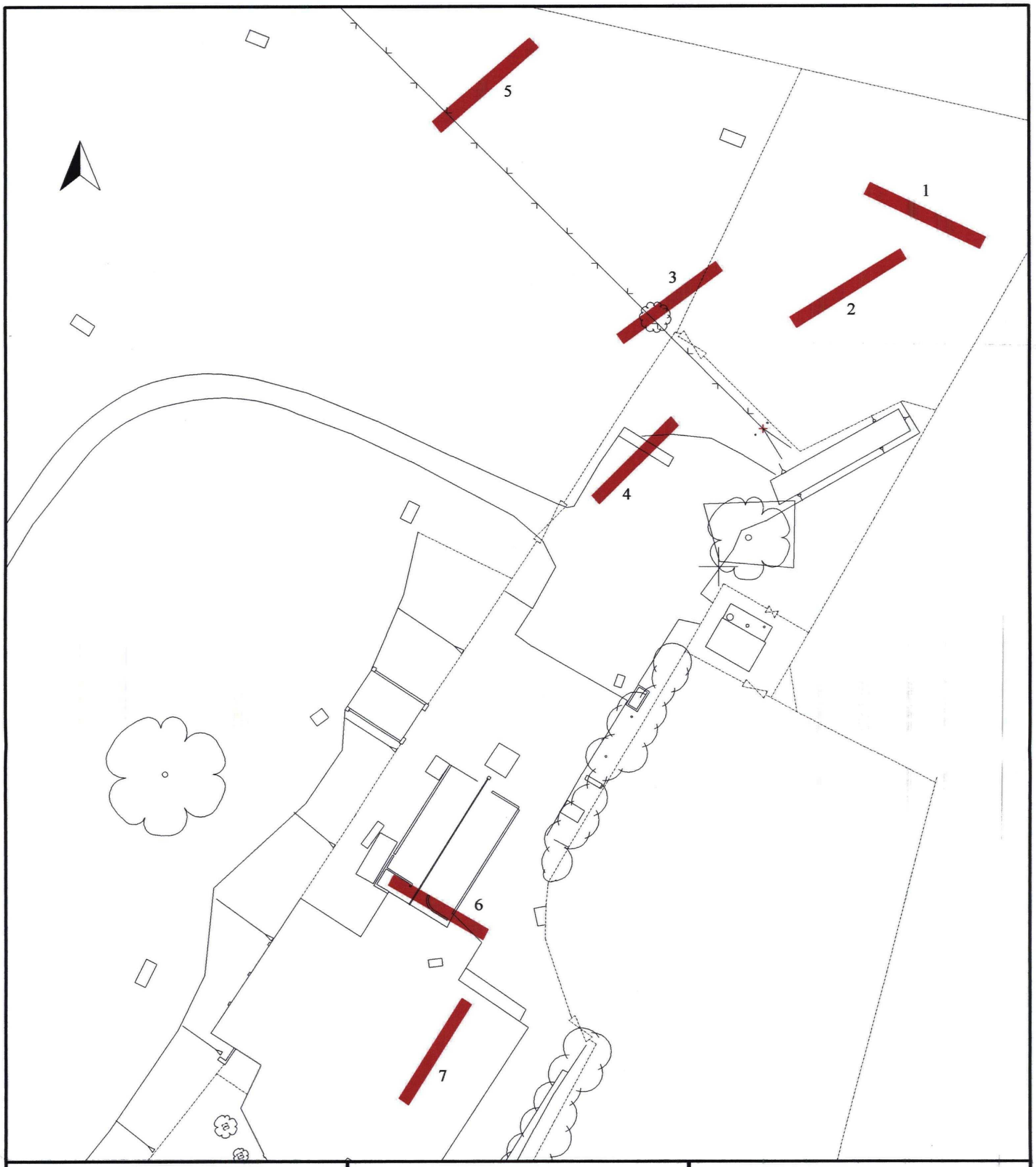

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Figure 1

Location of the trenches over the development area

on behalf of

Community Archaeology Ltd.

0 25m

scale 1:500

trench

3. Landuse, topography and geology

3.1 At the time of the survey the proposed development area comprised a raised natural river terrace m the south part of the area covered in a layer of rubble hardcore. The north part of the area had at the time of the evaluation been soil stripped. The east part of the area was largely under grass, except the south-east comer of the site where topsoil was being stored.

3.2 The site is situated on the northem fringe of the village of Hampsthwaite. The site occupies a river terrace, overlooking the floodplain of the River Nidd. The mean elevation of the site is c 60 m OD in the north and east parts of the site. This rises to c 62 m OD on a natural river terrace in the southem part of the site. The underlying solid geology of the vicinity consists of Namurian (Carboniferous) Sandstone, overlain by gravel, silt and clay alluvial deposits.

4. Historical and archaeological background

4.1 The historical development of the site and more generally the village of Hampsthwaite has already been discussed (Cale 2000). There is limited evidence of prehistoric and Roman activity within the area. It is thought that the Watling Street Roman road, passes through Hampsthwaite, with the conjectural line possibly traversing the proposed development site. Recent archaeological work has failed to identify the road within the village (Cale 1998). Aerial photographs of the site taken in February 1989 show the pattem of ridge and furrow cultivation on the site (AJC 181/26-28). A faint linear parchmark traversing the central part of the site on an approximate north-south orientation can also be seen on the photographs and has been interpreted as the possible line of the Roman Road.

Previous archaeological works

4.2 In October 2000 a programme of archaeological fieidwork was undertaken on the site comprised both magnetometer and resistivity surveys (Geoquest 2000) These covered an area of approximately 1.31ha (80%) of the site. The results of the surveys were interpreted as agricultural remains, including ridge and furrow cultivation, ditch, headland and headland/track.

4.3 A site inspection and desktop assessment of the site has been undertaken by Kevin Cale, which noted earthwork remains within the site associated with past agricultural practices The cartographic evidence has indicated that the underlying trend in the pattem of cultivation is likely to have originated in the ancient enclosures named on a map dated 1767.

5. The trial trenching

Introduction

5.1 Seven trenches were excavated within the site, placed according to a plan provided by Kevin Cale. The topsoil and any modem overburden was removed by mechanical excavator, under close archaeological supervision.

Trench 1 (Figure 2)

5.2 This trench was 16.5m by 1.5m in size, and was located within the south-east part of the site over an area, previously identified from the geophysical survey and earthwork observations, as including narrow ridge and furrow earthwork remains.

5.3 The natural orange/brown silty clay subsoil [04] was identified 0.25m below ground level (bgl) This was overlain by topsoil consisting of mid brown clayey loam [03]. A slight rise within the central part of the trench is likely to indicate the denuded remains of a bank, associated with ridge and furrow cultivation, traversing the trench on an approximate east-west orientation. A modern linear gully [F01] was identified cutting the topsoil and traversing the northern part of the trench on an approximate east-west orientation This measured 0.75m in width, up to 0.35m in depth and was filled by mottled dark grey/brown clayey loam [02] with brick fragment inclusions. A single late medieval pottery sherd was recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

5.4 This trench was 16.5m by 1.5m in size, and was located within the south-east part of the site, targeting a broad bank, with possible associated ditch line previously identified from the geophysical survey and earthwork observations.

5.5 The natural subsoil [04] was identified from 0.2m bgl. This was overlain by the topsoil [03], measuring up to 0.42m in depth. A slight rise within the east part of the trench was noted and is likely to indicate the denuded remains of a bank associated with ridge and furrow cultivation within the site. No other archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

Trench 3 (Figure 2)

5.6 This trench was 15.5m by 1 5m in size, and was located within the south-east part of the site, targeting a broad bank, with possible associated ditch line previously identified from the geophysical survey and earthwork observations.

5.7 The natural subsoil [04] was identified at 0.3m bgl This was overlain by the topsoil [03]. No finds or archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench 4 (Figure 4)

5.8 This trench was 14m by 1.5m in size, and was located within the south-east part of the site, targeting a broad bank, with possible associated ditch line previously identified from the geophysical survey and earthwork observations. The trench had to be placed slightly to the south of the proposed location due to the presence of a bulldozer and box-scraper.

5.9 The natural subsoil [04] was identified at 0.9m bgl at the east end of the trench, rising to 0.3m bgl in the west end and consisted of yellow clay overlain by orange/brown silty clay. This was overlain by the topsoil [03], with brick fragment inclusions and measured up to 0.3m in depth. Above the topsoil a mixed layer of modern rubble was identified [11]; this layer had been recently

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0 2m

scale 1:50

Hampsthwaite, Harrogate

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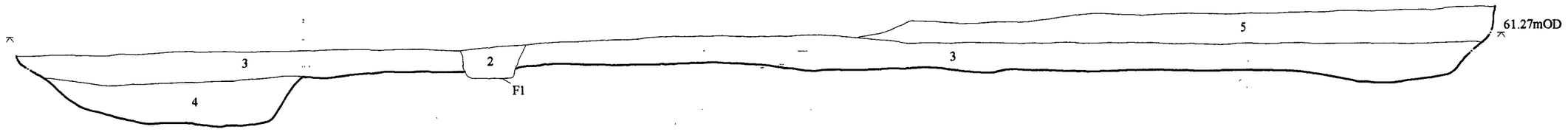
Figure 2

Section 1 of Trench 1
Section 2 of Trench 3

Section 1, Trench 1



Section 2, Trench 3

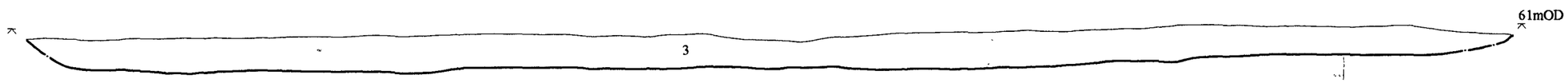


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Figure 3

Section 3 of Trench 2
Section 4 of Trench 5

Section 3, Trench 2

Section 4, Trench 5

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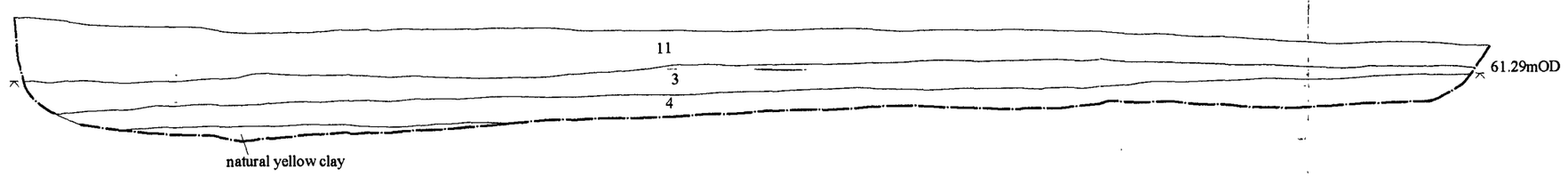
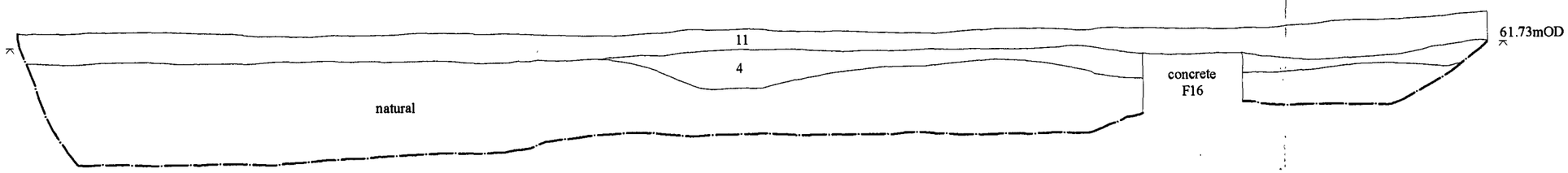
Figure 4

Section 5 of Trench 4
Section 6 of Trench 7
Section 7 of Trench 6

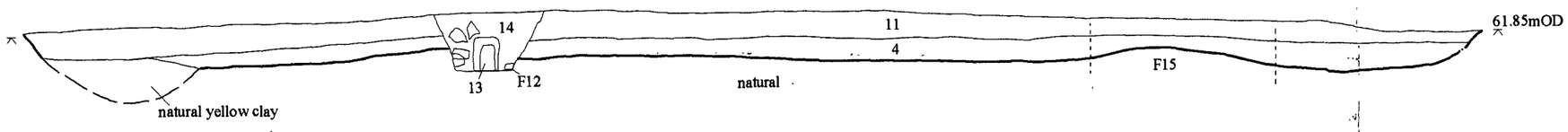
Section 5, Trench 4



Section 6, Trench 7



Section 7, Trench 6



deposited during the demolition of the abattoir and levelling of the site. No other archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

Trench 5 (Figure 3)

5 10 This trench was 16m by 1 5m in size, and was located in the north-east part of the site, targeting an anomaly identified by the geophysical survey and interpreted as a shallow ditch or trackway.

5.11 The natural subsoil [04] was identified from 0.26m bgl. This was overlain by the topsoil [03], measuring up to 0.4m deep. No archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

Trench 6 (Figure 4)

5 12 This trench was 14.5m by 1.5m in size, and was located within the south-west part of the site, the area where the pre-existing abattoir buildings stood.

5.13 The natural subsoil [04] was identified 0.2m bgl. This had been cut by the foundations of the abattoir [F12], which traversed the trench on an approximate east/west orientation. The base of the cut was filled by concrete footing [13] Above this was the remains of the robbed out wall, consisting of brick and mortar rubble [14]. In the north part of the trench the line of a modern sewer pipe was identified but not excavated [F15]. The entire length of the trench was overlain by a mixed rubble demolition/levelling layer [11] No other archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

Trench 7 (Figure 4)

5.14 This trench was 15m by 1.5m in size, and was located within the south-west part of the site, the area where the pre-existing abattoir buildings stood.

5.15 The natural subsoil [04] was identified 0 25m bgl. This consisted of gravel overlain by silty clay. In the east part of the trench a modem pipe encased in concrete was identified [F16]. The entire length of the trench was overlain by a mixed rubble demolition/levelling layer [11]. No other archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench

6. Rapid walkover survey

6.1 Prior to works on site topsoil strippmg had already been undertaken within the east part of the site. As part of the evaluation programme it was required that a rapid walkover be undertaken within the areas which had been subject to the soil strip.

6.2 Several factors compromised the effectiveness of the walkover, these included thorough trampling of the areas by tractor tracks; uneven topsoil removal which had cut into the subsoil in several patches and the drying out of the soil since topsoil removal.

6.2 No archaeological features were identified within the areas subject to topsoil strip. Ten pottery sherds were recovered, including four 19th century pieces and six sherds dating to the medieval period (see Table 1, Appendix 3).

7. The finds

Pottery

7 1 The pottery assemblage consisted of eleven sherds weighing a total of 113 grams and represented a maximum of ten vessels The details are presented m Table 1, Appendix 3.

Discussion

7.2 None of the medieval pottery was of recognised types and the names applied in the table are based upon the characteristics of the individual sherds rather than upon reference to known wares. In view of this brief descriptions are appropriate.

7.3 The late medieval sandy wares have a fine sandy textured fabric, either oxidized throughout or reduced internally. The fabrics contain very fine quartz grains and sparse to moderate quantities of muscovite which is particularly visible on the external surfaces. Two sherds have an unusual thin grey glaze internally and the rim sherd has more conventional pale green glaze, also internally. The sherd from the topsoil is possibly somewhat earlier in date and has patchy green glaze on the base and lower walls with a prominent stacking scar.

7.4 The two sherds of coarse sandy ware are of medieval date, but of unidentified type. Both contain moderate to abundant quantities of quartz grit in a dull orange body.

7.5 Further work on the site and the recovery of a larger assemblage of pottery would be needed in order to justify the additional work needed to provide closer identifications and dating of the material.

8. Recommendations

8.1 In light of the negative results of the evaluation on the site there is no recommendation for further archaeological excavation works prior to the development of the site

9. References

Cale, K.J. 1998 *Archaeological watching brief, The Village Green, Hampsthwaite.* For TRANSCO.

Geoquest 2000 *Geophysical Survey on areas of proposed development at Hampsthwaite, North Yorkshire. a programme of research on behalf of Nidderdale Quality Foods Ltd*

Cale, K.J. 2000 *Archaeological investigation of a proposed development of an abattoir site, Hampsthwaite, North Yorkshire.* For Nidderdale Quality Foods Ltd

Aerial photographs - viewed at North Yorkshire SMR

Hampsthwaite SE261590 AJC 181/26-28 23/2/89

Appendix 1: Content of the archive

HHW03

Accession number: HRGM 12075

Artefactual archive:

1 Bag Ceramics

Paper archive.

1 plan roll

1 part file (context sheets/registers/photographic record)

1 evaluation report

Digital archive:

CD1: Survey information (ASCII text files)

Sections standard drawing exchange format (.DXF)

Evaluation report (MS Word 2000)

Appendix 2: Context data

Summary list of contexts. The • symbol in the column, marked '**P**' at the right indicate the presence of pottery.

No	Description	P
F01	Modem drainage	
02	Fill of F01	
03	Topsoil	•
04	Natural subsoil	
05	Re-deposited topsoil	
06	Fill of F07	
F07	Modern drainage	
08	Fill of F10	
F09	Ceramic field drain	
F10	Field drain cut	
11	Layer - mixed demolition/levelling	
F12	Wall cut	
13	Concrete foundations	
14	Brick/mortar	
F15	Sewer pipe trench	
F16	Modem pipe/concrete	

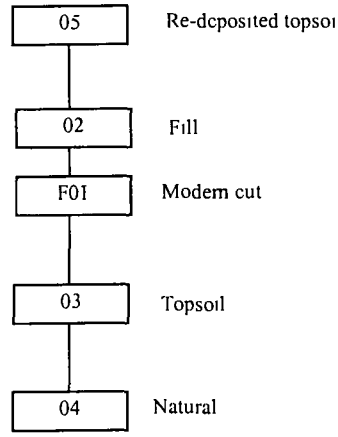
Appendix 3: Data tables

Table 1 Pottery

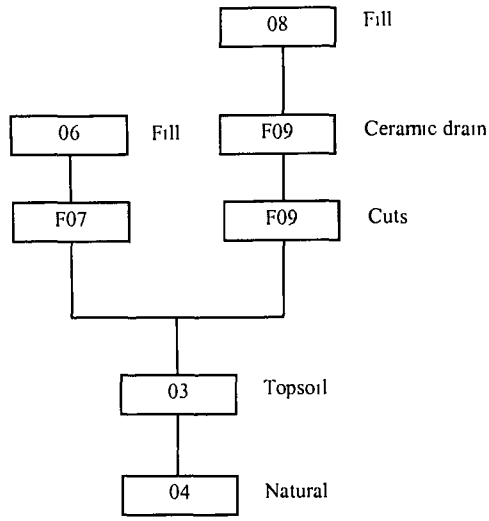
Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Date range	Notes
Topsoil – Trench 1	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	38	1	Base	U/ID	C13th - C14th	Fabric as LMSw from 'walkover' contexts, but glazed externally only
Walkover	Coarse Sandy ware	2	10	2	BS	U/ID	?C12th - C14th	Unidentified coarse oxidized sandy ware
Walkover	Late Medieval Sandy ware	2	36	1	BS	Open vessel	LC14th - C15th	Fine sandy ware, thin grey glaze internally
Walkover	Late Medieval Sandy ware	1	20	1	Rim	Open vessel	LC14th - C15th	Fine sandy ware, pale green glaze internally
Walkover	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	Fragment	?Jug	Medieval	Reduced ware, possibly over-fired
Walkover	Transfer Printed Whiteware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Flaked, design unidentified
Walkover	Whiteware	1	2	1	BS	U/ID	C19th	Applied moulded decoration, white on blue background
Walkover	Whiteware	2	4	2	BS	U/ID	C19th	
	Total	11	113	10				

Appendix 4: Stratigraphic matrices

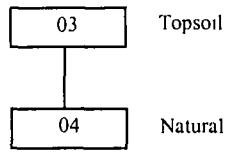
Trench 1



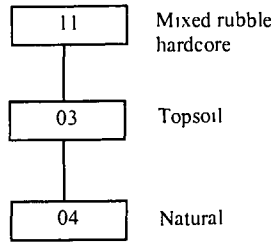
Trench 2



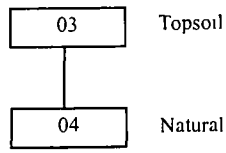
Trench 3



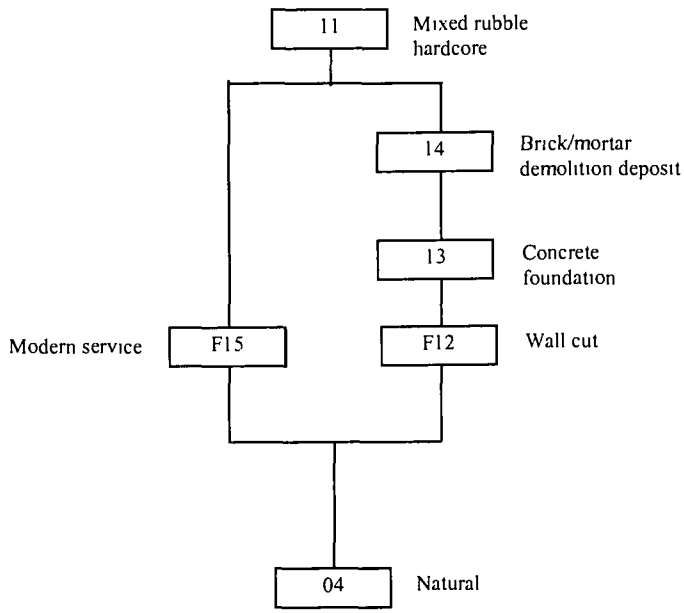
Trench 4



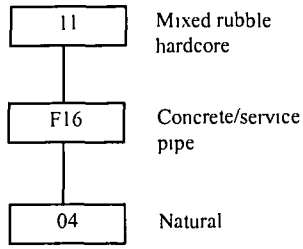
Trench 5



Trench 6



Trench 7



Appendix 5: Project specification

SPECIFICATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING TO EVALUATE
FIELD SYSTEM AND RELATED FEATURES
AT HAMPSTHWAITE, HARROGATE, NORTH YORKSHIRE
(*c.* SE 4261 4589)

Prepared on behalf of Charles Church NE Ltd

1. Summary

1 1 A limited amount of archaeological work consisting of trial trenching is proposed to establish the extent of below ground archaeological survival within a defined area This specification has been prepared by Kevin John Cale, Archaeological Consultant

2. Background

2 1 Charles Church NE Ltd have applied for planning consent to build 19 dwellings, plus garaging, on the site of the former abattoir, Hampsthwaite. Harrogate Borough Council (the Local Planning Authority) have been advised by the Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council that there was reason to believe that archaeological remains may be affected by the proposed development The archaeology was identified by Mr K J Cale, Archaeological Consultant and Geo Quest Associates during a programme of Archaeological Research on behalf of the former owner Nidderdale Quality Foods Ltd

2 1 1 A rapid desk top study of the immediate environs of the study area established that the site had the potential to contain archaeological material associated with medieval field systems surrounding the village of Hampsthwaite and the conjectural line of the Roman Road A fluxgate gradiometer survey was commissioned in order to establish the archaeological significance of the above site and to inform an archaeological response as part of the evaluation of this site

2 1 2 The fluxgate gradiometer survey (M J Noel, Geo Quest, 19 10 200, See Figure 3) detected a series of linear features that were indicative of two patterns of ridge and furrow cultivation separated by a headland or road (Area A), a third pattern of ridge and furrow was identified to the east (Area B), together with some indication of more recent agricultural activity and modern drainage features A number of these features were identified as earthworks within the proposed development curtilage It is possible that a number of these features may survive beneath the concrete slab / hardcores of the abattoir site and car parking areas (Area C)

In order to accurately date and clarify the nature of these features The Heritage Unit (Harrogate Borough Council's archaeological advisers) have recommended that a small-scale intrusive archaeological evaluation be carried out It is recommended that the evaluation, as specified below, is carried out between site clearance and the commencement of any groundwork's associated with the proposed residential development

2 2 The specification details what is required to archaeologically evaluate the site and is intended to allow an archaeological contractor to provide a quotation

3. Site location and description

3 1 The site is located at National Grid Reference **SE 4261 4589**, situated on the north eastern extent of the village of Hampsthwaite in Lower Nidderdale The site is situated on the river terrace, overlooking the flood plain of the River Nidd The site consists of three principal areas, namely,

Area A – Grassland Pasture Semi Improved with an area of approximately 9350 square metres
Area B – Grassland Pasture Unimproved with an area of 3750 square metres
Area C – Site of former abattoir plant / car parking – concrete slab / hard standing, with an area of 2750 square metres

3 2 The solid geology is Namurian (Carboniferous) sandstone The drift geology is dominated by alluvial deposits

4. Aim of Project

4 1 The aim of this evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permit) of archaeological features and deposits within the area The results from this programme of fieldwork will provide guidance for making, any necessary, recommendations as to the nature of any further archaeological input into the project, such as the provision of a "watching brief" on subsequent groundwork's

5. Fieldwork Methodology

5 1 The archaeologists on site will naturally operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and the contractor must ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard both to site personnel and to members of the public This work may require the preparation of a Risk Assessment of the site, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations prior to submission of the tender Kevin John Cale cannot be held responsible for any accidents which may occur to outside contractors engaged to undertake this work while attempting to conform to this specification

5 2 Prior to the commencement of *any work,* the archaeological contractor must confirm adherence to this specification in writing to Kevin John Cale, or state (with reasons) any proposals to vary the specification Should the contractor wish to vary the specification, then written confirmation of the agreement of the Kevin John Cale to any variations is required prior to work commencing Proposed amendments to this specification submitted in the form of a re-written project design will not be acceptable to Kevm John Cale

5 3 Prior to the commencement of *any work*, the archaeological contractor should provide Kevin John Cale in writing with a projected timetable for the site work, and with details regarding staff structure and numbers *Curriculum vitae* of key project members (the project manager, site supervisor, any proposed specialists *etc*), along with details of any specialist sub-contractors, should also be supplied to Kevin John Cale All project staff provided by the archaeological contractor must be suitably qualified and experienced for their roles The timetable should be adequate to allow an appropriate professional job to be undertaken subject to the judgement of Kevin John Cale

5 4 Prior to the commencement of *fieldwork*, the Sites and Monuments Record Office, NYCC should be visited by either the project manager or the site supervisor, in order to gain an overview of the archaeological/historical background of the site and environs A specific consultation should be made of the report on the recent geophysical survey carried out by Geo Quest during the autumn of 2000 In addition to providing a knowledge base for the work in hand, the results of this assessment may be incorporated into the contractor's report where they are considered to contribute to that report, but any extraneous material should be omitted Please note that the SMR makes a charge for consultations of a commercial nature The results of this exercise should be used to inform the whole project and help in the, exact, placement trial trenches

5 5 The work is likely to involve the excavation of 2m wide machine-opened trenches (see Figure 2 – annotated site plan) As a model for quoting purposes the contractor should quote for up to 8 trenches -
TT 1 - 15m x 2m
TT 2 - 15m x 2m
TT 3 - 15m x 2m
TT 4 - 15m x 2m
TT 5 - 15m x 2m
TT 6 - 15m x 2m
TT 7 - 15m x 2m
TT 8 - 15m x 2m
Constituting a total area of 240 square metres, with a contingency allowance of 10 square metres This represents 1 5% of the developed land area
The size and location of the trial trenches have been selected to best sample the anomalies detected during the recent geophysical survey (Geo Quest 2000) and earthwork observations (Cale 2000)

5 6 The trial trenches may be opened and the topsoil and recent overburden removed down to the first significant archaeological horizon in successive level spits of a maximum 0 2m thickness, by the use of an appropriate machine using a wide toothless ditching blade Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits. Any machine work must be carried out under direct archaeological supervision and the machine halted if significant archaeological deposits are encountered The top of the first significant archaeological horizon (pre-19th century) may

be exposed by the machine, but must then be cleaned by hand and inspected for features and then dug by hand The trenches are to be recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation The stratigraphy of each trial trench is to be recorded even where no archaeological deposits have been identified No archaeological deposits should be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable in achieving the objectives of this evaluation, although the depth of archaeological deposits must be assessed Spoil heaps are to be monitored in order to recover artefacts to assist in the spatial distribution of finds Modern artefacts are to be noted but not retained (19th-century material and earlier should be retained)

5 7 Deposits must be sampled for retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all bio archaeological remains A sampling strategy must be agreed with a recognised bio archaeologist, and the sampling methods should follow the procedures outlined by the Association for Environmental Archaeology in their Working Paper no 2 (1995), "Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations" Provision should be also be made for the specialist to visit the site and discuss the sampling strategy, if necessary

5 8 A conservation strategy must be developed in collaboration with a recognised laboratory All finds must be assessed in order to recover information that will contribute to an understanding of their deterioration and hence preservation potential, as well as identifying potential for further investigation Furthermore, all finds must be stabilised and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the receiving museum As a guiding principle, only artefacts of a "displayable" quality would warrant full conservation, but metalwork and coinage from appropriate contexts would be expected to be X-rayed if necessary, and conservation costs should also be included as a contingency

5 9 The actual areas of trenching and any features of possible archaeological concern noted within the trenches, should be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs, summary scale drawings and written descriptions sufficient to permit the preparation of a report on the material The site grid is to be accurately tied into the National Grid and located on the largest scale map available of the area (either 1 2500 or 1 1250)

5 10 The archaeological contractors will be responsible for locating any drainage pipes, service pipes, cables *etc* which may cross any of the trench lines, and for taking the necessary measures to avoid disturbing such services

5 11 Any human remains which are discovered must initially be left in-situ, covered and protected If removal is necessary, this must comply with the relevant legislation and any Home Office and local environmental health regulations

5 12 The terms of the Treasure Act 1996 must be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview Any finds must be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures as laid down in the "Code of Practice" Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures must be taken to protect the finds from theft

6. Monitoring

6 1 The project will be monitored as necessary and practicable by Kevin John Cale and The Heritage Unit, NYCC in its role as "curator" of the county's archaeology The monitors should receive as much notice as possible and certainly one week, of the intention to start fieldwork This notification is to be supplied in writing, and copied to the relevant District Museum (see para 7 5 below)

6 2 Kevin John Cale and a representative of the The Heritage Unit, NYCC will be afforded access to the site at any reasonable time It is usual practice that the visit is arranged in advance, but this is not always feasible The monitors will be provided with a site tour and an overview of the site by the senior archaeologist present and should be afforded the opportunity to view all trenches, any finds made that are still on site, and any records not in immediate use It is anticipated that the records of an exemplar context that has previously been fully recorded will be examined Any observed deficiencies during the site visit are to be made good to the satisfaction of the monitors, by the next agreed site meeting Access is also to be afforded at any reasonable time to Enghsh Heritage's Regional Archaeological Scientific Advisor

7. Excavation Archives Deposition.
7 1 Before commencing any fieldwork, the archaeological contractor must contact the relevant District museum archaeological curator to determine the museum's requirements for the deposition of an excavation archive In this case the contact is Harrogate Museums & Arts Service, The Mercer Gallery, Swan Road, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, telephone 01423 556188, Head of Museums & Arts Mary Kershaw Agreement for deposition to be confirmed in writing by the archaeological contractor, this correspondence is to be copied to the Heritage Unit, NYCC

7 2 Harrogate Museums & Arts is interested, in principle, in acquiring complete excavation archives, including primary site records, research archives and finds, from all excavations carried out in the District which it serves

7 3 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to endeavour to obtain consent of the landowner, in writing, to the deposition of finds with Harrogate Museums & Arts

7 4 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to meet Harrogate Museums & Arts' requirements with regard to the preparation of excavation archives for deposition

7 5 The museums officer named in 7 1 above should be notified in writing of the commencement of fieldwork at the same time as the Heritage Unit, NYCC (see para 6 1)

8. Unexpectedly Significant or Complex Discoveries
8 1 Should there be unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries made that warrant, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, more detailed recording than is appropriate within the terms of this specification, then the archaeological contractor should urgently contact Kevin John Cale with the relevant information to enable him to resolve the matter with the developer

9. Post-Excavation Work
9 1 On completion of the fieldwork, any samples taken shall be processed and any finds shall be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (if possible), marked (if appropriate) and properly packed and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines A fully indexed field archive shall be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, photographic negatives and a complete set of labelled photographic prints An index to the field archive is to be deposited with the Heritage Unit, NYCC (probably as an appendix in the report), the original archive is to accompany the deposition of any finds, providing the landowner agrees to the deposition of finds in a publicly accessible archive (see para 7 3 above) In the absence of this agreement the field archive (less finds) is to be deposited with the Heritage Unit, NYCC

10. Report Production
10 1 A report shall be produced Copies of the report shall be lodged with Charles Church NE Ltd, Kevin John Cale, The Heritage Unit, NYCC, an additional copy will be lodged with the site archive
The report should include background information on the need for the project, a description of the methodology employed, and a full description and interpretation of results produced It is not envisaged that the report is likely to be published (although summary results are expected to be included in the annual "C B A. Fomm" for Yorkshire for the year in which the project is completed), but it should be produced with sufficient care and attention to detail to be of academic use to future researchers Location plans may be produced at a number of scales so long as they enable easy site identification and depict the full extent of the site investigated (a scale of 1 50,000 is not regarded as appropriate unless accompanied by a more detailed plan or plans) Site plans should be at an appropriate scale showing trench layout (as dug) and features located and where possible, predicted archaeological deposits Upon completion of each evaluation trench all sections containing archaeological features will be drawn, section drawings (at a minimum scale of 1 20) must include heights O D , plans (at a minimum scale of 1 50) must include O D spot heights for all principal strata and any features, where no archaeological deposits are encountered at least one long section of each trench will be drawn Artefact analysis to include the production of a descriptive catalogue with finds critical for dating and interpretation illustrated Details of the style and format of the report are to be determined by the archaeological contractor, but should include a full bibliography, a quantified index to the site archive, and as an appendix, a copy of this specification

10 2 If the project is to be publicised in any way (including media releases, publications etc), then it is expected that Kevin John Cale and the Heritage Unit, NYCC will be given the opportunity to consider whether they wish their collaborative role to be acknowledged, and if so, the form of words used will be at the discretion of the above

10 3 A copy of the report is to be supplied to the Heritage Unit, NYCC within a period of two months unless specialist reports are awaited in the latter case a revised date should be agreed with Kevin John Cale The report will be supplied on the understanding that it will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months)

11. General considerations

11 1 Archaeological contractors submitting tenders are strongly advised to carry out an inspection of the site prior to submission If, on first visiting the site or at any time during the course of the recording exercise, it appears in the archaeologist's professional judgement that

i) a part or the whole of the site is not amenable to treament as detailed above, and/or
ii) an aitemative approach may be more appropriate or likely to produce more informative results, and/or
iii) any features which should be evaluated, as having a bearing on the interpretation of the site, have been omitted from the specification,then it is expected that the archaeologist will contact Kevin John Cale urgently who will resolve the matter in liaison as necessary with the developer

Similarly, any technical queries arising from the specification detailed above, should be addressed to Kevin John Cale without delay

11 2 The Archaeological Contractor will not be responsible for the backfilling and consolidation of excavated areas

October 02

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