



SCARBOROUGH ROAD

NORTON

NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING BRIEF

REPORT
MAY 2005

EXCAVATION AND EVALUATION SECTION



ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING BRIEF
SCARBOROUGH ROAD NORTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

SITE CODE: NSR05
NGR: SE801717

REPORT
May 20 05



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Summary

A scheme of archaeological recording was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd at Scarborough Road, Norton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE801 717 site centred). The work was undertaken in advance of residential development on behalf of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Co Ltd for Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd.

The eastern part of the proposed development area had been the subject of late 19th to early 20th century quarrying and had no archaeological potential; two areas of investigation were proposed at the western side of the site (Area A and B). Investigation was undertaken in Area B, since Area A was covered in woodland used by nesting birds. These sequences consisted of firm topsoil overlying an overburden layer, which represented an old plough soil horizon overlying a clean natural sand subsoil. A single posthole of firm topsoil was encountered; no other archaeological remains were encountered in Area B and the site is considered to have low archaeological potential.

Acknowledgements

Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd are grateful for the assistance and cooperation of the staff of Scott Wilson throughout the course of the project.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document reports on an archaeological recording brief undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd at Scarborough Road, Norton, North Yorkshire on behalf of Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Co Ltd, for Redrow Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd in advance of residential development. The fieldwork was carried out between 16th and 19th May 2005.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The site (NGR SE801717) consists of an area of approximately 5.7 hectares situated to the east of Scarborough Road in the north-eastern part of Norton, North Yorkshire (Figure 1). The proposed development area is bounded by housing to the north and west, by an industrial estate to the south, and by open fields to the east. The south-western boundary of the site is on the line of the former Malton and Driffild Branch railway.

The main part of the site is fairly flat and low-lying and was formerly quarried for clay. This area consists of rough pasture and is informally used by local residents for recreational purposes (Plate 1). The western part of the site lies at a higher level separated from the main part of the site by a scarp representing the edge of the former quarry. While the southern part of this area was covered with scrub and rough pasture, the northern part was covered in thick scrub containing mature trees.



Plate 1 General view of area of recording brief (looking south-west)

1.2 PLANNING BACKGROUND

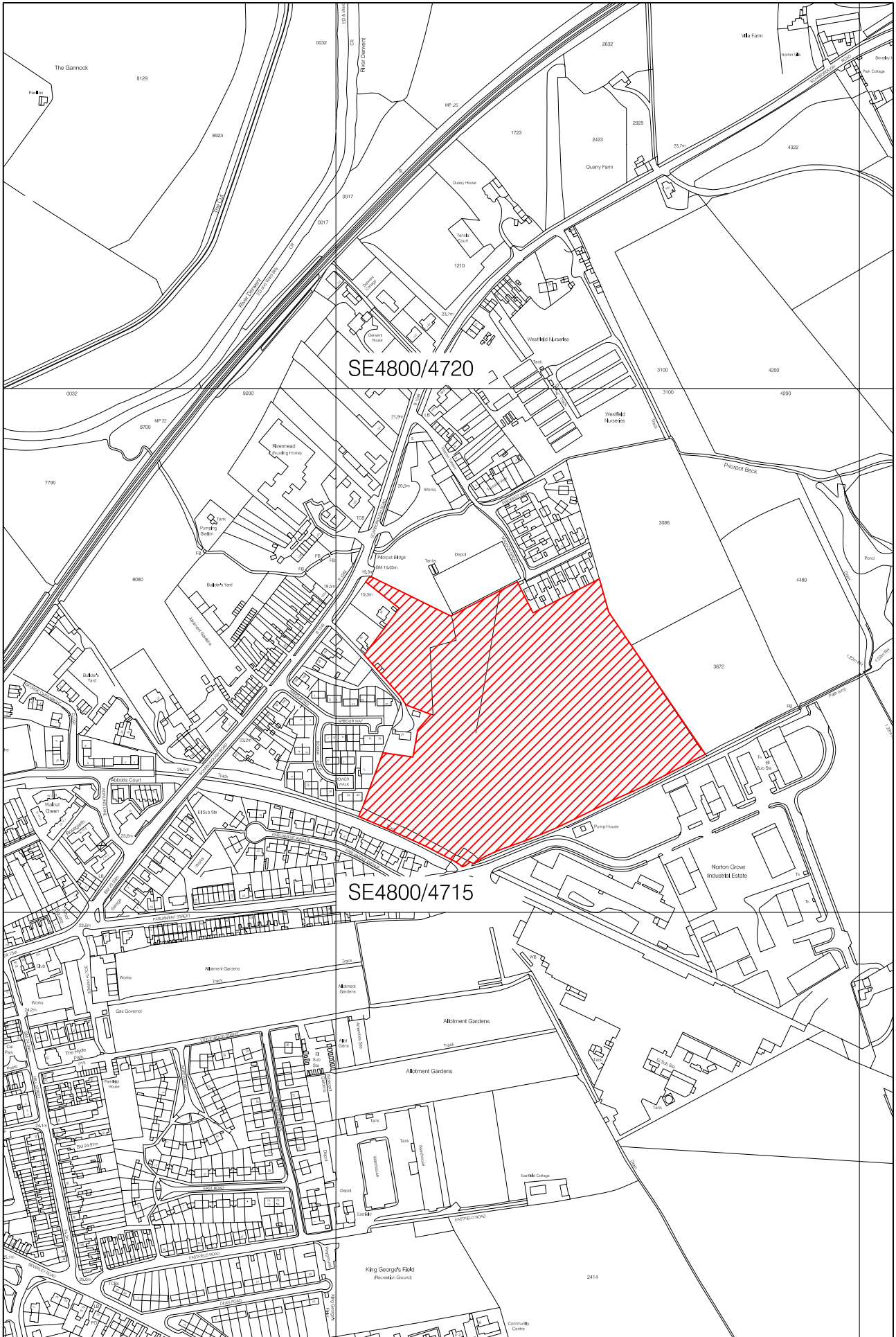
This archaeological investigation was undertaken in advance of a proposed residential development, which has been granted outline planning permission subject to an archaeological condition.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the investigation was to locate, sample, record and interpret any archaeological remains which would be disturbed by the proposed development. Since most of the site had been the subject of 19th century quarrying, two areas of investigation in the western part of the site had been identified for archaeological investigation (Figure 2). The recording brief was undertaken in accordance with a specification prepared by Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Co Ltd in consultation with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section (Appendix A).

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

Norton is situated on the River Derwent to the south of the remains of Malton Roman Fort. A large part of the modern town overlies the site of an earlier Romano-British settlement and industrial areas during the 19th century expansion of Norton, numerous observations of archaeological remains and finds were reported. These



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Location map

Scale 1:5000



Figure 1



observations related to areas of pottery production and cemeteries concentrated along Roman roads.

The projected east-west alignment of a Roman road (Robinson 1978, no. 295) heading east of Norton towards Settrington passes to the south of the proposed development area. To the east of the site lies a north-south aligned late prehistoric triple-dyke (Robinson 1978, no. 219) along with enclosures identified from aerial photography. To the north of the site runs the Prior Pot Beck. Finds of Romano-British date have been recovered from near to Prior Pot Beck where Scarborough Road crosses the beck on the northwestern edge of the site.

2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

Prior to the start of work, service maps were provided by Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Co Ltd; before excavation, the area was scanned using a cable avoidance tool. The recording in brief involved the machine stripping of two large areas (Area A and B). Where possible, these areas were located using a Total Station Theodolite and marked out on the ground. Topsoil and overburden was excavated using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.20m wide toothless ditching bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. Once topsoil had been removed and overburden was revealed and was machine-excavated in situ over a 25% sample of Area B to subsoil.

The recording system followed *Field Research Procedures* (Carver 1999), the standard operating system employed by FAS. A single index was created for contexts, starting at C1000, and for features, starting at F1.

The Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Datum were used for recording purposes. All coordinates and alignment expressed in this report refer to the Ordnance Survey grid. All plans and sections were drawn to a scale of 1:100. A full photographic record was compiled consisting of 35mm colour and monochrome photography using silver-based film.

3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

3.1 AREA A

Area A was located in the northwestern corner of the proposed development area and consisted of approximately 1600m². The area is covered with dense woodland and undergrowth used currently by nesting birds and was not available for investigation (Plate 2).

3.2 AREA B

Area B was located in the southwestern corner of the proposed development area to the east of the former



Plate 2 General view of Area A (looking east)

quarry and represented an area of 4750m². Due to the presence of the old quarry edge, which limited the size of Area B, the area available for investigation was reduced to 4140m² (Plate 3). Spit-excavation of topsoil by machine began at the western side of Area B. Topsoil was allocated C1000 and consisted of a uniform greyish-brown sandy-silt containing frequent rootlets, angular gravel and occasional nodules of debris (Table 1). An L-shaped area of topsoil was removed against the western and southern limits of Area B and upon removal of C1000, a friable mid-brown silty sand layer was encountered and allocated C1001 (Figure 3). A machine-excavated test pit was excavated in the northern spur of the stripped area in order to test the nature of C1001.

The sequence encountered and visible in the south-facing section of the test pit consisted of topsoil C1000 overlying overburden layer C1001, which in turn overlies a clean, natural sand subsoil C1002 (Figure 4, Plate 4). Overburden C1001 consisted of a friable mid-brown silty sand and contained frequent charcoal flecks and mixed gravel, and occasional rootlets and worm casts. Its basal interface with underlying subsoil C1002 was irregular, suggestive of ploughing. C1001 was removed by machine over the L-shaped area of topsoil removal, which revealed a clean natural sand subsoil allocated C1002. C1002 consisted of a uniform friable yellowish-brown sand, which contained lenses of orangish-brown and light yellowish-brown sand throughout and was mottled by rootlets and worm casts (Plates 5). Traces of plough marks were intermittently visible in bands orientated NNE-SSW on the surface of C1002 across the site and are presumed to pre-date the quarrying at the site.

As a single isolated post hole, a located F1, was identified cut into C1002 in the eastern spur of the stripped area. F1 measured 0.46m x 0.40m in plan and was half-sectioned NW-SE where it proved to be a shallow feature of irregular profile back-filled once with C1003 around the remains of a rotted wooden post (Table 2, Figure 5, Plate 6). C1003 consisted of a friable mid-



Plate 3 View of scarp Area B (looking north)



Plate 4 South-facing section of test pit



Plate 5 Subsoil in northern spur (looking south)

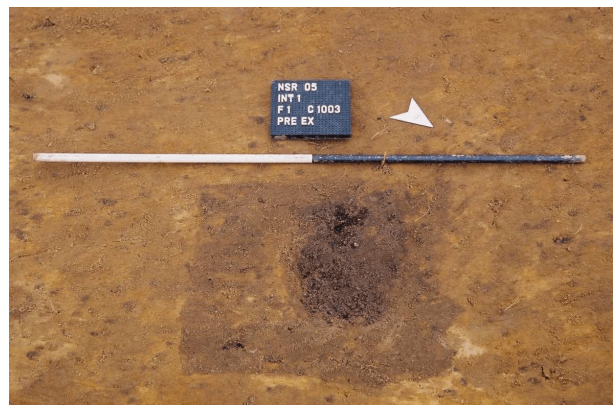
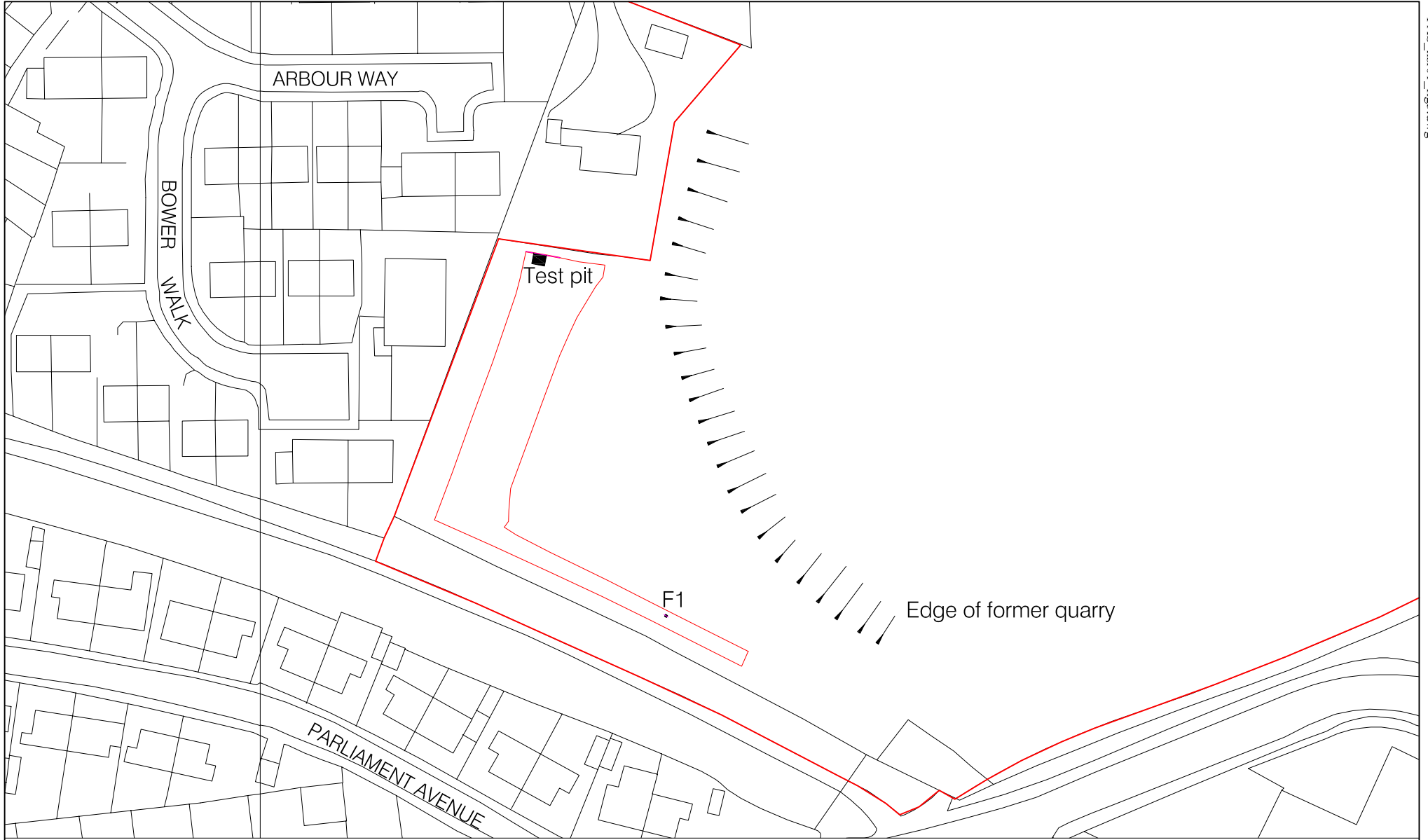


Plate 6 F1 pre-excavation



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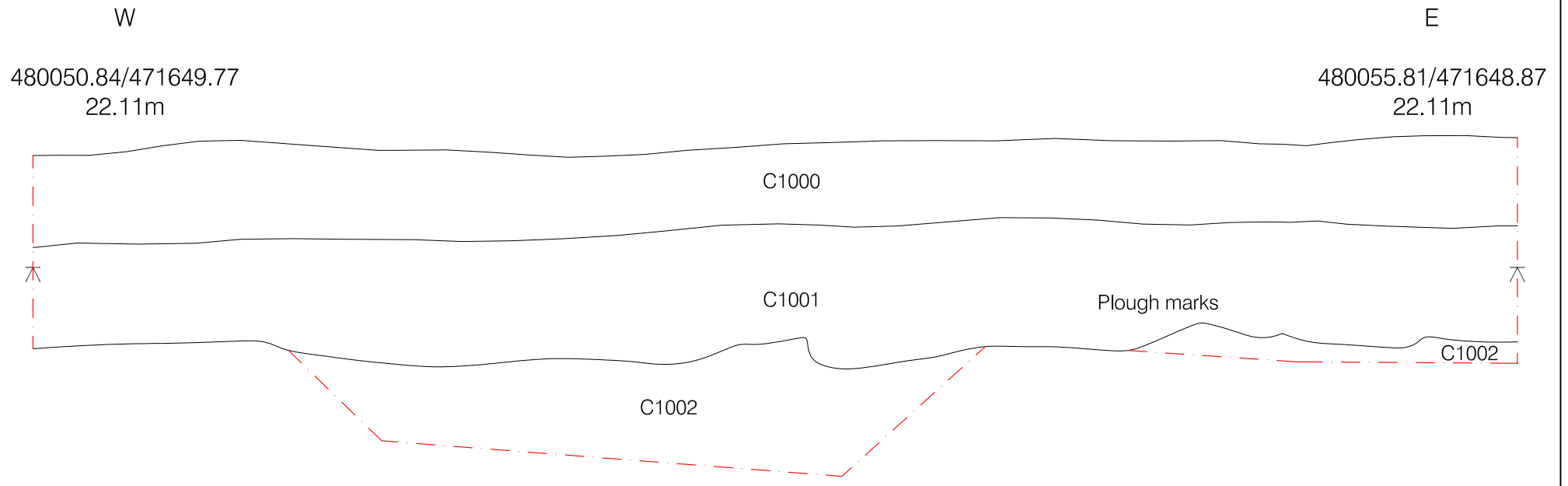
Area B - extent of topsoil stripping

Scale 1:1000



Figure 3

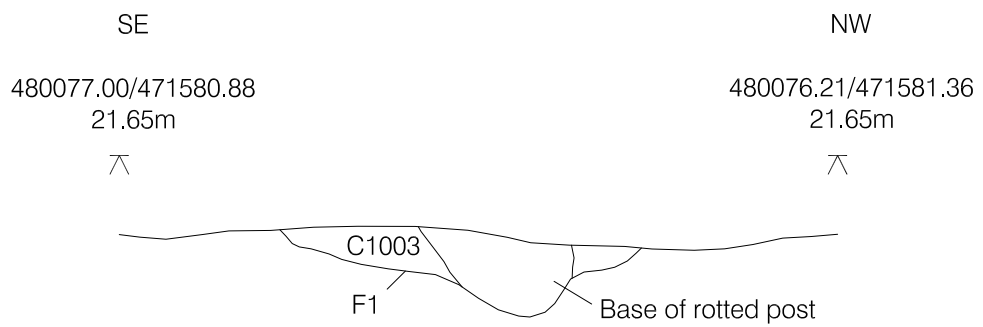
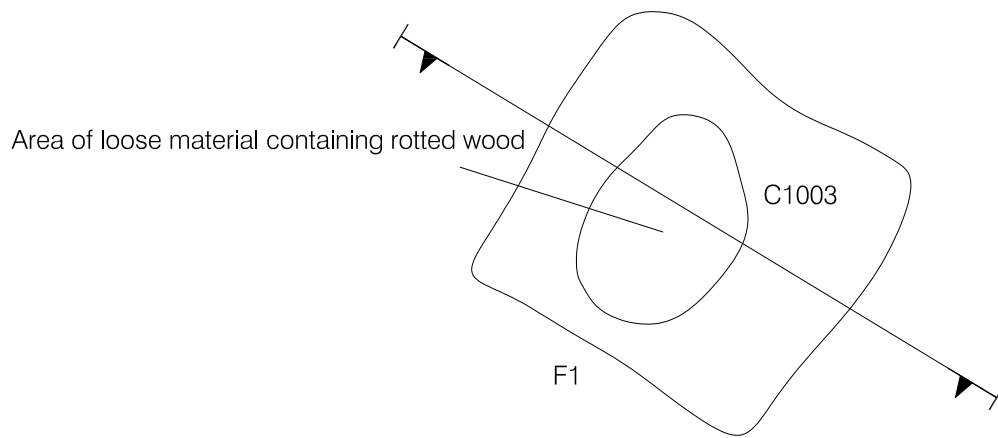




South facing section of test pit

Scale 1:20

Figure 4



Pre-excitation plan and southwest facing section of F1

Scale 1:10



Figure 5



greyish-brown silty sand with lenses of redeposited subsoil and block of degraded wood throughout. F1 was interpreted as the truncated base of a recent posthole and is likely to have been cut through C1001, but was not visible at the earlier horizon.

The L-shaped area of overburden stripping represented an approximate 20% sample of Area B, and following the negative results of the investigation, it was agreed by Scott Wilson in consultation with the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section that no further investigation was necessary.

Table 1 Summary of context records

Context	Identity	Feature	Description	Munsell
1000	Topsoil	-	friable very dark greyish-brown sand and silt containing roots, frequent angular gravel and modern debris	10YR3/2
1001	Overburden	-	friable mid-brown silty sand containing frequent charcoal and mixed gravel, rootlets and wormcasts, undulating basal interface	10YR3/6
1002	Subsoil	-	friable mottled yellowish-brown and whitish lenses of orange-brown and light yellowish-brown sand throughout, occasionally marked by ploughing	various
1003	Backfill	1	friable mid-greyish-brown silty sand with occasional lenses of orange-yellow sand and blocks of rotten wood	various

Table 2 Summary of feature records

Feature	Identity	Context	Description	Profile
1	Posthole	1003	sub-square posthole with evidence for circular wooden post, 0.46 m x 0.40 m x 0.10 m	irregular

4.0 ASSESSMENT

The archaeological recording briefly encountered no archaeological remains within the stripped 20% sample of Area B. These sequences encountered consisted of modern topsoil (C1000) and posthole (F1) overlying a recent plough horizon (C1001) above natural subsoil (C1002). It seems likely that overburden C1001 represents a levelled ridge and furrow cultivation system; it is presumed that this system pre-dates the late 19th to early 20th century quarrying at the site and a medieval to post-medieval date therefore seems reasonable for the cultivation. The western area of the proposed residential development would appear to have very low archaeological potential.

References

Carver, M. 1999. 'Field Archaeology' in G. Barker (ed) *Companion Encyclopedia of Archaeology* :128-181

APPENDIX A SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING BRIEF

Scott Wilson Kirkpatrick & Co Ltd

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Scott Wilson have been commissioned by Redrow Homes to carry out an archaeological recording brief at Scarborough Road, Norton. The investigations are being undertaken in advance of residential development on the site, which has been granted outline planning permissions subject to an archaeological condition.

This specification has been prepared by Scott Wilson in consultation with Gail Falkingham, Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.

The developments sit within an area with potential for the presence of Romano-British and Roman remains, although a review of historical mapping and a geotechnical report has revealed that a large proportion of the development area has been subject to clay extraction. Two areas have been identified for archaeological investigation prior to development.

This document provides a specification for a recording brief on the areas of archaeological potential, which could be affected by the proposed scheme. The specification defines the areas to be investigated and the methodology to be used. It has been produced in accordance with a specimen brief provided by North Yorkshire County Council's Heritage Section.

2.0 THE DEVELOPMENT AREA

The proposed development site encompasses an area of c.5.7ha located to the north east of Norton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1; NGR SE 801 717 site centre d). The site is bounded to the west by Scarborough Road and to the south by the line of the former Malton and Driffield Branch railway; to the north by a haulage depot and further housing; and to the east by open fields.

The main part of the site was formerly quarried for clay, and will not require archaeological investigation. The western part of the site is defined on its eastern side by a bank running approximately north-south along which are scattered shrubs and evidence of burrowing animals. This area is a high level and is currently under scrub vegetation. The area is divided into two zones by a property boundary (Fig. 2), and it is here that archaeological investigation is required.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Although no formal desk-based assessment has been undertaken for this site, it is considered to be in an area of high archaeological potential.

Lying on the River Derwent, to the south of Malton Roman fort, a large area of the present settlement at Norton overlies earlier, Romano-British settlements and industrial areas. During the expansion of the residential area of Norton from the mid-nineteenth century onwards, numerous observations of archaeological material have been made and finds collected and reported. These findings relate to areas of pottery production, as well as areas of burial, both cremation and inhumation, concentrated in areas alongside the Roman road alignments.

Of particular relevance in relation to the proposed development area is the projected east-west alignment of a Roman road (Robinson 1978, no. 295) heading east of Norton towards Settrington, which passes to the south of the area of proposed development. To the east of the application site, aligned north-south, is the course of a late prehistoric triple-dyke (Robinson 1978, no. 219) and other enclosures known from aerial photography.

To the north of the site, the remains of Romano-British date have been covered from near the Prior pot. Bridgeway to the Scar borough Road crosses the site, and the western edge of the site.

The 1892 and 1911 Ordnance Survey maps show that the majority of the development area has been quarried for clay, and the edge of the quarry is still visible on the ground. There are many areas of archaeological potential shown on Figure 2.

4.0 GENERAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The general objectives of the investigation are as follows:

- to locate, sample, record and interpret any archaeological deposits exposed by ground-disturbing works associated with the proposed development;
- to locate, record, identify and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during construction;
- to prepare reports summarising the results of the investigation;
- to prepare and submit the archival report in a proper format.

5.0 LOCATION RECORDING BRIEF

The recording brief will be undertaken on the western part of the site in two areas which will be impacted by the development. The northern part (Area A on Figure 2) covers 1600m² and the southern part (Area B) covers 4750m². **The recording brief will be restricted to areas where topsoil needs to be stripped for the purposes of the development.**

Two geo-technical pits in Area B suggest that there is 300-400mm of sand/silt/clay topsoil over sand and gravel.

6.0 METHODOLOGY

All work shall be carried out in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (2001) and with the IFA *Code of Conduct*.

6.1 Machine excavation

The archaeological sub-contractor will establish the location of the recording brief areas using geotechnical surveying equipment.

Topsoil stripping will be undertaken by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless digging bucket. Machine excavation will proceed under direct archaeological supervision, in levels/spits, until it reaches the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural deposits are encountered. Under no circumstances will the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down natural deposits. The mechanical excavator will not traverse any stripped areas.

The resulting surface will be cleaned and inspected for archaeological remains. Following cleaning, all archaeological deposits and remains will be planned, to enable the selection of features or deposits for sample excavation.

6.2 Hand excavation

Any archaeological deposits/features will be hand-excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives of the investigation.

The following excavation sampling strategies will be employed:

Linear features: 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). All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship between the component features.

Discrete features/deposits: 100% sample of all stake-holes; 50% sample of all pits, post-holes and other discrete features. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be sampled sufficiently to define the extent of the feature and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections will be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between the component features.

Features with a greater depth than can be safely excavated in one stage, will be stepped to enable the excavation and recording of their full depth. Generally the maximum safe depth is c. 1.2m, but this will be dependant upon local conditions.

Built structures: To be excavated sufficient to define the extent of the feature and to achieve the objectives of the investigation.

Variation in the sampling strategy will only be considered in the light of features of high archaeological significance or if large modern features are encountered. Any proposed variation will be agreed with Scott Wilson and the Heritage Section of NYCC.

6.3 Recording

Following machine excavation, the extent of the excavation areas will be accurately recorded using electronic survey equipment and fixed in relation to near by permanent structures or roads. The data will be overlaid at a scale of 1:500 onto the Ordnance Survey national grid (using digital map data).

A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all archaeological remains, in accordance with standard archaeological methodologies (Appendix 1).

Detailed hand-drawn plans and sections of features will be produced at an appropriate scale (normally 1:50 or 1:20 for plans and 1:10 for sections). All plans and sections will include spot heights relative to Ordnance Datum in metres, corrected to two decimal places.

Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm. In addition to records of archaeological features, a number of general site photographs and 'workingshots' will also be taken to provide an overview of the site.

6.4 Finds

All artefacts will be retained. Small finds will be recorded three dimensionally. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Finds will be packaged and stored in controlled conditions where appropriate and according to First Aid for Finds (Watkinson and Neal 1998). All artefacts will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines of the IFA. Conservation, if required, will be undertaken by approved conservators. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines will apply.

In accordance with the procedure 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-rayed before assessment. Where there is evidence of residual activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage/ Historical Metallurgy

Society(1995) should be followed.

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.

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. Samples should be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pits, ditches, postholes, floor deposits, riggullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled.

Provision will be made for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating particularly for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain.

Animal bones should be hand-collected, and bulk samples collected from contexts containing high density of bones. Spot finds of other materials should be recovered where applicable. Bulk samples and samples taken for coarse-sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the fieldwork wherever possible. In accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2002), bulk samples should be between 30 and 40 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should be of the order of 10 litres.

Allowances should be made for the 'sub-contractor' environmental specialists/consultants as appropriate, and the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor or Archaeological Sciences should be sought, if appropriate.

If human remains are discovered they will be covered and protected and left *in situ* in the first instance. In such an event the contractor will notify Scott Wilson immediately. The removal of human remains will only take place in accordance with the appropriate Home Office and Environmental Health regulations and the Burial Act 1857.

Sections of features and deposit not chosen for sample excavations should be scanned with a metal detector. All metal detecting, including that of topsoil and spoil heaps where appropriate, should **only** be undertaken under archaeological supervision and finds should be properly located, identified and conserved. All metal detecting should be carried out according to the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.

Any artefacts which fall within the scope of the Treasure Act 1996 will be reported to Scott Wilson and to H.M. Coroner.

7.0 REPORTING

Verbal progress reports will be provided to Scott Wilson on request. Within two weeks of the completion of the archaeological works an interim statement will be prepared and submitted to Scott Wilson. It will include:

- a brief summary of the results
- a quantification of the primary archive including finds and samples.

Immediately after the completion of fieldwork the finds and samples will be processed (cleaned and marked) as appropriate. Each category of environmental material will be examined by a suitably qualified archaeologist or specialist.

If required, after review, a Post-excavation Assessment Report and Updated Archaeological Design will be produced as a combined document and will be prepared in accordance with MAP2 Appendices 4 and 5. The precise format of the report is dependant upon the findings of the investigations, but will be submitted within 6 weeks of the completion of fieldwork.

It will contain the following:

- non-technical summary
- site location
- summary archaeological and historical background
- methodology
- aims and objectives
- results (to include full description, assessment of condition, quality and significance of the remains)
- an appraisal of the results within their local, regional and national context
- statement of potential wider recommendations
- further post-excavation and public education proposals, if warranted
- proposed resources and programme
- post-excavation analysis research design
- post-excavation analysis method statement
- archive storage and curation
- general and detailed plans showing the location of the excavations accurately positioned on a OS base map (to a known scale)
- detailed plans and sections as appropriate (to a known scale)
- cross-referenced index of the project archive

The Post-excavation Assessment Report and Updated Archaeological Design will be submitted to Scott Wilson for review, comment and approval, and submission to NYCC, before proceeding to analysis and publication.

One copy of the complete report will be submitted as a draft to Scott Wilson. The Heritage Section of North Yorkshire County Council will be invited to comment at this stage. In finalising the report, comments will be taken into account.

Six bound copies, one unbound copy and a digital version of the report and illustrations will be produced within one week of the receipt of Scott Wilson's comments on the draft report. (Digital text to be in Microsoft Word format and illustrations in AutoCAD and/or PDF format).

Of these, one copy will be included in the archive and the others will be submitted to Scott Wilson for distribution.

8.0 PUBLICATION

The post-excavation analysis and preparation of final reports will be undertaken in accordance with MAP2, the Post-excavation Assessment Report and Updated Archaeological Design and the relevant archaeological standards and national guidelines (Appendix 1).

The scope of the required analysis and the content of the final reports are both dependant upon the findings of the investigations. This will be reviewed and finalised in the Post-excavation Assessment Report and Updated Archaeological Design.

The analysis stage will be undertaken in accordance with the approved Updated Archaeological Design. It will lead to the compilation of a research archive and the production of integrated report texts and illustrations for publication.

Depending upon the significance of the results of the recording brief, a publication report will be prepared for submission to an appropriate regional or national journal. The completed publication text (and illustrations) will be submitted to Scott Wilson for review, comment and approval, prior to final submission to NYCC and the journal.

9.0 ARCHIVE REPARATION AND DEPOSITION

The archive of finds and records generated during the fieldwork will be kept secure at all stages of the project. All records and materials produced will be kept, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. The archive will be produced to the standards outlined by English Heritage 1991, Appendix 3; Museums and Galleries Commission 1992; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993, 1995. The archive deposition will be in accordance with North Yorkshire County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.

The sub-contractor will, prior to the start of fieldwork, liaise with the Malton Museum to obtain agreement in principle by the museum to accept the archive for long-term storage and curation. The archaeological sub-contractor will be responsible for identifying any specific requirements or policies of the museum in respect of the archive, and for adhering to those requirements.

The archaeological sub-contractor will store the archive in a suitable secure location until it is deposited in the agreed museum.

The deposition of the archive forms the final stage of the project. The archaeological sub-contractor shall provide Scott Wilson with copies of communication with the recipient museum and written confirmation of the deposition of the archive. Scott Wilson will deal with transfer of ownership and copy right issues.

10.0 MONITORING AND SITE VISITS

The contractor will be subject to regular monitoring by Scott Wilson who will be given full access to site records or any other information.

Scott Wilson will liaise with the Heritage Section of NYCC and English Heritage to inform them of the commencement of site works and to offer them the opportunity to visit and monitor the work in progress.

Opportunity will be afforded to named specialists and representatives from the agreed recipient museum for the archive to visit the work in progress.

11.0 CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLICITY

All communication regarding this project should be directed through Scott Wilson. The sub-contractor will refer all inquiries to Scott Wilson without making any unauthorised statements or comments.

Redrow Homes may wish to arrange publicity relating to the archaeological works. The archaeological sub-contractor will make available to Scott Wilson any information requested by the clients. This may include brief statements on the progress and results of the archaeological works and photographic materials.

The archaeological sub-contractor will not disseminate information or images associated with the project for publicity or information purposes without the prior written consent of Scott Wilson.

12.0 COPYRIGHT

The archaeological sub-contractor shall assign copyright in all reports and documentation/images produced as part of this project to Scott Wilson. The sub-contractor retains the right to be identified as the author/originator of the material. This applies to all aspects of the project. It is the responsibility of the archaeological sub-contractor to obtain such rights from

sub-contracted specialists.

The archaeological sub-contractor may apply in writing to use/disseminate any of the project archive or documentation (including images). Such permission will not be unreasonably withheld.

The results of the archaeological work will be submitted to the client and the Heritage Section of NYCC and will ultimately be made available for public access.

13.0 RESOURCES AND TIMETABLE

All archaeological personnel involved in the project should be suitably qualified and experienced professionals. The sub-contractor will provide Scott Wilson with staff details including CVs of the Project Manager, Site Supervisor and specialists.

All specialists will be named in advance of the works, their prior agreement obtained to undertake the work, and the opportunity to visit the work in progress will be offered.

It is envisaged that topsoil stripping will take 2-3 days. Following this an assessment will be made of the scope of the recording brief and a programme for fieldwork and post-excavation will be agreed with Scott Wilson and the Heritage Section of NYCC.

14.0 INSURANCES AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

The archaeological sub-contractor will provide Scott Wilson with details of public and professional indemnity insurance.

The archaeological sub-contractor will have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation. A copy of the Health and Safety policy shall be submitted to Scott Wilson in advance of fieldwork.

The archaeological sub-contractor will undertake a risk assessment detailing project specific Health and Safety requirements. The risk assessments shall be submitted to Scott Wilson in advance of commencement of site work. Health and Safety will take priority over archaeological issues.

Scott Wilson will provide information regarding the approximate location of known services within the area of investigation. The archaeological sub-contractor shall, however, be responsible for identifying any buried or overhead services and taking the necessary precautions to avoid damage to such services, prior to excavation.

15.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

The archaeological sub-contractor will undertake the works to the specifications issued by Scott Wilson and in any subsequent written variations. No variation from, or change to, the specification will occur except by prior agreement with Scott Wilson who will consult with the Heritage Section of NYCC.

All communications on archaeological matters will be directed through Scott Wilson.

Prior to the commencement of any fieldwork, Scott Wilson will provide details of programme, site staffing, finds and scientific specialists and the proposed archive recipient to the Heritage Section of NYCC.

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Appendix 1

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