

Calton Hall, Calton, North Yorkshire

Report on an Archaeological Evaluation



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# Calton, Calton Hall, North Yorkshire

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## Report on an Archaeological Evaluation

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
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### Assumptions and Limitations

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this report has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. The information accessed from the relevant HER and national lists of designated heritage assets represents a record of known assets and their discovery and further investigation. Such information is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of additional assets and the amendment of information about known assets which may affect their significance and/or sensitivity to development effects. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Solstice Heritage LLP would like to thank Mr and Mrs Wellock for commissioning this evaluation work. Thanks are also expressed to James Podesta of Rural Solutions and Miles Johnson of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority for their assistance with the project. Where map data has been used in the preparation of the accompanying figures, this is derived from Ordnance Survey Opendata and is Crown copyright all rights reserved unless otherwise attributed.



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*This report details the results of a programme of evaluation trenching undertaken within the gardens surrounding Calton Hall, Calton, North Yorkshire as a pre-application requirement. Trenching was undertaken to characterise the potential effects of a proposed development on the potential archaeological resource within the site. Two trenches of 15 x 2m and one trench of 4 x 2m were intended to be excavated within the proposed development area, however, the two 15 x 2m trenches were shortened to 12m and 10m in length and the intended 4 x 2m trench was abandoned due to site conditions. All trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, and any features were further investigated and excavated with hand tools.*

*The evaluation has characterised the underlying substrate as being made up of a beige clay till. This is in line with the glacially-derived clay deposits typical of the area.*

*The evaluation works have also provided an understanding of the nature and extent of the landscaping works undertaken to terrace the gardens at Calton Hall, presumably within the last century. The lack of a developed subsoil within the garden area, and the clear evidence of terracing within the surrounding garden earthworks, as well as the shallow depth of topsoil, all point to significant changes in the level of the ground having been undertaken, particularly to level the ground to the north of the Hall. Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the extensive nature of these past works, no earlier archaeological features or deposits were detected anywhere on the site. Any previously surviving archaeological remains are likely to have been removed to the north of the Hall, however, it may be possible that more deeply buried remains survive to the south and west where the ground has been increased in height.*

*It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a planning decision in respect of the site. No further archaeological works are recommended.*

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Mr and Mrs Wellock to outline the results of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was required by the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) as a pre-application requirement for the proposed development of a garage facility and orangery at Calton Hall, Calton, North Yorkshire. The design of the scheme of evaluation was based upon a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Solstice Heritage LLP (Scott 2019).

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION

The proposed development site is located within the gardens surrounding Calton Hall, Calton, North Yorkshire (centred on NGR SD 90751 59110) (Figure 1). Current use of the site is garden. The site lies at approximately c. 190 m aOD. The Hall, along with its gate piers, garden walls and mounting block is a grade II listed building (NHLE 1132385).

## 1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Archaeological field evaluation is defined as:

“A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014, 2).

The overarching aim of the evaluation was:

- To gather information about any archaeological resources within the site, to assess its merit in the context of the proposed development.

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- To attempt to establish the date, character and significance of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate the threat to the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation, if required.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) and the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To produce a report on the findings of the site.



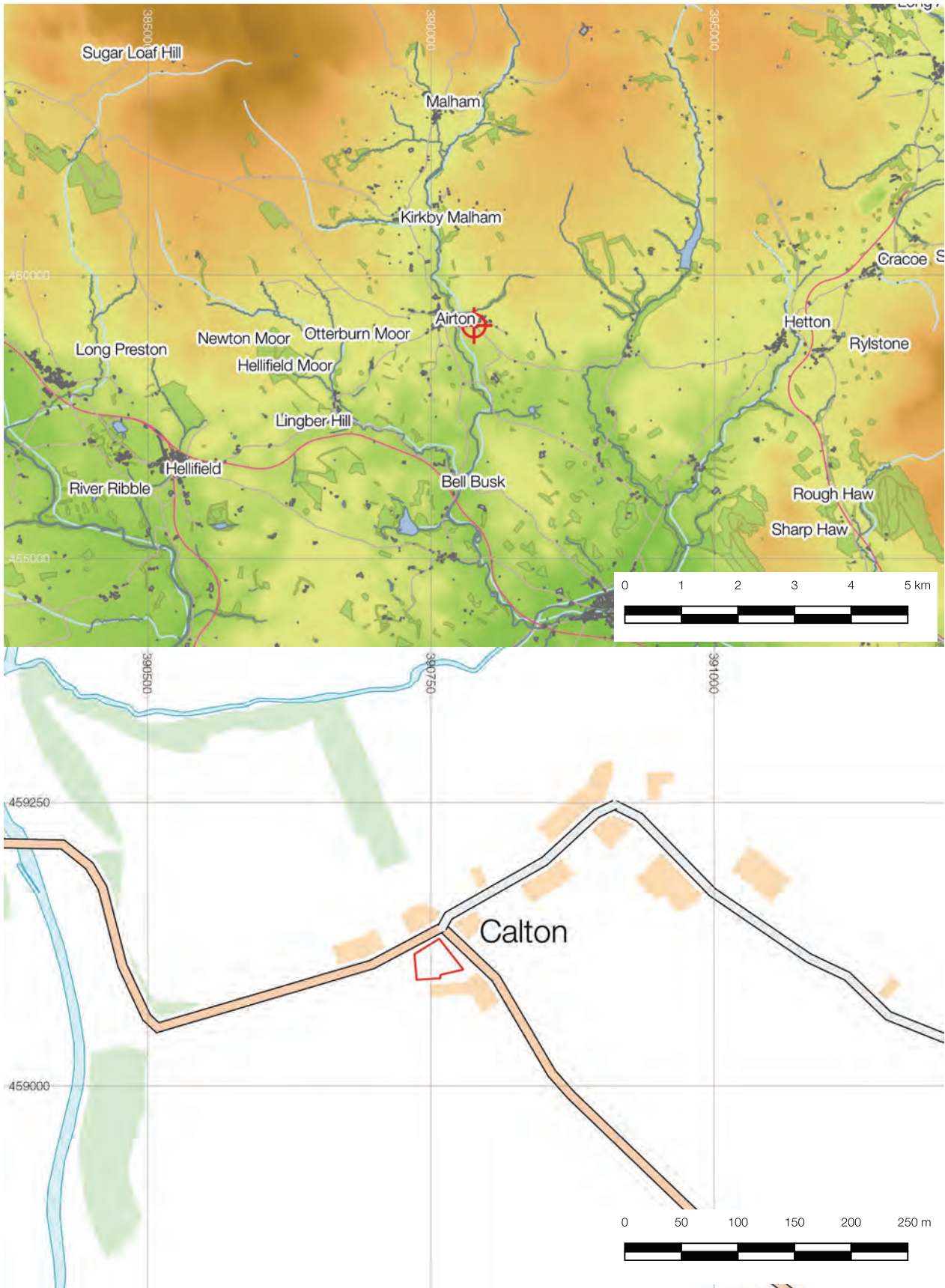
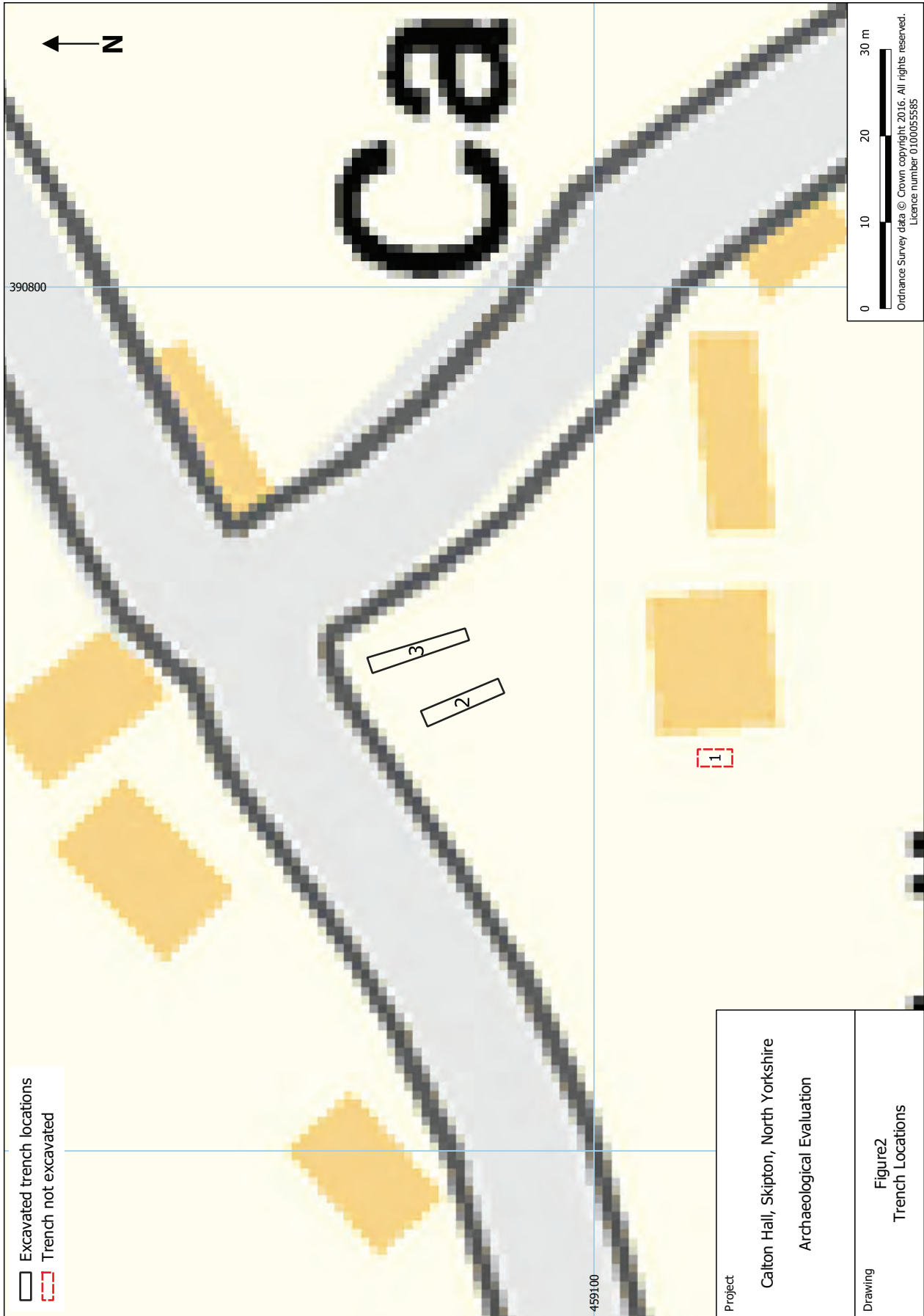


Figure 1 Site location



## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY

The proposed development sits within the “Yorkshire Dales” National Character Area (NCA), a landscape of high, exposed moorland dissected by sheltered valleys or dales, each with their own character (NE, 2015, 3). The underlying superficial geology of the proposed development site is mapped as a glacial clay till, with the underlying solid geology formed of interbedded limestone and mudstone of the Hodder Mudstone Formation (BGS 2019). Online mapping provided by the UK Soil Observatory (2018) characterises the soils across the area of proposed development as “slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage”.

### 2.2 PREVIOUS WORK

No previous archaeological work has been recorded on the proposed development site.

### 2.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

The site is situated within the plot of the hall, within the core of a medieval village, which, at a minimum, suggests it has the potential to host moderately significant archaeology spanning several centuries of occupation in the area.

### 2.4 RELEVANT RESEARCH AGENDA

Given the currently uncertain nature of any surviving archaeological remains within the site, it is not clear what potential the evaluation might have to provide information to address gaps in knowledge identified in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework* (Roskams and Whyman 2007).

## 3. RESULTS

### 3.1 INTRODUCTION

Results of the evaluation are presented here by trench, with a note on general, site-wide stratigraphy.

### 3.2 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

One stratigraphic sequence was observed within the trenches excavated and was continuous across both trenches. The natural substrate across the proposed development area was a consistent beige clay till with inclusions of angular limestone fragments. Above this, across the full area of both trenches, the substrate was overlain by an imported, fine, black loam topsoil.

### 3.3 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was intended to be located to the immediate west of the existing Hall building. On site, it was noted that the ground in this location had been largely built up, and was retained to its western extent by a high retaining wall of c. 2 m in height. Due to the proximity of the retaining wall structure, and the observed nature of the ground surface, which was well above the natural slope as observed to the south-west, this trench was removed from the scope of the works in consultation with the Park Authority's Senior Historic Environment Officer.

### 3.4 TRENCH 2

Trench 2 was reduced in length from its planned dimensions due to the significant slopes present in the terraced garden. The revised trench measured 10 m long and 2 m wide and was situated to the north of the Hall (Figure 3). The trench was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated through 0.2 m of fine, black loam topsoil (200), which was underlain by the natural beige clay till substrate (201) (Figure 4). This clay till (201) contained numerous angular limestone fragments. This sequence, along with the lack of a developed subsoil and the flat, terraced nature of the gardens in comparison to the surrounding natural slopes observed more widely suggest that this area of the gardens has been subject to large-scale landscaping works, with the ground terraced to create a flat area, and imported clean topsoil used to create a growing medium for the garden lawns.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.

### 3.5 TRENCH 3

Trench 3 was reduced in length from its planned dimensions due to the significant slopes present in the terraced garden. The revised trench measured 12 m long and 2 m wide and was situated to the north of the Hall and to the east of Trench 2 (Figure 5). The trench was aligned approximately north-south and was excavated through 0.2 m of fine, black loam topsoil (300), which was underlain by the natural beige clay till substrate (301) (Figure 6). This clay till (201) contained numerous angular limestone fragments. This sequence, along with the lack of a developed subsoil and the flat, terraced nature of the gardens in comparison to the surrounding natural slopes observed more widely suggest that this area of the gardens has been subject to large-scale landscaping works, with the ground terraced to create a flat area, and imported clean topsoil used to create a growing medium for the garden lawns.

No archaeological features or deposits were encountered.





Figure 3 Trench 2, facing south. Scale 2x1 m



Figure 4 West facing section of Trench 2. Scale 1x1 m





Figure 5 Trench 3, facing south. Scale 2x1 m



Figure 6 West facing section of Trench 3. Scale 1x1 m

## 4. DISCUSSION

### 4.1 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY

The evaluation has characterised the underlying substrate as being made up of a beige clay till. This is in line with the glacially-derived clay deposits typical of the area.

### 4.2 MODERN

The evaluation works have provided an understanding of the nature and extent of the landscaping works undertaken to terrace the gardens at Calton Hall, presumably within the last century. The lack of a developed subsoil within the garden area, and the clear evidence of terracing within the surrounding garden earthworks, as well as the shallow depth of topsoil, all point to significant changes in the level of the ground having been undertaken. Perhaps unsurprisingly, given the extensive nature of these past works, no earlier archaeological features or deposits were detected anywhere on the site. Any previously surviving archaeological remains are likely to have been removed to the north of the Hall, however, it may be possible that more deeply buried remains survive to the south and west where the ground has been increased in height.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 CONFIDENCE, CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

Trench 1 was omitted due to the proximity of a retaining wall structure, and the observed built-up nature of the ground surface, which was well above the natural slope as observed to the south-west. Trenches 2 and 3 were slightly repositioned and shortened due to the risks associated with excavating on the steep slopes present at their intended locations. Given the sample size of the site area and the clear modern disturbance apparent across much of the site, it is not considered that these constraints have affected the value or diminished the accuracy of the results of the evaluation.

### 5.2 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

Given the degree of modern disturbance across the site, and the lack of archaeological features or deposits detected during this evaluation work, the site is not considered to have the potential to contribute to any of the research themes identified within the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework* (Roskams and Whyman 2007).

### 5.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The results of the evaluation indicate that the potential direct effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource will be minimal, particularly given the evidence of large-scale landscaping works apparent across much of the site related to the creation of the existing gardens.

### 5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a planning decision in respect of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site and no further archaeological work is recommended.

### 5.5 PROJECT ARCHIVE

The physical and digital archive for this project is currently held by Solstice Heritage LLP pending a decision on the requirement for any future work on the site. Given the lack of archaeological interest identified at the site, it is considered that this report is sufficient to serve as the archive for this project.



## 6. SOURCES

### 6.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. 2016. *Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015 -2030*. Leyburn, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

### 6.2 WEBSITES

British Geological Survey (BGS). 2019. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available from: <<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>>. [26<sup>th</sup> July 2019].

UK Soil Observatory (UKSO). 2019. *UK Soil Observatory map viewer*. Available from: <http://www.ukso.org/mapviewer.html>. [26<sup>th</sup> July 2019].

## APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT REGISTER

| Context Number | Type    | Description              | Probable Date |
|----------------|---------|--------------------------|---------------|
| 200            | Deposit | Fine, black loam topsoil | Modern        |
| 201            | Deposit | Beige clay substrate     | Glacial       |
| 300            | Deposit | Fine, black loam topsoil | Modern        |
| 301            | Deposit | Beige clay substrate     | Glacial       |

Table 1 Context Register

## APPENDIX 2 - POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

### LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within development and the wider planning process is set out in Table 1 below.

| Title  | Key Points  |
|--|---|
| Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002) | Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. |
| Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990   | Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.   |
| Hedgerows Regulations 1997   | The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) include criteria by which hedgerows can be regarded as historically important (Schedule 1 Part III).  |

Table 2 Legislation relating to cultural heritage in planning

### POLICY

#### NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

| Paragraph | Key Points  |
|-----------|---|
| 8         | Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of one of the key objectives contributing to sustainable development.   |
| 189       | During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". |
| 190       | Paragraph 190 identifies that Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise.   |
| 193       | 'Great weight' should be given the conservation of a designated heritage asset irrespective of the level of 'harm' of a proposed development. However, the more important the asset, the greater the weight given.  |

| Paragraph | Key Points   |
|-----------|--|
| 194       | 'Harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage assets...should require clear and convincing justification'. In terms of the levels of designated heritage assets, substantial harm to Grade II listed buildings and parks and gardens should be exceptional, and to all other (the highest significance of) designated assets wholly exceptional. |
| 195       | Substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will be refused unless it is outweighed by substantial public benefits.  |
| 196       | Where there is 'less than substantial harm' to a designated heritage asset, the decision will weigh this harm against the public benefit of the proposal 'including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.  |
| 197       | For decisions affecting non-designated heritage assets 'a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.  |

Table 3 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage (archaeology)

#### LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development this is represented by the *Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015- 2030* (YDNPA 2016). Within the *Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015- 2030* (2016), the following are the key policies with reference to cultural heritage and the nature of the proposed development:

| Policy | Key Points  |
|--------|---|
| L1     | <p>'All development proposals that affect a heritage asset will need to be accompanied by a proportionate assessment of the significance of those parts of the asset that would be directly or indirectly affected by the proposal, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal upon that significance.</p> <p>Designated heritage assets:</p> <p>Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset will be permitted provided they conserve or enhance its significance.</p> <p>Proposals that result in substantial harm to or loss of a scheduled monument, Grade I or II* listed building, or Grade I or II* registered park and garden, will only be permitted in wholly exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Proposals that result in substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, Grade II registered park and garden, or a structure that makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a conservation area, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where a proposal results in substantial harm to or loss of a designated heritage asset it must be clearly justified, demonstrating that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) there is no less harmful, viable option, and;</li> <li>b) the amount of harm has been reduced to the minimum possible, and;</li> <li>c) there are other significant public benefits that outweigh any harm caused.</li> </ul> <p>Provision must be made for full recording in advance of any substantial harm or loss.</p> <p>Proposals that result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the public benefits of the proposal clearly outweigh the loss of significance.'</p> |

Table 4 Key local planning policies with reference to cultural heritage

## GUIDANCE

### NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

| Document   | Key Points   |
|--|--|
| Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008) | This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by English Heritage and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.                           |
| Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014)  | This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The evaluation work has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage LLP. |

Table 5 National guidance documentation consulted

## APPENDIX 3 - METHODOLOGY

### FIELDWORK

The trenching was undertaken to the scope agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (Scott 2019) and excavations were undertaken and completed on the 30<sup>th</sup> July 2019. The work was undertaken by Chris Scott and Ben Moore of Solstice Heritage LLP. Two trenches of 15 x 2m and one trench of 4 x 2m were intended to be excavated within the proposed development area, however, the two 15 x 2m trenches were repositioned and shortened to 12m and 10m in length due to the presence of significant slopes within the development area. The intended 4 x 2m trench was abandoned altogether due to its proximity to a high retaining wall and the clearly built-up nature of the ground in this area when compared to the natural slope visible to the south-east. All trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision, and any features were further investigated and excavated with hand tools. All mechanical excavation (through overburden and non-anthropogenic levelling layers) was undertaken with a back-acting, toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist.

Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, these were recorded to the standards outlined in the agreed WSI and the relevant ClfA Standard and Guidance. All features and deposits were recorded on *pro forma* record sheets, drawn in plan and section at a suitable scale, and photographed. In addition to any specific features or deposits, a general record of the trench stratigraphy was made on *pro forma* record sheets, a plan and section of each trench was made at a suitable scale and photography was completed. A detailed methodology was outlined in the agreed WSI, and this has been included as Appendix 4 below.

### POST-FIELDWORK

The primary site archive comprises site records and digital photography on CD. This has been used to compile this report, all of which will be deposited with a local repository museum in digital and paper format as the principal record of the evaluation work. The physical archive comprises primary field records and advice will be sought on the detailed requirements for retention and deposition. An OASIS record has been completed for this work, including a digital version of this report, the reference for which is **solstice1- 361819**. Deposition of the physical archive has been delayed until a determination is made on the need for, and scope of, any further work. In this instance then a single archive will be compiled and deposited. Should no further work be considered necessary, then it is considered that this report is sufficient to form the permanent archive for this project.

### CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in the text, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined in calendar years as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: (2400 – 2000 BC)
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 70
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 70 – 410
- Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1900
  - » Tudor: AD 1485 – 1603
  - » Stuart: AD 1603 – 1714
  - » Georgian: AD 1714 – 1837



- Industrial: 1750 – 1900
  - » Victorian: AD 1837 – 1901
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

#### QUALITY ASSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP commits all fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment, analysis, reporting and dissemination to be undertaken to the standards stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). The project has been managed by Chris Scott, who is a fully accredited member of CIfA (MCIfA level).

## APPENDIX 4 - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION





# Calton Hall, Skipton, North Yorkshire

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## Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Rural Solutions to confirm the scope of works of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation is required by Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) as a pre-determination requirement for a proposed development at the Calton Hall, Skipton, North Yorkshire.

The building itself is Grade II listed and the listing description has been reproduced below:

*'CALTON HALL BROW SD 95 NW (South Side) 9/6*

*Calton Hall with garden walls, gate piers and 10.9.54 mounting block.*

*GV II House.*

*Medieval origins, altered C18 and C19. Squared slobbered rubble, stone dressings, stone slate roof. Two*

*storeys, 3 bays. Entrance in right-hand side of gable end has a chamfered surround and a pointed arch; C20 door. To the left is a 2-light flat-faced mullioned window with a plain surround on the upper floor and a similar window on the ground floor with the mullion now gone; both have C20 casements. Coping and shaped kneelers to the gable. Garden front contains C20 ground floor window on right. The remaining openings are C19: entrance between 2 bay windows of 2 storeys each. Traces of earlier openings (now blocked) are visible between the 2 bays. Stone ridge stacks at gable ends and centre. Rear contains a first floor C17 2-light chamfered mullioned window with a 2-light window with a flat-faced transom to its left and a ground floor single-light window with a square surround. A 2-storey extension to the right under a catslide roof contains a 2-light window with a flat-faced mullion on the ground floor and a similar but shorter window above with a single-light stair window with square surrounds, heightened and spanning 1 1/2 storeys to the left. Inside, the ground floor and upper floor each contain a fireplace with a chamfered surround and 4-centre arched lintel of 2 stone blocks. The former west gable end wall of the house extended to the central ridge stack which apparently contains traces of mullioned windows in the roof. The garden wall to the east contains an entrance flanked by ashlar gateposts each with a moulded cornice and a ball finial. The base of the right-hand gatepost is cut to take the first 2 steps of a 4-step mounting block on the exterior wall face. Calton Hall was the home of John Lambert (1619-83), who fought for Parliament during the Civil War. Source: T D Whitaker, *History and Antiquities of Craven (Skipton, 1973) 2 vols.**

*Listing NGR: SD9075859084' (Historic England 2019)*

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

The proposed development site is situated c. 1 km north-west of Skipton off Hall Brow Lane centred at NGR SD 90758 59085, at an altitude of 192 m aOD (Figure 1). The proposed development comprises the erection of an orangery on the western elevation of the Grade II listed Calton Hall (NHLE 1132385) and the construction of an underground garage on land to the north.

The archaeological works proposed within this WSI will comprise:

- Excavation by Solstice Heritage of 2 no. 15 x 2 m and 1 no. 4 x 2 m archaeological evaluation trenches within the proposed development area (Figure 2).

## 1.3 CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in this WSI, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC



- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: 2400 – 2000 BC
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1750
  - » Tudor: AD 1485 – 1603
  - » Stuart: AD 1603 – 1714
  - » Georgian: AD 1714 - 1837
- Industrial: AD 1750 – 1900
  - » Victorian: AD 1837 - 1901
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

#### 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP commits all fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment, analysis, reporting and dissemination to be undertaken to the standards stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) as is outlined in Sections 3-4 below. The project will be managed by Chris Scott who is a fully accredited member of the CIfA (MCIfA level). A statement of competence for Chris Scott is attached as Appendix 2 to this document.

#### 1.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this WSI has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of this WSI for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

The inherent uncertainties of archaeological investigation mean that the working methodologies and sampling strategies may be required to change should unexpectedly extensive and/or significant remains be discovered. This has been highlighted in the relevant sections below and any such change will be agreed with the client and the Senior Historic Environment Officer.

#### 1.6 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage LLP will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988). The Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) HER will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying.

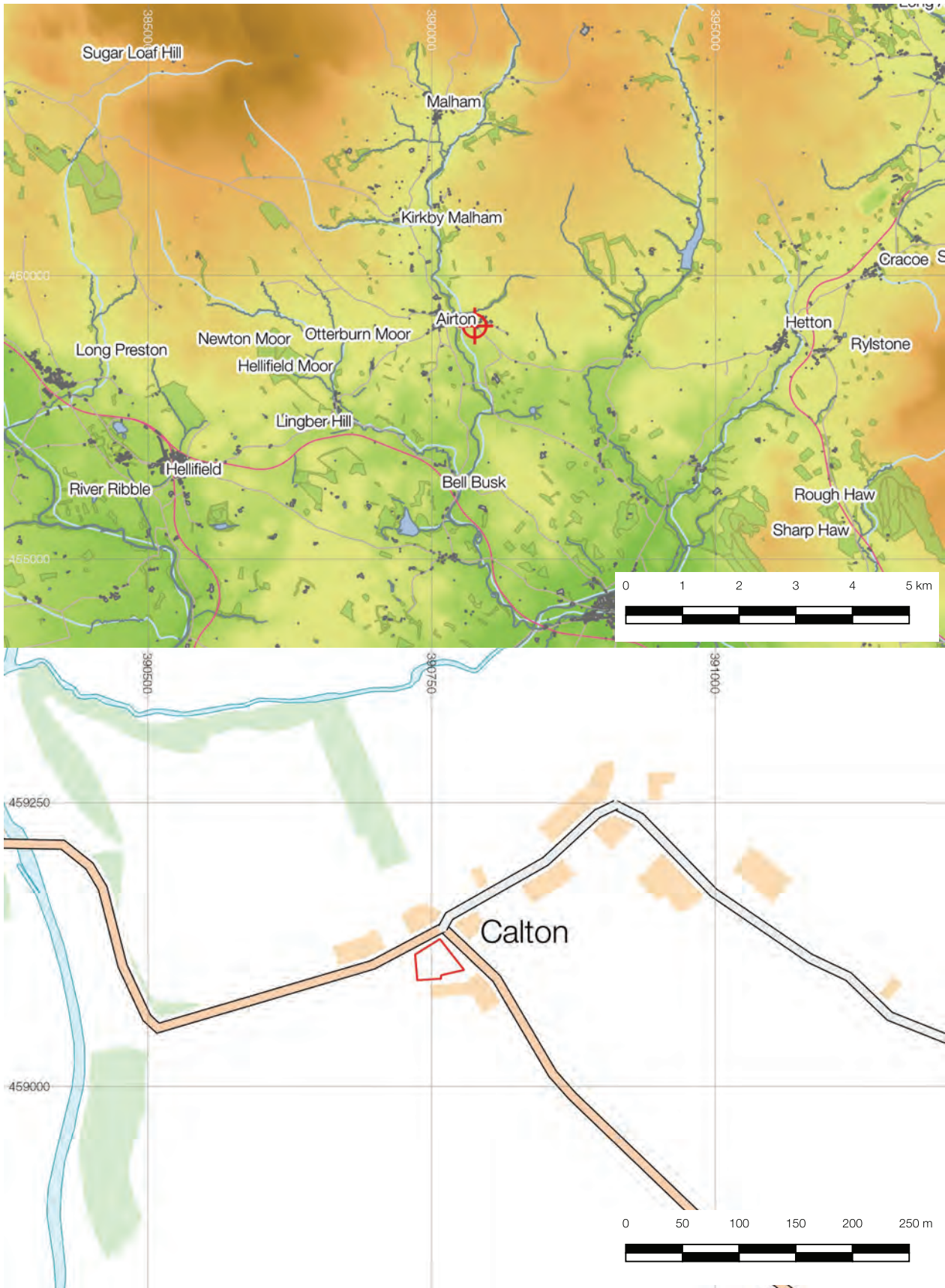


Figure 1 Site Location







## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 PREVIOUS WORK

No previous archaeological work has been recorded on the proposed development site, although several planning and listed building consent applications have been recorded relating to the Grade II listed Calton Hall (NHLE 1132385) including internal and external alterations. The site's location within the plot of a hall/manor house in the core of a medieval village suggests that, as a minimum, it has the potential to host medieval remains.

### 2.2 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Any potential evidence relating to medieval settlement would likely be of low to medium significance and is likely to be at least partially truncated due to the nature of later landscaping within the site.

### 2.3 RELEVANT RESEARCH AREA

Given the currently uncertain nature of any surviving archaeological remains within the site, it is not clear what potential the evaluation might have to provide information to address gaps in knowledge identified in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework* (Roskams and Whyman 2007).

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 EVALUATION

An archaeological field evaluation is defined as:

“... a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate.” (ClfA 2014b, 4).

The overarching aim of the evaluation is:

- To gain information about the archaeological resource within the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the context of the proposed development.

The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To attempt to establish the date, character and significance of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate the threat to the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation, if required.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To ensure compliance with the WSI (this document).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 TRENCH LOCATIONS

The evaluation will comprise 3 no. archaeological evaluation trenches. The location of the proposed trenches is shown on Figure 2.

### 4.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Initial excavation will be undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, to the first archaeological horizon. Where standing structures are encountered, their full extent within the trench will be exposed and recorded. Where cut features are exposed, they will be cleaned and delimited as much as is practicable within the area of the trench and investigated using the sampling strategy outlined in Table 5 below. Where cut features contain material culture or palaeoenvironmental remains of significance then they will be subject to a more rigorous sampling strategy, usually including 100% excavation of fill material and palaeoenvironmental sampling as detailed in section 5.6 below. All intersections of features will be investigated in a manner appropriate to ascertain their stratigraphic relationship.

The evaluation trenching will continue in a controlled manner until the surface of natural or archaeological deposits (whichever is encountered first) has been reached, in order to ensure that all archaeological features and strata are adequately characterised. Given the topographical and geomorphological setting of the proposed development site, it is not anticipated that there will be a need for a 'second strip' to remove alluvial or colluvial sediment units that may have buried earlier remains.

| Size/Nature of Feature   | Minimum percentage of fill excavated and sampled   |
|--|--|
| Cut feature less than c. 1 m in diameter or equivalent area    | 50%  |
| Cut feature greater than c. 1 m in diameter or equivalent area | 25% or until form, function and date can be adequately characterised   |
| Linear features  | 10% in 1 m slots evenly spaced along the length of the features though focussing on junctions and relationships with other features where present. Minimum sample of 2 m where the linear feature is less than 20 m in total length. |

Table 1 Indicative sampling strategy for investigation of cut features

### 4.3 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

All archaeological features will be recorded on *pro forma* sheets, creating a primary written record that will be accompanied by drawn and photographic records. A site diary giving a summary of each day's work will also be maintained including overall interpretive observations.

A drawn record will be compiled of all features, including plan and section/profile illustrations at a suitable scale (usually 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50) depending on the complexity and significance of the remains.

The photographic record of the monitoring will be undertaken in high-resolution digital format. Photographs will be taken of all archaeological and palaeoenvironmental features in addition to general site photography locating the individual features in their wider context.

All trenches will be located and tied to the National Grid at a scale of 1:2500 or 1:1250 as practical. All features will be located accurately within this area and their height also accurately recorded above Ordnance Datum. The same level of accuracy will be applied to measuring the respective heights of the top and base of excavations. Full trench plans and sections will only be recorded for those trenches where archaeological remains are present. Archaeologically sterile trenches will have a basic record, comprising a completed *pro forma* trench recording sheet and photographic record shot only.

#### 4.4 SMALL FINDS

All small finds will be initially retained and bagged by context for assessment at the post-fieldwork stage.

Small finds will be handled, packed and stored in accordance with the guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

In the event that finds of 'treasure' are uncovered, then the local Coroner will be informed and the correct procedures will be followed as outlined under the *Treasure Act* 1996.

#### 4.5 HUMAN REMAINS

In the event of human remains being uncovered, including evidence of cremations, these will be initially left *in situ*, protected and covered from view. Should removal of the remains be deemed necessary then a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) prior to excavation proceeding. Exhumation of human remains will proceed in accordance with the MoJ licence and all health and safety regulations and guidance.

#### 4.6 SCIENTIFIC AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY

##### 4.6.1 AIM OF THE SAMPLING STRATEGY

Given the uncertainty of the presence or level of archaeological remains likely to be encountered as part of this evaluation, the general aim of the scientific and palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy is:

- To provide information on the nature of human activity and the past environment in the immediate area, in relation to the archaeological deposits uncovered during the project.

##### 4.6.2 OVERVIEW

Sampling levels and feature-specific approaches will vary in accordance with the characteristics and potential of individual features to address the aims and objectives outlined above. Sampling and assessment methodologies will follow best practice as set out in relevant guidance documents, including *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

#### 4.7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All archaeological work will be undertaken in a safe manner in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act* 1974. A full risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of the commencement of work, a copy of which will be available on site for the duration of the fieldwork. Solstice Heritage LLP has a full Safety, Health and Environment Policy which can be supplied upon request.

#### 4.8 EXTENSIVE REMAINS AND/OR SIGNIFICANT FINDS

In the event of discovery of archaeological remains that are more extensive and/or significant than could reasonably have been anticipated then the following procedure will be followed:

- Where remains can be rapidly characterised within the scope of this stage of work, including a small extension to existing trenching, this will be undertaken following agreement with the client and the Senior Historic Environment Officer.
- If, following consultation with the Senior Historic Environment Officer and client, a further stage of evaluation is deemed necessary and proportionate to the potential significance of the archaeological remains, a modified WSI or addendum to this document will be prepared and agreed with all stakeholders.
- Where remains are significant, but are characterised by this phase of evaluation to a degree where their significance and extent can be understood, then the most suitable course may be the agreement with the Senior Historic Environment Officer and the client of a programme of appropriate mitigation.

## 5. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 SMALL FINDS PROCESSING

All finds will be processed and catalogued in line with standard guidance documents including *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014c).

### 5.2 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

After processing, artefacts and ecofacts will be quantified and assessed to provide an overview of their potential to meet the aims and objectives of the project. This will be undertaken, where necessary, by a relevant specialist, as set out below, and will include a statement on the potential and requirement for further analysis. Where extensive analysis is recommended and justified by the potential of the assemblage or sample then this will be undertaken after agreement with the client and Senior Historic Environment Officer.

### 5.3 REPORTING

Following completion of any specialist assessment and analysis, all information will be synthesised in a project report, which will include as a minimum:

- Planning application number, OASIS reference number and site grid reference
- A non-technical summary of results
- Introduction
- Aims and method statement
- Legislative, policy and guidance framework
- Summary of data outlining all archaeological deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts and spot dating of significant finds
- Specialist reports (where necessary)
- Discussion of results
- Illustrative photography
- Location plan of the site of at least 1:10000 scale
- Extent plan of the area of monitoring at a suitable and recognised scale positioning all archaeological and palaeoenvironmental features and deposits in relation to the national grid
- Plans and section of all archaeological trenches and features at a suitable scale (see section 4.2 above)
- Above Ordnance Datum (aOD) levels on plans and incorporated into the text

Any variation to the minimum requirements above will be approved in advance and in writing by the Senior Historic Environment Officer. One bound hard copy and one digital copy will be supplied to the client and to the Senior Historic Environment Officer upon completion.

### 5.4 ARCHIVING

Within 6 months of the completion of all post-fieldwork stages of the project, a full archive will be compiled and deposited with the relevant local recipient museum. The archive will be compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014d). The archive and all material contained in it will be compiled according to the guidelines of the recipient museum, and will include as a minimum:

- A list of archive contents, by box if required
- Hard copies of all relevant project documentation
- Digital material created for the project
- Artefacts and ecofacts for which there is a reason for retention (e.g. inherent significance, potential for future analysis).

Should there be no material archive arising from the project then, as a minimum, the project report will be submitted to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) HER in bound hard copy and digital format, and project details and a copy of the report will be made available through OASIS (see below).

## 5.5 OASIS

Solstice Heritage LLP is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project and fully supports all project documentation and records being made available through the OASIS website. Upon completion of the post-fieldwork reporting and archiving, an OASIS record will be completed, and a copy of the project report will be uploaded.

## 5.6 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

In the event that formal publication and/or wider dissemination is deemed necessary, then a suitable format will be agreed with the client and the Senior Historic Environment Officer. This may include a digital download document made freely available or publication in a local, regional or national journal.

## 6. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 6.1 FIELDWORK STAFF

The project will be managed by Chris Scott of Solstice Heritage LLP. Chris holds full accredited professional membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) at MCIfA level. It is anticipated that the fieldwork will also be supervised by Chris Scott MCIfA of Solstice Heritage LLP, though in the event of a change, details of fieldwork staff will be confirmed in writing to the Senior Historic Environment Officer prior to commencement.

### 6.2 POST-FIELDWORK STAFF

The post-fieldwork reporting and archiving will also be managed by Chris Scott. Details of any other post-fieldwork or reporting staff will be confirmed in writing to the Senior Historic Environment Officer prior to commencement.

### 6.3 SPECIALIST INPUT

Should specialist input be required for assessment and analysis at post-fieldwork stage, then it is intended that the following specialists be used:

| Specialism                     | Specialist           | Company/Institution   |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| Lithics                        | Spencer Carter       | TimeVista Archaeology                                       |
| Prehistoric pottery            | Dr Jane Timby        | Independent Specialist                                      |
| Romano-British Pottery         | Dr Jane Timby        | Independent Specialist                                      |
| Roman brick/tile               | Dr Jane Timby        | Independent Specialist                                      |
| Early glasswork                | Dr Hilary Cool       | Barbican Research Associates                                |
| Medieval/Post-medieval pottery | Paul Blinkhorn       | Independent Specialist                                      |
| Archaeometallurgy              | Dr Gerry McDonnell   | Gerry McDonnell Archaeometallurgy                           |
| Clay pipe                      | Dr Susie White       | University of Liverpool                                     |
| Industrial/later glasswork     | Jim Brightman        | Solstice Heritage LLP                                       |
| Industrial/later metalwork     | Chris Scott          | Solstice Heritage LLP                                       |
| Medieval/later CBM             | Jim Brightman        | Solstice Heritage LLP                                       |
| Conservation of artefacts      | Jennifer Jones       | Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU)            |
| Botanical macrofossils         | Dr Charlotte O'Brien | ASDU  |
| Pollen                         | Dr Charlotte O'Brien | ASDU  |
| Human remains                  | Malin Holst          | York Osteoarchaeology                                       |
| Faunal remains                 | Louisa Gidney        | Independent specialist                                      |
| All dating techniques          | Dr Gordon Cook       | Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) |

Table 2 Proposed specialist input to post-fieldwork stages

This list is subject to change depending on individual availability of specialists and the specific requirements of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains uncovered during the course of fieldwork. Liaison will also be undertaken with the relevant Historic England Scientific advisor, as appropriate.

### 6.4 FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

It is currently intended that the works be undertaken during July 2019.

## 6.5 POST-FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

The post-fieldwork process will commence immediately upon completion of the fieldwork. Unless a more in-depth post-fieldwork process has been agreed as an addendum to this document, then a report will be compiled within two months, subject to any required specialist input. An OASIS record will be completed and any archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the post-fieldwork phase.

## 6.6 MONITORING

The local planning authority contact for monitoring of the project will be:

Miles Johnson  
Senior Historic Environment Officer  
Bainbridge  
Leyburn  
North Yorkshire  
DL8 3EL

01969 652361  
miles.johnson@yorkshiredales.org.uk



## 7. SOURCES

### 7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second edition)*. London, English Heritage.

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Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2007. *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research Agenda*. Unpublished report prepared for the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework and English Heritage.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). 2011. *Yorkshire, The Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*.

Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. 2016. *Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015 -2030*. Leyburn, Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

### 7.2 WEB SOURCES

Historic England. *National Heritage List for England (NHLE)*. 2019. Available from: <<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/>>. [2<sup>nd</sup> July 2019].



## APPENDIX 1 - POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

### LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within the proposed project is set out in Table 1 below.

| Title  | Key Points  |
|--|---|
| Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002) | Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport. |
| Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990   | Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.   |

Table 3 Legislation relating to relevant cultural heritage in planning

### POLICY

#### NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

| Para. | Key Points  |
|-------|---|
| 8     | Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of one of the key objectives contributing to sustainable development.   |
| 189   | During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". |
| 190   | Paragraph 190 identifies that Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise.   |
| 193   | 'Great weight' should be given the conservation of a designated heritage asset irrespective of the level of 'harm' of a proposed development. However, the more important the asset, the greater the weight given.  |
| 194   | 'Harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage assets...should require clear and convincing justification'. In terms of the levels of designated heritage assets, substantial harm to Grade II listed buildings and parks and gardens should be exceptional, and to all other (the highest significance of) designated assets wholly exceptional.                      |
| 195   | Substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will be refused unless it is outweighed by substantial public benefits.   |
| 196   | Where there is 'less than substantial harm' to a designated heritage asset, the decision will weigh this harm against the public benefit of the proposal 'including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.   |
| 197   | For decisions affecting non-designated heritage assets 'a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.   |

Table 4 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage (archaeology)

## LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development this is represented by the *Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015- 2030* (YDNPA 2016). Within the *Yorkshire Dales National Park Local Plan 2015- 2030* (2016), the following are the key policies with reference to cultural heritage and the nature of the proposed development:

| Policy | Key Text   |
|--------|--|
| L1     | <p>'All development proposals that affect a heritage asset will need to be accompanied by a proportionate assessment of the significance of those parts of the asset that would be directly or indirectly affected by the proposal, together with an assessment of the impact of the proposal upon that significance.</p> <p>Designated heritage assets:</p> <p>Development proposals affecting a designated heritage asset will be permitted provided they conserve or enhance its significance.</p> <p>Proposals that result in substantial harm to or loss of a scheduled monument, Grade I or II* listed building, or Grade I or II* registered park and garden, will only be permitted in wholly exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Proposals that result in substantial harm to or loss of a Grade II listed building, Grade II registered park and garden, or a structure that makes a positive contribution to the character and appearance of a conservation area, will only be permitted in exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>Where a proposal results in substantial harm to or loss of a designated heritage asset it must be clearly justified, demonstrating that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>there is no less harmful, viable option, and;</li> <li>the amount of harm has been reduced to the minimum possible, and;</li> <li>there are other significant public benefits that outweigh any harm caused.</li> </ol> <p>Provision must be made for full recording in advance of any substantial harm or loss.</p> <p>Proposals that result in less than substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will only be permitted where it can be demonstrated that the public benefits of the proposal clearly outweigh the loss of significance.'</p> |

Table 5 Summary of relevant local planning policy

## GUIDANCE

### NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

| Document   | Key Points   |
|--|--|
| Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)         | This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by Historic England and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.                 |
| Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA revised 2014b) | This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This work has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage LLP. |

Table 6 National guidance documentation consulted

7.2.1 REGIONAL

Archaeological work within North Yorkshire is often required to comply with *Yorkshire, The Humber and The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2011). The key principles in relation to the proposed monitoring works are summarised in the table below:

| Principle | Key Points  |
|-----------|---|
| 2         | Archaeological work should be undertaken by professionally qualified and appropriately experienced archaeologists and organisations.  |
| 3         | All archaeological work will have a scope agreed in advance with the archaeological curator (this document), and any changes to the scope or methodology will be agreed in writing with the archaeological curator. |
| 4         | Monitoring of archaeological work by the local archaeological curator will be the norm, and reasonable notice of commencement of fieldwork will be given.   |
| 5         | Archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the best practice guidance of Historic England and ClfA.  |
| 6         | The local Historic Environment Record should be consulted prior to the commencement of fieldwork.   |
| 7         | Archaeological work in the planning process should have regard to national and local published research agenda (see section 4.2 below)  |
| 9         | Reports and required data will be submitted to the archaeological curator and local HER in a timely fashion and in accordance with the agreed WSI.  |
| 10        | Any comments made by the archaeological curator on reports and outputs will be made within a reasonable timetable of receipt.   |
| 11        | Where appropriate significant archaeological findings will be submitted for publication in a suitable journal or journals.  |
| 12        | Any archive produced will be deposited in an ordered and acceptable fashion within a reasonable timetable, the details of which will be given in the report.  |
| 13        | During the course of archaeological work arrangements will be made, where possible, for disseminating information about the site to the general public.   |

Table 7 Key principles of the *Regional Statement of Good Practice*



## APPENDIX 2 – STATEMENT OF COMPETENCE





## Chris Scott

BA (Hons), MA, MCI(A)

### Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant



Solstice Heritage is an independent heritage consultancy and archaeological practice based in North Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear, and working across Britain. Chris Scott is a professional archaeologist and historic environment consultant with over a decade's experience in undertaking and supervising planning-led archaeology, research and conservation management, and community projects.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCE

##### **SOLSTICE HERITAGE (JULY 2015 – PRESENT)**

Partner – I currently work as one of two Partners managing Solstice Heritage LLP. Within planning-led archaeology we provide all levels of consultancy and contracting services from initial advice through full cultural heritage input to EIA. We undertake all types of archaeological fieldwork and I am regularly sub-contracted to supervise large-scale sites where my prior experience of this kind of project can be brought to bear. Solstice have extensive experience of undertaking survey and fieldwork in remote upland areas, particularly in relation to the sensitive landscapes of National Parks. We have also worked regularly in managing and undertaking archaeological works in urban development settings, often on complex sites with particular health and safety constraints. As such I have gained the construction industry recognised Site Manager's Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS) qualification, giving clients the certainty that archaeological works managed by Solstice Heritage will be undertaken in line with recognised health and safety guidance and legislation. In addition to archaeological consultancy I also have longstanding experience in undertaking historic buildings consultancy and survey, particularly the successful re-development of Listed and/or historic buildings in the planning process. Additionally, I regularly provide technical conservation management advice to clients in relation to historic buildings, sites and landscapes.

##### **ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD (APR 2010 – JULY 2015)**

Projects Manager and Operations Manager – I worked for Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) as Projects Manager and Operations Manager. In this role my key responsibilities and experiences included:

- Conceiving and implementing large scale commissioned research and community heritage projects.
- Acting as the principal contact for all commercial projects, with responsibility and oversight for undertaking commercial contracts and tendering.
- Project, office, health and safety and staff management.
- Liaison with local authority curatorial archaeologists.
- Undertaking direct on-site supervision of archaeological fieldwork, working with varied size teams of archaeologists in all types of projects including survey, historic building survey and all forms of excavation and post-excavation analysis.

##### **BEAMISH, THE NORTH OF ENGLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM (SEPT 2004 – APR 2010)**

Curator of Industry – This senior curatorial role involved responsibility for the care and management of all industrial collections and displays within the Museum, including their use and historical integrity. The role also required research work to support these displays and collections, as well as development projects. This position also involved project management, controlling budgets, managing volunteers, staff and contractors. Specific projects included historic landscapes and buildings. The post also involved lecturing and training other staff and students. In this role I had a number of key responsibilities:

- Acting as principal client project manager for many of the museum's development projects. Within this I had responsibility for performance against significant budgets of up to a million pounds, managing contractor's performance and the quality of work required, but also for proactively engaging with local communities to build awareness of the museum's work
- Liaison with other museums, trusts, funders and users often acting in the role of consultant between funders, the media, the museum and a wide variety of communities representing varied interests relating to local history, sites and initiatives. Negotiation with both community groups and the professional museum sector was key as this dialogue enabled a number of successful community projects which involved objects from the museum's collections, source communities and private and public funders.
- Management of large collections of industrial objects running to hundreds of thousands of individual artefacts, from super-large objects to small items. This required involvement with all issues relating to storage, logistics, safety, display and conservation of objects, including supervising large teams of museum staff and contractors, and directing work on our own site and elsewhere across the country.

## PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS AND ACCREDITATION

- Accredited full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA).

## FURTHER EDUCATION

- MA Heritage Education and Interpretation – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2003-04)
- BA (Hons) Archaeology – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2000-03)

## ADDITIONAL SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

I have particular specialisms in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century buildings, industrial archaeology and the archaeology of farms. I often disseminate the results of archaeological and heritage projects, both commercial and conservation or community-led, through talks to local societies and student groups. I have also been regularly involved in training and community and educational engagement in heritage and archaeology throughout my career; working with a diverse range of audiences including businesses, universities, learned societies, schools, local interest groups and communities.

## PUBLICATIONS

- Brightman, J. and Scott, C., 2015. Excavation of a Bottle Works and Earlier Potteries at The Malings, Ouseburn, Newcastle upon Tyne. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5<sup>th</sup> ser. (44).
- Devenport, J., N. Emery, C. Rendell and C. Scott, "The Esh Winning Miner's Banner Project – conservation involvement in a community initiative", in *Textile Conservation: Advances in Practice*, edited by Frances Lennard and Patricia Ewer. 2010.
- Scott, C., 2009. "Contemporary expressions of Coal Mining Heritage in the Durham Coalfield: The Creation of New Identities" in *Folk Life, The Journal of Ethnological Studies*, Vol. 47, 2009.
- Scott, C., 2005. "The Beamish Burn; A Mechanic Stream", in Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, *Mill News*, July.

In addition to formal publications I have authored articles on excavation projects for popular archaeology magazines, and numerous 'grey literature' reports including surveys, evaluations, excavations, historic building assessments and surveys, desk-based assessments, management plans and audits, and Environmental Statement chapters.

