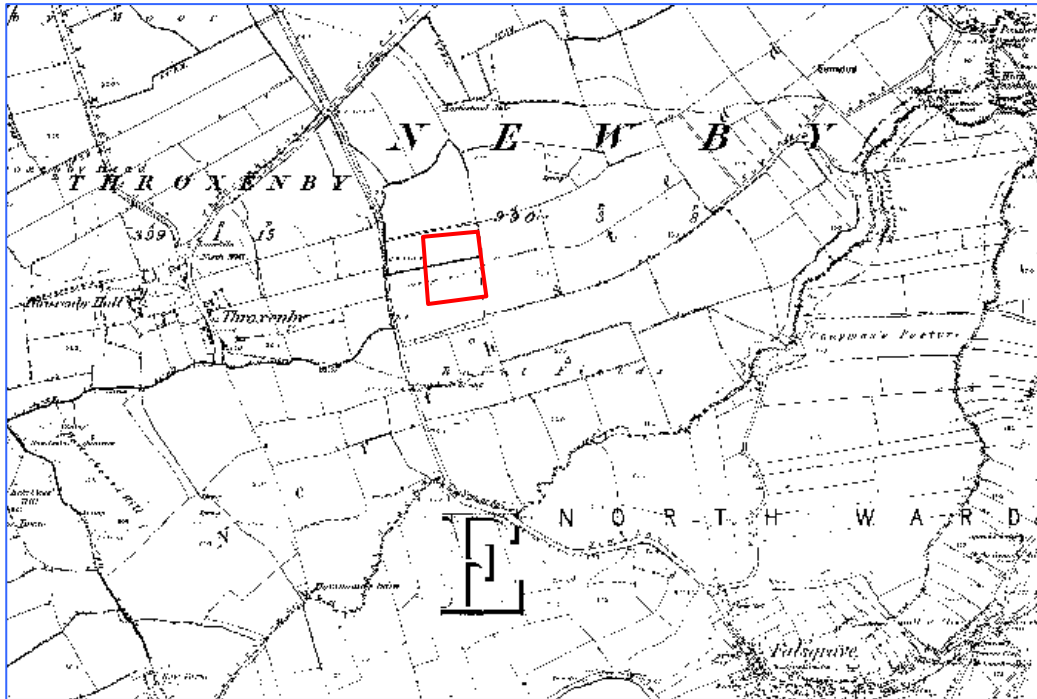


ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT:
GROUND INVESTIGATION WORKS AT BARROWCLIFF COMMUNITY SCHOOL,
SCARBOROUGH, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Planning Reference: Pre-planning
NGR: TA 0225 8907
Site Code: BACS 09
OASIS Reference: allenarc1-62762



Report prepared for

Jacobs Engineering UK Limited

On behalf of North Yorkshire County Council

By

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Report Number 2009035

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Contents

Summary	1
1.0 Introduction	2
2.0 Site Location and Description	2
3.0 Planning Background	2
4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background	2
5.0 Methodology	3
6.0 Results	3
6.1 Test Pits	3
6.2 Boreholes	5
7.0 Discussion and Conclusions	6
8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology	6
9.0 Acknowledgements	6
10.0 References	6
11.0 Site Archive	6

List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Colour Plates	7
Appendix 2: Pottery Assessment	8
Appendix 3: Context Summary List	9
Appendix 4: Archive Summary	10
Appendix 5: Watching Brief Specification	11

List of Figures

- Figure 1:** Location map with the school grounds outlined in red at scale 1:25,000
Figure 2: Site location at scale 1:2500, with the school grounds outlined in red
Figure 3: Site plan, showing location of Test Pits and Boreholes at scale 1:1000
Figure 4: Test Pit sections at scale 1:20. Test Pits located on Figure 3
Figure 5: Borehole sections at scale 1:20. Boreholes located on Figure 3

List of Plates

- Plate 1:** General view of the school grounds, looking south-east from the north-west corner of the site
Plate 2: Test Pit 11, north facing section, looking south, showing demolition layer 1100, overlying natural clay 1101.
Plate 3: Borehole 2, north facing section, looking south, showing topsoil 20 overlying subsoil 21 and natural clay layers 22 and 23

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Summary

Allen Archaeology Limited was commissioned by Jacobs Engineering UK Limited, on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council to undertake a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording during the excavation of trial pits and geotechnical boreholes at Barrowcliff Community Primary School in Scarborough, North Yorkshire.

The site is located close to the deserted medieval village of Hatterboard and its associated field systems.

The watching brief exposed a largely identical sequence throughout the test pits and boreholes, comprising modern topsoil or concrete surfaces, sealing a redeposited demolition layer, which in turn sealed the natural geology. Small quantities of post-medieval to early modern pottery were recovered from modern topsoil layers.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (hereafter AAL) was commissioned by Jacobs Engineering UK Limited, on behalf of their client, North Yorkshire County Council, to carry out an archaeological watching brief during geotechnical works at Barrowcliffe Community Primary School in Scarborough, North Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The site monitoring, recording and reporting conforms to current national guidelines, as set out in the Institute for Archaeologists '*Standards and guidance for archaeological watching briefs*' (IfA 1999), and a specification prepared by Jacobs Engineering UK Limited (see Appendix 5).
- 1.3 The archive will be submitted to the Yorkshire Museum within six months of the completion of the project.

2.0 Site Location and Description (Figures 1 – 3)

- 2.1 Scarborough is situated in the county of North Yorkshire, approximately 55km north-east of York. The proposed development area is to the west of the historic core of the town, on the east side of Hatterboard Drive and to the west of Briercliffe. The site centres on NGR TA 0225 8907 and lies at a height of approximately 70m above Ordnance Datum.
- 2.2 The local geology comprises drift deposits of glacial till, overlying a solid geology of Scalby mudstone and sandstone (British Geological Survey 1998).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 As part of the government's Primary Capital Programme, North Yorkshire County Council is proposing to undertake improvements to a number of primary schools, including the present site. Jacobs Engineering UK Limited is currently preparing environmental reports to support a planning application in respect of the redevelopment of Barrowcliff School. It was agreed with Lucie Hawkins, Development Control Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council, that an archaeological watching brief should be undertaken during the site investigation works. The results of this work are to be submitted as part of the environmental reports supporting a future planning application.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 Late Bronze Age activity has been identified during excavations at Scarborough, Castle Hill, c. 2.8km east of the site, where pits containing large numbers of pot-boilers, along with pottery, metal tools and debris from metal and shale working have been recorded (Manby et.al. 2003). The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (hereafter NYHER) lists a large number of unprovenanced finds from the parish of Scarborough, including several Neolithic axeheads and maceheads, Bronze Age axes, knives and spears, as well as a Roman bowl and ring (NYHER Reference 9601).
- 4.2 Late Iron Age or early Romano-British activity in the environs of the site is limited to a single isolated find spot consisting of a beehive quern stone (North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Reference 23896) that was located c.500m up slope to the south-east of the site under Barrowcliffe Allotments. Further afield, a late Roman signal station has been excavated at Scarborough Castle (Ottaway 2003).

- 4.3 During the medieval period the village of Hatterboard was located *c.*500m down slope to the south-west of the site. In the 12th century the village was large enough to be taxed. It seems to have flourished in the 13th and 14th centuries, in part due to the temporary move of an order of Franciscans from Scarborough to land given to them by *William de Morpath*. The village appears to have been deserted by 1480, when it was annexed to Northstead. During 1958 and 1959 archaeological excavations took place within the confines of ridge and furrow field systems around the former village (NYHER Reference 9588). The excavations uncovered at least twenty buildings that included 13th and 14th century dwellings, courtyards, drains, limestone pavements, ovens, post holes and beam slots (NYHER References 9575 and 9577 – 9588). The location of this former village and associated fields now lies under the College, School and Scarborough General Hospital grounds.
- 4.4 Historic map evidence suggests that the area was open agricultural land during the 19th century, and was developed as allotment gardens during the early 20th century, with the existing school created in the later 20th century.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The groundworks were carried out on Monday 20th and Tuesday 21st July 2009 and were monitored at all times by AAL Project Officer Kevin Trott. The location of all test pits was provided to the sub-contractors by Jacobs Engineering UK Limited. The groundworks comprised a series of twelve test pits excavated abutting the walls of the existing school buildings to investigate the depth and nature of the foundations. These test pits measured approximately 0.50m x 0.50m, and were excavated to an average depth of *c.*1.2m. Four boreholes were also excavated to recover samples for environmental testing and examine the geological profile of the site. In each borehole, a 0.50m x 0.50m pit was hand excavated to a depth of *c.*1.2m. The boreholes pits were subsequently investigated using a track mounted percussive sampler to a depth of *c.*6m to further determine the stratigraphic sequence below the limit of the hand excavated area.
- 5.2 During excavation, all exposed plan and section surfaces were examined and periodically cleaned (where possible); in order to determine the stratigraphic sequence and to determine if any archaeological features had been revealed. Spoil from the excavations was examined for finds recovery. Obviously modern finds were noted and discarded, with all other finds retained for specialist assessment. Each context was recorded on pro-forma AAL context record sheets, accompanied by section drawings at appropriate scales (1:20). A full photographic record was maintained in monochrome and colour slide formats, and selected prints have been included as an appendix to this report (Appendix 1).

6.0 Results (Figures 4 and 5)

6.1 Test Pits (Figure 4)

- 6.1.1 Test Pit 1 was located against a north facing wall in the Junior School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.15m thick topsoil horizon, 100, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. It sealed a layer of redeposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, 101, which was approximately 0.58m thick. This deposit appears to have been deliberately dumped in this area and probably represents the backfilling of the original foundation trenches. Below 101 was a yellowish brown natural clay, 102, which extended below the limit of excavation.
- 6.1.2 Test Pit 2 was located against an east facing external wall of a corridor in the Junior School Block, north-west of Test Pit 1. The uppermost deposit was a 0.25m thick topsoil horizon, 200,

comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. It sealed a layer of redeposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, 201, which was approximately 0.40m thick. This deposit appears to have been deliberately dumped in this area and probably represents the backfilling of the original foundation trenches. Below 201 was a layer of yellowish brown natural clay, 202, which extended below the limit of excavation.

- 6.1.3 Test Pit 3 was located against a west facing wall towards the west side of the Junior School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.30m thick topsoil horizon, 300, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. A single sherd of 18th century Mottled Ware pottery was recovered from this context. It sealed a layer of redeposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, 301, which was approximately 0.36m thick. This deposit appears to have been deliberately dumped in this area and probably represents the backfilling of the original foundation trenches for the classroom. Below 301 was the natural geology, a yellowish brown natural clay, 302.
- 6.1.4 Test Pit 4 was located adjacent to a south facing wall of the Junior School Block, north-north-west of Test Pit 3. Underlying a 0.15m thick concrete surface layer was a layer of redeposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, 400, which was excavated to a depth of 1.2m. The limits and confines of this test pit did not uncover the full depth of the foundations or the underlying natural deposits. This deposit appears to have been deliberately dumped in this area and probably represents the backfilling of the original foundation trenches, similar to layers 101, 201 and 301.
- 6.1.5 Test Pit 5 was located at the junction of an east facing and a north facing wall in the southern half of the Infant School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.24m thick topsoil horizon, 500, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. It sealed a layer of redeposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, 501, which was approximately 0.40m thick, again likely to represent the backfilling of the foundation trenches. Below 501 and extending below the limit of excavation was the yellowish brown natural clay, 502.
- 6.1.6 Test Pit 6 was located against an east facing wall towards the north-east portion of the Infant School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.2m thick topsoil horizon, 600, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. It sealed 601, a 0.6m thick layer of yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, reflecting the same backfill material recorded in Test Pits 1 to 5. Below 601 was a yellowish brown natural clay 602, extending below the limit of excavation.
- 6.1.7 Test Pit 7 was located at the junction of a west facing and a north facing wall in the western half of the Infant School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.25m thick topsoil horizon, 700, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. A single 19th century clay tobacco pipe stem and spur fragment was recovered from this deposit. It sealed a layer of redeposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, 701, which was approximately 0.25m thick, representing the backfilling of the original foundation trenches. It sealed the yellowish brown natural clay, 702.
- 6.1.8 Test Pit 8 was located against a south facing wall in the western half of the Infant School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.2m thick topsoil horizon, 800, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. It sealed redeposited backfill layer 801, which was approximately 0.4m thick and identical to the layers recorded in Test Pits 1 to 7. At the base of the sequence was the yellowish brown natural clay 802.
- 6.1.9 Test Pit 9 was located against a north facing wall at the north-west corner of the Infant School Block. Below a 0.1m thick concrete paving layer was the ubiquitous dark yellow brown

compact silty sandy clay with modern brick and concrete rubble inclusions, 900, which was approximately 0.65m thick. Below 900 was the natural yellowish brown clay 901.

- 6.1.10 Test Pit 10 was located against the westernmost wall of the Infant School Block. A 0.1m thick concrete paving layer sealed demolition deposit 1000, a dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, which was approximately 0.4m thick. Below 1000 was the yellowish brown natural clay 1001.
- 6.1.11 Test Pit 11 was also located against the westernmost wall of the Infant School Block, to the south of Test Pit 10. A 0.1m thick concrete paving layer sealed a 0.85m thick layer of demolition deposit 1100, overlying the yellowish brown natural clay 1101.
- 6.1.12 Test Pit 12 was located against a south facing wall at the south-east corner of the Junior School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.15m thick topsoil horizon, 1200, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. It sealed 1201, representing the same redeposited layer identified in Test Pits 1 to 11, which was approximately 0.55m thick in this instance. Below 1201 was the yellowish brown natural clay 1202, which extended below the limit of excavation.

6.2 Boreholes (Figure 5)

- 6.2.1 Borehole 1 was located to the east of the south-west corner of the Junior School Block. Underlying a 0.17m thick concrete paving layer was the same layer of redeposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay identified in the test pits, identified as context 10, which was approximately 0.50m thick. Below 10 was the yellowish brown natural clay 11, which extended below the limit of the hand excavated pit.
- 6.2.2 Borehole 2 was located to the west of the Infant School Block, west-south-west of Test Pit 10. The uppermost deposit was a 0.18m thick topsoil horizon, 20, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. Four sherds of pottery from this context represented horticultural vessels of later 18th to early 20th century date. Topsoil 20 sealed a layer of dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay, 21, which was approximately 0.40m thick. This deposit appears to represent disturbed subsoil that contained modern brick and corroded iron fragments. Below 21 was a 0.28m thick layer of yellowish brown natural clay 22; this in turn sealed a grey/brown natural clay layer, 23, extending below the base of the hand excavated pit.
- 6.2.3 Borehole 3 was located to the north-west of the north-eastern corner of the Infant School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.30m thick topsoil horizon, 30, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. It sealed a layer of re-deposited dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay interspersed with modern brick and concrete rubble, 31, which was approximately 0.36m thick, again likely to reflect the backfilling of the original foundation trenches. Below 31 was a 0.23m thick layer of dark yellowish brown silty sandy clay subsoil, 33. This layer sealed the yellowish brown natural clay 34.
- 6.2.4 Borehole 4 was located to the east of Test Pit 5, in the eastern half of the Infant School Block. The uppermost deposit was a 0.40m thick topsoil horizon, 40, comprising dark brown silty sandy clay. This layer sealed the yellowish brown natural clay 41.

7.0 Discussion and Conclusions

- 7.1 The watching brief during the geotechnical works has recorded a largely identical sequence across the site, comprising modern topsoil or concrete surfaces, overlying a demolition deposit likely to be associated with the original construction of the school, which in turn sealed the natural geology.
- 7.2 The only dating evidence recovered from the site comprised small numbers of 18th to 20th century pottery sherds, all from modern topsoil contexts, comprising a single sherd of 18th century Mottled Ware, and four sherds of unglazed red earthenwares (see Appendix 2).
- 7.3 To conclude therefore, the excavated areas have identified archaeological deposits of negligible importance, comprising natural deposits and modern deposits associated with the development of the school.

8.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 8.1 The watching brief methodology was appropriate to the small scale of the site investigations. The monitoring and recording suggests a negligible archaeological potential for the proposed development area, although the limited extent of the investigated areas does not preclude the possibility of archaeological deposits being present elsewhere on the site.

9.0 Acknowledgements

- 9.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Jacobs Engineering UK Limited for this commission. Thanks also go to the staff of Barrowcliff School, and the site contractors from Solmek for their cooperation during the fieldwork.

10.0 References

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11.0 Site Archive

- 11.1 The documentary and physical archive is currently in the possession of Allen Archaeology Limited. It will be submitted to The Yorkshire Museum within six months of the completion of the report. A summary of the contents of the archive is included in Appendix 4.

Appendix 1: Colour Plates



Plate 1: General view of the school grounds, looking south-east from the north-west corner of the site



Plate 2: Test Pit 11, north facing section, looking south, showing demolition layer 1100, overlying natural clay 1101



Plate 3: Borehole 2, north facing section, looking south, showing topsoil 20 overlying subsoil 21 and natural clay layers 22 and 23

Appendix 2: Pottery Assessment

By Chris Cumberpatch

Introduction

The pottery assemblage from the Barrowcliff Community School, Scarborough was examined by the author on 28th July 2009. It consisted of five sherds of pottery as described in the catalogue below:

Catalogue

Test Pit 3, context 300

One sherd of 18th century Mottled ware weighing two grams. The sherd has a fine, oxidised fabric with rare rounded red inclusions and is glazed internally and externally with a mottled brown glaze. The mottling is the result of the inclusion of iron or manganese in the glaze and gives the vessels their distinctive appearance and name. Mottled wares were an important part of the 18th century pottery industry and were manufactured widely throughout the country alongside other vernacular tablewares including Late Blackware and Slipware.

Borehole 2, context 20

Borehole 2 produced four sherds of unglazed red earthenware as follows:

One rim sherd weighing twenty-two grams in a fine homogenous orange fabric containing sparse non-crystalline red inclusions up to 0.7mm and occasional fine quartz grains. The rim is rounded and clubbed with a narrow overhang. It is probable that it is part of a horticultural vessel of some type and most probably dates to the later 18th, 19th or early 20th century.

One body sherd weighing 3 grams in a fine homogeneous orange fabric containing fine quartz sand. The external surface is stamped, most probably with either a makers name or the place of manufacture although the letters are not legible. It is probable that the sherd is from a flowerpot or similar horticultural vessel and the stamped word or name may well read 'Sankey' or Bulwell', both very common on flower pots of later 19th and 20th century date. Other manufacturers also stamped their pots so alternatives are possible.

Two plain body sherds weighing seven grams in a fine homogenous orange fabric containing sparse round red grains. The sherds are typical of 19th or 20th century horticultural wares including flowerpots, planters and similar vessels. The curvature on these sherds suggests that they are from small or medium sized flowerpots.

Conclusion

The sherds suggest activity on the site in the 18th century and later. The quantities of pottery are too low to indicate the nature of the activity with any certainty but the earlier sherd is of a domestic character while those from context 20 are associated with horticulture.

Appendix 3: Context Summary List

Context No.	Type	Description	Interpretation
Test Pit 1			
100	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
101	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
102	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 2			
200	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
201	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
202	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 3			
300	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
301	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
302	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 4			
400	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
Test Pit 5			
500	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
501	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
502	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 6			
600	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
601	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
602	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 7			
700	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
701	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
702	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 8			
800	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
801	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
802	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 9			
900	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
901	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 10			
1000	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
1001	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 11			
1100	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
1101	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Test Pit 12			
1200	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
1201	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
1202	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Borehole 1			
10	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
11	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Borehole 2			
20	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
21	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
22	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
23	Layer	Grey/brown clay	Natural geology
Borehole 3			
30	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
31	Layer	Dark yellow brown compact silty sandy clay	Dump of demolition material
32	Layer	Dark yellowish brown silty sandy clay	Possible subsoil
33	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology
Borehole 4			
40	Layer	Dark brown silty sandy clay	Modern topsoil
41	Layer	Yellowish brown clay	Natural geology

Appendix 4: Archive Summary

The archive includes the following drawn and written records and photographs:

Drawing sheets: 1 x A3 permatrace sheets
Photographic record sheets: 1 x A4 sheet
Daily record sheets: 2 x A4 sheets
Context summary lists: 1 x A4 sheet
Watching brief record sheets: 25 x A4 sheets
Black and white film: 1 x 36 exposure film
Colour film: 1 x 36 exposure film
Miscellaneous material: 1 x AAL Risk Assessment

The table below presents a summary of the finds by area and by context:

Area	Context number	Pottery	Finds total
TP3	300	1	1
BH2	20	4	4
		5	5

APPENDIX 5:

WATCHING BRIEF SPECIFICATION

North Yorkshire County Council

Primary Capital Programme

Archaeological Watching Brief on Ground Investigation Works

Specification

July 2009

Document control sheet

Client: North Yorkshire County Council
 Project: North Yorkshire County Council Primary Capital Programme
 Job No: **BAE08604, BAE08605, BAE08607**

Title: Archaeological Watching Brief on Geotechnical Investigations - Specification

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Contents

1.	Introduction.....	1-2
1.1	Background to the works	1-2
1.2	General Requirements	1-2
2.	Methodology for Watching Brief.....	2-3
2.1	Archaeological Watching Brief	2-3
2.2	Site Archive	2-3
2.3	Reporting	2-5
3.	Standards and Guidance.....	6

Figures

Figure 1 – Location of Barrowcliff Community Primary School

Figure 2 – Location of Hinderwell Community Primary School

Figure 3 – Location of Norton Community Primary School

1. Introduction

1.1 Background to the works

- 1.1.1 As part of the government's Primary Capital Programme, North Yorkshire County Council is proposing the improvement of a number of primary schools in the County, with a total of £12 million to be spent by April 2010. Jacobs is preparing environmental reports to support planning applications at four schools, notably Hinderwell, Barrowcliff and Friarage Primary Schools (all in Scarborough) and Norton Primary School in Norton.
- 1.1.2 It has been agreed with Lucie Hawkins, Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (the Curator) that an archaeological watching brief is required during Site Investigation (SI) works at the following schools:
- Barrowcliff Community Primary School;
Hinderwell Community Primary School; and,
Norton Community Primary School.
- 1.1.3 The locations of these schools are shown on Figures 1 to 3.
- 1.1.4 The Barrowcliff SI will take place on the 20th and 21st of July 2009
- 1.1.5 Information on the design of the SI works at this stage is very limited. However, it is understood that the SI will comprise a mixture of boreholes and test pits. The test pits are likely to be hand-dug, and will be positioned against existing walls to allow inspection of foundations. It is not likely that any pits would exceed a depth of 1.2m.

1.2 General Requirements

- 1.2.1 The contractor inform North Yorkshire County Council's Historic Environment Team at least prior to the start of works on site.
- 1.2.2 The work shall be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of:
- the Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief (Revised 2001 and 2008)
- English Heritage, 2002, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology; and
- English Heritage, 2004, Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences for understanding the Archaeological record.
- 1.2.3 This Specification is supplementary to these standards and guidance and all requirements of the standards and guidance shall apply.
- 1.2.4 The Contractor will be appointed by North Yorkshire County Council under the terms of the NYCC Framework Contract for Archaeological Services 2009-2013.

2. Methodology for Watching Brief

2.1 Archaeological Watching Brief

- 2.1.1 The archaeological watching brief shall be undertaken on all trial pits.
- 2.1.2 Stripping overburden and any associated excavations shall be carried out by the Geotechnical Contractor either by hand or using mechanical excavators fitted with toothless ditching buckets, and shall be continuously monitored by the watching brief archaeologist.
- 2.1.3 Where any remains are identified in the course of monitoring work, the watching brief archaeologist shall notify the Geotechnical Contractor, the Engineer's Representative in charge of the geotechnical investigations and shall investigate and record the remains by the methodology set out below:

Archaeological investigation and recording shall be undertaken in such a manner as to minimise the delay and disruption to the GI investigation; however, if necessary the archaeologist may instruct short suspensions of test-pit excavation, and may ask for backfilling to be delayed, to allow recording work to be undertaken;

Where archaeological deposits of minor or unclear significance are identified, the GI investigation may continue to the full intended depth;

Where the archaeological deposits are of greater significance, and in the judgement of the archaeologist, the completion of the investigation would cause an unacceptable impact, the archaeologist may instruct the abandonment of the trial pit, which may if necessary be re-sited and re-excavated subject to the approval of the Geotechnical Contractor, the Engineer's Representative and the relevant landowner;

Where available borehole logs will be examined and any relevant data included in the report.

- 2.1.4 Where structures, finds, features or deposits of archaeological interest are exposed, the watching brief archaeologist shall be afforded the opportunity to observe, clean assess, excavate by hand, sample and record them as appropriate.
- 2.1.5 Plans and sections of excavated features shall be produced at conventional scales.
- 2.1.6 All finds shall be retained and removed from the site and cleaned, catalogued and appropriately packaged.
- 2.1.7 If human remains are encountered and it is not possible for them to be left *in situ*, the appropriate procedures shall be adhered to, including notification of the Coroner and obtaining an appropriate Ministry of Justice license for their removal.

2.2 Site Archive

- 2.2.1 The site archive shall be transferred to the Yorkshire Museum.

- 2.2.2 Adequate resources shall be provided during fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent.
- 2.2.3 The Site Archive shall be prepared in accordance with the standards set out in Appendix 3 of MAP2 and the Yorkshire Museum's "Draft Deposition Strategy for Archaeological Excavation Archives".
- 2.2.4 The Site Archive shall contain all the data collected during the investigation, including all primary written documents, plans sections and photographs. It shall be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.
- 2.2.5 Archive consolidation shall be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork.
- 2.2.6 The site record shall be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary.
- 2.2.7 All retained finds shall be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged as necessary to maintain the archive prior to transfer.
- 2.2.8 All retained finds shall be assessed and recorded using pro-forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating shall be integrated with the site matrix.
- 2.2.9 The archive shall be assembled in accordance with the guidelines set out in English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2; paragraphs 4.9, 6.8 and 6.10 and Appendix 3) and Yorkshire Museum's "Draft Deposition Strategy for Archaeological Excavation Archives". In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- site matrices where appropriate;
 - a summary report synthesising the context records;
 - a summary of the artefact record; and
 - a summary of any other records or materials recovered.
- 2.2.10 The integrity of the primary field records shall be preserved and the Contractor shall create security copies in digital, fiche or microfilm format of all primary field records.

2.3 Reporting

2.3.1 The report shall be prepared in line with the requirements set out in North Yorkshire County Council's "Standard Written Scheme of Investigation for Limited Archaeological Recording ("Watching Brief")" (2006), and shall include as a minimum:

planning or administrative details of the project;

a summary of the works carried out;

a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate;

General and detailed plans at appropriate scales, showing the location of each trial pit accurately positioned on an up-to-date Ordnance Survey base;

Sections of trial pit and at appropriate scales, with keys;

Detailed plans and sections of individual features where necessary, all scales used on any drawings should be standard scales such as would appear on a normal scale rule;

And catalogues of finds, features and primary records.

2.3.2 A draft report shall be completed within two weeks of the completion of fieldwork. One copy of a complete draft report will be submitted in the first instance for review/checking by the Engineer who will also consult the Curator and EHRSA during the review period. In finalising the report, the Contractor will take into account any comments and remedy any faults identified by the Engineer. The Contractor should note that 5 bound copies, one unbound copy and a digital copy (including drawings) of the final report will be required. The finalised report will be submitted to the Engineer within five working days of receipt of the Engineer's comments on the draft report.

2.3.3 In addition, one bound copy and a digital copy in PDF format of the final report will be deposited with the Curator. Digital data derived from the report will be provided in a format suitable for inclusion into the County HER for record enhancement purposes, and the Contractor shall liaise with the Curator to discuss the nature and format of the material required.

2.3.4 North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) supports the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project. The overall aim of the OASIS project is to provide an online index to the mass of archaeological grey literature that has been produced as a result of the advent of large scale developer funded fieldwork. On completion of the report, the contractor will make a copy accessible to the wider research community by submitting it to the OASIS Project.

3. Standards and Guidance

- Brown, Duncan H, 2007, Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum
- English Heritage, 1991, Management of Archaeological Projects, Second Edition (MAP2)
- English Heritage, 1996, Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood
- English Heritage, 2002, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines for Environmental Archaeology
- English Heritage, 2004, Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences for understanding the Archaeological record
- Garratt-Frost, Stephen, 1992, "The Law and Burial Archaeology", IFA Technical Paper No. 11.
- Institute for Archaeologists 1990 (revised 1997) Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology
- Institute for Archaeologists, 1985, (revised to 2008) Code of Conduct
- Institute for Archaeologists, 1994, (revised 2001 and 2008) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2001, Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Material (Revised 2008)
- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008, (Interim) Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives
- McKinley, Jacqueline I and Roberts, Charlotte, 1993, Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains, IFA Technical Paper No. 13
- Museums and Galleries Commission, 1992, Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections
- North Yorkshire County Council, 2006, Standard Written Scheme of Investigation for Limited Archaeological Recording ("Watching Brief")
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990, Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage
- The York Museums Trust, No Date, Draft Deposition Strategy for Archaeological Excavation Archives

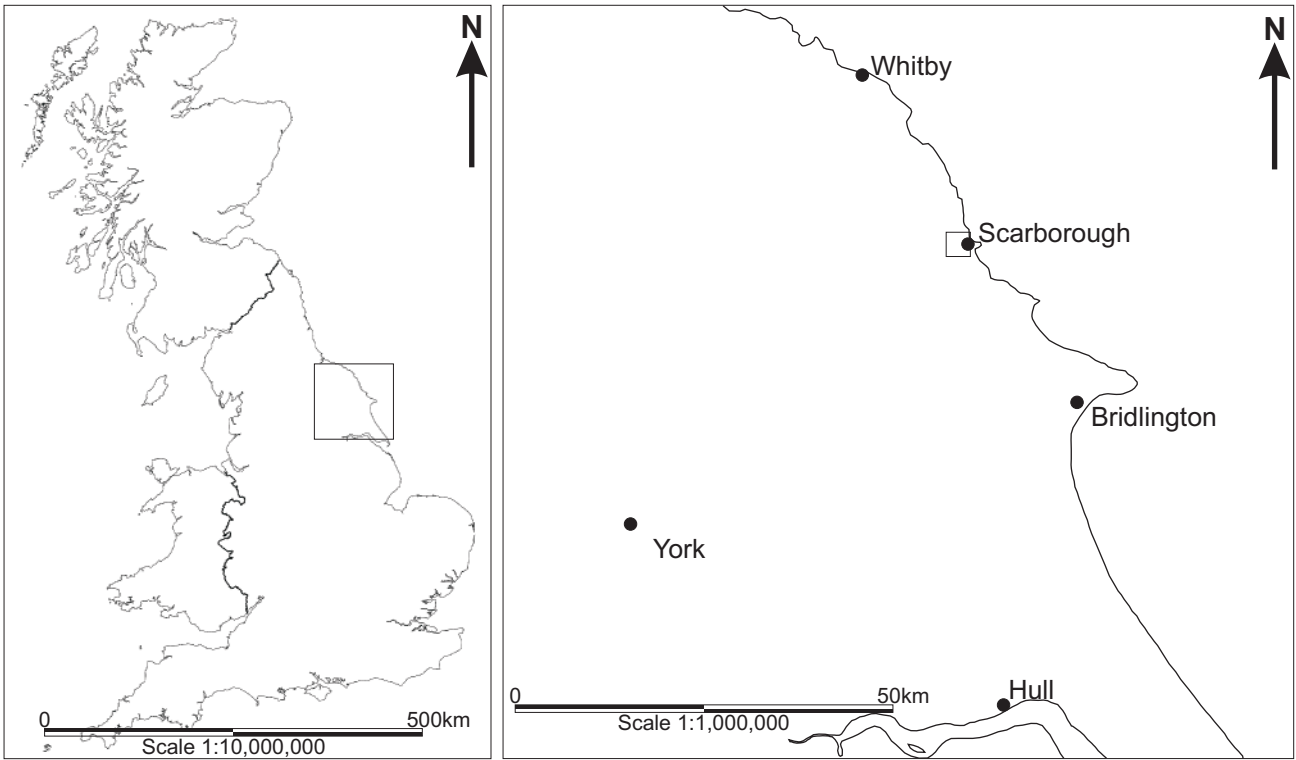


Figure 1: Location map with the school grounds outlined in red at scale 1:25,000
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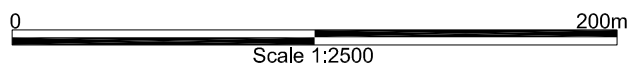
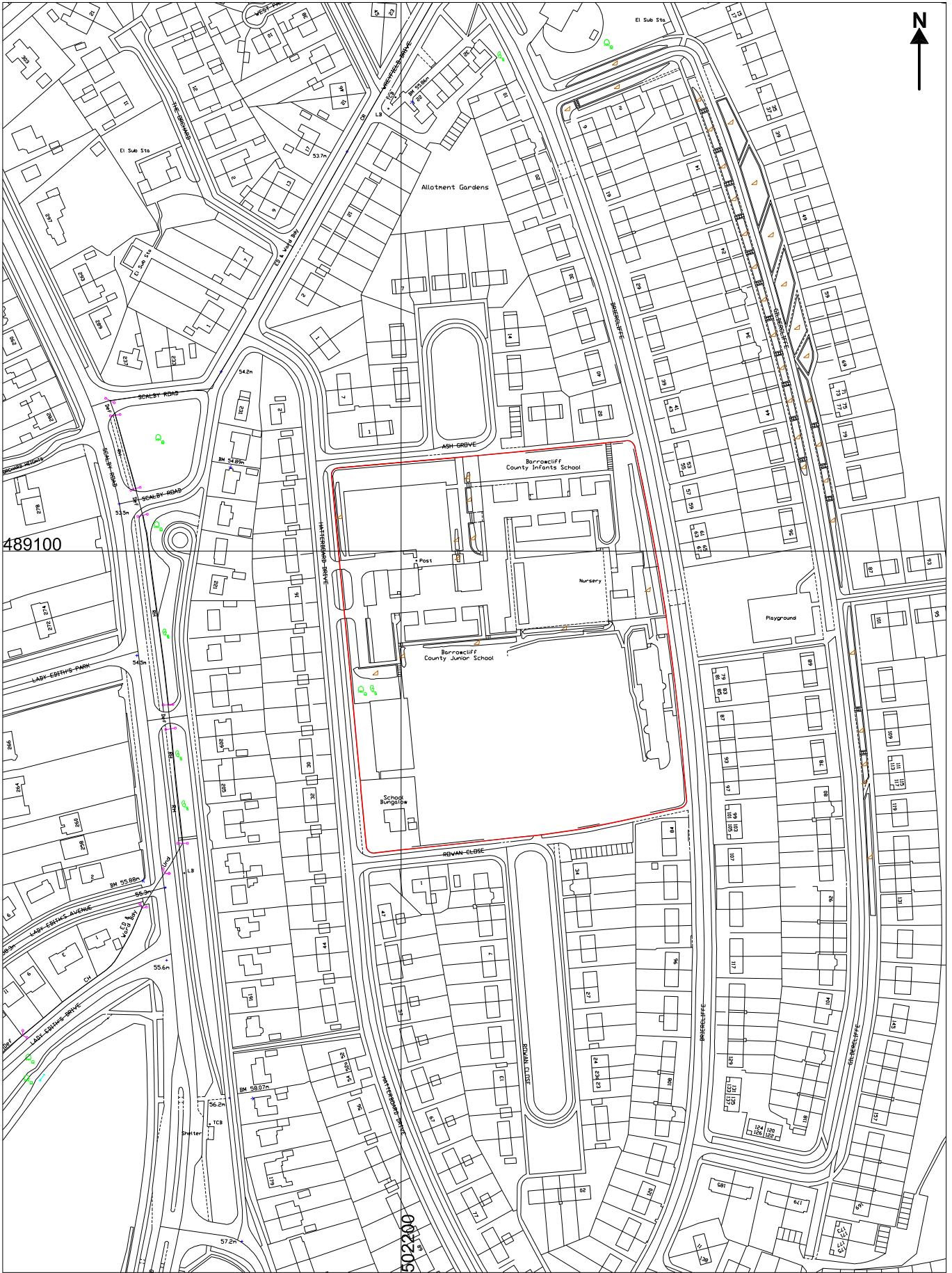


Figure 2: Site location at scale 1:2500, with the school grounds outlined in red

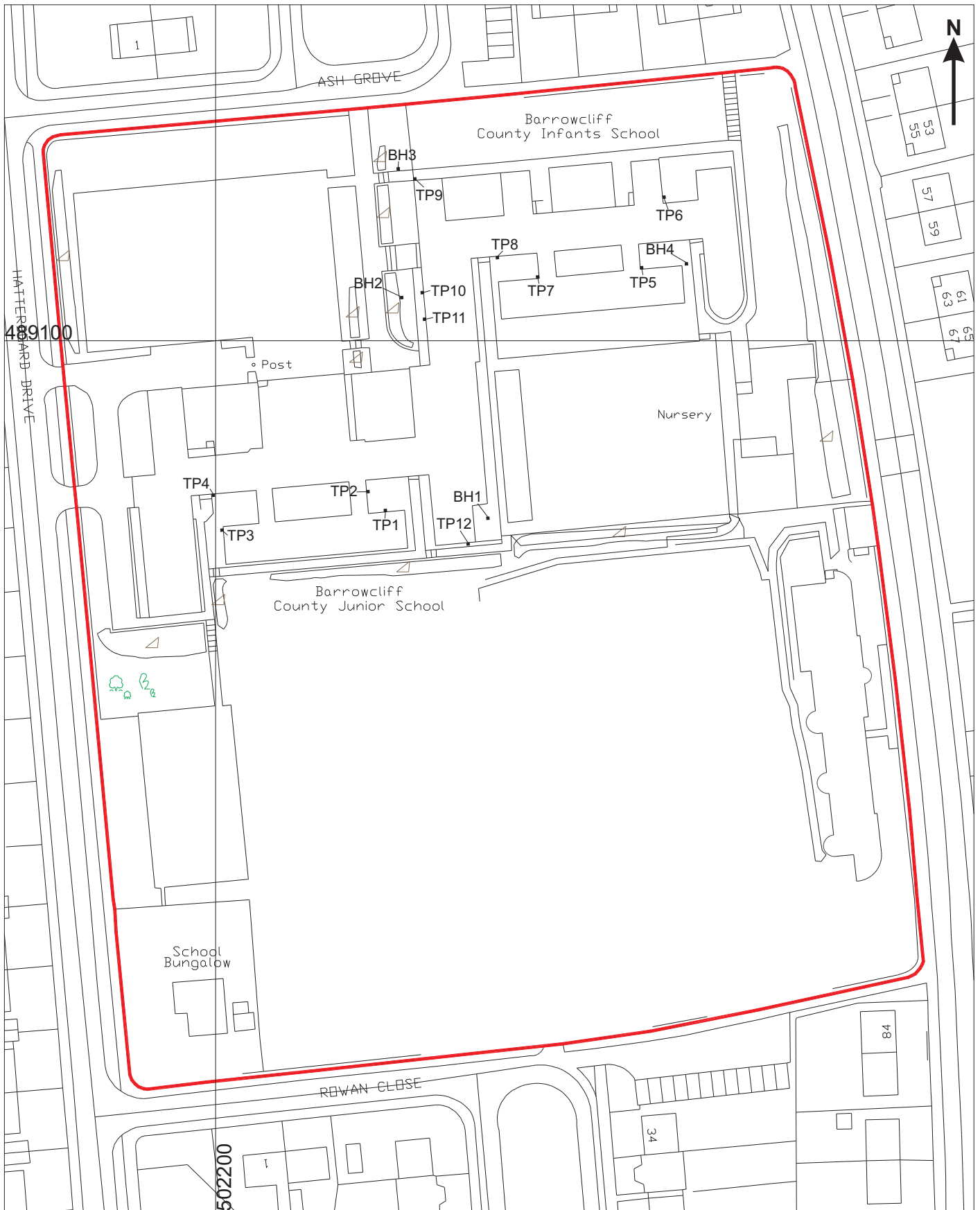
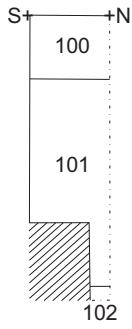
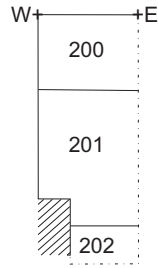


Figure 3: Site plan, showing location of Test Pits (TP) and Boreholes (BH) at scale 1:1000

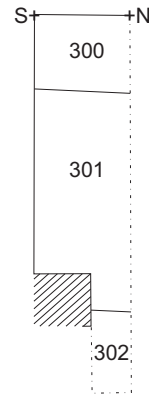
TP 1
East facing section



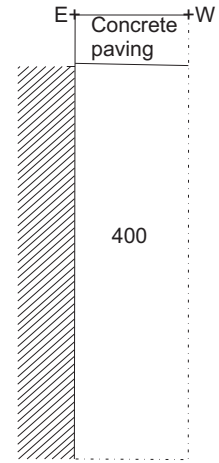
TP 2
South facing section



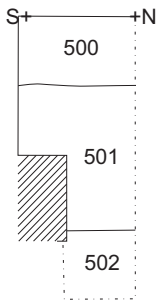
TP 3
East facing section



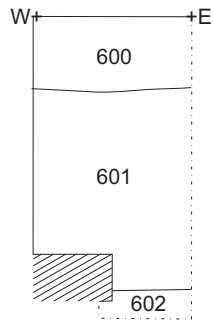
TP 4
North facing section



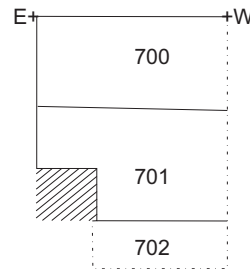
TP 5
East facing section



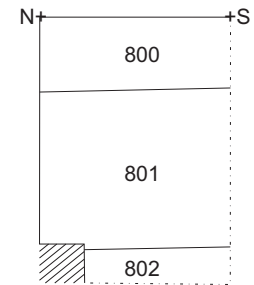
TP 6
South facing section



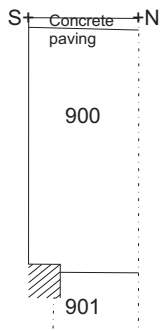
TP 7
North facing section



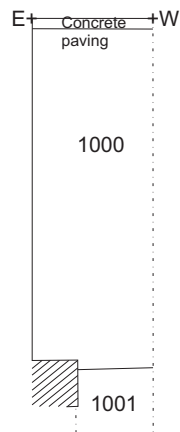
TP 8
West facing section



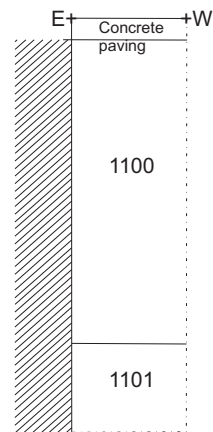
TP 9
East facing section



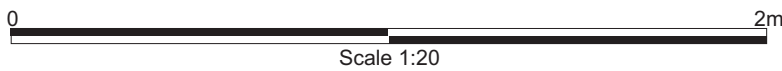
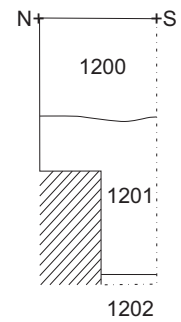
TP 10
North facing section



TP 11
North facing section



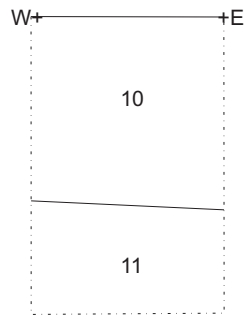
TP 12
West facing section



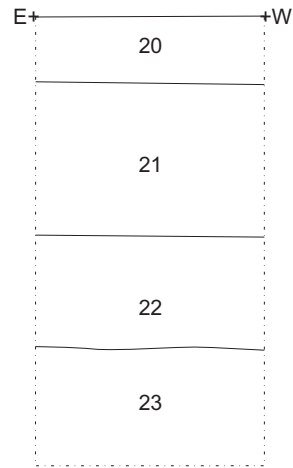
Key	
—	Edge of context
---	Limit of excavation
///	Concrete footings

Figure 4: Test Pit sections at scale 1:20. Test Pits located on Figure 3

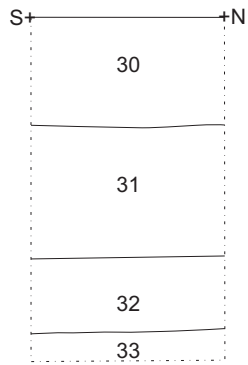
BH 1
South facing section



BH 2
North facing section



BH 3
East facing section



BH 4
East facing section

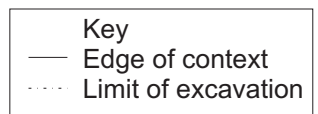
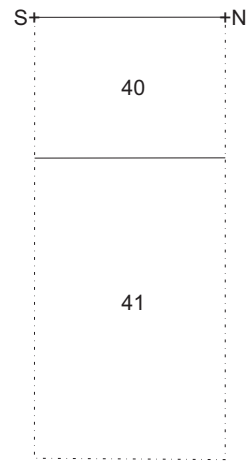


Figure 5: Borehole sections at scale 1:20. Boreholes located on Figure 3