

YARM SCHOOL, THE FRIARAGE, YARM, STOCKTON-ON-TEES, CLEVELAND: AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF



On behalf of:
Wharton Construction Ltd.

CS Archaeology
September 2014

On behalf of: Wharton Construction Ltd.
Kellow Road
Yarm Road Business Park
Darlington
County Durham.
DL1 4YA

National Grid Reference (NGR): NZ 4205 1250

Project Number: 144

OASIS ID: csarcho1-189609

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Report September 2014

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Frontispiece: view of the PDA

CONTENTS

1	SUMMARY.....	2
2	INTRODUCTION.....	3
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	4
4	METHODOLOGY.....	4
5	THE WATCHING BRIEF	4
6	CONCLUSION.....	6
7	PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION	6
8	REFERENCES.....	7
	8.1 Bibliographic References	7
9	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	7

FIGURES

1	location map
2	site map
3	the PDA with archaeological features
4	plan of the conservatory
5	plan of the building footings
6	the PDA with photographic positions

APPENDICES

1	project design
2	archive inventory

PLATES

1:	historic photograph of The Friarage, 'a postcard from Yarm' reproduced by the Yarm Civic Society
2:	historic plan of the Friarage (courtesy of Mr A Hodgson)
3, 40:	pre-excavation view of the PDA
4, 42:	view of the brick footings of the conservatory
5, 44:	view of the brick footings of the conservatory
6, 48:	excavation views of the front (SE facing) conservatory wall
7, 51:	detail of the truncated NE conservatory wall
8, 82:	artefacts: tri-coloured floor tiles
9:	possible reconstruction of the conservatory floor (Long 2002)
10, 52:	structural anomaly outside the watching brief area
11, 59:	detailed view of the building footings
12, 79:	view of the water cistern [311]
13, 77:	view of the exposed culvert [319]
14, 58:	detailed view of the building footings

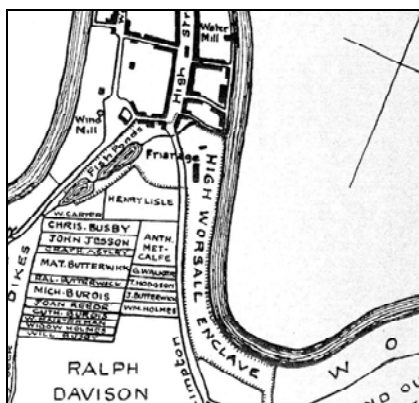
1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report records further potential archaeological information connected with a proposed development area (PDA), adjacent to The Friarage, Yarm. The Friarage was built by 1775 and is now part of Yarm School, Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland.
- 1.2 In particular this report was designed to check for medieval settlement pre-dating The Dominican Friary, and the medieval features associated with the Friary including its burial ground.
- 1.3 The watching brief revealed no medieval artefacts or deposits but has shed further light on the Victorian Conservatory and the rather enigmatic remains of a post medieval building towards the centre of the PDA, traces of which were revealed in the Evaluation (CS Archaeology 2013). This post medieval building was demolished probably to create a garden for the Friarage and therefore predates the later 18th century.

2 INTRODUCTION

- 2.1 Site name: Land southeast of The Friarage,
 Location: Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees (**Figures 1 & 2**)
 Grid reference: NZ 4205 1250
 Total area: c. 0.04 hectares

- 2.2 A Dominican Friary was established in the PDA in the 13th century. This was evidenced in 1994 when preserved archaeology and parts of the Friary Church were revealed beneath the current modular buildings. During the early 20th century human remains were noted at the Friary and this may potentially represent the site of a burial ground, although its exact location is unknown (Rowe 2013).
- 2.3 Previous archaeological work has been outlined by Mr P Rowe (2013). This consists of a geomagnetic survey in 2001 which was inconclusive for archaeology due to a series of probable modern anomalies. In 2008, during construction of the sports pitches traces of settlement predating The Friary were recorded. The evidence for settlement was probably associated with Maiden Castle which stood at the southern end of the town (*ibid*).
- 2.4 The Friary was erected by Edward Meynell between 1770 and 1775 on the site of the Dominican Friary, which had been used as a dwelling house from the Dissolution of the Monasteries (1536-40). Stones of the old building and those of the ruined Blackfriars Church nearby were used for the mansion (Wardell 1989, 134). Historically The Friarage was passed directly by the common ways to Leven Bridge and Limpton, by 1830 the road had been diverted bisecting the southern town fields. Also by 1830 enclosures along the River Tees had been established south of The Friarage, but no features immediately south of the building are depicted.



Extract from the distribution of town fields
1658



Extract from Thomas Meynell's Map of 1830

- 2.5 The Friarage lay within the High Worsall enclave of about 27 acres which was in grass, gardens and pleasure grounds (Wardell 1989, 138).
- 2.6 Historic photographs of the Friarage have revealed details of the Conservatory and its floor plan (**Plates 1 & 2**).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of this archaeological watching brief are to inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of any further heritage assets within the PDA.
- 3.2 Specific objectives will be to define the nature, date extent and significance of excavated features encountered during the evaluation and to check for medieval settlement pre-dating Yarm's Dominican Friary, and the medieval features associated with the Friary including its burial ground.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 This has been carried out according to an agreed specification in the 2014 Project Design (Appendix 1).
- 4.2 Due to the significance and quality of the deposits, no environmental sampling was undertaken. The metal detecting survey of the spoil and exposed surfaces revealed no significant artefacts.
- 4.3 The available artefacts have been assessed by the author, and no further assessment is recommended.

5 THE WATCHING BRIEF

- 5.1 This involved the PDA's excavation by a large 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket and was undertaken in accordance with the Project Design (Appendix 1) which was approved by Tees Archaeology in July 2014.
- 5.2 The site strip was undertaken in a logical manner starting along the NW edge of the PDA (**Plate 3**) and then worked around an area of archaeological remains in the centre of the PDA, **Figure 3**.
- 5.3 *The Conservatory*, appending to the gable wall of the Friarage, was evidenced by the lower brick walls. Its historic appearance is documented in a series of photographs on the web site 'Picture Stockton' and in **Plates 1& 2**. The Conservatory was 14.72m in length and was 4.89m wide and a canted feature presumed to be a doorway to the centre of the front southeast elevation (**Plates 4-6**). The watching brief was able to define the extent of the water cistern (**Figure 4**, feature A), identified in the evaluation (CS Archaeology 2013). The lower walls consisted of a double brick width outer wall and a single inner brick wall. The walls consisted of consistent bricks (l 0.23m w 0.075m x ht. 0.11m) and were very probably contemporary. The outer wall was 4 courses deep and featured a lower foundation course (**Plate 7**). Between the two walls lay a single in situ cast iron pipe which was 4" in diameter, and was traced to all three of the conservatory walls, and evidences a heated conservatory/glass house. No internal structural divisions were detected confirming that it was a lean-to construction. Neither was there any in situ floors revealed, however tricoloured floor tiles were recovered and recorded and they probably represent the conservatory floor, **Plate 8**, leading to a possible

reconstruction of the conservatory floor (**Plate 9**). Towards the eastern end of the conservatory the water cistern was recorded and it measured 2.55m x 1.3m (**Plate 10**), its depth could not be ascertained. The cistern is depicted in the floor plans of The Friarage (**Plate 2**). Finally an earlier culvert [319] was identified on a curving SW-NE alignment. Slope moulded bricks from the culvert measured typically *l.* 0.25m *w.* 0.055m x *ht.* 0.125m), these formed the walls and the cap. The culvert [319] was very similar to the one just to the southwest, identified in the evaluation, and was probably one and the same.

- 5.4 Further *Building Footings* were revealed 13m southeast of the conservatory (**Figure 5: Plate 12**), and was characterised by a series of red sandstone and brick walls. The area of these remains was cleaned and recorded revealing a series of stone and brick wall returns (**Plate 13**), which were broadly contemporary and formed a definite alignment with The Friarage (**Figure 3**). A later inserted wall [502] was found to abut the wider stone wall [500], defining a rectangular area presumably within the former building. This rectangular area featured a flagstone floor [504], possibly associated with an inserted fireplace. Finds from the investigations were associated with the surrounding deposits e.g. [506] and comprised of sherds of large diameter green glass 'onion' wine bottles, clay pipe stems, butchered cattle bones, one of which had been worked into a point and pottery consistent with an eighteenth century date.
- 5.5 Following recording the remnant walls were removed indicating a 0.4m wall depth, no further significant archaeological deposits were encountered.

6 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The watching brief has uncovered further details of the building plan and constructional details, of the 18/19th century conservatory/glass house.
- 6.2 A contemporary or earlier building to the Friarage, at the centre of the PDA. As far as the watching brief could ascertain and with an absence of any artefacts earlier than the 18th century indicates that the building footings did not form part of the Dominican Priory but do relate to the presence of a high status post medieval stone building.

7 PROPOSED ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION

- 7.1 No further mitigation is recommended.

8 REFERENCES

8.1 Bibliographic References

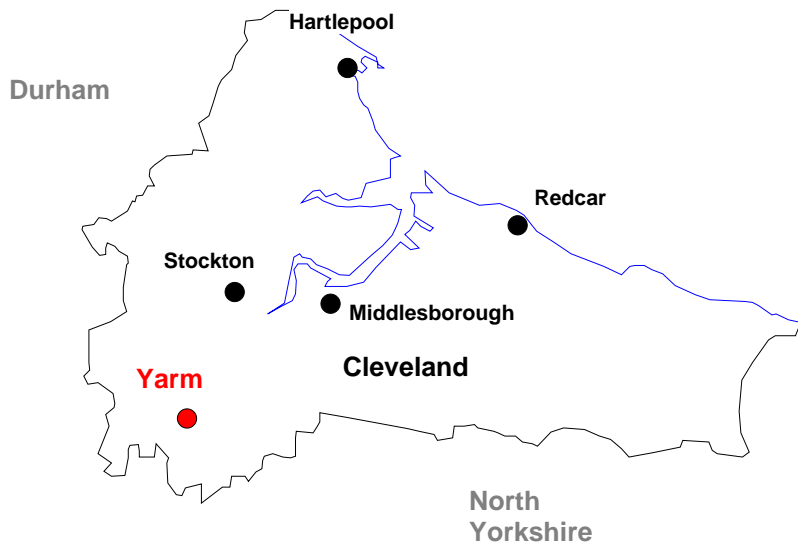
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Long H 2002, *Victorian Houses and their details*, Architectural Press
Wardell J W 1989, *A History of Yarm*, Otley

9 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thank you to Yarm School for commissioning this report and to Wharton Construction Ltd and Mr. S Potter for facilitating the works. Thanks also to Mr. P Rowe of Tees Archaeology for his help and advice and to Mr. A Hodgson of Yarm School for his assistance.

FIGURES

FIGURES



Crown Copyright, All rights reserved. CS Archaeology, Licence Number 100045302

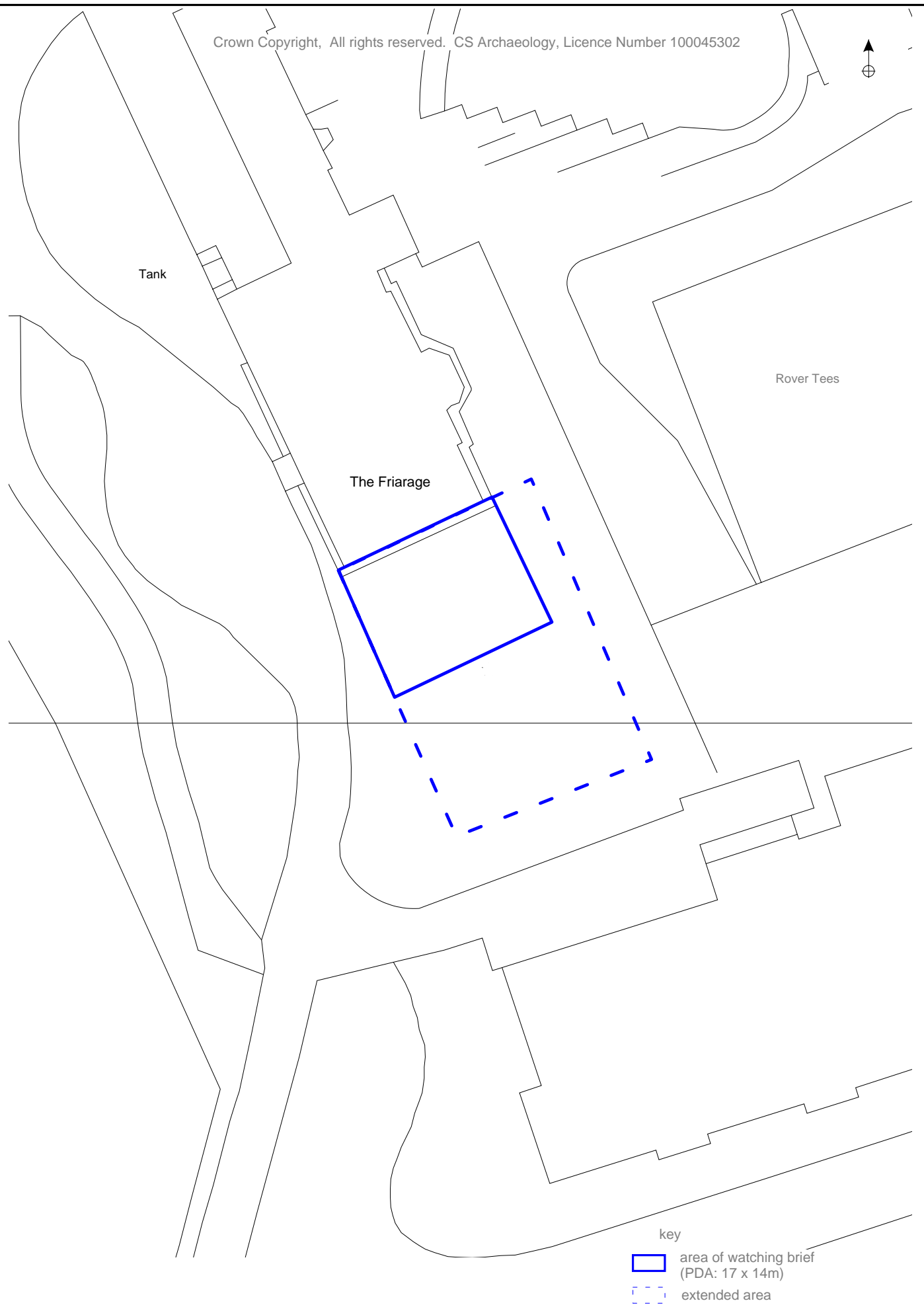
 see Figure 2

Yarm School, The Friarage,
Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees,
Cleveland: An Archaeological
Watching Brief

Figure 1: Location Map

scale 1:50000

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Yarm School, The Friarage,
Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees,
Cleveland: An Archaeological
Watching Brief

Figure 2: Site Map

scale 1:5000

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
The Friarage

Rover Tees

Conservatory Footings

Building Footings

key

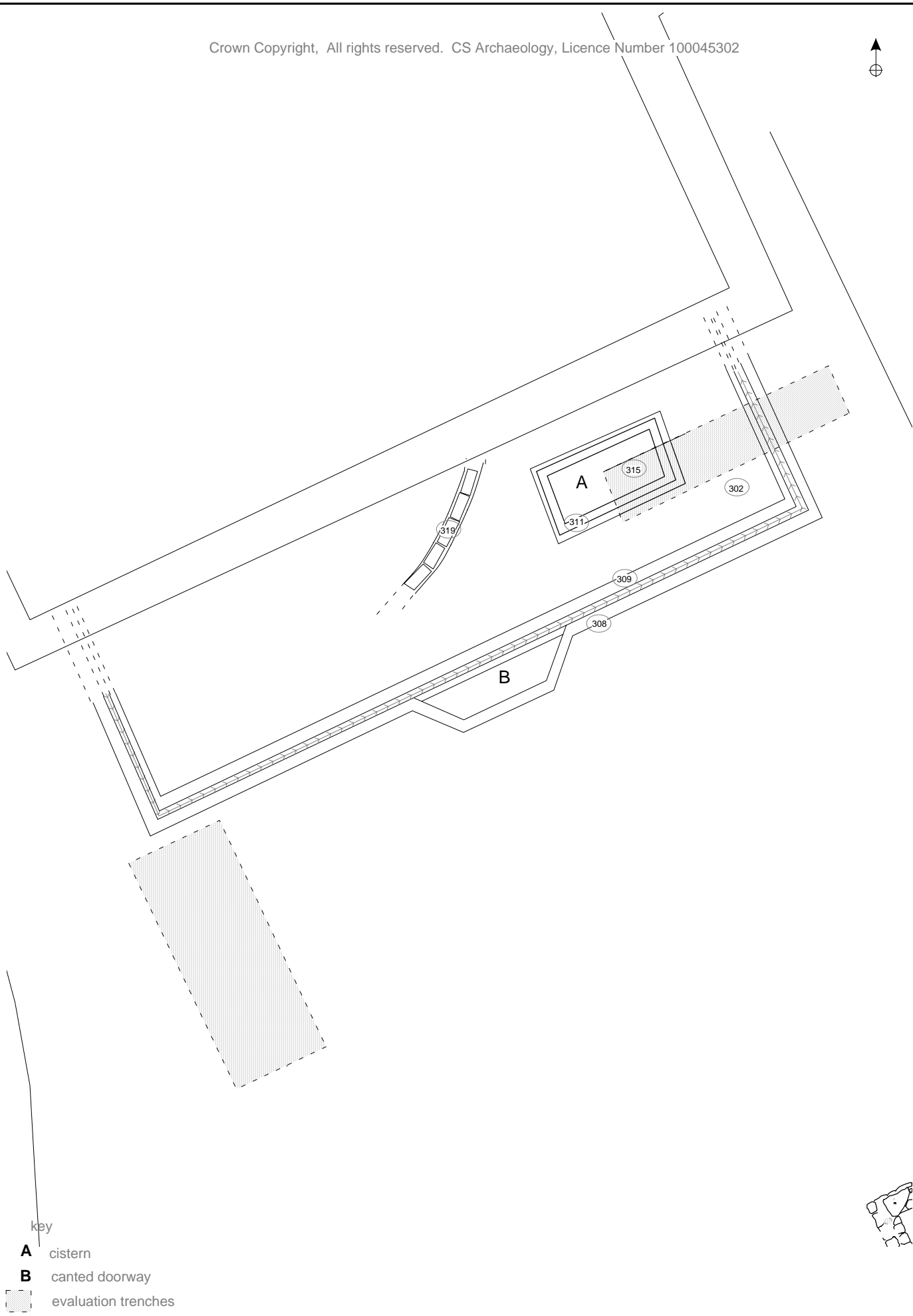
-  watching brief area
-  watching brief area extended
-  cast iron 4" pipe

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Watching Brief

Figure 3: The PDA with
Archaeological Features

scale 1:250

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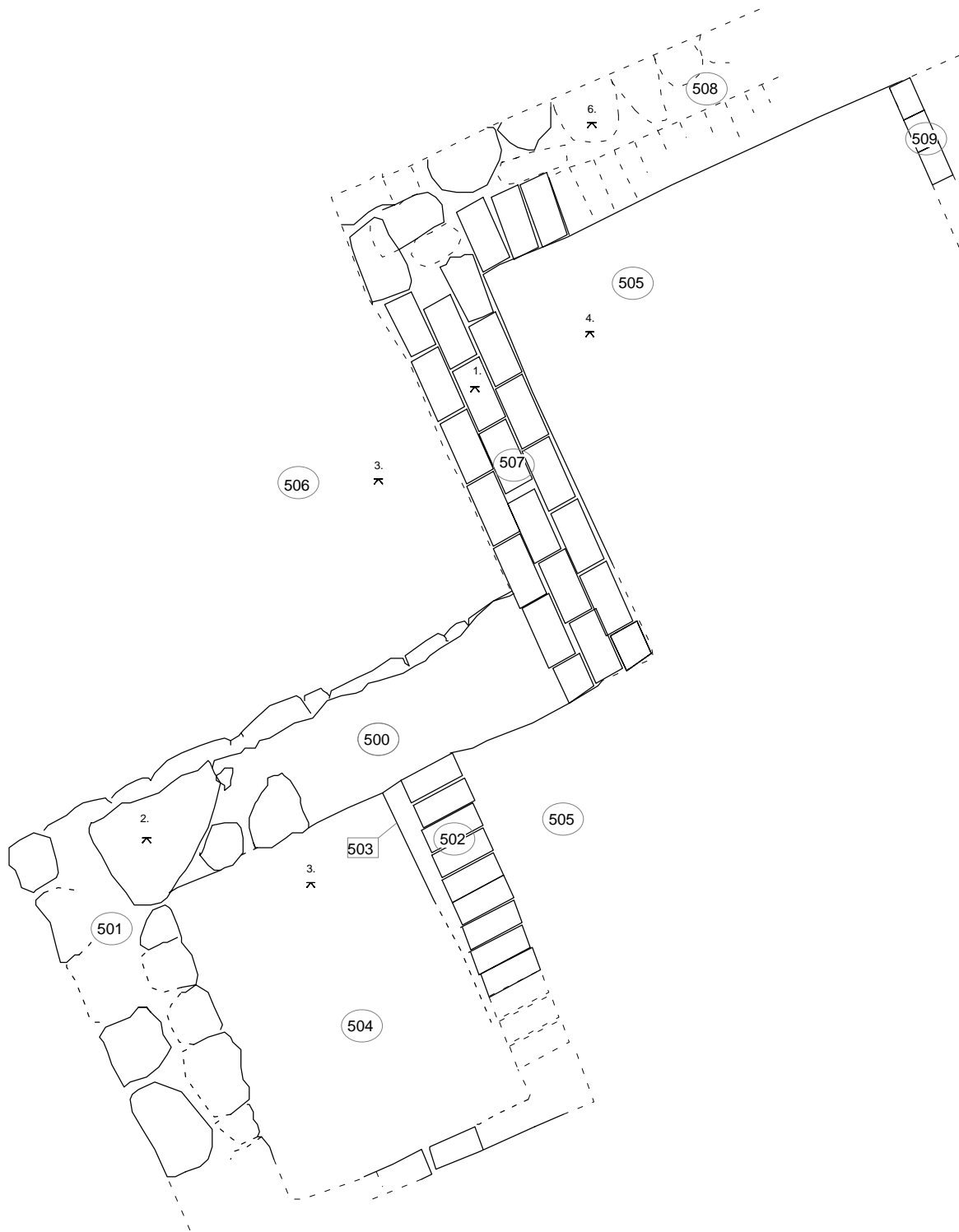


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Cleveland: An Archaeological
Watching Brief

Figure 4: Plan of the Conservatory

scale 1:100

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key



evaluation trenches

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Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees,
Cleveland: An Archaeological
Watching Brief

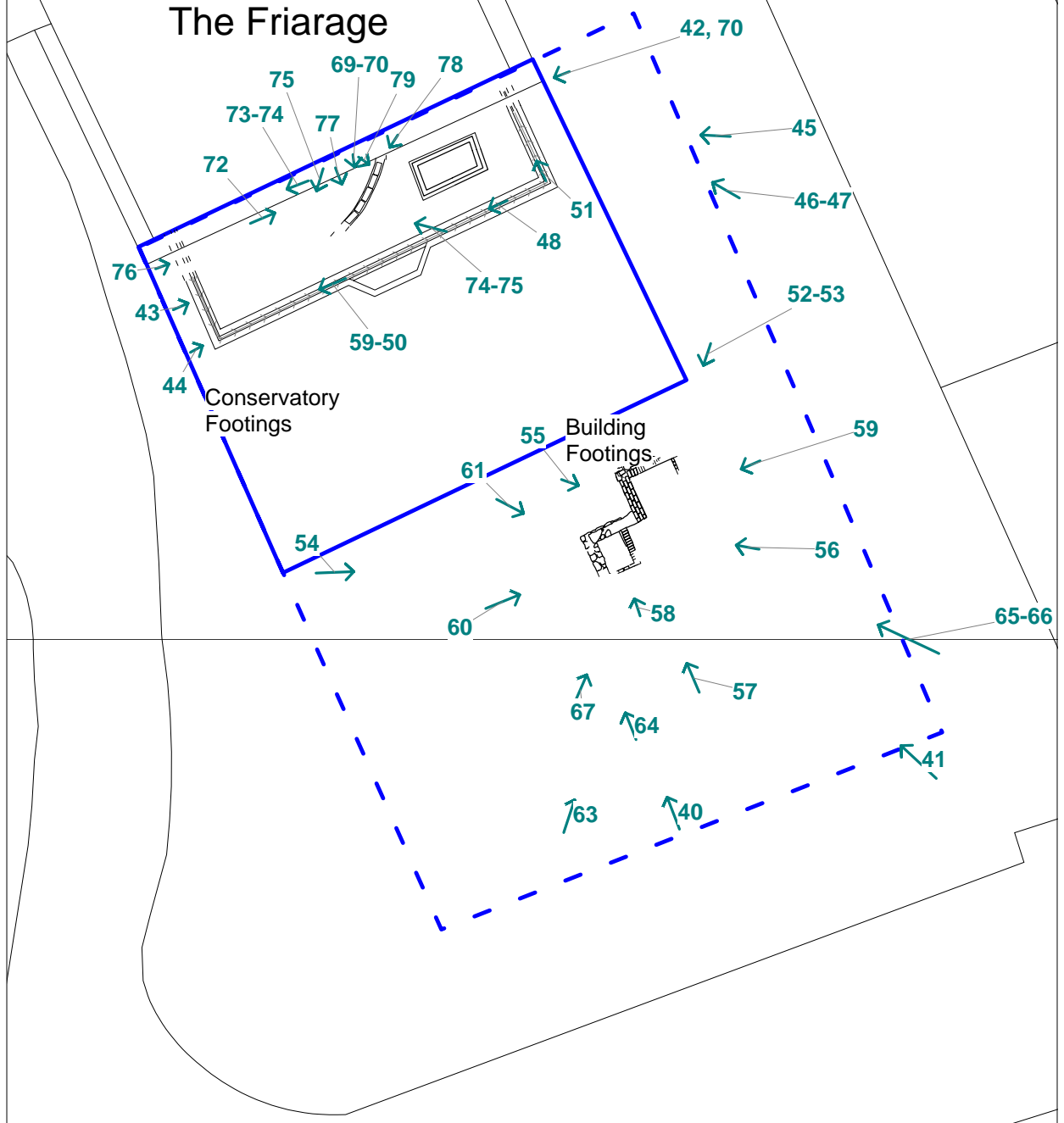
Figure 5: Plan of the Building Footings

scale 1:250





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September 2014



The Friarage



key

-  watching brief area
-  watching brief area extended
-  cast iron 4" pipe
-  Photographic Positions

Yarm School, The Friarage,
Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees,
Cleveland: An Archaeological
Watching Brief

Figure 6: The PDA with
Photographic Positions

scale 1:250

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PLATES

With Photographic Position Numbers in italics



Plate 1: Historic photograph of The Friarage, 'a postcard from Yarm' reproduced by the Yarm Civic Society

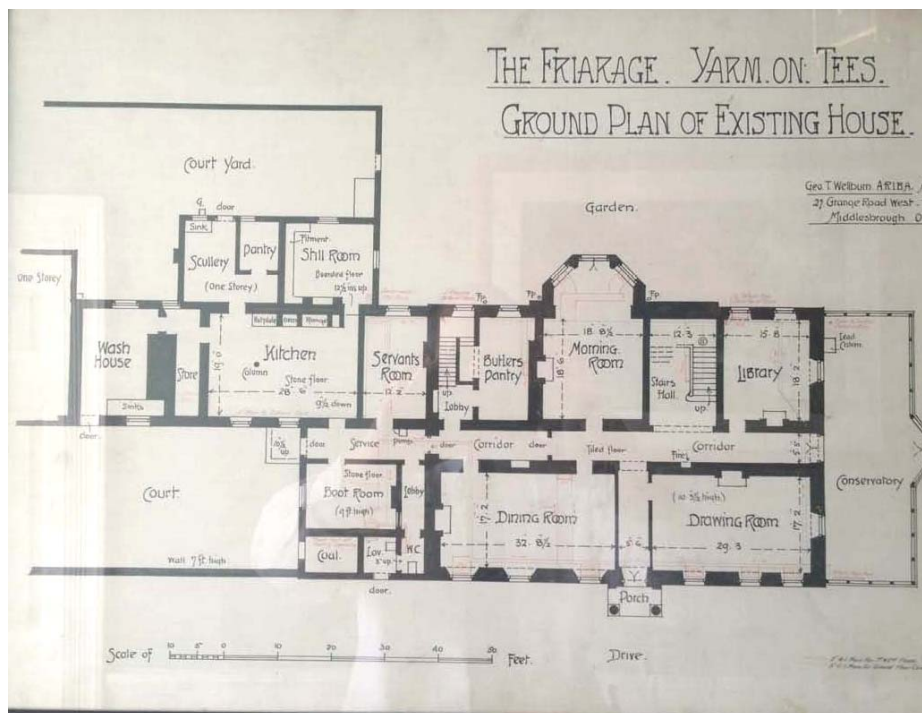


Plate 2: Historic Plan of the Friarage (courtesy of Mr A Hodgson)



Plate 3, 40: Pre-excitation view of the PDA, from the south southeast



Plate 4, 42: View of the brick footings of the conservatory, from the east northeast



Plate 5, 44: View of the brick footings of the conservatory, from the west southwest



Plate 6, 48: Excavation views of the front (SE facing) conservatory wall, from the east northeast



Plate 7, 51: Detail of the truncated NE conservatory wall, from the south southeast



Plate 8, 82: Artefacts: tri-coloured floor tiles

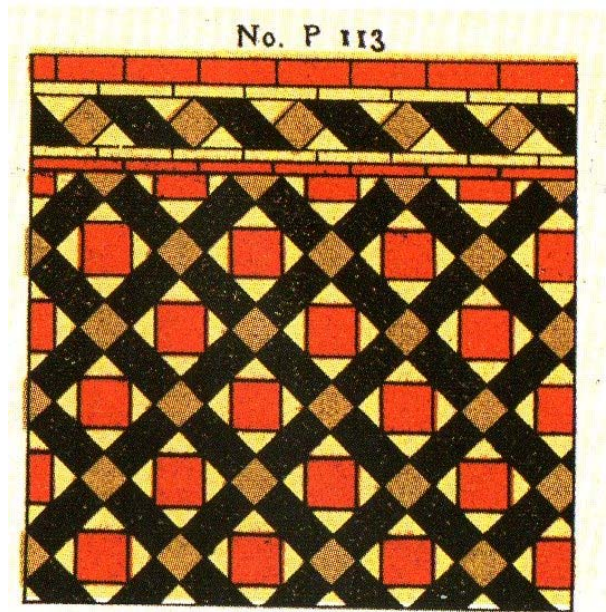


Plate 9: Possible reconstruction of the conservatory floor (Long 2002)



Plate 10, 79: View of the water cistern [311], from the northwest



Plate 11, 77: View of the exposed culvert [319], from the north northwest



Plate 12, 52: building footings revealed outside the watching brief area, from the east northeast



Plate 13, 59: detailed view of the building footings, from the east northeast



Plate 14, 58: detailed view of the building footings, from the south southeast

APPENDICES

1. Project Design
2. The Archive

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT
THE FRIARAGE, YARM SCHOOL, YARM,
STOCKTON-ON-TEES,
CLEVELAND**

CS Archaeology

July 2014

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response for further information by Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council regarding a proposed new music school, and was a recommendation of the Evaluation undertaken by CS Archaeology in October 2013.
- 0.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within an area of archaeological potential as revealed by the evaluation. This potential is believed to relate more to the post medieval buildings noted in the evaluation, but could relate to unknown pre medieval and medieval period deposits.
- 0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological watching brief is undertaken across the northern half of the proposed building's footprint. The results will further inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council as to the nature and possible extent of the Proposed Development Area (PDA) archaeological resource.
- 0.4 The results from the archaeological watching brief will allow for the recording and potential sampling of any archaeological deposits and will inform present and future management decisions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land southeast of The Friarage
- 1.1.2 *Location:* Yarm School, Yarm, Stockton-on-Tees
- 1.1.3 *Status:* Unknown
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* NZ4205 1251
- 1.1.5 *Area of proposed blg.:* c 0.0875 Ha
- 1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to further record the archaeological resource and this will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits across the northern half of the building's proposed footprint **Figure 1** (0.0238 Ha: 14 x 17m).

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 In 1206 Yarm was described as the second largest seaport in the North of England. Ships up to 60 tonnes burden could reach it from the sea with the assistance of four tides and a favourable wind.
- 1.2.2 For centuries Yarm was the site of the lowest bridge over the Tees. This was in existence in the early 13th century and was rebuilt by Bishop Skirlaw of Durham in 1400 AD.
- 1.2.5 A Dominican Friary was established in the PDA in the 13th century. This was evidenced in 1994 when preserved archaeology and parts of the Friary Church were revealed beneath the current modular buildings. During the early 20th century human remains were noted at the Friary and this may potentially represent the site of a burial ground, although its exact location is unknown (Rowe 2013).
- 1.2.5 Previous archaeological work has been outlined by Mr P Rowe (2013). This consists of a geomagnetic survey in 2001 which was in conclusive for archaeology due to a series of probably modern anomalies. In 2008 during construction of the sports pitches traces of settlement predating The Friary were recorded. The evidence for settlement was probably associated with Maiden Castle which stood at the southern end of the town (*ibid*).
- 1.2.6 In 2013, an evaluation of the PDA/site revealed evidence for the conservatory of the Victorian Friarage but no archaeology from any earlier periods was encountered.

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological watching brief is in response to a brief prepared by Mr P Rowe (Tees Archaeology) on behalf of Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council.
- 1.3.2 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements for archaeological watching brief and the results will inform the sites future archaeological management and

potential archaeological assets contained therein. This is in accordance with Local Planning Policies and the NPPF para 128.

- 1.3.3 It is proposed that the PDA will be redeveloped as a new music school, involving a 3 storey extension with a glazed link to The Friarage. Six new parking spaces and insertion of services. The evaluation will seek to clarify information on the PDAs archaeological resource, in particular from the medieval period, of the proposed development Area (PDA).
- 1.3.3 This archaeological watching brief will contribute to the PDAs archaeological mitigation and if negative will finalise matters.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of an archaeological watching brief will be to inform Stockton-on-Tees Borough Council of the significance of any further heritage assets within the PDA.
- 2.2 Specific objectives will be to define the nature, date extent and significance of excavated features encountered during the evaluation and to check for medieval settlement pre-dating The Dominican Friary, and the medieval features associated with the Friary including its burial ground.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.2 The watching brief will be undertaken within the proposed area (**Figure 1**) in a manner consistent with the guidance in MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2010).
- 3.1.4 All mechanical excavations, using a toothless ditching bucket will be monitored under constant archaeological supervision down to the required construction depth.
- 3.1.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector by the site archaeologist ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection will be carried out following the Code of Practice in the Treasure Act of 1996.
- 3.1.6 Should any human remains be revealed these will be initially left *in situ*. The Coroner's Office will be informed only if the remains appear to have been buried for less than 100 years. If the remains prove to be archaeological and have to be removed, a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice and relevant regulations.
- 3.1.7 All deposits will be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. All features will be planned at 1:20, with individual features being planned at 1:10 where additional detail is required. All feature sections sampled will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. The elevation of the underlying natural where encountered will also be recorded. Even if no archaeology is recorded the stratigraphy will still be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 3.1.8 Archaeological features to be affected will be investigated – discrete features will initially be half-sectioned; linear features will be excavated to 20% of their extent, not less than 1m in extent. Archaeological contexts at junctions or interruptions in linear features will be sufficiently

excavated for the relationship between components to be established.

- 3.1.9 All finds that are 'treasure' will be reported to the coroner in accordance with the Treasure Act Code of Practice (1997).
- 3.1.10 Attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone.
- 3.1.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during the excavations will be collected and processed, unless variations to this are agreed by the archaeological monitor (Tees Archaeology). In some cases sampling may be most appropriate.
- 3.1.12 Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for finds (Watkins and Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy should be X-radiographed before assessment. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collated by hand, with separate samples collected for micro-slags. In these instances, the guidance of Bayley *et al* (2001) will be followed.

3.2 Sampling Strategy

- 3.2.1 If the archaeological deposits are of sufficient interest Environmental sampling may be recommended in consultation with Tees Archaeology. Different sampling strategies will be employed according to established research targets and the perceived importance of the deposits under investigation. CS Archaeology conventionally recovers three main categories of sample:
 - i) Routine Soil Samples; a representative 500g sample from every excavated soil context on site. This sample is used in the characterisation of the sediment, potentially through pollen analysis, particle size analysis, pH analysis, phosphate analysis and loss-on-ignition;
 - ii) Standard Bulk Samples; a representative 60-70 litre sample from every excavated soil context on site, in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (2011). This sample is used, through floatation sieving, to recover a sub-sample of charred macroplant material, faunal remains and artefacts;
 - iii) Purposive or Special Samples; a sample from a sediment which is determined, in field, to either have the potential for dating (wood charcoal for radiocarbon dating or in situ hearths for magnetic susceptibility dating) or for the recovery of enhanced palaeo-environmental information (waterlogged sediments, peat columns, etc).
- 3.2.2 Samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating of artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies.
- 3.2.3 Environmental samples will be collected from primary and secondary contexts, where applicable, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (e.g. pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and from bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones.
- 3.2.4 Standard Bulk Samples of 60 litres or more will be recovered from every archaeologically significant deposit as part of a comprehensive environmental sampling strategy.
- 3.2.5 Within each significant archaeological horizon a minimum number of features required to meet the aims of the project will be hand excavated. Pits and postholes normally will be sampled by half-sectioning although some features may require complete excavation. Linear features will be sectioned as appropriate. No deposits will be entirely removed unless this is unavoidable. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire site will be

assessed. Even in the case where no remains have been located the stratigraphy will be recorded.

- 3.2.6 Any excavation, whether by machine or by hand, will be undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits which appear to be demonstrably worthy of preservation in situ.

3.3 Photography

3.3.1 A general and detailed photographic record of the evaluation will be made using a 35mm camera. All photographs will be in black and white using an appropriate silver based film (Ilford Delta Plus), this will form the primary photographic record.

3.3.2 Digital photographs will supplement the primary photographic record and use a SLR with 18Mp resolution. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive, copies will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied both to Tees Archaeology.

3.4 Site Monitoring

3.4.1 Tees Archaeology will be notified at least one week in advance of the site works, so that arrangements for monitoring can be made.

3.5 Health and Safety

3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety according to the Health and Safety Act and its subsequent amendments. CS Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy is available upon request.

3.6 Post –Recording Work and Report Preparation

3.6.1 Once the field recording work has been completed, a full report of the results of the watching brief will be completed. The report will be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991). The report will include: background information, methods, detailed results, grid references, conclusion and discussion.

3.6.2 The evaluation will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.

3.6.3 The evaluation report will also contain a detailed context index to the archive.

3.6.4 If required the results of the palaeo-environmental assessment will outline the potential of the samples and will be included in the report.

3.6.5 The report will provide an interpretation of the results, placing them in local and regional context.

3.6.6 A copy of this WSI will be included as an appendix to the final report.

3.7 The Archive

3.7.1 All original site records, post-excavation material (paper based, photographic and digital), photography together with finds and sample residues will be transferred to Tees Archaeology.

3.8 Report Submission

3.8.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:

- The Client, Wharton Construction Ltd;
- Mr P Rowe (Tees Archaeology).

3.9 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

3.9.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Tees Archaeology.

3.10 Publicity

- 3.10.1 Provision will be made for publicising the results of the work locally, and an OASIS form will be completed for the project.

3.11 References

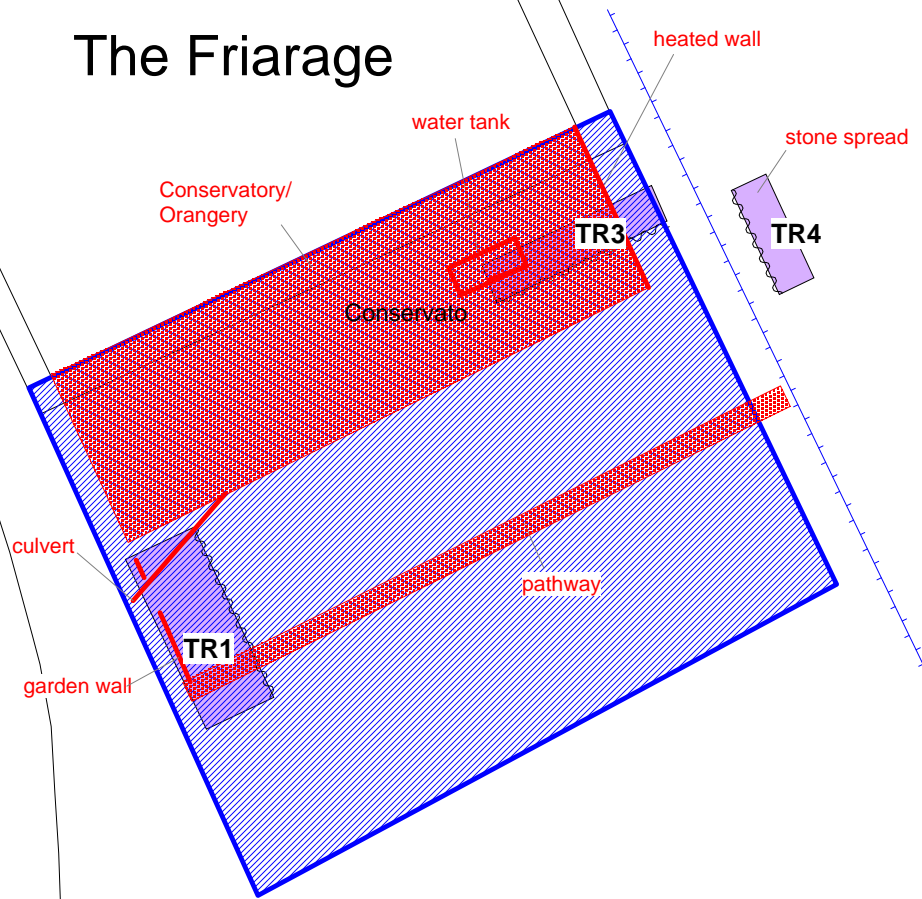
- Bayley J., et al. 2001, *Archaeometalurgy, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines*, English Heritage
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Rowe P 2013, *Brief for Archaeological trial trenching at The Friarage, Yarm School, Stockton-on-Tees* (unpublished curators report)
Treasure Act, 1996, Code of Practice
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Yorkshire, the Humber and the North East 2009, *A Region Statement for Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*

Any comments on this WSI please address to Chris Scurfield at:

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The Friarage



KEY

- Area of Watching Brief (14 x 17m)
- archaeological evaluation trenches (2013)
- archaeological features

APPENDIX 2: THE ARCHIVE

2.1 Photographic Record, and colour digital with Black and White (Ilford Delta 400 Professional) denoted by Film and frame Nos.

Position No.	Film/Frame	Plate	Location	Description	From
1. ⁴⁰		3		Pre-excavation view of the PDA	SSE
2. ⁴¹				Pre-excavation view of the PDA	SE
3. ⁴²		4		View of the brick footings of the conservatory	ENE
4. ⁴³				View of the brick footings of the conservatory	WSW
5. ⁴⁴		5		View of the brick footings of the conservatory	WSW
6. ⁴⁵⁻⁷				Excavation views	SE
7. ⁴⁸⁻⁹		6		Excavation views of the front (SE facing) conservatory wall	ENE
8. ⁵⁰				Views after the brick footings were removed	ENE
9. ⁵¹		7		Detail of the truncated NE conservatory wall	SSE
10. ⁵²		12		building footings revealed outside the watching brief area	ENE
11. ⁵³				View of the building footings as they were being cleaned	ENE
12. ⁵⁴				General view of the buildings footing in context	WSW
13. ⁵⁵	1/36			View of the building footings	NW
14. ⁵⁶	1/35			View of the building footings	E
15. ⁵⁷				View of the building footings	SSE
16. ⁵⁸	1/34	14		Detailed view of the building footings	SSE
17. ⁵⁹		13		Detailed view of the building footings	ENE
18. ⁶⁰				View of the building footings	WSW
19. ⁶¹				View of the building footings	NW
20. ⁶²	1/33-2			Detail of a brick from wall [507]	-
21. ⁶³⁻⁵				General views	SSE
22. ⁶⁶				General view	SE
23. ⁶⁷				Excavation view during removal of brick footings	SW
24. ⁶⁸	1/31			Detail of a culvert brick [202]	-
25. ⁶⁹				General view of the NW corner of the PDA	NE
26. ⁷⁰				General view of the northern end of the PDA prior to excavation	-
27. ⁷¹				General view	NE
28. ⁷²				General view	WSW
29. ⁷³⁻⁴				Pre-excavation views	NE
30. ⁷⁵				Initial view of culvert [319]	NE
31. ⁷⁶				View of the conservatory's side wall (SE Elevation)	WSW
32. ⁷⁷		11		View of the exposed culvert [319]	NNW
33. ⁷⁸				View of the culvert	NE
34. ⁷⁹		10		View of the water cistern [311]	NW
35. ⁸⁰⁻¹				Post excavation views	WSW & ENE
36. ⁸²	1/30	8		Artefacts: tri-coloured floor tiles	-

2.2 Colour Slides

Position No.	Film/Frame	Plate	Location	Description	From
51		6		Detail of the truncated NE conservatory wall	SSE
56				View of the building footings	E
59		8		Detailed view of the building footings	ENE
60				View of the building footings	WSW

2.3 CONTEXT REGISTER
NB Numbers continue from the evaluation

Context No.	Description
500	<i>Deposit:</i> sandstone wall 0.4m wide lying on a wider foundation course approx. 0.6m wide. <i>Interpretation:</i> lower building wall.
501	<i>Deposit:</i> very similar wall to [500] and represents a continuation/return, 0.45m wide. NB no foundation course evident <i>Interpretation:</i> lower building wall.
502	<i>Deposit:</i> brick wall 0.24m wide within a foundation cut [503]. Abutts [500], above 503 <i>Interpretation:</i> inserted wall
503	<i>Cut:</i> foundation cut for [502].
504	<i>Deposit:</i> loose red sand overlies sandstone slab. Below [503], above [500/501]
505	<i>Deposit:</i> compacted lime mortar. Above [503/502]. <i>Interpretation:</i> base deposit for a floor
506	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown silty clay with frequent coal fragments <i>Interpretation:</i> garden soil close to coal storage. Abutts and above [500/501] <i>Artefacts:</i> C18th pottery inc. glass bottles, wine bottle fragments, clay pipe and worked animal bones.
507	<i>Deposit:</i> red brick wall formed from three rows, 0.4m wide. Bricks are 0.26m x 0.055m x 0.125m slope moulded and are consistent with bricks used in the Georgian houses on the high Street.
508	<i>Deposit:</i> composite wall, red brick and stone, 0.45m wide. Bricks form the inner wall to the southeast and stone faced to the northwest elevations. Above [105]
509	<i>Deposit:</i> bricks consisting of a series of 'on end' red bricks <i>Interpretation:</i> kerb?
300	<i>Deposit:</i> dark brown clayey loam. Same as [100, 200] up to 0.2m deep. Lies above all. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> topsoil
301	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay with frequent angular sandstone fragments (up to 0.15m diam.) <i>Artefacts:</i> none. Lies above [302] below [300]. <i>Interpretation:</i> layer affected by building demolition
302	<i>Natural:</i> brown clay. Below all. Similar to [112, & 204].
303	<i>Deposit:</i> thin deposit of lime mortar with fragments up to 0.1m diam. Lies below [300] above [304] <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> levelling/demolition layer
304	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay. Lies below [303] above [305] <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> levelling deposit
305	<i>Deposit:</i> layer of crushed yellow sandstone. Lies above [306] below [304]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> floor levelling
306	<i>Deposit:</i> brown silty clay similar to [301] with frequent angular sandstone fragments (up to 0.15m diam.). Lies above [302] below [305]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> layer affected by building demolition
307	<i>Cut:</i> 0.08m offset from the adjacent 'L' shaped wall <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> foundation trench for 'L' shaped wall
308	<i>Structure:</i> brick wall 0.25m width. Bricks are 0.23m long, x 0.115 wide and 0.075m deep and are bonded in lime mortar. Similar to wall [309]. Below [300] above [304]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> outer wall probably associated with the 19 th century conservatory orangery
309	<i>Structure:</i> brick wall 0.25m width. Bricks are 0.23m long, x 0.115 wide and 0.075m deep and are bonded in lime mortar. Similar to wall [309]. Below [300] above [304]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> inner wall probably associated with the 19 th century conservatory/orangery
310	<i>Structure:</i> cast iron pipe. Stratigraphic relationship unclear but probably contemporary or subsequent to walls [308-9]. Below [300]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> outer wall probably associated with the 19 th century conservatory /orangery
311	<i>Structure:</i> 'L' shaped brick wall 0.25m width. Bricks are 0.23m long, x 0.115 wide and 0.075m deep and are bonded in lime mortar with an 'internal plaster and tared surface. Similar to

	wall [309]. Below [300] above [304]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> water proof walls probably associated with the 19 th century conservatory/orangery
315	<i>Deposit:</i> mixed gritty silt. Lies above [303-6] below [300]. <i>Artefacts:</i> triangular floor tiles/ceramic building material <i>Interpretation:</i> back fill of feature [311]
316	<i>Deposit:</i> mixed gritty silt. Lies above [303-6] below [300]. <i>Artefacts:</i> triangular floor tiles/ceramic building material <i>Interpretation:</i> back fill of inter wall space
317	<i>Structure:</i> Below [300] above [313]. <i>Artefacts:</i> none <i>Interpretation:</i> 8" brown glazed drainage pipe
318	<i>Structure:</i> flagstone 1m x >0.45m. Below [300] above [304]. <i>Artefacts:</i> - <i>Interpretation:</i> remnant of collapsed floor
319	<i>Structure:</i> brick lined culvert, featuring slope moulded bricks (0.25m x 0.125m x 0.055m). <i>Interpretation:</i> probable continuation of the Trench 1 culvert