

**10 BREWERTON STREET, KNARESBOROUGH,
NORTH YORKSHIRE:
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF**



On behalf of Rennison & Sons Construction Ltd.

CS Archaeology
August 2010

On behalf of: Rennison & Sons Construction Ltd.
Ives Farm
Marton Cum Graffton
York
YO51 9PSD

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 349 568 (centre)

Project Number: 57

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Timing: Fieldwork August 2010
Report August 2010

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Frontispiece: view of the PDA from Brewerton Street

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 This report has been written in response to a condition placed on planning consent by Harrogate Borough Council (App. No. 6.100.2007.B.FUL) for an archaeological watching brief.
- 1.2 A large proportion of the proposed development area (PDA) has been subject to modern disturbance. However archaeological deposits were identified and some of these were able to be accurately dated. These deposits relate to the town's 19th century water cistern and were marked by coursed sandstone walls abutted by an impervious deposit of red clay. Dating of this structure was provided by a deliberately deposited coin (George III, 1813).
- 1.3 The foundation trenches extended down to c.1 m below the present surface and no artefacts and contexts earlier than the 19th century were encountered. This absence of any artefacts pre-dating the 1800s probably indicates that the present ground surface has increased in height during the course of the last 200 years. Indeed the PDA had probably been cleared for the construction of the 1813 structure which proved to be the town's Georgian water cistern and associated buildings.
- 1.4 This report has recorded a series of early 19th century structural features, there are no further recommendations.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report has been commissioned by Mr R Rennison in order to satisfy an archaeological condition placed on planning consent (App. No. 6.100.2007.B.FUL) by Harrogate Borough Council. Planning consent is for the erection of three terraced houses.
- 1.2 The Proposed Development Area (PDA) within the parish of Knaresborough, which is situated 5 kms northeast of Harrogate (**Figure 1**). It comprises of 0.044 hectares of land southwest of Brewerton Street, Knaresborough and is centered on NGR SE 349 568 (**Figure 2**). The eastern boundary is deeply revetted by a sandstone wall. The western boundary is also marked by an extant buttressed wall which was built above Knaresborough's castle moat (No. 34841) and forms the boundary to the scheduled monument. As well as being situated close to the castle the PDA lies within the town's Conservation Area.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 To record the nature and extent of the potential heritage assets beneath the PDA. This record will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any heritage assets within the PDA, and if suitable, samples may be collected for further assessment.

4 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The methodology for this work has been carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) approved by Harrogate Borough Council in April 2010.

5 GEOLOGY, TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

5.1 Introduction

Geological formations, natural topography and flora and fauna have always influenced the pattern of human settlement. These factors can never be assumed to be constant and therefore to have had a predictable influence at all times in the past. The influence of these factors on land use is a major element in determining the nature of the archaeological deposits (stratification) that have accumulated across archaeological sites.

5.2 Geology

The solid underlying geology of the PDA consists of Lower Magnesian limestone (Cadeby Formation) which forms the ridge upon which Knaresborough is built. The dolomitic limestone is capped by calcareous mudstone with gypsum (Edlington formation). Knaresborough Gorge was eroded by glacial overflow during the Devensian glaciation.

5.3 Topography and Drainage

The PDA is situated on what appears to be the up-cast from Knaresborough's Castle Moat. It is positioned across relatively level ground which gently slopes to the southwest. Outside the PDA boundary there is a marked drop in ground level which has been accentuated down Brewerton Street by a high revetment wall. The PDA lies between the 54m and 55m AOD contour lines.

Ground water across the PDA flows in all direction apart from northeast, and permeates through the limestone and into the River Nidd, 0.35kms south of the PDA.

6 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 6.1 The earliest documentary reference to Knaresborough is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The place name of Knaresborough suggests a defended settlement prior to the Norman Conquest. Anglo-Saxon towns usually had a defensible bank or ditch but there are no surviving records for the construction of a bank or ditch around the Anglo-Saxon settlement. Knaresborough Castle dates to the early 12th century.
- 6.2 The castle is typical of the medieval period with an impressive tower and walled enclosures with an external moat. Access to the castle was via two fortified gatehouses which spanned what was probably a dry moat up to 17m deep (CS Archaeology 2009). There are two sally ports, which were large access tunnels which were large enough to allow a rider on horseback to pass through. Today the moat is largely filled in and in parts built over by e.g. the National Boys School (built in 1814).
- 6.3 The eastern moat was landscaped during the 19th century and became part of the castle's public gardens. Little is known archaeologically of the area surrounding Knaresborough's castle and moat, but defensively it would have been a requirement that this area was left open and unobscured, but subsequent development has encroached towards the moat.
- 6.4 By 1849, the PDA was occupied by ranges of small terraced buildings along the western boundary of the PDA and fronting onto Brewerton Street. Towards the southeast end of the PDA a rectangular feature labeled '*Cistern of the Water Works*' (**Figure 3**) occupied a position between these two ranges of buildings.
- 6.5 The textile industry has been associated with Knaresborough for centuries with records of mills dating to the thirteenth century. While the woollen market expanded in the sixteenth century to satisfy an increasing population and the quality of its cloth improved, interruptions to export caused a depression in the latter half of the century and competition among producers must have been intense. Knaresborough was at a disadvantage because of its poor access to the major market centres - in the case of textiles these were Leeds and York. By specialising in higher quality linen, Knaresborough was able to take advantage of the increase in living standards and fund its higher transport expenses. An industry which began in cottages and small workshops gradually transferred to mills. In 1791 a cotton mill was built on the site of a paper mill on the banks of the River Nidd at Knaresborough, and this was in turn converted to flax spinning in 1811. This was the famous Castle Mill, taken over in 1847 by Walton and Company for both yarn spinning and power-loom weaving. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Knaresborough became famous for its linen. (Internet source1).
- 6.6 During the late 17th and early 18th century, with an expanding commercial and industrial base, and increasing population, the demand for both private and commercial water supply, became a priority for the town's development. As Knaresborough is situated on a hill, a pressurised water supply was of a particular importance.

7 RESULTS

- 7.1 Although the PDA has been subject to modern disturbance, areas of structural archaeology, dating to the later post medieval period (19th century) were revealed during the watching brief.
- 7.2 Once the top soil had been stripped a mixed loamy clay was revealed (**Plate 1**). A series of foundation trenches was excavated down to a depth of between 1 -1.2m. This truncated a series of redeposited contexts [100 & 101] characterised by modern tip lines. There were occasional islands of relatively undisturbed deposits. E.g. towards the northern edge of the PDA a section of cobbles [103] was revealed (**Plate 2**) showing the earlier tipped deposits beneath.
- 7.3 As the central PDA was being excavated a major cast iron pipe with associated concrete abutment was removed. The c.0.25 diameter cast iron pipe bisected the PDA on a SW-NE alignment, and featured two inlet connectors (**Plate 3**). The pipe trench represented a major intrusion into the stratigraphy of the PDA, truncating earlier walls. It is probable that the 20th century pipe-work was associated with the tall castellated water tower. During the excavation for the foundations large concrete foundations aligned with the cast iron water pipe were removed and also an adjacent brick wall (**Plate 4**). The tower is depicted and entitled "Water Works (Harrogate Corp.)" on the Ordnance Survey Map of 1909 (**Figure 4**), and was circular in plan.). The water tower featured castellations and was positioned at the northern end of the PDA adjacent to the existing house (10 Brewerton Street) This water tower formed a prominent landmark across southern Knaresborough during the 20th century (pers. comm. Mr R Rennison).
- 7.4 The rather disturbed contexts to the north of the PDA appear to have been associated with the levelling and raising of the ground level, in excess of 1.2m, within the PDA in order to construct the water tower.
- 7.5 As the trenches were excavated towards the southern end of the PDA, a series of coursed stone walls were revealed. All the walls respected the alignment of the extant and buttressed wall to the western PDA boundary. Wall B (**Figure 5**) was positioned very close to the extant wall and may have been an earlier wall of a building that was later widened by the construction of the extant buttressed wall. A return of the extant wall (wall C) was revealed and was in association with a vertical wall scar to the extant wall (**Plate 5**).
- 7.6 Situated to the southern corner of the PDA a regular walled three sided structure (walls D & F) was revealed. The dimension largely correlated with the foundation trenches. Initially the west facing elevation of the structure was revealed along the side of the foundation trench (**Plate 6**). The excavated trench contained a substantial deposit of reddish brown clay which abutted walls D and E, and was deliberately introduced in to the PDA as a water seal for the water cistern depicted in the Ordnance Survey map of 1849. The impact from the foundation trenches resulted in the external facing stones being removed, but the internal arrangements were left in situ.
- 7.7 Set within the lime mortar of one of the building's corner stones was a Georgian bank token, dated 1813. This coin had been carefully positioned into the lime mortar layer presumably by the by the builders of the cistern to commemorate the year of construction (**Plates 7 & 9**).
- 7.8 These areas related to the Georgian water cistern and marked by coursed sandstone walls abutted with and impervious deposit of red clay. The coarse sandstone had to have been imported into the area and is in marked contrast to the dolmitic limestone of the Castle and other important private/public buildings in Knaresborough. All the above structures

reveled during the watching brief were constructed on a very similar alignment to the extant wall along the PDAs eastern boundary, i.e. they were either parallel to, or at 90° to the extant wall.

- 7.9 No artefacts earlier the 19th century were recovered. The PDA may have been cleared previously for the construction of the 19th century water cistern and associated buildings, but excavated foundation trenches did not achieve the depths necessary to establish a definate stratigraphic sequence.

8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 8.1 This work has revealed details of the construction of the cistern, and possible associated buildings. The cistern provided pressure for Knaresborough's water supply during the early 19th century on a natural high point outside the perimeter of the Castle.
- 8.2 Other than the water cistern and related building features, no earlier archaeological assets have been revealed by the development.
- 8.3 No further recommendations.

9 REFERENCES

9.1 Bibliographic References

Le Patourel J., 1966, *Knaresborough Castle*, YAJ Vo. 41, 391-607.

9.2 Cartographic References

1849 The Ordnance Survey Map (reproduced in Patourel 1966)
1909 The 25 inch Ordnance Survey Map, sheet 154/12
2005 The 1:25000 Ordnance Survey Explorer Map, sheet 297
1996 The 1:50,000 British Geological Survey map, sheet 62
2010 Ordnance survey digital (dxf) map data

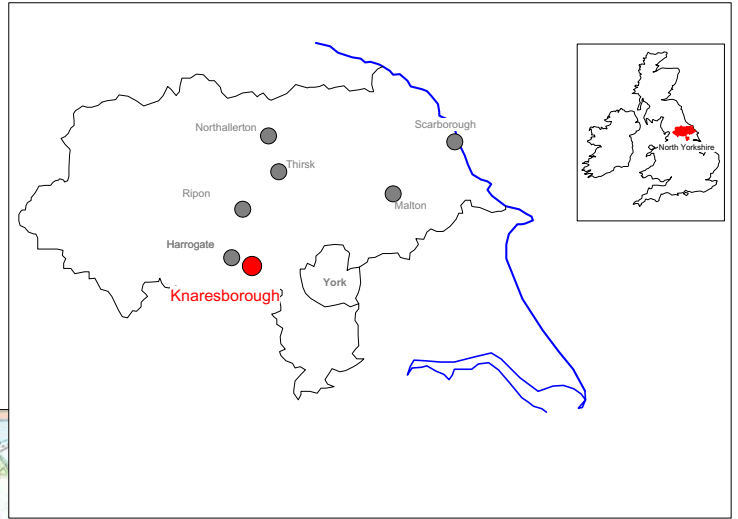
9.3 Internet Source

1. <http://www.colchestertreasurehunting.co.uk/G/gerogianmilledcoins.htm>

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks go to Mr and Mrs R Rennison for commissioning this work, and facilitating site access to the excavations.

FIGURES



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scale 1:25000

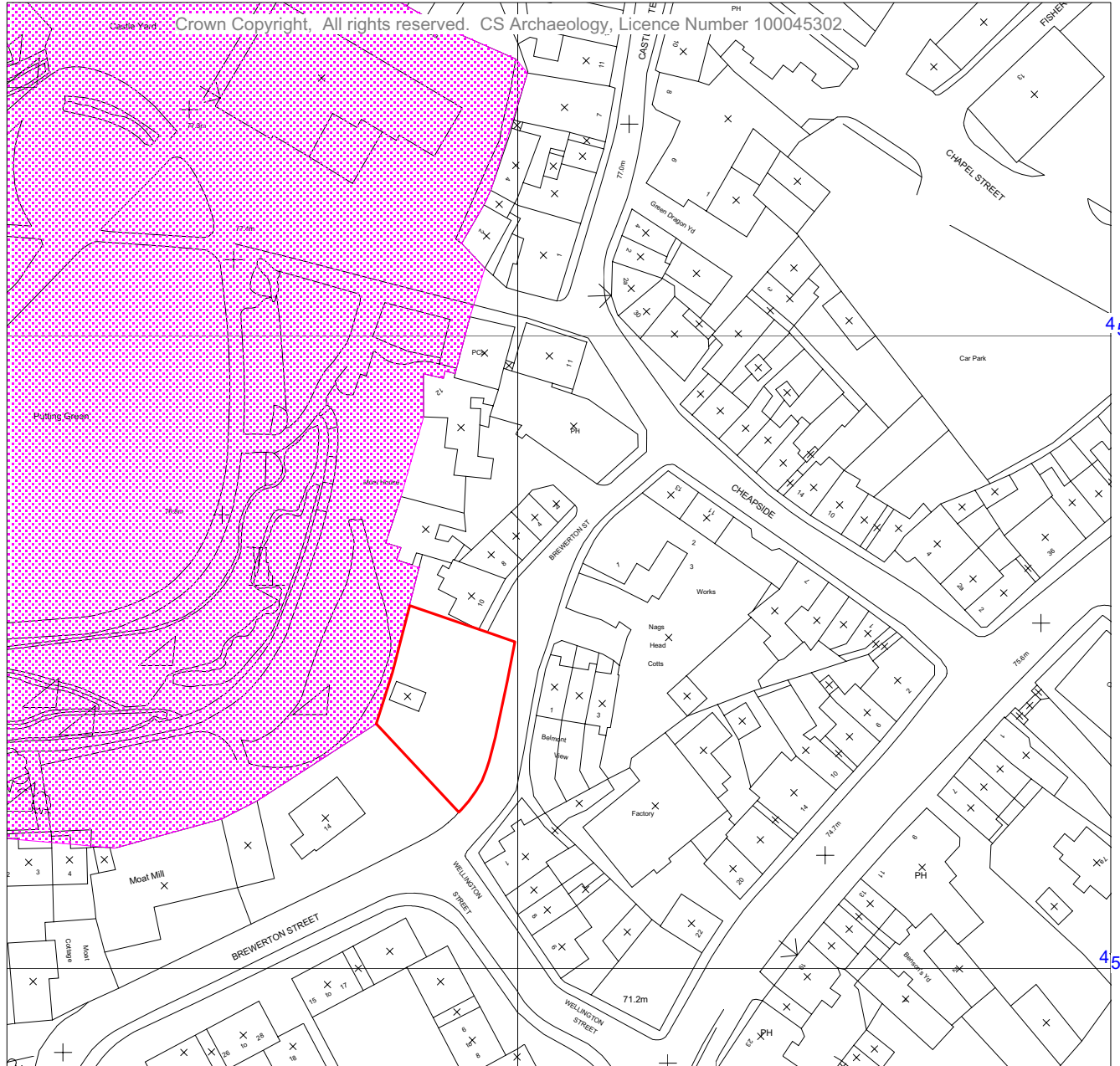
For inset see Figure 2

10 Brewerton Street,
Knaresborough, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Watching Brief



Figure 1: Location Map

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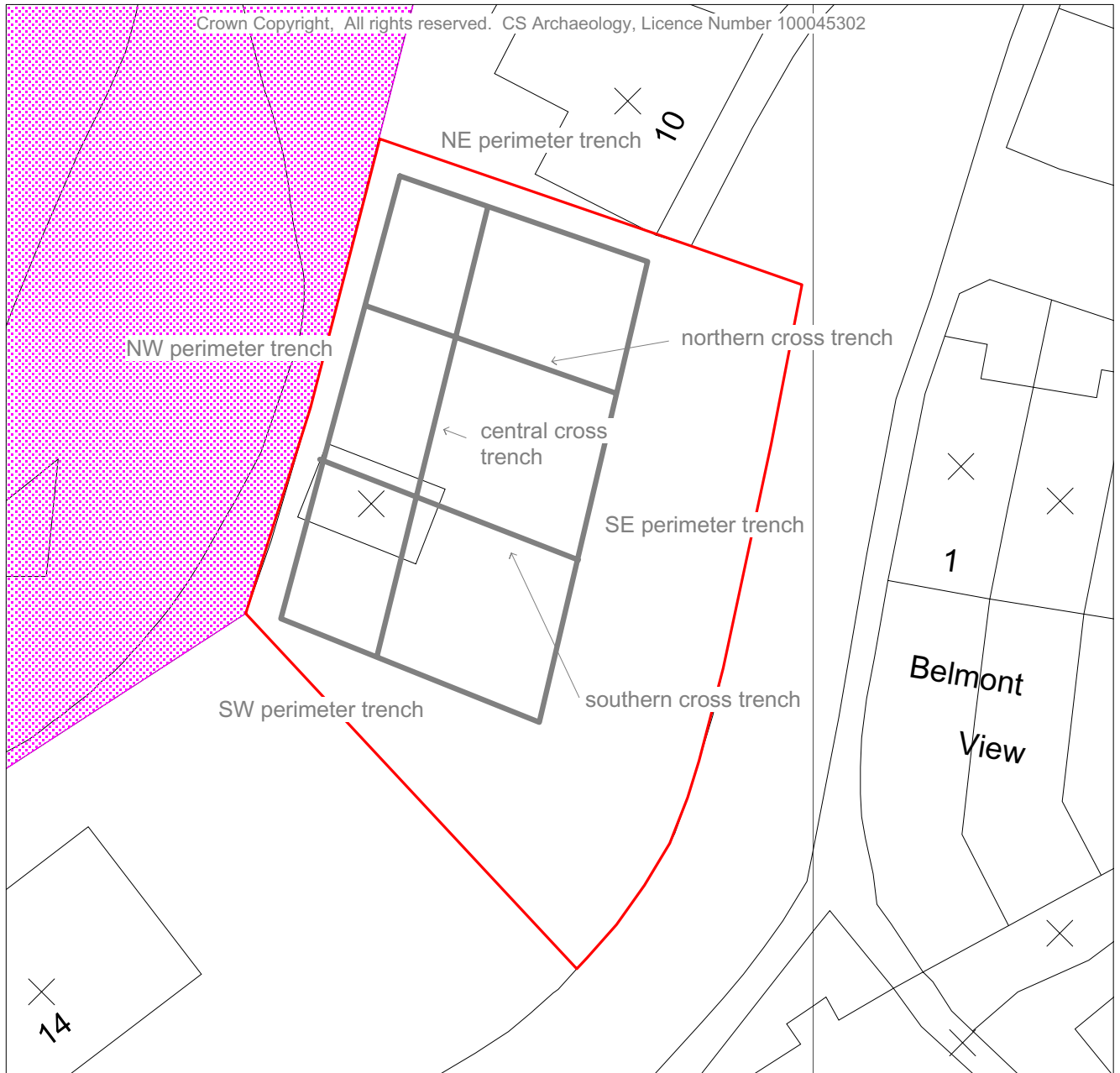
4350






scale 1:10000

-  The Proposed Development Area (PDA, 0.044 Ha)
-  Knaresborough Castle a Designated Heritage Asset (Scheduled Monument)

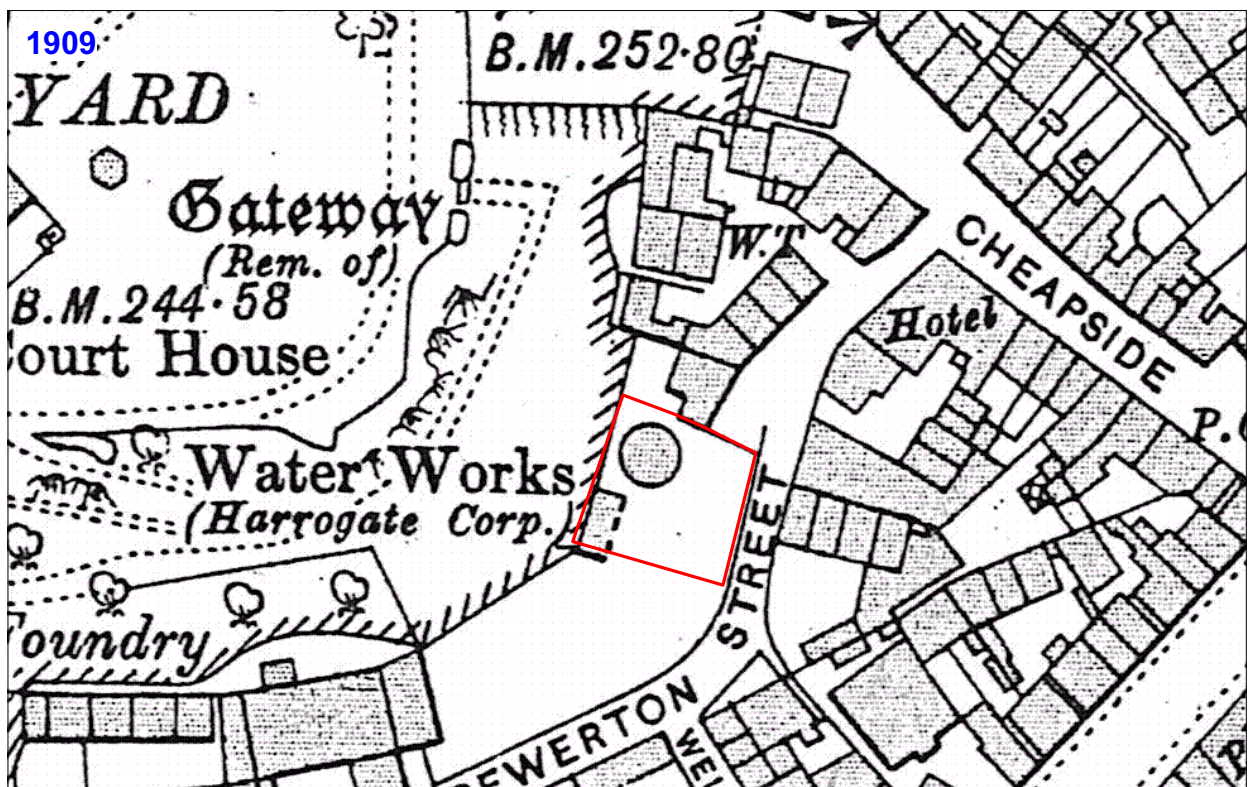
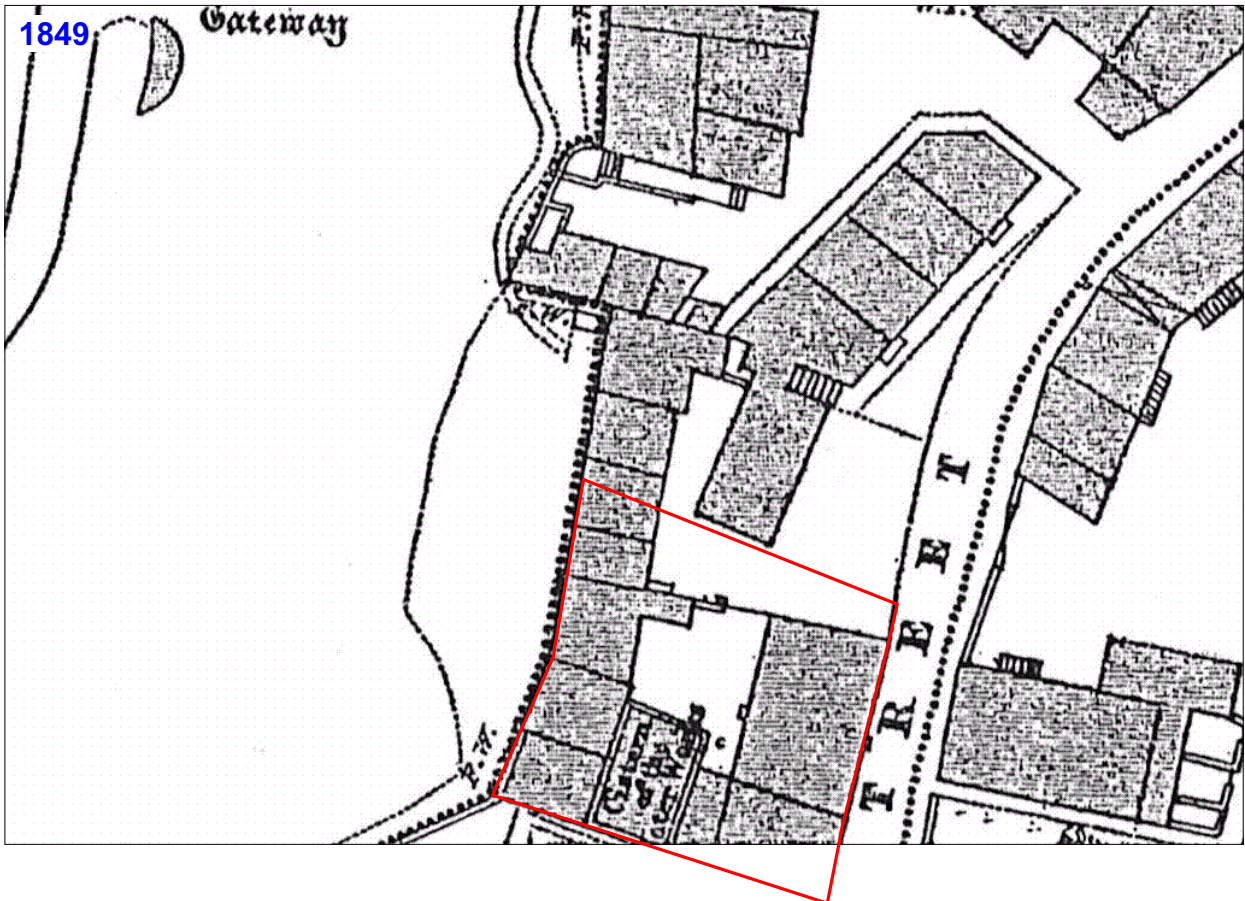




-  The Proposed Development Area (0.044 Ha)
-  Designated Heritage Asset (Scheduled Monument)
-  trenches

scale 1:250





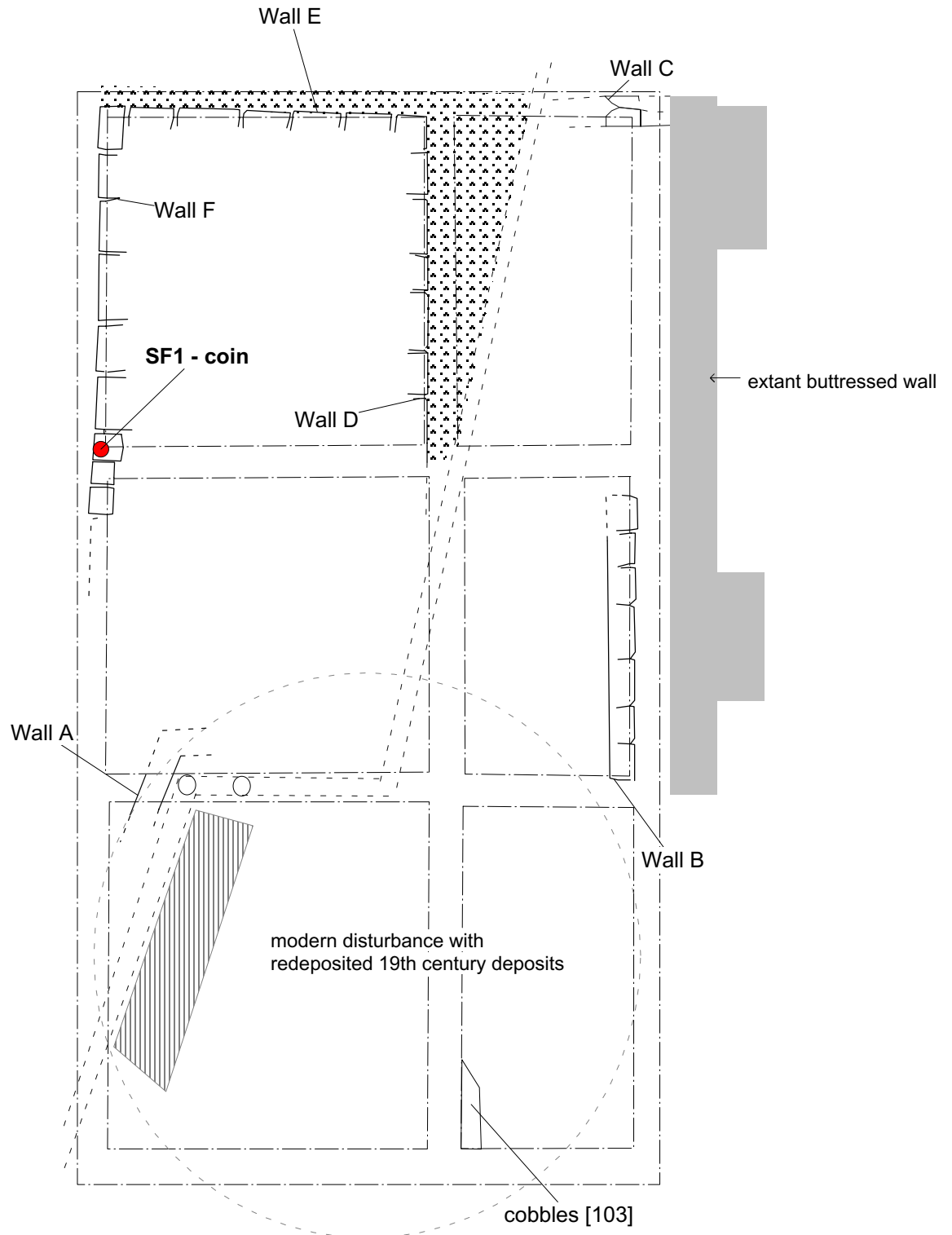
The Proposed Development Area (PDA)

10 Brewerton Street,
Knaresborough, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 4: Historic Maps
of the PDA

not to scale

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key



clay



concrete



cast iron pipe



excavated trenches (limit of excavation)



10 Brewerton Street,
Knaresborough, North Yorkshire:
An Archaeological Watching Brief

Figure 5: Trench
Location Plan

scale 1:100

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August 2010



Plate 1: Pre-excitation view of the PDA, from the north northeast



Plate 2: Detail of the stratigraphy with buried cobbled layer [103], from the east southeast



Plate 3: View of a removed section of the cast iron pipe with reduced bore connectors, from the southwest



Plate 4: View of the brick wall that was associated with the main cast iron pipe that was aligned SW to NE across the PDA, from the northeast



Plate 5: View of the end of the extant butressed wall with the vertical scar of the return (southern) wall with in situ footings, from the east southeast



Plate 6: Detail of wall D's, 'external' east facing elevation, from the northwest



Plate 7: View of the wall F, after the stone with the coin (SF1) set in the mortar was removed, from the north northeast



Plate 8: General view of the extant buttressed wall (taken from the bottom of the castle's moat, from the west



Plate 9: SF1, the 1813 Bank of England issue George III milled silver 1 shilling and 6 pence (18 pence). Deliberately deposited in the mortar of one of the corner stones of wall F (the Water Cistern). Internet Source 1 (a representation of SF1)

APPENDICES

**A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF AT 10
BREWERTON STREET, KNARESBOROUGH, NORTH
YORKSHIRE**

CS Archaeology

April 2010

0 SUMMARY

- 0.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is in response to a condition placed on Planning consent (Application No. 6/100.2007.B.FUL) by Harrogate Borough Council. This consent permits development to proceed subject to an approved WSI, which has to be agreed in advance before any works can take place.
- 0.2 This condition has been imposed because the Proposed Development Area (PDA) lies within an area of archaeological potential and could impact on heritage assets (archaeological deposits).
- 0.3 This WSI proposes that an archaeological watching brief is implemented to ascertain the nature and possibly extent of the potential heritage assets which may be encountered during the site works.
- 0.4 The results from these archaeological works will provide a more detailed assessment of the PDAs heritage assets (archaeological resource).

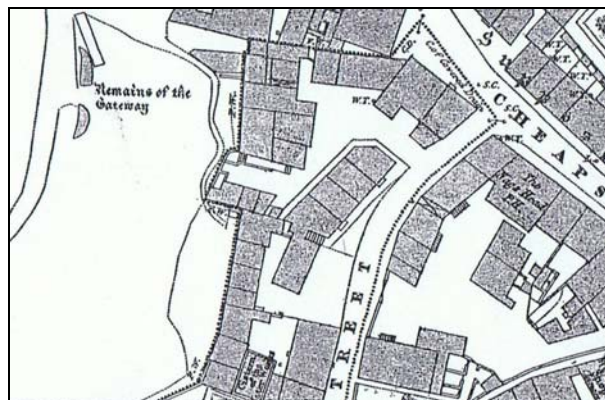
1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Details

- 1.1.1 *Site Name:* Land between Knaresborough Castle Moat and Brewerton Street, Knaresborough
- 1.1.2 *Location:* 10 Brewerton Street, Knaresborough, North Yorkshire
- 1.1.3 *Status:* Adjacent to and affecting the setting of Knaresborough Castle (Scheduled Monument No. 34841)
- 1.1.4 *Grid reference:* SE 349 568 (centre)
- 1.1.5 *Area of site:* 0.04 hectares
- 1.1.6 *Purpose of the work:* to record the nature and extent of the potential heritage asset below the PDA. This record will establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any heritage assets within the PDA in the areas outlined in **Figure 1**, and if suitable, samples will be collected for further assessment.

1.2 Archaeological Background

- 1.2.1 The earliest documentary reference to Knaresborough is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. The place name of Knaresborough suggests a defended settlement prior to the Norman Conquest. Anglo-Saxon towns usually had a defensible bank or ditch but there are no surviving records for the construction of a bank or ditch around Anglo-Saxon settlement. Knaresborough Castle dates to the early 12th century.
- 1.2.2 The castle is typical of the medieval period with an impressive tower and walled enclosures with an external moat. Access to the castle was via two fortified gatehouses which spanned what was probably a dry moat up to 17m deep (CS Archaeology 2009). There are two sally ports, which were large access tunnels which were large enough to allow a rider on horseback to pass through. Today the moat is largely filled in and in parts built over by e.g. the National School (built in 1814) which became known as the Boy's School.
- 1.2.3 The eastern moat was landscaped during the 19th century and became part of the castle's public gardens. Around the moat little is known archaeologically, defensively it would have been a requirement that this area was left open and unobscured, but subsequent development may well have encroached towards the moat.
- 1.2.4 By 1849, the PDA was occupied by ranges of small terraced buildings along the western boundary of the PDA and fronting onto Brewerton Street. Towards the southeast end of the PDA a rectangular featured labelled 'Cistern of the Water Works' occupied a position between these two building ranges.



Extract from the Ordnance Survey map of 1849

1.3 Planning Background

- 1.3.1 The PDA lies immediately next to Knaresborough Castle and associated moat, which is a designated heritage asset (Scheduled Monument).
- 1.3.2 This WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to both mitigate and enable an assessment of the impact of development proposal on the PDA's potential heritage asset. This is in accordance with local planning policies and in particular, National Planning Policy Statement 5, 2010.
- 1.3.3 This archaeological condition on consent is to prepare this WSI which covers the removing and study of any matters of archaeological/historic importance observed during the watching brief. The watching brief will apply to all below ground works associated with construction of 3 terraced dwellings (App. No. 6/100.2007.B.FUL).

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of this programme of archaeological work is to gather sufficient information to establish presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological deposits.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.1 It is proposed to carry out a watching brief (close observation) of the site reduction and foundation and service excavations.
- 3.1.2 This project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
- 3.1.3 CS Archaeology will ensure that services are located prior to excavation by means of site plans.
- 3.1.4 Mechanical excavation, using a toothless ditching bucket will be used extremely judiciously, under constant archaeological supervision down to the required depths.
- 3.1.5 The removed material will be scanned using a metal detector under archaeological supervision ensuring that all metal finds are located, identified, and if appropriate, 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 The watching brief will favour preservation *in situ*, unless features will be directly affected by on-site works. If features are to be affected all anthropomorphic features 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 (NCC). 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-slugs. 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 Harrogate Borough Council. 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 (2002). 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 excavations and site reduction will be made.
- 3.3.2 General and detailed photographs will be taken with 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.
- 3.3.3 This record will be supplemented by 35mm colour slides, especially where colour is an aspect that needs to be recorded, e.g. built structures and bedrock and characteristic stratigraphy. All photographs will contain an appropriate graduated photographic scale. Digital photographs >7Mp will also be taken to illustrate the report and to supplement the archive. Copies of all photographs will be included in the digital archive which will be supplied to both Harrogate Museum and NYCC Historic Environment Record.

3.4 Site Monitoring

- 3.4.1 Harrogate Borough Council (NYCC) will be notified at least two weeks in advance of the site works and the start of the archaeological watching brief, so that arrangements for monitoring the work can be made.
- 3.4.2 Ample opportunity will be offered to HBC/NYCC so that monitoring of all the opened and freshly exposed areas can be inspected.

3.5 Health and Safety

- 3.5.1 CS Archaeology will operate with due regard to health and safety and a copy of the risk assessment will be sent for approval to the archaeological monitor (HBC/NYCC).

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 post-excavation assessment of material 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 watching brief report will include a phased interpretation of the site, if possible.
- 3.6.3 The watching brief report will also consist of a detailed context index to the archive.
- 3.6.4 The results of the palaeo-environmental assessment by an appropriate specialist will outline the potential of the samples taken and will be included in the watching brief 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 Report Submission

- 3.7.1 Copies of the completed report will be submitted in both hard and digital formats to:
- The clients Mr and Mrs R Rennison;
 - Mrs A Johnson HBC Conservation Officer and NYCC (Ms L Hawkins);
 - Harrogate Museum (unbound copy of the report is to be included with the archive);
 - English Heritage and the client's agent Arch Tech Design (if required).

3.8 Submission and Deposition of the Archive

- 3.8.1 The archive, including a copy of the report, will be compiled, indexed and then offered for deposition with Harrogate Museum who will be notified in advance of the fieldwork and potential creation of a physical archive.

3.9 Publicity

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

3.10 References

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Appendix 2: Archive Index

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER A: 35mm Black and White Film (Ilford Delta 400 Professional)

Position No.	Film/Frame No.	Plate	Description	From
1	1/30		Pre-excavation view of the PDA	NNE
2	1/29		Pre-excavation view of the PDA	S
3	1/28		View of the northern trenches	NNE
4	1/27		Post-excavation view of the northern trench	ESE
5	1/26		Detail of the stratigraphy with buried cobbled layer	ESE
6	1/25		View of the revealed wall that parallels the extent boundary wall	NNE
7	1/24		Detail of the revealed wall B, that parallels the extent boundary wall	NNE
8	1/23		View of the end of the extant buttressed wall with the vertical scar of the return (southern) wall with in situ footings	ESE
9	1/22		General view towards the PDA	NE
10	1/21		View of the removed cast iron pipe with reduced bore connectors	SW
11	1/20		View of the brick wall that was associated with the main cast iron pipe that was aligned SW NE across the PDA	NE
12	1/19		General view towards the PDA from Knaresborough's Castle Moat	WNW
13	1/18		General view of the extant walls from the castle moat	W
14	1/17		General view across the PDA with the trench nearly complete	NNW
15	1/16		General view of the eastern trench (strong sun)	SSW
16	1/15		View of probable cistern wall external east facing elevation	NW
17	1/14		General view of the trench with the exposed section of wall	N
18	1/13		View of probable cistern wall external east facing elevation	NW
19	1/12		View of the exposed cistern wall	WNW
20	1/11		Oblique view of the exposed cistern wall	SW
21	1/10		View across the remains of the cistern building	SW
22	1/9		General view across the PDA with the trench nearly complete	N
23	1/8		Post excavation view of the rear western perimeter trench	SSW
24	1/7		View of the southern PDA	SE
25	1/6		Post excavation view of the front eastern trench	SSW
26	1/5-4		View of the Cistern wall after the stone with the coin set in the mortar was removed	NNE
27	1/3-2		General oblique view across the remains of the	NE

			water cistern	
28	1/1		View of the southern cross trench	ESE

PHOTOGRAPHIC REGISTER B: 35mm Colour Film (Kodak 200 ASA)

Position No.	Film/Frame No.	Plate	Description	From
1	2/36	1	Pre-excavation view of the PDA	NNE
2	2/35		Pre-excavation view of the PDA	S
3	2/34		View of the northern trench	NNE
4	2/33		Post-excavation view of the northern trench	ESE
5	2/32	2	Detail of the stratigraphy with buried cobbled layer [103]	ESE
6	2/31		View of the revealed wall B, that parallels the extent boundary wall	NNE
7	2/30		Detail of the revealed wall that parallels the extent boundary wall	NNE
8	2/29	5	View of the end of the extant buttressed wall with the vertical scar of the return (southern) wall with in situ footings	ESE
9	2/28		General view towards the PDA	NE
10	2/27	3	View of a removed section of the cast iron pipe with reduced bore connectors	SW
11	2/26	4	View of the brick wall that was associated with the main cast iron pipe that was aligned SW NE across the PDA	NE
12	2/25		General view towards the PDA from Knaresborough's Castle Moat	WNW
13	2/24	8	General view of the extant buttressed wall (taken from the bottom of the castle's moat)	W
14	2/23		General view across the PDA with the trench nearly complete	NNW
15	2/20		General view of the eastern trench (strong sun)	SSW
16	2/19		View of external cistern east facing wall/elevation	NW
17	2/18		General view of the trench with the exposed section of wall D	N
18	2/17	6	Detail of wall D's, 'external' east facing elevation	NW
19	2/16		Oblique view of the exposed cistern wall	SW
20	2/15		View across the remains of the cistern building	SW
21	2/14		General view across the PDA with the trench nearly complete	N
22	2/13		Post excavation view of the rear western perimeter trench	SSW
23	2/12		View of the southern PDA	SE
24	2/11		Post excavation view of the front eastern trench	SSW
25	2/10-9		View of the wall F, after the stone with the coin set in the mortar was removed	NNE
26	2/8-7		General oblique view across the remains of the water cistern	NE
27	2/6-5		View of the southern cross trench	ESE

28	2/4		General view towards the northern PDA(post excavation)	SSW
29	2/3-2		General view of the southern PDA (post excavation)	NW
30	2/2		General view of the central PDA (post excavation)	SW

CONTEXT REGISTER C

No.	Location	Type	Description
100	PDA	Deposit	Very mixed deposit consisting of sandstone frags., brick, modern glazed earthenware pipe fragments, cobbles and flagstone fragments with concrete foundation fragments. Depth up to 0.5m. Underlies [101]. <i>Interpretation: modern back fill following the break up of large concrete slab by Mr R Rennison (pers. comm.)</i>
101	PDA	Deposit	(Made ground) mixed levelling deposit light brown sandy clay and dark grey clinker (industrial waste). Depth below c. 0.5m to below limit of excavation. Underlies [100].
102	PDA	Deposit	Mixed redeposited layers of crushed limestone and brown sandy clay with clinker (similar to [101]. Underlies [100], abuts [101].
103	PDA	Deposit	Small section of situ cobbles
104	PDA	Structure	Faced sandstone walls up to 0.6m wide, bonded in light grey lime mortar.
105	PDA (SW)	Deposit	Dark red clay with occasional round rounded stone up to 0.5com diameter

SPECIAL FINDS REGISTER D

No.	Context No.	Plate	Description
SF1	104	9	1813 Bank of England issue George III milled silver 1 shilling and 6 pence (18 pence). Deliberately deposited in the mortar of one of the corner stones of the cistern.