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**Land off In Moor Lane  
Middlesmoor  
North Yorkshire**

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*June 2010*

*Report No. 2076*

CLIENT  
**Lee and Holmes**

# Land off In Moor Lane Middlesmoor North Yorkshire

## Archaeological Evaluation

### *Summary*

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out in a former builders yard at Middlesmoor prior to the re-development of the site for housing. Although the site is located within a scheduled area, reputedly part of a prehistoric settlement, no evidence for human activity was identified in either of the two trial trenches. A steep sided depression, previously interpreted as a possible enclosing ditch around the settlement, is interpreted as a natural channel with the postulated 'bank' also proving to be comprised of undisturbed natural deposits.*



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**Report Information**

Client: Lee and Holmes  
Address: 12, Panorama Close, Pateley Bridge, Harrogate, HG3 5NY  
Report Type: Archaeological Evaluation  
Location: Middlesmoor  
County: North Yorkshire  
Grid Reference: SE 091 742  
Period(s) of activity represented: None  
Report Number: 2076  
Project Number: 3558  
Site Code: MNY10  
Planning Application No.:  
Museum Accession No.: -  
Date of fieldwork: April 21st and April 22nd 2010  
Date of report: June 2010  
Project Management: Alistair Webb BA MifA  
Fieldwork supervisor: David Williams BA PifA  
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## 1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Allison & MacRae Architects on behalf of their clients Lee and Holmes to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching in a former builders yard in Middlesmoor, prior to the re-development of the site for residential housing. Part of the site lies within a scheduled area (Scheduled Ancient Monument NY524). The fieldwork was carried out on April 21st and April 22nd 2010.

### Site location and topography

The site is located north-east of Skipton and north-west of Harrogate approximately 10km north-west of Pateley Bridge in Upper Nidderdale, centred at SE 0918 7429 (see Fig. 1), at 300m above Ordnance Datum. The site comprises a former builders yard at the northern end of the village of Middlesmoor and is bounded to the east by In Moor Lane, the main route through the village, and to the west by a grass field which comprises the Scheduled Ancient Monument (see below).

### Soils, geology and land-use

The underlying geology of the area comprises solid sandstone with areas of mixed mudstone, siltstone and sandstones from the Upper Carboniferous. (British Geological Survey 1985). The soils are classified in the Wick 1 Association (541g) being described as well-drained coarse loams, locally over rock (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1995).

The site comprises a former builders yard currently used to stockpile building rubble and other construction materials. Much of the yard WAS under concrete and partially covered by modern buildings. The area under evaluation was restricted to the northern end of the site, this being the only part of the site where the original land surface remains. Elsewhere within the site the ground surface has been reduced in places by up to 2m.

## 2 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site lies within the Scheduled Monument of ‘Settlement Site Middlesmoor (County Monument no. NY/524. The scheduled area is thought to encompass the remains of a prehistoric settlement and contains a steep sided linear depression which has been interpreted as a ditch enclosing the settlement. This ‘ditch’ extends into the northern end of the builders yard. However, this feature is described on the English Heritage Pastscape website (English Heritage 2007) as *‘a steep sided depression extending in a slight curve... traceable around the sloping side of a natural spur.... No indications of a continuation exist.* Furthermore the area is described as *‘one of pasture fields devoid of signs of cultivation or other disturbance. Despite its scheduling as a settlement the appearance of the ditch is indicative of a water worn gully, (similar to others in the vicinity) later widened by use as a trackway.*

Consequently although the settlement site itself is suggested to be Bronze Age this has not been confirmed and the reliability of the scheduling appears dubious.

The modern village of Middlesmoor is thought to have originated as a grange of Byland Abbey, although within the village church of St Chad's is a 10th or 11th century preaching cross that suggest there may have been an earlier Celtic monastic community within the local area.

### **3 Aims and Objectives**

The general aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation and date of any archaeological remains within the northern part of the proposed development area.

The specific aims were to:

- locate and characterise any surviving above and below ground archaeological remains relating to possible prehistoric settlement site;
- provide an assessment of the potential and significance of any identified archaeological remains in a local, regional and (if relevant) national context;
- provide information on which a strategy for further evaluation and/or mitigation, if required can be developed, and;
- to produce a comprehensive site archive and report.

These aims were to be achieved by excavating two trial trenches (see Fig. 2).

Trench 1, measuring 3m by 2m, was situated on the sloping ground at the northern end of the site in order to target any remains of a possible enclosure bank and any buried land surface.

Trench 2, measuring 4m by 2m, was located at the bottom of the slope, and was located to sample across the possible enclosure ditch.

### **4 Methodology**

Following consultation between the Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), and the Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, a Written Scheme of Investigation was produced by NYCC; this document is included as Appendix 3. Consent was sought from the Department for Culture, Media and Sport to excavate within a scheduled area with permission being granted under the terms of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (Section 2); this document is included as Appendix 4.

The terms and conditions of both these documents were adhered to during the evaluation.

A small mini-excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the modern building debris and topsoil. The stripping was undertaken under direct archaeological supervision and in level spits. The stripped surface and areas was inspected for archaeological remains and cleaned by hand where necessary. Appropriate written, drawn and photographic records were made in accordance with ASWYAS guidelines, site recording manual (ASWYAS 2003, 2006) and IfA standards and guidance (IfA 2008), the contents of the primary archive are listed in Appendix 1, with a concordance of contexts presented in Appendix 2.

## 5 Results

### *Trench 1 (Fig. 2; Plates 1-3)*

Trench 1 was located in the north-western corner of the site on an area of sloping ground that had been suggested may be part of a bank enclosing the prehistoric settlement. The trench was placed to take in as much of the banked slope as practicable and provide a section through the rise in the ground. The trench measured 2m by 3m and was oriented north-east to south-west. The north-eastern end of the trench was partially truncated by a corrugated iron shed (see Plate 1).

The section excavated through this banked area was a maximum of 1.58m in depth and revealed a layer of topsoil (106), varying between 0.20m in depth at the top of the slope and 0.60m at the bottom of the slope, overlaying natural deposits comprising layers of well compacted, mixed sandy deposits and mudstones layers (108, 109 and 110). These deposits were up to 0.88m in depth and overlay fractured sandstone (112), which in turn was situated upon solid sandstone bedrock (113) which was present at between 301.79m and 302.93m above Ordnance Datum. The deposits were completely sterile, very clean and were consistent with natural deposits. No finds were recovered and no organic material or charred remains were visible within any of these deposits. No buried soil horizons were identified and there was no evidence for a man-made bank.

### *Trench 2 (Fig. 2; Plates 4 and 5)*

Trench 2 was located in the north-eastern corner of the site adjacent to a gate accessing the site from In Moor Lane. The trench was located across the possible ditch feature which has been interpreted as possibly enclosing the settlement site. The trench measured 4m by 2m and was excavated by hand with spoil removal aided by machine down to a depth of 2.06m below the ground surface, 299.46m above Ordnance Datum.

The upper deposits of the trench were removed by machine and consisted of made ground containing modern building rubble of brick and stone fragments 0.48m thick. The trench located a broad U-shaped feature (105), 1.58m deep and at least 4m wide, that was cut into the natural sandstone bedrock. The sides of the feature were extremely smooth with no evidence to suggest an anthropogenic origin. This feature was filled by laminated bands of



orange sands and greyish clayey sands. These deposits were highly compacted with no tip lines evident to suggest an archaeological origin. The thin banding of laminated clays and sands were also extremely sterile with no organic remains or charcoal in evidence. No artefacts or ecofacts were recovered.

## **6 Discussion**

There was no evidence of any buried soil horizon in T1 and all the deposits were completely sterile strongly suggesting that the slope is the natural undisturbed ground surface. Similarly the smooth nature of the sides of the ditch feature in T2 and the sterile laminated nature of the fills strongly supports a natural origin, probably a water worn channel as suggested on the English Heritage Pastscape website.

Although the raised area and depression have not been interpreted as archaeological the Neolithic and Bronze Age flints found in the area indicate that the surrounding area has been exploited in the past. The scheduled site is situated on a well defined spur that enjoys a commanding view over Nidderdale (Plate 6) and which would have provided a good site for the location of a settlement. Consequently although no evidence has been found for a bank or to suggest that the depression was a deliberately created defensive ditch feature the natural channel may well have been visible in the past thus adding to the defensive nature of the site and providing further reason as to why the location may have been exploited in the past.

## **7 Conclusion**

The excavations at the northern end of the builders yard in Middlesmoor have not identified any features or deposits that would confirm an archaeological interpretation for either the linear depression or the raised area which it has been suggested may have been indicative of a ditch and possible bank that may have served to enclose and defend the adjacent prehistoric settlement. The features are therefore considered to be natural in origin.

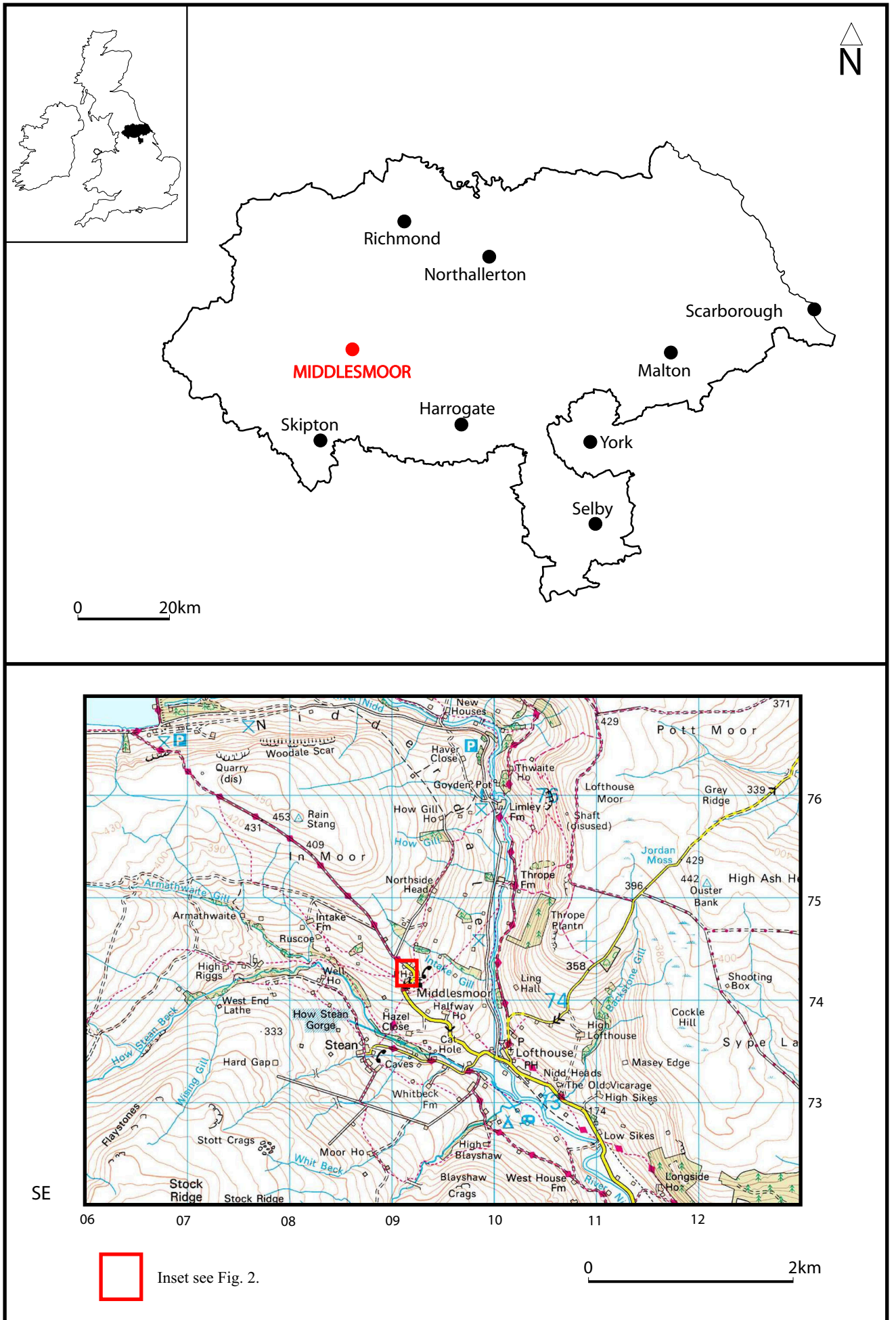
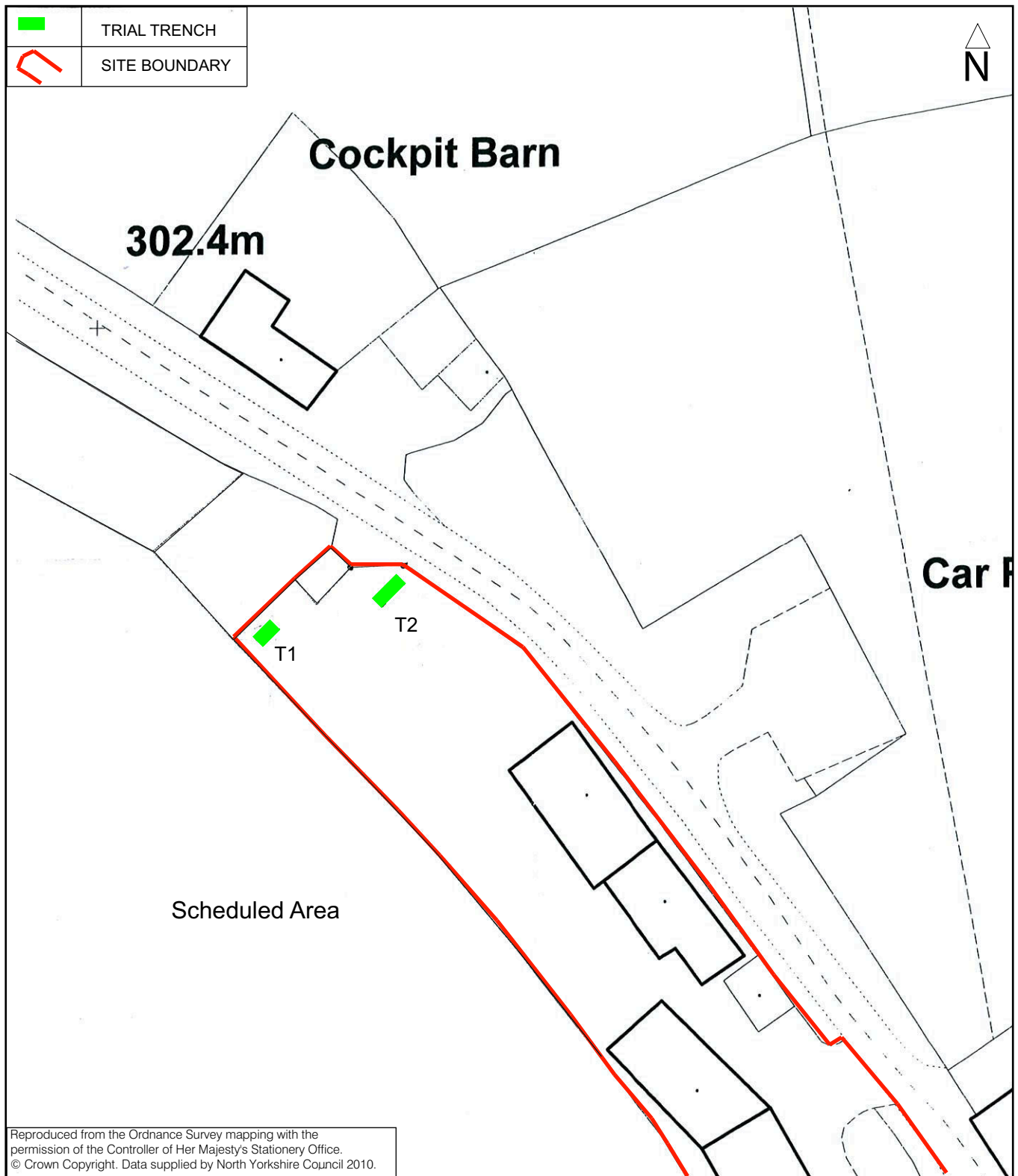



Fig. 1. Site location




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0 50m

Fig. 2. Site plan showing position of trenches within development area (1:1000 @ A4)



*Plate 1. South-western end of Trench 1, looking north-west.*



*Plate 2. South-western end of Trench 1 showing natural deposits, looking south-west; land slopes down from south-west to north-west*



*Plate 3. Trench 1, south-eastern section of banked area*



*Plate 4. Trench 2; section through natural feature 106, looking north-west*



*Plate 5. Trench 2, after full excavation, looking south-west*



*Plate 6. View from scheduled area looking south-east towards Middlesmoor village and Nidderdale – site to immediate left of frame*

**Appendix 1: Inventory of primary archive**

File No.	Description	Quantity
1	Risk assessment	1
	Site location plan	1
	Site Plan	1
	Trench record sheet	2
	Daily record sheets	2
	Risk assessment	1
	Context register	1
	Context cards 100-115	16
	Drawing register	1
	Sheets of permatrace	4
	Digital photo record sheet	1

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**Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts**

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Context	Trench	Description
100	2	Upper rubble layer
101	2	Stony rubble mixed with topsoil
102	2	Greyish silty sandy deposit fill of 105
103	2	Bands of orangey and greyish sand and clays
104	2	Bands of orangey and greyish sand and clays, better defined layers than 103
105	2	'Cut' of natural channel?
106	1	Topsoil deposit
107	1	Stony topsoil deposit
108	1	Grey shale deposit
109	1	Mid greyish yellow shale
110	1	Bands of sandy material
111	1	Heavily weathered friable sandstone
112	1	Weathered sandstone regolith
113	1	Orange sandstone bedrock
114	1	Cut for corrugated iron shed
115	1	Base of corrugated iron shed

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## **Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation**



**North**

**Yorkshire County Council**

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**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING**

**LAND AT BUILDER'S YARD, MIDDLES Moor, NORTH  
YORKSHIRE**

**NGR SE 09183 74287**

**Prepared for Allison & MacRae Architects**

**by**

**North Yorkshire County Council  
Heritage & Environment Section  
Development & Countryside Service  
Business & Environmental Services  
County Hall  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
DL7 8AH**

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**14 June 2007, revised 25 July 2008**



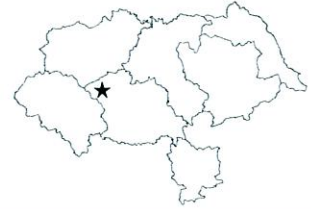
North  
Yorkshire County Council

All Archaeological mapping should be regarded as indicative not definitive.

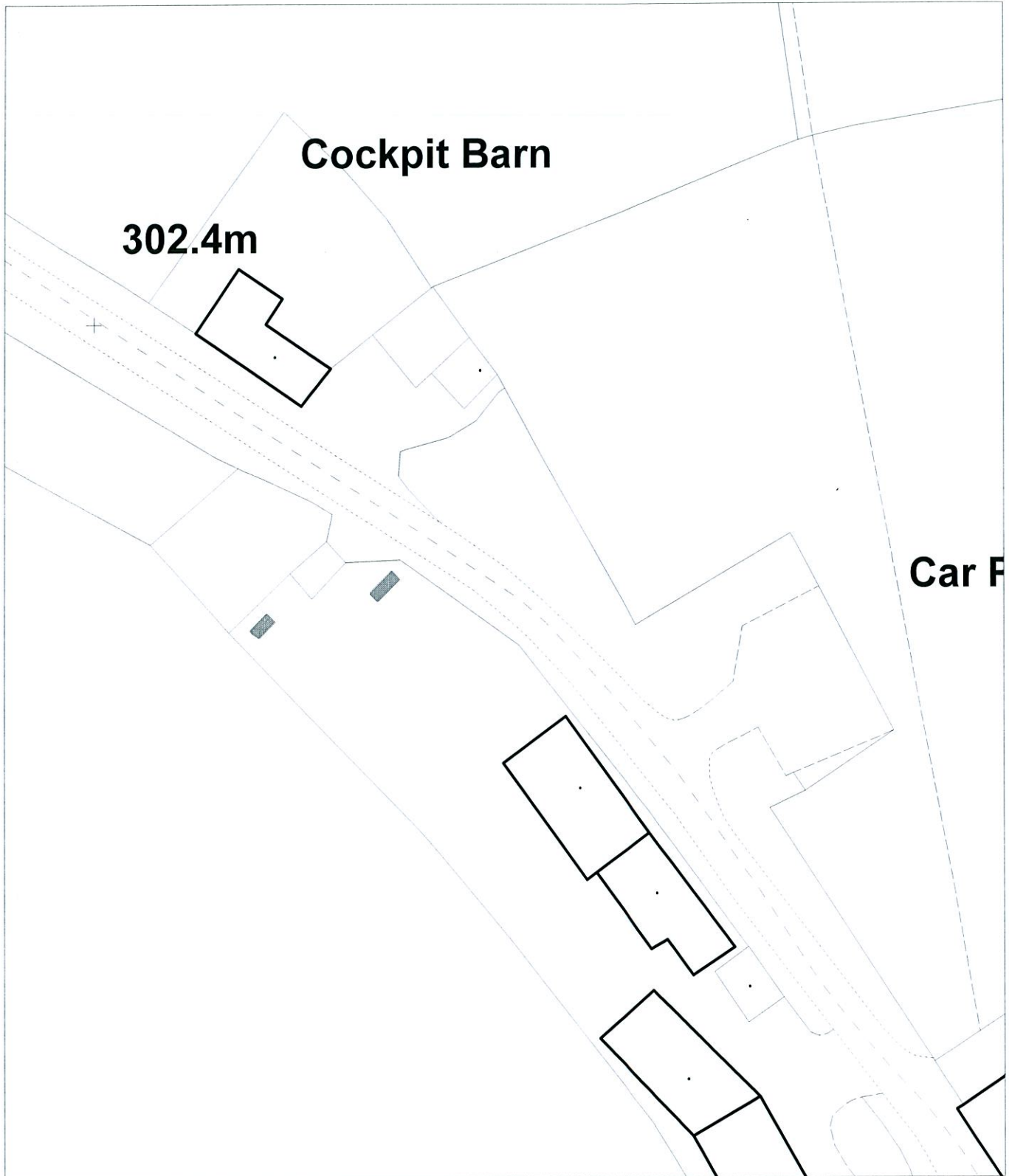
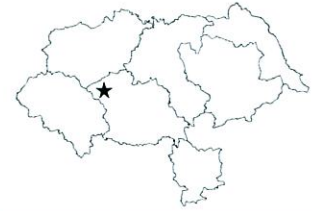
Heritage Section  
Countryside Service  
North Yorkshire  
County Council  
County Hall  
Northallerton DL7 8AH  
(01609) 780780

**Site Location  
Builder's Yard  
Middlesmoor**

Scale 1:1250  
Compiled by ST  
on 22 June 2007



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Additional information - Copyright North Yorkshire County Council. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Licence Number: 100017946 2007



# LAND AT BUILDER'S YARD, MIDDLESMOOR, NORTH YORKSHIRE

## WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

### 1. Summary

- 1.1 Residential development is proposed at the builder's yard in Middlesmoor, North Yorkshire. The proposed development site lies within the Scheduled Monument of "Settlement Site Middlesmoor" (County monument no. NY524). There is potential for remains of prehistoric and later date to be present within the proposed development site which will provide evidence for the original form and function of the enclosure.
- 1.2 Scheduled Monument Consent was granted for the development of part of the monument currently used as a former builder's yard for housing on the 13<sup>th</sup> May 2008. A condition of that consent requires the full implementation of a scheme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and agreed by the Secretary of State for the Department for Culture, Media and Sport advised by English Heritage. The results of the archaeological works will enable an informed assessment to be made of the archaeological features and deposits and will assist in identifying any options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This written scheme of investigation has, therefore, been prepared to define the scope of the archaeological evaluation at the request of Mr D MacRae of Allison & MacRae Architects, acting on behalf of the applicant.

### 2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements set out by the Scheduled Monument Consent dated 15th May 2008. The scheme does not comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation (ICE *et al* 2004), or similar agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

### 3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SE 091 744, see Figure 1)

- 3.1 The area of proposed development is located within the village of Middlesmoor, North Yorkshire, within Harrogate District. The site lies at the northern end of the village to the west of Main Street. The site is currently a builder's yard and is largely under concrete and partially covered with modern buildings. It is enclosed by a retaining wall on its western side which is topped by a grass bank and dry stone wall. The original land profile survives in a small area at the northern end of the site. The development proposals will involve the removal of this area of raised ground in advance of the construction of two semi-detached houses.

### 4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The village of Middlesmoor lies in a commanding position on a spur of land overlooking the confluence of the River Nidd and How Stean Beck. The modern settlement originated as a grange of Byland Abbey, but the discovery of a 10<sup>th</sup> or 11<sup>th</sup>-century cross hints at the earlier presence of a small monastic establishment (Muir 1998).

The area of the scheduled monument contains the remains of a prehistoric settlement and contains a steep-sided linear depression which is thought to relate to an enclosing ditch. Much of the original land surface within the proposed development site has been removed to a depth of more than two metres during the construction of the current builder's yard. However, the original profile is still present in a small area at the northern end of the site. It is likely that this area preserves remains of any enclosure bank and ditch together with any associated features.

- 4.2 The North Yorkshire HER can be consulted by prior appointment by contacting the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, Heritage Section, Development & Countryside Service, Planning and Countryside Unit, Business & Environmental Services, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH; Tel. 01609 532331, Fax. 01609 532558.

## 5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:
- .1 To ensure all relevant consents are in place, (such as scheduled monument consent), prior to any ground works taking place.
  - .2 To determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will need to be excavated, and archaeological deposits will need to be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
  - .3 To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,
  - .4 To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

## 6. Tenders

- 6.1 Archaeological contractors should submit their estimates or quotations to the commissioning body with reference to the County Council's *Guidance for Developers – Archaeological Work and Research Questions for Assessments, Evaluations and Small Scale Interventions in North Yorkshire*.

## 7. Variations to Work

- 7.1 An allowance of time, or a contingent sum for bad weather, should be agreed as part of any contract. Variations to work arising from the presence of structures or archaeological remains not anticipated by the written scheme of investigation or the archaeological contractor should be subject to consultation with the Development Control Archaeologist, NYCC, the IoAM, English Heritage and the commissioning body, and put into effect as appropriate with the written agreement of the parties involved.

## 8. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 8.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 8.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 8.3 The project will be monitored by the Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the IoAM, English Heritage, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming:
- a) the date of commencement,
  - b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and
  - c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 8.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor (Yorkshire and the Humber Region) at English Heritage will be called upon.
- 8.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:

- .1 A meeting or discussion prior to the commencement of the field evaluation to agree in writing the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
  - .2 Progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
  - .3 A meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 8.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, the IoAM, English Heritage and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency arrangements being required.
- 9. Brief**
- 9.1 Archaeological contractors should quote for an area of 14m<sup>2</sup> to be investigated to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits within the site of proposed development. The suggested minimum number of trial trenches to be excavated within the area of proposed development is two.
  - 9.2 Suitable locations for the trenches have been discussed at a site meeting held at the beginning of June 2006 between the site owner, the architect, the IoAM, English Heritage, and the Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. The first trench measures 3m by 2m and is located, subject to health and safety considerations, on the sloping ground at the northern end of the site in order to target any remains of the enclosure bank and any buried land surface. The second trench measures 4m by 2m and is located at the bottom of the slope, adjacent to the road, with the aim of obtaining a cross section of the enclosure ditch.
  - 9.3 The precise location and size of the trenches must be agreed with the commissioning body, and the Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the IoAM, English Heritage prior to excavation (see 8.5.1 above). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 2001).
  - 9.4 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.2 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the IoAM, English Heritage.
  - 9.5 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
  - 9.6 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a mini-digger fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket, subject to accessibility. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits should be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement should be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 9.7 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the *Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice* (DCMS 2002).
- 9.8 Due attention should 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. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress. Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).
- 9.9 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate.
- 9.10 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & 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. The guidance of Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues should be collected by hand, with separate samples (0.2 litre) collected for micro-slugs, hammer-scale and spherical droplets. Workshop floors should be sampled throughout at 0.2-0.5m intervals. In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) should be followed.
- 9.11 Samples should be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and archaeomagnetic dating, where dating by artefacts is insecure and where dating is a significant issue for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. For this evaluation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of one scientific date to be obtained.
- 9.12 Buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, in collaboration with a recognised geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) should be followed.
- 9.13 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled for the retrieval and potential for analysis of all biological remains and assessment of the preservation conditions. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. Samples for dry sieving should be processed at the time of fieldwork wherever possible. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Samples for General Biological Analysis (GBA) should normally be 20 litres in size. The English Heritage guidance should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples which may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.
- 9.15 Should any articulated human burials or cremation deposits be discovered, the remains should be left *in situ* at this evaluation stage, unless their removal can be justified. In case of query, the advice of the Development Control Archaeologist, NYCC, IoAM, English Heritage and commissioning body should be sought and a site meeting convened where appropriate.
- 9.16 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, a full and appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the evaluation should be completed, in the event that no further excavation takes place. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

## 10. Archive



- 10.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Preparation and deposition of the site archive should be undertaken with reference to the appropriate museum guidelines and standards, to Walker (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) and the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.
- 10.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 10.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their detailed requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.
- 10.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

## 11. Copyright

- 11.1 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of additional licences in favour of the repository accepting the archive and North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 11.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

## 12. Report

- 12.1 An evaluation report should be prepared following County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved. Diagrams should be included to illustrate the location and depth of archaeological deposits in relation to existing ground levels, and projected depths of disturbance associated with the development proposals, where these are known. The report should identify the archaeological potential of the site, and present an assessment of the site within its wider context and an interpretation of its significance. The research questions applicable to the site, and deposits, finds or areas needing further investigation should also be included. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 12.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads, and levels related to Ordnance Datum. In case of query as to the nearest OS bench mark, the Development Control Archaeologist, NYCC should be contacted.
- 12.3 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the museum accepting the archive, the IoAM, English Heritage, the English Heritage Regional Archaeological Science Advisor and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage and Environment Section.

- 12.4 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 12.5 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Development Control Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

### 13. Further Information

- 13.1 Any queries relating to the Scheduled Ancient Monument should be directed to:

**Neil Redfern**  
**Inspector of Ancient Monuments**  
**English Heritage Yorkshire Region**  
**37 Tanner Row** email: [neil.redfern@english-heritage.org.uk](mailto:neil.redfern@english-heritage.org.uk)  
**York** Tel: 01904 601897  
**YO1 6WP** Fax: 01904 601999

- 13.2 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

### 13.3 References

- |   |      |  |
|---|------|--|
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## **Appendix 4: Scheduled Monument Consent**

Culture Team  
2-4 Cockspur Street  
London SW1Y 5DH  
www.culture.gov.uk

Tel 020 7211 2360  
Fax 020 7211 6130  
april.daines@  
culture.gsi.gov.uk

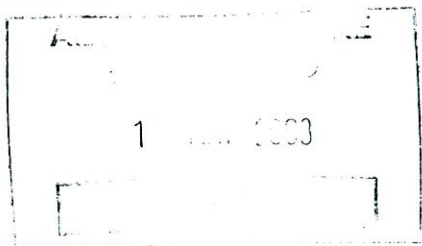


department for  
culture, media  
and sport

Mr Donald MacRae  
Allison & MacRae  
The Studio  
25a Brook Street  
Ilkley  
West Yorkshire  
LS29 8AA

Your Ref  
Our Ref HSD 9/2/10050

13 May 2008



Dear Mr MacRae,

**ANCIENT MONUMENTS AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL AREAS ACT 1979 (AS AMENDED) -  
SECTION 2**

**PROPOSED WORKS AT SETTLEMENT SITE AT MIDDLES Moor, STONEBECK UP,  
HARROGATE, NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**MONUMENT NO 524**

**APPLICATION BY LEE AND HOLMES**

1 I am directed by the Secretary of State for Culture, Media & Sport to refer to your application on behalf of Lee and Holmes for scheduled monument consent dated 12 February 2008 and to the Location Plan (no. 0507/04); Design Drawing (no. 0507/02 rev. C); Design Drawing: Elevations (no. 0507/03 rev. B) and the Survey (no. 0507/01 rev. A) submitted therewith in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled ancient monument concerning the demolition of existing builder's workshops and storage sheds and the erection of 7 houses.

2 In accordance with paragraph 3(2) of Schedule 1 to the 1979 Act, the Secretary of State is obliged to afford to the applicant, and to any other person to whom it appears to the Secretary of State expedient to afford it, an opportunity of appearing before and being heard by a person appointed for that purpose. This opportunity has been declined in your telephone conversation with Mrs A Daines of the Department on 13 May 2008.

3 The Secretary of State is also required by the Act to consult with the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England (English Heritage) before deciding whether or not to grant scheduled monument consent. Having received the advice of English Heritage, the Secretary of State considers that the proposed works will not significantly diminish the visual amenity of the monument, but will cause damage to the monument's archaeological deposits or evidence, which can be acceptably mitigated by conditions to



improving  
the quality  
of life for all

ensure prior archaeological excavation and recording. The Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions recommended by English Heritage, and set out below, are adhered to, and accordingly hereby grants scheduled monument consent under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the proposed works as referred to in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions :-

- i. The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by English Heritage. At least 4 weeks' notice, (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Neil I. Redfern, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, in order that an English Heritage representative can have the opportunity to inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
- ii. Not less than 2 weeks before any of the operations to which this consent relates are begun on site, Vivienne Metcalf, Historic Environment Field Advisor, English Heritage, Dolly Farm House, Nappa Scar, Askrigg, Leyburn, North Yorkshire, DL8 3JX) and Gail Falkingham, Heritage Team Leader, Heritage and Environment Team (North Yorkshire County Council, County Hall, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL7 8AH) shall be informed in writing of the timetable for the proposed works and either they or their nominated representative shall subsequently be given the opportunity to enter the site at any reasonable time before and during the execution of the proposed works for the purposes of inspecting the execution of works.
- iii. Where SMC enures for the benefit of future owners, EH shall be notified of land disposal where this would involve the transfer of SMC to a beneficiary other than the original applicant.
- iv. No ground works or building works shall take place until implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by English Heritage.
- v. All those involved in the works must be informed of the scheduled status of the monument, its extent, and the legal obligations which apply.
- vi. Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

4 By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within five years from the date of this letter, the consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless it is revoked before then).

5 This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6 Attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person (hereinafter referred to as the 'applicant') who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six

weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded his powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

7 A copy of this letter is being sent to English Heritage and to Gail Falkingham, Heritage and Environment Team, North Yorkshire County Council.

Yours faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'April Daines', written in a cursive style.

April Daines (Mrs)  
Authorised by the Secretary of State  
to sign in that behalf

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