



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE
FORMER MUNITIONS STORE, MELMERBY
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, MELMERBY, NORTH
YORKSHIRE**

By Toby Kendall & Greg Laban

*LANDSCAPE SURVEY, BUILDING RECORDING AND
WATCHING BRIEF REPORT*

Report Number 2017/94 December 2017



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



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Abbreviations

OD Ordnance Datum

NYCC North Yorkshire County Council

WSI Written Scheme of Investigation

YAT York Archaeological Trust

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In October 2017 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conducted a recording and observations exercise on the Former Munitions Store and surrounding earthworks, Melmerby Industrial Estate, Melmerby (SE 33768 75905) (Figure 1 Site Location).

The work was undertaken for Potter Group to fulfil the requirements of planning conditions issued by North Yorkshire County Council (6.15.12.M.DVCMAJ, 6.15.12.N.DVCMAJ, 6.15.12.P.DVCMAJ). The work was based on a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by YAT (2017/95). The works involved a Level 3 building record, earthwork survey and watching brief during the removal of a soil bund.

The building recording of the munitions store was undertaken to investigate the construction details and development of the building over time. The building was constructed as a munitions store in 1942, as part of a larger Melmerby Ordnance Depot that took advantage of the railway lines and station in Melmerby. The building was constructed to a very basic design using concrete, brick and steel I-beams as its principal components. It operated until 1968 by the Ministry of Defence, which sold the property in 1975 to the owners of the Melmerby Industrial Estate.

The earthwork survey indicated that large portions of the bund had been removed and the watching brief confirmed its simple construction process.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Former Munitions Store, Melmerby Industrial Estate, Melmerby
YAT Project No.	6004
Document Number	2017/94
Type of Project	Building Recording, Survey & Watching Brief
Client	Potter Group
Planning Application No.	6.15.12.M.DVCMAJ, 6.15.12.N.DVCMAJ, 6.15.12.P.DVCMAJ
NGR	SE 33768 75905
OASIS Identifier	tbc

REPORT INFORMATION

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1 INTRODUCTION

In October 2017 York Archaeological Trust conducted a recording and observations exercise on the Former Munitions Store and surrounding earthworks, Melmerby Industrial Estate, Melmerby (SE 33768 75905) (Figure 1 Site Location).

The building recording took place on the former munitions store and recorded all elements of the building to level 3 standards. The earthwork survey indicated poor survival of most elements, except for the significant bund to the west of the Former Munitions Store. During the watching brief a 360° tracked excavator dug through the bund in segments allowing for the bund to be seen in section.

Overall the works revealed the interesting remains of a WWII structure and its associated bund.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Building Recording

The investigation of the site corresponds to a 'Level 3' standing building survey, as specified by Historic England (HE, 2016). According to the Historic England guidance, a 'Level 3' standing building survey forms an analytical record of a building. 'Level 3' surveys record the exterior and interior of the building and include a comprehensive photographic record of the building. The record includes a written account of the building's form, function, date and sequence of development that is based on the study of relevant documentary sources.

The recording was undertaken over two days in October. Notes were taken on the materials, construction details and any evident changes made to the building over time.

The work included the careful measurement of the entire floor plan using a laser disto and tape measure to complete on-site sketches which were used to create a plan in CAD.

Digital photographs were taken of all elevations and of internal and external details. Additionally, photogrammetry was employed along the front (south) elevation and side (west) elevation for use in creating elevation drawings in CAD.

A search for historical documents pertaining to the ordnance depot was carried out online and at the Ripon local studies research centre. Historic OS maps were consulted to determine the development of the site.

2.2 Earthwork Survey

The earthwork survey was undertaken on the 18th of October 2017 in dry conditions which varied from overcast to sunny.

Initially a walkover of the site was conducted, to evaluate what survived of any earthworks and also where it was safe to access the main bund earthwork.

The topographic survey supplied by the client was then used to record the location and direction of a series of digital photographs taken of the site. A combination of general overview images and more focussed, detail shots were taken.

Any obvious differences between the topographic survey and what survived on the ground was also recorded.

2.3 Watching Brief

The only earthworks taking place at this stage of the development involved the removal of the surviving bund immediately adjacent to the munitions store.

The following methodology was approved by Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist for NYCC. The bund was initially stripped of vegetation and then removed in stages using a 360° tracked excavator. During this process a section was photographed and any clear horizons recorded as an annotated sketch.

Because of the height of the earthwork and its unconsolidated makeup it was not possible to create a vertical cut section.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is centred on NGR SE 33768 75905 and surrounded by a combination of industrial units and open fields.

The surrounding land is flat and has a superficial geology of sedimentary clays, sands and gravel, which overlays sandstone bedrock (www.bgs.ac.uk, accessed 19/10/17).

Vegetation, in the form of trees, has significantly impacted upon the standing bund earthwork. Other areas proved to be inaccessible due to dense thickets of blackberry and hawthorn.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The site sits within an area of archaeological interest. This is due to the standing WWII buildings and related earthworks. There is one standing building, a munitions store, within the proposed development that would be destroyed by the works in creating Unit 5.

The Ordnance Survey map from 1930 (figure 2) shows the area prior to the introduction of the ordnance depot. The landscape during this period is broken up into regular fields with farms located sporadically throughout the landscape.

In 1942 the Ministry of Supply opened an ordnance depot 1.5 miles south of Melmerby station, building a spur off the rail line to the depot. This was served by a short branch from the Leeds - Northallerton line. A new signal box (Melmerby South) was provided to control access to the branch. A daily train shunted in the yard at Ripon, then went onto the Melmerby depot. (Catford, 2010).

A debate in the House of Commons took place on 8 April 1946 with a representative from the Ministry of Supply present. When asked for a summary of the costs of the Melmerby depot the representative declared there were 120 people working there at a cost of £693 a week, and that there was no wastage (Lords Hansard, 2010). The debate seems to have been a post-war inquiry into which military properties could be closed.

The 1956 OS map does not show the ordnance depot at all. We know that it was there as it shows up on later maps, but the area is left as a blank on this edition, not even showing the

outlines of fields. This is clearly an attempt by the Ministry of Supply to keep the site a secret shortly after the end of WWII.

In 1956 the Ministry of Supply was abolished and its responsibilities passed to the Ministry of Aviation, the War Office and the Air Ministry. The latter two ministries were subsequently merged with the Admiralty to form the Ministry of Defence (National Archives, 2017).

The depot closed on 31st December 1968. On that day a final collection of the wagons that serviced the depot was made along the depot rail line. The depot and rail line were no longer used after that date. In 1975 the munitions store and the land that it occupied were incorporated into the Melmerby Industrial Estate. Today there is little evidence of the branch rail line but all the stores are extant. However many are neglected and at risk of collapse in the near future.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Building Recording

5.1.1 Exterior

The munitions store is approached from the southeast by a service road within the industrial estate. A large bund runs parallel along the west side of the building approximately 5m away from it. The building is a single storey flat roofed structure aligned north to south. The building is currently in use as a miscellaneous storage warehouse. The walls are composed of redbrick in a mix of stretcher and Flemish garden walls bonds held by a light grey cement mortar.

The building features thirteen windows all of the same design (Plate 2). These are all square-headed openings with nine-pane painted cast iron windows in a three by three pattern. The central and upper central panes form an awning window that can be opened outwards for ventilation. The glass in the windows is dimpled making it difficult to see in and has a wire mesh running through it making it an early type of safety glass that would break apart into small pieces and not blow into the building in the event of an impact. The windows all have concrete lintels set between the windows and the roof.

The roof is composed of large flat concrete panels with a skin of replacement corrugated metal over the top which has been given a slight central pitch running north-south to displace water into the replacement plastic rainwater goods that run along the long elevations of the building with downpipes to each corner.

South Elevation (Plate 3) (Figure 6)

The south elevation is the front elevation and has a single large square headed door opening with a hanging sliding door. The door opening is half the width of the elevation and runs the full height of the building. The door is composed of corrugated iron and hangs on a metal runner to the top. The door appears to be a later replacement as the sides of the door opening have damaged brickwork (Plate 4), suggesting an earlier set of double doors has been removed. A single window opening is located high up on the east end of the elevation. A long metal runner sits along the roof line protecting the edge of the corrugated metal roof.

West Elevation (Plate 5) (Figure 7)

The west elevation is one of the long side elevations. This one features four square head door openings all now blocked. All four openings are blocked with concrete breeze blocks however the inner two have a skin of concrete mortar to their exterior suggesting these were blocked at different times. The door openings feature concrete lintels and on the exterior have flanking metal clips probably related to the loading munitions. Above each door are steel frame remains of canopies which would have provided cover to the loading operations. At the base of the doors running along the length of the building is a concrete walkway. Between the doors and to their sides are four windows. There are also six louvered ventilation openings just below the roof line in the bays where there are no windows.

North Elevation (Plate 6)

The north elevation is the rear short side of the building. It is a simple design with a window opening situated in the upper corner of each side of the elevation. Between the windows are two louvered ventilation openings evenly spaced located just under the roof line. A strip of metal protects the edge of the roof where it meets the top of the wall.

East Elevation (Plate 7)

The east elevation is the long side elevation of the building opposite the loading bays, and is similar to the north elevation in design. This elevation features no door openings and has regularly spaced windows, six in total and with louvered ventilation openings between each set of windows except the central two.

5.1.2 Interior (Figure 8)

The interior of the store is accessed solely through the large single sliding door to the south elevation, due to the west elevations doors now being blocked. The interior is a single room with no internal walls.

The floors are constructed of concrete which was poured after the walls and internal posts had been constructed. The interior of the walls are exposed red brick similar to the exterior. The east wall has a low concrete breeze block buttress wall added, which is 0.30m thick and 1.24m high (Plate 9), possibly added later when a weakness or water ingress to the wall was detected. Wires for outlets and lighting line the eastern wall; these were added after 1975 but no longer function (Andrew Frost pers comm.) Some paint marks could be seen along the walls of the interior possibly denoting where certain supplies were meant to be kept, though it is unclear if these are original to the munitions store or added later for the industrial estate.

The interior features a steel frame supporting the concrete roof. The steel frame is comprised of nine I-beam posts running north-south through the middle of the building. These posts support a long line of horizontal steel I-beams creating a north-south spine with a series of "ribs" running east-west from the top of the posts to the edges of the brick walls. The walls have brick pilasters running up the inside of the walls to support the outer ends of the steel ribs and the roof (Plate 10). The steel I-beams are riveted together and each one is marked with "DORMAN LONG & Co Ld MIDDLESBROUGH ENGLAND" (Plate 11 and Plate 12).

5.2 Earthwork Survey

The topographical mapping supplied by the client was used as a base map for investigations, and also for obtaining elevations. This was also used as a base for the photographic survey of the topography (Figure 9). The photographic catalogue can be seen in Appendix 3.

5.2.1 Bund

The bund survived to the west and southwest of the munitions store structure. It was up to 4.3m high and was sloping steeply on all sides. The southeastern extent became a more gradual slope further away from the earthwork.

5.2.2 Other Elements

To the north and east any traces of a previous earthwork had been removed. This left gently undulating ground at c.34.5m to c.35.0m OD. On the topographic survey a small, possibly structural, enclosure survived beyond the northwest end of the munitions building. This was heavily overgrown and not clearly visible during the survey conducted by YAT (photo survey 12).

5.3 Watching Brief

The watching brief was undertaken during the removal of the bund adjacent to the former munitions store. It was limited in scope because of the significant impact of tree growth, and the resulting disturbance during the removal of these.

Observations during the removal of the bund indicated that it was a modern construction almost certainly added when the munitions store was built. The sections through the middle of the bund revealed a fairly homogenous dark brown clayey silt. A slightly darker humic layer had built up on top of the mound over the last 70+ years as plants and leaves decomposed on top of the bund (Plates 13 & 14).

The material within the bund is likely to have been collected from nearby excavations, perhaps even from excavations during the building of the munitions store.

6 DISCUSSION

An historic building survey was undertaken to record the former Munitions Store in accordance with the WSI. The record conformed to 'Level 3' standards, as specified by Historic England. The exterior and interior fabric of the building was investigated and photographed during fieldwork visits to enable the construction history of the building to be clarified. The fieldwork produced sketches and measured drawings of architectural features, including the north and west elevations using 3D photogrammetry. The evidence collected during fieldwork was supplemented by desk-based documentary and archival research, which elucidated the history and development of the building.

The building was specifically created by the Ministry of Supply when a need arose during WWII. This store was just one of many such stores that made up the Melmerby Ordnance Depot which opened in 1942 and continued operating until 1968. In 1975 it was incorporated in the Melmerby Industrial Estate and the former munitions store was put into use as a general warehouse.

The simple design and lack of aesthetic detailing demonstrates the former munitions stores utilitarian purpose and origins. The bunds around the building were likely an attempt to protect the spread of any fire or explosion of the materials within. It may also have served the purpose of keeping the building from detection. The location and type of windows, the robust concrete roof and strong steel frame all appear to be further evidence of an attempt to protect the store and the ordnance within from harm.

The watching brief on the removal of the bund along the west side of store showed the bund was modern in date, likely added in the 1940s during the construction of the munitions depot. The excavation through the middle revealed a collection of mixed soils which had not formed naturally nor had it weathered to any great degree. In some areas an asphalt substance or possible surface under the bund could be seen, further suggesting the bund was constructed in the last 70 years. Historic maps suggest that in 1930 the bund was not present, but in later maps the bund both present and more substantial, ringing around most of the building.

The earthwork survey found little in the way of surviving archaeology other than the surviving section of the bund adjacent to the munitions store.

LIST OF SOURCES

REFERENCES

Catford, Nick. 2010 Disused Stations. http://www.disused-stations.org.uk/features/harrogate_northallerton/index3.shtml

Historic England. 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. Historic England: Swindon

House of Commons Debate 08 April 1946 vol 421 cc1621-2, Discussion on Melmerby Ordnance Depot. <http://hansard.millbanksystems.com/api>

National Archives, 2017. <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/C251>

Maps

1930 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

1956 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

1977 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Many thanks to the team on site for sorting access and being very helpful throughout the investigations.

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Original drawings	4
Digital photographs	135
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 1 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF

Site Location: The Potter Group Melmerby Industrial Estate, Melmerby, HG4 5HP

NGR: SE 337759

Proposal: Industrial development

Planning refs: 6.15.12.M.DVCMAJ, 6.15.12.N.DVCMAJ, 6.15.12.P.DVCMAJ

Prepared for: Potter Logistics

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1 SUMMARY

- 1.1 Outline application for, the erection of 5 industrial units with access considered, on the site of Melmerby Industrial Estate, HG4 5HP.
- 1.2 The following archaeological condition has been imposed:

No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.

- 1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a condition supplied by Lucie Hawkins, Development Control Archaeologist. The work will be carried out in accordance with the Brief and this WSI.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposal site is located at NGR SE 337759, in a field bound by Witherick Lane to the north, Industrial buildings fronting on to Melmerby Green Lane to the east and south and a field to the west beyond which are the premises of Duffield Timber.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

- 3.1 The site is not designated. Access is via a track leading to the road network of the industrial estate.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The site sits within an area of archaeological interest. This is due to the standing WWII buildings and related earthworks. There is one standing building, a munitions store, within the proposed development that would be destroyed by the works in creating Unit 5.

5. GROUNDWORKS TO BE MONITORED

- 5.1 This work will comprise a **continuous/comprehensive** watching brief, on the excavation of all foundations, trenches services and any subsequent groundworks involving excavation. The watching brief may be stepped down **to intermittent monitoring**, depending on the results, and following agreement from the Development Control Archaeologist.

6 DELAYS TO THE DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

- 6.1 All earth-moving machinery must be operated at an appropriate speed to allow the archaeologist to recognise, record, and retrieve any archaeological deposits and material.
- 6.2 The archaeological monitoring should not unduly delay site works. However, the archaeologist on site should be given the opportunity to observe, clean, assess and, where appropriate hand excavate, sample and record any exposed features and finds. In order to fulfil the requirements of this WSI, it may be necessary to halt the earth-moving activity to enable the archaeology to be recorded properly.
- 6.3 Plant or excavators shall not be operated in the immediate vicinity of archaeological remains until the remains have been recorded and the archaeologist on site has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.

7 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

- 7.1 If a base plan of intervention areas is available, the areas being monitored will be determined using this information. If a plan is not available, or the watching brief work involves monitoring of long linear works, interventions which are not mapped, or large open areas, the location of

- the monitoring will be determined using a hand-held GPS, which will provide accuracy to around 2m.
- 7.2 Unique context numbers will only be assigned if artefacts are retrieved, or stratigraphic relationships between archaeological deposits are discernible. In archaeologically 'sterile' areas, soil layers will be described, but no context numbers will be assigned. Where assigned, each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions.
- 7.3 Archaeological deposits will be planned at a basic scale of 1:50, with individual features requiring greater detail being planned at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-sections of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation. All drawings will be drawn on inert materials. All drawings will adhere to accepted drawing conventions
- 7.4 A photographic record of the site and surrounding features will be created before ground works starts, this will be in conjunction with building recording on the site. Photographs of archaeological deposits and features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 7.5 Areas which are inaccessible (e.g. for health and safety reasons) will be recorded as thoroughly as possible within the site constraints. In these instances, recording may be entirely photographic, with sketch drawings only.
- 7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the ClfA guidance for archaeological materials. Unstratified material will not be kept unless it is of exceptional intrinsic interest. Material discarded as a consequence of this policy will be described and quantified in the field. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.
- 7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 7.8 A soil sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with Historic England guidelines (Campbell, Moffatt and Straker 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the evaluation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Soil samples of approximately 30 litres for flotation (or 100% of the features if less than this volume) will be removed from selected contexts, using a combination of the judgement and systematic methodologies.
- **Judgement sampling** will involve the removal of samples from secure

contexts which appear to present either good conditions for preservation (e.g. burning or waterlogging) or which are significant in terms of archaeological interpretation or stratigraphy. (Given the nature of an archaeological watching brief, it is anticipated that the implementation of a systematic sampling methodology will not be possible).

- 7.9 If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (approximately 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (Historic England 2015).
- 7.10 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with YAT specialists and the Historic England Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.
- 7.11 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.
- If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.
 - If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 7.12) and retained for assessment.
 - Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.
- 7.12 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, ClfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and Historic England guidance (2005).

8 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 8.1 Upon completion of the groundworks, a report will be prepared to include the following:
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
 - b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
 - c) An account of the methodology and results of the operation, describing structural data, associated finds and environmental data.
 - d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored.

- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports as necessary.
- f) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- g) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- h) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- i) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

8.2 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body and the HER/SMR (also in PDF format).

8.3 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition will be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum. In this instance Yorkshire Museum is recommended and an agreed allowance should be made for the curation and storage of this material.

8.4 Provision for the publication of results, as outlined in the Brief, will be made.

8.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the County Council and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

9 HEALTH AND SAFETY

9.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

9.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

10 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

10.1 The timetable for monitoring of archaeological works will be agreed upon by consultation with the client and principal contractors.

10.2 The specialists available for this work are:

- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – John Carrott (PRS)
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers
- Medieval Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner
- Finds Officers – Nienke Van Doorn
- Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Dr Rod Mackenzie & Dr Roger

- Doonan
- Conservation – Ian Panter

11 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

- 11.1 As a minimum requirement, the Development Control Archaeologist will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed. York Archaeological Trust will notify, the Development Control Archaeologist of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with, the Development Control Archaeologist.

12 COPYRIGHT

- 12.1 York Archaeological Trust retains the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

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For the latest Historic England guidance documents see:

<https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/latest-guidance/>



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Illustration 1: Site plan

APPENDIX 3 – TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY PHOTOS































*Scale unit for all images in Appendix 3 is 500mm.

PLATES



Plate 1: The munitions store, looking northeast



Plate 2: Detail of a window in the former munitions store, looking west



Plate 3: The south elevation of the munitons store, looking northeast



Plate 4: Damaged brickwork on the front elevation door opening, looking west



Plate 5: The side (west) elevation of the munitions store, looking northeast



Plate 6: The rear (north) elevation of the munitions store, looking south



Plate 7: The side (east) elevation of the munitions store, looking southwest



Plate 8: The interior of the munitions store, looking south



Plate 9: The interior of the munitions store, looking south



Plate 10: The ceiling of the munitions store, looking north



Plate 11: The raised lettering on the steel girders reading "DORMAN LONG & Co Ld MIDDLESBROUGH ENGLAND"



Plate 12: The steel I-beams showing the details of their connections, looking northeast



Plate 13: Cut section through the Bund, facing south, scale unit 100mm



Plate 14: Cut section through the Bund, facing south south west, scale unit 100mm

FIGURES

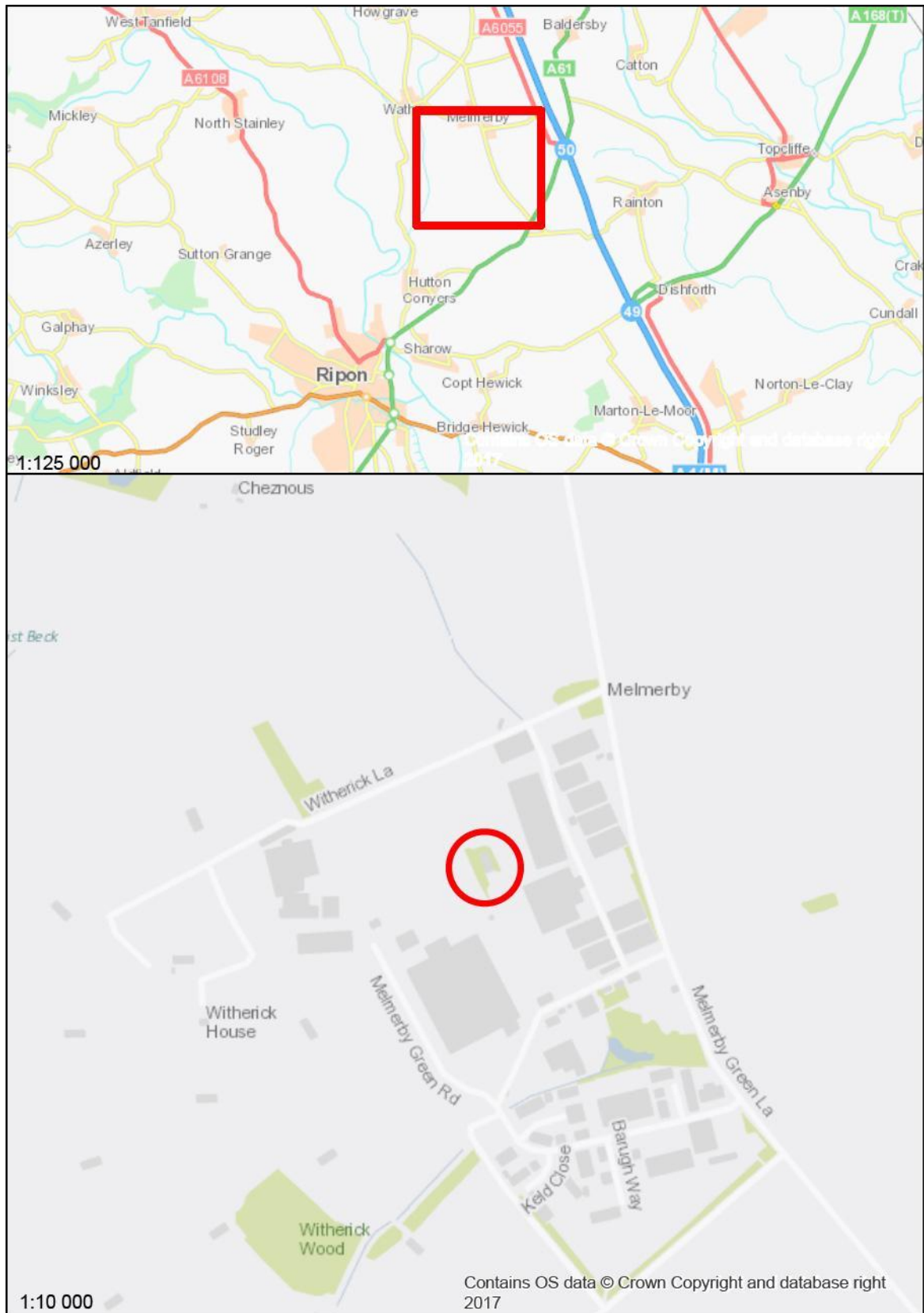


Figure 1 Site Location

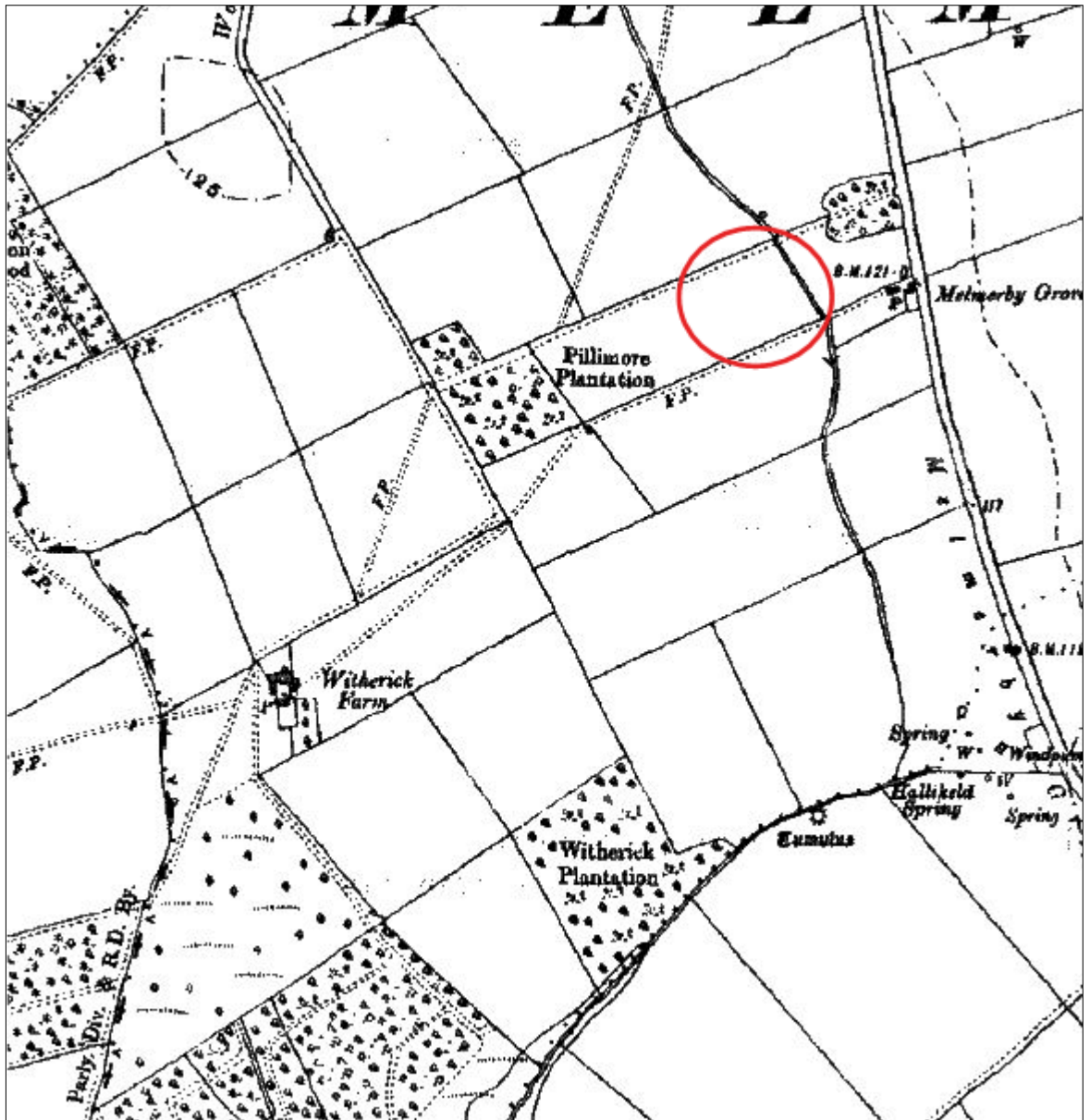


Figure 2 1930 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

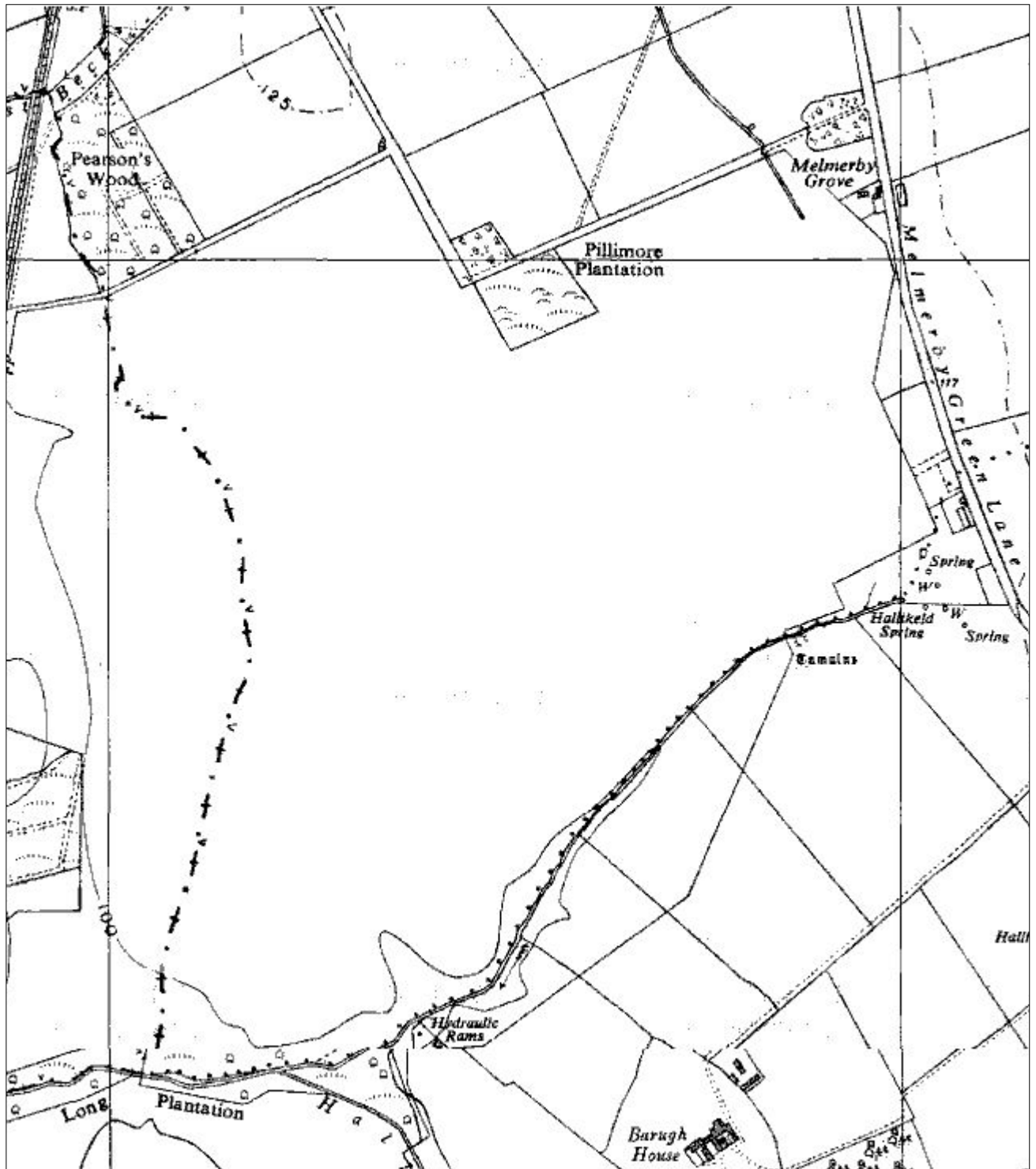


Figure 3 1956 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

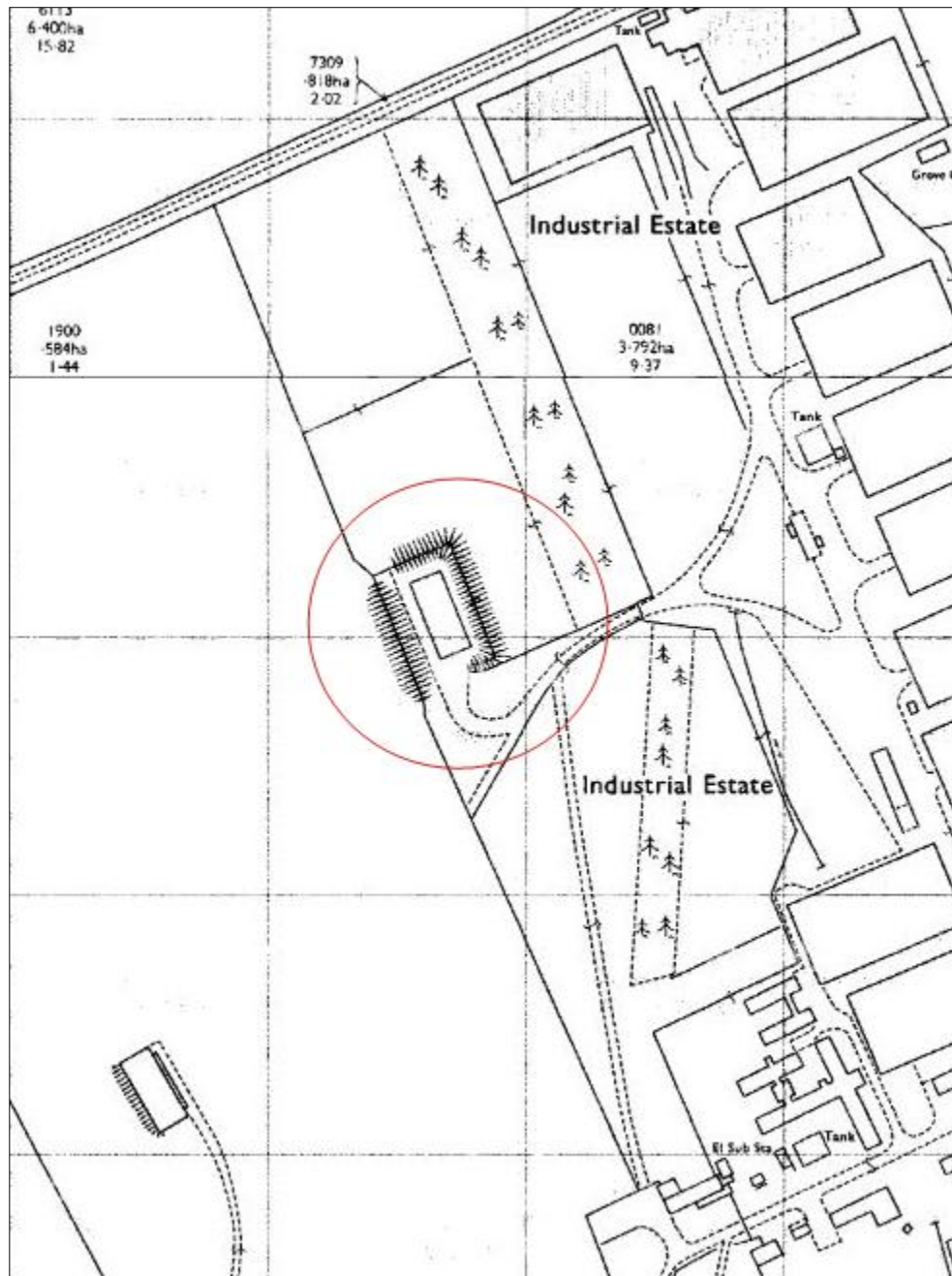


Figure 4 1977 OS Detailed view 25 inch: 1 mile map

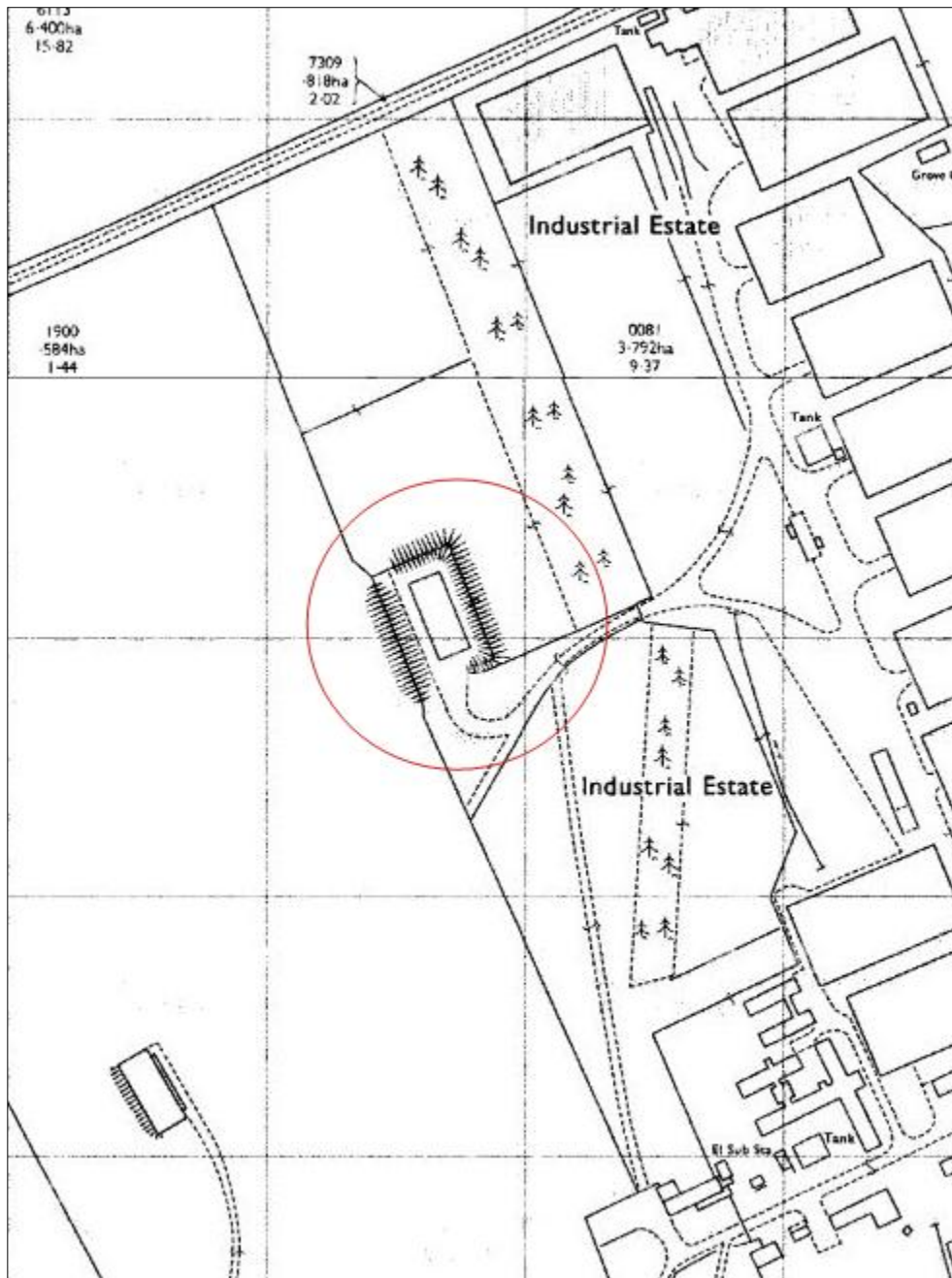


Figure 5 1977 OS 25 inch: 1 mile map

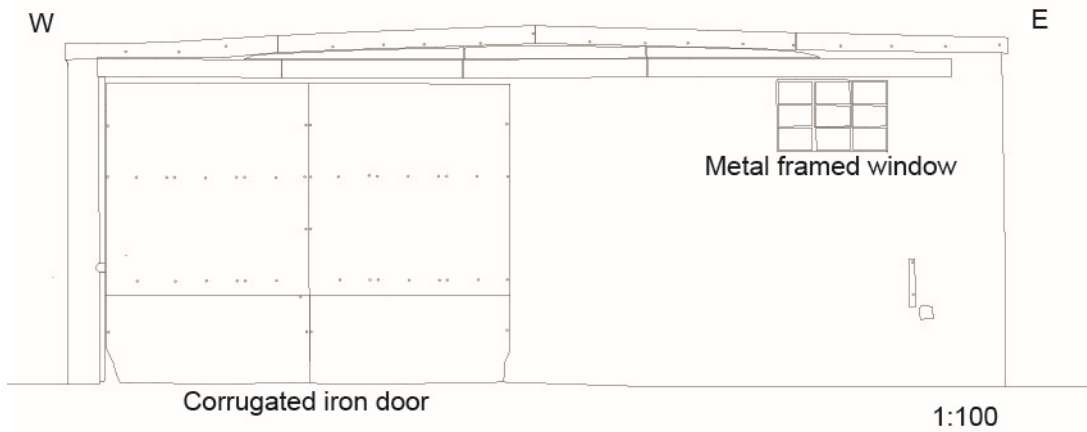


Figure 6 The front (south) elevation of the former munitions store

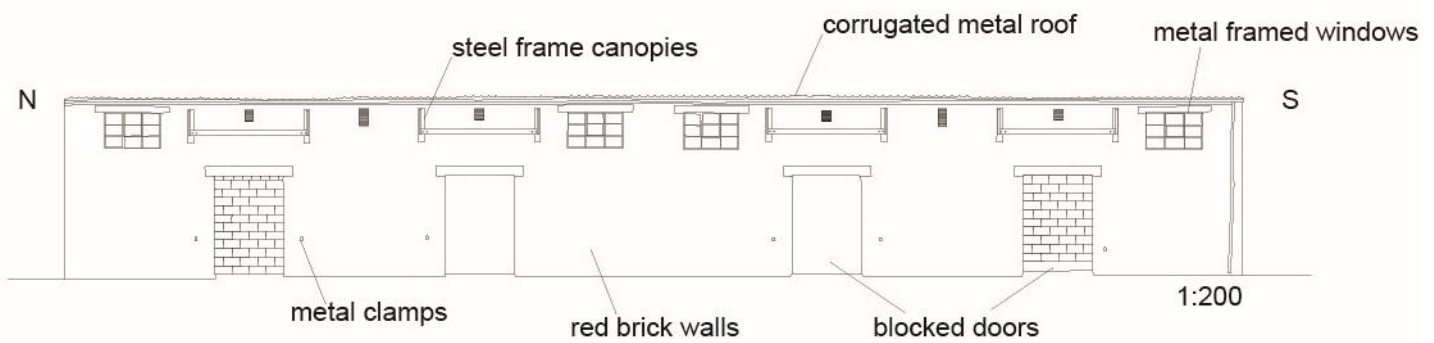


Figure 7 The side (west) elevation of the former munitions store

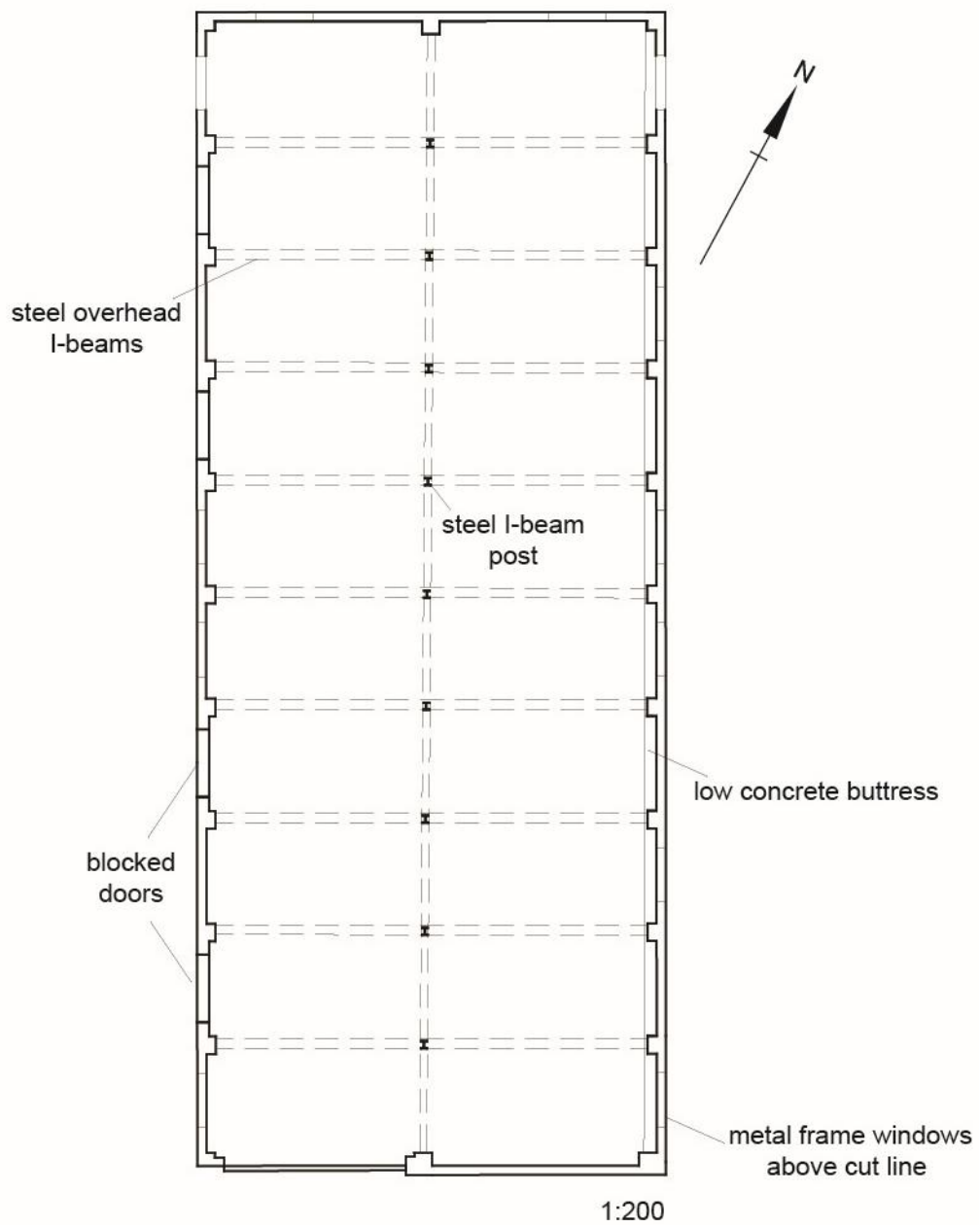


Figure 8 Plan of the former munitions store

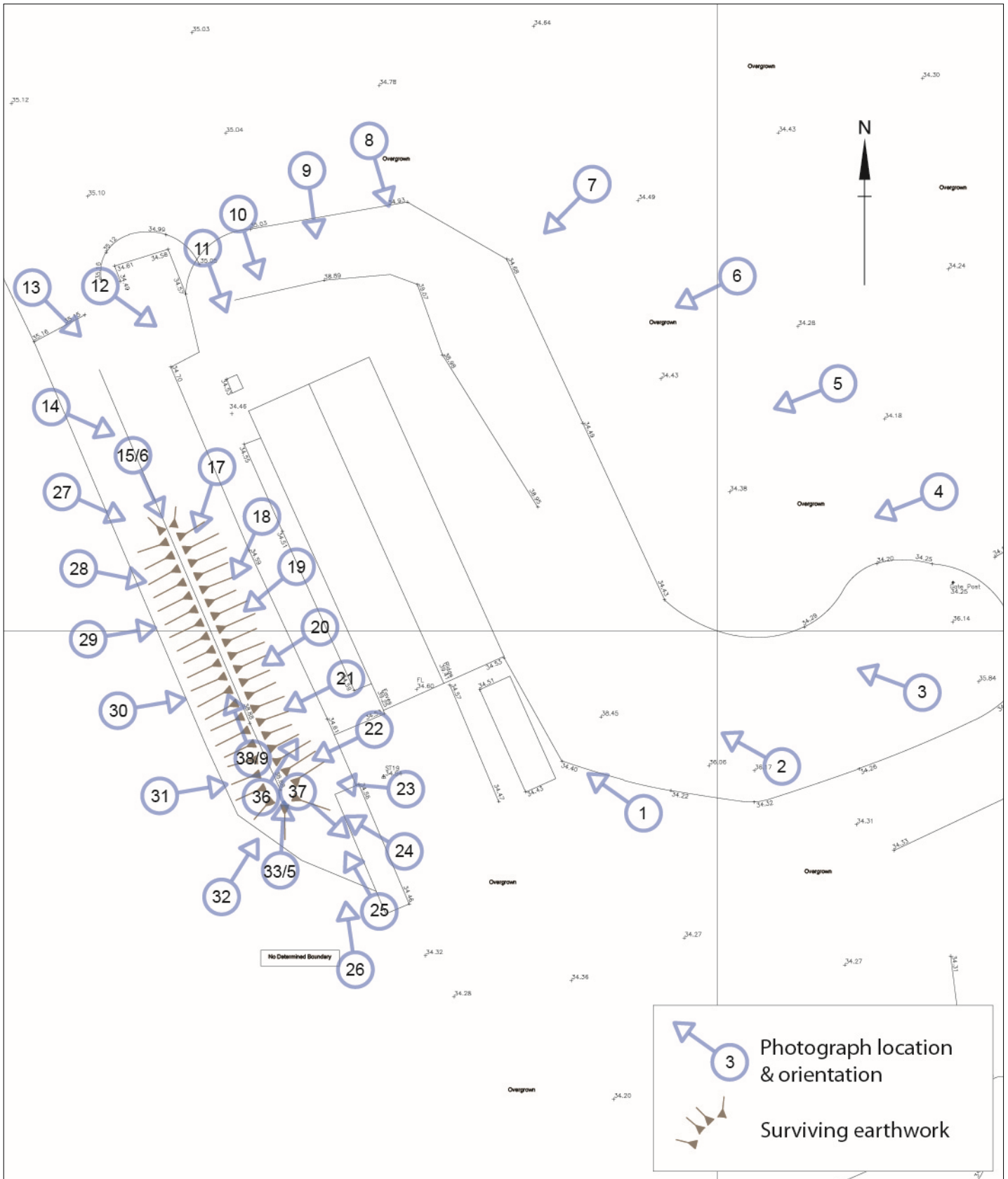


Figure 9 Earthwork Survey & Photograph Locations (Scale 1:500)