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MAP Archaeological Practice

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Land North of Thornfield Road  
Nosterfield  
North Yorkshire

20/02791/OUT

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**Archaeological Strip, Map and Record**

MAP 05.45.2021

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MAP Archaeological Practice

Land North of Thornfield Road  
Nosterfield  
North Yorkshire  
20/02791/OUT

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

Version	Written/Revision by:	Date:	Checked by:	Date:
A	Owain Wells	04/03/22	Charlie Puntorno	31/03/22

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Land North of Thornfield Road  
Nosterfield  
North Yorkshire

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MAP 05.45.2021

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record

*Non-technical Summary*

*An Archaeological Strip, Map and Record was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd., on land North of Thornfield Road, Nosterfield, North Yorkshire between February and March 2022, on behalf of Mulgrave Properties. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a residential development (Planning Reference 20/02791/OUT). The site had previously been subject to a Desk Based Assessment, and Evaluation by Trial Trenching during which a single, as yet undated, cremation was identified.*

*The Strip, Map and Record revealed no further archaeological features or material.*

## 1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land north of Thornfield Road, Nosterfield, North Yorkshire (SE 27919 80561) February and March 2022.

1.2 Outline planning permission has been granted, by Hambleton District Council, for the erection of 5 detached dwellings on the site (20/02791/OUT). Condition 14 attached to the application states that *No development shall take commence until a geophysical survey of the site has been undertaken and a report of the findings submitted for assessment by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Subject to the findings of the geophysical survey a Written Scheme of Investigation shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.*

*The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

*The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (July 2021) on 'Archaeology and Planning' and according to the Written Scheme of Investigation that was prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. (Appendix 2). The Archaeological Strip, Map and Record is the final phase of archaeological work across the site which has previously included a Geophysical Survey and Evaluation by Trial Trenching, as agreed by the Principal Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council.
- 1.4 MAP adhered to the general principles of both the ClfA 'Code of Conduct' (2021) and 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (2020) throughout the project.
- 1.5 The site code for the project was MAP 05.45.2021.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced with permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office (© Crown copyright. License

AL50453A). With additional mapping data derived from OpenStreetMap.  
(<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

1.7 All work was funded by Mulgrave Properties.

## 2. Site Description (SE 27919 80561)

2.1 The Proposed Development Area measures approximately 0.85Ha and lays northeast of the village of Nosterfield, approximately 10km north of Ripon (Fig. 1). The site consists of a single arable field, bounded on all sides by hedgerows.

2.2 At the time of the evaluation the site was under grass pasture and was firm underfoot (Pls. 1 and 2).

2.3 The site consists of a bedrock geology of Cadeby Formation overlain by sand and gravel (British Geological Survey, 2022). The soils of the site are described as freely draining, slightly acid loamy soils (Soilscapes, 2022).



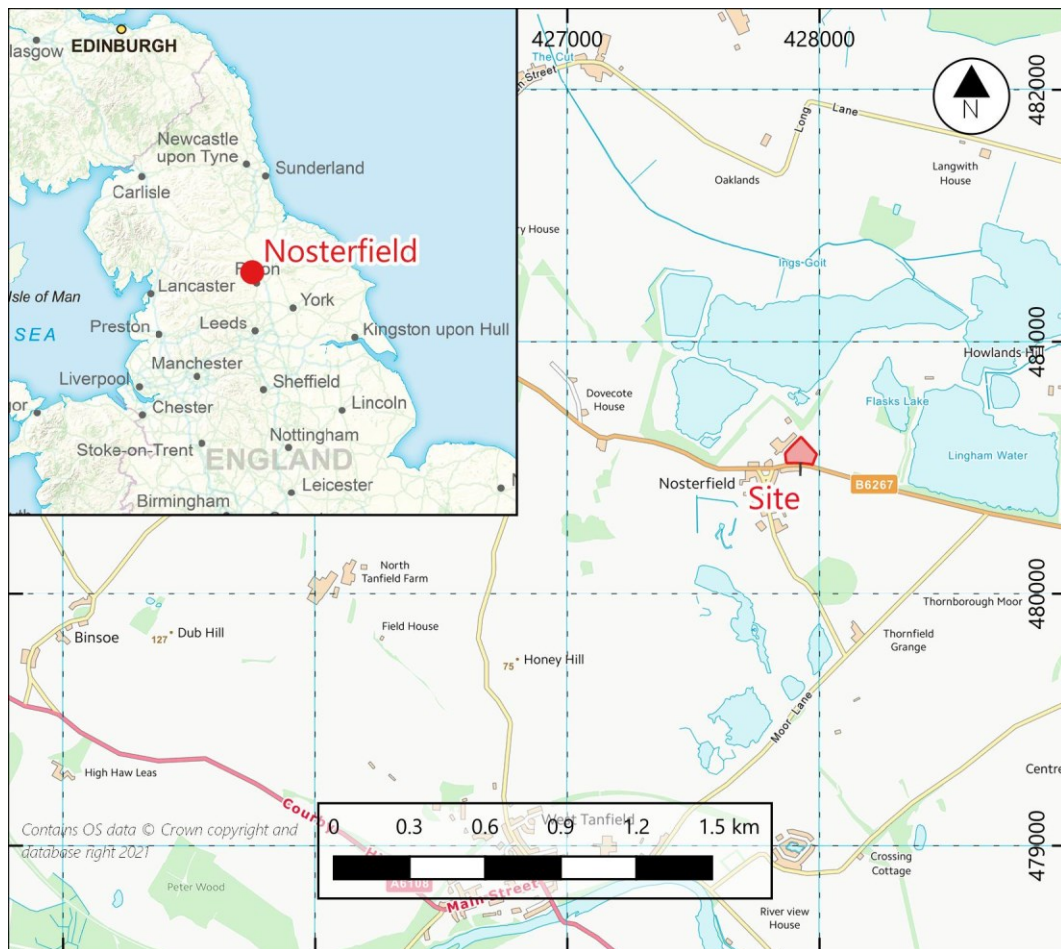


Figure 1. Site Location.

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The site lies within a landscape of considerable archaeological interest which includes the Thornborough Henge Neolithic and Bronze Age complex.

3.2 The site lies approximately 400m north of the Thornborough Henge complex, a Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number: 1004912) which contains earth circles, a cursus, pit alignments and burial sites (Historic England 2019). The three henges, which are approximately 500m apart on a

south-east to north-west alignment and are likely to be Neolithic in date, are sited within a natural bowl which has higher land around the promontory.

- 3.3 Evidence for increased activity during the Neolithic period has been identified in the area. This includes pit alignments at Nosterfield Quarry, and several Bronze Age burials associated with barrows and a cremation cemetery.
- 3.4 Ten barrows and two pit alignments are located around the complex which are believed to date to the early Bronze Age. Excavation of the pit alignments has suggested they held large timber posts, possibly forming a processional avenue (Pastscape 2019).
- 3.5 Cropmarks of a potential round barrow have also been identified through aerial photography, approximately 250m north of the centre of the northernmost henge (MNY 34398).
- 3.6 A Geophysical Survey was undertaken across the site in 2021 (Phase Site Investigations). No anomalies typical of archaeological features were identified. Features relating to agricultural regimes were identified across the site as were anomalies caused by modern material.
- 3.7 An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeology (2022) was undertaken in February 2022 and revealed a single cremation pit containing charcoal and burnt bone. To date the remains are undated but are likely to be of prehistoric date, owing to the prevalence of prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site.

#### 4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 In accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (ClfA 2014) the aims of the Archaeological Strip and Record were to:

- Examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives.
- To seek a better understanding of the resource.
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them.

#### 5. Methodology

##### 5.1 Excavation

5.1.1 The area subjected to the Archaeological Strip, Map and Record was extended more easterly within the development area, to cover any areas that were planned to be reduced for the construction of house footings, roads, and services (Fig. 2).

5.1.2 Overburden, topsoil and subsoil were removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of either archaeological or naturally formed deposits, depending upon which was located soonest. The exposed surfaces were cleaned by shovel, hoe, or trowel as appropriate (Pls. 3-4).

5.1.3 For the purpose of finds retrieval, soil from both the machine stripping and hand excavation was visually scanned.

5.1.4 Each geophysical anomaly was identified using a Trimble R8s GPS rover and subsequently cleaned to identify any archaeological features.

5.2 MAP adhered to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2021) throughout the project and to the ClfA "Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations" (ClfA 2020).

## 5.2 On-site Recording

5.2.1 The photographic record comprised of eight digital photographs taken in jpeg and RAW. The photographic record included shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and brief description (Appendix 1).

## 6. Results

6.1 A topsoil consisting of a dark grey, brown sandy silt was identified across the site, at a depth of between 0.3m and 0.53m. natural deposits were identified across the site.

6.2 Excavation of the site (Pls. 3-4) revealed no further archaeological features or material and all geophysical anomalies were found to geological in nature.

## 7. Conclusions

7.1 The archaeological strip, map and record has illustrated an absence of archaeological finds and features on land north of Thornfield Road, Nosterfield. Distinct anomalies identified in the results of the Geophysical

Survey are likely to have been geological in nature and not further cremation pits, as seen in the trial trench evaluation.

- 7.2 The results confirm an absence of any other significant archaeological potential for the site and judging by the negative results of the excavation, it is unlikely that any work within the development area would encounter or disturb any further archaeological features, finds or deposits.

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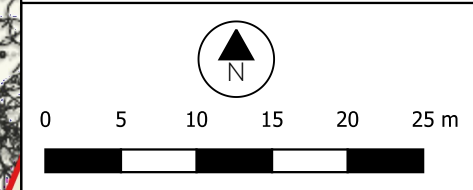
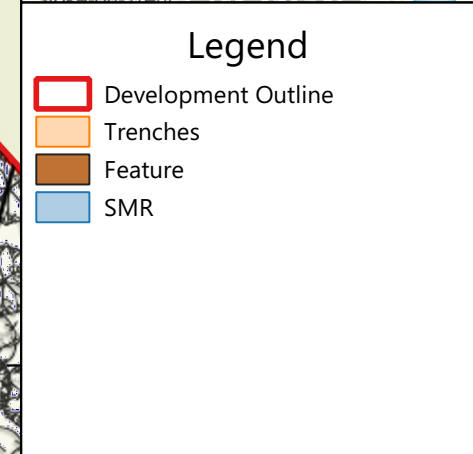
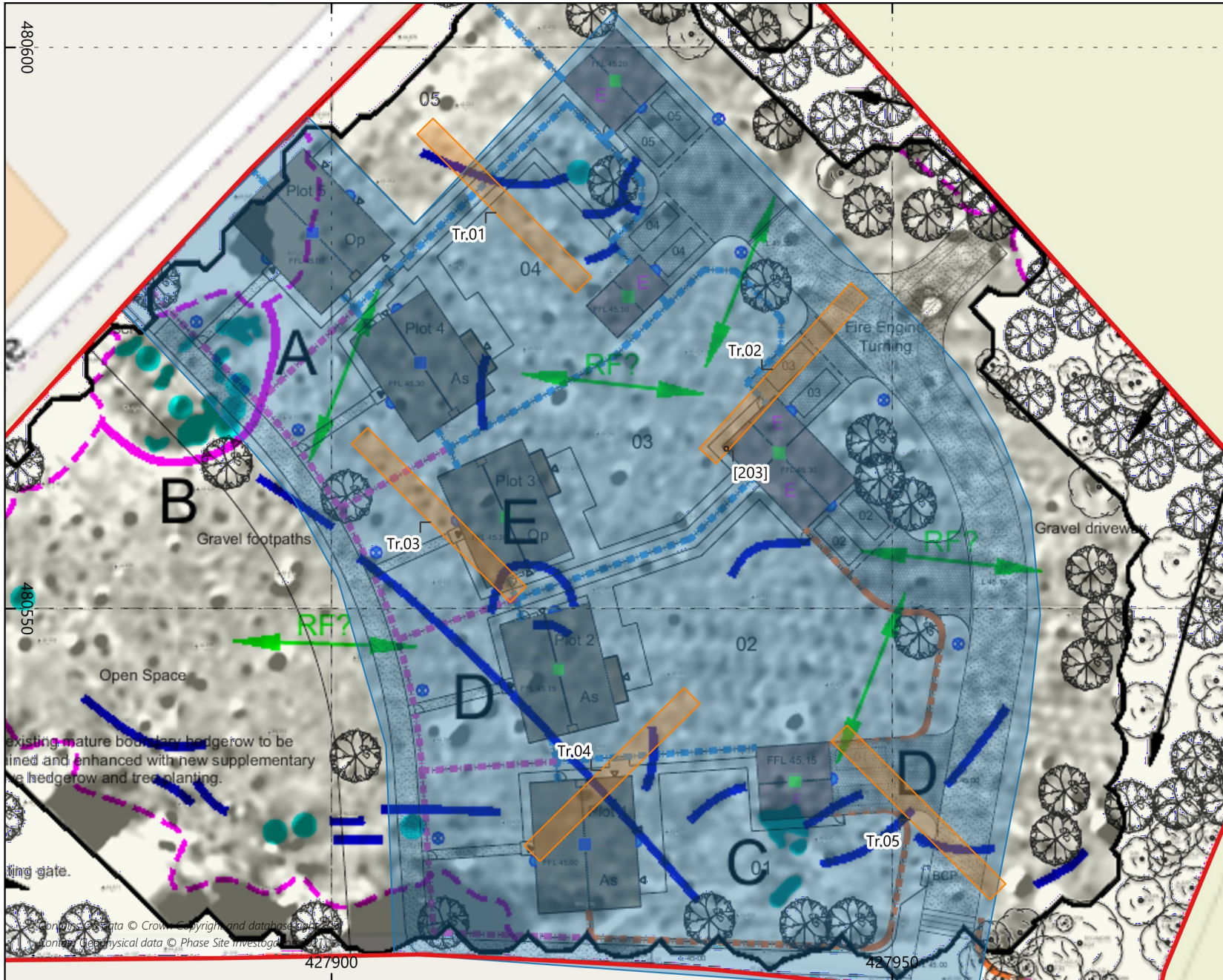
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## 9. List of Contributors

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Proposed Strip, Map & Record Area  
Scale: 1:500 @ A4  
Version: A100222  
Client: Mulgrave Properties

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Plate 1: General view of site, facing West.



Plate 2: General view of site, facing North.





Plate 3: General view of site, facing North-west.



Plate 4: General view of site, facing South.

## APPENDIX 1

### Photographic Archive Listing

Frame	Context	Scale	Facing	Description
0001	-	-	North	General Site Shot - Pre-excavation
0002	-	-	West	General Site Shot - Pre-excavation
0003	-	-	South	General Site Shot - Post-excavation
0004	-	-	North-west	General Site Shot - Post-excavation
0005	-	-	East	General Site Shot - Post-excavation
0006	-	-	East	General Site Shot - Post-excavation
0007	-	-	North-west	General Site Shot - Post-excavation
0008	-	-	South	General Site Shot - Post-excavation



IMG\_0001



IMG\_0002



IMG\_0003



IMG\_0004



IMG\_0005



IMG\_0006



IMG\_0007



IMG\_0008





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Archaeological Strip, Map & Record

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Land North of Thornfield Road  
Nosterfield  
North Yorkshire  
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Written Scheme of Investigation  
Archaeological Strip, Map & Record

**1 Summary**

1.1 This document sets out the details for the archaeological work required on land north Thornfield Road, Nosterfield, North Yorkshire (SE 27919 80561) in order to inform the Principal Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council of the archaeological potential of the site, prior to the commencement of a residential development with associated infrastructure. The Written Scheme of Works has been commissioned by Mulgrave Properties.

1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (20121) on 'Archaeology and Planning' a staged scheme of archaeological work is proposed. The results of the Strip, Map and Record, which follows a Geophysical Survey and Evaluation by Trial Trenching, will be the final phase of archaeological work on the site.

## 2 Site Description and Planning Background

2.1 The site measures approximately 0.85Ha and lays to the north-east of the village of Nosterfield, approximately 10km north of Ripon.

2.2 The site consists of a single arable field bounded on all sides by hedgerows. Bedrock geology of the Cadeby Formation is overlain by sand and gravel (BGS. 2021).

2.3 Outline planning permission has been granted, by Hambleton District Council, for the erection of 5 detached dwellings on the site (20/02791/OUT). Condition 14 attached to the application states that *No development shall take commence until a geophysical survey of the site has been undertaken and a report of the findings submitted for assessment by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Subject to the findings of the geophysical survey a Written Scheme of Investigation shall be submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing.*

*The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:*

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*



6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation.

The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

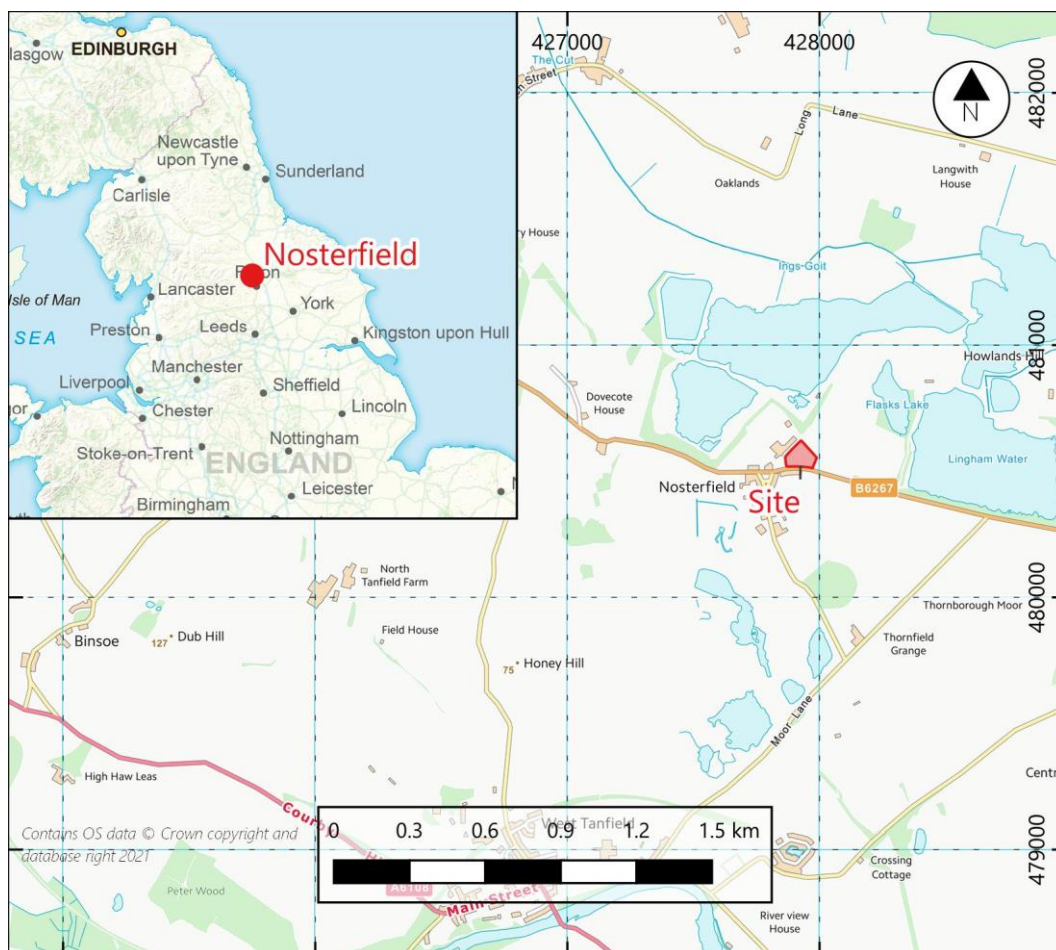


Figure 1. Site Location.

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The site lies within a landscape of considerable archaeological interest which includes the Thornborough Henge Neolithic and Bronze Age complex.
- 3.2 The site lies approximately 400m north of the Thornborough Henge complex, a Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number: 1004912) which contains earth circles, a cursus, pit alignments and burial sites (Historic England 2019). The three henges, which are approximately 500m apart on a south-east to north-west alignment and are likely to be Neolithic in date, are sited within a natural bowl which has higher land around the promontory.
- 3.3 Evidence for increased activity in the area, during the Neolithic period has been identified in the area, including a Nosterfield Quarry where excavation has revealed pit alignments and several Bronze Age burials associated with barrows and a cremation cemetery.
- 3.4 Ten barrows and two pit alignments are located around the complex which are believed to date to the early Bronze Age. Excavation of the pit alignments has suggested they held large timber posts, possibly forming a processional avenue (Pastscape 2019).
- 3.5 Cropmarks of a potential round barrow have also been identified through aerial photography, approximately 250m north of the centre of the northernmost henge (MNY 34398).

3.6 A Geophysical Survey was undertaken across the site in 2021 (Phase Site Investigations). No anomalies typical of archaeological features were identified. Features relating to agricultural regimes were identified across the site as were anomalies caused by modern material.

3.7 Evaluation by Trial Trenching was carried out across the site in January 2022 (MAP. Forthcoming). Five trenches were excavated which contained a single feature, a pit containing the remains of a cremation. Analysis of the cremation is forthcoming but it is likely that the remains are of prehistoric date, owing to the wealth of prehistoric activity in the area.

#### **4. Aims and Objectives**

4.1 In accordance with the 'Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (ClfA 2014b) the aims of the Archaeological Excavation is to:

- Examine the archaeological resource within a given area or site within a framework of defined research objectives;
- To seek a better understanding of the resource;
- To compile a lasting record of the resource; and
- To analyse and interpret the results of the excavation and disseminate them

#### **5 Compliance**

5.1 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2019) throughout the project and to the ClfA 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIFA 2014).

- 5.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (2020) on 'Archaeology and Planning'.
- 5.3 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Principal Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council who should be consulted before the commencement of site works.
- 5.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A and also data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).
- 5.5 If human remains are encountered, they will be excavated, recorded and lifted under the conditions of licences for the removal of human remains (licence number 22-0022 issued by the Ministry of Justice) and in accordance with the Burial Act (1857) and 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Brickley & McKinley. 2004) to ensure that they are treated with due dignity.
- 5.6 MAP Archaeological Practice is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number GB2005425). The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates MAP's commitment to providing a quality service to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

## 6 Fieldwork Methodology

### 6.1 Excavation and Recording

6.1.1 An area of Strip, Map and Record measuring 0.45ha is proposed, targeting the main area of disturbance associated with the development (Fig. 2). Should significant archaeology be identified this area may be extended at the discretion of the Principal Archaeologist.

6.2 The area to be examined during the Strip, Map and Record will be located and marked out using a Trimble R8s GPS rover by an archaeological surveyor.

6.3 All overburden will be carefully removed by mechanical excavator using a wide toothless blade, under archaeological supervision, to the top of archaeological features or layers. Excavated topsoil will be redeposited in bunds around the edge of the site, or at an alternative location, to be determined in agreement with the client. Topsoil and subsoils will be stored separately, and all spoil will be stored and managed in line with the standards of the Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites (DEFRA 2009).

6.4 All excavation of archaeological features and deposits carried out will be by hand. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable and after the agreement of the Principle Archaeologist, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator.

6.5 Context recording methodologies and systems will be used. All archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principles of

stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system. The MoLAS recording manual will be used on site where necessary. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeology is found.

- 6.6 The excavation sampling policy is :
- a. A 100% sample of stakeholes
  - b. An initial 50% sample should be taken of all postholes, but where they are part of a building these should be 100% excavated
  - c. A 50% sample of pits with a diameter up to 1.5m (where justified, these should be 100% excavated,
  - d. A minimum 25% sample of all pits over 1.5m in diameter, but this should include a complete section across the pit to record a full profile (where justified, these should be 100% excavated)
  - e. A minimum 10% sample of all linear features, unless otherwise agreed by the Principal Archaeologist.
  - f. All junctions/intersections and corners of linear features will be investigated and their stratigraphic relationships determined – if necessary using box sections and all ditch terminals will be examined,
  - f. All funerary contexts, all buildings and all industrial features will be subject to 100% excavation. As noted above, postholes and the enclosing ditches around barrows and roundhouses would be first subject to sample excavation, sectioning and recording, but then will be fully excavated
  - g. Built structures, such as walls, will be examined and sampled to a degree whereby their extent, form, date, function and relationship to other features and deposits can be established

- h. Any in situ building remains will be fully recorded for the extent that they are exposed. Brick and stone samples may be taken if potentially diagnostic of date or function.
- 6.7 In certain cases, the use of mechanical excavation equipment may also be appropriate for removing deep intrusions (e.g modern brick and concrete floors or footings), or for putting sections through major features after partial excavation (e.g ditches), or through deposits to check that they are of natural origin. The use of such machinery will first be agreed by the Principle Archaeologist.
- 6.8 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. All plans and sections will be drawn to a scale appropriate to the feature. High resolution digital photographs should form the basis of the photographic archive.
- 6.9 A sampling strategy for the recovery for environmental remains has been formulated in accordance with an Environmental Strategy written by an Environmental Strategy written by an Environmental Consultant (Diane Aldritt, appendix 1) and also follows the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and Historic England (2011).
- 6.10 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. Where features allow between 40 and 60 litres will be taken although entire contexts will be sampled if the volume is low, and specialist samples, such as for General Biological Analysis (GBA) or column samples, will be of the

order of 20 litres. Positive features will also be sampled; retention of structural material such as bricks will be implemented where necessary. Sampling will also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Animal bones will be hand collected, and bulk samples collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material will be recovered where applicable. Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits will be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.

- 6.11 If human remains are encountered the excavation the preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.12 A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be discussed with the Principal Archaeologist and recipient museum in advance of the project commencing, and a policy for finds recording should be agreed and submitted to the Principal Archaeologist, before commencement of site works. Any recording, marking and storage, materials will be of archive quality, and recording forms and manuals will be submitted to the Principal Archaeologist, prior to the commencement of on-site works, if these have not been supplied previously. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.



- 6.13 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during excavation will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Local Authority. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MoRPHE, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.
- 6.14 We will make provision within our excavation strategies, where necessary, for use of shoring, pumps or artificial lighting. Such strategies will also follow for sampling for radiocarbon, archaeomagnetic and/or dendrochronological determinations, as appropriate: where in situ timbers are found to survive in good condition, samples should be taken for dendrochronological assay. sampling strategies have been undertaken in accordance with relevant Historic Guidelines including 'Environmental archaeology, a Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation (second edition, 2011) and 'Archaeomagnetic Dating' (2006).
- 6.15 Arrangements for site access and reinstatement are to be agreed with the commissioning body.
- 6.16 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.
- 6.17 All archaeological staff and visitors to the site will comply with current government guidance regarding COVID-19. All precautions, including those

concerning social distancing will be outlined in MAP's risk and method statement. A remote site visit by the Principal Archaeologist may be required.

6.18 Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines.

6.19 All on site staff hold valid CSCS cards. All Project Officers and Project Managers hold a valid First Aid at Work Certificate and Site Supervisor Safety Training qualifications.

6.20 MAP will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.

## **7. Post Excavation Assessment and Reporting**

7.1 Upon completion of the Strip, Map and Record, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for potential further analysis.

7.2 Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, will be completed. Bulk and site-riddled samples from dry deposits should have been processed during excavation, where possible. The preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved must be assessed, following methods presented in Environmental Archaeology and archaeological evaluations, or existing local guidelines, until national guidelines are available. Unprocessed sub-samples must be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists. Assessments for any technological residues will be undertaken. Samples for dating must be

submitted to laboratories promptly, so as to ensure that results are available to aid development of specifications for subsequent mitigation strategies.

- 7.3 Assessment of artefacts must include inspection of X-radiographs of all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy. A rapid scan of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Material considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g glass composition studies, residues in or on pottery, and mineral preserved organic material). Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in First Aid For Finds. Waterlogged organic materials should be dealt with, following Historic England documents, Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather, and guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood.
- 7.4 If pottery is recovered from the site local reference collections and relevant fabric and form codes will be used.
- 7.5 A post-excavation assessment will be prepared to allow an informed decision to be made on the future analysis and publication of the project.
- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work, Introduction and aims and objectives.
  - b) An introduction which should include
    - the site code/project number

- planning reference number
  - dates when fieldwork took place
  - grid reference
- c) An account of the methods and results of the excavation, describing structural data and associated finds and/or environmental data recovered.
  - d) Interpretation, including phasing of the site sequence and spot-dating of ceramics (Descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretive statements). This shall be supported by the use of photographs and drawings, to include an overall plan of the site accurately identifying the location of trenches; individual trench plans as excavated indicating the location of archaeological features, with at least one section detailing the stratigraphic sequence of deposits within each trench and will include heights relative to Ordnance Datum Levels. .
  - e) A specialist assessment of the artefacts recovered with a view to their potential for further study and analysis. Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilisation of all objects and an assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.
  - f) A specialist assessment of environmental samples taken, with a view to their potential for subsequent study.
  - g) The results from investigations in archaeological sciences will be included in the Site Archive and presented in the Evaluation Report. Reports must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential analysis. They will include tabulation of data in relation to site phasing and contexts, and must include non-technical summaries. The objective presentation of data must be clearly separated from interpretation. Recommendation for further investigation (both on samples already collected, and at future excavations) must be clearly separated from the results and interpretation.

- h) An assessment of the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region.
  - i) A conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work and updated Project Design, if required.
  - j) Detailed archive location and destination and a catalogue of the archive content. The report will also include a copy of the OASIS recording form.
  - k) Appendices and figures, as appropriate, including a copy of the specification and/or project design.
  - l) References and bibliography of all sources used
- 7.6 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority and the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see 8.1 below).
- 7.7 We will provide a digital copy of the Post Excavation Assessment Report in PDF format to the North Yorkshire shire Historic Environment Record Office.
- 7.8 A Brief, interim report may be required shortly after the completion of fieldwork.
- 7.9 The following Specialists have been contacted as are available to work on the project:
- Pottery - T G Manby (Prehistoric),
  - M R Stephens (medieval and Post-medieval)
  - P A Ware (Roman)
  - Flint - P Makey

Animal Bone – Jane Richardson  
Environmental Sampling – Diane Alldritt  
Conservation – York Archaeological Trust  
Human Remains – York Osteology  
Ceramic Building Material – Dr Phil Mills  
Clay Tobacco Pipe - M R Stephens

**8. Post Excavation Analysis, Reporting and Publication.**

8.1 The results of the assessment may require an updated Project Design to be produced which would, if necessary, allow for further analysis of the site. Such work will be agreed by the Principle Archaeologist.

**9. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity**

9.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with MAP.

**10. Archive Preparation and Dissemination**

10.1 The requirements for archive preparation and deposition must be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum: in this instance, the Yorkshire Museum is recommended.

10.2 A site archive will be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MoRPHE (Lee, E, 2006). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological*

*Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995.

- 10.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which should be deposited with the NMR (Historic England). An index to the contents of the archive together with details of its date and place of deposition should be lodged with the HER.
- 10.4 Archive deposition must be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the North Yorkshire Council Historic Environment Officer and must take account of the requirements of the recipient museum and the relevant guidelines (see above) relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

## 11. Bibliography

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Phase Site Investigations. 2021. Land on Thornfield Road, Nosterfield, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Geophysical Survey.

## 12. Best Practice and Guidelines

### Archaeological Conservation

*Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on how the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use* (2008): Officially archived, but available on request.

*Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork* (2006):  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>

*Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation* (2018):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/>

### Environmental Archaeology

*Animal Bones and Archaeology - Recovery to Archive* (2019):  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/animal-bones-and-archaeology/>



*Deposit Modelling and Archaeology: Guidance for Mapping Buried Deposits* (2020): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/deposit-modelling-and-archaeology/>

*Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)* (2011): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/>

*Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record* (2015): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/>

*Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains* (2008): Currently being revised, but available on request.

*Mineralised Plant and Invertebrate Remains: A Guide to the Identification of Calcium Phosphate Replaced Remains* (2020): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/mineralised-plant-and-invertebrate-remains/>

## **Geophysical Survey**

*EAC Guidelines for the Use of Geophysics in Archaeology: Questions to Ask and Points to Consider* (2016) [Europae Archaeologiae Consilium]: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/eac-guidelines-for-use-of-geophysics-in-archaeology/>

*Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008): Officially archived, but available on request.

*Marine Geophysics Data Acquisition, Processing and Interpretation: Guidance Notes* (2013):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/marine-geophysics-data-acquisition-processing-interpretation/>

### **Human Remains**

*Guidance for Best Practice for the Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England (Second Edition)* (2017) [Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England]:

[https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE\\_ToHREfCBG\\_FINAL\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/APABE_ToHREfCBG_FINAL_WEB.pdf)

*Guidance for the Care of Human Remains in Museums* (2005) [Department for Culture, Media and Sport]:

[https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/DCMS\\_Guidance\\_Human\\_Remains\\_in\\_Museums.pdf](https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/DCMS_Guidance_Human_Remains_in_Museums.pdf)

*Large Burial Grounds: Guidance on Sampling in Archaeological Fieldwork Projects* (2015) [Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England]:

[https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Large\\_Burial\\_Grounds.pdf](https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Large_Burial_Grounds.pdf)

*Science and the Dead: A Guideline for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis* (2013) [Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England]:

[https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Science\\_and\\_the\\_Dead.pdf](https://www.archaeologyuk.org/apabe/pdf/Science_and_the_Dead.pdf)

*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (2018): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/role-of-human-osteologist-in-archaeological-fieldwork-project/>

*Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (2017) [Chartered Institute for Archaeologists / British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology]:  
<https://babao.org.uk/assets/Uploads-to-Web/14-Updated-Guidelines-to-the-Standards-for-Recording-Human-Remains-digital.pdf>

### **Materials Science and Industrial Processes**

*A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (2016) [Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery and the Medieval Pottery Research Group]: <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/standard-for-pottery-studies-in-archaeology/>

*Archaeological and Historic Pottery Production Sites: Guidelines for Best Practice* (2015):  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeological-and-historic-pottery-production-sites/>

*Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for Best Practice* (2015):  
<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/>

*Archaeological Evidence for Glassworking: Guidelines for Recovering, Analysing and Interpreting Evidence* (2018):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/glassworkingguidelines/>

*Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology: Guidance for Good Practice* (2017): <https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/organic-residue-analysis-and-archaeology/>

*Science for Historic Industries: Guidelines for the Investigation of 17th- to 19th-century Industries* (2018):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/science-for-historic-industries/>

### **Preservation in Situ**

*Land Contamination and Archaeology: Good Practice Guidance* (2017):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/land-contamination-and-archaeology/>

*Piling and Archaeology: Guidance and Good Practice* (2019):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/piling-and-archaeology/>

*Preserving Archaeological Remains: Decision-taking for Sites under Development* (2016):

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/preserving-archaeological-remains/>

## Scientific Dating

*Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates* (2006): Officially archived, but available on request; Historic England also suggests people consult the 'Archaeomagnetism: Magnetic Moments in the Past' webpages (<https://www.bradford.ac.uk/archaeomagnetism/>) hosted by the University of Bradford.

*Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates* (2004): Currently being revised, but available on request.

*Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology* (2008): Currently being revised, but available on request.  
Practice and Guidelines

## Archiving and Project Management

Brown, D.H. 2011. *Archaeological Archives – A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Institute for Archaeologists and the Archaeological Archives Forum. 2nd Edition.

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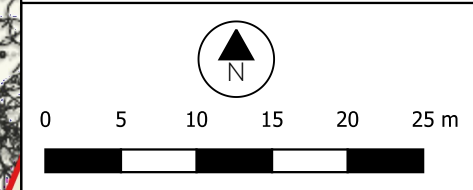
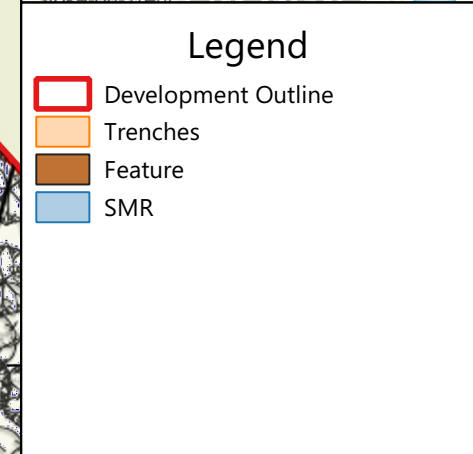
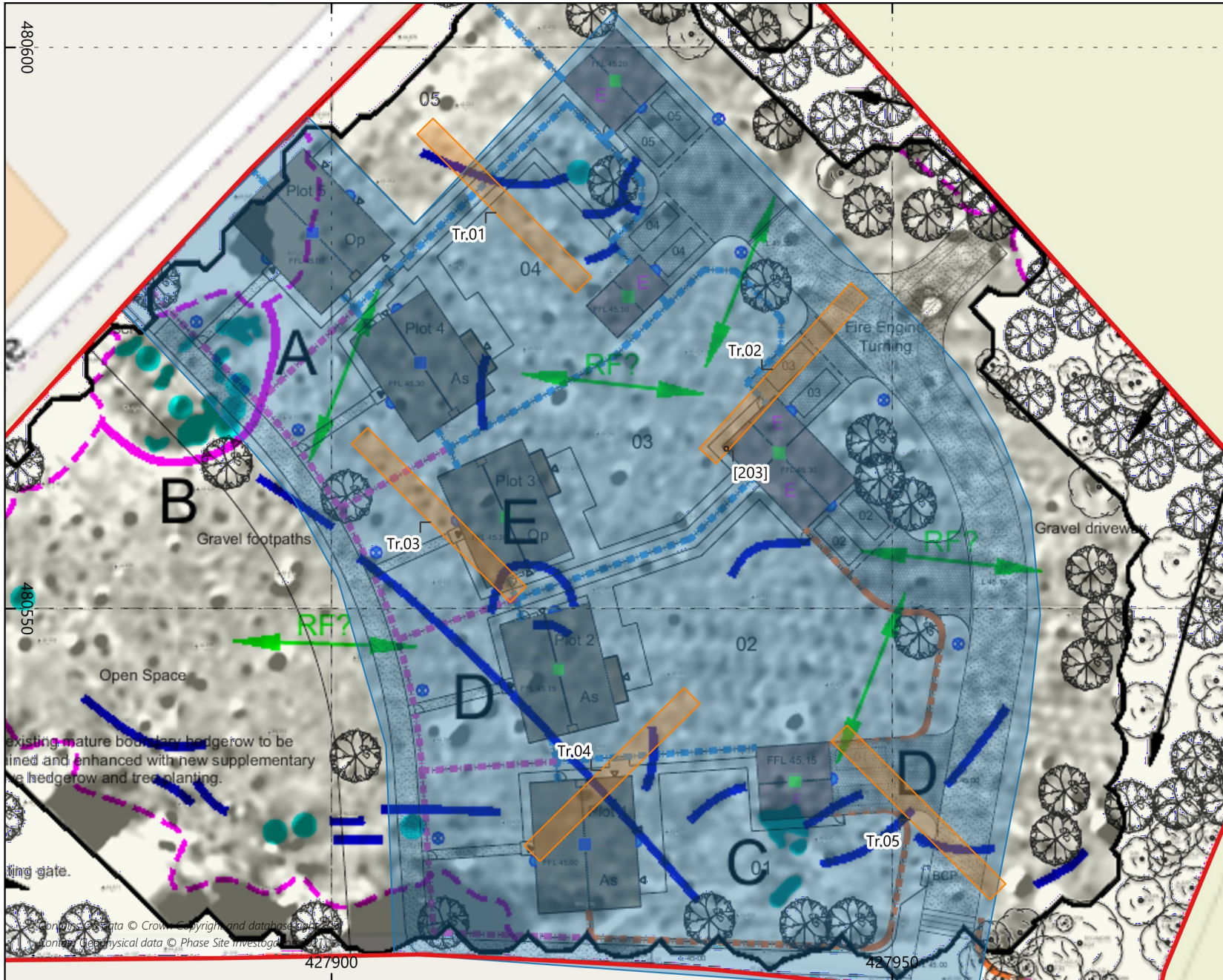
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Proposed Strip, Map & Record Area  
Scale: 1:500 @ A4  
Version: A100222  
Client: Mulgrave Properties

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## LICENCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF HUMAN REMAINS

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (20 & 21 Vic., cap.81), grants a licence for the removal of the remains of **persons unknown** from or within the place in which they are now interred at **Land North of Thornfield Road, Nosterfield, North Yorkshire.**

2. It is a condition of this licence that the following precautions shall be observed:
  - (a) Any removal or disturbance of the remains shall be effected with due care and attention to decency;
  - (b) The ground in which the remains are interred shall be screened from the public gaze while the work is in progress;
  - (c) The remains shall, no later than 6 February 2027 be reinterred within a burial ground in which interments may legally take place. In the meantime shall be kept safely, privately and decently by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd under the control of a competent member of staff.
3. This licence merely exempts those from the penalties, which would be incurred if the removal took place without a licence. It does not in any way alter civil rights. It does not confer the right to bury the remains in any place where such right does not already exist.
4. This licence expires on **6 February 2027.**

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'L. Finch'.

Linda Finch  
on behalf of the Secretary of State for Justice



Ministry of Justice

Licence Number: **22-0022**

Date: **7 February 2022**

## APPENDIX 2

### Conservation Strategy By Ian Panter of York Archaeological Trust

Artefacts from all categories and all periods will be recovered as a matter of routine during the excavation. When retrieved from the ground finds will be kept in a finds tray or appropriate bags in accordance with First Aid for Finds. Where necessary, a conservator may be required to recover fragile finds from the ground depending upon circumstances.

If waterlogged conditions are encountered a wide range of organic materials may be recovered, including wood, leather and textiles. Advice will be sought from a conservator to discuss optimum storage requirements before any attempt is made to retrieve organic finds and structural timbers from the ground.

After the completion of the fieldwork stage, a conservation assessment will be undertaken which will include the X-radiography of all the ironwork (after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris), and a selection of the non-ferrous finds (including all coins). A sample of slag may also be X-rayed to assist with identification and interpretation. Wet-packed material, including glass, bone and leather will be stabilised and consolidated to ensure their long-term preservation. All finds will be stored in optimum conditions in accordance with First Aid for Finds and Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage (Walker, 1990).

Waterlogged wood, including structural elements will be assessed following the English Heritage guidelines, Waterlogged wood: sampling, conservation and



curation of structural wood (Brunning 1996). The assessment will include species identification, technological examination and potential for dating.

The conservation assessment report will include statements on condition, stability and potential for further investigation (with conservation costs) for all material groups. The conservation report will be included in the updated project design prepared for the analysis stage of the project.

#### References

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Karsten, A., Graham, K., Jones, J., Mould, Q. and Walton Rogers, P. (2012) *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*. Swindon: English Heritage. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/woa-guidelines.pdf>

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## APPENDIX 3

### Environmental Strategy By Diane Alldrit

The on-site environmental sampling strategy will systematically seek to recover a representative sample of botanical, molluscan (both terrestrial and aquatic), avian and mammalian evidence from the full range of contexts encountered during the excavation. This will enable, at the assessment stage, the possibility for radiocarbon dating material to be obtained, and for an initial analysis of the economic and environmental potential of the site. In order to achieve this, a bulk sample (BS, Dobney *et al* 1992) comprising an optimum size of 40litre of sediment (where possible) should be taken from every stratigraphically secure and archaeologically significant context. In practice it may not always be possible to obtain 28l of sediment from certain features during the assessment stage, for instance from partially excavated pits or post-holes, in which case a single bucket sample, c.10 to 14litre should be taken at the site supervisors discretion. Deposits of mixed origin, for instance topsoil, wall fills and obvious areas of modern contamination, should be avoided where possible, as these will contain intrusive material and not provide secure radiocarbon dates.

All buckets and other sampling equipment must be clean and free of adherent soil in order to prevent cross-contamination between samples. If dry soil is to be stored for any length of time it should be kept in cool, dry conditions, and away from strong light sources. However, it is preferable to process samples as soon as possible after excavation.

Bulk soil samples shall be processed using an Ankara-type water flotation machine (French 1971) for the recovery of carbonised plant remains and charcoal. The

flotation tank should contain a >1mm mesh for collection of the retent or 'residue' portion of the sample (which may contain pottery, lithics and animal / bird bone, in addition to the heavier fragments of charcoal which do not float). The 'flot' portion of the sample, which may include carbonised seeds, cereal grain, charcoal and sometimes mollusc shell, should be captured using a nest of >1mm and >300micron Endicot sieves. Flotation equipment, including sieves, meshes, brushes and so forth must be meticulously cleaned between samples in order to prevent contamination of potential radiocarbon dating material. All material resulting from flotation will be dried prior to microscopic examination. Flotation is not suitable for the recovery of pollen or for processing waterlogged samples, which shall be discussed below.

Where there is potential for waterlogged preservation, shown for instance by the presence of wood and other organic or wet material, then a 5 to 10litre size sample should be taken (GBA sample, Dobney *et al* 1992). This material is to be retained for later processing using laboratory methods to enable the recovery of waterlogged plant material and insects. For assessment purposes a 1litre sub-sample of the organic sediment from each potential waterlogged sample shall be processed using laboratory wash-over methods, and once processed kept wet. All waterlogged samples awaiting processing should be kept damp, preferably stored in plastic sealable tubs, and in cool conditions. Where large waterlogged timbers are recovered these should be stored under refrigerated conditions and an appropriate conservator consulted.

There is the possibility that the waterlogged deposits may require parasite egg analysis. It is proposed that the 'squash' technique is adapted, this would require small lumps of raw sediment approximately 3mm in diameter taken from three separate points from within the sample and homogenised in a little water by



shaking. After allowing coarse particles to settle for a few moments, a drop of the supernatant was removed. This work would be undertaken by either John Carrott or Harry Kenwood if necessary.

If sediment suitable for pollen analysis is encountered, for instance rich organic peaty deposits, or deep ditch sections with organic preservation, the archaeobotanical specialist is to be consulted prior to any sampling taking place. These deposits would require sampling with large kubiena tins and require the specialist to be on-site. Pollen analysis, even at assessment level, would subsequently impose a considerable cost implication should it be carried out.

The specialist is available to provide consultation and advice on the environmental sampling strategy throughout the course of the excavation and during post-excavation processing if required.

## References

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