



Forge Tearoom  
Brompton by Sawdon  
North Yorkshire  
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

# maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Forge Tearoom  
Brompton by Sawdon  
North Yorkshire

SE 94577 82235

MAP 5.21.2018  
Planning No: 18/00601/FL

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

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Date: 08.08.18	Date: 08.08.18

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*Summary*

*An Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land at the Forge Tearoom, Brompton by Sawdon (NZ 8930 1011) on the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2018.*

*At the time of the evaluation the site comprised of a tarmac carparking area and a lawned garden. Two Trial Trenches, one measuring 6m by 8m and the other 2m by 2m were excavated to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits on the site.*

*One pit, which contained a small amount of pottery dating from between the 12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century, was identified in the carpark area of the site as well as small fragments of animal bone. The trench in the garden contained a concrete capped possible culvert and an iron pipe. Natural deposits were revealed in both trenches.*

*Although it is possible that further archaeological deposits may be present on the site, it is highly unlikely that they would prevent development and could be recorded using appropriate mitigation.*

## 1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land at the Forge Tearoom, Brompton by Sawdon on the 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of July 2018 (SE 94577 82235. Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in order to allow Heritage Services of North Yorkshire County Council to make a reasoned decision concerning the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.2 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments; including the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 and Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas Act 1990); and by World Heritage Status, the National Planning Policy Framework, Chapter 12 (March 2012).
- 1.3 The work was carried out in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012) on 'Archaeology and Planning' and according to the Written Scheme of Investigation that was prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. at the request of K. Mills.
- 1.4 MAP adhered to the general principles of both the ClfA (2014) '*Code of Conduct*' and '*Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*' throughout the project.
- 1.5 The site code for the project was MAP 5.21.2018.
- 1.6 All work was funded by K. Mills.

1.7 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, Licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description (SE 94577 82235)**

2.1 The site is situated at land associated with the Forge Tearoom, at the junction of High Street and Hungate, in Brompton by Sawdon, North Yorkshire and consisted of a tarmac car parking area and a lawned garden to the rear of the property.

2.2 The site stands on soils derived from Wick 1 association (Mackney et al. 1984; 572l, 9) described as 'deep well drained coarse loamy and sandy soil, locally over gravel. These soils are found above natural deposits of the Malton Oolite Member and Coral Rag Member limestone deposits.

2.3 The site is c. 0.15ha in size and stands at a height of 41m AOD.

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

3.1 The site lies within the historic village of Brompton by Sawdon and is adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the site of a former castle (1021268).

3.2 The Proposed Development Area also occupies a direct frontage onto the village green and Hungate and so has a high potential for containing archaeological deposits relating to the Medieval occupation of the area.

3.3 The Proposed Development Area is depicted on early Ordnance Survey maps as a smithy, the 1<sup>st</sup> edition map (1854) shows a small outbuilding to the rear of the property.

3.4 Recently the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society have revealed what has been interpreted as evidence of well preserved and high-status Medieval deposits, on land immediately to the west of the Proposed Development Area, outside of the Scheduled area. Two trenches were excavated, one of which revealed evidence of a possible floor or yard surface as well as Medieval pottery and animal bone. The second trench contained wall plaster and Medieval pottery (Pearson & Woods. 2018).

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

4.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to:

- principally undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation by Trial Trenching in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation in line with the National Planning Policy Framework in order to evaluate the archaeological impact of the development,
- to determine by means of Trial Trenching, the presence/absence, nature date, quality of survival and importance of archaeological deposits to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology to be made,



- to assess the archaeological potential and significance of the site and to allow an appropriate mitigation strategy to be formulated prior to commencement of the development,
- to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and the archaeological implications affected by the proposed development, and;
- to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum or other repository.

## 5. Methodology

### 5.1 Excavation

5.1.1 Two Trial Trenches were excavated, the first measuring 8m x 6m, in the carpark of the tearoom, and the second, measuring 2m x 2m in the garden of the property (Fig.2).

The locations of the trenches were as follows:

- Evaluation Trench 1 – measured 5m by 8m aligned north to south, in the south-east corner of the carpark, positioned in order to evaluate the area closest to Hungate.
- Evaluation Trench 2 – measured 2m by 2m was positioned in the garden of the property, in order to assess the area closest to the Scheduled Ancient Monument.

5.1.2 The work was undertaken between the 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> July 2018 during very warm, dry and bright weather.

5.1.3 Overburden, topsoil and subsoil were removed by rear-acting JCB, fitted with a toothless bucket, operating under close archaeological supervision, in the car park. 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. 1-4], and all subsequent excavation carried out by hand and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 3).

5.1.4 Trench 1, located in the garden, was entirely excavated by hand by archaeologists.

5.1.5 All work was carried out in line with both the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (CIfA 2014).

## 5.2 On-site Recording

5.2.1 All deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible with the MOLA recording system. A total of twelve separate contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

## 5.3 Photographic Record

5.3.1 The photographic record comprised twelve digital photographs, taken on site. The photographic record included a film register, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and brief description (Appendix 2).

## 6. Results

### 6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Fig. 2: Plate 2)

6.1.1 Evaluation Trench 1 stood at heights of between 41.26m AOD and 41.35m AOD, with between 0.2m and 0.32m topsoil (Context 1001). No subsoil was observed in the trench.

6.1.2 Following the removal of topsoil, a mid-grey brown sandy silt, containing abundant building rubble and modern refuse (1002) was revealed. The deposit was interpreted as a levelling deposit, possible formed following the demolition of an outbuilding. This levelling deposit and a dark brown silt (1004), which was identified above natural deposits, was cut by [1003], into which a probable concrete capped culvert running on an east to west alignment (plate 2). An iron pipe was identified, also running east to west. Natural deposits occurred at 40.72m AOD.

### 6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Fig. 2: Plate 3)

6.2.1 Evaluation Trench 2 stood at a height of 41.50m AOD and was located within a carpark which consisted of 0.05m of tarmac above a layer of hardcore measuring 0.2m in depth. A dark brown topsoil containing rubble was present below the hardcore and measured 0.2m in depth. Natural deposits were identified throughout the trench.

6.2.2. One pit, which continued beyond the limit of excavation, was identified against the southernmost edge of the trench. The pit [2005] measured 1.65m in diameter and was 0.57m deep. The single fill of the pit (2004) contained nine sherds of Medieval pottery and seven fragments of animal bone.

## 7. Conclusion

- 7.1 The Evaluation by Trial Trenching failed to identify any archaeological finds, features or deposits within the trench positioned closest to the Scheduled Ancient Monument. It is possible that the area has been previously disturbed during the erection and demolition of outbuildings depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey Map and subsequently levelled to form a garden.
- 7.2 The single pit recorded in trench 2 contained Medieval pottery, dating to the 12<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> century (appendix 3). All of the pottery is of local or regional origin and is for the most part concerned with food preparation and storage. All of the nine sherds were from separate vessels which suggests that the pottery was moved before its eventual deposition within the pit. An environmental sample (appendix 4) taken from the feature contained 6-row hulled barley, bread wheat, rye and oats all of which are consistent with a Medieval date for the feature. No other archaeological features or deposits were present within the trench
- 7.3 The Evaluation by Trial Trenching has revealed the potential for archaeological deposits, relating in particular to the Medieval use of the site, to be present. Any such deposits encountered during the development of the site could be recorded using appropriate mitigation. It is highly unlikely that any deposits would prevent development.

## 8. Bibliography

CIfA, 2014 'Code of Conduct.'

CIfA, 2014, 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.'

Mackney, D *et al*, 1983, Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 1:  
Northern England.

Pearson. D & M. Woods, 2018. Scarborough Archaeological and Historical  
Society. An Excavation at Castle Hill House, Brompton

## 9. List of Contributors

**Excavation Team:** John Stephens and Charlotte Stodart

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**Illustrations:** Max Stubbings

**Editor:** Paula Ware.

**Administration:** Sophie Coy

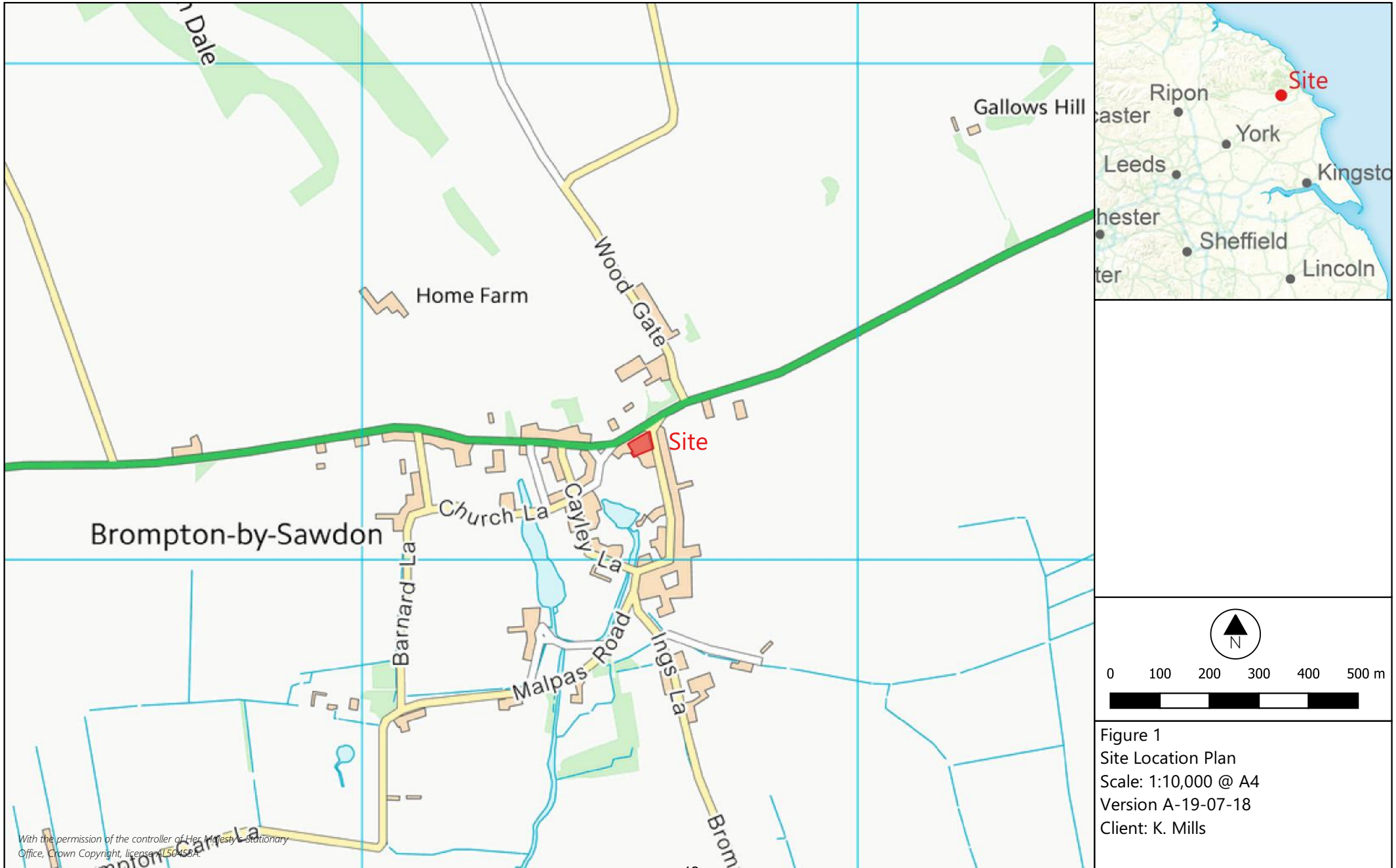


Figure 1  
Site Location Plan  
Scale: 1:10,000 @ A4  
Version A-19-07-18  
Client: K. Mills

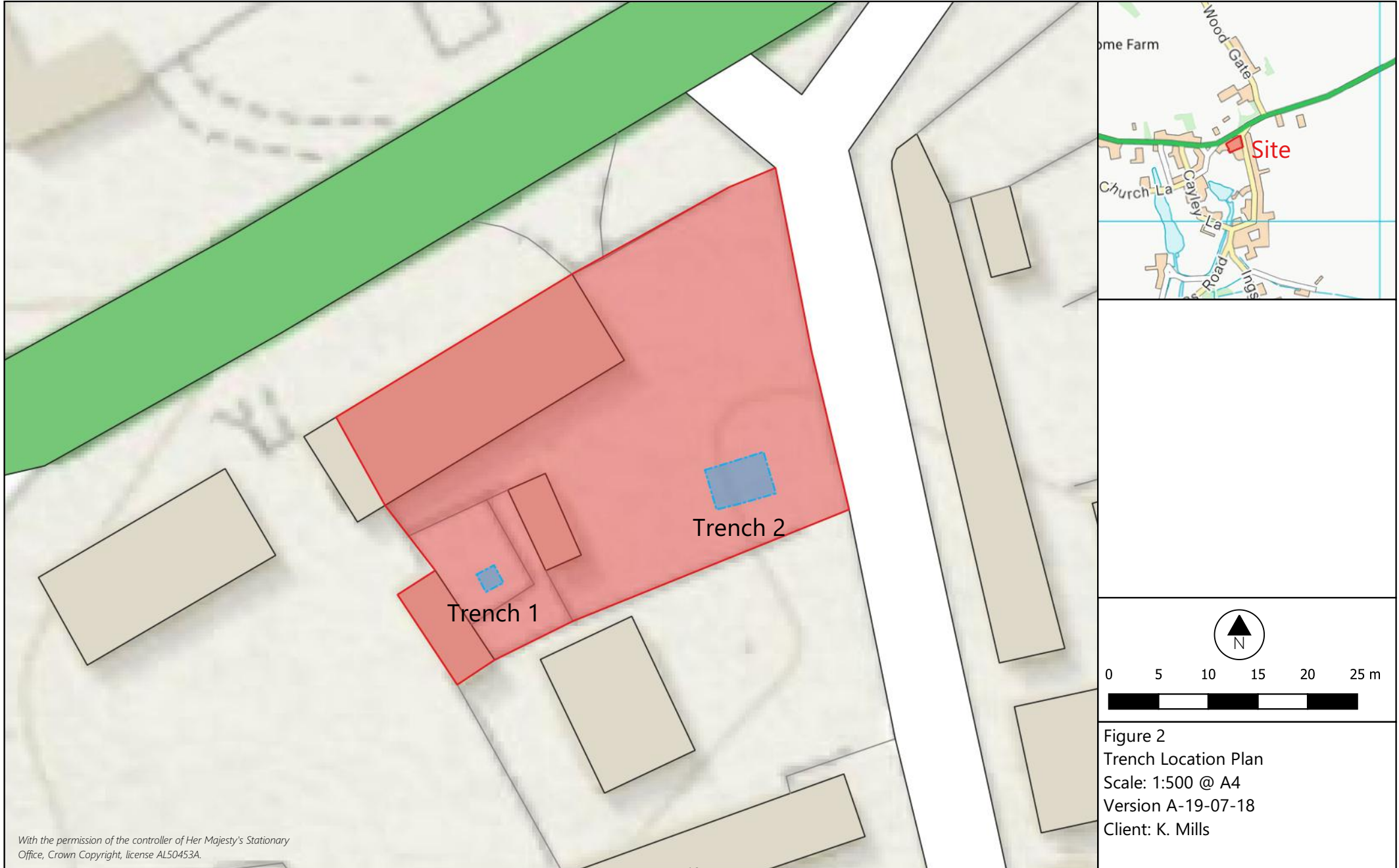


Figure 2  
Trench Location Plan  
Scale: 1:500 @ A4  
Version A-19-07-18  
Client: K. Mills

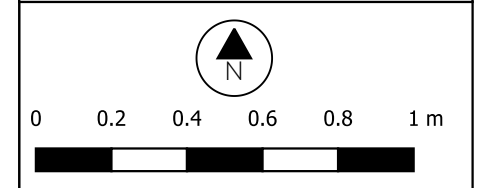
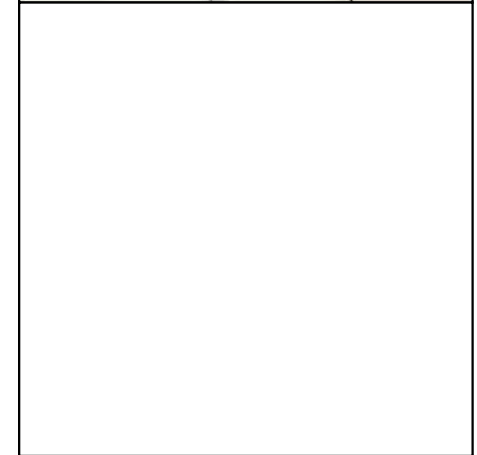
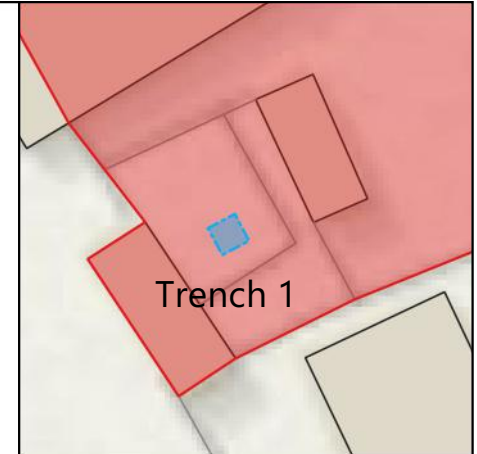
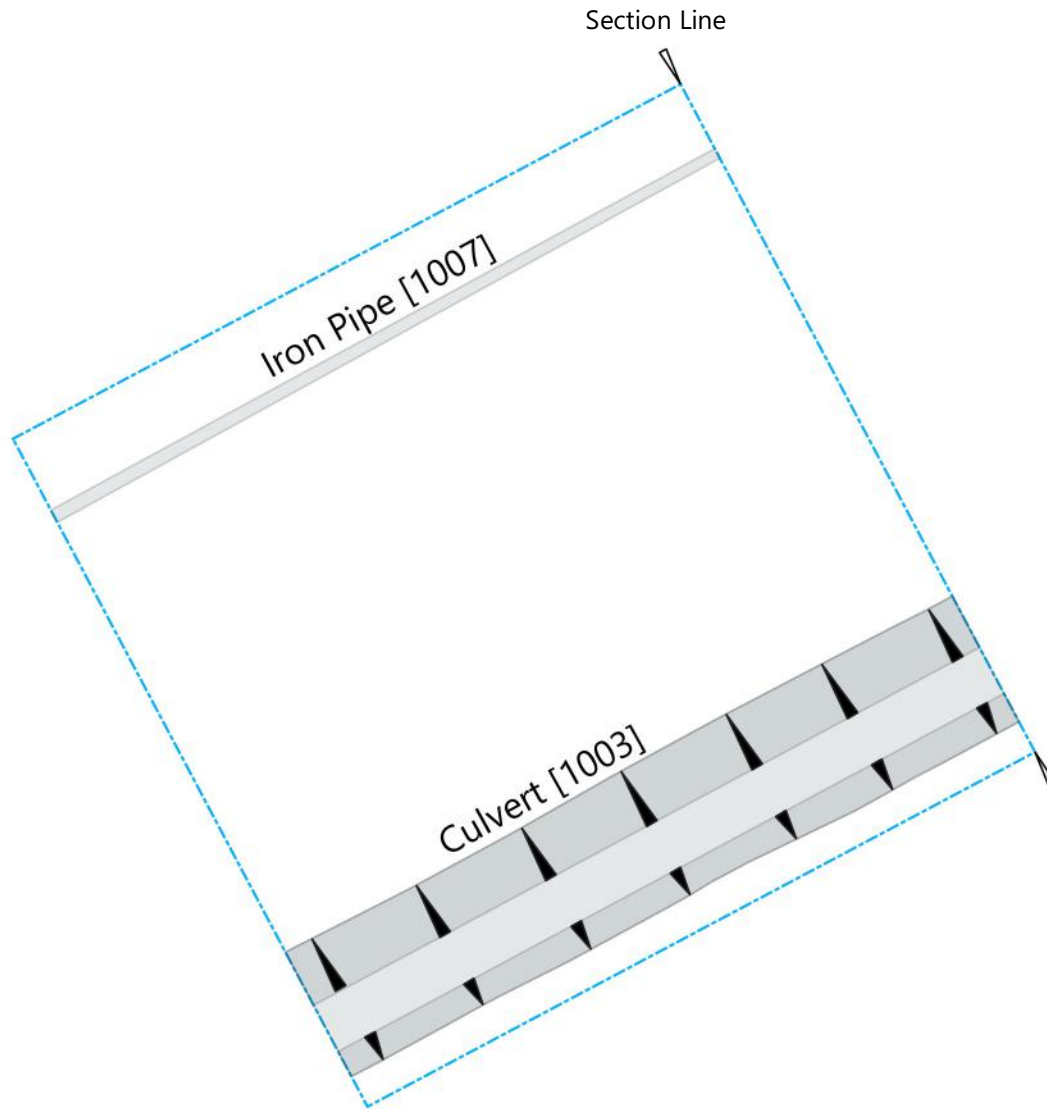
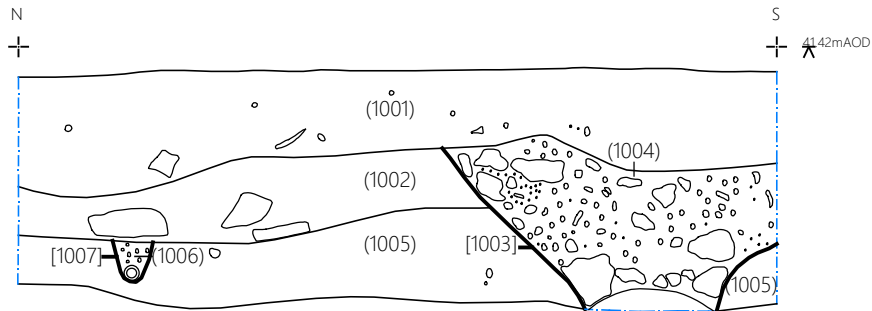


Figure 3  
Trench 1 Feature Plan  
Scale: 1:20 @ A4  
Version A-19-07-18  
Client: K. Mills





### Trench 1



### Trench 2

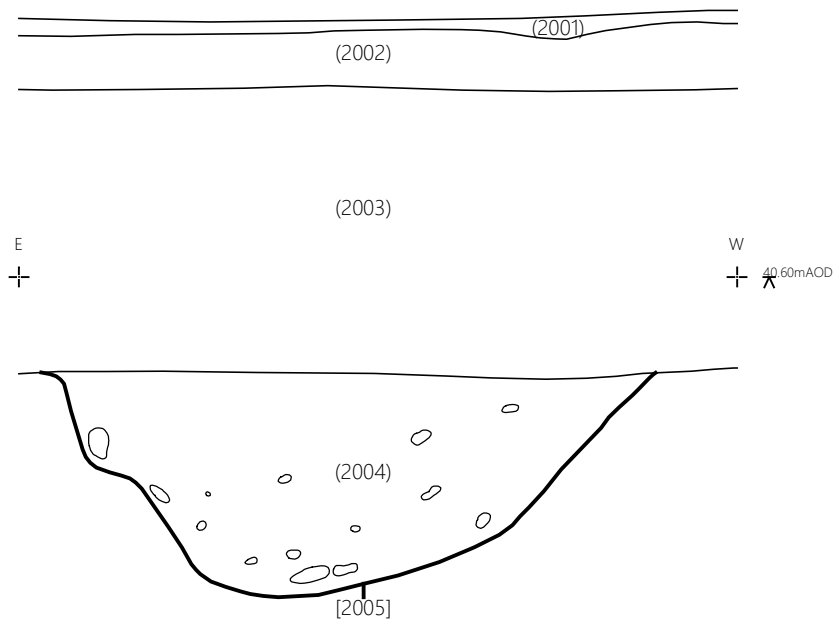


Figure 5  
Trial Trench Sections  
Scale: 1:20 @ A3  
Version: A-19-07-18  
Client: K. Mills



Plate 1. Trench 1 After Cleaning. Facing East.



Plate 2. Possible Concrete Culvert. Facing South.



Plate 3. Trench 2 After Cleaning. Facing East.



Plate 4. Pit [2005]. Facing South.

## APPENDIX 1

Forge Tearoom, Brompton by Sawdon. Site Code: 05.21.2018

### Context Listing

Context	Type	Description
<b>Trench 1</b>		
1001	Deposit	Dark Grey-Brown Sandy Silt; Topsoil
1002	Deposit	Yellowish-Brown Sandy Silt; Build-up Layer
1003	Cut	Cut of Concrete Drain Slot
1004	Deposit	Light Grey Sandy Silt. Fill of [1003]
1005	Deposit	Dark Grey Sandy-Silt
1006	Deposit	Mid-Grey Sandy Silt. Fill of [1007]
1007	Cut	Cut of Pipe Slot
<b>Trench 2</b>		
2001	Deposit	Tarmac
2002	Deposit	Rubble Hardstanding
2003	Deposit	Mid Brown Sandy Silt. Topsoil
2004	Deposit	Mid Reddish Brown Sandy Silt. Fill of [2005]
2005	Cut	Cut of Pit

## APPENDIX 2

### Photographic Listing

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
Film Type	Digital		
1	Trench 2 after Cleaning	1m	E
2	Trench 2 after Cleaning	1m	E
3	Trench 2 after Cleaning	1m	E
4	Trench 2 after Cleaning	1m	E
5	N Facing Section of Pit Cut [2005]	1m	S
6	N Facing Section of Pit Cut [2005]	1m	S
7	N Facing Section of Pit Cut [2005]	1m	S
8	N Facing Section of Pit Cut [2005]	1m	S
9	Trench 1 after Cleaning	1m	E
10	Trench 1 after Cleaning	1m	E
11	Possible Capped Culvert	1m	S
12	Possible Capped Culvert	1m	S

## Appendix 3

### Drawing Listing

<b>Drawing No.</b>	<b>Contexts</b>	<b>Descriptopn</b>	<b>Scale</b>
001	Trench 2	Plan of Trench 2	1:20
002	2001-2005	N. Facing Section of Pit Cut [2005]	1:10
003	Trench 1	Plan of Trench 1	1:20
004	1001-1007	W. Facing Section of Trench 1	1:10

## APPENDIX 03

### Old Forge Tea Rooms Brompton, North Yorkshire (05-21-18) Pottery Assessment

#### METHODS

The assemblage consisted of 9 sherds, which were examined under a x5 hand lens and compared to MAP's type collection of medieval and other pottery as necessary. All of the sherds were medieval, and 9 separate vessels were present. The assemblage weighed 95g giving an Average Sherd Weight of 10.55 g, and is listed by context in the catalogue below.

#### CATALOGUE

##### **Context 001**

1GRW                      Unglazed body sherd

*Spot date:* C12/13th

##### **Context 2004**

4 GRW            1 rounded rim sherd, with external sooting  
                     1 base sherd from a large jar  
                     2 plain body sherds

3 ST/PB           1 rounded rim sherd from a large jar or cooking pot  
                     1 base sherd from a jar/cooking pot, with external sooting

1 SCW            1 sagging base sherd in coarse sandy (phase 1) fabric; pinkish exterior is smoothed/wiped, with a streak of weak glaze

*Date range:* C12/14th

*Spot date:* C 12/14th

#### KEY

GRW              Gritty Ware  
ST/PB            Staxton Ware  
SCW              Scarborough Ware

#### THE POTTERY

The three fabrics represented are described below.

##### **Gritty ware**

This is the earliest fabric type present, and 5 sherds were recovered, in both reddish and light brown fabrics. The forms consist of jars/cooking pots, the

externally sooted rim sherd from context 2004 providing evidence for use. This fabric is dated to the 12/13<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Scarborough ware**

The single sherd in this ware is in the 'Phase 1' coarse sandy fabric, probably from a large jug. The date of this sherd is 12/13<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Staxton/Potter Brompton ware**

The three sherds in this fabric are from jars or cooking pots and are dated to the 12-14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **Conclusions**

The pottery from the Old Forge, Brompton formed a modest assemblage, and was too small for statistical analysis. It was, however, useful enough in providing dating for activity at the site.

The medieval material is of local or regional origin, with the Staxton/Potter Brompton and Scarborough wares originating from close to the site, and the Griity ware coming from further away in the Vale of York or the Howardian Hills.

The pottery is largely utilitarian in nature, and is mostly concerned with food preparation and storage.

The pottery is fairly tightly dated to the 12-13<sup>th</sup> centuries; although the manufacture of Staxton/Potter Brompton ware continued into the 14<sup>th</sup> century, there is no reason to suppose that these sherds were other than contemporary with the other fabrics at the site.

The fact that 9 sherds were all from separate vessels suggests some movement of the pottery, albeit within a fairly narrow date span, before its deposition.

### **Recommendations**

The assemblage should be retained and considered alongside any material from follow-on work at the site.

Mark Stephens



Old Forge Tearoom, Brompton-by-Sawdon MAP

Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal

Diane Alldritt

## 1: Introduction

A single environmental sample taken during archaeological work at the Old Forge Tearoom, Brompton-by-Sawdon, was examined for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. The site was Medieval in date.

## 2: Methodology

The bulk environmental sample was processed by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. using a Siraf style water flotation system (French 1971). The sample was 20litres in volume. The flot was dried before examination under a low power binocular microscope typically at x10 magnification. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

## 3: Results

The environmental sample consisted of 10ml of carbonised plant remains plus a small quantity of coal fragments. The charred material was mostly found to be cereal grain generally in good condition with only occasional finds of slightly degraded grain. No modern material was present.

Results are given in table 1 and discussed below.

#### 4: Discussion

##### Sample 1 (001)

The sample produced a small concentrated deposit of mixed cereal grain together with a single fragment of heather stem and a degraded specimen of *Vicia* sp. (vetches). The cereal was mainly barley type with *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* (six row hulled barley) identified. Grains of *Triticum aestivum* (bread wheat), *Secale cereale* (rye) and *Avena* sp. (oat) made up a smaller component of the assemblage. The deposit is probably waste or sweepings from a corn drier consisting of burnt detritus from numerous burning episodes. It is possible peat was being used as fuel given the presence of a heather stem, although this could also have been a structural element present in a drying kiln.

#### 5: Conclusion

The environmental sample produced a mixed deposit of cereal grain consisting of barley, bread wheat, rye and oats, which is consistent with a Medieval date for the features. The remains are probably cereal drying waste from a corn drier with peat potentially being used as fuel.

Future excavation work at the site has a good potential to continue to produce further quantities of well-preserved carbonised material.

#### References

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Schweingruber, F. H. 1990 *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition Cambridge University Press.

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Oxford University Press.

Forge Tearoom  
Brompton by Sawdon  
North Yorkshire

SE 94577 82235

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

18/00601/FL

Acting on instruction from K Mills.

July 2018

Forge Tearoom  
Brompton by Sawdon  
North Yorkshire

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCHING

1. **Summary**

1.1 The proposed development is located at the Forge Tearoom, Brompton by Sawdon, North Yorkshire (SE 94577 82235). The proposed site measures 0.15ha hectares in size and is proposed for residential development. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, to evaluate the archaeological impact of the development by Trial Trenching as part of a programme of archaeological evaluation.

1.2 Accordingly, the Historic Environment Team of NYCC has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record.

2. **Purpose**

2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable the preservation by record of the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

### 3. Location and Description

- 3.1 The proposed development is located on land associated with the Forge Tearoom, at the junction of High Street and Hungate, in Brompton by Sawdon. (Fig 1).

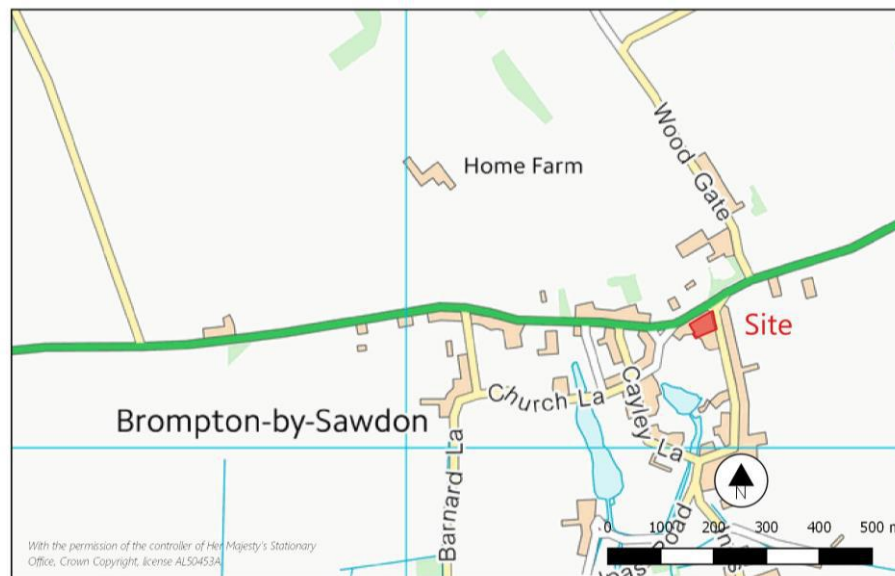


Fig 1. Site Location

### 4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies within the historic village of Brompton by Sawdon and is adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the site of a former castle (1021268) and it is possible that the site may occupy part of the castles outer bailey.
- 4.2 The Proposed Development Area also occupies a direct frontage onto the village green and Hungate and so has a high potential for containing archaeological deposits relating to the Medieval occupation of the area.
- 4.3 Recently the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society have revealed evidence of well preserved and high status Medieval deposits, on

land immediately to the west of the Proposed Development Area, outside of the Scheduled area.

- 4.4 Prehistoric remains are also believed to be present nearby, such as a possible barrow which has been identified through aerial photography, on land to the east of Hungate.

## 5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are to:

1. 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 be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
2. to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,
3. to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

## 6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 6.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled. Necessary precautions should be taken near underground services and overhead lines. A risk assessment should be provided to the commissioning body before the commencement of works.
- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Historic Environment Team, NYCC at the discretion of Selby District Council to whom written documentation should be sent ten days before the start of the excavation including:
1. the date of commencement,
  2. an opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Historic England Science Advisor for Yorkshire may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project. Archaeological contractors may wish to contact him to discuss the science components of the project before submission of tenders.
- 6.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:
1. a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract.
  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.



6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Historic Environment Team, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency arrangements being required.

## 7. Brief

7.1 The proposed area is 0.15 hectares in size and 40m<sup>2</sup> of trial trenching is proposed. Two trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that one trench, in the garden area, should be 2m x 2m whilst the second, located in the south-east corner of the carpark, should measure 5m x 8m in size (See Figure 2 below). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015) and professional standards and guidance (Historic England and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists).



Fig 2. Trench Location.

- 7.2 In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council at the discretion of Scarborough Borough Council.
- 7.3 The trench within the garden area will be excavated by hand, by an archaeologist, due to the restricted access of the area. Topsoil and any subsequent sub soil's will be kept separate for reinstatement.
- 7.4 In the case of the second trench, all tarmac and associated overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator, using a wide toothless blade, under archaeological supervision, down to either the top of undisturbed natural sub-soil or the top of archaeological deposits whichever is higher. Areas of intensive modern disturbance will be given a low priority in excavation. Where practicable, the fills of these features will be removed by mechanical excavator.
- 7.5 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, the trenches will be cleaned and an assessment made of any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below.
- 7.6 All archaeological 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 will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

- 7.6 Should any human remains be encountered, these will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).
- 7.7 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will 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.
- 7.8 Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. 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.
- 7.9 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 2001).
- 7.10 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches,

should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.

- 7.11 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2011).
- 7.12 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slugs hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.
- 7.13 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, English Heritage (1998), luminescence dating English Heritage (2008), archaeomagnetism English Heritage (2006) and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Historic Environment Team, NYCC.

- 7.14 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Historic Environment Team, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (2007) and Historic England (2015) should be followed.
- 7.15 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2011).
- 7.16 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Bulk samples should be collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.
- 7.17 Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. 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 may depend upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved

(wet or dry) and flotation samples should be processed during fieldwork to allow the continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies. Samples from waterlogged and anoxic deposits, which might contain plant macros and entomological evidence, taken for General Biological Analysis (GBA), should normally be 20 litres in size.

7.18 The specialists that MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd use are as follows:

Conservation	Ian Panter	YAT	01904 663036
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby/Phil Mills		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Phil Mills		
Pre-conquest Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	P Mills		01904 621339
Animal Bone	Jane Richardson	WYAS	0113 3837517
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 9819065
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Rod Mackenzie		0114 235 2028
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		Diane Alldritt	0141 649 877

Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509
Radiocarbon/C14 Dating		SUERC	141 270136
Dendrochronology		Sheffield University	0114 2220123
Archaeomagnetic	Mark Noel	Geoquest Associates	01624819364

7.18 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, an appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the work should be completed. Post excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MORPHE (Historic England 2015).

7.19 Where appropriate, the advice of the Historic England Science Advisor for Yorkshire may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project.

## **8. Archive**

8.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to Brown, A Guide to Best Practice (2007).

8.2 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 to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, The Yorkshire Museum is suggested.

8.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Archaeological Data Service/Digital Antiquity 2011). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.

8.4 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 HER is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

## **9. Report**

9.1 A summary report shall be produced following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014 Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation.

9.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

9.3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Historic Environment Team at NYCC, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive, Historic England Science Advisor for Yorkshire.

9.4 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum 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.

9.5 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.

9.6 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.

9.7 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 Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

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## APPENDIX 1

### 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.

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