



maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Land at Ellis Patents
Rillington
North Yorkshire

18/00036/MFUL
Archaeological Strip, Map and Record.

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd ©

maparch

MAP Archaeological Practice

Land at Ellis Patents
Rillington
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record
18/00036/MFUL

Report Prepared By Charlotte Stodart	Report Authorised By Paula Ware
Date: 20.09.2019	Date: 20.09.2019

© MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd 2019

Land at Ellis Patents
Rillington
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record
18/00036/MFUL

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Non-technical Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Topography and Geology	5
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	6
4. Methods	8
5. Results	8
6. Conclusions	9
7. Bibliography	10
8. Project Team Details	10

Figure List	Page
1. Site Location Map (1:2,0000 scale)	5
2. Location Plan. (1:6000 scale)	6
Plate List	
1. Site Prior to Stripping. Facing East	11
2. Site Prior to Stripping. Facing North-West	11
3. Site During Initial Strip. Facing South-West	12
4. Site During Initial Strip. Facing North-East	12
5. Typical Fully Excavated Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits	13
6. Typical Fully Excavated Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits	13
7. Typical Fully Excavated Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits	14
8. Typical Fully Excavated Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits	14
Appendix 1 Written Scheme of Investigation	15

Land at Ellis Patents
Rillington
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Strip, Map and Record
18/00036/MFUL

Non-technical Summary

MAP Archaeological Practice carried out an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record over four days in September 2019 on land at Ellis Patents, Rillington, North Yorkshire in advance of the erection of an industrial unit (planning reference 18/00036/MFUL)

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the Strip, Map and Record.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report describes the results of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record which was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice on September 6th, 16th, 17th and 18th 2019 prior to the erection of an industrial unit on land at Ellis Patents, Rillington, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 8566 7416 Fig. 1 & 2).

1.2 Planning permission was granted for application 18/00036/MFUL subject to an archaeological condition to secure a programme of archaeological work, which stated that:

(A) 'No demolition/development shall commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation has been 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. *Community involvement and/or outreach proposals*
3. *The programme for post investigation assessment.*
4. *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
5. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
6. *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
7. *Nomination of a competent persons or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

(B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).

(C) 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 approved under condition (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.

Reason: In accordance with Policy SP!2 Heritage of the Ryedale Plan, Local Plan Strategy and section 12 of the NPPF (paragraph 141) as the site is of archaeological significance.

The programme of archaeological work took the form of an Archaeological Strip, Map and Record.

- 1.3 The work was funded by Ellis Patents.
- 1.4 The Ordnance Survey maps within this report are reproduced under licence from the Ordnance Survey, licence no. AL 50453A, with permission from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (c) Crown Copyright 50453A and also data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).

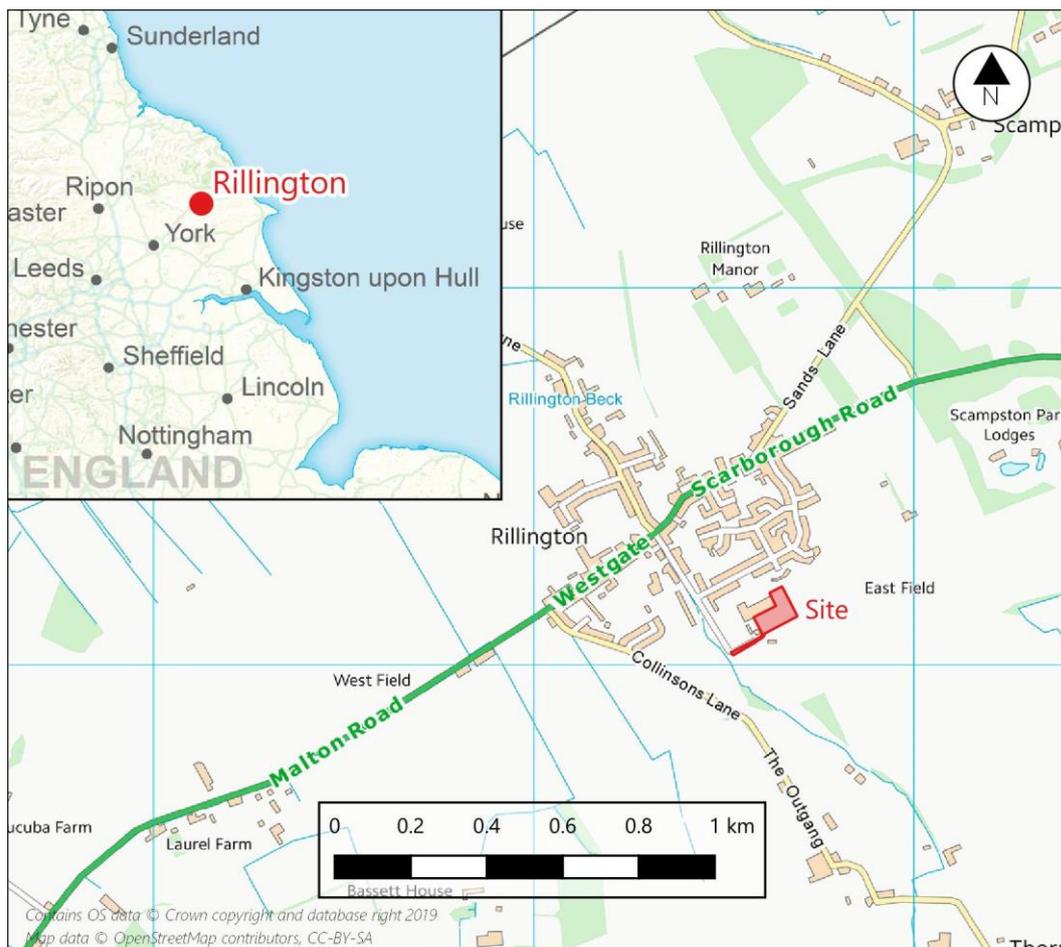


Fig 1. Site Location. 1:20,000

2. Topography and Geology

2.1 The site is situated on the south-eastern edge of Rillington approximately 7 km east-northeast of Malton, North Yorkshire (fig. 1. centred at NGR SE 8566 7416).

2.2 The site covers an area of approximately 0.7 ha and encompasses hardstanding ground above ground structures and a grassed area adjacent to existing buildings.

2.3 The site lies on solid geology of the Amphill and Kimmeridge clay formations which lay beneath deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2019).

2.4 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning' the Archaeological Strip, Map and Record is the final phase of what has been a staged programme of archaeological work which has previously included a Geophysical Survey as agreed by the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council.

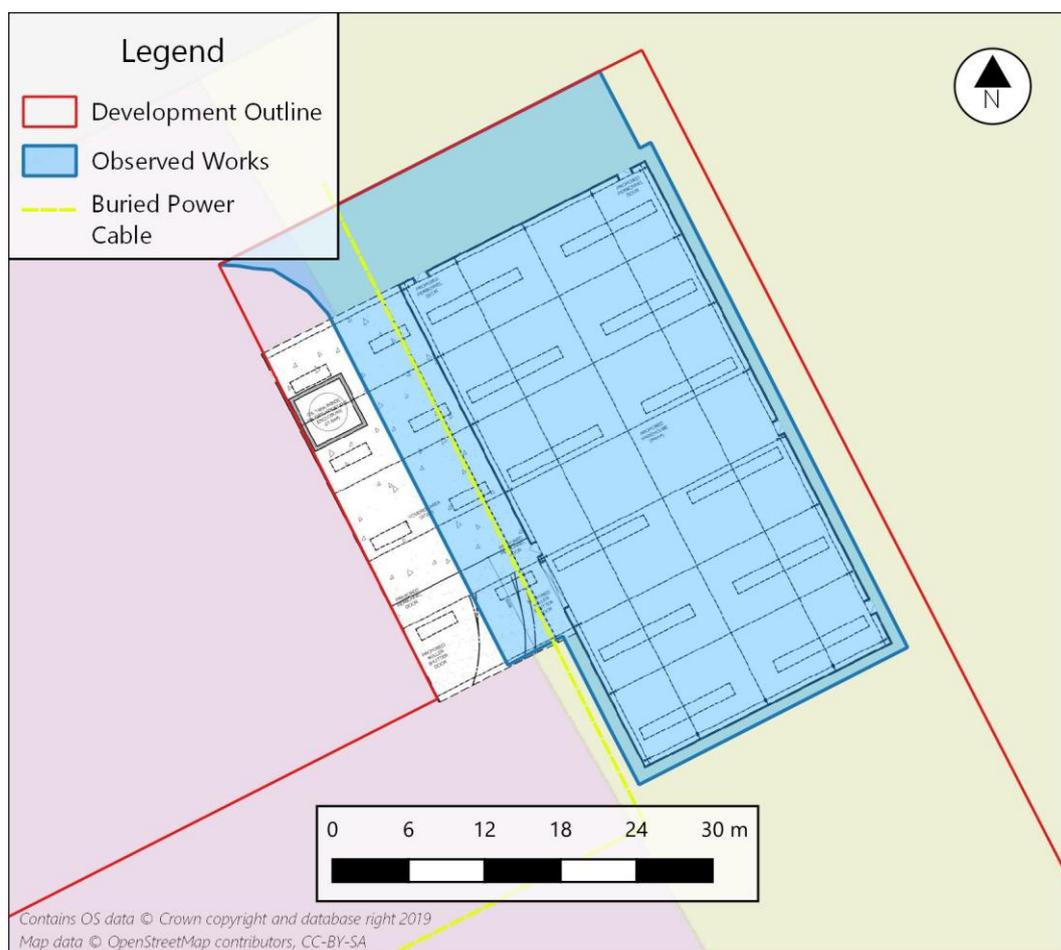


Fig 2. Development Plan. 1:6000

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The site is located in an area of vast archaeological interest and is in close proximity to an Iron Age barrow cemetery which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (HNL 1004072) and as such it is possible that

archaeological deposits, including human remains may be present on this site which could be of equivalent significance to the Scheduled Monument.

- 3.2 A Watching Brief and programme of archaeological recording (MAP 1994 & 2005) at the Ellis Patents site have previously identified and recorded a number of linear features, domestic pits and postholes. Although no datable material was recovered it is believed that the features relate to Iron Age settlement.
- 3.3 A Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site in 2019 (Phase Site Investigations. 2019. Fig. 2). The results of the survey suggest that the majority of the anomalies identified relate to modern material / objects, agricultural activity and possible geological / pedological variations. No anomalies indicative of archaeological features or activity were identified by the survey but there are several large / strong positive isolated responses of uncertain origin. There is no pattern to the distribution of these that would indicate that they are caused by archaeological features / activity and it is likely that they are related to modern material or possibly natural variations. However, given the proximity of archaeological activity to the site an archaeological origin cannot be completely ruled out.

4. Methods

4.1 Topsoil was stripped from the entirety of the development site using a tracked mechanical excavator using an untoothed ditching bucket.

4.2 After consideration of the design of the proposed industrial unit and after consultation with the Principal Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council the decision was made not to strip the site in its entirety to natural deposits as previously outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (appendix 1). Instead all excavation to accommodate the stanchion bases would be subject to the Archaeological Strip, Map and Record and all other areas would be stoned, preserving any archaeological deposits which may be present in those areas *in situ*.

4.2 All work was carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIFA 2014).

4.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Strip, Map and Record on digital format camera.

5. Results

5.1 The Strip, Map and Record took place over four days in September 2019 and is recorded in plates 1-8.

5.2 Topsoil stripped from the entirety of the site consisted of a dark-brown sandy silt and measured between 0.25 and 0.40m in depth. This lay above

a dark yellowish-brown sandy silt subsoil. This material was not removed in its entirety across the site (plates 2-4).

5.3 A total of twenty-two stanchion bases were stripped to natural deposits under direct archaeological supervision. The bases varied in size and were excavated to an average depth of 0.90m. The stanchion bases were excavated through approximately 0.20m of chalk which had been laid to prepare the site for construction. Below the chalk, subsoil was present to a total depth of 0.05m. Natural deposits of sand and gravel was identified in all bases as documented in plates 5-8.

5.4 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified within the stanchion bases.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Although the site is located close to areas of archaeological significance, and features have been found during Watching Briefs within the Ellis Patents site, no archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified during the Strip, Map and Record. If archaeological material is present within the area occupied by the industrial unit, they will be preserved *in situ*

7. Bibliography

British Geological Survey. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at:
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> [accessed 19/09/19]

Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs. Available at;
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf

MAP. 1994. Archaeological watching brief: Ellis Patents, High Street, Rillington, North Yorkshire.

MAP. 2005. Ellis Patents, High Street, Rillington, N Yorks: Archaeological Recording Brief.

Phase Site Investigations. 2019. Land at Ellis Patents, High Street, Rillington, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Geophysical Survey.

8. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Charlotte Stodart

Report Text: Charlotte Stodart

Figures: Max Stubbings

Report Production and Administration: Sophie Coy



Plate 1. Site Prior to Stripping. Facing East. .



Plate 2. Site Prior to Stripping. Facing North-West.



Plate 3. Site During Initial Strip. Facing South-West.



Plate 4. Site During Initial Strip. Facing North-East..



Plate 5. Typical Fully Excavated Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits.



Plate 6. Typical Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits



Plate 7. Typical Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits



Plate 8. Typical Stanchion Base Showing Natural Deposits

Land at Ellis Patents
Rillington
North Yorkshire

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
Archaeological Strip, Map and Record
18/00036/MFUL

CONTENTS	PAGE
1. Summary	2
2. Site Description	3
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
4. Aims and Objectives	5
5. Compliance	6
6. Fieldwork Methodology	7
7. Post Excavation Analysis and Reporting	13
8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity	16
9. Archive Preparation and Dissemination	17
9. Bibliography	18
10. Best Practice and Guidelines	18
Figure 1. Site Location.	4
Figure 2. Excavation Area.	7
Appendix 1 Conservation Strategy	24
Appendix 2 Environmental Strategy	26

Land at Ellis Patents
Rillington
North Yorkshire

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:
Archaeological Strip, Map and Record
18/00036/MFUL

1 Summary

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on behalf of Ellis Patents and details the methodology for undertaking a scheme of Archaeological Strip, Map and Record on land at Ellis Patents, Rillington, North Yorkshire (fig. 1), prior to the erection of an industrial unit, relocation of an oil tank and creation of a new carpark.
- 1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning' the Archaeological Strip, Map and Record is the final phase of what has been a staged programme of archaeological work which has previously included a Geophysical Survey as agreed by the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council.

2 Site Description and Planning Background

- 2.1 The site is situated on the south-eastern edge of Rillington approximately 7 km east-northeast of Malton, North Yorkshire (fig. 1. centred at NGR SE 8566 7416).
- 2.2 The site covered an area of approximately 0.7 ha and encompassed hardstanding ground above ground structures and a grassed area adjacent to existing buildings.
- 2.3 The site lies on solid geology of the Ampthill and Kimmeridge clay formations which lay beneath deposits of sand and gravel (BGS 2019).
- 2.4 This WSI provides a methodology an Archaeological Excavation across all accessible areas of the proposed development site, aimed at characterising the extent and nature of any archaeological remains in line with the requirements of the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council.

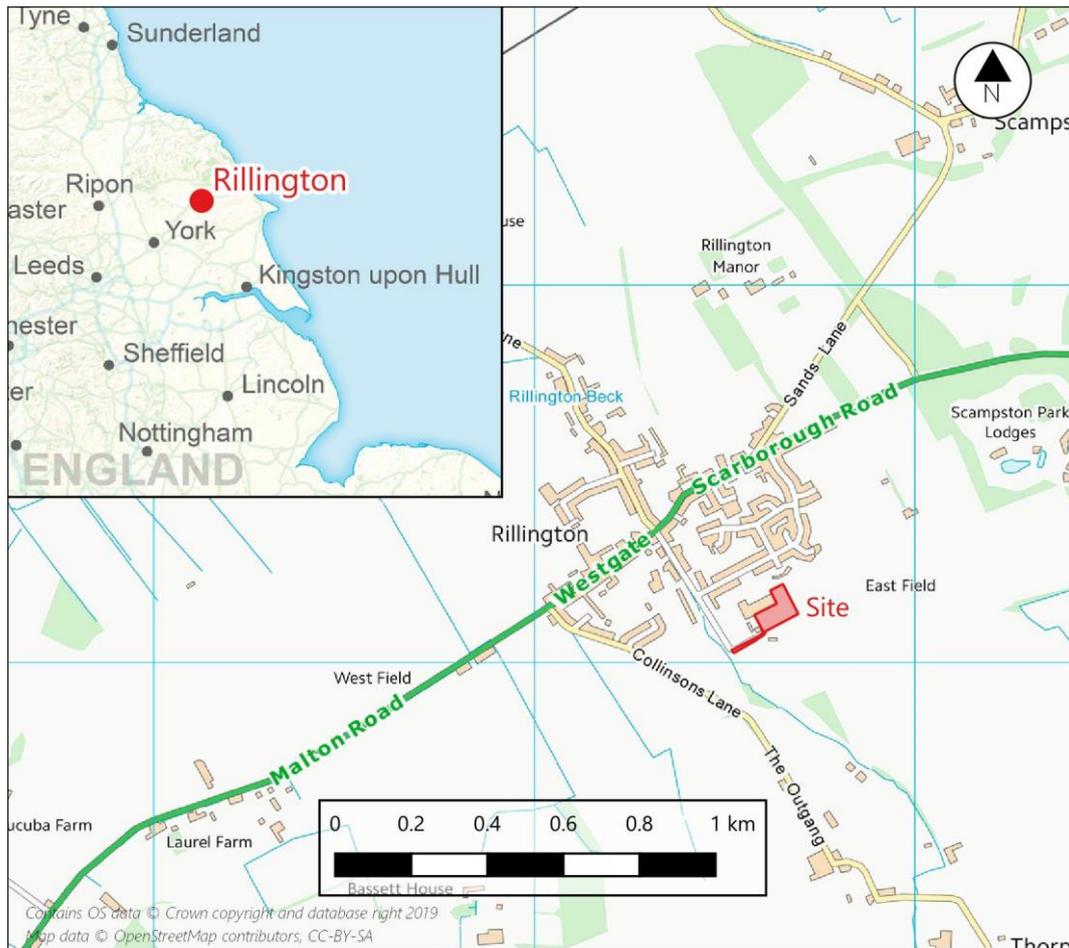


Fig 1. Site Location. 1:20000

2.7 This work is being carried out in accordance with chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning'.

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The site is located in an area of vast archaeological interest and is in close proximity to an Iron Age barrow cemetery which is designated as a Scheduled Monument (HNL 1004072) and as such it is possible that archaeological deposits, including human remains may be present on this site which could be of equivalent significance to the Scheduled Monument.

3.2 A Watching Brief and programme of archaeological recording (MAP 1994 & 2005) at the Ellis Patents site have previously identified and recorded a number of linear features, domestic pits and postholes. Although no datable material was recovered it is believed that the features relate to Iron Age settlement.

3.3 A Geophysical Survey was carried out across the site in 2019 (Phase Site Investigations. 2019. Fig. 2). The results of the survey suggest that the majority of the anomalies identified relate to modern material / objects, agricultural activity and possible geological / pedological variations. No anomalies indicative of archaeological features or activity were identified by the survey but there are several large / strong positive isolated responses of uncertain origin. There is no pattern to the distribution of these that would indicate that they are caused by archaeological features / activity and it is likely that they are related to modern material or possibly natural variations. However, given the proximity of archaeological activity to the site an archaeological origin cannot be completely ruled out.

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 2014) throughout the project, to the ClfA 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIFA 2014b) and all relevant Historic England guidance.
- 5.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning'.
- 5.3 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council who will 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 during the course of the work, the excavation, recording and removal of the remains will be carried out under the conditions of, and after the receipt of, licences for the removal of human remains (issued by the Ministry of Justice) and in accordance with the Burial Act (1857), ' Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Brickley & McKinley. 2017) and CIFA guidelines 'Excavation and Post-Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (McKinley & Roberts 1993), 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

6.1.1 The excavation area will cover all areas to be disturbed by the Proposed Development covering all accessible areas of the Proposed Development Area (fig 2).



Fig. 2. Proposed Strip, Map and Record Area. 1:15000

- 6.1.2 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. Top soil 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).
- 6.1.3 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.
- 6.1.4 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.
- 6.1.5 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 linears, unless otherwise agreed by the Principle 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.
- 6.1.6 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.
- 6.1.7 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. Plans should be completed

at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), whilst section drawings should be at a scale of 1:10. High resolution digital photographs should form the basis of the photographic archive. A full digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service.

6.1.8 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).

6.1.9 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.

- 6.1.10 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.
- 6.1.11 A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be discussed with the Principle Archaeologist and recipient museum in advance of the project commencing, and a policy for finds recording should be agreed and submitted to the Principle 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 Principle 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 We have made an allowance for a minimum four boxes in calculating estimates for museums storage grant.
- 6.1.12 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.

- 6.1.13 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).
- 6.1.14 Arrangements for site access and reinstatement are to be agreed with the commissioning body.
- 6.1.15 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.
- 6.1.16 Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines.
- 6.1.17 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.
- 6.1.18 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

British Geological Society. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at;
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

MAP. 1994. Archaeological watching brief: Ellis Patents, High Street, Rillington, North Yorkshire.

MAP. 2005. Ellis Patents, High Street, Rillington, N Yorks: Archaeological Recording Brief.

Phase Site Investigations. 2019. Land at Ellis Patents, High Street, Rillington, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Geophysical Survey.

12. Best Practice and Guidelines

Association for Environmental Archaeology. 1995. Environmental archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.
<http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.html>

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.
http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/aaf_archaeological_archives_2011.pdf

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (2004) Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists, Technical Paper 7

Burial Act. 1857

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014) Code of Conduct.

<https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CodesofConduct.pdf>

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. (2014b) Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.

https://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIAS&GExcavation_1.pdf

DEFRA. 2009. Construction Code of Practice for Sustainable Use of Soils on Construction Sites.

Historic England. 2015. Geoarchaeology Using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record. Historic England, Swindon.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/>

English Heritage 2006. Archaeomagnetic Dating. English Heritage, Swindon.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeomagnetic-dating-guidelines/>

English Heritage 2010. Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood. Swindon, English Heritage.

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

English Heritage 2011 Environmental Archaeology A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition) . English Heritage, Swindon. 2nd edition.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/>

English Heritage 2012. Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation. Swindon, English Heritage.

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

English Heritage 2014. Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice

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

English Heritage 2006. Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork. English Heritage, Swindon.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/>

Gaffney, C., Gater, J. and Ovenden, S. 2002. The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists, Technical Paper 6

Historic England. 2015a. Archaeological and Historical Pottery Production Sites. Historic England, Swindon.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeological-and-historic-pottery-production-sites/>

Historic England. 2015b. Archaeometallurgy: Guidelines for best practice. Historic England, Swindon.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/archaeometallurgy-guidelines-best-practice/>

Historic England. 2015c. Management of Research Project in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide. Swindon: English Heritage.

<https://historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/morphe-project-managers-guide/heag024-morphe-managers-guide/>

Historic England. 2016. Preserving Archaeological Remains. Decision taking for Sites under Development.

www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/archaeological-science/preservation-in-situ/

Historic England. 2017 Organic Residue Analysis and Archaeology, Guidance for Good Practice.

www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/archaeological-science/

Institute for Archaeologists. 2008. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists.

http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_materials.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists. 2009. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Archives2009.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. 2010 Draft Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists.

<http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/geophysicsSG.pdf>

Mays, S., Brickley, M. and Dodwell, N. 2004. Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports. Swindon: English Heritage.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/human-bones-from-archaeological-sites/humanbones2004.pdf>

McKinley, J.I. and Roberts, C. 1993. Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists, Technical Paper 13

SYAS. 2001. Yorkshire, the Humber and the North- East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process. <https://www.sheffield.gov.uk/content/dam/sheffield/docs/planning-and->

development/archaeology/The-regional-statement-for-good-practice-in-archaeology-within-Planning--pdf--24KB-.pdf

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. 2001. First Aid for Finds: A Practical Guide for Archaeologists [Third Edition]. Hertford: RESCUE – The British Archaeological Trust

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.

References

Brunning, R. and Watson, J. *Guidelines on Recording, Sampling, Conservation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*. Swindon: English Heritage (2010). <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-wood/waterlogged-wood.pdf>

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>

Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Watson, J., Fell, V. and Jones, J. (2008) *Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can*

Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use. Swindon: English Heritage.
<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/investigative-conservation/investigative-conservation.pdf>

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE and the Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

Institute for Archaeologists. (2008) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.*
Reading: Institute for Archaeologists.
http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_materials.pdf

APPENDIX 2

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

Dobney, K. D., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. 1992 A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea* 9 24-26.

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies* 21 59-64.

