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MAP Archaeological Practice



Land Adjacent to Red House, Salents Lane,
Duggleby, North Yorkshire.

MAP 10-23-2016
Archaeological Strip and Record
16/00243/REM

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North Yorkshire

SE 8783 6610

MAP 10.23.2016

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Date: 15/03/17	Date: 15/03/17

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Summary

An Archaeological Strip and Record was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land adjacent to Red House, Salents Lane, Duggleby, North Yorkshire (SE 8783 6610) on the 15th and 16th February 2017. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the erection of one pair of three bedroom semi-detached dwellings with associated garaging and formation of vehicular access in order to discharge an archaeological condition under the planning application ref: 16/00243/REM. Previous evaluation took the form of Trial Trenching in February 2013 under.

The remains of a probable post-medieval chalk wall were recorded. The foundation trenches for the new dwellings illustrated large areas of modern disturbance and rubble infill from 20th century cottages formerly occupying the site.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Strip and Record that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on the 15th and 16th February 2017 during groundworks associated with the erection of one pair

of three bedroom semi-detached dwellings with associated garaging and formation of vehicular accesses on land adjacent to Red House, Salents Lane, Duggleby, North Yorkshire (SE 8783 6610; Fig. 1). The Archaeological Strip and Record was undertaken to fulfil and discharge an archaeological condition attached to the Planning Application Consent (Ref: 16/00243/REM). Following the results from the previous Trial Trenching undertaken in February 2013 on site the application for residential development was subject to an Archaeological Strip and Record.

- 1.2 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 a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 4) that was prepared by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. at the request of Mr R. Leathley on behalf of M. Piercy and agreed by the Heritage Unit at North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC).
- 1.3 MAP adhered to the general principles of both the Cifa (2014) '*Code of Conduct*' and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavation*' throughout the project.
- 1.4 The site code for the project was MAP 10.23.2016.
- 1.5 All work was funded by Mr M Piercy.
- 1.6 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 8783 6610)

2.1 Duggleby is a small village within the civil parish of Kirby Grindalythe. The site is situated in the central part of the village, on the northern side of Salents Lane, at its junction with New Road, which is the B1253 leading to Sledmere (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by Salents Lane to the north, New Road to the West, a residential bungalow to the south and the rear garden of a property fronting Back Side to the east. At the time of the Archaeological Strip and Record the site existed as an area of grassland, measuring approximately 20m x 25m (Fig. 2: Pl. 1).

2.2 The site lies on soils of the Coombe 1 Association, which consist of “well-drained calcareous fine silts that overlie chalky drift and solid chalk bedrock” (Mackney *et al.* 1984). The site stands at an elevation of between 113 and 114m AOD and is relatively level apart from a sharp incline at the southern end of the site.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 Duggleby is situated towards the western end of Great Wold Valley, within which a landscape of prehistoric, Roman and later features have been recorded by aerial photography (Stoertz 1997). Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 1004179 lies c. 300m south-east of the site, centred on the Neolithic, hengiform barrow of Duggleby Howe. Duggleby Howe survived to a height of 6.5m and a diameter of 38m at the time of its excavation by Mortimer in 1890 (Mortimer 1905). Three phases of inhumation burial were succeeded by a fourth phase in which fifty-three cremations were inserted into the top of the primary mound. In its final phase the mound was increased in size, apparently for the installation of a medieval post-mill. The mound lies roughly central to a circular ditch with a diameter of 368m,

which is interrupted by causeways. The relationship of the ditch to the mound is uncertain, as is its status as a 'causewayed enclosure'. A recent excavation examined part of the ditch to the west of the mound, recovering antler-picks from the ditch and also locating an assumed Roman field ditch (Gibson 2009).

- 3.2 The cropmarks of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement were plotted by the RCHME on the northern side of the Gypsey Race c. 1km southwest of the site (Stoertz 1997). It is likely that the settlement indicated by the cropmarks extends into the area of Duggleby village as similar cropmarks appear at various locations on the northern side of the Gypsey Race eastwards at Kirby Grindalythe, West Lutton and Weaverthorpe. A settlement shown by the cropmarks of larger, more dispersed enclosures, exists on the southern side of the Gypsey Race (*ibid*).
- 3.3 Duggleby itself was a pre-conquest settlement, being recorded as Difgeli and Digheli in the Domesday Survey. The place-name means 'Dufgal's farm', Dufgal having a literal meaning of 'black foreigner' (Smith 1937).
- 3.4 The Domesday Survey revealed a complicated series of land holdings at Duggleby. The main holding was held by Berenger in 1086, having been held by Thorbrandr and Gamall prior to 1066, when there was land for eight ploughs. In 1086 Berenger had one plough, with five villagers and two smallholders, with a total value of 10s. Berenger also held another eight carucates (of the manor of Warter), and the king a further two. Finally, there was another land-block of eight carucates, held by the king at the time of Domesday, having been held by Morcar prior to 1066.

- 3.5 Several archaeological investigations have been carried out within the immediate vicinity of the Proposed Development Area. Fieldwork on the development plot on the opposite side of New Road revealed three linear features, an oven or corn-dryer and a posthole of medieval date (MAP 2002). An Open Area Excavation carried out on land south of Back Side, c.150m west of the site, revealed 12th or 13th century timber buildings replaced in the later medieval period by chalk-built or interrupted truss structures that formed a courtyard farm (MAP, 2005).
- 3.6 The 1854 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10560 scale) shows the eastern part of the site to be occupied by a two terraces of dwellings, one aligned Salents Lane, the other with New Road (Fig. 3). Part of the back wall of the latter dwellings apparently survives as a stretch of brick wall within the eastern boundary of the site.
- 3.7 An archaeological evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken on the site in February 2013. Two trenches were excavated. In trench one an east to west medieval ditch was recorded, over which a chalk walled building was constructed in the early post-medieval period. Associated mortar flooring suggested the structure was a dwelling, and the exterior yard surface contained 17th/18th century sherds. Trench two contained a large intrusion that apparently related to buildings shown on the 1912 OS map (MAP, 2013).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The objectives of the Archaeological Strip and Record Excavation were:

- to principally undertake a programme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation in line with the National Planning Policy Framework in order to discharge the archaeological condition issued under the decision notice 16/00243/REM,
- to determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
- to locate, recover and identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,
- to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,
- to prepare a report for deposition within both the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the Historic England Archive, and;
- to prepare and deposit the site archive and associated information within a suitable museum or other repository.

5. Methodology

5.1 Excavation

5.1.1 The Archaeological Strip and Record Excavation was undertaken across a single area within the footprint of the proposed dwellings. The archaeological work involved monitoring the excavation of foundation

trenches for the proposed dwellings. The foundations for the new dwellings formed a large rectangle with north, south, east and west walls with a central foundation trench for a supporting wall.

5.1.2 The work was undertaken on the 15th and 16th February 2017 during generally dry conditions with intermittent bright sunshine.

5.1.3 The foundation trenches were excavated by a rear-acting mechanical excavator using a toothless blade, operating under close archaeological supervision.

5.1.4 All work was carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CifA 2014) and in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 4).

5.2 On-site Recording

5.2.1 All archaeological 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 7 separate contexts were recorded (Appendix 1).

5.3 Plans and Sections

5.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan on drawing film at scales of either 1:20, 1:50 or 1:100. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20, also on drawing film, and included an OD height. There were 3 section drawings and 1 plan (Appendix 2).

5.4 Photographic Record

5.4.1 The photographic record consisted of 20 high-resolution digital images, and 20 monochrome exposures recording all archaeological features encountered (Appendix 3).

6. Results

6.1 The foundations consisted of conventional strip footings, c. 0.80m wide and 0.60m deep.

6.2 The only archaeological feature identified was a chalk-walled structure (Context 004) at the northern end of the site. It was recorded in section only within the northern, western and central foundation trenches for the proposed new dwelling [Pl. 3]. It appeared to run on a north to south alignment from the northern limit of the new dwelling for c. 3.30m. Its east to west counterpart which butted up at the southern limit of the aforementioned ran for 4.50m but similarly ran outside the western limit of the building footprint. The structure certainly sat within a vertically sided construction trench (cut 006, fill 005) and consisted of soil and clay bonded chalk blocks with at least two courses exposed. The full extent of the wall was not identified due to the depth of the foundation trenches which only reached 0.60m deep. The size of the blocks illustrates that this would have been a substantial wall probably from a dwelling rather than outbuilding. No finds were associated with the wall.

6.3 Natural deposits were not reached in any of the foundation trenches. Generally stratigraphy consisted of a mixed soil and gravel layer (007) probably used as a bedding layer for the later structures such as the wall, sealed by a brown/grey clay deposit (003) presumably to cap the levelling

deposit which in turn was sealed by the topsoil (001). In the deepest foundation trench, a deep layer of demolition and rubble material (002) consisting of chalk blocks and frogged 20th century bricks lay above the mixed soil and gravel similarly in turn sealed by the topsoil (001). Deposit 002 probably represents demolition, presumably from cottages formerly occupying the site as seen on the 1912 Ordnance Survey Map. The topsoil deposit had a maximum depth of 0.30m whereas the rubble infill was extensive at the northern end and reached depths of at least 0.40m in places (Pls. 4-6).

7. Discussion

- 7.1 The Strip and Record was somewhat limited in disentangling the results from the previous Trial Trenching. This was mainly due the limit of excavation with only foundation trenches relating to new building affecting below ground disturbance with the remainder of the site preserved in-situ.
- 7.2 The full extent of the wall could not been seen. It certainly stopped before the end of the central foundation trench and thus these walls must have formed the south eastern corner of a former building, the remainder of the building must have continued to the north and west. The building was apparently aligned along the Gypsy Race, echoing the position of the buildings recorded at Back Side and suggest continuity in construction throughout the post-medieval within Duggleby. The medieval ditch revealed during the Trial Trenching was not seen due to the limited depth of the foundation trenches which at best only reached 0.60m.
- 7.3 The absence of any other archaeological deposits, features or finds at the northern end of the site may be due to the heavy disturbance from the

former cottages occupying the site. Large quantities of 20th century rubble material was recorded through the eastern and northern foundation trenches and no doubt represent heavy truncation by both the insertion and demolition of the former buildings shown on the 1912 Ordnance Survey Map.

8. Bibliography

- | | | |
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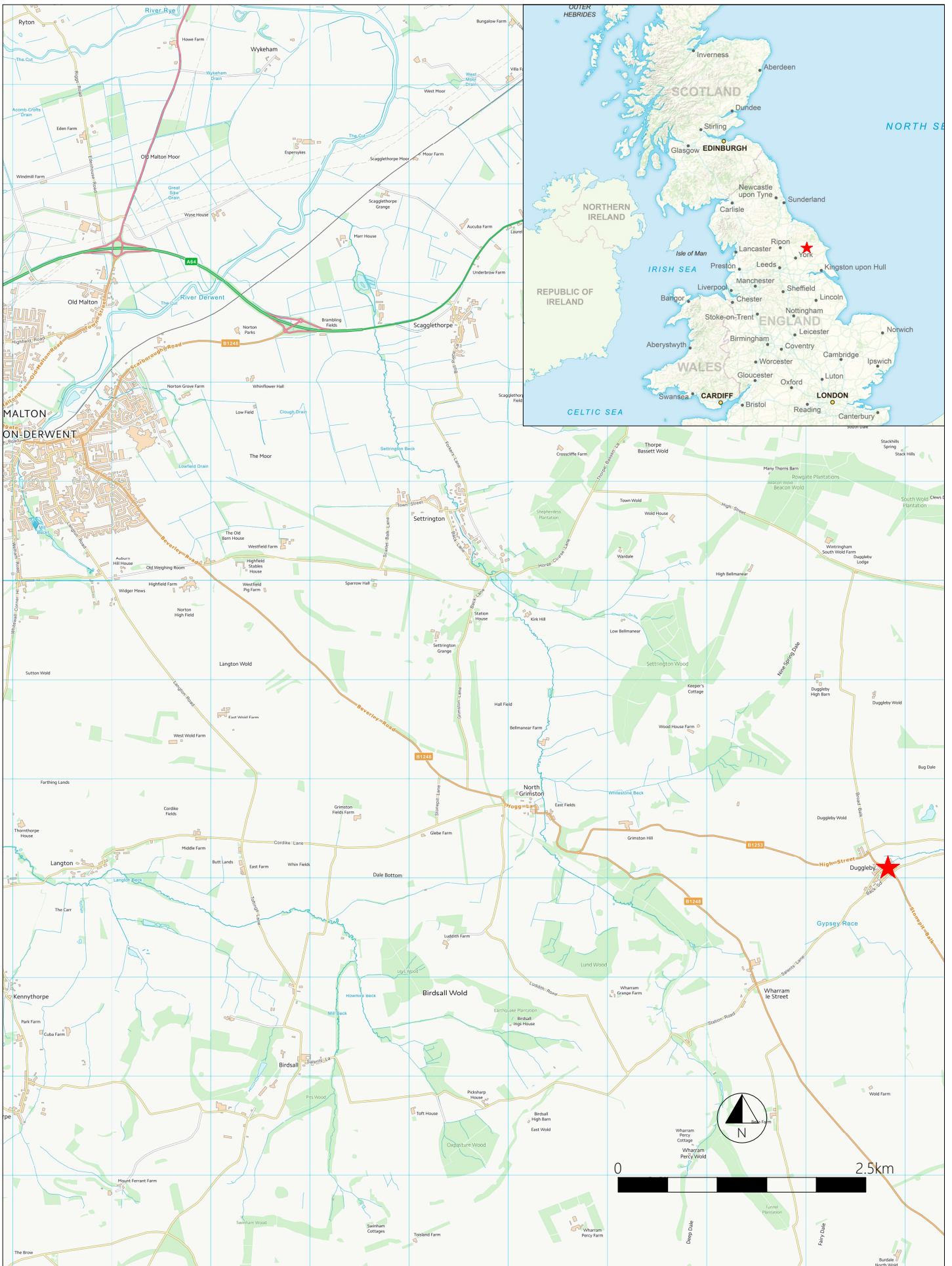


Figure 1: Site Location Plan 1:50,000@A4



Figure 2: Proposed Development Area Plan 1:2000@A4

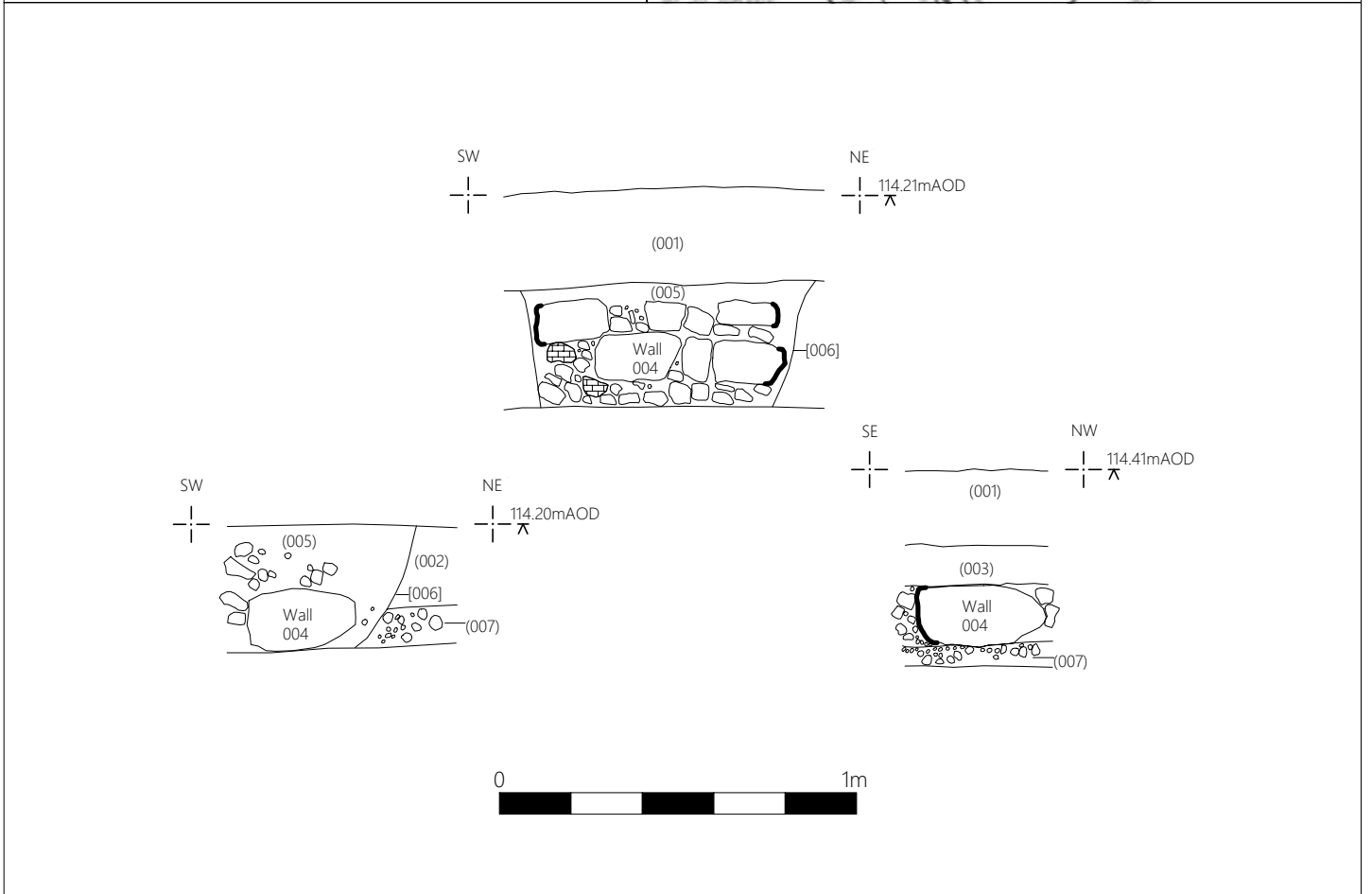
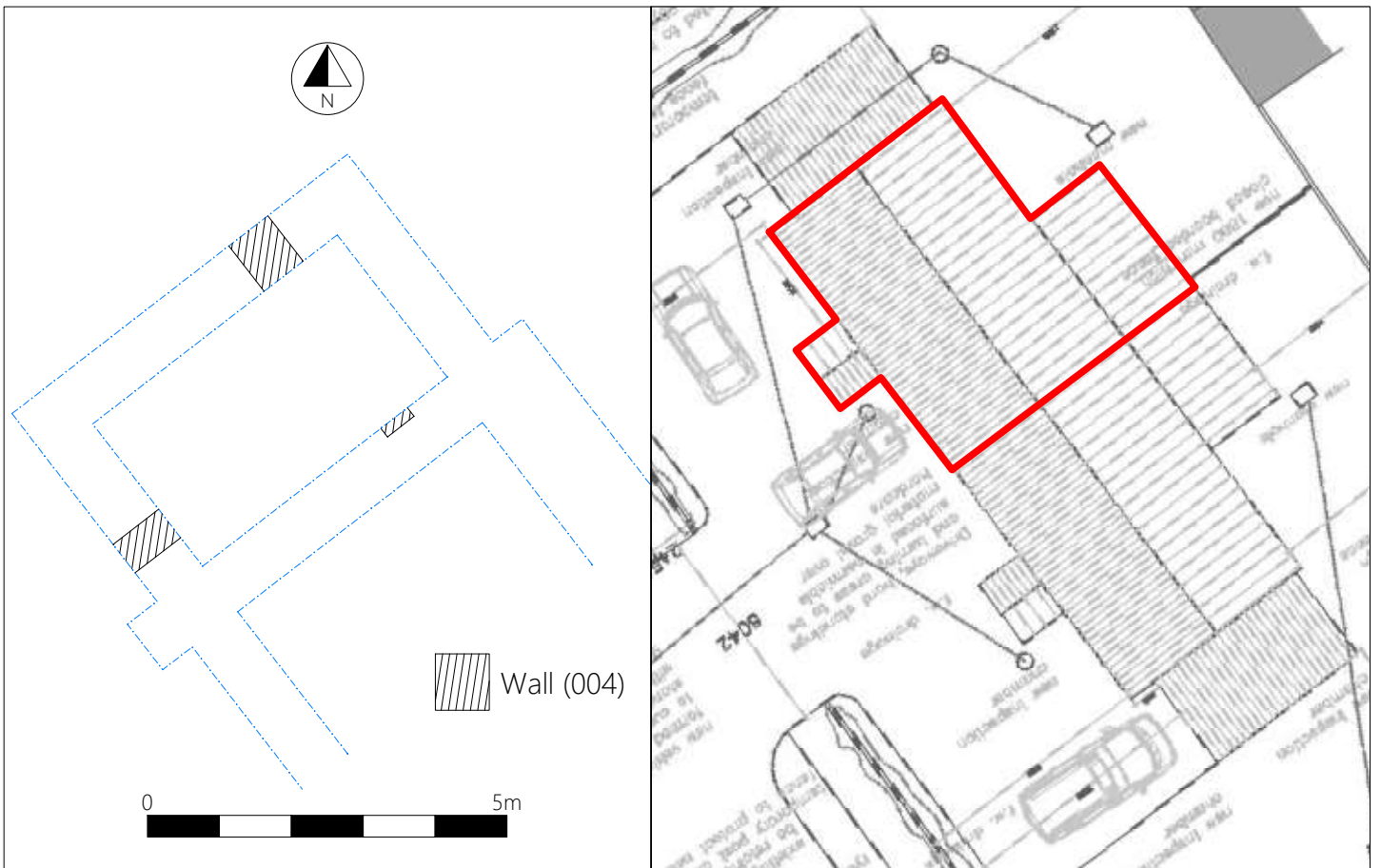


Figure 3: Plan of Wall and Sections



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing South-west.



Plate 2. Section through Rubble Infill. Facing South-east.



Plate 3. Remains of Chalk Wall <004>. Facing North-west.



Plate 4. Rubble Infill and Modern Intrusion. Facing North-east.



Plate 5. Eastern Foundation Trench. Facing North-west.



Plate 6. General View of Footings. Facing South-west.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Context	Description
001	Deposit Very Dark Greyish Brown, Clay Sand; Topsoil
002	Deposit Rubble Infill
003	Deposit Brown/Grey Clay; Levelling Deposit
004	Structure Chalk Wall
005	Deposit Foundation Cut Fill
006	Cut Foundation Cut
007	Deposit Mixed Soil & Gravel

APPENDIX 2

Archive Listing

Drawing	Description	Type	Scale
1	South Facing Section Chalk Wall <004>	Section	1:10
2	East Facing Section Chalk Wall <004>	Section	1:10
3	South Facing Section Chalk Wall <004>	Section	1:10
4	Sketch Plan Foundation Trenches	Plan	n/A

APPENDIX 3

Photographic Archive Listing

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
Monochrome			
1	General View of Site	N/A	SW
2	General View of Site	N/A	SE
3	Section through Rubble Infill	N/A	SE
4	Modern Intrusion	N/A	SE
5	Northern Foundation Trench	N/A	NW
6	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	NW
7	Section through Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	WNW
8	Western Foundation Trench	N/A	SW
9	Section through Rubble Infill	N/A	SE
10	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	N
11	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	SW
12	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	NW
13	Rubble Infill & Modern Intrusion	N/A	NE
14	Eastern Foundation Trench	N/A	SE
15	Eastern Foundation Trench	N/A	NW
16	Western Foundation Trench	N/A	NW
17	Central Foundation Trench	N/A	NE
18	General View of Footings	N/A	SW
19	General View of Footings	N/A	SE
20	General View of Footings	N/A	SE
Digital Camera			
1	General View of Site	N/A	SW

2	General View of Site	N/A	SE
3	Section through Rubble Infill	N/A	SE
4	Modern Intrusion	N/A	SE
5	Northern Foundation Trench	N/A	NW
6	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	NW
7	Section through Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	WNW
8	Western Foundation Trench	N/A	SW
9	Section through Rubble Infill	N/A	SE
10	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	N
11	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	SW
12	Remains of Chalk Wall <004>	0.5m	NW
13	Rubble Infill & Modern Intrusion	N/A	NE
14	Eastern Foundation Trench	N/A	SE
15	Eastern Foundation Trench	N/A	NW
16	Western Foundation Trench	N/A	NW
17	Central Foundation Trench	N/A	NE
18	General View after Excavation	N/A	SW
19	General View after Excavation	N/A	SE
20	General View after Excavation	N/A	SE

APPENDIX 4

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD

Land Adjacent to Red House, Salents Lane, Duggleby, North Yorkshire
Application Number: 16/00243/REM

Prepared for Mr R Leathley

Land Adjacent to Red House
Salents Lane
Duggleby
North Yorkshire
Application Number: 16/00243/REM

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD

1. Summary

- 1.1 Archaeological recording is to take place during the ground disturbance associated with the erection of one pair of three bedroom semi-detached dwellings with associated garaging and formation of vehicular access. (Planning Application 16/00243/REM) at Land Adjacent to the Red House, Salents Lane, Duggleby, North Yorkshire.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. This is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

3. Location and Description

- 3.1 The application site is located at Land Adjacent to the Red House, Salents Lane, Duggleby, North Yorkshire.

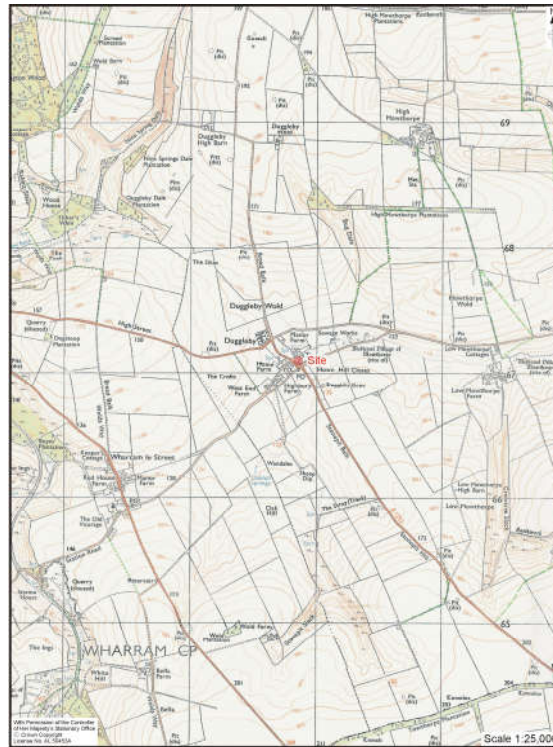


Figure 1 Site Location

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The proposed development site lies in close proximity to the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Duggleby Round Barrow, interrupted ditch enclosure and ring ditches, National Monument Number 1004179.
- 4.2 Lying close to the heart of the presumed area of former medieval settlement, and to the immediate north of a prehistoric burial mound, the site of the proposed development is of potential archaeological significance. This area along the Gypsy race valley is identified in the Ryedale Local Plan (2002) in Chapter 9, Section 9.5.7 (ii) as an area of particular archaeological sensitivity.

4.3 An archaeological evaluation comprising of Trial Trenching was undertaken previously. Two trenches were excavated. In trench one an east-west medieval ditch was recorded, over which a chalk walled building was constructed in the early post medieval period. Associated mortar flooring suggests the structure was a dwelling, and the exterior yard surface contained 17th/18th century sherds. Trench two contained a large intrusion that apparently related to buildings shown on the 1912 OS map. A modest assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are to :

1. to determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
2. to locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,
3. where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,
4. 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, 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, Ryedale District Council; 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 archaeological contractor should be informed in advance of the correct timing and schedule of site preparation and preliminary excavation works associated with the construction of the proposed development. A specified timetable should be agreed within which the archaeological excavation may be carried out prior to further construction commencing.

7.2 All excavations within the proposed development area should be observed by an archaeologist to record any archaeological deposits, features or finds.

7.3 Archaeological work within the area of proposed development should include the initial supervision of the preliminary site/topsoil strip areas down to the top of archaeological deposits. Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator which should be fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets

should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials.

- 7.4 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. This is in order to fulfil Objectives 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 above and in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence.
- 7.5 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined. 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.

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- 7.6 The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MoRPHE and professional standards and guidance (English Heritage 2006). Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Institute for Archaeologists best-practice guidelines (2008). An outline strategy of sampling for scientific dating, geoarchaeology and soil science (English Heritage 2007), biological analysis (English Heritage 2011), artefact conservation and analysis (Watkinson and Neal 1998), and analysis of technological residues (English Heritage 2008), ceramics, and stone should be agreed with the Local Authority, in consultation with the Historic England Science Advisor for Yorkshire before commencement of site work. This strategy should be based on the results of previous archaeological work in the area. The strategy will be subject to variation as appears necessary during the excavation, following consultation with the Local Authority and the RA.
- 7.7 All specialists in Archaeological Science (both those employed in-house by the archaeological contractor or those sub-contracted) should be named in project documents. Agreement of specialists must always be obtained before their names are listed. Their competence to undertake proposed investigations, and the availability of adequate laboratory facilities and reference collections should be demonstrated. There should be agreement in writing on timetables and deadlines for all stages of work.
- 7.8 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each excavation area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown

in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.

- 7.9 Any significant unstratified artefacts or small finds should be collected. Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved.
- 7.10 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 excavation. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be fully excavated, sampled, and recorded. Full excavation should be carried out on features and deposits of limited potential where the stratigraphic relationships, phasing or origin of these are still unclear. Further excavation may also be needed to expose the full stratigraphic sequence across the site.
- 7.11 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate. Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). A regular transfer of finds from the site to the conservation laboratory is desirable, particularly in the case of long term excavations (English Heritage 2008).
- 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-slags hammer-scale and

spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) should be followed.

7.13 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate) (English Heritage 1998, English Heritage 2006 and English Heritage 2008). For this excavation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of four dates using scientific techniques.

7.14 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 the outline strategy presented in the Project Design, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of English Heritage (2007) should be followed.

7.15 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.

7.16 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 will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved samples (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. The English Heritage guidance (2011) should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples that may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

- 7.17 In the event that any human remains are encountered, they must be treated at all stages with care and respect. Excavators must be aware of, and comply with, the relevant legislation and the Ministry of Justice Exhumation Licence and local environmental health concerns. Burials should be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without additives), marked and packed to standards compatible with McKinley and Roberts (1993), Brickley & McKinley 2004 and English Heritage 2013. Site inspection by a recognised specialist is desirable in the case of isolated burials, and necessary for cemeteries. Proposals for the final placing of human remains following study and analysis will be required in the Updated Project Design. For this excavation, tenders should allow provision for any human remains to be subject to carbon and nitrogen isotope study.

Post-Excavation Assessment

- 7.18 Upon completion of archaeological fieldwork, where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment should be undertaken and an assessment report produced in accordance with the guidance of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006). The assessment report should summarise the evidence recovered and should consider its potential for further analysis, review the programme of archaeological science, update the project design as necessary and provide costings for the post-excavation analysis stage of work, with proposals for the production of a final report and/or publication. The site assessment report should include reports on all aspects of Archaeological Science investigated, and include assessment of their suitability for analysis, so as to inform the updated project design.
- 7.19 Assessment of artefacts should include x-radiography of all iron objects (Fell, Mould & White 2006), after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris, and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy). An assessment of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration English Heritage, 2008). Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in Watkinson and Neal (2001).
- 7.20 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken. Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, should be completed. Assessment will include recording the preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved, to inform up-dated

project designs. Methods presented in English Heritage (2011) should be followed. Unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.

- 7.21 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as deemed necessary by the specialist, particularly where storage of unprocessed samples is thought likely to result in deterioration. Appropriate assessment should be undertaken (see English Heritage 2007, English Heritage 2011). Animal bone assemblages, or sub-samples of them, should be assessed by a recognised specialist (English Heritage 2011). Assessment of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist (English Heritage 2004).

Analysis

- 7.22 A timetable for post-excavation work should be produced, following consultation (including team meetings for larger-scale sites), with all specialists involved in the project. Agreement of timetables should be made in writing with external specialists.
- 7.23 A detailed and cost-effective strategy for scientific dating should be prepared, in consultation with appropriate specialists. Samples for dating should be submitted promptly, and prior agreement should be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.
- 7.24 All artefacts should be conserved and stored in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998). Investigative conservation should be undertaken on those objects selected during the assessment phase, with the aim of maximising information whilst minimising intervention (English Heritage 2008). Where

necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long-term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Proposals for ultimate storage should follow Walker (1990).

7.25 Appropriate analysis of technological residues should be undertaken, as outlined in English Heritage (2001). Samples or sub-samples collected for all types of biological and geoarchaeological analysis should be processed, and material retrieved analysed by recognised specialists. Any unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the specialists, or a reasoned discard policy should be developed (English Heritage 2011).

7.26 Analysis of animal bones should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design. Analysis of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design.

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 (Brown 2007, CifA 2014, CifA 2014).

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 Malton 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 (Richards & Robinson, 2000; ADS 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. Copyright

9.1 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 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.

9.2 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information

disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

10. Report

- 10.1 Following post-excavation assessment and analysis as appropriate, a report should be prepared following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (2008, updated 2014). The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved, including photographs of operations, description of the remains including all relevant plans and sections, interpretation and assessment of the significance of the remains. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 10.2 The results from investigations in Archaeological Science, *including negative results*, should be included in the Site Archive and reported to the HER.
- 10.3 A timetable for completion of reports should be agreed with all specialists, and agreements in writing with sub-contracted external specialists are desirable. The time-table should allow for adequate provision by the excavator of contextual information, provisional dating and stratigraphic relationships of contexts. Reports should include clear statements of methodology. The results from scientific analysis should be clearly distinguished from their interpretation. Non-technical summaries of results should be included. Reports on Archaeological Science should be published fully, in the text of printed reports or in the main body of reports disseminated by electronic means, wherever the results merit it.

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- 10.4 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive, the Historic England Science Advisor for Yorkshire and, under separate cover, Historic Environment Team at North Yorkshire County Council.
- 10.5 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.
- 10.6 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 Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

11. Further Information

- 11.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd

Tel. 01653 697752

11.2 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques. In addition, depending upon the final design of development, the methodology of the archaeological excavation may need to be modified accordingly.

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APPENDIX 1- SPECIALISTS

Conservation	Ian Panter	YAT	01904 663036
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Paula Ware	MAP	01653 697752
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	Dr P Mills		01904 621339
Animal Bone		WYAS	0113 3837517
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 9819065
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers		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	01904 737509
Radiocarbon/C14 Dating		SUERAC	0141 270136
Dendrochronology		Sheffield University	0114 2220123
Archaeomagnetic	Mark Noel	Geoquest Associates	01624819364

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.

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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 28litre 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

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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.

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.

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