

Roads to the Past
The Archaeology of Thornton le Street

Written Scheme of Investigation
for Archaeological Excavation



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Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of the Thornton le Street History Group to confirm the scope of works of a community excavation as part of a Heritage Lottery-funded community project and to support an application for Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC). This excavation will comprise up to four trenches excavated by volunteers under archaeological supervision within the shrunken medieval village remains associated with the settlement of Thornton le Street. The trenches will be located within the bounds of a scheduled monument, and so this WSI has been prepared to accompany an application for SMC.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

Up to four trenches will be located within the grounds belonging to the principal landowners, Mr and Mrs Barker, for whom Solstice Heritage LLP are acting as the agent.

The trenches will target a number of different features throughout the scheduled area of 'medieval settlement at Thornton le Street' (NHLE 1018853) and will comprise up to four trenches of varying size. Trench 1 will measure a maximum of 60 sq. m; Trench 2 will measure a maximum of 5 sq. m; Trench 3 will measure a maximum of 40 sq. m; and Trench 4 will measure a maximum of 25 sq. m.

The location of the proposed works is shown in Figure 1.

1.3 CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in this WSI, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,500 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10500 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Bronze Age: 2400 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 70
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 70 – 410
- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1750
- Industrial: AD 1750 – 1900
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

1.4 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this WSI has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

The inherent uncertainties of archaeological investigation mean that the working methodologies and sampling strategies may be required to change should unexpectedly extensive and/or significant remains be discovered. Such an event is considered unlikely for this project, given that the aim is to establish presence and survival, and recover artefactual evidence from the overburden, rather than undertake extensive invasive work. Nevertheless, should unanticipated remains require an amendment to the working method, this will be agreed with the Inspector of Ancient Monuments and the project partners/landowners.

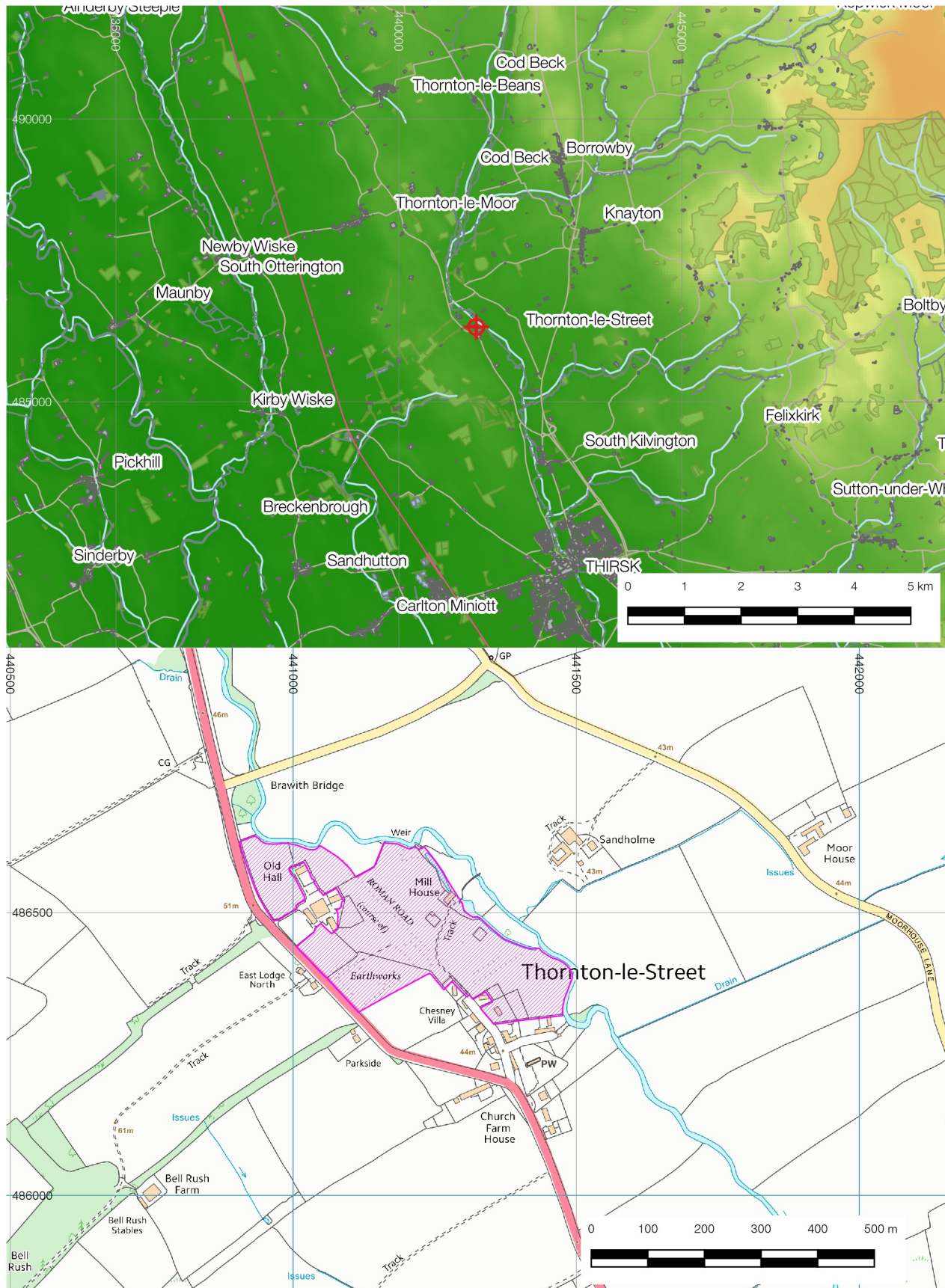


Figure 1 Site location

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1.5 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage LLP will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988). The client, Historic England and the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The excavation work outlined in this WSI is one phase of a larger Heritage Lottery-funded project *Roads to the Past – The Archaeology of Thornton le Street*. The project briefs and supporting documentation give the following overview of the significance and archaeological interest of Thornton le Street and its environs:

“Thornton le Street is at the supposed junction of two Roman Roads, one proceeding NNE to the Tees (John Cade 1785; Ivan Margary 1973) and one proceeding NNW to the Swale at Catterick Bridge (John Warburton 1722). Extensive remains of a road and settlement exist to the immediate north of the present village, which are scheduled as the remains of medieval settlement. There has been much debate over the years as to whether the site is in fact Roman in origin.

The village is now described as shrunken in that the medieval village is considered to have been largely abandoned in the 15th century with a remnant remaining around the extant Norman church - the location of the present settlement which comprises a mix of twenty-six Georgian and contemporary buildings. The church is identified as having 12th century features, but it was much altered in the 14th and 19th centuries. Part of the built-up area is scheduled along with fields to the north of the present village. The traditionally accepted line of the Roman road is considered to run through the middle of the modern village and across the scheduled site in the form of a substantial earthwork ‘causeway’.

The site is of particular interest as the focus of a community heritage project in that it encapsulates all the features one would expect in the evolution of a rural settlement:

- A water mill on the adjacent Cod Beck,
- The remains of peasant dwellings and field systems,
- A church (with church yard and monuments),
- A manor house complex from the medieval period,
- Traditional estate buildings
- A nearby country house of a more recent date with superimposed 18th-19th century landscape overlying the medieval

The village is situated on a main route through the Vale of York running in parallel with the more well known Dere Street (the present A1) to the west. Much of the history is however enigmatic and by capturing the established interest it is intended that more exhaustive research will be possible such that definitive conclusions can be reached about the origins of the settlement” (Thornton le Street History Group 2016).

The scheduled monument encompasses a large area to the northern end of the village, covering pasture land belonging to several properties and encompassing part or all of several residential properties. The scheduling description available from the NHLE describes the character and significance of the remains in the scheduled monument in the following way:

“The monument includes earthwork and buried remains of the medieval village of Thornton-le-Street. Also included are some of the remains of the post-medieval mill. The settlement existed in the 11th century when it was mentioned in the Domesday Survey. It went into decline in the 15th century, although it was not wholly abandoned, with a small number of houses surviving, clustered around the church to the south east of the monument. The village earthworks occupy gradually sloping land leading to a bluff above a bend in the Cod Beck. They are dominated by a broad causeway extending south east to north west through the centre of the field. This has in the past been interpreted as a Roman road, but is now considered to be a post-medieval track running along the former village main street to provide a firm, dry and impressive entrance to the house known as Old Hall. The medieval village street marked by the causeway forms a wide main route way extending north west to south east through the centre of the village. West of this street are an irregular series of house platforms, some fronting onto the street, with associated enclosures and yards. To the east of the street are the remains of further enclosures beyond which are fields where evidence of medieval agriculture survives in the form of ridge and furrow earthworks. To the south east of the medieval settlement remains are a series of prominent earthen banks extending

south west to north east and forming large fields containing a number of building platforms. This area of earthworks also extends beneath the gardens of the house known as The Pines. In the field to the west of Old Hall are further earthwork remains of ridge and furrow and associated field banks. To the south west of the medieval village street are the remains of a fishpond surviving as a substantial rectangular hollow 8m wide and 35m in length and orientated north east to south west. The west end of the fishpond is linked to two channels, one extending south westwards the other north westwards, which were used to manage the flow of water in the pond. On the eastern side of the monument, adjacent to the Cod Beck, are the remains of the mill and associated earthworks. The mill building still survives as roofed building, is Listed Grade II and is not included in the scheduling. The associated mill remains include, to the north of the mill, a mill pond which provided a head of water, the canalised mill race and, south of the mill, a tail race leading water back to the stream. There is a prominent embankment forming the east (stream) side of the mill race. All these features are included in the scheduling. A number of features are excluded from the scheduling; these are the bungalow known as The Pines and its driveway and patio, all fences, gates, feeding troughs, telegraph poles, the old mill and attached house, the ruined farm buildings to the south west of the mill, the water and pipework chambers and inspection hatches north of the mill. The ground beneath these features is, however, included" (NHLE 2017).

3. POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

3.1 LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within archaeological excavation is set out in Table 2 below.

Title	Key Points
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)	Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) include criteria by which hedgerows can be regarded as historically important (Schedule 1 Part III).

Table 1 Legislation relating to cultural heritage

3.2 POLICY

This project is being undertaken outside the planning process, and so summaries of the relevant national and local planning policy have not been included in this document.

3.3 GUIDANCE

3.3.1 NATIONAL

During the preparation of this document and during the fieldwork and post-excavation work, the following guidance documents will be referred to, where relevant:

Document	Key Points
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by Historic England and provides a terminology for assessment of significance..
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA revised 2014b)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The excavation work for this project will be undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage LLP.

Table 2 National guidance documentation consulted

3.3.2 REGIONAL

Archaeological work within North Yorkshire is often required to comply with *Yorkshire, The Humber and The North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process* (SYAS 2011). The key principles in relation to the proposed excavation are summarised in the table below:

Principle	Key Points
2	Archaeological work should be undertaken by professionally qualified and appropriately experienced archaeologists and organisations.
3	All archaeological work will have a scope agreed in advance with the archaeological curator (this document), and any changes to the scope or methodology will be agreed in writing with the archaeological curator.
4	Monitoring of archaeological work by the local archaeological curator will be the norm, and reasonable notice of commencement of fieldwork will be given.
5	Archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with the best practice guidance of Historic England and ClfA.
6	The local Historic Environment Record should be consulted prior to the commencement of fieldwork.
7	Archaeological work in the planning process should have regard to national and local published research agenda (see section 4.2 below)
9	Reports and required data will be submitted to the archaeological curator and local HER in a timely fashion and in accordance with the agreed WSI.
10	Any comments made by the archaeological curator on reports and outputs will be made within a reasonable timetable of receipt.
11	Where appropriate significant archaeological findings will be submitted for publication in a suitable journal or journals.
12	Any archive produced will be deposited in an ordered and acceptable fashion within a reasonable timetable, the details of which will be given in the report.
13	During the course of archaeological work arrangements will be made, where possible, for disseminating information about the site to the general public.

Table 3 Key principles of the Regional Statement of Good Practice

4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 EXCAVATION

Excavation is considered as a form of archaeological evaluation, defined as:

“... a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design.” (ClfA 2014b, 4).

The overarching aim of the excavation is:

- To gain information about the presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any archaeological deposits and artefacts relating to the shrunken medieval village remains at Thornton le Street or earlier remains preceding the medieval settlement.

The objectives of the excavation are:

- To attempt to establish the date, character and significance of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- To target specific features or anomalies identified on the earlier geophysical survey to establish their nature.
- To use the evidence to infer wider conclusions about the general character of historical activity in different parts of the village and its environs.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online.
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) and the ClfA Standard and *Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To ensure compliance with the WSI (this document) and any agreed SMC.

5. METHODOLOGY

5.1 TRENCH LOCATIONS

It is intended that up to four trenches will be excavated over the course of two weeks, the precise locations of which have been determined following the results of a geophysical survey (Brown 2017). Trench 1 will be situated over the identified causeway, where there is potential for a Roman road precursor. Trench 2 will be situated over the area of disturbance near the stables in order to test whether the later buildings and their associated infrastructure have truncated all earlier remains, or whether evidence still exists at depth. Trench 3 will be situated over an arrangement of discrete features at the south-eastern extent of the scheduled monument which appear in a regular pattern and have been identified as being of particular interest. Finally, Trench 4 will be situated in an area of earthworks identified as having a strong potential for archaeology on the western side of the village. This larger enclosure is slightly incongruous in terms of our understanding of the zoning of the village as indicated by the geophysical evidence, and is thought that it would be beneficial to attempt to characterise it further or establish a broad date for the feature. During initial conversations with the Historic England Inspector for Ancient Monuments, it was discussed that a single trench could target both the causeway and large enclosures. Observation on site subsequently has suggested that this would necessitate an impracticably long single trench, and so the proposal is for two separate smaller trenches targeting the specific features.

5.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

All excavation will be undertaken by hand, under the supervision of experienced archaeologists. Excavation will be undertaken by stratigraphic context and, where a context is thicker than 100 mm, in spits of no greater than 100 mm. This will allow for differentiation of finds in terms of both context and depth. All spoil will be passed through a 10-mm mesh sieve to maximise finds recovery.

Where structural remains are encountered, their full extent within the trench will be exposed and recorded. Where cut features are exposed, they will be cleaned and delimited as much as is practicable within the trench and investigated through excavation of a 50% of any visible fill. Where there is any doubt about the potential value of knowledge gain derived from investigating an *in situ* feature, then they will be recorded in plan only and left undisturbed.

Following completion of fieldwork, all trenches will be reinstated and, where necessary, fenced until the ground has become stable enough to prevent erosion from livestock.

5.3 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

All archaeological features will be recorded on *pro forma* sheets, creating a primary written record that will be accompanied by drawn and photographic records. A record of each trench will also be made on a *pro forma* sheet which will describe its overall form, the local geomorphological and soil profile, features within and artefacts recovered.

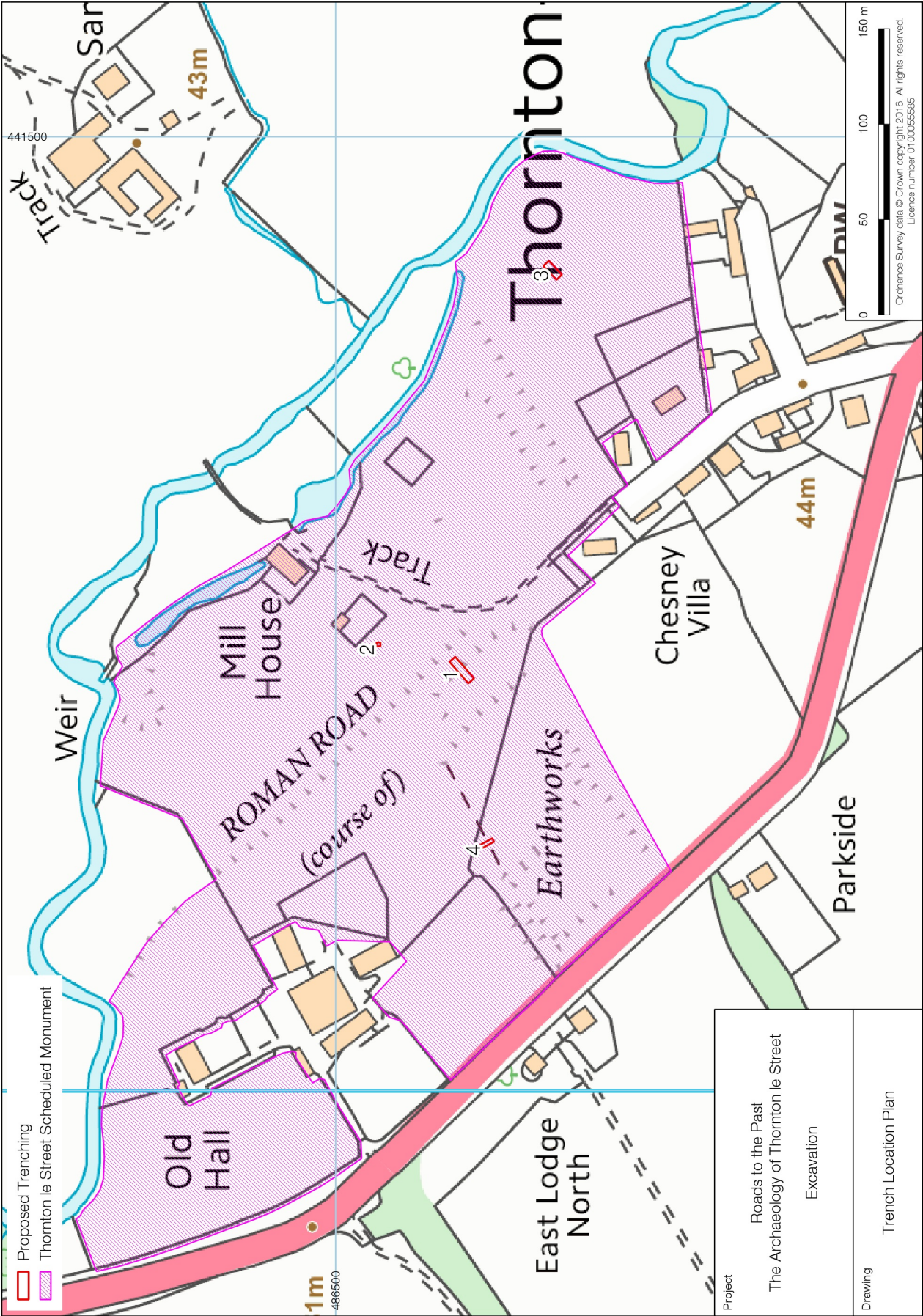
A drawn record will be compiled of all trenches, including plan and section/profile illustrations at a suitable scale (usually 1:10). Plans and sections of any features will also be made where they are not suitably captured on the overall drawings of the trenches.

The photographic record of the excavation will be undertaken in high-resolution digital format. Photographs will be taken of all trenches and features in addition to general site photography.

All trenches will be located and tied to the national grid through an established survey network. Initial survey control will be established with a site datum located using a Leica Smartrover survey-grade GPS with an accuracy of +/- 10 mm. A control network from the site datum and all further survey measurements will be undertaken using a Leica TCR805 total station (5" accuracy). All trenches and features will be located accurately within this network and their height above ordnance datum recorded.

5.4 SMALL FINDS

All small finds will be initially retained and bagged by context or spit for assessment at the post-fieldwork stage. Small finds will be handled, packed and stored in accordance with the guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkin-



son and Neal 1998). In the event that finds of 'treasure' are uncovered, then the local Coroner will be informed and the correct procedures will be followed as outlined under the *Treasure Act* 1996.

5.5 HUMAN REMAINS

In the event of human remains being uncovered, including evidence of cremations, these will be initially left *in situ*, protected and covered from view. Should removal of the remains be deemed necessary then a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) prior to excavation proceeding. Exhumation of human remains will proceed in accordance with the MoJ licence and all health and safety regulations and guidance.

5.6 SCIENTIFIC AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY

Given the uncertainty of the presence or level of archaeological remains likely to be encountered as part of this excavation, the general aim of the scientific and palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy is:

- To provide information on the nature of human activity and the past environment in the village of Thornton le Street and its environs, in relation to the archaeological deposits uncovered during the project.

In the event that scientific or palaeoenvironmental sampling is considered necessary, the table below provides an overview of the basic sampling strategy. Sampling levels and feature-specific approaches may vary from this broad outline in accordance with the characteristics and potential of individual features to address the aims and objectives of the work and overall project. Should the nature of archaeological remains observed during the course of fieldwork be markedly different to that anticipated, then relevant specialist advice will be sought. Sampling and assessment methodologies will follow best practice as set out in relevant guidance documents, including *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

Potential Data	Botanical Macrofossils		Pollen, Foraminifera	Radiocarbon Dating	Archaeometallurgy/Industrial Residue
Sample Type	Bulk (flotation)	Min. Sample Size	Monolith/ Subsample	Individual	Bulk (residue)
Feature or Context Type					
Structural or occupational features (isolated or with little observed palaeoenvironmental potential)	-		100%	Individual samples where observed during excavation and suitable sample recovered from bulk flotation	-
Structural or occupational features (concentrated, containing material culture, or with demonstrable palaeoenvironmental potential)	40 litre or 100% of excavated fill		100%		40 litre or 100% of excavated fill
Isolated pit features (Prehistoric to medieval containing material culture)			100%		
Isolated pit features (medieval containing material culture)			100%		
Isolated pit features (Post-medieval containing material culture)			100%	-	
Isolated pit features (undated or with little observed palaeoenvironmental potential)	-		25%	-	-
Linear features (associated with structural or occupational features)	40 litre or 100% of excavated fill		50%	Individual samples where observed during excavation and suitable sample recovered from bulk flotation	40 litre or 100% of excavated fill
Linear features (isolated)	-			-	-
On-site processing methods	On-site flotation using graduated sieves with a minimum of 500 micron mesh where suitable. Otherwise all processing will be undertaken in laboratory conditions.		None beyond approved storage and packaging methods.	None beyond approved storage and packaging methods.	Residue from on-site flotation.

Table 4 Palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy

6. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

6.1 SMALL FINDS PROCESSING

All finds will be processed and catalogued in line with standard guidance documents including *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014b). The majority of processing and cataloguing will be undertaken by volunteers under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The cataloguing will result in a quantification of all artefacts and ecofacts suitable for submission to a relevant specialist for full assessment.

6.2 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

After processing, artefacts and ecofacts will be quantified and assessed to provide an overview of their potential to meet the aims and objectives of the project. This will be undertaken, where necessary, by a relevant specialist, as set out below, and will include a statement on the potential and requirement for further analysis.

6.3 REPORTING

Following completion of any specialist assessment and analysis, all information will be synthesised in a project report, which will include as a minimum:

- OASIS reference number and site grid reference
- A non-technical summary of results
- Introduction
- Aims and method statement
- Summary of data outlining all archaeological deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts and spot dating of significant finds
- Specialist reports (where necessary)
- Discussion of results
- Illustrative photography
- Location plan of the site of at least 1:10000 scale
- Extent plan of the area at a suitable and recognised scale positioning all trenches in relation to the national grid
- Plans and section of all trenches and features at a suitable scale (see section 5.2 above)
- Above Ordnance Datum (aOD) levels on plans and incorporated into the text.

6.4 ARCHIVING

Within 6 months of the completion of all post-fieldwork stages of the project, a full archive will be compiled and deposited with the relevant local recipient museum. The archive will be compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014d). The archive and all material contained in it will be compiled according to the guidelines of the recipient museum, and will include as a minimum:

- A list of archive contents, by box if required
- Hard copies of all relevant project documentation
- Digital material created for the project
- Artefacts and ecofacts for which there is a reason for retention (e.g. inherent significance, potential for future analysis).

6.5 OASIS

Solstice Heritage LLP is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project and fully supports all project documentation and records being made available through the OASIS website. Upon completion of the post-fieldwork reporting and archiving, an OASIS record will be completed, and a copy of the project report will be uploaded.

6.6 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

There is provision within the wider project for wider dissemination of the results of the overall project, and the results of the excavation will feed into that interpretive material.

7. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 FIELDWORK STAFF

The project will be managed by Jim Brightman of Solstice Heritage LLP. Jim holds full accredited professional membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) at MCIfA level. It is anticipated that the fieldwork will be directed by Jim Brightman MCIfA and Chris Scott MCIfA of Solstice Heritage LLP, though in the event of a change, details will be confirmed in writing to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments prior to commencement. Statements of competence for Jim and Chris are included as Appendix 1 of this document. Additional trench supervisors will be employed to supervise certain parts of the project, all of whom will be suitably qualified and will work within the scope of this WSI.

7.2 POST-FIELDWORK STAFF

The post-fieldwork reporting and archiving will also be managed by Jim Brightman. Details of any other post-fieldwork or reporting staff will be confirmed in writing to the Inspector of Ancient Monuments prior to commencement.

7.3 SPECIALIST INPUT

Should specialist input be required for assessment and analysis at post-fieldwork stage, then it is intended that the following specialists be used:

Specialism	Specialist	Company/Institution
Lithics	Spencer Carter	TimeVista Archaeology
Prehistoric pottery	Dr Clive Waddington	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Romano-British small finds	Alex Croom	Tyne and Wear Archives & Museums
Early glasswork	Dr Hilary Cool	Barbican Research Associates
Medieval/post-medieval pottery	Dr Chris Cumberpatch	Independent specialist
Archaeometallurgy	Dr Gerry McDonnell	Independent specialist
Clay pipe	Dr Susie White	University of Liverpool
Industrial/later glasswork	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage
Industrial/later metalwork	Chris Scott	Solstice Heritage
Medieval/later CBM	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage
Conservation of artefacts	Jennifer Jones	Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU)
Botanical macrofossils	Dr Charlotte O'Brien	ASDU
Pollen	Dr Charlotte O'Brien	ASDU
Human remains	Malin Holst	York Osteoarchaeology
Faunal remains	Louise Gidney	Independent specialist
All dating techniques	Dr Gordon Cook	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)

Table 5 Proposed specialist input to post-fieldwork stages

This list is subject to change depending on individual availability of specialists and the specific requirements of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains uncovered during the course of fieldwork. Liaison will also be undertaken with the relevant Historic England Scientific advisor, as appropriate.

7.4 FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

It is intended that the works be undertaken over a period of two weeks from Monday 21st May until 1st June 2018.

7.5 POST-FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

The post-fieldwork process will commence immediately upon completion of the fieldwork. Unless a more in-depth post-fieldwork process is required, then a report will be compiled within two months, subject to any required specialist input. An OASIS record will be completed and any archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the overall project.

7.6 MONITORING

The Historic England contact for monitoring of the project will be:

Dr Keith Emerick
Inspector of Ancient Monuments
Historic England
37 Tanner Row
York
YO1 6WP
Tel: 01904 601988
E-mail: keith.emerick@historic-england.org.uk

8. QUALITY ASSURANCE

8.1 STANDARDS

Jim Brightman is a full corporate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA level), and as such all archaeological and heritage work is committed to be undertaken to the highest industry standards.

8.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All archaeological work will be undertaken in a safe manner in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*. A full risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of the commencement of work, a copy of which will be carried for the duration of the fieldwork. Solstice Heritage LLP has a full Safety, Health and Environment Policy which can be supplied upon request. All volunteers will also be required to sign in on each day they attend site so as to ensure an accurate record of participants.

8.3 SAFEGUARDING

In the event of schools or other young or vulnerable person involvement, Solstice Heritage LLP has a child protection and safeguarding policy, which can be supplied upon request.

8.4 INSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP holds full Professional Indemnity, Public Liability and Employer's Liability insurance, brokered through Towergate Insurance, who are a specialist in providing relevant insurance support to archaeological contractors and consultancies.

9. SOURCES

9.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). 2011. *Yorkshire, The Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*.

9.2 WEB SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1 – PROJECT STAFF STATEMENTS OF COMPETENCE





Jim Brightman
BA (Hons), MLitt, MCIfA



Partner
Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant

Solstice Heritage LLP is a heritage consultancy and archaeological practice based in Northern England and working across Britain. Jim Brightman is a professional archaeologist and heritage consultant with over a decade's experience in undertaking and supervising planning-led, research and conservation, and community archaeology projects.

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCE

SOLSTICE HERITAGE LLP (OCT 2012 – PRESENT)

Partner – I currently work as an archaeologist and heritage consultant for Solstice Heritage, a specialist heritage and archaeology practice based from a head office in North Yorkshire and working across the north of England and beyond. Within planning-led archaeology I provide all levels of consultancy service from initial advice through full cultural heritage input to EIA and production of GIS-based analysis. I also undertake archaeological fieldwork and I am often sub-contracted to supervise large-scale sites where my prior experience of this kind of project can be brought to bear. I have extensive experience of undertaking survey and fieldwork in remote upland areas, particularly in relation to the sensitive landscapes of National Parks. In addition to archaeological consultancy I also have experience in providing historic buildings consultancy and survey, as well as providing illustrative, design and interpretation, and publication services. I am also currently active in North Yorkshire with a number of local archaeology and history societies and charitable trusts instigating community heritage projects.

YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK AUTHORITY (NOV 2012 – PRESENT)

Historic Environment Project Work – I am currently providing contract consultancy to the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority working within the Sustainable Development team. Following a successful previous project, I am currently working in partnership with the YDNPA to deliver an Historic England-funded project undertaking wide-scale characterisation of the historic farming landscape of the Yorkshire Dales. Utilising my previous experience of GIS I have also provided support on the production of data to assist in extending the uptake of Environmental Stewardship schemes within the National Park, and the role that they can play in protecting cultural heritage. In addition to this, I have also provided consultancy support to the Traditional Farm Building Census and the compilation of the database relating to that project.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD (OCT 2004 – OCT 2012)

Senior Archaeologist and Contracts Manager – I worked for Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), a nationally recognised archaeological unit and consultancy progressing from Archaeological Projects Assistant to Senior Archaeologist and Contracts Manager, second in seniority within the company. In this role my key responsibilities and experiences included:

- Conceiving and implementing large-scale commissioned research and public archaeology and heritage projects.
- Acting as the principal face and first contact for all commercial projects, with responsibility and oversight for undertaking commercial contracts tendering.
- Project and staff management.
- Liaison with local authority curatorial archaeologists.

- Undertaking direct on-site supervision of archaeological fieldwork, working with varied size teams of archaeologists in all types of projects including topographic survey, historic building survey and all forms of excavation and post-excavation analysis.
- Supervising and undertaking GIS and CAD-based illustration and analysis and providing training in GIS.
- Supervising and undertaking archaeological illustration (free hand and digital) to publication standards.
- Design, typesetting and production of publication and outreach materials ranging from websites, downloadable schools packs, leaflets and information panels, through to academic papers and typesetting full academic monographs.

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS AND ACCREDITATION

- Accredited full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA).
- Elected member of the ClfA Advisory Council.
- Committee member for the ClfA Equality and Diversity Group.

FURTHER EDUCATION

- MLitt Archaeology – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2003-04)
- BA (Hons) Archaeology – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2000-03)

ADDITIONAL SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

I have extensive IT experience and comprehensive working knowledge of the following software: HBSMR v.4.0, ESRI ArcGIS (ArcMAP), Quantum GIS (QGIS), AutoCAD, Adobe CC and earlier versions (including Photoshop, Illustrator, Acrobat, InDesign and Dreamweaver), Microsoft Office and the CorelDraw suite. I also have a good level of competency with MapInfo, ArcView GIS and a number of proprietary survey processing programmes. I hold a full UK driving licence. I often disseminate the results of archaeology projects, both commercial and conservation or public-led, through talks to local societies and student groups. I regularly undertake at least four to five lectures a year and have been doing so for the past ten years.



PUBLICATIONS

- Brightman, J. In Press. *Charting Chipeling. The Archaeology of the Kiplin Estate*. Little Holtby, Solstice Heritage.
- Brightman, J., Johnson, B., Tinsley, A. and Waddington, C. In prep. Prehistoric Settlement and Activity at Bolton Hill Quarry, Pembrokeshire. *Archaeologia Cambrensis*.
- Brightman, J. and Ridge, M. In Press. Radiocarbon dating of wood from Port Eynon Beach. *Gower. The Journal of the Gower Society* 63.
- Brightman, J. 2016. *The Lost Village of Lodge: Excavation of a Ruined Settlement in Upper Nidderdale*. Little Holtby, Solstice Heritage.
- Brightman, J. and Scott, C. 2015. Excavation of a Bottle Works and Earlier Potteries at The Malings, Ouseburn, Newcastle upon Tyne. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 5th ser. (44): 241-270.
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- Brightman, J. 2013. Earthwork Survey of Lead Mining Remains at New Venture Mine, Bradwell, Derbyshire. *Archaeological Research Papers* 6: 1-6.
- Brightman, J. and Marshall, B. 2013. A medieval post-built structure and multi-period remains at Vivis Lane, Pickering. *Archaeological Research Papers* 3: 1-11.
- Brightman, J. and Waddington, C. 2013. Evaluation of an Earthwork at Norham Castle, Northumberland. *Archaeological Research Papers* 2: 1-6.
- Mapplethorpe, K. and Brightman, J. 2013. *Excavation in a Deserted Medieval Village at Casterne Hall, Ilam, Staffordshire*. Bakewell, Archaeological Research Services Ltd - *Archaeological Research Papers* 4: 1-11.
- Brightman, J. and Johnson, B. 2012. Medieval Settlement Remains at Norham, Northumberland. *Archaeological Research Papers* 1.
- Brightman, J. and Waddington, C. 2012. Archaeological excavations at Mercia Marina, Willington. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 132: 1-79.
- Brightman, J. and Waddington, C. 2011. *Archaeology and Aggregates in Derbyshire and the Peak District. A Resource Assessment and Management Framework*. Bakewell, Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
- Brightman, J. and Waddington, C. 2010. *Aggregates and Archaeology in Derbyshire and the Peak District*. Bakewell, Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
- Brightman, J. and Waddington, C. 2010. Archaeological excavations at Dale View Quarry, Stanton in Peak, Derbyshire. *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* 130.

In addition to formal publications I have authored a number of articles on excavation projects for popular archaeology magazines, and in excess of fifty 'grey literature' reports including surveys, evaluations, excavations, historic building assessments and surveys, desk-based assessments, management plans and audits, and Environmental Statement chapters. A full bibliography can be supplied on request.

CONTRIBUTIONS, DESIGN AND ILLUSTRATION IN PUBLICATION

- Wells, E.J. 2017. *A Journey of Discovery: The Pilgrim Routes of Britain*. London, Robert Hale Ltd.
- Waddington, C. and Bonsall, C. 2016. *Archaeology and Environment on the North Sea Littoral. A Case Study from Low Hauxley*. Bakewell and Newcastle upon Tyne, Archaeological Research Services Ltd and Northumberland Wildlife Trust.
- Waddington, C. 2014. *Rescued from the Sea. An Archaeologist's Tale*. Bakewell and Newcastle upon Tyne, Archaeological Research Services Ltd and Northumberland Wildlife Trust.
- Waddington, C. 2013. Excavations at Fin Cop, Derbyshire: An Iron Age Hillfort in Conflict? *The Archaeological Journal* 169: 159-236.
- Passmore, D.G. and Waddington, C. 2012. *Archaeology and Environment in Northumberland. Till-Tweed Studies Volume 2*. Oxford, Oxbow Books and English Heritage.
- Hewitt, R. 2011. *An Archaeological Assessment of County Durham. The Aggregate-Producing Areas*. Durham and Bakewell, Durham County Council and Archaeological Research Services Ltd.



- Millson, D., Waddington, C. and Marshall, P. 2011. Towards a sequence for Neolithic ceramics in the Milfield Basin and Northumberland. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 40: 1-40.
- Waddington, C. 2011. Towards Synthesis: Research and Discovery in Neolithic North-East England. *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 77: 279-319.
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- Johnson, B. and Waddington, C. 2009. Prehistoric and Dark Age Settlement Remains from Cheviot Quarry, Milfield Basin, Northumberland. *Archaeological Journal* 165: 107-264.
- Passmore, D.G. and Waddington, C. 2009. *Managing Archaeological Landscapes in Northumberland. Till-Tweed Studies Volume 1*. Oxford, Oxbow Books and English Heritage.
- Waddington, C. (ed.) 2007. *Mesolithic Settlement in the North Sea Basin. A Case Study from Howick, North-East England*. Oxford, Oxbow Books Ltd and English Heritage.
- Waddington, C. 2007. Neolithic rock-art in the British Isles: retrospect and prospect. In A. Mazel, G. Nash and C. Waddington (eds) *Art as Metaphor: The Prehistoric Rock-Art of Britain*. Oxford, Archaeopress: 49-68.
- Waddington, C. and K. L. R. Pedersen. (eds.) 2007. *Mesolithic Studies in the North Sea Basin and Beyond. Proceedings of a Conference Held at Newcastle in 2003*. Oxford, Oxbow Books Ltd.
- Waddington, C. and D. G. Passmore. 2006. *Planning for the Future. Historic Environment Planning Guidance for the Till-Tweed Valleys, Northumberland, UK*. London, English Heritage.





Chris Scott

BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA

Archaeologist and Heritage Consultant



Solstice Heritage is an independent heritage consultancy and archaeological practice based in North Yorkshire and Tyne and Wear, and working across Britain. Chris Scott is a professional archaeologist and heritage consultant with over a decade's experience in undertaking and supervising planning-led archaeology, research and conservation, and community projects.

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCE

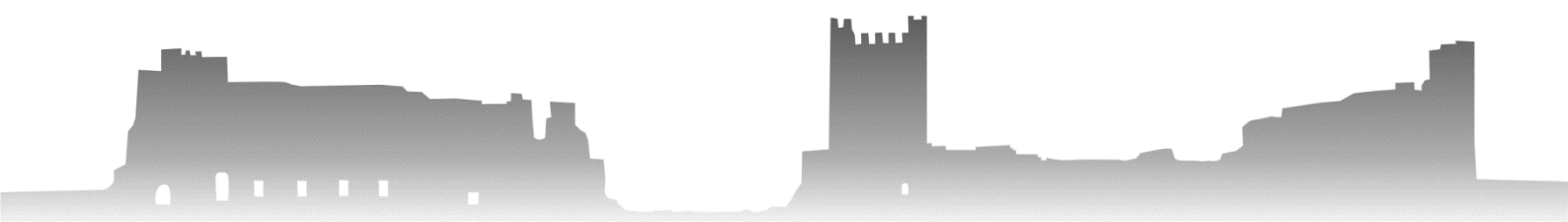
SOLSTICE HERITAGE (JULY 2015 – PRESENT)

Partner – I currently work as an independent archaeologist and historic environment consultant based in Tyne and Wear and working across Britain, trading as Solstice Heritage. Within planning-led archaeology we provide all levels of consultancy and contracting services from initial advice through full cultural heritage input to EIA. We undertake all types of archaeological fieldwork and I am regularly sub-contracted to supervise large-scale sites where my prior experience of this kind of project can be brought to bear. Solstice have extensive experience of undertaking survey and fieldwork in remote upland areas, particularly in relation to the sensitive landscapes of National Parks. We have also worked regularly in managing and undertaking archaeological works in urban development settings, often on complex sites with particular health and safety constraints. As such I have gained the construction industry recognised Site Manager's Safety Training Scheme (SMSTS) qualification, giving clients the certainty that archaeological works managed by Solstice Heritage will be undertaken in line with recognised health and safety guidance and legislation. In addition to archaeological consultancy I also have longstanding experience in undertaking historic buildings consultancy and survey, particularly the successful re-development of Listed and/or historic buildings in the planning process.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD (APR 2010 – JULY 2015)

Projects Manager and Operations Manager – I worked for Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd), a nationally recognised archaeological contractor and consultancy as Projects Manager and Operations Manager. In this role my key responsibilities and experiences included:

- Conceiving and implementing large scale commissioned research and community heritage projects.
- Acting as the principal contact for all commercial projects, with responsibility and oversight for undertaking commercial contracts and tendering.
- Project, office, health and safety and staff management.
- Liaison with local authority curatorial archaeologists.
- Undertaking direct on-site supervision of archaeological fieldwork, working with varied size teams of archaeologists in all types of projects including survey, historic building survey and all forms of excavation and post-excavation analysis.



BEAMISH, THE NORTH OF ENGLAND OPEN AIR MUSEUM (SEPT 2004 – APR 2010)

Curator of Industry – This senior curatorial role involved responsibility for the care and management of all industrial collections and displays within the Museum, including their use and historical integrity. The role also required research work to support these displays and collections, as well as development projects. This position also involved project management, controlling budgets, managing volunteers, staff and contractors. Specific projects included historic landscapes and buildings. The post also involved lecturing and training other staff and students.

In this role I had a number of key responsibilities:

- Acting as principal client project manager for many of the museum's development projects. Within this I had responsibility for performance against significant budgets of up to a million pounds, managing contractor's performance and the quality of work required, but also for proactively engaging with local communities to build awareness of the museum's work
- Liaison with other museums, trusts, funders and users often acting in the role of consultant between funders, the media, the museum and a wide variety of communities representing varied interests relating to local history, sites and initiatives. Negotiation with both community groups and the professional museum sector was key as this dialogue enabled a number of successful community projects which involved objects from the museum's collections, source communities and private and public funders.
- Management of large collections of industrial objects running to hundreds of thousands of individual artefacts, from super-large objects to small items. This required involvement with all issues relating to storage, logistics, safety, display and conservation of objects, including supervising large teams of museum staff and contractors, and directing work on our own site and elsewhere across the country.

PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS AND ACCREDITATION

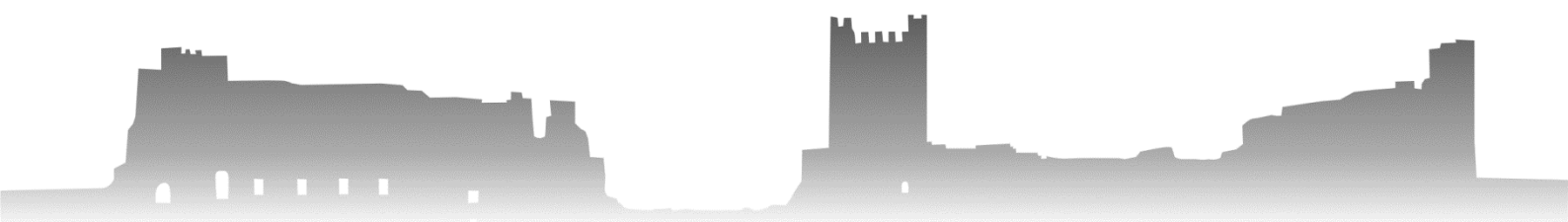
- Accredited full Member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (MCIfA).

FURTHER EDUCATION

- MA Heritage Education and Interpretation – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2003-04)
- BA (Hons) Archaeology – University of Newcastle upon Tyne (2000-03)

ADDITIONAL SKILLS AND COMPETENCIES

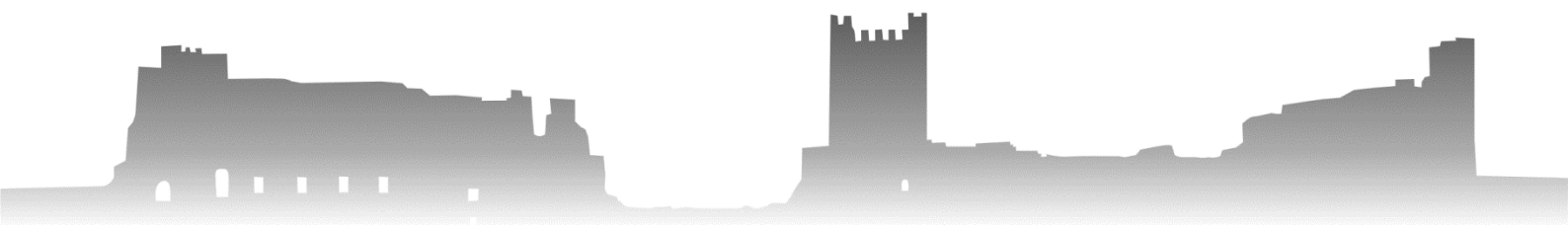
I have particular specialisms in 19th and 20th century buildings, industrial archaeology and the archaeology of farms. I often disseminate the results of archaeological and heritage projects, both commercial and conservation or community-led, through talks to local societies and student groups. I have also been regularly involved in training and community and educational engagement in heritage and archaeology throughout my career; working with a diverse range of audiences including businesses, universities, learned societies, schools, local interest groups and communities.



PUBLICATIONS

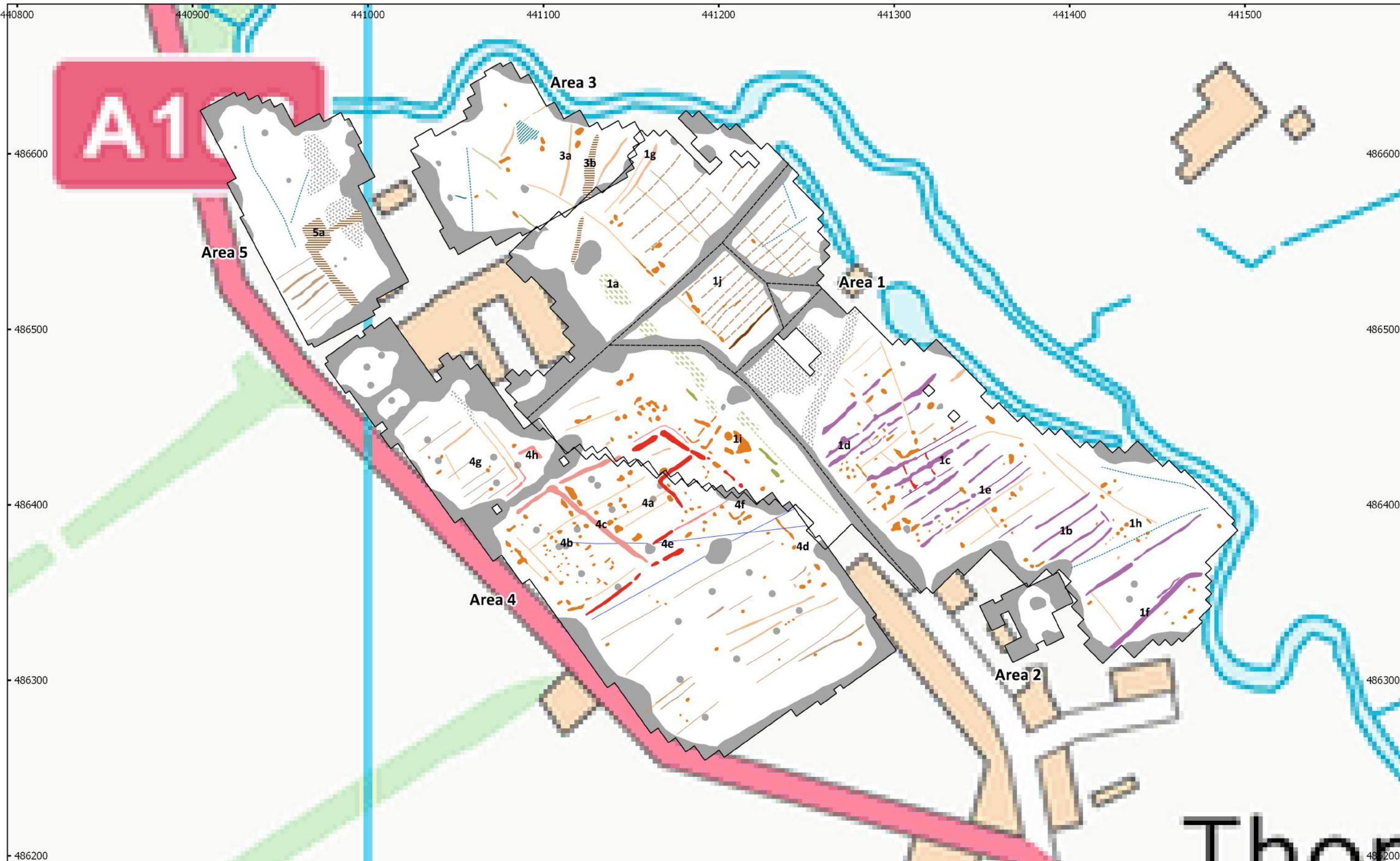
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- Devenport, J., N. Emery, C. Rendell and C. Scott, "The Esh Winning Miner's Banner Project – conservation involvement in a community initiative", in *Textile Conservation: Advances in Practice*, edited by Frances Lennard and Patricia Ewer. 2010.
- Scott, C., 2009. "Contemporary expressions of Coal Mining Heritage in the Durham Coalfield: The Creation of New Identities" in *Folk Life, The Journal of Ethnological Studies*, Vol. 47, 2009.
- Scott, C., 2005. "The Beamish Burn; A Mechanic Stream", in Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, *Mill News*, July.

In addition to formal publications I have authored articles on excavation projects for popular archaeology magazines, and numerous 'grey literature' reports including surveys, evaluations, excavations, historic building assessments and surveys, desk-based assessments, management plans and audits, and Environmental Statement chapters.



APPENDIX 2 – MAGNETIC INTERPRETATION

(Prepared and supplied by Magnitude Surveys Ltd)



MSSE193 - Old Hall Farm, Thornton-le-Street
Figure 4 - Magnetic Interpretation
1:2000 @ A3
Copyright Magnitude Surveys Ltd 2017
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2017
OS (100056946)

Possible Plot Boundary	Causeway (Spread)	Undetermined (Spread)	Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
Archaeology Probable (Strong)	Agricultural (Strong)	Undetermined (Strong)	Agricultural (Trend)
Archaeology Probable (Weak)	Agricultural (Weak)	Possible Plot Boundary (Trend)	Undetermined (Trend)
Archaeology Possible (Strong)	Agricultural (Spread)	Archaeology Probable (Trend)	Service
Archaeology Possible (Weak)	Ferrous (Dipolar)	Archaeology Possible (Trend)	Drainage Feature
Causeway (Strong)	Ferrous (Spread)/Magnetic Disturbance	Causeway (Trend)	

0 25 50 75 m

N

Thor

magnitude
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