

Centre Farm, Battersby, North Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Historic Building Recording

Planning Refs: NYM/2019/0689/LB, NYM/2019/0688/FL,
NYM/2019/0687/LB, NYM/2019/0686/FL, NYM/2019/0684/FL,
NYM/2019/0685/FL/LB



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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 Snilesworth Trust to allow the agreement of the scope of works of an historic building recording. The historic building recording has been requested by the North York Moors National Park Authority to inform planning and Listed Building Consent applications (Ref: NYM/2019/0689/LB, NYM/2019/0688/FL, NYM/2019/0687/LB, NYM/2019/0686/FL, NYM/2019/0684/FL, NYM/2019/0685/FL/LB) for the redevelopment and conversion of an existing set of historic farm buildings, including two listed buildings, to domestic use. The historic building recording will comprise the measured and photographic recording of the existing buildings.

1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

The proposed development is located at Centre Farm, Battersby, North Yorkshire (NGR NZ 59630 07622) (Figure 1). The development consists of three sets of farm buildings, including two sets of barns/outbuildings and a farmhouse. Both sets of farm outbuildings are Grade II listed (NHLE 1189036, 1314885) and the listing descriptions of both are reproduced below:

NHLE 1189036

INGLEBY GREENHOW BATTERSBY NZ 50 NE 5/82 Range of 3 farm buildings and attached engine house to north-west of Centre Farmhouse

II

2 byres and cart lodge with engine house attached to northern byre. Northern byre mid-late C18, central byre c.1800, cart lodge early C19, engine house mid C19, later alterations. Coursed squared herringbone-tooled stone; engine house of red brick in English garden wall bond on stone plinth; pantile roofs with stone coping and ridges; engine house with some C20 concrete interlocking tiles. West elevation: northern byre: of 3 bays, in the loft, is almost completely masked by the engine house, but it has slit vents and bird hole on right side, cyma-moulded eaves band, and shaped kneeler at right end. Engine house is gabled with 2 segmental-arched openings and blind oculus in gable; left side masked by C20 lean-to (not of special interest); and on right side a central brick pier with doorway to right and blocked segmental-arched opening on left. Central byre: of 3 bays, lower having central board door flanked by small windows all with stone lintels; eaves band; C20 wooden lean-to masking left bay not of special interest; raised ridge-stone vents. Cart lodge at south end: lower of 3 bays with 2 elliptical-arched cart-entries on left, part blocked and with later doors; eaves band; block kneeler and chamfered coping to right gable. East elevations: northern byre has central doorway flanked by board loft hatches, and small light to left at lower level. Cart lodge has central board door and added lean-to on left. Interior: northern byre has stone columns supporting curved principal-rafter roof trusses with collars: through purlins; square-section diagonally-set ridge-piece. Engine house has large-scantling beams and collared queen-post roof truss. Central byre and cart lodge have collared principal rafter roof trusses and 2 tiers of tusk-tenoned purlins.

Listing NGR: NZ5961507637

NHLE 1314885

INGLEBY GREENHOW BATTERSBY NZ 50 NE 5/81 Farmbuildings to west of Holme Farmhouse GV II

Cart lodge and byre with loft over. Mid-late C18, added to and altered. Coursed squared herringbone-tooled stone; roof of pantiles at front, C20 concrete tiles at rear; stone coping and ridges. 2 storeys, 3 bays, with added single-storey outbuilding on left.

On left, segmental-arched cart entry. On its left an Edward VII wall letter box. On its right, flight of stone steps up to board loft door with a small boarded opening to its left. To right a wide board door with inserted window and sliding door to its right and a 6-pane window above on left. Hollow-moulded eaves band. Shaped kneelers to right end, block kneeler to left end. Addition on left has board door and block kneeler to left end. Rear: C20 brick out-shut not of special interest. Hollow-moulded eaves band; shaped kneelers. Left return: bird hole in gable. Interior: cart lodge has large-scantling chamfered cross-beam with triangular stops.

Listing NGR: NZ5970207616



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 – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: (2400 – 2000 BC)
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 70
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 70 – 410
- Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1900
 - » Tudor: AD 1485 – 1603
 - » Stuart: AD 1603 – 1714
 - » Georgian: AD 1714 – 1837
- Industrial: 1750 – 1900
 - » Victorian: AD 1837 – 1901
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP undertakes all fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment, analysis, reporting and dissemination to the standards stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2019b; 2014) as is outlined in Section 2 below. The project will be managed by Chris Scott who is a fully accredited member of the CIfA (MCIfA level).

1.5 INSURANCES

Solstice Heritage LLP holds full Professional Indemnity insurance. Copies of certification can be supplied upon request where legitimately required. No claims have been made or are pending against this policy.

1.6 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 of this WSI 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.

1.7 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage LLP will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988). The North York Moors National Park HER will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying.

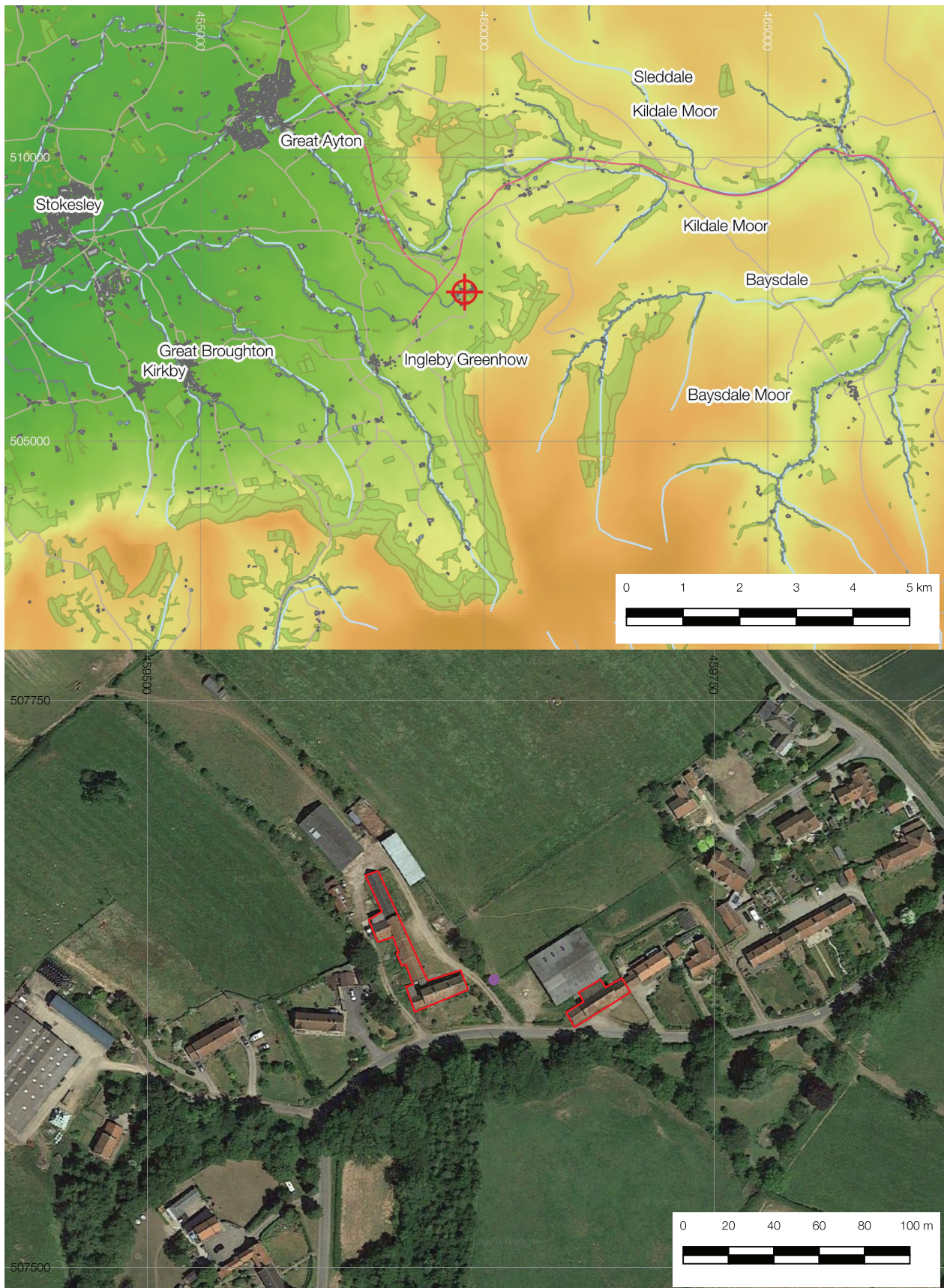


Figure 1 Site Location © openstreetmap.org contributors. Data available under the Open Database Licence. Cartography is licenced as CC BY-SA.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Building recording and investigation is defined as:

“A programme of work intended to establish the character, history, dating, form and archaeological development of a specified building, structure, or complex and its setting...” (ClfA 2019b, 3).

The aims of the building recording are:

- To ensure that there exists a photographic, drawn and written record of the structure(s) prior to alteration.
- To establish and understand the chronological development of the structure(s) within its/their context.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with a suitable archive repository
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2019a) and the relevant ClfA *Standard and Guidance* (2019b).

3. FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

3.1 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

An historic building survey to a minimum of Historic England Level 3 standard (Historic England 2016) will be carried out. This level of survey provides an analytical record including a descriptive account of the building, together with a systematic account of its origins, development and use. The survey will comprise a written, drawn (measured) and photographic account including the following:

- The written record will comprise: the precise location of the building together with any statutory and non-statutory designations; the date of the survey and the location of the archive; a descriptive account of the form, function and phasing of the building based upon a detailed, room-by-room/elevation-by-elevation description. This element of the work will also identify all features, fixtures and fittings relevant to the original and subsequent uses of the site as well as the building's form, function, date, and sequence of development. It will also include a discussion of the building's past and present relationship to its setting as well as a discussion of the historical context of the building in terms of its origin, purpose, form, construction, design, materials, status or historical associations.

The written record will include the results of archival research undertaken at;

North Yorkshire County Record Office

- The drawn record will comprise: measured plans of each of the floors, together with drawings of the principal elevations. Existing plans and elevations, taken from laser scan survey of the building, will be adapted and added to where necessary, and their accuracy will be checked by means of measured survey on site. The plans will show the form and location of features such as blocked windows and doors, and evidence for fixtures of significance. Phased drawings showing successive phases of the building's development will also be included. These will accurately show the building's structural development using a coloured key.
- The photographic record will comprise: photographs of the building's wider aspect together with detailed views of the external appearance of the building. These are normally oblique, but right-angle photographs of elevations containing complex detail will also be taken. The overall appearance of internal rooms and circulation areas will also be captured, together with detailed views of features of significance, as well as any machinery or other plant, including evidence for its former existence. Any dates or other inscriptions as well as any building contents which have a significance bearing on the building's history will also be photographed and, where necessary, transcribed. The photographic archive will consist of digital colour photography, taken in RAW format. All photographs will contain a graduated photographic scale appropriate to the feature being photographed, where possible. A photographic register detailing (as a minimum) location and direction of each shot will also be compiled.

3.2 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 available on site for the duration of the fieldwork. Solstice Heritage LLP has a full Safety, Health and Environment Policy which can be supplied upon request.

4. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

4.1 REPORTING

Following completion of fieldwork, all information will be synthesised in a project report, which will include as a minimum:

- Project number, OASIS reference number and site grid reference
- A non-technical summary of results
- Introduction
- Aims and method statement
- Legislative, policy and guidance framework
- Description of the overall form, survival, significance and development of the buildings and all significant fixtures
- Illustrative photography
- The results of archival research
- Location plan of the site of at least 1:10000 scale
- Phased plans and elevations of sufficient detail to describe the chronological development of the structures. All plans will be large enough to be easily legible and each illustration will generally be reproduced on a full single page.
- All photographs reproduced within the report will be of minimum 200dpi quality and will not generally be reproduced at a size smaller than half a page. No more than two photographs will be reproduced per page. All principal photography taken will be reproduced within the report.

Any variation to the minimum requirements above will be approved in advance and in writing by the monitoring NYMNP Building Conservation Officer. One bound copy (perfect bound) and one digital copy will be supplied to the client and to the North York Moors National Park Historic Environment Record upon completion. Copyright licence will be granted to the North York Moors National Park Authority to use the report for the purposes of the HER. This may include photocopying by third parties.

4.2 ARCHIVING

Within 6 months of the completion of all post-fieldwork stages of the project, a fully digital archive, including all fieldwork records, will be compiled and uploaded to the Archaeology Data Service. A bound report and a digital copy of the report (.PDF/A), along with all principal photography, converted from RAW to uncompressed TIFFs, will be deposited with the North York Moors National Park Authority Historic Environment Record. The archive will be compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014b) and ADS guidelines.

4.3 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.

5. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

5.1 FIELDWORK STAFF

The project will be managed by Chris Scott MClfA and fieldwork will be undertaken by Chris Scott MClfA and Ben Moore MClfA of Solstice Heritage LLP, though in the event of a change, details of fieldwork staff will be confirmed in writing to the NYMNP Building Conservation Officer prior to commencement. Chris Scott holds full accredited membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) at MClfA level; both also have longstanding experience in undertaking and managing historic buildings projects in Northern England, particularly as part of discharging heritage-related planning conditions. A statement of competence for Chris Scott can be found in Appendix 2.

5.2 POST-FIELDWORK STAFF

The post-fieldwork reporting and archiving will be undertaken by either Chris Scott MClfA or Ben Moore MClfA, ensuring continuity from the fieldwork stage. Details of any other post-fieldwork or reporting staff will be confirmed in writing to the NYMNP Building Conservation Officer prior to commencement.

5.3 FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

It is currently intended that the works be undertaken during April 2020.

5.4 POST-FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

The post-fieldwork process will commence immediately upon completion of the fieldwork. Unless a more in-depth post-fieldwork process has been agreed as an addendum to this document, then a report will be compiled within three weeks. An OASIS record will be completed and any archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the post-fieldwork phase.

5.5 MONITORING

The North York Moors National Park Authority contact for monitoring of the project will be:

Maria Calderon
Building Conservation Officer (Planning)
North York Moors National Park Authority
National Park Office
The Old Vicarage
Bondgate
Helmsley
North Yorkshire
YO62 5BP

Telephone: 01439 772700

Email: m.calderon@northyorkmoors.org.uk

6. SOURCES

6.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2019a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2019b. *Standard and Guidance for archaeological investigation and recording of standing buildings or structures*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Historic England (HE). 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*. London, English Heritage.

Historic England (HE). 2015b. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 2: Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment*. London, Historic England.

Historic England (HE). 2016. *Understanding Historic Buildings: A Guide to Good Recording Practice*. London, Historic England.

Historic England (HE). 2017. *Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3: The Setting of Heritage Assets*. London, Historic England.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). 2019. *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG). 2019. *National Planning Practice Guidance*. London, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.

North York Moors National Park Authority. 2008. *Local Development Framework. Core Strategy and Development Policies*. Helmsley, North York Moors National Park Authority.

APPENDIX 1 - POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within the proposed project is set out in Table 1 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 in planning

POLICY

NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (MHCLG 2019) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Para.	Key Points
8	Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of one of the key objectives contributing to sustainable development.
189	During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance".
190	Paragraph 190 identifies that Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise.
193	'Great weight' should be given the conservation of a designated heritage asset irrespective of the level of 'harm' of a proposed development. However, the more important the asset, the greater the weight given.
194	'Harm to, or loss of, the significance of a designated heritage assets...should require clear and convincing justification'. In terms of the levels of designated heritage assets, substantial harm to Grade II listed buildings and parks and gardens should be exceptional, and to all other (the highest significance of) designated assets wholly exceptional.
195	Substantial harm to a designated heritage asset will be refused unless it is outweighed by substantial public benefits.
196	Where there is 'less than substantial harm' to a designated heritage asset, the decision will weigh this harm against the public benefit of the proposal 'including, where appropriate, securing its optimum viable use'.
197	For decisions affecting non-designated heritage assets 'a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset'.

Table 2 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage



LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development this is represented by the *Core Strategy and Development Policies* (North York Moors National Park Authority 2008) until it is replaced by the emerging local plan. Within the *Core Strategy and Development Policies*, the following are key policies with reference to cultural heritage and the nature of the proposed development:

Document	Key Points
DP5	<p>'Development Policy 5 – Listed Buildings</p> <p>Proposals for the alteration, extension or change of use of a Listed Building or the construction of any structure within its curtilage will only be permitted where they will not have an unacceptable impact on the special historic or architectural interest of the building.</p> <p>Any development which would have an unacceptable impact on the setting of a Listed Building will not be permitted.</p> <p>Proposals for the demolition of a Listed Building will not be permitted unless there is overriding justification to warrant this.'</p>

Table 3 Summary of relevant local planning policy

GUIDANCE

NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

Document	Key Points
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (MHCLG 2019)	The Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) released the guidance to NPPF in 2019 in a 'live' online format which, it is intended can be amended and responsive to comment, particular as case law develops in relation to the implementation of NPPF. In relation to cultural heritage the NPPG follows previous guidance in wording and 'keys in' with, in particular, extant English Heritage guidance documents. The NPPG references many similar terms to the previous PPS5 Practice Guidance.
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by Historic England and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.
Understanding Historic Buildings. A Guide to Good Recording Practice (Historic England 2016)	This is the standard guidance document detailing the standards and techniques of historic building recording. It also outlines the expected scope of records and analysis for each of the 'levels' of recording.
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 2 – Managing Significance in Decision-Taking in the Historic Environment (Historic England 2015b)	This advice note provides good practice advice from Historic England, as the government's advisor on the historic environment. It outlines an advised approach to assessing significance of heritage assets and potential planning-led effects on that significance, in a manner compliant with the principles of NPPF. It also outlines good practice for managing effects on heritage assets through conditioned mitigation.

Document	Key Points
Historic Environment Good Practice Advice in Planning. Note 3 – The Setting of Heritage Assets (Historic England 2017)	This document represents the latest statement by Historic England as to best practice for the assessment of potential effects of development upon the setting of heritage assets, superseding the 2011 guidance. It provides a loose framework for this assessment, and advocates a staged process of assessment outlined in the appropriate section below.

Document	Key Points
Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures (ClfA 2019b)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. This project will be undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage LLP.

Table 4 National guidance documentation consulted

APPENDIX 2 - STATEMENT OF COMPETENCE





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 historic environment consultant with over a decade's experience in undertaking and supervising planning-led archaeology, research and conservation management, and community projects.

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPERIENCE

SOLSTICE HERITAGE (JULY 2015 – PRESENT)

Partner – I currently work as one of two Partners managing Solstice Heritage LLP. 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. Additionally, I regularly provide technical conservation management advice to clients in relation to historic buildings, sites and landscapes.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH SERVICES LTD (APR 2010 – JULY 2015)

Projects Manager and Operations Manager – I worked for Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) 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

- 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).
- 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.



