

06/00947/AVL

NYCC HER	
SNY	11645
ENY	3928
CNY	5926
Parish	3106
Rec'd	24/7/07

**Plot 2, St. Andrew's Court
Rillington
North Yorkshire
SE 8562 7452**

Archaeological Recording Brief Report

Authorised by

Date:.....

**Plot 2, St. Andrew's Court
Rillington
North Yorkshire
SE 8562 7452**

Archaeological Recording Brief Report

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Non-Technical Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Site Description	4
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
4. Aims and Objectives	7
5. Methodology	7
6. Results	8
7. Conclusions	8
8. Bibliography	8
Appendices	
1. Context Listing	14
2. Photographic Archive Listing	14
3. Project Team Details	14
4. Written Scheme of Works	15

Figure List

	Page
1. Site Location. Scale 1:25,000.	9
2. Plan of Development. Scale 1:1,250	10
3. Plan of Watched Area. Scale 1:400	11

Plate List

1. Overall View of Plot 2. Facing North.	12
2. Excavated Foundations for House Plot 2. Facing West.	12
3. Garage Foundations. Facing North.	13
4. Brick Drain 1003. Facing West.	13

**Plot 2, St. Andrew's Court
Rillington
North Yorkshire
SE 8562 7452**

Archaeological Recording Brief Report

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Recording Brief was conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at Plot 2, St. Andrew's Court, Rillington, North Yorkshire (SE 8562 7452) during December 2006. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the erection of a detached dwelling and garage.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Recording Brief that was conducted during December 2006 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on a plot of land at St, Andrew's Court, Rillington, North Yorkshire (SE 8562 7452). The Recording Brief was undertaken to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to a Planning Application Consent (Ref: 06/00947/FUL).
- 1.2 The Recording Brief was designed to provide an appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the development, following the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*, and in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale District Local Plan.
- 1.3 The site code for the project was MAP 01 12 06.
- 1.4 All work was funded by A & D Sturdy.

- 1.5 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

- 2.1 The site is situated in St. Andrew's Court, a newly laid-out cul-de sac that occupies the former grounds of 30-32 Scarborough Road, and which lies towards the eastern fringe of the village of Rillington, on the southern side of the A64 Malton to Scarborough Road. Plot 2 is bounded to the north-east by a block of three garages, by new residential development to the south and by a telephone exchange to the east.
- 2.2 The geology at the site is recorded as glaciofluvial drift with overlying deep well-drained sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Newport 1 Association (*ibid.*) (Mackney *et al.* 1984),
- 2.3 At the time of the Recording Brief the site had been cleared of builder's debris and rubbish from the adjacent developments, exposing a dark brown topsoil (Pl 1).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The light, sandy soils at the foot of the Wolds on the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering were well-drained, easily cleared and ploughed, and so were ideal for cultivation. This made the location a focus for prehistoric settlement. These light sandy soils are also ideal for the formation of cropmarks, many of which have been plotted by the former RCHM(E) (Stoertz 1997). In addition, an extensive geophysical survey of the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering by the Landscape Research Centre has added a great amount of detail to the present understanding of the pattern of settlement, agriculture and burial practices from Neolithic to post-medieval times. Perhaps the most obvious and extensive features in this zone relate to a later prehistoric and Roman 'ladder settlement' that extends in an almost unbroken chain along the northern edge of the Wolds, and which is roughly followed by the present day A64.

- 3.2 Immediately to the west of Rillington, traces of the later prehistoric / Roman settlement pattern are represented by the cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway or boundary that run immediately north of, and parallel to, the A64, to disappear under the village's western fringe.
- 3.3 However, the most spectacular cropmarks in the vicinity of 30-32 Scarborough Road lie c. 300m to the east, and consist of round and square-ditched barrows, multi-ditched boundaries, and settlement-related features, with an assumed date that ranges from the Neolithic through to the Late Iron Age. This complex is scheduled as a nationally important ancient monument (NY 1117).
- 3.4 The cropmarks of further ditches and barrows were plotted in the area of former allotment gardens that were present immediately south of the development area before the construction of the Long Meadows housing estate in the early 1980s. A rescue excavation in advance of the development of the properties forming Saxon Drive (immediately south of the gardens of 44-48 Scarborough Road) recorded late Iron Age ditches, pits and postholes (Turnbull 1983). Burials were encountered at a number of locations during earlier development work. The example uncovered in a drain-run at 23 Pine Tree Avenue (found May 1975), was dated to the Anglian period by the associated pair of bronze cruciform brooches and pin (*ibid.*).
- 3.5 The mention of Rillington in the Domesday Survey of 1086 illustrates the Anglo-Saxon origins of the present settlement. Three separate holdings were recorded at Rillington; *Gilli* held 2 carucates with land for one plough, worth 10s; the *Count of Mortain* held 2 carucates and 2 bovates (waste at the time of the survey); and the *King* held 2 carucates.
- 3.6 The place-name Rillington, variously spelt as *Redlinton*, *Redlintone* and *Renlinton* in the Domesday survey, means '*Redel's farmstead*' (Smith 1937). Rillington was one of a chain of pre-conquest settlements that stretched along the foot of the Wolds from Malton eastwards towards the coast, echoing the location of the prehistoric and Roman settlements. From west to east these settlements include Scagglethorpe,

Scampston, Rillington, West and East Knapton, West and East Heselton, and Sherburn. The villages were located at the junction of two geomorphological zones, on sandy soils between the chalk Wolds to the south, and marshland (or carrs) to the north. These factors enabled the exploitation of different environments for arable cultivation, animal husbandry, hunting and the gathering of natural resources. In addition, this location exploited springs that issued from the Wold-foot, providing a ready water supply in the form of north-flowing streams such as Rillington Beck.

- 3.7 A reconstruction of the form of the medieval settlement of Rillington can be made from analysis of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (surveyed between 1849 and 1853). The medieval settlement apparently formed two rows along Sledgate, on opposite sides of Rillington Beck. The parish church lay at the southern end of the western row. Two Open Fields (West Field to the west and southwest, and East Field to the east and southeast of the village) lay on either side of the beck. It was only in relatively recent times that the village spread both westwards and eastwards along the Malton to Scarborough turnpike road (now the A64). The properties at 30 and 32 Scarborough Road were constructed in the 20th century within the former East Field, and included the now-demolished Floral Cafe.
- 3.8 A number of Archaeological Watching Briefs have been carried out at Rillington. Prior to the commencement of the present project, the closest of these to 30-32 Scarborough Road took place during the construction of Messrs. A & D Sturdy's new office, which actually abuts the western site boundary; nothing was found (D. Sturdy pers. comm.; Landscape Research Centre, Yedingham). Another negative Watching Brief took place during the construction of a new classroom at Rillington Primary School (MAP 2001).
- 3.9 An open-area excavation was carried out during the end of March and the beginning of April 2006 on the southern part of the former gardens of 30-32 Scarborough Road, Rillington, immediately to the south of Plot 2 (MAP 2006). An evaluation carried out in November 2004 had established that significant archaeological remains, including an inhumation burial, existed at this part of the site, and the 2006 excavation was designed to preserve the remains by record in advance of housing development.

- 3.10 An area of approximately 20m x 35m was examined, and revealed a spread of pits and postholes, some probably dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British periods, but others of demonstrably medieval date. There were no additional burials. The entire area showed the scars of former ploughing, which had taken place on several different alignments. A number of modern features were also noted.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Recording Brief were to record and recover archaeological remains, which could be affected by proposed development, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work (Appendix 6).

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The adopted scheme of works involved the monitoring of topsoil stripping and the excavation of house footings for a detached dwelling and garage.
- 5.2 All excavations were undertaken by a 360⁰ mini mechanical excavator, operating under close archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 5.4 All deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.
- 5.5 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Recording Brief on colour print film.

6. Results (Fig. 3)

6.1 Foundations

- 6.1.1 The foundation trenches for the dwelling and garage were excavated to a mean depth of 0.70m (Pls. 2 and 3). Excavations revealed a natural deposit of gravel (context 1002), that was sealed by a light brown subsoil (context 1001). This in turn was sealed by a friable dark brown topsoil deposit (context 1000).
- 6.1.2 At the north-eastern end of the garage foundation trench, a modern brick-built drain (contexts 1003 and 1004, Pl. 4) cut through the deposits into the natural gravel. The drain was capped by a 0.48m deposit of modern concrete (context 1005), an overspill from the construction of the new garages immediately to the north-east of the plot.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1. The Recording Brief at St Andrew's Court, did not reveal any archaeological features or deposits
- 7.2. Whilst the results of the Recording Brief were negative, results from open-area excavation carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in 2006 at 30-32 Scarborough Road, Rillington, immediately to the north of the present site, highlighted the archaeological potential of the village revealing a number of features including an inhumation burial. Future development proposals for the general area of St Andrew's Court should take this archaeological potential into account.

8. Bibliography

- IFA 1998 Institute of Field Archaeologists Year Book and
Directory of Members.
- Mackney, D. 1983 Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 1: Northern England. Soil
et al. Survey of England and Wales.
- MAP 2001 Rillington School, Rillington, North Yorkshire. Archaeological
Watching Brief.
- MAP 2004 Land Behind 30-32 Scarborough Road, Rillington, North
Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation.
- MAP 2006 Land Behind 34-38 Scarborough Road, Rillington, North
Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report.
- Smith, A.H. 1937 The Place-Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire and York.
- Stoertz, C. 1997 Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds. RCHME.
- Turnbull, P 1983 Excavations at Rillington, 1980. *YAJ* 55:1-10.

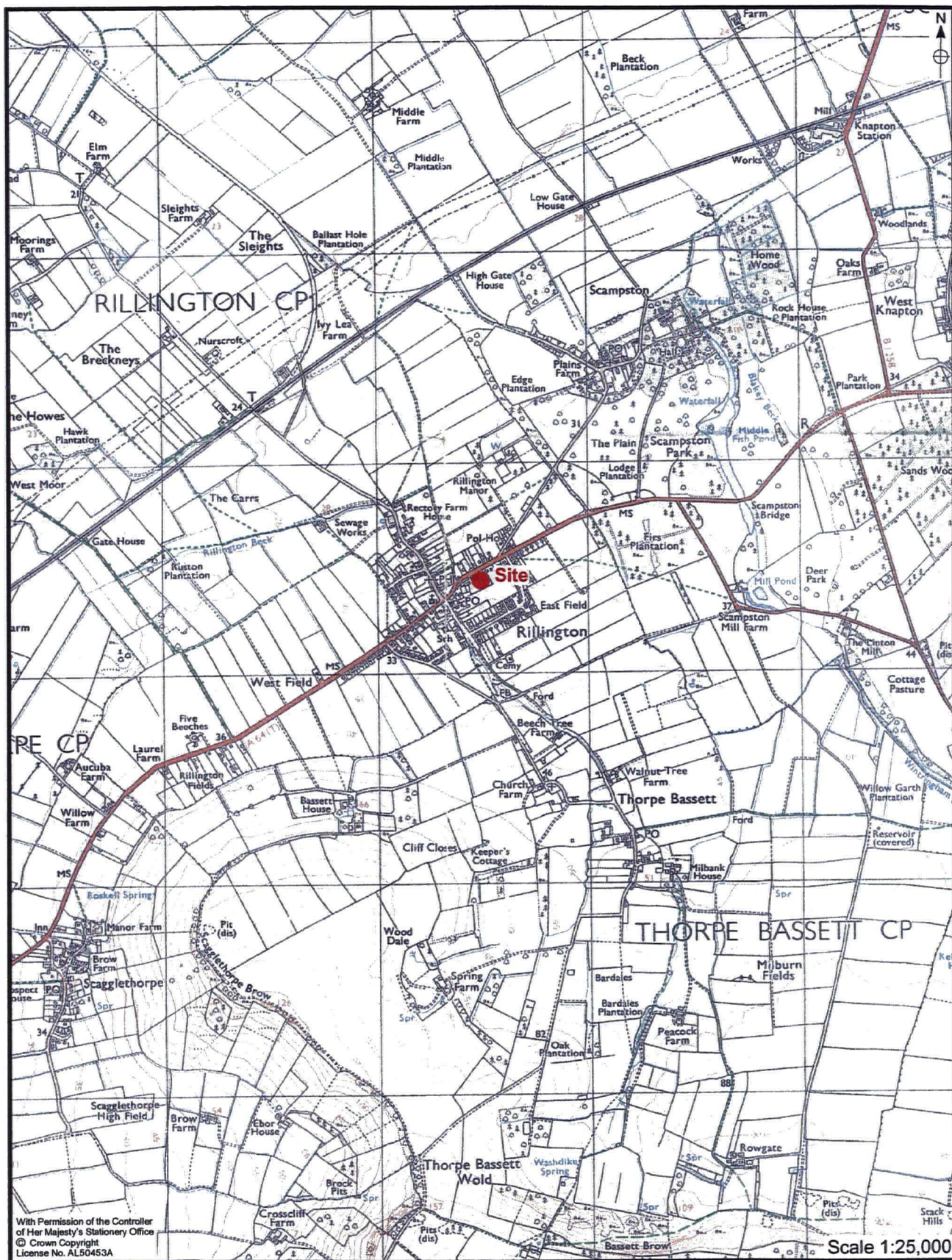


Figure 1. Site Location

With Permission of the Controller
of Her Majesty's Stationery Office
© Crown Copyright
License No. AL50453A

Scale 1:25,000

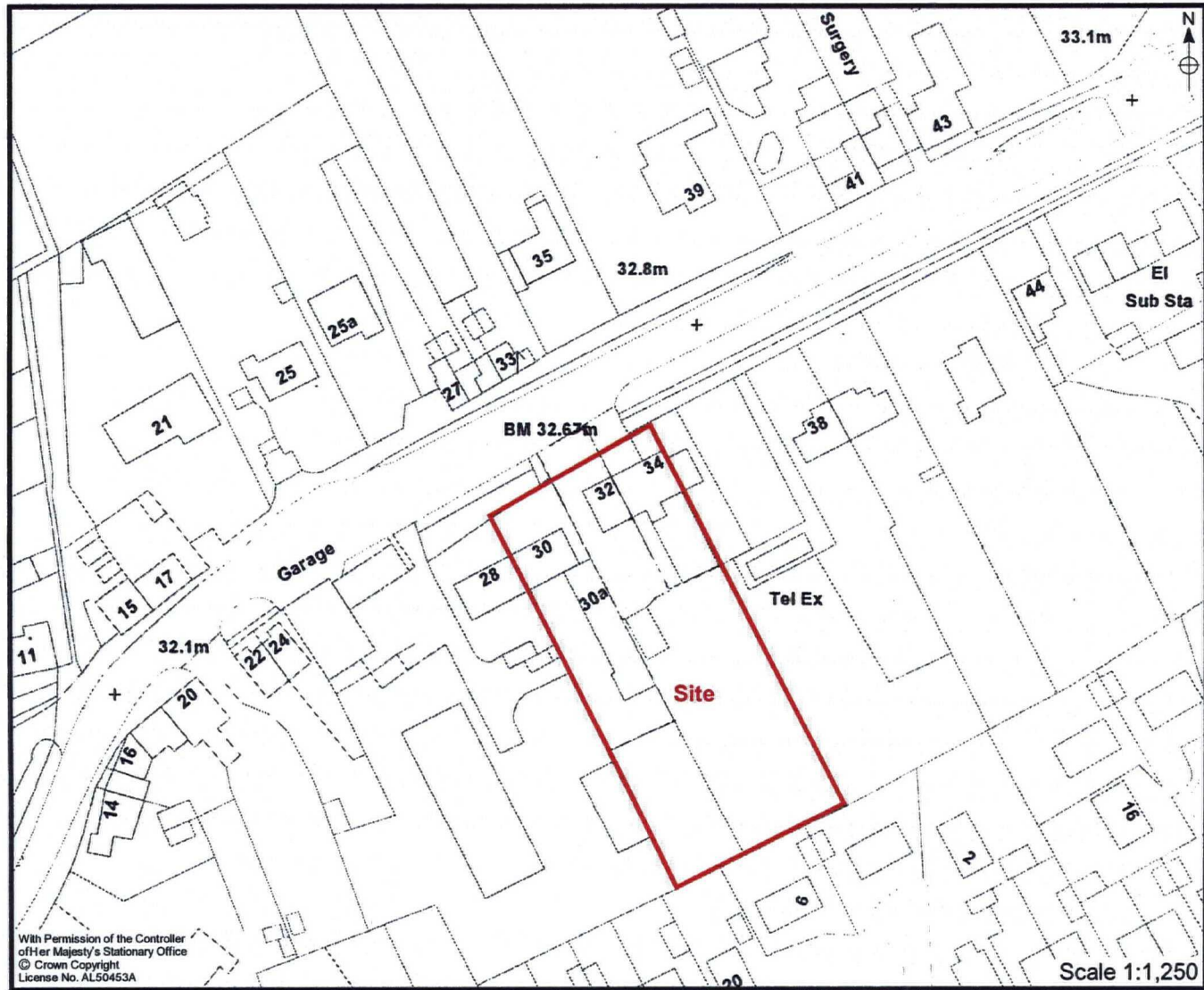
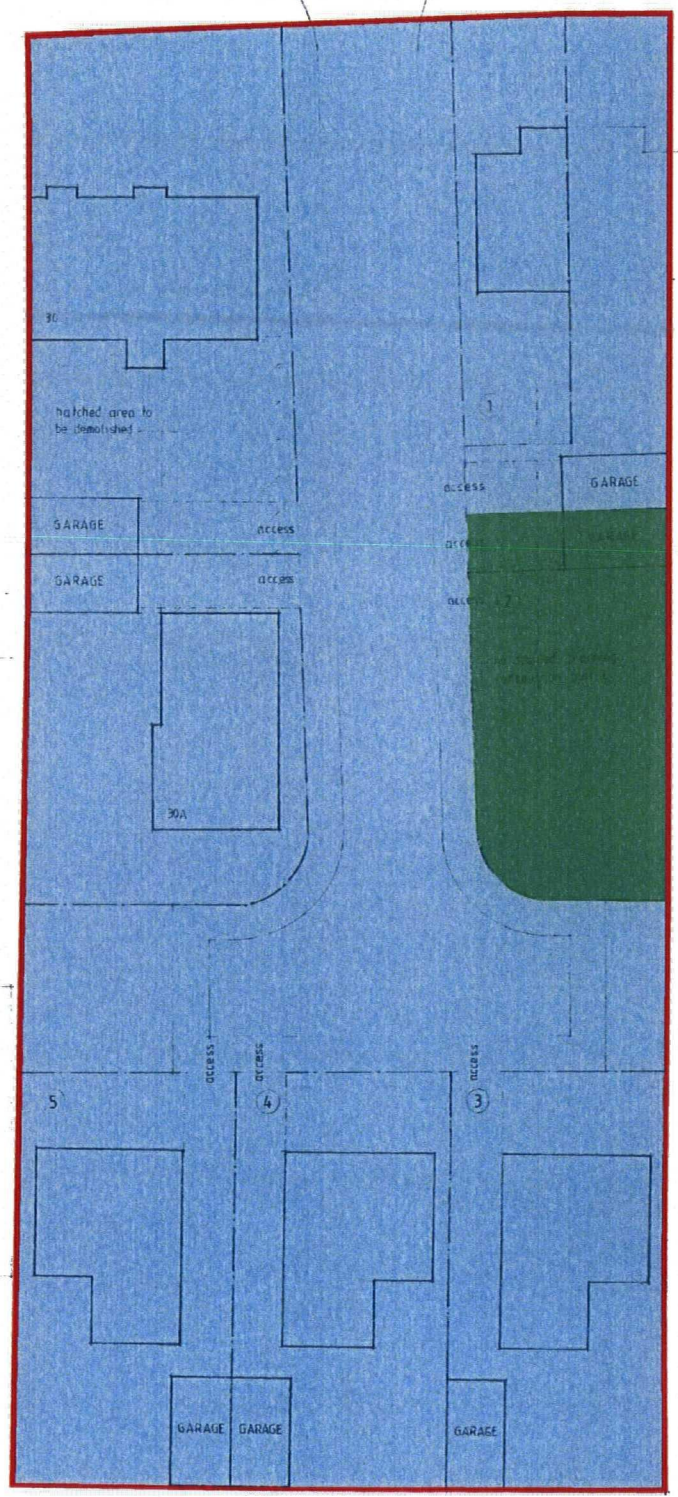


Figure 2. Area of Development

- Site Boundary
- Previously Recorded
- December 2006 Watched Area



Scale 1:400

Figure 3. Area of Recording Brief



Plate 1. Overall View of Plot 2. Facing North



Plate 2. Excavated Foundations for House Plot. Facing West

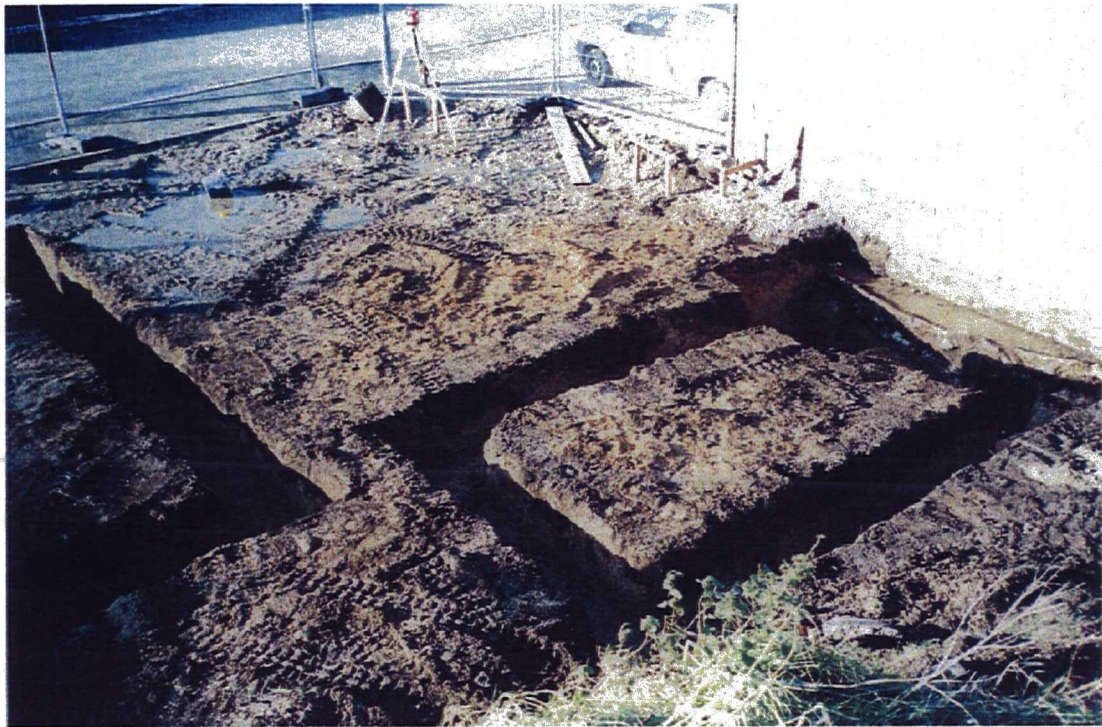


Plate 3. Garage Foundations. Facing North West



Plate 4. Brick Drain 1003. Facing West

APPENDIX 1

Plot 2 St. Andrew's Court Rillington 01-12-06

Context Listing

Context	Description
1000	Deposit 10YR 5/2; silty loam, topsoil
1001	Deposit 10YR 5/4; light brown subsoil
1002	Deposit 10YR 7/6 gravel
1003	Structure Brick drain within 1004
1004	Cut Cut for drain
1005	Deposit 10YR 6/1; concrete
1006	Deposit 10YR 5/1; fill of 1004

APPENDIX 2

Photographic Archive Listing

Colour Print Film 791

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Overall site photo	N/A	North-east
2	Overall site photo	N/A	South
3	Overall site photo	N/A	North
4	Brick drain	1 x 1m	North-west
5	West facing Section 1000, 1001	1 x 1m	East
6	West facing Section 1000, 1001	1 x 1m	East
7	Overall site photo	N/A	North-west
8	Overall site photo	N/A	West
9	Overall site photo	N/A	West

APPENDIX 3

Project Team Details

Fieldwork

Geoff Wilson

Post-excavation

Geoff Wilson and Charles Rickaby *Report*

Charles Rickaby *Appendices*

Nigel Cavanagh *editorial*

Dave Knight *CAD and illustrations*

**STANDARD WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI)
FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING ("WATCHING BRIEF")**

2 St Andrew Court, Rillington

- 1 The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains which are:
 - a) affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent,
 - b) not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or
 - c) of limited importance or potential.The work will not require the construction programme or development to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some developers may give such a facility.
 - 2 The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. The scheme does **not** comprise a full specification or Bill of Quantities, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation or similar agreement between the Developer and the Archaeologist.
 - 3 The Archaeologist will notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service (archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk) and English Heritage at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
 - 4 The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) will be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
 - 5 Removal of overburden by machine will be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
 - 6 Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
 - 7 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.
 - 8 Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they
-

have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.

- 9 Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the County Archaeologist or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.
- 10 A summary report should be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features should be illustrated with conventionally scaled plans, sections, and photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.
- 11 Copies of the summary report should be provided to the client(s), the County Heritage Section (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage. A licence should be granted to the accepting museum and the County Council to use the documentation arising from the work for its statutory functions and to give to third parties as an incidental to those functions.
- 12 Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist 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 Archaeologist to notify the County Archaeology Service of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a summary report on the work.
- 13 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 Archaeologist 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.
- 14 The County Archaeologist should be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If human remains are encountered, they should be exhumed subject to the conditions of a Home Office licence.