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The Old Vicarage
Kirk View
East Heslerton
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Watching Brief Report
SE 9255 7663

Authorised by *NA G*
Date: *3/06/08*

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June 2008

**The Old Vicarage
Kirk View
East Heselton
North Yorkshire
SE 9255 7663**

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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**The Old Vicarage
Kirk View
East Heselton
North Yorkshire
SE 9255 7663
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on the 6th May 2008 at land adjacent to The Old Vicarage, Kirk View, East Heselton, North Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil a condition attached to a Planning Application Consent (Ref. No: 03/00352/FUL) and involved monitoring groundworks associated with the erection of a double garage on the site.

No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the Watching Brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on a plot of land adjacent to The Old Vicarage, Kirk View, East Heselton, North Yorkshire. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil a condition attached to a Planning Application Consent (Ref. No: 03/00352/FUL) and involved monitoring groundworks associated with the erection of a double garage on the site.
- 1.2 The project was assigned the MAP site code 14-01-08.
- 1.3 All work was funded by Mr Stephen Armitage.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site lies in the village of East Heselton, to the south of the A64 Malton to Scarborough road, at SE 9255 7663 (Figs. 1 and 2). The site is bounded to the north and east by residential properties, to the south by the lane that runs between The Old Vicarage and the church, and to the west by Kirk View. The area of the monitored groundworks was situated to the west of The Old Vicarage building, between the property and the boundary wall.
- 2.2 At the time of the Watching Brief, the development area was covered by a surfacing of loose gravel, and was being used as a vehicle driveway and parking area.
- 2.3 The site stands on soils of the Newport 1 Association, which are described as deep, well-drained, sandy and coarse loamy soils, occurring over a geology of glaciofluvial drift (Mackney et al. 1983).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Heselton is mentioned in the Domesday survey of 1069. The name derives from the Old English for "hazel enclosure" (Ekwall 1974, 237).
- 3.2 The village of East Heselton lies within a multi-period landscape that ranges from Neolithic to Anglian in date. This landscape is known from cropmarks shown on aerial photographs (Stoertz 1997) and approximately 1km to the west it has been the subject of large-scale excavations (Powlesland *et al.* 1986). The core of the medieval village lies around the church, Manor House and moated site.

4. Methodology

- 4.1 The monitored groundworks covered an area of approximately 7.5m x 7m. All excavation was conducted using a 360° mechanical excavator, operating under close archaeological supervision.

- 4.2 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).

5. Results

- 5.1. The footprint of the proposed new garage was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m. The stratigraphy exposed consisted of a humic topsoil deposit (context 1000) that contained broken brick and tile. Owing to the shallow depths of the excavated foundations, no subsoil deposits were exposed during the Watching Brief.

- 5.2 No archaeological deposits, features or finds were encountered during the Watching Brief.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 Due to the limited depth of the groundworks, no subsoil deposits were exposed and no archaeological features or deposits were encountered during the Watching Brief. However, it is possible that in-situ archaeological deposits and features may survive on the site at a lower depth, and future development proposals in the vicinity should take this possibility into account.

7. Bibliography

- Ekwall, E. 1974 The Concise Oxford Dictionary of English Place-Names
Mackney, D. 1983 Soils of England and Wales-Sheet 1 Northern England
Powlesland, D. 1986 Excavations at Heslerton 1978-82 *A.J.*143, pp53-173
Smith, A.H. 1928 The Place Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire



Figure 1. Site Location.

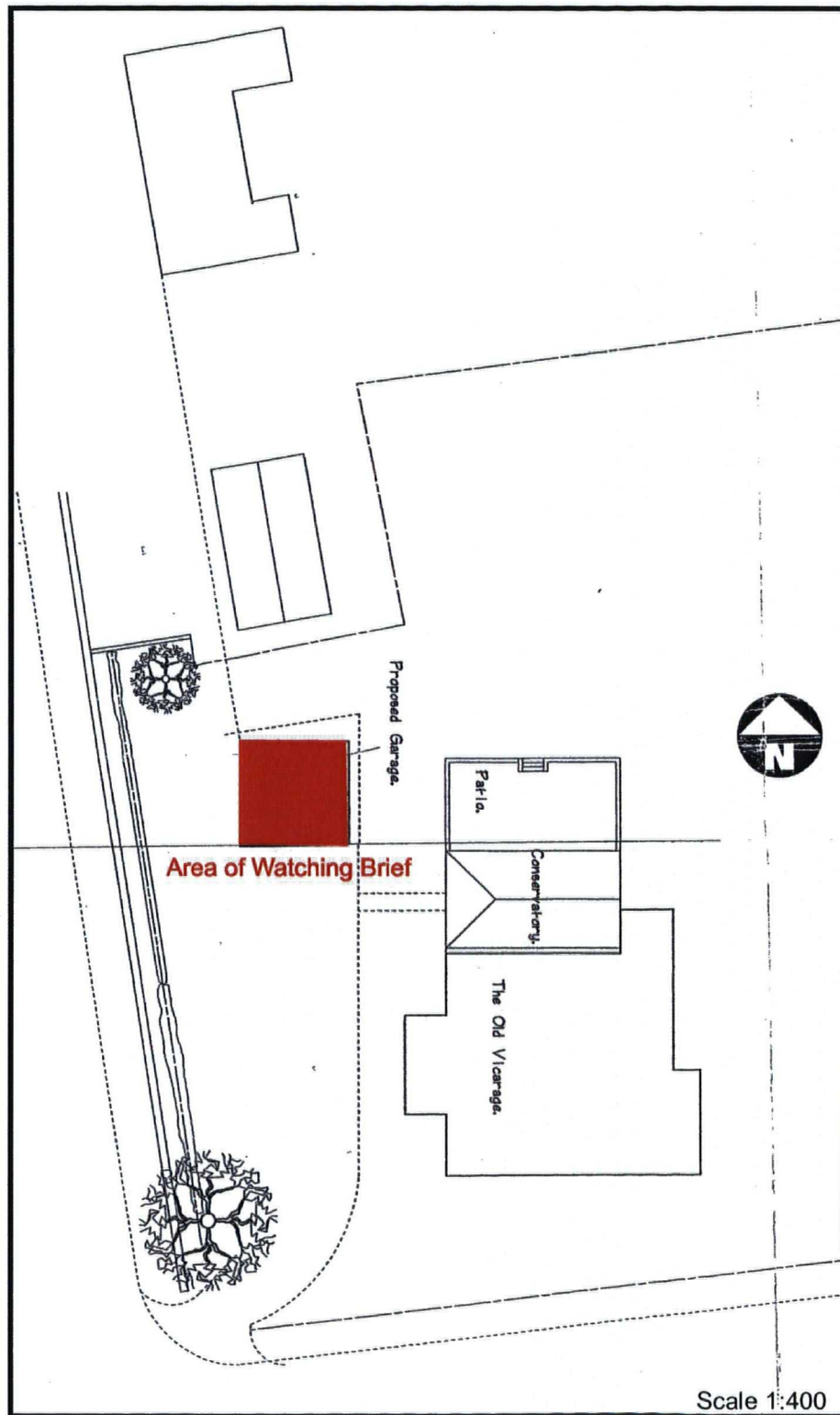


Figure 2. Location of Watching Brief.

APPENDIX 1

The Old Vicarage, Kirk View, East Heselton 14-01-08

Context Listing

Context	Description
1000	Deposit 10YR 5/2 humic silty clay, topsoil

APPENDIX 2

Project Team Details

Fieldwork
Ian Walker

Post-excavation
Ian Walker *report*
Nigel Cavanagh *editorial*
Kelly Hunter *CAD and illustrations*

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

The Old Vicarage, East Heselton – 03/00352/FUL

An Archaeological Recording Brief will be undertaken on behalf of Mr. Stephen Armitage, during the erection of a double garage building at The Old Vicarage, East Heselton.

The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains, which could be affected by proposed development. The area is to be stripped under archaeological supervision and any features/deposits exposed excavated and recorded to correct archaeological standards

1. The work should 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. The scheme does not comprise a full specification, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. The details of implementation must be specified in a contract between the developer and the selected archaeological contractor.
3. The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) should 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.
4. Removal of overburden by machine should 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Upon completion of fieldwork, samples will be processed and evaluated, and all finds cleaned, identified, assessed, spot-dated, and properly stored. A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist will 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.

9. A report will be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report will 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 will be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features will be illustrated with conventionally scaled plans, sections, or photographs. Where few or no finds are made, a summary report the form of a letter with plans will be submitted.

10. Copies of the summary report will be provided to the client(s), the County Heritage Unit (SMR), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage.

11. The County Archaeologist will 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 will be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If human remains are encountered, they will be exhumed subject to the conditions of a Home Office licence.