

**OS Field 1047 (Part)
Lodge Farm
Scackleton
North Yorkshire
SE 6517 7362**

Archaeological Recording Brief

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Archaeological Recording Brief

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Recording Brief was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd at Lodge Farm OS Field 1047 (Part), Scackleton (SE 6517 7362) in March 2009, in order to fulfil condition 10 attached to Planning Application 09/00024/FUL. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the erection of an extension to an existing Goat Milking Unit.

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

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Recording Brief that was undertaken in March 2009 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, at Lodge Farm OS Field 1047 (Part), Scackleton (SE 6517 7362). The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation, agreed by North Yorkshire County Council.
- 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 ground works, 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 Policy C13 of the Ryedale District Local Plan.

- 1.3 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 an agricultural field some 500m north of the hamlet of Scackleton, North Yorkshire.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The site of the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest. Fieldwalking at Lodge Farm to the north of the application site has recovered various prehistoric flint finds, including a flint knife, and sherds of Roman pottery. The work of the Howardian Hills National Mapping Programme Project revealed a rectangular enclosure of probable late prehistoric or Roman date close to Lodge Farm, (NYCC HER).
- 3.2 An archaeological Watching Brief was carried out on the site in March 2009. No archaeological features were encountered.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the Archaeological Recording Brief was to record and recover archaeological remains, which could be affected by any groundworks associated with the development and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 All the groundworks associated with the extension of the existing Goat shed and associated ancillary buildings were monitored.

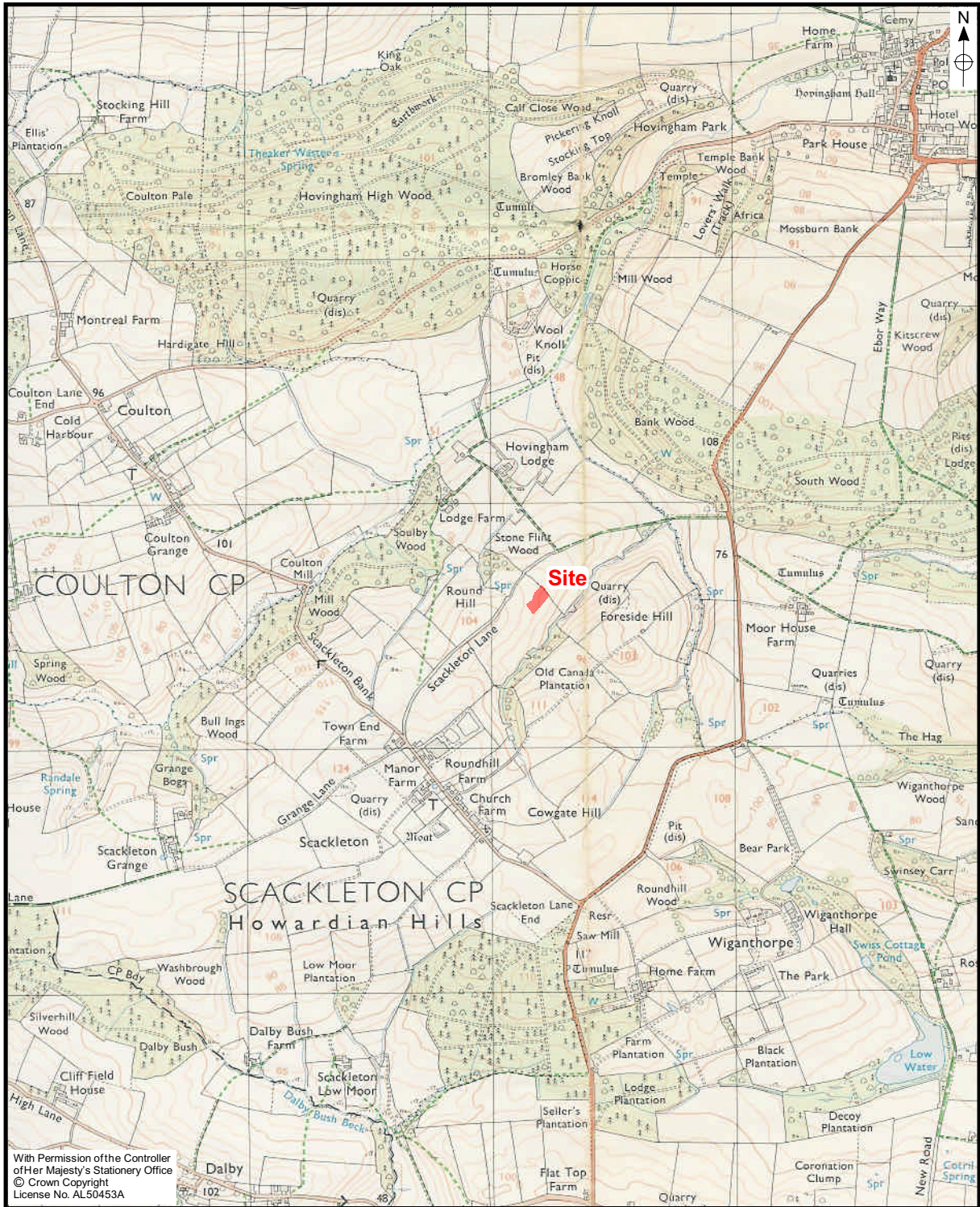
- 5.2 All excavations were undertaken using a back acting mechanical excavator using a toothed and a toothless bucket, under close archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 5.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Recording Brief on a digital camera.

6. Results

- 6.1 The groundworks consisted a topsoil strip of an area measuring 80 x 40m.
- 6.2 The site was stripped through the topsoil and subsoil to the natural sandstone encountered at c.0.6m below ground level. A Brown, coarse loamy subsoil formed a layer 0.4 deep above the natural. The subsoil was overlain by a modern topsoil with a depth of 0.2m. No archaeological deposits, features or finds were located.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 Whilst all groundworks taking place on the site were watched under archaeological supervision, no finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.



MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Watching Brief for the Goat Shed south-east of Lodge Farm, Scackleton.

CLIENT: Mr. K Harrison

TITLE: Site Location.

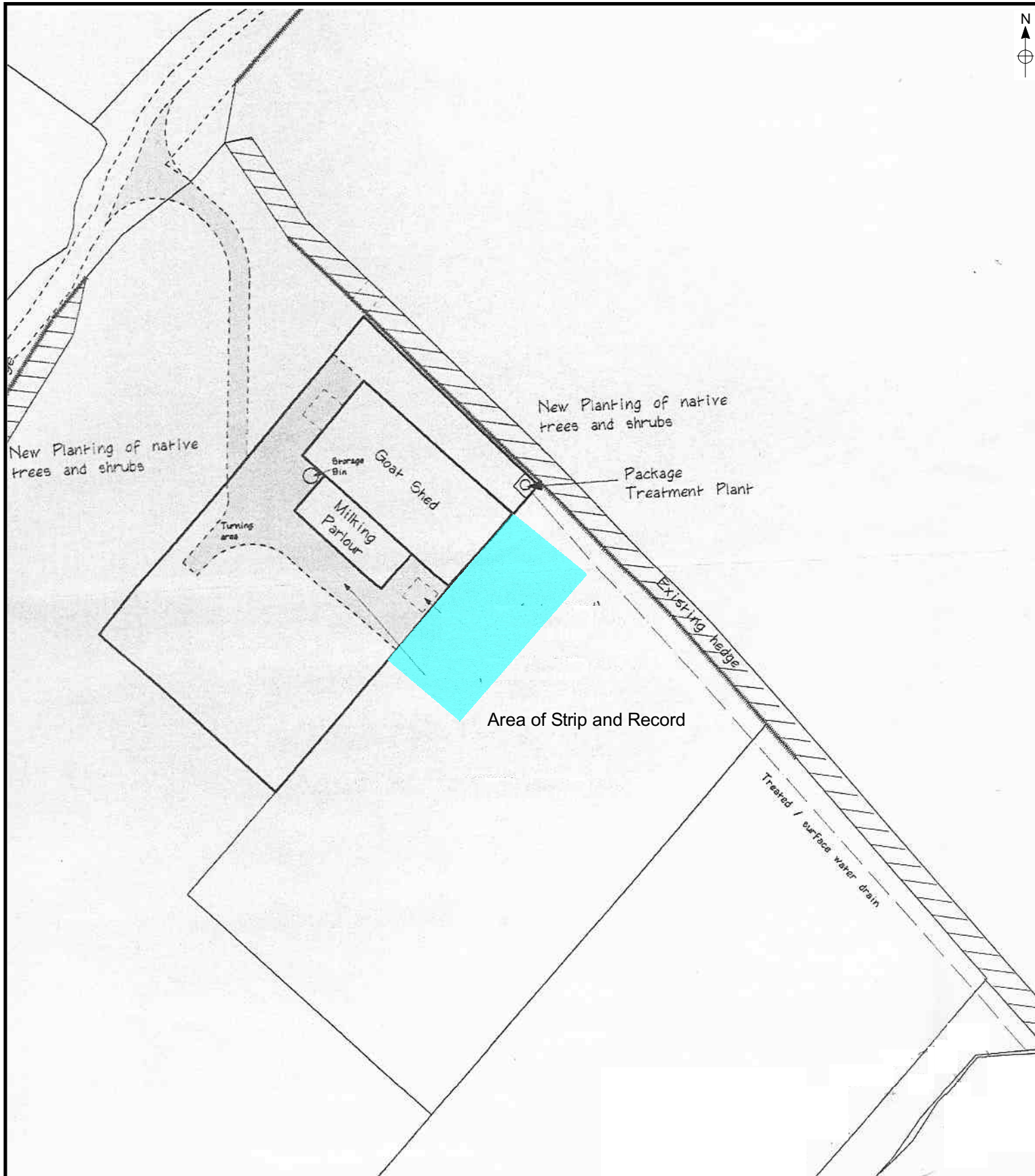
Figure 1.

Scale: 1:25,000

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



MAP
Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Watching Brief at Goat Shed to the south-east of Lodge Farm, Scackleton

CLIENT: Mr. K Harrison

TITLE: Area of Archaeological Strip and Record.

Figure 2.

Scale: 1:1,000

DRAWING REF.: Based on Plan Supplied

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



Plate 1. Area of Topsoil Stripping. Facing North-west.



Plate 2. Area of Topsoil Stripping. Facing North.

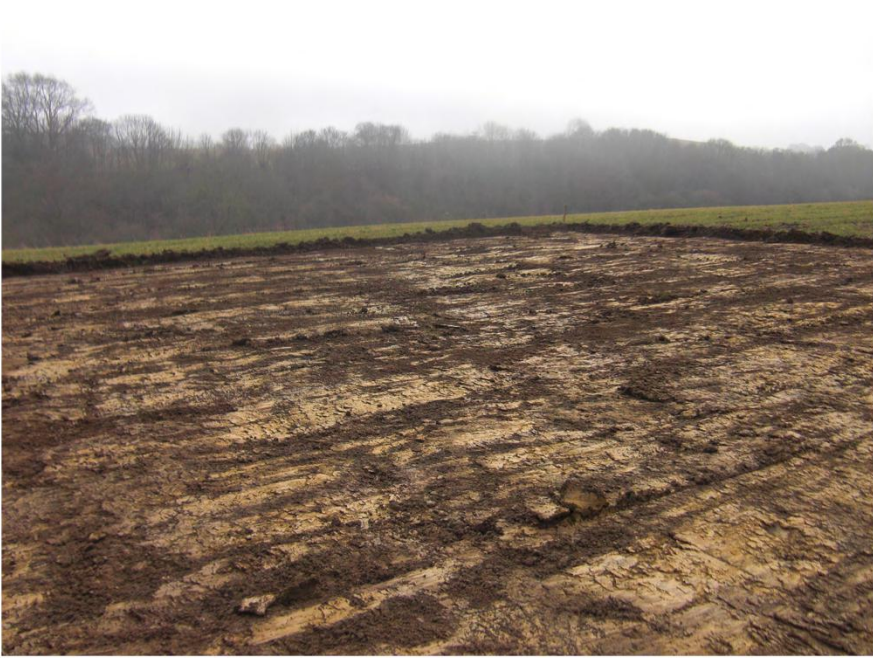


Plate 3. Area of Topsoil Stripping. Facing South-east.



Plate 4. Area of Topsoil Stripping. Facing North



Plate 5. Area of Topsoil Stripping. Facing South-west.



Plate 6. Area of Topsoil Stripping. Facing North-east.



Plate 7. Area of Topsoil Stripping. Facing North.



Plate. 8. Section of Area Showing Soil Profile. Facing North.

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

OS Field 1047 (part), Lodge Farm, Scackleton – Application No. 09/00024/FUL

An Archaeological Recording Brief will be undertaken on behalf of Mr K Harrison during the erection of extension to existing goat milking unit (part retrospective application).

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 Historic and Environment Team 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 Historic and Environment Team 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.