

**Land Adjacent to Jubilee Cottage
Helperthorpe
North Yorkshire
SE 9511 7018**

Archaeological Watching Brief

Authorised by

Date:.....

**Land adjacent to Jubilee Cottage
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Archaeological Recording Brief Report

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Archaeological Recording Brief Report

Non-technical Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land adjacent to Jubilee Cottage Helperthorpe, North Yorkshire (SE 9511 7018) on the 18th of March 2010. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling. No Archaeological features, deposits or finds were recorded during the works where only topsoil sealing natural deposits was encountered.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was conducted on the 17th of March 2010 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land adjacent to Jubilee Cottage, Helperthorpe, North Yorkshire (SE 9511 7018). The archaeological work was undertaken in order to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to a Planning Application Consent for the erection of a new dwelling (Ref. No.07/00217/FUL).
- 1.2 The Archaeological Watching 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).
- 1.3 The site code for the project was MAP 04.03.10.
- 1.4 All work was funded by Deansbury Homes Limited.

- 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 located at the eastern end of the village of Helperthorpe on land to the west of Jubilee Cottage. The site is flanked by adjacent properties to the east and west, Main Street to the north and farmland to the south (Figs.1 & 2 , Pl.1).
- 2.2 The site lies on soils of the Coombe 1 association, well-drained calcareous fine silty soils, deep in valley bottoms, shallow on valley sides over chalk and chalk drift (Mackney 1984).

3. Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Helperthorpe is located in the Great Wold Valley along which the Gypsey Race watercourse flows. The Gypsey Race is the only permanently flowing watercourse in the high wolds, and consequently the valley has been subject to human activity throughout history, with major cropmarks identified from aerial photography, located in close proximity to the village. These cropmark features are recorded in detail on the Royal Commission, Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds, Map 1: 'The North-western Wolds'. The features include long ditched trackways, rectilinear enclosures, pits and ditches that can be seen running towards Helperthorpe from Weaverthorpe to the east and the Luttons to the west. Dykes, long linear features and pits are also recorded on the higher ground to the south.
- 3.2 The name Helperthorpe derives from 'Hjalps' village. The Old Scandinavian Womans name (A.H. Smith 1937).

4. Aims and Objectives

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

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The monitored groundworks consisted of the excavation of footings and services for the proposed new dwelling and was carried out under archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the recording brief on digital format.

6. Results

- 6.1 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were identified during the groundworks where only topsoil, rubble and natural chalky gravels were recorded.
- 6.2 The house plot occupied an area measuring 14m by 10m, the foundation trenches measuring 0.7m wide and 0.8m deep. Natural fragmented chalk (context 2) sealed by 0.5m of stony rubble topsoil (context 1) were the only deposits recorded, visible in the sections of the trenches (Pl. 2). A redundant septic tank was also exposed during the works.

7. Conclusions

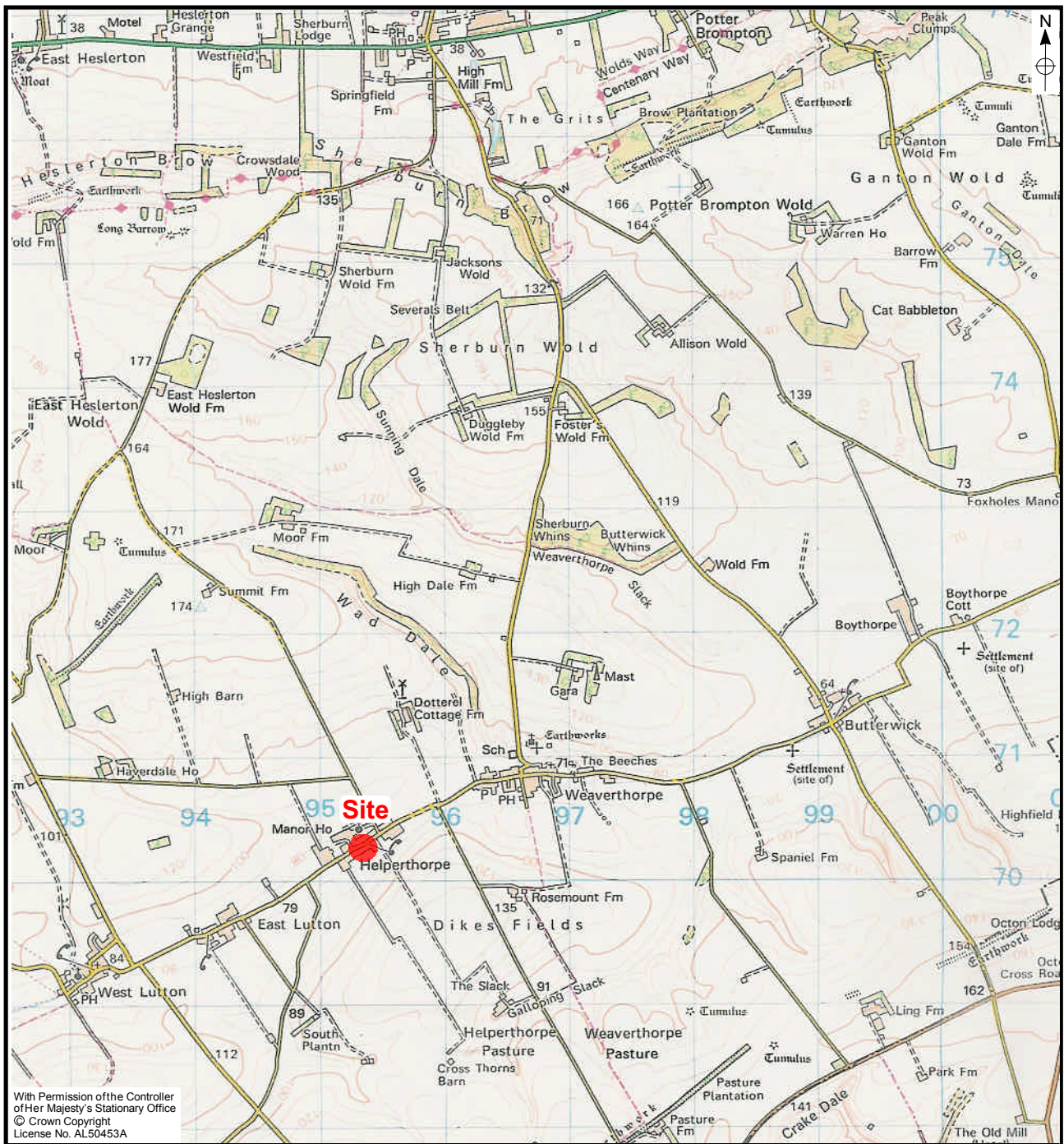
- 7.1 Even though the site was located in an area of archaeological importance, with major cropmark features located close by, nothing of archaeological significance in the form of features, deposits or finds were encountered.

8. References

Mackney, D. 1984 Soils of England and Wales-Sheet 1, Northern England.

Smith A.H. 1937 The Place Names of the East Riding of Yorkshire

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MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Jubilee Cottage, Main Road, Helperrhorpe, North Yorkshire

CLIENT: Deansbury Homes

TITLE: Site Location

Figure 1.

Scale: 1:50,000

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: TWS

REVISIONS:



Plate 1. Excavation of Foundation Trenches. Facing South-East



Plate 2. Foundation Trenches. Facing West

APPENDIX 1

Jubilee Cottage Helperthorpe North Yorkshire 04.03.10

Context Listing

Context	Description
1	Deposit 10YR 4/3 clay loam topsoil with rubble
2	Deposit 10YR 4/2 silty clay subsoil

APPENDIX 2

Photographic Archive Listing

Digital

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	Excavation of foundation trenches	N/A	South-west
2	Excavation of foundation trenches	N/A	South-west
3	Northern Foundation Trench	1m	West
4	Detail of northern Foundation Trench	1m	West
5	Detail of western Foundation Trench	1m	South
6	Detail of northern Foundation Trench	1m	North
7	Former septic tank	N/A	East
8	Overall shot of site	N/A	North-east
9	Former septic tank	1m	East

Project Team Details

Fieldwork

Charlie Morris

Post-excavation

Charlie Morris *report*

Mark Stephens *editorial*

Tom Silversides *CAD and illustrations*

MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

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

Land Adjacent Jubilee Cottage, Main Road, Helperthorpe, North Yorkshire App No. 07/00217/FUL

- 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 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 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 should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service (archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk) 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) 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.
- 5 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.
- 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 there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence should be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs (coroners@dca.gsi.gov.uk), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.