

**Land adjacent to Manor Farm
Moor Lane
Broughton
Malton
North Yorkshire**

**Archaeological Watching Brief
SE 76767 73438**

Authorised by

Date:.....

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June 2009

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Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd during the excavation of topsoil strip of the site and access and the excavation of the strip foundations for a three bedroom dwelling with attached garage and formation of vehicular access on Land adjacent to Manor Farm, Moor Lane, Broughton, Malton, North Yorkshire, in May 2008.

A modern stone lined drain was visible along the southern edge of the house plot. Two sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was undertaken in May 2009 by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, at the Land adjacent to Manor Farm, Moor Lane, Broughton, Malton, North Yorkshire (SE 76767 73438: Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in accordance with a standard written scheme of investigation, provided by the Heritage and Environment Section of North Yorkshire County Council. The Proposed Development was for a three bedroom detached dwelling with attached garage and formation of vehicular access (Planning Application Ref. 07/00705/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 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 Ryedale District Council Local Plan (2002: Chapter 9: Policies C1-C5; C7-C11, C13-C15).

1.3 All work was funded by Mr John Lund.

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 of the development is located on the east side of Moor Lane in Broughton. The Proposed Development is situated south of Manor Farm (Figs. 1 and 2). The site was formerly lawned garden for Manor Farm.

2.2 The geology at the site is recorded as River terrace and lacustrine clay (Mackney *et al.* 1984, 16), with overlying soils from the Badsey 2 Soil Association, described as "well drained calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone gravel. Similar soils affected by groundwater" (*ibid.*).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

3.1 The site lies within the medieval village of Broughton.

3.2 The Domesday Survey of 1086 states that "Two 'manors' and 8 carucates 2 oxgangs at BROUGHTON (Brostone, xi cent.; Broctune, xi-xiii cent.; Broghton, xiii-xvi cent.) belonged to Gamel and Ligulf before the Conquest. In 1086 Broughton was a berewick of Hovingham. The king held 8 carucates here and Berengar de Toni 1 in 1086, Berengar's part forming a 'manor.' The overlordship subsequently belonged to the lords of Hovingham.

- 3.3 In Broughton, the Victoria County History states that “where numerous (Anglo-Saxon) sepulchral urns have been found; here there was in the early 13th century (fn. 6) and in 1399 a hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, (fn. 7) the site of which is still shown and is commemorated by Spital Hill Plantation” (Page 1914, 464-471).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Watching Brief were to observe, record and recover any archaeological finds, deposits or remains, which could be affected by the ground works, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The vegetation strip of the development area and the topsoil strip of the vehicular access were excavated using a 360 degree, mini-mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. The Strip Foundation Trenches were excavated by a a 360 degree, mini-mechanical excavator using a small bucket.
- 5.2 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 2002).
- 5.4 A photographic record was maintained throughout the Watching Brief on a digital camera.

6. Results

- 6.1 The total area of the site was 11m by 16m and the reduced level dig to remove vegetation excavated down c. 200mm through turf and topsoil. The vehicular access was c. 6m by 2.5m wide and 250mm deep. The foundation trenches were c. 600mm wide and 900mm deep (Pls. 3 and 4).

6.2 The initial site strip revealed a modern stone lined drain along the southern edge of the house plot, which was 800mm wide and was visible crossing the site at an oblique angle for c. 11m.

6.3 The strip foundation trench revealed that the topsoil and subsoil was c. 750mm deep. The western foundation was cut into clay, and all other foundations cut into gravel natural. No archaeological features were observed in the foundation trenches.

6.3 Two sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.

7. Conclusions

7.1 During the Archaeological Watching Brief, a modern stone lined drain was visible along the southern edge of the house plot. Two sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil.



Figure 1. Site Location



Figure 2. Proposed Development Area

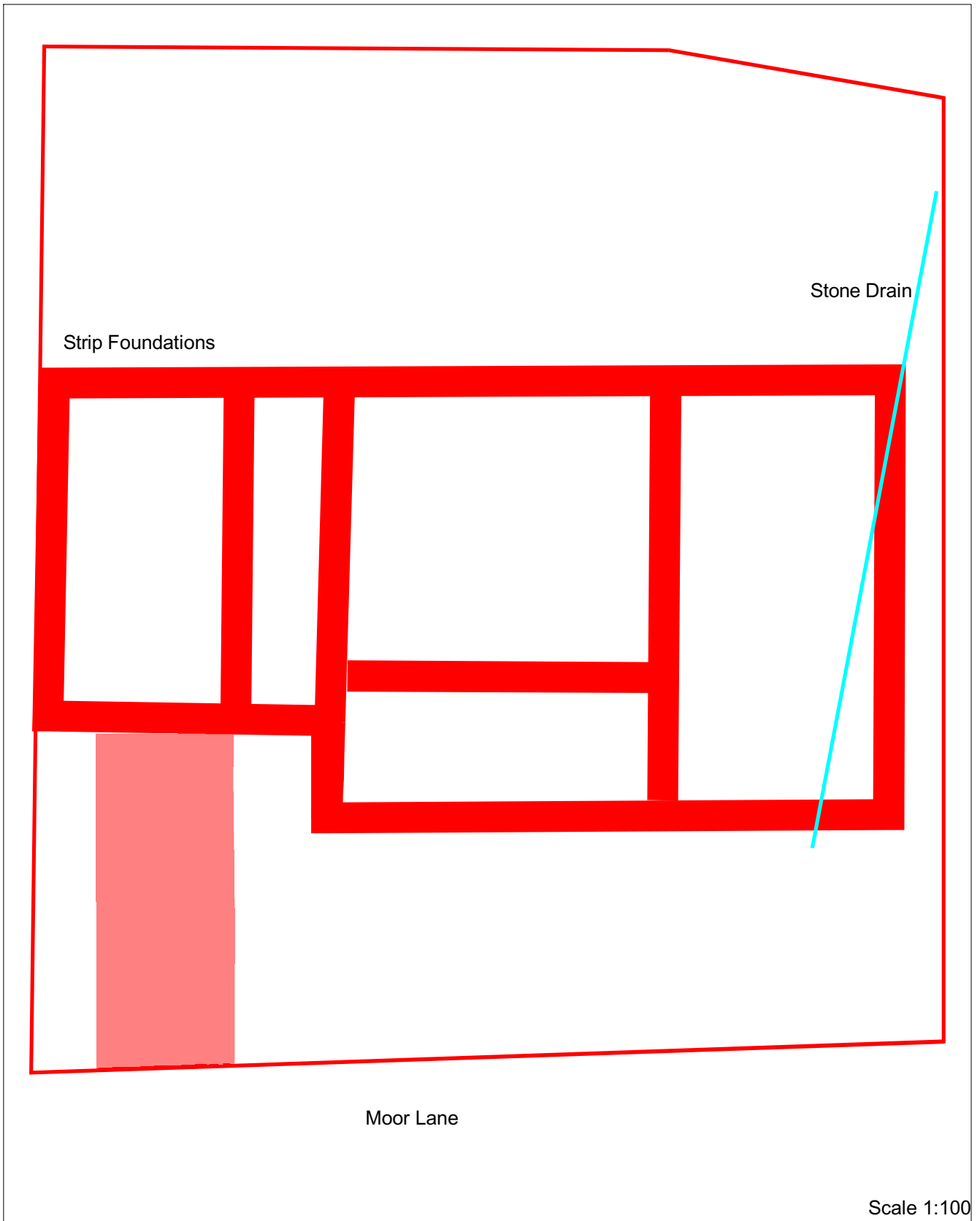


Figure 3. Location of Stone Drain.



Plate 1. General view of Site. Facing South-east.



Plate 2. General view of Site entrance. Facing West.



Plate 3. Site Entrance after stripping. Facing North-east.



Plate 4. Stone Drain. Facing South-east.



Plate 5. Strip Foundations after excavation. Facing South-east.



Plate 6. Detail of Strip Foundations. Facing South.