

KEVIN J. CALE., BA (HONS)

WELL HOUSE · STEAN · PATELEY BRIDGE · HARROGATE · HG3 5SZ

TEL/FAX (01423) 755295

NYCC HER	
SNY	19040
ENY	6277
CNY	
Parish	2154
Rec'd	

Mr. & Mrs. D. Frank,
Church House,
Thormanby,
Easingwold,
York.
YO6 3NN

8th May 1998

Page 1.2

Dear Mr. Frank,

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF : CHURCH HOUSE, THORMANBY,
EASINGWOLD, NORTH YORKSHIRE.**

I write to confirm that the archaeological site works, at the above, concluded on Thursday 9th April 1998. No archaeological features were identified during these works. However, there follows a brief statement on the negative evidence.

Church House is a detached dwelling that is situated in a isolated, rural, setting within the eastern extent of the village of Thormanby, at National Grid Reference SE 44972 47503. The dwelling is sited at 55 metres AOD on the upper slopes of gently rolling hill side with a north east facing aspect. The property is surrounded by domestic gardens and is accessed from the south via a narrow lane. The dwelling is characteristically early 19th in origin with recent modernisation and extensions including a first floor extension on the north elevation.

The brick built property is located to the immediate east of All Saint's Church. It was the close proximity of this medieval structure and the uncertainty as to the location and extent of the surrounding medieval settlement that lead the Deputy Archaeological Officer at North Yorkshire County Council to place an archaeological condition on this development.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT



An archaeological watching brief was maintained during the machine excavation of the rectilinear strip foundations in advance of the construction of domestic extension on the east gable of the dwelling. In total four trenches were excavated amounting to 21.10m in length. The trench's measured 0.50m wide and were excavated upto 0.80m in depth. Furthermore the internal area of the proposed building was reduced by upto 0.12m in depth.

It is understood from Mrs. Frank that the development area was until recently occupied by a gravel driveway and towards the northern extent by an artificially raised patio area.

Natural sub-soil was encountered along all trench excavations. This layer was predominantly a light grey brown (10YR4/3) clay that was devoid of inclusions. The surface of this layer was slightly undulating and would appear to mirror that of the fall of slope to the immediate east of the site i.e. falling gently downwards to the north. The sub soil rises to within 0.35 m of the surface. The layer had occasionally been previously disturbed during the installation of modern services. No archaeological features had been cut into this layer.

The stratigraphy overlying the sub soil suggested a high level of 19th Century and modern disturbance across the site.

Within the northern extent of the development area the ground levels had been considerably raised, by upto 0.66 m in advance of the construction of a raised patio. This made up ground consisted of a grey brown (10YR3/3) clayey sandy loam with a low quantity of inclusions. The layer contained occasional sherds of 19th century pottery.

Overlying this layer of made up ground was a layer of buried topsoil. This dark brown (7.5YR2/0) sandy loam contained a moderate quantity of inclusions dominated by domestic cinder, ash and burnt coal. The layer also contained a small quantity of 19th century pottery and glass.

The small quantity of artefacts that recovered from these trench excavations were not removed from site.

I trust you find the above in order. Should you have any queries regarding the above please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours Sincerely,



Kevin John Cale

c.c. **Veronica Fiorato**, Deputy Archaeologist, NYCC

Patio

lateral restraint

Kitchen

Dining

STRIP
FOUNDATION
SUBJECT
TO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF.

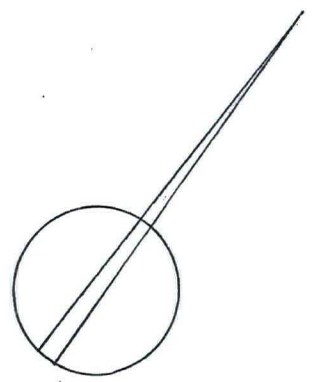
EXTRA HEDGE
overhang/eaves detail to match
extg

Lounge

Study



SECT



N.G.R. CENTRED.
SE: 44972 47503.

GROUND FLOOR PLAN