

MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

**Gladvic Farm
Main Street
Potter Brompton
Scarborough
North Yorkshire**

**SE 97032 76665
MAP 10.85.2012
Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**


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Main Street
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NY 12/00158/FUL

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Report on Archaeology (Pre-Planning Requirement)

Report Prepared By Zara Burn	Report Authorised By 
Date: 10/05/2012	Date: 10/05/2012

**Gladvic Farm
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Summary

An Archaeological investigation of monitoring and observation was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land to the south of Gladvic Farm, Main Street, Potter Brompton, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (SE 97064 76506) on April 26th 2012. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil part of pre-planning permission requirement regarding the erection of one 36.4m high (overall tip height 46m) 50kW wind turbine to generate electricity for farm use.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the Archaeological Investigation.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Investigation of monitoring and observation that was carried out on the 26th April 2012 during the groundworks associated with the erection of one 36.4m high (overall tip height 46m) 50kW wind turbine to generate electricity for farm use on land south of Gladvic Farm, Main Street, Potter Brompton, Scarborough, North Yorkshire, (SE 97064 76506; Fig. 1). The Archaeological Investigation was undertaken as a pre-planning requirement attached to the Planning Application Consent (Ref: NY 12/00158/FUL). Based on a previous fluxgate gradiometer survey of the site (Landscape Research Centre, 2009), the development had the

potential to affect significant archaeological remains associated with a landscape spanning the prehistoric to medieval periods. Accordingly, the developer, Mr V Woodall, was required by the heritage unit at North Yorkshire County Council to arrange for a programme of Archaeological Work to be carried out prior to commencement of the development.

1.2 In accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Policy Statement 5 on 'Archaeology and Planning' a staged scheme of archaeological investigation was proposed. The first stage of this scheme would be a supervised strip of the area of the turbine base, to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains. The results of this preliminary excavation would enable the impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource to be assessed, in order to determine whether further mitigation may be required before the development could commence.

1.3 All work was funded by Mr V Woodall.

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 proposed development is located at Gladvic Farm immediately south of the A64 between Sherburn and Ganton, approximately 19km east of Malton and 13km south-west of Scarborough. The farm consists of a farm shop, 'Trotters', an ancillary agricultural building used for outdoor pig farming and butchery and a small bungalow. The turbine is located c. 200m to the south of the farm complex.

2.2 The land in which the turbine sits is currently under a mixed arable regime with the northern and southern ends of the field given to

outdoor pig farming and the central area set aside for cropping of maize. The proposed turbine site is bounded by a 9 hole golf course to the west, the A64 to the north, an elongated tree belt to the east and a woodland area on Staxton Hill to the south. The Wolds Way public footpath runs across the site's south eastern boundary (Fig. 2: Pl. 1).

- 2.3 The setting of the turbine is on relatively flat land, with a sharp rise to the south, towards Staxton Hill. The underlying geology in the area is chalk in the south and sand with chalk gravel in the north, a deposit of wind blown sand sealed beneath the topsoil is characteristic for this area.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The site of the proposed development lies within a major prehistoric and Romano-British landscape which contains many important archaeological heritage assets. A number of crop-marks were identified on Aerial Photographs during the 1980s. All confined to the north western corner of the Proposed Development Site, they include an ovate enclosure, a barrowlet interpreted as a late Iron Age form of burial monument and other fragmentary remains of enclosure ditches. A further ovate crop-mark was also identified approximately 91m to the south-east of these. A fluxgate gradiometer survey conducted in 2009 by the Landscape Research Centre detected 188 anomalies of potential archaeological significance within the field of the proposed wind turbine. These included Late Iron Age/Romano-British enclosures, strong evidence of a relict stream channel and dry valley with linear anomalies hinting at possible terracing during the latter phases of occupation. This particular configuration has resonance with the excavations carried out over many years at West Heslerton (Powersland, 2003). Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation was also identified in the north-east quadrant of the proposed development area, in the form of a number of discrete pits. Also found were two barrowlets and one square barrow, the interpretation of these features as funerary

monuments is still unclear. Remnants of a medieval field system in the form of ridge and furrow were identified in the north-east corner of the site. There have been various finds made around the proposal site that enhance the interpretation of the above crop-mark complexes; in particular a number of pottery vessels dating to the Romano-British periods have been recovered from the enclosures to the north of the site.

3.2 Potter Brompton is a township in the parish of Ganton, consisting only of a few farm houses and cottages. This place formerly belonged to John Dawnay, Esq., whose daughter and sole heiress, Mary, married John Legard, Esq., of Ganton, early in the 17th century, and thus conveyed the estate to that family (www.genuki.org.uk). At the time of the Domesday Survey (1084) Brompton was referred to as Bruntone.

3.3 At the time of the 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey the site lay within an open agricultural field. Gladvic Farm was not established until 1984.

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring and observation brief were to establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains, record and plan any archaeological remains that would be affected by the development, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

5. Methodology

5.1 The initial groundwork stages of the wind turbine base installation involved the preliminary topsoil strip of an area c. 7m by 7m by a JCB excavator fitted with toothless ditching bucket. Machining initially ceased at the surface of the wind blown sand deposit (Pl. 2) revealing the absence of archaeological remains. Subsequently, the area was excavated by machine to formation level (1.40m below existing ground level), the course of the wind blown sand being levelled in shallow spits to enable the identification of archaeological features, deposits or finds

(none were present). All machining took place 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 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the archaeological monitoring and observation on a high resolution digital camera.

6. Results (Pls. 2-4)

6.1 Natural deposits of sand with chalk gravel were encountered at the location of the wind turbine. Stratigraphy on the western side of the turbine base consisted of a brown silty sand topsoil deposit (1001) measuring up to 0.41m which sealed a very thick deposit (up to 0.55m) of very silty sand (1002) which represented the wind blown sand horizon/deposit which is characteristic to this area (Pl. 4). Towards the eastern end of the turbine base, where the land appeared to gradually slope down, the topsoil deposit had a maximum depth of 0.39m with the wind blow sand reaching depths of 1.01m.

6.2 No archaeological features, deposit or finds were present within the proposed turbine base.

7. Conclusions

7.1. Natural deposits were reached at full formation level within the turbine base. No archaeological features, deposits or finds were present within the proposed wind turbine base. Although no archaeological features were identified during this programme of work, the extent of buried archaeological remains is still extremely high within Gledvic Farm as shown on the fluxgate gradiometer survey and should not be deemed negative should further work be carried out within this area.

8. Bibliography

Lyall J 2009 Gladvic Farm Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey Report
Number 111.Landscape Research Centre Ltd.

Powesland D 2003 25 Years of Archaeological Research on the Sand
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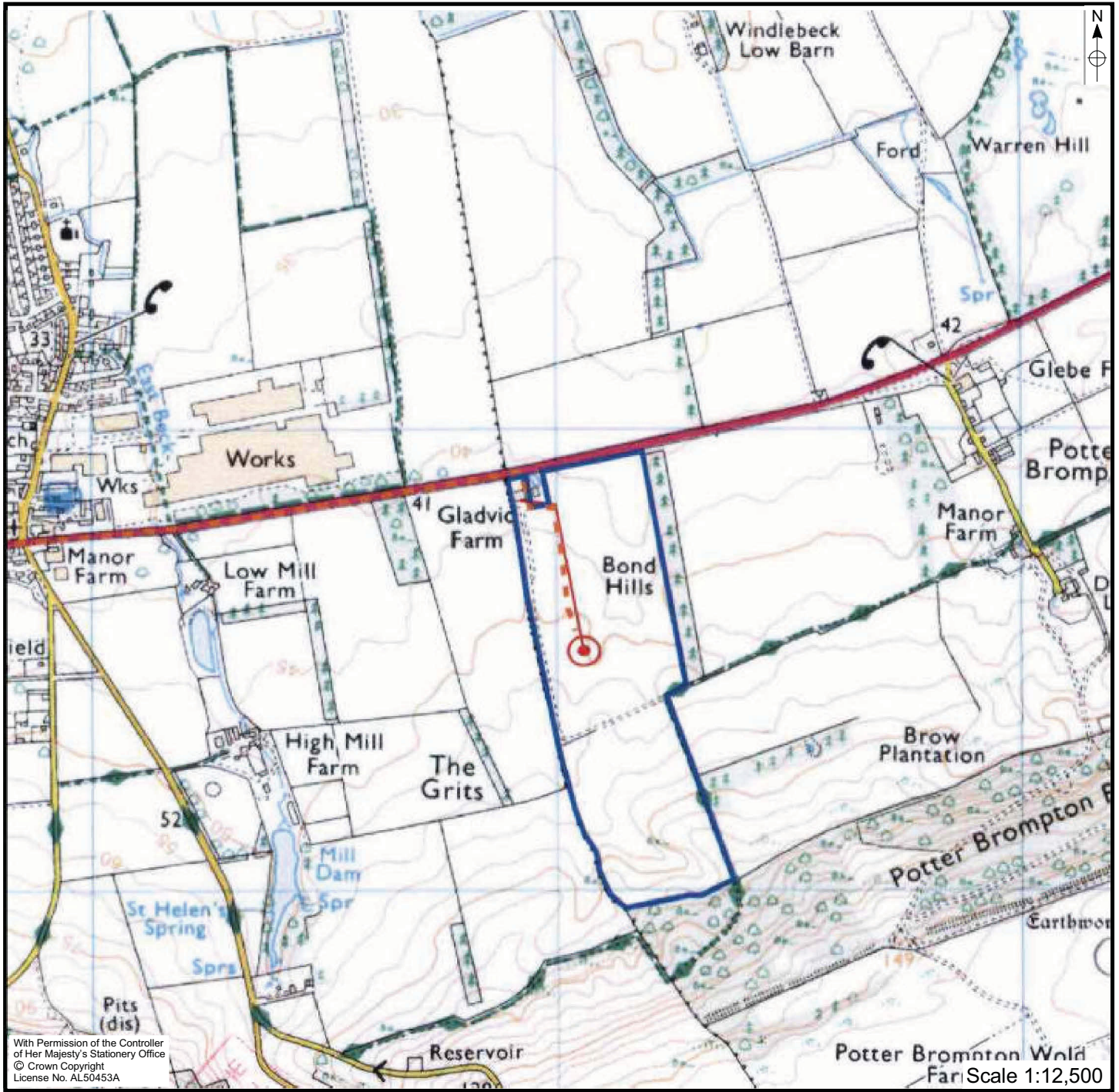


Figure 1. Site Location

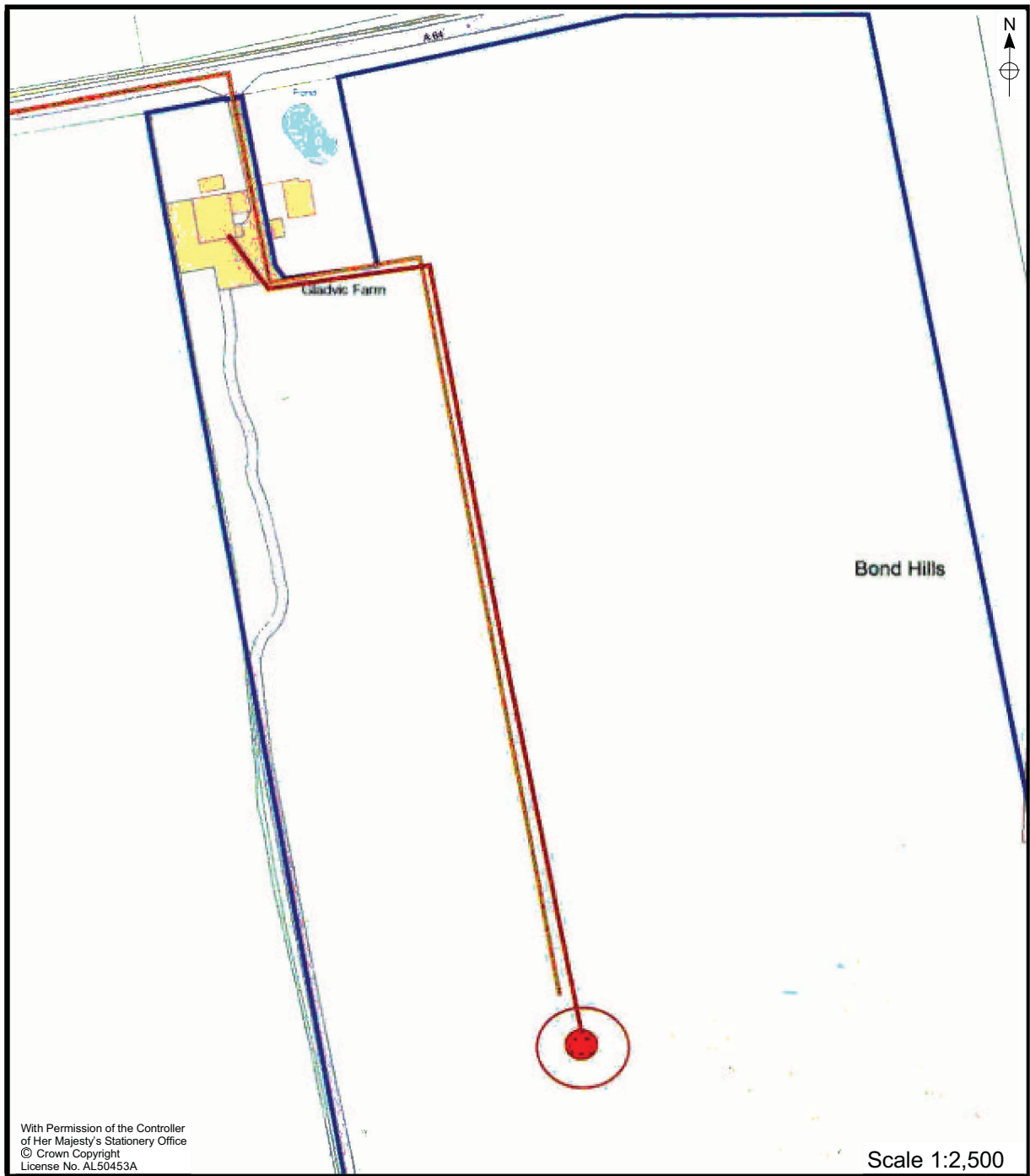


Figure 2. Location of Archaeological Strip and Record Area.



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing North-east.



Plate 2. Wind Turbine Base after Topsoil removal. Facing South-west.



Plate 3. Wind Turbine Base at Formation Level. Facing West.



Plate 4. East Facing Section of Turbine Base. Facing West.

