


**MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

**Lyndene
Main Road
Weaverthorpe
North Yorkshire**

10/01112/HOUSE

SE 96818 70896

Archaeological Watching Brief

Report Prepared By Paula Ware	Report Authorised By 
Date: 03/08/2012	Date: 03/08/2012

**Lyndene
Main Road
Weaverthorpe
North Yorkshire**

10/01112/HOUSE

SE 96818 70896

Archaeological Watching Brief

Contents	Page
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Non-technical Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Topography and Geology	4
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	4
4. Methods	5
5. Results	6
6. Conclusions	6
7. Bibliography	7
8. Project Team Details	8

Figure List**Page**

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Site Location (1:25000) | 9 |
| 2. Development Area Location. (1:1,000). | 10 |

Plate List

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South. | 11 |
| 2. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South. | 11 |
| 3. View of Foundation Trench. Facing West. | 12 |
| 4. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South. | 12 |

**Lyndene
Main Road
Weaverthorpe
North Yorkshire**

10/01112/HOUSE

SE 96818 70896

Archaeological Watching Brief

Non-technical Summary

MAP Archaeological Practice carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief on 16th July 2012 at Lyndene Cottage, Main Street, Weaverthorpe, North Yorkshire prior to the erection of two single storey extensions to the existing dwelling. The site lies within an archaeological landscape of Iron Age/Roman and medieval date that is known from aerial photographs and previous fieldwork in the locality.

No archaeological deposits or finds were encountered during the Archaeological Watching Brief.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report describes the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice on 16th July 2012 during the erection of two single storey extensions at Lyndene, Main Street, Weaverthorpe, North Yorkshire (SE 96818 70896: Figs. 1 and 2; Pls. 1 - 4).

- 1.2 The construction of the extensions to the existing dwelling had the potential to adversely affect archaeological remains associated with the Iron Age/Roman and medieval landscape that is known from aerial photographs and previous fieldwork in the immediate locality. As a result, the Historic Environment Record of North Yorkshire County Council that

the development should only take place with the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation. The programme of archaeological work took the form of an Archaeological Watching Brief.

- 1.3 The work was funded by Mr Kirby.
- 1.4 The Ordnance Survey maps within this report are reproduced under licence from the Ordnance Survey, licence no. AL 50453A, with permission from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (c) Crown Copyright.

2. Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The site is situated on the northern side of Main Road, Weaverthorpe, part of the unclassified road that leads from Duggleby towards Bridlington. This location is on the eastern side of Weaverthorpe village, which lies at the base of the valley of the Gypsy Race. The elevation of the site is c. 70m AOD.
- 2.2 The soils at the site are of the Coombe 1 Series, well-drained calcareous fine silty soils that overlay chalky drift (Mackney 1984).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The Great Wold Valley, in which Weaverthorpe is situated, forms a landscape of prehistoric features that are known from aerial photographs, and to a lesser extent represented by earthworks (Stoertz 1997). One of the most notable sites in Weaverthorpe parish is a massive multiple ditch system that is believed to represent Iron Age stock-management (Riley 1990). A 'ladder settlement' of assumed Late Iron Age/Roman date follows the course of the Gypsy Race, north-eastwards from

- Helperthorpe into the locale of Weaverthorpe village, at which point it becomes obscured by modern development.
- 3.2 The pre-conquest settlement at Weaverthorpe formed the centre of a large estate held by the Archbishops of York, and had a yearly value of £14. At the time of the Domesday Survey (1086) the holding was described as 'waste'. The Domesday Survey recorded Weaverthorpe as *Wifretorp*, the name meaning 'Vidfari's village', *Vidfari* being an Old Scandinavian personal name meaning 'far-traveller' (Smith 1937).
- 3.3 Weaverthorpe seems to have formed a 'street village' with regular properties aligned along the Gypsy Race. However, it is uncertain whether the site lies within the original core of the medieval settlement. Open-area excavations on a plot of land c. 50m east of the site identified five phases of archaeological activity, comprising pits, linear boundary ditches, chalk-built walls and structures and a large dew-pond (MAP 2004). The earliest phase probably related to the putative 'ladder settlement' mentioned above, with the chalk structures possibly evidence of village expansion in the 12th and early 13th century. An undated chalk wall, interpreted as a boundary revetment, was recorded during the development of the plot of land immediately east of Blacksmiths Cottage (MAP 2009).

4. Methods

- 4.1 The foundation trenches were 0.80m wide and c. 0.80m deep, and were dug by a 2.5 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket.
- 4.2 A photographic record was taken using a digital camera with twelve million pixels set on high resolution.

5. Results (Pls. 1-4)

- 5.1 Natural deposits consisted of chalk gravel with bands of clay and sand. A 0.30m deep layer of reddish brown clay silt with chalk fragments overlay the natural deposits and in turn was overlain by a similar depth of chalk rubble and dark loam.

- 5.2 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were present within the area of the Watching Brief.

6. Conclusions

- 6.1 Although situated in a locality of known archaeological activity, no archaeological remains were revealed. The negative result of the Watching Brief is possibly due to the position of the site on what was formerly the flood plain of the Gypsey Race.

7. Bibliography

- Mackney, D 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 1:
Northern England.
- MAP 2004 Land at OS Field 0006, Main Road,
Weaverthorpe, North Yorkshire.
Archaeological Excavation
- MAP 2009 Land to the East of Blacksmiths Cottage, Main
Road, Weaverthorpe. Archaeological Strip and
Record Excavation.
- Riley, D. N. 1990 Crop Marks of an Entrance through a System
of Ditches at Weaverthorpe, North Yorkshire.
YAJ 62.
- Smith, A. N. 1937 The Place Names of the East Riding and York
- Stoertz, C. 1997 Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds.

8. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Paula Ware

Figures: Kelly Hunter

Report Production and Administration: Sophie Langford

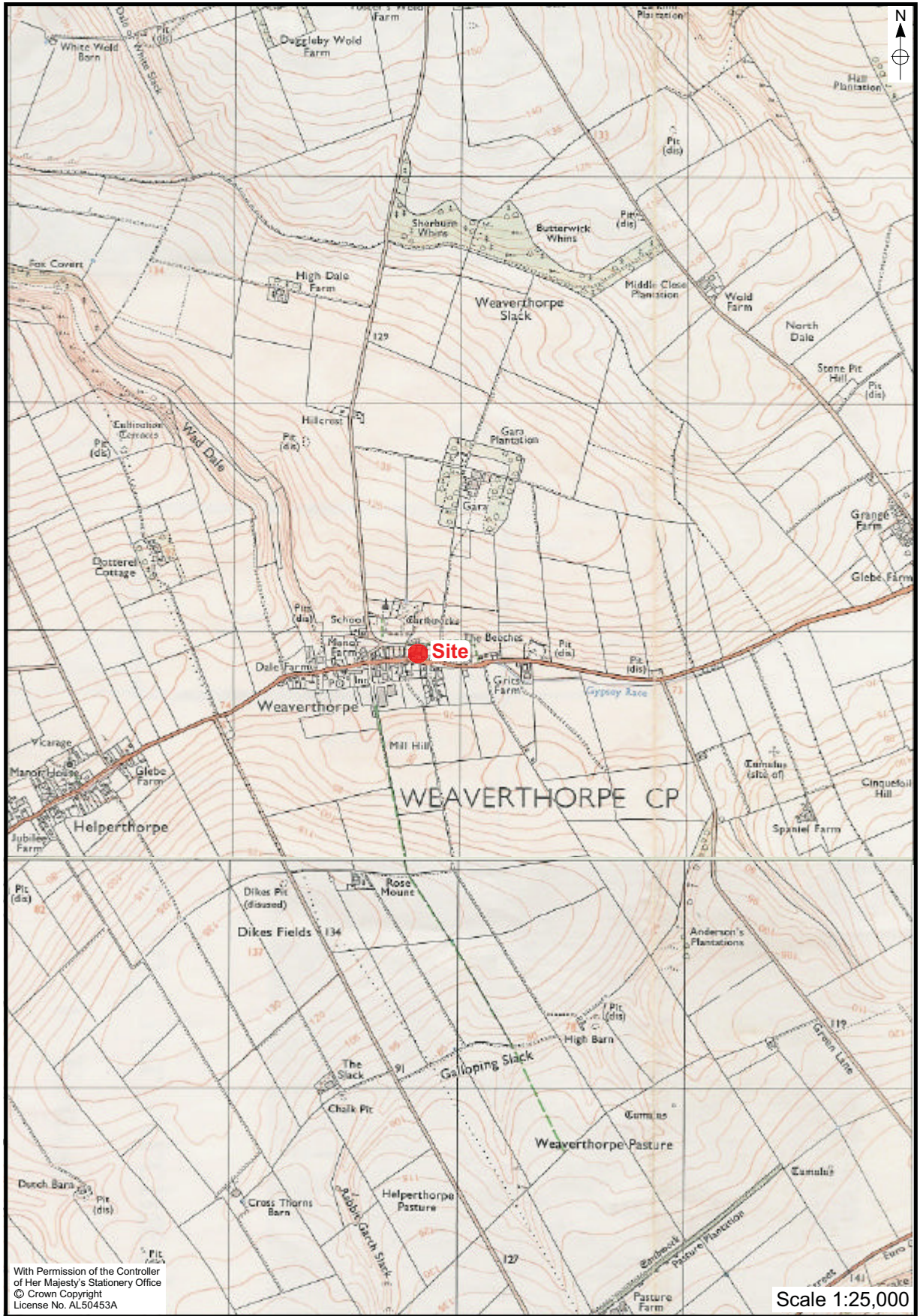


Figure 1. Site Location.

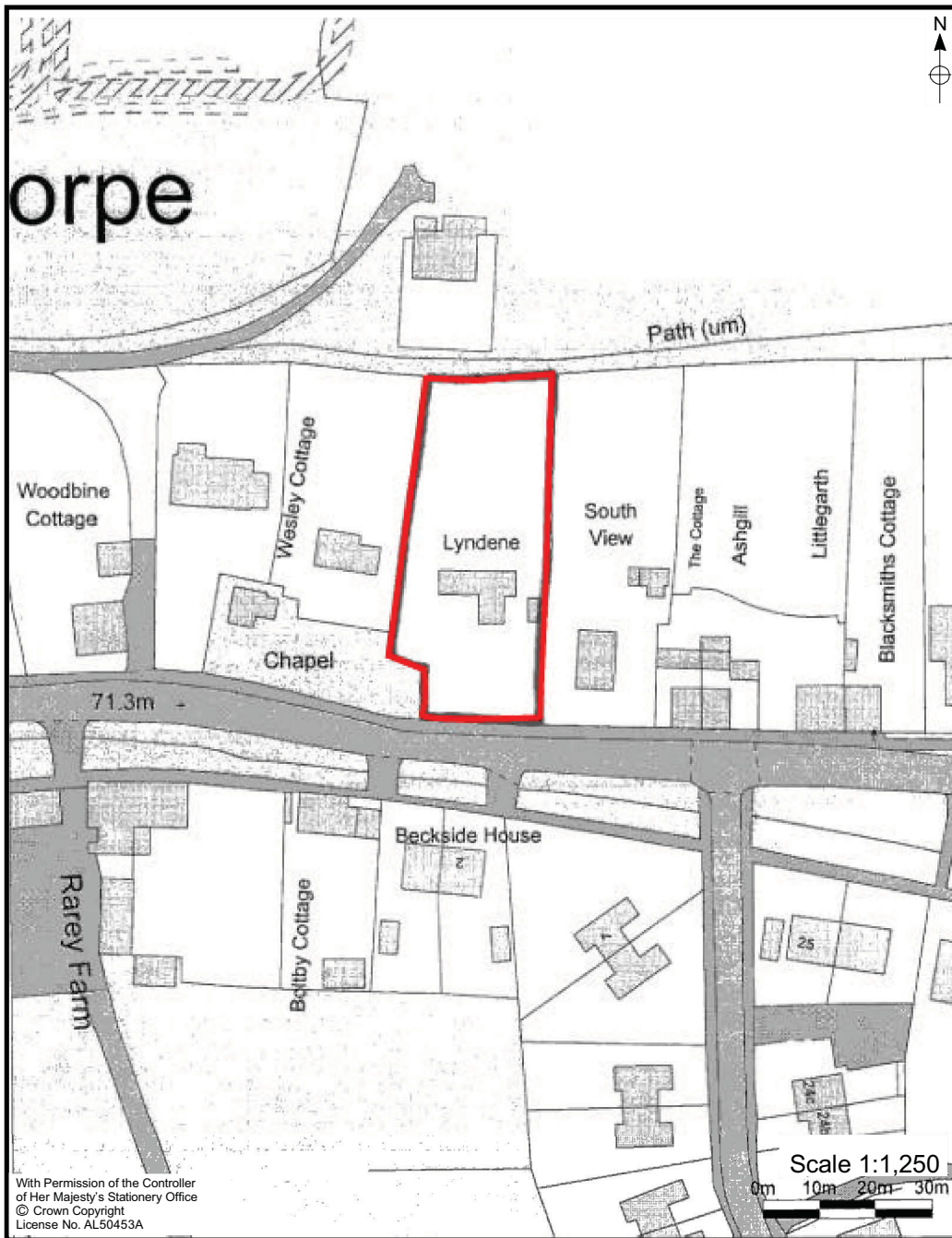


Figure 2. Development Area Location.



Plate 1. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South.



Plate 2. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South.



Plate 3. View of Foundation Trench. Facing West.



Plate 4. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South.

MAP

Archaeological Practice Ltd

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

Lyndene, Main Road, Weaverthorpe, YO17 8EY

Archaeological Watching Brief on 2no. Single Storey Extensions 10/01112/HOUSE

- 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.