

**Wheelworth House  
Parkside Lane  
Hovingham  
North Yorkshire  
SE 66606 75493**

**11/00164/FUL**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Topography and Geology	4
3. Historical and Archaeological Background	4
4. Methodology	5
5. Results	6
6. Discussion	6
7. Bibliography	6
<b>Appendices</b>	
1. Context List	14
2. Photographic List	14
3. Project Team Details	14
4. Written Scheme of Investigation	15

<b>Figure List</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Site Location. Scale 1:25000	8
2. Proposed Development Area. Scale 1:1250	9
3. Plan of Plot Boundary. Scale 1:75	10

<b>Plate List</b>	
1. Site Prior to Clearance. Facing North-east.	11
2. Site Prior to Clearance. Facing South-east.	11
3. Post-ex Shot Gully 1004. Facing North.	12
4. Post-ex Shot Pit 1006. Facing East.	12
5. View of Stripped Area. Facing North.	13
6. View of Stripped Area. Facing South.	13

**Wheelworth House  
Parkside Lane  
Hovingham  
North Yorkshire  
SE 66606 75493**

**Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

***Non Technical Summary***

*A Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd on a site situated on Parkside Lane, behind Springfield Cottage, Hovingham, North Yorkshire on the 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2011. The work was undertaken in order to fulfil a Condition attached to the Planning Application Consent (Application No: 11/00164/FUL) for the erection of 5-bedroom detached dwelling with detached double garage, and involved monitoring the associated groundworks.*

*A Modern Pit containing a single sherd of 20<sup>th</sup> century Glass alongside an undated gully with N-S alignment was recorded in the extents of the plot boundary.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report concerns the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was carried out on the groundworks associated with the erection of 5-bedroom detached dwelling with detached double garage behind Springfield Cottage, Parkside Lane, Hovingham, North Yorkshire (SE 66606 75493, Figs. 1 & 2).
- 1.2 The Watching Brief was designed to provide the appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the development, in accordance with the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in

*Planning Policy Statement 5 (PPS 5)* and in accordance with policy C13 of the Ryedale District Local Plan.

- 1.3 The application number for the development was 11/00164/FUL.
- 1.4 The work was funded by Mr and Mrs O' Donnell.
- 1.5 The Project was assigned the site code 05.05.11.
- 1.6 The Ordnance Survey maps 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 lies in the village of Hovingham on the east side of Parkside Lane behind Springfield Cottage on Park Street (Fig. 1), at SE 66606 75493. The adjacent property was formerly a farmyard with the associated farm buildings situated on this plot.
- 2.2 The soils at the site are of the Elmton 2 Association, shallow, well-drained brashy calcareous fine loamy soils over limestone. Some deeper fine loamy or fine loamy over clayey soils (Mackney *et al* 1984).

## **3. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 3.1 The medieval settlement at Hovingham was abandoned, substantial ridge and furrow earthworks exist in the field to the west of the site possibly relating to medieval arable cultivation. Hovingham existed at the time of the Domesday survey (1086), the name deriving from the saxon '*ham*' meaning small village or homestead (Smith, 1937). An excavation carried out at Land behind Main Street recorded a series of medieval North-South aligned ditches running parallel to the street (YAT 2007).

- 3.2 An Archaeological Watching Brief carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on Land to the South of Park House (directly adjacent to the site) failed to identify any archaeological features finds or deposits (MAP 2009).
- 3.3 At the time of the 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey map the site lay within an open area of ungrazed land. Park House (directly adjacent to the site) had been established by 1854.

#### **4. Methodology**

- 4.1 The ploughsoil and subsoil were stripped from the location of the plot boundary extents (Fig. 2), which formed a rectangle c. 8.2m x 14.2m in size, using a 18 tonne 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless blade, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of archaeological or naturally-formed deposits, depending upon which was located soonest. The exposed surfaces were cleaned by shovel, hoe or trowel as appropriate, and all subsequent excavation carried out by hand.
- 4.2 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 4.3 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Recording Brief on a high resolution digital camera.

## 5. Results (Fig. 3)

- 5.1 Excavations across the plot boundary extents revealed a limestone bedrock that was sealed by a silty sand subsoil (1002). Deposit 1002 was sealed by a modern topsoil (1001).
- 5.2 Two archaeological features were encountered at the location of the plot boundary. Gully 1004 (Pl. 2) cut across the western part of the excavated area on a N-S alignment. Gully 1004 was 0.42m wide and 0.05m deep with a very shallow U-shaped profile. The Gully was filled with a yellowish brown clayey sand (1003) and contained no finds. Pit 1006 (Pl. 3) was located in the north-east corner of the plot boundary extents. The pit was circular in plan, around 1.16m in diameter and 0.25m in depth. It was filled with a dark grey silty clay (1005). Fill 1005 contained a single sherd of modern glass relatively near the base of the feature.

## 6. Discussion

- 6.1 Unfortunately no finds were associated with Gully 1004, and it was therefore undated. However, the shallow nature of the feature may suggest its main function was no more than a drainage/run off channel as the alignment of the Gully coincides with the sloping of the land. Pit 1006 contained a single sherd of modern glass making its date no earlier than 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was more than likely associated with the previous farmyard buildings on site.

## 7. Bibliography

- |                         |      |  |
|-------------------------|------|--|
| Mackney D <i>et al.</i> | 1984 | Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 1: Northern England.           |
| MAP                     | 2009 | Land to the South of Park House. Archaeological Watching Brief Report. |
| Smith, A H              | 1937 | The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire and York.             |

YAT                      2007      Land Behind Main Street, Hovingham.  
Archaeological Excavation Report.

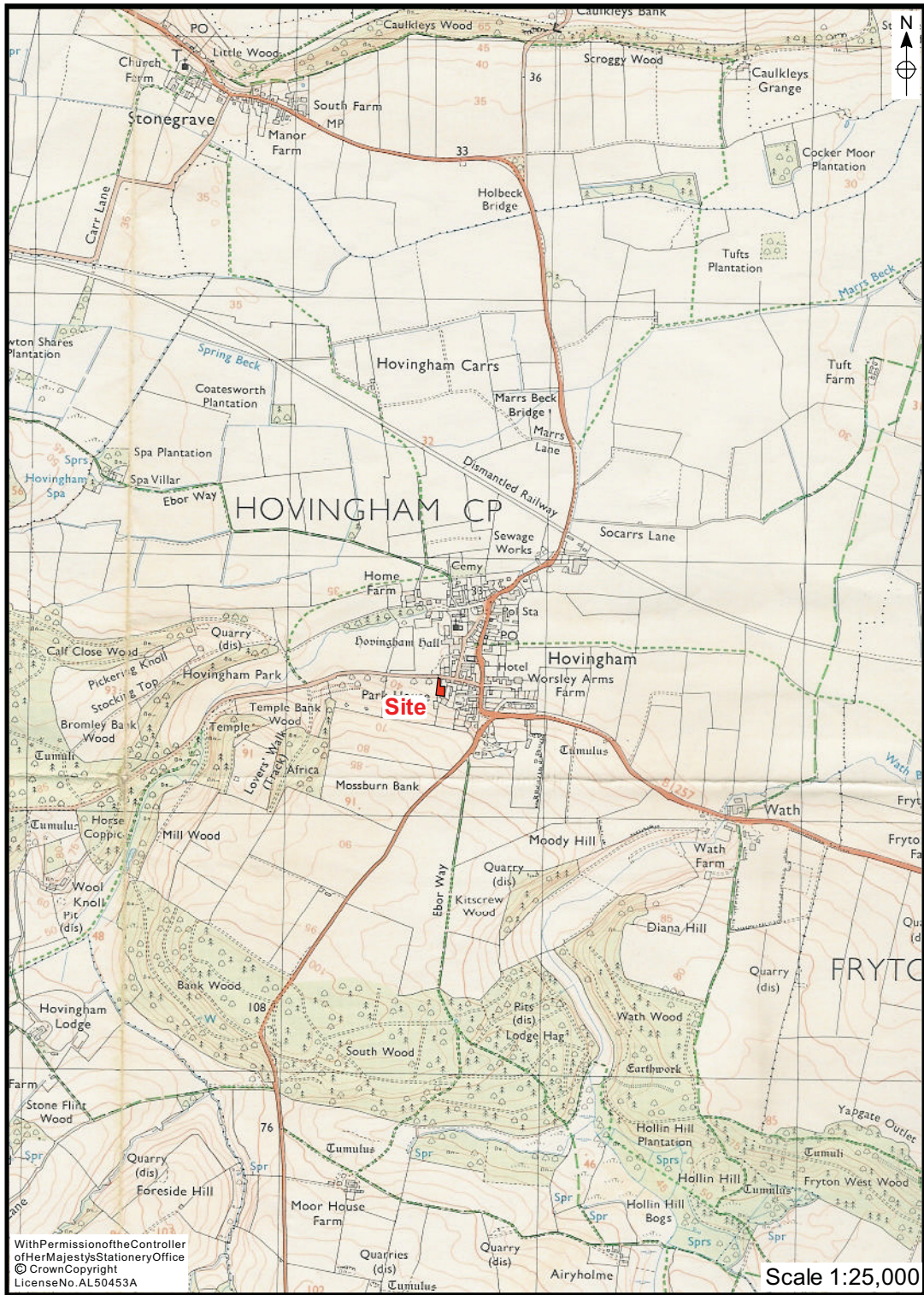


Figure 1. Site Location.



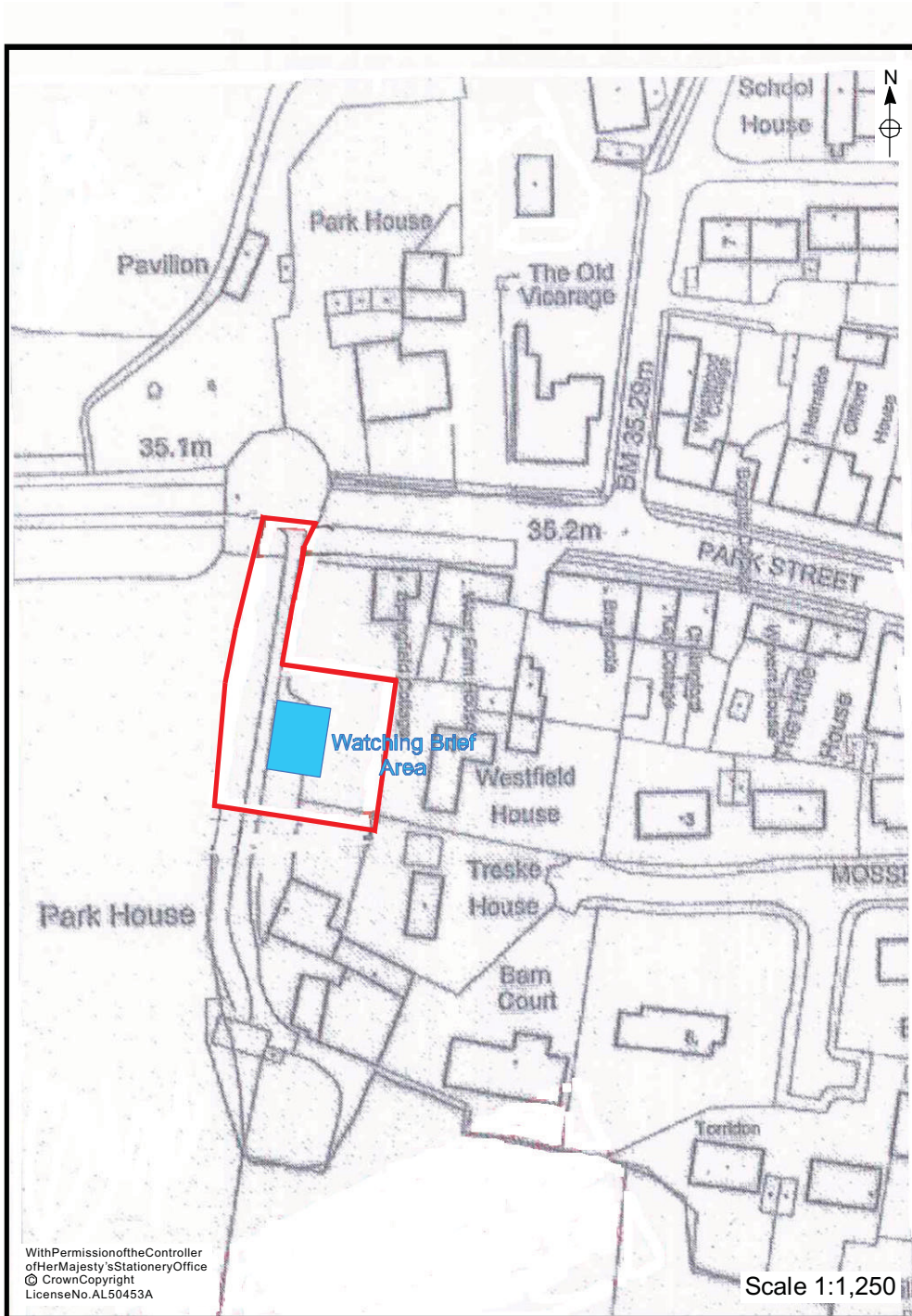


Figure 2. Proposed Development Area.

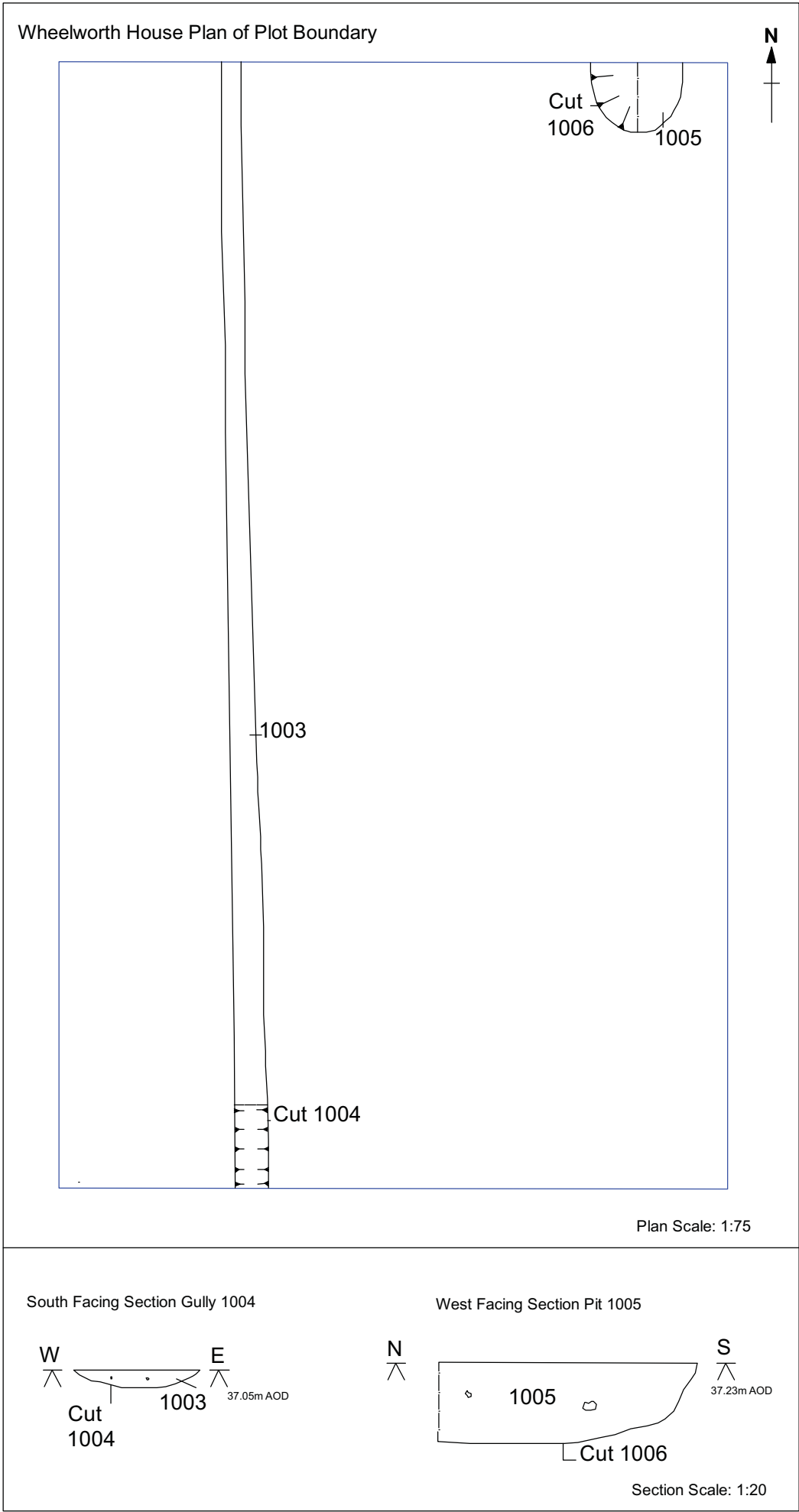


Figure 3. Plan of Plot Boundary



Plate 1. Site Prior to Clearance. Facing North-east.



Plate 2. Site Prior to Clearance. Facing South-east.



Plate 3. Post Ex Shot Gully 1004. Facing North.



Plate 4. Post Ex Shot Pit 1006. Facing East.



Plate 5. View of Stripped Area. Facing North.



Plate 6. View of Stripped Area. Facing South.

## APPENDIX 1

Wheelworth House, Hovingham 05-05-11

### Context Listing

Context	Description
1001	Deposit Dark Grey, Loam; Topsoil
1002	Deposit Yellowish Brown, Silty Sand; Subsoil
1003	Deposit Yellowish Brown, Clayey Sand; Gully Fill
1004	Cut Cut of Gully; filled by 1003
1005	Deposit Dark Grey, Sandy Clay; Pit Fill
1006	Cut Cut of Pit; filled by 1005

## APPENDIX 2

### Photographic Archive Listing

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
<b>Digital Camera</b>			
1	Site before clearance	N/A	SE
2	Site before clearance	N/A	E
3	Site before clearance	N/A	NE
4	View of Stripped Area	N/A	N
5	View of Stripped Area	N/A	S
6	Post-ex shot Gully 1004	0.5m	N
7	Close up Gully 1004	0.5m	N
8	Post-ex shot Pit 1006	0.5m	E
9	View of Stripped Area	N/A	S
10	View of Stripped Area	N/A	N

## APPENDIX 3

### Project Team Details

#### Fieldwork

Zara Burn

#### Post-excavation

Zara Burn *Report*

Zara Burn *Figures*

# MAP

## Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

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

08/00387/FUL

Wheelworth House, Parkside Lane, Hovingham, YO62 4LX

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.

- 1 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.
- 2 The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service ([archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk)) at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
- 3 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.
- 4 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.
- 5 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.
- 6 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.

- 7 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.
- 8 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.
- 9 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.
- 10 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.
- 11 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.
- 12 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.
- 13 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](mailto: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.