

MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

**15 Woodlands Road
Rillington
North Yorkshire**

**SE 85489 74242
12/01066/HOUSE
MAP 10.03.2013**

Archaeological Watching Brief

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**


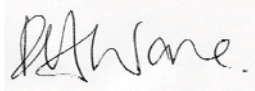
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Report Prepared By 	Report Authorised By 
Date: 31/05/2013	Date: 31/05/2013

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd during the topsoil strip and excavation of strip footings for a single storey extension on the north elevation of dwelling at 15 Woodlands Road, Rillington, North Yorkshire, on the 9th and 10th April 2013.

No archaeological features, deposits or finds were encountered during the excavation of the strip foundations.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was undertaken on the 9th and 10th April 2013 by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, at the 15, Woodlands Avenue, Rillington, North Yorkshire (SE 85489 74242: Fig. 1). The work was undertaken in accordance with a standard written scheme of investigation, provided by North Yorkshire County Council. The Proposed Development was for the erection of single storey extension (Planning Application Ref. 12/01066/HOUSE).

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 recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012).

- 1.3 All work was funded by A and D Sturdy Ltd.
- 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 Rillington is a village located on the A64 c. 5kilomteres east of Malton. The site of the development is located on the north side of Woodlands Road, located east of High Street, on the south side of the A64. Woodland Road was part of a post-War housing estate (Figs. 1 and 2).
- 2.2 The geology at the site is recorded as glaciofluvial drift (Mackney *et al.* 1984), with overlying deep well-drained sandy and coarse loamy soils of the Newport 1 Association (*ibid.*).

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 Immediately to the west of Rillington, traces of this pattern of settlement are represented by the cropmarks of a double-ditched trackway or boundary that run immediately north of, and parallel to, the A64, to disappear under the village's western fringe To the south of the A64 are a large number of round and square-ditched barrows, multi-ditched boundaries, and settlement-related features, ranging in date from the Neolithic through to the Late Iron Age. This complex is scheduled as a nationally important ancient monument (NY 1117).
- 3.2 The cropmarks of further ditches and barrows were located cin the vicinity of the proposed development area and have since been covered by the housing estate centred on Long Meadows, which was constructed in 1980. A rescue excavation in advance of the

development of the properties immediately south of the gardens of 44 Scarborough Road recorded late Iron Age ditches, pits and postholes (Turnbull 1983). Burials were encountered at a number of locations during earlier development work. An example at 23 Pine Tree Avenue (found May 1975), situated within 50m of the south-eastern part of the proposed development, was associated with a pair of bronze cruciform brooches showing it to be Anglian in date.

- 3.3 The recent evaluation of the land behind 30-32, and 34-38 Scarborough Road (c. 90m west of the proposed area) located small pits/postholes and gullies ranging from Roman to medieval in date (MAP 2004 and 2006). A single flexed inhumation burial at the extreme south of the gardens of 32 Scarborough Road was of probable Late Iron Age date (MAP 2004).
- 3.4 The Anglo-Saxon origins of Rillington village are shown by the fact that the settlement was mentioned in the Domesday survey (1086). Three separate holdings were recorded at Rillington; *Gilli* held 2 carucates with land for one plough, worth 10s; the *Count of Mortain* held 2 carucates and 2 bovates (waste at the time of the survey); and the *King* held 2 carucates.
- 3.5 The place-name Rillington, variously spelt as *Redlinton*, *Redlinton* and *Renlinton* in the Domesday survey, means 'Redel's farmstead' (Smith 1937). Rillington was one of a chain of pre-conquest settlements that stretched along the foot of the Wolds from Malton eastwards towards the coast, echoing the location of the prehistoric and Roman settlements. From west to east these settlements include Scagglethorpe, Scampston, West and East Knapton, West and East Heselton, and Sherburn.
- 3.6 The medieval settlement at Rillington formed two rows along Sledgate, on either side of Rillington Beck. The church lay at the southern end of the western row. Two Open Fields (West Field to the west and

southwest, and East Field to the east and southeast of the village) lay at either side of the beck. It was only in relatively recent times that the village spread along the Malton to Scarborough turnpike road (now the A64).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Watching Brief were to 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 topsoil strip for the entire site of the garage extension was undertaken using a tracked, 360 degree, mini-mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. 300mm of topsoil and rubble were removed during this strip. The spoil was removed by dumper and skipped on site.
- 5.2 The strip foundations for the garage and the extension were undertaken by a mini-mechanical excavator with a two foot toothed bucket, under close archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 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 Two site visits were made to observe the excavation of the strip foundations (Fig. 3). The area had previously cleared of patio slabs and vegetation.

6.2 The north, east and west foundation trenches for the garage extension were 600mm wide, and c. 600mm deep. Drains and services were noted in the west north and east foundations (Pls. 1, 2 and 4).

6.3 No archaeological finds or artefacts were uncovered during the observed groundworks.

7. Conclusions

7.1 Whilst all groundworks taking place on the site were watched under archaeological supervision, no finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

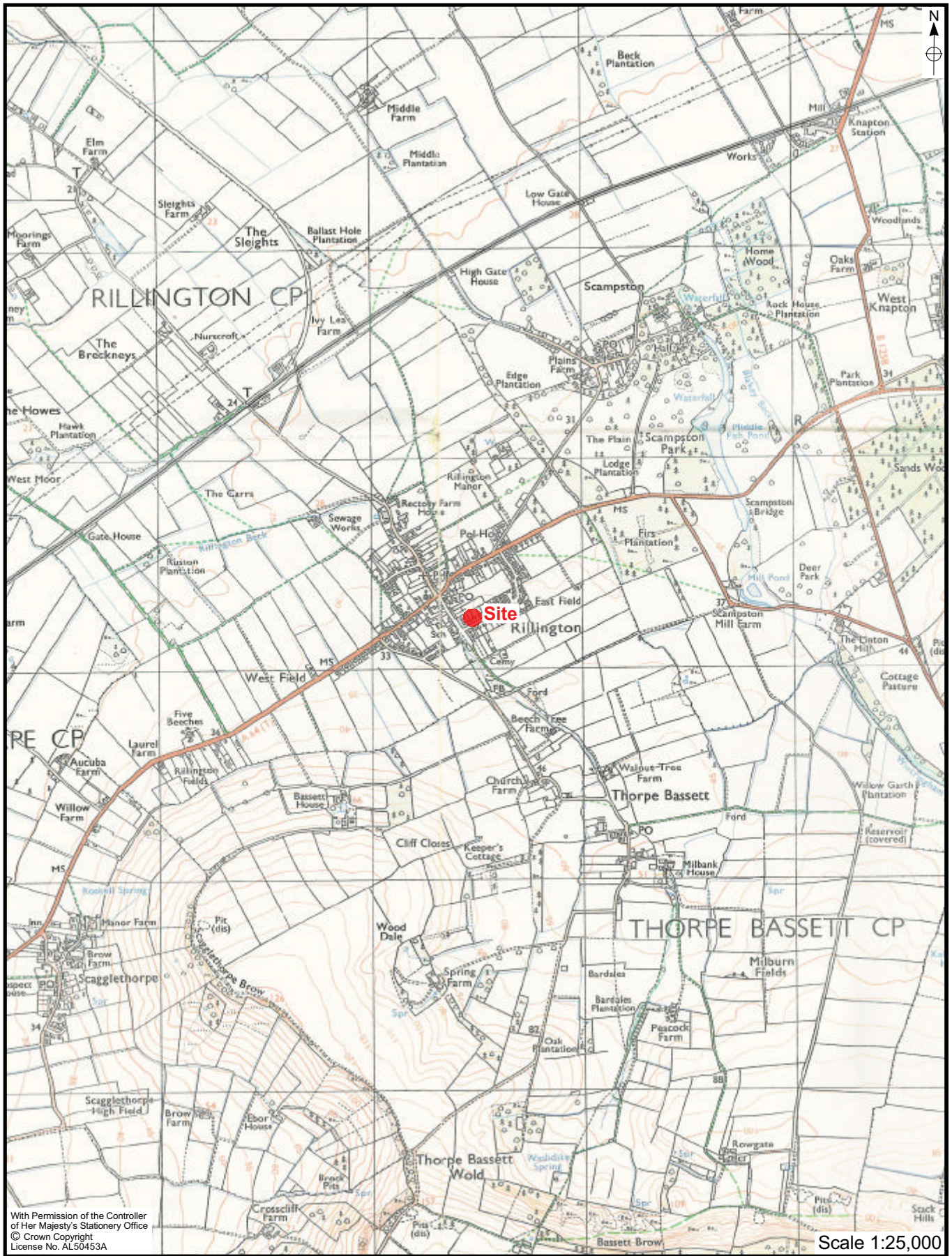


Figure 1. Site Location

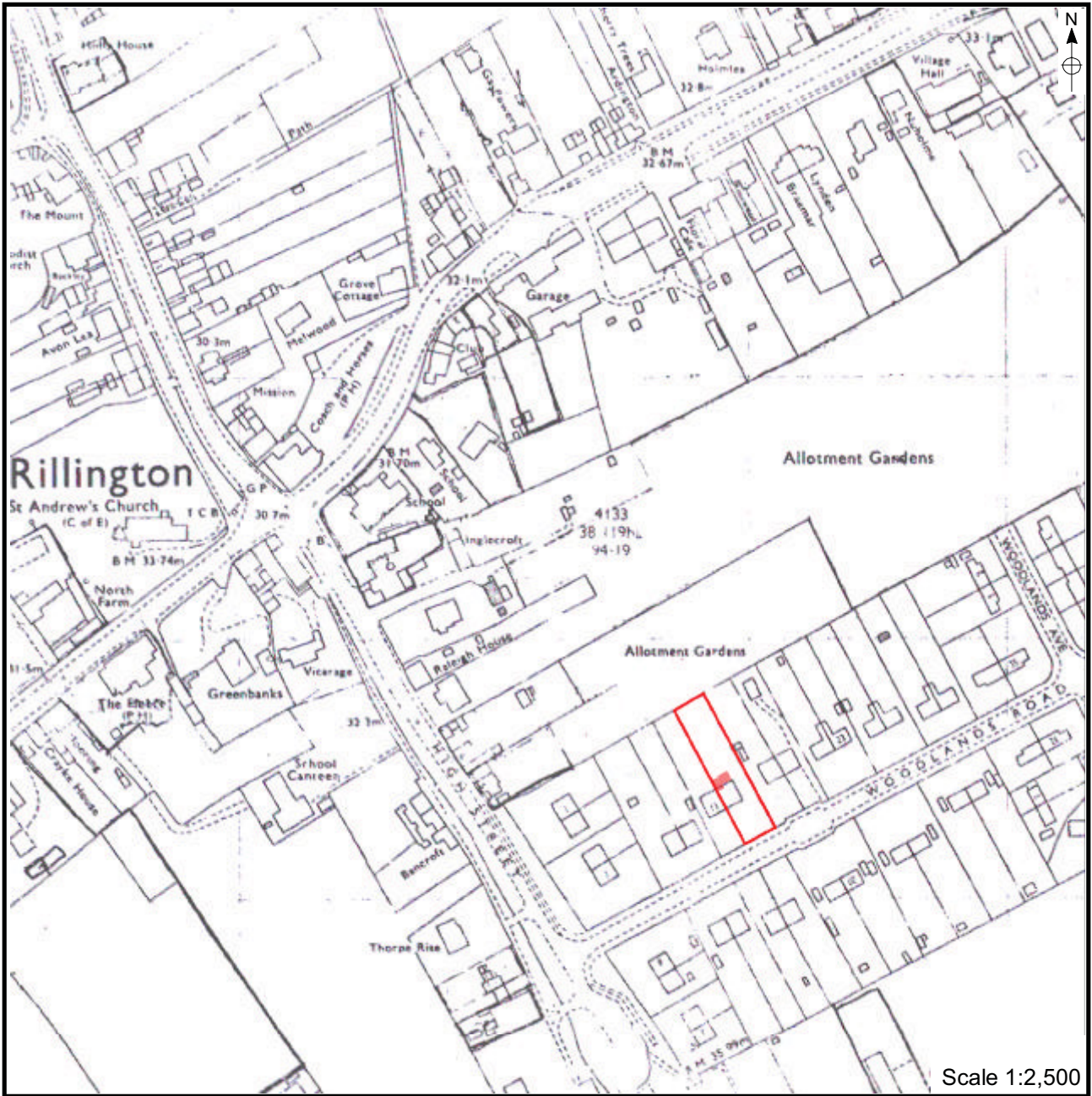


Figure 2. Development Area.



Figure 3. Watching Brief Area.



Plate 1. Founsdation Trench with Drain. Facing South-west.



Plate 2. Foundation Trench with Drain. Facing North-east.



Plate 3. Foundation Trench. Facing North.



Plate 4. Services in Foundation Trench. Facing West.

MAP

Archaeological Practice Ltd

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

15 Woodlands Road, Rillington, Malton, North Yorkshire, YO17 8LB
12/01066/HOUSE

Archaeological Watching Brief during groundwork's for the erection of a single storey extension

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 will 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 will 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 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 will be produced following the Council's guidelines on reporting. The report will 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 will be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features will 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 will 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 will 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 will 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 will be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs (coroners@dca.qsi.gov.uk), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

