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SNY	725
ENY	373
CNY	1074
Parish	6050
Rec'd	09.08.01

**Grange Farm
Eavestone
Ripon
North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Watching Brief

**MAP 01-08-01
August 2001**

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Archaeological Watching Brief

Introduction

The proposed works comprised the preparation of an area of ground to accommodate a wildlife pond to the south-east of Grange Farm, Eavestone, North Yorkshire, NGR SE 22406835 (Harrogate District Council Decision No. 6.50.11.A.FUL : Fig. 1).

This report sets out the results of an archaeological watching brief undertaken on the 6th and 7th August 2001, as required to fulfil Condition 10 of the Planning Permission. The condition was placed as the site is of archaeological interest due to its proximity to the medieval village of Eavestone.

The Written Scheme of Investigation and the Watching Brief was commissioned and funded by Mrs. J. Hall

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Aims and Objectives

The purpose of the work was to observe, record and recover archaeological remains which were:

- 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.

Methodology

All ground works were monitored by an archaeologist as part of the Archaeological Watching Brief. Modern overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made

ground, Tarmac, concrete, hard-core, building debris and topsoil) was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket. The subsoil (B horizon) was subsequently cleaned by machine, also under archaeological supervision.

Results

As mentioned previously, the work was undertaken immediately to the south-east of Grange Farm, and consisted of the excavation of an area measuring approximately 40 metres by 35 metres. Modern overburden was observed to a depth of up to 0.30 metres across the site, and was underlain by a clay subsoil. The only finds recovered consisted of a small quantity of later medieval pottery sherds from the remaining area of undisturbed topsoil towards the southern boundary of the site. They consisted of 16th-century Humber Ware and 17th-century Redware. A lead spindle-whorl of the same date was also found within the same area. No archaeological features or deposits were noted within the subsoil during the excavation of the area for the wildlife pond.

Conclusions

It is therefore believed that post-medieval and modern construction work on this site has removed almost all evidence of previous activity.



Figure 1. Site Location.