

Land at Yew Tree Farm  
Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Ref: 18/00335/FULMAJ



Solstice Heritage LLP  
Crabtree Hall Business Centre  
Little Holtby  
Northallerton  
North Yorkshire  
DL7 9NY

[www.solsticeheritage.co.uk](http://www.solsticeheritage.co.uk)



# Land at Yew Tree Farm Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire

---



## Archaeological Evaluation

Planning Ref: 18/00335/FULMAJ

Prepared for:	Brierley Homes
Prepared by:	Amy Talbot BA (Hons), PCIfA Chris Scott BA (Hons), MA, MCIfA Solstice Heritage LLP Crabtree Hall Business Centre Little Holtby Northallerton North Yorkshire DL7 9NY
Checked by:	Jim Brightman BA (Hons), MLitt, MCIfA
Project Reference:	SOL1819-8
Document Reference:	DOC1819-14
Dates of Fieldwork:	June 2018
Date of Document:	July 2018

### Assumptions and Limitations

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this report has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. The information accessed from the relevant HER and national lists of designated heritage assets represents a record of known assets and their discovery and further investigation. Such information is not complete and does not preclude the subsequent discovery of additional assets and the amendment of information about known assets which may affect their significance and/or sensitivity to development effects. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

### Copyright

Solstice Heritage LLP will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988). The County Durham HER will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	<b>3</b>
1.1 Project Background.....	3
1.2 Site Location and Description.....	3
1.3 Aims and Objectives.....	3
<b>2. Archaeological and Historical Background</b> .....	<b>6</b>
2.1 Landscape and Geology.....	6
2.2 Previous Work.....	6
2.3 Potential Significance.....	6
2.4 Relevant Research Agenda.....	6
<b>3. Results</b> .....	<b>7</b>
3.1 General Stratigraphy.....	7
3.2 Trench 1.....	7
3.3 Trench 2.....	8
3.4 Trench 3.....	11
3.5 Trench 4.....	13
3.6 Trench 5.....	13
<b>4. Specialist Assessments</b> .....	<b>17</b>
4.1 Pottery.....	17
4.1.1 Introduction.....	17
4.1.2 Assessment.....	17
4.1.3 Discussion.....	17
4.2 Ceramic Building Material.....	18
4.3 Metalwork.....	18
4.3.1 Introduction.....	18
4.3.2 Assessment.....	18
4.3.3 Discussion.....	19
4.4 Faunal Remains.....	19
4.4.1 Introduction.....	19
4.4.2 Assessment.....	19
4.4.3 Discussion.....	19
<b>5. Discussion</b> .....	<b>20</b>
5.1 Geology and Geomorphology.....	20
5.2 Medieval.....	20
5.3 Post-medieval.....	20
<b>6. Conclusions</b> .....	<b>21</b>
6.1 Confidence, Constraints and Limitations.....	21
6.2 Research Potential.....	21
6.3 Potential Impacts on the Archaeological Resource.....	21
6.4 Recommendations.....	21
6.5 Project Archive.....	21
<b>7. Sources</b> .....	<b>22</b>
7.1 Bibliography.....	22
7.2 Websites.....	22
<b>Appendix 1 – Context Register</b> .....	<b>23</b>
<b>Appendix 2 - Policy and Guidance Framework</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>Appendix 3 - Methodology</b> .....	<b>26</b>
<b>Appendix 4 - Written Scheme of Investigation</b> .....	<b>27</b>



## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Site location.....	4
Figure 2 Trench locations.....	5
Figure 3 Trench 1, facing south. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m.....	7
Figure 4 West-facing section of Trench 1, Ditch [1004], looking east. Scale 1x1 m.....	8
Figure 5 Trench 2, facing north. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m.....	9
Figure 6 East-facing section of Trench 2, Ditch [2003], looking west. Scale 1x1 m.....	9
Figure 7 Trenches 1 and 2 plans and sections.....	10
Figure 8 Trench 3, facing north-west. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m.....	11
Figure 9 South-facing section of Trench 3, including ditch [3003], looking north. Scale 1x1 m.....	12
Figure 10 South-facing section of [3005] and [3007], looking north. Scale 1x1 m.....	12
Figure 11 Trench 4, facing north. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m.....	13
Figure 12 West-facing section of Trench 4. Scale 1x1 m.....	14
Figure 13 Trench 5, facing south-west. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m.....	14
Figure 14 South-east-facing section of Trench 5, looking north-west. Scale 1x1 m.....	15
Figure 15 Trenches 3, 4 and 5 plans and sections.....	16

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Summary of Pottery Finds.....	18
Table 2 Context Register.....	23
Table 3 Legislation relating to cultural heritage in planning.....	24
Table 4 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage.....	25
Table 5 National guidance documentation consulted.....	25





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Solstice Heritage LLP would like to thank Brierley Homes for commissioning this assessment, as well as Rob Seward at Align Property Partners and Peter Rowe at North Yorkshire County Council for their assistance. Where map data has been used in the preparation of the accompanying figures, this is derived from Ordnance Survey Opendata and is crown copyright all rights reserved unless otherwise attributed.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*This report details the results of a programme of evaluation trenching undertaken on land at Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire as a pre-application planning requirement (ref: 18/00335/FULMAJ). The trenching was undertaken to characterise the potential effects of the proposed development on the archaeological resource.*

*Three 15 m x 2 m and two 10 m x 2 m trenches were excavated by machine under archaeological supervision; any features observed were investigated and excavated with hand tools. All recording was undertaken to standards set out in the relevant Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) guidance and in accordance with an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).*

*The results of the evaluation indicate that the potential direct effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource will be the removal or further truncation of generally widely spaced archaeological features relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Principally, these features relate to agricultural use and land division. Pottery recovered from features located toward the northern extent of the site does suggest medieval occupation in the immediate area, which would be consistent with the known history of the village. All of the features uncovered on the site have been significantly truncated by previous ploughing.*

*Medieval activity on the site is characterised by three probable medieval ditch features in Trenches 1 and 3. These illustrate a picture of land division and probable agricultural use in line with the plot divisions which can be seen within the geophysical survey for the site (Teale 2017) and as earthworks surrounding the wider village. Pottery recovered from the site suggests occupation of the immediate surrounding area during the 11th – 14th century.*

*Later activity on the site was generally represented by post-medieval ploughing and included a modern linear feature present in Trenches 2 and 3, considered most likely to be modern drainage related to agricultural practice.*

*It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a decision in respect of the requirement for further archaeological works and the likely archaeological potential of the proposed development site.*

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

This report has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Brierley Homes to outline the results of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation was required by North Yorkshire County Council as pre-application requirement (ref. 18/00335/FULMAJ) for a proposed development on land at Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire. The design of the scheme of evaluation was based upon a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by Chris Scott MClfA of Solstice Heritage LLP (Scott 2018).

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The proposed development site is located on land at Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 41723 62728). The farm buildings on the wider site are non-designated heritage assets and are located within the Marton cum Grafton Conservation Area. (Figure 1).

## 1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Archaeological field evaluation is defined as:

“A limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate” (ClfA 2014, 2).

The overarching aim of the evaluation was:

- To gain information about the archaeological resource within the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), and to assess its merit in the context of the proposed development.

The objectives of the evaluation were:

- To attempt to establish the date, character and significance of any archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- The formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a strategy to mitigate the threat to the archaeological resource.
- The formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation, if required.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) and the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To produce a report on the findings of the evaluation.



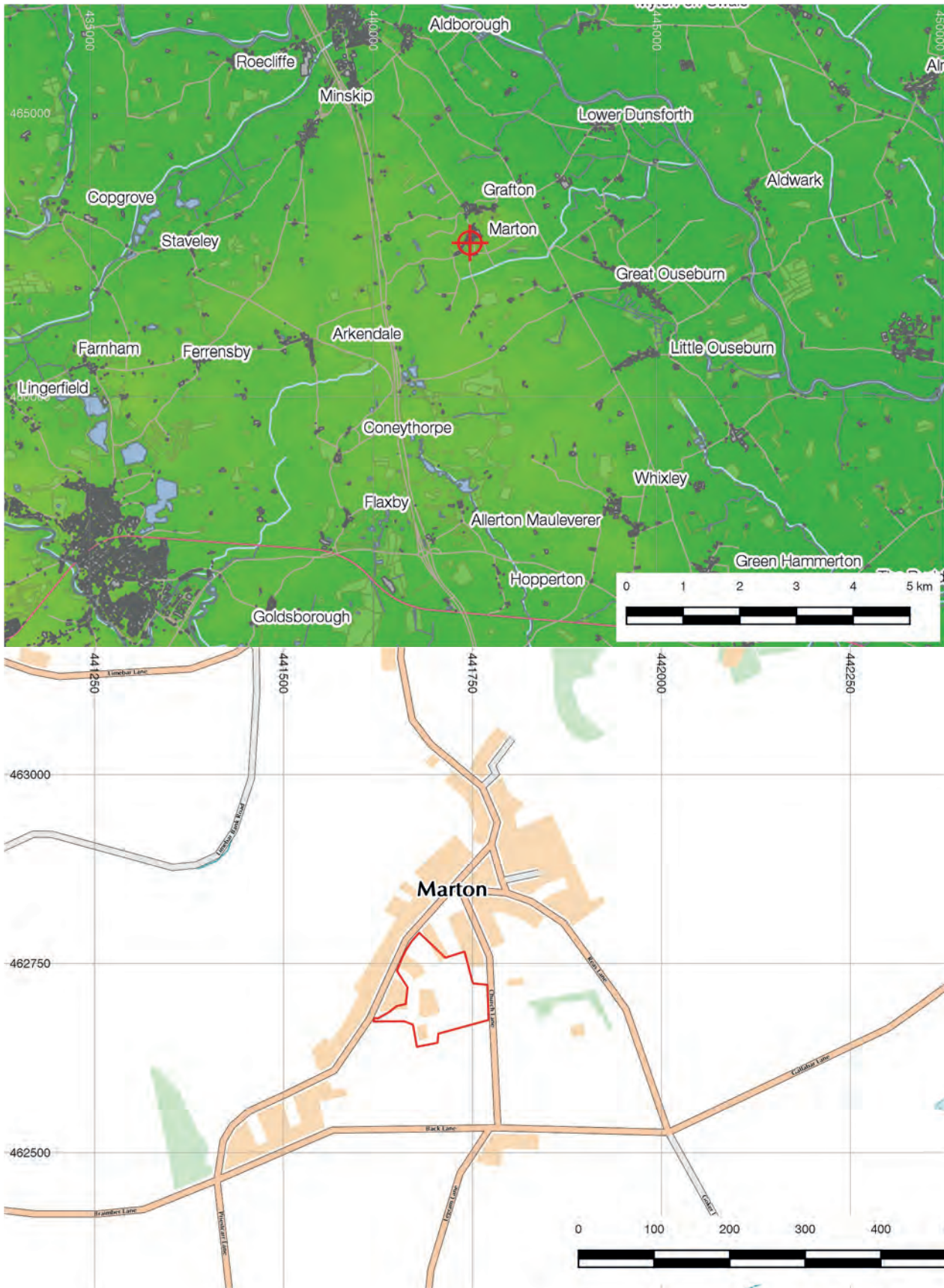
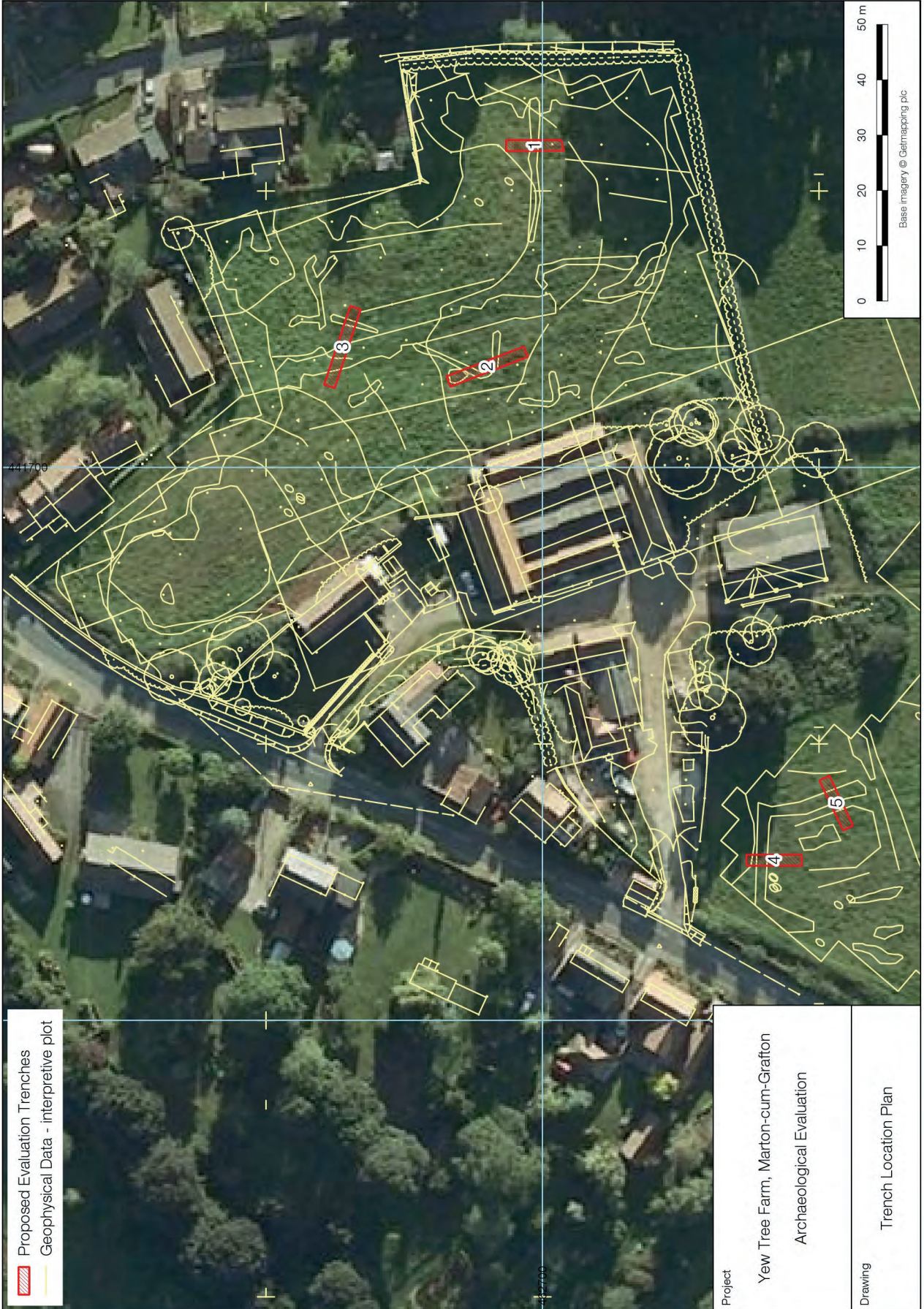


Figure 1 Site location



## **2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 LANDSCAPE AND GEOLOGY**

The proposed development sits within the Southern Magnesian Limestone National Character Area (NCA) and is mainly defined by the underlying Permian Zechstein Group, formerly known as the Magnesian Limestone. The limestone creates a ridge, or narrow belt of elevated land, running north-south through the NCA, forming a prominent landscape feature which extends down through into eastern Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (NE 2013, 3).

The underlying solid geology of the proposed development site is formed by the Sherwood Sandstone Group to the east of the limestone ridge, which is overlain by superficial deposits of glacial clays, sands and gravels. (BGS 2018). Online mapping provided by the UK Soil Observatory (2018) characterises the soils across the proposed development site as ‘slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage’.

### **2.2 PREVIOUS WORK**

A geophysical survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology (Teale 2017) on the proposed development site. The survey identified probable evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement and agriculture and additional anomalies which were considered to be archaeological in nature. The results of this survey work accord well with the general archaeological potential for the site as identified within the Heritage Impact Assessment carried out by Solstice Heritage (Snowden 2018).

### **2.3 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE**

Any potential evidence relating to post-medieval farming practice would likely be of low significance, whilst evidence in the form of medieval archaeological remains has the potential to be of medium significance.

### **2.4 RELEVANT RESEARCH AGENDA**

Given the general potential for archaeological remains relating to medieval settlement within the proposed development area, the evaluation has the potential to provide information to address the following gaps in knowledge identified in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework* (Roskams and Whyman 2007):

- The understanding of the patterning and nature of medieval settlement and its relations to craft and economic activity.

### 3. RESULTS

#### 3.1 GENERAL STRATIGRAPHY

Two stratigraphic layers were observed throughout all five trenches, comprising a sequence of topsoil over a developed subsoil extending across the proposed development area. A well-developed (modern) mid-reddish-brown topsoil, indicative of agricultural improvement, overlay a light reddish-brown sandy-silt subsoil. This subsoil had frequent large sub-rounded stone inclusions, with frequent bioturbation from rooting observed throughout all trenches. The natural substrate across the proposed development area was a mid-reddish-brown sandy clay (probable diamicton) substrate with frequent mixed, sub-rounded stone inclusions and included gravel patches.

#### 3.2 TRENCH 1

Trench 1 was excavated close to the north-eastern corner of the site, directly east of Trench 2 (Figure 3). The trench measured 10 m x 2 m in plan and was excavated through a mid-brown silty topsoil (1001) with a maximum thickness of 0.15 m (Figure 4). This topsoil overlay a developed light reddish-brown sandy-silt subsoil (1002), with a maximum thickness of 0.2 m. A single archaeological feature [1004] was observed running east-west across the width of the trench. This probable ditch [1004] was highly truncated, with one fill (1003) which was a light reddish brown silty sand with frequent mixed gravel inclusions. The cut of the ditch [1004] had a gradually sloping profile with a flat base. This feature is likely to have been part of the probably medieval field boundary system identified through geophysics (Teale 2017). The shallow depth of the feature - 0.1 m at maximum - suggests truncation by later agricultural practice. No datable evidence was recovered from this feature and no other archaeological deposits or features were noted within the trench.



Figure 3 Trench 1, facing south. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m



Figure 4 West-facing section of Trench 1, Ditch [1004], looking east. Scale 1x1 m

### 3.3 TRENCH 2

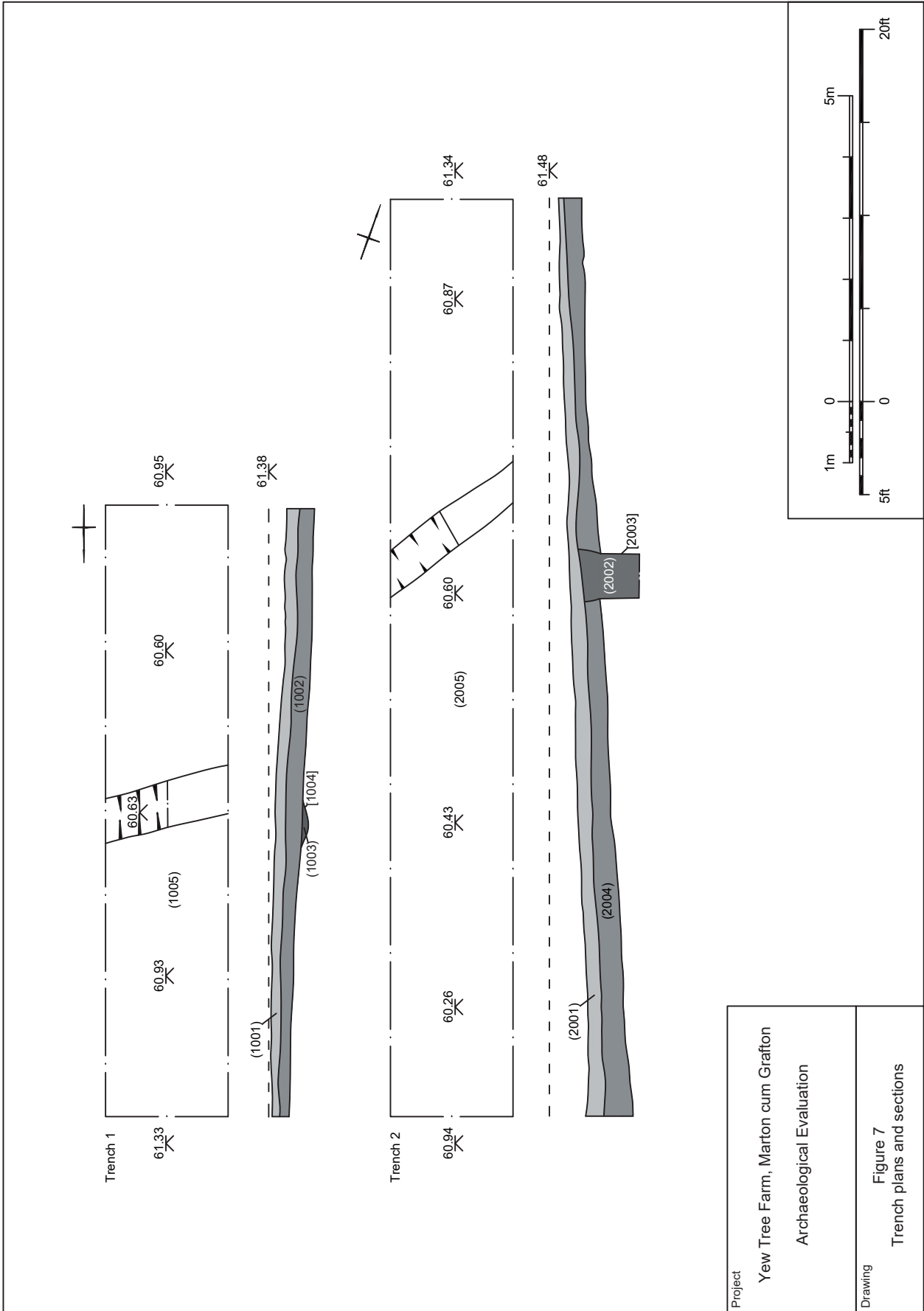
Trench 2 was excavated near to the eastern side of the farm buildings which form part of the proposed development area (Figure 5). The trench measured 15 m x 2 m in plan and was excavated through a mid-brown silty topsoil (2001) with a maximum thickness of 0.2 m (Figure 6). This topsoil overlay a developed subsoil (2004) with a maximum thickness of 0.4 m. A single linear ditch feature [2003] was identified, running north-east to south-west across the width of the trench towards Trench 3 (Figure 6). This feature is certainly the same as ditch [3007], identified in Trench 3 and is probably the cut for a modern agricultural land drain or similar. The fill (2002) was a stiff mottled mid-greyish-orange clay, with some large rounded stones and rooting observed. Modern iron objects, potentially relating to farming, were recovered from the fill. The ditch [2003] had vertical sides extending beyond a depth of 1.2 m below existing ground level and, therefore, was not fully excavated beyond that depth. There were no further archaeological features observed in the trench.



Figure 5 Trench 2, facing north. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m



Figure 6 East-facing section of Trench 2, Ditch [2003], looking west. Scale 1x1 m



### 3.4 TRENCH 3

This trench was excavated near to the north-eastern edge of the site on a slightly raised area of the field that forms part of the proposed development area (Figure 8). The trench measured 15 m x 2 m in plan and was excavated through a mid-brown silty topsoil (3001) with a maximum thickness of 0.2 m (Figure 9). This topsoil overlies a developed subsoil (3008) with a maximum thickness of 0.15 m. Three features were identified within the trench. Ditch [3003] was wide and shallow with a width of 1.12 m and a depth of 0.15 m and was orientated north-south across the width of the trench. It contained a single fill (3002), which was a light reddish-brown silty sand with some clay inclusions. The feature [3003] probably represents a medieval boundary ditch also identified through geophysical survey (Teale 2017). An accumulation of sub-angular stones was identified at the base of ditch [3003], and a single fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the fill (3002).

Ditch [3005] was a shallowly cut, north-south-orientated feature measuring 0.68 m in width and 0.28 m in depth. It also may represent a medieval boundary feature, the fill of which (3004) contained fragments of c. 11<sup>th</sup>- to 14<sup>th</sup>-century pottery. (3004) was a mid-reddish brown silty sand fill including few clay inclusions and few sub-rounded cobble stones. Ditch [3005] was cut by the later modern probable field drain ditch [3007]. Ditch [3007] is a continuation of the same feature identified in Trench 2 [2003], featuring a vertically-sided cut (Figure 11). The feature [3007] could not be fully excavated due to its depth, which was greater than 1.2 m. It contained one fill (3006), a mottled orange-brown silty clay with few large sub-rounded cobbles and four fragments of CBM. No other archaeological features were observed within the trench.



Figure 8 Trench 3, facing north-west. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m





Figure 9 South-facing section of Trench 3, including ditch [3003], looking north. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 10 South-facing section of [3005] and [3007], looking north. Scale 1x1 m

### 3.5 TRENCH 4

Trench 4 was excavated near to the south-western corner of the site (Figure 11). The trench measured 10 m x 2 m in plan and was excavated through a mid-brown silty topsoil (4001) with a maximum thickness of 0.2 m (Figure 12). This topsoil overlaid a developed subsoil (4002) with a maximum thickness of 0.6 m. Within the topsoil at the northern end of the trench was a clear but shallow earthwork depression which appeared to be filled by a dark grey-brown silt deposit (4004) with a maximum depth of c. 0.15 m. This deposit (4004), which was interpreted as resulting from moisture retention within this shallow depression, itself most likely related to previous ploughing of the field, was considered to be the most likely cause of the subsurface anomaly observed by the geophysical survey (Teale 2017). No other archaeological features or deposits were observed during excavation.

### 3.6 TRENCH 5

Trench 5 was excavated towards the south-eastern corner of the site (Figure 13). The trench measured 10 m x 2 m in plan and was excavated through a mid-brown silty topsoil (5001) with a maximum thickness of 0.2 m (Figure 14). This topsoil overlay a developed subsoil (5002) with a maximum thickness of 0.7 m. Like Trench 4, possible subsurface anomalies had been identified through geophysical prospection (Teale 2017); however, no archaeological features or deposits were observed in this trench during excavation.



Figure 11 Trench 4, facing north. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m



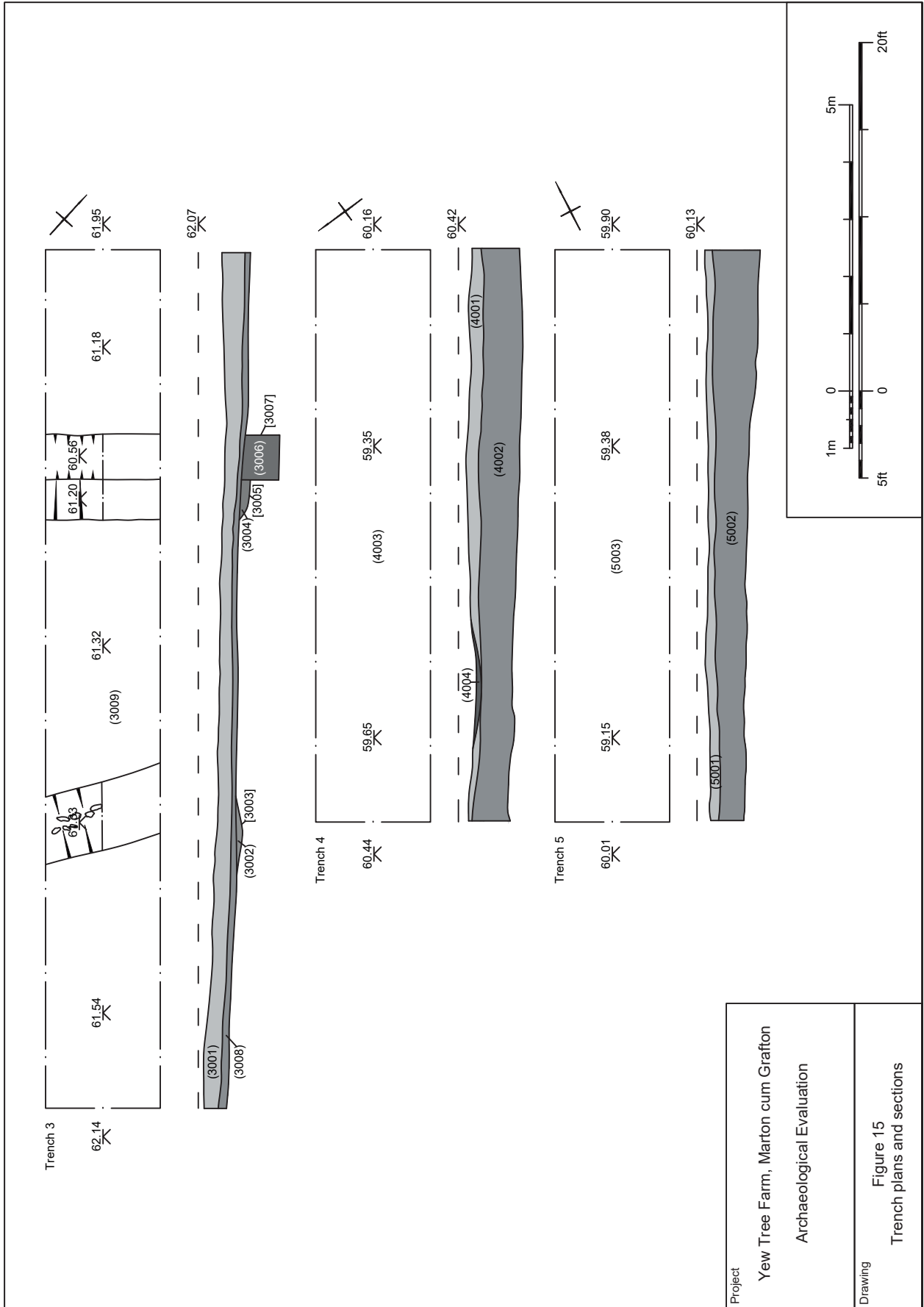
Figure 12 West-facing section of Trench 4. Scale 1x1 m



Figure 13 Trench 5, facing south-west. Scale 1x2 m, 1x1 m



Figure 14 South-east-facing section of Trench 5, looking north-west. Scale 1x1 m



Project  
 Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton  
 Archaeological Evaluation  
 Drawing  
 Figure 15  
 Trench plans and sections



## 4. SPECIALIST ASSESSMENTS

### 4.1 POTTERY

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

#### 4.1.1 INTRODUCTION

The pottery assemblage from Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton was examined by the author on 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> June 2018. It consisted of seven sherds of pottery weighing 62 grams. The data are summarised in Table 1.

#### 4.1.2 ASSESSMENT

Although none of the sherds could be identified to specific known local or regional types, the character of the individual sherds allowed the majority to be broadly dated to the earlier part of the medieval period (late 11<sup>th</sup> to mid/late 13<sup>th</sup> centuries) with just one sherd of a slightly later date (late 13<sup>th</sup> to early 14<sup>th</sup> century). Brief descriptions of the sherds are given in the data table and all have characteristics typical of locally made wares of the period. The only rim sherd shows the characteristic square profile which is typical of jars and cooking pots in a range of gritty and coarse sandy fabrics from West Yorkshire to Newcastle and the North East. Buff- to white-firing pottery was popular across the region in the earlier medieval period (Didsbury 2010; Cumberpatch in prep.) and, while orange-firing iron-rich fabrics appeared during the 13<sup>th</sup> century, remained so until dark grey reduced wares (Reduced Greenware or Late Reduced ware) appeared in the early/mid-14<sup>th</sup> century. The absence of these later types would seem to suggest a hiatus of activity on and around the site in the later medieval period.

Two sherds were splash glazed, a technique which seems to have survived into the 14<sup>th</sup> century in the North East although it was replaced by suspension glazing further south in the early 13<sup>th</sup> century.

One sherd of particular note was the piece of Fine Whiteware (context 3004) with its distinctive very fine white fabric. The use of bright green glaze is similar to that seen on Developed Stamford ware and Scarborough ware although the fabric was not consistent with either of these types.

#### 4.1.3 DISCUSSION

Few conclusions can be drawn from such a small assemblage although the presence of the pottery indicates activity in the earlier part of the medieval period while the absence of any later material might suggest a radical change of land use or practice in which the discard of pottery played no part.

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3001	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow Ware	U/Dec	LC12th – LC13th	A pale orange sandy fabric w/ poorly sorted quartz & rare white rock up to 0.2mm, occ up to 0.5mm
3004	Buff-Orange Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow Ware	U/Dec	LC12th – LC13th	Pinkish-buff body w/ white outer margin; fine quartz & white rock frags <0.5mm, occ quartz up to 1mm
3004	Buff-White Gritty ware	1	20	1	RIM	Jar/ CP	U/Dec	LC11th – M/LC13th	Square-sectioned rim w/ groove on flat top; abundant poorly sorted quartz 0.5 – 2.5mm in a dense buff-white body
3004	Buff-White Sandy ware	1	24	1	BASE	Dish/ Bowl	Pale green glaze int only	LC11th – M/LC13th	A white sandy fabric w/ common quartz grains up to 0.5mm

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
3004	Fine White-ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow Ware	Bright green mottled glaze	C12th – C13th?	A very fine sandy-textured sherd w/ occasional white rock & quartz up to 0.4mm; coarser than Stamford & more abundant than white Brandsby
3004	Reduced Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow Ware	Friable flaky glaze ext; probably splashed	LC13th – EC14th	Common quartz & black grit <0.5mm in a hard, dense reduced body
3004	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow Ware	Patchy pale green to clear splash glaze ext	LC12th – LC13th	A pale orange fabric densely tempered w/ abundant quartz up to 0.2mm, mainly finer
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>7</b>					

Table 1 Summary of Pottery Finds

## 4.2 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

Amy Talbot and Jim Brightman

Five fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from Trench 3 at Yew Tree farm, Marton cum Grafton. All pieces were recovered from either of two ditch fills: (3002) and (3006). One fragment comprising an uneven and broken piece of handmade brick was recovered from (3002). The piece weighed 118.8 grams and had a notably grittier fabric than others in the assemblage. It was a dark salmon colour with dark brownish grey flecks of grit in the material.

The remaining four pieces were recovered from ditch fill (3006), comprising two handmade pieces in a coarse, gritty, salmon-coloured fabric and two pieces of orange-red wire-cut engineering brick. One handmade piece still retained a moulded corner, though no full dimensions could be measured for any of the fragments. The assemblage from (3006) had a total weight of 150.9 grams.

The engineering brick fragments date to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is difficult to assign a date range to the handmade pieces, but it is considered likely that they are post-medieval in origin. No further work is recommended on the assemblage.

## 4.3 METALWORK

Chris Scott

### 4.3.1 INTRODUCTION

Metalwork was recovered from two contexts across the site. The metalwork was examined by the author on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2018 and consisted of three large fragments of broken cast iron from context (2002) and one small iron object from context (3006).

### 4.3.2 ASSESSMENT

Metalwork from context (2002) consisted of three large fragments of cast iron object weighing c. 3.50 kg in total. All three fragments are likely to be from the same object. These consisted of:

- Fragment of cast iron object. Broken off at proximal end at the location of a centrally-placed hole leaving a flat bar with centrally-recessed face and rounded distal end with central hole to locate a pin. Probably previously joined to the proximal end of object 2. (145 mm x 50 mm x 15 mm).

- Fragment of cast iron object. Broken off at proximal end leaving a short section of wide flat bar with rounded distal end with central hole to locate a pin. This splays at the proximal end to four square sections admitting vertical and horizontal pin holes, suggesting that the probable hitch could be attached in two directions. This inherently weaker, pierced section is where the object has given way and broken in the past. Probably previously joined to the proximal end of object 1. (110 mm x 50 mm x 50 mm).
- Fragment of cast iron object. Broken off at proximal end at location of a centrally-placed hole, leaving a short section of wide flat bar with two splayed and rounded distal ends of narrower flat bar, both with central holes to locate a through-pin. These rounded end bar sections are centrally recessed, and the outer face of the left bar bears a probable part or pattern number 'H5189'. (250 mm x 60 mm x 45 mm).

Metalwork from context (3006) consisted of a single, heavily-corroded fragment of an iron nail (40 mm x 10 mm x 10 mm), weighing c. 20 grams.

#### 4.3.3 DISCUSSION

The three fragments of cast iron object from context (2006) all appear to be parts of a single drawbar/hitch linkage. Given the context of this site, they are likely to be part of an agricultural implement or machine, probably of late 19<sup>th</sup>- to early or mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century date. The fragment of iron nail from context (3006) is heavily corroded and of uncertain form or date. No further work is recommended on the assemblage.

## 4.4 FAUNAL REMAINS

Louisa Gidney

### 4.4.1 INTRODUCTION

The bones of a probable single individual cow were found in Trench 3 context 3006, the fill of a potentially modern ditch cut through a medieval boundary ditch.

### 4.4.2 ASSESSMENT

Parts of the head, thorax and vertebral column were recovered. The skull is represented by molars 1 and 2 from the left maxilla, premolar 2 from the right maxilla and part of a nasal bone. Fragments of bone from the mandibles were found, together with right and left incisor teeth, premolar 3 and molar 1 from the right side. The tooth wear indicates an adult but not aged animal.

There are fragments with fresh breaks from at least two cervical and two thoracic vertebrae, as well as two largely complete lumbar vertebrae. The vertebral epiphyses are unfused or fusing, suggesting an age of 5-7 years at death.

At least two or three ribs are indicated by proximal shaft and capitulum fragments, with numerous rib shaft fragments showing recent breaks. The only limb bone present is the distal right scapula.

### 4.4.3 DISCUSSION

The bones are from a large and robust animal of 'improved' post-medieval type. The burial environment has already started to degrade the bones as they have become brittle, resulting in extensive breakage during the excavation process. The bone surfaces are also starting to decay and flake off. No further work is recommended on this assemblage.



## **5. DISCUSSION**

### **5.1 GEOLOGY AND GEOMORPHOLOGY**

The evaluation has characterised the underlying substrate as being a uniform mid-reddish-brown sandy clay (probable diamicton) substrate with frequent mixed sub-rounded stones and gravel patches present across the proposed development area. This is in line with the glacially derived clay, sand and gravel deposits typical of the area.

### **5.2 MEDIEVAL**

Medieval activity on the site is characterised by three probable medieval ditch features in Trenches 1 and 3. These illustrate a picture of land division and probable agricultural use in line with the plot divisions which can be seen within the geophysical survey for the site (Teale 2017) and as earthworks surrounding the wider village. Pottery recovered from the site suggests occupation of the immediate surrounding area during the 11<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century.

### **5.3 POST-MEDIEVAL**

Later activity on the site was generally represented by post-medieval ploughing and included a modern linear feature present in Trenches 2 and 3, considered most likely to be related to drainage or agricultural practice.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1 CONFIDENCE, CONSTRAINTS AND LIMITATIONS

All trenches were excavated as intended at their planned locations. Potential subsurface anomalies identified through geophysical prospection in Trenches 4 and 5 (Teale 2017) were demonstrated to not be identifiable anthropogenic features. Trenches 1, 2 and 3 successfully identified subsurface archaeological anomalies depicted in the geophysical survey data.

### 6.2 RESEARCH POTENTIAL

The archaeological evaluation has not produced any findings which can contribute significantly to the research objectives of the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework*.

### 6.3 POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The results of the evaluation indicate that the potential direct effect of the proposed development on the archaeological resource will be the removal or further truncation of widely spaced archaeological features relating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Principally, these features relate to agricultural use and land division. Pottery and CBM uncovered from features located toward the northern extent of the site does suggest medieval occupation in the immediate area, which would be consistent with the known history of the village. All of the features uncovered on the site were considerably truncated by previous ploughing.

### 6.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

It is considered that the results of the programme of evaluation trenching are sufficient to inform a planning decision in respect of the archaeological potential of the proposed development site, and no further pre-application archaeological work is recommended.

### 6.5 PROJECT ARCHIVE

The physical and digital archive for this project is currently held by Solstice Heritage pending a decision on the requirement for any future work on the site. Once all phases of work have been completed, the archives will be prepared and deposited in line with the agreed WSI and ClfA Standards and Guidance.

## 7. SOURCES

### 7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second edition)*. London, English Heritage.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). 2014b. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). 2014d. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Cumberpatch, C.G. in prep. *Pottery from excavations at Claypath, Durham*. Report in preparation for Archaeological Services, Durham University.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2014. *National Planning Practice Guidance*. London, The Stationery Office.

Didsbury, P. 2010. Medieval pottery. In Daniels, R. (ed.) *Hartlepool: An archaeology of the medieval town*. Stockton, Tees Archaeology monograph ser. 4: 218-246.

Harrogate Borough Council. 2001. *Harrogate District Local Plan*. Harrogate, Harrogate Borough Council.

Harrogate Borough Council. 2009. *Harrogate District Local Development Framework Core Strategy*. Harrogate, Harrogate Borough Council.

Harrogate Borough Council. 2014. *Heritage Management Supplementary Planning Document*. Harrogate, Harrogate Borough Council.

Historic England (HE). 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*. London, Historic England.

Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2007. *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research Agenda*. Unpublished report prepared for the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework and English Heritage.

Snowden, T. 2018. *Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire – Heritage Impact Assessment*. Unpublished Report prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP.

Teale, K. 2017. *Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire – Geophysical Survey*. Unpublished Report prepared by AOC Archaeology.

### 7.2 WEBSITES

British Geological Survey (BGS). 2018. *Geology of Britain Viewer*. Available from: <<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>>. [16<sup>th</sup> June 2018].

## APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT REGISTER

Context Number	Type	Description	Probable Date
1001	Deposit	Dark loamy mid reddish-brown topsoil	Modern
1002	Deposit	Light reddish-brown silty sand developed subsoil	Post-Glacial
1003	Fill	Light brownish-red silty sand fill of 1004	Medieval
1004	Cut	Cut of potential field boundary	Medieval
1005	Deposit	Light reddish-brown sandy clay substrate	Glacial
2001	Deposit	Dark loamy mid reddish-brown topsoil	Modern
2002	Fill	Light mottled orangish- brown firm fill of 2003	Modern
2003	Cut	Cut of potential agricultural development	Modern
2004	Deposit	Light reddish- brown silty developed subsoil	Post-Glacial
2005	Deposit	Light reddish- brown sandy clay substrate	Glacial
3001	Deposit	Dark loamy mid reddish-brown topsoil	Modern
3002	Fill	Dark brownish red silty sand fill of 3003	Medieval
3003	Cut	Cut of potential field boundary	Medieval
3004	Fill	Dark brownish red silty sand fill of 3005	Medieval
3005	Cut	Cut of potential field boundary	Medieval
3006	Fill	Light mottled orangish- brown firm clay fill of 3007	Modern
3007	Cut	Cut of potential agricultural development	Modern
3008	Deposit	Light reddish- brown silty sand developed subsoil	Post-Glacial
3009	Deposit	Light reddish- brown silty clay substrate	Glacial
4001	Deposit	Dark loamy mid reddish-brown topsoil	Modern
4002	Deposit	Dark reddish- brown silty sand developed subsoil	Post-Glacial
4003	Deposit	Light reddish- brown silty sand substrate	Glacial
4004	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown silty deposit	Modern
5001	Deposit	Dark loamy mid reddish-brown topsoil	Modern
5002	Deposit	Dark reddish- brown silty sand developed subsoil	Post-Glacial
5003	Deposit	Light reddish- brown silty sand substrate	Glacial

Table 2 Context Register

## APPENDIX 2 - POLICY AND GUIDANCE FRAMEWORK

### LEGISLATION

National legislation which applies to the consideration of cultural heritage within development and the wider planning process is set out in Table 1 below.

Title	Key Points
Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (amended by the National Heritage Act 1983 and 2002)	Scheduled Monuments, as defined under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979), are sites which have been selected by a set of non-statutory criteria to be of national importance. Where scheduled sites are affected by development proposals there is a presumption in favour of their physical preservation. Any works, other than activities receiving class consent under The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1981, as amended by The Ancient Monuments (Class Consents) Order 1984, which would have the effect of demolishing, destroying, damaging, removing, repairing, altering, adding to, flooding or covering-up a Scheduled Monument require consent from the Secretary of State for the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.
Planning (Listed Building and Conservation Areas) Act 1990	Buildings of national, regional or local historical and architectural importance are protected under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990. Buildings designated as 'Listed' are afforded protection from physical alteration or effects on their historical setting.
Hedgerows Regulations 1997	The Hedgerow Regulations (1997) include criteria by which hedgerows can be regarded as historically important (Schedule 1 Part III).

Table 3 Legislation relating to cultural heritage in planning

### POLICY

#### NATIONAL

The principal instrument of national planning policy within England is the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) (CLG 2012) which outlines the following in relation to cultural heritage within planning and development:

Paragraph	Key Points
7	Contributing to protecting and enhancing the historic environment is specifically noted as being a part of what constitutes 'sustainable development' – the "golden thread" which, when met, can trigger presumption in favour.
17	A core planning principle is to "conserve heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, so that they can be enjoyed for the contribution to the quality of life of this and future generations".
128	During the determination of applications "local planning authorities should require an applicant to describe the significance of any heritage assets affected, including any contribution made by their setting". This information should be proportionate to the significance of the asset and only enough to "understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance". The normal minimum level is expected to be a desk-based assessment of proportional size "and, where necessary, a field evaluation".

Paragraph	Key Points
129	Paragraph 129 identifies that Local planning authorities should identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset that may be affected by a proposal (including by development affecting the setting of a heritage asset) taking account of the available evidence and any necessary expertise. They should take this assessment into account when considering the impact of a proposal on a heritage asset, to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the proposal.
132	It is noted that significance – the principal measure of inherent overall heritage worth – can be harmed or lost through development within its setting. Heritage assets are an irreplaceable resource and any adverse effects require “clear and convincing justification” relative to the significance of the asset in question.
135	At paragraph 135 it states that the effect of an application on the significance of a non-designated heritage asset should be taken into account in determining the application. In weighing applications that affect directly or indirectly non designated heritage assets, a balanced judgement will be required having regard to the scale of any harm or loss and the significance of the heritage asset.
139	At paragraph 139 it states that non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.
141	In paragraph 141 amongst other matters it states that planning authorities should require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. However, the ability to record evidence of our past should not be a factor in deciding whether such loss should be permitted.

Table 4 Key passages of NPPF in reference to cultural heritage

#### LOCAL

Under planning law, the determination of an application must be made, in the first instance, with reference to the policies of the local development plan. For the proposed development, this comprises the *Harrogate Borough Council Local Plan*, adopted in 2001 (Harrogate Borough Council 2001).

#### GUIDANCE

##### NATIONAL

During the assessment and preparation of this document, the following guidance documents have been referred to, where relevant:

Document	Key Points
National Planning Practice Guidance (NPPG) (CLG 2014)	The Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG) released the guidance to NPPF in March 2014 in a 'live' online format which, it is intended can be amended and responsive to comment, particular as case law develops in relation to the implementation of NPPF. In relation to cultural heritage the NPPG follows previous guidance in wording and 'keys in' with, in particular, extant English Heritage guidance documents. The NPPG references many similar terms to the previous PPS5 Practice Guidance.
Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance (Historic England 2008)	This document sets out the guiding principles of conservation as seen by English Heritage and also provides a terminology for assessment of significance upon which much that has followed is based.
Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (ClfA 2014)	This document represents non-statutory industry best practice as set out by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. The evaluation work has been undertaken to these standards, as subscribed to by Solstice Heritage LLP.

Table 5 National guidance documentation consulted

## APPENDIX 3 - METHODOLOGY

### FIELDWORK

The five trenches were laid out in the locations agreed in the WSI (Scott 2018), and excavations were undertaken and completed between the 7<sup>th</sup> and the 8<sup>th</sup> June 2018. The work was undertaken by Chris Scott, Scott Williams and Amy Talbot of Solstice Heritage LLP. All of the trenches were able to sample the area of proposed development.

All mechanical excavation (through overburden and non-anthropogenic levelling layers) was undertaken with a back-acting, toothless ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. The trenches consisted of three 10 m x 2 m trenches and two 15 m x 2 m trenches.

Where archaeological features and deposits were encountered, these were recorded to the standards outlined in the agreed WSI and the relevant ClfA Standard and Guidance. All features and deposits were recorded on pro forma record sheets, drawn in plan and section at a suitable scale, and photographed. In addition to any specific features or deposits, a general record of the trench stratigraphy was made on pro forma record sheets, a plan and section of each trench was made at a suitable scale and photography was completed. A detailed methodology was outlined in the agreed WSI, and this has been included as Appendix 4 below.

### POST-FIELDWORK

The primary site archive comprises site records and digital photography on CD. This has been used to compile this report, all of which will be deposited with a local repository museum in digital and paper format as the principal record of the evaluation work. The physical archive comprises primary field records and advice will be sought on the detailed requirements for retention and deposition. An OASIS record has been completed for this work, including a digital version of this report, the reference for which is solstice1- 321523. Deposition of the physical archive has been delayed until a determination is made on the need for, and scope of, any further work. In this instance, a single comprehensive archive will be compiled and deposited.

### CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in the text, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined in calendar years as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,000 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10000 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Chalcolithic/Beaker Period: 2400 – 2000 BC
- Bronze Age: 2000 – 800 BC
- Iron Age: 800 BC – AD 70
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 70 – 410
- Early medieval/Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1750
- Industrial: AD 1750 – 1900
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

### QUALITY ASSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP commits all fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment, analysis, reporting and dissemination to be undertaken to the standards stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA). The project has been managed by Chris Scott, who is a fully accredited member of ClfA (MCIfA level).

## APPENDIX 4 - WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION





# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROJECT BACKGROUND..

This Written Scheme of investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP on behalf of Brierley Homes to confirm the scope of works of an archaeological evaluation. The evaluation is required by North Yorkshire County Council to support a planning application (18/00335/FULMA) for the erection of 23 dwellings, including the part demolition and part conversion of existing outbuildings, public open space and landscaping. This work is intended to complete a staged programme of evaluation, following on from a geophysical survey undertaken by AOC Archaeology (Teale 2017).

## 1.2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORKS

The proposed works are located on land at Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 41723 62728). The farm buildings on the wider site are considered to be non-designated heritage assets and are located within the Marton cum Grafton Conservation Area. (Figure 1).

The archaeological works proposed within this WSI will comprise:

- Excavation by Solstice Heritage LLP of 3 no. 10 m x 2 m and 2 no. 15 m x 2 m archaeological evaluation trenches within the proposed development area (Figure 2).

## 1.3 CHRONOLOGY

Where chronological and archaeological periods are referred to in this WSI, the relevant date ranges are broadly defined as follows:

- Palaeolithic (Old Stone Age): 1 million – 12,500 BP (Before present)
- Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age): 10500 – 4000 BC
- Neolithic (New Stone Age): 4000 – 2400 BC
- Bronze Age: 2400 – 700 BC
- Iron Age: 700 BC – AD 43
- Roman/Romano-British: AD 43 – 410
- Anglo-Saxon/Anglo-Scandinavian: AD 410 – 1066
- Medieval: AD 1066 – 1540
- Post-medieval: AD 1540 – 1750
- Industrial: AD 1750 – 1900
- Modern: AD 1900 – Present

## 1.4 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Solstice Heritage LLP commits all fieldwork and post-fieldwork assessment, analysis, reporting and dissemination to be undertaken to the standards stipulated by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) as is outlined in Sections 3-4 below. The project will be managed by Chris Scott who is a fully accredited member of the CIfA (MCIfA level). A statement of competence for Chris Scott is attached as Appendix 2 to this document.

## 1.5 ASSUMPTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Data and information obtained and consulted in the compilation of this WSI has been derived from a number of secondary sources. Where it has not been practicable to verify the accuracy of secondary information, its accuracy has been assumed in good faith. All statements and opinions arising from the works undertaken are provided in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of this WSI for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

The inherent uncertainties of archaeological investigation mean that the working methodologies and sampling strategies may be required to change should unexpectedly extensive and/or significant remains be discovered. This has been highlighted in the relevant sections below and any such change will be agreed with the client and the North Yorkshire County Council Principal Archaeologist.

## 1.6 COPYRIGHT

Solstice Heritage LLP will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988). The North Yorkshire HER will be granted licence to use the report for its purposes, which may include photocopying.

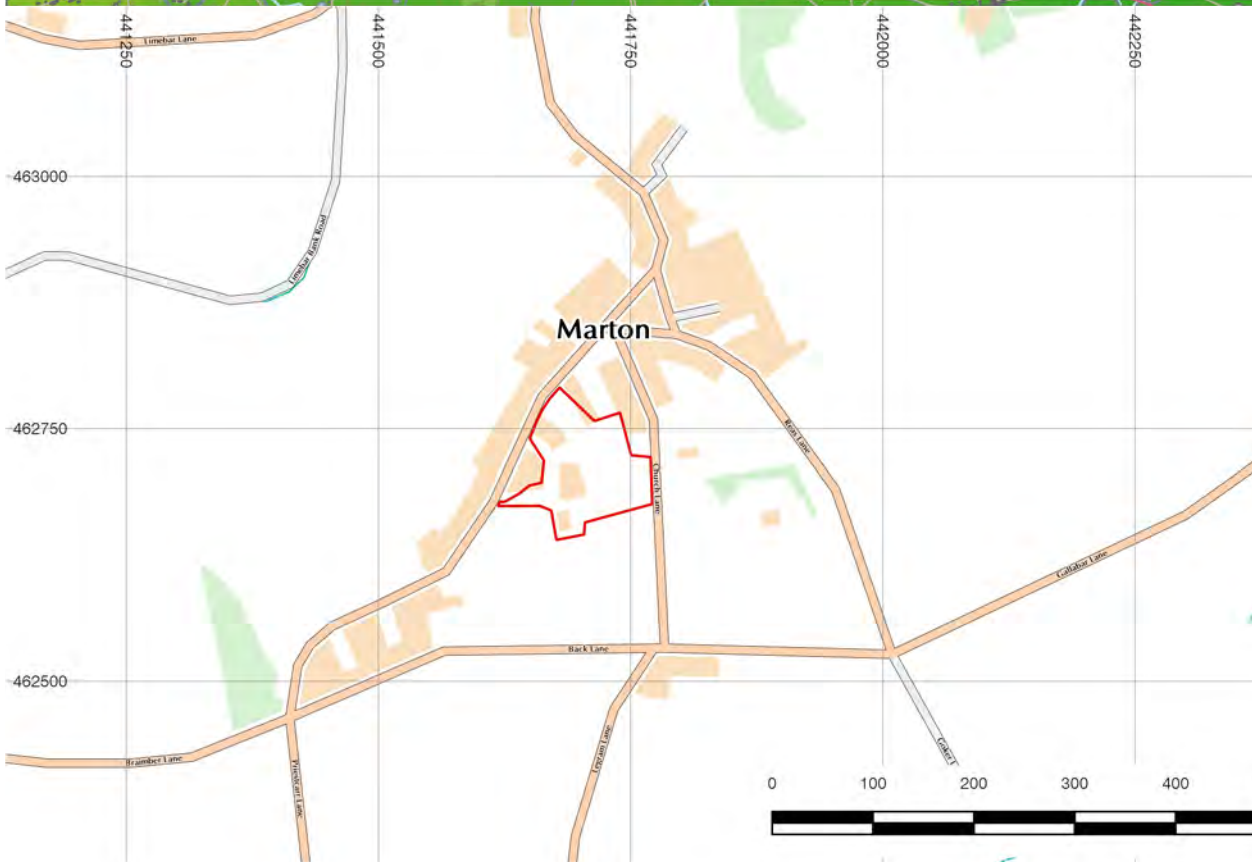
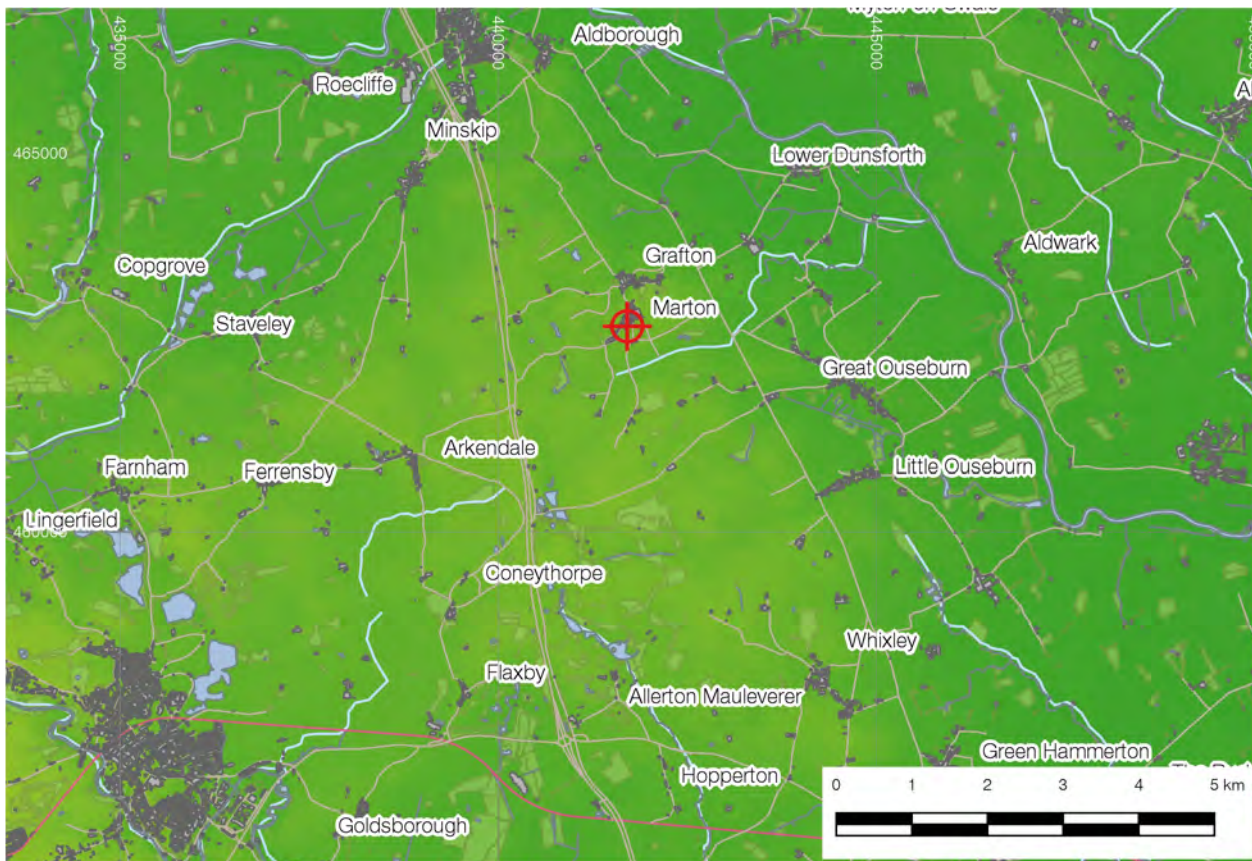
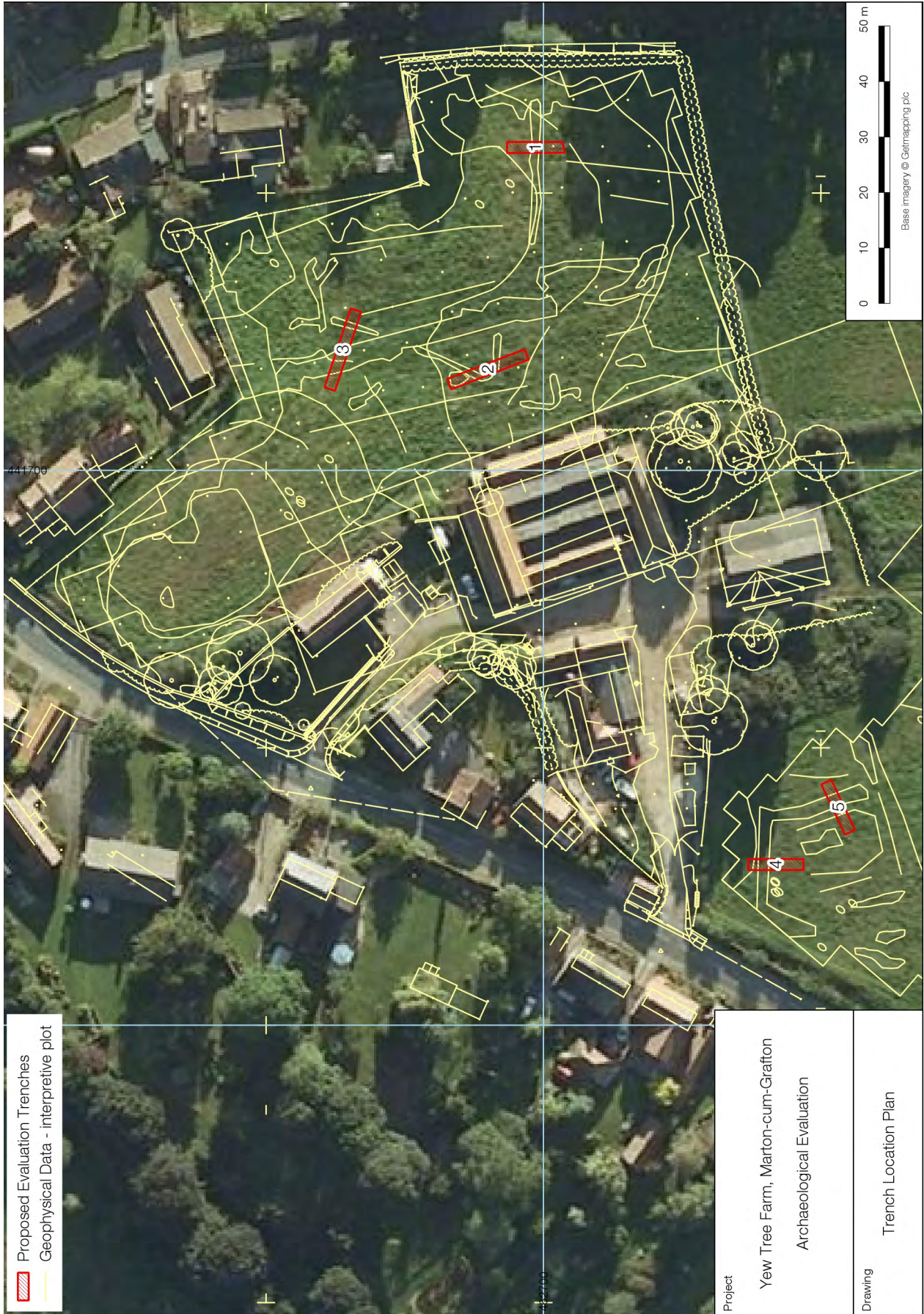


Figure 1 Site Location Plan



## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 PREVIOUS WORK

A geophysical survey was undertaken by AOC Archaeology (Teale 2017) on the proposed development site. The survey identified probable evidence of medieval and post-medieval settlement and agriculture and some other anomalies which may be archaeological in nature. This survey work reflects the archaeological potential for the site identified within the Heritage Impact Assessment carried out by Solstice Heritage LLP (Snowden 2018).

### 2.2 POTENTIAL SIGNIFICANCE

Any potential evidence relating to post-medieval farming practice would likely be of low significance, whilst evidence in the form of medieval period archaeology has the potential to be of medium significance.

### 2.3 RELEVANT RESEARCH AREA

Given the general potential for archaeological remains relating to medieval settlement archaeology within the proposed development area, the evaluation also has the potential to provide information to address the following gaps in knowledge identified in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework* (Roskams and Whyman 2007):

- The understanding of the patterning and nature of medieval settlement and its relations to craft and economic activity.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

#### 3.1 EVALUATION

An archaeological field evaluation is defined as:

- "... a limited programme of non-intrusive and/or intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate." (ClfA 2014b, 4).

The overarching aim of the evaluation is:

- To gain information about the archaeological resource within the site (including its presence or absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality), in order to make an assessment of its merit in the context of the proposed development.

The objectives of the evaluation are:

- To attempt to establish the sequence of sub-surface deposits present across the development site, including evidence for the potential date, character and significance of any archaeological and/or palaeoenvironmental deposits, including in relation to other similar features within the area.
- To assist in the formulation of a strategy to ensure the recording, preservation or management of the archaeological resource.
- To provide information to allow the formulation of a strategy to mitigate the threat to the archaeological resource.
- To allow the formulation of a proposal for further archaeological investigation or evaluation, if required.
- To ensure there is a permanent record of the work undertaken deposited with the local Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online
- To ensure all work is undertaken in compliance with the *Code of Conduct* of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) (2014a) and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014b).
- To ensure compliance with the WSI (this document).

## 4. METHODOLOGY

### 4.1 TRENCH LOCATIONS

The evaluation will comprise 5 no. evaluation trenches. The location of the proposed trenches is shown on Figure 2.

### 4.2 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

Initial excavation will be undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under constant archaeological supervision, to the first archaeological horizon. Where standing structures are encountered, their full extent within the trench will be exposed and recorded. Where cut features are exposed, they will be cleaned and delimited as much as is practicable within the area of the trench and investigated using the sampling strategy outlined in Table 5 below. Where cut features contain material culture or palaeoenvironmental remains of significance then they will be subject to a more rigorous sampling strategy, usually including 100% excavation of fill material and palaeoenvironmental sampling as detailed in section 5.6 below. All intersections of features will be investigated in a manner appropriate to ascertain their stratigraphic relationship.

The evaluation trenching will continue in a controlled manner until natural substratum has been reached, in order to ensure that all archaeological features and strata are adequately characterised. Given the topographical and geomorphological setting of the proposed development site, it is not anticipated that there will be a need for a 'second strip' to remove alluvial or colluvial sediment units that may have buried earlier remains.

Size/Nature of Feature	Minimum percentage of fill excavated and sampled
Cut feature less than c. 1 m in diameter or equivalent area	50%
Cut feature greater than c. 1 m in diameter or equivalent area	25% or until form, function and date can be adequately characterised
Linear features	10% in 1 m slots evenly spaced along the length of the features though focussing on junctions and relationships with other features where present. Minimum sample of 2 m where the linear feature is less than 20 m in total length.

Table 1 Sampling strategy for investigation of cut features

### 4.3 RECORDING METHODOLOGY

All archaeological features will be recorded on *pro forma* sheets, creating a primary written record that will be accompanied by drawn and photographic records. A site diary giving a summary of each day's work will also be maintained including overall interpretive observations.

A drawn record will be compiled of all features, including plan and section/profile illustrations at a suitable scale (usually 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50) depending on the complexity and significance of the remains.

The photographic record of the monitoring will be undertaken in high-resolution digital format. Photographs will be taken of all archaeological and palaeoenvironmental features in addition to general site photography locating the individual features in their wider context.

All trenches will be located and tied to the National Grid at a scale of 1:2500 or 1:1250 as practical. All features will be located accurately within this area and their height also accurately recorded above Ordnance Datum. The same level of accuracy will be applied to measuring the respective heights of the top and base of excavations.

### 4.4 SMALL FINDS

Any small finds will be initially retained and bagged by context for assessment at the post-fieldwork stage.

Small finds will be handled, packed and stored in accordance with the guidelines in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkin-

son and Neal 1998).

In the event that finds of 'treasure' are uncovered, then the local Coroner will be informed and the correct procedures will be followed as outlined under the *Treasure Act 1996*.

#### 4.5 HUMAN REMAINS

In the event of human remains being uncovered, including evidence of cremations, these will be initially left *in situ*, protected and covered from view. Should removal of the remains be deemed necessary then a licence will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) prior to further work proceeding. Exhumation of human remains will proceed in accordance with the MoJ licence and all health and safety regulations and guidance.

#### 4.6 SCIENTIFIC AND PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING STRATEGY

##### 4.6.1 AIM OF THE SAMPLING STRATEGY

Given the uncertainty of the presence or level of archaeological remains likely to be encountered as part of this evaluation, the general aim of the scientific and palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy is:

- To provide information on the nature of human activity and the past environment in the immediate area, in relation to the archaeological deposits uncovered during the project.

##### 4.6.2 OVERVIEW

Sampling levels and feature-specific approaches will vary in accordance with the characteristics and potential of individual features to address the aims and objectives outlined above. Sampling and assessment methodologies will follow best practice as set out in relevant guidance documents, including *Environmental Archaeology* (Campbell *et al.* 2011).

#### 4.7 HEALTH AND SAFETY

All archaeological work will be undertaken in a safe manner in compliance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*. A full risk assessment will be undertaken in advance of the commencement of work, a copy of which will be available on site for the duration of the fieldwork. Solstice Heritage LLP has a full Safety, Health and Environment Policy which can be supplied upon request.

#### 4.8 EXTENSIVE REMAINS AND/OR SIGNIFICANT FINDS

In the event of discovery of archaeological remains that are more extensive and/or significant than could reasonably have been anticipated then the following procedure will be followed:

- Where remains can be rapidly characterised within the scope of this stage of work, including a small extension to existing trenching, this will be undertaken following agreement with the client and the NYCC Principal Archaeologist.
- If, following consultation with the NYCC Principal Archaeologist and client, a further stage of evaluation is deemed necessary and proportionate to the potential significance of the archaeological remains, a modified WSI or addendum to this document will be prepared and agreed with all stakeholders.
- Where remains are significant, but are characterised by this phase of evaluation to a degree where their significance and extent can be understood, then the most suitable course may be the agreement with the NYCC Principal Archaeologist and the client of a programme of appropriate mitigation.



## 5. POST-FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

### 5.1 SMALL FINDS PROCESSING

All finds will be processed and catalogued in line with standard guidance documents including *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998) and the *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014c).

### 5.2 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS

After processing, artefacts and ecofacts will be quantified and assessed to provide an overview of their potential to meet the aims and objectives of the project. This will be undertaken, where necessary, by a relevant specialist, as set out below, and will include a statement on the potential and requirement for further analysis. Where extensive analysis is recommended and justified by the potential of the assemblage or sample then this will be undertaken after agreement with the client and North Yorkshire County Council Principal Archaeologist.

### 5.3 REPORTING

Following completion of any specialist assessment and analysis, all information will be synthesised in a project report, which will include as a minimum:

- Planning application number, OASIS reference number and site grid reference
- A non-technical summary of results
- Introduction
- Aims and method statement
- Legislative, policy and guidance framework
- Summary of data outlining all archaeological deposits, features, classes and numbers of artefacts and spot dating of significant finds
- Specialist reports (where necessary)
- Discussion of results
- Illustrative photography
- Location plan of the site of at least 1:10000 scale
- Sketch diagrams of all cores at a suitable scale (see section 5.3 above)
- Above Ordnance Datum (aOD) levels on plans and incorporated into the text

Any variation to the minimum requirements above will be approved in advance and in writing by the North Yorkshire County Council Principal Archaeologist. One bound hard copy and one digital copy will be supplied to the client and to the North Yorkshire County Council Principal Archaeologist upon completion.

### 5.4 ARCHIVING

Within 6 months of the completion of all post-fieldwork stages of the project, a full archive will be compiled and deposited with a local recipient museum. The archive will be compiled in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014d). The archive and all material contained in it will be compiled according to the guidelines of the recipient museum, and will include as a minimum:

- A list of archive contents, by box if required
- Hard copies of all relevant project documentation
- Digital material created for the project



- Artefacts and ecofacts for which there is a reason for retention (e.g. inherent significance, potential for future analysis).

Should there be no material archive arising from the project then, as a minimum, the project report will be submitted to the North Yorkshire HER in bound hard copy and digital format, and project details and a copy of the report will be made available through OASIS (see below).

## 5.5 OASIS

Solstice Heritage LLP is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) Project and fully supports all project documentation and records being made available through the OASIS website. Upon completion of the post-fieldwork reporting and archiving, an OASIS record will be completed, and a copy of the project report will be uploaded.

## 5.6 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

In the event that formal publication and/or wider dissemination is deemed necessary, then a suitable format will be agreed with the client and the North Yorkshire County Council Principal Archaeologist. This may include a digital download document made freely available or publication in a local, regional or national journal.

## 6. RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

### 6.1 FIELDWORK STAFF

The project will be managed by Chris Scott of Solstice Heritage LLP. Chris holds full accredited professional membership of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) at MCIfA level. It is anticipated that the fieldwork will also be supervised by Chris Scott MCIfA of Solstice Heritage LLP, though in the event of a change, details of fieldwork staff will be confirmed in writing to the NYCC Principal Archaeologist prior to commencement.

### 6.2 POST-FIELDWORK STAFF

The post-fieldwork reporting and archiving will also be managed by Chris Scott. Details of any other post-fieldwork or reporting staff will be confirmed in writing to the North Yorkshire County Council Principal Archaeologist prior to commencement.

### 6.3 SPECIALIST INPUT

Should specialist input be required for assessment and analysis at post-fieldwork stage, then it is intended that the following specialists be used:

Specialism	Specialist	Company/Institution
Lithics	Spencer Carter	TimeVista Archaeology
Prehistoric pottery	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage LLP
Romano-British Pottery	Alex Croom	Independent Specialist
Roman brick/tile	Alex Croom	Independent Specialist
Early glasswork	Dr Hilary Cool	Barbican Research Associates
Medieval/Post-medieval pottery	Chris Cumberpatch	Independent Specialist
Archaeometallurgy	Dr Gerry McDonnell	Gerry McDonnell Archaeometallurgy
Clay pipe	Dr Susie White	University of Liverpool
Industrial/later glasswork	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage LLP
Industrial/later metalwork	Chris Scott	Solstice Heritage LLP
Medieval/later CBM	Jim Brightman	Solstice Heritage LLP
Conservation of artefacts	Jennifer Jones	Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU)
Botanical macrofossils	Dr Charlotte O'Brien	ASDU
Pollen	Dr Charlotte O'Brien	ASDU
Human remains	Malin Holst	York Osteoarchaeology
Faunal remains	Louisa Gidney	Independent specialist
All dating techniques	Dr Gordon Cook	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC)

Table 2 Proposed specialist input to post-fieldwork stages

This list is subject to change depending on individual availability of specialists and the specific requirements of the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains uncovered during the course of fieldwork. Liaison will also be undertaken with the relevant Historic England Scientific advisor, as appropriate.

### 6.4 FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

It is currently intended that the works be undertaken during June 2018.

## 6.5 POST-FIELDWORK PROGRAMME

The post-fieldwork process will commence immediately upon completion of the fieldwork. Unless a more in-depth post-fieldwork process has been agreed as an addendum to this document, then a report will be compiled within two months, subject to any required specialist input. An OASIS record will be completed and any archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the post-fieldwork phase.

## 6.6 MONITORING

The local planning authority contact for monitoring of the project will be:

Peter Rowe  
Principal Archaeologist  
Growth, Planning and Trading Standards  
Heritage Services  
North Yorkshire County Council  
County Hall  
Northallerton  
DL7 8AH  
Direct Dial: 01609 532316  
Mobile: 07973 950131  
E-mail: [archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk)



## 7. SOURCES

### 7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014a. *Code of Conduct*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014b. *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014c. *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014d. *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading, Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2012. *National Planning Policy Framework*. London, The Stationery Office.

Department for Communities and Local Government (CLG). 2014. *National Planning Practice Guidance*. London, The Stationery Office.

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. 2011. *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second edition)*. London, English Heritage.

English Heritage (EH). 2008. *Conservation Principles, Policies and Guidance*. London, English Heritage.

Harrogate Borough Council. 2001. *Harrogate District Local Plan*. Harrogate, Harrogate Borough Council.

Harrogate Borough Council. 2009. *Harrogate District Local Development Framework Core Strategy*. Harrogate, Harrogate Borough Council.

Harrogate Borough Council. 2014. *Heritage Management Supplementary Planning Document*. Harrogate, Harrogate Borough Council.

Roskams, S. and Whyman, M. 2007. *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research Agenda*. Unpublished report prepared for the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework and English Heritage.

Snowden, T. 2018. *Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire – Heritage Impact Assessment*. Unpublished Report prepared by Solstice Heritage LLP.

South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS). 2011. *Yorkshire, The Humber and the North East: A Regional Statement of Good Practice for Archaeology in the Development Process*.

Teale, K. 2017. *Yew Tree Farm, Marton cum Grafton, North Yorkshire – Geophysical Survey*. Unpublished Report prepared by AOC Archaeology.



