



BRAMBLEWICK

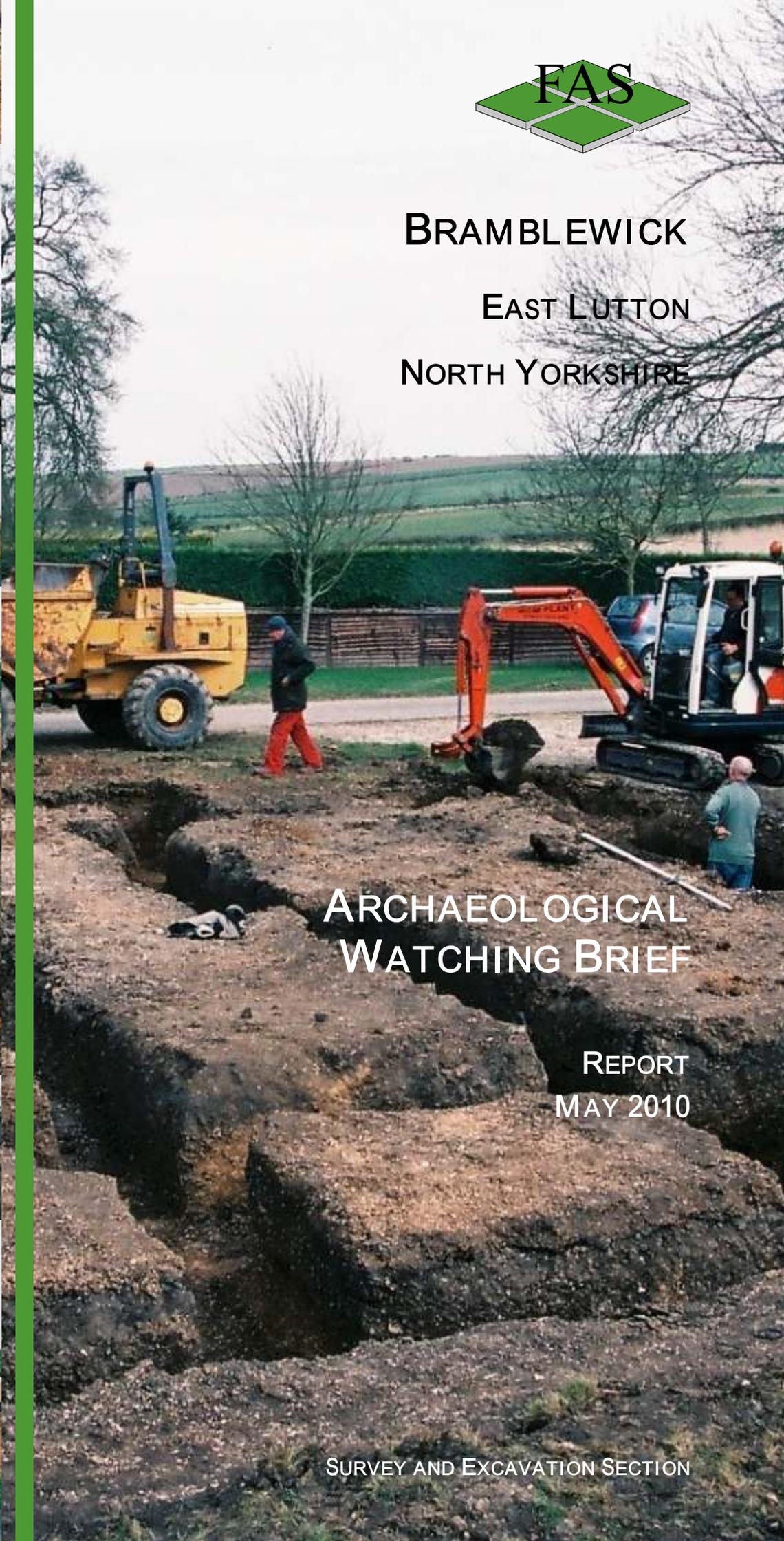
EAST LUTTON

NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
WATCHING BRIEF

REPORT
MAY 2010

SURVEY AND EXCAVATION SECTION





ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
BRAMBLEWICK
EAST LUTTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

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REPORT
May 2010



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Summary

This document reports the results of an archaeological watching brief at Bramblewick, Park Lane, East Lutton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 994 697). The work was carried out on behalf of Mr and Mrs Chadwick on the 7th April 2010.

The sequence encountered consisted of a natural gravel subsoil into which a boundary ditch had been excavated. Ceramic recovered from the ditch suggested a disuse date of the mid-17th to 18th century. The ditch was sealed by a buried soil and a layer of modern topsoil and turf.

Acknowledgements

FAS are grateful to Mr and Mrs Chadwick for their cooperation during fieldwork and to Jane Young for identifying the pottery.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document reports the results of an archaeological watching brief at Bramblewick, Park Lane, East Lutton, North Yorkshire. The watching brief required the monitoring of foundation excavation for the erection of a single dwelling and was carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd on behalf of Mr and Mrs Chadwick on the 7th April 2010.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The village of East Lutton is situated in the Great Wold Valley between Helperthorpe and West Lutton. The development site is located on the west side of Park Lane (Figure 1; NGR SE 994 697; Plate 1), bounded to the east by Park Lane itself and to the west, north and south by residential properties.



Plate 1 The site looking southwest

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the watching brief was to identify, characterise and record any archaeological deposits encountered during groundworks which would be destroyed or disturbed by the excavation of strip foundations. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by FAS to satisfy a planning condition attached to planning permission granted by Ryedale District Council (Planning Ref. No 09/00292/FUL)(Appendix A).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The village of East Lutton is situated in the rich archaeological landscape of the Yorkshire Wolds. To the immediate west of the village a series of rectilinear enclosures and possible early medieval *grubenhäuser* has been identified centred on SE 939 694 and to the east of the village the cropmarks suggest a continuation of the rectilinear system (RCHME 1997, Fig.45; Plate 2). To the north of the village a square barrow cemetery of probable Iron Age date has been identified associated with rectilinear enclosures centred on SE 943 706. To the south of the village a long rectilinear cropmark complex associated with the Great Wold Dyke has been identified stretching over several kilometres oriented

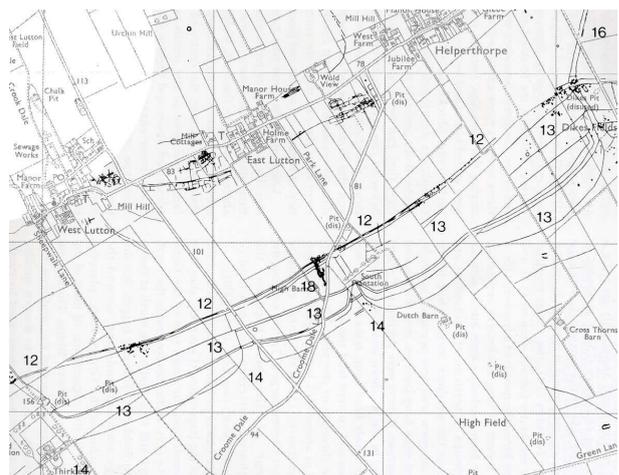
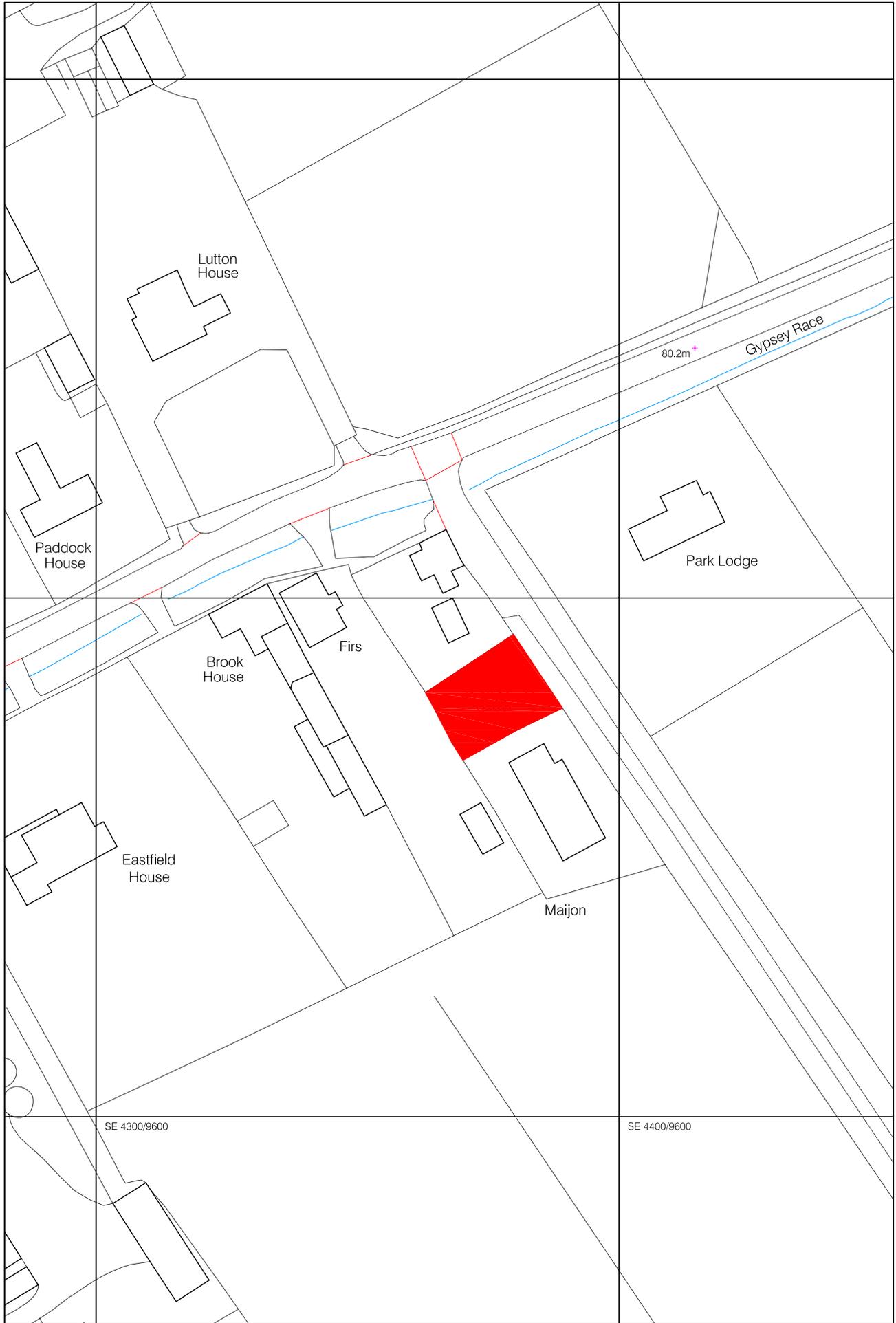


Plate 2 Cropmarks visible surrounding East Lutton (RCHME 1997 Fig.45)

broadly NE-SW and may date to the Bronze Age. Two sites along this cropmark have been excavated, at Dikes Field and High Barn. Deep ditches within Dikes Field were interpreted as a stock-handling complex and a further ditch junction was also investigated at High Barn along with a square barrow complex (Dr Melanie



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Location map

Scale 1:1000



Figure 1



Giles, pers.comm.).

The site lies within the historic core of East Lutton village. Elements of the village plan appear to reflect medieval landholding patterns.

2.0 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

The watching brief was undertaken in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (2008).

Groundworks consisted of the excavation of a series of strip foundations for a single dwelling (Figure 2; Plate 3). A layer of modern turf and topsoil was stripped across the development area and the foundations marked out. The foundations were excavated using a small, tracked mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision.



Plate 3 Excavation of footings looking southeast

Measured sketch and photographic records were made of the position of the foundation trenches and the feature encountered.

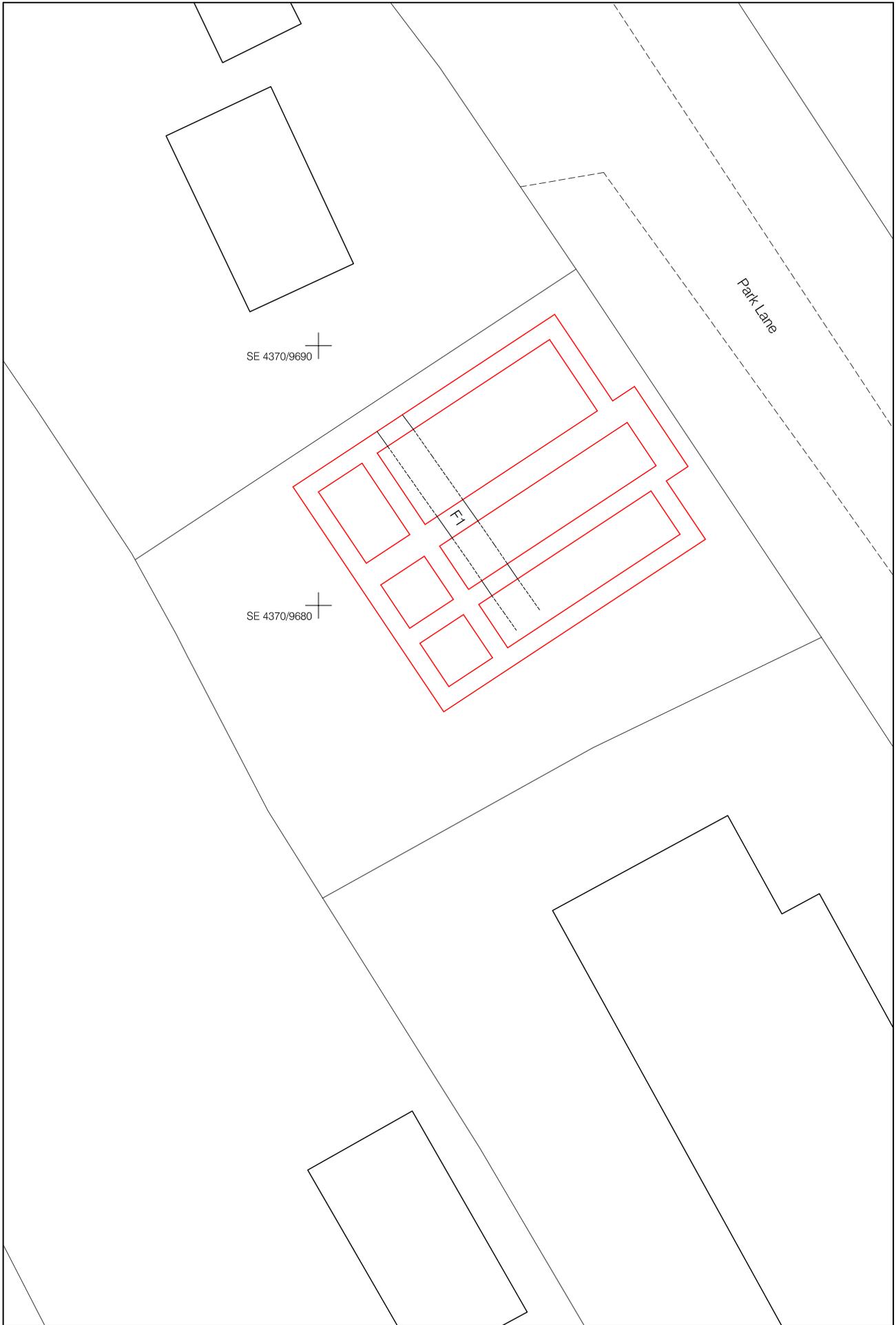
3.0 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The earliest layer to be encountered during fieldwork was identified as a natural gravel subsoil consisting of pale yellow fine angular gravel (C1002). A single feature was identified cut into C1002 and was identified as a possible boundary ditch visible consistently within the sections of foundation trenches across the development site oriented broadly north-south (F1, C1003)(see Figure 2; Plate 4). Two conjoining sherds of a large bowl of Glazed Red Earthenware were recovered from section from the upper levels of the feature backfill. Glazed Red Earthenware is dated to the mid-17th to 18th century.



Plate 4 F1 south-facing section in north footing

F1 was sealed by a buried soil allocated C1001 which was in turn sealed by modern turf and topsoil which was stripped from the whole area prior to the excavation of foundation trenches.



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Location of foundations and F1

Scale 1:200



Figure 2



Table 1 Summary of contexts and feature

F No.	Identity	C No.	Description
-	Layer	1000	Modern turf and topsoil
-	Layer	1001	Buried soil
-	Layer	1002	Natural gravel subsoil
1	Backfill of ditch	1003	Boundary ditch F1 backfilled once with C1003

Table 2 Catalogue of pottery (Jane Young)

CNo	Cname	Full name	Sub fabric	Form	Sherds	Vessels	Wgt	Part	Description	Date
1003	GRE	Glazed Red Earthenware	Oxid slightly sandy fabric	Large bowl	2	1	118g	base	wear mark along basal edge; int reduced glaze	mid-17th/18th century

4.0 DISCUSSION

The results of the watching brief encountered a single archaeological feature identified in several west-east foundation trenches as a continuous north-south oriented ditch. The feature was excavated in the early post-medieval period perhaps *c.*1650 and may represent a property boundary feature defining a long, linear plot fronting onto Main Street.

No features earlier than F1 were identified during fieldwork, although visibility within the natural gravel subsoil was good and the foundations sufficiently deep to provide a good opportunity to encounter archaeological features.

5.0 ARCHIVE

Electronic and paper copies of this report will be sent to Alan Hunter, Ryedale District Council and the North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record. The report will also be made available *via* OASIS (OASIS reference number: fieldarc1 - 77570).

References

- Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*
- RCHME. 1997. *Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds, aerial photographic transcription and analysis*
(RCHME, Swindon)

APPENDIX A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd

1.0 SUMMARY

Site Name:	Bramblewick, Park Lane, East Lutton, Ryedale District, North Yorkshire
Development:	Erection of a single dwelling
NGR:	SE 944 697
Planning Ref No:	09/00292/FUL

- 1.1 This Scheme of Investigation is for an archaeological watching brief to be carried out during groundworks associated with the erection of a single dwelling at Bramblewick, Park Lane, East Lutton, North Yorkshire.
- 1.2 The WSI has been prepared with reference to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* (Institute for Field Archaeologists 2008)

2.0 SITE LOCATION

- 2.1 The development site is located off Park Lane on the east side of the village of East Lutton.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 The village of East Lutton is situated in a rich archaeological landscape. To the immediate west of the village a series of rectilinear enclosures and possible *grubenhäuser* has been identified centred on SE939 694 and to the east of the village the cropmarks suggest a continuation of the rectilinear system (RCHME 1997, Fig.45). To the north of the village a square barrow cemetery has been identified associated with rectilinear enclosures centred on SE 943 706.
- 3.2 The site of the proposed development lies within the historic core of East Lutton village. Elements of the village plan appear to reflect medieval landholding patterns.
- 3.3 It is possible therefore, that any groundworks in this area will encounter archaeological deposits of the prehistoric and later periods.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The watching brief will comprise the monitoring of any stripped topsoil, and the excavation of the foundations and service trenches: this will be undertaken under archaeological supervision. This is to enable the identification and recording of any archaeological material that might be uncovered. The work should not require the construction programme to be held up.
- 4.2 Access to the site will be afforded to the archaeologist at all reasonable times and reasonable prior notice of the commencement of development will be given to the archaeological contractor.
- 4.3 Removal of overburden and excavation of footings and service trenches by machine will be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only.

- 4.4 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the archaeologist will be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. Heavy plant will not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the archaeologist has allowed operations to recommence at that location.
- 4.5 On completion of the work, samples will be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. An ordered archive consisting of all finds, primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs will be prepared by the archaeologist and deposited with a registered museum.
- 4.6 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act and its subsequent amendments), which should be reported to the coroner, all finds are the property of the landowner.
- 4.7 If there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence will be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs.
- 4.8 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced and submitted to the client, the Local Planning Authority and the Heritage Section, North Yorkshire County Council.

The final report will include the following (as appropriate):

A non-technical summary

Site code/project number

Planning reference number

Dates for fieldwork visit(s)

Grid reference

A location plan, with scale

A plan of the development showing the areas monitored (e.g. foundations, service trenches etc) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.

Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales

General site photographs (35mm format), as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits that are encountered

A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the archaeological fieldwork, in the context of the known archaeology of the area

Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary

- 4.9 Where a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.
- 4.10 Copies of the summary report will be provided to the client, to Alan Hunter, Ryedale District Council, Lucie Hawkins, Development Control Archaeologist, Heritage Unit, NYCC for inclusion in the county Historic Environment Record.

5.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 5.1 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. The archaeologist undertaking fieldwork will comply with all Health and Safety Legislation.

6.0 INSURANCE

FAS carries appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances.

References

Institute for Archaeologists, 2008. *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*

RCHME (Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England), 1997. *Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds, aerial photographic transcription and analysis*, (Swindon)



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