

FORMATION OF OUTDOOR HORSE RIDING ARENA,
GLEBE FARM, COBLE LANE,
SHERIFF HUTTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In April 2016, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Nick Doherty to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the construction of an outdoor horse riding arena at Glebe Farm, Coble Lane, Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 65539 66505 centred).

Despite a recommendation by the Heritage Officer of North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), no condition requiring any archaeological investigation was attached to the full planning permission, granted by Ryedale District Council on 27th April 2016 (application 16/00300/FUL). Nevertheless, a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was submitted to Ryedale District Council, and this was approved in advance of work by the NYCC Heritage Officer. The archaeological recording took place on 4th May 2016.

Nothing of archaeological significance was observed during the watching brief. Three modern ground-raising/levelling dumps of re-deposited topsoil were noted on the east side of the stripped area. Two of these were aligned north-south and contained modern concrete and breeze block fragments; one appeared to follow the alignment of, and perhaps infilled, part of a previously identified earthwork depression ('f') which extended to the south of the stripped area, and they may all reflect the presence of former ridge and furrow cultivation. The third dump of re-deposited topsoil corresponded with a previously recorded upstanding earthwork mound.

No evidence of any structures or building material was revealed, and the results of the watching brief perhaps confirm the previous interpretation that earthwork depression 'f' is related to a former boundary or headland, rather than being any large barn-type structure as is depicted in this general area on 18th century maps.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 In April 2016, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by Mr Nick Doherty to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief) during groundworks associated with the formation of an outdoor horse riding arena and associated infrastructure at Glebe Farm, Coble Lane, Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 65539 66505 centred).
- 1.2 Despite a recommendation by the Heritage Officer of North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC), reinforced by the relevant planning application report, no condition requiring any archaeological investigation and reporting was attached to the full planning permission, which was granted by Ryedale District Council on 27th April 2016 (application 16/00300/FUL). Nevertheless, on the advice of the NYCC Heritage Officer, a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced by EDAS (see Appendix 2), and this was approved by the NYCC Heritage Officer on 26th April 2016.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies to the immediate north-east of Glebe Farm, which lies off the east side of Coble Lane, on the north-east side of Sheriff Hutton village (see figure 1). The five acre property is now primarily given over to private equine activities, and the new outdoor horse riding area would be used to expand the existing facilities. The horse riding area would measure 40m east-west by 25m north-south, and would be situated within a grass paddock (see figure 2).

3 METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The watching brief was defined by the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (see Appendix 2). More general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (ClfA 2014) was also considered. The aim of the work was to monitor the groundworks (topsoil stripping and excavation of foundation and service trenches), in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and which might be damaged by the development.
- 3.2 The watching brief was carried out on 4th May 2016. A tracked mechanical excavator with a straight-edged toothless bucket was used to strip the area of the proposed outdoor horse riding paddock, which measured 41.00m east-west by 26.50m north-south and up to 1.80m deep. Levels fell from the south-west corner of the stripped area to the north-east corner, and so existing ground level was only reduced in the south-west corner, with the excavated material spread across the remainder of site, raising the north-east corner by as much as 1.00m.
- 3.3 The topsoil stripping was continuously monitored by the archaeologist, and spoil was searched for artefacts where practicable. Given the lack of archaeological deposits and features observed in this topsoil strip, the limited groundworks for the associated infrastructure (namely a ramped entrance, various paths and small drainage soakaway) were not monitored.
- 3.4 Following standard archaeological procedures, each discrete stratigraphic entity (e.g. a cut, fill or layer) was assigned an individual three digit context number and detailed information was recorded on *pro forma* context sheets. A total of seven

contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1); deposits or layers are identified by the use of round brackets while cuts are signified by square brackets. In-house recording and quality control procedures ensured that all recorded information was cross-referenced as appropriate. A general plan of the monitored topsoil strip was made at a scale of 1:100, and a colour digital photographic record was also maintained.

- 3.5 No artefacts were recovered from the watching brief. In accordance with current guidance (Turnpenny 2012, 5), no archive for the project was deposited with Yorkshire Museum, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code GSH 16).

4 OUTLINE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 4.1 The paddock within which the proposed outdoor horse riding arena is to be built contains a number of earthworks which were surveyed by EDAS in April 2008 (Dennison & Richardson 2011). These earthworks had previously been thought to be of significance to the early development of the village. The east or 'Church End' of Sheriff Hutton village, which contains the church and the first castle site, appears to be the earliest part of the settlement and may have pre-Conquest origins. A new and planned village appears to have been subsequently added to the west of this area, possibly in the early to mid 12th century; this new extension to the village comprised two rows of tofts and crofts (house plots with paddocks behind), located either side of a triangular green (Dennison 2005, 12).
- 4.2 The EDAS survey recorded the earthworks within the proposed development site in some detail (see figure 3), although the removal of many other earthworks in the surrounding fields shown on 1950s and 1970s aerial photographs means that they now exist in isolation, making any interpretation difficult. A very spread bank ('c') in the north-east corner of the survey area, which may predate the adjoining ridge and furrow, is potentially significant. Triple banks ('d') seen at the south end of the survey area might, in part, relate to a boundary noted around the north side of the early village ('Church End'), and so they could potentially be early to mid 12th century in origin. The bank and ditches of this boundary are clearly visible as earthworks in surrounding fields on 1950s aerial photographs, and as cropmarks/soilmarks on 1970s photographs (see figure 4), and they extend to the east to join up with longer tofts or plots opposite the church; of the two ditches, the southern is in line with the rear of the plots while the northern one is set a short distance to the north.
- 4.3 However, given that the three banks do not extend across the full width of the survey area, it is perhaps more likely that the central bank, which measures c.40m long and up to 10m wide, and which has a pronounced flattened top, coincides with a long east-west aligned building (probably a barn) shown on a map of 1765 map (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/2) (see figure 5 top). It may be that all three banks are actually related to this building, which could have been built on an existing village boundary bank; the bank would have presumably offered a firmer and drier foundation for the building. The 1765 map also shows a smaller rectangular structure just to the north of the larger building, and its site might be represented by a flattened area of ground between the northern bank and a shallow south-facing scarp ('a') near the south end of the ridge and furrow; its presence might explain why the ridges are very faint and denuded here. However, it should be noted that it is difficult to position the 1765 buildings on the ground, due to the alterations to the boundaries over the years.

- 4.4 There are also two long east-west aligned buildings shown in this area on another plan of 1776 plan (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/3) (see figure 5 bottom). Although this later plan looks more accurate than that of 1765, it is still difficult to place the depicted structures within the survey area. On balance, it is thought more likely that the central flat-topped bank ('d') probably represents the eastern building, which lies closest to the north-south boundary forming the east side of the survey area, whereas the western one is possibly the originator of what is now known as Glebe Farm. It is also possible that a slight earthwork ('g') off the north-west end of the three banks represents another small structure which is not depicted on these plans.
- 4.5 The dimensions of a larger north-south aligned earthwork depression ('f') are also what might be expected for a large barn-type structure, and if so, the smaller platform on the west side might represent an attached structure or an aisle, or even be the building itself. However, there are no structures depicted in this particular area on either of the two 18th century plans noted above, and the aerial photographs suggest that these earthworks are in fact related to a former boundary or headland.
- 4.6 A shallow south-facing scarp ('a') near the south ends of the ridge and furrow, might represent a former headland, although some ridges run over it and slightly to the south of it. The aerial photographs also shows a block of east-west aligned ridge and furrow in the field to the immediate west of the survey area, in the angle of Carr Hill; a part of this may be represented by a shallow north-facing curvilinear scarp ('b') on the west edge of the survey area.
- 4.7 The previous EDAS survey area lay within what was formerly a large field, partially sub-divided by 1776 (see figure 5 bottom). This field, which contains all the above structures (as well as another on the east side of Carr Hill named in 1765 as a 'tythe barn'), appears to have been accessed from Main Street, via a gap in the otherwise continuously occupied street frontage. This gap forms a track or path between two crofts and terminates at two buildings (a gatehouse?) which are marked on both 1765 and 1776 maps on the southern edge of the field. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" 1856 map does not depict any structures in the field, although by then Glebe Farm had been constructed; there is a footpath running almost north-south through the east side of the survey area, presumably represented by the bank ('h') here, and another running almost east-west through the southern part of the survey area.
- 4.8 The buildings depicted on the 1765 and 1776 plans are obviously fairly substantial structures, longer than most of the other depicted street-frontage buildings in the village at this time. The large field in which they lie is an unenclosed 33 acre plot named as 'Gleab Old Inclosures' in 1765. The large plot on the west side of the access track from Main Street is also named as '2 gleab garths'. These names, together with the substantial nature of the buildings, and the presence of a 'tythe barn', might suggest that this field was formerly church or monastic land, perhaps belonging to Marton Priory, whom it is known had a grange in the village in 1282 (Wright 2005, 7).
- 4.9 The site of the proposed new horse riding arena lies off the north-east corner of the Glebe Farm outbuildings, corresponding to the west side of the former EDAS survey area, over earthwork 'b' and a small dump (see figure 3). As noted above, it is thought that the shallow north-facing curvilinear scarp ('b') represents part of a block of former east-west aligned ridge and furrow earthworks which is visible on

aerial photographs in the field to the immediate west, in the angle of Carr Hill; the south-east corner of these earthworks has already been disturbed by the construction of the Glebe Farm outbuildings. On the assumption that the interpretation of earthwork 'b' is correct, and that the site of the proposed development lies within an area of former ridge and furrow, it was considered that the impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource would be minimal. However, as was stated in the earlier survey report (Dennison & Richardson 2011), the interpretation of isolated earthwork features is always difficult, and so it would be appropriate to monitor the groundworks associated with the development, so that any archaeological deposits or features that might be revealed can be adequately recorded.

5 RESULTS FROM THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 6)

- 5.1 As noted above, the initial topsoil strip for the proposed outdoor horse riding paddock measured 41.00m east-west by 26.50m north-south and up to 0.60m deep (see plate 1). The underlying natural deposit, a brown sandy clay (105) containing moderate numbers of sub-rounded stones and occasional cobbles, was encountered between 0.15m-0.60m below existing ground level (hereafter BGL).
- 5.2 On the east side of the stripped area, the natural (105) had been overlaid by three ground-raising/levelling dumps of re-deposited dark brown topsoil (103, 104 and 106) (see plate 2). The western dump (103) was aligned north-south and measured 3.00m wide, and extended 17.50m into the stripped area from the south side of the excavation. Occasional large fragments of concrete and breeze block, as well as various lengths of metal stanchions, were visible within this dump.
- 5.3 The eastern dump (104) of re-deposited topsoil was also aligned north-south, and was over 2.00m wide and extended 8.50m into the stripped area from the south side of the excavation. This dump contained more numerous fragments of concrete and breeze block. By contrast, the northern dump (106) was east-west aligned, 3.00m wide and extended 5.00m into stripped area from the east side of the excavation; this material was purely composed of clean topsoil with no concrete, breeze block or other intrusive fragments.
- 5.4 These earlier deposits were overlain by a layer of turf and dark brown topsoil (102) between 0.15m-0.45m thick, which was visible across the majority of the stripped area; this depth increased to c.0.50m thick in the area of the earthwork 'dump'. A layer of rubble and stone for an area of hardstanding (101), up to 0.60m thick and associated with existing modern stables to the west, overlaid the natural (105) in the south-west corner.

6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 Nothing of archaeological significance was observed during the watching brief. The earliest features encountered during the watching brief were three modern ground-raising/levelling dumps of re-deposited topsoil (103, 104 and 106). Two of these (103 and 104) were aligned north-south and contained modern concrete and breeze block fragments. That to the east (104) appeared to follow the alignment of, and perhaps infilled, a previously identified earthwork depression ('f') which extended to the south of the stripped area. The other (103) was aligned parallel with and to the west of 104, and both were separated by a 3.00m wide spit of natural (105). A further short east-west aligned dump (106) of topsoil

corresponded with a previously recorded mound, identified on the 2008 earthwork survey as a 'dump' (see figure 3).

- 6.2 The three dumps of re-deposited topsoil would appear to infer that earthwork depression 'f' was bounded on its west side by a north-south aligned ridge of natural material (105) with a similarly aligned depression (103) running along its western edge; it may be that these features are the infilled remains of former ridge and furrow which is evident on aerial photographs taken in the 1950s and 1970s. No evidence for any structures or building material was evident, thus perhaps confirming the previous interpretation that earthwork 'f' is related to a former boundary or headland rather than being any large barn-type structure as is depicted in this general area on 18th century maps (Dennison & Richardson 2011, 8). No evidence for earthwork 'b' was encountered below ground, and the 'dump' depicted on the earthwork survey was in fact a mound of re-deposited topsoil (106), probably left over from the levelling of earthwork 'f'.

7 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Dennison, E 2005 'The Plan Form of the Village'. In Dennison, E (ed) *Within the Pale: The Story of Sheriff Hutton Park*, 10-16

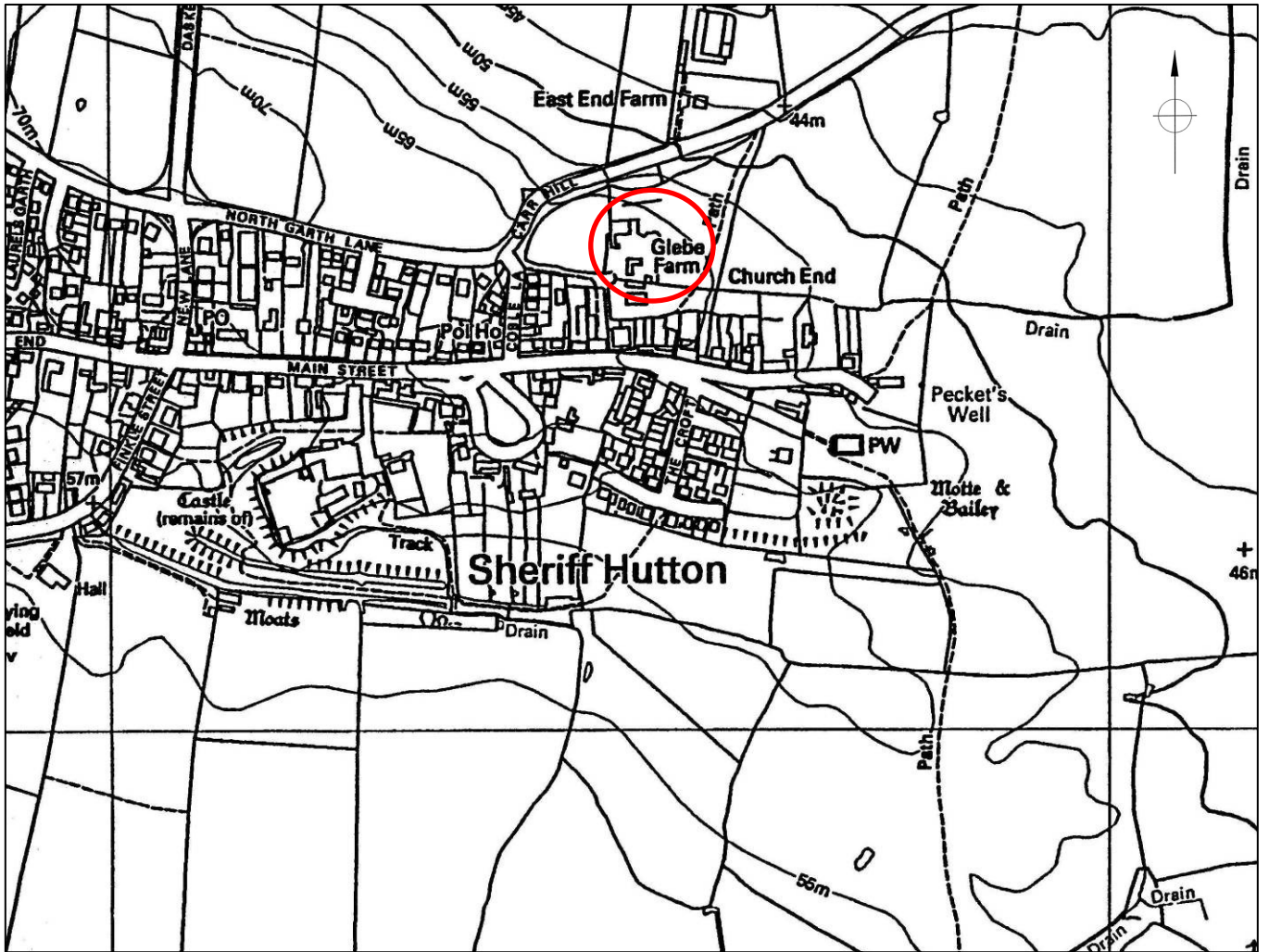
Dennison, E & Richardson, S 2011 *Earthwork Surveys, Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire* (unpublished EDAS archive report 2008/331.R01)

Turnpenny, M 2012 *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*

Wright, T 2005 'The Manor and Lordship of Sheriff Hutton'. In Dennison, E (ed) *Within the Pale: The Story of Sheriff Hutton Park*, 4-8

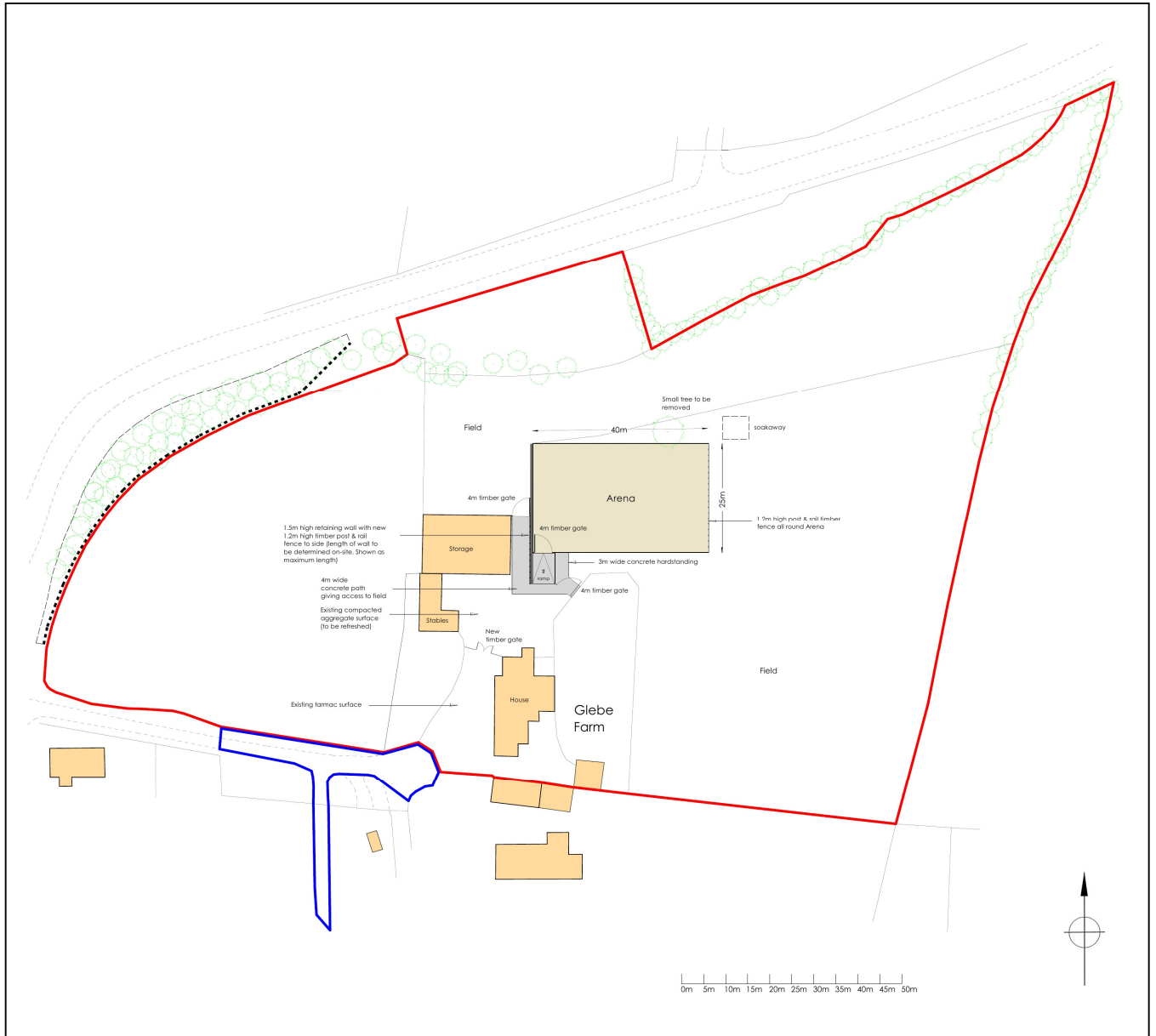
8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned and funded by the developer and landowner, Mr Nick Doherty. EDAS would like to thank him and the site contractors for their help and co-operation in carrying out the work.
- 8.2 The site recording was undertaken by Jim Fraser of East Riding Archaeology, on behalf of EDAS, and he produced the fieldwork records. Ed Dennison produced the final report and drawings, and the responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies remains with him.



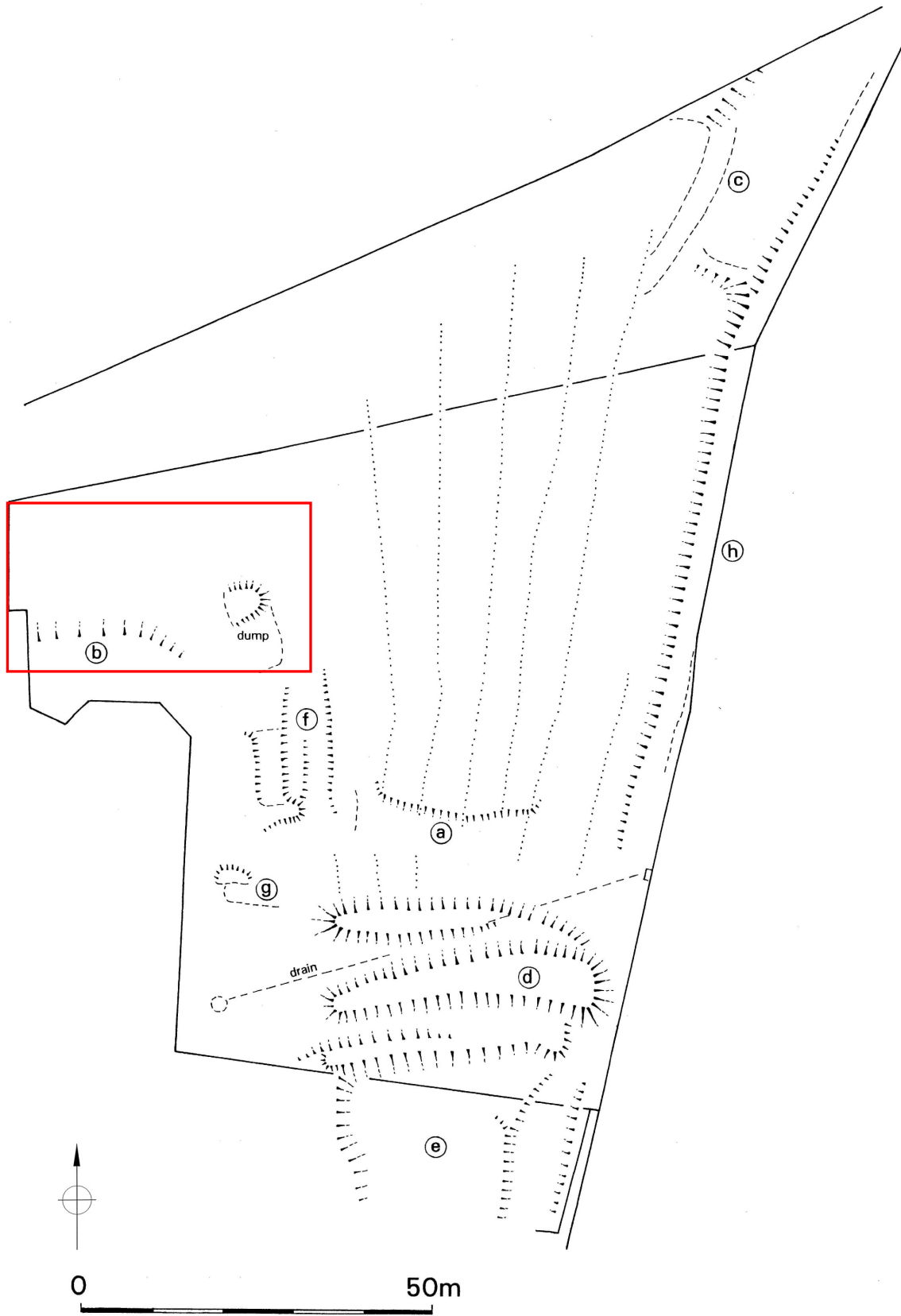
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PROJECT		GLEBE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON	
TITLE		GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2016
EDAS		FIGURE	1



Plan supplied by ADDS Architectural Design.

PROJECT		GLEBE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON	
TITLE		DETAILED LOCATION	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2016
EDAS		FIGURE	2



Source: Dennison & Richardson 2011, figure 8.

Area of current topsoil strip outlined in red.

PROJECT		GLEBE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON	
TITLE		2008 EARTHWORK SURVEY	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2016
EDAS		FIGURE	3



Top: Section of 1970 aerial photograph, looking north (CUCAP BBQ75 taken 4th June 1970).

Bottom: Section of 1979 aerial photograph, looking south (CUCAP BDE48 taken 13th January 1979).

PROJECT		GLEBE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON	
TITLE		AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2016
EDAS		FIGURE	4

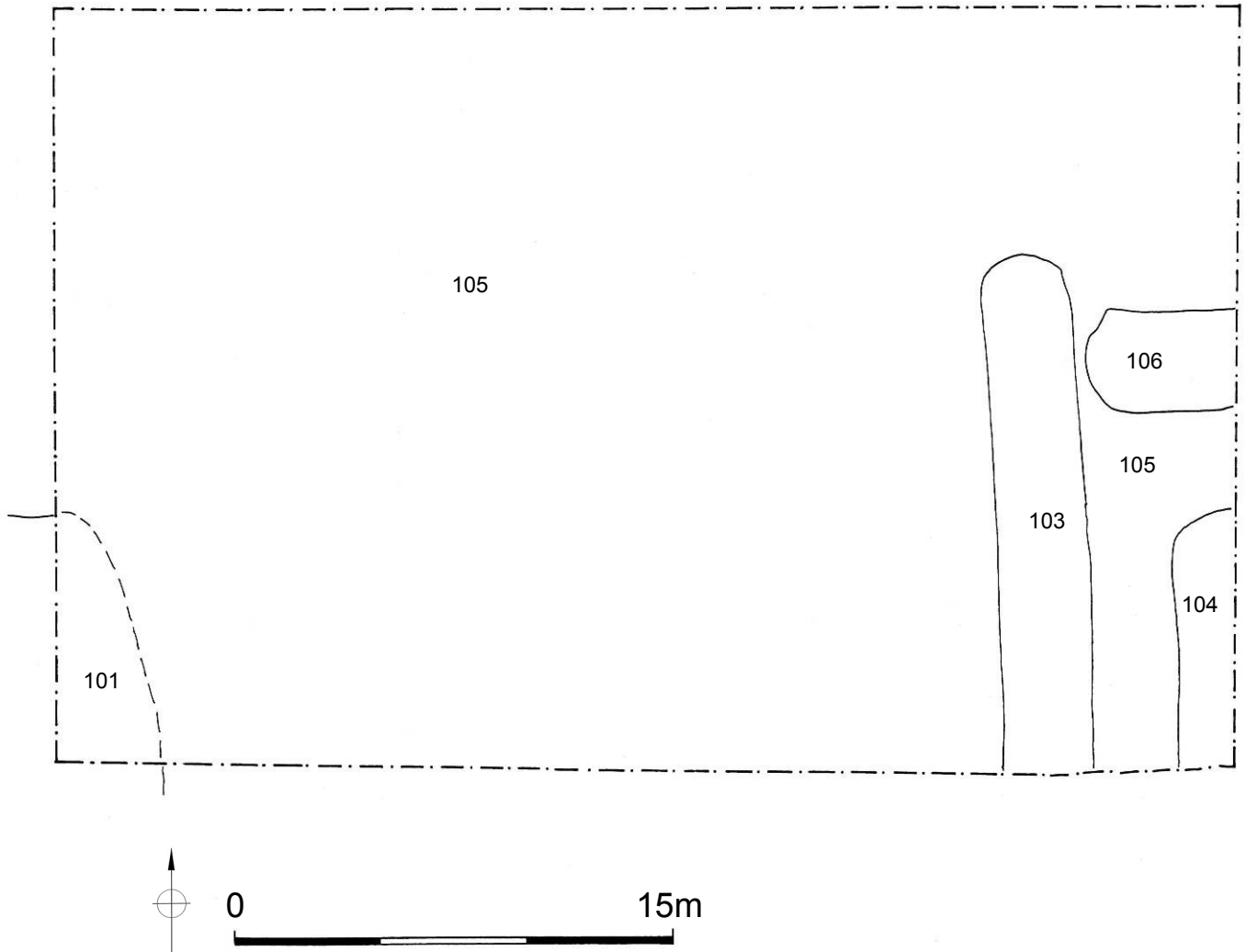


Top: Section of 1765 plan (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/2).

Bottom: Section of 1776 plan (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/3).

PROJECT		GLEBE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON	
TITLE		18TH CENTURY MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2016
EDAS		FIGURE	5

Plan of stripped surface



PROJECT		GLEBE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON	
TITLE		RESULTS OF WATCHING BRIEF	
SCALE	AS SHOWN	DATE	MAY 2016
	EDAS	FIGURE	6



Plate 1: General view of topsoil strip in progress, looking E.



Plate 2: Natural deposits (105) with re-deposited topsoil (103) to left and re-deposited topsoil and concrete (104) to right, looking N.

APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

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<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of site</i>
100	Unstratified.	General
101	Stone surfacing and rubble, up to 0.6m thick, becoming shallower to N - hardstanding for adjacent stables.	SW corner
102	Turf and dark brown topsoil, between 0.15m-0.50m thick.	General
103	Re-deposited dark brown topsoil, containing fragments of metal stanchions, concrete and breeze block, aligned N-S, c.17.50m long, c.3.00m wide, depth unknown - ground levelling deposit.	E side
104	Re-deposited dark brown topsoil, containing fragments of concrete and breeze block, aligned N-S, c.8.50m long, more than 2.00m wide, depth unknown - ground levelling deposit infilling earthwork depression 'f'.	SE corner
105	Natural brown sandy clay with moderate sub-rounded stones and occasional cobbles - natural.	General
106	Re-deposited clean dark brown topsoil, aligned E-W, c.5.00m long and 3.00m wide, depth unknown - possibly marking N limit of earthwork depression 'f'.	E side

APPENDIX 2: EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING FORMATION OF AN OUTDOOR HORSE RIDING ARENA AND ASSOCIATED HARDSTANDING, GLEBE FARM, COBLE LANE, SHERIFF HUTTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the work required to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording (a watching brief), to be carried out during groundworks associated with the formation of an outdoor horse riding area and associated infrastructure at Glebe Farm, Coble Lane, Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 65539 66505). This WSI has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the developers, Mr and Mrs Nick Doherty.
- 1.2 This document has been produced following advice contained in a consultation letter written by the Heritage Officer at North Yorkshire County Council to Ryedale District Council, in response to the submission of a planning application for the above development (planning application 16/00300/FUL). It will be submitted to Ryedale District Council, so they can consider the document when determining the planning application.

2 SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

- 2.1 The proposed development site lies to the immediate north-east of Glebe Farm, which lies off the east side of Coble Lane, on the north-east side of Sheriff Hutton village (see figure 1). The five acre property is now primarily given over to private equine activities, and the new outdoor horse riding area would be used to expand the existing facilities. The horse riding area would measure 40m east-west by 25m north-south, and would be situated within a grass paddock.

3 PLANNING BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Full planning permission for the proposed development is currently being considered by Ryedale District Council (planning application 16/00300/FUL). Although not yet determined, advice from the Heritage Officer of North Yorkshire County Council recommends that a condition be attached to any permission that may be granted, to ensure an archaeological watching brief is carried out during groundworks associated with the development. This recommendation would be in accordance with Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework, paragraph 141.
- 3.2 It is recommended that the following condition should be used:
- A) *No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the local planning authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions, and:*
1. *The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
 2. *Community involvement and/or outreach proposals*
 3. *The programme for post investigation assessment*
 4. *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
 5. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
 6. *Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
 7. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

- B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A).*
- C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under condition (A) and provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

3.3 On the assumption that this condition will be imposed, the document represents the 'Written Scheme of Investigation' mentioned under part A above.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

- 4.1 The paddock within which the proposed development is to be built contains a number of earthworks which were surveyed by EDAS in April 2008 (Dennison & Richardson 2011). These earthworks had previously been thought to be of significance to the early development of the village. The east or 'Church End' of Sheriff Hutton village, which contains the church and the first castle site, appears to be the earliest part of the settlement and may have pre-Conquest origins. A new and planned village appears to have been subsequently added to the west of this area, possibly in the early to mid 12th century; this new extension to the village comprised two rows of tofts and crofts (house plots with paddocks behind), located either side of a triangular green (Dennison 2005, 12).
- 4.2 The EDAS survey recorded the earthworks within the proposed development site in some detail (see figure 2), although the removal of many other earthworks in the surrounding fields shown on 1950s and 1970s aerial photographs means that they now exist in isolation, making any interpretation difficult. A very spread bank ('c') in the north-east corner of the survey area, which may predate the adjoining ridge and furrow, is potentially significant. Triple banks ('d') seen at the south end of the survey area might, in part, relate to a boundary noted around the north side of the early village ('Church End'), and so they could potentially be early to mid 12th century in origin. The bank and ditches of this boundary are clearly visible as earthworks in surrounding fields on 1950s aerial photographs, and as cropmarks/soilmarks on 1970s photographs, and they extend to the east to join up with longer tofts or plots opposite the church; of the two ditches, the southern is in line with the rear of the plots while the northern one is set a short distance to the north.
- 4.3 However, given that the three banks do not extend across the full width of the survey area, it is perhaps more likely that the central bank, which measures c.40m long and up to 10m wide, and which has a pronounced flattened top, coincides with a long east-west aligned building (probably a barn) shown on a map of 1765 map (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/2). It may be that all three banks are actually related to this building, which could have been built on an existing village boundary bank; the bank would have presumably offered a firmer and drier foundation for the building. The 1765 map also shows a smaller rectangular structure just to the north of the larger building, and its site might be represented by a flattened area of ground between the northern bank and a shallow south-facing scarp ('a') near the south end of the ridge and furrow; its presence might explain why the ridges are very faint and denuded here. However, it should be noted that it is difficult to position the 1765 buildings on the ground, due to the alterations to the boundaries over the years.
- 4.4 There are also two long east-west aligned buildings shown in this area on another plan of 1776 plan (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/3). Although this later plan looks more accurate than that of 1765, it is still difficult to place the depicted structures within the survey area. On balance, it is thought more likely that the central flat-topped bank ('d') probably represents the eastern building, which lies closest to the north-south boundary forming the east side of the survey area, whereas the western one is possibly the originator of what is now known as Glebe Farm. It is also possible that a slight

earthwork ('g') off the north-west end of the three banks represents another small structure which is not depicted on these plans.

- 4.5 The dimensions of a larger north-south aligned earthwork depression ('f') are also what might be expected for a large barn-type structure, and if so, the smaller platform on the west side might represent an attached structure or an aisle, or even be the building itself. However, there are no structures depicted in this particular area on either of the two 18th century plans noted above, and the aerial photographs suggest that these earthworks are in fact related to a former boundary or headland.
- 4.6 A shallow south-facing scarp ('a') near the south ends of the ridge and furrow, might represent a former headland, although some ridges run over it and slightly to the south of it. The aerial photographs also shows a block of east-west aligned ridge and furrow in the field to the immediate west of the survey area, in the angle of Carr Hill; a part of this may be represented by a shallow north-facing curvilinear scarp ('b') on the west edge of the survey area.
- 4.7 The EDAS survey area lay within what was formerly a large field, partially sub-divided by 1776. This field, which contains all the above structures (as well as another on the east side of Carr Hill named in 1765 as a 'tythe barn'), appears to have been accessed from Main Street, via a gap in the otherwise continuously occupied street frontage. This gap forms a track or path between two crofts and terminates at two buildings (a gatehouse?) which are marked on both 1765 and 1776 maps on the southern edge of the field. The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" 1856 map does not depict any structures in the field, although by now Glebe Farm has been constructed; there is a footpath running almost north-south through the east side of the survey area, presumably represented by the bank ('h') here, and other running almost east-west through the southern part of the survey area.
- 4.8 The buildings depicted on the 1765 and 1776 plans are obviously fairly substantial structures, longer than most of the other depicted street-frontage buildings in the village at this time. The large field in which they lie is an unenclosed 33 acre plot named as 'Gleab Old Inclosures' in 1765. The large plot on the west side of the access track from Main Street is also named as '2 gleab garths'. These names, together with the substantial nature of the buildings, and the presence of a 'tythe barn', might suggest that this field was formerly church or monastic land, perhaps belonging to Marton Priory, whom it is known had a grange in the village in 1282 (Wright 2005, 7).

5 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (see figures 3 and 4)

Nature of the Proposed Development

- 5.1 The proposed development comprises a new horse riding arena measuring 40m east-west by 25m north-south, with a concrete ramped entrance of c.7m by 5m off the south-west corner and associated concrete paths and hardstanding. The arena will be surrounded by a post and rail wooden fence. The sloping and undulating nature of the ground means that some cut and fill operations will be required after the stripping of turf and topsoil to level the arena and facilitate the laying of a new surface (see sections on figure 4).
- 5.2 Directly outside the entrance to the arena there will be a 3m wide slightly ramped concrete hardstanding to allow access, with additional 1.5m wide concrete paths to connect with the two existing adjacent paddocks. There will also be a small soakaway off the north-east corner of the new arena for drainage.

Assessment of Development Impact

- 5.3 The position of the proposed new horse riding arena lies off the north-east corner of the Glebe Farm outbuildings, corresponding to the west side of the former EDAS survey area, over earthwork 'b' and a small dump. As noted above, it is thought that the

shallow north-facing curvilinear scarp ('b') represents part of a block of former east-west aligned ridge and furrow earthworks which is visible on aerial photographs in the field to the immediate west, in the angle of Carr Hill; the south-east corner of these earthworks has already been disturbed by the previous construction of the Glebe Farm outbuildings.

- 5.4 On the assumption that the interpretation of earthwork 'b' is correct, and that the site of the proposed development lies within an area of former ridge and furrow, it is considered that the impact of the proposals on the archaeological resource will be minimal. The proposed development site appears to be c.40m away from the main area of archaeological potential.
- 5.5 However, as was stated in the earlier survey report (Dennison & Richardson 2011), interpretation of isolated earthwork features is always difficult, and so it would be appropriate to monitor the groundworks associated with the development, so that any archaeological deposits or features that might be revealed can be adequately recorded.

6 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 The aim of the archaeological recording is to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth, and significance of any archaeological features and deposits which might be affected by the proposed development. All archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists current guidelines (CIfA 2014a).
- 6.2 All excavated groundworks will be subject to archaeological monitoring as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. Where mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB, mini-digger or 360° excavator), the contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 6.3 If it becomes clear during the monitoring work that little of archaeological interest is likely to survive in the site, the recording work may be halted, in consultation with the Heritage Officer of the North Yorkshire County Council. However, if structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological importance or interest are exposed or disturbed, EDAS will be allowed time to clean, assess, and hand excavate, sample and record the archaeological remains, as necessary and appropriate according to the nature of the remains, to allow the archaeological material to be sufficiently characterised (see also 6.7 below). Mechanical excavators will not be operated in the immediate vicinity of any archaeological remains until those remains have been recorded, and EDAS has given explicit permission for operations to recommence at that location.
- 6.4 The archaeological recording work should not cause undue delay to the overall programme of site works, and much can be achieved through liaison and co-operation with the main contractor. However, the main contractor and Client will ensure that EDAS have sufficient time and resources to ensure compliance with all elements of this WSI. It is likely that the archaeological recording will be accomplished through a number of separate site visits, the number and duration of which will be determined by the speed of the development and/or excavations. Access to the site will therefore be afforded to EDAS at all reasonable times.
- 6.5 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week, ideally two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, to ensure sufficient resources are available to undertake the watching brief.
- 6.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a general site plan (at 1:100 scale) and recorded by digital colour photographs, scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales

as appropriate), and written descriptions, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.

- 6.7 If, in the professional judgement of the archaeologist on site, unexpectedly significant or complex discoveries are made that warrant more recording than is covered by this WSI, immediate contact will be made with the Client and the Heritage Officer of the North Yorkshire County Council. This will allow appropriate amendments to be made to the scope of the recording work, in agreement with all parties concerned; these amendments might, for example, include the requirement to sample archaeological and/or environmental deposits, and/or the detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the Client in advance of the development, and sufficient time and resources will be made available to ensure that proper recording is made prior to any removal.
- 6.8 If human remains are encountered during the course of the groundworks, and if they are required to be removed to facilitate the development, they will be archaeologically excavated in accordance with conditions of a Ministry of Justice burial licence, to ensure that they are treated with due dignity. The preferred option would be for them to be adequately recorded before lifting, and then carefully removed for scientific study, and long-term storage with an appropriate museum; however, the burial licence may specify reburial in the local churchyard or cremation as a requirement.
- 6.9 The terms of the Treasure Act (1996) will be followed with regard to any finds which might fall within its purview. Any such finds will be removed to a safe place, and reported to the local coroner as required by the procedures laid down in the Code of Practice. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will also be discussed and agreed with the Client in advance of the project commencing.
- 6.10 Given the nature and assumed timescale for the groundworks (two or three days), it is not appropriate for the watching brief to have any community involvement and/or outreach proposals.

7 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

- 7.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with national and regional guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists (e.g. for pottery and other small finds) would be consulted as necessary.
- 7.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007), the Museum and Galleries Commission (MGC 1994), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), and the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007). The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive will also be prepared. Subject to the agreement of the landowner, and depending on whether significant artefacts are recovered, the site archive may be deposited with the Yorkshire Museum. The museum will be contacted prior to the start of the project to discuss its archiving procedures, including any requirements regarding the completion of project initiation, mid-point review and project completion forms, and deposition charges, in accordance with the current region-wide guidelines (Turnpenny 2012).
- 7.3 With the exception of human remains, and finds of treasure (as defined under the 1996 Treasure Act - see above), all finds are the property of the landowner (in this case also the Client). However, it is generally expected that the finds will be deposited with the site archive. A finds recovery and conservation strategy will be agreed with the Client

in advance of the project commencing, and this will include contingency arrangements for artefacts of special significance. Any recording, marking and storage materials will be of archival quality, and recording systems will be compatible with the recipient museum.

- 7.4 EDAS will produce an archive report detailing the results of the watching brief within six weeks of the completion of the site work. This report will include the following (as appropriate):
- A non-technical summary;
 - Site code/project number;
 - Planning reference number and SMR casework number;
 - Dates for fieldwork visits;
 - Grid reference;
 - A location plan, with scale;
 - A copy of the developer's plan showing the areas monitored;
 - Sections and plan drawings with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales;
 - General site photographs, as well as photographs of any significant archaeological deposits or artefacts that are encountered;
 - A written description and analysis of the methods and results of the watching brief, in the context of the known archaeology of the area;
 - Specialist artefact and environmental reports, as necessary.
- 7.5 Three copies of the final report will be supplied, for distribution to the Client, the Local Planning Authority and the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. A copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.
- 7.6 A copy of the final report, as well as other relevant project details, will also be uploaded to Historic England's OASIS (Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations) project.
- 7.7 If a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in an appropriate national or regional archaeological journal.

8 HEALTH AND SAFETY, AND INSURANCE

- 8.1 EDAS will comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act of 1974 while undertaking the archaeological recording work, and Health and Safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters. The site is privately owned and EDAS will indemnify the landowners in respect of their legal liability for physical injury to persons or damage to property arising on site in connection with the survey, to the extent of EDAS's Public Liability Insurance Cover (£5,000,000).

9 REFERENCES

Brown, D H 2007 *Archaeological Archives – a Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Creation* (available at http://www.archaeologyuk.org/archives/Archives_Best_Practice.pdf)

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014a *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Watching Brief*

CIFA (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists) 2014b *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*

Dennison, E 2005 'The Plan Form of the Village'. In Dennison, E (ed) *Within the Pale: The Story of Sheriff Hutton Park*, 10-16

Dennison, E & Richardson, S 2011 *Earthwork Surveys, Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire* (unpublished EDAS archive report 2008/331.R01)

MGC (Museum and Galleries Commission) 1994 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections*

Turnpenny, M 2012 *Archaeological Archive Deposition Policy for Museums in Yorkshire and the Humber*

Wright, T 2005 'The Manor and Lordship of Sheriff Hutton'. In Dennison, E (ed) *Within the Pale: The Story of Sheriff Hutton Park*, 4-8

E Dennison, EDAS
6th April 2016

FIGURE 1: SITE PLANS AS EXISTING AND AS PROPOSED
(drawing supplied by ADDS Architectural Design)



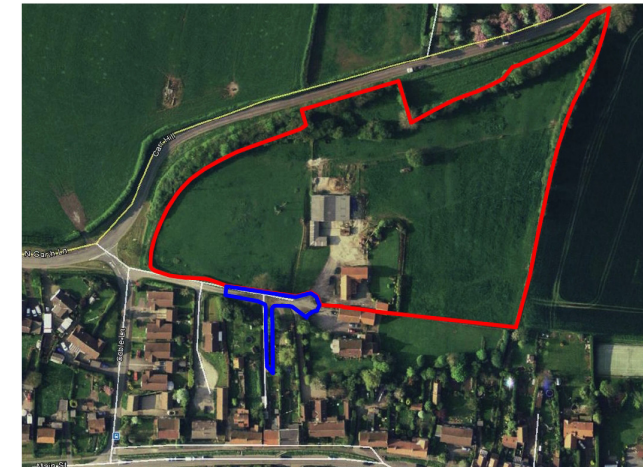
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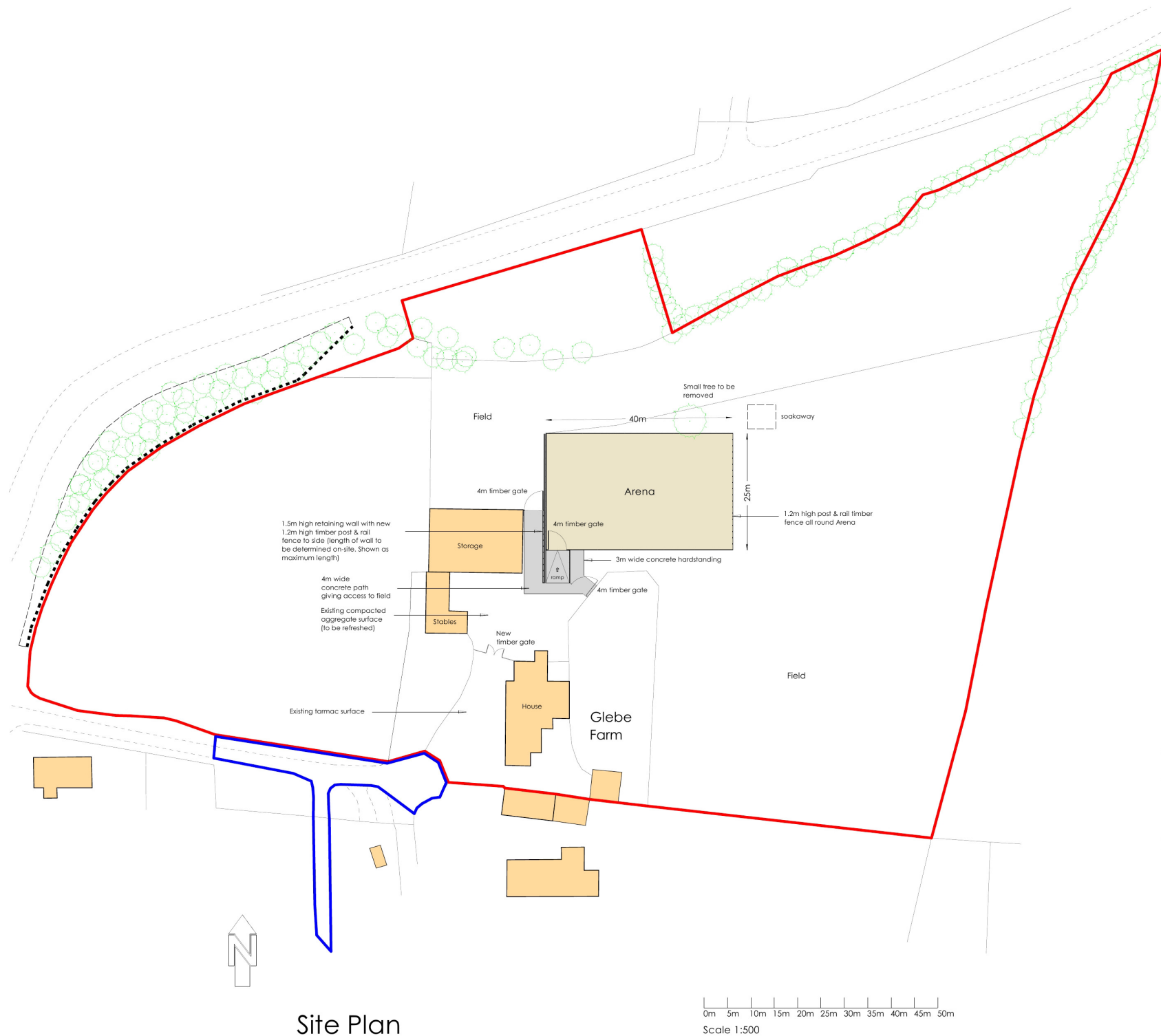
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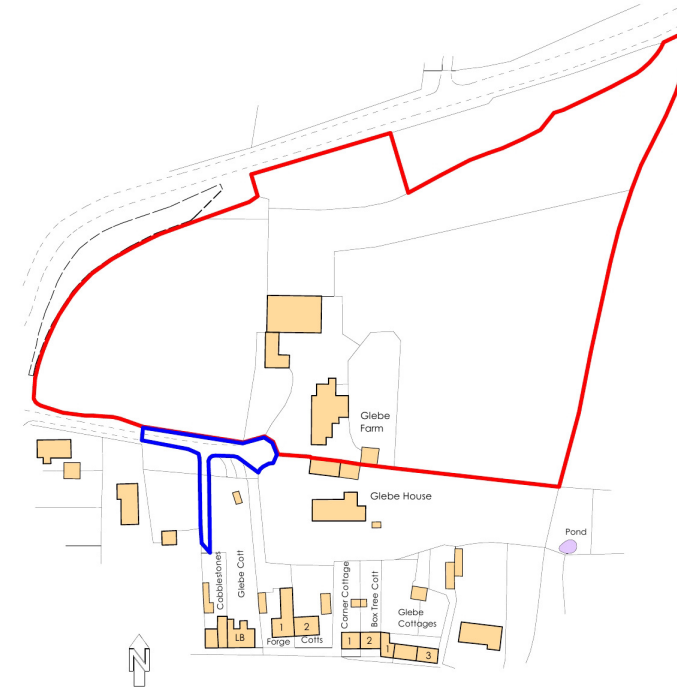
Drawn By Date
Paul Roberts February 2016



Aerial View



Site Plan
Scale 1:500



Location Plan
Scale 1:1250

Drawing
Site Plan
Project Phase
Planning

Client
Mr N Doherty
Glebe Farm
Coble Lane
Sheriff Hutton
York YO60 6SU
Project
Equestrian Riding Arena

Rev Date

A1 1:500

Drawing Number
Site Plan
Sheet 1 of 2 Revision 0

FIGURE 2: 2008 EARTHWORK SURVEY
(from Dennison & Richardson 2011, figure 8).

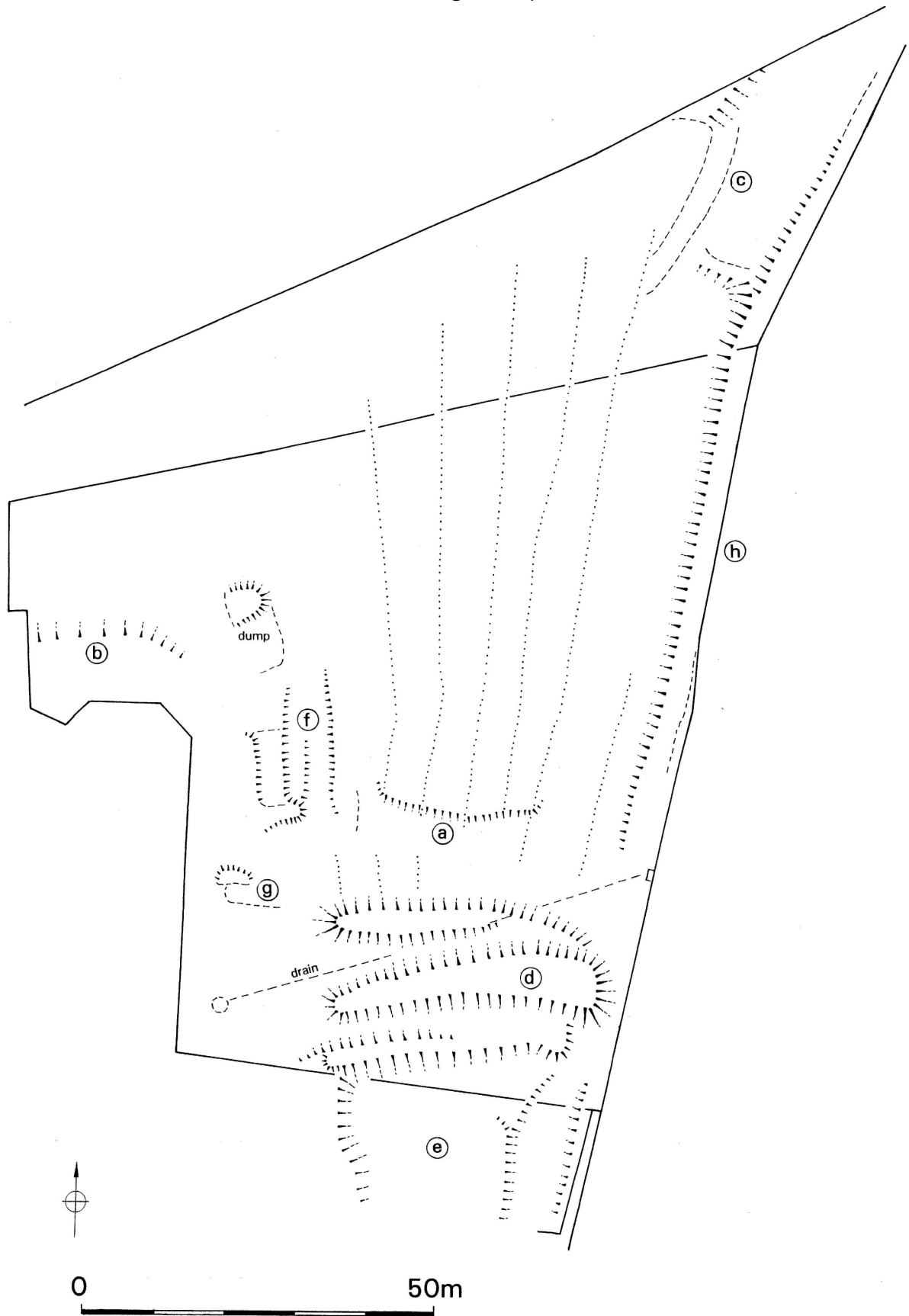
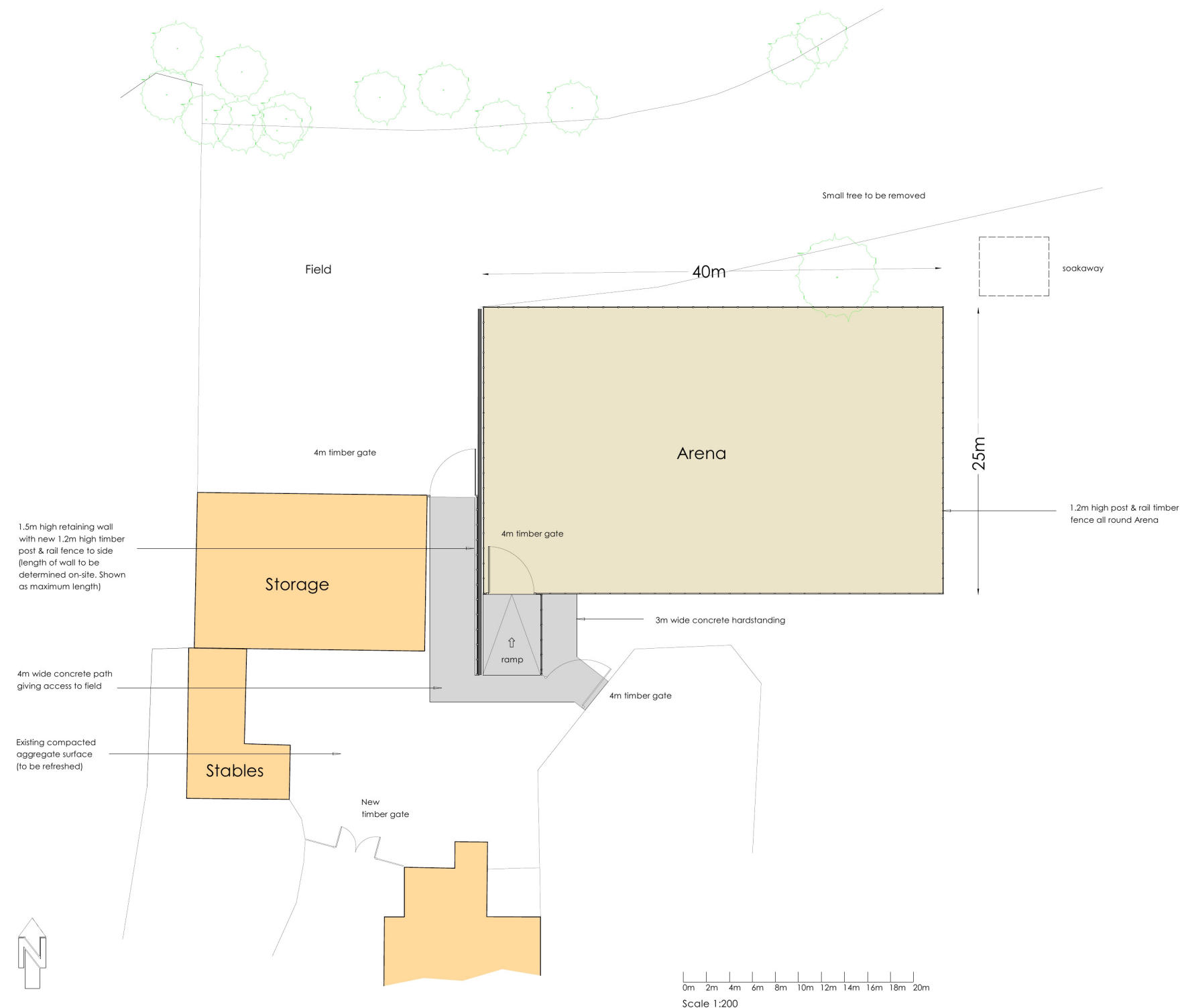


FIGURE 3: SITE PLAN AS PROPOSED
(drawing supplied by ADDS Architectural Design)



Site Plan
Scale 1:200



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Drawn By Paul Roberts Date February 2016

Drawing Site Plan
Project Phase Planning

Client
Mr N Doherty
Glebe Farm
Coble Lane
Sheriff Hutton
York YO60 6SU
Project
Equestrian Riding Arena

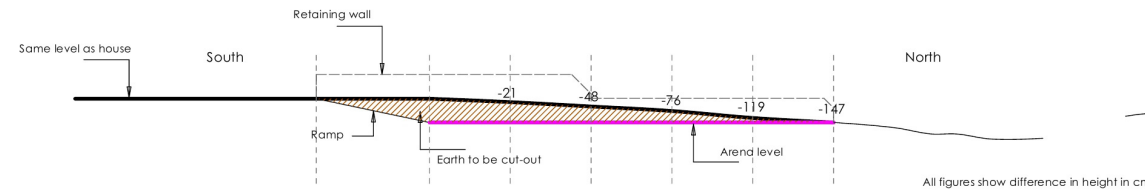
Rev Date

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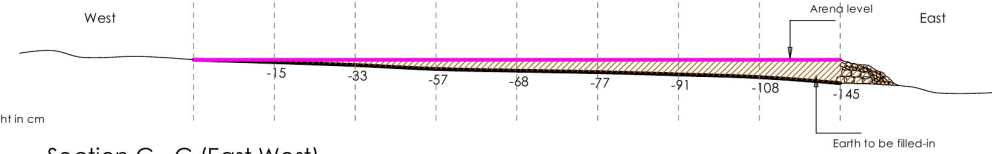
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Site Plan

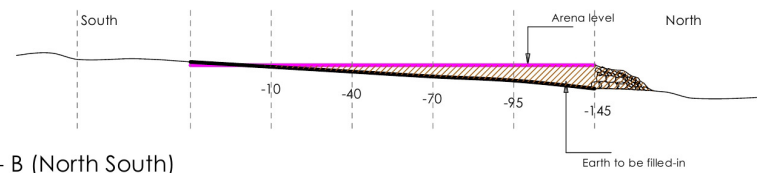
Sheet 2 of 2 Revision 0



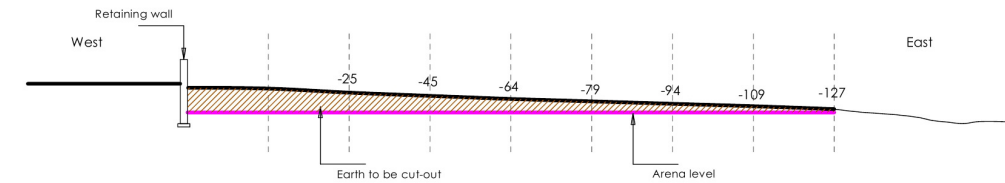
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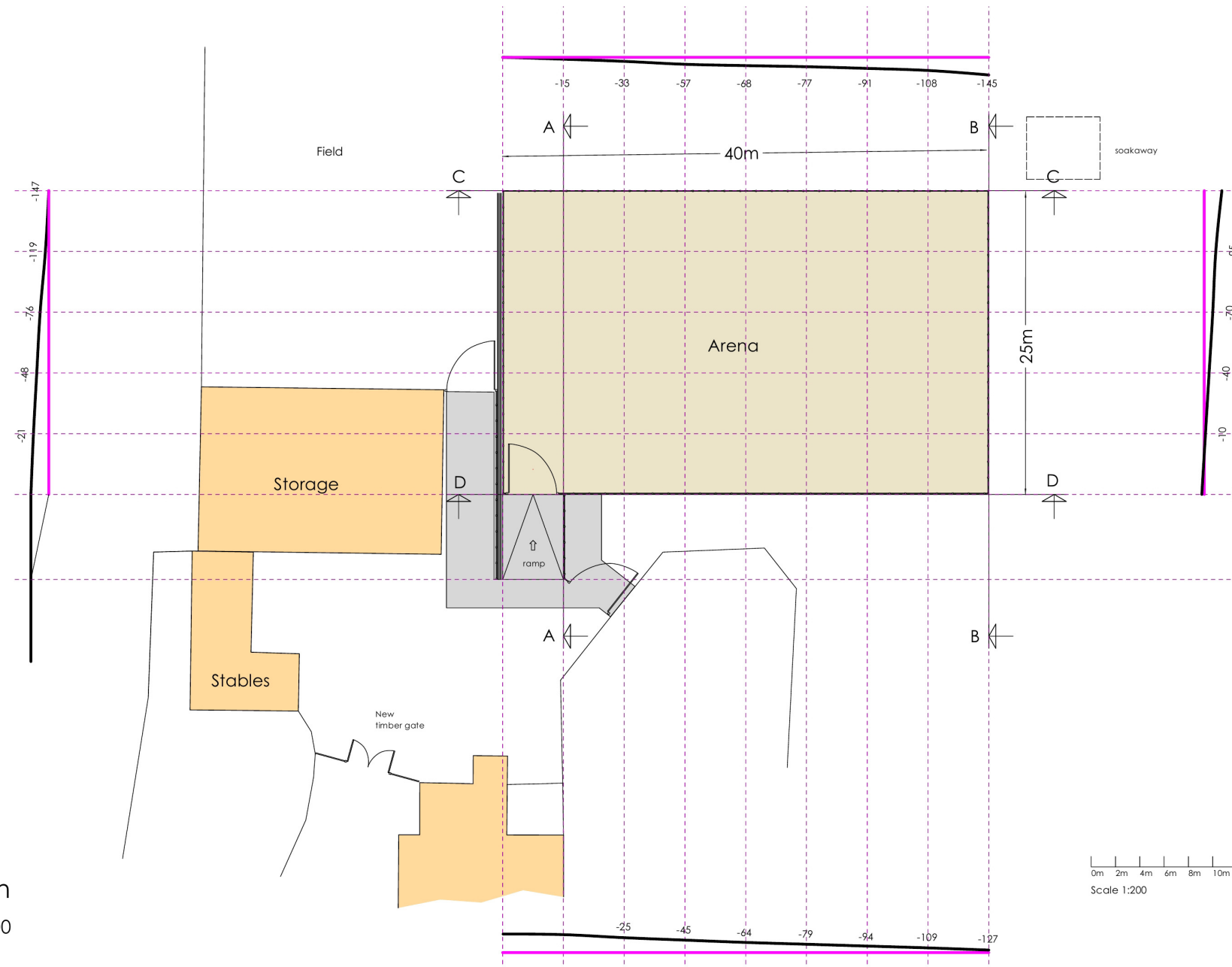
Section C - C (East West)



Section B - B (North South)



Section D - D (East West)



Site Plan
Scale 1:200

This drawing is for Planning Application purpose only

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FIGURE 4: SITE PLAN AS PROPOSED
(drawing supplied by ADDS Architectural Design)



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Drawn By Paul Roberts Date February 2016

Drawing Site Plan - Land Level Sections

Project Phase Planning

Client
Mr N Doherty
Glebe Farm
Coble Lane
Sheriff Hutton
York YO60 6SU

Project
Equestrian Riding Arena

Rev	Date

A1 1:200

Drawing Number

16-114

Sheet 1 of 1 Revision 0