

RELOCATION OF ELECTRICITY CABLE,  
EAST TANFIELD DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE,  
EAST TANFIELD, NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION,  
INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING

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On behalf of

Mr & Mrs P Roberts  
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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING,  
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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

*In April 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by project architect Richard Maddison, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Peter Roberts of Manor Farm, East Tanfield, Ripon, North Yorkshire, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during groundworks associated with the relocation of an electricity cable at East Tanfield deserted medieval village (NGR SE 2888 7784 centred). The work, which was made a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent and was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation', was carried out on 4th June 2018.*

*The cable trench cut through a number of surface earthworks, including a prominent platform, and a small number of archaeological deposits were recorded, including some which may relate to the earthworks. Two possible structural features, a compacted surface and a potential wall footing, were noted below the topsoil, the former perhaps associated with a spread earthwork scarp and the latter coincident with the base of one side of a linear depression. A fragment of a separate potential wall footing bore no relationship to the earthworks. Although only a small proportion of the medieval village was examined, the exposed stratigraphy was surprisingly simple, given the well-documented nature and longevity of the site, and there was a complete absence of finds.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 In April 2018, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS) were commissioned by project architect Richard Maddison, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Peter Roberts of Manor Farm, to undertake a programme of archaeological observation, investigation and recording during groundworks associated with the relocation of an electricity cable at East Tanfield deserted medieval village, East Tanfield, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 2888 7784 centred). The work, which was made a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent, and was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation', was carried out on 4th June 2018.

## **2 SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT**

- 2.1 As East Tanfield deserted medieval village is a Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England 1016260), Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) for the proposed groundworks was granted on 14th November 2017 (Historic England reference S00177845). A number of conditions were attached to the SMC, as follows:

(i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, in order that a Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(ii) This consent may only be implemented by Mr Richard Maddison.

(iii) Where consent is transferable to future owners, Historic England shall be notified of land disposal upon completion of the sale.

(iv) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.

(v) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.

(vi) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(vii) Any ground disturbance works to which this consent relates shall be carried out under the overall archaeological supervision of a suitably qualified archaeological contractor [to be agreed in advance by the Secretary of State as advised by Historic England] or his/her nominated representative who shall be given 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing

of the commencement and timetable of work. No works shall commence until the appointed archaeological contractor has confirmed in writing to Historic England that they are willing and able to undertake the agreed supervision.

(viii) Levelling shall be effected by filling the cable trench with uprisings from the excavation.

(ix) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to: Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist, Business and Environmental Services, NYCC, the County Historic Environment Record and to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(x) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project record with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

- 2.2 In accordance with condition iv above, a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' was produced by EDAS (see Appendix 2), and this was approved by Historic England on 1st March 2018.

### 3 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

- 3.1 The archaeological recording was defined by an EDAS 'Written Scheme of Investigation', which included general advice produced by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists in relation to watching briefs (CIfA 2014) (see Appendix 2). The aim of the archaeological work was to monitor the below-ground excavations associated with the relocation of the electric cable, in order to record and recover information relating to the nature, date, depth and significance of any archaeological features which might be present and damaged by the scheme. All excavated material was also visually inspected for any finds.
- 3.2 The site work for the watching brief was undertaken on 4th June 2018, with all excavations being monitored by EDAS as they were undertaken. The excavations were carried out using a tracked mini-digger equipped with a 0.35m scraper bucket, with soil being removed in a series of spits. A single, north-west/south-east aligned, trench was cut to accommodate the relocated electric cable, running from an existing electricity pole set within the south-eastern part of the deserted medieval village and then south-eastwards towards a post and rail fence forming the adjacent field boundary. It was originally proposed to place a new brick meter box on a concrete footing against the existing electricity pole but, in the event, this was not required. After passing beneath the boundary fence, the cable run then continued south along the trackway leading to Manor Farm but this section lay outside the protected area and so was not subject to archaeological monitoring. Within the area of the Scheduled Monument, the overall length of the trench was 30.60m, and the average width was 0.35m; the average depth of the excavation was between 0.80m to 1.00m below ground level (BGL).
- 3.3 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 11 archaeological contexts were recorded (see Appendix 1); deposits or layers are identified in the following text by 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.

- 3.4 The positions of the monitored groundworks were marked on a general site plan at 1:500 scale (based on a plan provided by Maddison James Associates). A plan of the trench, showing its position in relation to the earthworks that it cut through, was made at a scale of 1:50, with the south-west-facing section drawn at 1:20 scale. All sections and plans include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places; a spot height on the adjacent road (38.20m AOD - shown on a plan provided by Maddison James Associates) was used to calculate levels. A general digital photographic record was also kept. No finds were recovered during the excavation of the cable trench.
- 3.5 No artefacts were recovered or retained from the watching brief and so, in accordance with recent guidelines relating to 'no finds' archives (Turnpenny 2012, 5), no physical archive was deposited with the local museum service, although site notes, plans and photographs have been retained by EDAS (site code TAN 18).

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

- 4.1 East Tanfield deserted medieval village lies on a river terrace, between c.200m to 500m north of the river Ure, immediately to the north-west of Manor Farm, and some 2.30km south-east of the village of West Tanfield (see figure 1). At the time of the watching brief, the field containing the deserted medieval village was in use as pasture.
- 4.2 East Tanfield deserted medieval village was first scheduled on 18th August 1958 (National Heritage List for England 1016260; SM number 29522). The area of the Scheduled Monument covers the remains of the deserted medieval village, including the earthwork remains of building platforms, associated yards and enclosures and tracks and hollow ways. The medieval village was concentrated on the east and west sides of a wide central street, described elsewhere as a green (Moorhouse 2003, 184). The street is cut up to 3m below the ground level to the east and is thought to have been an earlier course of the now adjacent River Ure. To the east of the street, the village remains include the earthwork remains of broad rectangular platforms (tofts), the short ends of which front onto the street. At the front of the tofts are the remains of house foundations whilst to the rear is a large enclosure (croft) which would have been used for horticulture or stock rearing. To the rear of the tofts would have been a back lane which is now a metalled road. To the west and south-west of the main street are further building remains and a series of large rectangular enclosures or yards defined by earthen banks. The medieval village would originally have lain at the centre of a wider agricultural landscape with open strip fields, woods, pasture and wider arable fields surrounding the village. East Tanfield is one of the best documented of the medieval deserted villages in Yorkshire. Manorial and rental accounts survive from 1300 to 1500, showing the village to have been a prosperous community in the medieval period. However, between 1513 and 1517, eight houses are reported as having been destroyed and, in common with other medieval settlements in England, the village became deserted (SM description; Beresford 1954, 282-283 & 306).
- 4.3 It is not thought that the earthworks of the deserted medieval village, or indeed the wider landscape of the medieval township, have been subject to any detailed modern research; if it has, the research remains unpublished. However, a valuable outline plan of the village earthworks was published on the 1856 6" to 1

mile Ordnance Survey map (Yorkshire sheet 102, surveyed 1853) (see figure 2). The map labels the earthworks as “Site of the Village of East Tanfield”, and names the wide, curving street or green as “Towngate”. On the east side of Towngate, a series of croft boundaries run back towards the road, and also the trackway leading to Manor Farm, suggested in the Scheduling Description to be a back lane. Many of these enclosures have rectangular platforms or former structures shown to their western end fronting onto Towngate, and this row of buildings extend south as far as the north boundary of Manor Farm. There is a row of similar buildings shown along the west side of Towngate, but with no croft boundaries behind. This arrangement can also be seen on enhanced aerial photographs (see figure 2) (<http://www.yaamapping.co.uk/east-tanfield-dmv.html>).

- 4.4 At its southern end, the earthworks shown in 1856 suggest that Towngate may have bifurcated, once branch possibly heading towards a ‘Ford’ shown on the river, with the other perhaps continuing towards Manor Farm. It is possible that Manor Farm may either overlie the southernmost tofts on the eastern side of Towngate, or could mark the site of a larger residence at the southern end of the village. This juxtaposition of a possible larger residence or estate centre at one end of a settlement with the site of a river crossing or landing is reminiscent of the arrangement seen at other Yorkshire villages close to rivers, for example, Wressle in East Yorkshire (Richardson & Dennison 2015, 39-42) or Earswick near York. Unfortunately, on subsequent 25" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey mapping (such as that published in 1891), the earthworks of the village are not shown in the same detail, with only the northern end of Towngate being marked.

## 5 RESULTS OF THE WATCHING BRIEF (see figure 4)

- 5.1 As noted above, the cable trench was located in the south-eastern part of the deserted medieval village, and it ran south-east from an existing electricity pole to the boundary fence on the west side of the trackway leading to Manor Farm (see plates 1 to 3, and figure 3).
- 5.2 The trench cut through a number of earthworks along its route. At the north-western end, there was a spread, north-east/south-west aligned bank, measuring 2.00m wide but standing less than 0.30m high. The northern scarp of the bank was wider and more prominent than the southern scarp, and the bank faded out to the immediate north of the cable trench. The southern scarp of the bank was almost certainly created by the excavation of anchor pits for the steel ropes bracing the electricity pole.
- 5.3 To the south-east, the trench ran across the north-east corner of a large earthwork platform. The platform is clearly shown on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map as a rectangular feature, aligned broadly east-west, and with a smaller platform or structure at the north-west corner. The platform measures c.30m long by 15m wide, and stands up to 0.50m in height; again, the northern scarp has been disturbed by the excavation of anchor pits for the steel ropes bracing the electricity pole. A number of features are visible in the surface of the platform, including the structure marked in 1856 but, at the time of the watching brief, both the vegetation and natural lighting were unsuitable to record these in any detail.
- 5.4 To the east of the platform, there is shallow linear depression, up to 3.00m wide across the base, and set on a north-west/south-east alignment, parallel to the track leading to Manor Farm. The east side of this depression is defined by a spread west-facing scarp, standing a maximum of 0.30m high and set 3.00m to the west of



the post and rail fence forming the field boundary. The cable trench cut through the depression and scarp to meet the fence

- 5.5 Again, as noted above, the average depth of excavation along the length of the 30.60m long trench was between 0.80m to 1.00m (giving an average reduced height of between 36.30m AOD and 36.60m AOD). Over the majority of the trench, the uppermost deposit was a mid-brown sandy silt topsoil (001), with occasional inclusions of small round stones, extending to a depth of between 0.20m to 0.45m below existing ground level (BGL); the topsoil was generally shallower across the platform cut by the trench than it was to either side. At the trench's very north-west end, the topsoil contained a steep-sided cut [004], probably associated with the erection of the electricity pole; only one side of the cut was visible in the excavation, and it continued below the base of the trench (at 36.10m AOD). The uppermost fill of the cut (003) was a 0.30m thick mixture of mid-brown sandy silt and light-brown sand, and it overlay the lower fill (005), a light-brown silty sand with very frequent inclusions of rounded river cobbles and/or stones which extended beyond the base of the trench.
- 5.6 Over the majority of the trench, the topsoil (001) overlay a clean light-brown silty sand (002). At the north-west end of the trench, the silty sand had an average depth of 0.45m but became shallower as it moved south-east, reaching 0.20m deep on the western half of the earthwork platform. Thereafter, the deposit again began to increase in depth, with the level of the upper surface broadly reflecting the profile of the earthworks. For the majority of the south-eastern half of the trench, the silty sand (002) continued below the base of the trench (i.e. below 36.35m AOD). It was noticeable that, beyond the eastern limit of the platform, the silty sand contained frequent inclusions of rounded or sub-angular stones, up to 0.25m across. These were almost completely absent within the area of the platform or to its west.
- 5.7 There were two possible surfaces or structural remains set into the surface of the silty sand (002). Towards the north-western end of the trench, there appeared to be a compacted surface (007), comprising stones up to 0.10m across but generally much smaller. This surface measured at least 1.50m long but only 0.05m thick, and broadly coincided with the spread bank cut through by the cable trench. At a point c.10m from the south-eastern end of the trench, there was a possible shallow line of angular stone footings (010), placed at the interface of the silty sand (002) and the topsoil (001). The footings were 0.35m wide and 0.40m long, and apparently only a single stone deep (0.05m), although it was difficult to determine its alignment with any accuracy. In this same area, a large, flat stone was extracted from the silty sand (002), measuring c.0.30m square and 0.10m deep. One side appeared to have been dressed to form a right angle, and it is possible that it once formed a padstone or something similar.
- 5.8 Towards the south-east end of the trench, the silty sand (002) overlay what appeared to be a linear concentration of stones (or possible wall footing?) (011), broadly coinciding with the base of the scarp marking the east side of the linear depression to the east of the platform. The feature was, like the scarp, set on a north-west/south-east alignment, and comprised large angular stones up to 0.30m long, tightly packed together, some of which were set on edge rather than being flat. The feature was 1.15m wide and was only visible in plan, the top being set at 0.84m BGL (36.36m AOD) in the base of the trench.
- 5.9 At the north-western end of the trench, the silty sand (002) overlay a level layer of clean, reddish-brown silty sand (006), at least 0.20m thick but it extended beyond

the base of the trench. This had been deposited against a band of compacted medium-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of rounded stone up to 0.05m across (009). This material occupied much of the western part of the trench, reaching a maximum depth of 0.50m towards the centre, before sloping away south-east to continue below the base of the trench. It overlay the lowest visible deposit within the trench, a layer of alluvial river gravel set within a matrix of gritty sand (008), at least 0.20m thick.

## 6 DISCUSSION

- 6.1 The narrow width of the trench, together with the complete lack of any finds or any other dating evidence, makes any detailed discussion of the archaeological deposits that were uncovered difficult. Nevertheless, some general observations can be made.
- 6.2 The river gravel (008) visible at the base of the trench represents a natural alluvial deposit, and it is likely that the medium-brown silty sand (009) overlying it is also natural, as is the reddish-brown silty sand (006) seen at the north-west end of the trench. It is interesting that although silty sand (009) has a banked profile visible in section, the earthwork platform above it bears no relation to this, suggesting that this natural profile was already buried by the time that the platform was created. The layer most closely associated with the earthworks appears to be the silty sand (002) which was present throughout the trench. It overlies a linear concentration of stones (011), a possible wall footing, that appears to be coincident with the base of the scarp defining the east side of a linear depression, whilst a concentration of larger stones seen only on the east side of the platform may be a result of them being cleared away from the platform itself. Two possible features, a compacted surface (007) and a fragment of a potential wall footing (010), were noted, set into the surface of the silty sand (002); the surface may be associated with a spread earthwork scarp. The post-desertion overlying topsoil (001) had been disturbed at the north-west end of the trench by a cut (004) probably associated with an existing electricity pole.
- 6.3 Although only a small proportion of the site was examined, the lack of complex stratigraphy and total absence of finds is surprising, given the well-documented nature and longevity of the deserted village site.

## 7 REFERENCES

### Primary Sources

- 1856 Ordnance Survey 6" to 1 mile map sheet 102 (surveyed 1853)
- 1891 Ordnance Survey 25" to 1 mile map sheet 102.5 (surveyed 1890)

### Secondary Sources

- Beresford, M W 1954 'The Lost Villages of Yorkshire Part IV'. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* vol 38, 280-309
- ClfA (Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists) 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (and subsequent revisions)

Moorhouse, S 2003 'Medieval Yorkshire: A Rural Landscape for the Future'. In Manby, T, Moorhouse, S & Ottaway, P (eds) *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: An Assessment at the Beginning of the 21st Century*, 181-214

Richardson, S & Dennison, E 2015 *Gardens and Other Earthworks, South of Wressle Castle, Wressle, East Yorkshire: Archaeological Survey* (unpublished EDAS archive report 2014/479.R01 for The Castle Studies Trust)

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

### **Electronic Sources**

<http://www.yaamapping.co.uk/east-tanfield-dmv.html> = Yorkshire Archaeological Aerial Mapping

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

- 8.1 The archaeological watching brief was commissioned by project architect Richard Maddison, on behalf of Mr and Mrs Roberts of Manor Farm. EDAS would like to thank all individuals and organisations for their help and co-operation in carrying out the work. The archaeological recording was undertaken by Shaun Richardson of EDAS, and the final report and other drawings were produced by Ed Dennison, who retains responsibility for any errors or inconsistencies.



Plate 1: General view of pre-excitation alignment, looking NW.

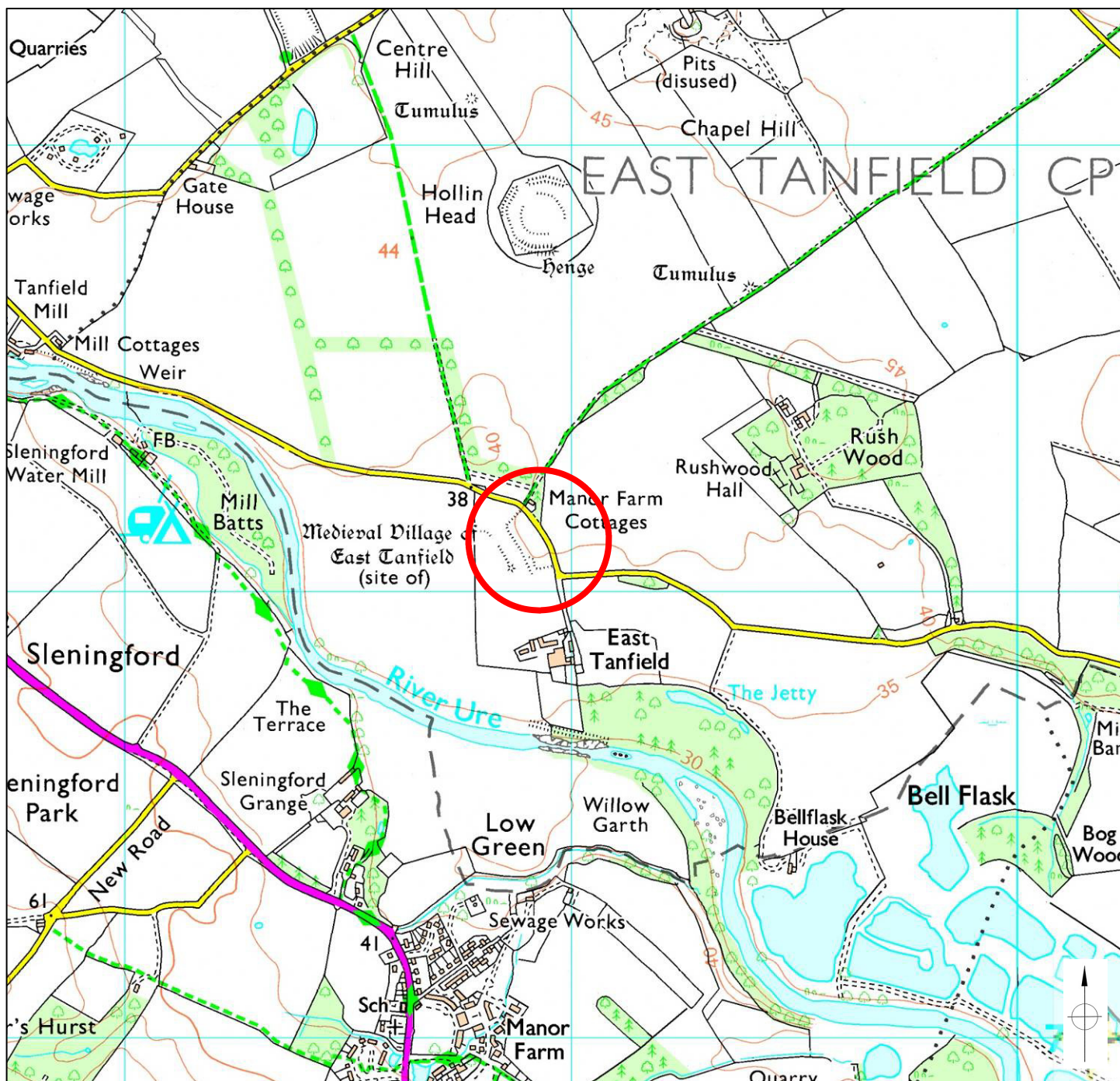


Plate 2: General view of cable trench, looking NW.



Plate 3: General view of cable trench, looking SE.

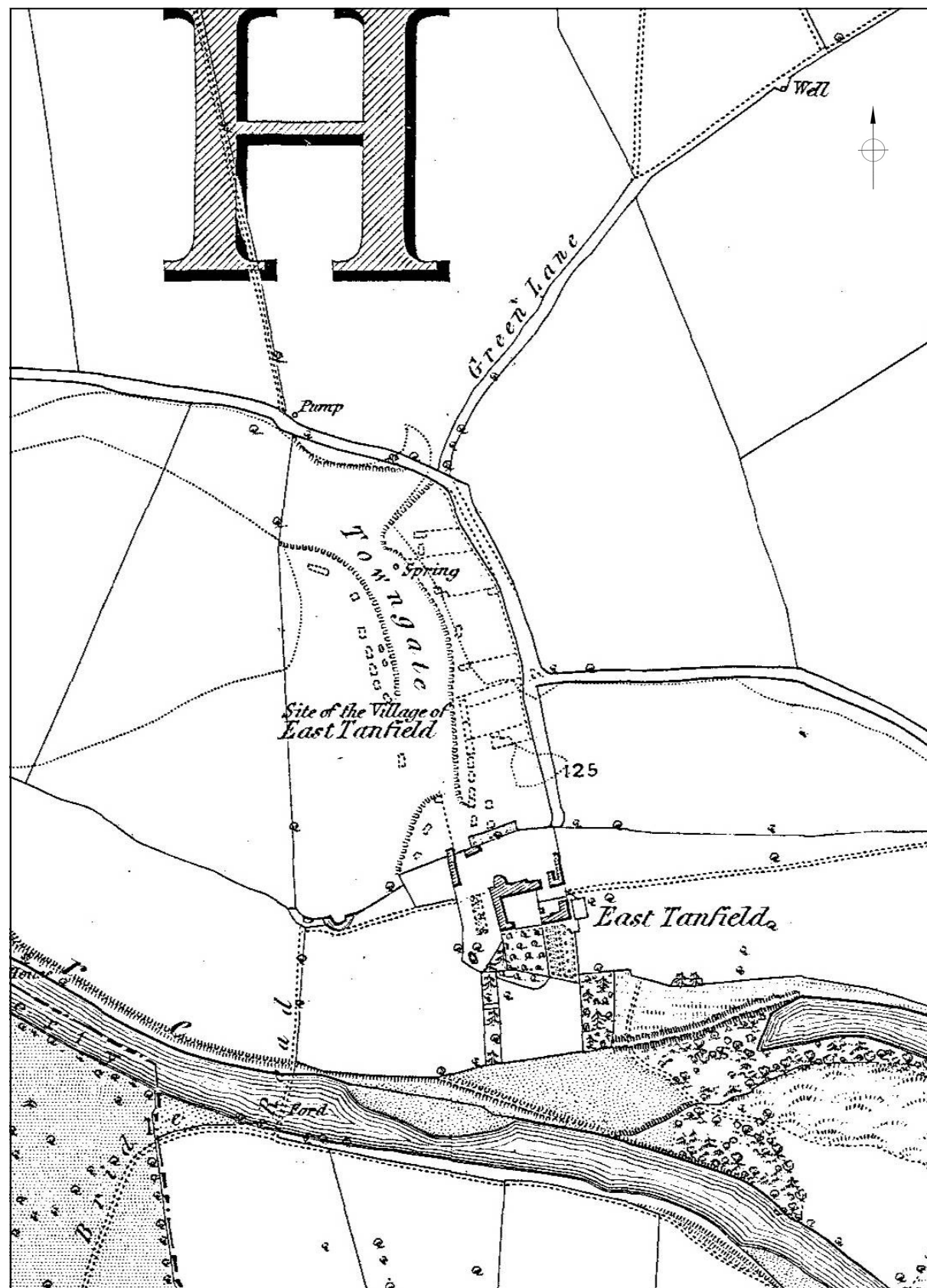




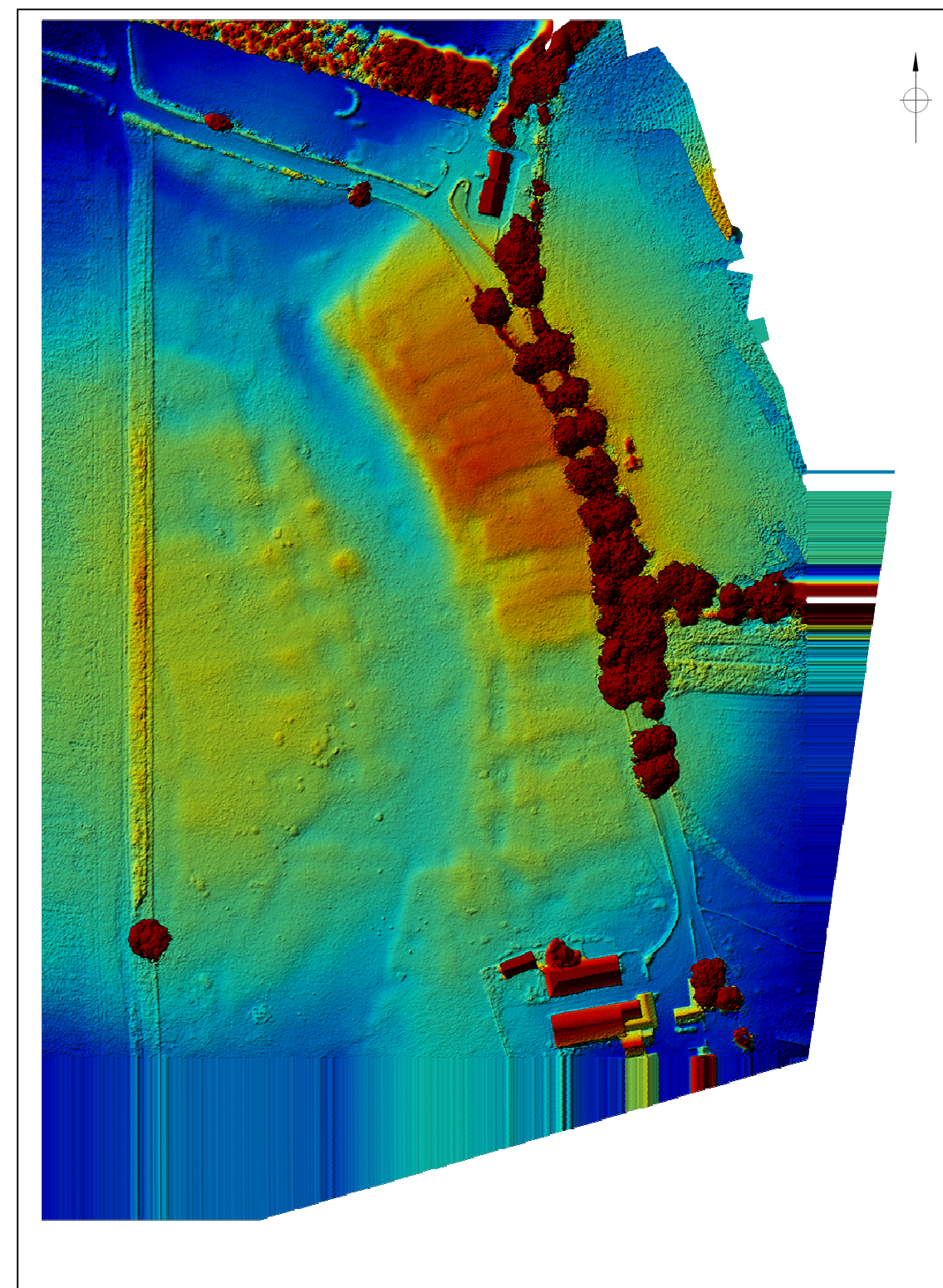
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Ordnance Survey Licence 100013825 (2018).

PROJECT EAST TANFIELD MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	
TITLE GENERAL LOCATION	
SCALE NTS	DATE JUL 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 1



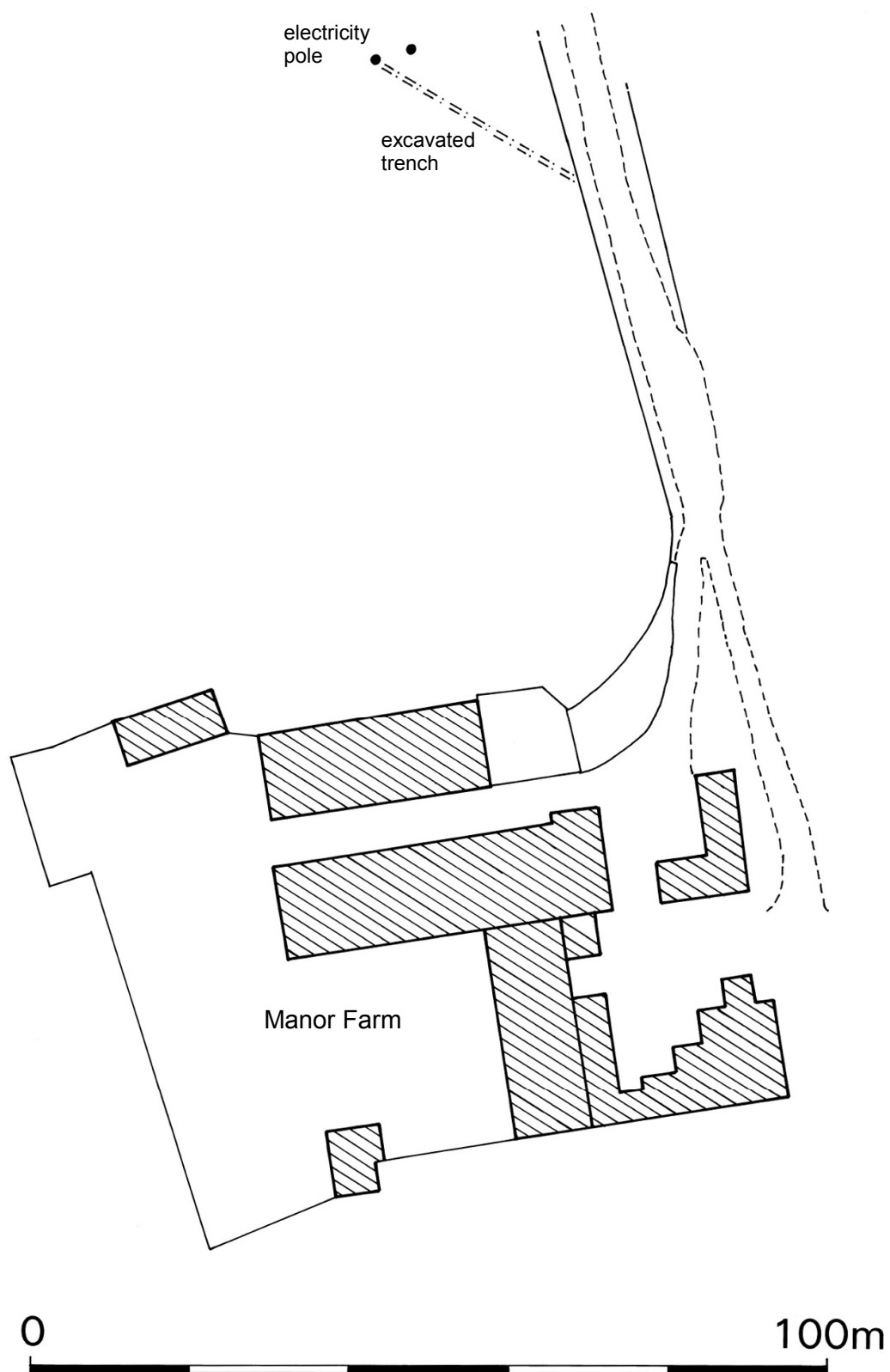


Ordnance Survey 1856 6" to 1 mile map Yorkshire sheet 102 (surveyed 1853).



Enhanced aerial photograph showing layout of deserted village (<http://www.yaamapping.co.uk/east-tanfield-dmv.html>).

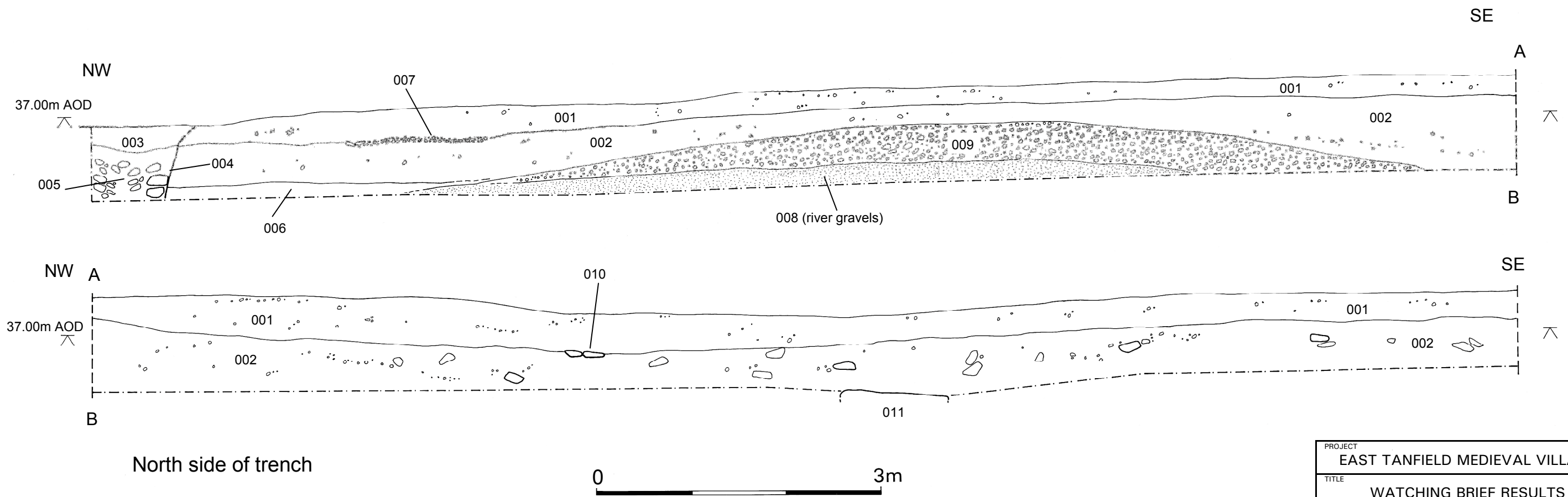
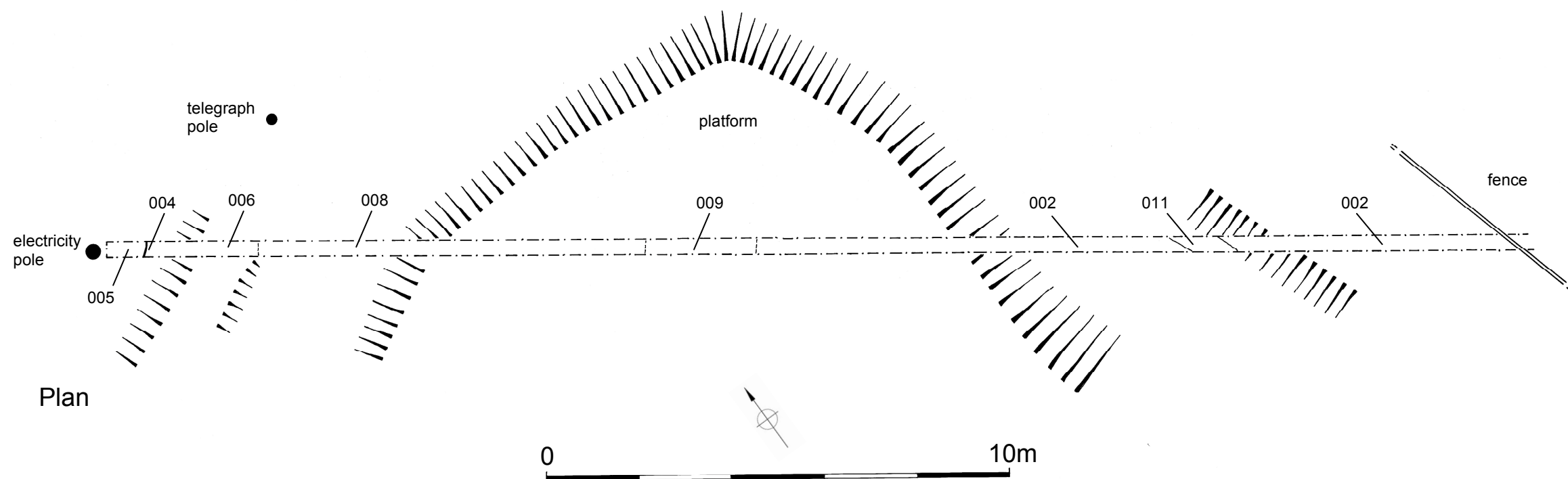
PROJECT EAST TANFIELD MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	
TITLE HISTORICAL INFORMATION	
SCALE NTS	DATE JUL 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 2



Based on drawing supplied by  
Maddison James Associates.

PROJECT EAST TANFIELD MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	
TITLE GENERAL SITE PLAN	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUL 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 3





PROJECT EAST TANFIELD MEDIEVAL VILLAGE	
TITLE WATCHING BRIEF RESULTS	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE JUL 2018
EDAS	FIGURE 4



APPENDIX 1  
LIST OF CONTEXTS

## APPENDIX 1: LIST OF CONTEXTS

<i>Context</i>	<i>Description and Interpretation</i>	<i>Area of Site</i>
001	Mid-brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional inclusions of small round stones. Average depth 0.20m to 0.45m.	Cable trench
002	Clean, light-brown silty sand. Average depth of 0.45m but only 0.20m deep across the earthwork platform. Beyond the east limit of the platform contained frequent inclusions of rounded or sub-angular stones, up to 0.25m across. These were almost completely absent within the platform or to its west.	Cable trench
003	Uppermost fill of cut 004. Mixture of mid-brown sandy silt and light-brown sand. 0.30m thick.	Cable trench, NE end
004	Cut, probably for electricity pole.	Cable trench, NE end
005	Lower fill of cut 004. Light-brown silty sand with very frequent inclusions of rounded river cobbles/stones. At least 0.60m thick.	Cable trench, NE end
006	Clean reddish-brown silty sand. At least 0.20m deep. Natural deposit.	Cable trench, NE end
007	Possible compacted surface of stones up to 0.10m across but generally much smaller, 1.50m long and 0.05m thick.	Cable trench, near NE end
008	Alluvial river gravel set within a matrix of gritty sand. At least 0.20m thick. Natural deposit.	Cable trench, centre
009	Medium-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of rounded stone up to 0.05m across. Occupied much of the western part of the trench, reaching a maximum depth of 0.50m towards the centre, before sloping away south-east. Natural deposit.	Cable trench, centre
010	Possible slight structure or wall footing, formed of angular stones, 0.35m wide but only one stone (0.05m) thick, 0.40m long.	Cable trench, near SW end
011	Linear concentration of large angular stones (or possible wall footing), broadly coincident with base of scarp marking the eastern side of linear earthwork depression. Stones up to 0.30m long, tightly packed together, some pitched rather than being flat. Alignment was 1.15m wide and only visible in plan.	Cable trench, SW end

APPENDIX 2  
EDAS WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

# **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR A PROGRAMME OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBSERVATION, INVESTIGATION AND RECORDING (WATCHING BRIEF) DURING RELOCATION OF ELECTRICITY CABLE, EAST TANFIELD DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGE, EAST TANFIELD, 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 relocation of an electricity cable at East Tanfield deserted medieval village, East Tanfield, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 2888 7784 centred). This written scheme has been produced by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), at the request of the project architect, Richard Maddison, in accordance with a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC).

## **2 SITE LOCATION AND OUTLINE OF PROPOSED WORKS**

- 2.1 East Tanfield deserted medieval village lies on a river terrace c.400m to the north of the River Ure, to the north of Manor Farm, c.2km to the east-south-east of West Tanfield village.
- 2.2 The works comprise the excavation of a narrow trench for an underground cable, from an existing electricity pole eastwards for a distance of 14.5m to the access road to Manor Farm; the trench will be a maximum of 0.9m deep by 0.6m wide (see attached figure). The cable run will continue south to Manor Farm, but this section lies outside the Scheduled Monument and so will not be subject to archaeological monitoring. A new brick meter box will be placed on a concrete footing against the existing electricity pole; the excavation for the footing will be no deeper than 0.9m, and will measure 1.2m by 0.6m.

## **3 SCHEDULED MONUMENT CONSENT**

- 3.1 Scheduled Monument Consent (SMC) was granted for the proposed works listed above on 14th November 2017 (Historic England reference S00177845). A number of conditions were attached to the SMC, as follows:
- (i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP, in order that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.
  - (ii) This consent may only be implemented by Mr Richard Maddison.
  - (iii) Where consent is transferable to future owners, Historic England shall be notified of land disposal upon completion of the sale.
  - (iv) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has

been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.

- (v) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the owner that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken.
- (vi) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument/ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.
- (vii) Any ground disturbance works to which this consent relates shall be carried out under the overall archaeological supervision of a suitably qualified archaeological contractor [to be agreed in advance by the Secretary of State as advised by Historic England] or his/her nominated representative who shall be given 2 weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement and timetable of work. No works shall commence until the appointed archaeological contractor has confirmed in writing to Historic England that they are willing and able to undertake the agreed supervision.
- (viii) Levelling shall be effected by filling the cable trench with uprisings from the excavation.
- (ix) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to:  
Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist, Business and Environmental Services, NYCC, the County Historic Environment Record and to  
Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England within 3 months of the completion of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).
- (x) The contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations - <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project record with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 East Tanfield deserted medieval villaged was first scheduled on 18th August 1958.
- 4.2 The area of the Scheduled Monument covers the remains of the deserted medieval village of East Tanfield, including the earthwork remains of building platforms, associated yards and enclosures and tracks and hollow ways. The medieval village was concentrated on the east and west sides of a wide central street. The street is cut up to 3m below the ground level to the east and is thought to have been an earlier course of the River Ure. To the east of the street, the village remains include the earthwork remains of broad rectangular platforms, known as tofts, the short ends of which front onto the street. At the front of the tofts are the remains of house foundations whilst to the rear is a large enclosure

which would have been used for horticulture or stock rearing. To the rear of the tofts would have been a back lane which is now a metalled road. To the west and south west of the main street are further building remains and a series of large rectangular enclosures or yards defined by earthen banks. The medieval village would originally have lain at the centre of a wider agricultural landscape with open strip fields, woods, pasture and wider arable fields surrounding the village. However none of these features are known to survive.

- 4.3 East Tanfield is one of the best documented of the medieval deserted villages in Yorkshire. Manorial and rental accounts survive from 1300 to 1500, showing the village to have been a prosperous community in the medieval period. However, between 1513 and 1517, eight houses were destroyed and, in common with other medieval settlements in England, the village became deserted.

## **5 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

- 5.1 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 developments. All archaeological work will be undertaken in accordance with Chartered Institute for Archaeologists guidelines (CIfA 2014).
- 5.2 All groundworks associated with the relocation of the electricity supply, within the area of the Scheduled Monument, will be subject to archaeological monitoring by EDAS as they are being dug, so that any archaeological deposits that might be uncovered can be immediately identified and recorded. If mechanical equipment is to be used for the excavations (e.g. JCB or mini-digger), the main contractor will use a toothless bucket, to facilitate the archaeological recording.
- 5.3 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 Historic England. However, if structures, features, finds or deposits of archaeological 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 5.7 below). 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.
- 5.4 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 need to ensure that EDAS has 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.
- 5.5 Reasonable prior notice (minimum one week, ideally two weeks) of the commencement of development will be given to EDAS, who will then inform Historic England so that they may attend or monitor the recording work if they so wish.

- 5.6 The actual areas of ground disturbance, and any features of archaeological interest, will be accurately located on a site plan and recorded by photographs (digital shots), scale drawings (plans and sections at 1:100, 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10 scales as appropriate), and written descriptions, using appropriate proforma record sheets and standard archaeological recording systems.
- 5.7 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 developer and Historic England. 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 detailed excavation of specific structures. The possibility of temporarily halting work for unexpected discoveries will be discussed with the developer 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.
- 5.8 Although considered unlikely, 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 removed under the 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 or cremation as a requirement.
- 5.9 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 developer in advance of the project commencing.

## **6 REPORTING AND ARCHIVING**

- 6.1 On completion of the archaeological fieldwork, any samples that might have been taken will be processed and any finds will be cleaned, identified, assessed, spot dated, marked (if appropriate) and properly packaged and stored in accordance with the requirements of national guidelines. The level of post-excavation analysis will be appropriate to the quality and quantity of the finds recovered, and specialists would be consulted as necessary.
- 6.2 A fully indexed and ordered field archive will be prepared, following the guidelines produced by Historic England. The archive will comprise primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs, and an index to the archive should 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 local receiving museum service. The museum will be contacted at the beginning of the project, and EDAS will make an allowance for a minimum of one box in calculating estimates for the museum's storage grant.
- 6.3 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.

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 developer 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.

6.4 EDAS will produce a report detailing the results of the watching brief within three months of the completion of the site work. This report will include the following (as appropriate):

- A non-technical summary;
- Site code/project number;
- SMC and planning reference numbers, 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.

6.5 As required by the SMC conditions, electronic copies of the final report will be supplied for distribution to the client/developer, Historic England and the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record. A hard copy of the final report will also be included within the site archive.

6.6 An appropriate entry will also be submitted to the OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations) project, including the deposition of a digital copy of the report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion of the project.

6.7 If a significant discovery is made, consideration will be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal.

## **7 MONITORING**

7.1 The archaeological recording work may be monitored by Historic England, and appropriate site meetings and liaison will be arranged as necessary.

## **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

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

E Dennison, EDAS  
28th February 2018



NOTES

REV	AMENDMENT	DRAWN	CHECKED	DATE

CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE BEFORE COMMENCING ANY WORK OR MAKING ANY SHOP DRAWINGS

MADDISON JAMES ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED BUILDING SURVEYORS  
& HISTORIC BUILDINGS CONSULTANTS

PAVILION VIEW, NORTH STAINLEY RIPON, HG4 3LA  
TELEPHONE: RIPON (01765) 634 717

Client

MR & MRS P. ROBERTS

Job Title

MANOR FARM  
EAST TANFIELD

Drawing Title

PROPOSED SITE PLAN  
ELECTRIC MAIN  
OPTION 3

Scale	1:500	Drawn	RJM
Date	AUG. 2017	Checked	-

Drawing Number

R16047-610