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MAP Archaeological Practice

Hunmanby Grange
Wold Newton
North Yorkshire

TA 07174 75523
11/00680/RM
MAP 10.11.2013

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd at Hunmanby Grange, Wold Newton, North Yorkshire March 2016. The work involved the monitoring of the excavation of strip foundation trenches associated with the erection of a dwelling (Planning Consent: 11/00680/RM).

No archaeological deposits, features or structures were observed during the Archaeological Watching Brief.

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results from an archaeological watching brief undertaken in March 2016, which monitored the groundworks associated with the erection of a detached agricultural workers dwelling at Hunmanby Grange, Wold Newton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1: TA 07174 75523; Planning Ref. 11/00680/RM).

- 1.2 The watching brief was designed to provide the appropriate level of recording for archaeological remains, deposits or finds that might be affected by the development, in accordance with the recommendations of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF Chapter 12 - March 2012).
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by B Forbes.
- 1.4 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The proposed site is located c. 2.5km south-west of the village of Hunmanby and 2.5 km north-east of Wold (Fig. 1).
- 2.2 The Development Area is located south of the farm buildings at Hunmanby Grange.
- 2.3 The site stands on soils of the Andover 1 Soil Association (Mackney et al, 1984, 343h, p. 7), described as '*shallow well drained calcareous silty soils over chalk on slopes and crests*' over solid geology of chalk.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The site of the development lies at the south-west of Hunmanby village and north-east of Wold Newton village. Hunmanby Grange is a working farm, dating to the 18th/19th centuries. The area around Hunmanby Grange was extensively exploited in the prehistoric period, and this evidence could extend into the site. The area around

Hunmanby Grange was most likely exploited as agricultural land during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of this archaeological watching brief was to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, date, sequence, nature, depth, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological deposits to enable a full record of the archaeology on the site to be made.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The works associated with the erection of a detached residential dwelling.
- 5.2 All work was carried out in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014).
- 5.3 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the site visits on a high resolution digital camera

6. Results (Fig. 2; Pls. 1-2)

- 6.1 The detached residential dwelling covered an area of c. 18m by 18m. The strip foundations were 600mm wide and c. 600mm deep. A 0.32m deep deposit of topsoil was removed to reveal chalk till natural (Pls. 1-2).
- 6.4 No archaeological features, structures nor deposits were encountered during the archaeological watching brief.

7. Conclusions

- 7.1 No archaeologically significant material was revealed from this investigation.

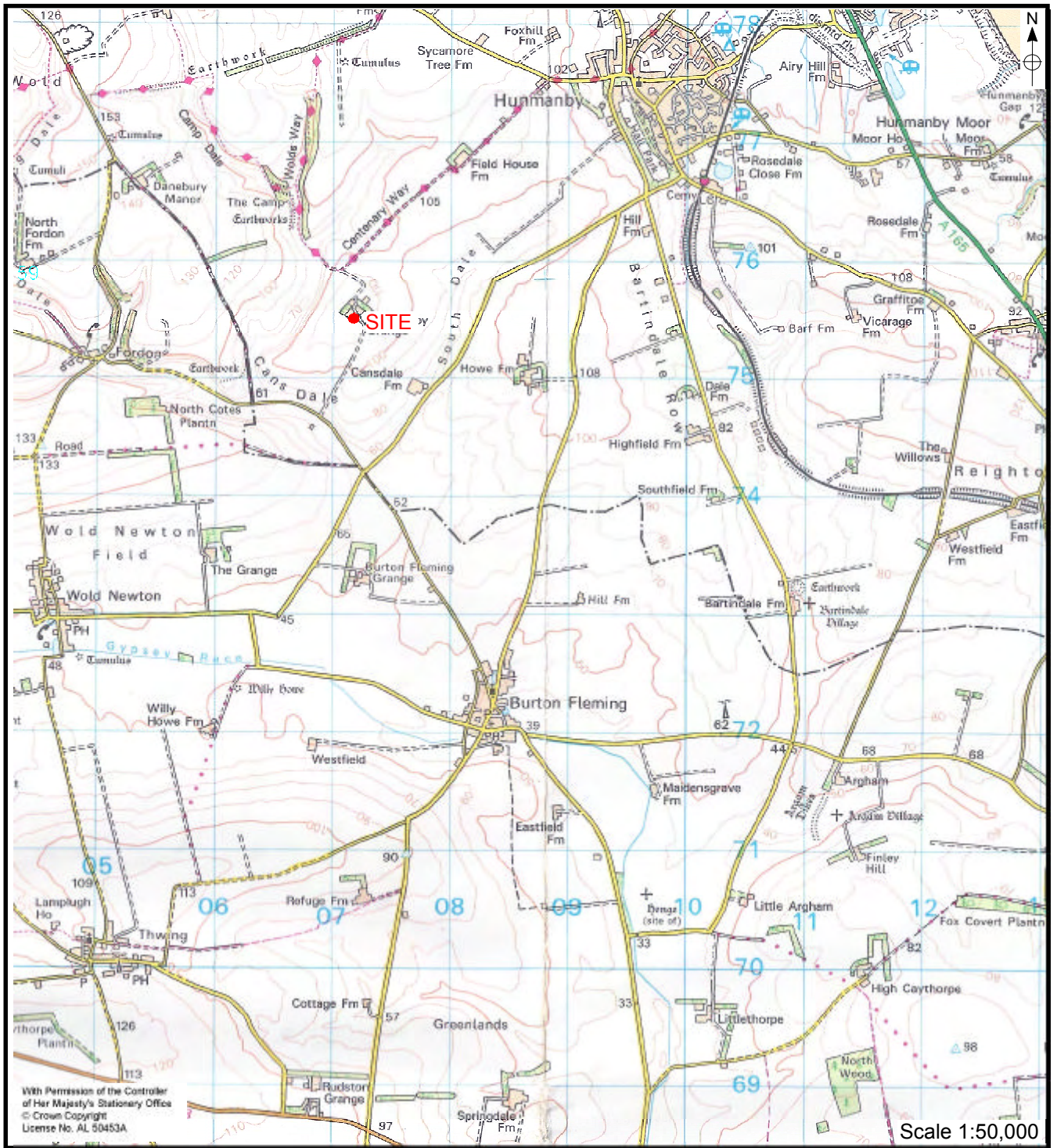


Figure 1. Site Location

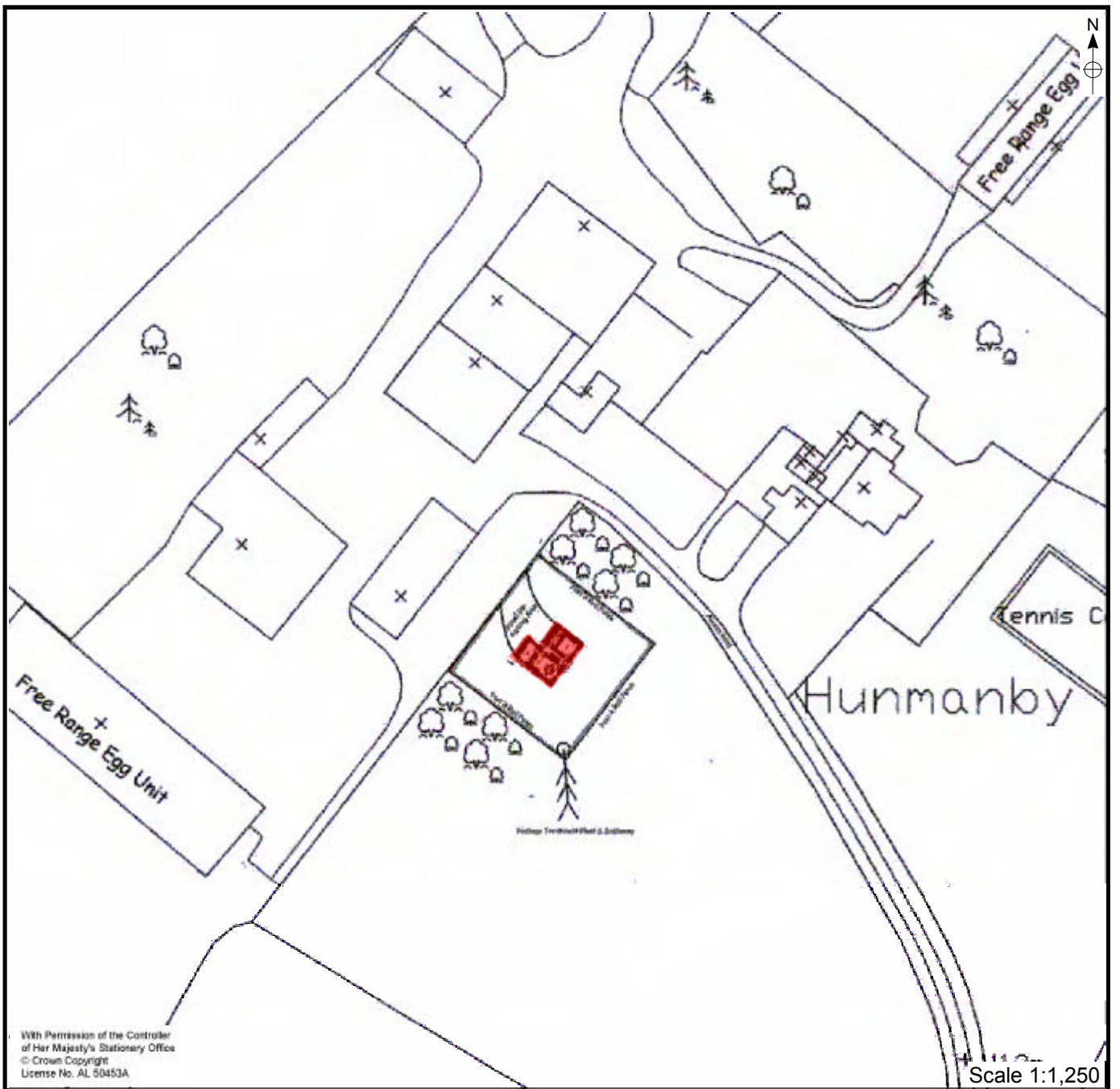


Figure 2. Area of Archaeological Watching Brief.



Plate 1. Foundation Trench. Facing North-east.



Plate 2. Foundation Trench. Facing North.

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (“WATCHING BRIEF”)

HUNMANBY GRANGE, WOLD NEWTON, DRIFFIELD, YO25 3HS 11/00680/RM

Archaeological Watching Brief during all groundwork's for the erection of an agricultural workers dwelling at Hunmanby Grange, Wold Newton, Driffield, YO25 3HS

The purpose of the work is to record and recover archaeological remains, which are:

- a) affected by proposed development only to a limited and clearly defined extent,
- b) not available or susceptible to standard area excavation techniques, or
- c) of limited importance or potential.

The work will not require the construction programme or development to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some developers may give such a facility.

- 1 The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. The scheme does **not** comprise a full specification or Bill of Materials, and the County Council makes no warranty that the works are fully or exactly described. No work on site will commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation or similar agreement between the Developer and the Archaeologist.
- 2 The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
- 3 The removal of overburden (that is vegetation, turf, loose stones, rubble, made ground, Tarmac, concrete, hardcore, building debris and topsoil) should be supervised by the Archaeologist contracted to carry out the WSI. The Archaeologist should be informed of the correct timing and schedule of overburden removal.
- 4 Removal of overburden by machine should be undertaken using a back-acting excavator fitted with toothless or ditching bucket only. Where materials are exceptionally difficult to lift, a toothed bucket may be used temporarily. Subsoils (B horizons) or deep, uniform fills of features may also be removed by back-acting excavator but only in areas specified by the Archaeologist on site, and only with archaeological supervision. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Where reinstatement is required, topsoil should be kept separate from other soil materials.
- 5 Metal detecting within the development area, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording such that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 6 Where structures, finds, soil features and layers of archaeological interest are exposed or disturbed by construction works, the Archaeologist should be provided with the opportunity to observe, clean, assess, excavate by hand where appropriate, sample and record these features and finds. If the contractors or plant operators notice archaeological remains, they should immediately tell the Archaeologist. The sampling of deposits for

palaeo-environmental evidence should be a standard consideration, and arrangements should be made to ensure that specialist advice and analysis are available if appropriate.

- 7** Heavy plant should not be operated in the near vicinity of archaeological remains until they have been recorded, and the Archaeologist on site has allowed operations to recommence at that location. Sterile subsoils (C horizons) and parent materials below archaeological deposits may be removed without archaeological supervision. Where reinstatement is required, subsoils should be backfilled first and topsoil last.
- 8** Upon completion of fieldwork, samples should be processed and evaluated, and all finds identified, assessed, spot-dated, properly stored, and subject to investigative conservation as needed. A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections, and photographs. The Archaeologist should arrange for either the County Archaeologist or an independent post-excavation specialist to inspect the archive before making arrangements for the transfer of the archive to an appropriate museum or records office.
- 9** A summary report will be produced following the Council's guidelines on reporting. The report will contain planning or administrative details of the project, a summary of works carried out, a description and interpretation of the findings, an assessment of the importance of the archaeology including its historical context where appropriate, and catalogues of finds, features, and primary records. All excavated areas will be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features will be illustrated with conventionally-scaled plans, sections, and photographs. Where few or no finds are made, it may be acceptable to provide the report in the form of a letter with plans attached.
- 10** Copies of the summary report will be provided to the client(s), the County Heritage Section (HER), to the museum accepting the archive, and if the works are on or adjacent to a Scheduled Ancient Monument, to English Heritage. A licence should be granted to the accepting museum and the County Council to use the documentation arising from the work for its statutory functions and to give to third parties as an incidental to those functions.
- 11** Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist will make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the Archaeologist to notify the County Archaeology Service of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a summary report on the work.
- 12** Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR) information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The Archaeologist should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 13** The County Archaeologist will be informed as soon as possible of the discovery of any unexpected archaeological remains, or changes in the programme of ground works on site. Any significant changes in the archaeological work should be specified in a variation to the WSI to be approved by the planning authority. If there is a need to remove human remains, an exhumation licence will be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs (coroners@dca.qsi.gov.uk), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

