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MAP Archaeological Practice

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Thorndale Farm  
Main Street  
Wintringham  
North Yorkshire

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17/00680/FUL, 18/01108/73, Variation 19/00635/73 &  
NMA 20/00004/AMEND

Archaeological Watching Brief

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Thorndale Farm  
Main Street  
Wintringham  
North Yorkshire

17/00680/FUL, 18/01108/73, Variation 19/00635/73 & NMA  
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Archaeological Watching Brief

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Thorndale Farm  
Main Street  
Wintringham  
North Yorkshire  
SE 87892 73410

17/00680/FUL, 18/01108/73, Variation 19/00635/73 & NMA  
20/00004/AMEND

## Archaeological Watching Brief

### *Non-technical Summary*

*MAP Archaeological Practice carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief in July 2020 on land at Thorndale Farm, Wintringham, North Yorkshire during groundworks associated with the erection of the single storey extension. The Watching Brief was carried out in order to discharge condition 5 attached to the planning permission 17/00680/FUL*

*No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the Watching Brief.*

### **1. Introduction**

1.1 This report describes the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief which was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice in July 2020 prior to the erection a single storey extension on land at Thorndale Farm, Wintringham, North Yorkshire (NGR SE 87892 73410 Fig. 1).

1.2 Condition 5 attached to planning application 17/00680/FUL states that;  
*No demolition/ development shall 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. *The programme for post investigation assessment*
3. *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
4. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
5. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

1.3 The Ordnance Survey maps within this report are reproduced under licence from the Ordnance Survey, licence no. AL 50453A, with permission from the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, (c) Crown Copyright.



Fig 1. Site Location.

## 2. Topography and Geology

2.1 The site lies at Thorndale Farm, to the north-east of Main Street in the village of Wintringham, approximately 9km east of Malton (NGR SE 87892 73410).

2.2 The site is currently occupied by land associated with Thorndale Farm, consisting of a main dwelling and outbuildings. The bedrock geology consists of Amphill and Kimmeridge clay overlain by deposits of sand and gravel.

## 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The village of Wintringham, which is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, is a liner village, focussed around a single 'Main Street' which is typical of a Norman village.

3.2 In 1929 seven skeletons, which had been buried face down, were recovered during the laying of a water main, some 450m south-east of Thorndale Farm. The Skeletons are believed to be Roman or earlier in date (MNY 5035).

3.3 Cropmark identified through aerial photography indicate the presence of 'ladder settlement' to the east and west of the village and it is therefore possible that such features and their associated deposits will be present in the village.

## 4. Methods

4.1 Although the excavation work associated with the footings of the extension were carried out without archaeological supervision, the partial sections and spoil heaps were available for visual assessment during the subsequent site visit. Excavation of trenches associated with the drainage for the extension (Fig. 2) was carried out using a mechanical excavator with a 50cm toothless bucket and under direct archaeological supervision.

4.2 All work was carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIFA 2019).

4.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Watching Brief on digital format camera.

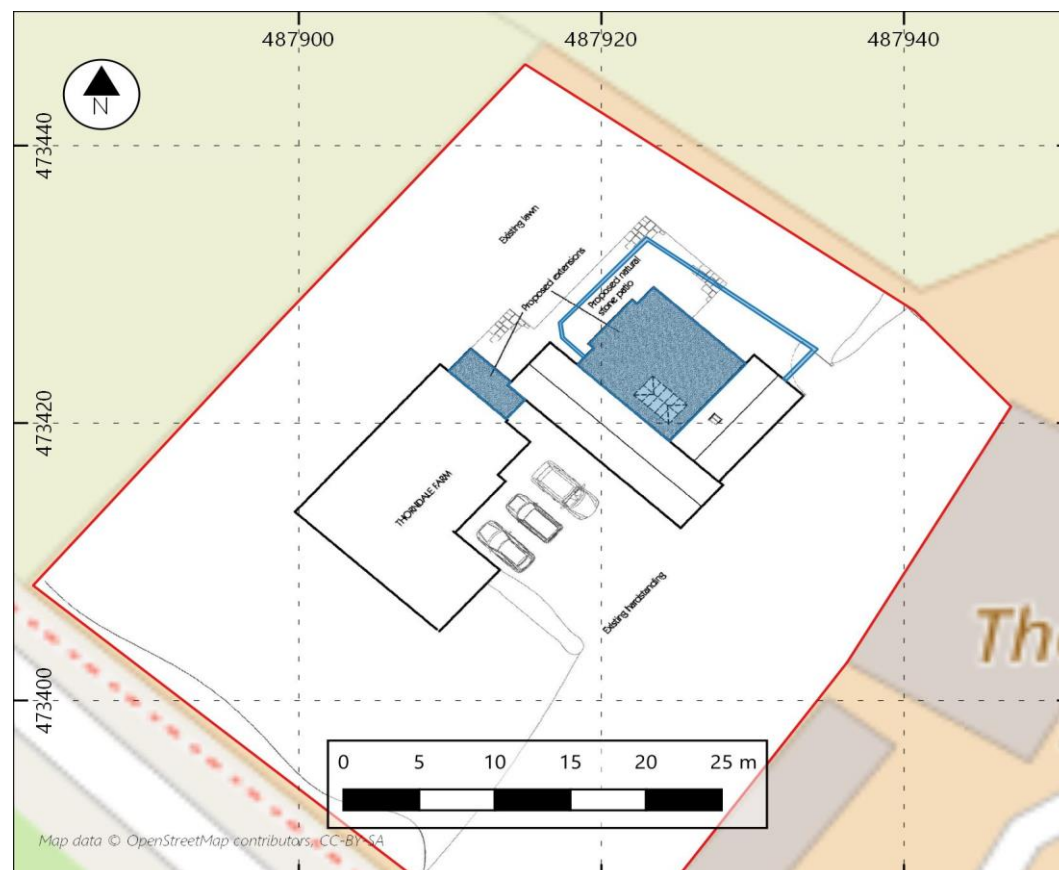


Fig 2. Observed works.

## 5. Results

- 5.1 The Watching Brief took place on 07/07/2020.
- 5.2 The sections of the extension footings were observed after excavation. A mid grey-brown sandy silt topsoil measuring approximately 0.25m in depth and containing modern brick laid above a mid-reddish-brown silty sand subsoil which measured at least 0.25m in depth. Natural deposits were not identified due to the footings being filled with concrete prior to the site visit, to prevent their collapse.
- 5.3 All excavation associated with drainage was supervised during the Watching Brief. Deposits encountered with akin to those described above. Sand was observed throughout the trench, although due to the depth of excavation, and fragility of the sections, it is not possible to say conclusively whether this sand represented natural deposits or a secondary subsoil deposit, overlying natural, as is common in the Vale of Pickering.
- 5.4 No archaeological finds, features or deposits were identified on the site.

## 6. Conclusions

- 6.1 The Watching Brief carried out on drainage excavation works failed to identify any archaeological finds, features, or deposits.
- 6.2 The excavation of the footings of the extension were not carried out under archaeological supervision and as such it is not possible to say that archaeological material was not present in this area. Although



photographs were taken of visible sections, these do not represent the full depth of excavation. No archaeological material was identified during a visual examination of the associated spoil heap.

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## 8. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Charlotte Stodart

Report Text: Charlotte Stodart

Figures: Max Stubbings

Report Production and Administration: Sophie Coy



Plate 1. Development Area,



Plate 2. Average Extension Footing Section.



Plate 3. Average Drainage Trench Section.



Plate 4. Drainage Trench.



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Main Street  
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Written Scheme of Investigation  
Archaeological Watching Brief

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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION:  
Archaeological Watching Brief

18/01108/73, Variation 19/00635/73 & NMA 20/00004/AMEND

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**1 Summary**

1.1 Planning permission has been granted, by Ryedale District Council, for the erection of a single storey extension to an existing outbuilding and the erection of a lobby link extension between the proposed annex and the main dwelling, at Thorndale Farm, Main Street, Wintringham, North Yorkshire (application references (17/00680/FUL, 18/01108/73, 19/00635/73 & NMA 20/00004/AMEND).

1.2 It has been recommended by the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council that a Watching Brief is conducted to monitor groundworks associated with the application.

1.3 Condition 5 attached to planning application 17/00680/FUL states that;  
*No demolition/ development shall 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. *The programme for post investigation assessment*

3. *Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
4. *Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
5. *Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

1.4 MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd has been commissioned by Andrew Hayes, of Hayes Associates, to undertake an archaeological Watching Brief during groundworks associated development. This document sets out the details of the archaeological watching brief that North Yorkshire County Council considers to be necessary.

## **2 Site Description.**

- 2.1 The site lies at Thorndale Farm, to the north-east of Main Street in the village of Wintringham, approximately 9km east of Malton (NGR SE 87892 73410).
- 2.2 The site is currently occupied by land associated with Thorndale Farm, consisting of a main dwelling and outbuildings. The bedrock geology consists of Amphill and Kimmeridge clay overlain by deposits of sand and gravel.





Fig 1. Site Location 1:20,000

### 3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 The village of Wintringham, which is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, is a liner village, focussed around a single 'Main Street' which is typical of a Norman village.

3.2 In 1929 seven skeletons, which had been buried face down, were recovered during the laying of a water main, some 450m south-east of Thorndale Farm. The Skeletons are believed to be Roman or earlier in date (MNY 5035).

3.3 Cropmark identified through aerial photography indicate the presence of 'ladder settlement' to the east and west of the village and it is therefore possible that such features and their associated deposits will be present in the village.

#### **4. Archaeological Programme**

4.1 The purpose of the Watching Brief is;

- to allow, within the resources available, the preservation by record of archaeological deposits, the presence and nature of which could not be established (or established with sufficient accuracy) in advance of development or other potentially disruptive works
- to provide an opportunity, if needed, for the watching archaeologist to signal to all interested parties, before the destruction of the material in question, that an archaeological find has been made for which the resources allocated to the watching brief itself are not sufficient to support treatment to a satisfactory and proper standard.

4.2 The Watching Brief will consist of an archaeologist from MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd observing groundworks across the site as described in 3.1 above. Where it becomes clear during the watching brief that there is no likelihood of archaeological deposits surviving on the site the watching brief may be curtailed with the agreement of the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council.

4.3 The watching brief will be carried out by the archaeologist in a manner that allows the contractor to proceed with their construction programme without unreasonable interference or delay. The contractor must inform

the archaeologist of the schedule for any groundwork which falls under the remit of the Watching Brief and must allow the archaeologist reasonable access and resources to implement this archaeological scheme of investigation.

## **5 Compliance**

- 5.1 MAP will adhere to the general principles of the ClfA Code of Conduct (ClfA 2014) throughout the project and to the ClfA 'Standards and Guidance for An Archaeological Watching Brief' (ClfA 2014b).
- 5.2 All work will be carried out in accordance with chapter 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019) on 'Archaeology and Planning'.
- 5.3 The work will be monitored under the auspices of the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council who should be consulted before the commencement of site works.
- 5.4 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. License No. AL 50453A and also data derived from Open Street Map (<https://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>).
- 5.5 If human remains are encountered, they will be excavated, recorded and lifted under the conditions of licences for the removal of human remains (issued by the Ministry of Justice) and in accordance with the Burial Act (1857) and 'Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains' (Brickley & McKinley. 2004) to ensure that they are treated with due dignity.

5.6 MAP Archaeological Practice is an ISO 9001 accredited organisation (certificate number GB2005425). The award of the ISO 9001 certificate, independently audited by the British Standards Institution (BSI), demonstrates MAP's commitment to providing a quality service to our clients. ISO (the International Organisation for Standardisation) is the most recognised standards body in the world, helping to drive excellence and continuous improvement within businesses.

## **6 Fieldwork Methodology**

6.1 The archaeologist will be in attendance at such times during the excavation for the groundworks as he or she considers appropriate and necessary (fig 2) ; the archaeologist will record the presence or absence of archaeological features and deposits and make all appropriate written, drawn and photographic records of any archaeological deposits which are revealed; all burials must be recorded and removed by the archaeologist; a Home Office burial licence must be obtained for this procedure;

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

- 6.3 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.
- 6.4 Context recording methodologies and systems will be used. All archaeological deposits will be recorded according to principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system. The MoLAS recording manual will be used on site where necessary. The stratigraphy of trenches will be recorded even if no archaeology is found.
- 6.5 A full written, drawn and photographic record will be made of all material revealed during the course of the trial excavation. Plans should be completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), whilst section drawings should be at a scale of 1:10. High resolution digital photographs should form the basis of the photographic archive.
- 6.6 All finds (artefacts and ecofacts) visible during the Watching Brief will be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Local Authority. Finds will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication First Aid for Finds. In accordance with the procedures outlined in MoRPHE, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins), and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment.

- 6..7 Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. All archaeologists undertaking fieldwork must comply with all Health and Safety Legislation, this includes the preparation of a Risk Assessment.
- 6..8 All archaeological staff and visitors to the site will comply with current government guidance regarding COVID-19. All precautions, including those concerning social distancing will be outlined in MAP's risk and method statement. A remote site visit by the Principal Archaeologist may be required.
- 6..9 Necessary precautions should be taken by the client to identify any underground services and overhead lines.
- 6..10 All on site staff hold valid CSCS cards. All Project Officers and Project Managers hold a valid First Aid at Work Certificate and Site Supervisor Safety Training qualifications.
- 6.1.0 MAP will provide evidence of all necessary insurances, including Employer's Liability, Professional Liability and Public Liability Cover.

## 7. Post Excavation Analysis and reporting

7.1 Upon completion of the works, the artefacts, soil samples and stratigraphic information will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis.

7.2 Within six weeks of the completion of the work, a report will be produced by the archaeologist, and submitted to the developer, the Local Planning Authority and the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record office.

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

- A non-technical summary
- Site code/project number
- Planning reference number and HER casework number
- Dates for fieldwork/visits
- Grid reference
- A location plan, with scale
- A plan of the developer's plan, with scale showing the areas monitored (e.g. the service trenches and any associated landscaping, construction of access routes etc.) and indicating the position of archaeological features in relation to the foundations etc.
- Section and plan drawings (where archaeological deposits are exposed), with ground level, Ordnance Datum and vertical and horizontal scales
- General site photographs. A high-resolution digital archive, including general as well as photographs of significant archaeological deposits or artefacts if 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

- The archaeological contractor will also supply a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the Humber Historic Environment Record office,
- Where a significant discovery is made, consideration should be given to the preparation of a short note for inclusion in a local journal
- All work will be carried out in accordance with the developer's proposed timetable and shall not cause undue delay to the development unless otherwise agreed.

7.3 Copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority and the Humber Historic Environment Record within an agreed timetable and subject to any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see 8.2 below).

7.4 We will provide a digital copy of the report in PDF format to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record Office.

## **8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity**

8.1 Unless the individual/organisation commissioning the project wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with MAP.

## **9. Archive Preparation and Dissemination**

9.1 Where necessary the requirements for archive preparation and deposition should be addressed and undertaken in a manner agreed with the recipient museum: in this instance, the Yorkshire Museum is recommended. The



recipient museum will be contacted at an early stage, before submission of the project design and before commencement of fieldwork.

- 9.2 A site archive should be prepared in accordance with the specification outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (MoRPHE (Lee, E, 2006). See also *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive, the Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums: Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales* Society of Museum Archaeologists 1995.
- 9.3 The site archive, including finds and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowners, will be labelled, conserved and stored according to the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (UKIC)'s. Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long term storage on a suitable medium, such as microfilm, a copy of which should be deposited with the NMR (Historic England). An index to the contents of the archive together with details of its date and place of deposition should be lodged with the SMR.
- 9.4 Archive deposition must be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the Principle Archaeologist at North Yorkshire County Council and must take account of the requirements of the recipient museum and the relevant guidelines (see above) relating to the preparation and transfer of archives. The timetable for deposition shall be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.

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