



Melgate House, Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby

MAP 10.24.2016
Archaeological Watching Brief

Archaeological Watching Brief

Melgate House
Green Dyke Lane
Slingsby
North Yorkshire

16/01423/HOUSE

MAP 10.24.16

Report Prepared By Charlotte Stodart	Report Authorised By Mark Stephens
Date: 13/01/2017	Date: 13/01/2017

Melgate House
Green Dyke Lane
Slingsby
North Yorkshire

16/01423/HOUSE
Archaeological Watching Brief

Contents

Page

Figure List	2
Plate List	2
Non-technical Summary	3
1. Introduction	3
2. Topography and Geology	4
3. Archaeological and Historical Background	4
4. Methods	5
5. Results	5
6. Conclusions	6
7. Bibliography	7
8. Project Team Details	7

Figure List

Page

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Site Location Map (1:50000 scale) | 8 |
| 2. Development Area. (1:10000 scale) | 9 |

Plate List

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Work During Topsoil Stripping. | 10 |
| 2. Foundation Trench Looking East Showing Services | 10 |
| 3. Foundation Trench Looking North. | 11 |
| 4. Stripped Area Showing Services | 11 |
-

Melgate House
Green Dyke Lane
Slingsby
North Yorkshire

16/01423/HOUSE
Archaeological Watching Brief

Non-technical Summary

MAP Archaeological Practice carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief in January 2017 at land at Melgate House, Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby, North Yorkshire, prior to the erection of a detached garage.

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

1. Introduction

1.1 This report describes the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice in January 2017 prior to the construction of a garage at Melgate House, Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby, North Yorkshire (SE 70587 74865 Fig. 1 & 2).

1.2 The construction of the dwelling had the potential to adversely affect archaeological remains and deposits associated with the Iron Age and possibly Romano-British occupation of the area. Accordingly, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Services advised that a scheme of archaeological mitigation recording should take place in response to the ground disturbance associated with the development proposal. The programme of archaeological work took the form of an Archaeological Watching Brief.

- 1.3 The work was funded by Mr and Mrs Hoggarth.
- 1.4 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.

2. Topography and Geology

- 2.1 The site was situated in a garden immediately to the north of Melgate House. Prior to excavation the land was covered by maintained grass. The site lies at an elevation of around 30m AOD.
- 2.2 The site lies on Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay Formation, below sand and gravel (BGS 2017).

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 3.1 The proposed development site lies within an area of national archaeological importance, to the north east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) known as Iron Age Barrow Cemetery, Slingsby, (County Monument No. NY1200). Evidence from aerial photography indicates that the Iron Age Square barrow burials are aligned adjacent to, and within a double-ditched trackway aligned approximately east-west running through the fields to the north of the B1257 road. Although no square barrows are visible within the application site, there was the potential for additional below ground archaeological remains and burials to be present within the proposed development area, that could be seen on the aerial photographic evidence alone.
-

4. Methods

- 4.1 Turf and topsoil was removed using a 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment was used under direct archaeological supervision down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil.
- 4.2 All work was carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (CIFA 2014).
- 4.3 All deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's pro forma context sheets, which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the recording brief on digital format camera.

5. Results

- 5.1 The Watching Brief took place over one day in January 2017 and is recorded in plates 1-4.
 - 5.2 A foundation trench for the garage was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.5m. A mid-brown silty topsoil was present to a depth of 0.4m which lay above a mid-reddish brown silty clay subsoil which had been heavily disturbed by modern services (plates 1-4).
-

5.3 The interior of the garage was stripped to a maximum depth of 0.3m and was also disturbed by modern service trenches. Natural deposits were not reached either within the foundation trench or by the site strip.

5.4 No archaeological features, deposits or finds were present within the development area.

6. Conclusions

6.1 Although the site is located in an archaeologically sensitive area, no archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered during the watching brief. It is likely that the excavation for the garage was not deep enough to affect any in situ archaeology which, if present may have been disturbed during the insertion of modern services.

7. Bibliography

British Geological Survey. Geology of Britain Viewer. Available at: <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?> [accessed 13/01/17]

Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs. Available at; http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/CIfAS&GWatchingbrief_2.pdf

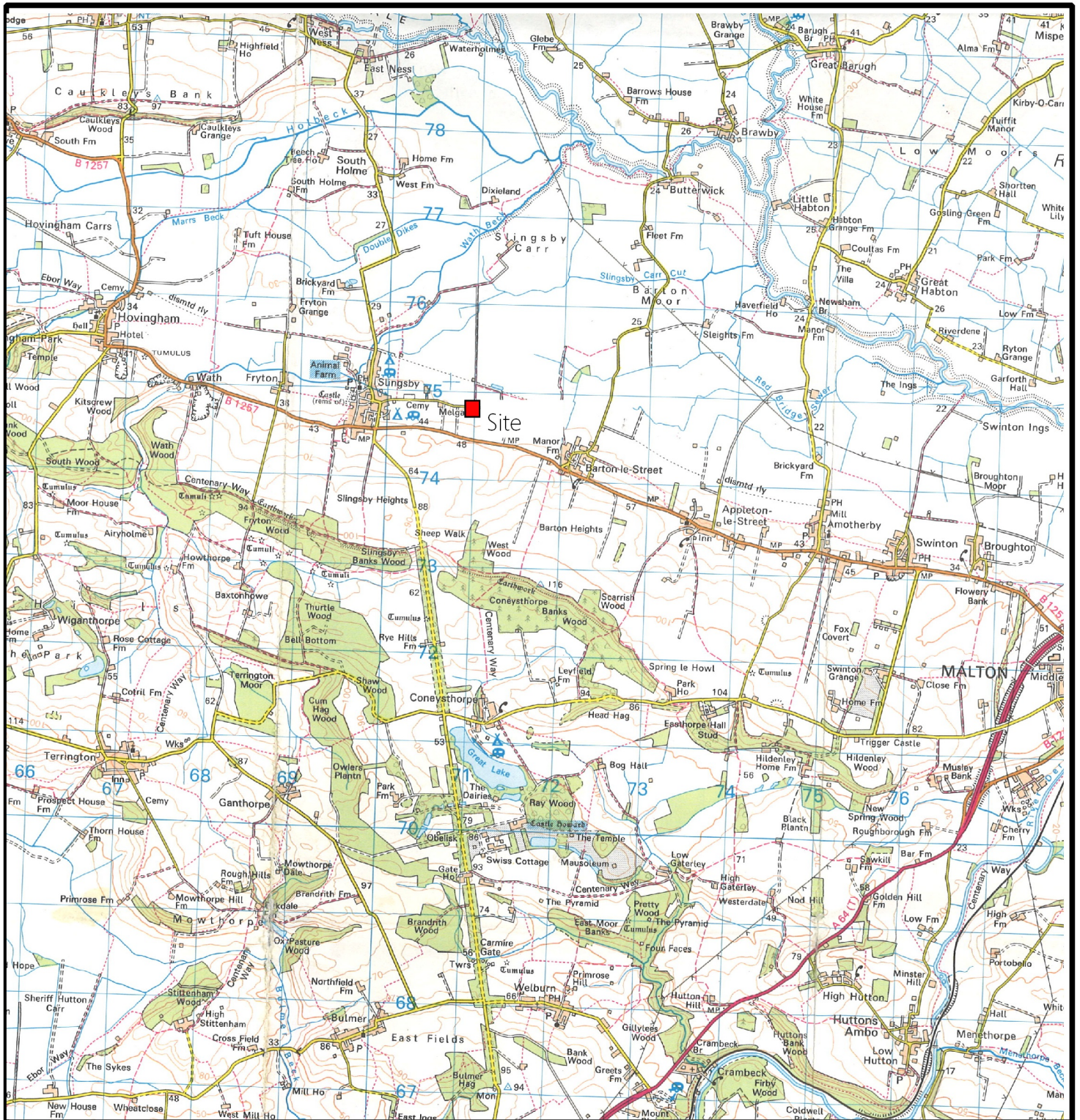
8. Project Team Details

Fieldwork: Charlotte Stodart

Report Text: Charlotte Stodart

Figures: Charlotte Stodart

Report Production and Administration: Sophie Coy



maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

TITLE: Site Location.

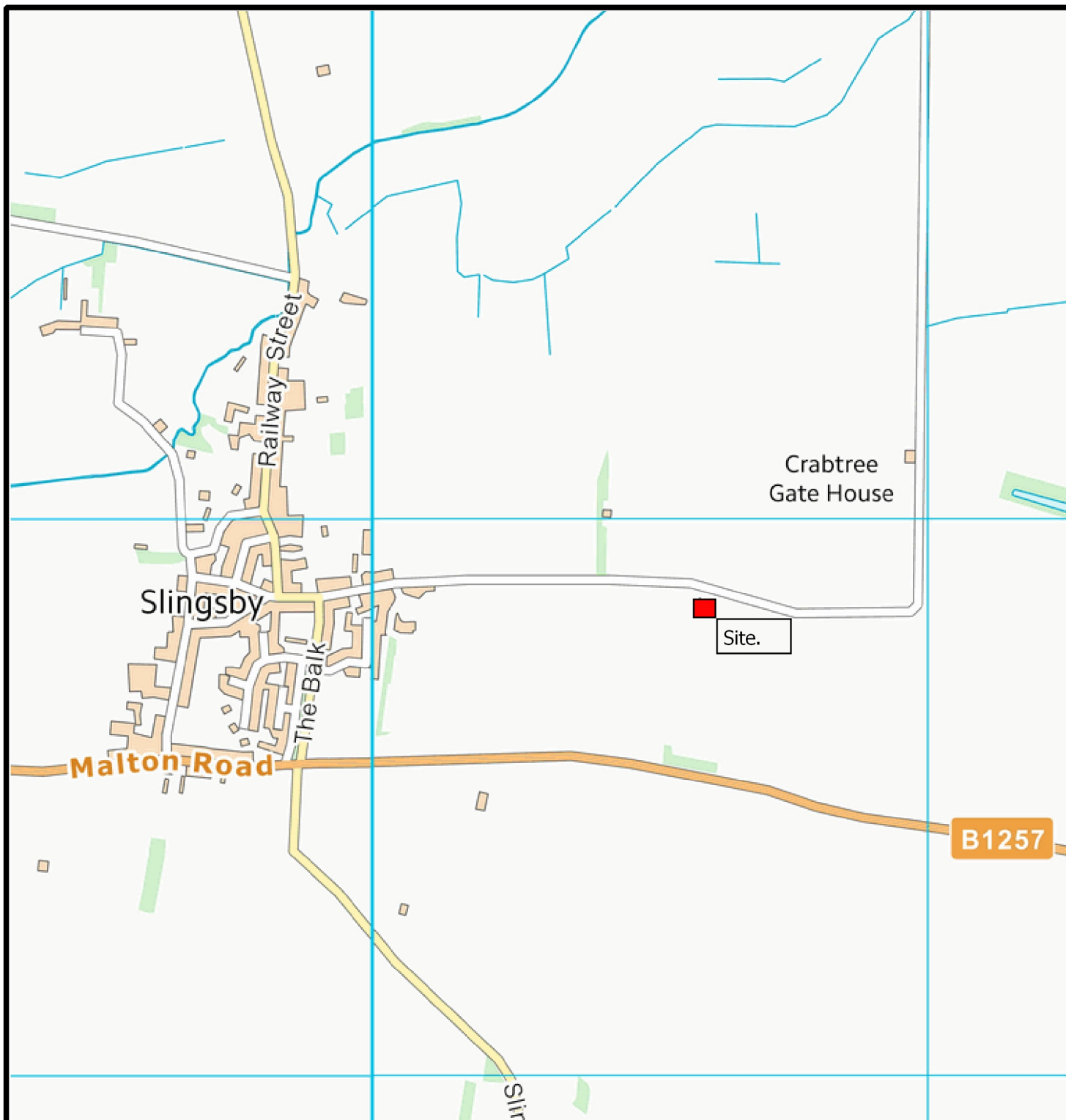
SITE: Melgate House, Green Dyke Lane,
Slingsby.

SCALE: 1:50000

FIGURE: 1.

CLIENT: Mr & Mrs Hoggarth.

DRAWN BY: CS.



maparch
MAP Archaeological Practice

TITLE: Site Location.

SITE: Melgate House, Green Dyke Lane,
Slingsby.

SCALE: 1:10000

FIGURE: 2.

CLIENT: Mr & Mrs Hoggarth.

DRAWN BY: CS.



Plate 1. Work During Topsoil Stripping.



Plate 2. Foundation Trench Looking East
Showing Services.



Plate 3. Foundation Trench Looking North.



Plate 4. Stripped Area Showing Services.

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

Melgate House, Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby – Planning Application 16/01423/HOUSE

This Written Scheme of Investigation is for an Archaeological Watching Brief to be carried out during groundwork's associated with the erection of a detached four bay garage and garden store at Melgate House, Green Dyke Lane, Slingsby. The groundworks will be undertaken under the supervision of an Archaeologist.

The proposed development site lies within an area of national archaeological importance, to the north east of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) known as Iron Age Barrow Cemetery, Slingsby, (County Monument No. NY1200). Evidence from aerial photography indicates that the Iron Age Square barrow burials are aligned adjacent to, and within a double-ditched trackway aligned approximately east-west running through the fields to the north of the B1257 road. Although no square barrows are visible within the application site, there the potential for addition below ground archaeological remains and burials to be present within the proposed development area which cannot be seen on the aerial photographic evidence alone.

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 of limited importance or potential.

The work should not require any groundworks to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although adequate time should be allowed for any archaeological features to be excavated, sampled and recorded.

1. The WSI represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements needed to comply with an archaeological planning condition or obligation. This is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012). The work on site should commence with the implementation of the agreed WSI and Method Statement and subject to the Institute for Archaeologists Code of Conduct and standards and guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs.
2. The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the Historic Environment Team of the County Council 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 (DCMS 2008).
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. The Historic England Science Advisor will be contacted at Tanner Row, York 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 Historic Environment Team of the County Council at the discretion of the District Council 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 Historic Environment Team of the County Council (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 Historic Environment Team of the County Council 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. At the discretion of the District Council, the Historic Environment Team of the County Council 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 license will be obtained from the Ministry of Justice Exhumation License, or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.
14. References and Guidelines

English Heritage Guidelines

Bayley, J., Dungworth, D. and Paynter, S. (2001) *Centre for Archaeology Guidelines: Archaeometallurgy*. Swindon: English Heritage. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/archaeometallurgy/cfaarchaeometallurgy2.pdf>

Brunning, R. and Watson, J. (2010) *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the Recording, Sampling, Conversation and Curation of Waterlogged Wood*. Swindon: English Heritage. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-wood/waterlogged-wood.pdf>

Campbell, G., Moffett, L. and Straker, V. (2011) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (Second Edition)*. Swindon: English Heritage. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental-archaeology-2nd.pdf>

Canti, M. (2007) *Geoarchaeology: Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*. Swindon: English Heritage. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/geoarchaeology-earth-sciences-to-understand-archaeological-record/geoarchaeology-2007.pdf>

David, A., Linford, N. and Linford, P. (2008) *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation*. Swindon: English Heritage. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/geophysical-survey-in-archaeological-field-evaluation/geophysics-guidelines.pdf>

English Heritage 1991: Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)

English Heritage 1998: *Dendrochronology – Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates* <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/dendrochronologyguidance.pdf>

English Heritage (2006) *Archaeomagnetic Dating: Guidelines on producing and interpreting archaeomagnetic dates*

<http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/1682224/>

English Heritage (2008) *Luminescence Dating: Guidelines on using luminescence dating in archaeology*

<http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/luminescence-dating/>

English Heritage 2013 Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burial in England (APABE) *Science and the Dead: A Guideline for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis*

<http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/science-and-dead/>

English Heritage 2014 *Animal Bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice*

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/animal-bones-and-archaeology/>

Fell, V., Mould, Q. and White, R. (2006) *Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork*. Swindon: English Heritage. <http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/x-radiography-of-archaeological-metalwork/xradiography.pdf>

Karsten, A., Graham, K., Jones, J., Mould, Q. and Walton Rogers, P. (2012) *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts: Guidelines on Their Recovery, Analysis and Conservation*. Swindon: English Heritage.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/waterlogged-organic-artefacts/woa-guidelines.pdf>

Lee, E. (2006) *Management of Research Project in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. Swindon: English Heritage.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/content/publications/docs/morphe-project-managers-guide-1.1-2009.pdf>

Mays, S. (2005) *Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England*. Swindon: English Heritage.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/human-remains-excavated-from-christian-burial-grounds-in-england/16602humanremains1.pdf>

Mays, S., Brickley, M. and Dodwell, N. (2004) *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: Guidelines for Producing Assessment Documents and Analytical Reports*. Swindon: English Heritage.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/human-bones-from-archaeological-sites/humanbones2004.pdf>

Robinson, D.E. (2008) *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*. Swindon: English Heritage.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/curation-of-waterlogged-macroscopic-plant-and-invertebrate-remains/waterloggedremains.pdf>

Watson, J., Fell, V. and Jones, J. (2008) *Investigative Conservation: Guidelines on How the Detailed Examination of Artefacts from Archaeological Sites can Shed Light on their Manufacture and Use*. Swindon: English Heritage.

<http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/publications/investigative-conservation/investigative-conservation.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) Codes, Standards and Guidelines

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (2004) *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists, Technical Paper 7

Gaffney, C., Gater, J. and Ovenden, S. (2002) *The Use of Geophysical Techniques in Archaeological Evaluations*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists, Technical Paper 6

Institute for Archaeologists. (2013) Code of Conduct. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Code-of-conduct-revOct2013.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2008) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_materials.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists. (2009) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Archives2009.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2013) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/lfASG-Geophysics.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2008) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/ifa_standards_materials.pdf

Institute for Archaeologists. (2009) *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/Archives2009.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2013) *Standard and Guidance for Commissioning work on or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the Historic Environment*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/lfASG-Commissioning.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2012) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/DBA2012-Working-draft.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2013) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/lfASG-Excavation.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2008) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings and Structures*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/lfASG-Buildings.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2013) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/lfASG-Field-Evaluations.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2013) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.

Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/IfASG-Watching-Brief.pdf>

Institute for Archaeologists. (2010) *Draft Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Geophysical Survey*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists. <http://www.archaeologists.net/sites/default/files/node-files/geophysicsSG.pdf>

McKinley, J.I. and Roberts, C. (1993) *Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*. Reading: Institute for Archaeologists, Technical Paper 13

References

Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England, (2013) *English Heritage Science and the Dead: A Guideline for the Destructive Sampling of Archaeological Human Remains for Scientific Analysis* <http://www.helm.org.uk/guidance-library/science-and-dead/>

Archaeological Data Service/Digital Antiquity (2011) *Guides to Good Practices* <http://guides.archaeologydataservices.ac.uk>

Association for Environmental Archaeology., (1995) *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.* <http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.html>

British Geological Survey, (2013) Online Resource – www.bgs.ac.uk

Brown D. H., (2007) *Archaeological Archives – A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* Archaeological Archives Forum
Department for Culture, Media and Sport, (2002) *Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice (Revised) England and Wales*

Jarvis *et al.*, (1984) *Soils and Their Use in Northern England* Soils Survey of England and Wales Bulletin No. 10

National Planning Policy Framework (March 2012)

Richards J D and Robinson D (eds.), (2000) *Digital Archives from Excavation and Fieldwork – Good Practice* (2nd edition) AHDS

Society of Museum Archaeologists, (1995) *Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections – Guidelines for Use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales*

Walker K., (1990) *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-Term Storage* Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., (2001) *First Aid for Finds: A Practical Guide for Archaeologists* [Third Edition]. Hertford: RESCUE – The British Archaeological Trust