

# **MAP**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.**

**Land South of Stillington Road  
Easingwold  
North Yorkshire**

**SE 53336 69247  
13/02179/OUT & 15/00175/REM  
MAP 10.23.2015**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

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***Summary***

*An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd on Land South of Stillington Road, Easingwold, North Yorkshire between July and September 2015. The work involved the monitoring of groundworks associated with the erection of 48 dwellings and associated garages and parking (Hambleton District Council Planning Consent: 13/02179/OUT and 15/00175/REM).*

*No significant archaeological deposits, features or structures were encountered.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report sets out the results from an archaeological watching brief, which monitored the groundworks associated with the erection of 48 residential dwellings and associated garages and parking on Land South of Stillington Road, Easingwold, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1: SE 53336 69247; Planning Refs. 13/02179/OUT & 15/00175/REM).
- 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 (March 2012). The

Archaeological Work has been undertaken to fulfil and discharge condition 23 on Planning Permission 13/02179/OUT:-

*23. A) No demolition/development shall take place/commence until a Written Scheme of Investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority in writing. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and: 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording 2. Community involvement and/or outreach proposals 3. The programme for post investigation assessment 4. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording 5. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation 6. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation 7. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation. B) No demolition/development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A). C) The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured.*

*The reasons for the above conditions are:-*

*23. In accordance with Section 12 of the NPPF as the site is of archaeological interest.*

- 1.3 All work was funded by Linden Homes.
- 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 on the south-eastern corner of Easingwold, south of Stillington Lane, Easingwold.

- 2.2 The site has an area of 1.59 hectares and stands at heights of c. 27m AOD.
- 2.3 The site stands on soils of Newport 1 Soil Association, described as 'deep well drained sandy and coarse loamy soils' and on underlying geology of glaciofluvial drift (Mackney et al 1984, 551d, p. 10)

### 3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The site of the development lies south-east of the historic core of the town of Easingwold
- 3.2 The place-name Easingwold derives from the Old English meaning 'the high land of Esa and his followers'. Paulinus, Archbishop of York in the early seventh century, was supposed to have preached at Easingwold.
- 2.3 The very first mention of Easingwold was in the Domesday book of 1086, as 'Eisicewald' and was listed under the Land of King William; which stated:-

*IN EASINGWOLD are 12 carucates of land to the geld, which 7 ploughs could plough. Morcar held these as 1 manor TRE. Now it is in the king's hand, and there are 10 villans having 4 ploughs. [There is] a church with a priest. [There is] woodland pasture 2 leagues long and 2 broad. All together [it is] 3 leagues long and 2 broad. Then worth £32 ; now 20s.*

*To this manor belongs the soke of these lands: in Huby, 4 carucates; in Moxby, 3 carucates; in Murton [in Sutton-on-the-Forest], 2½ carucates; in 'Thorpe' [in Sutton-on-the-Forest], Sutton-on-the-Forest, Kelsit and Cold Kirby, 17 carucates; in Thormanby, 1½ carucates; in Sandhutton, 6 carucates; in Sowerby [near Thirsk], 3 carucates, and 2 others belonging to the hall, with a mill which renders 20s. All together there are 39 carucates to the geld, which 20 ploughs could plough. There are only 2 villans and 4 bordars having 1½ ploughs. The remaining land is*

*waste. Yet there is woodland, pasture in some [places], 1½ leagues in length and the same in breadth.*

- 3.4 Easingwold remained as Crown Property until 1219, when the manor was granted by Henry III to Robert, Abbot of Tourney. In 1259, King Henry granted the manor of Easingwold to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester and after Simon De Montfort's death in 1265, the Manor passed to Edmond, Earl of Lancaster. This land was then passed to down through the Earls and later Dukes of Lancaster, and then to merged with Crown Properties when Henry IV became king.
- 3.5 A weekly market on Saturdays was documented in Easingwold in 1221 and a annual fair was granted in 1291 for the vigil and feast of the Nativity of St. Mary
- 3.6 The manor remained property of the Crown until 1628. In 1633, Easingwold was purchased by the tenants of the manor, who had nominated Thomas Lord Fauconberg as their representative.

#### **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 an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology of the site to be made, and the impact which development will have upon them.

#### **5. Methodology**

- 5.1 The works associated with the new residential dwellings and associated garage included the removing the topsoil followed by the digging of foundation and service trenches through the natural clays.
- 5.2 All work was carried out in line with the Chartered Institute of Field 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 (Figs. 2-3; Pls. 1-4)**

- 6.1 The area for the new residential dwellings, an area of 1.57 hectares, was reduced in depth by 0.3m below ground level, by the removal of topsoil (Pls. 1-4). This revealed clean yellow brown clay. A further 0.5m of clay was removed for the foundation trenches (Pls. 5-6).

- 6.2 No archaeological features, structures nor deposits were encountered during the observed groundworks.

## **7. Conclusions**

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



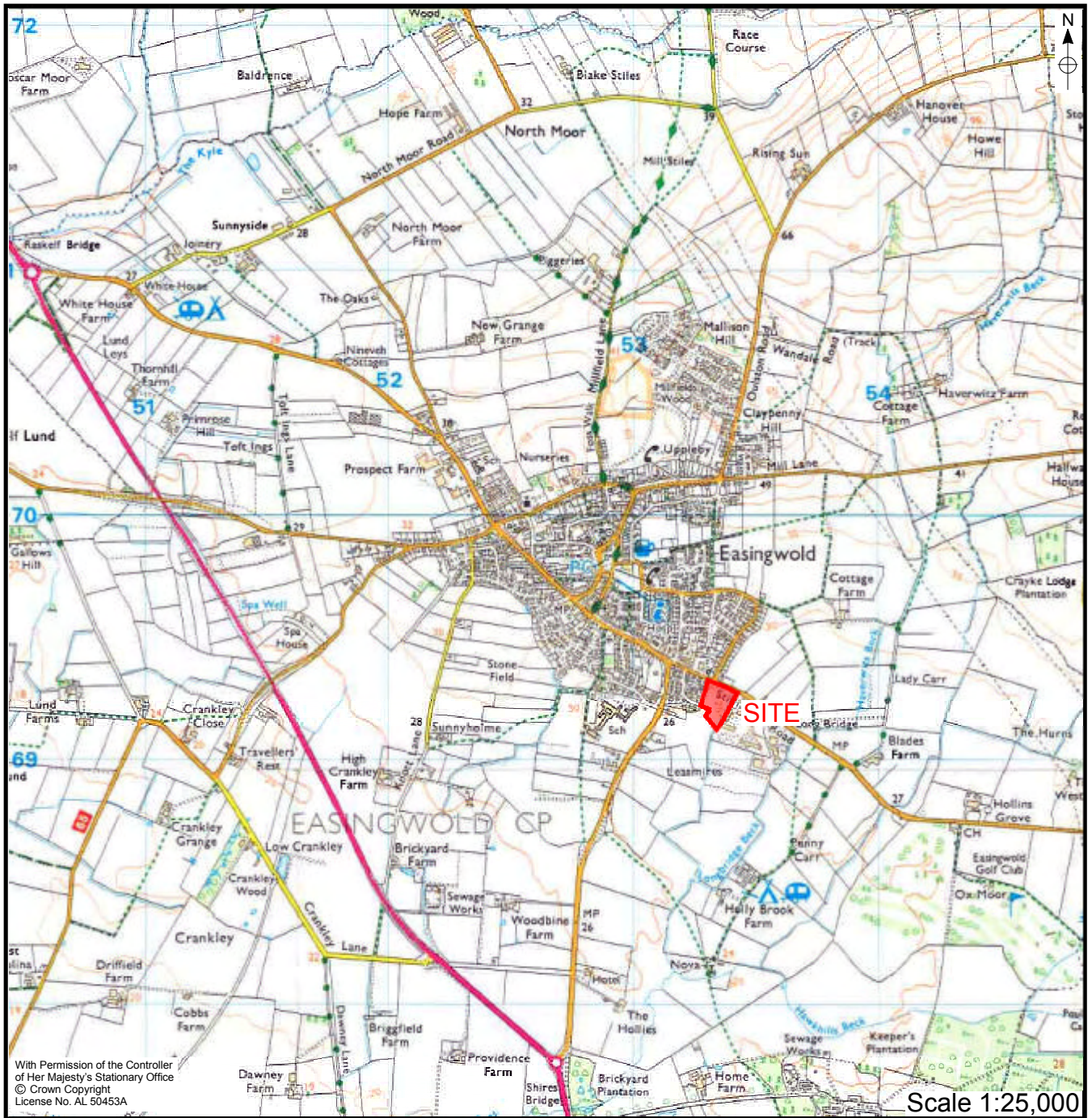


Figure 1. Site Location.

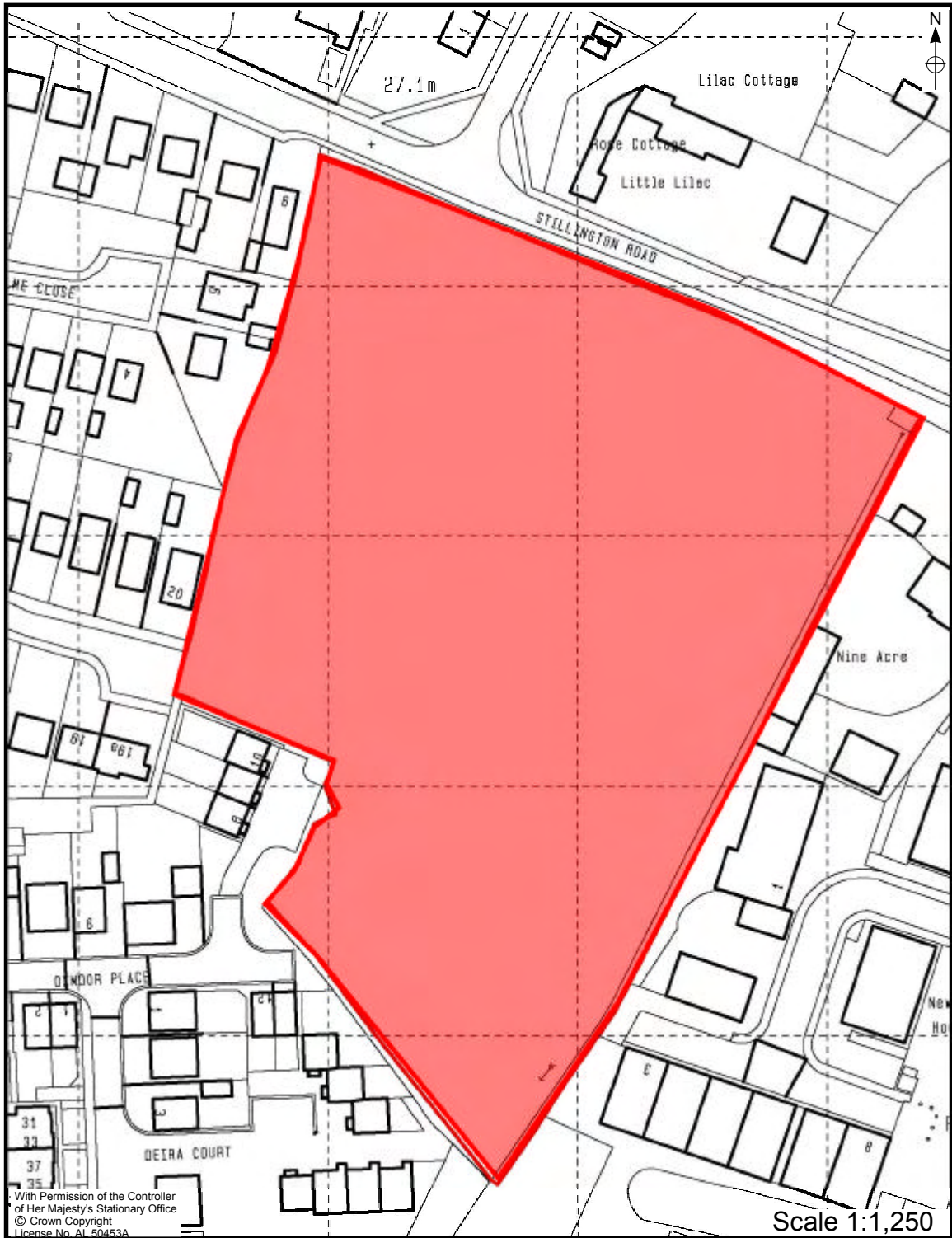


Figure 2. Archaeological Watching Brief Area.



Plate 1. Area after Topsoil Strip. Facing North-east.



Plate 2. Area after Topsoil Strip. Facing North.



Plate 3. Area after Topsoil Strip. Facing North-west.



Plate 4. Area after Topsoil Strip. Facing South-west.



Plate 5. Foundations. Facing North.



Plate 6. Foundations. Facing West.

