

MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

**Holly House
The Nookin
Hustwaite
North Yorkshire**

**SE 51881 75043
11/02770/FUL
MAP 10.18.2013**

Archaeological Watching Brief

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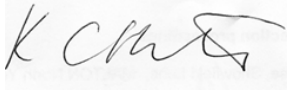
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Report Prepared By Zara Burn	Report Authorised By 
Date: 28/06/2013	Date: 28/06/2013

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Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. on land adjacent to Holly House, The Nookin, Husthwaite, North Yorkshire (SE 51881 75043) on the 21st June 2013. The work involved monitoring the groundworks associated with the construction of a new detached dwelling and garage (Planning Application Ref: 11/02770/FUL).

No archaeological finds, features or deposits were encountered.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was carried out on the 21st June 2013 during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new detached dwelling and garage on land adjacent to Holly House, The Nookin, Husthwaite, North Yorkshire (SE 51881 75043, Fig. 1). The Watching Brief was undertaken to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the Planning Application Consent (11/02770/FUL) for residential development at the site.

- 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).

- 1.3 All work was funded by K. Skielbeck.
- 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 site lies roughly 6km north of Easingwold and 1.5km east of the A19, in the centre of Husthwaite village, on the eastern side of the Nookin (Figs. 1 & 2: Pl. 1). The site currently forms part of the garden of an existing dwelling known as Holly House and is bounded by Cote House to the south, The Nookin to the west, the rear garden of Holly House to the east and Holly House itself to the north. Just north of Holly House lies Black Bull Cottage.
- 2.2 The application site extends to approximately 0.047 hectares with the landform falling gradually from north to south at an approximate height of 69m AOD.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The site of the proposed development lies in the shrunken medieval village of Husthwaite on the edge of the village green and is mentioned in documents dated 1167 and 1301 when 36 households were recorded (Smith, 1969: 191). The presence around the green of the 12th century Church and the 16th century timber framed building adjacent to the application area, indicate this may be the focus of medieval settlement at Husthwaite. Earthworks within areas of the present day village may be traces of the shrunken medieval village consisting of medieval crofts, hollow ways, boundary ditches and ridge and furrow. Although the village is dated to the medieval period finds in the locality of the proposed development area may indicate earlier occupation of the area. A single Iron Age Roundhouse was identified during evaluation work at Acaster Hill, south of proposed development

site on the outskirts of Husthwaite village (Wood, 2000). A roman coin hoard was also recovered in 1901 by men digging a trench for a water pipe near Husthwaite. The hoard contained 400 coins, mostly illegible but said to include Theodosius and Valens dating the hoard between the late 4th century and early 5th century.

- 3.2 Black Bull Cottage, immediately north of Holly House is dated to the mid 16th century and is a Grade II Listed Building.

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Recording Brief were to record and recover any archaeological remains that were affected by the development, and to prepare a report summarising the results of the work.

5. Methodology

- 5.1 The archaeological work involved monitoring the removal of overburden and topsoil within the proposed footprint for the new detached dwelling and garage down to their finished floor level. The excavation area for the proposed dwelling formed a rectangle.
- 5.2 The area was excavated by a rear-acting mechanical excavator using a toothless blade, operating under close archaeological supervision.
- 5.3 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 5.4 A photographic record of the monitored groundworks was maintained throughout the Recording Brief on a high resolution digital camera.

6. Results (Pls. 2, 3 & 4)

- 6.1 The excavation area measured approximately 12.5m north to south and 36m east to west.

6.2 Natural deposits of clay were revealed in the base of the excavation area. A uniform deposit of dark brown sandy clay subsoil lay above the natural, up to 0.48m in depth. This in turn was sealed by a layer of dark greyish brown loam topsoil. The topsoil deposit had a depth of maximum depth of 0.22m.

7. Conclusions

7.1. No archaeological features, deposit or finds were revealed during the Watching Brief.

8. Bibliography

- Page, W 1923 'Parishes: Husthwaite', *A History of the County of York North Riding: Volume 2*: 37-40. From: www.british-history.ac.uk
- Smith, A H 1969 *The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire*.
- Wood, P 2000 TSEP. Site 716: Acaster Hill, Husthwaite: Archaeological Excavation Report.

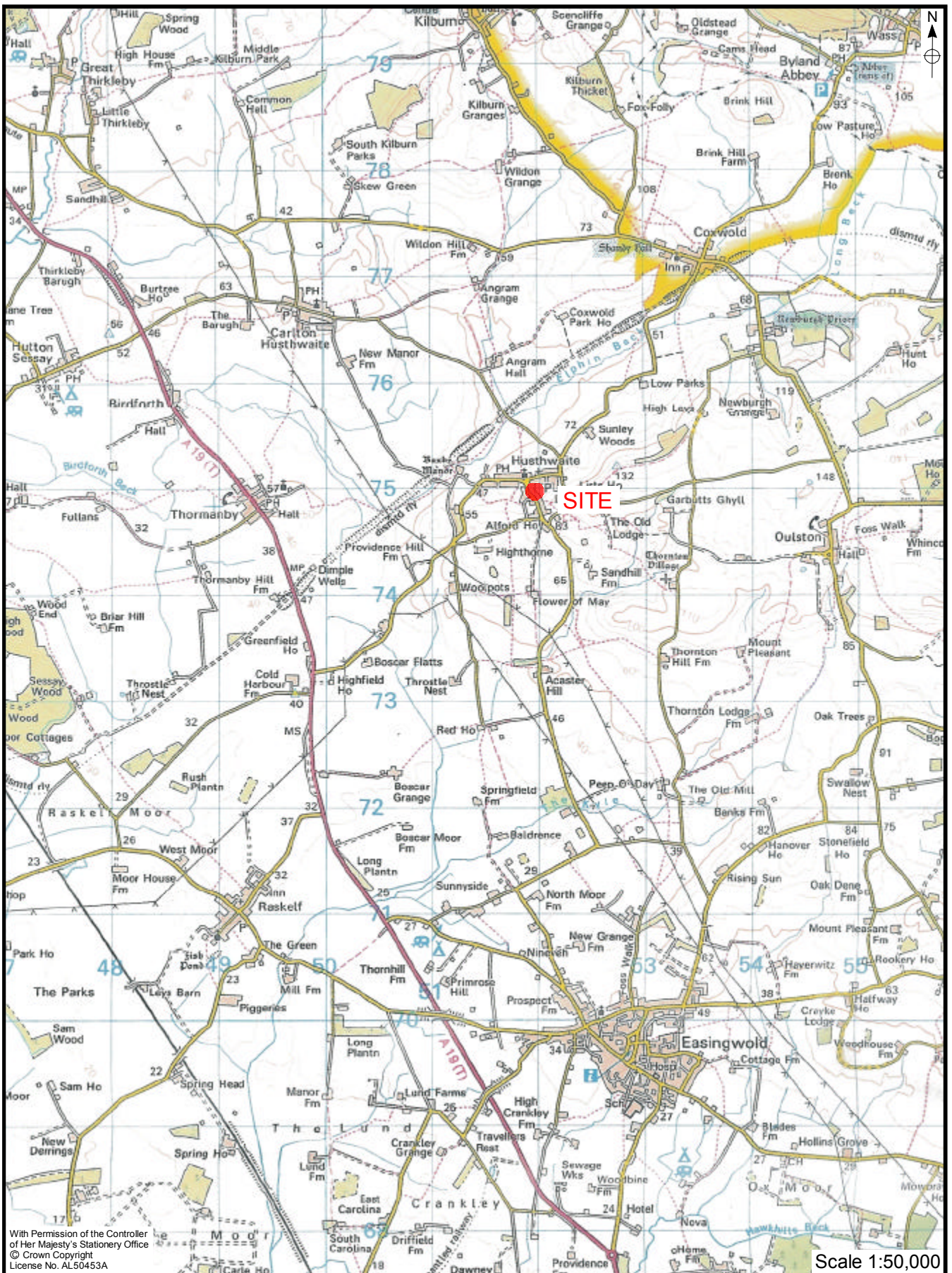


Figure 1. Site Location

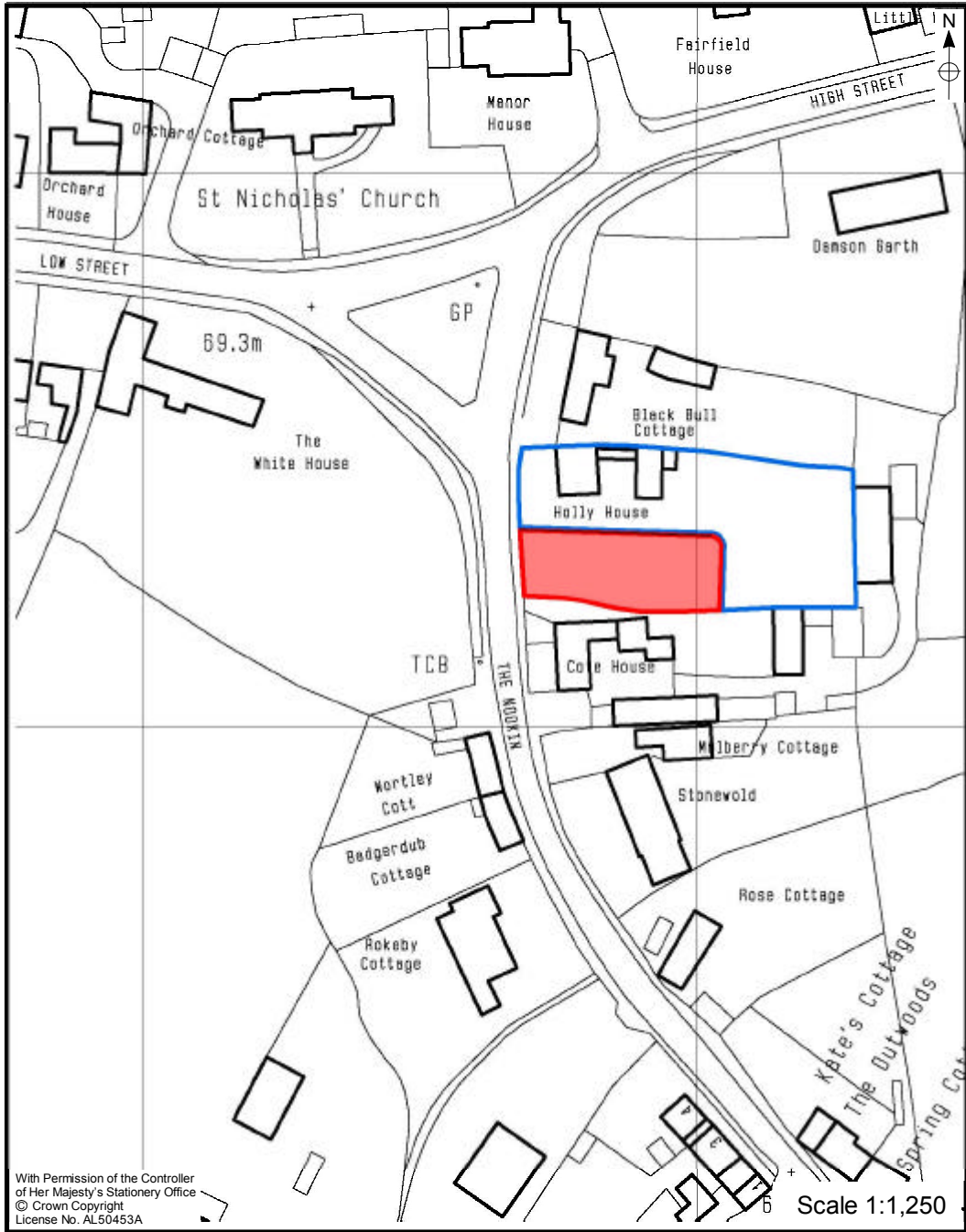


Figure 2. Archaeological Watching Brief Area.



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing East.



Plate 2. View of Stripped Area for Building Footprint. Facing East.



Plate 3. View of Stripped Area for Garage. Facing South-west.



Plate 4. Section through Stripped Area. Facing South-west.

MAP

Archaeological Practice Ltd

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

11/02770/FUL

Holly House, The Nookin Husthwaite, North Yorkshire YO61 4PY
Construction of a dwelling house and garage.

The proposed development lies within an area of archaeological interest in the heart of the Medieval Village of Husthwaite, on the edge of the village green. The Village of Husthwaite is recorded in medieval documents dating from 1167 and 1301, when 36 households were recorded. The presence around the green of the 12th century Church and the 16th century timber framed building adjacent to the application area, indicate this may be the focus of medieval settlement at Husthwaite. It is possible that the sloping ground within the application area could be earthwork house platforms, representing the remains of medieval or post medieval buildings.

Therefore, the proposed development has the potential to disturb archaeological remains associated with the medieval village.

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 Quantities, 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.

