

MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE Ltd.

**Lilling Green Farm
Ings Lane
West Lilling
North Yorkshire**

**SE 64280 63450
MAP 10.62.2012
Archaeological Watching Brief Report**

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**



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11/00484/FUL

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Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Report Prepared By 	Report Authorised By 
Date:	Date: 24th February 2012

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Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd in February 2012, during the erection of a building to form cattery, domestic double garage, store/workshop and first floor office/gym/rest room at land at Lilling Green Farm, West Lilling, North Yorkshire attached to a planning consent (Planning Ref. 11/00484 /FUL).

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

1. Introduction

1.1 This report sets out the results of an Archaeological Watching Brief that was carried out in February 2012, during the groundwork's associated with erection of a building to form cattery, domestic double garage, store/workshop and first floor office/gym/rest room at land at Lilling Green Farm, West Lilling, North Yorkshire attached to a planning consent (Figs. 1 and 2). The Watching Brief was undertaken to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the Planning Application Consent (Ref: 11/00484 /FUL).

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 archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS 5)*.

- 1.3 The Archaeological Work was given the site code MAP 10.62.2012.
- 1.4 All work was funded by Philip Hodgson.
- 1.5 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 Lilling Green lies c. 1.75km south of the village of West Lilling, south of the River Foss at the south end of Ings Lane. The Development Area lies south-east of Lilling Green Farm and west of Lilling Green Cottage (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The soils within the Development Area are Everingham Soil Association (Mackney et al. 1984, 19: 821a), described as "deep stoneless permeable fine sandy soils some with bleached subsurface horizon" over geology of aeolian sands.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 West Lilling lies 1.25km to the south of Sheriff Hutton, a village with two medieval castles. The earlier timber castle within a ring-work at the east end of Sheriff Hutton was established in early to mid twelfth century. In 1382, Sir John de Neville of Raby built a second stone castle on a new site at the west end of the village.
- 3.2 At a similar distance to the east, the earthworks of the deserted medieval village of East Lilling are visible. Both East and West Lilling

were part of the manor of Sheriff Hutton and from the time of the Domesday Survey (1086), the disputed overlordship of the villages had a complex history passing back and forth from crown to local magnates associated with the Neville family. Between 1471 and 1475, East Lilling was deliberately razed to accommodate the expansion of a deer park that had been attached to Sheriff Hutton castle around 1282-1283. West Lilling lies outside the boundaries of the deer park, although part of the village's land immediately adjacent to East Lilling was incorporated in the sixteenth century. Land in West Lilling was enclosed by Act of Parliament in 1776 (Jones et al. 1990).

- 3.3 Within 500m of the Development Area is a series of aerial photographic cropmarks indicating a Roman Settlement and associated Roman Field System (North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record: MNY 17993: SE 640 633).

4. Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 The aims of the Archaeological Watching 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 All the groundwork's associated with the construction of a cattery and garage were undertaken under archaeological supervision.
- 5.2 All excavations were undertaken using a back acting mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket, 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 groundwork's was maintained throughout the Watching Brief on a digital camera.

6. Results (Figs 1-3 & Pls. 1-4).

6.1 The Strip foundation Trenches were c. 300mm and 500mm deep. The stratigraphy revealed was topsoil c. 300mm deep, on top of gravely natural sand (Pls. 1 to 4).

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

7. Conclusions

7.1. Whilst all groundworks taking place on the site were watched under archaeological supervision, no finds or features of archaeological interest were encountered.

8. Bibliography

- Jones, E., Mackay D. and Swan V. 1990 East Lilling, North Yorkshire: The deserted medieval village reconsidered, Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, Vol. 62.
- Mackney, D. *et al.* 1984 Soils of England and Wales. Sheet 1: Northern England. Soil Survey of England and Wales.
- Page, W. 1904 A History of the County of Yorkshire, North Riding, Volume 1. Victoria County History. University of London Institute for Historical Research.



Figure 1. Site Location.

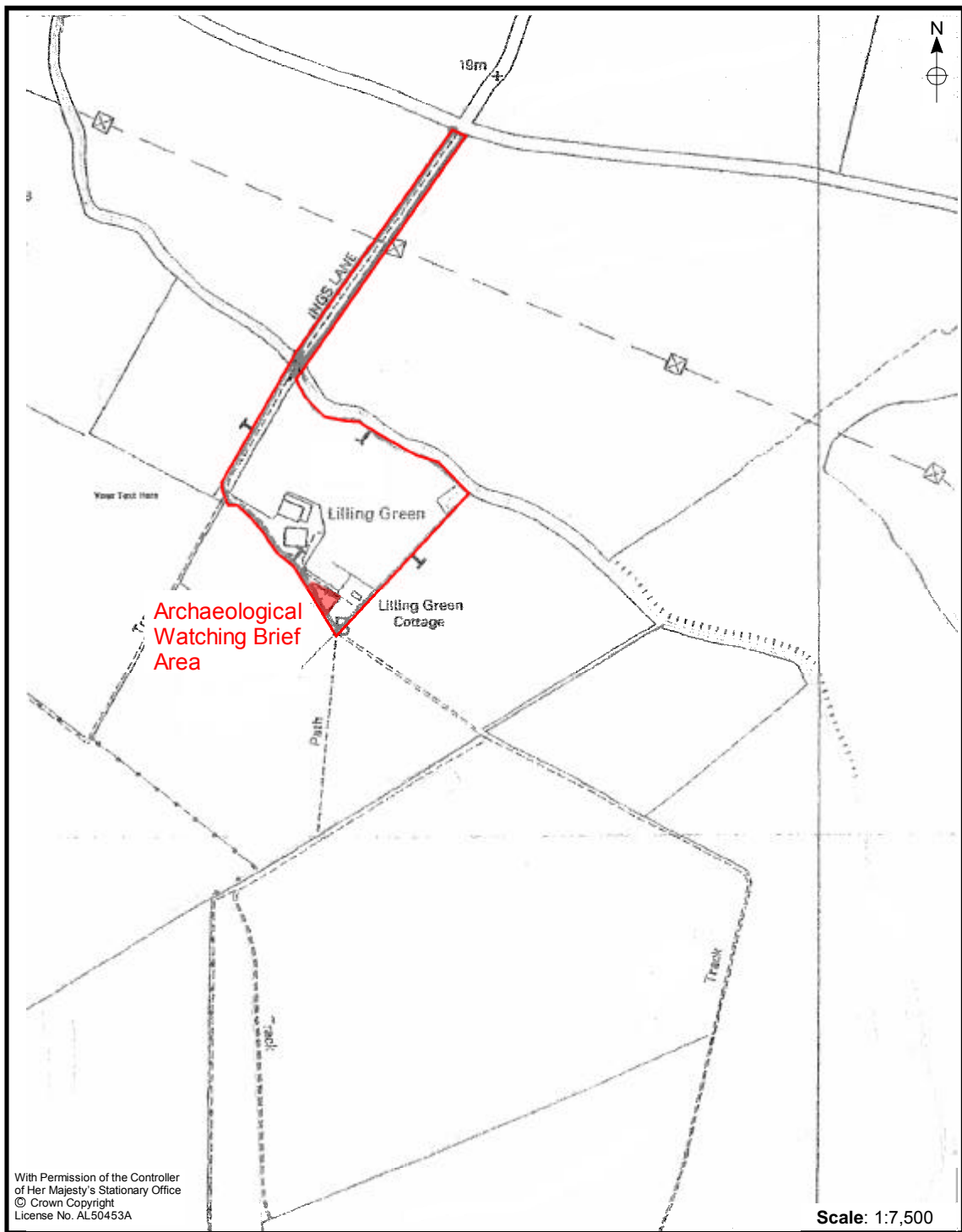


Figure 2. Archaeological Watching Brief Area.



Figure 3. Detail of Cattery and Garage..



Plate 1. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South-west.



Plate 2. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South-west.



Plate 3. View of Foundation Trench. Facing South-east.



Plate 4. View of Foundation Trench. Facing North-West,

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd

STANDARD WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (WSI) FOR LIMITED ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING (“WATCHING BRIEF”) Lilling Green Farm, Sheriff Hutton

Archaeological Watching Brief on Erection of building to form cattery, domestic double garage, store/workshop and first floor office/gym/rest room | Lilling Green Farm Ings Lane West Lilling York YO32 5TY

- 1 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 should not require the construction programme or development to be held up while archaeological investigation takes place, although some developers may give such a facility.
- 2 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 should 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.
- 3 The Archaeologist should notify by letter or e-mail the County Archaeology Service (archaeology@northyorks.gov.uk) at least 10 working days in advance of the start of work on site.
- 4 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.
- 5 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.
- 6 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.
- 7 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.

- 8 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.
- 9 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.
- 10 A summary report should be produced following NYCC guidelines on reporting. The report should 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 should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings, roads and field boundaries. All significant features should 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.
- 11 Copies of the summary report should 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.
- 12 Upon completion of the work, the Archaeologist should 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.
- 13 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.
- 14 The County Archaeologist should 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 should be obtained from the Department for Constitutional Affairs (coroners@dca.gsi.gov.uk), or a faculty obtained where the remains are buried in land consecrated according to the rites of the Church of England.

