

**MAP
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

**Land to the Rear of Fangdale Cottage
Main Street
Hovingham
North Yorkshire**

SE 66729 75838

10.00005/FUL

Archaeological Watching Brief Report

Report Prepared By	Report Authorised By <i>K Carter</i>
Date:	Date: <i>6th February 2012.</i>

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Summary

An Archaeological Watching Brief was carried out by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd, during the erection of a four bedroomed detached dwelling with detached garage on land to the rear of Fangdale Cottage, Main Street, Hovingham, North Yorkshire attached to a planning consent (Planning Ref. 10/00005/FUL).

A Topsoil Strip and Reduced Level dig into Natural Sand deposits was conducted under archaeological supervision. 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 January 2012, during the groundwork's associated with the erection of a four bedroomed detached dwelling with detached garage on land to the rear of Fangdale Cottage, Main Street, Hovingham, North Yorkshire (SE 66729 75838: Figs 1 and 2). The Watching Brief was undertaken to fulfil an archaeological condition attached to the Planning Application Consent (Ref: 10/00005/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 10.19.2011.
- 1.4 All work was funded by Mr P. Wharton.
- 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 The Proposed Development Area is located at Land to the east and rear of Fangdale Cottage, Main Street, Hovingham North Yorkshire. The development site lies to the south of Pasture Lane on the eastern edge of Hovingham village (Figs. 1 and 2). The development site is 30m by 20m in size and stands at heights of c. 33m AOD.
- 2.2 The site stands on soils of the Sessay Soil Association (831b: Mackney et al. 1984, 19), described as "fine and coarse loamy, often stoneless, permeable soils affected by groundwater" over a solid geology of glaciolacustrine and glaciofluvial drift.

3. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 3.1 The site lies to the east of the core of the medieval settlement of Hovingham and within the Hovingham Designated Conservation Area.
- 3.2 Before the Norman Conquest in 1066, the manor and 8 carucates of land at Hovingham belonged to Orm. The parish church, which is located approximately 250m to the west of the site, includes an 11th century tower (a church and priest are mentioned in documentary sources in the Domesday Book of 1086), although much of the remainder of the church dates to the 19th century rebuilding. The

church was granted to Newburgh Priory at the end of the 12th century and remained in the hands of the Priory until the Dissolution. (VCH, A History of the County of Yorkshire, North Riding, Volume 1). A Saxon carved stone, of possible 8th century date and 10th century carved cross are both to be found in the church. Whilst these hint at an early pre-Conquest settlement the original provenance of these items is not known. Mid 13th century documentary sources refer to the presence of a market and fair at Hovingham. Main Street, to the west of the site forms one of the principal historic streets of the village. Typically medieval occupation would have been concentrated along the street frontage, with enclosed gardens and yards immediately behind. Open fields would have lain beyond these. Ridge and furrow earthworks, indicative of medieval field systems have been identified to the east of the site (Archaeology Data Service, ADS Record No. NMR NATINV 1024416).

- 3.3 Land to the south of Pasture Lane was subject to two phases of archaeological evaluation, comprising a geophysical survey (GSB 2007, Geophysical Survey Report 2007/58. Land behind Main Street, Hovingham, North Yorkshire), and the excavation of four evaluation trenches (YAT 2007. Land off Main Street, Hovingham, North Yorkshire. Evaluation Report. Report No. 2007/53). An archaeological excavation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology in 2009. A number of archaeological activity phases were identified during the excavation. The earliest was a possible Iron Age phase followed by Roman phase, both represented by a small number of post holes. The following phase was the construction of a late 12th century village boundary ditch, a corn dryer, pits and post holes. A later medieval/post-medieval phase was represented by the construction of an east to west ditch subdividing agricultural fields to the east of the site together with a post hole and a large agricultural/industrial pit of 15th century date. The latest phase identified was the foundation remains of an 18th century garden wall and probable associated horticultural features and the post holed remains of a north to south aligned 20th century farm building.

Undated features sealed by a plough-soil were also detected throughout the site comprising of a ditch (pre-dating the medieval boundary ditch), pits and post holes.

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 four bedroom residential dwelling 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

- 6.1 A Topsoil Strip of the development area was undertaken by the builder, under archaeological supervision (PIs. 1 and 2), c. 300mm of topsoil was removed. A reduced level dig into natural sand deposits was undertaken to a depth of 800mm below the present ground level (PIs. 3 and 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

Mackney, D. *et al.* 1983 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.

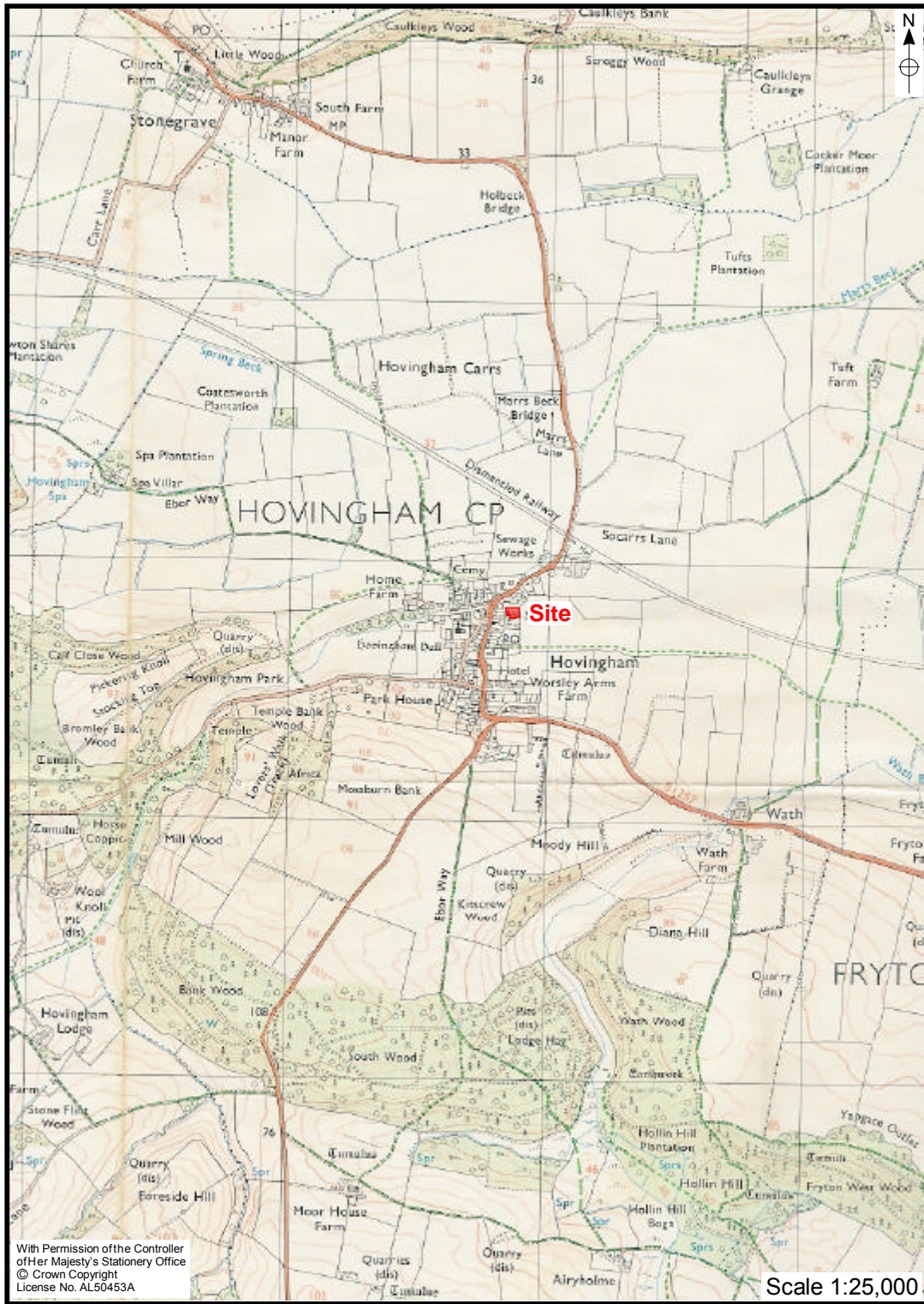


Figure 1. Site Location.

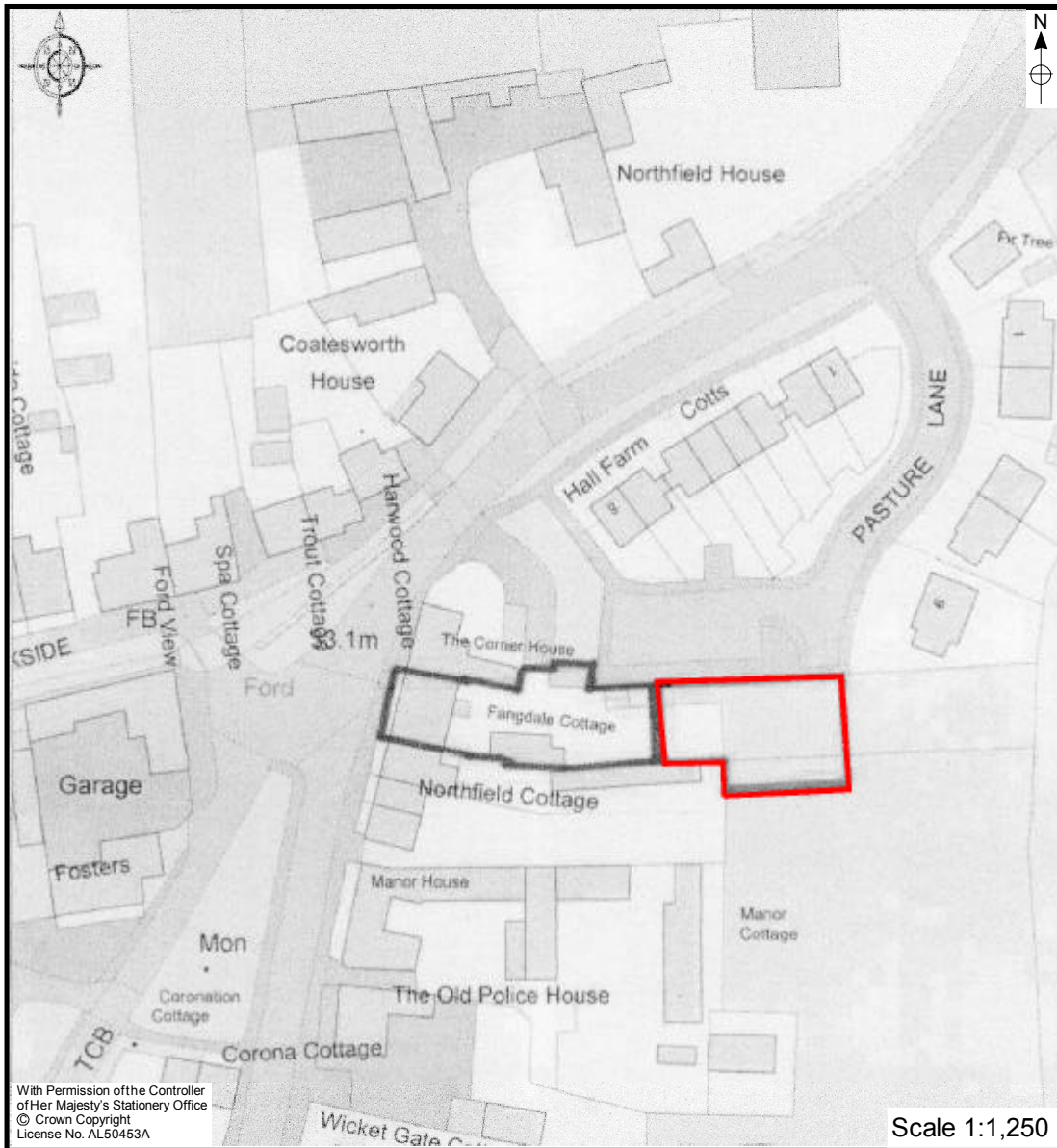


Figure 2. Area of Archaeological Watching Brief.



Plate 1. View of Site during Topsoil Stripping. Facing South.



Plate 2. View of Site after Topsoil Strip. Facing South-west.



Plate 3. View of Site after Reduced Level Dig. Facing West.



Plate 4. View of Site after Reduced Level Dig. Facing South-west.

MAP

Archaeological Practice Ltd

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

Land to the Rear of Fangdale Cottage, Main Street, Hovingham -10/00005/FUL

- 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) will 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 will 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 will 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 will 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 will 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 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.
- 12** 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.
- 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 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 should 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.