

From: [Yorkshire Planning Consultants](#)
To: [Planning](#)
Subject: Condition Verification Check of Condition 12 of Planning Permission NYM/2020/0360/FL
Date: 10 June 2024 09:39:20
Attachments: [image001.png](#)
[image002.png](#)
[Home Farm, Dunsley WSI.pdf](#)

Dear Planning

Condition Verification Check of Condition 12 of Planning Approval NYM/2020/0360/FL at Home Farm, Dunsley

Please find attached details relating to the discharge the above condition relating to the above planning approval:

- **Condition 12** – (Written Scheme of Investigation) – please see attached WSI.

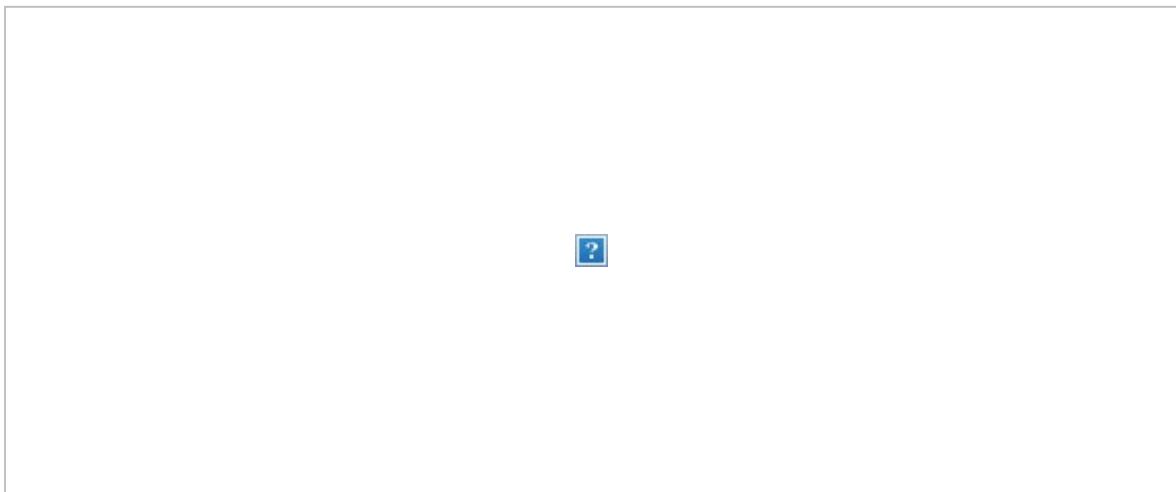
I trust that the above will be of assistance and allow the condition to be formally discharged. The client is hoping to make a start on the development prior to it lapsing in a months time.

If any questions arise please do not hesitate to contact me and if you are able to confirm in writing what the planning fee will be and how it can be settled we would be most grateful.

Kind regards

Cheryl Farrow

Yorkshire Planning Consultants
MSc ICN MRTPI (Chartered Member)



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NYMNP

10/06/2024

**HOME FARM, DUNSLEY
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

Planning Reference: NYM/2020/0360/FL

JB Archaeology Ltd

On behalf of

Mr & Mrs Hodgson

June 2024

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**HOME FARM, DUNSLEY
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological monitoring of the ground works for the development works at Home Farm, Dunsley, North Yorkshire YO21 3TL (NGR NZ 8568 1109) (Figure 1). The site lies in Newholm cum Dunsley civil parish in the North York Moors National Park.
- 1.2 This WSI has been produced JB Archaeology Ltd on behalf of Mr & Mrs Hodgson.

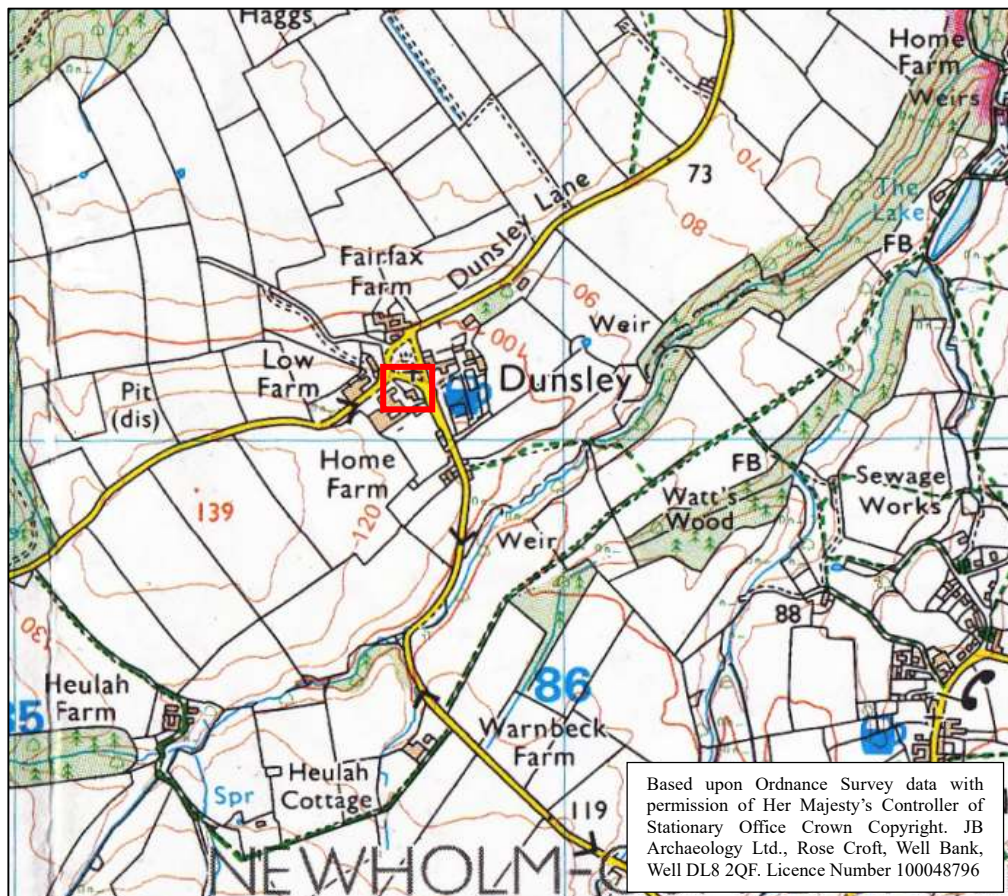


Figure 1. Site location

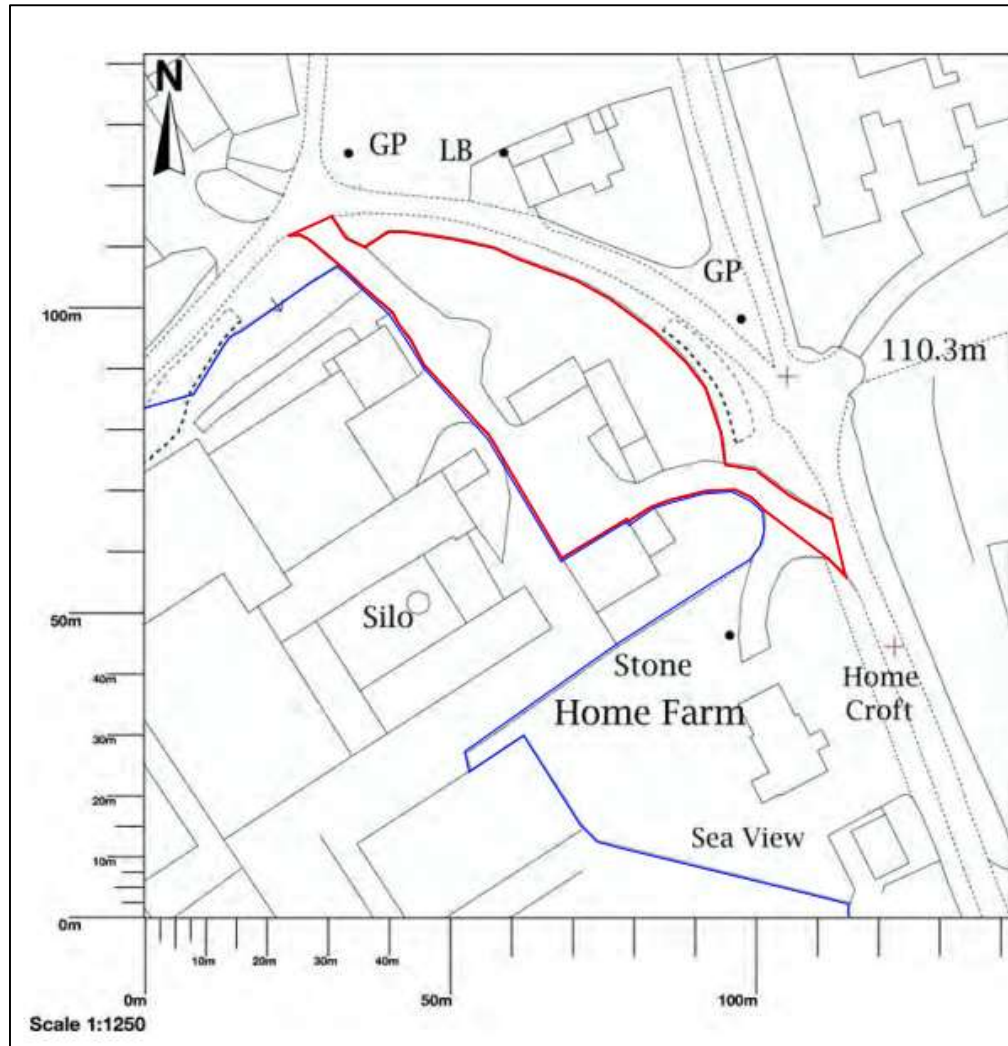


Figure 2. Detailed Site Location

2.0 BACKGROUND

Historic Background

- 2.1 The place name for Dunsley is first recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086 as *Dunesle* with the name deriving from the Old English personal name and *leah* meaning ‘woodland clearing of a man called Dun(n)’ (Mills, 2011, 165). This shows that there has been a settlement here for at least 1,000 years and there was probably some form of settlement here before 1086 as Old English was in use from 450AD to 1150AD. The site lies within the historic core of the settlement and is also close to the remains of the site of a medieval chapel (recorded in the North York Moore Historic Environment Record as HER 1246).

Geology and Soils

- 2.3 The underlying geology of the site is sandstone, siltstone and mudstone of the Saltwick Formation from the Jurassic period (British Geological Survey, 2001). Overlying this, the quaternary geology is currently unrecorded (British Geological Survey, 1977). The soils, which have developed from these deposits, are classified as the Brickfield 2 association which are slowly permeable,

seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils (Soil Survey of England and Wales, 1983).

Topography and Land-use

- 2.4 The site lies to the west of the minor road through the settlement and is within the curtilage of the farmstead. It lies in an area which slopes down from west to east at a height of c.112mOD. The site is surrounded agricultural buildings and land.

3.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The primary aim of the archaeological monitoring would be to identify any features of archaeological interest revealed or damaged during the ground-works for the development.
- 3.2 The objective of the archaeological monitoring is to map, record and excavate any features of archaeological interest identified during the ground-works. The specific aims of the archaeological works are to:
- Archaeologically record (written, graphic, and photographic records) any archaeological features revealed by the ground-works and as the result of any excavation
 - Recover any archaeological artefacts and environmental material exposed by the ground-works
 - To produce a suitably detailed report on the results of the work
- 3.3 All archaeological works will be carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2023a) and *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (2023b).

4.0 METHODOLOGIES

- 4.1 Excavation of the ground works will be carried out by the contractors using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket, in 100mm spit, under continuous archaeological supervision. Where the ground works require the breaking out of concrete and similar structures this will be carried out using powered hand tools or a toothed bucket if required.
- 4.2 During the excavations the exposed ground surfaces will be inspected for archaeological features and the resulting topsoil stockpiles will be monitored for archaeological artefacts. In the event of encountering archaeological deposits (structures, finds or soil features) the archaeologist will clean, assess and excavate and, where appropriate, sample, excavate and record the deposits.
- 4.3 Once the undisturbed underlying natural geology has been encountered in the areas of the ground-works across the site the project archaeologist will use their discretion to terminate the archaeological monitoring.

- 4.4 Should metal detecting be undertaken it will only be by the project archaeologist and with due regard to the Treasure Act 1996 and its Code of Practice.
- 4.5 In the unlikely event of the excavations encountering human remains they will be dealt with in accordance with the guidelines produced by the Church of England and Historic England (2005) and the Advisory Panel on the Archaeology of Burials in England (2013). If any human remains are encountered, they will fall under The Disused Burial Grounds (Amended) Act 1981 and Burial Act 1857 and an exhumation licence would be obtained from the Ministry of Justice prior to any remains being excavated, studied and reburied appropriately as per the legislation. In brief this will include the hand excavation and recovery of any human remains encountered during the ground works. All remains will be recorded, bagged and removed from site. They will then be washed and assessed for their potential to inform archaeological research by a suitably qualified osteoarchaeologist. For details see <http://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/human-remains-excavated-from-christian-burial-grounds-in-england/>
- 4.6 Should any material culture (e.g. artefacts, evidence of ancient technology or environmental material) relating to the archaeology of the site be encountered it will be recorded and sample excavated. It will also be sampled for potential dating of the deposits and the assessment of their potential for the scientific analysis of soils, sediments, biological remains, industrial residues, ceramics and stone. A list of potential specialists who may be involved in any post excavation analysis is given below:

Finds and Other Specialists

Finds Supervisor	S Tibbles, Cert. Arch. (Hull) & Dip. Arch. (Hull)
Pottery Specialists	T.Manby – has extensive experience of prehistoric pottery from the region and has published reports on regional assemblages. I. Rowlandson – has extensive experience of pottery research on Roman material from the region and has published extensively
Ceramic Building Materials	Dr C Cumberpatch, BA (Hons) PhD – Post medieval and modern ceramics S Tibbles, Cert. Arch. (Hull) & Dip. Arch. (Hull) – has extensive experience in CBM assessments and publications. Has developed the regional Romano-British tegula typology.
Lithics	P.Makey, Lithics/Spencer Carter BA (Hons)
Worked Stone	S. Harrison FSA, Ryedale Archaeological Services.
Environmental Specialists	Palaeoecology Research Services (micro plant remains, animal bones, shell, plant and insect remains);
Soil Specialists	Wetlands Archaeology and Environments Research Centre, University of Hull.
Conservation Services	York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory (conservation, specialist reports on wood and leather).
Archaeometallurgy	J. Cowgill, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy/ Dr G McDonnell
Archaeomagnetics, Geophysics	Archaeomagnetics – Division of Archaeological, Geographical & Environmental Sciences, University of Bradford
Human Remains	M Holst, BA (Hons) MSc York Osteoarchaeology Ltd.
Animal Bone	J Buglass BSc (Hons) MA MifA CBiol MSB
Dendrochronology	I. Tyers, BA (Hons) Dendrochronological Consultancy Ltd.
Radiocarbon/AMS	Beta Analytic.

- 4.7 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the Historic England best-practice guidelines (2003). Any material will be retrieved in a suitable manner to allow the optimum methods for storage and any potential conservation that may be required.
- 4.8 All artefacts and environmental material encountered during the watching brief will be collected and processed, unless substantial amounts of material are encountered. In this case a sampling policy will be agreed with the client and the Archaeology Officer NYMNP A.
- 4.9 Any artefacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in First Aid for Finds (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). In accordance with the procedures of MoRPHE (Historic England (2015)), all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be X-radiographed before assessment. The guidance of Jones (ed. 2006) will be followed. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, large technological residues will be collected by hand, with separate samples (0.2 litre) collected for micro-slugs, hammer-scale and spherical droplets. Workshop floors will be sampled throughout at 0.2-0.5m intervals. In these instances, the guidance of Historic England (2001) will be followed.
- 4.10 Should suitable deposits be encountered samples will be taken for scientific dating, principally radiocarbon (C14) and possibly archaeomagnetic dating following Historic England guidelines (2015).
- 4.11 Any buried soil horizons and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site and samples for laboratory assessment collected where appropriate, where possible in collaboration with a recognised geo-archaeologist. The guidance of Historic England (2015) on Geoarchaeology will be followed.
- 4.12 All securely stratified deposits will be examined for the potential for the analysis of biological remains. If suitable they will be sampled and stored pending any post excavation analysis programme. Sampling methods will follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and Historic England (2002). Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact or environmental material categories will be 100 litres plus, if enough material is present. Samples for dry sieving may be processed at the time of fieldwork if possible. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, will be between 40 and 60 litres in size, if enough material is present. Entire contexts will be sampled if the volume is low. Samples for General Biological Analysis (GBA), usually taken for macroscopic plant and insect remains from waterlogged deposits, will normally be 20 litres in size. The Historic England guidance will be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples which may be required.
- 4.13 If during any works outside the scope of the watching brief contractors or plant operators encounter any unexpected or possible archaeological deposits when

the project archaeologist is not present, they should notify the appointed archaeologist straight away.

- 4.14 No work on areas containing archaeological deposits will be undertaken until approved by the appointed archaeologist.
- 4.15 Any significant archaeological deposits will be recorded as follows:
- Drawings will be produced of the archaeological features encountered, for sections these will normally be at a scale of 1:10, and plans at a scale of 1:20 unless other scales would be more suitable. An appropriate height above sea level derived from an Ordnance Survey datum will be given on all drawings.
 - Photographically the deposits will be recorded digitally at 14m pixel resolution; 1m and 2m bi-coloured poles will be used as scales and a north pointer for orientation. For the detailed photography smaller bi-coloured/black & white graduated scales will be used.
 - A written record of any deposits will be made using a series of pre-printed *pro formas*.
 - The site was levelled using the nearest suitable Ordnance Survey datum.
- 4.16 Upon completion of all fieldwork any samples will be processed and evaluated, all finds will be cleaned, identified, spot-dated, assessed for conservation and stored appropriately. Depending upon the amount and significance of any material recovered further study and reporting may be required. Any further programme of work will be as a result of discussions between client and the Archaeology Officer NYMNPA. The post-excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MoRPHE (Historic England, 2015)).
- 4.17 In the event of unexpected or complex archaeological deposits being encountered client and the Archaeology Officer NYMNPA will be informed immediately and any revision of strategy be agreed by all parties.
- 4.18 Due to the small-scale nature of the development it is not envisaged that there will be any community involvement or outreach. Interested members of the public who enquire during the monitoring will, of course, be informed of what is happening and the role of the archaeologist in the planning process. However, the results of the archaeological monitoring will made freely available through North York Moors HER and Archaeological Data Service (see 6. 4 below).

5.0 ARCHIVE

- 5.1 A single archive comprising all of the primary site records from the watching brief will be compiled and suitably cross referenced. If any archaeological remains have been encountered this will contain any completed recording *pro formas* and other written documents, all drawings and photographs along with their appropriate indices. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced and cross-referenced. The archive will then be prepared ready for deposition with reference to the appropriate

museum guidelines and standards, to Walker (1990), the Society of Museum Archaeologists (1993) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (2014c). This archive will then be made available for deposition to the appropriate receiving collection.

- 5.2 The archaeological contractor will liaise with the Yorkshire Museum Trust, should there be material recovered that is suitable for deposition to establish the detailed requirements of the museum, in this case Yorkshire Museum Trust, and discuss archive transfer. If possible, the relevant YMT curator should be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.
- 5.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project will be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson 2000). If appropriate the archaeological contractor will liaise with ADS to establish their detailed requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.

6.0 REPORT

- 6.1 If there are no archaeological features or finds the reporting on the monitoring will be in the form of an official letter noting this. Should more complex features or finds be encountered then a report on the results of the archaeological monitoring will be produced which will cover the following broad headings:

- Introduction
- Background
 - Location
 - Geology and Soils
 - Topography and Land Use
 - Historical Background
- Aims and Objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Findings (including a section on significance potential and further specialist work)
- Discussion and Conclusions
- References

- 6.2 Within this structure the report will set out the aims of the work and the results achieved. Figures will be included to show the location and depth of any archaeological deposits encountered in relation to existing ground levels and Ordnance Datum. The report will also discuss the archaeological potential of the site and present an assessment of the site within its wider context. This will lead to an interpretation of its significance, if any. The report will also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs. All excavated areas will be accurately mapped with respect to nearby structures, and levels related to Ordnance Datum.
- 6.3 As mentioned above in the event of the discovery of significant archaeological remains then a programme of post excavation analysis will be devised in

agreement with client and the Archaeology Officer NYMNP. The results of any analysis may justify the need for publication in a relevant academic journal or similar.

- 6.4 In addition to the client a copy of this report will be supplied to North York Moors HER and will also accompany the field archive and any finds for deposition at the receiving museum. Upon completion of the work a copy of digital data and copies of any reports will be submitted online to the OASIS project at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.
- 6.5 Unless the client wishes to state otherwise, the copyright of any written, graphic or photographic records and reports rests with JB Archaeology Ltd. North York Moors HER and the relevant receiving museum service may also make appropriate use of information contained within the report for their own purposes, and may publish or reproduce material with the permission of JB Archaeology Ltd. To this end, and in accordance with the specification, upon completion of the project, digital copies of suitable reports will be passed to the client and to North York Moors HER, which they may use for future information and educational purposes.
- 6.6 JB Archaeology Ltd would normally make information from this fieldwork available to interested parties when it is no longer considered confidential. This takes into account both the duty of confidence to the client commissioning the work, and also the professional obligation to make the results of archaeological work available to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time.

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