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**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
AND WATCHING BRIEF  
SCARBOROUGH CASTLE  
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

**REPORT**  
April 2001

NGR: TA 04945 89250  
Monument No: 13300

*On behalf of:*

ENGLISH HERITAGE  
Yorkshire Region  
37 Tanner Row  
York  
YO1 6WP



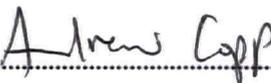
## FIELD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS LTD

University of York  
King's Manor  
York YO1 7EP

TELEPHONE: (01904) 433952  
FACSIMILE: (01904) 433935  
E-MAIL: arch18@york.ac.uk

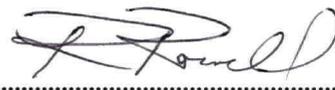
*Prepared by:*

Andrew Copp BA MA

  
.....

*Prepared by:*

Rochelle Rowell BA MA

  
.....

*Reviewed by:*

Jonathan Clark BA MA DPhil

  
.....

*Authorised by:*

Justin Garner-Lahire BA

  
.....

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## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation and watching brief carried out by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd (FAS) within the Outer Ward of Scarborough Castle, North Yorkshire on behalf of English Heritage, prior to the development of an area within the Outer Ward for the purposes of a new toilet block. Permission for the evaluation work was covered by the existing buildings consent granted for the proposed development. Evaluation fieldwork was completed between the 4-6th February 2001. The watching brief was carried out between 13 February and 8 March 2001.

### 1.1 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The evaluation followed a geophysical reconnaissance survey of the area of the proposed development for a new toilet block (FAS Report - FAS SSC02). A Project Design written for the evaluation work set out the principle historical and archaeological aspects of the site as they relate to the proposed development area (FAS Report - Scarborough Castle Evaluation Project Design).

The aim of the evaluation was to assess the archaeological potential of the development area

- to test for the presence and condition of archaeological deposits which may be affected by the development
- to determine the character of any archaeological remains
- to investigate the development and growth of the medieval castle, particularly during the post-medieval period
- to characterise the anomalies located in the geophysical, resistivity survey

The purpose of the watching brief was to monitor the groundworks during construction of foundations for the new toilet block, in order to record any significance archaeological remains encountered during the excavation of foundation and service trenches.

### 1.2 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The site of the evaluation and watching brief, at NGR TA 04945 89250, is situated to the north of the Master Gunner's house within the Outer Ward of Scarborough Castle (Fig.1). The interior of the compound contained the scattered remains of various building materials and a stock of wooden logs, with a rough turf sward covering the ground surface. Beyond the compound, the area was under grass.



### 1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Excavation on Castle Hill between 1919 and 1927 defined Bronze Age and Iron Age archaeological deposits along with the substantial remains of a Roman signal station. The signal station was replaced by a Norman church, associated with the construction of the castle during the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, although it has been suggested that an earlier church made use of the signal station fabric before this date.

The proposed development area is situated in the Outer Ward of the castle. Although the curtain wall in this area has undergone numerous reconstructions, it is essentially early 13<sup>th</sup> century in date, built on the line of the original early 12<sup>th</sup> century curtain wall. The southern part of the Outer Ward contained a substantial hall and chamber block by the early 13<sup>th</sup> century. However, the surveys of 1361 and 1538 appear to indicate that buildings were not present within the proposed development area, although this area witnessed a significant amount of development during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The Master Gunner's house formed the core of a complex of buildings in this area of the castle. These included the Storehouse Range and a building at right angles to the Master Gunner's house, built against the northern stretch of the inner bailey curtain wall. A further building existed by 1746, built against the west gable wall of the Master Gunner's house and referred to in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century as the Royal Invalid Artillery Barracks. Most relevant to the proposed development, two other structures existed within an enclosure extending from the north of the Master Gunner's house. One of these was the North Magazine which is thought to have been built in c.1745, possibly as a result of the 'old magazine' in the Mosdale hall being converted into a barracks block. A further building which was described in 1823 as the 'Shifting Room' was located immediately to the north of the North Magazine. This building was constructed by the Ordnance in 1813 and was designed for the airing of ammunition.

An elevation of the now-demolished North Magazine was included in the survey of 1821 which, together with a view of the corner of this structure from the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, gives the impression that this building was a medieval structure. The building was constructed against the curtain wall and included features such as a round-headed doorway and a window with hood moulding, both of which are suggestive of a 12<sup>th</sup> century date. Given the fact that this building does not appear in surveys or on maps until 1745, the likeliest explanation is that it is an 18<sup>th</sup> century building which incorporates reused 12<sup>th</sup> century architectural details. It is interesting to note, however, that the survey of 1823 does not suggest that the magazine was built by the Board of Ordnance. Both the 'Shifting Room' and North Magazine appear to have been demolished during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Unpublished excavations carried out by T. Pacitto in 1977-8 before the construction of toilets immediately to the north of the Master Gunner's house did not apparently discover evidence for the North Magazine or any other buildings. However, the trenches concerned were probably too close to the Master Gunner's house to allow Pacitto to locate this structure. They did suggest, however, the preservation of good 18<sup>th</sup> century deposits c.1.3m below the present ground surface.

Limited resistivity survey in Area B located four geophysical anomalies from inside the compound, although none of the anomalies could be characterised because of the presence of substantial amounts of ferrous debris. It did however suggest that considerable building material may have been used to level up the ground surface (FAS SSC02).

## 2.0 EVALUATION

### 2.1 EVALUATION PROCEDURE

Two small evaluation trenches, Intervention 1 (2m x 1m) and Intervention 2 (3m x 1m), were positioned within the development area (Fig.2). These trenches were situated to the north of the Master Gunner's House within an area of the Outer Ward currently used as a storage compound. Int.1 was set out parallel to the curtain wall toward the southern end of the development area, and was offset northwards a few metres from its designed location in order to avoid crossing the fence at the edge of the compound, but Int.2 was orthogonal to the wall along the northern edge of the proposed toilet block, in accordance with a location map provided by English Heritage.

Both interventions were excavated by hand to a depth of 0.50m following the methodology outlined in the Project Design and on the Brief provided by English Heritage (AA 016228/2-17/01/01).

The Ordnance Survey national grid was adopted as the site grid and all reference to heights in the report refer to Ordnance Datum. A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all deposits, features and structures encountered. All drawings were made at a scale of 1:10, and retained materials were appropriately processed and recorded.

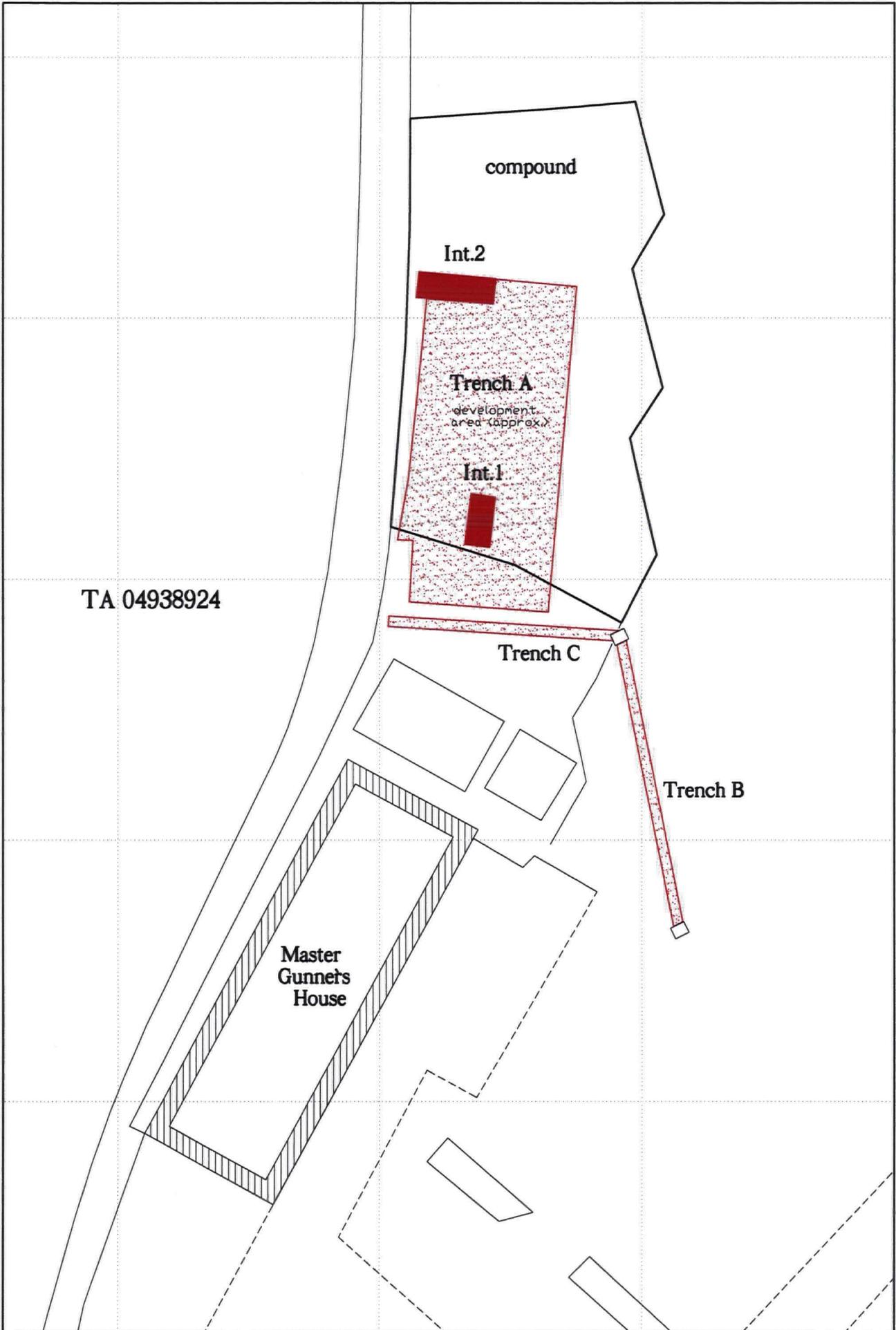
For each intervention one or more of the long sections were drawn to represent the principle deposit sequence, and the elevation of the curtain wall, at the western end of Int.2, was drawn to a height four courses above the ground surface.

The recording system employed followed Field Research Procedure (Carver 1990), the standard operating system employed by FAS in which contexts and numbered from C1000 and features from F1. A single site index was kept for both the evaluation and the watching brief.

### 2.2 EVALUATION RESULTS

#### *Intervention 1*

The small trench, 2m x 1m, contained a sequence of superficial deposits and layers (Fig.3). A shallow topsoil (C1004), only 0.04m thick, covered a large and saturated wooden plywood sheet. Beneath C1004 were two layers of sand, C1005, a coarse sterile sand, and C1006, a finer yellow grey sand, which was absent from the northern end of the trench.



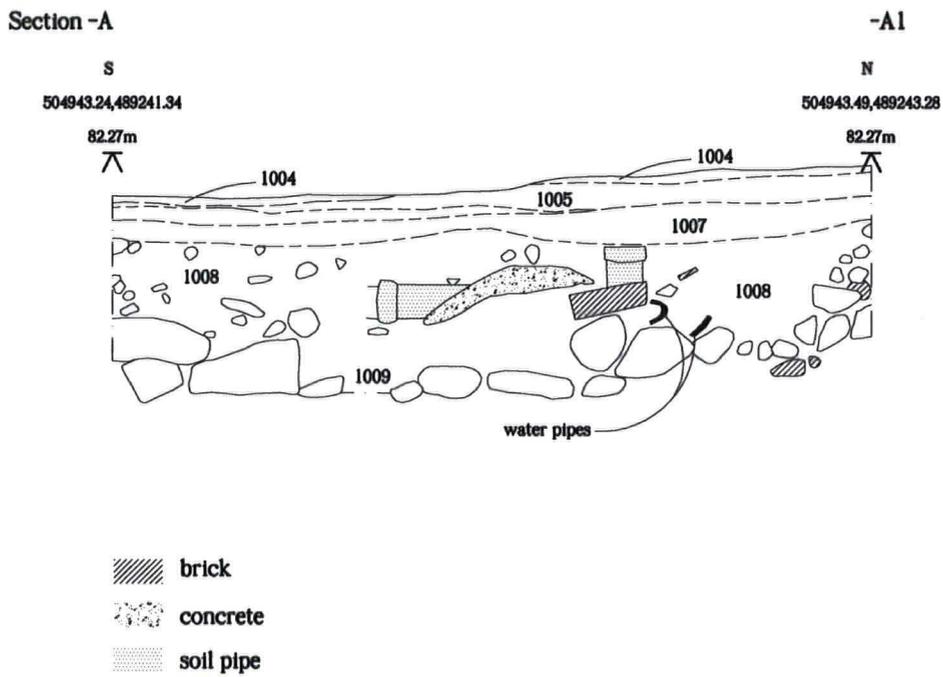
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Scarborough Castle Location of interventions and trenches

Scale 1:200



Figure 2



Intervention1 east facing section A-A1

Scale 1:20



Figure 3



Plate 1 Intervention 1

Another, earlier layer of topsoil, C1007, was thicker than C1004 and sealed the two principle layers which made up the bulk of the trench strata, C1008 and C1009 respectively. C1008 was a dark grey sandy silt which contained a significant amount of undiagnostic building rubble, including dressed sandstone blocks, calcereous limestone and cobbles. Two service trenches were noted within C1008, which presumably cut through the layer (not visible). A glazed soil/foul pipe, only noted in section, was clipped by the side of the trench. It appeared to run in a southerly direction, parallel to the edge of the trench. Adjacent to the soil pipe were two small copper alloy water pipes, these ran across the northern end of the trench but appeared to return beneath the soil pipe.

At a depth of approximately 0.40m the character of the strata changed abruptly. It consisted of a dense stony rubble with voids (C1009) and included were pieces of dressed sandstone blocks, undressed calcereous limestone

and cobbles. Excavations to the required depth were completed within the upper level of the rubble (Plate 1).

Table 1 Summary of contexts from Intervention 1

C No.	Identity	F No.	Rec. L	Munsell	Description
1004	Layer	-	C	10YR3/2	Thin topsoil 0.02-0.04m thick which also incorporated horizontal sheets of plywood (? Mixing boards)
1005	Layer	-	C	10YR3/3	Layer of coarse sand 0.06m thick
1006	Layer	-	C	2.5YR4/3	Layer of fine yellow grey sand
1007	Layer	-	C	10YR2/2	Layer of sandy silt also contained clods of orange coloured clay
1008	Layer	-	C	10YR3/1	Mixed layer of sandy silt 0.30-0.40m thick contained large proportion of stone (gravel and pebbles), brick and lumps of concrete
1009	Layer	-	C	n/a	Spread of building rubble, badly fragmented, nothing diagnostic but included sandstone, some dressed, calcereous limestone and cobbles

### Intervention 2

The trench, 3m x 1m, contained a number of modern features, a sequence of layers and a substantial wall faced with cut blocks of sandstone and which abutted the curtain wall of the castle (Fig.4).

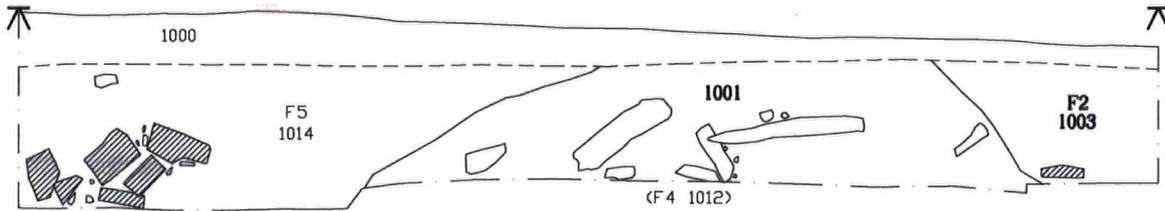
A thin topsoil (C1000) covered the surface, incorporating lenses of clean sand and cement and overlaying four recent features (F1-F3 and F5 ). F1 was a horizontal platform of bricks 1.50m wide

Section -B

-B1

W  
504941.50,489251.77  
82.30m

E  
504944.44,489251.49  
82.30m

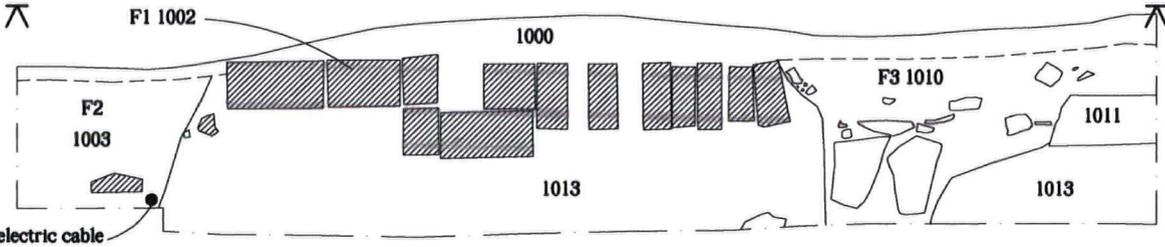


Section -C

-C1

E  
504944.31,489250.53  
82.35m

W  
504941.40,489250.78  
82.35m

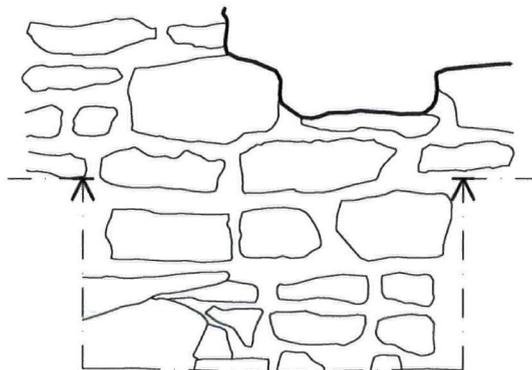


Section -C1

-B

S  
504941.40,489250.78  
82.30m

N  
504941.50,489251.77  
82.30m



Intervention 2 sections B-B1, C-C1 and elevation of curtain wall (C1-B)

Scale 1:20



Figure 4

which ran parallel to the curtain wall, although this only extended across half the width of the trench (Fig.5, Plate 2).



Plate 2 Intervention 2

The irregular edge suggests that further bricks had been removed, although no robber trench was defined. The bricks, of 19<sup>th</sup> century date, were set both on edge and flat, and although none were bonded, some were partially covered with traces of mortar, indicating that they had been reused from elsewhere. The bricks had apparently been laid directly and without any preparation onto a soft soil matrix (C1013). F1 is identified as a modern pathway or garden landscape feature.

F2 cut F1 at the eastern end of Int.2, at its base (0.35m) and contained an electricity supply cable.

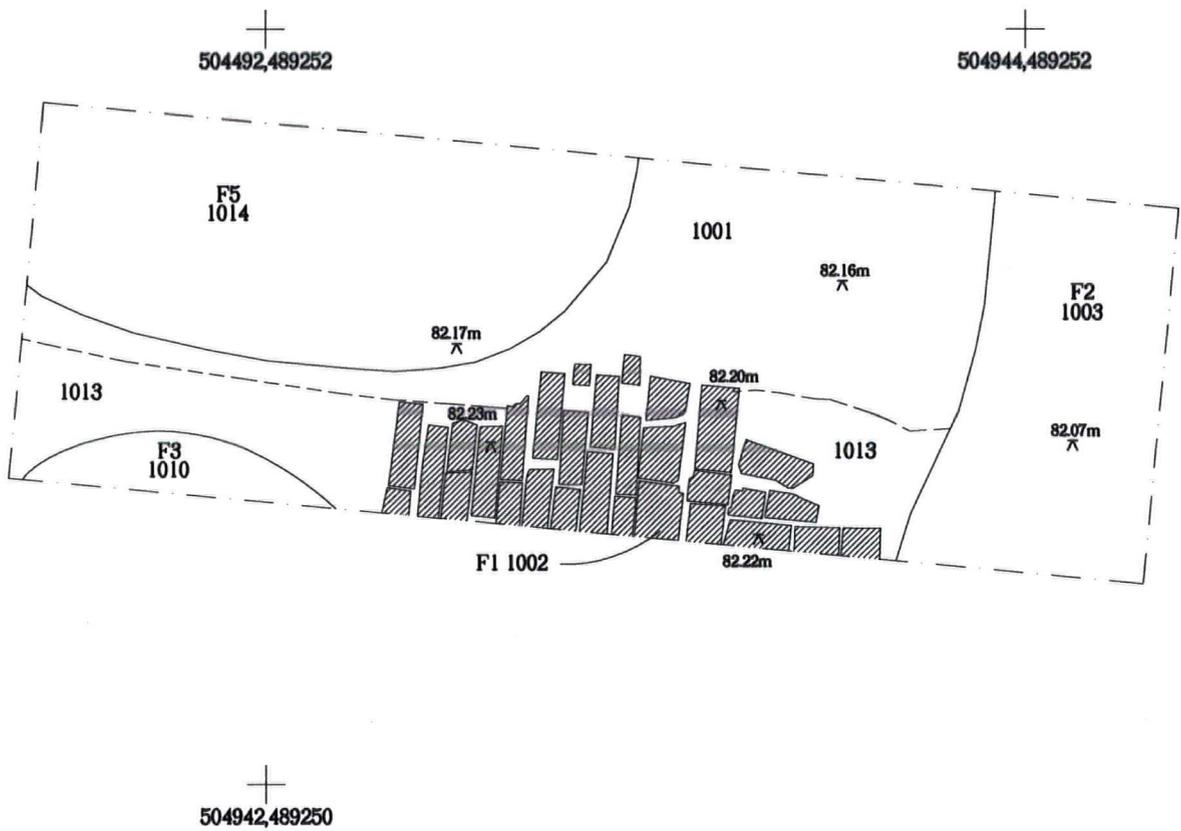
This service is assumed to be live and was left in situ, covered by Electricity Board marker bricks. At the western end a small pit F3 C1010 had apparently cut through a mortar layer (C1011), and contained both large pieces of limestone (lower level) and a sterile cream coloured sand. Also at the western end and sealed beneath C1000 was another pit, (F5 C1014) cut through C1001. C1014 was a deposit of rubble which contained fragments of yellow and red handmade stock brick (19<sup>th</sup> century), slate, red tile and some broken pieces of bottle glass. C1011 in the south-western corner was bonded onto the existing curtain wall. This small, triangular area of lime mortar measured 0.35m long, 0.25m wide and 0.12m thick. It may be no coincidence that C1011 is set at approximately the same depth as the footpath (F1).

C1001, a bright creamy coloured layer contained only stony rubble, concrete mixed with pieces of calcereous limestone, and overlay (physically) the wall F4. The southern side of the trench, in contrast, contained a dark grey, sandy silt layer (C1013) representing a redeposited soil. C1013 was situated along the length of the trench and slightly overlapped the edge of the wall (F4). It contained small fragments and flecks of fragmented building material (brick and mortar) and a few pieces of later 19<sup>th</sup> century pale cream-coloured china.



Plate 3 Intervention 2, F4

Beneath contexts C1001 and C1013 were the remains of F4, a wall of massed construction which was more than 0.70m wide, but only exposed to a height of 0.10m (Figs.6 and 7). F4 was defined along

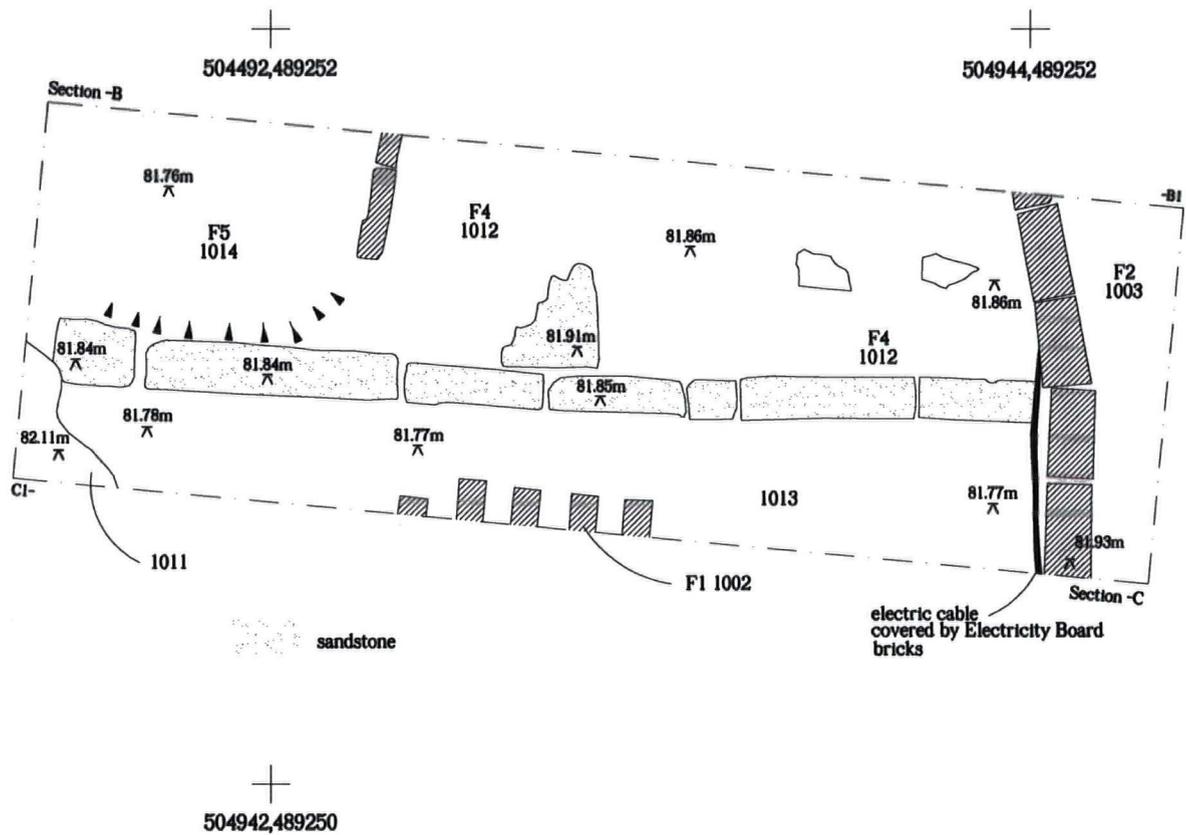


Intervention 2 F1 1002

Scale 1:20



Figure 5



Intervention 2 at base of the trench showing F4 1012

Scale 1:20



Figure 6



Plate 4 Junction of F4 with the curtain wall

the entire length of Int.2, running beneath service trench F2 at a depth of 0.40m (Plate 3).

The wall had an outer facing of well-cut sandstone blocks. The wall core was filled with brick fragments, tile and irregularly shaped sandstone bonded with a lime mortar. At the west end the core had been robbed to a lower depth (F5 pit), although facing stones had been left. F4 abutted the curtain wall but had not been bonded into the fabric of the wall, at least at the depth excavated (Plate 4).

Excavation of Int.2 exposed an area of the curtain wall (Fig.4). Its facing consisted of a mix of irregular blocks of sandstone and calcereous limestone. Recent repointing had obscured structural relationships, but the mixed geology suggests that the area had been refaced, 13<sup>th</sup> century facing generally being of sandstone, with limestone restricted to the core of the wall.

Table 2 Summary of contexts from Intervention 2

C No.	Identity	F No.	Rec. L	Munsell	Description
1000	Layer	-	C	5YR3/1	Layer of topsoil, max. 0.07m thick, a clayey sandy silt with lenses of clean sand and cement, capped by weeds and grass
1001	Layer	-	C	10YR7/2	Layer of rubble, some 0.35m thick, a mixture of concrete and pieces of calcereous limestone within a sandy matrix. Sterile, covered the mortar and bonded stone wall (F4)
1002	Makeup	1	C	n/a	Red stock brick, 19 <sup>th</sup> century; Reddish yellow cut and rubbed voissior brick, mortar on rear face, 18 <sup>th</sup> century
1003	Fill	2	C	5YR3/1	Fill of dark grey sandy silt, contained plastic wrappers and other recent material (not recovered)
1010	Fill	3	C	10YR6/3	Fill of coarse pale brown sand, lower level contained large pieces of limestone
1011	Layer	-	C	n/a	Layer of lime mortar 0.12m thick, bonded onto the curtain wall from a depth of 0.20m
1012	Makeup	4	n/a	10YR8/3	Lime mortar with charcoal inclusions acting as bonding applied to rubble core of wall and used as pointing for exterior sandstone facing stones (not excavated)
1013	Layer	-	C	5YR3/1	Layer of dark grey sandy silt with some small broken building material (brick, slate and mortar), represents a re-deposited soil, thrown against exterior of F4 and covered the length of the trench, max. 0.30m depth excavated

1014	Fill	5	C	7.5YR5/3	Fill of coarse sandy gravel with sandstone and other building material (yellow 19 <sup>th</sup> century handmade stock brick, slate and tile), contained some fragments of bottle glass
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Table 3 Summary of features from Intervention 2

F No.	Identity	Contexts	Dimensions (m)	Profile
1	? Footpath	1002	1.50m wide; single brick course deep	n/a
2	Service trench	1003	>0.50m wide; 0.35m deep	U-shaped
3	Pit	1010	1.00m wide; >0.45m deep	U-shaped
4	Wall	1012	>0.70m wide	n/a
5	Pit	1014	1.50m wide; >0.40m deep	U-shaped

### 2.3 ASSESSMENT

The only significant remains uncovered during the evaluation were that of the wall of massed construction, F4. It was likely, therefore, that no significant features or deposits would be disturbed during the laying of foundations for the proposed toilet block, providing that the proposed northern limit of the development area was modified to avoid this feature. English Heritage determined that development could go ahead, under the condition of archaeological monitoring of groundworks.

### 3.0 WATCHING BRIEF (INTERVENTION 3)

#### 3.1 MONITORING PROCEDURE

Monitoring took place over a larger area roughly encompassing both evaluation trenches (Fig.2) and areas beyond the compound. The compound area and service trenches connecting with it were designated letters A, B, and C respectively. The southern limit of Intervention 1 provided the southern limit of the development area, Trench A. The southern limit of Intervention 2 defined the modified northern limit of the area. Trench A was excavated using a small back-action mechanical excavator with a wide toothless bucket under close archaeological supervision. The excavation was taken to within approximately 0.8m of the curtain wall on the west, and extended approximately 6.4m east from the curtain wall.

Service trenches (Trenches B and C) were dug along the southern line of the development, extending a further 11m southeast. These were excavated using the same machinery, with a small toothed bucket.

All of the trenches were positioned according to the development plans for the proposed toilet block, relative to the curtain wall, which the contractor was instructed to avoid exposing. The compound area (Trench A) was dug to a depth of 0.5m, while the service trenches (Trenches B and C) were

excavated 0.4m wide and to a depth of 0.5m.

Written notes were made, and photographs taken, of deposits, features and structures as they appeared; significant structures were sketched in plan and positioned in relation to the curtain wall and the evaluation trenches. Brick and mortar samples were taken, and these, along with other retained materials, were appropriately recorded.

### 3.2 MONITORING RESULTS

#### *Trench A*

The compound area, measured 12.5m north-south, and varied east-west between 5.8m at the south and 6.4m at the north. Following the excavation of Intervention 2, the proposed excavation area was truncated on the north to avoid intercepting further remains of F4.

The area contained several modern brick and stone features, a sequence of soil and rubble layers, and the footings of a substantial wall faced with sandstone.

In general, a layer of topsoil 0.03m thick covered the whole area, followed by a 0.18m deposit of dark soil, a 0.05m layer of yellow grey sand, and a final 0.25m of dark grey sandy silt with small pockets of brick and sandstone rubble. This varied along the line of the curtain wall, where the layers were interspersed with mortar and limestone rubble spill from the curtain wall, and in the centre of Trench A, where there was a large concentration of brick and sandstone rubble, including occasional fragments of green-painted plaster and blue and white pottery. In the southwest corner a c.0.15m thick bed of concrete sealed the mortar and limestone spill from the curtain wall.

In the northwestern corner of the area, the layer of sand overlay a layer of dark red bricks (F6), measuring 0.60m in width, laid primarily on edge and running north-south. Although traces of mortar adhered to the upper surface of several bricks, they were laid directly onto the soil layer, and were not bonded. 0.66m further south of this brick feature was a yellow sandstone slab (F7), 0.8m x 1.03m, flanked on the east by a sandstone 'curb', and on the south by a further sandstone step. The brick and sandstone features have been interpreted as part of a modern pathway corresponding with feature F1 1002 in Intervention 2.

Immediately east of the path was a light red brick feature (F8), 'D' shaped in plan and aligned north-south. This consisted of three visible courses in running bond, except at the apsidal end, which was constructed in header bond. The structure was lined with a 0.04m layer of light brown silty soil, and filled with a dark greyish-brown silty soil with minimal inclusions except fragments of snail shell, one fragment of light green glass, and an iron staple. The brick structure was later cut at the north and south by the insertion of electrical cables, bedded in yellow sand, and covered by Electricity Board marker bricks.

Running north-east from the head of this brick feature was a light red brick-covered channel (F9), constructed of two parallel courses of running bond 0.10m apart, laid directly onto soil and covered with a single, recessed course of brick in header bond. The bonding mortar was observed to be bleeding from the joints, not pointed, and patches of mortar obscured the lateral surfaces of the feature, suggesting that it was never intended to be exposed. The feature was bonded with the lower courses of the 'D' shaped feature, and continued into the northern section of the excavation area. One fragment of pottery with a greenish-brown glaze, and the base of a clear glass bottle was found against the northern end of the channel. Since this feature was encountered at approximately 0.45m below the present ground surface and did not interfere with the development proposals, it was not necessary to remove it. The channel and 'D' shaped feature have been interpreted as the remains of a manhole (with iron staple steps) leading down into a sewage tank or drainage area.



Plate 5 Sandstone wall (F10) in Trench A

favourably with that taken from F4 in intervention 2.

At the north-eastern corner of the excavation area, at 0.55m depth from the present ground surface, the digger uncovered the remains of a mass wall at least 0.65m wide, but only exposed to a maximum height of 0.06m (Plate 5, Fig.7). The eastern extent was marked by a single, well-dressed block of sandstone measuring 0.65 by 0.21m, with two further facing stones extending west from the northern end. The core was made up of fragments of irregularly-shaped sandstone bonded with lime mortar, a sample of which compared

The section immediately to the east of the wall reflected that described above for the area A, but included within the dark grey sandy silt layer were lenses of yellow sand and clayey soil. The sand was interpreted as decomposed sandstone, possibly relating to the dismantled wall.

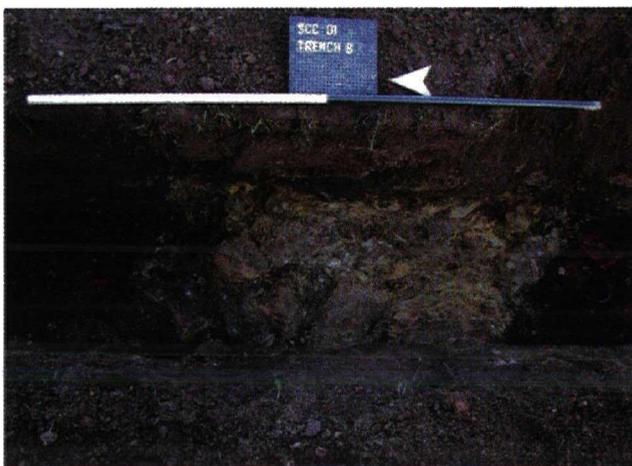
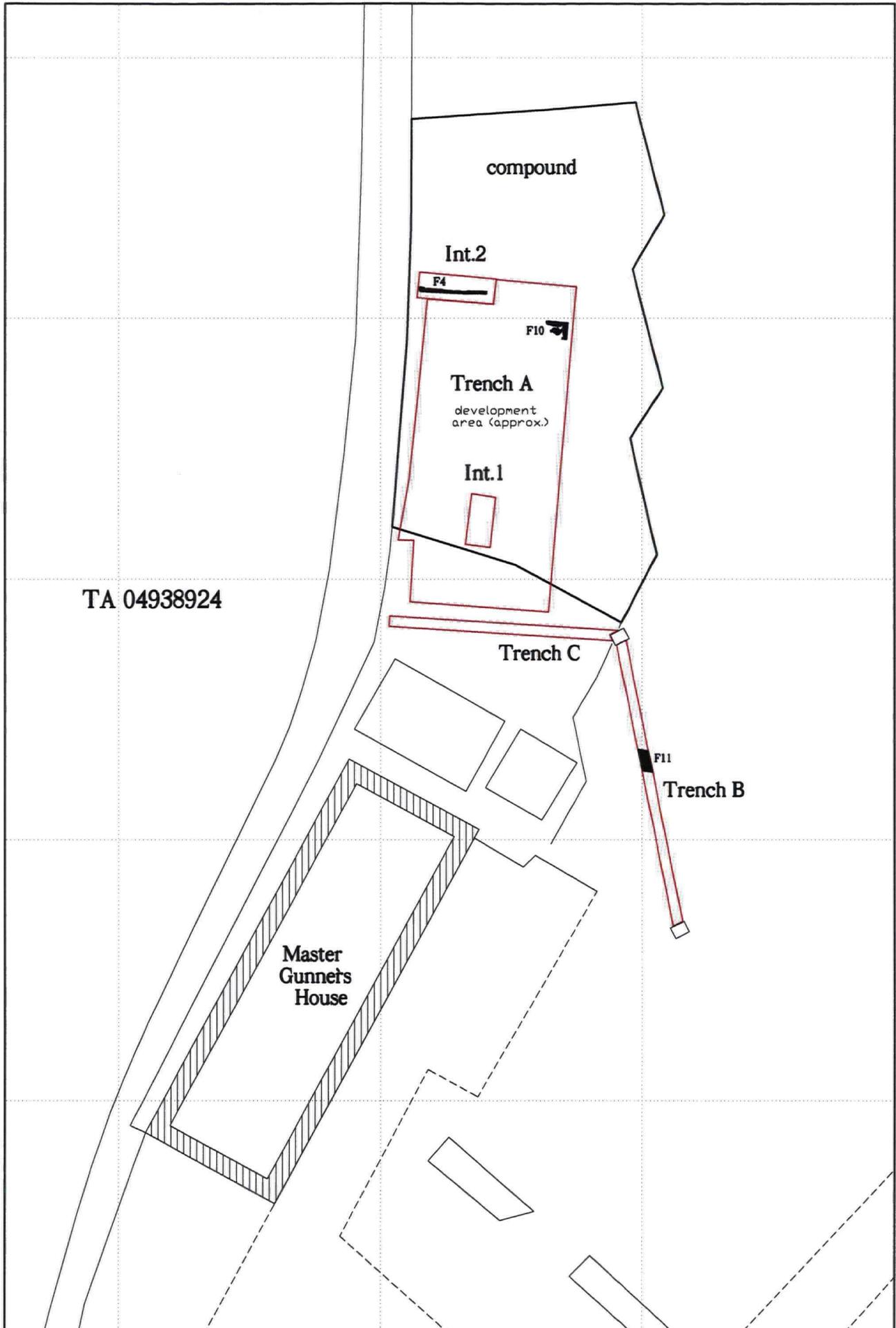


Plate 6 Sandstone wall (F11) in trench B

feature comprised of yellow sandstone and loosely bonded with a sandy mortar (Plate 6, Fig.7).

#### *Trench B*

Trench B measured c.11m x 0.4m and was excavated to a depth of 0.5-0.7m. It was located south-east of the compound, running from a new manhole further southeast to intercept another manhole carrying electrical and telephone cables and water pipes. At 5.9m from the southern manhole, the digger encountered a 0.80m wide



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Scarborough Castle Location of walls within excavation areas

Scale 1:200



Figure 7



Although only 0.40m of this wall was exposed, it appears to have been aligned east-west, may correspond with the position of the enclosure wall depicted on the 1851 map of the area (Fig.8).

At the north end of Trench B was a deposit of rubble, composed of brick and irregularly-shaped limestone blocks.

#### *Trench C*

Trench C was excavated to a depth of 0.4m, running from the new manhole at the northern end of Trench B westwards, towards the curtain wall. The excavation area was covered with a 0.04m layer of topsoil, followed by a c.0.25m layer of sandy silt. The remainder was made up of a dark grey sandy silt interspersed with modern sandstone and brick rubble. At the western end of trench C, a 0.15m thick bed of concrete sealed the rubble layer, corresponding with that observed in the south-west corner of Trench A.

## 4.0 ASSESSMENT

In contrast to the discoveries of T. Pacitto, the excavations within and immediately beyond the compound have demonstrated the survival of substantial archaeological remains within 0.40m of the surface. The nature of the overlying strata, which had been predicted by the geophysical survey, was similar in both trenches, being made up of modern service trenches, recent garden features and underlying these, what appear to have been major episodes of landscaping represented by spreads of rubble, (building debris mixed with redeposited soil). However, the character of this strata appears to vary significantly - for example, there was a noticeable difference in the make up from the lower layers of either intervention. This may indicate different episodes of landscaping or at least such material was being extracted from a different sources.

The presence of a number of features up against the face of the curtain wall F5 (Int.2) probably reflects the periodic repointing of the wall, and may also explain the layer of concrete bonded onto the wall (C1011). The modern services and the buried brick and sandstone platform (F1, F6 and F7), observed in both Intervention 2 and Trench A, appear to be the remains of recent ancillary outbuildings used by ground staff in the Castle. The 'D' shaped brick structure (F8) and its accompanying drainage channel (F9) appear to have served as part of a sewage system, perhaps for an earlier toilet block on the site.

The investigations suggest that significant archaeological remains are unlikely to be present within the development area. Both the excavated strata and the material remains recovered belong to the post-medieval period, mostly to the recent past. The most substantial and interesting features, the walls discovered in Int.2 (F4) and in the north-east corner of area A (F10), would appear to be part of the southern gable end of a substantial vaulted building, possibly the North Magazine, illustrated on the 1746 Admiralty map. Similarly, the wall uncovered in Trench B (F11), apparently running east-west from the curtain wall, may be associated with the enclosure walls depicted on various 19<sup>th</sup>

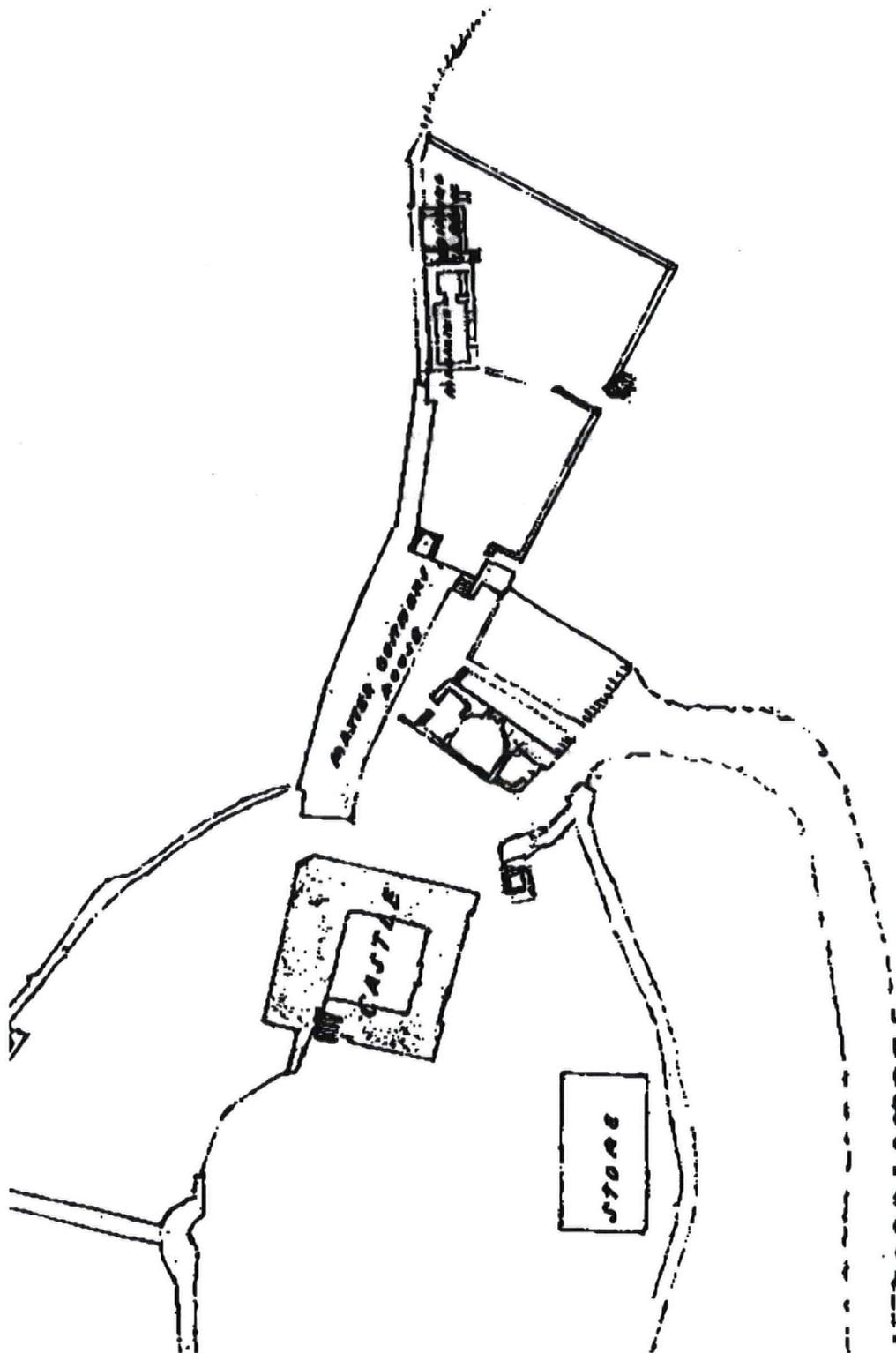


Fig.8: Location of buildings and enclosure walls according to 1851 map (PRO WO44/569)

century maps, specifically a segment of wall running east-west and framing an entrance to the yard at the north of the Master Gunner's house, c.1851 (Fig.8) (PRO W044/568).

## 5.0 ARCHIVE

All material remains were washed, bagged, marked and maintained to current conservation best practice. All material of 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century date has been assessed and discarded. The written and photographic archive will be deposited with Mr Andrew Morrison, English Heritage Regional Archaeological Curator, Helmsley Store, Helmsley, N. Yorkshire. A copy of the report will be deposited with the NMR.

## APPENDIX A: INDEX TO FIELD FILE

CODE		DESCRIPTION	RECORD	FORMAT
<b>Indices</b>				
YO1		Index of notebooks		
YO2		Index of contexts	1	A4
YO3		Index of features	1	A4
YO4		Index of structures		
YO5		Index of drawings		
YO6	.0	Index of photographs	4	A4
	.1	Index of film processing	1	A4
YO7	.0	Index of finds	1	A4
	.1	Index of finds by context		
	.2	Index of finds by grid square		
	.3	Sample register		
	.4	Artefact register		
	.5	Finds storage register		
YO8		Index of geophysical data files		
YO9	.0	Index of survey stations		
	.1	Index of co-ordinate files		
	.2	Index of topographic files		
YO10		Index of interventions		
Y1		<b>Notebooks</b>		
<b>Contexts</b>				
Y2	.0	Context record	15	A4
	.1	Skeleton record		
	.2	Coffin record		
	.3	Masonry record		
	.4	Timber record		
<b>Features</b>				
Y3	.0	Feature record	5	A4
	.1	Auger record		
<b>Structures</b>				
Y4		Structure record		
<b>Site drawings</b>				
Y5	.0	Legend		
	.1	Plans	2	A4
	.2	Maps		
	.3	Sections	4	A4
<b>Photographs</b>				
Y6	.0	Black and white negatives	25	35mm
	.1	Colour negatives	22	35mm
	.3	Colour prints	22	6"x4"
	.4	Black and white prints	25	contacts
	.5	Digital images	4	disk
<b>Finds</b>				
Y7	.0	Finds Location Record		
	.1	Artefact Record		
<b>Survey</b>				
Y8	.0	Record of geophysical data files		
	.1	Record of .RAW data file		
	.2	Record of .FLD data file		
	.3	Surface Reconnaissance Record		