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**LANCASTER**  
UNIVERSITY  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
UNIT



January 1994

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## A165 REIGHTON BY-PASS, North Yorkshire

### Stage II Archaeological Assessment

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Commissioned and Funded by:

**North Yorkshire County Council**

A165 Reighton By-Pass,  
North Yorkshire

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Stage II Archaeological Assessment

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU), at the request of North Yorkshire County Council, undertook a second stage of archaeological assessment of the proposed Reighton Bypass in November and December 1993. This followed an earlier desk top study which had examined the county sites and monuments record (NYCC 1993).

The fieldwork comprised an earthwork survey of pasture land, a geophysical survey of selected areas and an intensive artefact survey of arable land. The digital results of all three surveys were combined on a CAD system along with digitised topographic detail. A gazetteer of all archaeological sites was compiled incorporating the results from all methodologies.

The combined techniques identified evidence for varied elements of the shrunken medieval village (SMV) of Reighton. These took the form of hollow ways, early cultivated plots, medieval ceramic scatters and geophysical anomalies indicative of early field boundaries. The artefact survey also identified large prehistoric flint scatters, which is an indication of Bronze Age settlement in the area.

The conclusion of the report is that some of the sites may be of considerable archaeological significance and further sub-surface investigations will be necessary to determine the extent and importance of the sites, so that accurate measures may be agreed to mitigate the impact of the development.

This archaeological survey was only a sample study of the proposed bypass route and it does not preclude the need for continuous monitoring during road construction. In view of the high archaeological potential of the Reighton area, it is to be predicted that further sites of some archaeological importance may be revealed as work progresses.

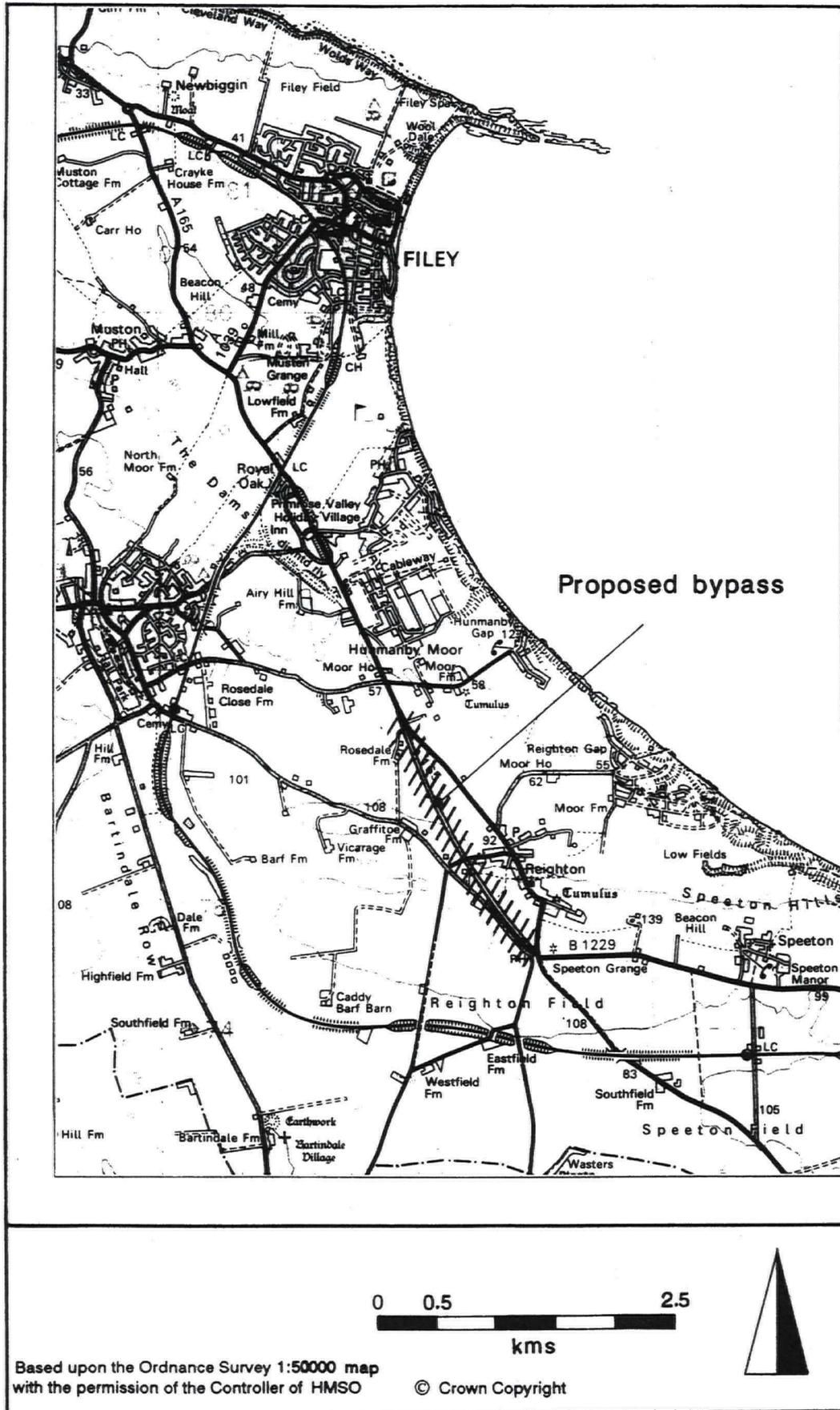


Fig 1 Site Location Map

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## INTRODUCTION

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The Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (LUAU) has carried out an investigation of the proposed bypass route around Reighton, at the request of, and to a brief supplied by, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) (*Appendix 1*).

The purpose of the assessment is to advise on the location and significance of archaeological sites on the line of the proposed route. This report may be used as the basis of a programme of further archaeological investigation and recording, designed to provide a comprehensive archaeological response which will minimise the need for intervention during road construction.

This assessment followed on from a desk-top study of the proposed route prepared by NYCC, which was primarily compiled from records held by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The present report draws heavily on the Stage 1 desk top survey for background information, both generally and for specific sites.

The Stage 2 survey incorporated three interlinked elements:

Intensive artefact survey to identify areas of archaeological activity by investigation of archaeological finds brought to the surface by the plough.

Geophysical survey, which was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford, to investigate any subterranean man-made features.

Earthwork survey to record the surface earthworks in areas of long standing pasture.

The assimilation of the results from all three techniques enabled an assessment of the archaeological potential for the sites identified on the route and serves as the basis for recommendations for future management.

The survey corridor extended around the western side of the village of Reighton, c 6km to the south of Filey, in the former *East Riding* of Yorkshire. The brief required that 2.85 hectares of the corridor be investigated by magnetometer survey, 2.9 hectares of pasture land by topographic survey and c 8.5 hectares of arable land by intensive artefact survey. As a result of an initial examination of the site a variation was agreed between LUAU and NYCC to extend the geophysical and artefact survey onto area K (Wold Edge field, between areas EF and AB), which had been ploughed and displayed evidence of lithic artefacts.

The timetabling of the fieldwork was determined by the ploughing dates for the fields along the corridor. The initial geophysical survey was undertaken between 1st and 5th November 1993; the earthwork survey, the artefact survey and the variation geophysical survey were undertaken between 29th November and 3rd December.



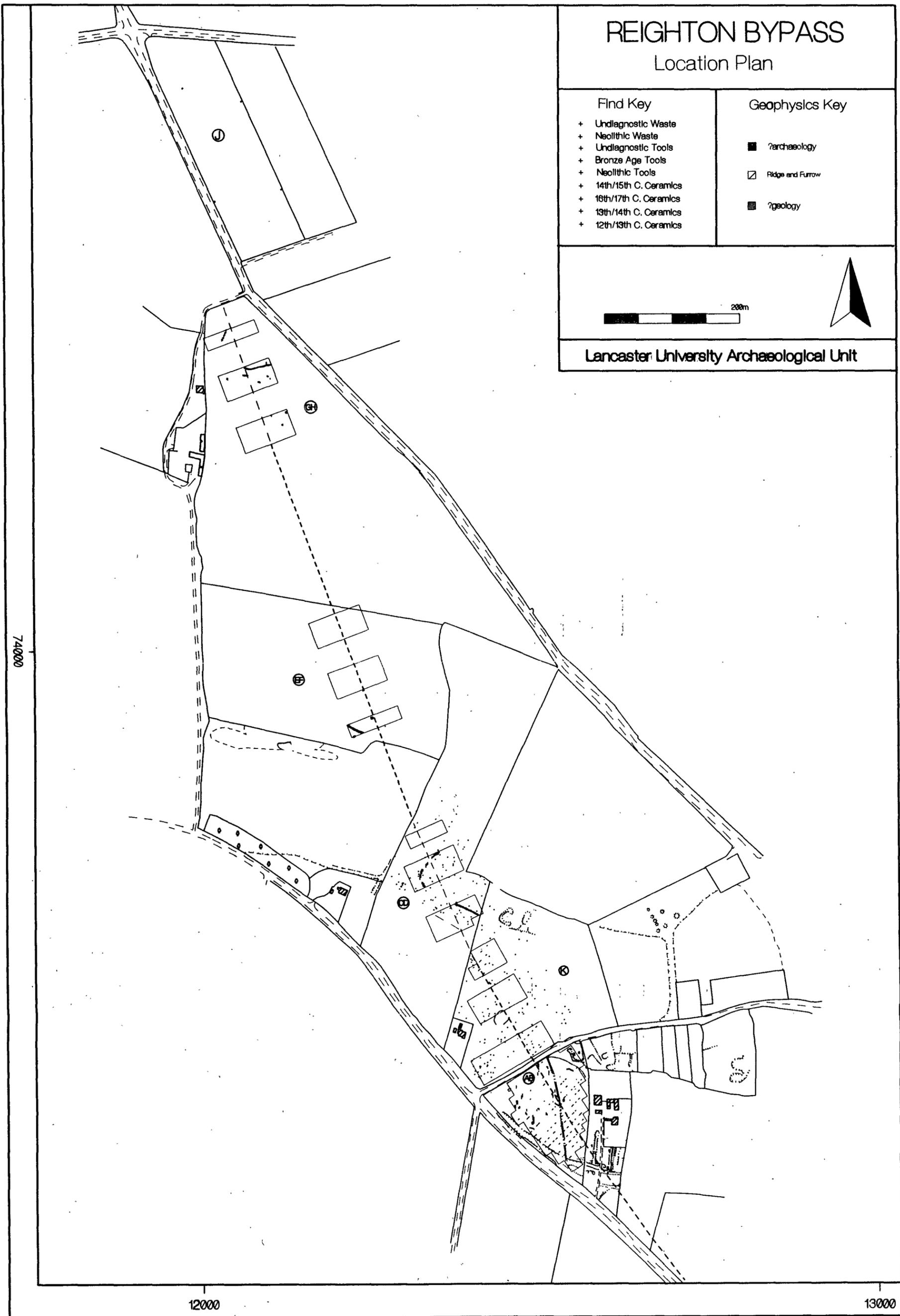


Fig 2 Extent of Route Plan

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## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

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### Project Design

The work has been carried out in accordance with the project design submitted by LUAU to NYCC on 21st September, based on the project brief supplied NYCC. The project brief and proposals are included in the present report (*Appendix 1 and 2*).

The project design provided for a full investigative examination of specific survey areas (A-K), defined by the project brief. These areas were based on the Stage 1 desktop study (NYCC 1993) and provided for a sample examination of the bypass corridor (corridor width 125m). The brief required that an earthwork survey be undertaken on the pasture land in the southern part of the bypass route (Area A). The Intensive artefact survey was required to examine arable land in the central and northern sections of the route (Areas C, E, G, J and K) and the geophysical survey was required on parcels of both arable and pasture land along the full length of the proposed route (Areas B, D, F, H and K). A significant proportion of the corridor was not subject to any field survey and therefore the report conclusions can not be regarded as comprehensive.

### Earthwork Survey

A level 2 earthwork survey (LUAU manual 1993) was undertaken by two experienced survey staff on the pasture land (Area AB) of St Helens Lane Field and Mount Pleasant Plot (fig 3a). A level 2 survey defines the extent of all surface archaeological features on site in relation to the main topographic elements and plots the extent of the overall archaeological site. It is a basic level of survey undertaken to assess the archaeological significance of the site and serves as the basis, along with other evaluation techniques, for the submission of recommendations to the County Planning Officer. For smaller sites, with poor surface survival, it can act as a mitigation measure.

The local survey control for both the earthwork and artefact surveys was established over the extent of the proposed road by closed traverse. Significant topographic detail was surveyed throughout the area to enable a precise superimposition between the local survey network and digitised Ordnance Survey topography. The earthworks were located by ground reconnaissance, then surveyed using a Zeiss ELTA 3 total station with Husky data-logger and Microsurveyor survey software. The digital survey data was transferred, via DXF file format, into a CAD system (FastCAD). The archaeological detail was drawn up in the field with respect to field plots of the survey data and these edits were then drawn up onto the raw survey data within the CAD system.

The final site plans incorporating the artefact survey data, the interpreted geophysical data, and the earthwork survey data were produced using a Hewlett Packard Draftmaster A0 plotter.

### Intensive Artefact Survey

The purpose of the artefact survey was to define precisely the extent and character of the finds scatters, and to determine if these reflect the existence of settlement, rather than manuring or other agricultural processes.

The intensive field walking was undertaken by two experienced personnel in five areas (C, E, G, J and K) defined by the project brief and the variation. The majority of the corridor is arable land and was therefore potentially available for artefact survey; however, three of the five areas were on set-aside land at the time of the survey and were covered with stubble. Although all areas defined by the brief were systematically examined in the course of the programme, most survey time was spent on the two ploughed fields (Areas C and K).

Surface inspection was based on 5m, separated traverse lines, parallel to the corridor line. It was undertaken both intensively, and systematically to ensure that the distribution of artefacts reflected the actual ground concentration, rather than methodological bias.

All finds were individually marked with canes, which were then surveyed in with respect to the local co-ordinate network using a Zeiss ELTA 3 total station. The digital data from the total station were transferred into a CAD system (FastCAD), and superimposed on digital topographic mapping (digitised from OS mapping). The finds themselves were individually examined by specialists, and categorised according to date and form. This allowed the find spots on the CAD system to be colour coded and allocated to layers according to their type and period. The net result of this process was period specific distribution plots of the find scatters which enabled the definition of areas of archaeological significance. The descriptive results of the intensive survey were transcribed into the site gazetteer.

### The Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey was carried out by Dan Shiel of *Geophysical Surveys of Bradford* (GSB). A full report is included with this work as *Appendix 3*.

Five sites, totalling 4.76 hectares, were surveyed using gradiometry, the survey grids being laid out by GSB following the specifications of LUAU. These grids were tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid by LUAU.

The ground conditions and topography varied between sites. In general the conditions for survey were good, although some of the areas (C and K) were on moderately sloped arable land. The interpretation of the survey results was complicated by anomalies produced by local geological variation. In some areas it has not been possible to distinguish between archaeological and geological responses. Problems with specific areas are discussed in the relevant site summaries.

Survey was carried out using a Fluxgate Gradiometer - Geoscan FM 36. This instrument comprises two fluxgates mounted vertically, at a distance of 500mm apart. The gradiometer is carried by hand, with the bottom sensor approximately 100-300mm from the ground surface. At each survey station, the difference in the magnetic field between the two fluxgates is conventionally measured in nanoTesla (nT) or gamma. Generally features up to 1m deep may be detected by this method.

Variations in the magnetic susceptibility of subsoils and topsoils occur naturally, but an enhanced susceptibility can also be a product of increased human/anthropogenic activity. This phenomenon of susceptibility enhancement can therefore be used to provide information about the 'level of archaeological activity' associated with a site.

Magnetic readings were logged at 0.5m intervals along one axis in 1m traverses giving 800 readings per 20m by 20m grid. The data were then transferred to a portable computer and further processed in the GSB offices at Bradford.

The results are displayed in two formats, X-Y trace and dot density, at a scale of 1:500 for each survey block (see *Appendix 3*).

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## TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXTS

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### Topography and Geology

The line of the bypass lies on the eastern edge of the Yorkshire Wolds and it crosses the interface between the upland Wolds and the low lying coastal plain around the village of Reighton. The Wolds comprises the East Yorkshire chalk mass, extending from its steep west-facing escarpment overlooking the Vale of York to its terminus against the coastal plain. The landscape on the chalk is for the most part one of dry, almost bleak, open country, virtually treeless and lacking in surface water and nowadays very sparsely populated. The upland nature of the Wolds has resulted in the use of less intensive farming practices by comparison with the adjacent lowland regions and this has afforded improved archaeological survival. The low lying coastal plain is covered by glacial tills and has relatively deeper soil deposits by comparison with the adjacent upland Wolds. Although the farm land has been intensively cultivated, the higher rate of soil deposition may have enabled archaeological stratigraphic survival beneath the top soil.

### History

The Yorkshire Wolds is an area of great archaeological importance and it has a claim to be one of the most fruitful and significant areas of archaeological research, within Britain, particularly for prehistory, but also for historic-period archaeology. The mesolithic period is extensively represented within the archaeological record and the classic type site, Star Carr, is located 7 miles to the north-west of Reighton. The Neolithic period is represented not just by a large number of funerary monuments but also the more significant settlement sites (Manby 1975; 1976). Exotic traded neolithic artefacts such as stone axes have been found in greater concentrations and quantity in this area than any other in Britain, particularly group VI axes which are more numerous in their polished form here than in the Lake District near their production source (Clough and Cummins 1988). The Bronze and Iron Age periods are represented by some of the most productive archaeological sites in the country, such as Thwing, Wetwang, Rudston and the large square barrow cemetery at Camaby airfield which are all within 8 miles of Reighton (Stead 1991). The Roman period is represented within the Reighton area by the villas at Kilham Lane (near Rudston) and Sandy Lane (near Harpham). From the early medieval period there is a considerable wealth of archaeological sites in the Reighton region: Anglian inhumation cemeteries at Ancton Wold and Sewerby Hall (near Bridlington), Danes Dyke linear earthwork near Bempton and the Anglian occupation site at Nafferton. The excavations at West Heselton and Wharram Percy have testified to considerable archaeological survival resulting from the shrinkage or desertion of medieval settlements, which had their origins before the Norman conquest.

### History of Reighton

The Stage 1 desk top study has highlighted the archaeological potential of the Reighton area. However, this area has been subject to very little fieldwork, prior to the present survey, and much of our archaeological knowledge for the locality is from aerial photographic sources.

Prehistoric activity in the Reighton area is potentially represented by three sites identified from the desk top study: a ring ditch of a possible round barrow (NYCC 1993, Stage 1 site 1), a group of three mounds which may be barrows or possibly associated with a medieval mill (NYCC 1993, Stage 1 site 4), and finally a ditched dyke which is tentatively linked with the Argam Dyke, a feature that may be partly overlain by an Iron Age square barrow cemetery (NYCC 1993, Stage 1 site 8).

It is evident from the aerial photographic sources that the medieval village has experienced shrinkage. There are a considerable number of prominent earthworks beyond the limits of the present village which reflect ancient field boundaries, terraces, and possible structure platforms (NYCC 1993, Stage 1 sites 2 and 3). St Helens Lane is an east-west road extending between the present A165 and the Hunmanby road; it has a series of elongated medieval tofts

extending out from it and it is likely that this was an original element of the village. One group of early, apparently structural, earthworks are in these tofts and is in part within the corridor of the bypass (Site 6). The early village enclosures and open fields, pre-dating the present nineteenth century field system, were for the most part on the Wolds around the southern and western side of Reighton (NYCC 1993, Stage 1 site 2).

A hollow way defines the line of a former road between Hunmanby and Reighton (NYCC 1993, Stage 1 sites 5 and 6); it extends between the Hunmanby road and the old centre of the village, and from here continued towards Speeton Manor. This hollow way is in part within the corridor of the bypass (Site 3). The aerial photographs of the main and subsidiary hollow ways demonstrate that the original village centre would have been just to the west of the church, near the present line of the A165.

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## SURVEY RESULTS

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The sites are described according to the survey areas defined by the project brief. They are examined in order, progressing from the southern end of the bypass route towards the north (Sites 1-15 in gazetteer see below).

### **Survey Areas AB - Mount Pleasant**

The survey area is adjacent to the Hunmanby road and comprises two fields and a private plot adjacent to Mount Pleasant: Humber Howe field, Mount Pleasant plot, and St Helens Lane field.

#### **Stage 1 desk top study**

The Stage 1 study identified the hollow way which passes through all fields/plot and also a bank extending off the hollow way in the Humber Howe field. On the opposite side of the road from the survey area there was also a series of enclosures and ditches recorded from aerial photographs by RCHM(E) which extend westwards, however, there was no evidence that any of these extended into the study area. Earthworks beside St Helens Lane, identified in the course of the present fieldwork, which extend into part of St Helens Lane field, were evidently elements of the Shrunken Medieval Village (SMV) but were not specifically identified by the Stage 1 study.

#### **Topography**

##### *Humber Howe Field*

The field is presently in pasture but it has been intensively cultivated in the past. Although the hollow way (Site 3) passed through this field, there is little evidence of it surviving; the only visible features are modern. There is a broad rise extending out from the Mount Pleasant plot, but this could be natural. Because it is pasture it was not possible to undertake an artefact survey and the brief did not specify any geophysical survey in this area.

##### *Mount Pleasant Plot*

This is a small plot attached to the Mount Pleasant Farm. It has not been cultivated in the recent past, but has been partially landscaped for use as a caravan park. Recent disturbance has been localised (Mr Buckham pers comm) and relates to the filling in of some ditches and hollows. The evident discontinuity in the hollow way between St Helens Lane field and this plot would suggest that there has also been some earlier disturbance.

##### *St Helens Lane Field*

The field is on the southern side of St Helens Lane; it is presently pasture and there is survival of a significant amount of earthworks around its periphery. However, on the evidence of the geophysics survey (see below), the interior of the field has been subject to ridge and furrow cultivation which has been removed as surface evidence by intensive modern cultivation; there is therefore no survival of earthworks within this central area. As a result of this cultivation the hollow way (Site 3) is degraded at its south-eastern end, although its form is still clearly defined.

#### **Earthwork Survey**

A level 2 survey was undertaken to record the surviving earthworks within the area of pasture. The survey identified two main features within the survey area: the hollow way (Sites 3 and 4) and a small cultivated plot (Site 6), the lesser features (Sites 1, 2, and 5) are described in full within the gazetteer.

*Site 3/4 (Hollow way)*

The hollow way ran along the south-western edge of St Helens Lane field, parallel to the Hunmanby road, before diverting towards the former village centre (near the church). The best surviving section is within St Helens Lane Field, although at the eastern side of the field it has been eroded by modern cultivation, and in the adjacent Mount Pleasant plot it has been disturbed by localised landscaping. The linear bank (Site 4) does not extend across the whole width of the Mount Pleasant plot but is orientated with elements of the hollow way in the adjacent St Helens Lane field and is therefore perhaps a related feature. In Humber Howe field the hollow way has been destroyed as a surface feature by intensive modern ploughing.

*Site 6 (Cultivated plot/Lynchet)*

In the north-eastern part of St Helens Lane field the ground drops away steeply making it difficult to machine plough. This has enabled the preservation of a small triangle of land without intensive cultivation. Within this is a small, cultivated plot, defined by a prominent negative lynchet at the top and a corresponding positive lynchet up against the modern field boundary at the bottom. This is a continuation of a prominent earthwork in the adjacent field to the east; the bank linking the two is overlain by the modern field boundary which was clearly later. Narrow ridge and furrow (1.5m furrow to furrow) extends over the edge of the lynchets and clearly post-dates the plot; this narrow rig could possibly be attributable to steam ploughing and therefore relatively modern. The ridge and furrow itself is overlain and has been in part destroyed as surface evidence by the later intensive ploughing within the interior of the field. There is no evidence of any further cultivation plots within the St Helens Lane field and it is not evident if this marked the northern limit of the earthworks related to the early village or if part of the shrunken medieval village has been obscured as surface evidence by the modern intensive ploughing.

*Artefact Survey*

Artefact Survey did not take place within this area.

*Geophysical Survey*

Almost the entirety of St Helens Lane field (13530 sqm) was examined by magnetometer survey, which contrasts with the other survey areas where only 50% of the corridor was investigated by geophysical survey.

Large areas of ferrous disturbance were recorded due to a pipe crossing the northern corner of the field and the presence of agricultural machinery. Further interference was caused by wire fences adjacent to the survey.

Numerous linear responses, orientated approximately north-south in the southern two thirds of the survey area, are considered to be the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation. The ridge and furrow is bounded to the east and west by stronger linear ditch type responses, the latter marking either the edge of the hollow way or a headland against the hollow way. A third, narrow linear anomaly divides the ridge and furrow into two approximately equal parts.

*Conclusions*

The earthwork survey demonstrates multi-phased cultivation activity at the site. The earliest element is clearly St Helens Lane; its southern boundary is overlain by the small cultivation plot (Site 6). This small cultivation plot, along with the other earthworks in the adjacent field (not recorded by present survey), would appear to be the fossilised remnants of the shrunken medieval village. These earthworks are overlain in part by ridge and furrow cultivation and the construction of the eastern field boundary. The ridge and furrow cultivation was followed by a period of intensive ploughing and the latest activity on the site was the construction of a narrow trench (pipe or cable?) across the field.

There is no direct relationship between the plot (Site 6) and the hollow way (Site 3/4), but it is evident from the geophysical survey that the ridge and furrow respected the line of the hollow way and therefore is likely to have post dated it.

### Survey Area K - Wold Edge

The survey area is within Wold Edge Field (fig 4) adjacent to the Hunmanby road on the northern side of St Helens Lane. The corridor covers all but the eastern side of the field.

#### Stage 1 desk top study

Two enclosure boundaries, which date before 1820, lie within the field. The southernmost of these continues the line of the hollow way and may also define the northernmost limit of the former road. The northernmost enclosure boundary appears to coincide with the present-day, north-eastern field boundary.

#### Topography

The field is arable and at the time of the survey the whole field had been ploughed, it had weathered and had a very new crop; it therefore presented ideal conditions for artefact survey. The field is moderately sloped on the southern and western sides, where it drops down towards St Helens lane and the Hunmanby road; towards the north and east it is generally flat, albeit slightly undulating. On the highest point of the field there is a small, sub-circular copse (Site 12), raised about half a metre above the ploughed ground around it.

#### Earthwork Survey

Despite the modern cultivation, two large mounds (Site 9) survive at the northern edge of the field (on the edge of the road corridor). Despite plough degradation they are prominent, well-defined earthworks. The westernmost mound (Site 9a) is sub-rectangular with a circular depression in the centre; the easternmost mound (Site 9b) has a uniform profile, and is a very prominent elongated mound. A single flint waste flake was recovered from the surface of the northern mound, but its position resulted from ploughing and is not an indicator of date.

#### Artefact Survey

The artefact scatters revealed two basic periods of activity: prehistoric and medieval. The prehistoric activity was defined by a large lithic assemblage and the medieval activity by a considerably smaller ceramic assemblage. For the most part both scatters are spatially superimposed although the limits of each do display significant differences

#### *Lithic Assemblage*

The survey identified 99 flint artefacts which were broadly uniform in character. Although the majority of the assemblage comprised waste flakes which were not particularly diagnostic, the great majority of the diagnostic artefacts suggest a bronze age date. There is, however, a small but significant quantity of diagnostically later neolithic artefacts which are not reflected in the assemblage from area CD (Site 10 - see below).

#### *Ceramic Assemblage*

The ceramic assemblage comprises 19 fragments which are predominantly medieval vessels. Most of the material would appear to fall within a fourteenth to fifteenth century date range, with a smaller amount of earlier material (twelfth to thirteenth century) and one fragment probably dating from the sixteenth to seventeenth century.

#### *Lithic Distribution*

Lithic material was found throughout the survey area, but there were distinct concentrations which may be significant (Site 7). The largest concentration of lithic artefacts was in the southernmost part of the field and from this point a band of higher flint concentration

extends through and beyond the central copse. The concentration petered out towards the northernmost part of the field, but there was a localised, sparse concentration to the north that appears to correspond to the eastern edge of Site 10 (predominantly within the adjacent Whyncrest field (area CD, see below)). A small quantity of neolithic material was scattered throughout the area.

#### *Ceramic Distribution*

The greatest concentration of the medieval ceramic scatter (Site 8) was around the summit of the hill, slightly to the north of the copse. There were almost no artefacts in the northern part of the field and there was a significant gap between this scatter and another which is predominantly within the adjacent Whyncrest field (Site 11, see below).

#### *Geophysical Survey*

The geophysical survey examined 9900sqm of the field within three areas (geoD1, geoD2 and geoD3, *Appendix 3*).

Linear trends within areas geoD1 and geoD3 may be due to the remains of ridge and furrow cultivation and/or former field boundaries.

Geological-type responses were also recorded in this area. However, several anomalies which may have archaeological potential have been indicated on the interpretation diagram and may be associated with the shmnken medieval village.

Area geoD3 was extended to examine an area where dense concentrations of flints were recovered during field walking. Several potential archaeological responses were recorded, although, a geological origin cannot be ruled out. This part of the survey block was found to be disturbed by substantial quantities of ferrous debris.

#### *Conclusions*

The two large mounds (Site 9) are extremely prominent, despite degradation by the plough. They are not associated with any medieval or prehistoric artefact assemblage and there is a possibility that they are not of great antiquity. Their function remains uncertain.

There is no evidence of archaeological earthworks within the copse (Site 12), although this may have been planted here because it was unusable for agriculture and as such may be an indication of a now degraded monument (eg a prehistoric barrow). It is perhaps significant that both artefact assemblages are concentrated to some extent around this copse and the feature may therefore have an archaeological potential.

Both the ceramic (Site 8) and the lithic assemblage (Site 7) are distinct in distribution and overall character from their counterparts (Sites 10 and 11) in the adjacent field (area CD). The fabrics represented accord well with local fabrics as described by McCarthy and Brooks (1988).

The quantities of both lithic and ceramic assemblages could be attributable to manuring activity; large background, lithic scatters on the Wolds are not a rare occurrence. However, it is perhaps significant that the linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey coincide with the largest concentration of lithic finds within Site 7. In any case, the presence of so much lithic material would suggest that there is a bronze age settlement site in the vicinity, which could be within either Wold Edge or Whyncrest fields.

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## SURVEY AREA CD - WHYNCREST

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The survey area lies within Whyncrest Field (fig 4) on the northern side of the Hunmanby road, adjacent to Wold Edge Field and extends north to the A165. The proposed bypass corridor crosses through the middle of the field.

### Stage 1 desk top study

Around part of the eastern edge of the field is an enclosure boundary which dates from before 1820; part of this boundary line, which extends along the ridge edge, has been removed to create the present long field. Immediately to the west of the field is a series of earthworks, which are part of a hollow way (NYCC 1993, Stage 1 site 3). The line of some of these earthworks is respected by the Reighton parish boundary.

### Topography

This long field extends from the relatively flat Wolds plateau, over the Wold End ridge onto the coastal plain below. At the time of the survey it was in three disparate agricultural states; the south-westernmost area was set-aside land, the central section has been recently ploughed, and the lower, north-easternmost section was under dense crop. Fortunately most of the bypass corridor corresponded with the central, ploughed section which was well weathered and presented good ground visibility for field walking.

### Earthwork Survey

The project brief did not require earthwork survey within this area.

### Artefact Survey

The artefact scatters revealed two basic periods of activity, prehistoric and medieval, broadly similar to that within the Wold Edge field. The prehistoric activity was defined by a large lithic assemblage and the medieval activity by a considerably smaller ceramic assemblage.

#### Lithic Assemblage

The lithic assemblage comprised 77 artefacts, exclusively flint, which clearly indicates prehistoric activity in the vicinity, with both tools and debitage well represented. There is a significantly smaller quantity of neolithic material by comparison with the adjacent area K assemblage (Site 7).

#### Ceramic Assemblage

The ceramic assemblage comprises mainly medieval ceramic vessels (28 fragments), with the remainder either undated (6) or post-medieval to modern (3). Most of the material would appear to fall within a twelfth to thirteenth century date range, with a small amount continuing into the later part of the medieval period. The medieval material is reasonably well preserved, markedly less abraded than those in the adjacent Area K and the fragments are relatively large. This would suggest that the site have not been extensively disturbed in the past.

#### Lithic Distribution

The lithic distribution is concentrated on the higher south-western part of the field (Site 10) and there is a significant decrease in the quantity of flint material below the break of slope marking the edge of the Wolds. This either reflects the original find distribution or the subsequent soil mechanics resulting in the wash of material down-slope.

#### Ceramic Distribution

The distribution is noticeably localised, being broadly confined towards the eastern side of the field (Site 11). This western and southern edge of the scatter approximately corresponds

with a possible field boundary revealed by the geophysical survey (see below) and there is a possibility that there is some relationship. There is a substantial gap between this scatter and that within Area K, which would suggest that they reflect distinct sites.

### **Geophysical Survey**

The geophysical survey examined 7400 sqm of the field within three areas (geoC1, geoC2 and geoC3, *Appendix 3*).

An intermittent curvilinear anomaly was traceable in areas geoC2 and geoC3 which may indicate the presence of an enclosure or the course of a former field division.

A negative linear trend recorded in area geo C3 was produced by the edge of the ploughed part of the survey area.

### **Conclusions**

Although there is a possibility that the localised distribution of lithic material is a product of soil mechanics, the evidence supports the possibility that the present distribution does not significantly differ from the original. Medieval material has been found in substantial quantities down the slope and was not apparently affected by soil slippage; however, earlier cultivation may have contributed to erosion in this area and so has artificially created a disparity between the two periods of activity. It is perhaps also significant that area EF (see below), which is below the break of slope on fairly flat ground, produced minimal flint; this would support the view that the break of slope broadly defines the edge of prehistoric activity.

In the Wolds this level of lithic concentration can be attributable to background scatter. But here the lithic scatter is noticeably distinct from that of the adjacent Site 8 (Wold Edge Field) both in terms of assemblage character and distribution, which would suggest that these are two distinct sites. If these are genuinely two, independent, localised scatters then it may reflect settlement activity within the area perhaps in addition to some manuring activity.

The ceramic distribution is markedly different between this site (11) and Site 8 from Wold Edge field. The ceramic assemblage from area CD (site 11) is generally older (twelfth to thirteenth century) than that from area K (fourteenth to fifteenth century), although there is some overlap. The ceramic sherds from Site 11 are also noticeably less abraded and are significantly larger. The differences in dating, sherd form, and distribution would suggest that the two scatters are distinct in origin.

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## SURVEY AREA EF - ROSEDALE FARM SOUTH

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The survey area is at the southern end of the extremely large Rosedale Farm field (fig 6) which adjoins both the Hunmanby road and the A165. The proposed bypass corridor runs through the middle of the field.

### Stage 1 Desk Top Study

A series of earthworks, which are the possible remains of a broad, slightly sinuous hollow way, were identified at the southernmost edge of the very large Rosedale Farm field.

### Topography

The survey area was within an extremely large field formed by the removal of two field boundaries, transforming three moderate to large fields into the present single field. The survey area lay on gentle to moderately sloping land, towards the base of the ridge that marks the edge of the Wolds. At the time of survey the field was set-aside land and the ground surface was partly obscured by stubble. There was, however, surface visibility within the tractor wheel furrows and a limited examination by field walking was possible. Of the three survey areas affected by stubble vegetation cover (EF, GH and J), this area presented the best surface visibility for field walking.

### Earthwork Survey

The project brief did not require earthwork survey within this area.

### Artefact Survey

The artefact survey within this area as a whole produced very little, comprising only four lithic waste flakes (Site 13). Although the surface vegetation did inevitably restrict the field walking, this concentration is extremely small by comparison with that on the top of the ridge (Site 10 Area CD, see above). This would suggest that the very large lithic scatters did not extend beyond the Wold Edge ridge.

### Geophysical Survey

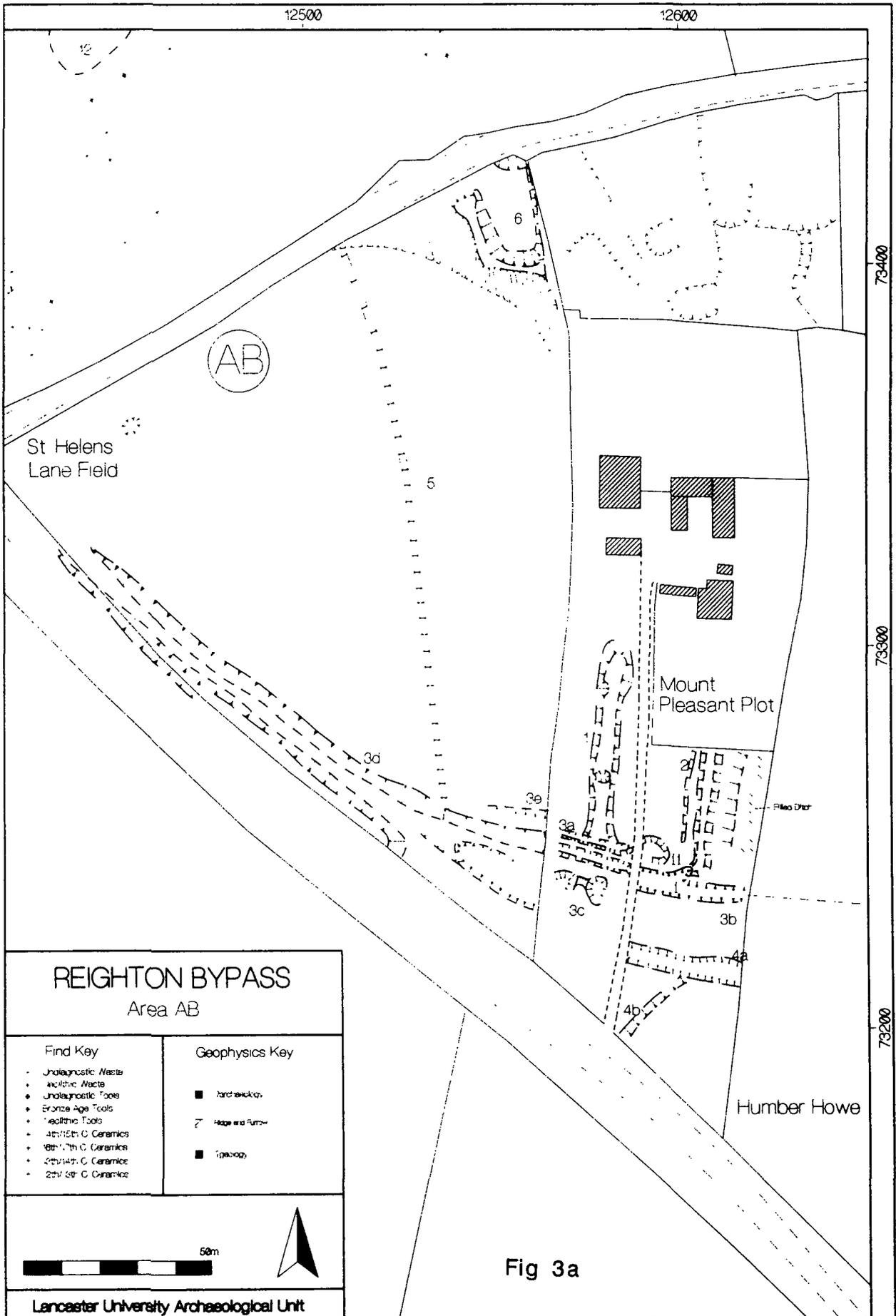
The geophysical survey examined 8000 sqm of the field within three areas (geoB1, geoB2 and geoB3, *Appendix 3*).

Broad areas of incoherent response were detected in each of the survey areas. Although it is possible that anomalies produced by archaeological features are present, these are considered to be of geological origin.

A linear response recorded in area geoB3, may be due to a ditch or former field boundary. The line of this feature is an extension of an existing field boundary and would therefore appear to be an earlier line of the boundary.

### Conclusions

Despite the vegetation cover, the field walking appeared to produce an assemblage that seemed to be merely background noise. The geophysical survey produced only the line of a field boundary which appears to be an extension of an existing boundary. On the present evidence the area would appear to have a low archaeological potential.



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## SURVEY AREA GH - ROSEDALE FARM NORTH

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The survey area is at the northern end of the extremely large Rosedale Farm field (fig 6) which adjoins both the Hunmanby road and the A165. The proposed bypass corridor runs through the middle of the field.

### Stage 1 Desk Top Study

The Stage 1 study did not identify any features within this area.

### Topography

The survey area was within an extremely large field formed by the removal of two field boundaries, transforming three moderate to large fields into the present single field. The survey area was on generally flat, though slightly undulating, land on the coastal plain at the foot of the Wold Edge ridge. At the time of the survey the field was set-aside land and was extensively covered in stubble and grass. There was limited surface visibility in certain areas within tractor wheel ruts, but complete vegetation cover in others.

### Earthwork Survey

The project brief did not require earthwork survey within this area.

### Artefact Survey

The stubble and grass vegetation severely restricted field-walking and although the area was systematically examined where possible this was not found to be productive; no flint or ceramics were recovered.

### Geophysical Survey

The geophysical survey examined 8000 sqm of the field within three areas (geoA1, geoA2 and geoA3 *Appendix 3*).

Some strong magnetic responses were detected in areas geo A1 and geo A2 which may be parts of an enclosure or field system (Site 15). There are several pit like responses which are tentatively interpreted as archaeological, while other more broad responses are considered to be due to the underlying geology.

### Conclusions

Because of the vegetation cover the artefact survey could not provide any reliable indication of archaeological potential. However, the geophysical survey demonstrated that there were possibly significant subterranean features.



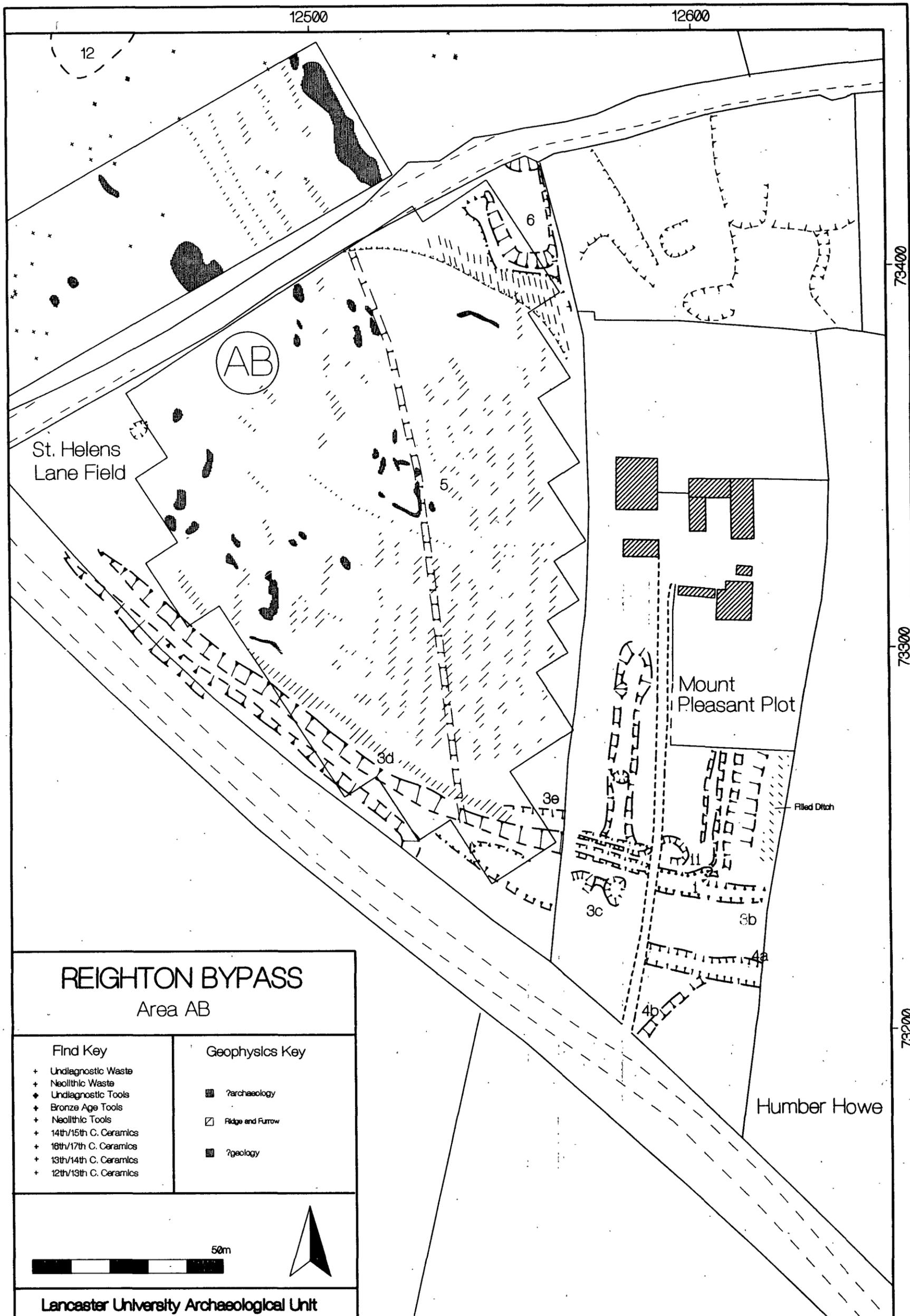


Fig 3b Area A Site Plan (Including Geophysical Survey Results)

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## SURVEY AREA J - BRIGG VIEW

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The survey area lies within the northern part of Brigg View field on the eastern side of the A165. Within the bypass proposals, it will be affected by the construction of a roundabout and a slip road extending from the present line of the A165.

### Stage 1 Desk Top Study

The Stage 1 study did not identify any features within this area.

### Topography

The field is gently undulating, arable land on the coastal plain. At the time of survey the field was set-aside land; it had extensive stubble and grass vegetation obscuring the ground surface. The ground surface in the tractor ruts was a very muddy soil and generally very little stone material was exposed; the condition of the field was for the most part inappropriate for artefact survey. However, at the northern edge of the field there was a one metre strip of land that had been ploughed and provided good surface visibility.

### Earthwork Survey

The project brief did not require earthwork survey within this area.

### Artefact Survey

The assemblage from this field comprises two groups, the ceramics and the lithics which are both assigned to the same site number (Site 14). The lithic assemblage (3 artefacts), was exclusively flint debitage. The ceramic assemblage (19 artefacts) comprises mainly modern ceramic vessels, with one fragment of tile and a single fragment of a probably medieval vessel.

The small quantity of surface finds to an extent reflects the vegetation cover; however, even the narrow ploughed strip on the northern side of the field only produced two artefacts. Also there was sufficient surface visibility to enable the recovery of 17 modern and natural artefacts from the area of the field (modern and natural artefacts were not located in detail).

### Geophysical Survey

The project brief did not require any geophysical survey within this field.

### Conclusion

The assemblage appears to be consistent with a general background scatter and, despite the fact that vegetation cover prevented detailed artefact survey, the field does not appear to have a significant archaeological potential.

