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A1 DISHFORTH TO NORTH OF LEEMING IMPROVEMENTS

Archaeological Fieldwalking

AREA A

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A1 DISHFORTH TO NORTH OF LEEMING IMPROVEMENTS

Archaeological Fieldwalking

AREA A

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Table

A1 DISHFORTH TO NORTH OF LEEMING IMPROVEMENTS

Archaeological Fieldwalking

Miterim Report

1. Area A

Introduction

The section of the improvement scheme referred to as Area A, is in fact composed of five separate areas: Area A1, A2, A3, A4, and A5 (Fig. 1). Each individual area was fieldwalked using the 10m interval line method, the results of which are displayed and discussed within this report. Due to the results of this initial evaluation Area A4 was intensively fieldwalked (Appendix 1).

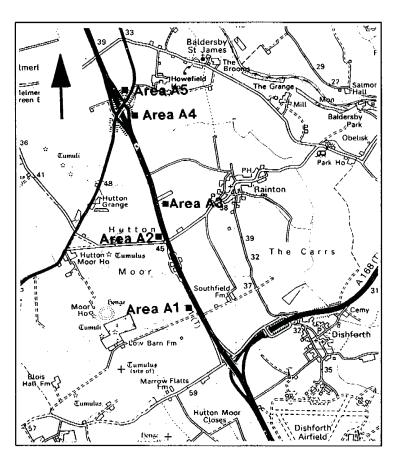


Figure 1. Site Locations. Scale 1:50000

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2. Area A1

Area A1 is situated west of the A1 road (Fig. 1), NGR SE 364 736 (centre), and is situated on a solid geology of Permian and Triassic Sandstone with a drift geology of glacial sands and gravel with overlying soils of Argillic brown earths (Escrick 2 Association).

Previous history of the site suggests that the southern portion of the area was bisected by the 'Old Road from Ripon to Rainton', although no traces of this feature exist visibly, it would appear to have been superseded by new routes in c. 1815 (Dennison 1993).

Area A1 measured 340m north-south by 100m east-west, giving an area of 3.4ha to be initially fieldwalked.

The area was line walked at 10m intervals between the walkers. The longest axis was in a north-south direction and parallel to the A1 road. The origin of the grid was formed by the 100m long southern edge, and line segments were numbered from 1-34 from south-north. Lines A, B, E, F, I and J were walked from south to north; the remainder of the lines were walked north to south (Fig. 2).

Area A1 was walked over two days with extremes of weather conditions. Initially the ground conditions were dry with even light, without shadow; the fieldwalking was completed on a dull very overcast day with sporadic showers of heavy rain.

The field had been freshly drilled, which provided an even, level surface. No traces of subsoil were recorded.

Results

A total of 14 artefacts were observed from the initial fieldwalking of Area A1 (Fig. 3: Table 1):

Struck flint flakes: a total of 5 struck flint flakes were noted, occurring in line segments A4, A15, C4, F9 and H13. These flakes were patinated from grey to dark grey. None showed signs of secondary working. Artefacts of the mottled/opaque type have a widespread distribution within the north of England; the nearest source of this type of flint is the Yorkshire Wolds.

Pottery: a total of 4 sherds were observed, comprising a single post-medieval sherd from line segment G29, and 3 modern white-glazed sherds from line segments E27, I8 and I19.

Brick and tile: a total of 4 modern brick/tile fragments were noted, as single fragments occurring in line segments E20, E27, J3 and J17.

Glass: a single piece of glass was observed, in line segment E31. This glass fragment was part of a modern moulded bottle with embossed lettering of modern date.

Conclusions

The only finds suggestive of ancient activity in the area were the 5 struck flint flakes. It may be significant that the flint flakes were located in the southern and western parts of the area, for this is the sector closest to the suspected prehistoric site south-west of Great Raygill Dike, c.100m south-west of Area A1. However, it should be said that 5 flakes represent only a thin scatter.

The modern pottery, glass and brick/tile presumably represent artefacts deposited during recent manuring associated with the modern arable cultivation of the area.

Recommendations

In view of the occurrence of flint flakes in that part of Area A1 nearest to the suspected prehistoric activity south west of Great Raygill Dike, it is suggested that intensive fieldwalking of the southern 2 hectares of Area A1 would either demonstrate or discount prehistoric activity overlapping into this area.

3. Area A2

Area A2 is situated west of the A1, and to the north of Shambles Lane (Fig. 1), NGR SE 359 746 (centre). The area is situated on a solid geology of Permian and Triassic Sandstone with a drift geology of glacial sands and gravel with overlying soils of Argillic brown earths (Escrick 2 Association).

Aerial photographic evidence for Area A2 suggests that a possible group of enclosures of unknown date are situated in the central to western portion of the area (Dennison 1993).

The area was trapezoidal in shape, measuring 70m north-south at its widest point by 290m east-west, giving an area of 2.03ha to be initially fieldwalked.

The area was line walked at 10m intervals between the walkers. The longest axis was in a N-S direction and parallel to the A1 road. The origin of the grid was formed by a 240m long section located to the west of the north-south hedge boundary (Fig. 4). Line segments were numbered from - 7 to 0 and 1 to 12 from S-N. Lines A, B, E, F, I, J, K, L, O, P, S and T were walked from south to north; the remainder of the lines were walked north to south (Fig. 4).

The field had been harrowed, which provided a relatively level surface. Traces of subsoil were noted on lines K4, 5, and 8.

Ground conditions were dry. The light conditions varied from even light, without shadow to heavily shadowed through sporadic cloud cover.

Results

A total of 60 artefacts were observed from the initial fieldwalking of Area A2 (Figs. 5 & 6: Table 2):

Flint: a total of 6 pieces of flint were observed; 4 of which were single flakes (line segments E5, F5, O-3 and O2). In the south of the site (line segments S-5 and P-4) 2 flint tools were observed; both were scrapers, an end and a side form. All of the pieces were of opaque blue-grey flint. Artefacts of the mottled/opaque type have a widespread distribution within the north of England, the nearest source for this type of flint is the Yorkshire Wolds. The ratio of flakes to tools is 2:1, a pattern which is mirrored in other areas within the fieldwalking programme (p. 11 - Area A4i).

Pottery: a total of 33 pottery sherds were observed, comprising of 2 Roman sherds (line segments B10 and U-2); 3 medieval sherds were located on line segments P-3 and P-4. Post medieval wares totalled 5 sherds and occurred on line segments D8, F7, F8, O-2 and P-1. Modern pottery comprised of 22 sherds from line segments D2, D5 - 2 sherds, D8 - 2 sherds and D9 - 2 sherds; E3, E4 - 2 sherds, and E9; H1, H3, and H7; J5; N1 and N2; O-2; U-1 and U-2; W-2 and W-4. In addition a single unidentifiable pottery sherd was located in line segment B10.

Brick and tile: a total of 10 fragments of brick and tile were located in line segments A10; C6 and 8; I1, 4, and 6; O-3; S-1, S-4 and -S6. All the material appeared to be of a modern date.

Glass: a total of 10 glass sherds were observed in line segments A7; B5, 7 and 8 - 3 frags.; D4; F4 and 6; and H4. All were of modern date.

Clay pipe: a single clay pipe stem fragment was located in line segment D9.

In addition to the material observed and recorded during the fieldwalking, a soil mark was noted which appears to represent a linear feature aligned approximately north to south. Reference to maps of the area suggest that the soil mark defines the position where a hedgerow has been removed.

Conclusions

Apart from the occurrence of two flint tools in the west of the site, and the apparently randomly spaced flint flakes, prehistoric activity on this site appears to be minimal. The majority of the finds pertain to the post medieval and modern periods.

Recommendations

Due to the negative nature of the results of the initial fieldwalking of this area, no further work is required.

4. Area A3

Area A3 is situated east of the A1 (Fig. 1), NGR SE 361 750 (centre). The area is situated on a solid geology of Permian and Triassic Sandstone with a drift geology of glacial sands and gravel with overlying soils of Argillic brown earths (Escrick 2 Association).

There is no previous archaeological/historical evidence for this area from aerial photographic data, although the cropmarks of a pit alignment arc known to exist to the west of the area.

The area measured 110m N-S x 80m E-W, giving an area of 0.88ha to be initially fieldwalked.

The longest axis was in a N-S direction and parallel to the A1 road. The origin of the grid was formed by a 110m long length of the hedge boundary to the east of the A1. Line segments were numbered from 1 to 13 from S-N. Lines A, B, E, F, I and J were walked from north to south; the remainder of the lines were walked south to north (Fig. 4).

The field had been freshly harrowed with the occasional remnants of the previous root crop, which provided a relatively even surface, except for a strip of approximately 10m around the west and north portions of the area which were rough ploughed. Traces of subsoil were recorded in Lines A3, 4, & 11, B4 & 5, and C6 & 7.

Ground conditions in A3 were fairly dry. Light conditions were predominantly of even light, although periodic shadow was experienced.

Results

A total of 28 artefacts, 2 fragments of animal bone, and 2 pieces of coal were observed from the initial fieldwalking of Area A3 (Fig. 5 & 6: Table 3):

Struck flint flakes: only one flake was recorded in Line F2; the flake, blue/grey in colour, showed no signs of secondary working.

Pottery: a total of 14 sherds were observed, including 8 Roman sherds of predominantly black burnished ware with a small percentage of Grey ware (Lines B7, 8 – 3 sherds and 10; D5; F1, and H5); 1 medieval sherd, badly abraded (Line C2); 2 post medieval sherds (Lines C8 & E5) and 3 modern sherds (Lines B1 & 3; F4). On Line B8 3 sherds of black burnished ware were found in close proximity; it seems likely that these 3 sherds once represented a single sherd now damaged by ploughing

Even though the Roman material appears to dominate the pottery assemblage in this area, the shords were small and those located on Line B may originally have been one or more larger pieces which have been plough damaged.

Brick and tile: a total of 9 modern brick/tile fragments were noted, as single fragments occurring in each line segment A6, A8, C2, E3, E8, F1, G1 & 10, and I2.

Glass: a total of 2 sherds of glass was observed, in line segments C3 and D2. Both were modern in date.

Coal: a total of 2 pieces of coal were observed – line segments C2 and E8.

Clay pipe: only 2 fragments were observed, both representing broken stems from line segments F1 and G4.

Animal bone: 2 fragments were observed, a long bone fragment and a toe bone – line segments A10 and I2 respectively.

Conclusions

Prehistoric activity in this area appears to be minimal, only 1 flake was observed; even scatters of natural flint, which occur fairly regularly on other parts of Area A, are absent. Roman presence is attested by 9 sherds, 50% of which are located in the western portion of the site, but their small number suggests only a background scatter, which is not surprising when one considers the close proximity of this area to Dere Street. Medieval presence is limited to a single sherd and post medieval wares were only represented by 3 sherds.

The modern pottery, glass and brick/tile presumably represent artefacts deposited during recent manuring associated with the modern arable cultivation of the area.

Recommendations

Area A3 produced a poor artefactual assemblage and considering the absence of crop mark features in this area and the fact that the Roman material found can be explained by the association of Dere Street to the site no further fieldwalking of the site is recommended.

5. Area A4

Area A4 is situated east of the A1 and to the south of the A61 (Fig. 1), NGR SE 357 761 (centre). Area 4 comprised of two fields. The area is situated on a solid geology of Permian and Triassic Sandstone with a drift geology of glacial sands and gravel with overlying soils of Argillic brown earths (Escrick 2 Association).

The most southerly of the two had been drilled (A4i), which provided an even, level surface; whereas the northern portion was sub-divided into a rough ploughed area and a drilled area (A4ii). The drilled portions provided good even surfaces for walking but the ploughed section was most uneven.

Area A4 in total was trapezoidal in shape, measuring approximately 590m N-S at its longest point x 120m E-W, giving an area of 7.08ha to be initially fieldwalked.

The longest axis in A4(i) was parallel to the A1. The origin of the grid was formed by a 200m length of hedge boundary running from the south-western corner of the field. Line segments were numbered from 1-41 from S-N. Lines A, B, E, F, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O were walked from south to north; the remainder of the lines were walked north to south (Fig. 7).

Ground conditions reflected the agricultural methods employed, the drilled portion of the area in the south (Area A4i) was relatively dry. Light conditions for walking this section were generally poor due to the outbreaks of heavy rain showers. The ploughed portion of Area A4ii was damp but light conditions improved providing weak sunshine with uneven shadow; the drilled section of A4ii was in places quite wet and slippery, light conditions were of weak sunshine with uneven shadow.

Results - Area A4(i)

A total of 56 artefacts were observed during the initial fieldwalking of Area A4 (i) (Figs. 8 & 9), which are as follows;

Struck flint flakes: a total of 23 struck flints were noted, occurring in line segments C6 – 2 flakes, C20 – 2 flakes, C21 – 2 flakes, C28; E11, E12, E25, E32, E36; F34; G11, G26; I7, I8, I13, I15; and K20, K23, K24 and K30. The flakes were predominantly of blue/grey patination; only 2 flakes showed evidence of retouch (line segments E11 and F34). A single scraper was located in line segment C23. Just to the east of this artefact a single light grey bladelet was also observed but was off line and so it is not recorded in the catalogue. The high density of worked flint in this area suggests that further evaluation (eg. intensive fieldwalking) would be beneficial (Appendix 1).

Pottery: a total of 16 sherds were observed, including 4 Roman sherds widely dispersed over the site (line segments B12, D25, F18 and L31); 2 sherds of medieval pottery were located in A18 and D25. The majority of the pottery comes from the post medieval (6 sherds) and modern (4 sherds) periods (line segments C17, F32, H25 - 2 sherds, I10, K20, and E7, E23, G38, J29 respectively).

Brick and tile: a total of 12 fragments of brick and tile were observed in line segments C25, D25, E5, E6, E36, F20, F36, H23, H36, J25, L27 and L28. All the material dates to the modern period.

Glass: only 4 sherds of glass were observed in line segments B16, E24, F17, and F35.

In addition to the above a single piece of coal was observed in line segment C6 (Fig. 8: Table 4):

Conclusions

Artefact distribution in Area A4(i) is relatively widely spaced suggesting a background scatter for the pottery, glass and brick/tile. The occurrence of struck flint flakes and examples which show more specialised use i.e. the scraper and bladelet combined with the high percentage of flint on the site in comparison to other portions of Area A and also C3 (Stephens pers comm.) suggest that a degree of as yet undetermined pre-historic activity occurred in the vicinity of Area A4 (i).

The modern pottery, glass and brick/tile presumably represent artefacts deposited during recent manuring associated with the modern arable cultivation of the area.

Recommendations

Due to the relatively high percentage of struck flint located in Area A4(i) it is suggested that c. 2ha of the site is intensively fieldwalked between 60m and 260m. (These recommendations were accepted and the whole of Area A4i was intensively fieldwalked, the results of which are discussed below.)

Area A4(i) Intensive Fieldwalking

Results

A total of 168 artefacts (excluding brick and tile) were collected during the intensive fieldwalking of Area A4 (Figs. 10-15), which are as follows;

Flint: a total of 40 pieces of worked flint were collected. This assemblage consisted of 16 flakes, 22 tools and 2 cores. In addition to this, a number of natural pieces of flint were collected to provide a comparison of types of raw materials occurring at the site.

Tools: a varied collection of implements were represented by blades (3), bladelets (6), knives (4), and scrapers (9) of horseshoe, end, end and side, and side type.

Flakes: a number of the flakes recovered appeared not to be purely of waste material, but uncompleted tools, i.e. material located in E9, E17, H9, G30 and M31. Particular reference should be made to M31, the horseshoe scraper with no edge retouch, and in E17 a high quality piece of flint which appears to be an unfinished implement which due to its size and preliminary working may have been intended to be a knife (?plano-convex).

Cores: two cores were located in squares B3 and H10.

Patterns of Distribution: the distribution of flint tools and waste materials appears to form two direct clusters in the south and the north of the site (Fig. 14), with a small cluster around squares A-C 22-23 (this cluster was noted in the interim report for Area Ai). Of the southern group there is almost an equal number of tools to waste material (10:12) i.e. a ratio of 1:1. In the northern group tools are slightly more common than waste (8:6) i.e. a ratio of 6:4.

The southern group is widely spaced forming roughly parallel bands to the east and west of squares F4 – 18 which are totally devoid of flint.

The northern group is 50% smaller in size to the south and is predominantly distributed along squares H-G 31 - 37, with a single outlying cluster to the west in D31-2 and to the east in J29, M31 and 32.

These distribution patterns are not reflected in the distribution of the medieval through to modern artefacts. This suggests that the flint distribution is not a result of recovery techniques influenced by light and soil conditions.

Pottery: a total of 99 sherds were collected, including 9 sherds of medieval ware from squares A23, E19, F9, F28, G36, H17, H33, J27 and K9. The majority of the pottery comes from the post medieval and modern periods (31 and 59 sherds respectively).

Brick and tile: a total weight of over 4.5kg of brick and tile was collected from the site, all of which dates to the modern period.

Glass: 14 sherds of glass were collected, all of which were modern date and exclusively of bottle glass.

Claypipe: a total of 9 fragments of claypipes were recovered: 6 stem fragments and 3 bowl, one of which was decorated with a foliage pattern (C30). This assemblage can be dated by form and type to the 17th to 19th centuries.

Animal Bone: 15 fragments of animal bone were collected which were predominantly of modern date and of rabbit; except for a single fragment of calcined bone from E14 which may be of earlier date.

Metal artefacts: a total of 6 metal objects, 5 of iron and 1 of copper alloy, were collected; all were of modern date.

Other Finds: In addition to the above, 2 slate fragments were recovered from A23 and K22. Oyster shell fragments were located in squares C5, D7, D27, and G31 (Fig. 15: Table 6). It is interesting to note that this is the only area in the fieldwalking evaluation programme which has produced a collection of marine mollusc shells. Equally, of the 4 fragments recovered 3 were located from where flint artefacts also occur (i.e. C5, D7 of the southern group) and G31 of the northern grouping.

Conclusions

The artefact distribution in Area A4 of pottery, glass, brick and tile suggests a background scatter which presumably represents artefacts deposited during recent manuring associated with the modern arable cultivation of the area.

The initial fieldwalking of Area A4(i) had showed the presence of struck flint flakes, along with tools, i.e. the scraper and bladelet. This combined with a high percentage of flint in Area A4(i) argued for more detailed assessment. The intensive fieldwalking provided a more accurate account of the distribution of flint tools and waste products and also allowed a more accurate catalogue of the material to be produced. It is clear that there are two distinct groupings of flint artefacts which are referred to in the results as the southern and northern groups. Their spatial occurrence is not reflected in the distribution of other artefact collections at the site which appear to be of a more random nature.

In addition to material discarded at knapping sites, flint tools enter the archaeological record through being discarded or lost at the places where they were used. Two broad categories of use may be conjectured: use during the processing of raw materials (animal and plant products) and manufacture of equipment, and use during the procurement of resources. Examples of the former kind are scrapers and butchery knives, while arrowheads and sickle blades may be said to fall into the second category. Processing, manufacturing and maintenance often take place at settlements, while the procurement takes place elsewhere (Smith forthcoming). The assemblage from Area A4 includes examples of both categories but its small size hampers interpretation.

Recommendations

Due to the relatively high percentage of worked flint located in Area A4 it is suggested that the fieldwalking programme is supported by a geophysical survey in the first instance.

Results - Area A4(ii)

A total of 36 artefacts were observed during the initial fieldwalking of Area A4(ii) (Figs. 8 & 9), which are as follows:

Struck flint flakes: a total of 10 struck flints were noted, occurring in line segments H-2, H8, J16, L-2, L12, L18, L22, L24, and M10 - 2 flakes. The flints were predominantly of blue/grey patination and none showed evidence of secondary retouch. The assemblage is widely distributed with no apparent clusters although considering the more extensive flint assemblage from the adjoining area (Area A4i), this group cannot now be regarded in isolation. Further evaluation of Area A4 should be most enlightening in determining the presence/extent of prehistoric activity.

Pottery: a total of 5 sherds were observed, comprising of a single Roman sherd from line segment K-4; 3 sherds of post medieval ware in L19, M15, D-1; and 1 sherd of modern from line segment J19.

Brick and tile: a total of 16 fragments of brick and tile were observed in line segments B3, B4, C1, D7, E10, H-4, H4, I6, L-1, L2, L24 (2 frags.), M7, M17, M23 and M24. All the material dates to the modern period.

Glass: a total of 5 sherds of glass were observed in line segments E10, H14, I17 (2 sherds), J18.

Conclusions

Artefact distribution in Area A4(ii) is relatively widely spaced suggesting a background scatter of no particular archaeological significance for the pottery, glass and brick/tile. The flint assemblage may be significant due to the distribution of material in Area A4(i).

Recommendations

Based on the poor results of the initial fieldwalking of this area, it was felt that no further fieldwalking was required. In view of the results of the intensive fieldwalking of the immediately adjacent area, Area A4(i), ic. the proximity of the northern flint group, it is suggested that limited geophysical survey be carried out within Area A4(ii).

6. Area A5

Area A5 is situated immediately north—east of the A1/A61 intersection (Fig. 1) at NGR SE: 355766 (centre). The area is situated on a solid geology of Permian and Triassic Sandstone with a drift geology of glacial sands and gravel with overlying soils of Argillic brown earths (Escrick 2 Association).

The area was irregular in form and 5ha. in extent. The maximum length N-S was c.385m (line D) and the maximum width E-W was 200m

The origin of the grid was formed by the E-W hedge boundary at the north of the site, due to the irregular southern and eastern boundaries of the area. Line segments were numbered from 1 to a maximum of 39 southwards from this hedge boundary (Fig. 16). The eastern lines S, T and U were walked southwards from a point 150m south of the grid origin because of the irregular eastern boundary of the area, which cut obliquely across the grid.

Lines A, B, C, G, H, I, M, N, O, S, T, and U were walked from north to south at 10m intervals; the remainder of the lines were walked from south to north at the same interval.

The field had been freshly drilled, except for a c.20m wide zone along the northern, western and southern boundaries of the site, which presented an uneven ploughed surface.

The ground conditions were dry at the time of walking and there was even light without shadow.

Results

A total of 13 artefacts were recorded (Fig. 17):

Pottery: a total of 9 sherds were identified of which 2 were Romano-British from line segments B34 and H6; 1 medieval from Q5, 4 sherds of post medieval were recorded, 1 in each line segment H1, H2, K7 and Q21. A single modern sherd was observed in line segment R2. In addition a single unidentified sherd was situated in line segment H1.

Struck flint flakes: a total of 2 unworked waste flakes were noted, 2 from line segment I15 (1 patinated grey, the other dark grey).

Iron: a (modern?) iron nail was noted in line segment Q11.

Glass: a sherd of modern bottle glass was noted in line segment N31.

In addition during the fieldwalking a large sub circular soil mark was observed to the east of line segment S. This feature may represent a former dew pond.

Conclusions

The artefact distribution in Area A5 represents a thin scatter not suggestive of any ancient or significant activity in the immediate vicinity.

Recommendations

The results of the initial fieldwalking of the area would not in themselves call for further work in Area A5.

7. Spatial Analysis

At the time that this report was produced comparative material for fieldwalking projects in North Yorkshire was limited. Reports on the large scale evaluations of the Easingwold Bypass are still not available for general consultation nor are other sections of the A1 improvement scheme. Therefore this section is based solely on the results from the sections of the A1 improvement Dishforth to Leeming and Walshford to Dishforth (Fig. 18). Below are the spatial results for Areas A, B, D, and E which were line walked, after which is a short discussion of the intensive results from Area A4(i) and Area C compared to the results of intensive fieldwalking along the Walshford to Dishforth corridor. The analysis for Area A has concentrated on flint, Roman and medieval pottery.

The spatial results for the flint, Roman and medieval pottery assemblages from the initial/rapid fieldwalking from Areas A, B, D and E (pp.18, 20 and 21) are followed by comparative data from a fieldwalking programme carried out along the A1 motorway extension from Walshford to Dishforth (Fig. 5: data kindly supplied by the Archaeology Section: North Yorkshire County Council and Northern Archaeological Associates: pp. 19, 20 and 24).

All areas with the exception of Area D are situated on solid geology of Permian and Triassic Sandstone with a Drift geology of Glacial Sands and Gravel; the soil in Areas A, B, and C was of the Escrick 2 Association; with soil of Wick 1 Association in Area E. Area D drift geology is Boulder Clay and Morainic Drift with soil of the Salop Association.

For the comparative material Fields 7, 74, 76 and 115 are soil of the Bishampton 1 Association over Till and Glacio-fluvial drift. Fields 84, 85, 86, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 are soils of the Escrick 2 Association over Glacio-fluvial drift. Field 78 (southern part) has soils of the Fladbury 3 Association over river alluvium; soil of the Escrick 2 Association extends to the north. Fields 87 and 88 are soils of the Wick 1 Association.

Initial/Rapid Fieldwalking

Flint Assemblage

The density of flint artefacts per hectare varied greatly within areas evaluated in the Dishforth to North of Leeming improvement, as mentioned above the geology is fairly constant and therefore provides a good base for comparison. Of the areas initially fieldwalked, where worked flint occurred (Areas A1-5, and E) density per hectare varies from 0.4 (Area A5) to 6.67 (Area A4i), this variation is also parallelled by area in density per 100m line (0.031 to 0.672). In the areas evaluated in the Walshford to Dishforth improvement of the initial fieldwalking sections (Fields 74, 76, 89, 94-96, 101 and 115) density per hectare varied from 1.192 (Field 115) to 11.761 (Field 89); per 100m line density varied from 0.101 (Field 115) to 1.409 (Field 101). In addition to this data are the results of the fieldwalking by M Griffith and Associates of Fields 85-88, and 90-91. The results have to be treated with care but they are interesting as the densities which vary from 0.229 per ha. (Field 88) to 1.571 (Field 86) can be evaluated by the results of the watching briefs (see below).

Comparison of ratios of flint tools to waste products (i.e. flakes) for both sections of the improvement schemes are relatively similar with wide variations in ratios between individual sites.

The problem with comparing these two sets of data is that the initial fieldwalking methods are dissimilar. Evaluation of the Dishforth to Leeming section was by linewalking at 10m intervals; the rapid fieldwalking of Walshford to Dishforth was at 5m intervals. Equally Fields 7, 89, and 94 were of known AP sites with Field 74 adjacent to a major known site (Devils Arrows). Therefore the evaluation of these fields provided dating evidence for the features rather than actually locating a new site. However, the evaluation of Field 76 did provide information which located an unknown Roman site with earlier prehistoric activity.

Within the evaluation of the Dishforth to Leeming section, of the initial fieldwalking only Area A2 possessed an AP data site, the remainder of the areas where flint occurred, especially Area A4, do not possess such information; therefore the occurrence of flint in such high densities suggests the probable presence of a undiscovered prehistoric site. Equally, Area E, where evaluation was designed to assess medieval activity at the site in the form of artefacts relating to a battlefield, a high density of flint suggests prehistoric activity of an as yet undefined nature.

As mentioned above it is possible to comment on the fieldwalking data based on the results of the watching briefs (information supplied by Northern Archaeological Associates):

Field 85 (covers fields 84, 85, and 86) a watching brief located no features associated with the flint assemblage.

Field 87 (part of 86 and 87) a few undated pits were observed in Field 87.

Field 89: moderately sized pit concentration which extended into the northern part of Field 88, which showed blank on the fieldwalking plots. Finds from the pits included flint and Neolithic pottery.

Field 90: topsoil stripping produced a small cluster of pits associated with Neolithic pottery and flint. Fieldwalking had only produced a low density of flint.

Field 91: small cluster of pits with Neolithic pottery and flint.

Field 92: isolated pits

Field 93: low density of flints, but isolated pits and a double row of postholes were located –? Neolithic boundary.

It would appear from the above information that the occurrence of flint within a pre-defined area may or may not indicate prehistoric activity of more than a transient nature. Where no firm conclusions can be made, further evaluation would appear to be the solution. However, it must be stressed that geophysical survey may not produce conclusive results for features such as small pits, and topsoil stripping and excavation may be required.

Roman Pottery

Considering that all the sites were directly adjacent to the A1, which supposedly follows the route of a major Roman road, the number of roman pottery sherds is very small in total (with the exception of Areas C – a known Roman site and Field 76 which through geophysical survey produced evidence for a hitherto unknown roman site). The highest density for Area A was produced by work in Area A3 (9.091 per ha) but the results are distorted by the fact that all the sherds from one line probably came from a single sherd prior to plough damage.

It is also interesting to note that within Area A where Roman material occurs there is generally a poor prehistoric presence, i.e. Area A3 8 sherds of Roman, 1 flint flake, and vice versa: Area A4i, 24 flints, 4 Roman sherds (this assessment was not substantiated by intensive fieldwalking and therefore calls into question the original conclusion) or Area E, 9 flints, no Roman pottery. The comparative data also mirrors this pattern, for example Field 89, 164 flints, no Roman pottery; Field 101, 42 flint, 1 Roman sherd; Field 94, 35 flint, 4 Roman sherds.

These ratios tend to suggest that activity centres were at variance between the Prehistoric and Roman periods, although such an assumption needs to be further substantiated by other archaeological methods and not based solely on the results of linewalking.

Medieval Pottery

The ratio of medieval sherds per hectare varies from area to area, and comparisons between linewalking and intensive methods would be incorrect as only a fraction of an area is covered by linewalking compared with intensive.

Of the linewalked areas (Areas A, B, D and E), the area with the highest proportion of medieval sherds per hectare is Area A2 (1.478). Along with Areas A1 and A3, Area A2 is believed to have been unenclosed until the early 19th century. Conversely, the two Areas B and D which show evidence of ridge and furrow (and hence were presumably cultivated in medieval times), have relatively low proportions of sherds per hectare (0 and 0.69 respectively). The land immediately to the east of Area E also showed evidence on aerial photographs of ridge and furrow, and this may be reflected in the occurrence of medieval pottery in Area E (1.3 per ha.). Areas A4 and A5 have the lowest proportion of sherds per ha (0.282 and 0 respectively) and were thus probably outside the area of medieval cultivation.

Of the comparative data, even the relatively large quantities of medieval pottery such as were found in Fields 94, 101 and 115 (with ratios of sherds per ha. of 4.937, 5.6, and 20.262 respectively) were explained by the writers (NAA) as representing medieval manuring activity, and the same process presumably accounts for the presence of medieval material in the areas walked as part of the project under discussion.

Total Flint	lint				Flint Waste	aste				Flint Tools	ools			
Linewa	lking D	Linewalking Distribution	1		Linewal	king Di	inewalking Distribution		Linewalking Distribution	Linewa	lking Di	stribution		
Area	Š	Ha.			Area	No.	Ha.	per Ha.	per 100m	Area	Š	Ha.	er Ha.	per 100m
F	'	3.4	1.47		A1	S	3.4	1.47	0.134	Al	, (4.0	4000	
¥	, ve	2.03	2.96		A 2	4	2.03	1.97	0.270	¥	7	2.03	0.985	0.130
¥3.	. –	88	1.14		Ą	1	0.88	1.14	0.092	F)		88. C.88	1	
446	4,	3,6	6.67		A4(i)	23	3.6	6:33	0.641	A4(i)		3.6	0.27	0.028
44(i)	; <u>-</u>	3.48	2.87		A4(ii)	10	3.48	2.87	0.526	A4(ii)		3.48		
A5 (11)	2 2		0.4		A5	7	ς.	0.4	0.031	A 5		٠		
田	6	1.57	5.73	0.535	田	9	1.57	3.82	0.357	闰	3	1.57	1.91	0.179

Total Flint	'lint				Flint Waste	aste				Flint Tools	sloo			
Linewa	Iking D	Linewalking Distribution			Linewal	king Dis	inewalking Distribution			Linewa	lking Di	inewalking Distribution		
Field	, N	Ha.	per Ha.	per 100m	Field	No.	Ha.	per Ha.	per 100m	Field	Š	Ha.	per Ha.	per 100m
7	o	191	2 403	0.250	74	4 7	3.61	1.385	0.139	74	4	3.61	1.108	0.111
t Y	, .	1.01	2375	0.238	. 4		4.21			76	01	4.21	2.375	0.238
2 6	2 .	17.5	1.433	0.238	28	,	3.24			%	'n	3.24	1.432	0.142
***	n	5.03	1 200	0.153	. &	1	6.93			85	6	6.93	1.299	0.153
. 60	۲ ,	2.5	1571	0.156	3 X		764			98	12	7.64	1.571	0.156
000	7 [1.0	1.57	0.123	5		11.2			87	14	11.2	1.25	0.123
, *00 0	<u></u>	17.49	0.230	0.028	S &		17.48			88	4	17.48	0.229	0.028
. 00	+ 1	14.7	11 761	1 373	8 %	79	14.2	5.563	0.637	68	85	14.2	5.986	0.685
8 6	<u> </u>	14.64	0.631	0.064	S &	<u>`</u>	15.84			96	01	15.84	0.631	0.064
2 2	2 5	10.01	0.03	0.027	6		12.92			91	10	12.92	0.774	0.077
3 7	3 5	16.56	0.604	0.060	6		16.56			35	10	16.56	0.604	0.060
7 6	25	5 766	6.646	0.735	; 5	=	5.266	2.089	0,231	95	24	5.266	4.558	0.504
<u> </u>		2.200	2000	0.725	8	i oc	5.894	1.357	0.150	95	S	5.894	0.848	0.094
3 8	<u>.</u>	6.031	0.870	0800	%	· v n	6.031	0.829	080'0	96		6.031		
2 5	4	100.0	× 40 × 40	1409	101	31	بر	6.2	1.040	101	42	ν,	8.40	1.409
115	- 1	0.839	1.192	0.101	115	_	0.839	1.192	0.101	115	.1	0.839		

^{*} The line and hectare figures for these fields are approximate.

Roman pottery

Linewalking Distribution

per 100m	0.135 0.808 0.112 0.032
per ha.	0.985 9.091 1.111 0.400
На.	3.4 2.03 0.88 3.6 3.48 5.0
No. of sherds	. 0 & 4 . 0
Area	A1 A2 A4(i) A5

Comparative Data

Roman Pottery

Linewalking Distribution

per 100m				0.084		0.016	0.034	0.202
per Ha.				0.759		0.166	0.2	2.384
На.	3.61	4.21	14.2	5.266	5.894	6.031	v	0.839
No.	•	•	•	4	•	_	· -	5 2
Field	74	76	68	94	95	2 %	2 12	115

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Area	No.	На.	per ha.	per 100m
Α.	•	3.4		
4.7	"	2.03	1.478	0.203
A 3	,	0.88	1.136	0.084
A46)	. 7	3.6	0.556	0.056
A4(ii)	1	3.48		
AS	1	ۍ	0.20	0.032
В		1.59		
Д	m	4.34	69'0	0.063
団	2	1.54	1.3	0.093

Comparative Data

Medieval Pottery

Linewalking Distribution

Field	No.	Ha.	per Ha.	per 100m
74	9	3.61	1.662	0.167
. 92	1	4.21	0.238	0.024
84	1	3.24		
85*	•	6.93		
*98	,	7.64		
1	1	11.2		
***		17.48		
68	4	14.2	0.282	0.032
*06	· ,	15.84	0.063	900.0
*16	•	12.92		
42*		16.56		
04	26	5,266	4.937	0.546
50	7-	5.984	2.339	0.263
2 %	; -	6.031	1.823	0.176
2 12	28	٠,	5.6	0.939
115	17	0.839	20.262	1.717

^{*} The line and hectare figures for these fields are approximate.

Intensive Fieldwalking

Along the Dishforth to Leeming section of the A1 improvement scheme only Area A4i and C were intensively walked therefore comparison with intensively walked sites to the south is limited to Fields 7, 74, 76, 78, and 89 and finds categories flint and medieval pottery as no Roman material was located during the intensive fieldwalking of Area A4i.

Flint Assemblage

Of the areas intensively fieldwalked (Areas A4i and C1-3) all produced a flint assemblage with density variations from 1.538 (Area C1) to 11.11 per hectare (Area A4i). From the evaluation in the south of Field 7 a low density per hectare of 9.897 was recorded whereas work in Field 89 produced a density of 64.706 in Field 89. Although it must be stressed that two prehistoric sites were located in this area and that Field 89 was suffering severe plough damage. In Area C a known area of Roman settlement the flint assemblage again suggests an earlier prehistoric presence of an undefined nature. This occurrence is also parallelled by the flint assemblage from Field 76 (identified by geophysical and excavation as a Roman fort), where 10 flint tools were located which may have been disturbed by the Roman activity.

It is interesting to note that whereas the occurrence of flint and roman pottery by density were at variance there appears to be some correlation between flint and medieval pottery in certain areas (see below).

Medieval Pottery

The intensively walked areas (Areas C and A4) also show a variation in the number of sherds per hectare, ranging from 2.5 in Area A4(i) to 10 in Area C2. The relatively low proportion of sherds per hectare observed during the line walking of Area A4 was echoed by the intensive walking of Area A4 (i).

Of the comparative data, even the relatively large quantities of medieval pottery such as were found in Fields 74, 76 and 78 (with ratios of sherds per ha. of 67.3, 20.9 and 32.8 respectively) were explained by the writers (NAA) as representing medieval manuring activity, and the same process presumably accounts for the presence of medieval material in the areas walked as part of the project under discussion.

What does appear through comparison of flint and medieval pottery densities is that in certain areas i.e. Fields 74 and 76, where a large assemblage of medieval pottery was collected (243 and 88 respectively); the total quantity of flint is also relatively high (77 and 52 respectively). However, it must be stressed that this pattern is not the norm, for example Field 89 has 33 flints, and only 1 sherd of medieval pottery. Even so it may be suggested that perhaps the types of soils in question were favoured by prehistoric and medieval man for their good qualities and drainage; conversely it may be suggested that the larger prehistoric assemblages occur where there has been disturbance by medieval agricultural practises.

ORIGINAL AT A3

₽¥

0**†**

Intensive Distribution

Area No.

Total Flint

11.11

per Ha.

Þ٧

ьэтА

81

.oV

Intensive Distribution

Flint Waste

9.€

Ha.

0.₹

per Ha.

₽¥

77

Intensive Distribution

.oV sərA

Flint Tools

9.€

Ha.

111.8

per Ha.

9.€

Ha.

	~											
		68		I		70'T		00416				
		8 <i>L</i>				1.02		086.0				
				07		91.0		32.787				
		9 <i>L</i>		88		12.4		20,903				
		≯ ∠		243		19.5		EI E'L9				
		L		17		28.4		7.474				
		Field		.oV		Ha.		per Ha.				
Intensive Distribution												
Medieval Pottery												
Comparative Data												
		C3			17		6.2	Τ'n				
		CJ			† S		2.9	<i>L</i> '8				
		CI			73		9.2	8.8				
		(i) ‡ V			,							
					6		ð.£	2.5				
Intensive Distribution		s91A		0 .0M	r sherds		Ha.	ЭЧS	d p	ber ha.		
Medieval Pottery												
Z0'I 99 68	907.49		68	33	1.02	32.353		68		33	Z0.1	32,353
61.0 T 87	27.E4		87	ς	91.0	31.25		84		7	91.0	12.5
12.4 25 97	12.352		9 <i>L</i>	07	12.4	105.6		9L		71	12.4	
19.E TT 47	21.329		₽L.	\$9	19.5	900.81		1 /L		71		2.850
58't 8t L	£68.6		L	04	\$8.4	742.8		L		8	28.4 13.6	1.649 1.649
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97. V L						1,613		CS		L	2.9	1.129
	1.538		13	3	9.2	1,154		13		ĭ	5.2 5.2	88£.0 1.129

8. Bibliography

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FINDS CATALOGUE

9. Finds Catalogue

Area A1

Pottery

E27 - 1 modern white glaze body

G29 - 1 post medieval purple coarseware

18 - 1 modern white glaze sherd

I19 - 1 modern white glaze body sherd

Brick and Tile

E20 - 1 brick frag

E27 - 1 brick frag ?land drain

J3 - 1 brick frag modern

J17 - 1 brick frag

Flint

A4 - dark grey flake

A15 - grey flake

C4 - 1 waste flake

F9 - 1 flake

H13 - 1 flake

Glass

E31 - 1 blue stamped bottle frag

Area A2

Pottery

B10 - 1 Roman

1 unidentified

D2 - 1 modern

D5 - 2 modern sherds

D8 - 1 post med

2 modern

D9 - 2 modern

E3 - 1 modern blue/white transfer

E4 - 2 modern blue/white transfer

E9 - 1 modern blue/white transfer

F7 - 1 post med

F8 - 1 post med

H1 - 1 modern

H3 - 1 modern

H7 - 1 modern

J5 – 1 modern

N1 - 1 modern

N2 - 1 modern

-O2 - 1 post med purple glaze

- 1 modern blue/white transfer

-P1 - 1 post med

-P3 - 1 med

-P4 - 2 med

-U1 - 1 modern white glaze

-U2 - 1 Roman greyware

- 1 modern blue/white transfer

-W2 - 1 modern white glaze

-W4 - 1 modern blue/white transfer

Brick and Tile

- A10 1 modern frag
- C6 1 pantile frag
- C8 1 pantile frag
- I1 1 modern frag
- I4 1 modern tile frag
- I6 1 modern frag
- -03 1 frag
- -S1 1/4 modern brick
- -S4 1 modern frag
- -S6 1 modern frag

Flint

- E5 1 flake brown
- F5 1 flake brown
- -O3 1 flake blue/grey
- -P4 1 scraper. 27x11x10mm.
- Q2 1 flake blue/grey
- -S5 Scraper in blue/grey flint. Cortex remnant, and percussion bulb, with no secondary retouch. 47x36x9mm.

Glass

- A7 1 bottle frag clear modern
- B5 1 modern glass
- B7 1 modern glass
- B8 3 modern frags
- D4 1 frag
- F4 1 frag
- F6 1 modern frag
- H4 1 modern glass

Clay pipe

D9 - 1 stem

Area A3

Pottery

- B7 1 Roman black burnished ware
- B8 3 Roman black burnished ware
- B1 1 white transfer ware body sherd modern
- B3 1 white glazed body sherd modern
- B10 1 Roman greyware
- C2 1 medieval body sherd
- C8 1 post med staffordshire rim
- D5 1 Roman black burnished ware
- E5 1 post med purple coarse ware rim
- F1 1 Roman
- F4 1 modern
- H5 1 Roman black burnished ware

Brick and Tile

- A6 1 frag
- A8 1 frag
- C2 1 tile frag
- E3 1 tile frag
- E8 1/4 modern brick
- F1 1 modern frag
- G1 1 modern tile frag
- G10 1 modern tile frag
- I2 1 frag

Flint

F2 - 1 flake - blue-grey

Glass

C3 - 1 modern blue

D2 - 1 modern

Clay pipe

F1 - 1 stem

G4 - 1 stem

Animal bone

A10 - 1 metapodial - sheep

I2 - 1 toe bone

Other Finds

C2 - 1 coal frag

E8 - 1 coal frag

C3 – 1 mortar frag

Area A4 (i)

Pottery

A18 - 1 ?Humber ware body sherd - medieval

B12 - 1 Roman body sherd

C17 - 1 Staffordshire ware body sherd - post medieval

D25 - 1 black burnished body sherd - Roman

- 1 ?Humber body sherd - medieval

E7 - 1 white glaze body sherd - modern

E23 - 1 white glaze body sherd- modern

F18 - 1 black burnished body sherd - Roman

F32 - 1 post medieval body sherd

G38 - 1 white glaze body sherd - modern

H25 - 2 post medieval body sherd

I10 - 1 purple ware coarseware body sherd

J29 - 1 modern white earthenware body sherd - modern

K20 - 1 post medieval Staffordshire ware body sherd

L31 - 1 ?black burnished body sherd - Roman

Brick and Tile

C25 - 1 frag

D25 - 1 frag

E5 - 1 frag

E6 - 1 frag

E36 - 1 frag

F20 - 1 frag

F36 - 1 frag

H23 - 1 frag

H36 - 1 frag

J25 - 1 frag

L27 - 1 frag

L28 - 1 frag

Flint

C6 - 2 flakes - blue/grey patinated flint

C20 - 2 flakes - blue/grey patinated flint

C21 - 2 flakes - blue/grey patinated flint

C23 - 1 scraper in blue/grey patinated flint with secondary retouch on distal; proximal broken. 27x22x6mm.

C28 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

E11 - 1 flake with secondary retouch on right lateral

E12 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

E25 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint with percussion bulb

E32 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

E36 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

- F34 1 flake with secondary retouch on right lateral blue/grey
- G11 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- G26 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- I7 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- 18 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint with percussion bulb
- I13 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- I15 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- K20 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- K23 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- K24 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint
- K30 1 flake blue/grey patinated flint

Glass

- B16 1 frag green
- E24 1 frag light green
- F17 1 frag clear
- F35 1 frag green

Coal

C6 - 1 small frag

Area A4i - Intensive

Pottery

- A6 1 rim sherd, blue/white painted ware, modern
 - 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- A19 1 base sherd, white glaze, modern
- A23 1 body sherd, ware, medieval (badly abraded)
- B15 1 body sherd, bluc/white transfer ware, modern
- B21 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- B23 1 base sherd, white glaze, modern
- C4 1 handle fragment, unidentified, post-medieval
- C7 1 handle fragment, Staffordshire ware, post-medieval
- C19 1 body sherd, brown glazed stoneware, modern
- C21 1 rim sherd, Staffordshire slip trailed ware, post-medieval
 - 1 base sherd, post-medieval
- C22 1 rim sherd, brown slip decoration, modern
- C27 1 body sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
- C28 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- D3 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- D4 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- D7 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- D8 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- D10 1 rim sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- D11 1 body sherd, white glaze, modem
- D12 1 body sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
- D14 1 body sherd, ?Staffordshire ware, post-medieval (badly abraded)
- D17 1 body sherd, unidentified, post-medieval
- D18 1 body sherd, Staffordshire slip trailed ware, post-medieval
 - 1 rim sherd, Staffordshire marbled ware, post-medieval
 - 1 base sherd, Staffordshire, marbled ware, post-medieval
- D19 1 body sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
 - 1 body sherd, Staffordshire slip trailed ware, post-medieval
 - 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- D20 1 rim sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
- D21 1 rim sherd, white glaze, modern
 - 1 body sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
- D22 1 base sherd, unidentified, post-medieval
- D24 1 body sherd, white glaze modern

- D26 1 rim sherd, white glaze, modern
- D27 1 body sherd, post-medieval
- E8 1 rim sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
 - 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- E9 1 body sherd, Staffordshire slip trailed ware, post-medieval
- E12 1 rim sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
 - 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- E15 1 rim sherd, Staffordshire slip trailed ware, post-medieval
- E17 1 body sherd, Ryedale type ware, post-medieval
- E18 1 body sherd, manganese ware, post-medieval
- E19 1 body sherd, Tees Valley ware, medieval (badly abraded)
- E23 1 body sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
 - 1 rim sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- E30 2 body sherds, white glaze, modern
 - 1 body sherd, brown glaze stone ware, modern
- F9 1 body sherd, ware, medieval
 - 1 base shord, stoneware flagon, modern
- F26 1 body sherd, ?Staffordshire ware, post-medieval
- F28 1 body sherd, Tees Valley ware, medieval
- F29 1 rim sherd, brown glazed stoneware, modern
- F31 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- F33 1 base sherd, Staffordshire marbled ware, post-medieval
- F39 1 base sherd, salt glazed stoneware, post-medieval
- G6 1 base sherd, Chinese blue painted porcelain, modern
- G15 1 body sherd, stoneware with incised blue decoration, modern
- G21 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- G34 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware modern
- G35 1 rim sherd, white glaze, modern
- G36 1 body sherd, Cistercian ware, late medieval
- G38 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- G39 1 body sherd, post-medieval
- H9 1 body sherd, Staffordshire slip trailed ware, post-medieval
- H10 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- III7 1 body sherd, Cistercian ware, late medieval
 - 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- H31 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware sherd, modern
- H33 1 body sherd, Cistercian ware, late medieval
- H35 1 body sherd, Staffordshire slip trailed ware, post-medieval
- H37 1 base sherd, white glaze, modern
- J9 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- J10 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- J25 1 rim sherd, Staffordshire marbled ware, moulded plate rim, post-medieval
 - 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- J27 1 handle fragment, Cistercian ware, late medieval
- J29 1 body sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
- J30 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- J34 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- J35 1 rim sherd, white glaze, modern
- J36 1 rim sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
 - 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- K9 1 body sherd, Tees Valley ware, medicval
- K11 1 rim sherd, modern
- K14 1 shoulder sherd, brown glaze stoneware, modern
- K20 2 rim sherds, white glaze, modern
- K27 1 body sherd, manganese glaze, post-medieval
- K32 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- K36 2 body sherds, white glaze, modern
- L26 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern

- L30 - 1 body sherd, blue/white transfer ware, modern
- M32 - 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern
- M34 - 1 body sherd, white glaze, modern

Brick and Tile

- -0.05kg **B**5
- B8- 0.005kg
- В9 -0.01kg
- 0.005kg **B10**
- -0.005kg **B**11
- B12 - 0.002kg
- B13 -0.01kg
- **B14** -0.035kg
- -0.02kg**B15**
- B16 -0.001kg
- B18 -0.005kg
- B19 -0.01kg
- B21 -0.005kgB23
- 0.25kg
- B25 -0.01kg
- C3 -0.002kg
- C4 -0.005kg
- C5 -0.025kg
- 0.06kg C6
- 0.02kg C7
- C8 -0.001kg
- C9 - 0.001kg
- 0.001kg C11
- C13 -0.001kg
- C14 -0.002kg
- 0.001kg C15
- C16 - 0.005kg
- C17 -0.001kg
- C18 -0.05kg
- -0.02kgC19 C20 - 0.06kg
- C21 -0.005kg
- C22 -0.07kg
- 0.001kg C24
- C26 -0.001kg
- C27 -0.001 kg
- C29 -0.005kg
- C30 -0.05kg
- C31 -0.001kg
- D6 -0.015kgD9 -0.002kg
- -0.002kg D13
- 0.005kg D15
- D17 -0.001kg
- D20 -0.001kg
- 0.04kg D21
- D23 -0.002kg
- D25 -0.001kg D29 -0.005kg
- D31 - 0.001kg
- D33 -0.01kg
- D34 -0.002kg
- E8 -0.001kg

- 0.001kg E18
- E19 - 0.002kg
- E20 - 0.15kg
- E21 - 0.005kg
- E23 -0.001kg
- E28 -0.005kg
- E34 - 0.02kg
- F8 -0.005kg
- F10 - 0.55kg
- F12 - 0.01kg
- F13 - 0.25kg
- F14 - 0.01kg
- F17 -0.005kg
- F20 -0.001kg
- F24 -0.001kg
- F26 -0.1kg
- F25 - 0.01kg
- F27 - 0.001kg
- F28 -0.005kg
- F30 -0.15kg
- F31 - 0.1kg
- F33 -0.1kg
- F34 - 0.01kg
- F36 -0.02kg
- G12 -0.01kg
- H6 - 0.01kg
- H7 - 0.01kg
- H8 - 0.2kg
- H11 - 0.01kg
- H12 -0.15kg
- H15 - 0.01kg
- H17 -0.001kg
- H18 -0.001kg
- H19 -0.01kgH20
- -0.001kg H21 -0.005kg
- H22 -0.01kg
- 0.05kg H23
- H24 - 0.001kg
- H25 -0.001kg
- H26 -0.01kg
- H27 - 0.15kg
- H28 -0.001kg
- H30 -0.1kg
- H31 -0.005kg
- H32 -0.005kg
- H33 - 0.001kg
- H34 - 0.1kg
- H35 -0.01kg
- H37 -0.01kg
- H38 -0.005kg J6 -0.001kg
- J8 - 0.01kg
- 0.005kg J10
- 0.001kg J11
- J12 - 0.005kg
- 0.001kg J13
- 0.005kg J14

J15 -0.005kg-0.001kg J16 J19 -0.01kgJ21 - 0.005kg J23 -0.005kg J26 -0.07kg J27 -0.05kgJ28 -0.05kg J31 -0.35kgJ32 -0.1kgJ33 ~ 0.005kg J34 -0.02kg J35 -0.005kgK2 -0.01kgK7 -0.001kg K8 -0.1kg - 0.04kg K9 K13 -0.05kgK15 -0.1kg K16 -0.15kg K21 -0.002kg K23 -0.1kg K25 -0.001kg K27 -0.03kg K29 -0.002kg K31 -0.01kg K32 -0.005kg

Flint

K35

L28

L30

L31

L32

L34

-0.01kg

-0.01kg

- 0.1kg

-0.005kg

-0.005kg

- 0.005kg

- A13 1 flake: waste, cortex remnant, percussion bulb, mottled grey. Length: 29mm, width: 23mm, thickness: 6mm.
- A22 1 flake: waste, cortex remnant on right lateral, percussion bulb, mottled grey.
 Length: 28mm, width: 18mm, thickness: 4mm.
- B3 1 ?core: flake scars, cortex remnant, mottled grey. Length: 42mm, width: 32mm, thickness: 18mm.
- B16 1 side scraper: edge retouch at 45 degrees on reverse side of right lateral from
 proximal to midway on lateral, reverse side is corticated, percussion bulb, mottled
 grey.

Length: 38mm, width: 25mm, thickness: 5mm.

- B23 1 end scraper: partial edge retouch on distal, mottled grey. Length: 37mm, width: 22mm, thickness: 4mm.
 - 1 bladelet: mottled grey.

Length: 42, width: 9m, thickness: 2m.

C10 – 1 flake: waste, dark grey.

Length: 23mm, width: 9mm, thickness: 4mm.

C14 - 1 end scraper: edge retouch on distal at 45 degrees, right lateral snapped - piece may originally have been an end/side scraper as slight indication that a retouch continued along right lateral towards proximal, mottled grey.

Length: 20mm, width: 12mm, thickness: 5mm.

- C15 1 knife: edge with retouch on left converging on distal, translucent brown.
 Length: 28mm, width: 15mm, thickness: 1.5mm.
- C22 1 flake: waste, cortex remnant, mottled grey.

Length: 30mm, width: 15mm, thickness: 7mm.

D3 - 1 bladelet: cortex remnant on part of right lateral, proximal broken, ?recent sharp break, translucent dark grey.

Length: 16mm, width: 12mm, thickness: 1mm.

D6 - 1 end/side scraper: left lateral and proximal broken, edge retouch on right lateral converging on distal, cortex remnant on right, translucent.

Length: 22mm, width: 21mm, thickness: 6mm.

D7 - 1 flint flake: waste, mottled grey.

Length: 14mm, width: 10mm, thickness: 3mm.

D14 - 1 flake: waste, mottled grey.

Length: 22mm, width: 10mm, thickness: 4mm.

- 1 bladelet: proximal snapped, mottled grey.

Length: 24mm, width: 12mm, thickness: 2.5mm.

D31 - 1 utilised flake/knife: percussion bulb, edge retouch of right lateral, lower right snapped as has left lateral, translucent.

Length: 30mm, width: 18mm, thickness: 3mm.

E9 - 1 flake: waste, mottled grey.

Length: 38mm, width: 27mm, thickness: 10mm.

E17 - 1 knife: unfinished piece, shape and quality of flint suggests it was intended to be a
continued plano-convex knife which was never finished, cortex remnant on left lateral
reverse, mottled black.

Length: 30mm, width: 21mm, thickness: 18mm.

G12 - 1 flint ?flake/natural.

Length: 25m, width: 16mm, thickness: 15mm.

G30 - 1 ?blade: mottled grey.

Length: 22mm, width: 13mm, thickness: 9mm.

G31 - 1 bladelet: translucent brown.

Length: 19mm, width: 11mm, thickness: 2mm.

- 1 flake: mottled grey.

Length: 23mm, width: 20mm, thickness: 6mm.

G33 - 1 blade: cortex remnant on right lateral, mottled grey.

Length: 28mm, width: 8mm, thickness: 4mm.

G34 - 1 ?end scraper: retouch on distal, very worn at 60 degrees, percussion bulb, mottled grey.

Length: 33mm, width: 31mm, thickness: 9mm.

H9 - 2 flakes: waste, mottled grey.

Length: 25mm, width: 19mm, thickness: 7mm.

Length: 23mm, width: 15mm, thickness: 4mm.

H10 - 1 core: flake scars, cortex remnant, mottled grey.
 Length: 34mm, width: 29mm, thickness: 19mm.

H14 - 1 bladelet: mottled grey.

Length: 25mm, width: 6mm, thickness: 3.5mm.

- 1 flake/bladelet: translucent.

Length: 15mm, width: 8mm, thickness: 3mm.

H35 - 1 flake: waste, mottled grey.

Length: 24mm, width: 15mm, thickness: 2mm.

H36 - 1 flake: waste, mottled grey.

Length: 40mm, width: 27mm, thickness: 16mm.

H37 - 1 end scraper: retouch on distal at 50 degrees, corticated right distal, mottled grey.

Length: 26mm, width: 15mm, thickness: 2mm.

J7 - 1 blade: proximal broken, mottled grey.

Length: 23mm, width: 15mm, thickness: 3mm.

 J8 - 1 side scraper: slight edge retouch on left later, at 45 degrees very worn, percussion bulb, mottled grey.

Length: 24mm, width: 16mm, thickness: 6mm.

J29 - 1 knife; edge retouch on right lateral at 45 degrees, corticated left lateral, mottled grey.

Length: 40mm, width: 20mm, thickness: 9mm.

- 1 end/side scraper: distal and left edge retouch at 60 degrees, translucent.
- Length: 28mm, width: 20mm, thickness: 9mm.
- K13 1 flake: waste, mottled grey.
 - Length: 15mm, width: 9mm, thickness: 2mm.
- L28 1 flake: waste, mottled grey.
 - Length: 23mm, width: 15mm, thickness, 4mm.
- M31 1 horseshoe scraper: no edge retouch, percussion bulb, mottled grey.
 - Length: 21mm, width: 18mm, thickness: 6mm.
- M32 1 flint ?flake

Animal Bone

- C6 1 animal bone fragment
- C14 1 animal bone fragment
- D11 1 animal bone
- D16 1 animal bone fragment
- E8 1 animal bone
- E14 1 calcined animal bone fragment
- G28 2 animal bone fragments
- II14 1 animal bone fragment
- J21 1 animal bone
- J26 1 animal bone fragment
- J27 1 animal bone
- J34 1 animal bone
- L31 1 animal bone fragment
- L32 1 animal bone fragment

Clay Pipe

- C12 1 bowl fragment
 - 1 stem fragment
- C30 1 decorated bowl/stem fragment
- D15 1 stem fragment
- E15 1 stem fragment
- G6 2 stem fragments
- G34 1 stem fragment
- H22 1 bowl fragment

Metal

- C4 1 Fe object
- E28 1 Fe object
- H31 1 Cu alloy washer
- J19 1 Fe object
- K23 1 Fe object
- K27 1 Fe object

Other Finds

- A23 1 slate fragment
- C5 1 oyster shell fragment
- D7 1 oyster shell fragment
- D27 1 oyster shell fragment
- G31 1 oyster shell fragment
- K22 1 slate fragment

Glass

- B27 1 green glass vessel fragment, post-medieval
- C18 1 clear glass vessel fragment, modern
- D22 1 clear glass body fragment, modern
- D34 1 clear glass base, modern
- E9 1 white glass vessel fragment, modern

E26 - 1 green glass neck, modern

F26 - 1 green glass vessel fragment, post-medieval

G10 - 2 white glass vessel fragments, modern

H11 - 1 green glass vessel fragment, post-medieval?

H34 - 1 green bottle fragment with embossed lettering, modern

J9 - 1 opaque and green glass rim fragment, modern?

J18 - 1 clear glass vessel fragment, modern

K20 - 1 clear moulded bottle fragment, modern

Area A4ii

Pottery

D-1 - 1 yellow glazed earthernware body sherd

J19 - 1 blue and white transfer body sherd

K-4 - 1 greyware body sherd

L19 - 1 yellow glazed earthenware body sherd

M15 - 1 purple glazed coarseware body sherd

Brick and Tile

B3 - 1 frag of drainage tile

B4 - 1 complete modern brick

C1 - 0.5 of a modern brick

D7 - 1 frag

E10 - 1 frag

H-4 - 1 frag

H4 - 1 frag

I6 - 1 frag

L-1-1 frag

L2 - 1 frag

L24 - 1 complete brick

1 frag

M7 - 1 frag

M17 - 1 frag

M23 - 1 frag

M24 - 1 frag

Flint

H-2 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

H8 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

J16 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

L-2 - 1 flake - white/blue

L12 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

L18 - 1 flake - blue/grey patinated flint

L22 - 1 flake - blue

L24 - 1 flake - dark blue

M10 - 2 flakes - blue/grey patinated flint

Glass

E10 - 1 frag - black

H14 - 1 frag - black

I17 - 2 frags - clear

J18 - 1 frag - purple/black

Area A5

Pottery

B34 - 1 Roman

H1 - 1 post med

1 unidentified

H2 - 1 post med

H6 - 1 Roman

K7 - 1 post med Q5 - 1 medieval

Q21 - 1 post med R2 - 1 modern blue/white transfer

Flint

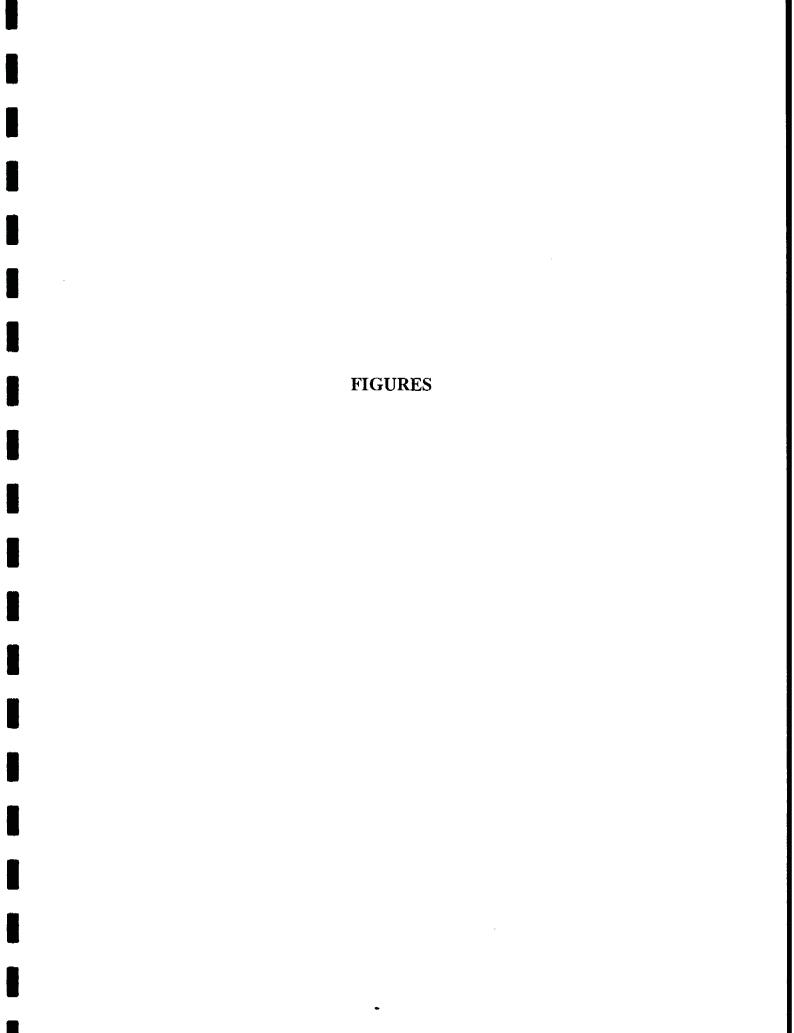
115 - 1 waste flake grey- 1 waste flake dark grey

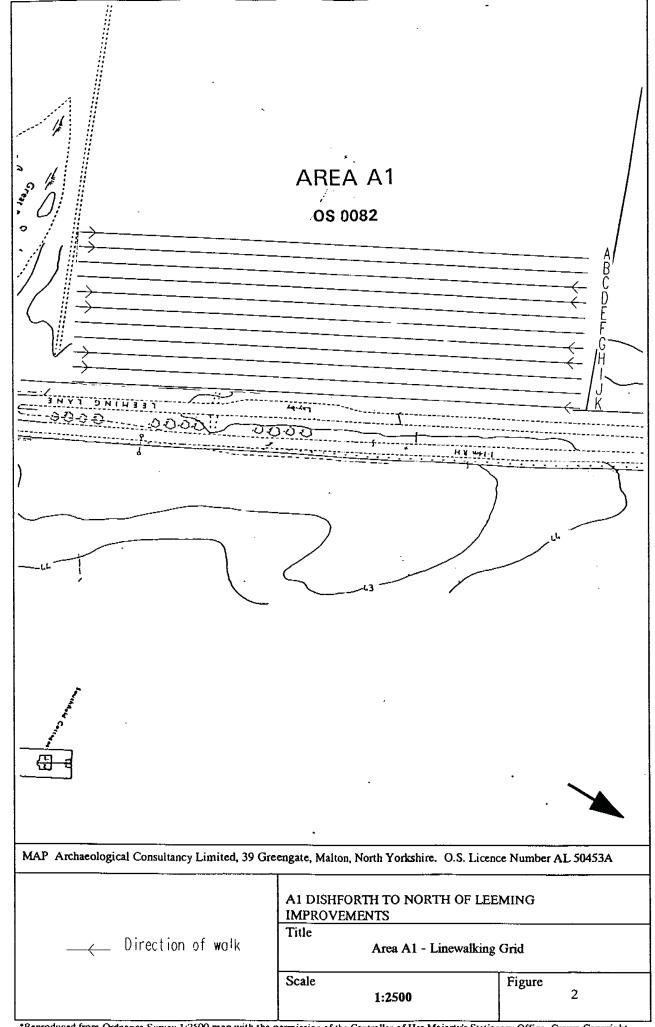
Glass

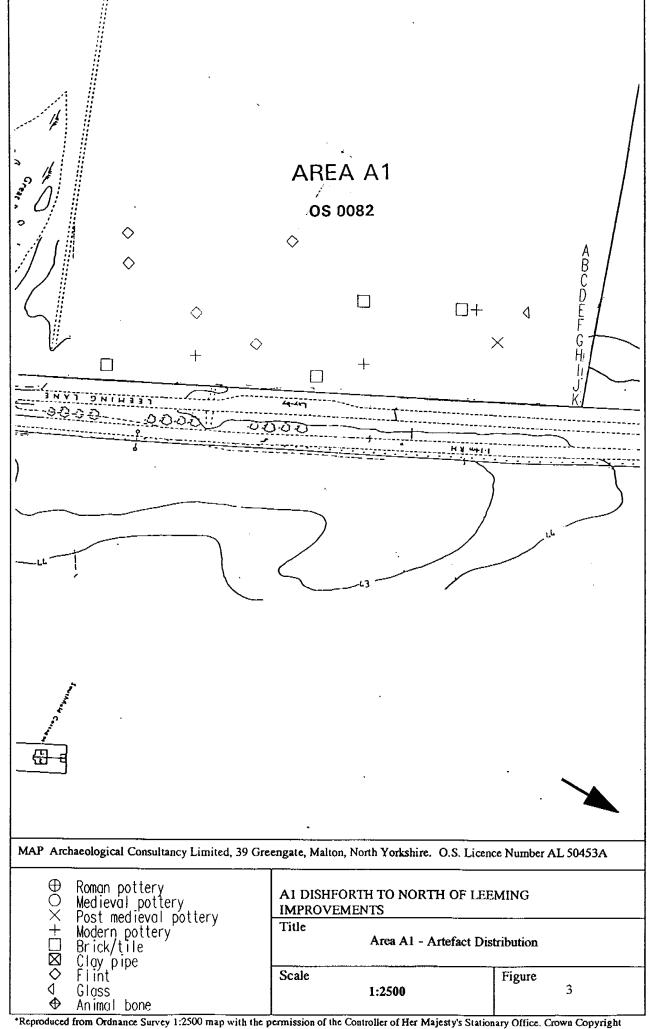
N31 – 1 modern

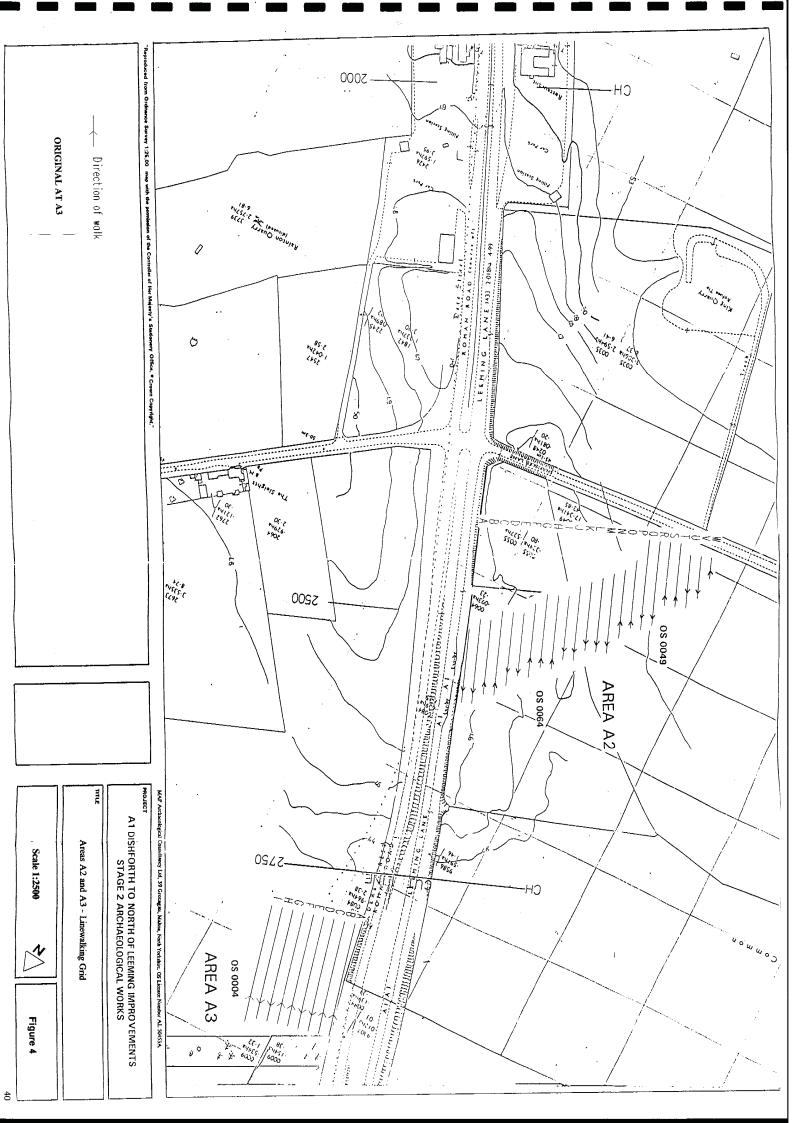
Metal

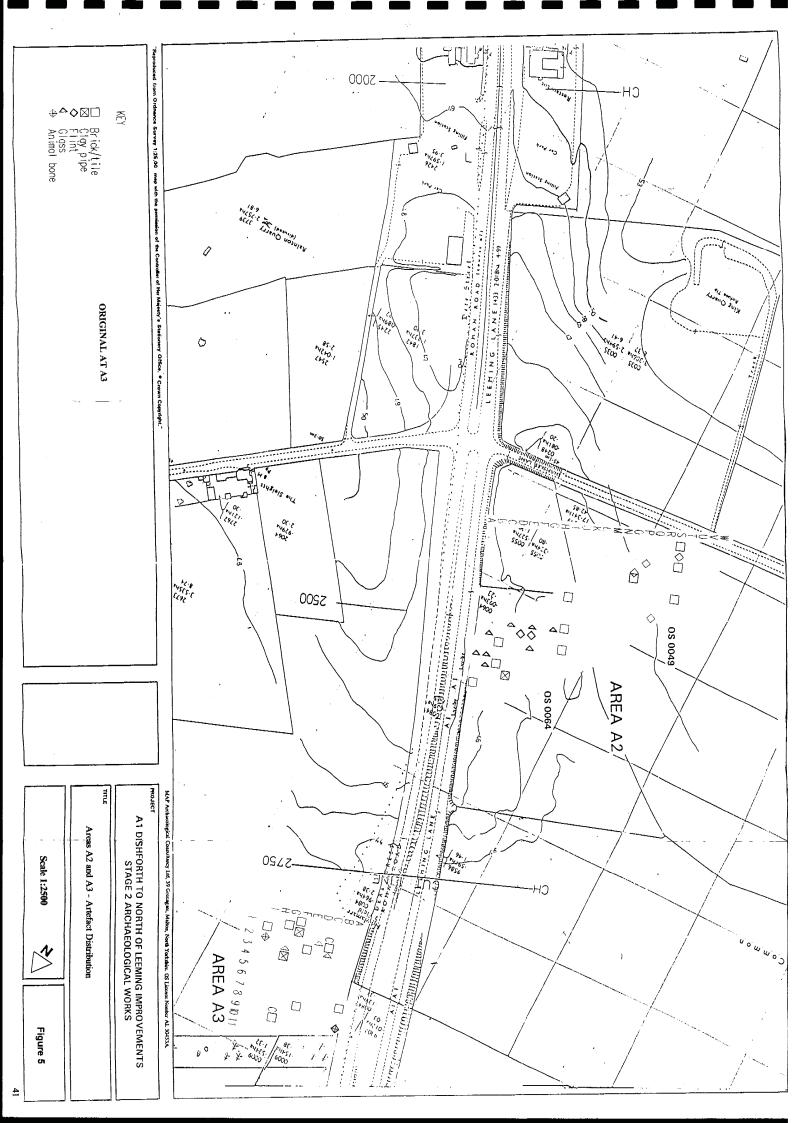
Q11 - 1 fe nail

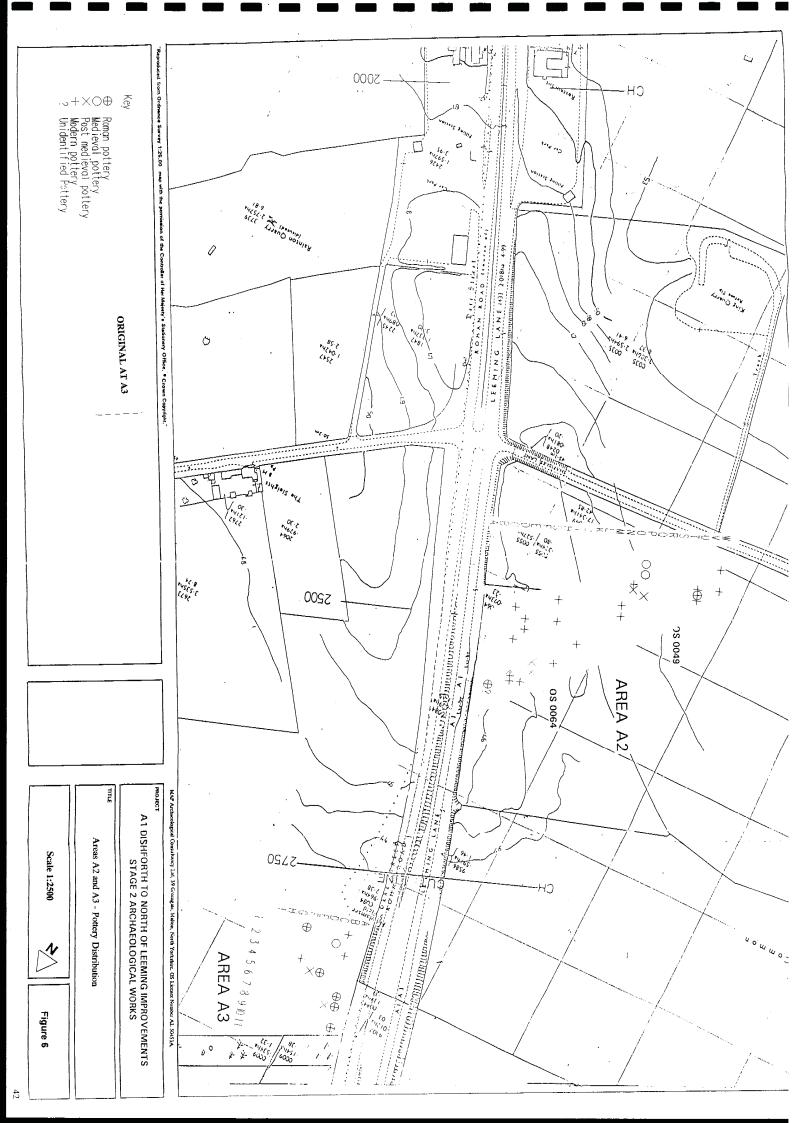


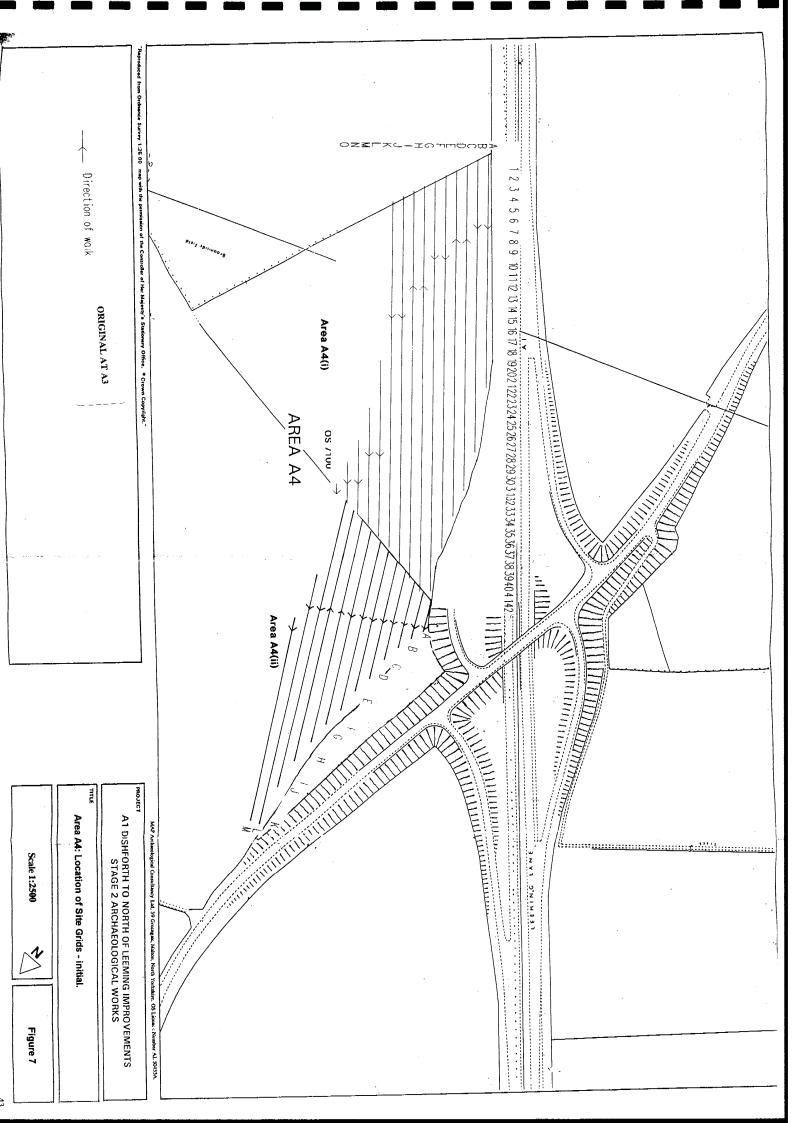


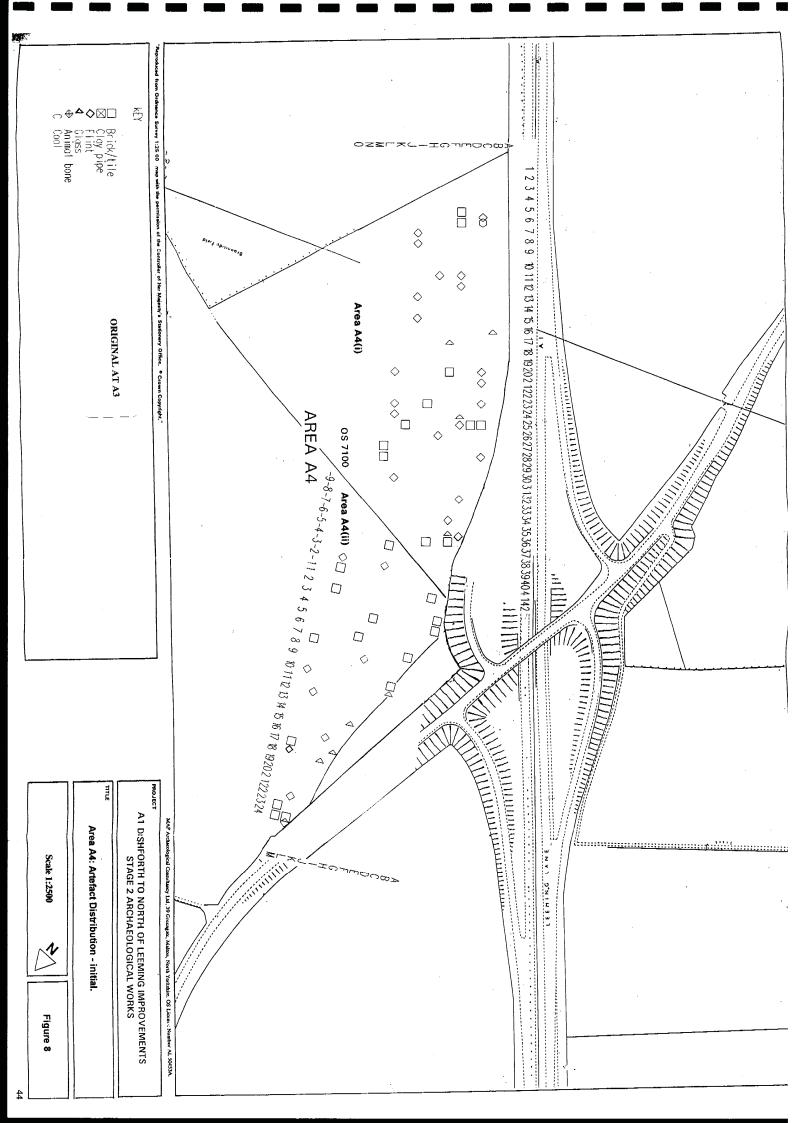


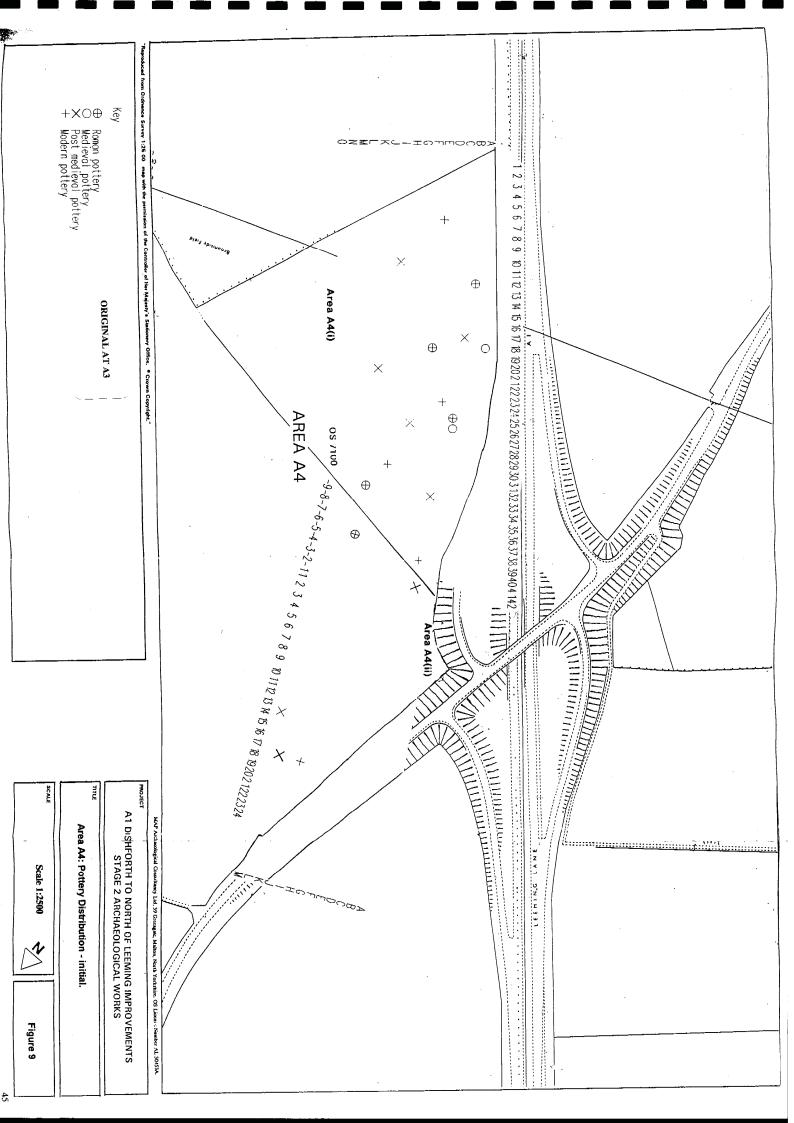


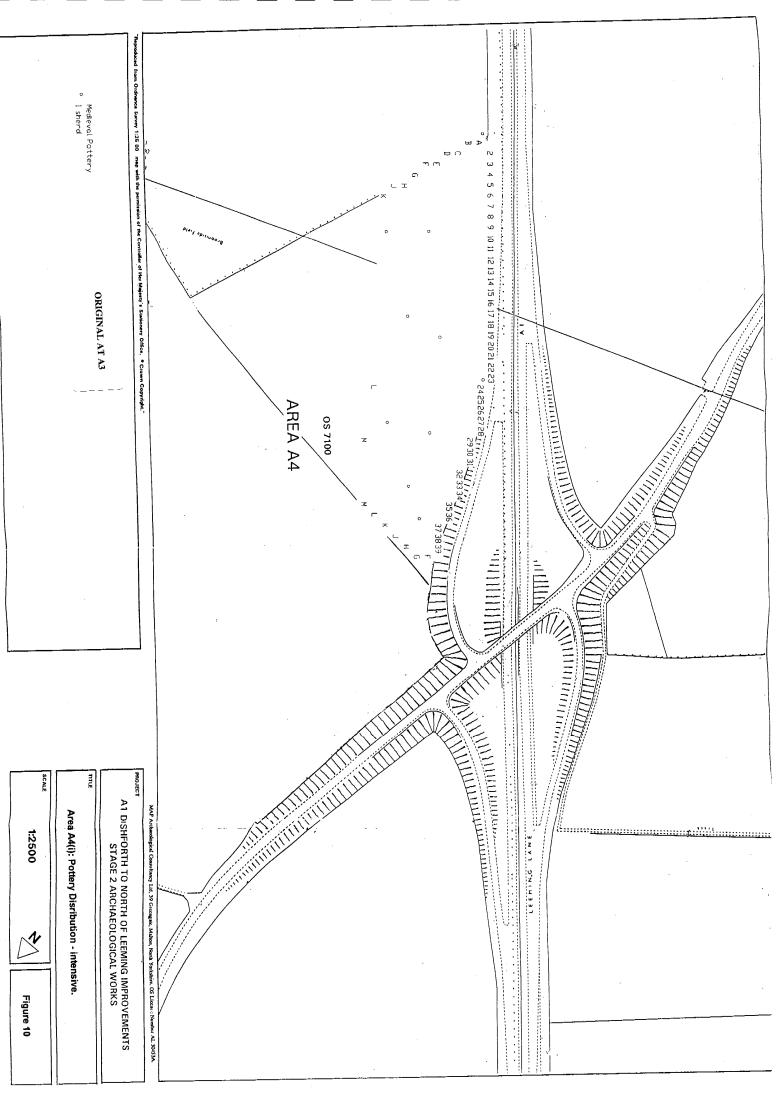


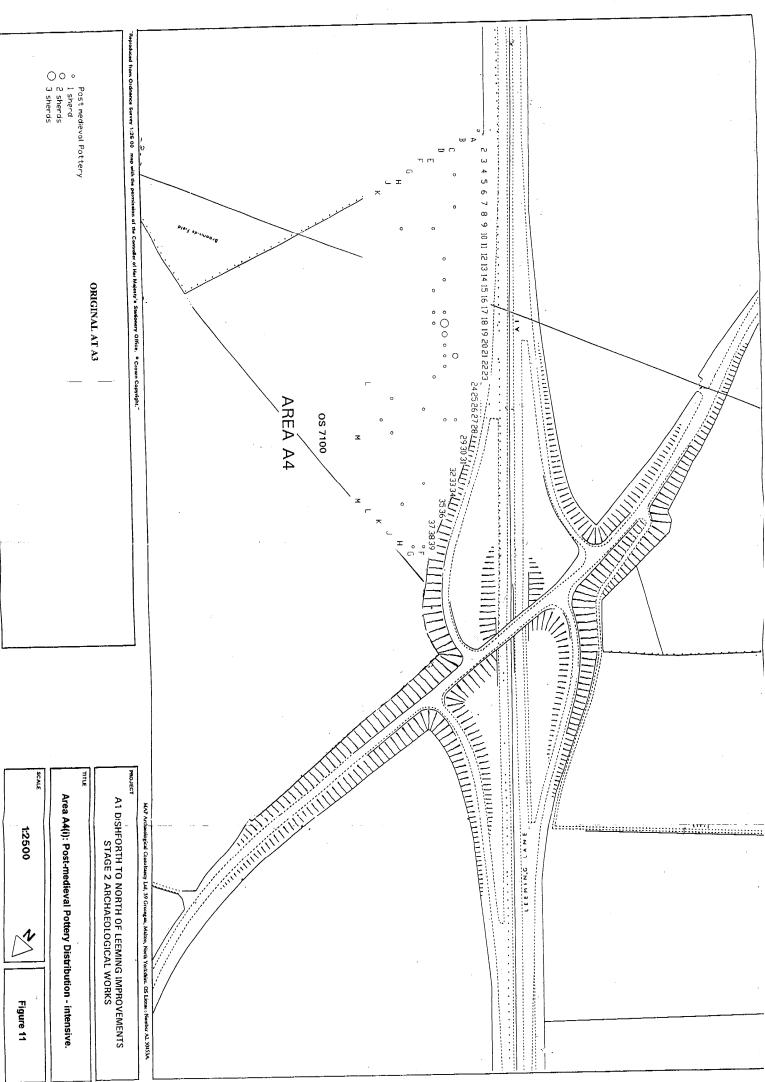


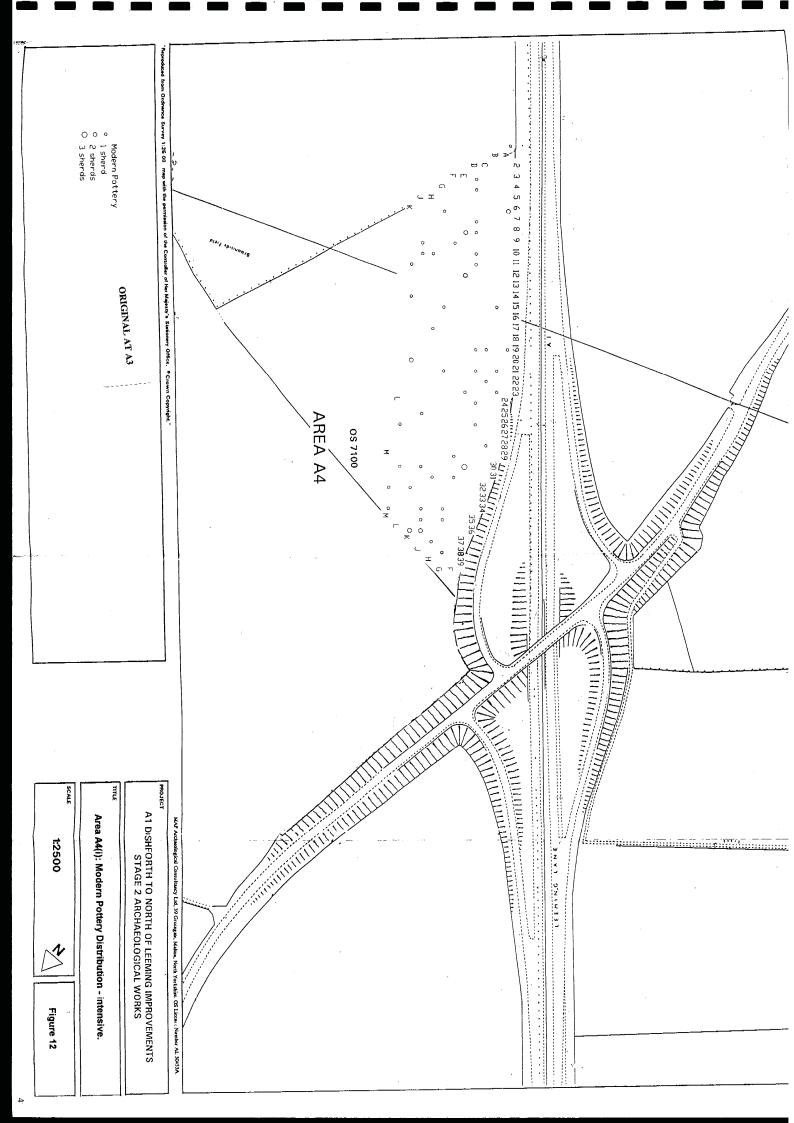


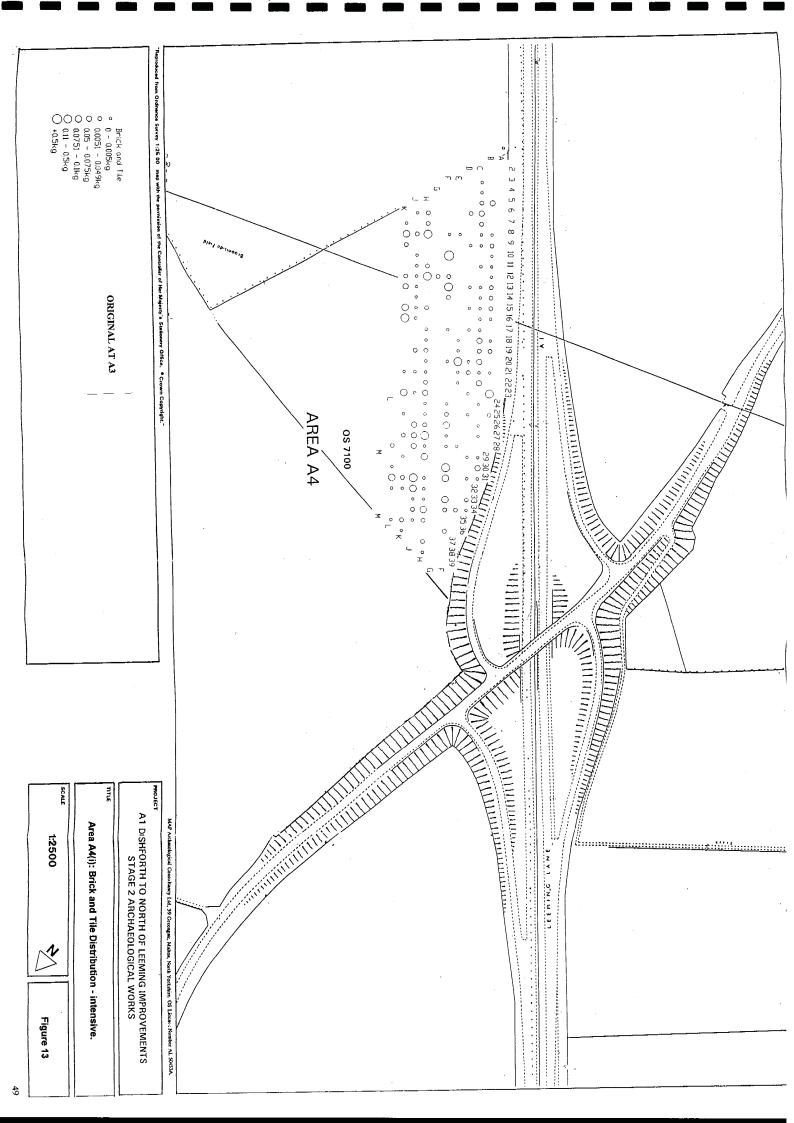


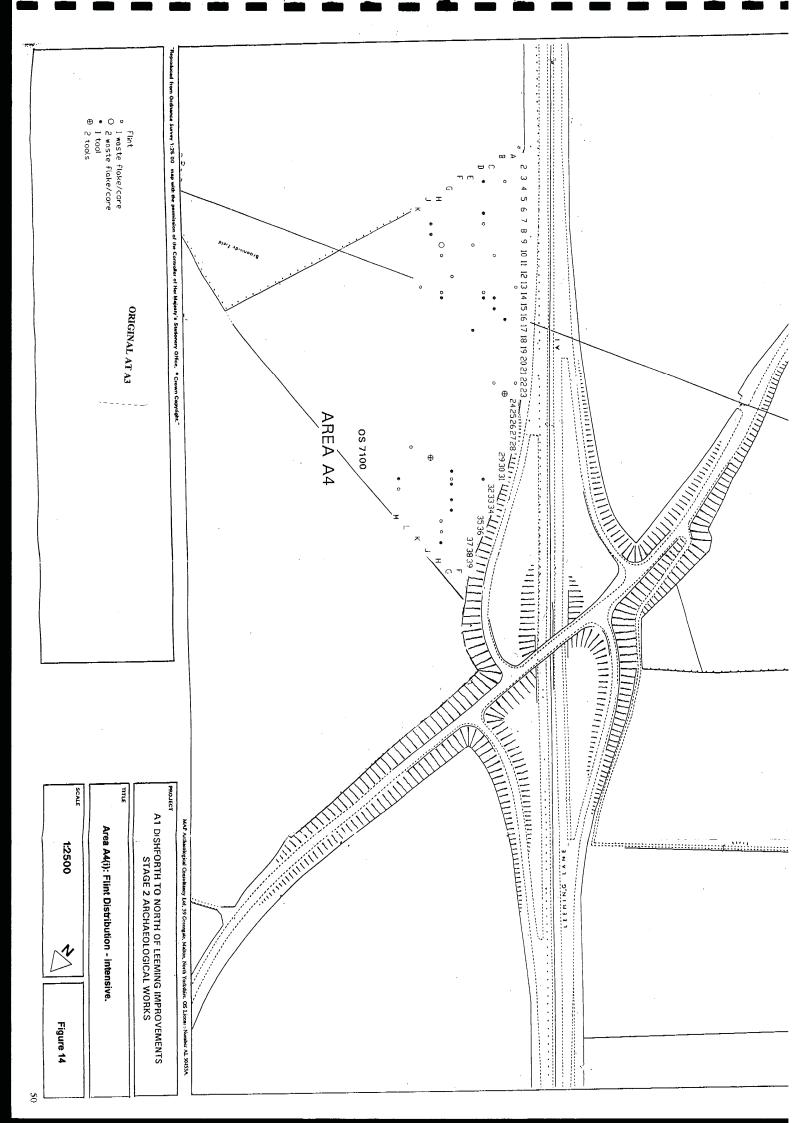


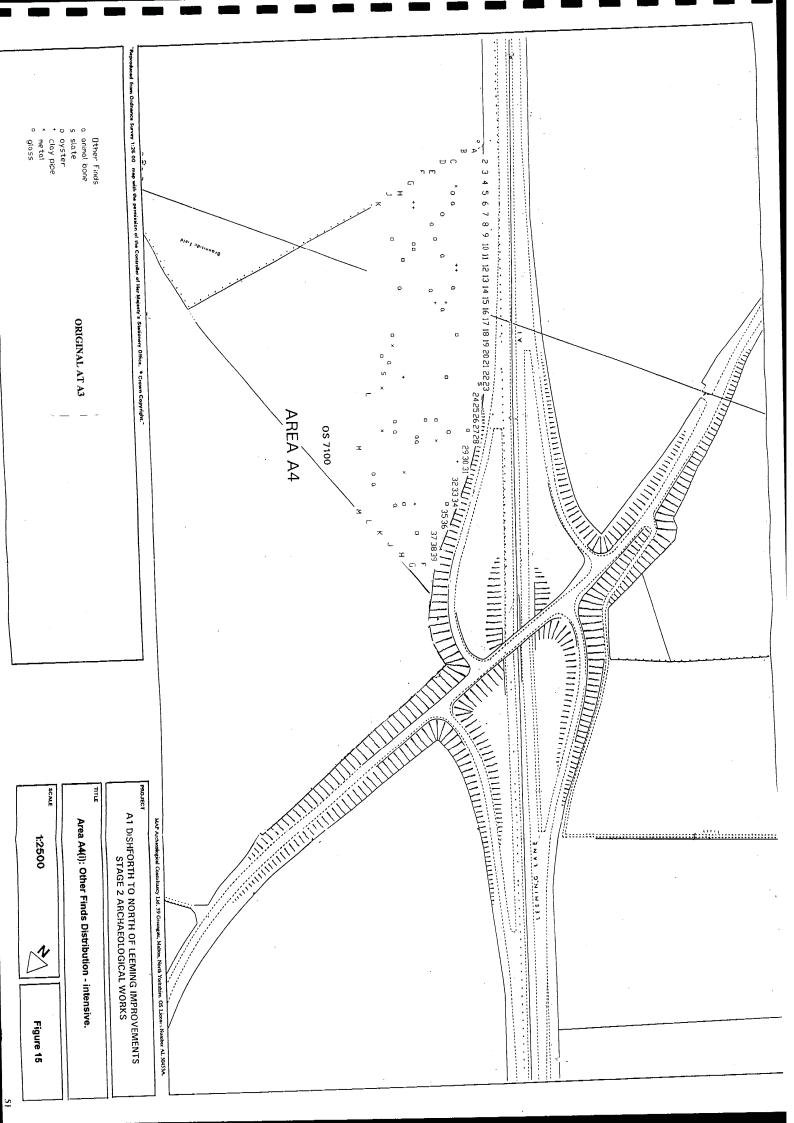


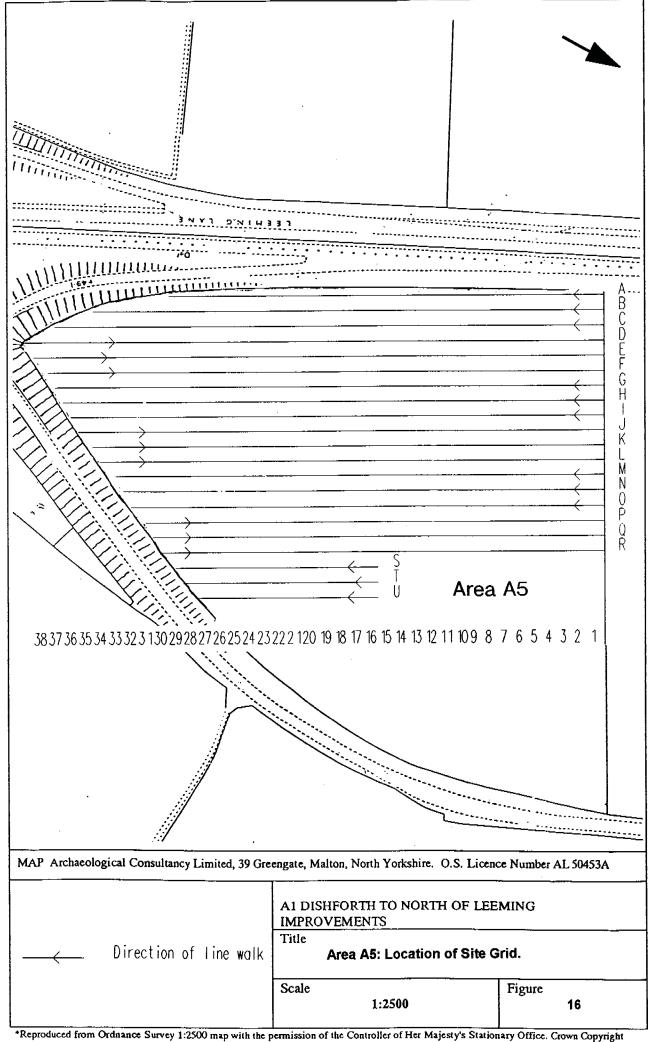












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MAP Archaeological Consultancy Limited, 39 G	reengate, Malton, North Yorkshire. O.S. Licens	ce Number AT. 50453A
Roman pottery Medieval pottery Post medieval pottery Modern pottery Unidentified Pottery	A1 DISHFORTH TO NORTH OF LEE	
? Unidentified Pottery	Title Area A5: Artefact Distribut	ion.
♦ Flint 4 Glass	Scale 1:2500	Figure 17
felron	permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Station	<u> </u>

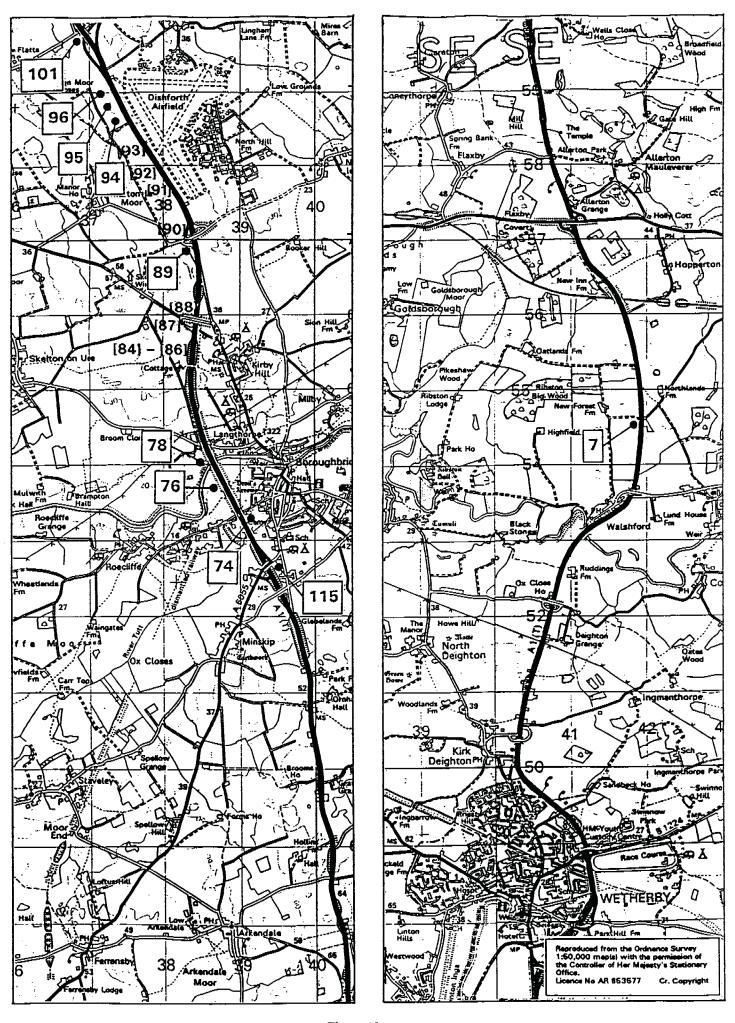


Figure 18
Walshford to Dishforth - Site Locations, Scale 1: 50000

TABLE 1

Initial Fieldwalking

Finds Distribution

A	В	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	-	-		-			-	<u> </u>	-
	 		+-		<u> </u>	_	+		В/Г
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			-		 		F	-	
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F		-	+				-		
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	+	+	 	B/T				 	
			ļ	MD					
	1		ļ		<u> </u>	PM			
	 	<u> </u>							
		1		G					

KEY

F- Flint

B/T - Brick/Tile

G - Glass

Pottery:

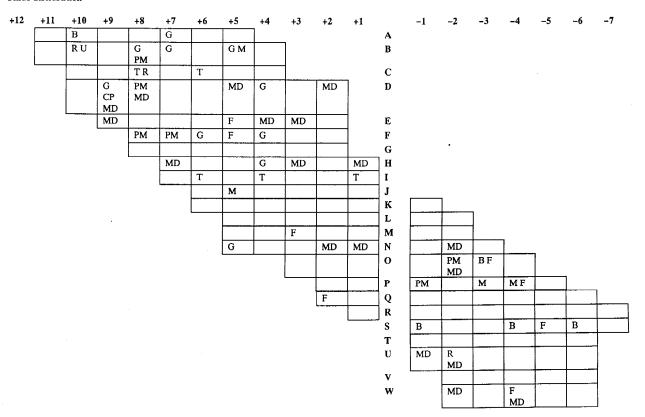
PM - Post medieval

MD - Modern

TABLE 2

AREA 2

Initial fieldwalking Finds distribution



KEY:

B - Brick
T - Tile
G - Glass
F - Flint
CP - Clay pipe

Pottery:

R - Roman M - Medieval PM - Post medieval MD - Modern

AREA A3

Initial Fieldwalking

Finds Distribution

				:				7
Α	R					T		
T	R	PM		BC				
	R							
В								
			R	PM			R	
					MD	CP		
	MD	G		Т				
		TC	G		F			TA
	MD				T CP	T		
					R			
A	В	C	D	\mathbf{E}	\mathbf{F}	G	H	1

KEY

В	_	Bric

B - Brick T - Tile F - Flint G - Glass CP - Clay pipe C - Coal A - Animal bone

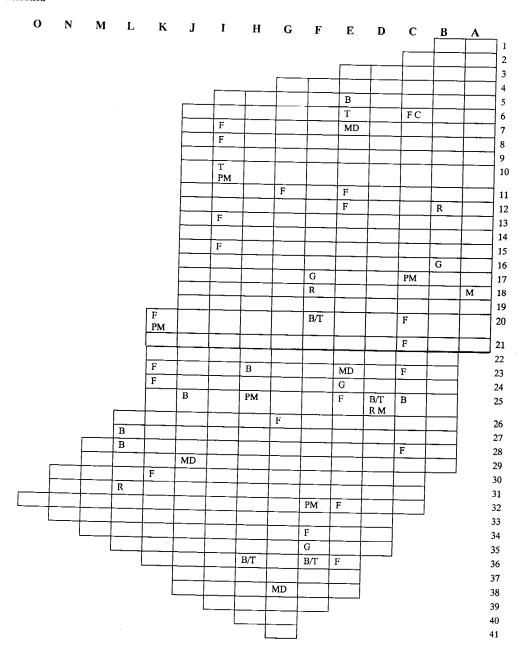
Pottery:

R - Roman M - Medieval PM - Post medieval MD - Modern

TABLE 4

AREA A4i

Initial Fieldwalking Finds Distribution



KEY:

B - Brick

T - Tile C - Coal

CP - Clay pipe G - Glass F - Flint

Pottery:

R - Roman

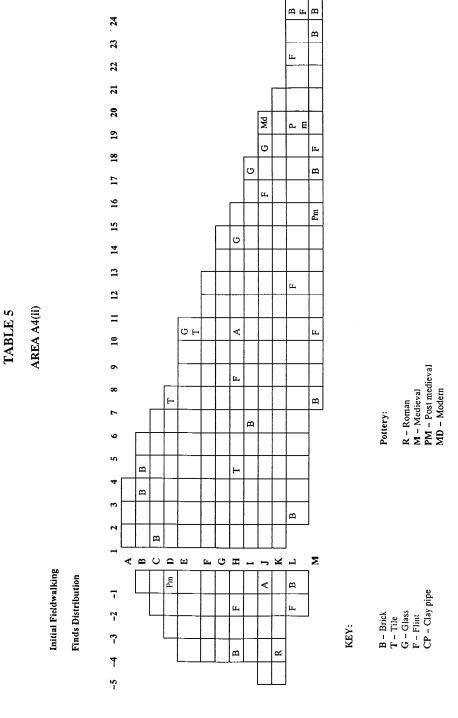
 \mathbf{M} – Medieval

PM - Post medieval

MD - Modern

ORIGINAL AT A3

58



AREA A4

Intensive Fieldwalking General Finds Distribution

M	L	K	J	Н	G	F	E	D	С	В	A	
								MD F	В	F	_	
						ſ	T	MD	PM B	† ·		
							-		Fe B O	В	<u> </u>	
			В	В	MD F	_		BF	BA	B	MD	
		В	F	В	СР		_		<u> </u>	1	2	
			F	В				MD F O	PM B	1		
		В	BF	В		В	MD B	MD	В	В		
		МВ	MD G	PM F	 	M MD	PM F G	В	В	В	- 	
			MD B	MD F	G	В		MD	F	В		
		MD	В	BFG		T		MD A ·	В	В		
			В	В	BF	В	MD	PM	CP	В		
		BF	В			В		В	В	В		
		MD	В	FA		В	Α	PM F	BFA	В		
		В	В	В	MD F		PM CP	В СР	BF	MD B		
		В	В					A	В	BF		
				M MD B		В	PM F	РМ В	В			
			G	В			РМ В	PM	ВG	В		٦
			B Fe	В			МВ	PM MD	MD B	В	MD	T
		MD G		В		В	В	РМ В	В			٦
		В	ВА	В	MD		В	PM MD B	РМ В	MD B		
		S		ВСР	- Secure on CH	Manager and company or com-		PM G	MDBF		F	1
		B Fe	В	В	1		PM MD	В		MD B	MS	1
			 -	В	F	В	В	MD	В		1	لـ
		В	PM MD	В		В		В		В	┨	
	MD		BFA	В		PM B G	G	MD	В		┨	
		PM B Fe	МВА	В		В		РМ О	РМ В	G		
	BF	1	В	В	Α	МВ	B Fe		MD			
		В	PM F		1	MD		В	В			
	MD B		MD	В	F	В	MD		ВСР		-	
	В	ВА	В	MD B Cu	FO	MD B		BF	В			
) F	BF	MD B	В	В								
			В	MBF	F	РМ В		В				
D .	В		MD B A	BG	MD F CP	В	BF	ВG				
	L	B	MD B	PMBF	MD							
		MD B	MD	1/2 ==	М	В						
			L	MDBF	100							
				В	MD							

KEY Finds

A - Animal Bone
B - Brick and Tile
CP - Clay Pipe
Cu - Copper Alloy Object
F - Flint
Fe - Ferrous Object
G - Glass
O - Oyster
S - Slate

Pottery

M - Medieval PM - Post-medieval MD - Modern

TABLE 7

Intensive Fieldwalking Medieval Pottery Distribution

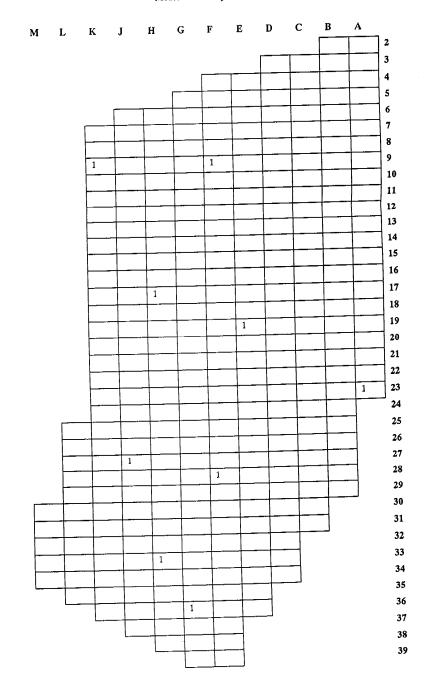


TABLE 8

Intensive Fieldwalking Post Medieval Pottery Distribution

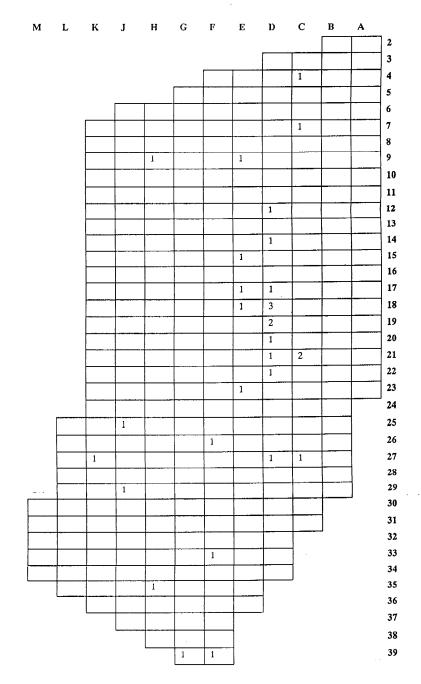
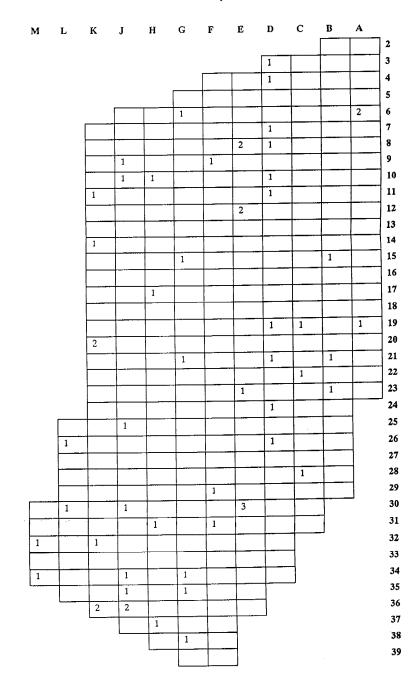


TABLE 9

Intensive Fieldwalking Modern Pottery Distribution



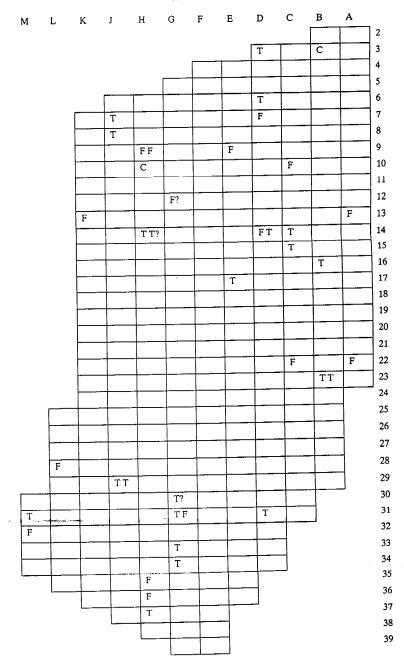
AREA A4

Intensive Fieldwalking Brick and Tile Distribution

	L	K	J	H	G	F	E	D	С	В	A
									0.002kg	1	
							1		0.002kg		-
						 		ļ	0.005kg	0.05kg	ļ
			0.001kg	0.01kg		 		0.015kg	0.023kg	0.03kg	
		0.001kg	0.001kg	0.01kg		-		0.013kg	0.00kg		
		0.001kg	0.01kg	0.01kg		0.005kg	0.001kg	-	0.02kg	0.005kg	-
		0.04kg	0.01kg	0.2kg		0.003kg	0.001kg	0.002kg	0.001kg	0.003kg	
		0.04kg	0.005kg	-		0.55kg	-	0.002kg	0.001kg	0.01kg	
			0.003kg	0.01kg		0.33kg			0.001kg	0.005kg	
		0.01kg	0.001kg	0.01kg	0.01kg	0.01kg	-		0.001kg	0.003kg	
		0.01kg	0.003kg	0.13kg	U.UIKg	0.01kg		0.002kg	0.001kg	0.002kg	
		0.0348	0.001kg			0.23kg	-	0.00288	0.001kg	0.035kg	
		0.1kg	0.005kg	0.01kg	·	0.01kg		0.005kg	0.002kg	0.035kg	
		0.1kg 0.15kg	0.003kg	0.01kg		 		0.003kg	0.001kg	0.02kg	
		0.13kg	0.001kg	0.0011		0.0051		0.0011		0.001kg	
				0.001kg		0.005kg	0.0041	0.001kg	0.001kg	0.005kg	
			0.0011	0.001kg		ļ <u> </u>	0.001kg		0.05kg		
			0.001kg	0.01kg	-	0.0011	0.002kg	0.0011	0.02kg	0.01kg	
		0.002kg	0.0051	0.001kg		0.001kg	0.015kg	0.001kg	0.06kg	0.0051	•
		0.002kg	0.005kg	0.005kg			0.005kg	0.04kg	0.005kg	0.005kg	
		0.11	0.0051	0.01kg			0.001kg	2 0001	0.07kg	0.051	
		0.1kg	0.005kg	0.05kg				0.002kg		0.25kg	
				0.001kg		0.001kg			0.001kg		
		0.001kg		0.001kg		0.01kg		0.001kg		0.01kg	
			0.07kg	0.01kg		0.1kg			0.001kg		
	0.041	0.03kg	0.05kg	0.15kg		0.001kg			0.001kg		
	0.01kg	0.0001	0.05kg	0.001kg		0.005kg	0.005kg				
•		0.002kg		0.1kg				0.005kg	0.005kg		
	0.005kg					0.15kg			0.05kg		
	0.1kg	0.01kg	0.35kg	0.005kg		0.1kg		0.001kg	0.001kg		
	0.005kg	0.005kg	0.1kg	0.005kg							
			0.005kg	0.001kg		0.1kg		0.01kg			
			0.02kg	0.1kg		0.01kg	0.02kg	0.002kg			
	0.005kg	0.01kg	0.005kg	0.01kg							
		0.005kg				0.02kg					
				0.01kg							
				0.005kg							

AREA A4

Intensive Fieldwalking Flint Distribution



Key

F - Flake

T - Tool

C - Core ?F - Possible Flake

?T - Possible Core

TABLE 12

AREA 5

Initial Fieldwalking

Finds Distribution

A	В	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	<u>o</u>	P	Q	R	1 S	T	
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KEY

F - Flint Fe - Iron G - Glass

Pottery:

R - Roman M - Medieval PM - Post medieval MD - Modern U- Unidentified