

INDEX DATA	RPS INFORMATION
Scheme Title A64 York Bypass - Moulton Bypass Ducting	Details Proposals for Archaeological Field Survey.
Road Number A64	Date January 1993
Contractor RPS	
County Yorkshire	
OS Reference SE76	
Single sided <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Double sided A3 9 Colour 9 (A3) + 7	

**A64 YORK BYPASS
TO MALTON BYPASS
DUALLING:**

**PROPOSALS FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY**

20TH JANUARY 1993

**RPS CLOUSTON
THE OLD BARN
DEANES CLOSE
STEVENTON
ABINGDON
OXON OX13 6SY**

CONTENTS

	Page no.
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS	3
3. LOCAL POLICIES	6
4. STAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION	7
5. PHYSICAL CONTEXT	8
6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT	12
7. CONSTRAINTS ON THE PREFERRED ROUTE	17
8. RECOMMENDED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY WORK	18
9. PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY WORK	20

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1	SITES AND MONUMENTS LIST
APPENDIX 2	LOCATION MAP (Drg. No. RPS 1)
APPENDIX 3	MAPS OF SMR SITES (Drg. No. RPS 2 - RPS 8)
APPENDIX 4	DETAILED MAPS OF PROPOSED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY SITES (RPS 9-RPS 15)
APPENDIX 5	KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 RPS Clouston as landscape sub-consultants to Bullen and Partners have been asked to advise on the likely archaeological constraints which may be encountered by the proposed A64 York Bypass to Malton Bypass Dualling. The Landscape Report on Alternative Routes: Landscape, Ecology and Archaeology, submitted by RPS in December 1990, mapped and listed all known sites along the route, prioritised them, compared the degree of impact likely to be caused by the route options studied, and made general recommendations for future surveys. In July 1991, following the production of preliminary outline engineering plans for an "on-line" improvement scheme, RPS Clouston provided more detailed advice on the impact of this proposal on the known sites, and brief recommendations for further field work and consultations.
- 1.2 Proposals for Archaeological Survey have been produced following consultations with the County Archaeologist and further research to refine the data.
- 1.3 The archaeological investigations have reviewed the existing data available from local and national sources. Data has been collected from:
- i) English Heritage,
 - ii) North Yorkshire County Council,
 - iii) National Monuments Record,
 - iv) National Library of Air Photographs.

The English Heritage (EH) information is concerned with Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs). The North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) information includes aerial photographic (AP) sources as well as Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs). The National Monuments Record (NMR) is the national repository of archaeological records.

- 1.4 Some field work has already been completed which involved a walk-over survey, noting earthworks and any archaeological features visible from the surface. No below ground investigations have been carried out but sufficient information has been collected to enable an initial appraisal of the preferred route to be undertaken and recommendations for further work to be made.
- 1.5 It should be noted that available data has been reviewed in the light of policies for archaeology espoused by European, national and local authorities as well as those of the Department of Transport (DoT).
- 1.6 It is now proposed to carry out further fieldwork on site to clarify the extension of archaeological features identified by earlier investigations.

2 EUROPEAN AND NATIONAL POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- 2.1 **European Policies.** European Community policies are enshrined in Directive 85/337 which is concerned with "the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment". Trunk road schemes longer than 1km are included in the schedule of projects requiring assessment. Included in the list of aspects of the environment which should be considered are "material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage". These requirements are incorporated in the United Kingdom Town and Country Planning (Assessment of Environmental Effects) Regulations 1988 and the Highways Act 1980 Section 105A (2).
- 2.2 **National Policies.** Statutory protection for archaeology is principally enshrined in the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979) amended by the National Heritage Act 1983. Nationally important sites are listed in a Schedule of Ancient Monuments which is maintained by the Secretary of State for National Heritage. Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) consent is required for any work which would affect a SAM, including covering it up. The Department of National Heritage is advised by the Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England, known as English Heritage.
- 2.3 **English Heritage.** English Heritage may be asked to advise on other archaeological matters, as it is mandated in the National Heritage Act "so far as is practicable, to secure the preservation of ancient monuments and historic buildings in England". As well as carrying out a general archaeological advisory role it also monitors the situation of archaeology in the planning process, based on the Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning issued by the DoE in November 1990 (PPG16, see para. 2.4). English Heritage reviewed the impact of road schemes on archaeology in 1990 in Roads for Prosperity: the Archaeological Impact, which although it has no mandatory status nonetheless represents a succinct statement of English Heritage concerns. In its conclusions this document states: "... the

environmental impact must be fully assessed in advance of route selection to allow for the consideration of the possibilities for mitigation of impact ... it is therefore necessary to give greater weight to the archaeological implications of trunk road development and to integrate fully such considerations into the process of assessment required for all such developments"

- 2.4 **DoE Planning Policy Guidance (PPG16).** The Planning Policy Guidance on Archaeology and Planning (PPG16) published in November 1990 consolidates advice to planning authorities concerning the safeguarding of archaeology within the planning process. The guidance emphasises the irreplaceability of the archaeological resource, details the role of records kept in County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), encourages early consultation with County Archaeological Officers, and sets out the requirement for applicants to furnish sufficient information about the archaeological impact of their proposals for reasonable decisions to be made. The document also indicates the circumstances in which further archaeological evaluation would be necessary, and outlines the use of agreements and conditions to protect the archaeology if appropriate.
- 2.5 **Department of Transport.** The Government's policies for trunk roads are set out in Trunk Roads England: into the 1990s published in February 1990. Paragraph 1.8 states that "the requirements for road travel are met in as environmentally friendly way as possible" and the paper goes on to point out that "a great deal of effort already goes into assessing the environmental impact of potential schemes and designing them to fit as sympathetically as possible into the landscape and the Government intends to do even more". Circular HD18/88 sets out the contents of necessary statements on the effects of published schemes, so as to comply with the 1980 Highways Act section 105 A(2).

- 2.6 **DoT Manual of Environmental Appraisal.** The DoT Manual summarises the statutory protection given to SAMs and accepts that other archaeological features should also be avoided where practicable (para.6.2.5). The stages of assessment are set out: a summary of heritage information should be included in the Consultation Framework; any new information obtained at the public consultation should be followed up and the subsequent Preliminary Report should outline the proposed responses to archaeological constraints; and the Public Inquiry framework should have a detailed consideration of affected sites together with the mitigation procedures proposed. In a Parliamentary Written Answer the Minister of State, Department of Transport, stated "The effect on archaeological sites is assessed before decisions on routes are taken. The procedures are set out in the Department's Manual of Environmental Appraisal; the Manual is being revised and English Heritage are being consulted" (Hansard 18.12.1990;WA48). It is considered likely that this review will endorse the precepts of PPG16 and that impact and mitigation assessments will be required at an earlier stage of route assessment than previously. The Secretary of State announced in August 1991 that the DoT would fund archaeological surveys in advance of road construction or improvement. This is in addition to the £500,000 annual grant paid to EH by the DoT for excavation costs.

3 LOCAL POLICIES

- 3.1 The North Yorkshire County Council Structure Plan (Written Statement, January 1990) Policy E states:

Priority will be given to the conservation of the landscapes and generally amenity of the following areas:

.....

the Howardian Hills

.....

- (iii) measures will be taken to protect and enhance the landscape, important buildings and other heritage features.

Policy E5 states:

Development proposals which could result in damage to, or the destruction of, sites of archaeological importance will normally be refused.

- 3.2 North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) as the local planning authority has examined the preferred route and its likely effect on the archaeology, and where insufficient evidence is available in areas of potential sites has asked that an archaeological evaluation be carried out. Evaluation is a rapid assessment of the extent, status, and state of preservation of potential sites which may entail geophysical survey, aerial photography, field walking and trial trenching of sample areas. As well as the impact of the road improvements themselves, note must also be taken of ancillary works - compounds, access routes, fencing, etc. - adjacent to the route which may adversely affect the archaeology.

4 STAGES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

- 4.1 The stages of archaeological assessment for any major project, as suggested in PPG16, and as endorsed by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (The Assessment of Trunk Road Schemes, March 1992, paper produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Contract Archaeology Committee), are:

STAGE 1 A desk-top study of Sites and Monuments Records (SMRs), Aerial Photographs (APs) and any documentary evidence leading to mapping of recorded remains and an assessment of the quality of the existing information. An initial grading of sites should be undertaken. This stage should be carried out over a study area before alternative routes alignments are identified.

STAGE 2 Field evaluation (walk-over survey, systematic field walking, geophysical survey) should be carried out both on known sites and "blank" areas in order to upgrade data when route alternatives are considered. If there are particularly sensitive issues then evaluation trenching (see stage 3) may be required before a preferred route choice is made.

STAGE 3 Following preferred route announcement evaluation excavation (trial trenching, assessment of geotechnical trials) should be carried out in areas where the impact of the preferred route is unclear. All areas of threat should be considered including landscaping, junctions, and realigned local access roads.

- 4.2 To date the desk-top study (Stage 1) together with the walkover survey (Stage 2) has been completed. The results of this present study will form the basis of proposals for future work to complete the assessment in order that the impact of the route may be established.

5. PHYSICAL CONTEXT

- 5.1 **Geology and topography.** The route crosses an area of complex geology with, from south to north, the Triassic Bunter Sandstones and Keuper Marl north of York, giving way to the Jurassic Lias and Oolitic deposits fringed with Oxford Clay and Corallian Limestone in the Malton area (British Geology Survey Sheet 63, York, Solid and Drift). South of Whitwell-on-the-Hill there are substantial drift deposits of sands and clays overlying this solid geology. These deposits have had a profound effect on the human occupation and exploitation of the area, and also on the techniques and effectiveness of archaeological research. The lacustrine sands and clays between Stockton-on-the-Forest and Claxton produced poor agricultural land, as indicated by the numerous "moor" and "common" place names there. The Boulder Clay would also have been unattractive to early farmers although it is fertile when adequately drained and managed. The limestone hills would have been more important for early agriculturalists, as the numerous prehistoric monuments in the area suggest.
- 5.2 **Topography.** The area of drift deposits south of Whitwell-on-the-Hill are generally lowlying with low rolling relief. At Whitwell the ridge of the Howardian Hills runs approximately WNW-ESE before dropping down again to the clay vale of the Derwent. The ridge is cut by the River Derwent to form a steep sided valley between Kirkham and Low Hutton, with the Cram Beck feeding it from a side valley on the west.
- 5.3 **Archaeological sensitivity.** These geological and topographical factors with their associated land usages have had an effect on the recovery of archaeological information. The agencies through which archaeological material is found and recorded are:

aerial photography to detect crop marks and earthworks

finds made in ploughed fields through systematic field walking

casual recoveries of finds made in the course of development

records of finds made in the past.

5.4 Aerial photography. The results of aerial photography depend upon many factors including the farming regime, the state of the crops, the time of day, the weather, the sensitivity of the underlying soils, the survival of archaeological deposits and the experience of the photographer/interpreter. Cropmarks do not usually show up well on clay subsoils, but sands and limestones can be more useful. Earthworks have often been ploughed-out on fields subject to long term arable cultivation, but they can be preserved in permanent pasture and woodland. Oblique aerial photography of pasture can be effective in detecting the remains of earthworks from shadow patterns, but woodland cover will usually obscure such features from the air. These farming patterns are of course related to the geology, with arable traditionally focused on the lighter, well-drained limestone, whereas the clays and infertile sands are more likely to be utilised for pasture and forestry.

5.5 Finds from ploughsoil. Soil which contains archaeological material and which is turned over by the plough affords an opportunity for the recovery of artefacts which is denied in permanent pasture. Such discoveries may come about casually or be the result of systematic field-walking carried out by trained archaeologists. Ploughing also directly affects archaeological deposits, tending to degrade them on the tops of hills and upper slopes but possibly burying and masking them under layers of colluvium at the foot of slopes and in valley bottoms. Ploughing may also create archaeological features in its own right

through lynchets formation (banks formed by the accumulation of plough soil on the uphill side of boundaries while it is removed from the downhill side) and ridge and furrow (long low parallel banks created as a result of medieval and later ploughing techniques).

5.6 Earthworks. The earthwork remains of earlier human activities are more likely to be preserved in permanent pasture or woodland than in ploughed areas. Sometimes, however, the evidence of prehistoric rituals has been respected even by subsequent arable regimes, leaving barrows and other monuments dotted about an otherwise (archaeologically) featureless landscape. The changes in the balance of arable and stock rearing practices have sometimes meant that traces of historic arable farming have survived as modern earthworks in "permanent" pasture, as with lynchets and ridge and furrow. While earthworks in arable or pasture are often reasonably visible, those covered by woodland can be very hard to detect and/or map adequately. Forestry is also archaeologically destructive with few concomitant positive aspects in terms of new information or research opportunities.

5.7 Development. Finds made in the course of development may be casual or the result of a campaign of work by archaeologists in response to development. Usually development is destructive, but as a corollary, areas where building developments are few or small have less of a potential for revealing archaeological finds through this agency.

5.8 Historical records. Many archaeological features and finds are known from earlier accounts of discoveries or observations, sometimes recording items which no longer exist. The activities of a few energetic individuals or an active amateur society can have a profound effect on the distribution map of archaeological features. Historical accounts are of particular importance for the more recent periods of the

past, as is the surviving built environment and landscape.

- 5.9 In the study area these factors have combined to produce an uneven spread of archaeological records with fewer known from the sands and clays south of Whitwell-on-the-Hill and a greater concentration on the Howardian Hills. The types of archaeological record are also in marked contrast. Prehistoric ritual monuments, settlement evidence and Roman industrial activity are recorded more precisely on the limestone uplands, whereas medieval agricultural activities predominate in the clay lowlands.

6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT

- 6.1 **Introduction.** The following account is a brief summary of the known archaeological situation in the Study Area, related to a wider regional context. The Study Area comprises a 2km wide corridor approximately 1km either side of the existing A64 between York and Malton. The sites which occur within this study area are briefly described in the gazetteer (Appendix 1) and are referenced by their RPS Clouston number on the plans in Appendix 2. The NYCC SMR number is cross referenced in the gazetteer (Appendix 1).
- 6.2 **Palaeolithic (up to c.8,000 BC).** The region is outside the area generally reckoned to be occupied in the earlier palaeolithic period. In situ later palaeolithic evidence in the north of England is known from a few favoured sites though none are known in the Study Area.
- 6.3 **Mesolithic (c.8,000 - c.4,500 BC).** The temporary and seasonal camps established by hunter gatherer communities of the mesolithic period have not been located in the Study Area. The earlier pattern of exploitation appears to have been along river banks, with later expansion into the hinterland. The Derwent would have attracted the earlier groups, and there have been many finds of later mesolithic flintwork on the slopes of the Pennines. Large tracts of the Study Area would have been densely forested and poorly drained throughout much of this period, although the Howardian Hills and the Derwent valley would have made attractive hunting grounds.
- 6.4 **Neolithic (c.4,500 - c.2,000 BC).** The first farmers would have been attracted to the lighter soils of the river terrace gravels and the Howardian Hills. There are indeed ritual monuments of the period known on the hills to the east of the Study Area, for instance the Long Barrow near Westoe Grange. Within the Study Area stray neolithic implements have been found near the river on gravel near

Roughborough Farm (59-60), in Whitwell-on-the-Hill village (49-50) and nearby (47-48), and on gravels north of Stockton-on-the-Forest (153).

6.5 Bronze age (c.2,000 - c.700 BC). The earliest metal used was copper and a single findspot of the this period - the "Beaker" period - is known from the Study Area at Whitwell-on-the-Hill (46). There are several burial mounds of the earlier to middle bronze age identified on the Howardian Hills including one in the study area at Crambeck (44). In the late bronze age ritual behaviour appears to have changed and barrow burial together with all earthwork construction seems to cease. It is likely that the pattern of agricultural life changed little in these periods, with arable farming concentrating on the lighter soils of the limestone areas and the clays and sterile sands and gravels remaining as dense woodland and heath respectively, to be exploited for pasture, forage or hunting as appropriate.

6.6 Iron age (c.700 BC - AD 45). It appears that towards the end of the bronze age there was a climatic change to cooler wetter conditions which, together with human activities, made upland farming more precarious, and produced greater competition for land and resources. The rise of chieftains and territories may be related to this competition, with the hillfort as one of its physical expressions. The earthwork overlooking the river Derwent within the Study Area at Crambeck may relate to this social trend. The pattern of farming may also be seen in the many aerial photographic (AP) traces of field boundaries, tracks and enclosures in the region. Examples show up particularly in the limestone areas (eg. 127 south of Crambeck, 142 north of Crambeck) but multiple ditch patterns are also known from the gravels east of Roughborough Farm (101). It is possible that iron age farming activities extended beyond these AP sensitive geologies, but the clays were probably still undrained and uncultivated, and exploited for their woodland resources.

- 6.7 **Roman (AD 45 - c.400).** The Romans established a major town at York (*Eboracvm*) and a fort at the cross-roads at Malton (*Derwentio*). The road between the two seems to have been on the east bank of the Derwent outside the study area. There must have been a network of minor tracks, however, to distribute the products of the farms and industries in the area. The most important Roman site in the Study Area is the settlement and pottery production centre at Crambeck (02-45, SAM North Yorkshire no.325). Over the years the sites of many kilns, and burials have been located, including several outside the scheduled area (eg.164).
- 6.8 **Post Roman (c.AD 400 - c.800).** Britain was abandoned by the Romans in AD 410, and the country broke up into kingdoms which individually attempted to fight off invasions from Germany and Jutland. The period was politically very turbulent and the linear defensive banks in the region probably relate to attempts to define territorial limits (eg. the Beca Banks near Aberford). The banks along the north of the Howardian Hills may belong to this period also. A hoard from Claxton parish (156-160) is an indication of the insecurity of the times. A church was established at Appleton-le-Street about 3km west of Malton. The battle of Stamford Bridge, where Harald of Norway was defeated by Harold of England before the latter was himself defeated at Hastings, is about 7km east of Stockton-on-the-Forest, outside the Study Area.
- 6.9 **Pre-Conquest (c.AD 800 - 1066).** The attacks by Danish adventurers on the area began in the last years of the 8th century and culminated in the capture of York in 867. The area became part of the Danish kingdom of Jorvik (York). The treaty which Alfred signed with Guthrum after the Danish defeats at Edington and London effectively legitimised the Danelaw - which comprised the territory captured by the invaders in the east of England. The Study Area was part of this Danish occupied territory, and many place names indicate the takeover,

for instance the hybrid names Claxton (*Klak* = Danish personal name, -*ton* = Old English "farmstead, village") and Kirkham (*kirk* = Danish "church", *ham* = Old-English "home, manor, farm"). The settlements mentioned in later medieval documents were probably all established by the end of this period, and the pattern of villages and fields may have changed little in the succeeding centuries.

- 6.10 **Medieval (AD 1066 - 1500).** The Conqueror established his authority in the north with a campaign of terror - "the harrying of the north" - followed up with the building of castles at strategic points to maintain order. York is the nearest feudal castle, but many local barons constructed motte and bailey castles to assert their own local authority, like that at Sheriff Hutton to the west of the Study Area. The influence of the French speaking overlords is reflected in some of the placenames, such as Thornton-le-Clay and Barton-le-Willows. Minor lords established their status by moating their houses, particularly in clayland areas. A large moat survives at Foston about a kilometre west of Barton Bridge. Religious foundations built impressive monasteries, like the Augustinians at Kirkham. The farms they owned in the countryside were called granges and a number can be found in the region (eg Foston Grange, Crambe Grange). Hospitals were established at Norton and Broughton and the name Spital Brook may refer to another in the Barton Hill area. In the later medieval and post medieval periods some villages failed, either partially to produce a shrunken village, or completely, leaving a deserted village, as at East Lilling in the clay lands. Medieval ploughing produced lynchets, a fine example of which survives at High Hutton (58), and ridge and furrow, which can be seen in profusion around Barton Hill (73,93). The poor farming potential of the clays and sands south of Whitwell-on-the-Hill is reflected in the many place names denoting marginal land, such as: common, moor, forest, carr (bog), World's End, turbaries (peat cutting) and Ings (water meadows).

- 6.11 **Post Medieval (c.1500 - 1750).** The area changed little in the early part of this period. The dissolution of the monasteries in the early 16th century redistributed large tracts of land, and encouraged the rise of the country gentry. The creation of parks followed on from the medieval practice, the 18th century Castle Howard being preceded by a more modest Tudor establishment - Hilderskill Castle. Towards the end of the period the revolution in farming practices had transformed the landscape by draining the bogs, enclosing the commons, and subdividing the large medieval open fields.
- 6.12 **Modern (c.1750 -).** In the modern period the railway utilised the Derwent valley between Barton and Malton. The A64 has developed into a major road taking the more direct route over the Howardian Hills. Limestone quarries developed from small concerns meeting local needs to larger businesses providing stone for wider distribution. Recently many villages have been expanded to meet growing population demands.

7 CONSTRAINTS ON THE PREFERRED ROUTE

- 7.1 The sites identified in Section 9, Appendix 1, Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 are derived from data held by EH, the NYCC SMR, the NMR, the National Library of Air Photographs and field observations. A site reconnaissance has been undertaken to review the terrain. Consultations have been held with the NYCC archaeological officer, as well as discussions concerning policy matters. Data gathering visits have also taken place.
- 7.2 The major constraint is at Crambeck. This is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM), comprising a Roman pottery, settlement and burial site. The current proposals show the road widened to the west opposite the SAM, in an area where features connected with the SAM may be expected. The SAM is not affected by the current road proposals.
- 7.3 It is noted that any proposals which may affect the SAM will require Scheduled Ancient Monument consent from the Secretary of State for National Heritage. The proposals, however, are to work adjacent to it but not in it. It is proposed that further evaluation should be undertaken to assess the extent, status and survival of any archaeological remains in this area. The proposed evaluation would include a geophysical survey to locate kilns and/or other features. The survey should be sufficiently wide to a) make the interpretation possible, and b) allow for a "buffer zone" where the proximity of the proposed road will interfere with future remote sensing exercises. The suggested extent is indicated on RPS Plan 13 (Appendix 4).
- 7.4 The other proposals given in Section 9 are related to additional survey and evaluation work required to bring the information base to a sufficient level so that an assessment of the impact of the proposals can be undertaken and, if required, appropriate mitigation measures formulated.

8 RECOMMENDED GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY WORK

- 8.1 To achieve a level of information which would enable mitigation programmes to be proposed, further survey work would be required. The proposals for such surveys identified here will need to be discussed and agreed with the DoT, EH and the NYCC Archaeological Officer, before they are undertaken.
- 8.2 The areas identified for further survey work are those where there has already been some indication of archaeological potential, usually through aerial photographic traces. The SAM at Crambeck is sufficiently well studied to be able to indicate, in the light of present knowledge, that any encroachment should be avoided if possible and that if it is unavoidable then a major recording exercise (excavation) may be required in advance of construction. No further survey is required within the scheduled area, but geophysical survey is proposed in connection with the road widening to the west.
- 8.3 The principal methods of evaluation survey are set out in Section 4 above.
- 8.4 The Stage 1 desk-top study has been carried out and also the walk-over survey of Stage 2. The remaining elements of Stage 2 should now be undertaken, namely:
- (a) geophysical survey, by magnetometry, has proved to be the quickest and most cost-effective technique for locating buried features elsewhere, and the limestone geology of the northern half of the route should be reasonably responsive to this method. The claylands to the south are less susceptible;
 - (b) systematic field walking, proposed at this stage only at site 135, may also be useful on other sites, following the initial reconnaissance survey.

- 8.5 The more invasive techniques of test-pitting and trial trenching should not be needed at this stage as sufficient information should be obtained by the means outlined above.

9 PROPOSALS FOR FURTHER GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY WORK

9.1 The following proposals are based on the engineering drawing versions as indicated, current in October 1992. The landscaping proposals have been taken into account when assessing the requirements for new survey work. Each site is described together with known information and sources. The sites are taken in south to north sequence.

9.2 **RPS:** 116. **SMR:**(none)
Eng.Drwg: 90D203/9/22.02G **RPS Drwg:** 9
Sources: SE65NE AP4 PVA3762095
PVA3762096

Description: rectangular enclosure to east of present road with west arm under road.

Interpretation: part of prehistoric landscape, probably iron-age or Romano-British, comprising extensive rectangular field systems with tracks and smaller enclosures, possibly dwellings. This enclosure is one of the latter.

Potential impact: the road proposals here would entail widening the carriageway to the east at grade, over part of the remainder of the feature, which could be seriously affected.

Survey proposal: to refine the information concerning the precise location of the feature and the likelihood of interior features geophysical survey is required of an area 50m x 80m (0.4ha).

9.3 **RPS:** 147. **SMR:** (none)
Eng.Drwg: 90D203/9/22.02G **RPS Drwg:** 10
Sources: SE65NE AP2 PVA3762092
PVA3762093
PVA79:03:07/20
PVA84:03:11/17

Description: the APs show two ditches to the east of the A64. The southern one is part of the recent field system ploughed out, but the less straight northern one may be part of the extensive prehistoric field system visible elsewhere on the Magnesian Limestone.

Potential impact: the proposed Hazelbush Junction would impinge on the prehistoric ditch. The junction layout has the potential to cause damage if there are features associated with the ditch which are not revealed on the APs.

Survey proposal: geophysical survey to check existence of related features and precise location of ditch of an area 150 x 200m (3ha).

9.4 **RPS:** 52, 100. **SMR:** 60070, 01728
 Eng.Drwg: 90D203/9/27.02H **RPS Drwg:** 11
 Sources: SE76NW API NMRSE7266/1/167-9
 AP2 " " "

Description: enclosure with associated trackways and field boundaries, probably prehistoric.

Potential impact: the proposed cutting and widening of the side road would pass within 100m of the enclosure and may impinge upon the associated tracks and field boundaries.

Survey proposal: geophysical survey of section of side road to be sunk in cutting and adjacent to AP traces, area 50m x 200m (1ha.)

9.5 **RPS:** 164, 127 **SMR:** (none)
 Eng.Drwg: 90D203/9/27.02H **RPS DRWG:** 11/12
 Sources: OS Map
 SE76NW PVA84:3:4/2,4

Description: RPS164 is a Roman kiln found at SE72706660, marked on OS 1:10,000, assumed to relate to Crambeck complex. RPS127 is an area of prehistoric field boundaries in the area of Mount Pleasant.

Potential impact: the presence of this kiln suggests that the Roman industrial complex at Crambeck may extend over a wide area. The two side roads (to Mount Pleasant and Holmes Crescent) could have a

serious impact on any other kilns in this area. The field system forms part of the extensive area of prehistoric landscape known on the Magnesian Limestone

Survey proposal: geophysical survey of the area to be affected by the side roads, one area 500m x 50m, the other 600m x 50m (total 5.5ha).

9.6 **RPS:** 135 **SMR:** (none)
 Eng.Drwg: 90D203/9/28.02F **RPS Drwg** 13
 Sources: SE76NW AP16 NMR-SF1676:316
 PVA84:3:06/10,12

Description: broad semi-circular cropmark close to road. Also kiln debris related to Crambeck SAM on east side of road. It is reasonable to conclude that the Roman pottery manufacturing complex extended into the area west of the A64 here. Another crop mark to north near Gillylees Wood (AP4) is caused by recent sports ground.

Potential impact: the widening of the A64 on the west although avoiding the Crambeck SAM may affect kilns outside the scheduled area and other related features.

Survey proposals: geophysical survey of strip adjacent to A64, area of 400m x 50m (2ha) in addition to systematic field-walking.

9.7 **RPS:** 132 **SMR:** (none)
 Eng.Drwg: 90D203/9/28.02F **RPS Drwg** 14
 Sources: SMR AP cat.entry PVA84:03:06/3-4

Description: half rectangular enclosure, partly under present A64. Part of extensive prehistoric landscape visible on Magnesian Limestone, possibly an occupation feature.

Potential impact: road widened in cutting on west side of existing road which may destroy any archaeological remains in its path.

Survey proposal: geophysical survey to locate enclosure precisely and any internal features, area 300m x 50m (1.5ha).

9.8 **RPS:** 101 **SMR** 1809,
 Eng.Drwg: 90D203/9/29.02F **RPS Drwg:** 15
 Sources: AP NMRSE7669/1/170-1

Description: in field to east of A64 APs show a mass of ditches, probably of different prehistoric phases, representing field boundaries tracks and possible enclosures.

Potential impact: the proposed road widening is to the west of the existing A64 whilst the traces are to the east. Owing to the density of the traces, it is, however, reasonable to presume that a similar situation exists to the west, but that conditions have not been conducive to successful AP prospection.

Survey proposal: geophysical survey of area measuring 300m x 50m (1.5ha)

9.9 The total area recommended for geophysical survey is 14.9ha, covering eight separate sites. In addition, one of these sites is recommended for systematic field-walking.

**A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON BYPASS
DUALLING**

APPENDIX 1

SITES AND MONUMENTS LIST

RPS No	SMR No	Location NGR: SE	Classification
1	01646.00000	70900 64600	Axe
2	01709.00000	73030 66830	Production centre: pottery, Crambeck ware
3	01709.01000	73400 67000	Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
4	01709.02000	73400 67000	* Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
5	01709.03000	73400 67000	Kiln: stokehole
6	01709.04000	73650 67350	Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
7	01709.05000	73600 67350	Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
8	01709.06000	73600 67350	Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
9	01709.07000	73250 67000	Kiln? pottery
10	01709.08000	73600 67200	Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
11	01709.11000	73400 67000	Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
12	01709.12000	73400 67000	Kiln: pottery: Crambeck ware
13	01709.13000	73400 67000	Kiln: stokehole
14	01709.14000	73400 67000	Paved area
15	01709.14001	73400 67000	Coin: Nerva: 2nd brass
16	01709.15000	73500 67100	Kilns: pottery: Crambeck ware
17	01709.15001	73500 67100	Enclosures: ditched
18	01709.16000	73400 67000	Unclassified
19	01709.16001	73400 67000	Samian ware sherd: Drag. 37
20	01709.16002	73400 67000	Spindle whorl
21	01709.16003	73400 67000	Bracelet
22	01709.17000	73400 67000	Pit: rubbish
23	01709.17001	73400 67000	Samian ware sherds
24	01709.17002	73400 67000	Skeletal material
25	01709.17003	73400 67000	Ring
26	01709.17004	73400 67000	Amphora: Handle
27	01709.17005	73400 67000	Sherd
28	01709.18000	73400 67000	Foundations
29	01709.27000	73400 67000	Cist
30	01709.27001	73400 67000	Burial: Inhumation
31	01709.27002	73400 67000	Sherd
32	01709.28000	73400 67000	Cist
33	01709.28001	73400 67000	Burial: Inhumation
34	01709.28002	73400 67000	Vessel
35	01709.28003	73400 67000	Sherd: Cooking pot
36	01709.29000	73200 67000	Cist
37	01709.30000	73500 67300	Cist
38	01709.30001	73500 67300	Burial: Inhumation
39	01709.30002	73500 67300	Jar
40	01709.30003	73500 67300	Burial: Inhumation
41	01709.31000	73550 67400	Cist
42	01709.31001	73550 67400	Burial: Inhumation

RPS No	SMR No	Location NGR: SE	Classification
43	01709.34000	73320 67010	Ditch
44	01710.00000	73620 67350	Round barrow
45	01713.00000	73600 66820	Hollow way
46	01713.00000	72500 65900	Beaker: Clarke (S4)
47	01720.00000	72000 65000	Axe
48	01722.00000	72000 65000	Chisel
49	01723.00000	72200 65890	Village
50	01723.01000	72200 65890	Village
51	01727.00000	73930 68150	Unclassified
52	01728.00000	72420 66400	Enclosures: ditched: field system?
53	01732.00000	74230 67200	Ring ditch: round barrow?
54	01735.00000	73380 67050	Assemblage
55	01736.00000	75350 68480	Village: shrunken
56	01736.01000	75350 68480	Village
57	01736.02000	75350 68480	Church
58	01741.00000	75000 68800	Field system: cultivation terraces
59	01809.00000	76700 69900	Flakes
60	01809.01000	76700 69900	Scrapers
61	01861.26190	77080 71100	Quarries: stone
62	01861.26191	77030 71030	Track
63	01902.00000	77200 70820	Coin: Octavian: denarius
64	01916.00000	77290 71060	Ring ditch: hut circle?
65	01918.00000	77100 71200	Enclosures: ditched: field system?
66	01918.01000	77250 71190	Pit avenue?
67	01918.02000	77200 71200	Geological marks
68	01927.00000	77040 71220	Bank
69	01963.00000	76300 70270	Villa?
70	01963.01000	76300 70270	Mosaic
71	02006.01000	77230 71130	Unclassified
72	03250.00000	74440 67910	Stack stand?
73	04241.02000	71180 64310	Enclosure: embanked: copse?
74	03250.00000	74600 67800	AJC007/22,25 *Earlier boundaries? Indistinct
75	03250.00000	74400 68000	AJC007/23,24 *Indistinct earthworks, as 22
76		74100 67800	AJC025/01-03 *Recent field boundary, drains
77		74700 68800	AJC067/34 *Indistinct ewks, plus ?lynchets
78		71900 65800	AJC067/35 *Whitwell hall and village,
79		75100 68800	AJC134/26 *R+F. 'Moat' in background

RPS No	SMR No	Location NGR: SE	Classification
80		75200 68500	AJC134/27
81		75500 68500	*Hutton Hall, R+F, AJC134/28
82		73400 66900	*As 27 ANY059/14
83		73500 67100	*Aerial photo site/no detail ANY059/16
84		73400 67400	*Aerial photo site/no detail ANY059/17
85		73400/67600	*Aerial photo site/no detail ANY081/11
86		70100 62800	*Aerial photo site/no detail ANY084/25
87		73200 66800	*Aerial photo site/no detail ANY084/26,27
88		73600 67300	*Aerial photo site/no detail ANY084/28
89		73500 67500	*Aerial photo site/no detail ANY084/29
90	60088.00000		*Aerial photo site/no detail
91	61924.00000	72200 65800	CUCBLN86-89
92	61924.00000	72100 65800	*R+F, Trackway CUCBQM57-58
93	62145.00000	71200 64400	*Whitwell-on-the-Hill CUCCIE30
94	61924.00000	72200 65700	*Rectangular enclosure CUCCIE31-34
95	61924.00000	72200 65800	*Village, R&F. Light snow CUCCL081,82
96	60973.00000	73200 66900	*Whitwell on the Hill. Village NMR-SF1676:316,31
97	61230.00000	64400 54700	*Linear marks - ?Field boundary NMRSE6454/3/424-4
98	61231.00000	64400 55800	*Fungus rings? NMRSE6455/1/406-4
99	61236.00000	64100 55700	*Pipeline NMRSE6455/1/410-4
100	60070.00000	72400 66400	*Roadside ditch NMRSE7266/1/167-1
101	60064.00000	76700 69800	*Rectangular enclosures NMRSE7669/1/170-1
102	62413.00000	76500 70300	*Trackway, enclosures NMRSE7670/1/392-4
			*Little archaeological detail

RPS No	SMR No	Location NGR: SE	Classification
103	60088.00000	77200 71100	
104	60088.00000	77200 71100	
105	60088.00000	77200 71100	
106		76900 70300	PVA3762038 *Aerial photo site/no detail
107		77000 70400	PVA3762039 *Aerial photo site/no detail
108		76900 70500	PVA3762040 *Aerial photo site/no detail
109		77000 70800	PVA3762041
110		77200 71200	PVA3762058
111		76800 70800	PVA3762059
112		76800 70800	PVA3762060 *Aerial photo site/no detail
113		67100 58100	PVA3762091 *Aerial photo site/no detail
114		66200 57800	PVA3762092 *Aerial photo site/no detail
115		66000 57300	PVA3762093 *Aerial photo site/no detail
116		65400 57100	PVA3762095 *Aerial photo site/no detail
117		65100 57100	PVA3762096 *Aerial photo site/no detail
118		77400 71500	PVA5762121 *Aerial photo site/no detail
119		77100 71400	PVA5762122 *Aerial photo site/no detail
120		73000 67100	PVA79:03:05/33 *Road? - possibly shadow from?
121		73300 67500	PVA79:03:05/34,35 *Rig and furrow? 3 arc mark
122		73900 67600	PVA79:03:05/36 *Fields-no obvious features
123		66200 57900	PVA79:03:07/20 *Field boundaries
124		65800 57300	PVA79:03:07/21 *Field boundaries and enclosure
125		72600 66800	PVA84:03:04/01,03 *Two curvilinear features
126		72600 67100	PVA84:03:04/02,04 *Two parallel double ditches
127		73000 66800	PVA84:03:04/06 *?Brick pattern fields

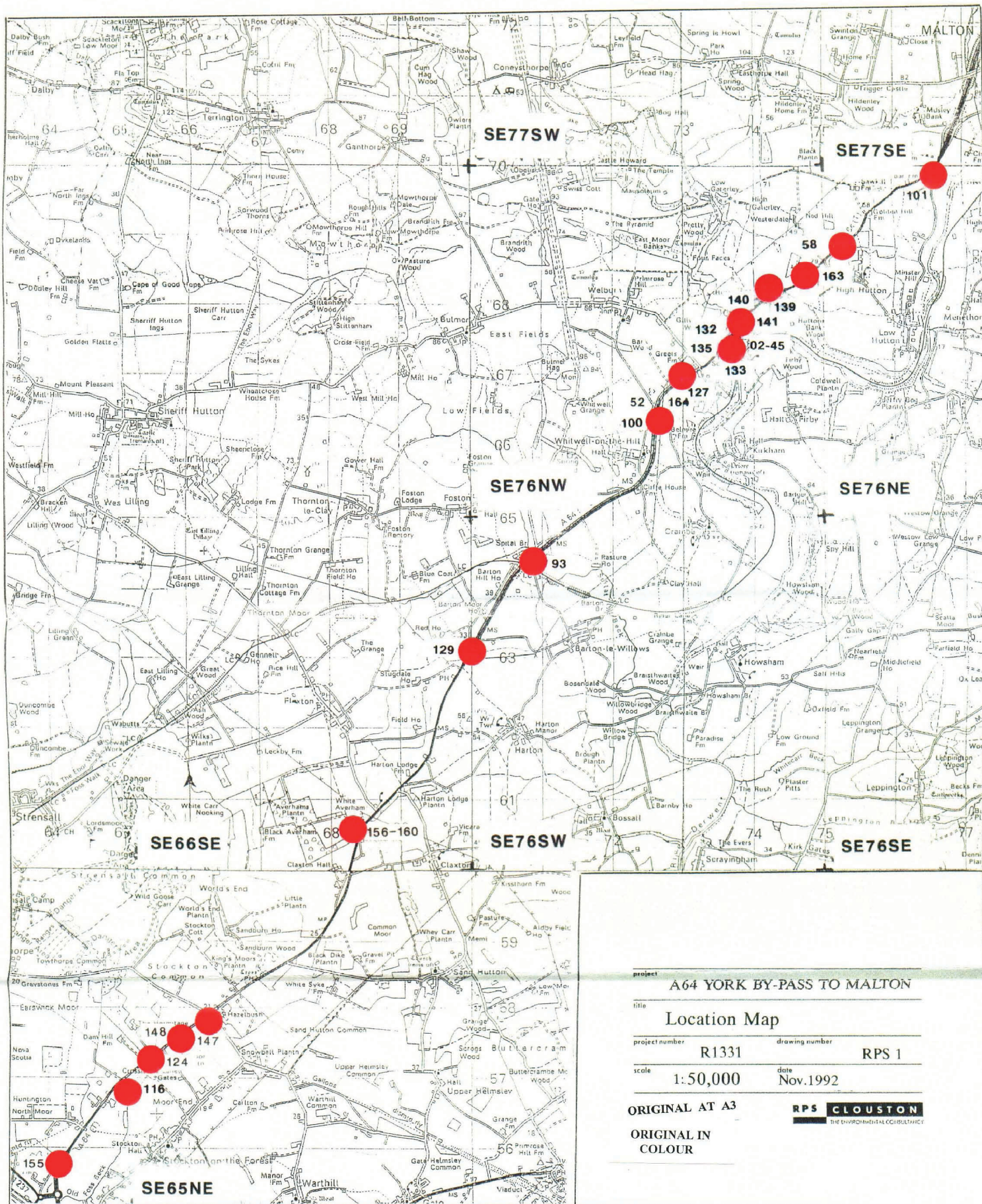
RPS No	SMR No	Location NGR: SE	Classification
128		71600 64800	PVA84:03:04/10,11 *Two linear features. R + F
129		69800 63100	PVA84:03:05/06 *Recent lane (mapped, ploughed)
130		69800 63500	PVA84:03:05/22,23 *Ancient field system. YAT
131		47000 63700	PVA84:03:05/24-26 *Double tracks. YAT 3666/24
132		73700 67600	PAV84:03:06/03,04 *Half of a rectangular enclosure
133		73600 67200	PVA84:03:06/05,06 *Track with enclosures
134		72700 67000	PVA84:03:06/03 *Irregular parallel lines-?
135		73300 67300	PVA84:03:06/10,12 *Single curved ditch.
136		74500 68100	PVA84:03:06/11 *Long view
137		74800 68000	PVA84:03:06/35 *Part of rectangular enclosure
138		73900 67900	PVA84:03:06/36 *Old bed of A64 & geology
139		74300 68100	PVA84:03:07/19,25 *Track, multiple
140		74100 68100	PVA84:03:07/20 *R+F, Ditches?
141		74000 67900	PVA84:03:07/21 *R+F
142		73800 67600	PVA84:03:07/22 *Rectangular enclosure. Field system?
143		73700 67700	PVA84:03:07/23 *As 22
144		73900 67900	PVA84:03:07/24 *Recent road as CM, Ditch
145		64800 56300	PVA84:03:08/31,32 *Enclosures?? YAT 3669/31,32
146		66500 57600	PVA84:03:11/14 *Small sub-rectangular enclosure
147		66200 57700	PVA84:03:11/17 *Ditches, part of field system

RPS No	SMR No	Location NGR: SE	Classification
148		65700 57400	PVA84:03:12/09-11 *Corner of enclosure? YAT 3?
149		66500 57400	PVA84:03:12/12 *Linear ditch, circular feature
150		66300 57500	PVA84:03:12/13 *Circular feature, barrow?
151		73700 67000	SSSI
152	05792.00000	66950 58580	Cross
153	05793.00000	67610 58470	Axe: polished
154	05797.00000	67000 59000	Village: deserted
155	05911.00000	64050 55840	Ridge and furrow
156	05963.00000	68430 60500	Hoard
157	05963.01000	68430 60500	Box
158	05963.02000	68430 60500	Coins
159	05963.03000	68430 60500	Armlet
160	05963.04000	68430 60500	Unclassified
161			NAR SE 76 NW 17. Roman burial
162			NAR SE 76 NW 10. Roman settlement
163		7500.6860	Observation. DMV?
164		7270.6670	kilns, outliers of Crambeck

**A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON BYPASS
DUALLING**

APPENDIX 2

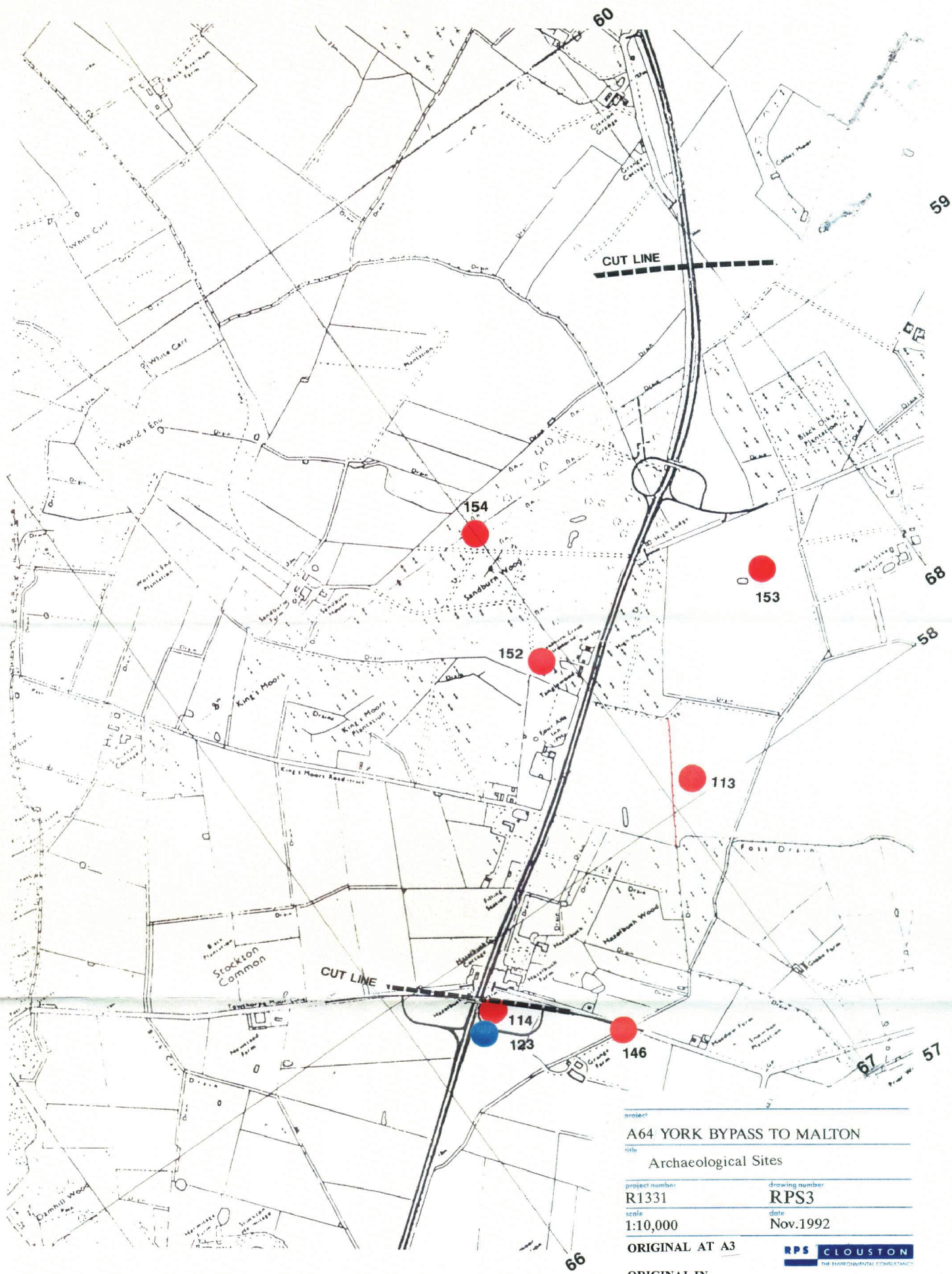
LOCATION MAP (RPS DRAWING NO. 1)



**A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON BYPASS
DUALLING**

APPENDIX 3

**SITES AND MONUMENTS LOCATION MAPS
(RPS DRAWING NOS. 2-8)**



project

A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON

title

Archaeological Sites

project number
R1331

drawing number
RPS3

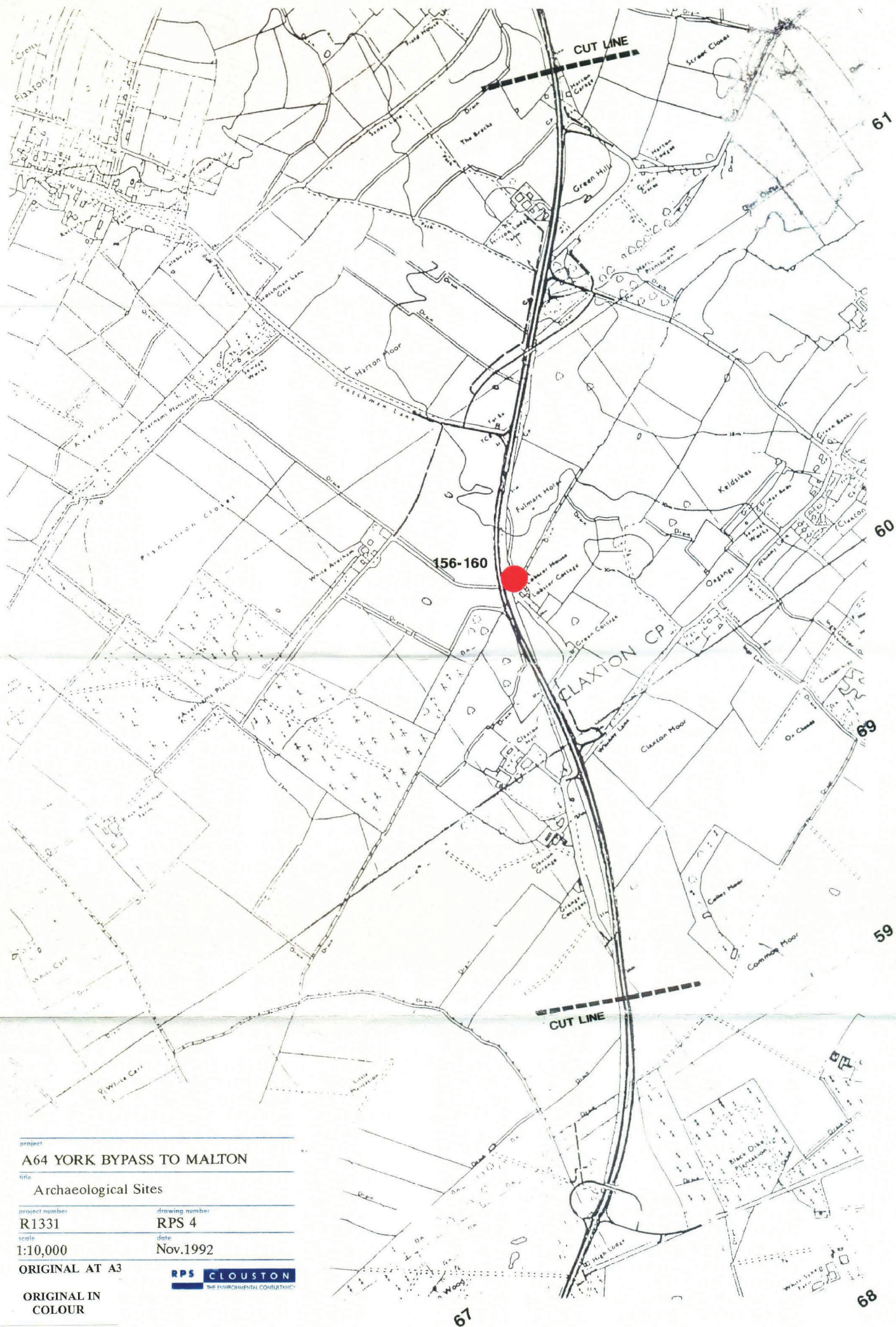
scale
1:10,000

date
Nov.1992

ORIGINAL AT A3

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR



project
A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON

title
Archaeological Sites

project number
R1331

drawing number
RPS 4

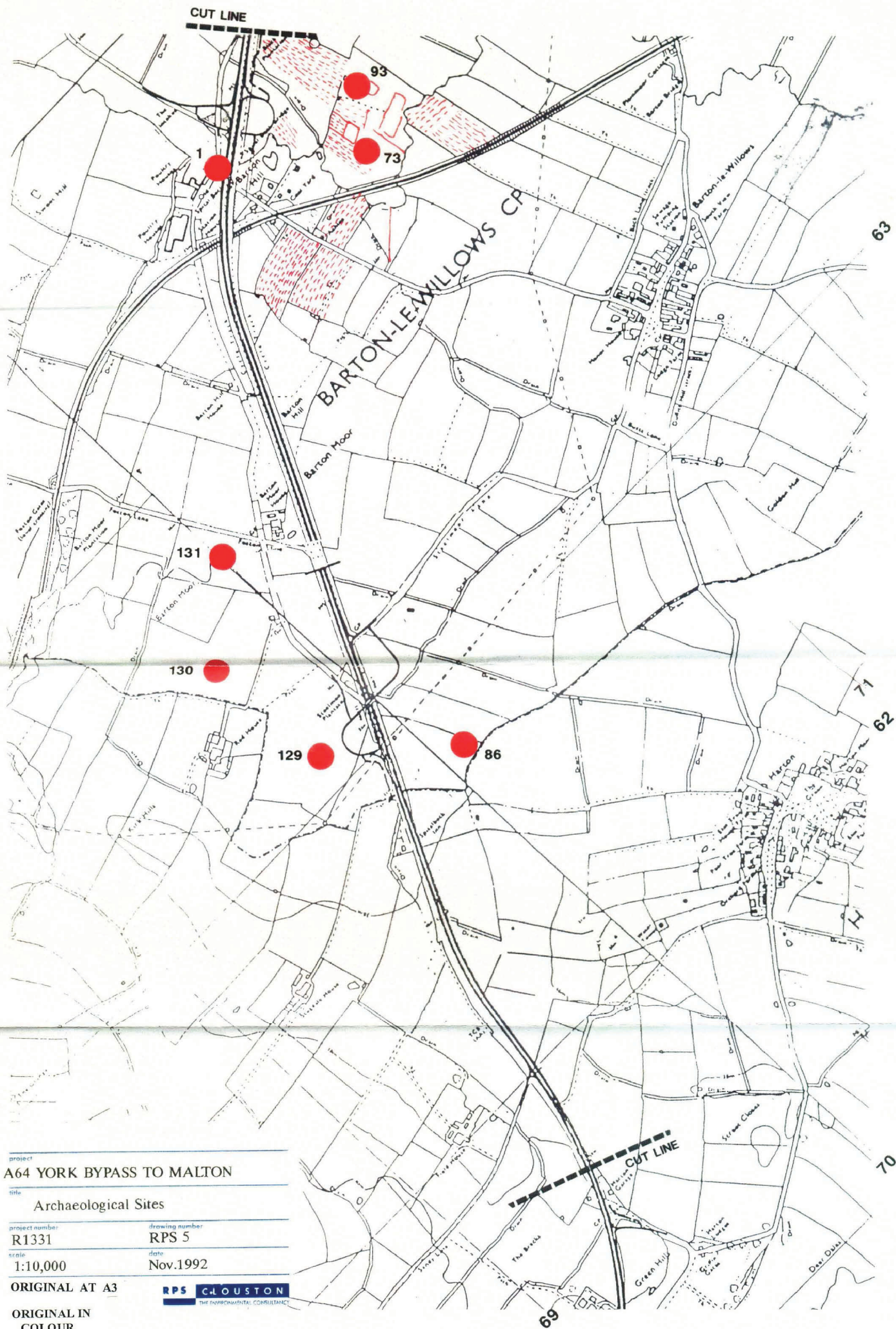
scale
1:10,000

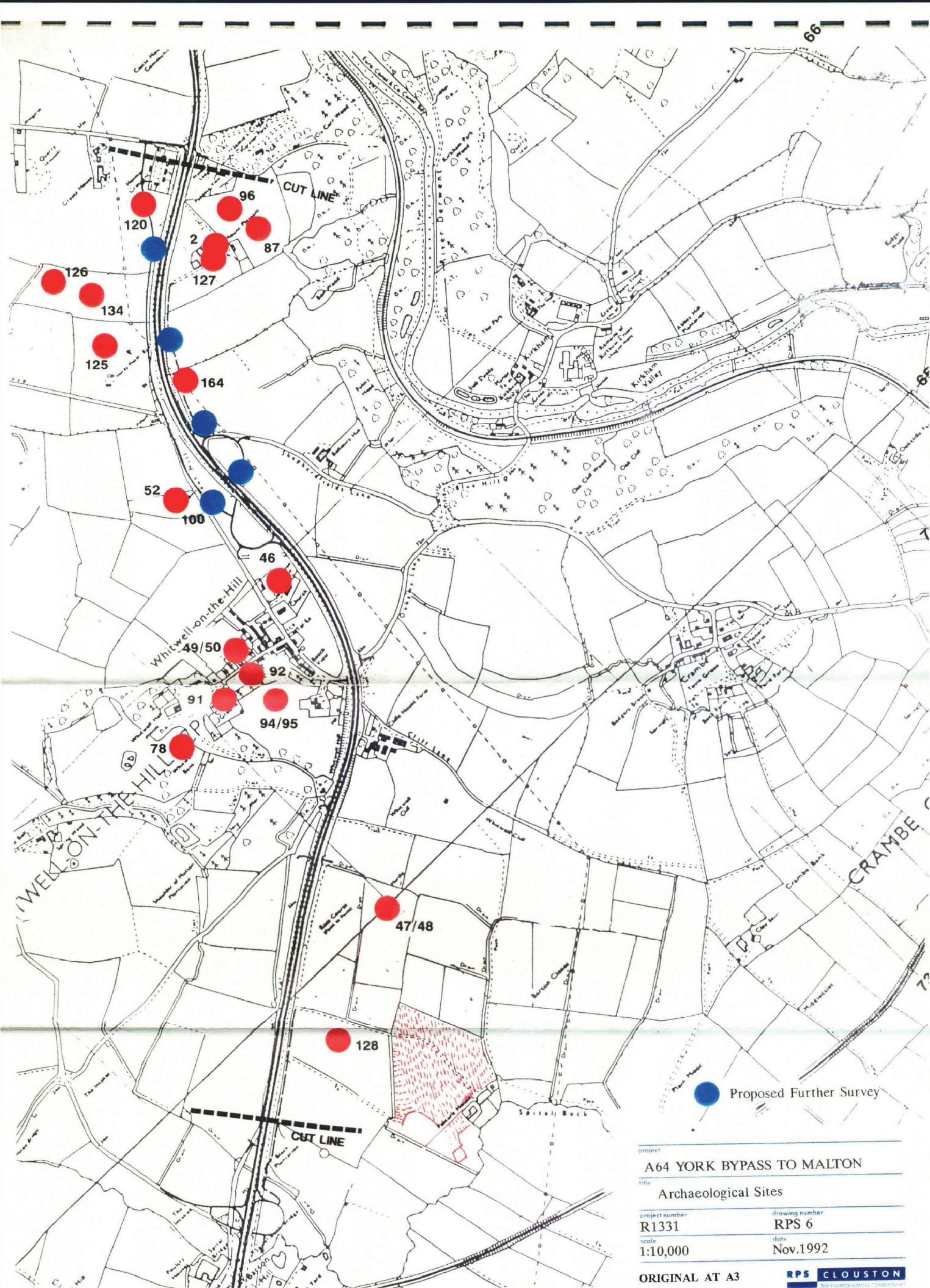
date
Nov.1992

ORIGINAL AT A3

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS



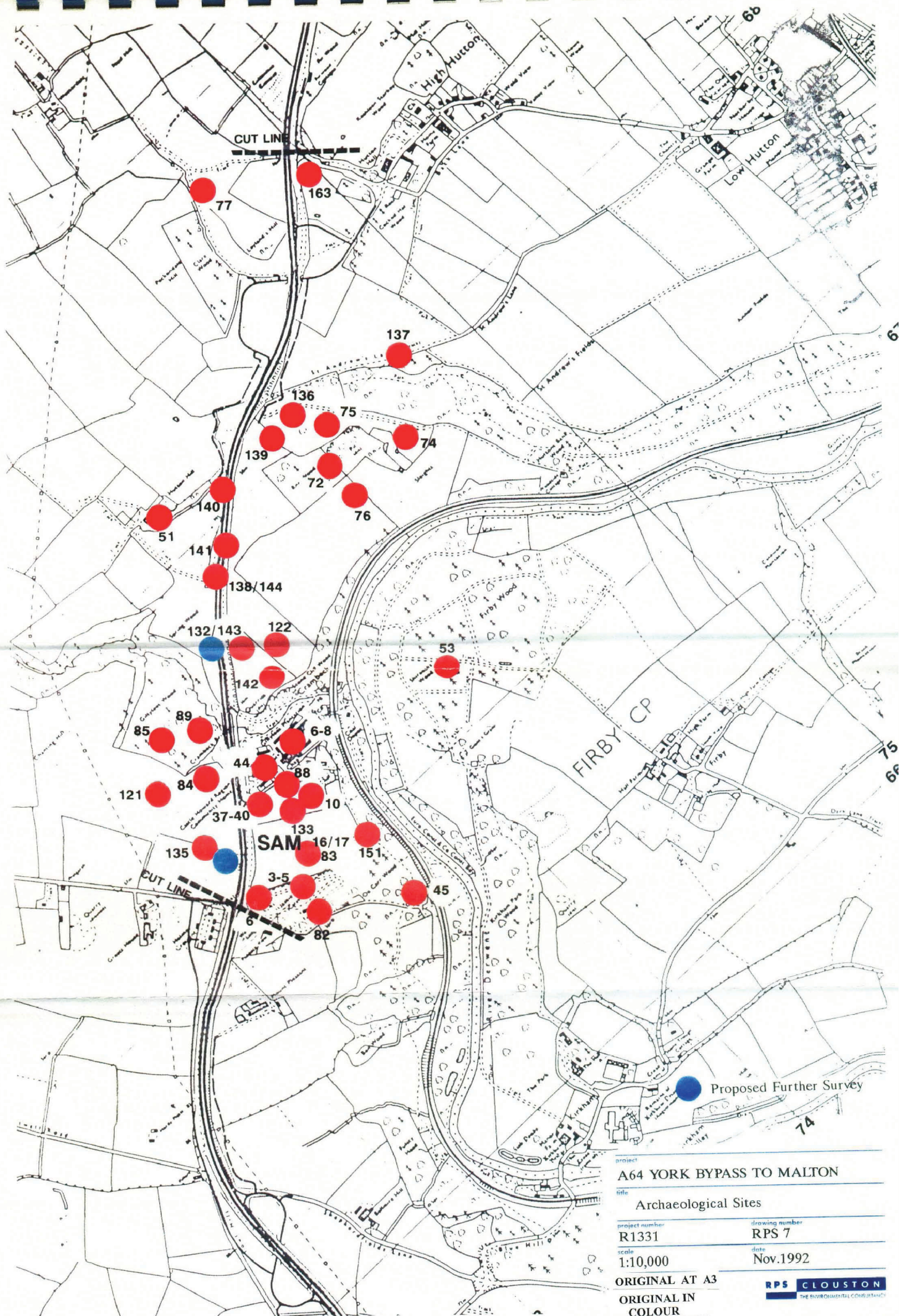


project	
A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON	
title	
Archaeological Sites	
project number	drawing number
R1331	RPS 6
scale	date
1:10,000	Nov.1992

ORIGINAL AT A3

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



project
A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON

title
Archaeological Sites

project number
R1331

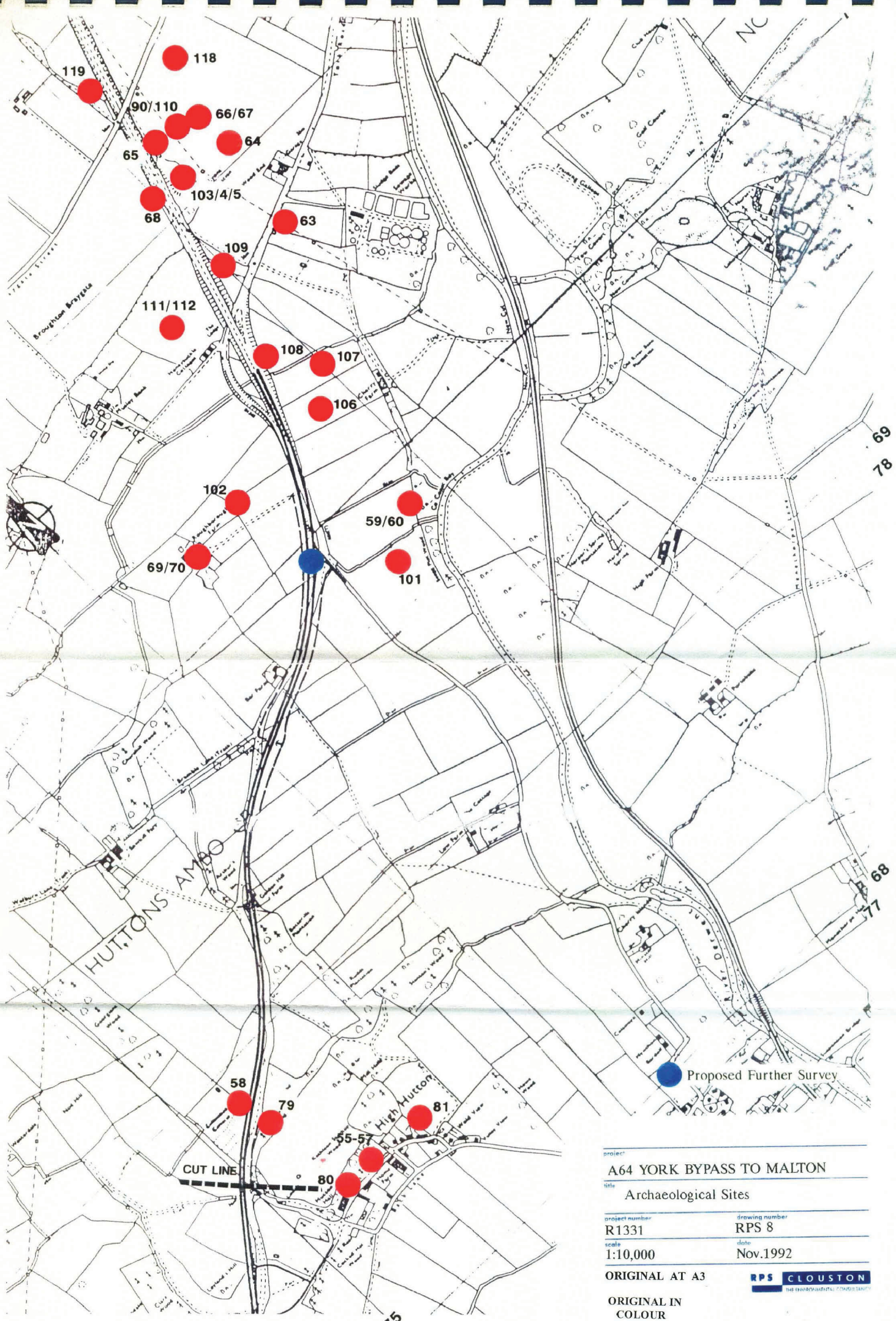
drawing number
RPS 7

scale
1:10,000

date
Nov.1992

ORIGINAL AT A3
ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



project
A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON

title
Archaeological Sites

project number
R1331

drawing number
RPS 8

scale
1:10,000

date
Nov.1992

ORIGINAL AT A3

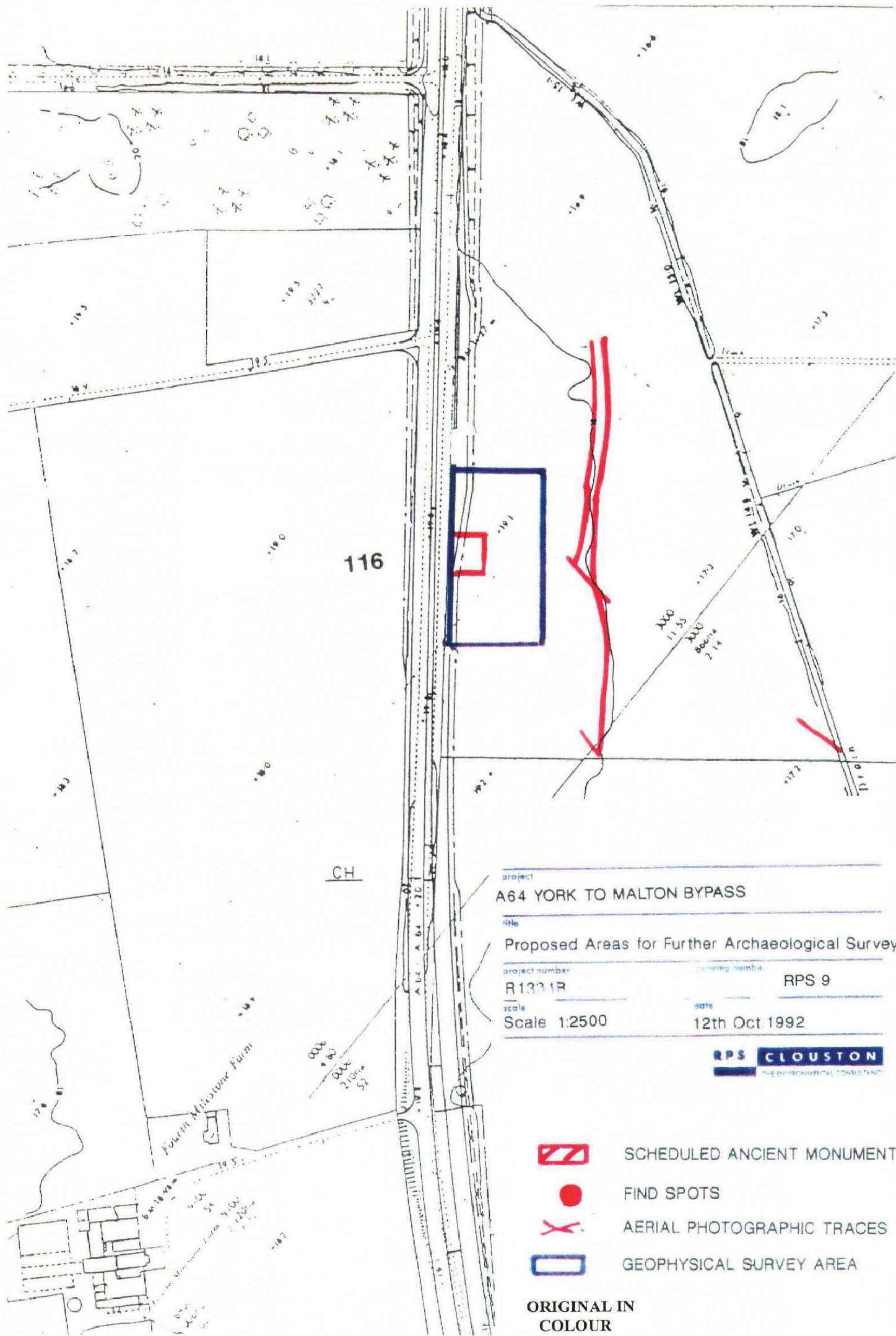
RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

**A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON BYPASS
DUALLING**

APPENDIX 4

**PROPOSED AREAS FOR FURTHER SURVEY
(RPS DRAWING NOS. 9-15)**



project
A64 YORK TO MALTON BYPASS

title
Proposed Areas for Further Archaeological Survey





project number
R1331R

drawing number
RPS 9

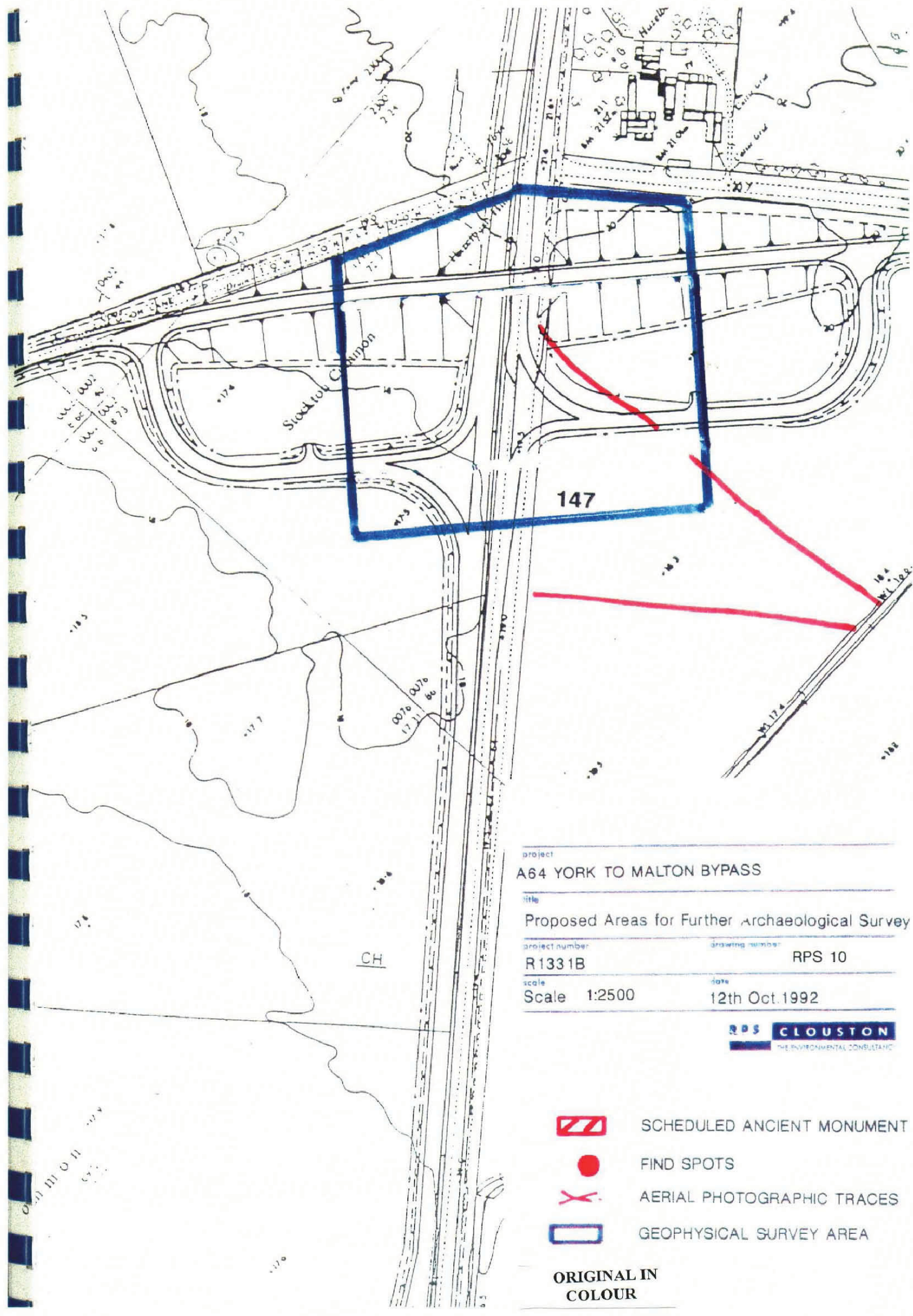
scale
Scale 1:2500

date
12th Oct 1992

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTING

-  SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT
-  FIND SPOTS
-  AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TRACES
-  GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR







project
A64 YORK TO MALTON BYPASS

title
Proposed Areas for Further Archaeological Survey

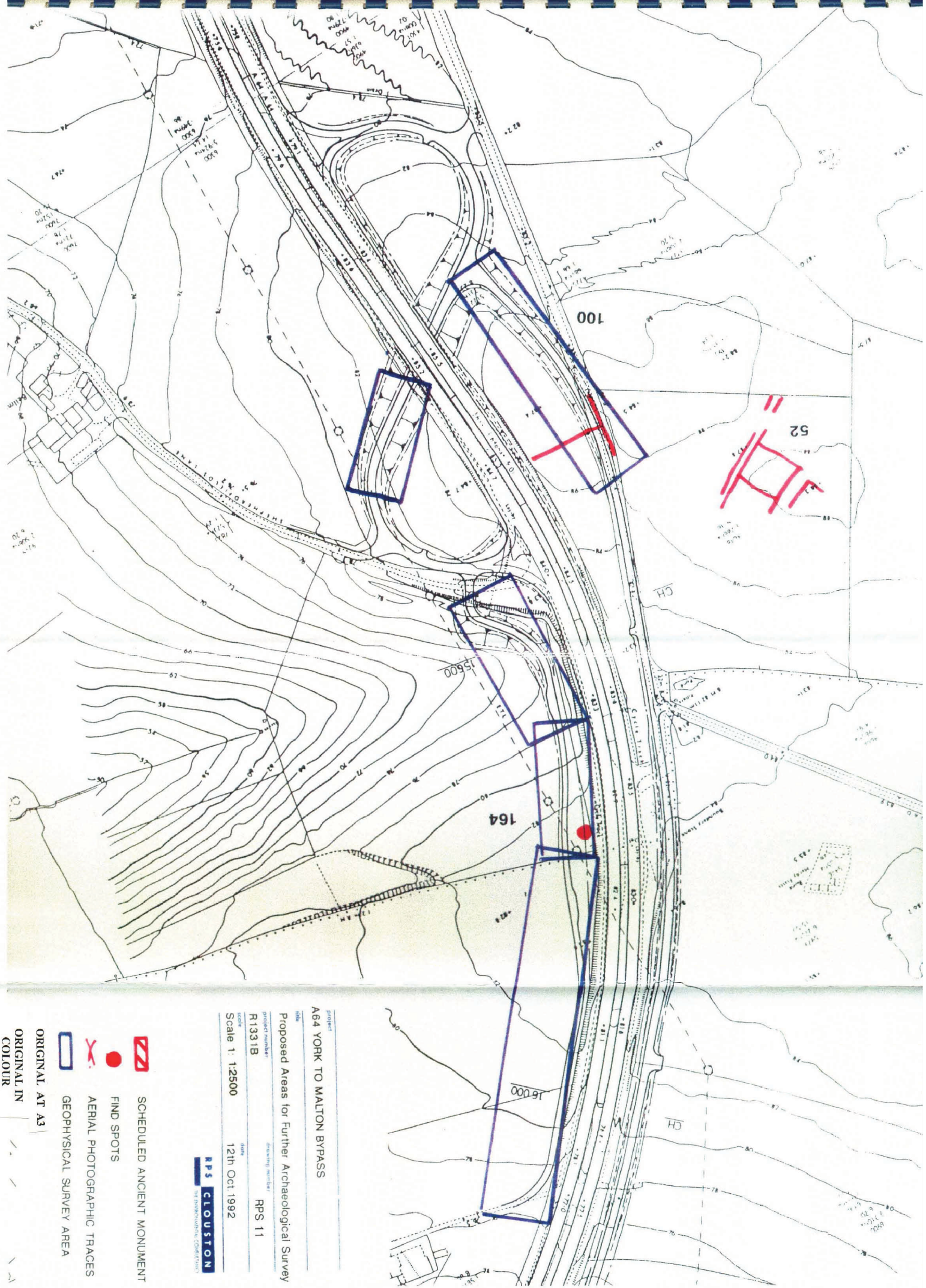
project number: R1331B drawing number: RPS 10

scale: Scale 1:2500 date: 12th Oct. 1992

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS

-  SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT
-  FIND SPOTS
-  AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TRACES
-  GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR



project
 A64 YORK TO MALTON BYPASS
 title
 Proposed Areas for Further Archaeological Survey
 project number
 R1331B
 drawing number
 RPS 11
 scale
 Scale 1: 12500
 date
 12th Oct 1992
 RPS CLOUSTON
 THE PROJECTS OF R. CLOUSTON LTD.

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT
 FIND SPOTS
 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TRACES
 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA

ORIGINAL AT A3
 ORIGINAL IN COLOUR

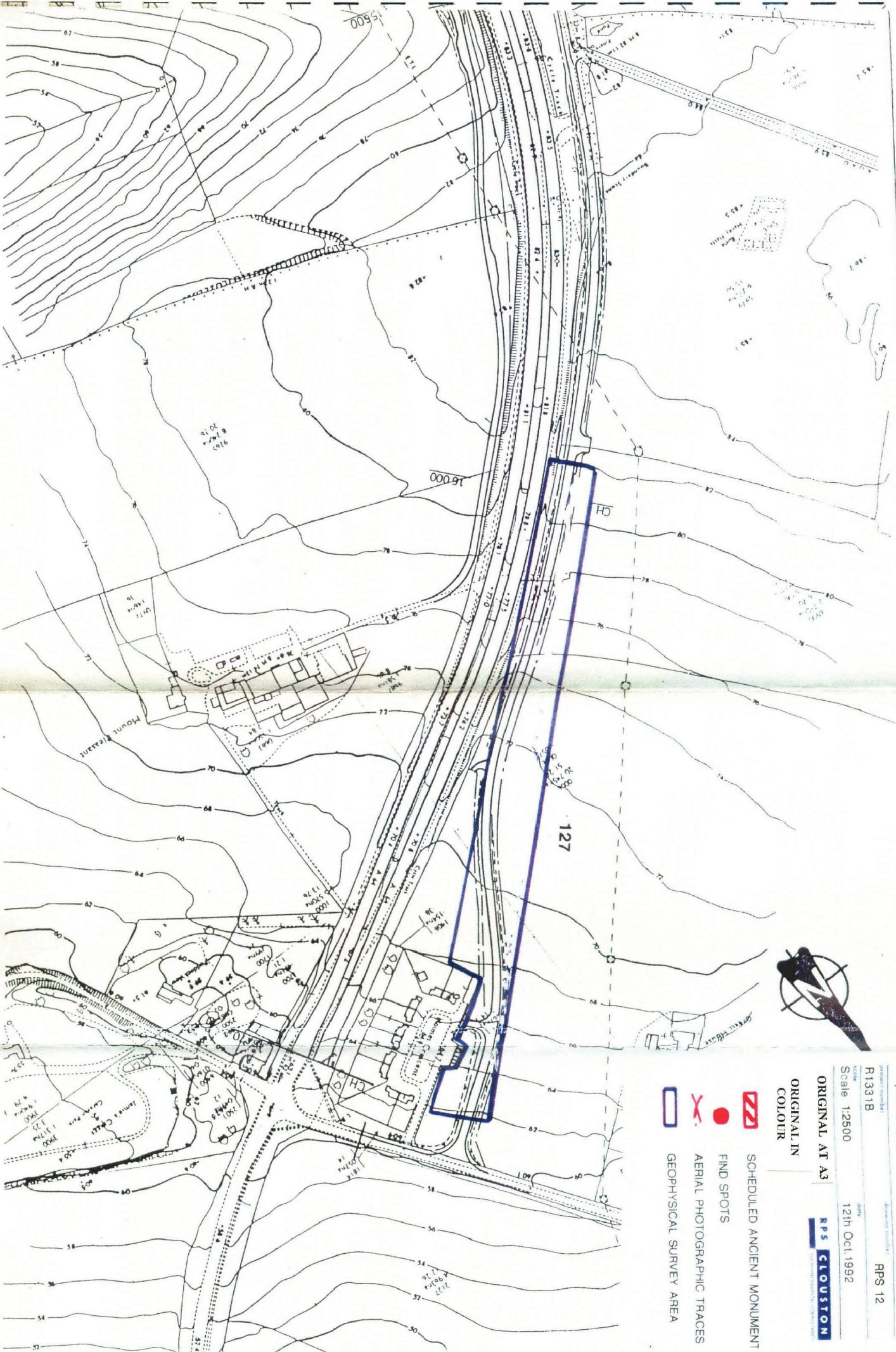
ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT

FIND SPOTS

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TRACES

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA



project

A64 YORK TO MALTON BYPASS

title

Proposed Areas for Further Archaeological Survey

project number

R1331B

drawing number

RPS 13

scale

Scale 1:2500

date

12th Oct. 1992

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT



SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT



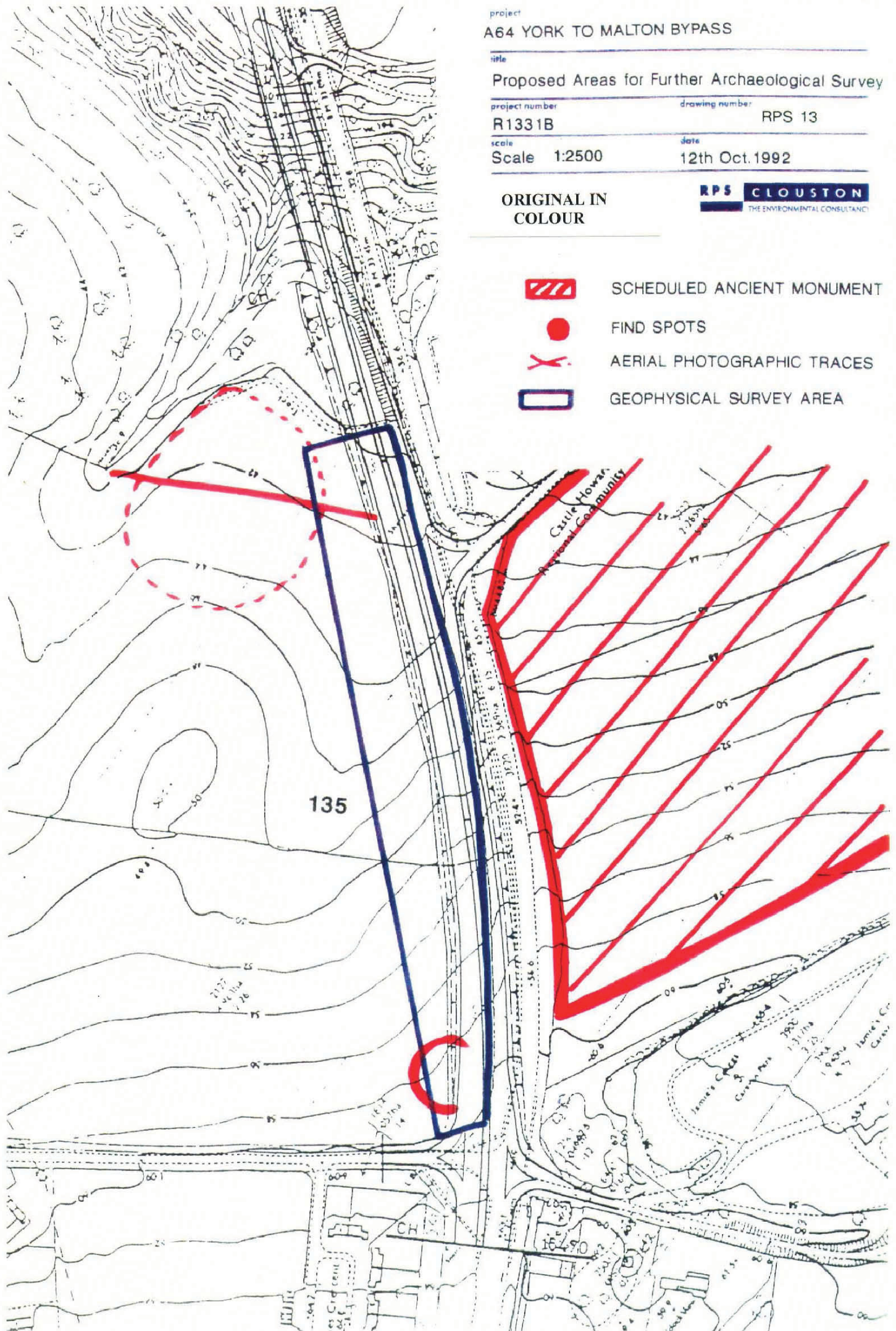
FIND SPOTS



AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TRACES



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA



project

A64 YORK TO MALTON BYPASS

title

Proposed Areas for Further Archaeological Survey

project number

R1331B

drawing number

RPS 14

scale

Scale 1:2500

date

12th Oct. 1992

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANCY



SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT



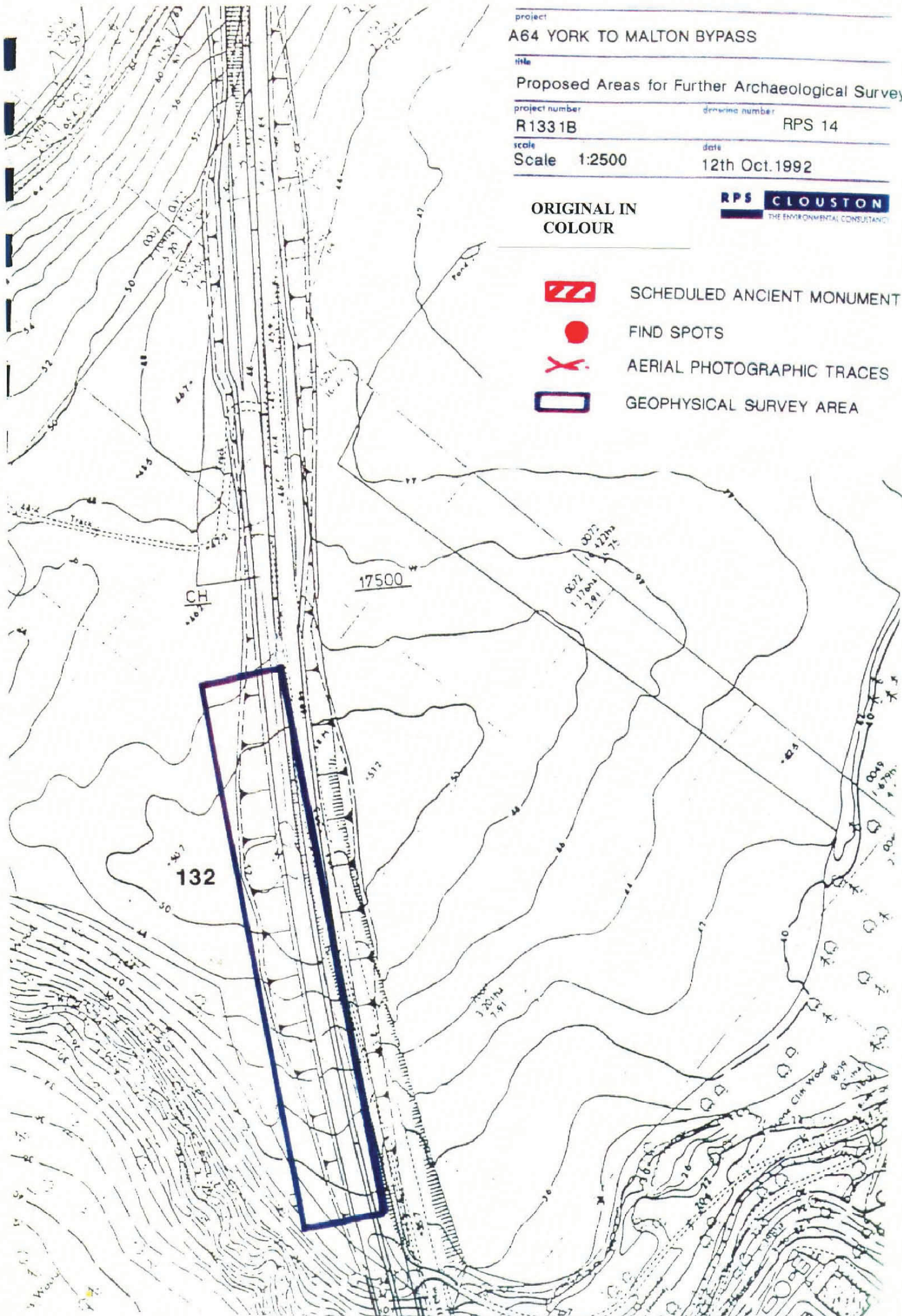
FIND SPOTS

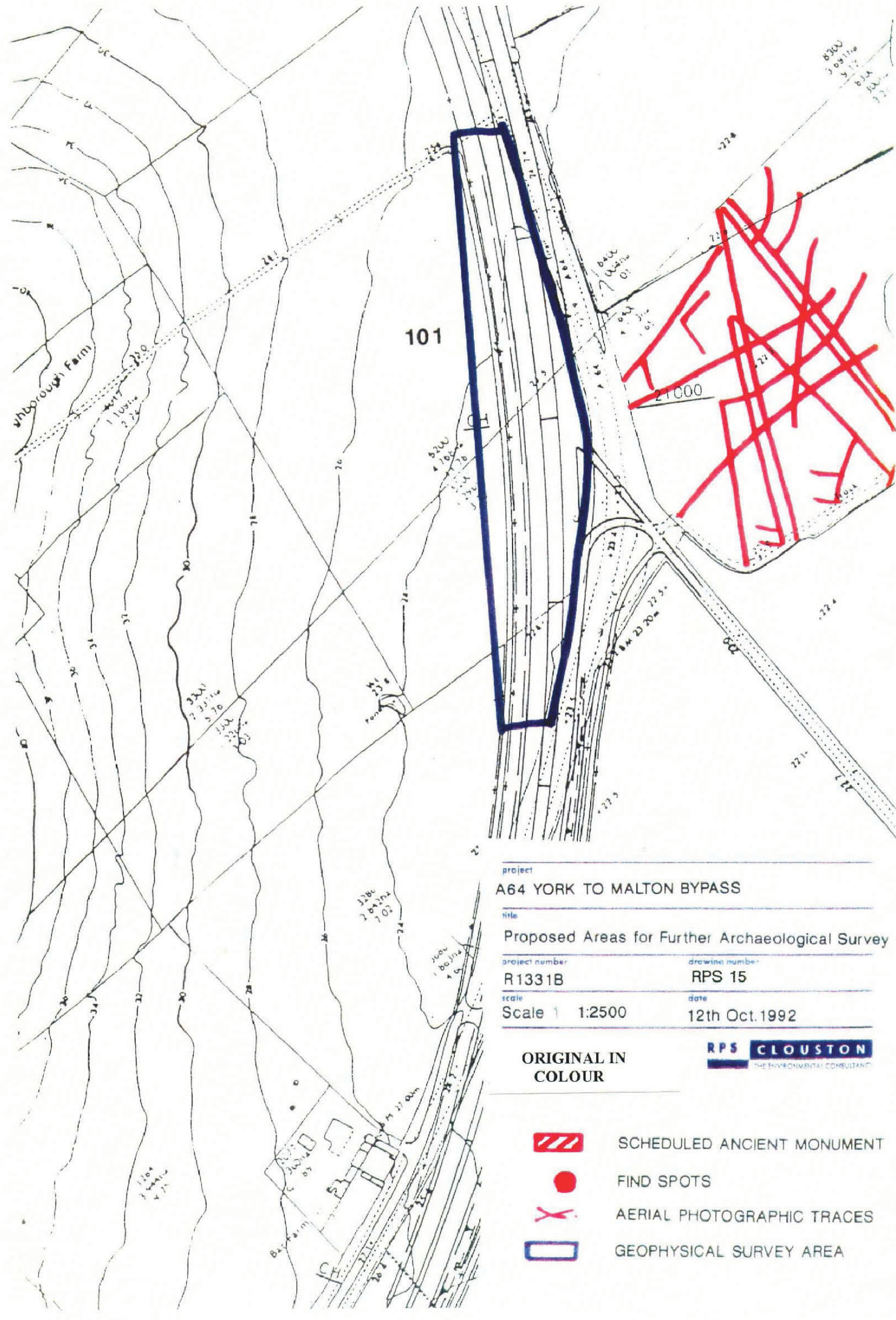


AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TRACES



GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA









project
A64 YORK TO MALTON BYPASS

title
Proposed Areas for Further Archaeological Survey

project number	drawing number
R1331B	RPS 15
scale	date
Scale 1 1:2500	12th Oct.1992

ORIGINAL IN
COLOUR

RPS CLOUSTON
THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANT

-  SCHEDULED ANCIENT MONUMENT
-  FIND SPOTS
-  AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC TRACES
-  GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AREA

**A64 YORK BYPASS TO MALTON BYPASS
DUALING**

APPENDIX 5

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AP	Aerial photography
DMV	Deserted medieval village
DoE	Department of the Environment
DoT	Department of Transport
EH	English Heritage (Historic Building and Monuments Commission)
ewks	earthworks
IFA	Institute of Field Archaeologists
NMR	National Monuments Record
NYCC	North Yorkshire County Council
PPG16	DoE Planning Policy Guidance No 16 on Planning and Archaeology November 1990
R&F	ridge and furrow
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
SAM	Scheduled Ancient Monument
YAT	Yorkshire Archaeological Trust