

— Pumping Main

— Cropmarks

Figure 2 – Site 1, Location Map. Scale 1:10000

## Site 1

Site 1 (SMR 3400) was identified from the preliminary assessment as a double-ditched cropmark on a sinuous west-east alignment. The site is located at SE 8313 7250, just to the south of the former A64, west of Scagglethorpe (fig 2). The site is at an elevation of c.26m AOD. The geology consists of glacial sands and gravels, with soils of the Landbeach Association. The site was excavated as a 2 x 10m area, located in order to be at right angles to the cropmark.

### Excavation Results

The southern half of the trench was occupied by **trackway cut segment 11** (figs 3 and 4), which was on an east-west alignment. The excavated width was 4m. The trackway segment had a broad, somewhat irregular profile and a depth of 0.3m.

The base of trackway segment 11 showed three east-west aligned cuts, rut cut segments 17 and 18, and cut 20. The three cuts were cut into natural silty clay.

**Rut cut segment 17** (figs 3 and 4) had a width of 0.3m. The profile was a rounded-V, with a depth of 0.08m. Context 15, a brown silty sand, occupied 17, and also extended outside the cut to the south. There were no finds.

**Rut cut segment 18** (figs 3 and 4) was 0.30m wide. The profile was a rounded-V, with a depth of 0.13m. The fill existed as context 16, a brown silty sand, which contained no finds.

**Cut 20** (figs 3 and 4) was situated at the extreme southern end of the trench. The width exceeded 0.7m. The base was flat, and the northern edge (the only one present in the excavated area) was gently sloping. The fill was context 14, a yellowish brown silty sand containing flint gravel and pebbles.

Context 14 was sealed by context 13, a deposit of large flint cobbles in a greyish brown loamy sand matrix.

Contexts 13, 15 and 16 were in turn overlain by context 10, which was a somewhat discontinuous deposit of rounded flint and chalk gravel and pebbles, with a general size range of 4-6cm. Context 10 had a maximum depth of 0.10m, with there being no more than two stones depth at any point.

The stone surface formed by context 10 was cut by west-east aligned rut cut segments, 8 and 9.

**Rut cut segment 8** (figs 3 and 4) was 0.55m in width. The profile was a broad-V, with a depth of 0.08m. **Rut cut segment 9** (figs 3 and 4) was situated c.0.5m north of 8 and had a width of 0.32m. The broad shallow profile gave a depth of 0.06m. The two rut segments were filled by the same deposit, context 7, a greyish brown loamy, silty sand. There were no finds.

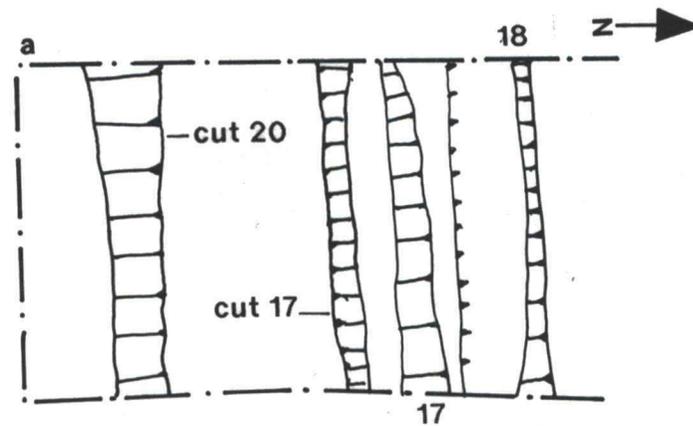
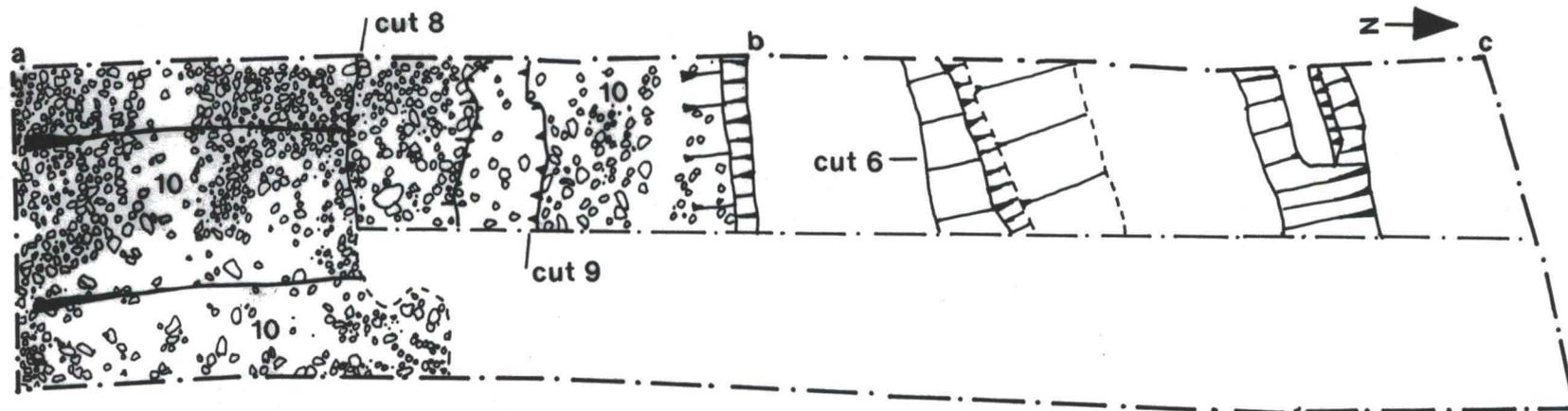


Figure 3 - Site 1, Plans of cuts 6, 8, 9, 17, 18 and 20.

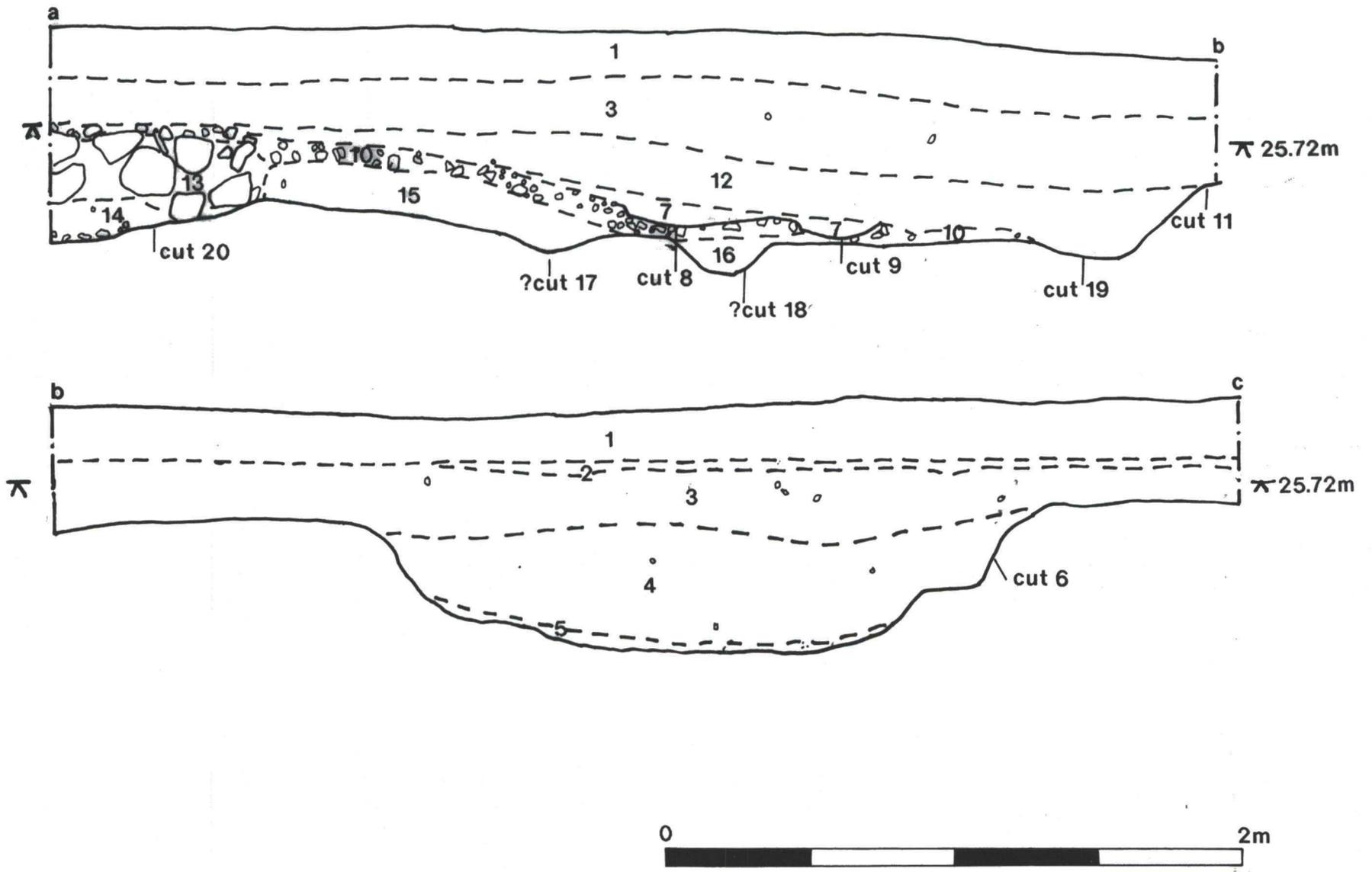


Figure 4 – Site 1, Section of east-facing baulk.

A further rut segment, **rut cut segment 19** (figs 3 and 4), was situated c.1m north of 9, cutting into the silty sand natural. The rut was 0.40m wide, and had a broad, shallow profile with a depth of 0.15m. Rut cut segment 19 was filled by context 12, a 0.25m deep deposit of dark brown silty, loamy sand. 12 extended southwards and overlay context 7.

At the northern end of the trench a ditch was identified, excavated as **ditch cut segment 6** (figs 3 and 4). The depth was 0.45m and the width 2.2m. The segment had a broad-U profile, an east-west alignment, and was cut into the silty sand natural. The basal fill was context 5, a 4cm deep deposit of dark brown sandy loam. 5 yielded no finds. The bulk of the ditch above 5 was filled by context 4, a dark brown medium sandy loam. Context 4 contained a clay tobacco pipe fragment and a post medieval pottery sherd.

Both contexts 4 and 12 were overlain by context 3, which was a dark greyish brown loamy medium sand. At the northern 3m of the trench 3 was covered by 0.05m deep layer of clinker, cinder and coal, context 2. The modern ploughsoil, context 1, completed the sequence.

The trackway segment, cut 11, apparently showed two main periods of use. The first phase was represented by rut cut segments 17 and 18, both seemingly eroded by the passage of wheeled traffic into the natural silty sands, and perhaps cut 20. Subsequently, a stone trackway surface was laid, context 10. The deposit of cobbles, context 13, may have been provided in order to give a solid base over cut 20, and also had the affect of giving a 'camber' to the trackway. Again, the passage of wheeled traffic over this surface is indicated by the presence of rut cut segments 8 and 9 cutting into it. Cut 19, at the edge of the stone surface, apparently belongs to the later phase.

The ditch, segment cut 6, was apparently associated with the road, for it was parallel to it. It is probable that 6 was in effect a roadside ditch for drainage purposes.

The road and ditch would appear to be a forerunner of the modern A64 Malton to Scarborough road, and are dated to the post-medieval period by the finds from the ditch fill, context 4. The disuse of this section of the road may have been due to the realignment of the route to the modern Scagglethorpe Bridge.

Subsequently, a windblown sand was deposited, context 3. In recent times a cinder track, context 2, was established parallel to the modern hedge.

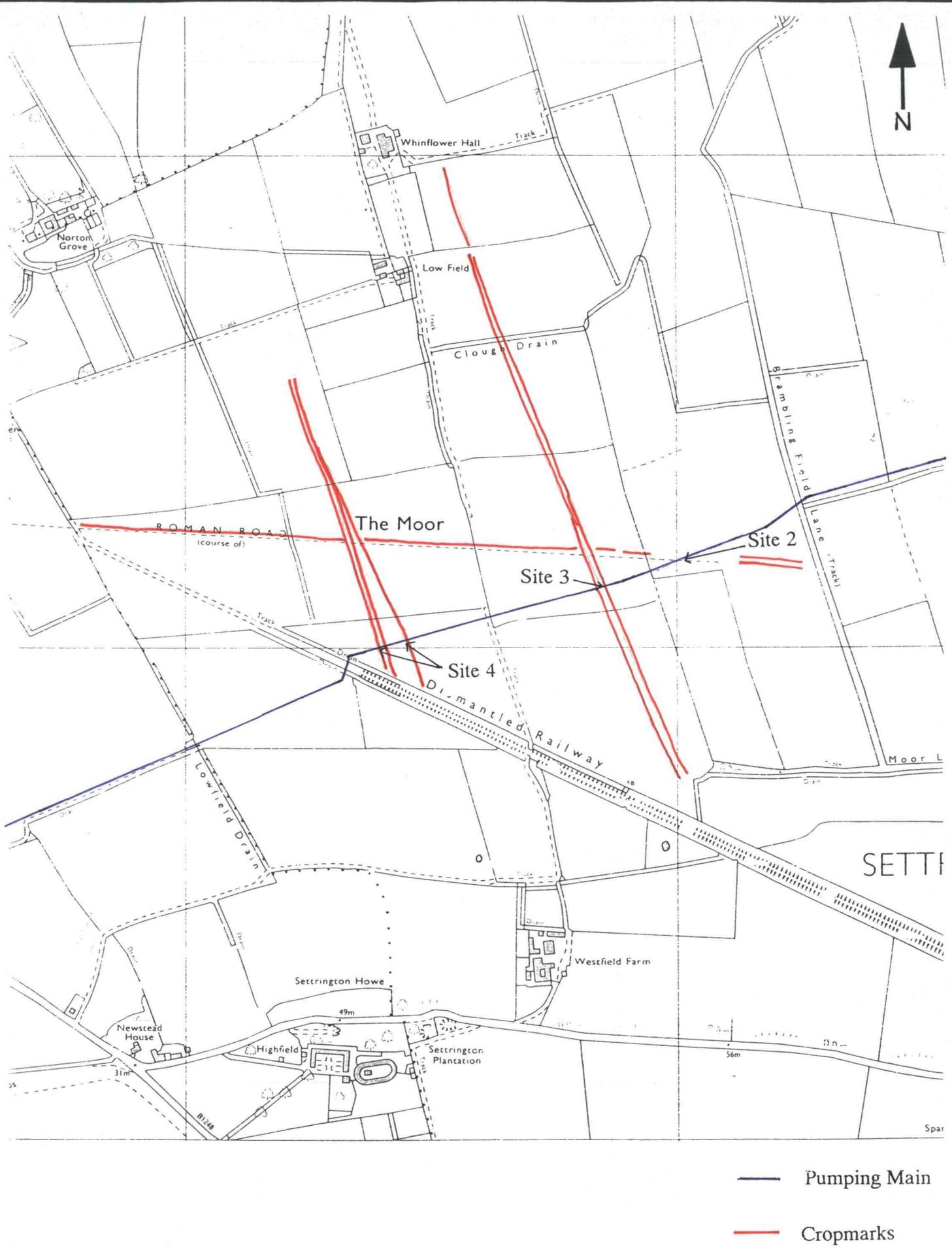


Figure 5 – Location Map of Sites 2, 3 and 4. Scale 1:10000

## Site 2

Site 2 was positioned at the point where the route of the Pumping Main intercepts a Roman road (SMR 1862.37007), which runs in a south-easterly direction from the Settrington area to Norton/Malton. The road is indicated by a parchmark with two parallel flanking ditches. The site is located at SE 8210 7117 at an elevation of c.25m AOD (fig 5). The geology consists of glacial sands and gravels, with soils of the Landbeach Association above.

The excavation took the form of a trench of the dimensions 10m southwest to northeast, and 3m northwest to southeast.

### Excavation Results

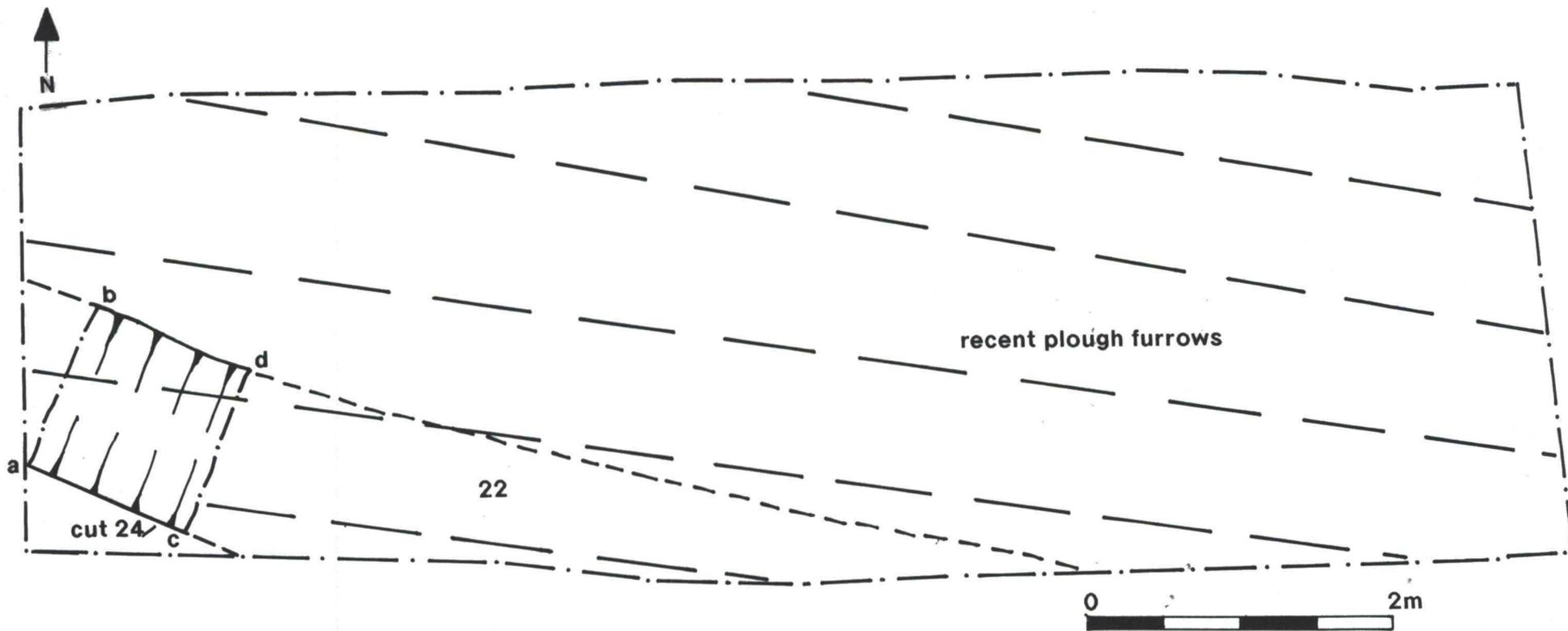
The only archaeological remains encountered were a ditch cut with its associated fills in the southwest corner of the trench.

**Ditch cut segment 24** (fig 6) was on a WNW to ESE alignment, and cut into the natural silty sands. The width was c.1.1m at the top, falling to c.0.25m at the base. The profile was a flat-based V shape, giving a depth of c.0.5m. There were two fills. Context 23 occupied the base of the cut, existing as a light yellowish brown silty clay. Context 22 overlay 23, and comprised a pale brown, fine silty clay. There were no finds from either of the fills.

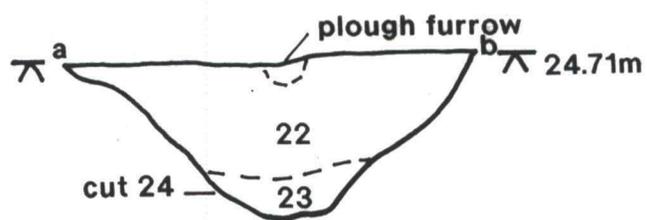
It is likely that the ditch cut, segment 24, represents a feature formerly existing at the side the Roman road; it shares a WNW to ESE alignment with the road. However, some explanation must be provided for the absence of any structural remains relating to the road itself. A section was excavated through the Norton to Settrington Roman road in 1955, near Norton Lodge Farm, c. 1.8km to the west of the present site (Hayes 1988, 81). That section encountered a poorly preserved road surface, with a width of c.6m.

No such remains were extant at the present site, and plough damage may account for this. To illustrate plough damage at Site 2, the natural surface is heavily scored by modern plough marks, one of which had penetrated c.10cm into the upper fill of the ditch. Also, the aerial photographic plot is discontinuous at this point, suggesting damage to the road.

Shortly after the site was backfilled, the site was ploughed, and a scattering of large stone, mainly Jurassic oolite, perhaps from the foundation layer of the road, was observed along the line of the road. It is therefore highly probable that the Roman road has been severely damaged in the vicinity of Site 2, with the roadside ditch surviving because it is cut into the natural surface.



SE-Facing Section cut 24



NW-Facing Section cut 24

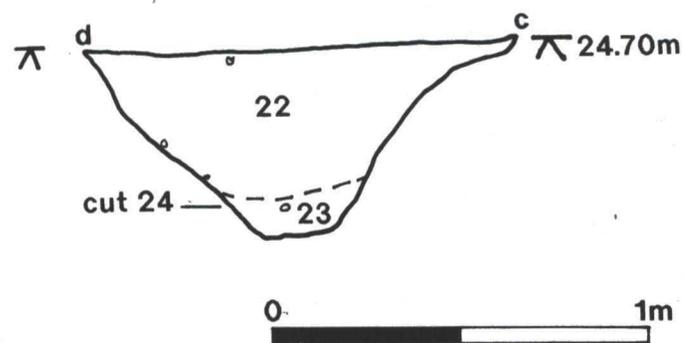


Figure 6 - Site 2, Plan and Sections of cut 24.

### Site 3

Site 3 was excavated at the point where the route of the proposed Pumping Main intercepts a double-ditched cropmark, SMR 3407.02. This cropmark runs for over 1km on a NNW to ESE alignment. The site was located at SE 8198 7113 (fig 7). The geology consists of glacial sands and gravels with overlying soils of the Landbeach Association. The elevation is c.24 AOD.

The modern ploughsoil was removed by machine from an area 2m north to south by 15m east to west.

### Excavation Results

Two parallel linear features were identified, linear cut segments 31 and 34; both cutting into the silty clay natural. 1m wide segments were excavated, the positions being dictated by an east to west aligned modern field drain (fill 26, cut 27).

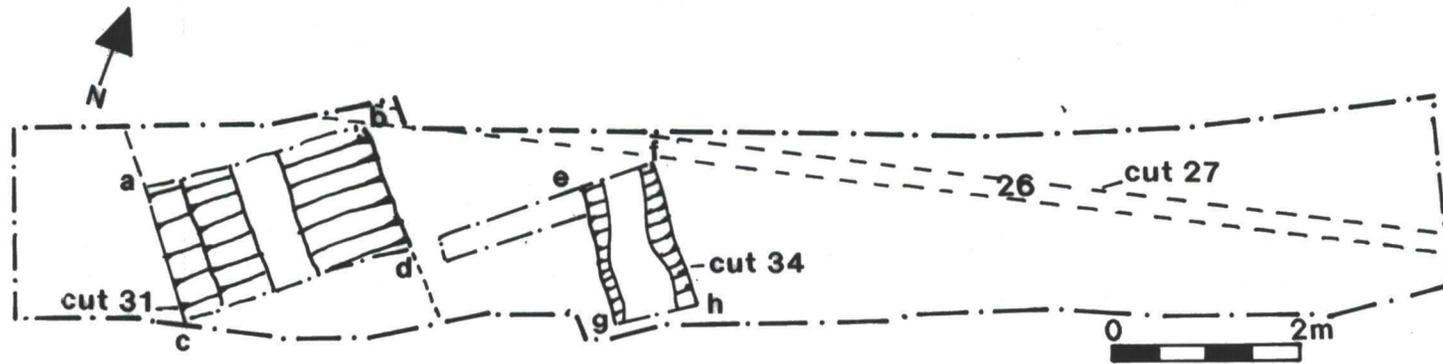
**Linear cut segment 31** (fig 7) was the westernmost of the two features. The width at the top was 2.6m. The profile was a broad rounded V, with a depth of 0.42m. There were three fills, contexts 28, 29 and 30.

The basal fill, context 30, was a light olive brown silty medium sand. Context 29 overlay 30, and comprised a light yellowish brown clay with gravel inclusions. The overlying fill, context 28, was similar to 29, but without the gravel. The modern ploughsoil, context 25, was physically above 28. None of these contexts contained any finds.

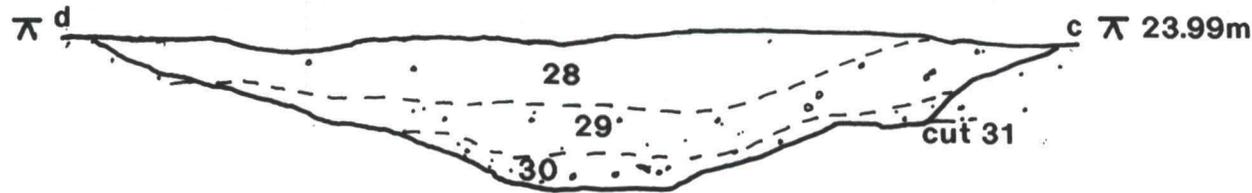
**Linear cut segment 24** (fig 7) was situated 2m east of 31. The width at the top was 0.9m. The profile was a flat-based V giving a depth of 0.35m. There two fills, contexts 32 and 33.

Context 33, at the base of the cut, was a light olive brown silty clay. Context 32 lay above 33, and existed as a light brownish grey, slightly silty clay. There were no finds. Modern ploughsoil, context 25, physically overlay 32.

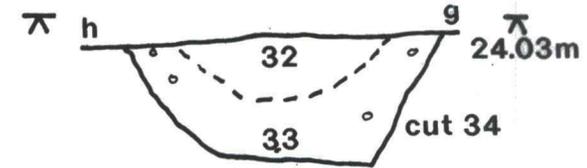
It is immediately apparent that there is a disparity in the form of the two excavated linear features. The western feature, linear cut segment 31, was much broader and deeper than the eastern example, linear cut segment 34. This suggests a different date, and perhaps function for the two ditches, but in the absence of any finds it is not appropriate to speculate further.



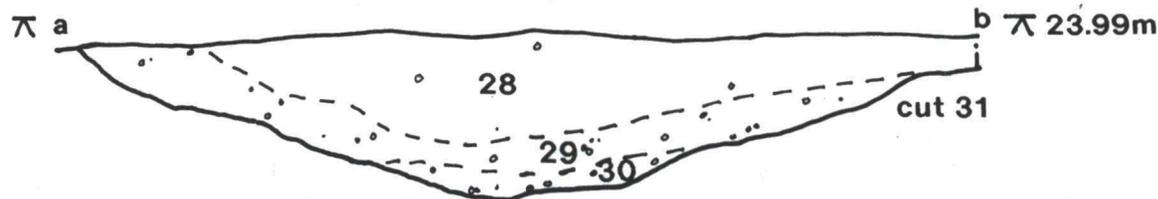
NW-Facing Section cut 31



N-Facing Section cut 34



SE-Facing Section cut 31



S-Facing Section cut 34

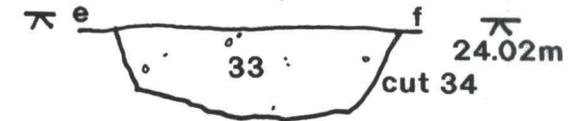


Figure 7 - Site 3, Plans and Sections of cuts 31 and 34.

## Site 4

Site 4 was investigated at the point where the Pumping Main corridor intercepts the cropmarks of a double-ditched feature, SMR 3407.01, and a single sinuous ditch, SMR 3407.01.1, which is c.40m east of the former. These features are located at ~~SE 8410 7100~~ and ~~SE 8415 7115~~ respectively (fig 5). These cropmarks have a ENE to SSW alignment.

The elevation is c. 22.5m AOD. The geology is glacial sands and gravel, with covering soils of the Landbeach Association.

The modern ploughsoil was removed by machine from two 2m wide areas, the first 20m in length and the second 16m.

### Excavation Results

The western area was dug to reveal the double-ditched feature, and showed two linear features cut into the natural silty sand at its eastern end; linear cut segments 37 and 40.

**Linear cut segment 37** (figs 8 and 9) was 1.5m wide. The profile was broad and dished, with a depth of only 0.18m. There was one fill, context 36, a yellowish brown silty sand with no finds.

**Linear cut segment 40** (figs 8 and 9) was situated c.2.5m west of 37. 40 had a width of 2m. The profile was a broad U-shape, with a depth of 0.5m. There were two fills, contexts 38 and 39. The basal fill was context 39, a compact yellowish brown clay. Context 38 was situated above, existing as a yellowish brown silty clay. There were no finds.

The eastern trench was excavated to show the sinuous single ditch, and was positioned 34m east of the eastern end of the western area. Two linear features were revealed at the western end of the second area; linear cut segments 42 and 46. A series of modern field drains affected the central part of the area.

**Linear cut segment 42** (figs 8 and 9) was situated 1m west of 46. The width was 1.5m. 42 was excavated to a depth of 0.2m, at which point two ceramic drainage pipes were revealed. The fill, as excavated, was context 421, a dark yellowish brown sandy, silty loam. 41 contained a clay tobacco pipe stem fragment and bone fragments.

**Linear cut segment 46** (figs 8 and 9) had a width of 4.7m. The profile was broad, with the edges falling at c.45 degrees to flat base. The depth was 0.48m. There were three fills, contexts 43, 44 and 45.

Context 45 occupied the base of the cut across its full width. 45 was a yellowish brown silty clay. Context 45 occurred below 43, along the eastern edge of the cut, and comprised a yellowish brown silty sand. Context 43 filled the remainder of the

cut, existing as a yellowish brown loamy, silty clay. The only finds were bone fragments from 43.

Again, it is apparent that there is a distinct difference in form between the two elements of the double-ditched feature. 40 is broader and deeper than the very shallow 36. This disparity must point to a difference in origin, and presumably date and function between the two.

The segment excavated into the sinuous single cropmark feature, segment cut 46, showed a broad fairly shallow feature. The flat base, and large breadth in relation to relatively shallow depth hint that this feature might be a trackway. However, there was no corroborating evidence present in the base of the cut, in the form of wheel ruts or trample marks, such as might be expected to be created and preserved in the silty sand natural.

The other linear feature, linear cut segment 42, is clearly of modern origin, and represents a former phase of field drainage.

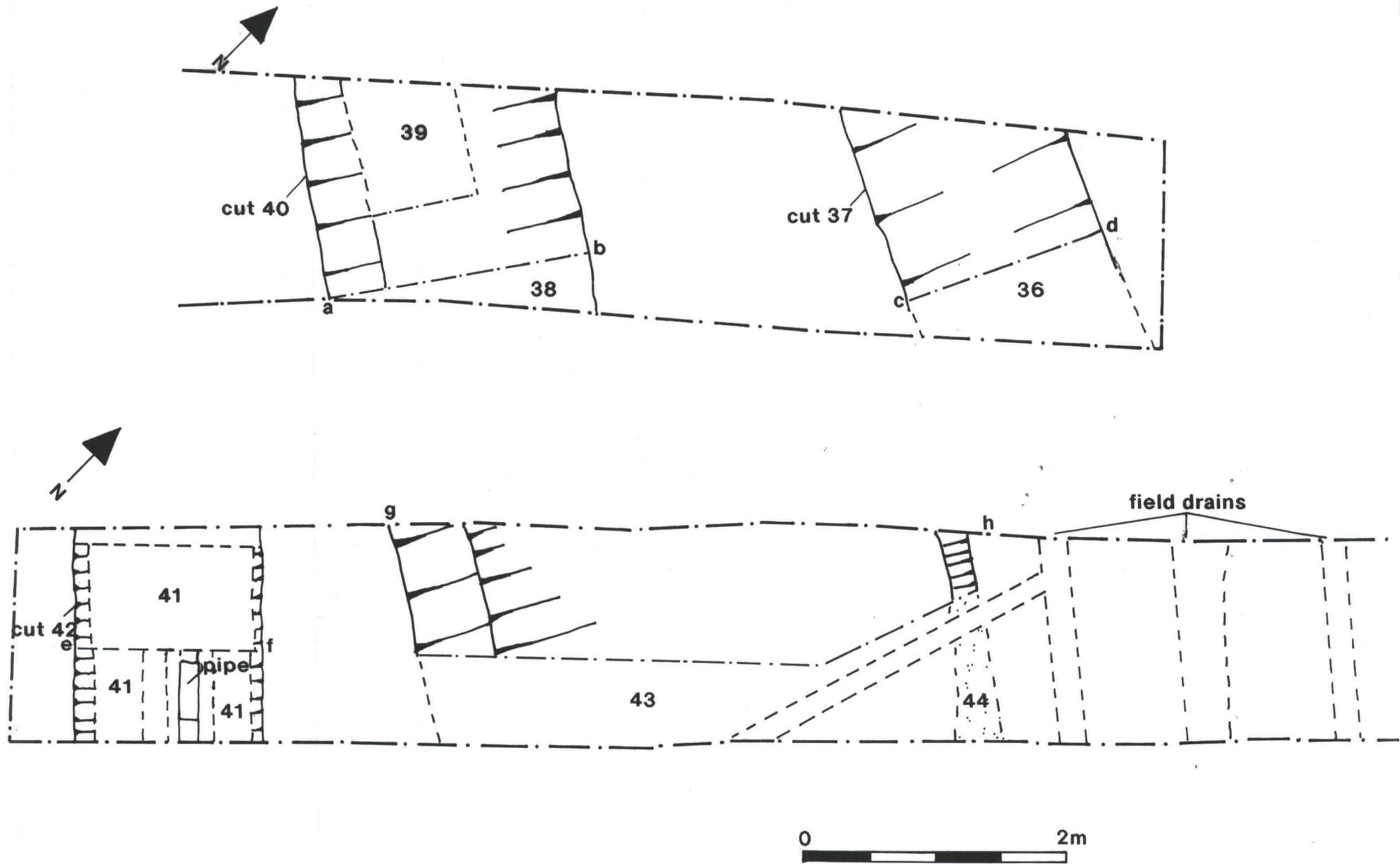


Figure 8 - Site 4, Plans of cuts 37, 40, 42, and 46.

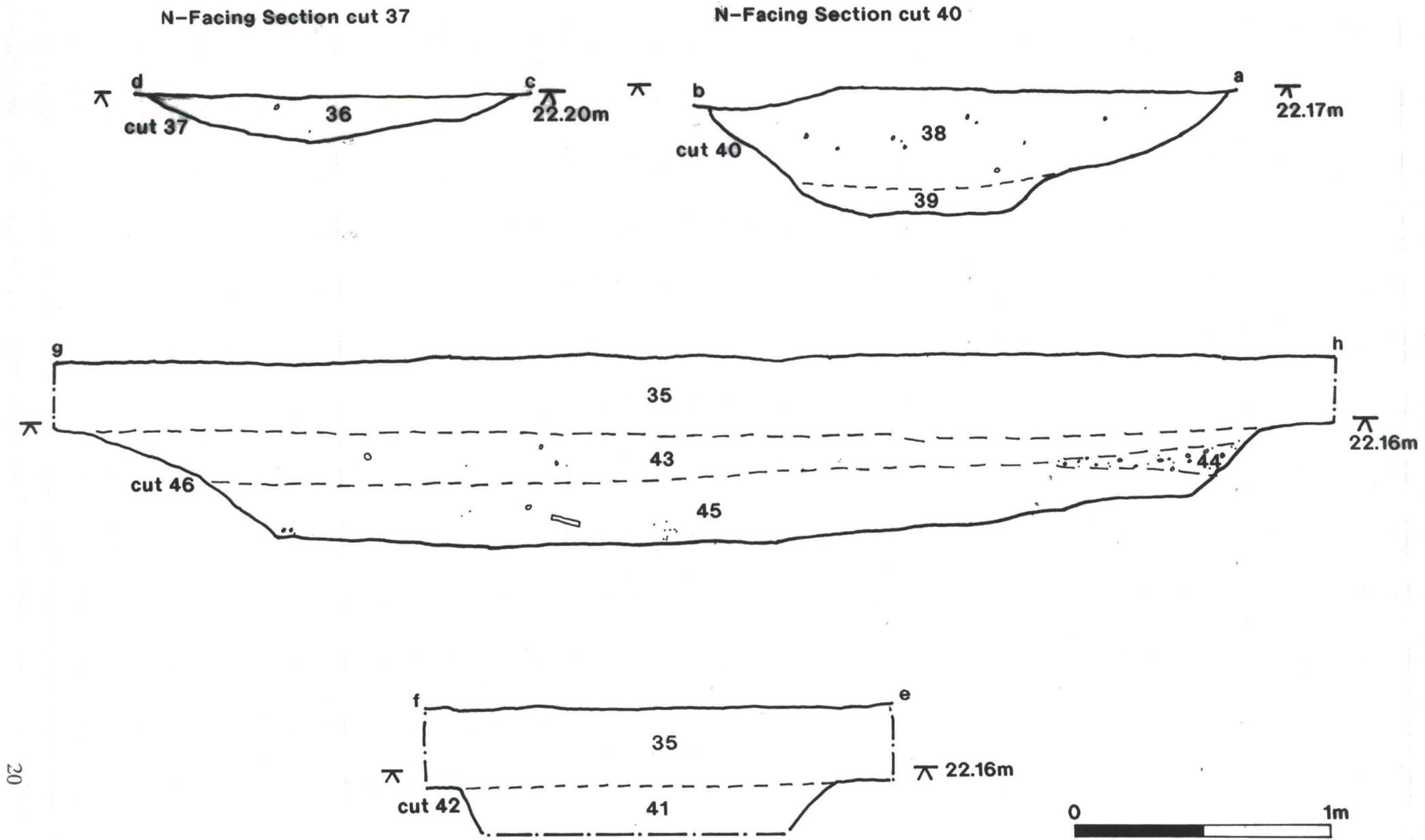


Figure 9 - Site 4, Sections of cuts 37, 40, 42 and 46.

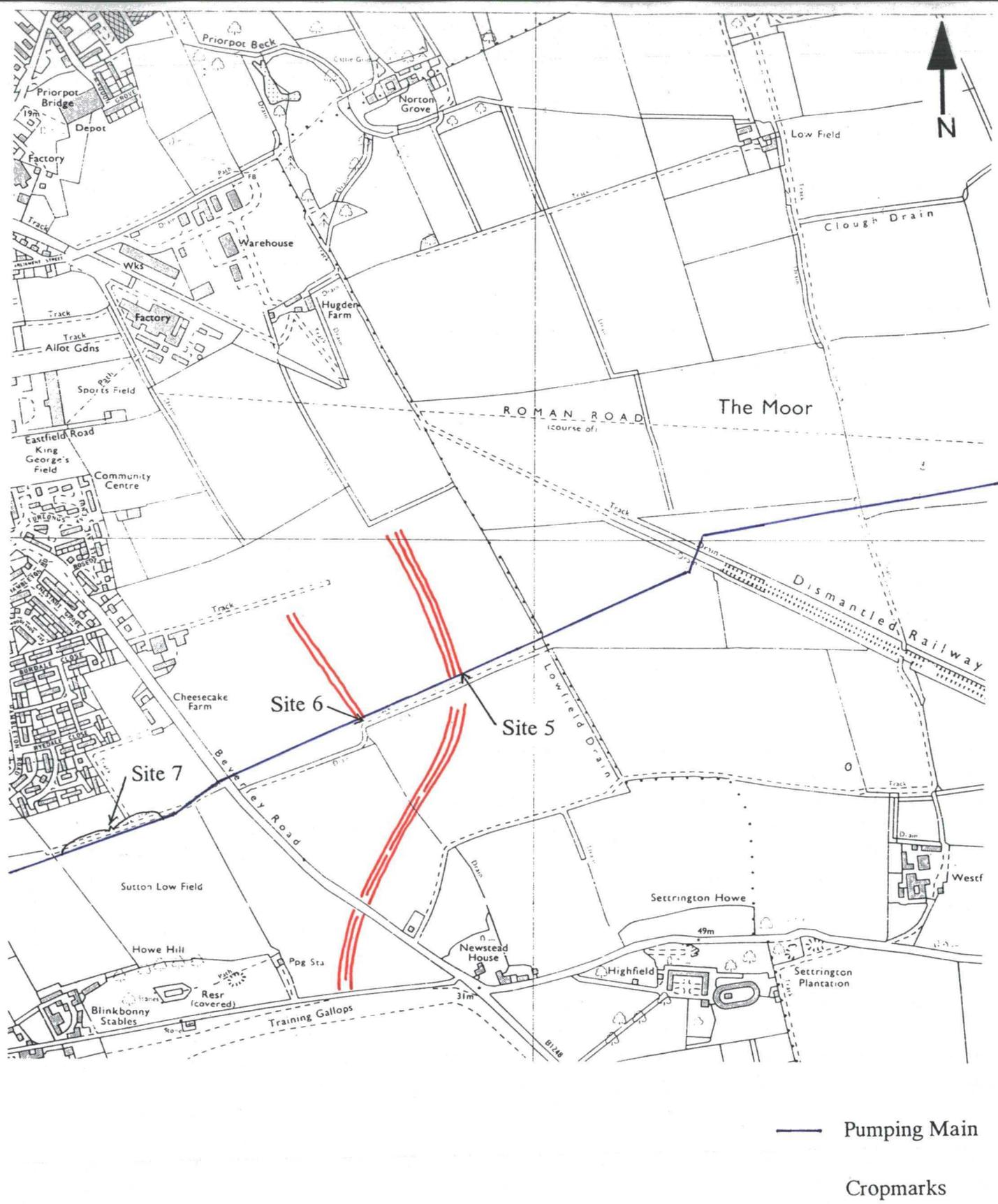


Figure 10 – Location Map, Sites 5, 6 and 7. Scale 1:10000