



Archaeological Services  
University of Durham

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## **Land to the south of Freemans Way, Leeming Bar, North Yorkshire**

### **archaeological excavation**

*on behalf of*

**LNT Construction Ltd**

**Report 1588**

January 2007

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## archaeological excavation

### *Report 1588*

January 2007

*Archaeological Services Durham University*

on behalf of

*LNT Construction Ltd*

*2150 Century Way, Thorpe Park, Leeds, LS15 8ZB*

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## **1. Summary**

### ***The project***

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an excavation conducted in advance of a proposed development on land to the south of Freemans Way, Leeming Bar. The works comprised the excavation of the access route and service trenches.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by LNT Construction Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) provided by Archaeological Services (DS 06.296) and approved by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.

### ***Results***

- 1.3 The excavation revealed a number of linear ditches, gullies and pits (Figure 3, 4 & 5). The close proximity to Dere Street suggests that these could have been parts of a road-side settlement.
- 1.4 Three stone features were uncovered in the northwest area of the site. One of these contained a fragment of a Romano-British rotary quern upper stone. This is a standard Roman quern produced in a Pennine factory for local consumption.
- 1.5 Sixty-four sherds of pottery were recovered from the site, 11 of which were samian, a high status material. The date range for the pottery is 2nd to 4th century AD placing the occupation of the site firmly in the Roman period. When coupled with the finds of tile, daub and fired clay it suggests the presence of a high status site, such as a villa, in the area. Plant macrofossil analysis identified evidence of spelt wheat, which was the dominant cereal in the Roman period.
- 1.6 A large quantity of animal bone was also recovered. Ground conditions have led to the preservation being biased towards the survival of robust elements from the large species, cattle and horse. Gnawing marks on bones indicates the presence of dogs on the site. The ditch fills appear to contain general domestic waste.
- 1.7 Following a site meeting with the client and Gail Falkingham (county archaeologist) the depth of excavation required for the access route and service trenches was established as being above that of the archaeology. As a result of this it was decided to stop work and preserve the archaeology *in situ*. This resulted in a number of features not being excavated.

### ***Recommendations***

- 1.8 The rim of a Gallic type amphora (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 27) from context [25] and the rim of a Gillam (1968) type 202 bowl from context [44] should be added to the list of vessels to be drawn from previous evaluation work. The quern should be illustrated. Further study could identify parallels for the stone and it is recommended that this is carried out.

- 1.9 A note on the work should be prepared for submission to Britannia (Roman Britain in 2006 section) or the Roman section of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society bulletin.

## **2. Project background**

### ***Location (Figure 1)***

- 2.1 The site is located on land to the south of Freemans Way, Leeming Bar, North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 2884 8977) and covers an area of 465m<sup>2</sup>. It is bounded by residential housing on Freemans Way to the north, a field and Leeming Garth Manor Nursing Home to the south, agricultural land to the west and Leeming Lane to the east.

### ***Development proposal***

- 2.2 The proposed development comprises the construction of a two-storey care home for the elderly.

### ***Objective***

- 2.3 The objective of the excavation was to identify, excavate and record any significant archaeological features within the proposed access route and service trenches in advance of the development.

### ***Methods statement***

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a WSI provided by Archaeological Services (DS 06.296) and approved by North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.

### ***Dates***

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 30th November 2006 and 5th January 2007. This report was prepared between 23rd and 30th January 2007.

### ***Personnel***

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Janice Adams, Matthew Claydon, Edward Davies, Lorne Elliot and Louise Robinson, and supervised by Louise Robinson. This report was prepared by Louise Robinson, with illustrations by Janine Wilson. Specialist analysis was conducted by T.S. Martin (ceramics), Louisa Gidney (animal bone), D. Heslop (quern) and Lorne Elliot (macrofossil analysis). The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

### ***Archive/OASIS***

- 2.7 The site code is LBF06, for Leeming Bar, Freemans Way 2006. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services and will be transferred to Richmondshire Museum in due course. Archaeological Services is registered with the Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigationS project (OASIS). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-23126**.

### **3. Landuse, topography and geology**

- 3.1 At the time of the excavation the proposed development area was a grass field, which had previously been in use as a paddock for horses. It was bounded by hedges and fences.
- 3.2 The site was predominately level and situated at a mean elevation of *c.*36m OD. The geology of the area comprised undifferentiated Permian and Triassic sandstone (British Geological Survey 2001).

### **4. Historical and archaeological background**

- 4.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has previously been set out as part of a geophysical survey and an archaeological evaluation (Archaeological Services 2006a and 2006b). A summary of this is outlined below.
- 4.2 The course of Dere Street Roman road runs through fields to the northeast and southeast of the area. The road crosses Bedale Beck at Leeming Bar and curves, possibly to keep on firm ground (Margary 1973). The road partially survives as a shallow earthwork to the rear of Garth Cottage and No.12 Leeming Lane. It then crosses Leeming Lane and heads northwest to the rear of properties on the north side of Leeming Lane. The point where Dere Street crosses Bedale Beck has been suggested as a location for a Roman fort, like those known to exist at Healam Bridge and Roecliffe to the south. However, due to the close proximity of Leeming Bar to the fort at Catterick, approximately seven miles to the north, Roman activity is more likely to represent a roadside settlement, or waterside activity.
- 4.3 Geophysical surveys undertaken around Leeming Bar detected widespread evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation, and former rectilinear field systems of unknown date to the west of the current study area (Archaeological Services 2005 & 2006a).

#### ***Previous archaeological works***

- 4.4 A geophysical survey undertaken within the area of the proposed development identified a linear series of weak positive magnetic anomalies, indicating possible ditch features (Archaeological Services 2006a). This survey was followed by an archaeological evaluation which revealed deposits relating to the Roman period in the east of the site and the presence of medieval ridge and furrow in the west (Archaeological Services 2006b).

### **5. The excavation**

- 5.1 The excavation covered the areas that are to be affected by the access route and service trenches (Figure 2). The former was approximately 100m by 5m. It was not possible to excavate a small area near the southwest end due to the presence of a large power cable. The latter was approximately 95m by 0.75m. Some of the features were not excavated as it was decided to preserve them *in situ*. The matrix in Appendix 3 details the relationships between the features.

- 5.2 The underlying natural subsoil of the area is yellow-orange sand [49]. It was encountered at an average depth of 0.80m across the site. Five linear features [F62, F63, F64, F65, F66] were visible to the west and southwest end of the site. They (Figure 3) bore no direct relationship to any other feature and were not excavated, but all appeared to be quite wide, the average width being 1.90m. During cleaning one base sherd of sandy grey ware was recovered from the fill of F64.
- 5.3 A denser concentration of features was found at the east end of the site (Figure 4). At the north end, evidence of three possible walls [F50, F51, F52] was uncovered here. F50 and F52 could only be seen in the northeast facing section of the service trench. The former comprised a number of unworked, medium-sized (0.10-0.20m long) stones, without any bonding material. A piece of the upper stone from a Romano-British rotary quern was recovered from this feature. F52 comprised four unworked stones. There was no evidence of bonding material. F51 extended 0.60m into the trench from the southwest facing section. It was also composed of medium-sized stones that showed no evidence of working and no bonding material was present.
- 5.4 Four linear gullies [F22, F24, F54, F56] were cut into the natural subsoil at the northeast end of the site. They bore no direct relationship with each other and were all shallow, the deepest being 0.20m. One base sherd of samian ware with ovolo decoration was recovered from the orange-brown, sandy silt fill [21: 0.10m deep] of F22. No artifacts were recovered from the remaining three gullies.
- 5.5 Two pits were uncovered in close proximity to each other towards the centre of the site. The northern [F57] was not excavated. It was circular in shape and approximately 0.50m wide. The second [F4] was cut into the natural subsoil [49] and was oval-shaped with a flat base and steep sides. It was filled by a light grey-brown silty sand with flecks of charcoal and infrequent small (0.03m-0.10m) stones [3: 0.15m deep]. A number of articulated bones from the neck and rib cage of a small adult horse were recovered from this fill. It appears to have been a deliberate burial of just this body part, as the feature was totally excavated.
- 5.6 The end of a gully [F12] was cut into the natural at the northeast end of the site. It was filled by an orange-brown silty sand [11: 0.09m deep]. This was truncated by a large linear ditch [F10] with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, running northeast - southwest. The primary fill was a brown, silty sandy clay [45: 0.10m deep] from which one sherd from the base of a piece of fine grey ware, one fragment of tile and one fragment of horse jaw bone were recovered. The secondary fill was brown silty clay with frequent small stone inclusions [9: 0.27m deep]. Eleven fragments of bone from cow, sheep, horse and possibly goat were recovered. This was truncated at the northeast end by two small curvilinear gullies running northwest - northeast [F6, F8]. They were both shallow and filled by an orange-brown sandy silt with frequent sandstone inclusions [7: 0.09m deep; 5: 0.10m deep respectively]. Two fragments of bone and one sherd of sandy grey ware was recovered from context [5]. Due to the nature of the fills it was not possible to

determine the relationship between the two gullies. F10 was also truncated by a large linear ditch [F46] running along the same alignment. This was similar in form to the parallel ditch [F10], and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brown silty sand [44: 0.32m deep] from which two fragments of bone, two sherds from the rim of a fine oxidized ware flanged bowl and a sherd from the base of a rusticated grey ware vessel were recovered.

- 5.7 A shallow linear gully [F14] with steep sides and a flat base ran northeast-southwest parallel to ditch F10. It was filled by a mottled grey and brown sandy silt [13: 0.17m deep] from which three sherds of samian, one sherd of sandy grey ware and one sherd of fine oxidized ware were recovered. Cut into the base of the gully were three closely-spaced post-holes [F16, F18, F20], all of which were filled by a mottled grey-brown sandy silt [15: 0.13m deep, 17: 0.04m deep, 19: 0.16m deep respectively]. A small linear gully [F34] ran across F14 northwest - southeast into ditch F10. It was filled by mottled brown and grey sandy silt [33: 0.10m deep] from which two fragments of bone were recovered. Due to the decision to preserve *in situ* the relationship between the gully and F10 was not established. The end of an unexcavated linear feature [F79] was uncovered just to the northeast of F14, and it appears to be a continuation of that gully. Three large stones [F80] were visible in the fill. An oval feature [F76] was uncovered at the southeast end of ditch F10. Due to the decision to preserve *in situ* this was not excavated and its relationship to F10 was not established.
- 5.8 Two linear gullies [F68, F70] were present in the northeast end of the site. They had previously been excavated as part of an archaeological evaluation (Archaeological Services 2006b). They were both shallow, the deepest being 0.16m, and were filled by grey sandy silt which contained fragments of Roman pottery. They both ran into a large linear ditch [F48], aligned northwest - southeast, but the relationships were not determined due to the decision to preserve *in situ*. Ditch F48 was truncated at the northwest end by an oval-shaped pit with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mottled grey and brown sandy silt [42: 0.27m deep].
- 5.9 In the centre of the site a large feature running northeast - southwest was investigated during previous works (Archaeological Services 2006b). It showed three intercutting ditches, the earliest of which [F75] was masked on the surface by two later cuts. F75 was therefore only seen in the section and its alignment and length remains unknown. Cutting this was a ditch [F72 = F26] aligned northwest-southeast which is probably a continuation of ditch F48. The primary fill was a lens of yellow-orange sand [73: 0.01m deep] which was overlain by grey sandy silt [71 = 25: 0.24m deep] containing four fragments of Roman pottery. This was cut by a northeast-southwest aligned ditch [F77]. It was filled with grey sandy silt with occasional small sandstone inclusions, from which twenty-four fragments of Roman pottery were recovered.
- 5.10 At the west end of ditch F77 was a shallow gully [F32] aligned north-south. The relationship between F32 and F77 is not known. The gully was filled by a

light orange-brown silty sand containing flecks of charcoal [31: 0.09m] deep. It was cut by a shallow gully [F30] aligned east-west, which was filled by a dark grey-brown silty sand [29: 0.18m deep]. This in turn was cut by a V-shaped linear ditch [F28] aligned northwest - southeast. It was filled by a light orange-brown silty sand containing flecks of charcoal and infrequent stone inclusions [27: 0.45m deep]. Cutting this was a northwest-southeast U-shaped linear ditch [F72=F26] which also cut a flat-bottomed, shallow gully [F37] aligned east-west (Figure 5). This was filled with light orange-grey silty sand [36: 0.20m deep] from which two sherds of sandy grey ware were recovered. F72 in turn was cut by a large oval, flat-bottomed pit [F41] which was filled by a dark grey silty sand [40: 0.21m deep]. This was truncated by a large linear ditch [F39] with gently sloping sides and a concave base, aligned east-west. This was filled by a dark brown silty sand containing frequent small and infrequent large stone inclusions and flecks and fragments of charcoal [38: 0.50m deep]. One piece of samian, two tegulae, one fragment of tile, and three fragments of bone were recovered from this fill.

- 5.11 At the southwest end of the site (Figure 5) four linear features [F58, F59, F60, F61] were uncovered but left unexcavated. Three of these intersected gully F32, however the relationships between them is unknown. Cleaning of the area produced two fragments of bone, a sherd from the base of a 4<sup>th</sup>-century Crambeck grey ware dish and one sherd of fine grey ware from F60.

## **6. The finds**

### **Pottery assessment**

- 6.1 The pottery assemblage from Leeming Bar amounted to 64 sherds weighing 1.356kg. Of this, 11 sherds weighing 0.088kg, were samian. Apart from unstratified material, pottery was recovered from 13 contexts. The assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight and fabric on a context-by-context basis to provide an indication of how much pottery was present and to allow assessment of the quality of the dating evidence in terms of group size.
- 6.2 Establishment of the date range of the assemblage is hampered by the lack of diagnostic sherds such as rims, particularly with regard to the coarse wares. However, it is possible to provide tentative date-ranges for all but five of the 13 contexts that produced pottery. The bulk of the pottery would not be out of place in 2<sup>nd</sup>-century horizons, although there is also one 4<sup>th</sup>-century piece, the base of a Crambeck grey ware dish, which was recovered from F60. The most datable sherds were all samian and included a cup corresponding to the form O&P LV, 13 from context [13], which is probably East Gaulish and dates to around AD160-250. If the unstratified material is included as well, the date range for the pottery is 2nd to 4th century (see table below).

List of spot-dates for pottery assemblage

<b>Context</b>	<b>Sherds</b>	<b>Date-range</b>
2	7	Early 2nd century
3	1	Not closely dated
5	1	Not closely dated
13	13	c. AD 160-250



23	1	c. AD 120-200
25	12	2nd to 3rd century
36	2	2nd century
38	1	Antonine
44	3	Antonine
45	1	Not closely dated
53	1	Not closely dated
F60	2	4th century
F64	1	Not closely dated

6.3 The range of fabrics common to the Catterick area are present in the assemblage. However, apart from the samian, few of the stratified sherds could be assigned to a specific source. The bulk of the samian comprised central Gaulish products. The only stratified coarse ware vessel that could be assigned to a specific source was the base of a Crambeck grey ware open form from F60. The amphora fragments all came from context [25] and comprised the ubiquitous olive oil-bearing globular Dressel 20 from southern Spain (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 25), and the Gallic wine amphora (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 27). The unstratified pottery contained sherds of calcite-gritted ware and Nene Valley colour-coat. Otherwise, the assemblage comprised locally-made coarse and fine grey and oxidised wares.

6.4 The rim of a Gallic type amphora (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 27) from context [25] and the rim of a Gillam (1968) type 202 bowl from context [44] might be usefully added to the list of vessels to be drawn from previous assessment work. No further work is required on this assemblage.

#### ***Animal bone assessment***

6.5 One box of animal bone was recovered, principally from ditch fills associated with Roman activity on the site.

6.6 Preservation of the bones is not particularly good. Degradation in the ground has caused the bones to become brittle, leading to much fresh damage during excavation and recovery. Preservation has led to a bias towards the survival of robust elements from the large species, cattle and horse. Sheep/goat and pig are also represented. A catalogue of the material can be found in Table 2.3.

6.7 The most interesting find was from context [3], a pit fill. This produced part of the neck and rib cage, in articulation, of a small adult equine. From the elements recovered, it is not possible to distinguish between pony, mule or donkey. This appears to have been a deliberate burial of just this body part.

6.8 Otherwise, the ditch fills appear to have attracted deposition of general domestic waste. The presence of gnawing marks on bones from context [9] indicates the presence of dogs on the site. Dog gnawing will have been a further taphonomic process affecting the composition of the assemblage. The necessity of feeding dogs may also explain the presence of horse bones, since consumption of horse meat was generally taboo in the Roman world.

6.9 No further work is recommended on this collection.

***Clay pipe***

- 6.10 One unstamped piece of clay pipe was recovered from an unstratified context. This has been discarded. No further work is recommended.

***Glass***

- 6.11 One piece of clear glass was uncovered from an unstratified context. This has been discarded and no further work is recommended.

***Building materials assessment***

- 6.12 A total of nine tile fragments and one piece of fired clay, weighing 0.988kg were examined (Table 2.2). Apart from four unstratified pieces, the six stratified fragments came from contexts [36], [38] and [45]. All of the identifiable fragments, three in all, were parts of tegulae. Two of these were from context [38], which contained Antonine samian. These were identified by the presence of flanges and one bore traces of a possible finger signature. The rest of the tile comprised featureless spall fragments. The tile from contexts [36] and [45] comprised featureless spall fragments. Nothing could be said about the unstratified fragment of daub or fired clay.
- 6.13 No further work is required on this assemblage.

***Industrial residues***

- 6.14 One piece of slag was recovered from F60. This is not metalworking slag, but was probably formed in a hearth or furnace. No further work is recommended.

***Quern stone***

- 6.15 A single fragment of quern was recovered from F50. It comprised approximately 20% of a Romano-British rotary quern upper stone.
- 6.16 The stone was broken through the handle-hole. The form has a shallow hopper, the full width of the top surface, and a sloping, slightly curved outer wall. Fine hammered pecking is visible on the hopper and outer wall. The maximum dimensions are 210 mm x 132 mm. It is 72 mm thick at the hopper lip, reducing to 22 mm at the eye, which must be very wide. Two handle holes are evident on the surviving fragment; an earlier slot worn into the grinding face, 56 mm long, at least 28 mm wide and over 20 mm deep, and a later hole positioned 25 mm above the grinding face and 86 mm from the earlier handle. This is almost cylindrical in form, 46 mm long, 17 mm high and 20 mm wide, but with a flat top and bottom to the socket. The grinding face is smooth and lacks dressing. The quern is made from light grey-brown, poorly sorted, coarse-grained sandstone with abundant flecks of limonite and a slightly friable matrix – probably a Yoredale sandstone. There are no inclusions or fossil pits; the stone would have moderate grinding properties.
- 6.17 This is a type of quern more common in southern England, but known from Romano-British sites across the North. Dating is poorly pinned-down; such querns were in use from the late 1<sup>st</sup> century AD to the end of Roman period. This is a standard Roman quern form produced in a Pennine factory for local consumption.

- 6.18 The quern should be illustrated. Further study could identify parallels for the stone.

## **7. The environmental evidence**

### ***Methods statement***

- 7.1 Plant macrofossil assessments were carried out on 17 samples. The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500 $\mu$ m mesh. The residues were retained, described and scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were dried slowly and scanned at x 40 magnification for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant taxonomic nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

### ***Results***

- 7.2 Low numbers of charred plant remains were present in ten of the contexts assessed. These remains included grains of barley, wheat and oat in contexts [13, 21, 23, 45, 53, and 55]. A spelt wheat glume base and an indeterminate rachis fragment were also present in context [13]. Charred seeds of cleavers, grass and wild radish pods also occurred in low numbers in contexts [3, 29, 38, 42 and 53]. Several indeterminate cereal grains occurred in four contexts [13, 23, 45 and 53]. Charred plant macrofossils were absent from contexts [5, 9, 19, 27, 31, 40 and 44], although uncharred seeds of elder occurred in abundance in context [40] and uncharred seeds of dead-nettle, common nettle, pink, goosefoot, grass, dock, clover and pea family occurred in small amounts in contexts [5, 9, 13, 19, 27, 31, 53 and 55]. Unburnt bone was present in nine flots and in the residues of contexts [3, 5, 44 and 45]; calcined bone occurred in twelve flots. Charcoal and modern roots were present in all of the flots and coal occurred in all but two of them. The contents of the residues and flots are listed in Table 2.4.

### ***Discussion***

- 7.3 The few charred plant remains included two grains of barley in [21] and one grain of barley in each of contexts [45, 53 and 55]. One oat grain occurred in [45] and a wheat grain in contexts [53 and 55]. It was not possible to identify the wheat grains to species level with certainty due to the absence of chaff in the corresponding contexts, although a glume base of spelt wheat occurred in context [13]. The occurrence of spelt wheat is not surprising, as studies in northern England have shown that spelt wheat was the dominant cereal in the Roman period (Huntley & Stallibrass, 1995). All of the charred cereal grains were in poor condition and several could not be identified to cereal type. This may be due to prolonged exposure to the fire, reworking or poor post-depositional preservation due to the aerobic, sandy soils. Indeterminate cereal grains occurred in contexts [13, 23, 45 and 53].
- 7.4 Several of the contexts [3, 29, 38 and 42] contained charred seeds of cleavers and wild radish pods, which may have grown as arable weeds with the cereal crops, or may have grown on areas of waste and disturbed ground at the site.

- 7.5 Uncharred seeds occurred in nine of the samples and included dead-nettle, common nettle, goosefoot, dock, clover, and grass. The well-drained nature of the sediment, in combination with the occurrence of modern roots, suggests that these seeds are almost certainly modern introductions.
- 7.6 The limited number of charred remains provides little further information about the contexts or site in general.

#### ***Recommendations***

- 7.7 No further plant macrofossil work is recommended due to the low numbers of seeds present and poor preservation. Material suitable for radiocarbon dating is present in contexts [13, 21, 23, 45, 53 and 55].

### **8. The archaeological resource**

- 8.1 The excavation identified the remains of a number of Roman ditches and gullies from which artefacts were recovered showing that occupation of the area occurred between the 2nd and 4th centuries. Due to its close proximity to Catterick it is unlikely to be evidence of military occupation, but rather a road side settlement. The large quantity of samian and fragments of tile that were uncovered suggest the possibility of a high-status building, perhaps a villa, in the immediate area.
- 8.2 Evidence of ridge and furrow (Archaeological Services 2006b) shows that the site was used for agriculture during the medieval period.

### **9. Recommendations**

- 9.1 The rim of a Gallic type amphora (Peacock & Williams 1986, Class 27) from context [25] and the rim of a Gillam (1968) type 202 bowl from context [44] should be added to the list of vessels to be drawn from previous evaluation work. The quern should be illustrated. Further study could identify parallels for the stone.
- 9.2 A note on the work should be prepared for submission to *Britannia* (Roman Britain in 2006 section) or the Roman section of the Yorkshire Archaeological Society bulletin.

### **10. Sources**

Archaeological Services 2005 *A1 (T) Dishforth to Barton Improvement, North Yorkshire; geophysical survey Vols I-III*, unpublished report **1121**, for AMEC, Archaeological Services Durham University

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University of Durham

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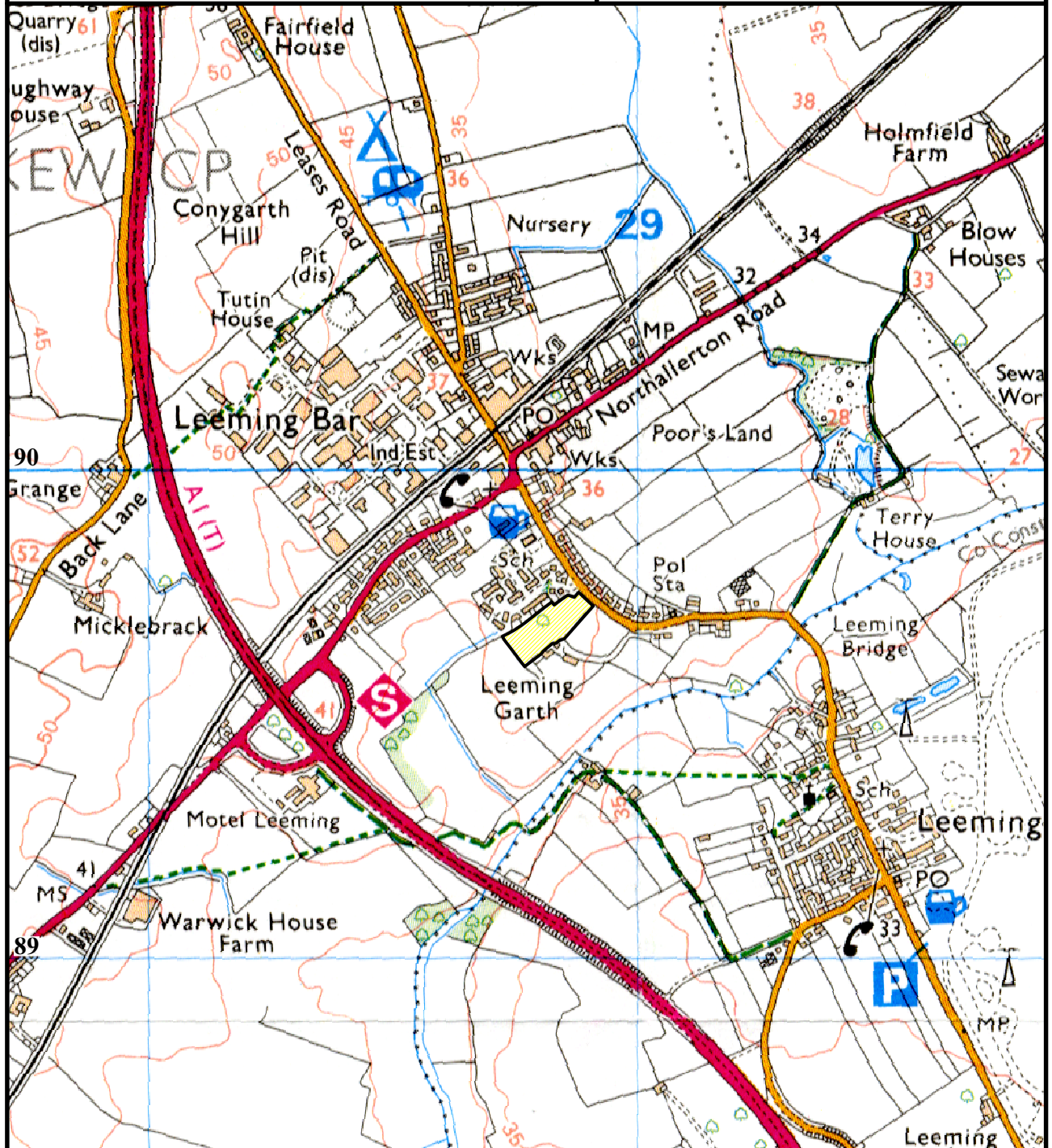
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Figure 1

Location of the site

on behalf of  
**LNT Construction Ltd**

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proposed development area

0 500m

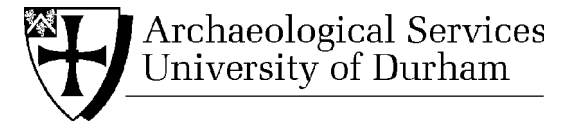


scale 1:12 500 - for A4 plot



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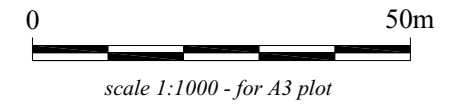
Figure 2

Location of excavation

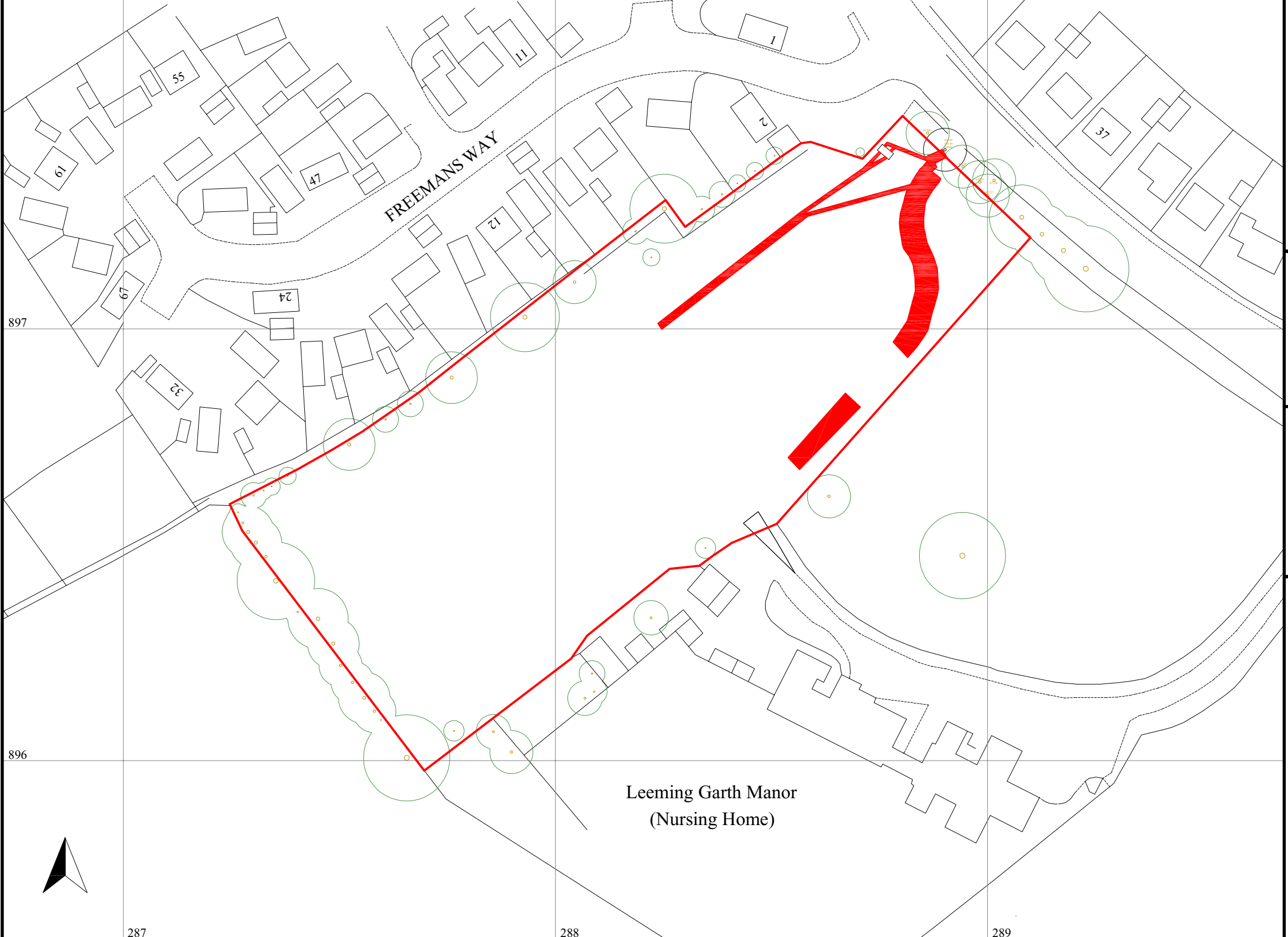
897

896

on behalf of  
**LNT Construction Ltd**



 trench



Leeming Garth Manor  
(Nursing Home)

287

288

289

**Land to the south of Freemans Way,  
Leeming Bar, North Yorkshire**

**archaeological excavation**




**Report 1588**

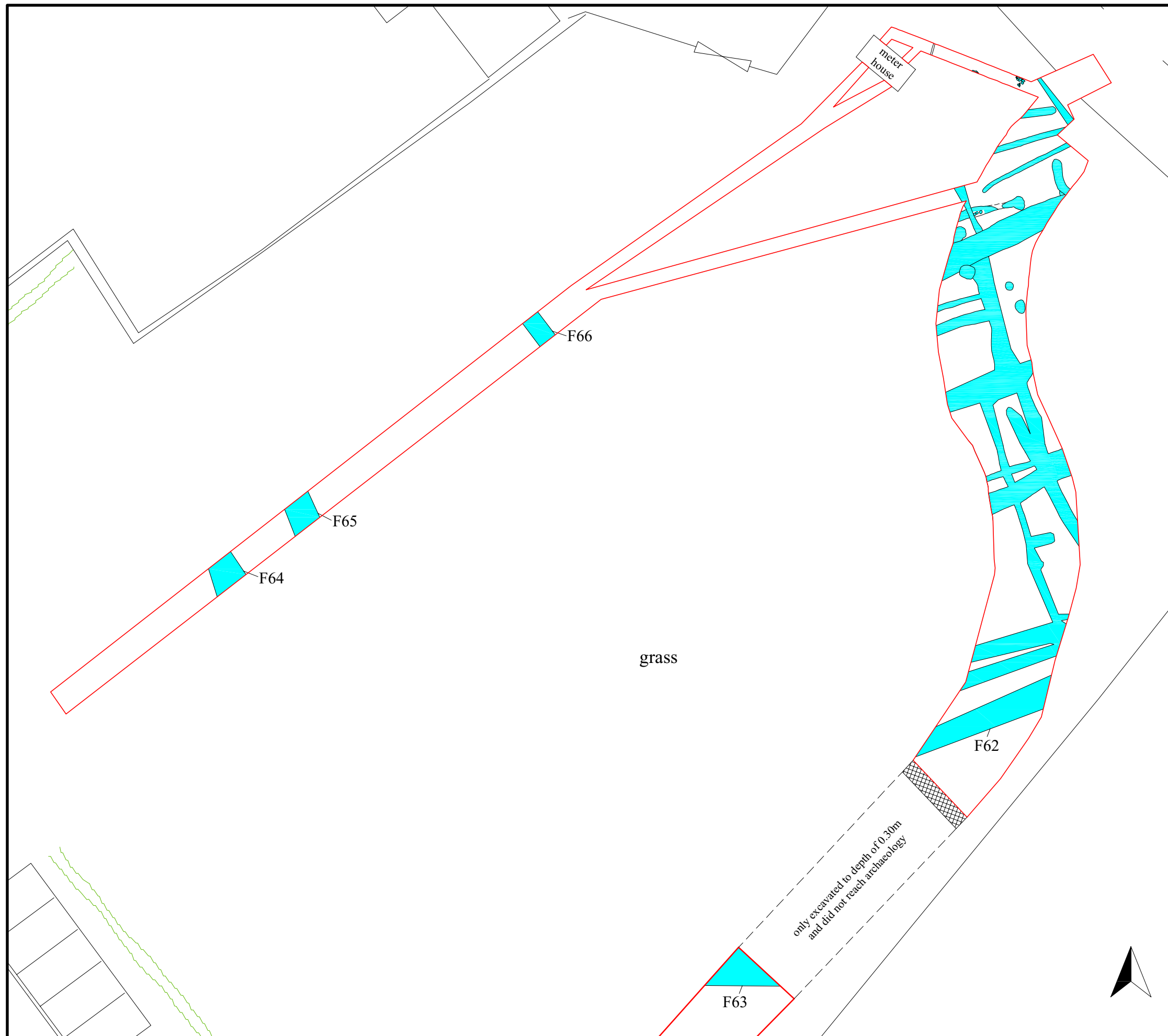
Figure 3

*Plan of recorded features*

*on behalf of*  
**LNT Construction Ltd**

0 10m  
scale 1:250 - for A3 plot

-  trench edge
-  archaeological features
-  unexcavated due to service





**Land to the south of Freemans Way,  
 Leeming Bar, North Yorkshire**

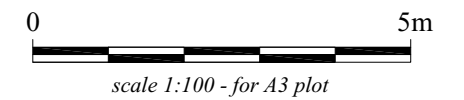
**archaeological excavation**

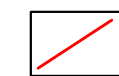


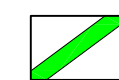

**Report 1588**

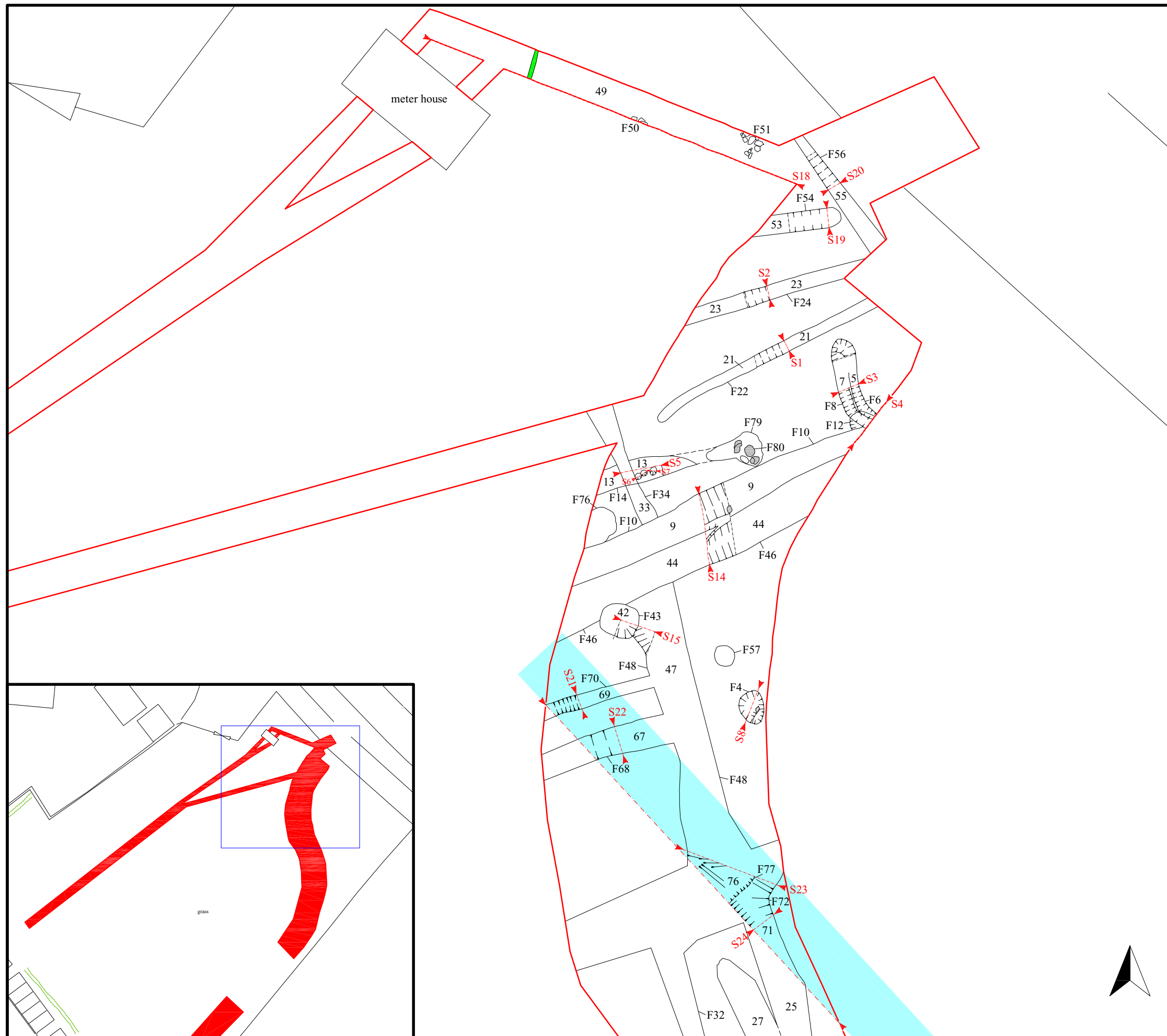
Figure 4

*Plan of northern part of excavation*

*on behalf of*  
**LNT Construction Ltd**



-  trench edge
-  section
-  stone
-  power line
-  location of evaluation trench



Land to the south of Freemans Way,  
Leeming Bar, North Yorkshire

archaeological excavation




Report 1588

Figure 5

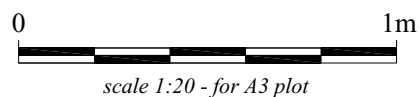
Plan of southern part of excavation

on behalf of  
**LNT Construction Ltd**

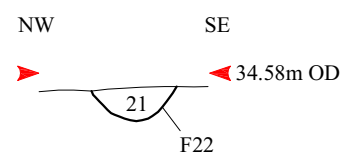
0 5m  
scale 1:100 - for A3 plot

-  trench edge
-  section
-  location of evaluation trench

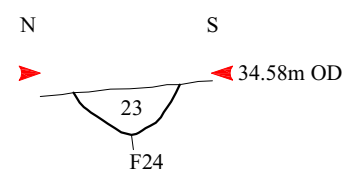




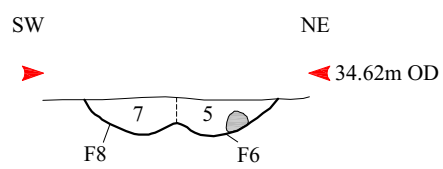
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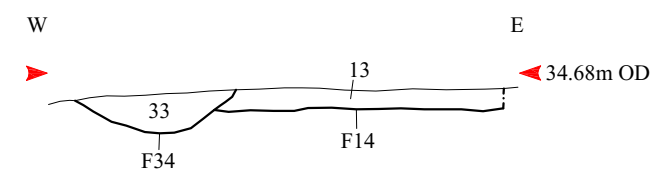
**Section 2**



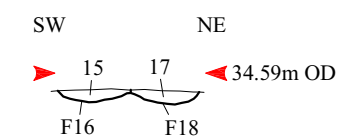
**Section 3**



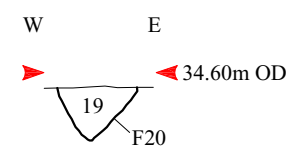
**Section 5**



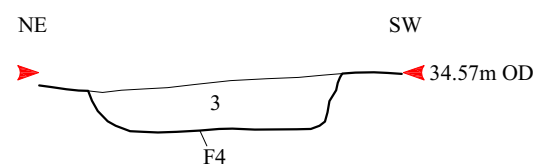
**Section 6**



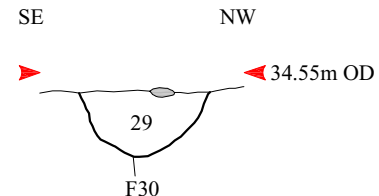
**Section 7**



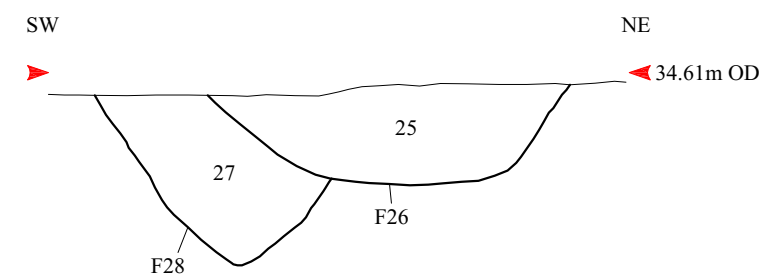
**Section 8**



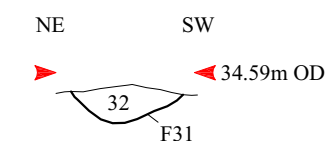
**Section 9**



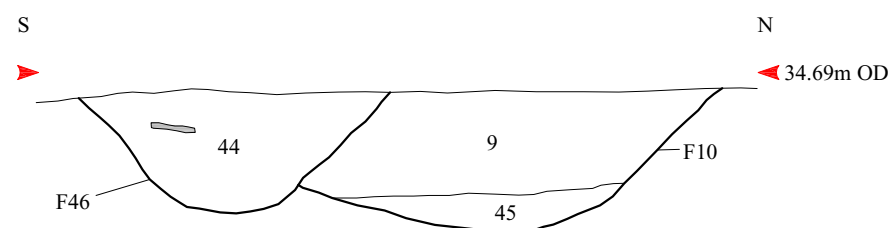
**Section 10**



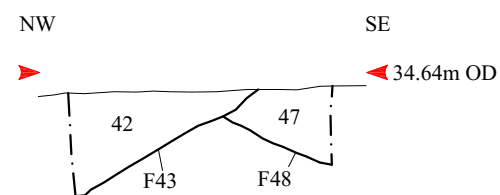
**Section 12**



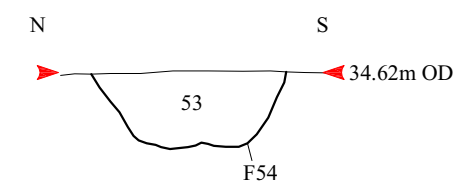
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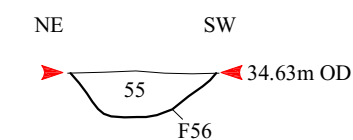
**Section 15**



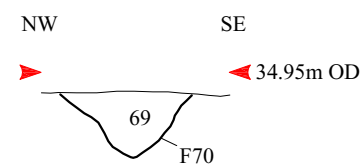
**Section 19**



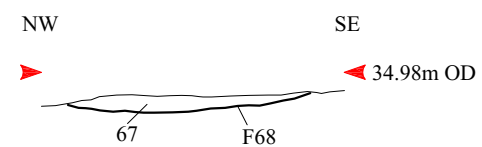
**Section 20**



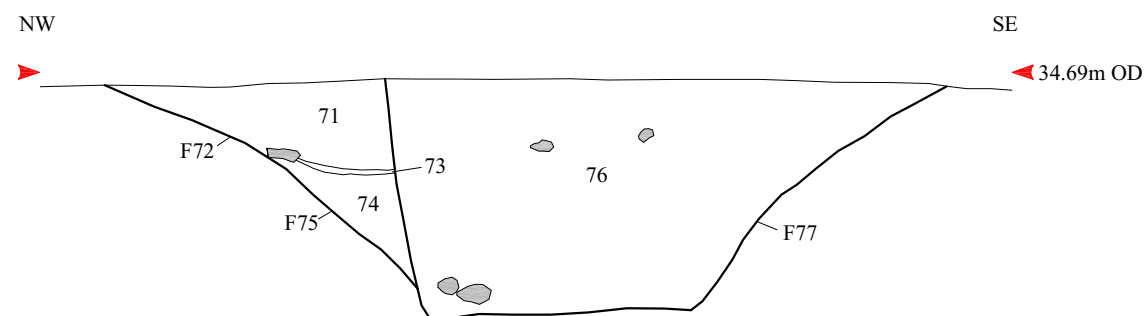
**Section 21**



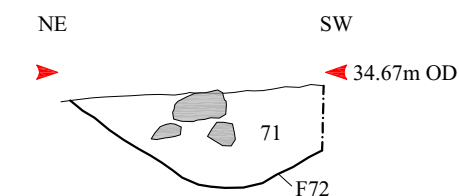
**Section 22**

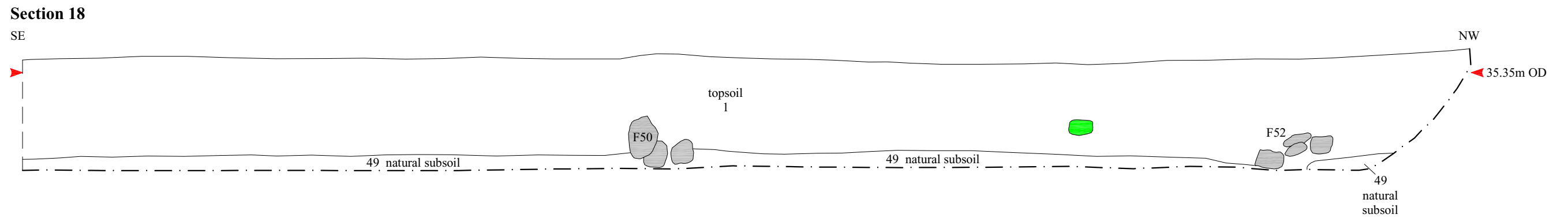
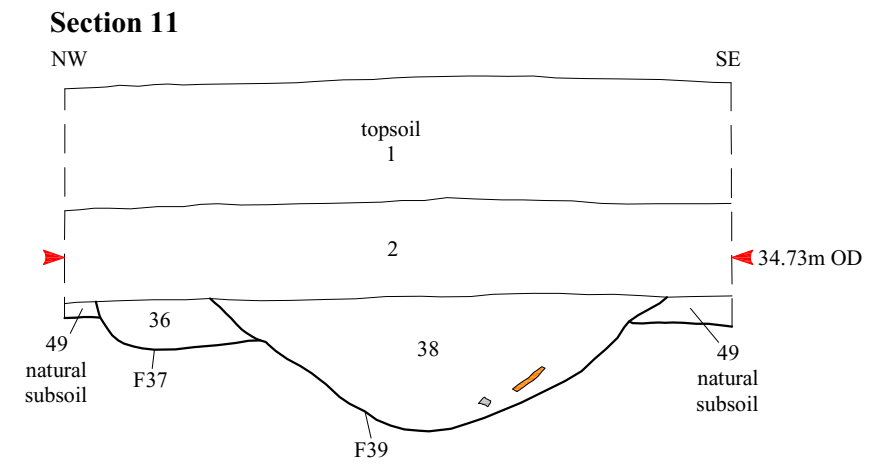
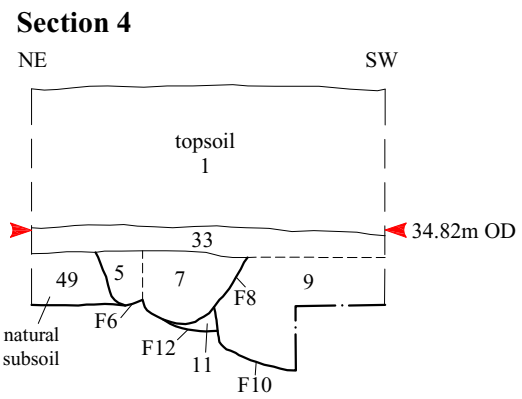
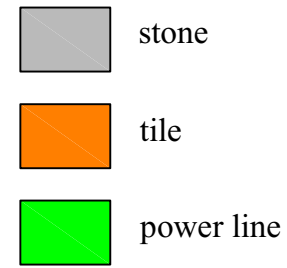
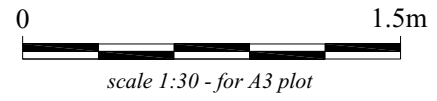


**Section 23**



**Section 24**





## Appendix 1: Context data

Summary list of contexts. The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, S slag, O other materials.

No	Description	P	B	M	F	S	O
1	Topsoil						
2	Subsoil	•	•				
3	Fill of pit F4	•	•				
F4	Cut of pit						
5	Fill of gully F6	•	•				
F6	Cut of curvilinear gully						
7	Fill of gully F8						
F8	Cut of curvilinear gully						
9	Fill of linear ditch		•				
F10	Cut of linear ditch						
11	Fill of ditch terminal F12						
F12	Cut of ditch terminal						
13	Fill of linear ditch F14	•					
F14	Cut of linear ditch						
15	Fill of post-hole F16						
F16	Cut of pot-hole						
17	Fill of post-hole F18						
F18	Cut of post-hole						
19	Fill of post-hole F20						
F20	Cut of post-hole						
21	Fill of linear gully F22						
F22	Cut of linear gully						
23	Fill of linear gully F24	•					
F24	Cut of linear gully						
25	Fill of linear ditch F26	•	•				
F26	Cut of linear ditch						
27	Fill of linear ditch F28						
F28	Cut of linear ditch						
29	Fill of linear ditch F30						
F30	Cut of linear ditch						
31	Fill of linear ditch F32						
F32	Cut of linear ditch						
33	Not used						
34	Fill of linear gully F35		•				
F35	Cut of linear gully						
36	Fill of linear gully F37	•					•
F37	Cut of linear gully						
38	Fill of linear ditch F39	•	•				•
F39	Cut of linear ditch						
40	Fill of pit F41						
F41	Cut of pit						
42	Fill of sub-rectangular pit F43						
F43	Cut of sub-rectangular pit						
44	Fill of ditch F46	•	•				
45	Primary fill of ditch F10	•	•				•
F46	Cut of ditch						
47	Fill of ditch F48						
F48	Cut of ditch						
49	Natural subsoil						
F50	Area of stones						
F51	Area of stones						

F52	Area of stones						
53	Fill of gully F54						
F54	Cut of gully						
55	Fill of gully F56						
F56	Cut of gully						
F57	Pit - unexcavated						
F58	Small linear feature - unexcavated						
F59	Small linear feature - unexcavated						
F60	Linear ditch - unexcavated	•	•				
F61	Linear ditch - unexcavated						
F62	Linear ditch - unexcavated						
F63	Linear ditch - unexcavated						
F64	Linear ditch - unexcavated						
F65	Linear ditch - unexcavated						
F66	Linear ditch - unexcavated						
67	Fill of gully F68. Same as (3) in evaluation report 1554						
F68	Cut of gully. Same as F4 in evaluation report 1554						
69	Fill of gully F70. Same as (5) in evaluation report 1554						
F70	Cut of gully. Same as F6 in evaluation report 1554						
71	Fill of ditch F72. Same as (16/24) in evaluation report 1554						
F72	Cut of ditch. Same as F17/F23 in evaluation report 1554						
73	Primary fill of F72. Same as (20) in evaluation report 1554						
74	Fill of ditch F75. Same as (22) in evaluation report 1554						
F75	Cut of ditch. Same as F21 in evaluation report 1554						
76	Fill of ditch F77. Same as (18) in evaluation report 1554						
F77	Cut of ditch. Same as F19 in evaluation report 1554						
F78	Pit - unexcavated						
F79	Linear feature - unexcavated						
F80	Large stones in F79						

## Appendix 2: Data tables

**Table 2.1: Pottery**

Context	Fabric	Sherds	Wt. (g)	Form	Date-range	Notes
2	Fine grey ware	1	23	base		
2	samian CG	4	44	F18 base	Trajanic	
2	Sandy grey ware	2	3	body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		7	70			
3	Fine buff ware	1	40	body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		1	40			
5	Sandy grey ware	1	2	body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		1	2			
13	Fine oxidised ware	1	19	body sherd		joins with u/s sherd
13	samian	4	4	?Cup		
13	samian ?EG	4	16	rim, O&P LV, 13	160-250	
13	samian CG	1	10	base, dish or platter		
13	Sandy grey ware	3	43	misc. body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		13	92			
23	samian CG	1	5	body sherd, F37	120-200	Ovolo decoration present
<b>Total</b>		1	5			
25	South Gallic amphora	11	233	rim, neck, handle P&W class 27	2nd to 3rd cent	Illustrate
25	South Spanish amphora	1	311	abraded b/s (Dressel 20)		
<b>Total</b>		12	544			
36	Sandy grey ware	2	89	base, ?jar		
<b>Total</b>		2	89			
38	samian CG	1	9	Form 18/31, body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		1	9			
44	Fine oxidised ware	2	20	rim - flanged bowl (?Gillam 202)	140-200	Illustrate (possibly Catterick fabric O11; micaceous fabric)

44	Rusticated grey ware	1	4	body sherd	Flavian-Trajanic	Fabric probably comparable to a vessel from Catterick Bypass (Cooper 2002, fig. 129.12)
<b>Total</b>		3	24			
45	Fine grey ware	1	6	body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		1	6			
53	Sandy grey ware	1	22	jar rim, form uncertain		
<b>Total</b>		1	22			
F60	Crambeck grey ware (CRA RE)	1	36	base - open form	4th cent	
F60	Fine Grey ware	1	7	body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		2	43			
F64	Sandy grey ware	1	34	body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		1	34			
u/s	BB1	2	36	misc. body sherd (jar and dish)		
u/s	Calcite gritted (CG)	1	21	jar base	4th cent	
u/s	Coarse buff ware	1	67	abraded body sherd		
u/s	Coarse reduced fabric	1	91	storage jar type vessel		
u/s	Fine buff ware	1	14	flagon neck		
u/s	Fine Grey ware	1	8	body sherd		
u/s	Fine oxidised ware	1	24	body sherd		linking sherd in context 2
u/s	Native ware	1	23	body sherd - handmade		
u/s	Nene Valley C-C	1	4	body sherd	3rd to 4th cent	
u/s	Other reduced	1	12	body sherd		
u/s	Sandy grey ware	5	65	rim - necked jar; misc body sherd - 2 with acute lattice		
u/s	Sandy oxidised ware	2	11	misc. body sherd		
<b>Total</b>		18	376			
<b>Grand Total</b>		64	1356			



**Table 2.2: Tile and fired clay**

Context	Type	Frag	Wt (g)	Comments
36	spall	1	8	featureless fragment
<b>Total</b>		1	8	
38	tegula	1	450	flange present, also traces of a finger signature
38	tegula	1	216	abraded flange
38	spall	2	14	featureless fragments
<b>Total</b>		4	680	
45	spall	1	4	featureless fragment
<b>Total</b>		1	4	
u/s	tegula	1	119	corner fragment with part of flange, no cutaway
u/s	unidentified flat tile	2	151	flat tile fragments, poss tegula but upper surface missing
u/s	fired clay/daub	1	26	featureless fragment
<b>Total</b>		4	296	
<b>Grand Total</b>		10	988	

**Table 2.3: Animal bone**

Context	Species	Element	Comments
2	cow	cervical vert 01	chopped
2	sheep/goat	scapula	
3	horse	thorax	probably 2 or 3 vertebra, 4 ribs all fused
3	cow	horn core	chopped
5	cow	cervical vert 01	
5	sheep/goat	tibia	
9	cow	jaw	
9	cow	radius & ulna	radius proximal fused, fresh damage
9	cow	humerus	distal fused, fresh damage
9	cow	sacrum	unfused, fresh damage
9	cow	phalange 1	proximal fused, fresh damage
9	sheep/goat	metacarpal	distal chewed
9	sheep/goat	tibia	proximal chewed
9	sheep size	lumbar vert	unfused/fusing
9	sheep size	lumbar vert	unfused, chopped
9	horse	tooth	maxillary, in wear
9	horse	metapodial	distal fused
25	horse	tibia	in pieces, proximal & distal fused
25	horse	tooth	mandibular, in wear
25	cow	metatarsal	in pieces
34	cow	upper molar 4	damaged
34	sheep/goat	tibia	distal fused
38	cow	tibia	distal fused
38	horse	phalange 1	proximal fused
38	pig	radius	chewed?
44	cow	tooth	UM1/2, in wear
44	cow size	lumbar vert	unfused
45	horse	jaw	
53	indeterminate	fragments	
F60	sheep/goat	astragalus	
F60	sheep/goat	upper molar 1/2	in wear
u/s	cow size	cervical vert 02	
u/s	cow	tibia	distal unfused, calf
u/s	cow	lower molar 3	advanced wear
u/s	sheep/goat	radius	
Sample 1	indeterminate	fragment	
Sample 5	indeterminate	fragments	
Sample 17	sheep/goat	tibia	distal fused

**Table 2.4: Macrofossil results**

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context	5	9	13	19	3	23	21	27	29	31	38	40	42	44	45	53	55
Volume processed (ml)	5000	5000	5000	2000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000	5000
Volume of flot (ml)	30	40	30	3	30	40	50	20	65	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	45
Volume of flot assessed (ml)	30	40	30	3	30	40	50	20	65	50	50	60	40	50	50	50	45
<b>Residue contents (relative abundance)</b>																	
Bone (unburnt)	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Pot (no. of fragments)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Flot matrix (relative abundance)</b>																	
Bone (unburnt)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-
Bone (calcined)	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Charcoal	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Coal	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	1	1
Heather twigs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Insect	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1
Modern roots	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
Mollusc	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Monocot stem (charred)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Charred remains (total counts)</b>																	
(a) <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> pod (Wild radish)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oats)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(c) <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (Barley undifferentiated)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp (Wheat species)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(c) <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base (Spelt)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
(c) Rachis fragment indeterminate	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

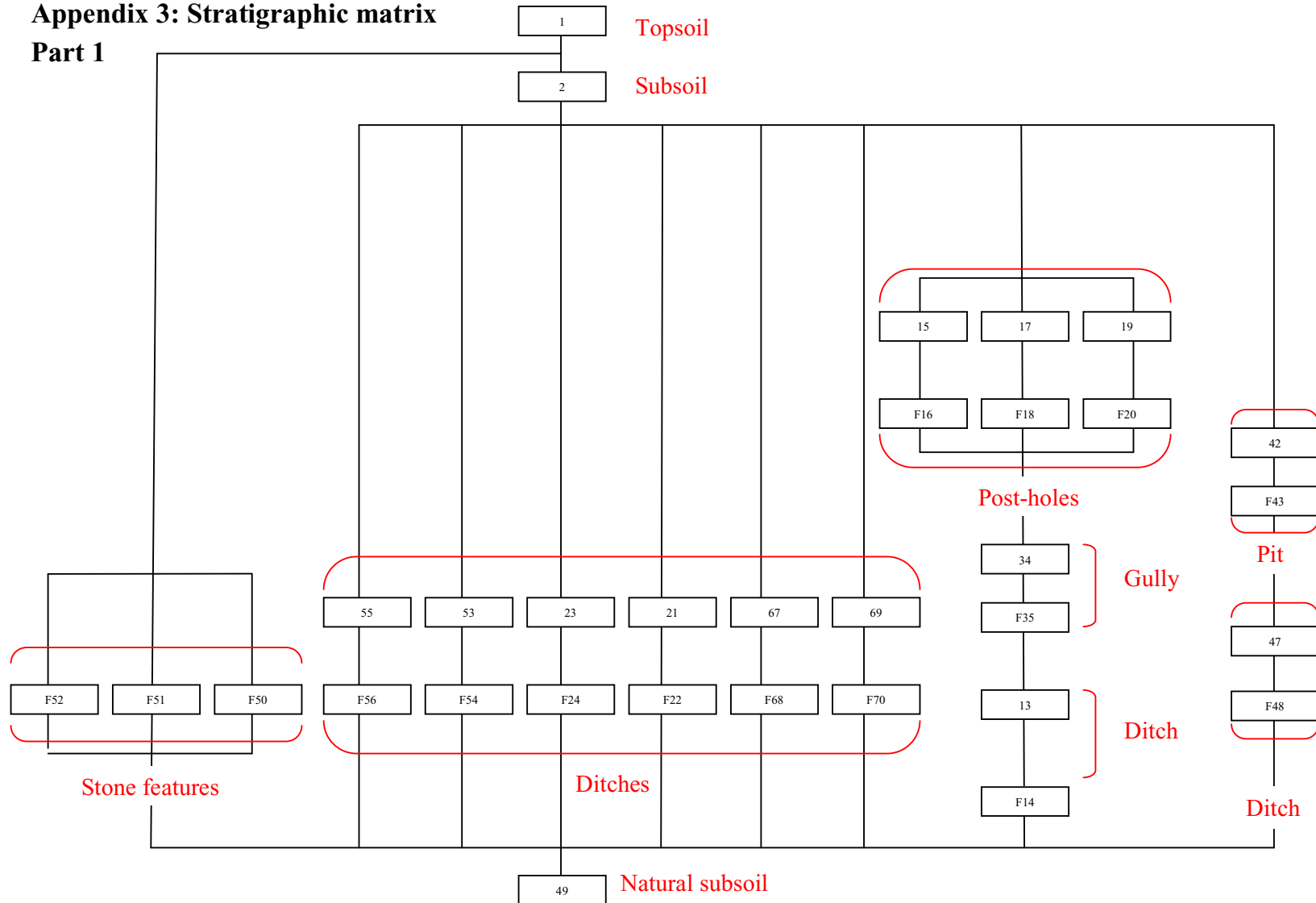
Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Context	5	9	13	19	3	23	21	27	29	31	38	40	42	44	45	53	55
(r) <i>Galium aparine</i> (Cleavers)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
(x) Poaceae indeterminate (Grass)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Waterlogged seeds (relative abundance)</b>																	
(r) <i>Lamium</i> sp (Dead-nettle)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(r) <i>Urtica dioica</i> (Common Nettle)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(t) <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (Elder)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Caryophyllaceae sp (Pink family)	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
(x) <i>Chenopodium</i> sp (Goosefoot)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(x) Fabaceae sp (Pea family)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
(x) Poaceae indeterminate (Grass)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Dock)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) <i>Trifolium</i> sp (Clover)	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

(a: arable weed; c: cultivated plant; r: ruderal; t: trees/shrubs; x: wide niche)

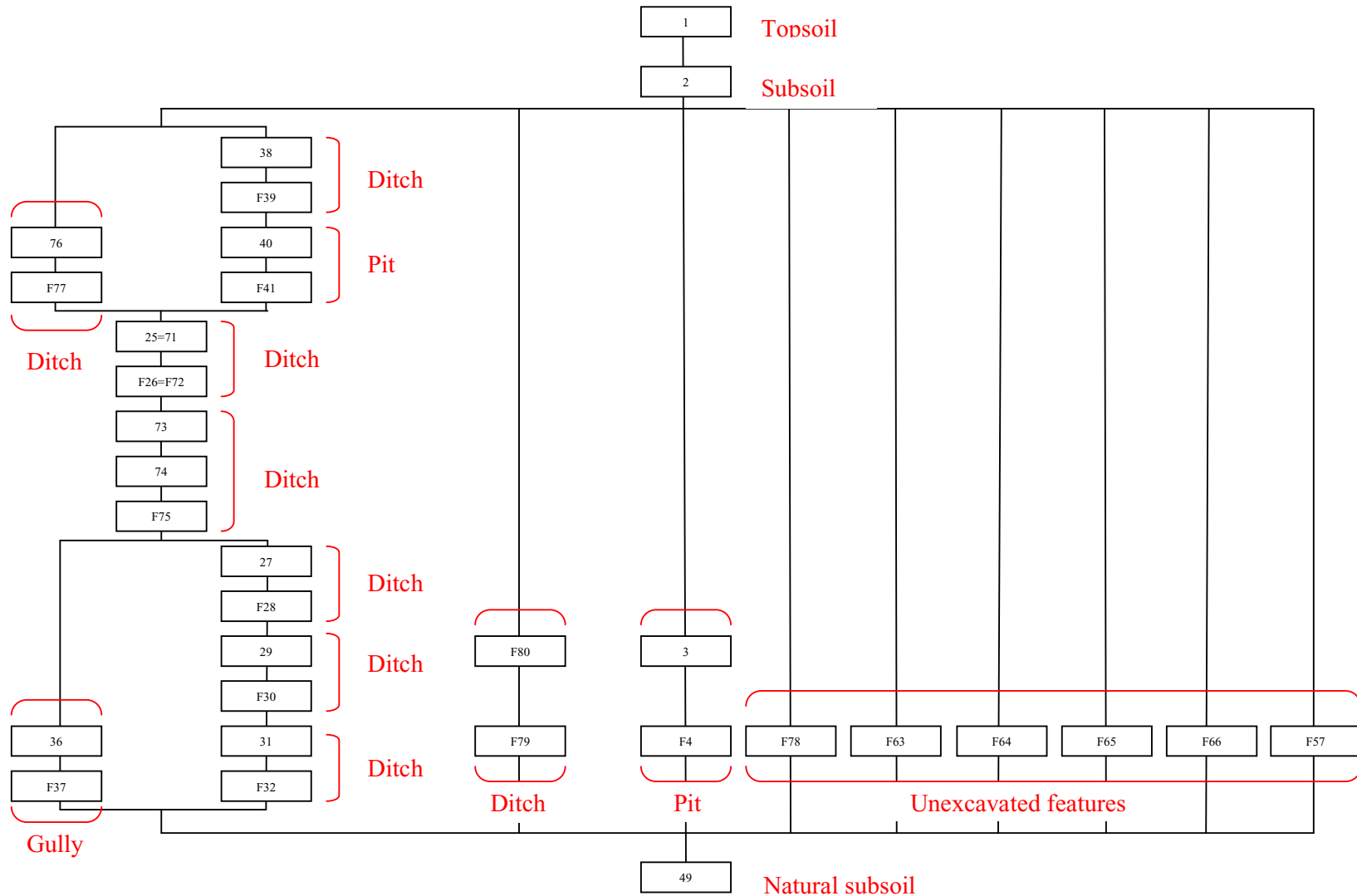
Relative abundance is based on a scale from 1 (lowest) to 5 (highest).

### Appendix 3: Stratigraphic matrix

#### Part 1



Part 2



Part 3

