

**Corner House Farm
Sherburn
Scarborough
North Yorkshire
SE 9605 7680**

Archaeological Evaluation

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Archaeological Evaluation

Non Technical Summary

An Archaeological evaluation was conducted by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on land at Corner House Farm, Sherburn, Scarborough, North Yorkshire during September 2007. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposal to erect a single-storey office building for the adjacent Atlas Ward Structures (ref. no. 07/00715/MFUL). The Evaluation consisted of four trenches.

Although Trench 1 was devoid of archaeological features, the other excavated areas revealed considerable archaeological activity, ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval. A wide east-west aligned boundary ditch passed through Trenches 2, 3 and 4, with other linear features being recorded in these trenches, along with pits.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land at Corner House Farm, Sherburn, Scarborough, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 9605 7680). The Evaluation took place during September 2007.

- 1.2 The Evaluation was carried out on behalf of Severfield Reeve Projects, acting for Atlas Ward Structures, at the behest of the Senior Archaeologist, Heritage Unit, North Yorkshire County Council. The Senior Archaeologist had advised Ryedale District Council that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken in response to plans to re-develop the site by the erection of a single-storey office building, with the associated car-parking, fencing, landscaping and alterations to existing vehicular access (Ref. 07/00715/MFUL).

- 1.3 The evaluation was designed to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The information provided from the evaluation is intended to allow an assessment to be made of the impact of the development upon the archaeological deposits at the site. This assessment will be used as the basis for an informed planning decision as to whether the development should be permitted. Upon the granting of permission, this information will assist in identifying options for minimising, avoiding damage to, and/or recording any archaeological remains. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG 16)*, and is in accordance with Policy C13 of the Ryedale District Local Plan.
- 1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 06-08-07.
- 1.5 All work was funded by Atlas Ward Structures.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is situated on the eastern fringe of Sherburn village, on the northern side of High Street, which forms a section of the A64 Malton to Scarborough trunk road. This location is approximately 600m to the south of the parish church of St. Hilda. The present yard associated with Corner House Farm covers an area of approximately 0.4625 ha. The site is bounded by residential properties to the north, by the premises of Atlas Ward Structures to the east, the A64 trunk road to the south, and existing farm-buildings to the west. The site forms a level area, with an elevation of around 39 - 40m AOD.

3. Geology and Soils

- 3.1 The soils at the site are of the Newport 1 Association, which are freely drained and medium and coarse sandy in nature, lying over glaciofluvial or aeolian sands (Mackney *et al.* 1983).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The sandy soils on which the site is situated, attracted large-scale occupation in the Prehistoric period, with a ‘ribbon’ of settlements following the 30m contour along the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering. This ‘ladder settlement’ stretches from Sherburn, westwards to Heslerton and beyond. Excavation took place in 1985-6 on an area of this prehistoric settlement c. 1km west of Sherburn (Powlesland 1987). The importance of the area as a focus for settlement continued into the Roman period, with Roman coins and sherds being found at an area immediately north of the primary school (c. 200m northwest of the development area). Recent enhanced geophysical survey work in the vicinity by the Landscape Research Trust, has identified a wealth of sites of all periods. In particular a trackway, bounded by two ditches 50m apart, has been recognised on an alignment that runs directly through the proposed development area (Dominic Powlesland, *pers. comm.*). A pit-alignment of probable prehistoric date is believed to pre-date the trackway.
- 4.2 The present village of Sherburn existed as a settlement before the Norman Conquest, the name being recorded as *Scirebur*’, *Sciresburne* and *Schiresburne* in the Domesday Survey; the name means ‘bright, clear stream’ (Smith ed. 1937). The parish church of St. Hilda doubtless formed a focus of the medieval settlement, which extended southwards towards the present A64 York to Scarborough road. Hayfield has suggested that the regular appearance of the properties in the southern half of the settlement (of which the site forms a part) reflects deliberate periods of expansion in the medieval period (Hayfield 1994). T. C. M. Brewster excavated a major series of medieval stone buildings and yards on the west side of St Hilda Street (c. 400m north-west of the development area – *ibid.*). Brewster also observed three 13th century

“kilns” at the front of a property on the west side of the street, almost opposite the entrance to Atlas Ward’s; however, whether these were associated with pottery manufacture remains unclear.

- 4.3 An evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief carried out at 18-22 St Hilda Street (immediately north of the proposed development area) revealed medieval pits and boundary features, and undated (presumably prehistoric or Romano-British) linear features. Finds included a small assemblage of pottery and animal bone, and a background scatter of earlier material, including pottery and flint artefacts (MAP 1995).
- 4.4 An Archaeological evaluation was carried out in February 2006 in the grounds of the former Pigeon Pie Hotel c. 200m west of the proposed development site. A small circular feature of probable prehistoric date was recorded, covered by c. 0.30m of windblown sand, which was cut by several medieval and post-medieval features (AOC 2006).
- 4.5 In the post-medieval period, the focus of settlement in Sherburn shifted south to the York to Scarborough turnpike road, reflected by the construction of the former Pigeon Pie Hotel and industry such as James Kirk’s East Riding Brewery along the Scarborough Road. Manor Farm, south of the site across the A64, has a date-stone of 1856.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:
 - a) To establish by trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits which may be affected by the development proposals.
 - b) To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

- c) To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

5.2 Two particular topics were to be addressed:

- a) The presence of the double-ditched feature identified by geophysical survey both to the west and east of Sherburn, the suggested alignment of which passes through the site, and any other early land-use at the site, whether Prehistoric or Romano-British.
- b) The character of any medieval or post-medieval activity relating to medieval or later settlement at Sherburn.

6. Methodology

6.1 Evaluation

- 6.1.1 Four trenches were excavated at locations agreed by the Archaeology Section of the Heritage Unit, NYCC (Fig. 2). The total area evaluated was approximately 260m². **Trench 1** (4m x 5m) was situated in the western part of the site. **Trenches 2 and 3** were both 2.50m x c. 17m in size and situated in the area of the existing Dutch barn; Trench 2 immediately west of, and Trench 3 within the footprint of the barn. **Trench 4** (60m x 2.50m) was positioned alongside the eastern boundary of the site (its location was moved with the approval of the Heritage Section NYCC to maintain access to the existing barn and associated hard-standing).
- 6.1.2 The evaluation areas were stripped of topsoil by a rear-acting mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless blade, operating under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of archaeological or naturally-formed deposits, depending upon which was located soonest.
- 6.1.3 Postholes, and pits were half-sectioned and segments were excavated across linear features in order to determine their function, form and relationships.

6.1.4 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).

6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.

6.1.6 Samples were taken from sealed deposits for environmental analysis.

6.2 On-site Recording

6.2.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

6.3 Plans and Sections

6.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate, also on drawing film, and included an OD height.

6.4 Photographic Record

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised monochrome prints, and colour transparencies, in 35mm format, and a series of high-resolution digital images at six million pixels, recording all archaeological features encountered.

6.5 Finds

6.5.1 Finds were processed in accordance with English Heritage Guidelines (EH 1995). All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to national guidelines.

7. Results

7.1 Trench 1 (Pl. 1, Fig. 3)

7.1.1 Trench 1 was an open area, 20m² in size, which examined potential archaeological activity in the western part of the site. The surface of the

natural sand (1003) was exposed at a depth of c. 0.80m (c. 38.50m AOD) from the present ground surface. No archaeological features were present.

7.1.2 A 0.25m deep layer of reddish brown windblown sand directly overlay the natural, and was in turn covered by a similar depth of greyish brown topsoil (1001). The sequence was completed by a stony layer (1000) representing relatively recent surfacing material.

7.2 Trench 2 (Pls. 2, 3 & 4, Figs. 4 and 5)

7.2.1 Trench 2 was positioned in order to examine an area in the central part of the proposed development area. Machining ceased at the surface of the brownish yellow silty sand natural (context 2026), which was cut by a sequence of linear features, pits and postholes.

7.2.2 The earliest feature (2006) consisted of a deep, west-east aligned ditch that was excavated at the northern end of the trench. The ditch was 1.25m in depth, and at least 2.70m wide (the remainder extending northwards out of the excavated area). The earliest fill (2007) consisted of light yellowish brown sand lying along the southern edge of the ditch. Subsequently a deposit of brown sand (2008) accumulated at the base of the ditch. The remainder of the feature was filled with reddish brown sand (2005), which contained a sherd of Staxton ware.

7.2.3 The ditch had apparently been re-cut, represented by a shallower, narrower feature (2004), which was filled with yellowish brown sand (2003).

7.2.4 Another linear feature (excavated in three segments: 2010, 2019 and 2025) ran along almost the full length of the trench, cutting into the top of Ditch 2006, at which point it terminated. The linear feature was between 0.20m and 0.34m deep and 1.80m wide. The brown silty sand fills (excavated as segments 2009, 2011 and 2024) between them contained two sherds of 12-14th century pottery (one each of Staxton ware, and Scarborough ware). The dating evidence and general form of the feature suggest that it was a furrow.

- 7.2.5 The possible furrow was cut by two pits (2018 and 2023). Pit 2018 was a sub-rectangular feature, 1.84m x 1.32m in size, and 0.43m deep. The brown silty sand fill (2017) contained no finds. Pit 2023 was also sub-rectangular, being 1.10m x 0.90m in size and 0.35m deep. The fill (2022) consisted of grey silty sand, which contained no finds.
- 7.2.6 Two postholes were probably contemporary with the two above pits. The postholes (2013 and 2027) were of similar form, having diameters of around 0.80m and depths of 0.40m. Both were filled with similar deposits of brown silty sand (2012 and 2014 respectively), which yielded no finds.
- 7.2.7 All of the features mentioned above were covered by a 0.25m deep layer of reddish brown windblown sand (2002), which contained a sherd of medieval pottery. Deposit 2002 was cut by two sub-circular postholes (2016 and 2021) of relatively recent date. The postholes were around 0.25m in diameter and 0.30m deep. The brown silty sand fills (2015 and 2020) respectively contained no dateable material.
- 7.2.8 Completing the sequence in Trench 2 were a 0.33m thick layer of topsoil (2001), which was capped by a 0.30m deep layer of stony surfacing material (2000).

7.3 Trench 3 (Pls. 3-4; Figs. 6, 7 & 8)

- 7.3.1 This trench was excavated in the central part of the site, within the footprint of the Dutch barn. Machine removal of deposits ceased at the top of the brownish yellow sand natural (context 3016). Three linear features (3004, 3006 and 3012) cut into the natural surface; all were aligned east to west.
- 7.3.2 Linear cut 3004 ran across the central part of the trench, being 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep with a broad, dished profile. The yellowish brown silty sand fill (3003) contained a CBM fragment. Linear cut 3005 ran immediately north of 3004, and was 0.85m wide and 0.25m. The profile was basically trough-

shaped, but with a shoulder on the north side. The fill (3005) consisted of dark greyish brown loamy sand, which contained single sherds of medieval (Staxton ware) and post-medieval (Ryedale ware) pottery, as well as animal bone fragments. It is likely that these two linear features represent furrows.

7.3.3 Ditch 3012 was the eastward continuation of Ditch 2006 from Trench 2. The primary fill (3015) lay along the feature's southern edge, and consisted of yellowish brown silty sand. The brownish yellow silty sand basal fill (3014) lapped over 3015. The remainder of the cut was filled with brown silty sand (3011), containing a flint flake, an animal bone fragment and a lump of slag.

7.3.4 The linear features were overlain by a 0.34m deep deposit of brown silty windblown sand (3002), which was cut by two gullies (3008 and 3009).

7.3.5 Gullies 3008 and 3010 were both around 0.45m wide and 0.40m deep, with flat-based profiles. The fills were respectively 3007 (brown silty sand) and 3009 (dark greyish brown loamy sand), the former containing an abraded sherd of Staxton ware.

7.3.6 At the northern end of the trench, the 'windblown' deposit, 3002, was overlain by an area of dark greyish brown loamy sand (3013), that may have been a reinstatement of Ditch 3012, comparable to re-cut 2004 in Trench 2.

7.3.7 Trench 3's sequence was completed by a 0.36m deep layer of dark grey loamy topsoil (3001).

7.4 Trench 4 (Pls. 9-16, Figs. 8, 9, 10 & 11)

7.4.1 Trench 4 was positioned parallel to the eastern boundary of the site. Covering layers were removed by machine down to the top of the natural sand (4030), which formed the basic archaeological horizon. Four linear features (4009, 4032, 4045, 4047 and 4049), three clusters of pits and a number of isolated features cut the natural surface.

- 7.4.2 Linear feature 4009 was the, by now, familiar continuation of the large boundary ditch seen in Trenches 2 and 3. Ditch 4009 was 3.90m wide, but it was not possible to excavate to the base due to health and safety considerations (given the depth of the trench and proximity of unstable modern intrusions). The earliest recognised fill consisted of yellowish brown sand (4008), which was overlain by the windblown sand layer (4002). The subsequent deposits apparently represent a re-cut. These deposits consisted of two sandy slumping layers – 4052 and 4053 on the ditch's southern and northern edges respectively, plus two darker upper fills (4050 and 4051).
- 7.4.3 Ditch 4032 shared a similar alignment with Ditch 4009, and was situated c. 18m north of it. Ditch 4032 was smaller in scale, with a width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.28m. There were two fills: a brownish yellow sand primary fill (4034), with brown fine sand (4031) filling the remainder. There were no finds.
- 7.4.4 Ditch 4047 ran parallel to Ditch 4032, being located c. 6m to the south. This ditch was relatively broad and shallow (3.15 wide and 0.30m deep). Of the two fills, a yellowish sand primary fill (4046) occupied the base, with a layer of greyer sand (4044) overlying it. The fills of 4047 were cut away on the northern side by another ditch (4045), which was 1.10m wide and 0.45m deep. The greyish brown silty sand fill (4043) contained two Staxton ware sherds.
- 7.4.5 The remaining linear feature (4049) formed a shallow parallel cut c. 2m north of Ditch 4009. Feature 4049 was 1.30m wide and 0.15m deep, with a shallow dished profile suggestive of a furrow. The fill consisted of dark yellowish brown silty sand (4048), which yielded no finds.
- 7.4.6 Cut 4019 was situated at the southeast corner of the trench, and represented either a pit or the western terminal of a linear feature (it is difficult to know which, as it extended beyond the trench's eastern baulk). The feature was c.

0.50m wide, with a similar length, and a depth of 0.18m. It was filled with greyish silty sand (4018).

7.4.7 A group of three pits (4021, 4023 and 4025) was located c. 12m from Trench 4's southern end. Pit 4021 was sub-rectangular in plan, with a length of c. 1m and a width of 0.90m; it was 0.35m deep. The yellowish brown sand fill (4020) contained a leaf-shaped flint arrowhead. Slightly to the north of Pit 4021, Pit 4025 was cut by Pit 4023. Both these pits were oval in plan, c. 1.40m long, 1m wide and 0.30m deep. The fill of Pit 4025 consisted of brownish sand (4024), whereas the Pit 4023 had a yellowish brown sand primary fill (4022), the remainder being filled with grey silty sand (4036). There were no finds.

7.4.8 Further to the north, Ditch 4032 was cut by three inter-cutting pits (4013, 4015 and 4017). Both Pit 4013 and 4015 pre-dated Pit 4017. Pit 4013 was a sub-rectangular feature, 0.66m long, 0.80m long and 0.13m deep. The yellowish brown silty sand fill (4012) had no finds. Pit 4015 was oval, with a length of 1.44m, a width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.32m. The basal fill existed as dark yellowish brown silty fine sand (4033), which contrasted with the brown silty sand (4014) filling the remainder of the pit. With a length of 1.64m and a width of 1.10m, Pit 4017 was slightly larger than the other two pits. The primary fill consisted of dark yellowish brown medium sand (4035), with a greyish silty fine sand upper fill (4016). None of these three pits contained any finds.

7.4.9 A group of five features were investigated at the northern end of Trench 4; these consisted of two sub-rectangular cuts (4011 and 4042) that pre-dated three small sub-circular pits (4005, 4007 and 4038). The fact that Cuts 4011 and 4042 both extended beyond the excavated area and were truncated by later activity makes their form uncertain, but they were both vertically-sided with depths of between 0.22m and 0.40m. The fills (4010; 4039 and 4040 respectively) were brownish silty medium sands, with additionally a deposit of yellowish brown medium sand at the base of Pit 4042. The three sub-circular

pits (4005, 4007 and 4038) had diameters that ranged from 0.95m to 1.25m, and depths of between 0.15 and 0.35m. The fills (4004, 4006 and 4037 respectively) consisted of brown silty sand. The top of Pit 4005 was covered by a deposit of brown silty medium sand (4003 – a continuation of the windblown sand subsoil), containing two 12-14th century Staxton ware sherds.

7.4.10 All of the aforementioned features in Trench 4 were masked by a layer of brown windblown sand (4002), that had a maximum depth of 0.44m at the north of the trench. The windblown sand was in turn covered by a 0.30m deep layer of relatively recent topsoil (4001), which was overlain by a modern layer of chalk hardcore (4000). The hardcore was cut by two large rubble-filled pits (cut 4027, fill 4026; cut 4029, fill 4028) in the southern half of the trench.

8. Discussion

8.1 The Evaluation identified archaeological activity in three of the four evaluation trenches. To a certain extent, the interpretation and dating of the site is restricted by the relatively modest finds assemblage, but archaeological activity at Corner House Farm, Sherburn can be assumed to relate to two principle archaeological periods: prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval.

8.2 There can be little doubt that the boundary ditch that ran through Trenches 2, 3 and 4 relates to the double-ditched trackway known from the surveys carried out by the Landscape Research Trust on the fringes of Sherburn. Presumably the boundary ditch at Corner House Farm represents the northern of the two ditches that flank the trackway; the stated width of 50m between the trackway's two ditches would place the southern ditch adjacent to the proposed development site's southern boundary.

8.3 Three other relatively substantial ditches in Trench 4 ran parallel to the boundary ditch. Ditch 4047 and its re-cut 4045 is likely to relate to Ditch 4032, which was situated 5m to the north. The ditches in this group can be tentatively seen as representing another boundary or trackway. The four other

linear features in Trench 3, along with the linear feature represented by segments 2010 and 2015 in Trench 2, are probably related to medieval and post-medieval cultivation.

8.4 There are several pointers to the importance of the boundary ditch. That the boundary was reinstated through time by re-cutting shows that it was an enduring feature in the landscape. The way in which the ditch was incorporated into the medieval landscape is also illustrated by the fact that it was assimilated into the system of property boundaries depicted on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map.

8.5 The groups of pits were largely undated, but what evidence there was in the way of finds and the stratigraphical fact that they cut the earlier linear features, suggests that they were medieval in date. Such features are to be anticipated in the rear of medieval properties. The exception to this is the group represented by Pits 4021, 4023 and 4025; the fills of these features were pale and leached, and that factor, along with the occurrence of the flint arrowhead in Pit 4021, raises the possibility that they were prehistoric in date.

8.6 In summary, the evaluation confirmed the presence of significant archaeological remains at the site, of definite regional importance, but not of sufficient quality to rule out the proposed development on archaeological grounds. The archaeological remains could be adequately preserved by record (e.g. archaeological excavation) rather than physically *in situ*.

9. Implications of the Proposed Development

9.1 The evaluation trenches showed clear evidence of archaeological activity, suggesting a spread of archaeological deposits throughout the proposed development site.

9.2 There is a varying coverage of windblown sand and topsoil above the undisturbed natural deposits, which ranges from 0.50m in Trench 1 to a

maximum of 0.95m in Trench 2. However, the evaluation showed that the latest phases of the major boundary ditch occurred within the windblown sand horizon, meaning that the scope for preservation *in situ* is limited. The new structure will require concrete pad foundations at approximately 1m below the existing ground surface, with concrete strip foundations between the pads at a similar depth. Clearly, this construction method will penetrate archaeological deposits. The nature of the boundary ditch, the long history of which has led to the creation of relatively complex archaeological deposits, would be difficult to properly elucidate by the recording of narrow foundation trenches or stanchion holes.

- 9.3 For the reasons outlined above, because of the direct impact that the proposed development will have on the archaeological deposits it is proposed and agreed with the Heritage and Environment Section (NYCC) that an appropriate mitigation will be the total open-area archaeological excavation in advance of the development, of the footprint of the proposed building, along with areas of deep services and intrusive landscaping. The archaeological excavation will be in accordance with an approved specification.

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Yorkshire and York.

11. List of Project Contributors

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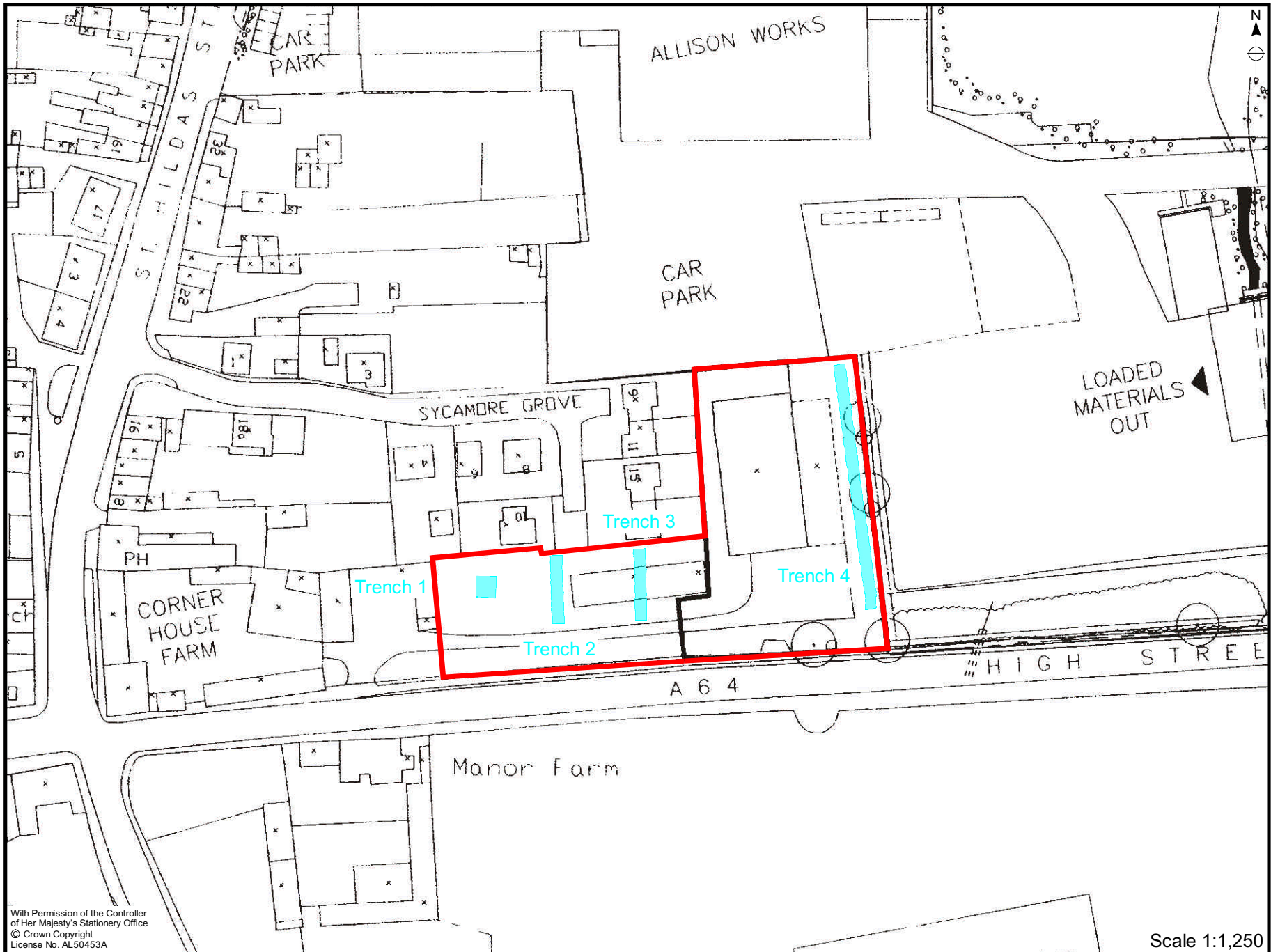
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Finds Processing: Anne Finney.



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Figure 2. Area of Development and Location of Evaluation Trenches

MAP 06-08-07

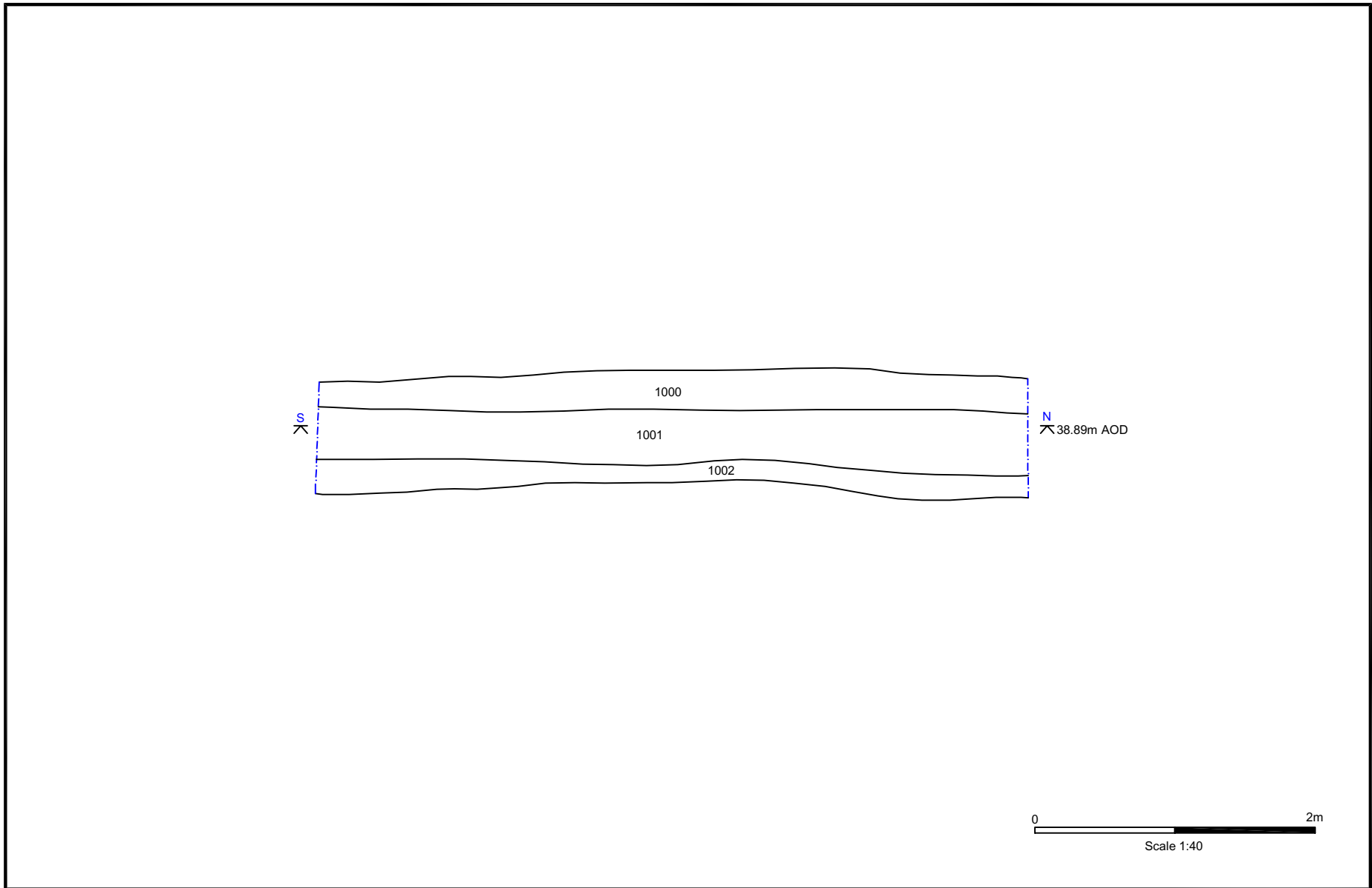


Figure 3. Trench 1 Section

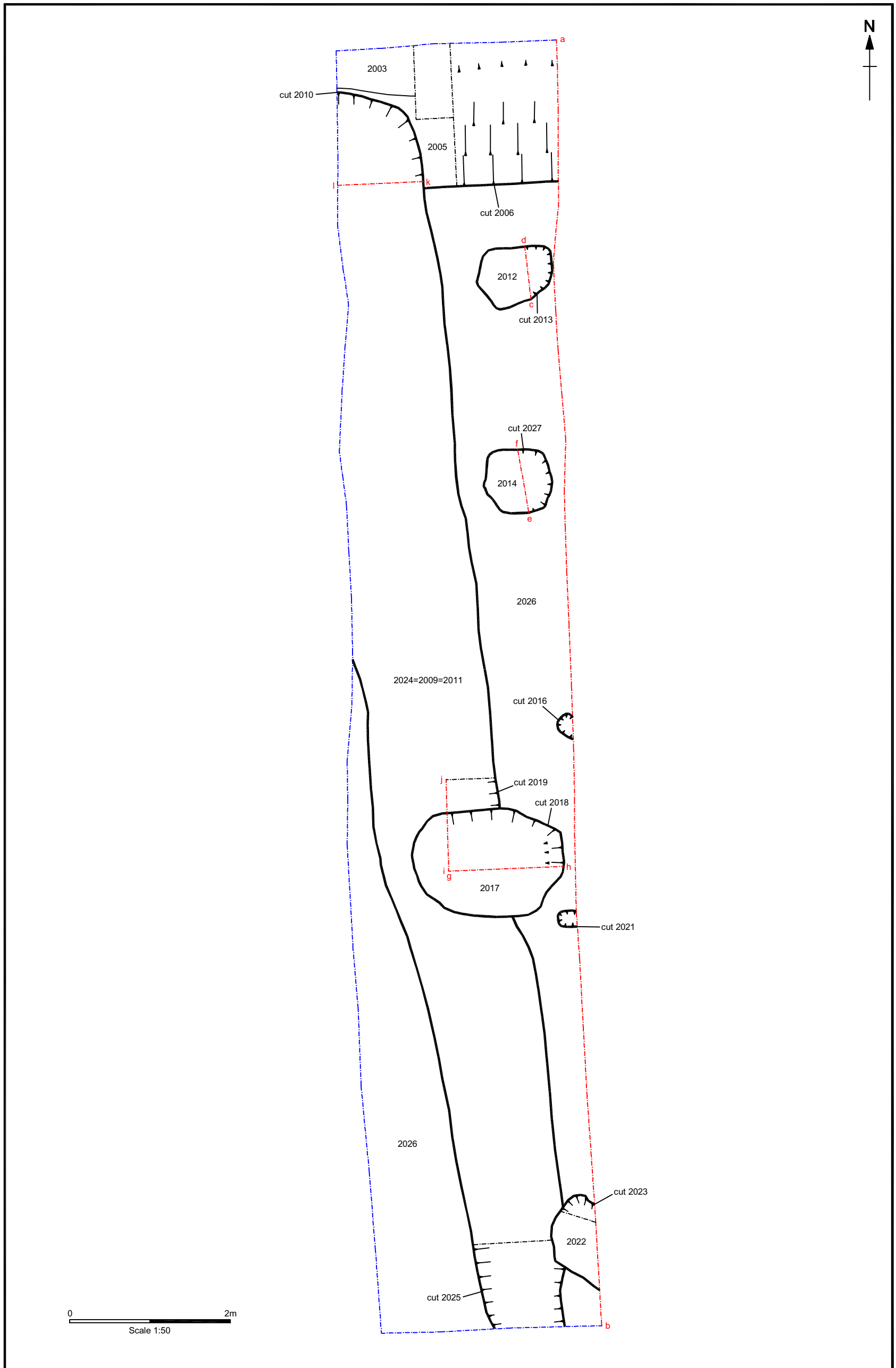


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2 Features

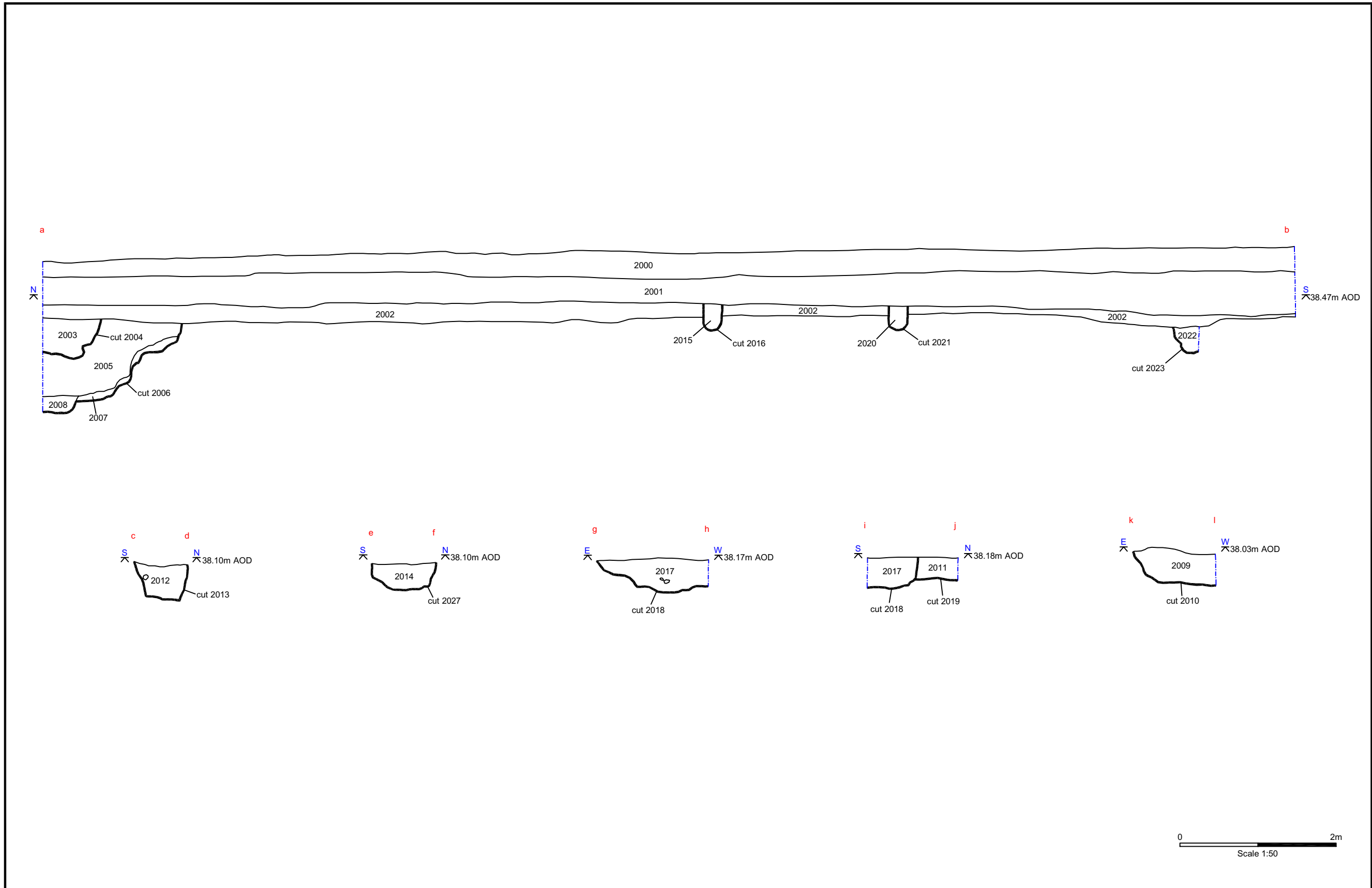


Figure 5. Trench 2 Sections

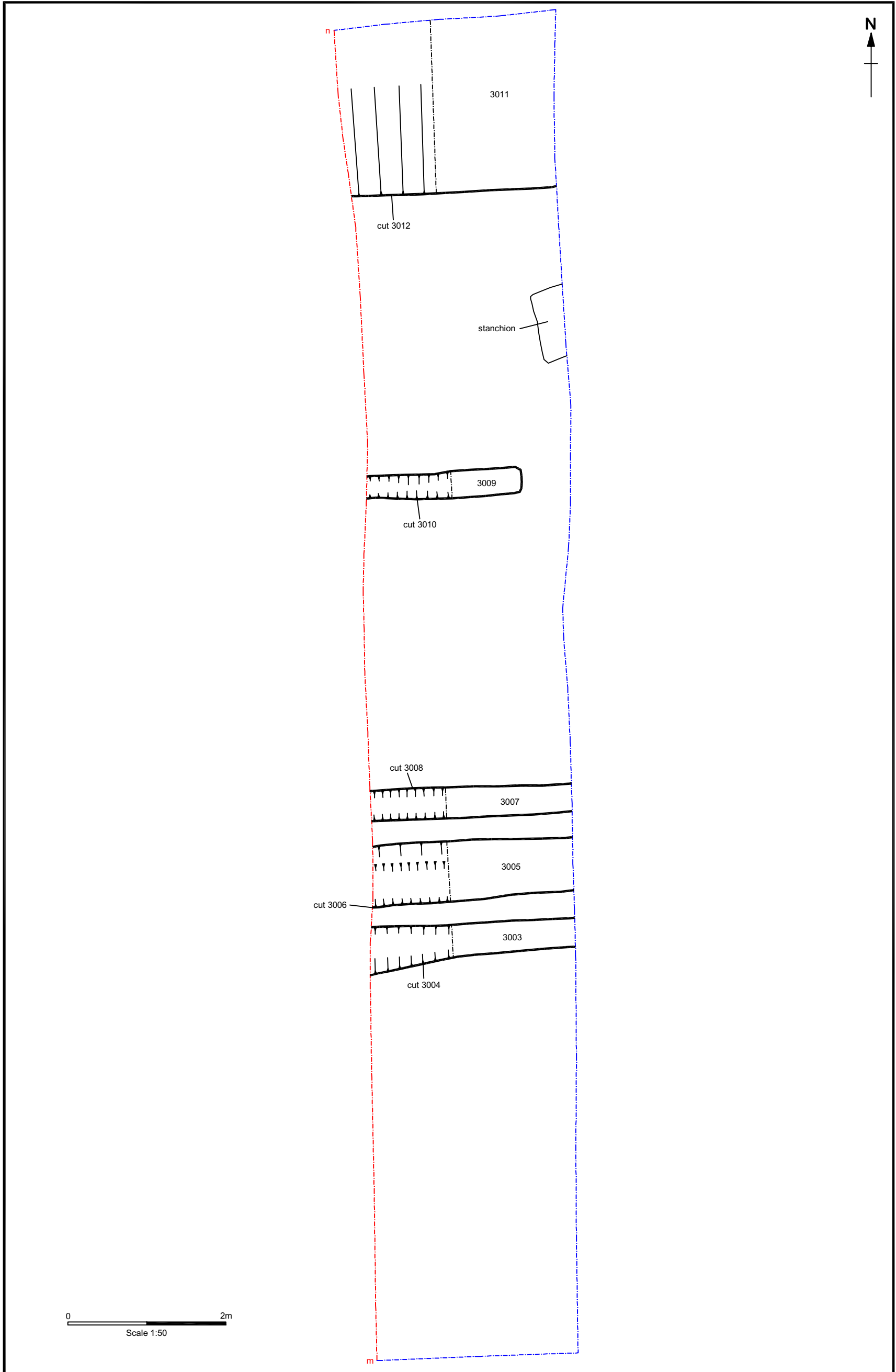


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 3 Features

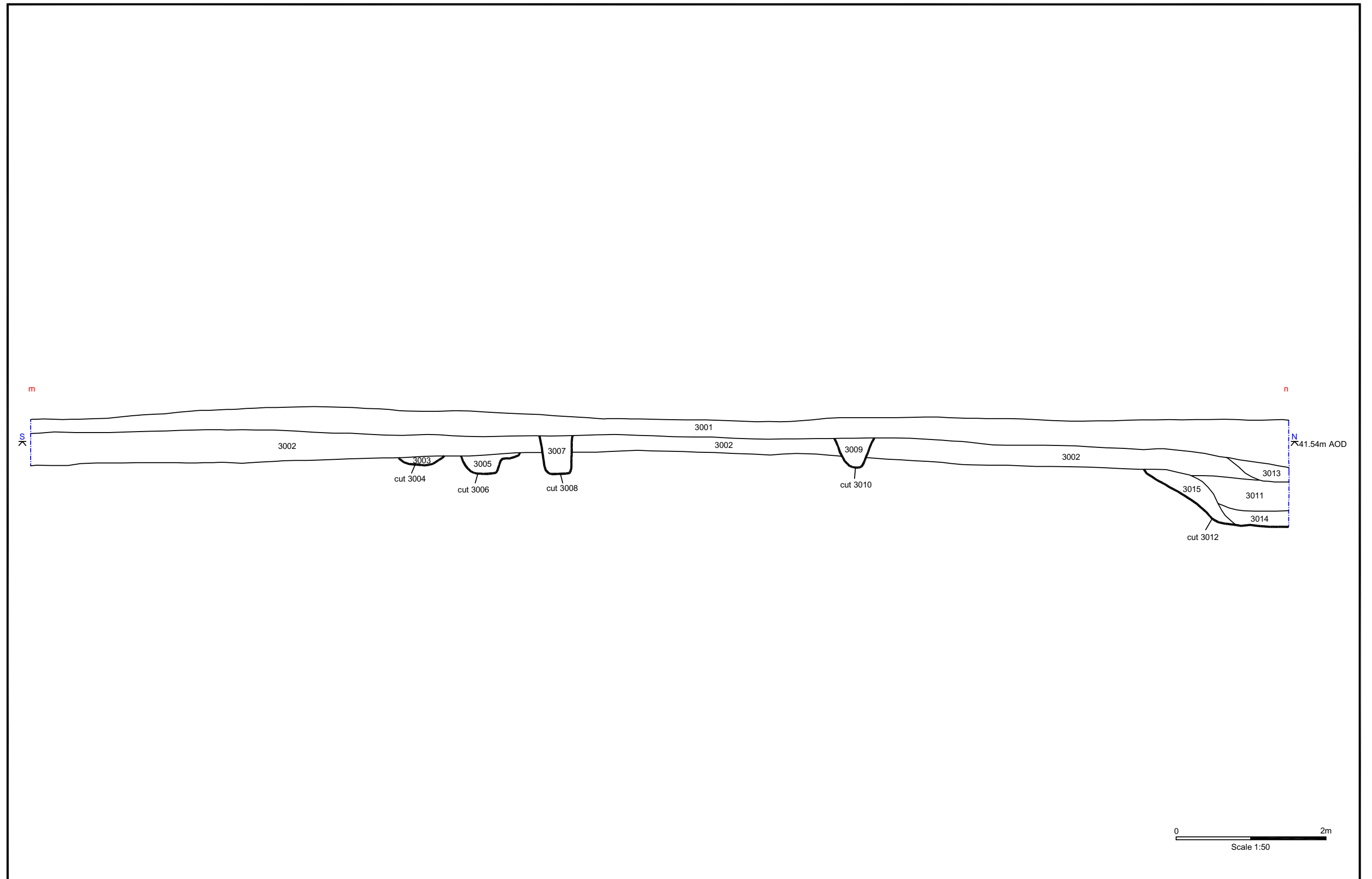


Figure 7. Trench 3 Section

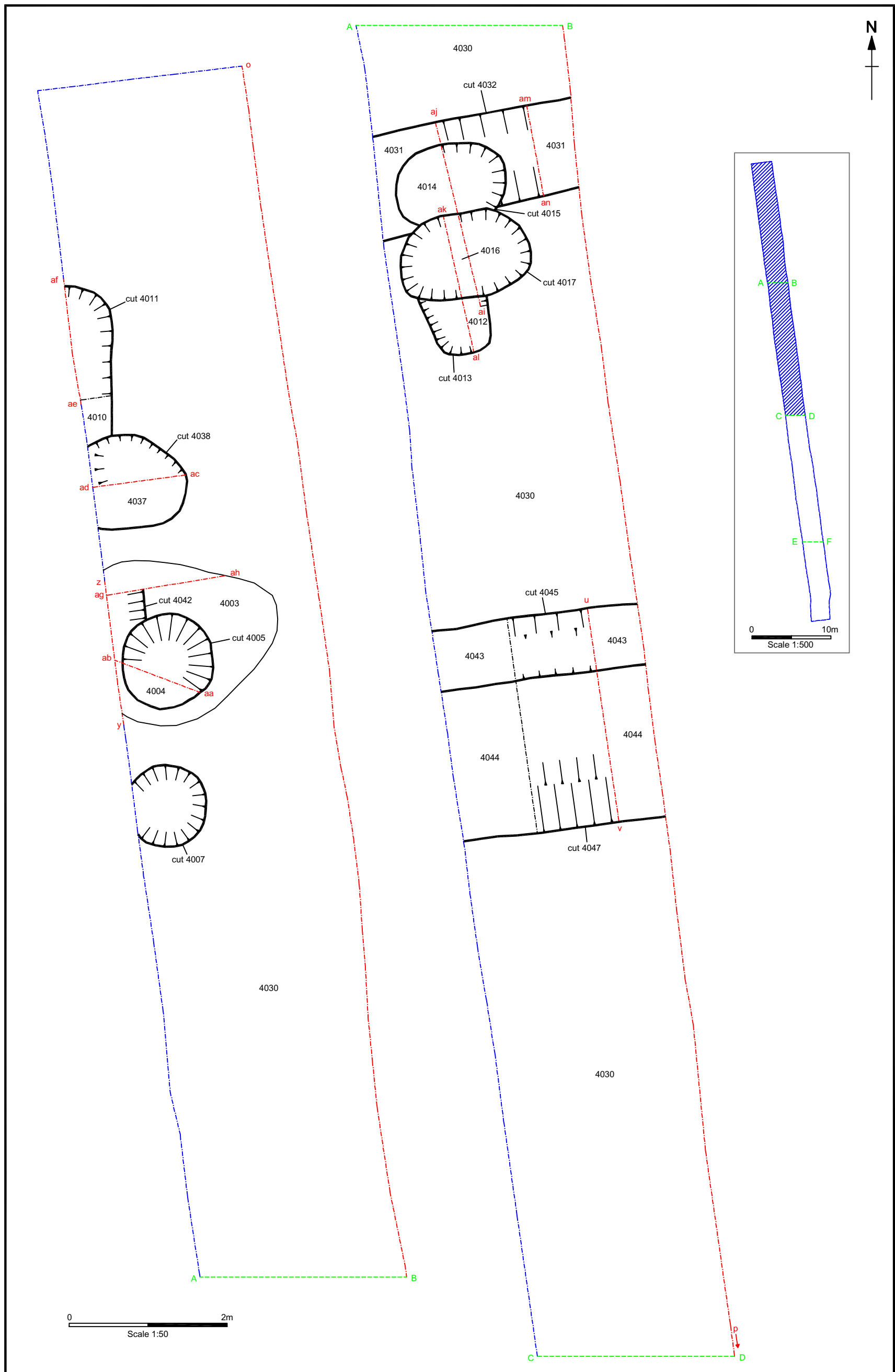


Figure 8. Plan of Trench 4 Features (North)

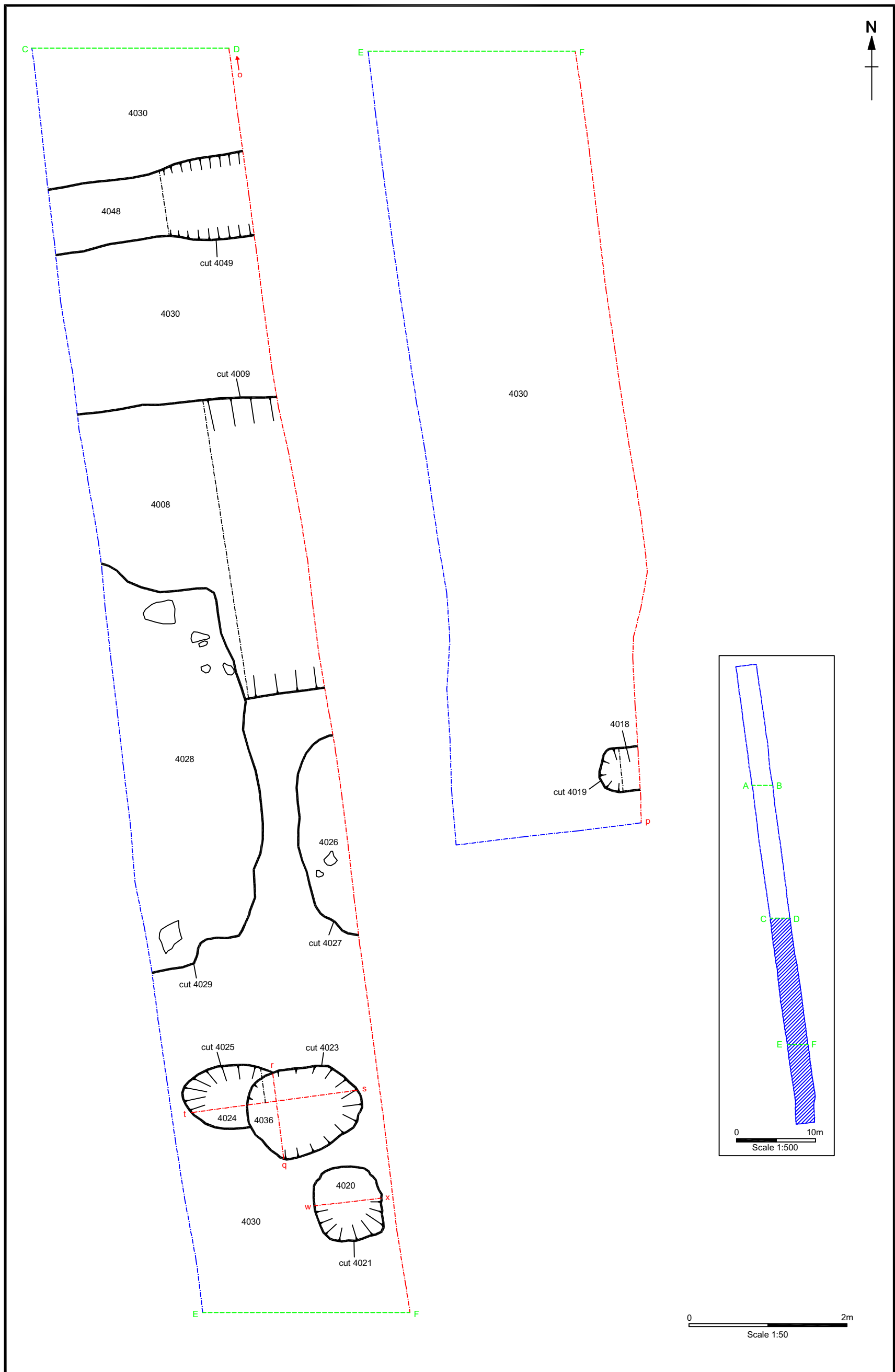


Figure 9. Plan of Trench 4 Features (South)

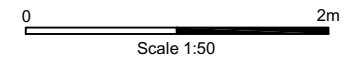
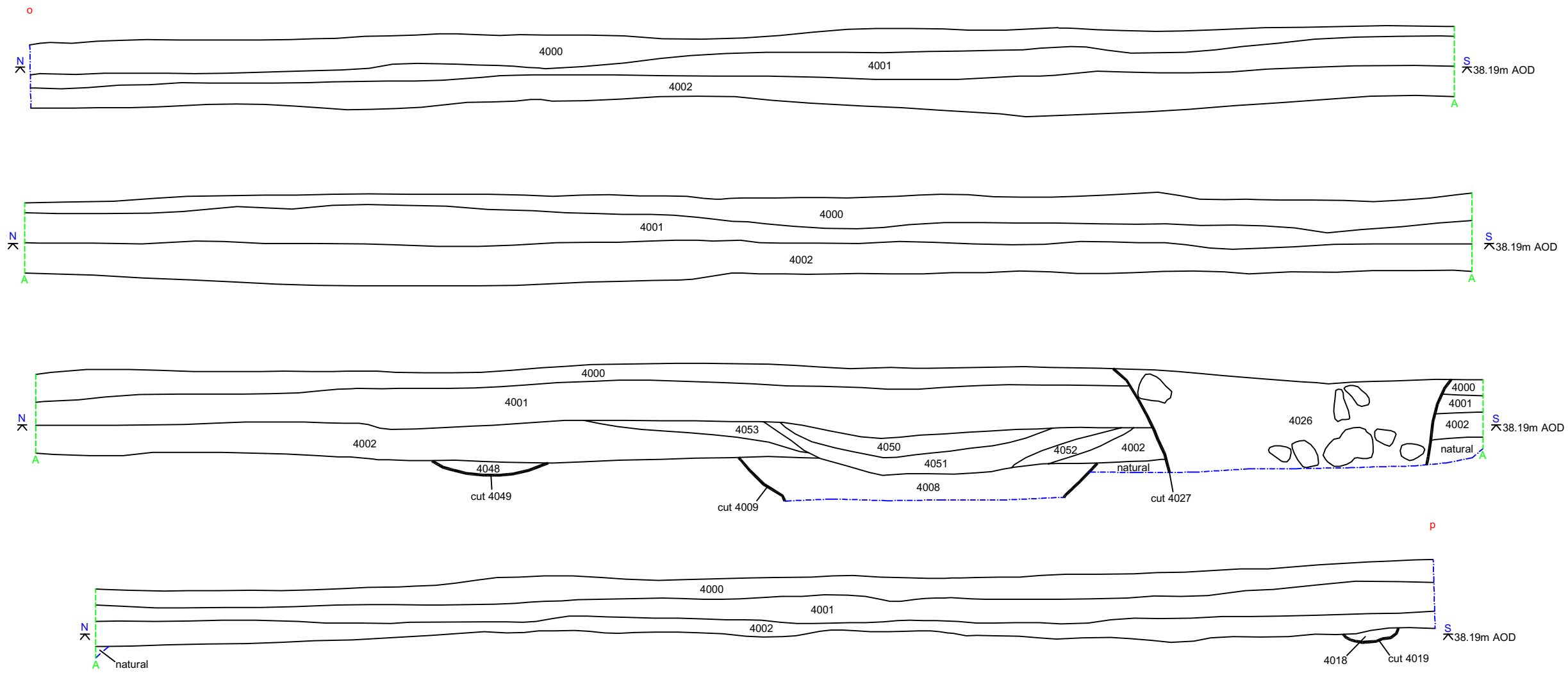


Figure 10. Trench 4 Section

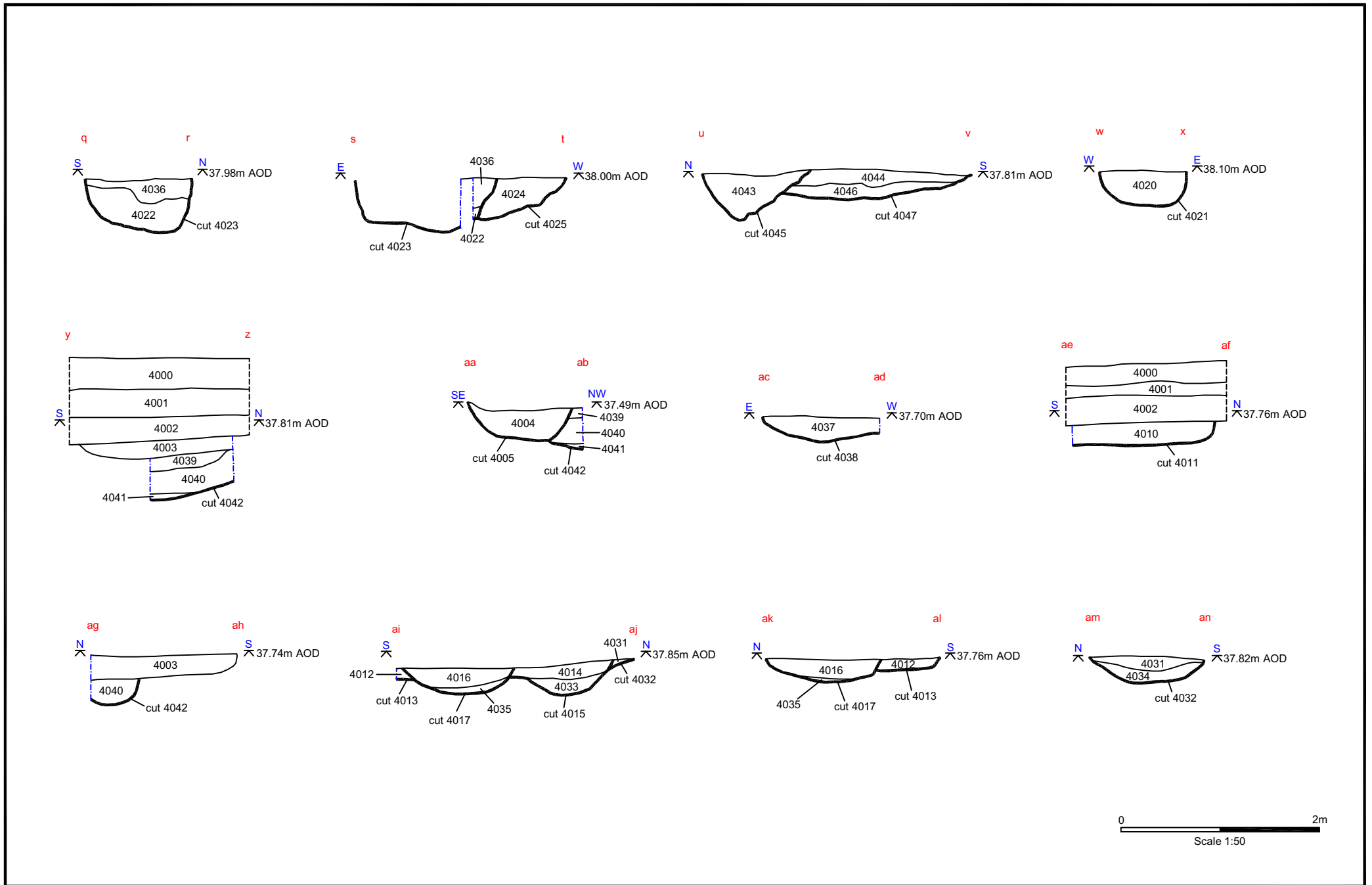


Figure 11. Trench 4 Sections



Plate 1. Trench 1. Facing North



Plate 2. Trench 2 - Post-Excavation. Facing North



Plate 3. Trench 2 - Ditch 2006. Facing East



Plate 4. Trench 2 - Features 2018 and 2019. Facing South



Plate 5. Trench 3 - Pre-Excavation. Facing North



Plate 6. Trench 3 - Linear Cuts 3004, 3006 and 3008. Facing West



Plate 7. Trench 3 - Ditch 3012. Facing West



Plate 8. Trench 3 - Gully 3010. Facing West



Plate 9. Trench 4 - Ditch 4009. Facing East

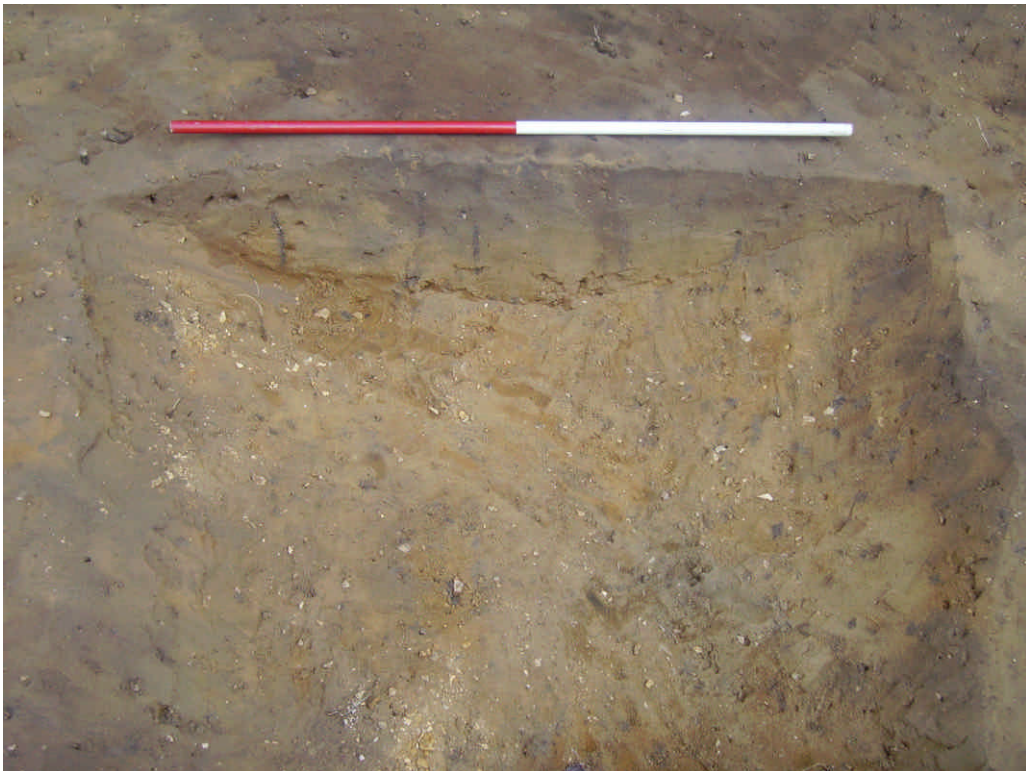


Plate 10. Trench 4 - Ditch 4032. Facing East



Plate 11. Trench 4 - Ditches 4045 and 4047. Facing East



Plate 12. Trench 4 - Furrow Cut 4049. Facing East



Plate 13. Trench 4 - Pits 4021, 4023 and 4025. Facing East



Plate 14. Trench 4 - Pits 4013, 4015 and 4017. Facing North

APPENDIX 1

Context Number	Description
1000	Deposit, 10YR 5/6, compacted silty, small stones and fragmented pieces of chalk
1001	Deposit, 10YR 4, friable silty sand, deposit, topsoil
1002	Deposit, 5YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit
1003	Deposit, 5YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit
2000	Deposit, 10YR 5/6, compacted silty soil deposit
2001	Deposit, 7.5YR 4, friable silty sand deposit
2002	Deposit, 5YR 5/4, Friable sandy deposit
2003	Deposit, 10YR 5/6, friable sand deposit, fill of cut 2004
2004	Cut, cut of linear feature filled by deposit 2003
2005	Deposit, 2.5YR 6/3, Friable sandy reddish deposit, fill of ditch 2006
2006	Cut, cut of ditch filled by deposit 2005
2007	Deposit, 10YR 5/8, friable sand deposit, fill of ditch cut 2006
2008	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sand deposit, fill of ditch cut 2006
2009	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty deposit, fill of linear feature 2010
2010	Cut, cut of linear filled by deposit 2009
2011	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty deposit, fill of linear feature 2019
2012	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of pit 2013
2013	Cut, cut of pit filled by deposit 2012
2014	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of pit cut 2027
2015	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of posthole cut 2016
2016	Cut, cut of posthole filled by deposit 2015
2017	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit, fill of pit cut 2018
2018	Cut, cut of oval shaped pit filled by deposit 2017
2019	Cut, cut of linear feature filled by deposit 2011
2020	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of posthole cut 2021
2021	Cut, cut of posthole filled by deposit 2020
2022	Deposit, 7.5YR N4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of linear cut 2023
2023	Cut, cut of linear filled by deposit 2022
2024	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silt deposit, fill of linear feature 2025
2025	Cut, cut of linear feature filled by deposit 2024
2026	Deposit, 5YR 5/4, Friable sandy deposit, spread
2027	Cut, cut of pit filled by deposit 2014
3001	Deposit, 10YR 4/1, friable loamy sand deposit, modern topsoil
3002	Deposit, 7.5YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit, subsoil
3003	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit
3004	Cut, linear cut
3005	Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable loamy sand deposit, linear feature/gully fill

3006 Cut, gully
 3007 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable silty sand deposit, gully fill
 3008 Cut, post medieval gully cut
 3009 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable loamy sand, fill of post medieval gully
 3010 Cut, gully cut
 3011 Deposit, 7.5YR 4/2, friable silty sand, ditch fill
 3012 Cut, boundary ditch cut
 3013 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, moderate friable loamy sand, could be a fill of a shallow post medieval ditch but the cut not clearly defined
 3014 Deposit, 10YR 6/6, friable silty sand deposit, basal ditch fill
 3015 Deposit, 10YR 5/6, friable silty medium sand, primary fill of boundary ditch
 4000 Deposit, 10YR 8/1, compact chalk deposit, modern hardcore layer
 4001 Deposit, 7.5YR 4/2, friable silty sand deposit, topsoil
 4002 Deposit, 10YR 5/9, friable silty sand deposit, subsoil
 4003 Deposit, 10YR 4/3, friable silty medium sand deposit, sag of topsoil around top of pit 4005
 4004 Deposit, 10YR 5/3, friable silty fine sand, pit fill
 4005 Cut, pit cut
 4006 Deposit, 10YR 5/3, friable silty medium sand, pit fill
 4007 Cut, shallow pit cut
 4008 Deposit, 10YR 5/6, friable sandy deposit, fill of ditch cut 4009
 4009 Cut, cut of ditch filled by deposit 4008
 4010 Deposit, 10YR 5/2, friable silty medium sand, pit fill
 4011 Cut, pit cut
 4012 Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand, pit fill updated
 4013 Cut, updated shallow pit
 4014 Deposit, 10YR 4/3, friable silty sand, pit fill
 4015 Cut, old pit cut
 4016 Deposit, 10YR 5/2, friable silty medium sand, pit fill
 4017 Cut, pit cut
 4018 Deposit, 7.5YR N4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of linear feature 4019
 4019 Cut, cut of linear feature, filled by deposit 4018
 4020 Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit, fill of posthole 4021
 4021 Cut, cut of pit filled by deposit 4020
 4022 Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sand deposit, fill of pit cut 4023
 4023 Cut of pit filled by deposit 4022
 4024 Deposit, fill of pit cut 4025
 4025 Cut of pit filled by deposit 4024
 4026 Deposit, 7.5YR N4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of modern pit 4027
 4027 Cut of modern pit filled by 4026
 4028 Deposit, 7.5YR, friable silty sand deposit, fill of modern pit 4029
 4029 Cut of modern pit filled by deposit 4028
 4030 Deposit, 5YR 5/4, friable sand deposit, possibly natural
 4031 Deposit, 10YR 4/3, friable silty fine sand deposit
 4032 Cut

4033 Deposit, 10YR 4/6, friable silty sand deposit, primary fill of updated pit

4034 Deposit, 10YR 6/6, friable medium sand deposit, primary fill of ditch 4032

4035 Deposit, 10YR 4/6, friable meduim sand deposit, primary fill of pit 4017

4036 Deposit, 7.5YR N/4 Friable silty sand deposit, fill of pit cut 4023

4037 Deposit, 10YR 5/3, friable silty sand deposit, pit fill

4038 Cut, pit cut

4039 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable silty medium sand deposit, pit fill

4040 Deposit, 10YR 6/4, friable silty fine sand deposit, pit fill

4041 Deposit, 10YR 5/6, loose friable course sand deposit, pit fill

4042 Cut, Pit cut, undated

4043 Deposit, 7.5YR N/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of cut 4045

4044 Deposit, 7.5YR N/4, friable sandy silt deposit, fill of ditch 4047

4045 Cut of ditch filled by deposit 4043

4046 Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit, fill of cut 4047

4047 Cut, Cut of ditch filled by deposits 4044 and 4046

4048 Deposit, 10YR 4/4, friable silty sand deposit, furrow fill

4049 Cut, furrow cut

4050 Deposit, grey friable silty sand deposit

4051 Deposit, pale brown, friable sandy deposit

4052 Deposit, yellowish brown, friable sandy deposit

4053 Deposit, yellowish brown, friable sandy deposit

APPENDIX 2

Corner House Farm, Sherburn 06-08-07

Finds Catalogue

Context No:	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
2002	Pottery	1	Staxton ware	12	C12-14th
2003	Animal Bone	1	fragment	66	
	CBM	2	fragments	40	
2005	Pottery	1	Staxton ware	2	C12-14th
2009	Animal Bone	12	fragments	46	
2011	Pottery	2	Staxton ware	34	C12-14th
			Scarborough ware		
3005	Pottery	2	Staxton ware	8	C17th
			Ryedale ware		
	Animal Bone	4	fragments	46	
	CBM	1	fragment	8	
3007	Pottery	1	Staxton ware	1	C12-14th
3011	Animal Bone	1	sheep tooth	2	
	Slag	1		392	
	Flint	1	waste flake	2	
4003	Pottery	2	Staxton ware	8	C12-14th
4020	Flint	1	Leaf-shaped Arrowhead	1	
4043	Pottery	2	Staxton ware	3	C12-14th

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Atlas Ward, St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 06-08-07)

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Section	Trench 1: East Facing Section	Scale 1:20
2	Plan	Trench 3: Plan of Linears 3004, 3006 and 3008	Scale 1:20
3	Plan	Trench 3: Plan of Linears 3010 and Ditch 3012	Scale 1:20
4	Plan	Trench 3: Plan of Ditch 3012	Scale 1:20
5	Section	Trench 3: East Facing Section of Ditch 3012	Scale 1:10
6	Section	Trench 3: East Facing Section of Northern half of trench	Scale 1:10
7	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Northern part of trench	Scale 1:20
8	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Middle part of trench	Scale 1:20
9	Plan	Trench 2: Plan of Southern part of trench	Scale 1:20
10	Section	Trench 2: East facing section	Scale 1:10
11	Section	Trench 2: East facing section	Scale 1:10
12	Section	Trench 2: North Facing Section of cut 2010	Scale 1:10
13	Section	Trench 2: North Facing Section of cut 2013	Scale 1:10
14	Section	Trench 2: North Facing Section of cut 2027	Scale 1:10
15	Plan	Trench 4: Plan of Features 4013, 4015, 4017 and 4032	Scale 1:20
16	Section	Trench 4: South Facing Section of Cut 4021	Scale 1:10
17	Section	Trench 4: East Facing Section of Cuts 4019 & 4017	Scale 1:10
18	Section	Trench 4: West Facing Section of Cuts 4013 & 4017	Scale 1:10
19	Section	Trench 4: West Facing Section of Cut 4032	Scale 1:10
20	Section	Trench 4: North Facing Section Cuts 4023 & 4025	Scale 1:10
21	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
22	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
23	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
24	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
25	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
26	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
27	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
28	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
29	Section	Trench 4: East Facing Section of cut 4042	Scale 1:10
30	Section	Trench 4: North-east Facing Section of cuts 4005 & 4042	Scale 1:10
31	Section	Trench 4: East facing Section of cuts 4045 & 4047	Scale 1:10
32	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
33	Plan	Trench 4: Plan	Scale 1:20
34	Section	Trench 4: North Facing Section of cut 4038	Scale 1:10
35	Section	Trench 4: East Facing Section of cut 4011	Scale 1:10
36	Plan	Trench 4: South Facing Section of Cut 4042	Scale 1:10
37	Plan	Trench 4: Plan of cut 4007	Scale 1:20
38	Section	Trench 2: North Facing Section of cut 2018	Scale 1:10

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
39	Section	Trench 2: East Facing Section of cuts 2018 & 2019	Scale 1:10
40	Section	Trench 4: West Facing Section	Scale 1:10
41	Section	Trench 4: West Facing Section	Scale 1:10

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Atlas Ward, St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 06-08-07)

Digital Camera

Frame	File Name	Description
1		Evaluation Trench 2: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
2		Evaluation Trench 1: Pre Excavation. Facing West.
3		Evaluation Trench 3: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
4		Evaluation Trench 3: Gully segments 3003-3008. Facing West.
5		Evaluation Trench 3: Plough scar 3009-3010. Facing West.
6		Evaluation Trench 3: Ditch segment cut 3011-3012. Facing West.
7		Evaluation Trench 2: Ditch Segment 2006. Facing East.
8		Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Features. Facing North.
9		Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2013. Facing South.
10		Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation of North End of Trench. Facing South.
11		Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
12		Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Cuts 4005 and 4007. Facing South-west
13		Evaluation Trench 4: Ditch Segment 4009. Facing East
14		Evaluation Trench 4: Elongated Pit Cut Terminal 4011. Facing West
15		Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4013, 4013 & 4015. Facing North.
16		Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4021, 4023, 4025. Facing East.
17		Evaluation Trench 4: Posthole/Pit 4019. Facing East
18		Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4032. Facing East
19		Evaluation Trench 4: Pit 4038. Facing South
20		Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4045. Facing East
21		Evaluation Trench 4: Furrow 4048/4049. Facing East
22		Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1007. Facing West.
23		Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1009. Facing South-west.
24		Evaluation Trench 1: Pit Alignment. Facing South-west.
25		Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1012. Facing North-west.
26		Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1020. Facing South-west.
27		Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1021. Facing North.

Colour Slide

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
	18	Evaluation Trench 2: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	19	Evaluation Trench 2: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	20	Evaluation Trench 1: Pre Excavation. Facing West.
	21	Evaluation Trench 1: Pre Excavation. Facing West.
	22	Evaluation Trench 3: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	23	Evaluation Trench 3: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	24	Evaluation Trench 3: Gully segments 3003-3008. Facing West.
	25	Evaluation Trench 3: Gully segments 3003-3008. Facing West.
	26	Evaluation Trench 3: Plough scar 3009-3010. Facing West.
	27	Evaluation Trench 3: Plough scar 3009-3010. Facing West.
	28	Evaluation Trench 3: Ditch segment cut 3011-3012. Facing West.
	29	Evaluation Trench 3: Ditch segment cut 3011-3012. Facing West.
	30	Evaluation Trench 2: Ditch Segment 2006. Facing East.
	31	Evaluation Trench 2: Ditch Segment 2006. Facing East.
	32	Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Features. Facing North.
	33	Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Features. Facing North.
	34	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2013. Facing South.

	35	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2013. Facing South.
	36	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation of North End of Trench. Facing South.
	37	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation of North End of Trench. Facing South.
1027	1	Identification Shot.
1027	2	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
1027	3	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
1027	4	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Cuts 4005 and 4007. Facing South-west
1027	5	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Cuts 4005 and 4007. Facing South-west
1027	6	Evaluation Trench 4: Ditch Segment 4009. Facing East
1027	7	Evaluation Trench 4: Ditch Segment 4009. Facing East
1027	8	Evaluation Trench 4: Elongated Pit Cut Terminal 4011. Facing West
1027	9	Evaluation Trench 4: Elongated Pit Cut Terminal 4011. Facing West
1027	10	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4013, 4013 & 4015. Facing North.
1027	11	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4013, 4013 & 4015. Facing North.
1027	12	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4021, 4023, 4025. Facing East.
1027	13	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4021, 4023, 4025. Facing East.
1027	14	Evaluation Trench 4: Posthole/Pit 4019. Facing East
1027	15	Evaluation Trench 4: Posthole/Pit 4019. Facing East
1027	16	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4032. Facing East
1027	17	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4032. Facing East
1027	18	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit 4038. Facing South
1027	19	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit 4038. Facing South
1027	20	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4045. Facing East
1027	21	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4045. Facing East
1027	22	Evaluation Trench 4: Furrow 4048/4049. Facing East
1027	23	Evaluation Trench 4: Furrow 4048/4049. Facing East
1027	26	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1007. Facing West.
1027	27	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1007. Facing West.
1027	28	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1009. Facing South-west.
1027	29	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1009. Facing South-west.
1027	30	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit Alignment. Facing South-west.
1027	31	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit Alignment. Facing South-west.
1027	32	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1012. Facing North-west.
1027	33	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1012. Facing North-west.
1027	34	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1020. Facing South-west.
1027	35	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1020. Facing South-west.
1027	36	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1021. Facing North.
1027	37	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1021. Facing North.

Black and White Print

Film No.	Negative No.	Description
	22	Evaluation Trench 2: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	23	Evaluation Trench 2: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	24	Evaluation Trench 1: Pre Excavation. Facing West.
	25	Evaluation Trench 1: Pre Excavation. Facing West.
	26	Evaluation Trench 3: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	27	Evaluation Trench 3: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
	28	Evaluation Trench 3: Gully segments 3003-3008. Facing West.
	29	Evaluation Trench 3: Gully segments 3003-3008. Facing West.
	30	Evaluation Trench 3: Plough scar 3009-3010. Facing West.
	31	Evaluation Trench 3: Plough scar 3009-3010. Facing West.
	32	Evaluation Trench 3: Ditch segment cut 3011-3012. Facing West.
	33	Evaluation Trench 3: Ditch segment cut 3011-3012. Facing West.
1026	1	Identification Shot.
1026	2	Evaluation Trench 2: Ditch Segment 2006. Facing East.
1026	3	Evaluation Trench 2: Ditch Segment 2006. Facing East.

1026	4	Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Features. Facing North.
1026	5	Evaluation Trench 2: Excavated Features. Facing North.
1026	6	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2013. Facing South.
1026	7	Evaluation Trench 2: Pit 2013. Facing South.
1026	8	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation of North End of Trench. Facing South.
1026	9	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation of North End of Trench. Facing South.
1026	10	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
1026	11	Evaluation Trench 4: Pre Excavation. Facing North.
1026	12	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Cuts 4005 and 4007. Facing South-west
1026	13	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Cuts 4005 and 4007. Facing South-west
1026	14	Evaluation Trench 4: Ditch Segment 4009. Facing East
1026	15	Evaluation Trench 4: Ditch Segment 4009. Facing East
1026	16	Evaluation Trench 4: Elongated Pit Cut Terminal 4011. Facing West
1026	17	Evaluation Trench 4: Elongated Pit Cut Terminal 4011. Facing West
1026	18	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4013, 4013 & 4015. Facing North.
1026	19	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4013, 4013 & 4015. Facing North.
1026	20	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4021, 4023, 4025. Facing East.
1026	21	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit Group 4021, 4023, 4025. Facing East.
1026	22	Evaluation Trench 4: Posthole/Pit 4019. Facing East
1026	23	Evaluation Trench 4: Posthole/Pit 4019. Facing East
1026	24	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4032. Facing East
1026	25	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4032. Facing East
1028	1	Identification Shot.
1028	2	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit 4038. Facing South
1028	3	Evaluation Trench 4: Pit 4038. Facing South
1028	4	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4045. Facing East
1028	5	Evaluation Trench 4: Linear 4045. Facing East
1028	6	Evaluation Trench 4: Furrow 4048/4049. Facing East
1028	7	Evaluation Trench 4: Furrow 4048/4049. Facing East
1028	8	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1007. Facing West.
1028	9	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1007. Facing West.
1028	10	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1009. Facing South-west.
1028	11	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1009. Facing South-west.
1028	12	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit Alignment. Facing South-west.
1028	13	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit Alignment. Facing South-west.
1028	14	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1012. Facing North-west.
1028	15	Evaluation Trench 1: Linear 1012. Facing North-west.
1028	16	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1020. Facing South-west.
1028	17	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1020. Facing South-west.
1028	18	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1021. Facing North.
1028	19	Evaluation Trench 1: Pit 1021. Facing North.

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Samples

Atlas Ward, St. Hilda's Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire (Site Code MAP 06-08-07)

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	2005	Deposit	Deposit, 2.5YR 6/3, Friable sandy reddish deposit, fill of ditch 2006	GBA	1
2	3005	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 4/2, friable loamy sand deposit, linear feature/gully fill	GBA	2
3	3011	Deposit	Deposit, 7.5YR 4/2, friable silty sand, ditch fill	GBA	3
4	3014	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 6/6, friable silty sand deposit, basal ditch fill	GBA	3
5	4010	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/2, friable silty medium sand, pit fill	GBA	3
6	4004	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/3, friable silty fine sand, pit fill	GBA	3
7	4012	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand, pit fill updated	GBA	3
8	4014	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 4/3, friable silty sand, pit fill	GBA	3
9	4016	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/2, friable silty medium sand, pit fill	GBA	3
10	4008	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/6, friable sandy deposit, fill of ditch cut 4009	GBA	3
11	4037	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/3, friable silty sand deposit, pit fill	GBA	3
12	4043	Deposit	Deposit, 7.5YR N/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of cut 4045	GBA	3
13	4046	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit, fill of cut 4047	GBA	3
14	4020	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit, fill of posthole 4021	GBA	3
15	4022	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sand deposit, fill of pit cut 4023	GBA	3
16	4031	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 4/3, friable silty fine sand deposit	GBA	3
17	4036	Deposit	Deposit, 7.5YR N/4 Friable silty sand deposit, fill of pit cut 4023	GBA	3
18	4018	Deposit	Deposit, 7.5YR N4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of linear feature 4019	GBA	3
19	2012	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of pit 2013	GBA	3
20	2014	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty sand deposit, fill of pit cut 2027	GBA	3
21	2009	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable silty deposit, fill of linear feature 2010	GBA	3

Sample No.	Context No.	Type	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
22	2017	Deposit	Deposit, 10YR 5/4, friable sandy deposit, fill of pit cut 2018	GBA	3

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**ATLAS WARD STRUCTURES
SHERBURN
SCARBOROUGH
NORTH YORKSHIRE**

NGR SE 9605 7680

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of Severfield Reeve Projects**

ATLAS WARD STRUCTURES
SHERBURN
SCARBOROUGH
NORTH YORKSHIRE

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 The erection of a single storey office building at the site adjacent to Atlas Ward Structures is proposed, in advance of an outline planning application by Severfield Reeve Projects. The development proposals involve the erection of a single storey building.
- 1.2 The site lies within an area of land bounded by the A64 and the railway line between Malton and Seamer which is identified in the Ryedale Local Plan as an area of particular archaeological sensitivity.
- 1.3 Accordingly, the Heritage Unit has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this archaeological evaluation by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of Severfield-Reeve Projects.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the

impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with Policy E28 of the Scarborough Borough Local Plan and the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Location and Description (centred at NGR SE 9605 7680)

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan supplied by Severfield-Reeve Projects at 1:1000 scale. The total area of the proposed development is approximately 4625m² in size.
- 3.2 The site lies north of the A64 and east of Corner House Farm and Sycamore Close, and west of Atlas Ward Structures.
- 3.3 The site lies on soils of the Newport 1 Association, which are characterised by freely drained medium and coarse sandy soils that form over glaciofluvial or Aeolian sands (Mackney, 1984).

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 The sandy soils on which the site is situated, attracted large-scale occupation in the Prehistoric period, with a 'ribbon' of settlements following the 30m contour along the southern edge of the Vale of Pickering. This so-called ladder settlement stretches from Sherburn, westwards to Heslerton and beyond, and excavation took place in 1985-6 on an area of this prehistoric settlement circa 1km west of Sherburn (Powlesland 1987). The importance of the area as a focus for settlement continued into the Roman period, with Roman coins and sherds being found at an area immediately north of the primary school (c. 100m west of the development area).
- 4.2 Sherburn itself existed as a settlement before the Norman Conquest, the name being recorded as *Scirebur'*, *Sciresburne* and *Schiresburne* in the Domesday Survey; the name means 'bright, clear stream' (Smith ed. 1937). The parish church of St. Hilda doubtless formed a focus in

the medieval settlement, which extended southwards towards the present A64 York to Scarborough road. Hayfield has suggested that the regular appearance of the properties in the southern half of the settlement (including the development area) reflects deliberate periods of expansion in the medieval period (Hayfield 1994). T C M Brewster excavated a major series of medieval stone buildings and yards on the west side of St Hilda Street (c. 100m north-west of the development area – *ibid.*). Brewster also observed three 13th century “kilns” at the front of a property on the west side of the street, almost opposite the entrance to Atlas Ward’s; however, whether these were associated with pottery manufacture remains unclear.

- 4.3 An evaluation and subsequent Watching Brief carried out at 18-22 St Hilda Street (c. 200m south of the development area) revealed medieval pits and boundary features, along with a small assemblage of pottery and animal bone, and a background scatter of earlier material, including pottery and flint artefacts (MAP 1995).
- 4.4 In the post-medieval period, the focus of settlement in Sherburn shifted south to the York to Scarborough turnpike road, reflected by the founding of the former Pigeon Pie Hotel and industry such as Kirk’s East Riding Brewery in this area.
- 4.5 Geophysical survey of the field immediately to the east of the development site has identified a double ditch linear trackway of probable Iron Age date, running on an east to west alignment immediately to the north of the A64 road (Powersland, *pers. comm.*). The alignment of this feature suggests that it continues into the development area.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological evaluation work within the proposed development area are:

.1 to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trenches of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

.2 to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development,

.3 to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

- 6.1 Access to the site will be arranged through the commissioning body.
- 6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.
- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire & The Humber region) at English Heritage will be called upon.

6.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that monitoring takes place by arranging monitoring points as follows:

- .1 a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.
- .2 progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
- .3 a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.

6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible.

7. Brief

7.1 The proposed development area is c. 4625m² in size with over 40% covered by farm buildings. It is suggested that 285m² of trial trenching should be excavated within the application site. The trial trenches will determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits across the site. It is proposed that there should be four trenches (Fig. 1) measuring one trench 70m by 2.5m (175m²), two trenches 18m by 2.5m (45m² each) and one trench 5m by 4m (20m²) in each of the 2m by 10m. The precise location of the trenches has been agreed by the Historic Environment Team, at North Yorkshire County Council, and the commissioning body. The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).

- 7.2 Archaeological investigation should be carried out over the full area of each trench, either by area excavation or sectioning of features in order to fulfil Objective 5.1.1 above. Sondages or slit trenches should be used only to facilitate the recording of the trench; they should not be used to provide a representative sample of the trench. Where excavation below a safe working depth constrains investigation, consideration should be given to stepping back or shoring the excavation. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 7.3 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 7.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a JCB fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets will not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. Thereafter, hand-excavation of archaeological deposits will be carried out. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 7.5 Human remains will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).
- 7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.
- 7.7 Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features

should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.

- 7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).
- 7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slugs hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.
- 7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.
- 7.13 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.
- 7.14 Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental

Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.

7.15 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Bulk samples should be collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.

7.16 Coarse sieved samples for the recovery of animal bones and other artefact/ecofact categories should be 100 litres plus. Flotation samples, for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal, small animal bones and mineralised plant remains, should be between 40 and 60 litres in size, although this will be dependent upon the volume of the context. Entire contexts should be sampled if the volume is low. Whenever possible, coarse sieved samples (wet or dry) and flotation samples should be processed during fieldwork to allow the continuous reassessment and refinement of sampling strategies. Samples from waterlogged and anoxic deposits, which might contain plant macros and entomological evidence, taken for General Biological Analysis (GBA), should normally be 20 litres in size. The English Heritage guidance should be consulted for details of sample size for other specialist samples which may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

7.17 The specialists that MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. use are as follows:

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Ian Panter	YAT	01904 612529
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Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Vivien Swan		01904 468335
	Jeremy Evans		0121 778 4024
	Paula Ware	MAP	01653 697752
Pre-conquest Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Post Medieval Pottery	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Mark Stephens	MAP	01653 697752
CBM	Sandra Garside – Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		PRS	01388 772167
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle	YAT	01904 663000
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Jerry McDonnell	Bradford University	01274 383 5131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		PRS	01388 772167
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509

7.18 Upon completion of archaeological field recording work, an appropriate programme of analysis and publication of the results of the work should be completed. Post excavation assessment of material should be undertaken in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991).

7.19 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Yorkshire Region may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project.

8. Archive

8.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.

8.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, the Rotunda Museum is suggested.

8.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson, 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.

8.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire HER is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

9. Report

9.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List.

9.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

9.3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section HER, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

9.4 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive and North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.

9.5 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The

archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.

- 9.6 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 9.7 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

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11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 19th June 2007 by:

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