LAND TO THE SOUTH OF WEST GARTH
CAYTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

TA 0570 8290
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Authorised by ……

Date:……

May 2009

LAND TO THE SOUTH OF WEST GARTH
CAYTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

TA 0570 8290
Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Contents **Page**

Appendices

Figure List **Page**

Plate List **Page**

LAND TO THE SOUTH OF WEST GARTH
CAYTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE
TA 0570 8290

Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

The Archaeological Evaluation of agricultural land to the south of West Garth, Cayton was undertaken in May 2009.

The archaeological work comprised of the excavation of ten Evaluation Trenches in accordance with a Written Scheme of Works provided by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

The trenches were excavated in order to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits in the proposed development area.

Prehistoric activity encountered during the Trial Trenching consisted of a fire pit in Trench 9. Romano-British features consisted of a number of linears and a small assemblage of Roman pottery. Medieval activity on the site was illustrated by ridge and furrow earthworks and the recovery of two sherds of medieval pottery from Field 3 (Trench 10). Mmodern land drains were recorded in Trench 10.

1. Introduction

1.1 Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land to the south of West Garth, Cayton (Figs. 1 - 3). The Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching, was commissioned by Barratt Homes. Work commenced on the 6th of May 2009, with backfilling completed on the 15th of May 2009. The work was undertaken in advance of a proposed new residential development.

1.2 A Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching was compiled by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (Appendix 7).

1.3 All work was funded by Barratt Homes.

1.4 The project was assigned the site code MAP 01-05-09.

1.5 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 extent of the application area is indicated on Figure 2. The proposed development comprises of four fields, two to the south of West Garth (Fields 1 & 2), one on the corner of West Garth and Station Road (Field 3) and one west of Station Road (Field 4 – Fig. 2 ; Pls. 1-6). The proposed Development Area is approximately 6.5 hectares in area and between the 32. and 38m contours.

2.2 The Proposed Development Area is currently three pasture and one arable field. To the south and east are open fields. North and west of the site are existing residential properties.

2.3 The site lies on soils of the Burlingham 2 Association (572o), which are “deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils with slight seasonal waterlogging. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils. Some well drained fine and coarse loamy soils (Mackney *et al.*, 1984, p. 13), over chalky till

3. Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Lying at the eastern end of the Vale of Pickering, this area is one of the most important for providing information on the environment of the late glacial and early post-glacial periods. Work at Seamer Carr, to the south of the proposed

development site, between 1976 and 1985 associated with the creation of the landfill site resulted in the excavation of two early Mesolithic sites and other sites of late Upper Palaeolithic, late Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date were examined (Schadla-Hall, 1988). As a result of this, and later, work it has become possible to predict that early Mesolithic sites may be located on sand and gravel deposits around the 25m AOD contour, and later prehistoric sites on slightly higher ground above the peat deposits at, or above the 27m AOD contour.

3.2 Extensive cropmark complexes identified by aerial photography which are likely to represent Iron Age and Romano-British field systems, settlements and trackways have been recorded all along the southern side of the Vale of Pickering at, or around, the 30m contour. Evidence for Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon occupation at Crossgates, Seamer was first discovered by small-scale archaeological excavations between 1966 and 1981 which followed the exposure of remains during gravel extraction at the Burton Riggs Quarry site between 1947 and 1965 (Pye, 1976 & 1983; Rutter & Duke, 1958). This work revealed the remains of over a hundred separate occupation sites and working areas, with associated post holes, pits, hearths, pottery and finds, as well as a large enclosure about 60m square. The excavators believed this represented a small 1st century Roman fort. Although this enclosure was abandoned after the 1st century, the civilian settlement continued to be occupied until the late 4th century (Rutter & Duke, 1958).

3.3 Recent archaeological investigations carried out in the area of Crossgates, Hopper Hill and the Eastfield Business Park by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (MAP 2000, 2003a & b, 2004, & 2008) and AOC Archaeology Ltd (AOC 2006) have revealed Neolithic and Iron Age Activity.

3.4 During development of land at Green Croft Gardens (which forms part of the western boundary to the site) by Maws builders in 1965 & 1966 evidence for Romano-British activity was observed by G R Pye. Pottery of a 4th century date was recovered along with a mill stone set into the floor of a hut circle (YAJ 1966, 2 & SDAS 1966, 43).

3.5 In January 2009, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey for Barratt Homes within the Proposed Development Area. Areas of magnetic disturbance suggested tipping in Fields 1 and 2, and a utility pipe in Field 3. Areas of linear anomalies suggesting medieval ridge and furrow were found in Fields 1 and 3.

3.6 Cayton is derived from the Old English personal name of Caega meaning Caega's settlement (Smith 1979, 103).

3.7 The two manors of Cayton were held prior to 1086 by Hundegrim and Gospatrick and consisted of two carucates each. After Domesday the manors were held by the King. Cayton was held by the Lords of Pickering until the 16th century; several parcels of land in Cayton were held by Rievaulx Abbey including the mill. During the medieval period the proposed development site stood to the south of Back Lane and was part of the Open Fields of Cayton.

3.8 Enclosure of the Cayton parish was by piecemeal agreement and not by an Act of Parliament.

3.9 The First Edition Six Inch to One Mile Ordnance Survey Map, dated 1854 (www.british-history.ac.uk) shows identical field boundaries to those on the 1911 Twenty-five Inch to One Mile Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 4). In addition the 1911 map records the presence of two ponds within the development area, one adjacent to Back Lane and the second in the south of the site, west of Carr Lane.

3.10 The 1970 Twenty-five Inch to One Mile Ordnance Survey Map (Fig. 5) records a 'Cricket Field' within the proposed development area along with a 'Pavilion' in the vicinity of the current entrance to Field 1. The Cayton Cricket Club was formed c. 1900 and based on the proposed development site until the early 1970's when the Club moved to a ground on Station Lane, Cayton (Riches 1999, 39). An additional field boundary is present within Field 3, which is not shown on the 1911 map extract.

3.11 By 2007 (Fig. 2) Field 3 is now one large single field and although the cartographic evidence shows a boundary separating Fields 2 and 3 this no longer exists in 2009 (Pl. 6).

4. Aims and Objectives

4.1 Any ground-works in the area of the proposed development have the potential to damage or destroy *in-situ* archaeological deposits and features.

4.2 The aim of the Archaeological Trial Trenching was to determine the nature, extent, degree, date, preservation and significance of any archaeological deposits, finds or features present within the area of the proposed new residential development. The specific objectives were:

- 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 would be excavated, and archaeological deposits explicitly related to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.
- To enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology and an appropriate mitigation strategy was to be formulated.

5. Methodology

5.1 Ten Evaluation Trenches were excavated covering a total of c. 432m^2 (Fig. 3). Trenches were located within areas of pasture. Excavation took place between the 6th and 12th of May 2009. The trenches were backfilled on the 15th of May 2009.

- **Evaluation Trench 1** measured 19.1m by 2.2m (42.02m^2), aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and was located c. 14m from the western boundary of Field 1.

- **Evaluation Trench 2** measured 20m by 2.2m (42m^2), aligned north-west to south-east this trench joined with Trench 1 to form a 'L' shaped trench and was located c.25m north of the southern boundary of Field 1.
- **Evaluation Trench 3** measured 20m by 2.2m (44m^2), aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and was located c.14m to the west of a watercourse which forms the boundary between Fields 1 and Field 2.
- **Evaluation Trench 4** measured 19.5m by 2.2m (42.9m^2), aligned north-east to south-west and was located in the western part of Field 2.
- **Evaluation Trench 5** measured 19.5m by 1.8m (35.1m^2), aligned north-east to south-west and was located in the eastern part of Field 3.
- **Evaluation Trench 6** measured 5m by 5m. (25m^2), was located in the eastern area of Field 3.
- **Evaluation Trench 7** measured 19.3m by 2.2m (42.46m^2), aligned north-west to south-east and was located in the central part of Field 3; it joined with the north-eastern corner of Trench 8
- **Evaluation Trench 8** measured 19.5m by 2.2m (42.9m^2), aligned north-east to south-west and was located in the central part of Field 3; it joined with the south-western corner of Trench 7.
- **Evaluation Trench 9** measured 6m by 5.5m (35m^2), and was located in the western part of Field 3.
- **Evaluation Trench 10** measured 20.4m by 4m (81.8m^2), aligned north-east to south-west and was located in the central part of Field 3.

5.2 A 15 tonne 360^o tracked mechanical excavator was used to remove the turf and subsoil in all trenches; under close archaeological supervision. All trenches were backfilled by machine.

5.3 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand-cleaned. Each archaeological feature or deposit was recorded on *pro-forma* Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), according to guidelines laid down in the MAP Excavation Manual. All work was undertaken in accordance with the IFA Code of Conduct (IFA 2006, Principles 1-5) and IFA Standard and Guidance

for Archaeological Field Evaluation (IFA 2001, 1-9). Forty-two context records were archived (Appendix 1).

5.4 The finds assemblage consisted of ceramic building material (one pantile fragment and six fragments of modern brick [not retained]), one fragment of lava and pottery (four sherds in total: two Roman sherds and two medieval sherds).

5.5 Turf and topsoil were removed as part of the overburden, and were recorded in section and by record only. All other archaeological deposits and features were recorded in plan at a scale of either 1:50 or 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). In total twenty-one drawings were archived.

5.6 A full photographic record comprising digital, monochrome print and colour transparencies was made. Seventy-six digital shots, two colour slide films (29 exposures) and two monochrome print film (29 exposures) were taken. The Photographic Record of features and general trench shots included a film register noting film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject (Appendix 4).

5.7 Three samples were taken (Appendix 5). These environmental samples were processed by MAP and a report produced by Diane Aldritt (Appendix 6: forthcoming).

6. Results

6.1 Evaluation Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 6 - 7 and Pls. 7-10)

6.1.1 Archaeological features in Evaluation Trench 1 comprised of two groups of features, four east-west linear features (Contexts 1002/1012/**1003**, 1010/**1011**, 1004/**1005** and 1006/**1007**) and a number of later linears (1009) aligned north-west to south-east. All of the features were sealed below 0.30m of topsoil (1001 – 37.48m to 36.57m AOD).

6.1.2. Ditch 1003 was 1.50m in width and was 0.29m in depth with a bell-shaped profile and two distinct fills (1002 & 1012). No finds were recovered from this feature. An environmental sample was taken from context 1012.

6.1.3 To the south of Ditch 1003 were two east-west aligned features (1011 & 1005). Ditch 1005 was 0.80m wide and 0.22m deep with a bowl-shaped profile and a single fill (1004). Finds from this feature consisted of a single sherd of Grey ware pottery of 2nd/3rd century date. Immediately adjacent to Ditch 1005 was a 0.27m wide linear of 0.13m depth with a single fill (1010).

6.1.4 Ditch 1007, to the south of Ditch 1005, was 1.04m wide with a shallow bowl-shaped profile, 0.08m in depth and with a single fill (1008).

6.1.5 A number of later modern plough scar features were present in Trench 1.

6.1.6 All of the above linears were cut into the clay natural which stood at 37.05m AOD at the northern end of the trench falling to 36.32m in the south.

6.1.7 In addition to the single sherd of pottery from Context 1004 a sherd of Roman pottery and small fragment of pantile and lava was recovered from the base of the topsoil in Trench 1

6.2 Evaluation Trench 2 (Figs. 3, 6 & 7 and Pl. 11)

6.2.1 Archaeological activity in Trench 2 was confined to a continuation of Linear 1009 (=2003) sealed below 0.30m of topsoil (2001).

6.2.2 Plough scar 2003 cut through the gravel and clay natural which stood at 36.32m AOD in the west to 35.33m AOD in the east.

6.2.3 No finds were recovered from this trench.

6.3 Evaluation Trench 3 (Figs. 3, 8 & 9 and Pl.12)

6.3.1 Trench 3 stood at 33.78m AOD in the south and 33.44m AOD in the north, with 0.34m of topsoil (3001) and 0.10m of subsoil (3002).

6.3.2 Removal of topsoil and subsoil in Trench 3 revealed a single east-west linear (3004) which housed a water pipe cut in to the natural clay (c. 33m AOD).

6.3.3 No finds were recovered from this evaluation trench.

6.4 Evaluation Trench 4 (Figs. 3 & 9 and Pl. 13)

6.4.1 Trench 4 stood between 33.36m AOD to 33.66m AOD. Removal of the topsoil (0.33m in depth) and subsoil (0.06m) revealed clay natural at 32m AOD to 33.27m AOD.

6.4.2 No archaeological features were observed or finds were recovered from Evaluation Trench 4.

6.5 Evaluation Trench 5 (Figs. 3 & 10 and Pl. 14)

6.5.1 Trench 5 stood between 35.50m AOD to 35.71m AOD. Removal of the topsoil (0.30m in depth) and subsoil (0.06m) revealed clay natural at 35.15m AOD to 35.43m AOD.

6.5.2 No archaeological features were observed or finds were recovered from Evaluation Trench 5.

6.6 Evaluation Trench 6 (Figs. 3 & 10 and Pl. 15)

6.6.1 Trench 6 stood at 32.88m AOD. Removal of the topsoil (0.14m) and subsoil (0.14m) revealed clay natural at 32.60 AOD.

6.6.2 No archaeological features were observed or finds were recovered from Evaluation Trench 6.

6.7 Evaluation Trench 7 (Figs. 3 & 11 and Pl. 16)

6.7.1 Trench 7 stood at c. 32.94m AOD. Removal of the topsoil (0.32m in depth) and subsoil (0.08m) revealed clay natural at 32.54m AOD.

6.7.2 No archaeological features were observed or finds were recovered from Evaluation Trench 7.

6.8 Evaluation Trench 8 (Figs. 3 & 11 and Pl.17)

6.8.1 Trench 8 stood c. 32.68m AOD. Removal of the topsoil (0.28m in depth) and subsoil (0.12m) revealed clay natural at 32.28m AOD.

6.8.2 No archaeological features were observed or finds were recovered from Evaluation Trench 8.

6.9 Evaluation Trench 9 (Figs. 3, 12 & 14 and Pls. 18-20)

6.9.1 Trench 9 stood at 32.86m and archaeological excavation revealed a single archaeological feature (9004) sealed below 0.20m of topsoil (9001) and 0.14m of subsoil (9002).

6.9.2 Cut into the clay natural at 32.50m AOD Pit 9004 was 0.75m in diameter and 0.24m in depth with a U-shaped profile. The single fill (9003) consisted of a heavily rooted sandy clay with charcoal and a large quantity of fragments of burnt stone and cobbles. There was no evidence of in situ burning associated with the feature nor was there any associated finds.

6.9.3 Pit 9004 appears to be a fire pit most probably of Prehistoric date..

6.10 Evaluation Trench 10 (Figs. 3, 13 & 14 and Pls. 21-24)

6.10.1 Trench 10 stood between 34.06m AOD and 34.56m AOD. Removal of the topsoil (0.30m in depth) and subsoil (0.0.8m) revealed clay natural at between 33.77m and 34.22m AOD.

6.10.2 Three features were located sealed below the subsoil; these consisted of two linears (10004 and 10006) and a circular feature (10008).

6.10.3 Linears 10004 and 10006 were 1.10m and 0.95m in width respectively; both features possessed shallow U-shaped profiles with single fills (10003 & 10005) and a ceramic pipe, confirming that the features were land drains of a recent date.

6.10.4 Situated in between Drains 1004 and 1006 was a circular feature (10008). Measuring 1.5m in diameter and 0.20m in depth with a shallow U-shaped profile and irregular base the general nature of this feature suggested that it was probably a tree-bowl. The single fill (10007) was a compacted silty clay.

6.10.5 Finds from Trench 10 consisted of two sherds of pottery one of 12/14th century from fill 10003 and the second of late 13th/early 14th century from fill 10005. This material would appear to be re-deposited.

7. Conclusions

7.1 The results of the Trial Trenching have been successful in achieving the specific objectives as detailed in Section 4, 4.2.

7.2 The topography of the site shows a marked slope from west to east (37.48m AOD to 32.88m AOD) but it is interesting to note that this may have influenced the distribution of the excavated archaeological features. At the highest point on the site a number of linear features wee recorded. It is clear that at least one of these is of Romano-British date if not all of them considering the archaeological activity recorded immediately to the west in Green Croft Gardens. At one of the lowest points on the site excavation revealed a fire pit characteristic of the Prehistoric period.

7.3 Prehistoric activity is likely to have been of a transient nature and represented by occasional rubbish disposal and fire pits. Romano-British activity would have been settled and on available evidence appears to be more extensive. However the exact nature of both of these early periods of occupation at the site can only be determined by further work especially in the area immediately adjacent to Green Croft Gardens.

7.4 Medieval activity on the site was illustrated by the recovery of pottery and the vestiges of ridge and furrow which can still be seen in Field 3 and which was also recorded on the Geophysical Survey.

8. Bibliography and References

www.pastscape.org.uk
www.imagesofengland.org.uk
www.british-history.ac.uk
www.oldmaps.co.uk
www.heritage-gateway.org.uk
www.genuki.org.uk

1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 94. Scale 6 inches to 1 mile.
1911 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 94.9. Scale 25 inches to 1 mile.
1911 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet 94.13. Scale 25 inches to 1 mile
1970 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet TA 0483 0583 Scale 25 inches to 1 mile
1970 Edition Ordnance Survey Map Sheet TA 0482 0582 Scale 25 inches to 1 mile

Secondary Sources

AOC Archaeology	2006	09/2006 Scarborough Business Park, North Yorkshire Phase 2 Evaluation (interim)
Archaeological Services WYAS	2009	Land south of West Garth, Cayton North Yorkshire. Geophysical Survey. Report No. 1914. January 2009.
Faull M L & Stinson L	1986	Domesday Book. Yorkshire. Parts One and Two
Institute of Field	2001	Standards and Guidance for Archaeologists Archaeological Excavation

http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/exc2.pdf

Mackney *et al.*	1983	Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 1: Northern England.
MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd	2000	Hopper Hill Road, Crossgates, Seamer, N. Yorks. Archaeological Evaluation, unpublished report for Iain Simpson & Co.
MAP	2003a	Hopper Hill Road, Crossgates, Seamer, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief.
MAP	2003b	Hopper Hill Road, Crossgates, Seamer, North Yorkshire, TA 0330 8310. Archaeological Watching

Brief.

MAP 2004 Hopper Hill Road, Crossgates, Seamer, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Watching Brief – Area F.

MAP 2008 Hopper Hill Road, Crossgates, Seamer, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Excavation Report.

Pye, G 1976 'Excavations at Crossgates near Scarborough' in *Transactions of the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. 19(3), pp 1-22

Pye, G 1983 'Further Excavations at Crossgates near Scarborough' in *Transactions of the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society*, Vol. 25, pp 3-12

Riches C C 1999 A Short History of Cayton

Rutter, J & Duke, G 1958 Excavations at Crossgates, near Scarborough 1947-1956, *Transactions of the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society*, Research Report no.1

SDAS 1966-73 Scarborough & District Archaeological Society. Transactions. Volume 2.

Schadla-Hall, R T 1988 The Early Post-Glacial in East Yorkshire, in Manby, T G (ed) *Archaeology in Eastern Yorkshire, Essays in Honour of TCM Brewster*, pp 25-34

Smith A H 1979 Place-names of the North Riding of Yorkshire. English Place-name Society. Volume 5.

YAJ 1967-70 Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. Volume 42.

9. List of Contributors

Excavation Team	Anne Finney, Kelly Hunter, Charlie Morris and Mark Stephens
Editorial	Kelly Hunter
Report	Anne Finney
Illustrations	Kelly Hunter
Plates	Anne Finney, Kelly Hunter
Filing and Binding	Sophie Langford

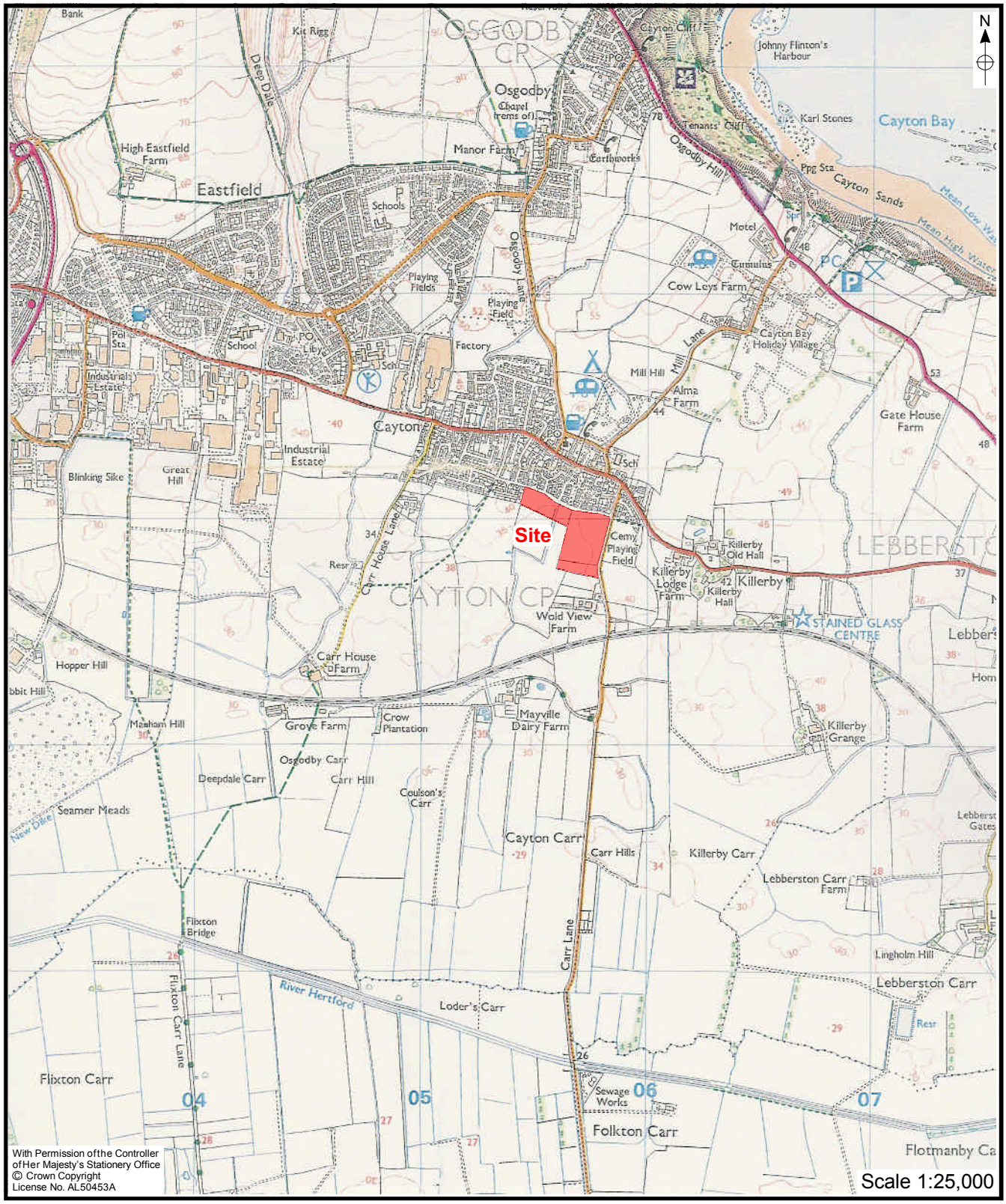

Figure 1. Site Location.

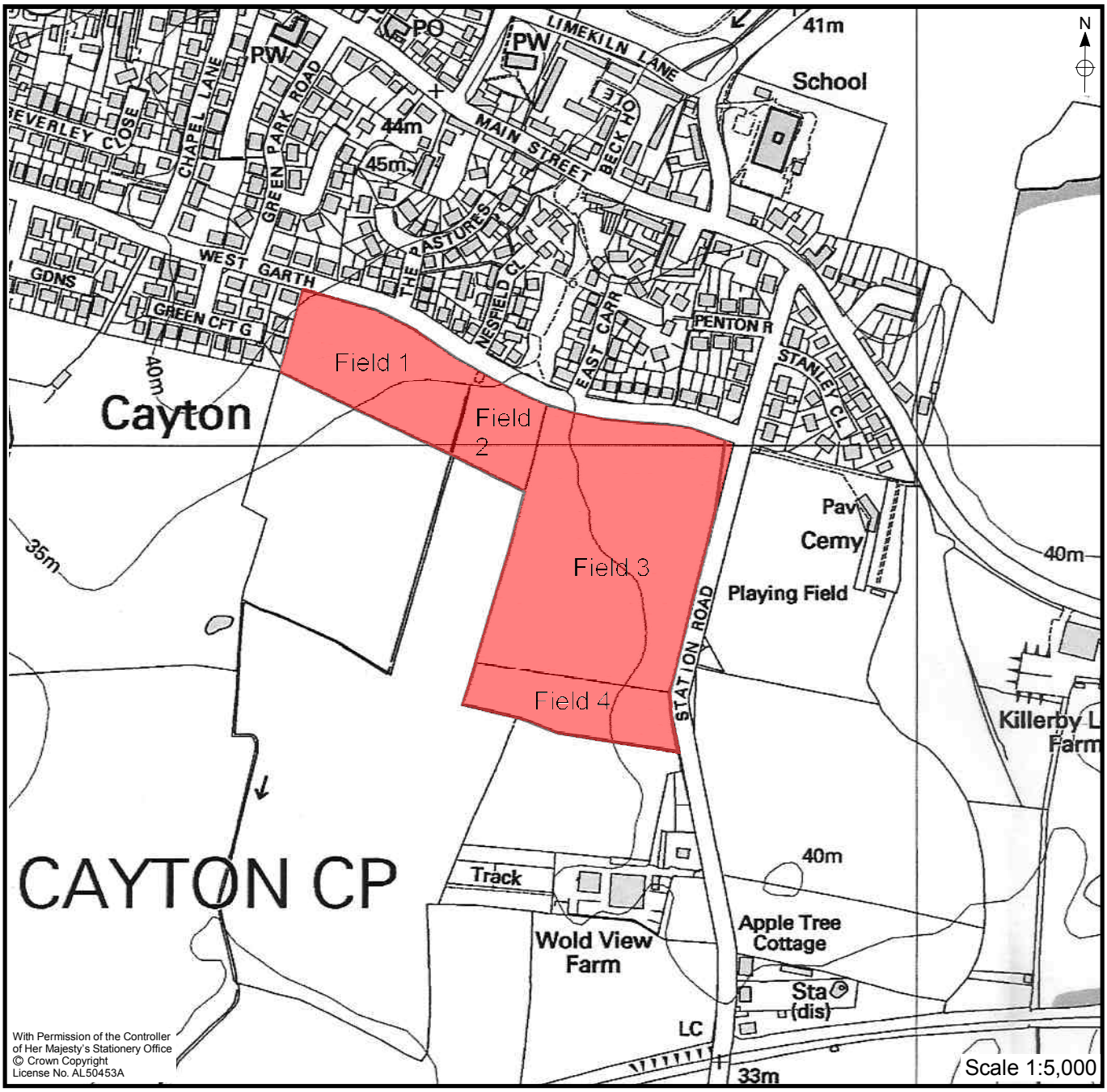

Figure 2. Proposed Development Area.

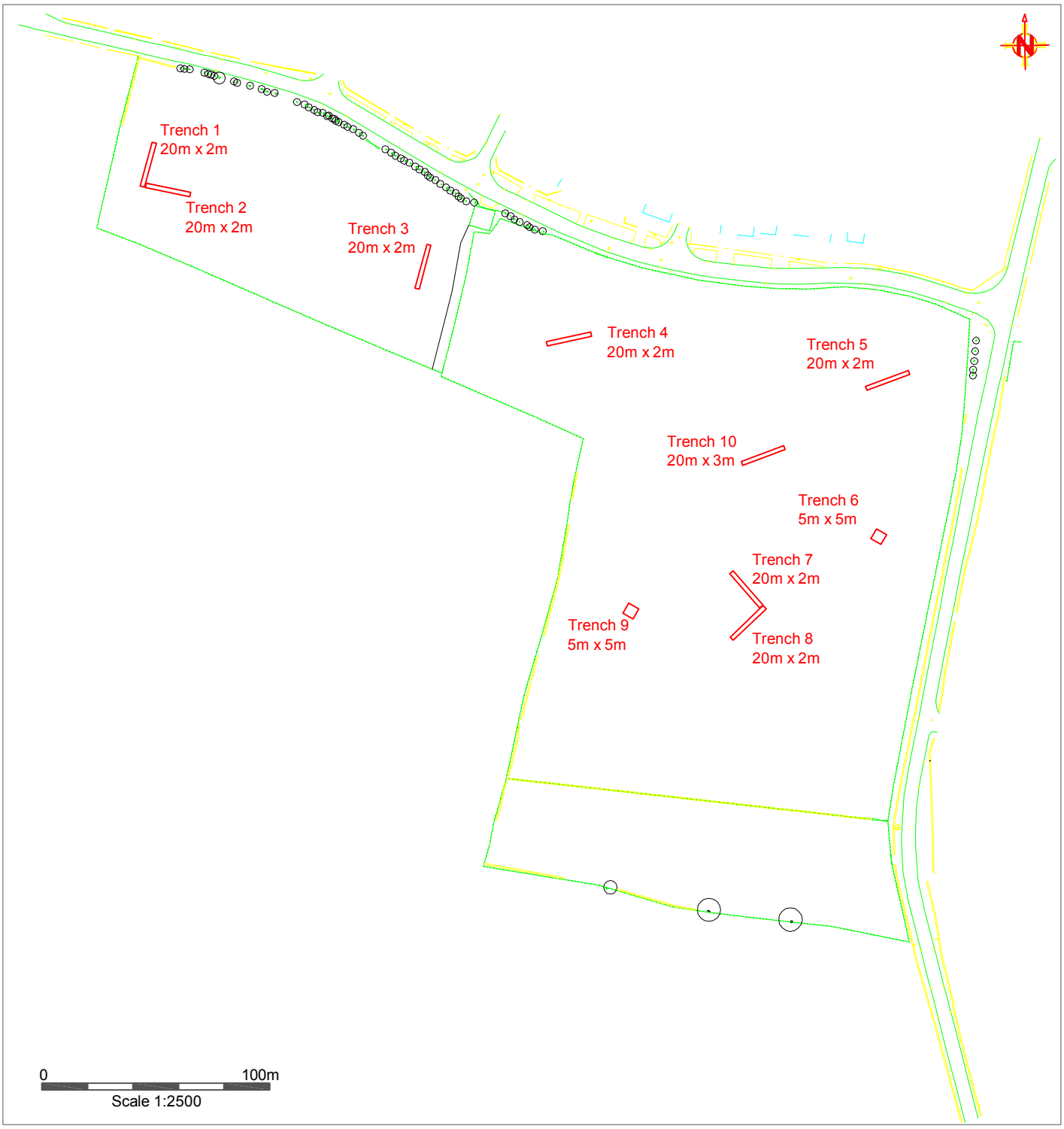

Figure 3. Evaluation Trench Location Plan.

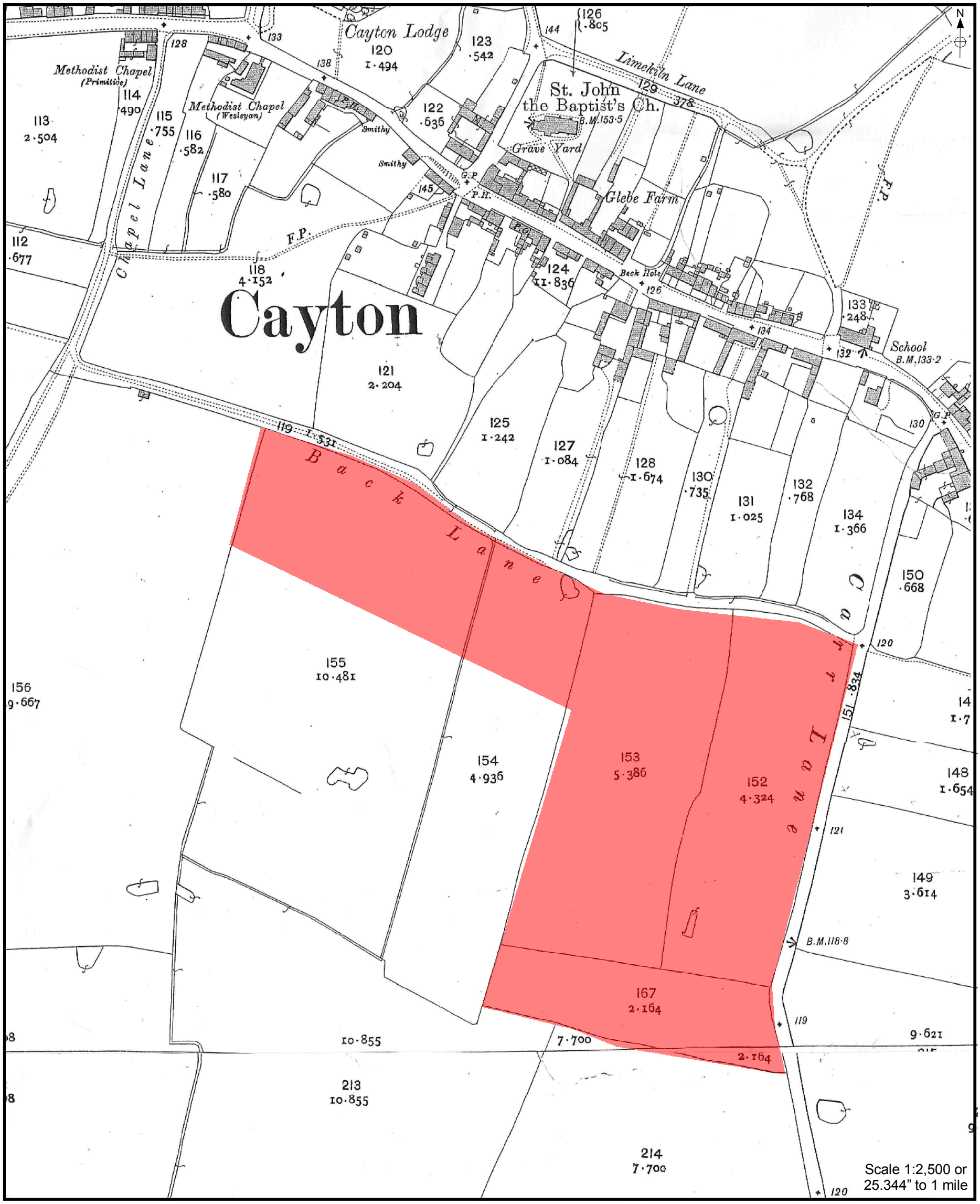

Figure 4. Extract from the 1911 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

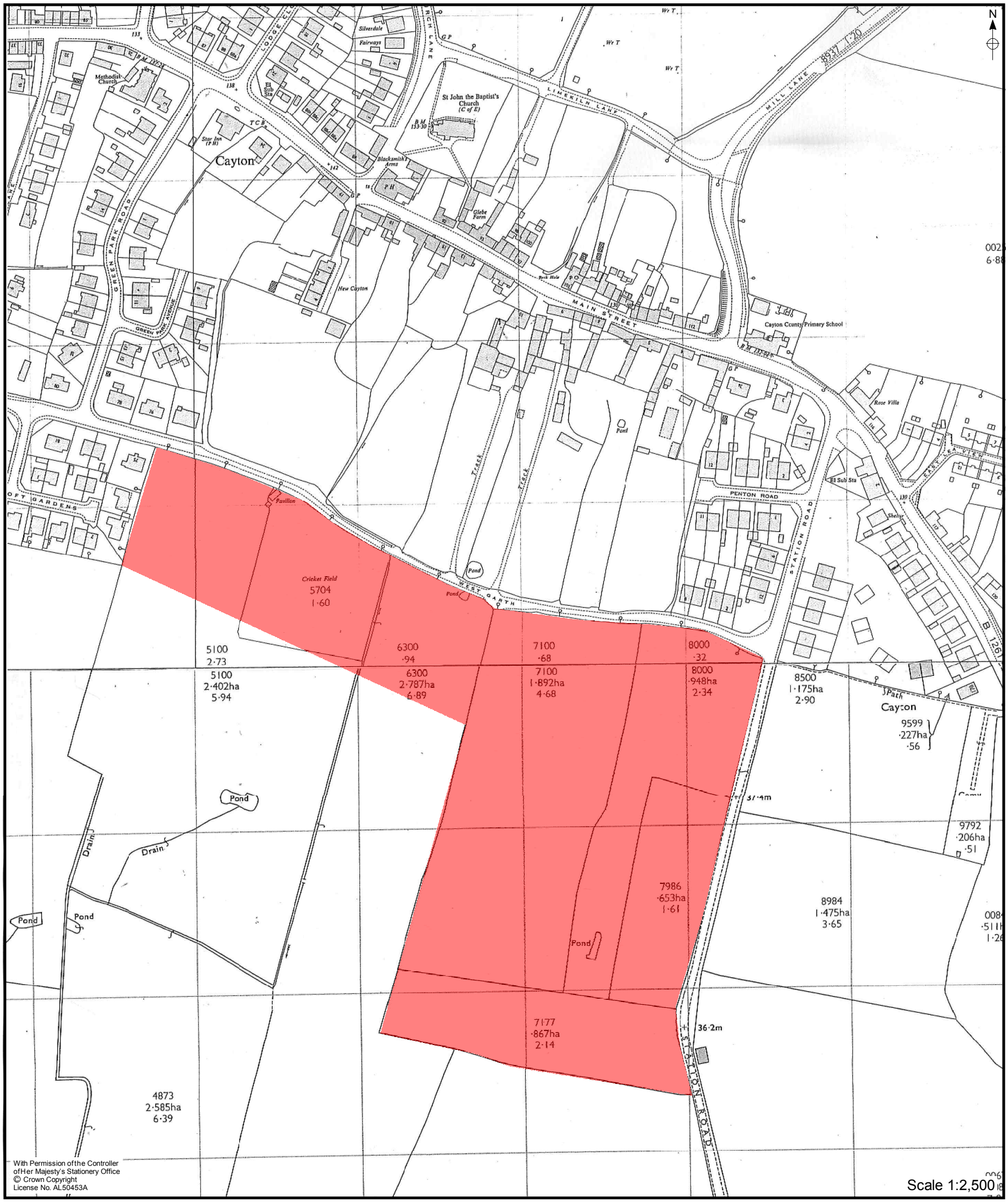

Figure 5. Extract from the 1970 Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

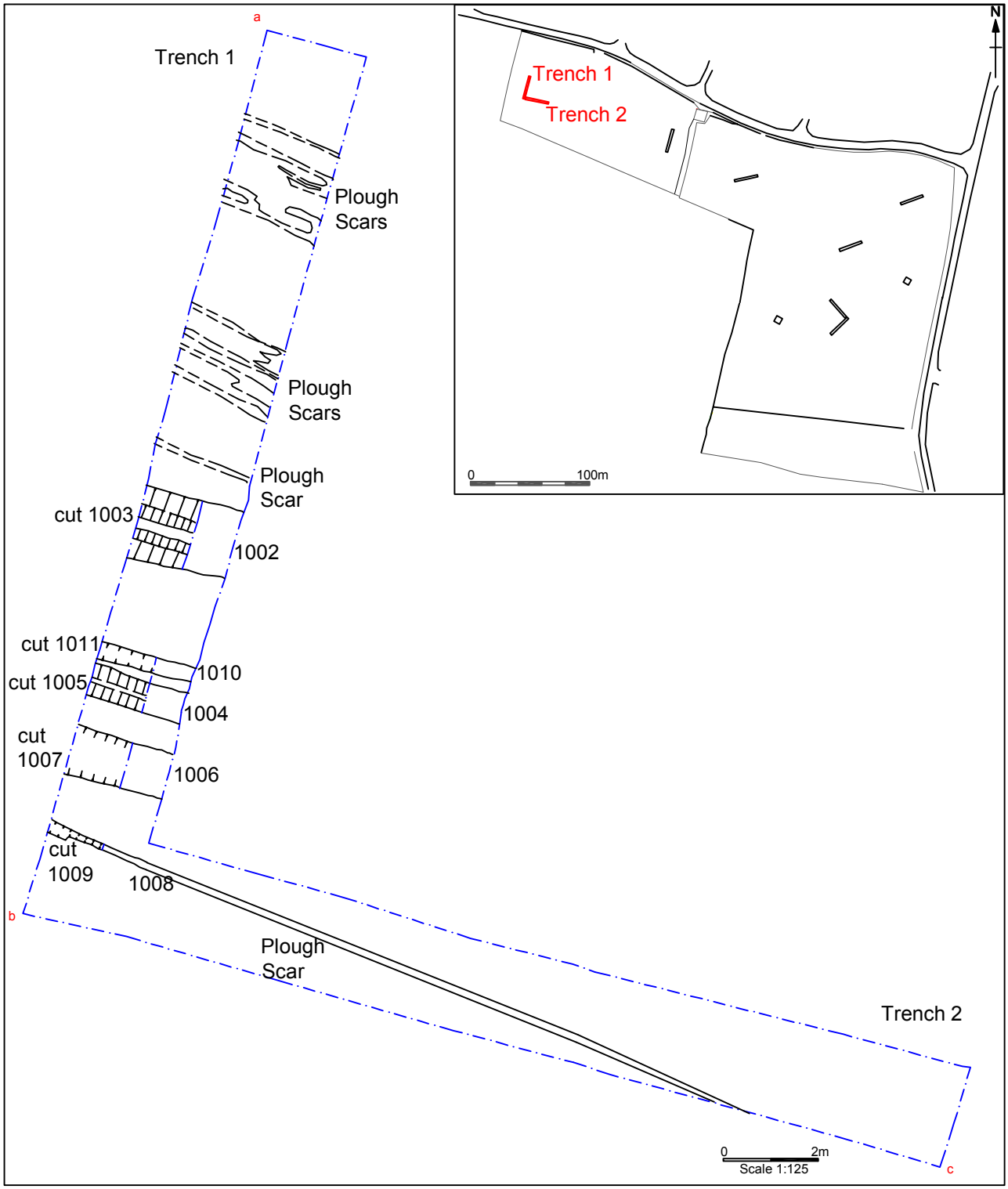

Figure 6. Plan of Trench 1 and Trench 2 Features.

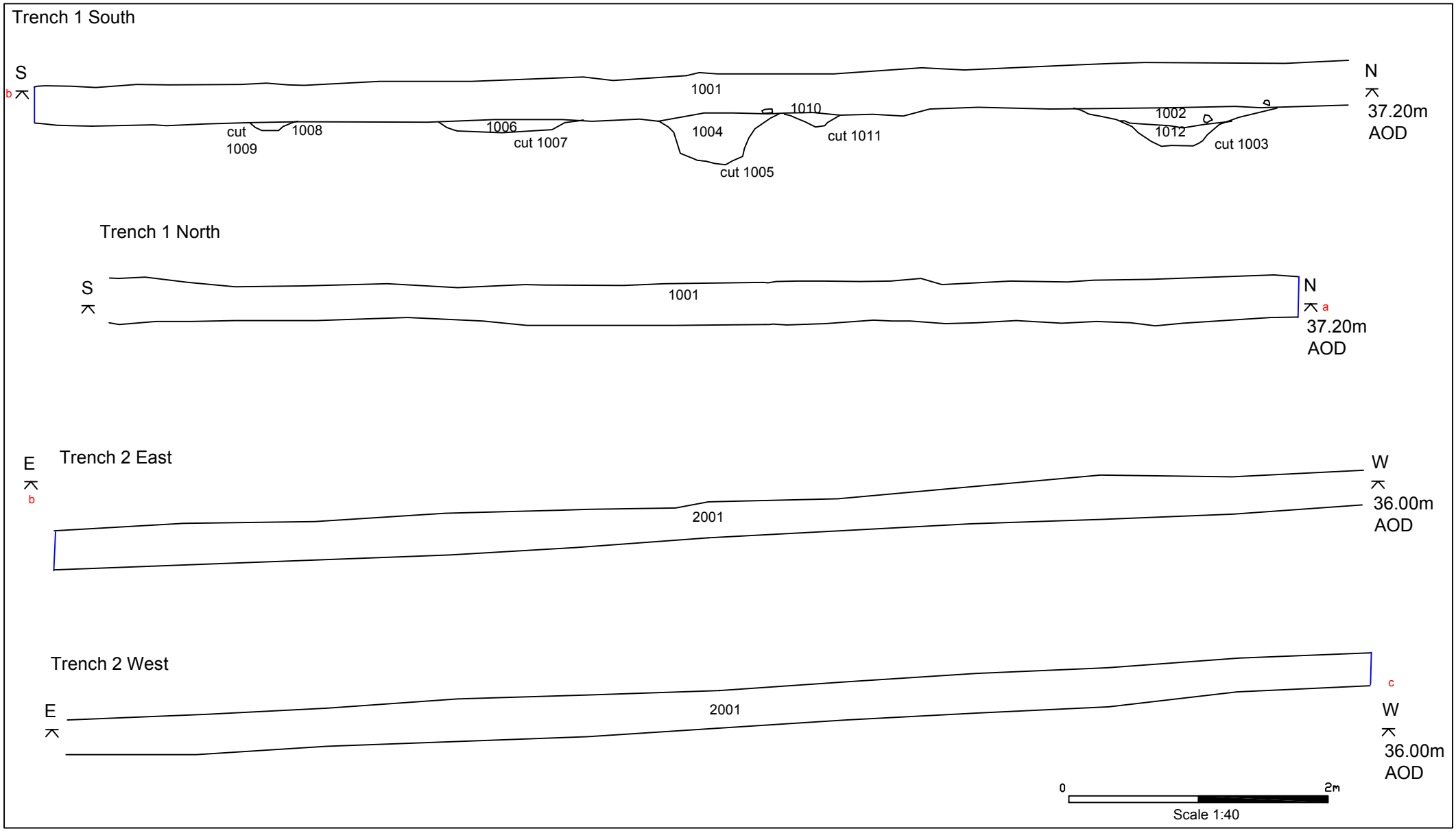

Figure 7. Trenches 1 and 2 Sections.

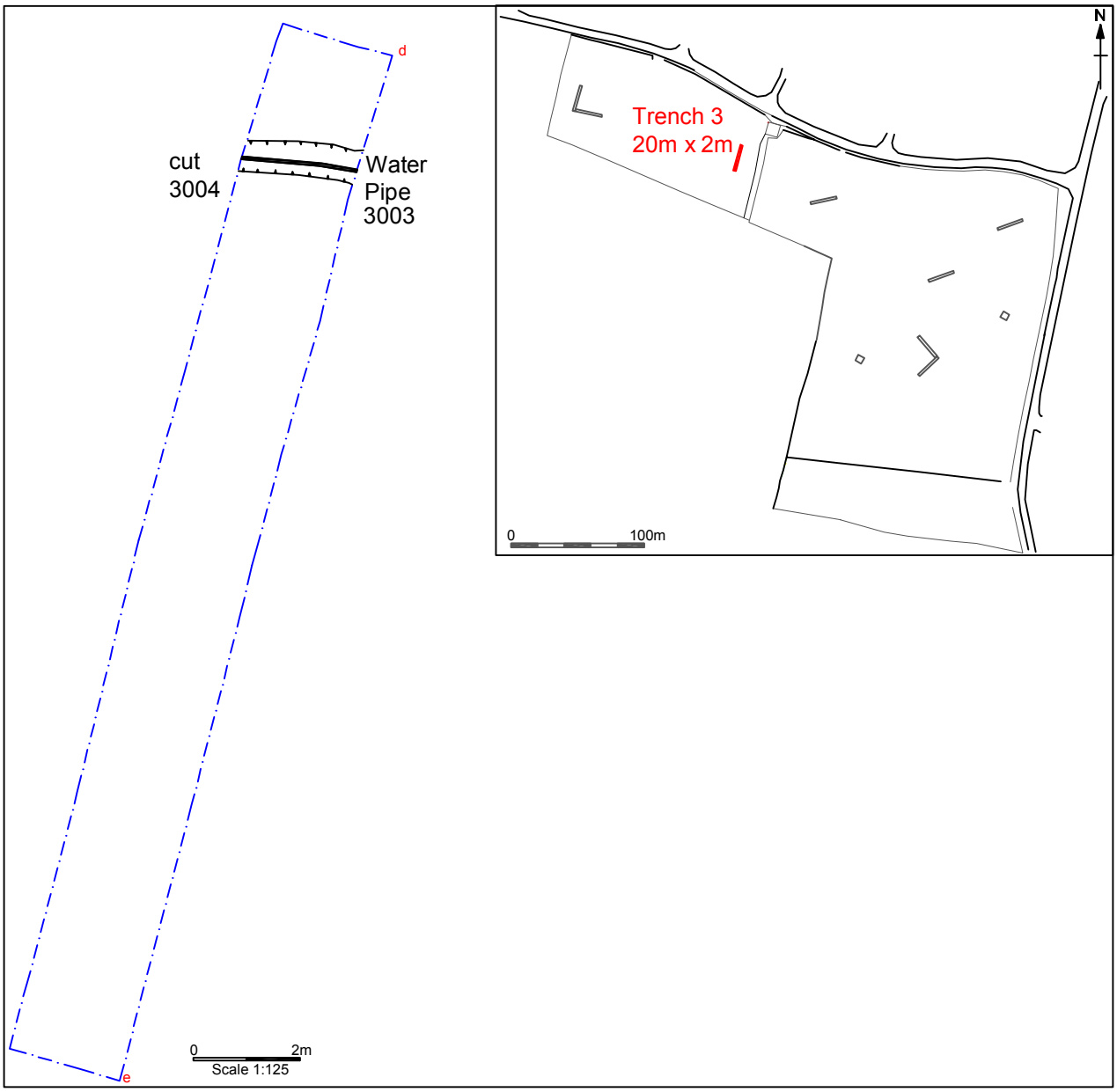

Figure 8. Trench 3 Plan.

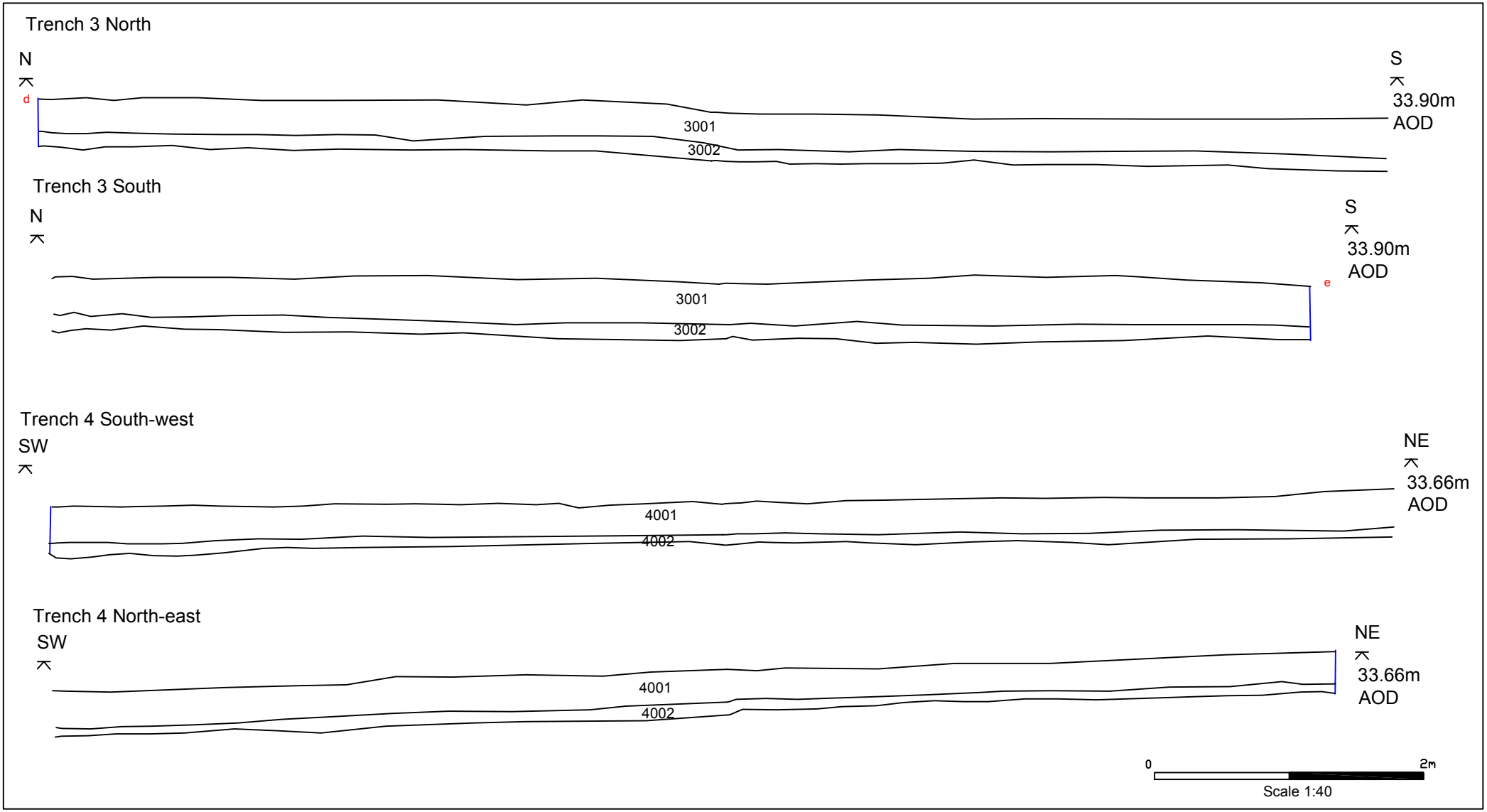

Figure 9. Trenches 3 and 4 Sections.

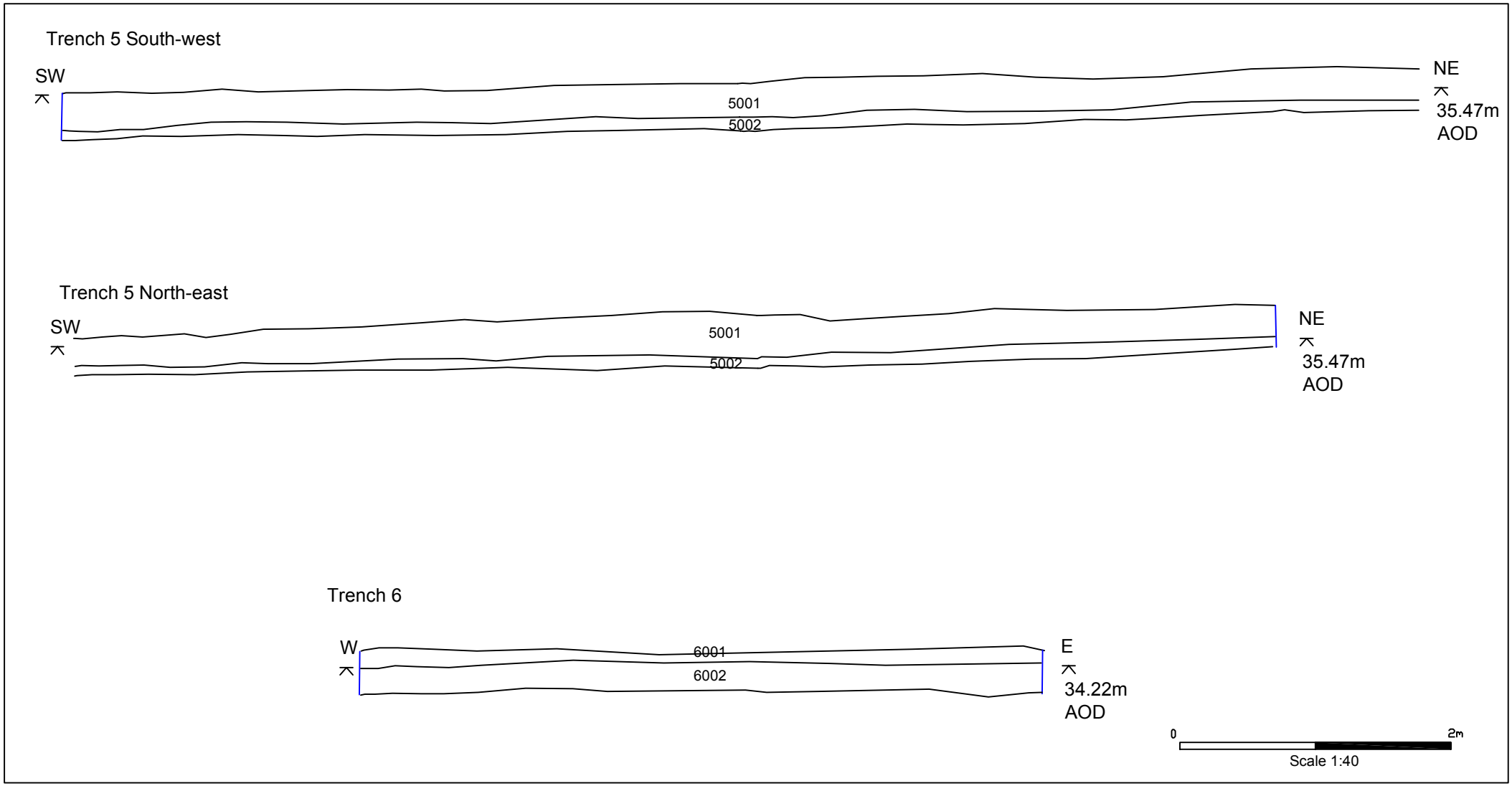

Figure 10. Trenches 5 and 6 Sections.

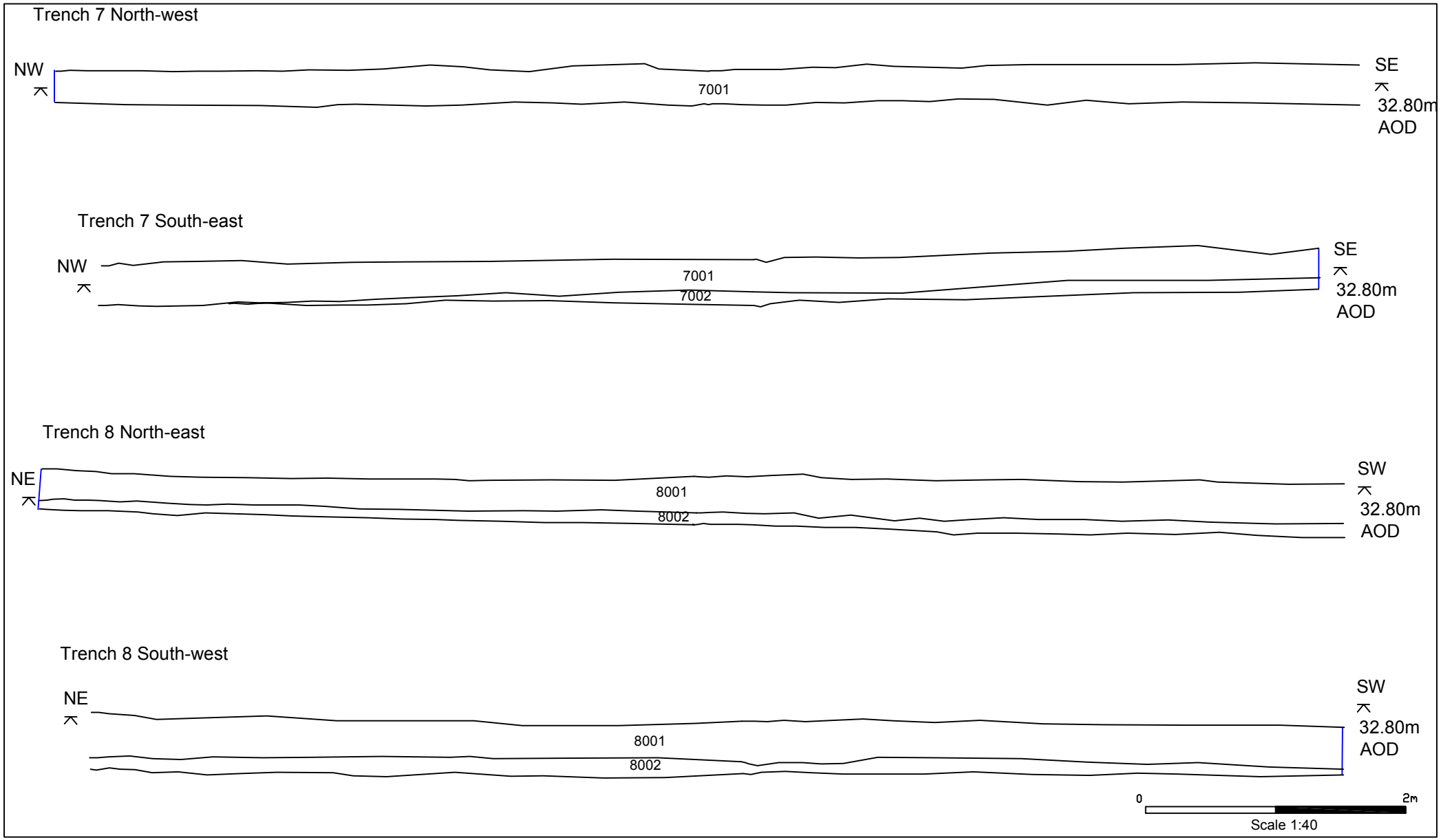

Figure 11. Trenches 7 and 8 Sections.

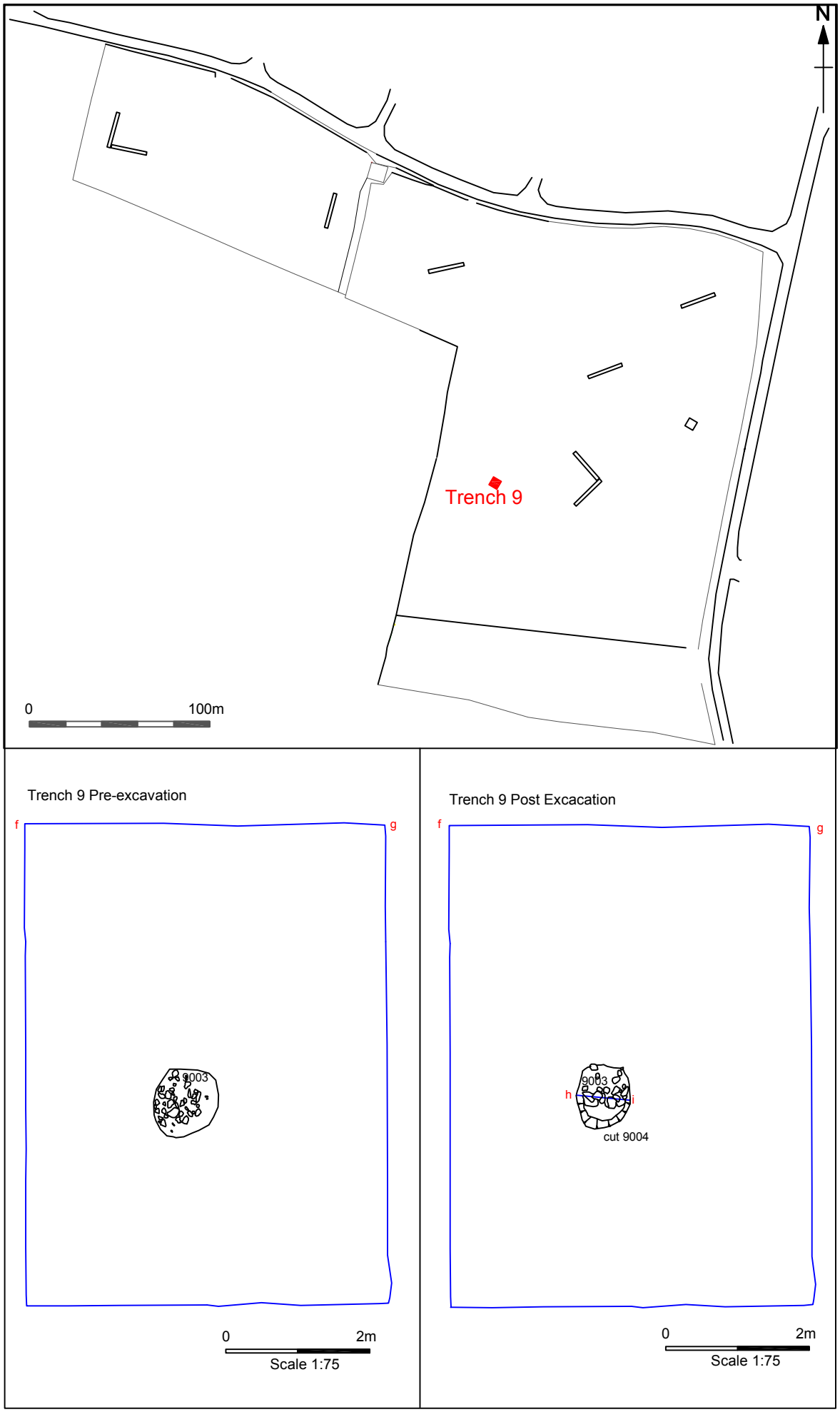

Figure 12. Trench 9: Pre-excavation and Post-excavation Plans.

MAP 01-05-09

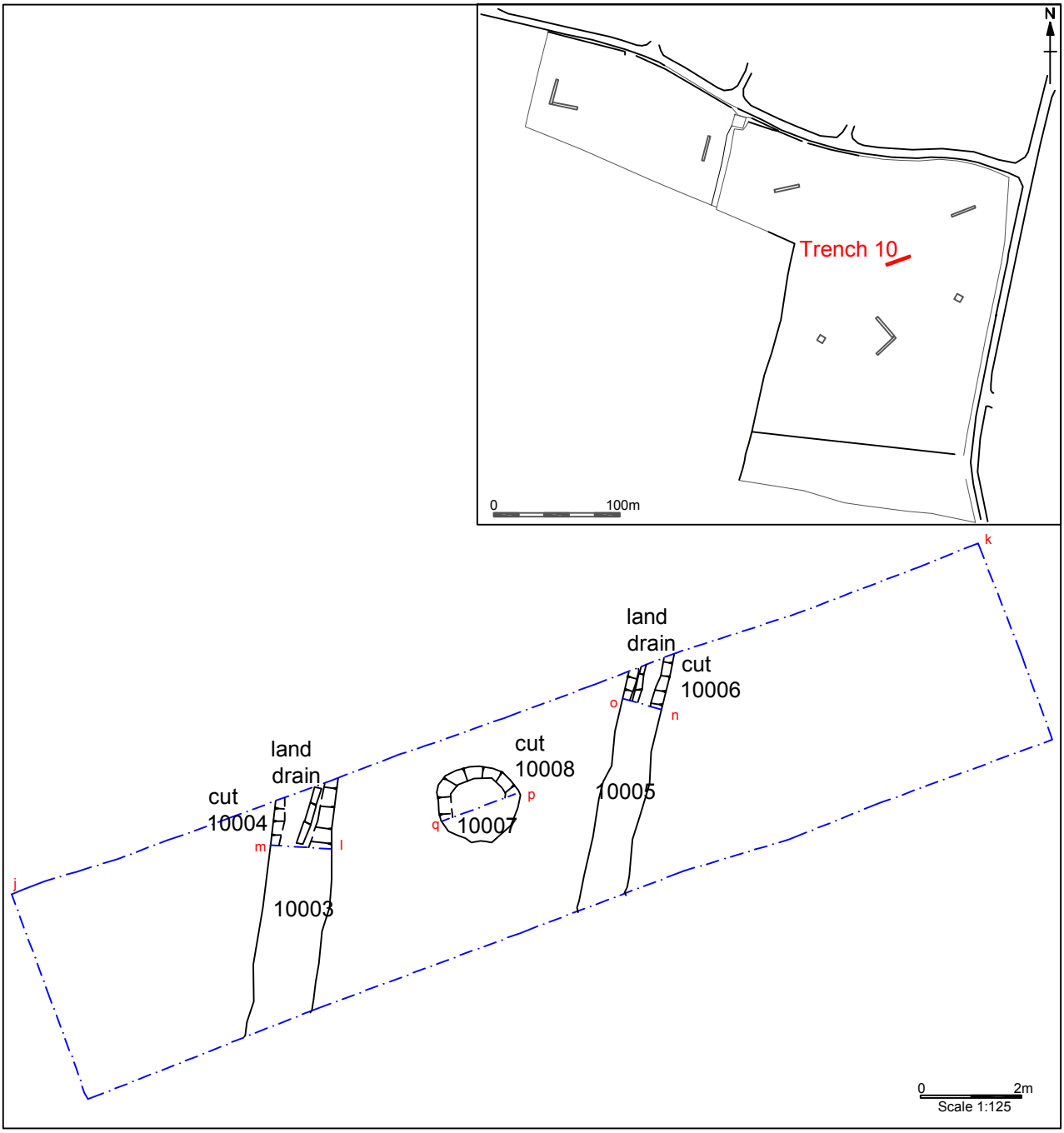

Figure 13. Trench 10 Plan.

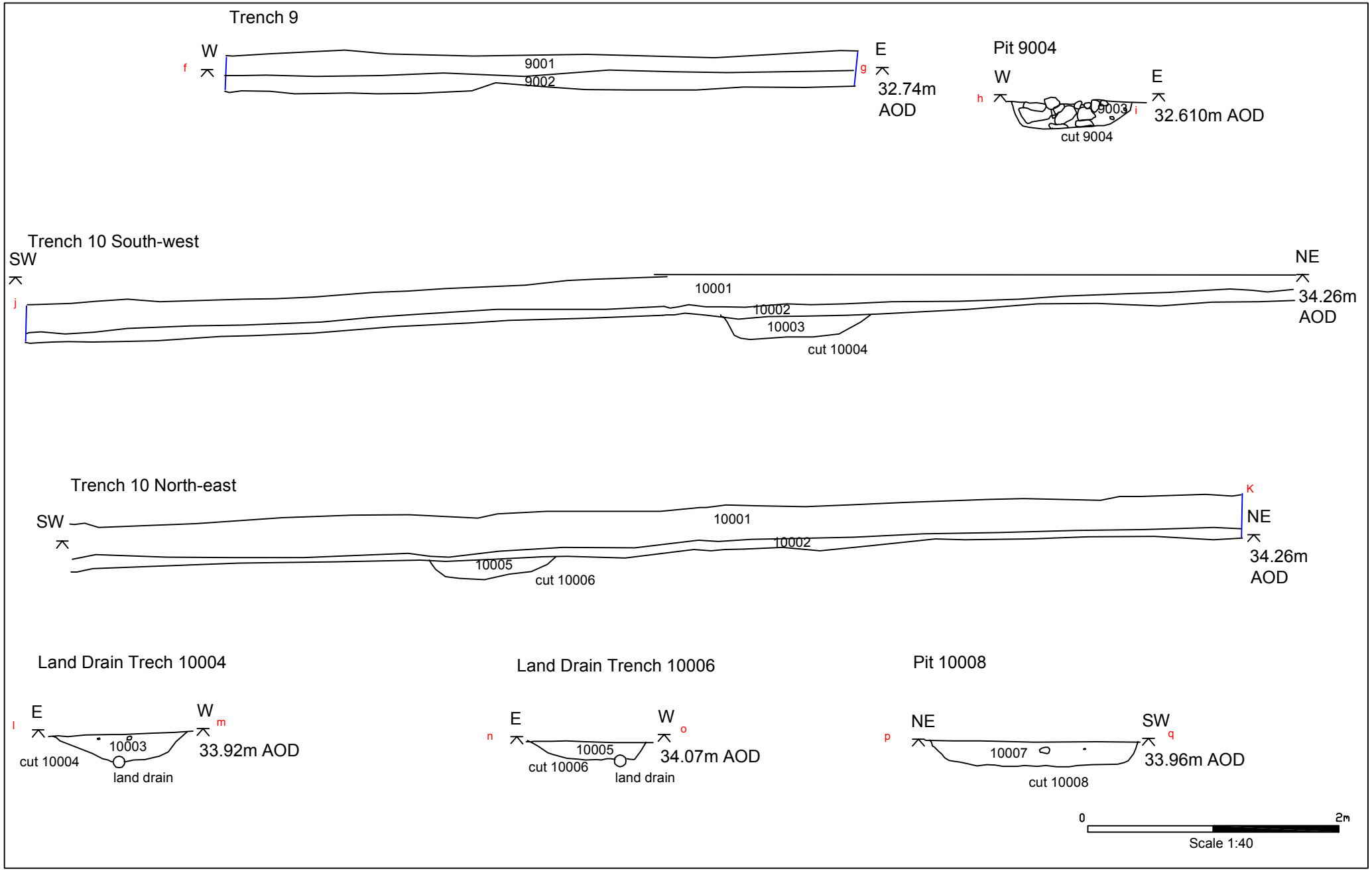

Figure 14. Trenches 9 and 10 Sections.

Plate 1. Fields 1, 2 & 3. Trench 2 in foreground. Facing East.

Plate 2. Field 1. Pre-excavation. Facing West.

Plate 3. Boundary between Fields 1 and 2. Facing West.

Plate 4. Field 3. Pre-excavation. Facing South.

Plate 5. Field 3. Trench 6 in background. Facing South-east.

Plate 6. Fields 2 and 3, relic hedge boundary. Facing South.

Plate 7. Trench 1. Post excavation topsoil removed. Facing North.

Plate 8. Trench 1. Features 1003, 1010, 1005, 1007 and 1009 Post-excavation. Facing South.

Plate 9. Trench 1. Ditch 1003. Post-excavation. Facing West.

Plate 10. Trench 1. Ditches 1005 and 1011. Post-excavation. Facing West.

Plate 11. Trench 2. Post-excavation, topsoil removed. Facing East.

Plate 12. Trench 3. Post-excavation, topsoil removed. Facing South.

Plate 13. Trench 4. Post-excavation, topsoil and subsoil removed. Facing East.

Plate 14. Trench 5. Post-excavation, topsoil and subsoil removed. Facing North-east.

Plate 15. Trench 6. Post-excavation, topsoil and subsoil removed. Facing North-east.

Plate 16. Trench 7. Post-excavation, topsoil and subsoil removed. Facing North-west.

Plate 17. Trench 8. post-excavation, topsoil and subsoil removed. facing North-east.

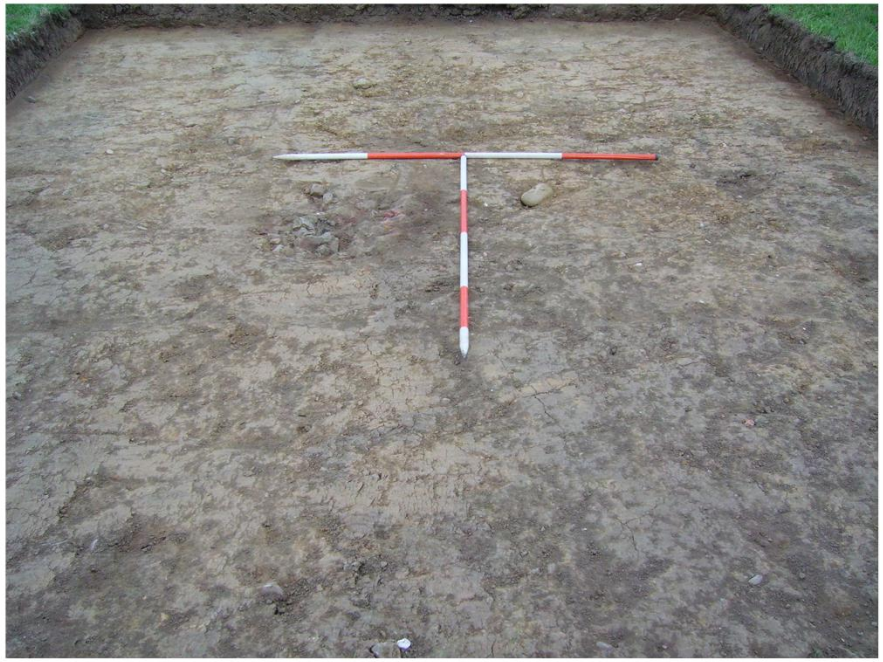

Plate 18. Trench 9, Post-excavation, topsoil and subsoil removed. Facing North.

Plate 19. Trench 9. Pit 9004. Pre-excavation. Facing East.

Plate 20. Trench 9. Pit 9004. Post-excavation. Facing North.

Plate 21. Trench 10. Post-excavation, topsoil and subsoil removed. Facing South-west.

Plate 22. Trench 10. Linear 10004. Post-excavation. Facing North.

Plate 23. Trench 10. Linear 10006. Post-excavation. Facing North.

Plate 24. Trench 10. Pit 10008. Post-excavation. Facing South.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Land to the south of West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 01-05-09

Evaluation Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
1001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 3/4 loamy clay with occassional pebbles	13
1002	Deposit	10YR 4/4 sandy clay with occassional small pebbles. Fill of Ditch 1003	11, 12, 13
1003	Cut	East-west aligned Ditch, filled with 1002 & 1012	11, 12, 13
1004	Deposit	10YR 4/6 clay silt, fillof Ditch 1005	11, 12, 13
1005	Cut	East-west aligned Ditch, filled with 1004	11, 12, 13
1006	Deposit	10YR 4/6 clay silt, no inclusions, fill of 1007	11, 12, 13
1007	Cut	East-west aligned shallow linear, filled by 1006	11, 12, 13
1008	Deposit	7.5YR 4/4 clay loam, fill of 1009	11, 12, 13
1009	Cut	Modern plough scar, filled with 1008	11, 12, 13
1010	Deposit	7.5YR 4/4 clay silt, fill of 1011	11, 12, 13
1011	Cut	East-west linear, filled with 1010	11, 12, 13
1012	Deposit	7.5YR 5/6 silty clay with occassional small pebbles, primary fill of 1003	11, 12, 13

Evaluation Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
2001	Deposit	10YR 3/4 clay loam with occasional gravel & small stones	15
2002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 3/4 clay silt with small stones & gravel	15
2003	Deposit	10YR 3/4 clay loam - fill of plough scar 2004	14
2004	Cut	Plough scar	14

Evaluation Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
3001	Deposit	Topsoil 10YR 3/4 loamy clay with small stone inclusions	3
3002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 3/6 clay very occasional small stones	3
3003	Deposit	10YR 3/3 silty clay no inclusions. Fill of 3004	16
3004	Cut	Water pipe trench.	16

Evaluation Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
4001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with occasional small pebbles	1
4002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional small stones	1

Evaluation Trench 5

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
5001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with occasional small pebbles	2
5002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional small stones	2

Evaluation Trench 6

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
6001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with occasional small pebbles	18
6002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional small stones	18

Evaluation Trench 7

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
7001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with occasional small pebbles	4
7002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional small stones	4

Evaluation Trench 8

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
8001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with occasional small pebbles	5
8002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional small stones	5

Evaluation Trench 9

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
9001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with occasional small pebbles	19
9002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional small stones	19
9003	Deposit	5YR 4/1silty sandy clay with 70% burnt stone	17, 20, 21
9004	Cut	Fire pit	17, 20, 21

Evaluation Trench 10

Context	Type	Description	Plan No.
10001	Deposit	Topsoil. 10YR 4/4 silty clay loam with occasional small pebbles	10
10002	Deposit	Subsoil. 10YR 5/4 silty clay with occasional small stones	10
10003	Deposit	2.5YR 3/4 silty sand with small stones and	7, 10
10004	Cut	Gulley - ? Land drain, filled by 10003	7, 10
10005	Deposit	2.5YR 3/4 silty sand with small stones and	8, 10
10006	Cut	Gulley - ? Land drain, filled by 10005	8, 10
10007	Deposit	2.5YR 3/4 silty sand with small stones and	9
10008	Cut	?Pit, filled by 10007	9

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Land to the south of West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 01-05-09

Context No	Description	Weight	Date
1001	Lava - fragment	55gm	**?**
	CBM - 1 pantile fragment	40gm	**19th**
	Pottery - 1 Grey ware body sherd	10gm	**2nd/3rd AD**
1004	Pottery - 1 Grey ware body sherd	6gm	**2nd/3rd AD**
10003	Pottery - 1 Staxton ware body sherd	16gm	**12th-14th**
10005	Pottery - 1 Scarborough ware body sherd	32gm	**late 13th/14th**

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Land to the south of West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 01-05-09

Plan No.	Type	Description	Scale
1	Section	Trench 4. South-east facing section	1:20
2	Section	Trench 5. South-east facing section	1:20
3	Section	Trench 3. West facing section	1:20
4	Section	Trench 7. South-west facing section	1:20
5	Section	Trench 8. North-east facing section.	1:20
6	Plan	Trench 10. Features 10004, 10006, & 10008	1:20
7	Section	Trench 10. North facing section Gully 10004	1:10
8	Section	Trench 10. North facing section Gully 10006	1:10
9	Section	Trench 10. North-west facing section Pit 10008	1:10
10	Section	Trench 10. South-east facing section	1:10
11	Plan	Trench 1	1:50
12	Plan	Trench 1. Features 1003, 1011, 1005, 1007 & 1009	1:20
13	Section	Trench 1. East facing section	1:20
14	Plan	Trench 2	1:50
15	Section	Trench 2. North facing section	1:20
16	Plan	Trench 3	1:50
17	Plan	Trench 9. Pre-excavation	1:20
18	Section	Trench 6. South facing section	1:20
19	Section	Trench 9. South facing section	1:20
20	Plan	Trench 9. Post-excavation plan	1:20
21	Section	Trench 9. Pit 9004. South facing section	1:20

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Land to the south of West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 01-05-09

Digital Camera

No.	File Name	Description	Facing	Scales
1	IMGP 1308	Fields 3, 2 & 1. Pre-excavation.	West	
2	1309	Field 3. Pre-excavation	South	
3	1310	Field 3. Pre-excavation	South-west	
4	1311	Field 3. Pre-excavation	South-west	
5	1312	Field 3. Livestock on site		
6	1313	Field 3. Livestock on site		
7	1314	Field 3. Livestock on site		
8	1315	Field 3. Livestock on site		
9	1316	Field 3. Livestock on site		
10	1317	Blank		
11	1318	Field 3. Trench 6 in background	East	
12	1319	Field 3. Trench 6 in background	South-east	
13	1320	Field 1. Pre-excavation	West	
14	1321	Field 1. Pre-excavation	West	
15	1322	Fields 2 & 3, relic hedge boundary	South	
16	1323	Field 3. Trenches 6 and 7/8 in the background	South-east	
17	1324	Field 3. Trench 5 in background	North-east	
18	1325	Field 3, western hedge boundary	South	
19	1326	Fields 1 & 2 boundary	West	
20	1327	Trench 2 under excavation	South-west	
21	1328	Trench 2 under excavation	South-east	
22	1329	Trench 2 under excavation	South-east	
23	1330	Trench 2 under excavation	South-east	
24	1331	Trench 2 under excavation	South-east	
25	1332	Trench 2 under excavation	Detail	
26	1333	Fields1, 2, & 3. Trench 2 in foreground	East	
27	1334	Trench 4. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	East	2 x 2m
28	1335	Trench 4. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	East	2 x 2m
29	Pics 1	Trench 3. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South	2 x 2m
30	Pics 2	Trench 5. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	1 x 1m 1 x 2m
31	Pics 3	Trench 6. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
32	Pics 4	Trench 7. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-west	2 x 2m
33	Pics 5	Trench 8. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
34	Pics 6	Trench 9. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North	2 x 2m
35	Pics 7	Trench 9. Pit 9004 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
36	Pics 8	Trench 9. Pit 9004 pre-excavation	North	1 x 1m
37	Pics 9	Trench 10. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m

38	Pics 10	Trench 10. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South-west	2 x 2m
39	Pics 11	Trench 1. Post-excavation, topsoil removed	South	2 x 2m
40	Pics 12	Trench 1. Post-excavation, topsoil removed	South	2 x 2m
41	Pics 13	Trench 1. Post-excavation, topsoil removed	North	2 x 2m
42	Pics 14	Trench 1. Post-excavation, topsoil removed	North	2 x 2m
43	Pics 15	Trench 2. Post-excavation, topsoil removed	East	2 x 2m
44	Pics 16	Trench 2. Post-excavation, topsoil removed	East	2 x 2m
45	Pics 17	Trench 1. Ditch 1003 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
46	Pics 18	Trench 1. Ditch 1003 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
47	Pics 19	Trench 1. Ditch 1003 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
48	Pics 20	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 1011 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
49	Pics 21	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 1011 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
50	Pics 22	Trench 1. Ditch 1007 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
51	Pics 23	Trench 1. Ditch 1007 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
52	Pics 24	Trench 1. Ditch 1007 pre-excavation	East	1 x 1m
53	Pics 25	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	West	2 x 2m
54	Pics 26	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	West	2 x 2m
55	DSCN 4416	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 1011 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
56	4417	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 1011 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
57	4418	Trench 1. Ditch 1007 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
58	4419	Trench 1. Ditch 1009 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
59	4420	Trench 1. Ditch 1009 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
60	4421	Trench 1. Ditch 1003 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
61	4422	Trench 1. Ditch 1003 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
62	4423	Trench 1. Features 1003, 1011, 1005, 1007 & 1009 post excavation	South	1 x 1m
63	4424	Trench 1. Features 1003, 1011, 1005, 1007 & 1009 post excavation	South	1 x 1m
64	4425	Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
65	4426	Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
66	4427	Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North-west	1 x 1m
67	4428	Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North-west	1 x 1m
68	4429	Trench 10. Ditch 10004 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
69	4430	Trench 10. Ditch 10006 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
70	4431	Trench 10. Pit 10008 post-excavation	South	1 x 1m
71	4432	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
72	4433	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
73	4434	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
74	4435	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
75	4436	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
76	4437	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m

Monochrome

No.	Film 1102	Description	Facing	Scales
18	1102	Trench 4. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
19	1102	Trench 3. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South	2 x 2m
20	1102	Trench 10. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South-west	2 x 2m
21	1102	Trench 10. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
22	1102	Trench 5. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	1 x1m 1 x 2m
23	1102	Trench 6. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x2
24	1102	Trench 7. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
25	1102	Trench 8. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South-east	2 x 2m
26	1102	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	South	2 x 2m
27	1102	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	South	2 x 2m
28	1102	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	North	2 x 2m
29	1102	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	North	2 x 2m
30	1102	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	East	2 x 2m
31	1102	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	East	2 x 2m
32	1102	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	West	2 x 2m
33	1102	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	West	2 x 2m
34	1102	Trench 9. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North	2 x 2m
35	1102	Trench 9. Pit 9004	North	1 x 1m
36	1102	Trench 9. Pit 9005	East	1 x 1m

Monochrome

No.	Film 1107			
6	1107	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 10011 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
7	1107	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 10011 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
8	1107	Trench 1. Features 1003, 1011, 1005, 1007 & 1009 post excavation	South	1 x 1m
9	1107	Trench 1. Features 1003, 1011, 1005, 1007 & 1009 post excavation	South	1 x 1m
10	1107	Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
11	1107	Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
12	1107	Trench 10. Ditch 10004 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
13	1107	Trench 10. Ditch 10006 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
14	1107	Trench 10. Pit 10008 post-excavation	South	1 x 1m

15	1107	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
16	1107	Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m

Colour transparency

No.	Film 1104	Description	Facing	Scales
18	1104	Trench 4. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
19	1104	Trench 3. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South	2 x 2m
20	1104	Trench 10. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South-west	2 x 2m
21	1104	Trench 10. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
22	1104	Trench 5. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	1 x1m 1 x 2m
23	1104	Trench 6. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x2
24	1104	Trench 7. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North-east	2 x 2m
25	1104	Trench 8. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	South-east	2 x 2m
26	1104	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	South	2 x 2m
27	1104	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	South	2 x 2m
28	1104	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	North	2 x 2m
29	1104	Trench 1. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	North	2 x 2m
30	1104	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	East	2 x 2m
31	1104	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	East	2 x 2m
32	1104	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	West	2 x 2m
33	1104	Trench 2. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil	West	2 x 2m
34	1104	Trench 9. Post-excavation, after removal of topsoil and subsoil	North	2 x 2m
35	1104	Trench 9. Pit 9004	North	1 x 1m
36	1104	Trench 9. Pit 9005	East	1 x 1m

Colour transparency

No.	Film 1108			
22	1108	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 10011 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
23	1108	Trench 1. Ditches 1005 & 10011 post-excavation	West	1 x 1m 1 x 0.4m
24	1108	Trench 1. Features 1003, 1011, 1005, 1007 & 1009 post excavation	South	1 x 1m
25	1108	Trench 1. Features 1003, 1011, 1005, 1007 & 1009 post excavation	South	1 x 1m
26	1108	Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m

27	1108 Trench 1. Features 1009, 1007, 1005, 1011 & 1003 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
28	1108 Trench 10. Ditch 10004 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
29	1108 Trench 10. Ditch 10006 post-excavation	North	1 x 1m
30	1108 Trench 10. Pit 10008 post-excavation	South	1 x 1m
31	1108 Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m
32	1108 Trench 9. Pit 9004 post-excavation, south facing section	North	1 x 0.4m

APPENDIX 5

Environmental Samples

Land to the south of West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire - Site Code MAP 01-05-09

Context No.		Description	Type	Quantity
1012	1	Primary fill of Ditrch 1003	GBA	30 litres
1004	2	Fill of Ditch 1005	GBA	30 litres
9003	3	Fill of Firepit 9004	GBA	30 litres

APPENDIX 6

West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire (MAP 01-05-09)
Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal
Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

Three environmental sample flots from excavations at West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. The samples were taken from a possible prehistoric / Roman ditch, a linear feature, and an isolated pit feature.

2: Methodology

Bulk environmental samples were processed by MAP using an Ankara style water flotation system (French 1971). The flots were dried before examination under a low powered binocular microscope. Two of the samples produced small amounts of charred material, with up to 2.5ml of tea-leaf sized detritus recorded. The third sample contained larger amounts of material with 40ml of wood charcoal present. Modern root fragments were present in amounts from 15ml to 40ml, together with occasional earthworm egg capsules and modern seeds, indicating a small degree of modern contamination. All identified plant remains including charcoal were removed and bagged separately by type.

Wood charcoal was examined using a high powered Vickers M10 metallurgical microscope at magnifications up to x200. A selection of charcoal was examined for the purposes of assessment, in order to establish the range of fuel types present. The reference photographs of Schweingruber (1990) were consulted for charcoal identification. Plant nomenclature utilised in the text follows Stace (1997) for all vascular plants apart from cereals, which follow Zohary and Hopf (2000).

3: Results

Results are presented in table 1 and discussed below.

4: Discussion

The three assessment samples from West Garth, Cayton produced a small assemblage of carbonised plant material, mostly consisting of poorly preserved wood charcoal fragments. Occasional trace amounts of carbonised cereal grain and weed seeds were also recovered.

Sample 1 (1002) Ditch Fill:

Sample 1 (1002) (*1012 on sheet*?) produced small trace amounts of carbonised plant material, consisting of two fairly well preserved cereal grains, both identified as *Avena* sp. (oat), together with a single *Calluna* (heather) stem. A very small fragment of *Corylus* (hazel) charcoal was also present. This combination of material could have been deliberately dumped waste from nearby cereal processing activities, with the heather and hazel wood being used as fuel for cereal drying. However, given the low amounts involved the material could equally be attributed to accidental or wind-blown inclusions arriving in the deposit. The cereal grain provided tentative indication for agricultural processes occurring in the vicinity of the feature.

Sample 2 (1004) Linear Feature Fill:

Very few environmental remains were recovered from this sample, with only a single carbonised *Danthonia decumbens* (heathgrass) weed seed present, together with a small amount of modern material. Heathgrass is a species of moors and heathland today, but in the past may have been an arable field weed, growing on more marginal or grassy arable land. Its presence in the linear feature is most likely accidental but it may relate to agricultural activity occurring elsewhere at the site.

Sample 3 (9003) Pit Fill:

The isolated pit fill (9003) produced quite a large amount of wood charcoal, the majority of which was in a poor state of preservation and may have been subject to iron-panning in the soil. However, a number of pieces were identifiable and for the purposes of assessment a selection was examined in order to ascertain the range of charcoal types present in the sample. Analysis of the wood charcoal showed the use of *Quercus* (oak) and *Betula* (birch) most likely as fuel. This material may have been burnt in-situ in the pit, or represent a deposit of dumped fuel ash from elsewhere. A single *Fumaria* sp. (fumitories) was also present in the sample and was probably a locally growing weed, which became burnt accidentally and incorporated with the fuel remains.

5: Conclusion

The assessment samples from West Garth, Cayton produced a small assemblage of carbonised plant material, consisting mainly of wood charcoal together with occasional cereal grain and weed seeds. Preservation was overall quite poor, particularly of the charcoal fragments, which can probably mostly be attributable to soil conditions.

Trace amounts of cereal grain and weed seeds recorded from the site provided tentative indication for arable agriculture occurring in the area, with oat the only

type of cereal present. Identification of the wood charcoal showed the use of hazel, oak and birch, most likely for fuel, with birch present in the greatest amounts. Indeed the oak and birch from pit (9003) may indicate the use of the feature as a fire pit or similar. The hazel fragment from (1002) and some of the birch from (9003) may be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required.

The environmental samples overall have shown a reasonably good potential for future excavation work to produce some carbonised remains, although the bulk of material recovered from the assessment samples was wood charcoal. The pit feature produced the greatest amounts of material, with the ditch and linear features largely barren. Poor soil preservation conditions may also effect the quantity of identifiable material recovered from future sampling work.

References

French, D. H. 1971 An Experiment in Water Sieving. *Anatolian Studies 21* 59-64.

Schweingruber, F. H. 1990 *Anatomy of European Woods*. Paul Haupt Publishers Berne and Stuttgart.

Stace, C. 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2nd Edition Cambridge University Press.

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000 *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Edition Oxford University Press.

Table 1: West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire: Carbonised Plant Remains, Charcoal and Other Material:

West Garth, Cayton, N. Yorks	**Sample**	1	2	3
MAP 01-05-09	**Context**	1002	1004	9003
	Total Cv	2.5ml	2.5ml	35ml
	Modern	15ml	20ml	40ml
	Context Type	Ditch Fill	Linear Fill	Pit Fill
Carbonised Cereal Grain	**Common Name**			
Avena sp.	oat	2		
Carbonised Weeds				
Danthonia decumbens	heathgrass		1	
Fumaria sp.	fumitorys			1
Charcoal				
Quercus	oak			2 (0.64g)
Betula	birch			5 (2.20g)
Indeterminate				1 (0.21g)
Carbonised Wild Resources				
Calluna stems (roots+twigs)	heather	1 (<0.01g)		
Other Remains				
Earthworm egg capsules		1		
Modern (non-carbonised) seeds			1	

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

WEST GARTH
CAYTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

NGR TA 0570 8290

Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of Barratt Homes

WEST GARTH
CAYTON
NORTH YORKSHIRE

TA 0570 8290

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1. Summary

1.1 The Proposed Development Area comprises four fields south of West Garth, Cayton, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in advance of a Planning Application to evaluate the archaeological impact by pre-determination Trial Trenching. Previously, a Geophysical (Magnetometer) Survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS (Archaeological Services WYAS Report No. 1914, 2009)

1.2 The site lies on the south of West Garth in Cayton, south of the medieval village.

1.3 Accordingly, the Heritage and Environment Section of NYCC 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 Barratt Homes.

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 policies within 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 TA 0570 8290)

3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan supplied by Barratt Homes at 1:5000 scale (Fig. 2). The proposed development comprises four fields, two south of West Garth , one on the corner of West Garth and Station Road and one west of Station Road. The proposed Development Area is approximately 6.5 hectares in areas and between the 35 and 40m contours.

3.2 The Proposed Development Area is currently three pasture and one arable field. To the south, west and east are open fields. North and east of West Garth are residential properties.

3.3 The site lies on soils of the Burlingham 2 Association (572o), which are "deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils with slight seasonal waterlogging. Some slowly permeable seasonally waterlogged fine loamy soils. Some well drained fine and coarse loamy soils (Mackney *et al.* 1984, 13), over chalky till.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

4.1 Lying at the eastern end of the Vale of Pickering, this area is one of the most important for providing information on the environment of the late glacial and early post-glacial periods. Work at Seamer Carr, to the south of the proposed development site, between 1976 and 1985 associated with the creation of the landfill site resulted in the excavation of two early Mesolithic sites and other sites of late Upper Palaeolithic, late Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age date were examined (Schadla-Hall, 1988). As a result of this, and later, work it has become possible to predict that early Mesolithic sites may be located on sand and gravel deposits around the 25m AOD contour, and later prehistoric sites on slightly

higher ground above the peat deposits at, or above the 27m AOD contour.

4.2 Extensive cropmark complexes identified by aerial photography which are likely to represent Iron Age and Romano-British field systems, settlements and trackways have been recorded all along the southern side of the Vale of Pickering at, or around, the 30m contour. Evidence for Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon occupation at Crossgates, Seamer was first discovered by small-scale archaeological excavations between 1966 and 1981 which followed the exposure of remains during gravel extraction at the Burton Riggs Quarry site between 1947 and 1965 (Pye, 1976 & 1983; Rutter & Duke, 1958). This work revealed the remains of over a hundred separate occupation sites and working areas, with associated post holes, pits, hearths, pottery and finds, as well as a large enclosure about 60m square. The excavators believed this represented a small 1st century Roman fort. Although this enclosure was abandoned after the 1st century, the civilian settlement continued to be occupied until the late 4th century (Rutter & Duke, 1958).

4.4 Recently archaeological investigations have been carried out in the area of Crossgates, Hopper Hill and the Eastfield Business Park by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd (MAP 2000, 2003a & b, 2004, & 2008) and AOC Archaeology Ltd have revealed Neolithic and Iron Age Activity.

4.5 In January 2009, Archaeological Services WYAS undertook a geophysical (magnetometer) survey for Barratt Homes within the Proposed Development Area. Areas of Magnetic disturbance suggest tipping in Fields 1 and 2, and a utility pipe in Field 3. Areas of linear anomalies suggesting medieval ridge and furrow was found in Fields 1 and 3.

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 trench(es) 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 area of actual ground disturbance is 6.5 hectares in area and 320m^2 of trial trenching is proposed. Nine trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that seven trenches should be 20m x 2m in size and two trenches should measure 5m x 5m. The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).

- Trench 1: Aligned north by south, measuring 20m by 2m and located in Field 1.

- Trench 2: Aligned east by west, measuring 20m by 2m and located in Field 1.
- Trench 3: Aligned north by south, measuring 20m by 2m and located in Field 1.
- Trench 4: Aligned north-east by south-west, measuring 20m by 1m and located in Field 2.
- Trench 5: Aligned north-east by south-west, measuring 20m by 2m and located in Field 3.
- Trench 6: Aligned north-east by south-west, measuring 5m by 5m and located in Field 3.
- Trench 7: Aligned north-west by south-east, measuring 20m by 2m and located in Field 3, butting against Trench 8.
- Trench 8: Aligned north-east by south-west, measuring 20m by 2m and located in Field 3, butting against Trench 7.
- Trench 9: Aligned north-east by south-west, measuring 5m by 5m and located in Field 3.

7.2 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 In the area of each trench, overburden such as turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials may be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator which should be 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. hand-excavation of all deposits will be necessary. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

7.4 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, the will be cleaned and assess any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below.

7.5 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.

7.5 Should any human remains be encountered, these 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-slags 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 ollows:

Conservation	Ian Panter	YAT	01904 612529
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	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	Anne Finney	MAP	01653 697752
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 981 9065
Leather	Ian Carlisle		
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	David Berg	WYAS	0113 3837515
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 liase 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 Malton 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.

10. References

Archaeological Services WYAS	2009	Land south of West Garth, Cayton North Yorkshire. Geophysical Survey. Report No. 1914. January 2009.
Association for Environmental Archaeology	1995	Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations concerning the Environmental Archaeology component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.
Beresford, M	1967	New Towns of the Middle Ages.
Canti, M	1996	Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in Geoarchaeology, *Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96*, English Heritage.
Corder, P	1930	The Defences of the Roman Fort at Malton.
English Heritage	1991	Management of Archaeological Projects.
English Heritage	2001	Archaeometallurgy: Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2001/01 http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/cfa_archaeometallurgy.pdf
English Heritage	2002	Environmental Archaeology : A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation [2002/01]. http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/enviroarch.pdf (5.93mb)
English Heritage	2003	Archaeological Science at PPG16 interventions: Best Practice Guidance for Curators and Commissioning Archaeologists http://194.164.61.131/filestore/archaeology/pdf/briefs%20version%2022.pdf
Institute for Archaeologists	2001	Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
Jones, DM (ed)	2006	Guidelines on the X-radiography of archaeological metalwork. English Heritage
Mackney *et al.*	1983	Soils of England and Wales, Sheet 1:

Northern England.

Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for conservation.

11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 21st April 2009 by:

Kelly Hunter
MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
Showfield Lane
Malton
North Yorkshire
YO17 6BT

Tel: 01653 697752
Email: enquiries@map-arch-ltd.demon.co.uk