

**Firs Plantation
Mill Lane
Scampston
North Yorkshire
SE 8630 7458**

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Archaeological Excavation Report

Non Technical Summary

A scheme of archaeological excavation and recording was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd on Phase 1 of the development at Firs Plantation, Scampston, North Yorkshire, spanning the period from November 2008 to May 2009. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of a new Lodge Park (ref. no. 07/01055/MFUL), during the topsoil and overburden stripping associated with the installation of services and roads, as well as the excavation of a lake and bases for the Lodges.

A series of prehistoric boundary ditches and pits were recorded in the southern part of the area, around the lake. Further boundary ditches, along with gullies, pits and postholes were recorded during the excavation of the trench for the pumping main, which ran across the central and northern part of the site. A number of shallow linear features, interpreted as furrows associated with medieval arable cultivation, were revealed in the centre of the area.

An assemblage of late Iron Age pottery was recovered, along with small quantities of animal bone and residual flint flakes and tools.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of Archaeological Excavations and recording that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. at Firs Plantation, Mill Lane, Scampston, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 8630 7458). The Excavations and recording took place on various occasions, starting with the Phase 1 lake in November 2008, the roads, deep drains and pumping main corridor between January and March 2009, and concluding with observations on the installation of services in May 2009.

- 1.2 The Excavations were carried out on behalf of Scampston Estate to fulfil a condition attached to the planning permission, which called for recording on a ‘strip and record’ basis during groundworks associated with the construction of a new Lodge Park and the installation of the associated services (Ref. 07/01055/MFUL).
- 1.3 The Excavation was designed to mitigate the impact of the development proposals on the archaeological resource, as well as complying with the archaeological planning condition. 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)*.
- 1.4 The MAP site code for the project was 02-11-08.
- 1.5 All work was funded by the Scampston Estate.
- 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 500m south of the village of Scampston, which lies on the southern side of the Vale of Pickering (Fig. 1). Firs Plantation lies immediately south of the A64 Malton to Scarborough road, and west of Mill Lane, a minor road leading to Wintringham and the Wolds (Fig. 2). At the time of the Excavations the site formed an open expanse of land, the mature pine trees of the plantation having been felled in the autumn of 2008. Firs Plantation is approximately 10 hectares in extent, but Phase 1 of the development concerned the area at the south eastern quarter of the site, and services in the northern part, adjacent to the A64.
- 2.2 The site forms a relatively level, the elevation of the existing ground level dropping from c. 35m AOD at the south to 32m AOD at the north.

3. Soils and Geology

- 3.1 Firs Plantation lies on soils of the Newport 1 Association, which are deep well-drained and coarse sandy soils overlying glaciofluvial drift (Mackney *et al.* 1984).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The development site lies within Scampston parish, but was formerly part of Rillington parish. Scampston was first mentioned at the time of the 1086 Domesday survey, when it was recorded as *Scameston(a)*, the name meaning ‘Skammel’s farm’ (Smith 1937, 138-9).
- 4.2 No known archaeological fieldwork has previously been undertaken at the site. However the site lies on the ‘Sherburn sands’, which form a zone of easily cleared and cultivated soils that was attractive to early settlement. The high density of prehistoric activity on the Sherburn Sands has been amply demonstrated by the fieldwork carried out by the Landscape Research Trust in Heslerton parish, c. 5km to the east and also by aerial photographs of cropmarks in the site’s vicinity (Stoertz 1997). The cropmarks immediately west of Firs plantation show a cemetery of both round and square barrows, and a possible long barrow, along with ditched enclosures of domestic type; these nationally important remains are scheduled (Monument number 1117). In the arable field immediately south of Firs Plantation are the cropmarks of probable round barrows and undated boundary ditches.
- 4.3 The field to the south of Firs plantation is believed to have been in arable use since the medieval period. The boundary between Scampston and Rillington parish runs along the bank at the western edge of Firs Plantation. The field on the western side of this bank was formerly the East Field of Rillington’s Open Field system, and the massive amount of accumulated windblown sand here illustrates the longevity of ploughing adjacent to this boundary.
- 4.4 The site lies adjacent to the English Heritage Registered Park and Garden of Scampston Hall (GD1326, Grade II*).

4.5 Firs Plantation was established as an area of forestry in the later 19th century, the northern half of the area apparently forming part of Scampston Park at the time of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition map, which was surveyed between 1848 and 1851.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work were:

1. To determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
2. To locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,
3. Where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,
4. To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum

6. Methodology

6.1 Excavation

6.1.1 The groundworks formed four distinct operations: (a) the excavation of a lake in the southeast part of the site, (b) the installation of the perimeter road, (c) the installation of services, and (d) the formation of the foundations for the cycle store, electricity sub-station and distribution points, and slab bases for cabins, the gas storage compound and bin store (Fig. 2).

6.1.2 The footprint of the lake covered an area that was an elongated oval in shape, c. 90m in length and a maximum of 17m in width. The roads of Phase 1 formed an oval surrounding the lake plus an access road leading westwards from Mill Lane, along the northern edge of the field immediately south of Firs Plantation. The total length of the

roads was in excess of 700m. Drains and services were laid within duct trenches of varying widths: the pumping main trench was 2m wide, as were the main drain trenches; the spurs into the individual cabins were c. 1.2m wide. The electricity sub-station and cycle store were constructed with conventional trench foundations c.0.9m deep, whereas the slabs for the cabins, gas storage compound and bin store areas were around 0.30m in depth.

- 6.1.3 The topsoil and subsoil was removed by either tracked 360° or rear-acting mechanical excavators fitted with broad, toothless ditching buckets, under archaeological supervision. Machine-removal of deposits ceased at the point where either archaeological or natural deposits were encountered, whichever was the highest. The machined surface was hand-cleaned using shovel, hoe and trowel, as appropriate.
- 6.1.4 Postholes, pits and any other cut features were half-sectioned, with section lines placed to show relationships with other features where necessary. Linear features were excavated at appropriate points to give their relationships with other features, and to provide a 10% sample of their fills.
- 6.1.5 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).
- 6.1.6 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.
- 6.1.7 Twenty-seven 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, 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, recording all archaeological features encountered. A series of images were also taken on digital camera with six million pixels on high resolution.

6.5 Finds

- 6.5.1 All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (where possible), marked (where appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1995).

7. Results

7.1 *South-eastern Area (Figs. 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9)*

The groundworks in this area revealed a number of linear ditches and pits during stripping for the lake and deep service trenches. Generally speaking the excavations for the roads, buildings, bin storage area and gas compound did not reach the archaeological horizon (although the surface of a possible linear feature was recorded at the western end of the access road). Six ditches were identified (Ditches 1-5 and 13) plus two pits (Pits 1007 and 1120).

7.1.1 Ditch 1 (Figs. 5 and 9)

Ditch 1 was initially revealed as a broad north-south aligned feature at the extreme eastern end of the area stripped for the lake, where it was excavated as Ditch Segment 1005. Subsequently, the ditch was recorded in two areas within the service trench running around the southern and eastern parts of the lake (Segment 1117 to the south, Segment 1124 to the north). The ditch was not observed within the deep service trench running along the access road from Mill Lane.

Ditch 1 had a width of around 4.5m and, where bottomed in Segment 1005, it was 1m deep. The profile was trough-shaped, with a more sharply defined trench at the base and a ledge along the western edge. The ditch was filled with broad, homogenous deposits of yellowish brown or darker medium sand (Segment 1005, fills 1003, 1004; Segment 1117, fills 1113-1116; Segment 1124, fills 1123 and 1124). Fills 1003, 1113, 1115 and 1122 contained late Iron Age sherds, although a Staxton ware sherd from 1113 (the top fill of Segment 1117) shows that silting continued into the ditch in medieval times.

7.1.2 Ditch 2 (Figs. 6 and 9)

Ditch 2 was seen at its greatest extent as a north-south aligned feature crossing the central part of the lake (excavated as Segment 1011), and was also recorded in service trench P to the north (Segment 1112). A ditch (1074) that was recorded in service trench I to the south continued the line of Ditch 2, but was of such different character that it might represent a different feature. As with Ditch 1, there was no indication that Ditch 2 crossed the service trench running alongside the access road to the south.

The ditch was in the order of 2m in width, and had a maximum depth of 0.80m, with a flat-based V profile. The upper fills of Segments 1011 and 1112 (1008/1009 and 1109/1110 respectively) were similar brown and yellowish brown sands; the basal fills varied between brownish fine sand (1010) in 1011 and yellowish brown medium sand (1111) in 1112. Late Iron Age sherds were found in Fills 1008, 1010 and 1110, with a flint flake also from 1110. Segment 1074 was narrower (0.90m) and shallower (0.20m) than the other two segments, and had a single yellowish brown fill (1073).

7.1.3 Ditch 3 (Figs. 7 and 9)

Ditch 3 crossed the western part of the lake on a southwest to northeast alignment. It was initially excavated in two segments (1015 and 1019), and was later recorded in drain run P to the north (Segment 1108). Two stretches of linear fill that were recorded in plan only (1035 and 1025) could relate to Ditch 3 and are discussed below.

Segments 1015 and 1019 had rounded V-shape profiles and were in excess of 2m wide and 0.75m deep. The fills were broadly similar, with basal deposits of brownish yellow sand (1014 and 1018 respectively), yellowish brown sand secondary fills (1013 and 1017) and brown upper fills (1012 and 1016). Interestingly, there were indications in both that the basal fills had silted into the ditch mainly from the northern side.

Segment 1108 was not as extensive as Segments 1015 and 1019, at 1.55m wide and 0.60m deep. The fills (1105, 1106 and 1107) showed a broadly similar regime of deposition as the other two segments.

In terms of position and alignment, the most likely candidate for the southward continuation of Ditch 3 would be context 1125. The alignment of the other unexcavated ditch (1035) would appear to diverge from the known course of Ditch 3, and hence probably represents another feature entirely. These two features were exposed in plan only and remained otherwise untouched by the development.

7.1.4 Ditch 4 (Figs. 8 and 9)

This ditch was excavated in a single segment (1028) where it was intersected by drain run B at the western side of Phase 1.

Ditch 4 had a southwest to northeast alignment and was 2m wide and 0.80m with a rounded-v section. The primary fill consisted of charcoal-rich sand (1027), followed in sequence by four medium sand deposits (1026, 1024, 1025 and 1023). The only find was a struck flint flake from 1023.

7.1.5 Ditch 5 (Figs. 8 and 9)

Ditch 5 was a broad relatively shallow feature that was exposed towards the southwest end of drain run C, where it was excavated as Segment 1064. It was c. 2.80m wide and 0.65m deep, and ran obliquely across the trench on a north to south alignment. The three initial fills (in sequence: 1066, 1065 and 1063) were all brownish yellow sands; the top of the ditch was filled with brown sand that was a

continuation of the windblown sand subsoil. Fill 1066 contained animal bone fragments.

7.1.6 Ditch 6 (Figs. 8 and 9)

Ditch 6 was excavated in a single segment (1103) that was exposed in drain run O at the northeast end of the development. The ditch was 2.15m, had a depth of at least 0.50m and was aligned southeast to northwest. Although not fully excavated (as the depth required for the service run was attained) two fills were recorded. Deposit 1104 lay along the southern edge, with 1102 filling the remainder of the segment.

7.1.7 Pits 1007 and 1120 (Figs. 5 and 9)

Pit 1007 was recorded immediately west of Ditch 1 at the eastern end of the lake, and Pit 1120 was located in a service run 20m to the southeast.

Pit 1007 was an oval feature, 0.92m long, 0.74m wide and 0.46m deep. The fill (1006) consisted of homogenous dark greyish brown silty sand that contained a struck flint flake. Pit 1120 was slightly larger and deeper. The basal fill (1119) consisted of yellowish brown medium sand with a few lenses of paler sand; the upper fill (1118) was darker in hue. Both fills contained Late Iron Age sherds, with the addition of animal bone fragments in 1119.

7.2 Central Area (Figs. 10 - 14)

The central area encompassed the stretch of road at the northeast of Phase 1, the service runs leading from the road into the adjacent lodges, and the Pumping Main leading from the pumping station northwards to the wood alongside the A 64. A total of thirteen linear features were recorded, of which ten were definite furrows; the other three could be termed gullies. There were also two pits (1047 and 1058).

7.2.1 Furrows (Figs. 10, 11, 13 and 14)

The ten furrows (1022, 1032, 1034, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1049, 1051 and 1084) shared a general southwest to northeast alignment. The furrows ranged in width from 0.76 to 3.00m in width and 0.12m to 0.43m in depth, and had broad, dish-shaped profiles. The fills (1021, 1031, 1033, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1048, 1050 and 1083

respectively) were brown medium silty sands. Three late Iron Age sherds were found in 1021, a similar sherd in 1038, and single medieval sherds in 1033, 1044 and 1083.

7.2.2 Gullies (Figs. 12 and 14)

Gullies 1068 and 1072 ran roughly parallel to each other on a northwest to southeast alignment in the central part of Drainage Trench E. They had broadly similar rounded-V profiles, although at 0.34m in depth, Gully 1068 was more substantial than 1072. The fills (1067 and 1071 respectively) consisted of yellowish brown sand.

Gully 1078 was situated in Drainage Trench F and had a northwest to southeast alignment. It had a trough-shaped profile with a width of 1.32m and a depth of 0.48m. The basal fill (1077) and secondary fill (1076) consisted of brownish yellow sand, whereas the top of the gully was filled by darker silty sand (1075).

7.2.3 Pits 1047 and 1058 (Figs. 11, 13 and 14)

Pit 1047 was a square feature, 0.75m across and 0.32m deep. It was filled with yellowish brown sand (1046) that contained small late Iron Age sherds. With a width of 1.30m and a depth of 0.65m, Pit 1058 was a more substantial, oval feature. The greyish brown silty sand fill (1057) contained late Iron Age sherds and animal bone fragments.

7.3 Northern Area (Figs. 15-18)

The northern area consisted of the 170m long, 2m wide corridor for the pumping main, which ran westwards through the wood on the southern side of the A64. The pumping main had a sinuous course due to the need to avoid mature trees. At least six ditches were recorded, along with a row of postholes, sealed below a deposit of windblown sand (1030) that increased in depth to the west.

7.3.1 Ditches 7 and 8 (Figs. 17 and 18)

These two parallel ditches ran close together on a northwest to southeast alignment. Both had rounded-V profiles, but Ditch 7 (excavated as segment 1053) was deeper (0.62m) and wider (0.90m) than Ditch 8 (segment 1056). Ditch 7 was filled with an homogenous deposit of dark greyish brown silty sand (1052). Ditch 8 had a yellowish

brown sand fill (1055) at the base, with dark greyish brown sand (1054) at the top. Fills 1054 and 1052 both contained late Iron Age sherds and animal bone fragments.

7.3.2 Ditches 9 and 10 (Figs. 17 and 18)

Ditches 9 and 10 were represented by two rounded terminals (1060 and 1062) that lay at right angles to each other, c. 15m west of Ditches 7 and 8. Terminal 1060 was aligned northwest to southeast, with Terminal 1062 lying southwest to northeast. Both ditches were around 1m wide and between 0.36m and 0.55m deep, and were filled with dark greyish brown silty sand (1059 and 1061 respectively). The fills both contained late Iron Age sherds, plus animal bone fragments in 1059.

7.3.3 Ditch 11 (Figs. 16 and 18)

Ditch 11 was situated in the central part of the pumping main and was aligned southwest to northeast. The excavated segments were, except in the case of Segment 1081, not bottomed as the depth required for the pumping main was higher than the base of the features.

Ditch 11 had a curving sinuous form, along a general southwest to northeast axis. It was excavated in three segments (1071, 1081 and 1086). At the eastern end Segment 1070) was in excess of 2m wide and 0.65m deep. The fill (1069) consisted of homogenous dark yellowish brown fine sand, containing late Iron Age sherds and animal bone fragments.

To the west of Segment 1070, Segment 1081 was 1.05m deep and at least 1.50m wide. The basal fill (1101) consisted of yellowish brown fine sand, overlain first by yellowish brown sand (1080) and finally by darker silty sand (1079), which both contained late Iron Age sherds, plus animal bone fragments in 1080. The other segment was of different form in that a relatively shallow original ditch (1086 – 0.32m deep) was re-cut on the southern side by a more substantial ditch (1088 – 0.70m deep), which presumably equated to Segment 1081. The fills (1085 and 1087 respectively) consisted of dark greyish brown sand that contained late Iron Age sherds, with 1087 also containing animal bone fragments.

7.3.4 Ditch 12 (Figs. 15 and 18)

Ditch 12 was represented by the rounded terminal of an east to west aligned ditch (excavated as Segment 1094) that extended westwards and northwards out of the excavated area. The ditch was 0.75m wide and at least 0.85m wide, with a round-based V profile. The primary fill (1093) consisted of brown silty sand, with darker, coarser, and more humic, sands (1092 and 1091) filling the remainder of the ditch. Fill 1091 at the top of the ditch contained late Iron Age sherds and animal bone fragments, with animal bone also from 1093.

7.3.5 Postholes 1090; 1096, 1098 and 1100 (Figs. 15 and 18)

Posthole 1090 was an isolated squarish feature situated towards the centre of the pumping main trench. It had a rounded profile with a depth of 0.32m, and its dark silty sand fill contained no finds.

Postholes 1096, 1098 and 1100 formed a northwest to southeast row that crossed the western end of the pumping main trench. These three postholes were variable in size, with lengths of between 0.45m and 0.82m, and depths ranging between 0.22m and 0.30m. The fills (1095, 1097 and respectively) consisted of greyish brown silty sands. All three fills contained Late Iron Age sherds.

7.3.6 Deposit 1082

Deposit 1082 was present within the pumping main corridor c. 65m westwards of the point at which the corridor entered the wood. The deposit consisted of dark greyish brown silty sand, between 0.15m and 0.20m in thickness. It is interpreted as a buried land surface.

7.3.7 Deposit 1030

This deposit consisted of brown silty sand, which overlay the natural (or Deposit 1082) for the entire length of the pumping main corridor. It was around 0.20m deep at the eastern end, but increased to in excess of 1m deep at the western end, where its deposition had no doubt led to the preservation of the old land surface (Deposit 1082). Of windblown origin, the presence of medieval sherds, and even a

post medieval sherd, in Deposit 1030 suggest that it was deposited during arable cultivation until the open field was enclosed.

8. Discussion

- 8.1 The Excavation identified a wealth of archaeological activity ranging from the late Iron Age to the medieval period. One archaeological drawback was the way in which much of the recording took place in relatively narrow excavation areas (2m or less), with only the area of the lake providing scope for open-area excavation. Even the pumping main corridor, which was 2m wide, afforded only a relatively narrow area in which to interpret the system of landscape boundaries and features present.
- 8.2 The late prehistoric landscape in which Firs Plantation lies has already been referred to, and existed as a chain of settlement and burial sites running from Malton in the west to Staxton in the east. Aerial photography, multi-spectral geophysical survey and excavation by the Heselton Parish Project has shown that settlement in the late Iron Age and Roman periods focussed on the area between the foot of the Wolds and the wetlands to the north (HPP 2009). The settlement took the form of a linear or ladder settlement, existing as a series of rectangular ditched enclosures that lay either side of a central trackway defined by ditches c. 15-20m apart. Ditched droeways linked the ladder settlement to the Wolds to the south. This arrangement followed the topographical grain of the land, i.e. west to east, and was occupied from c. 500 BC to c. 500 AD.
- 8.3 The central trackway of the ladder settlement is visible as a cropmark west of Rillington, and its projected line passes through the northern part of Firs Plantation. Given this scenario, it is highly likely that Ditch 11 represents one of the flanking ditches of the central trackway, which is supported by the sinuous form of the ditch. Ditch 11 would appear to be the southern ditch, as the northern ditch was not seen in the eastern part of the pumping main corridor. (West of Ditch 11 the excavated area did not penetrate the old land surface because of the increased depth of windblown sand, so the putative northern ditch was not visible.)
- 8.4 The ditches in the eastern part of the pumping main corridor respect the alignment of Ditch 11 either by running parallel to it, or by being at right angles. These ditches represent either boundaries of enclosures tacked on to the trackway or sub-divisions within the enclosures. The arrangement of the terminals of Ditches 9 and 10 suggests

10. List of Project Contributors

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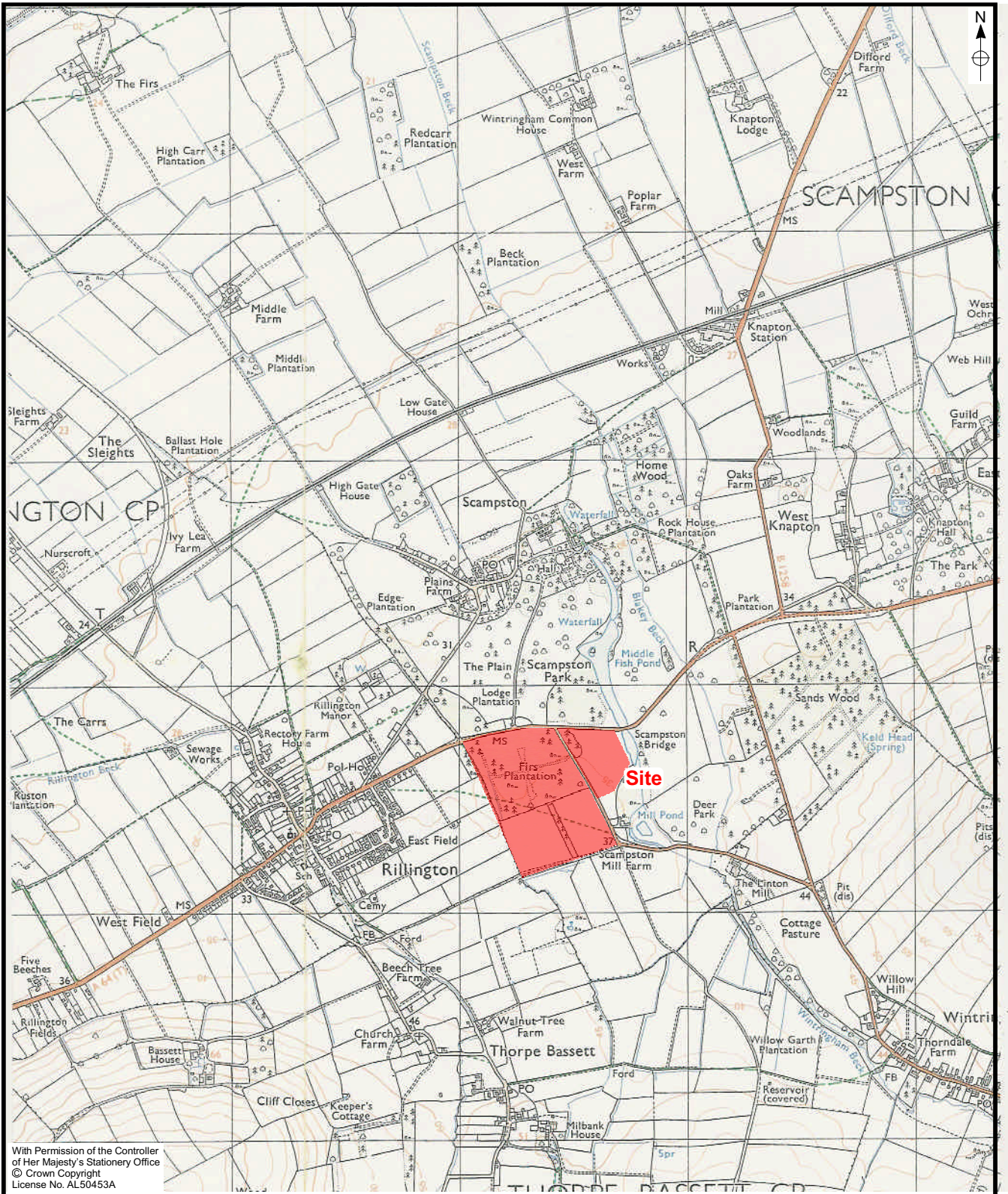
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MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Firs Plantation, Scampston

CLIENT: Scampston Hall Estate

TITLE: Site Location.

Figure 1.

Scale: 1:25,000

DRAWING REF.:

DRAWN BY: KCH

REVISIONS:



Figure 2. Location of Proposed Development Area.



Figure 3. Location of Phase 1 Strip and Record Area.

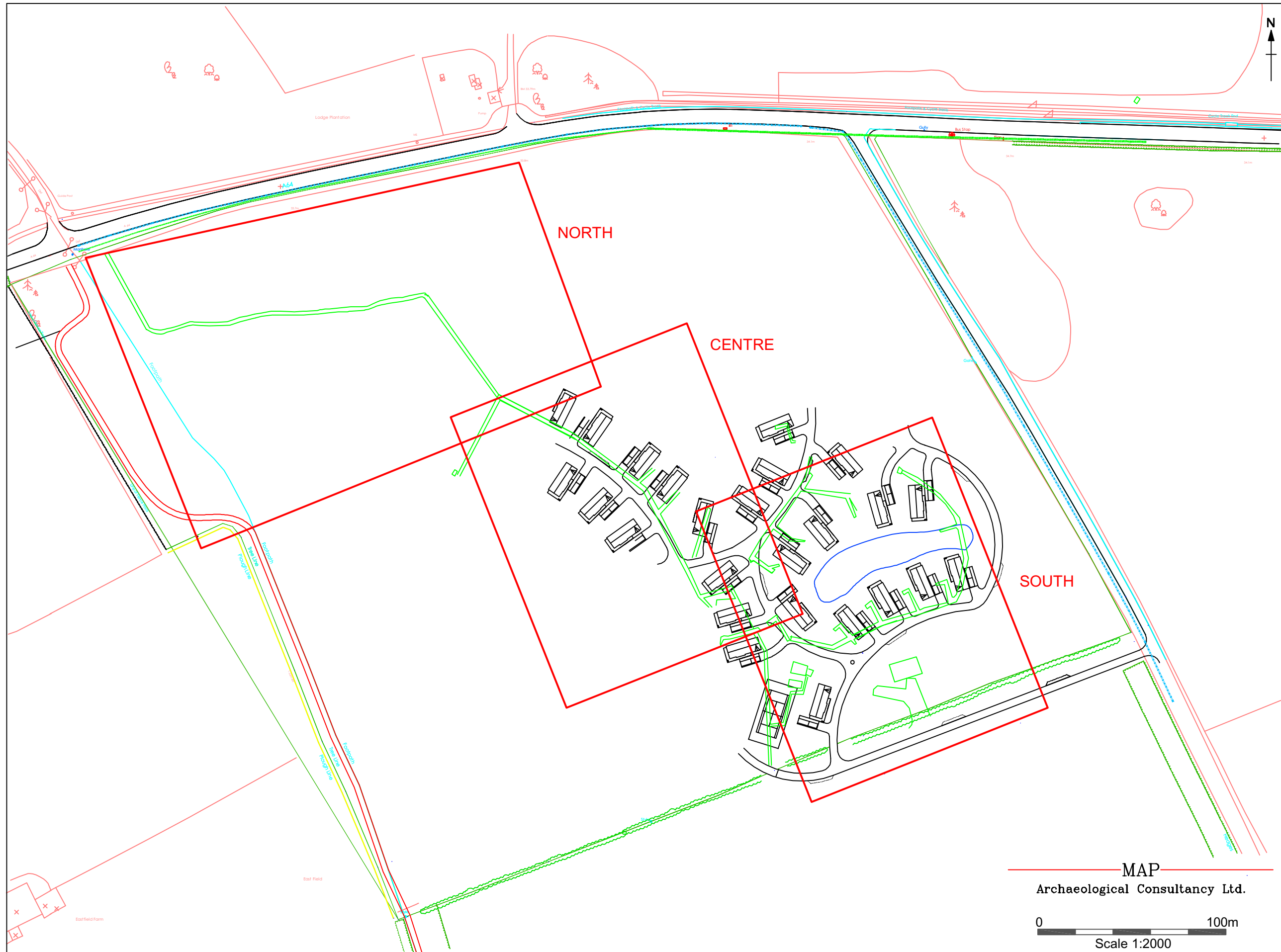


Figure 4. Location of Phase 1 North, Centre and South Areas.

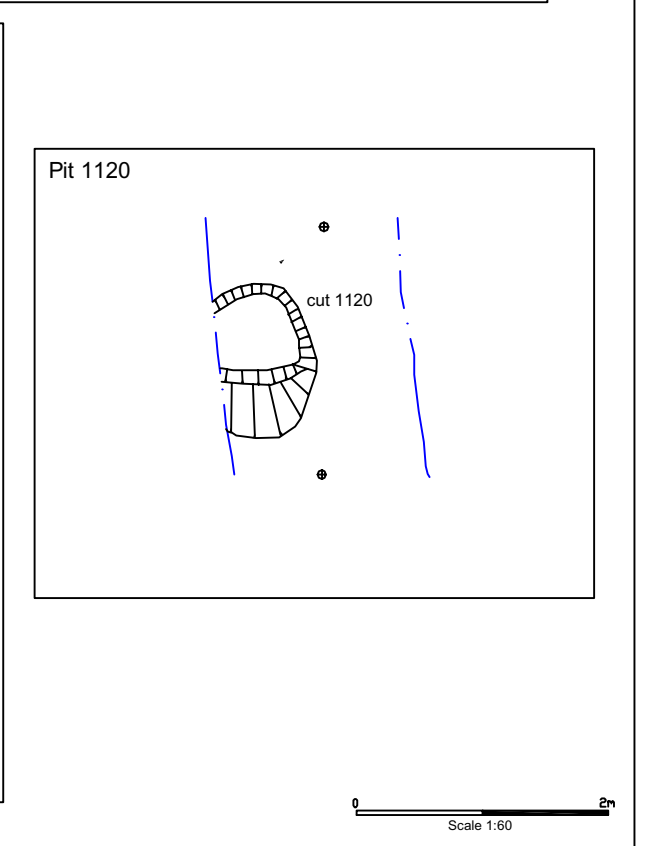
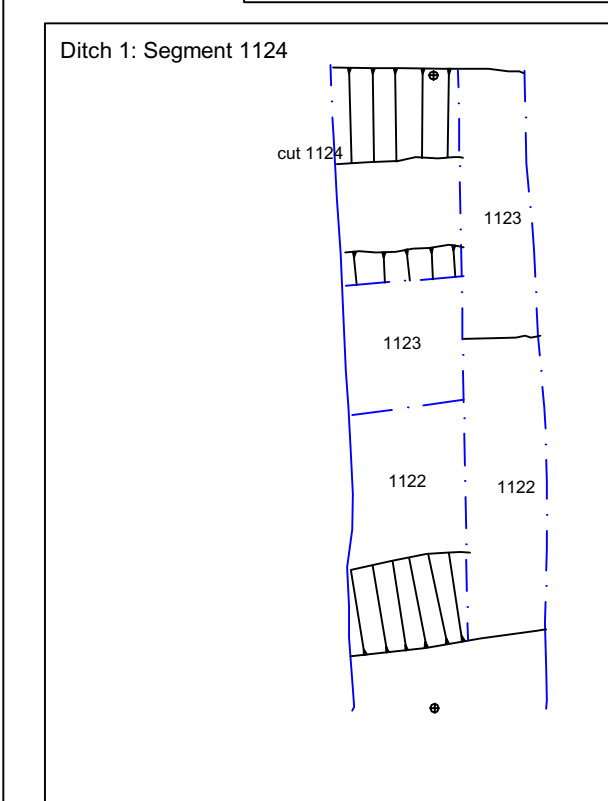
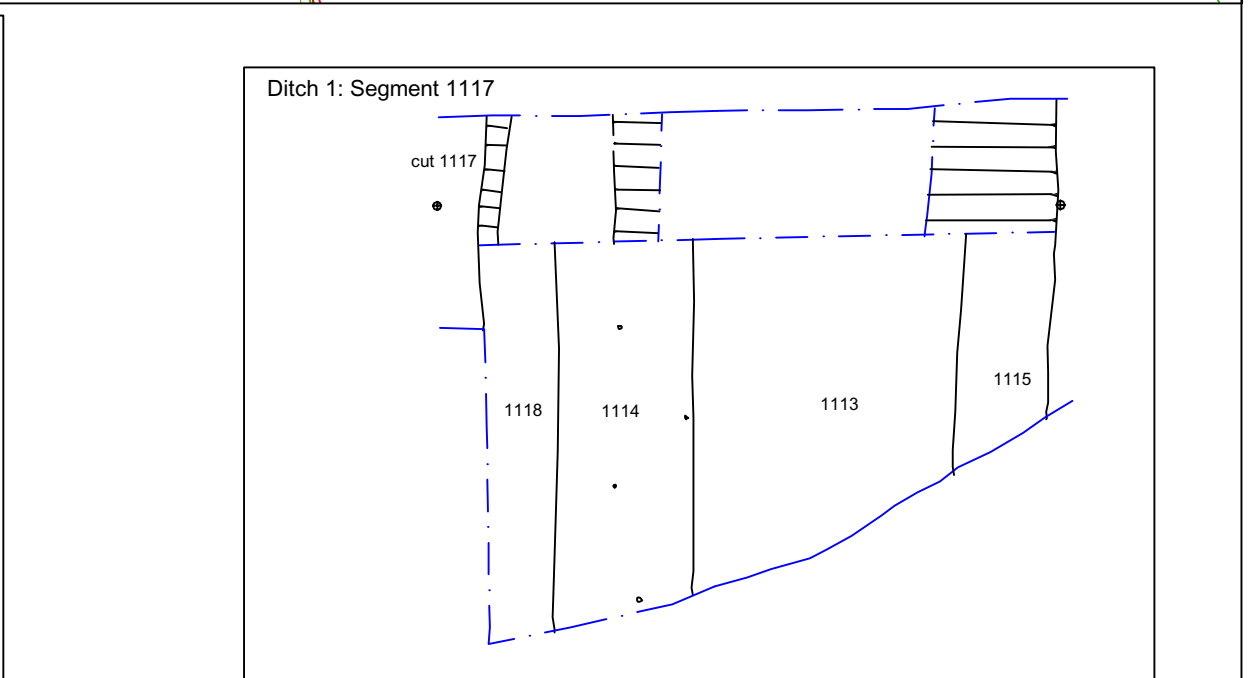
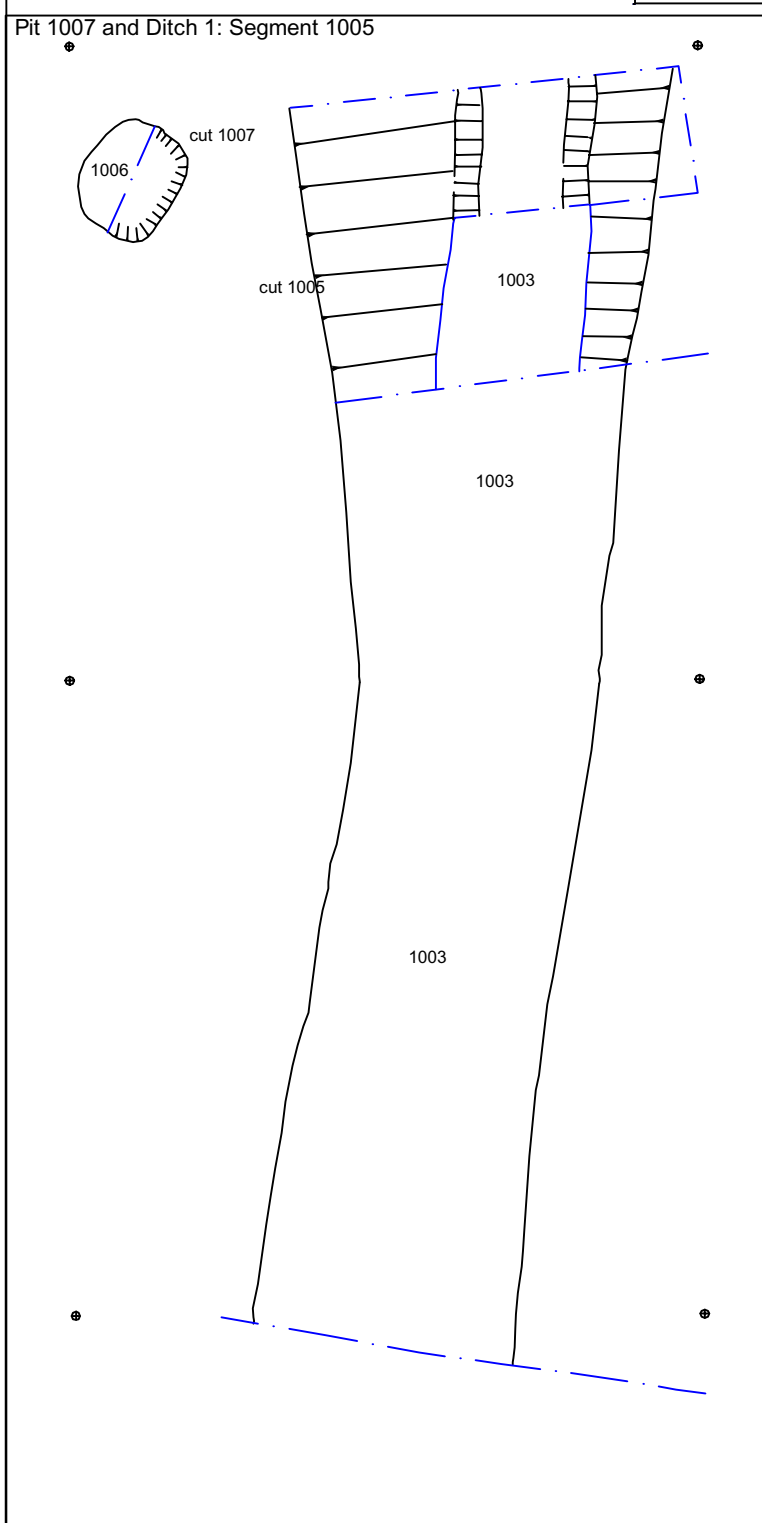
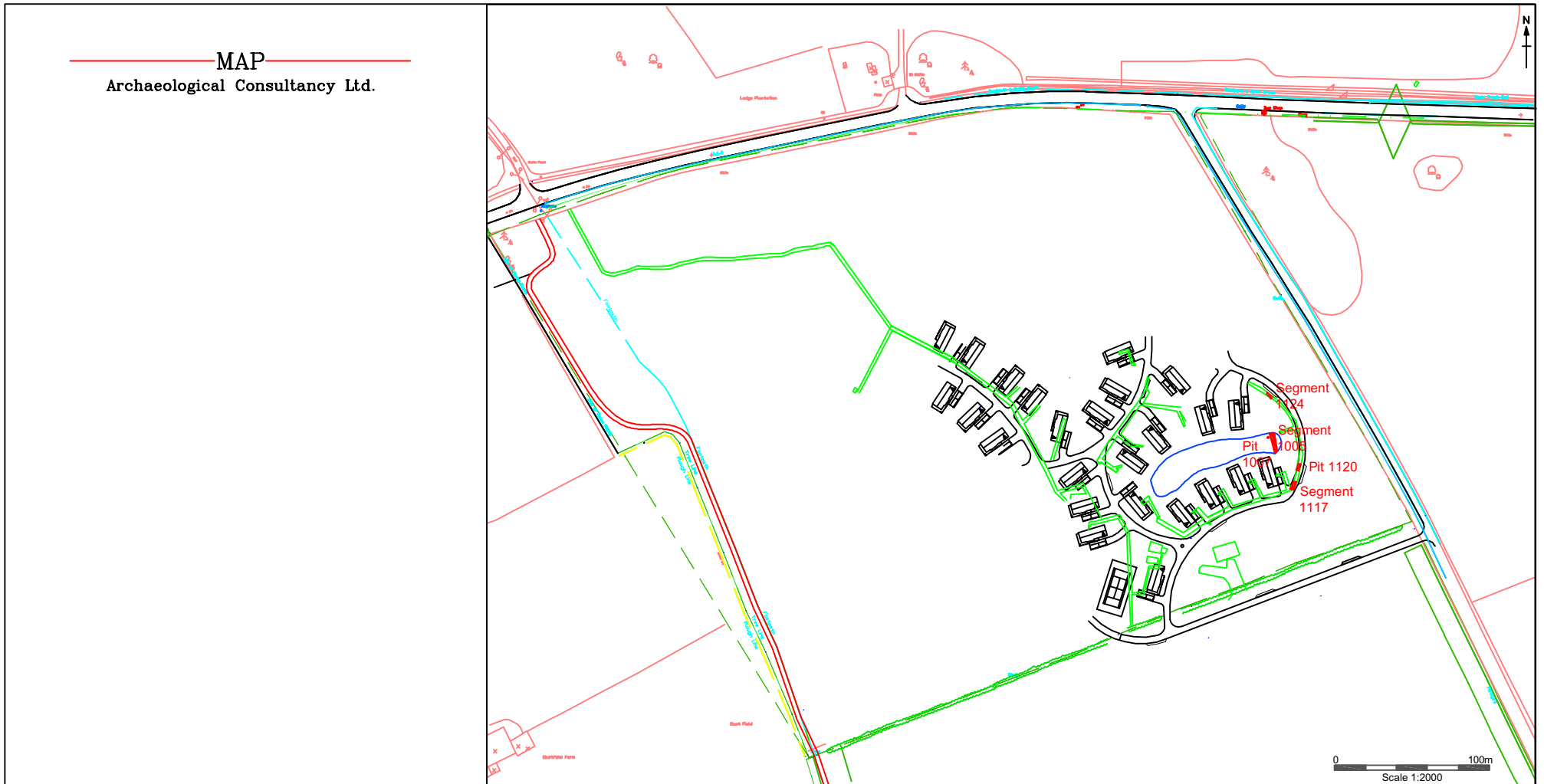


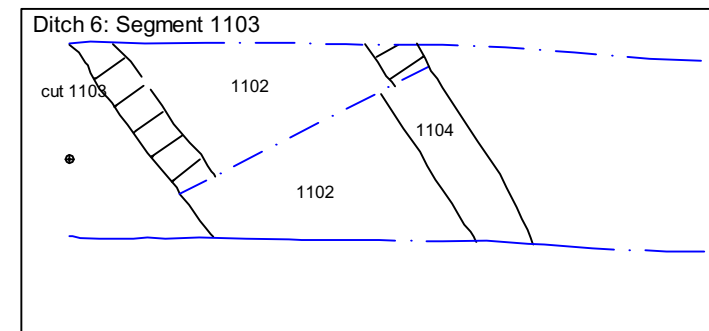
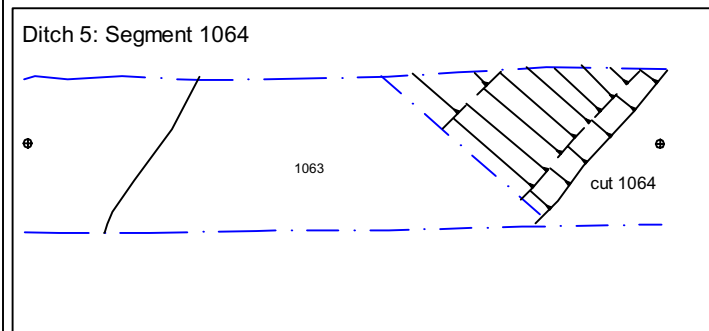
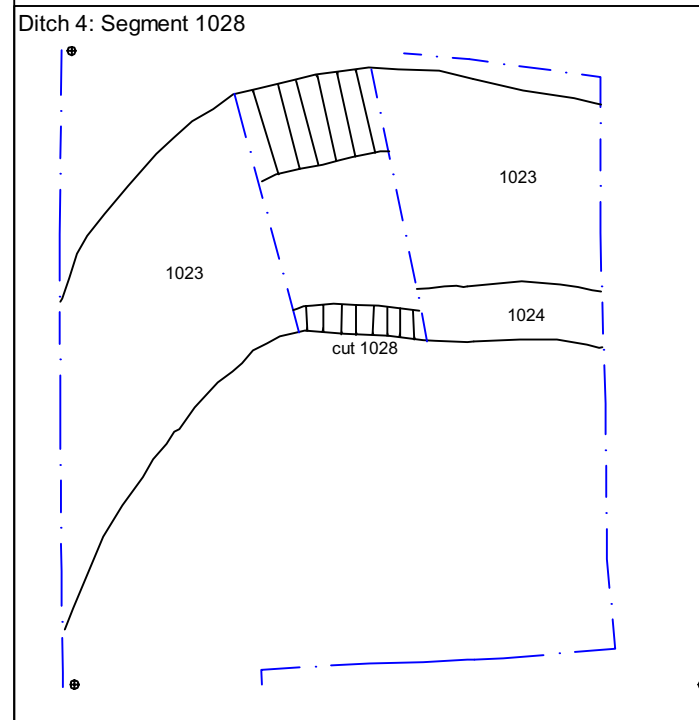
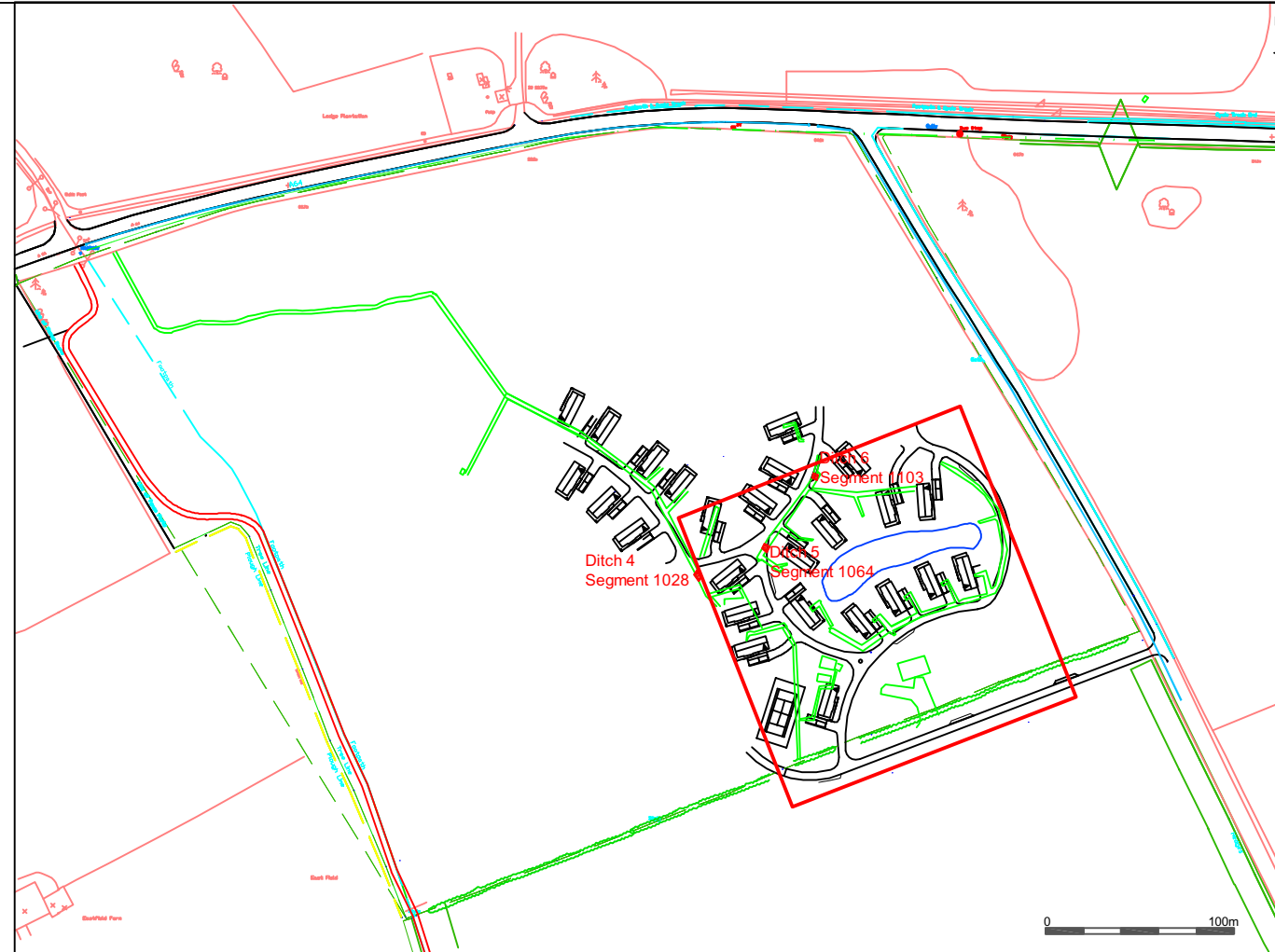
Figure 5. Plan of Phase 1 South: Ditch 1 (Segments 1005, 1117 and 1124) and Pits 1007 and 1120



Figure 6. Plan of Phase 1 South: Ditch 2 (Segments 1011, 1074 and 1112).



Figure 7. Plan of Phase 1 South: Ditch 3 (Deposits 1035 and 1125 and Segments 1015, 1019 and 1108).



0 2m
Scale 1:60

Figure 8. Plan of Phase 1 South: Ditches 4, 5 and 6 (Segments 1028, 1064 and 1103).

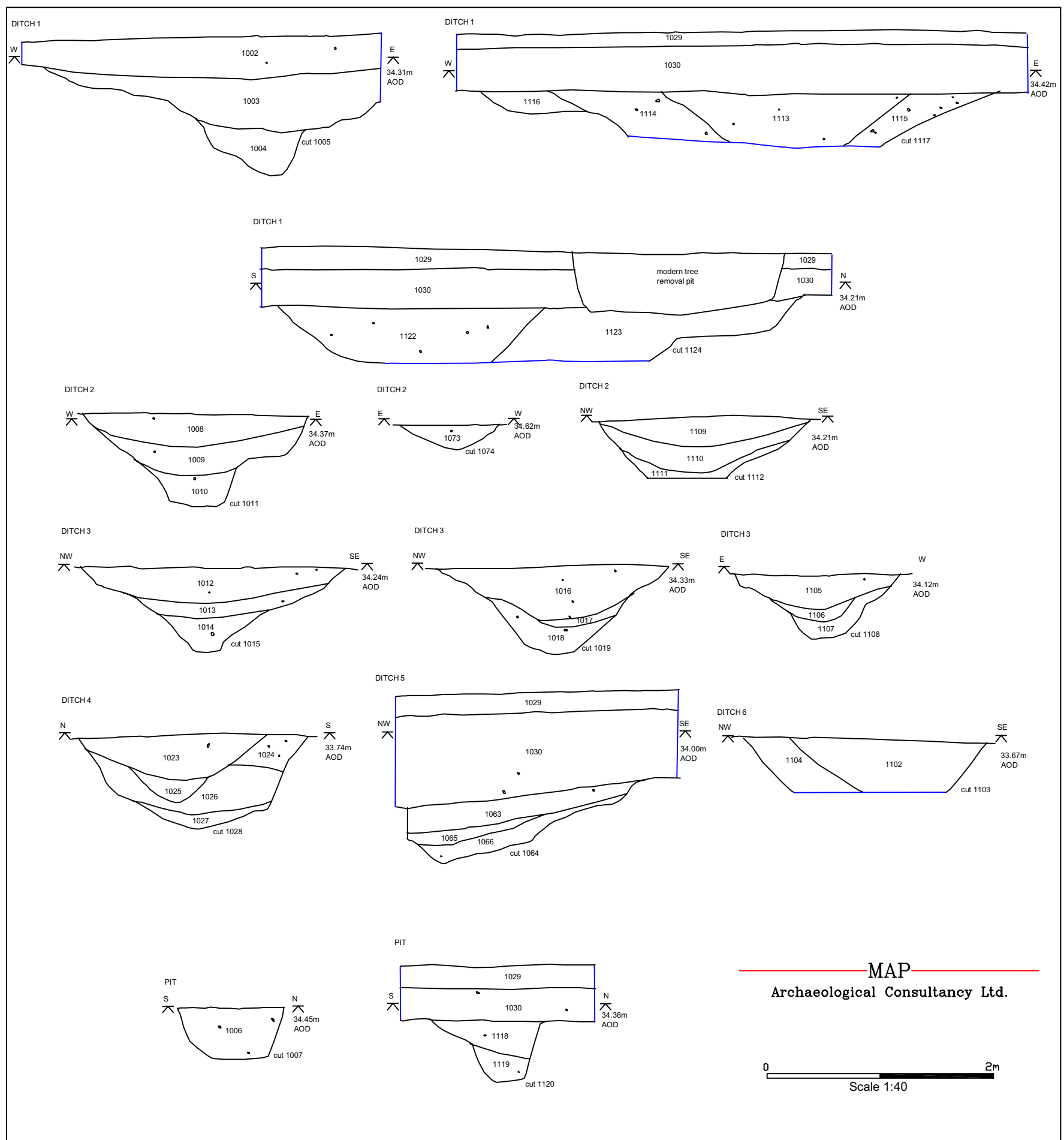
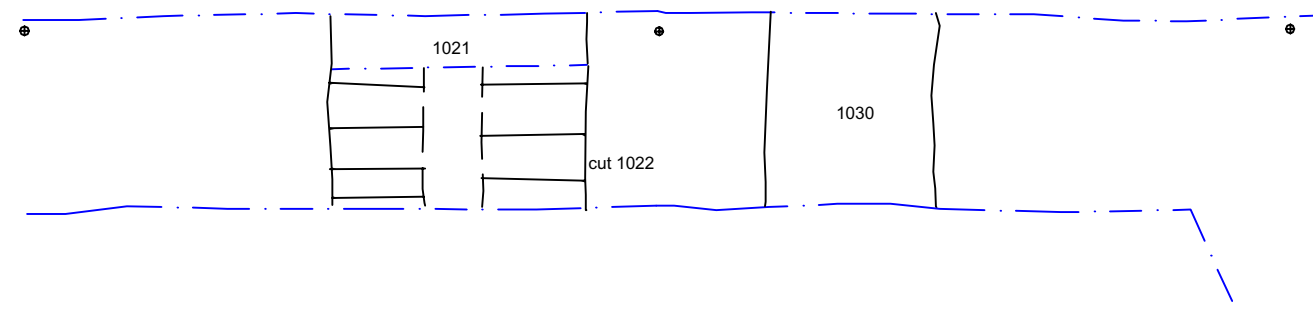


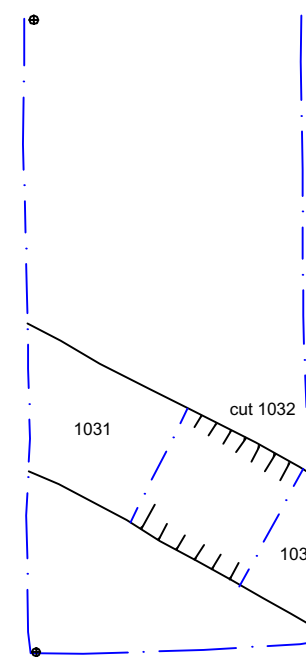
Figure 9. Phase 1 South: Ditch and Pit Sections.



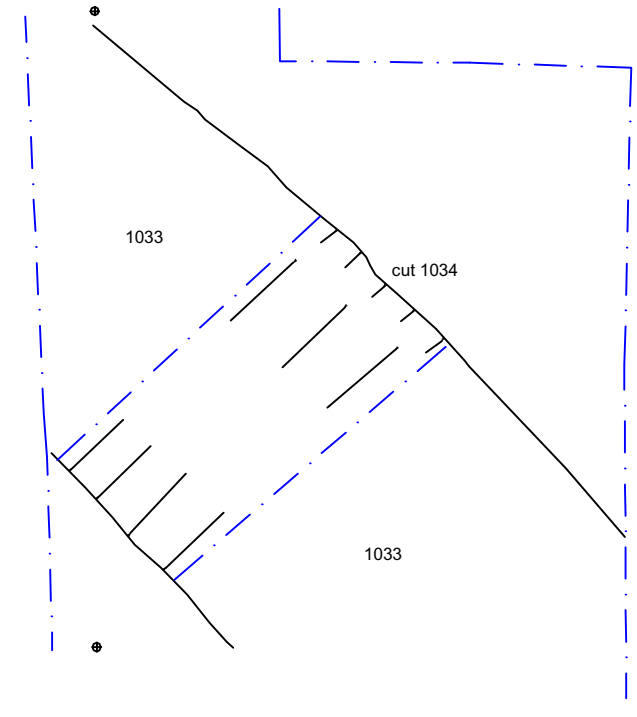
Furrow 1022 and Deposit 1030



Furrow 1032

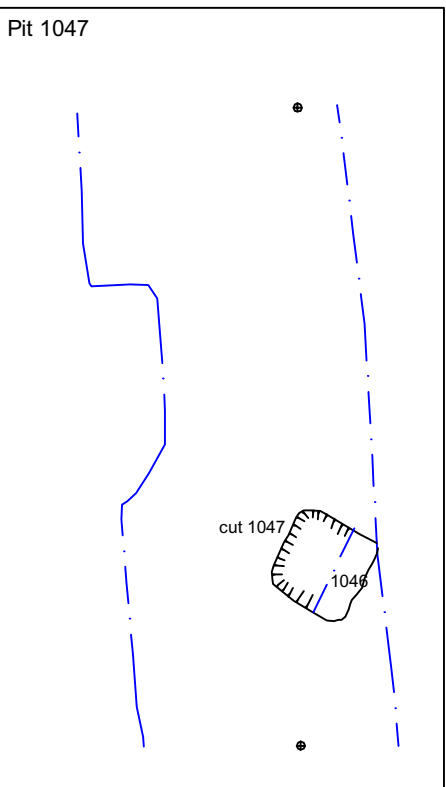
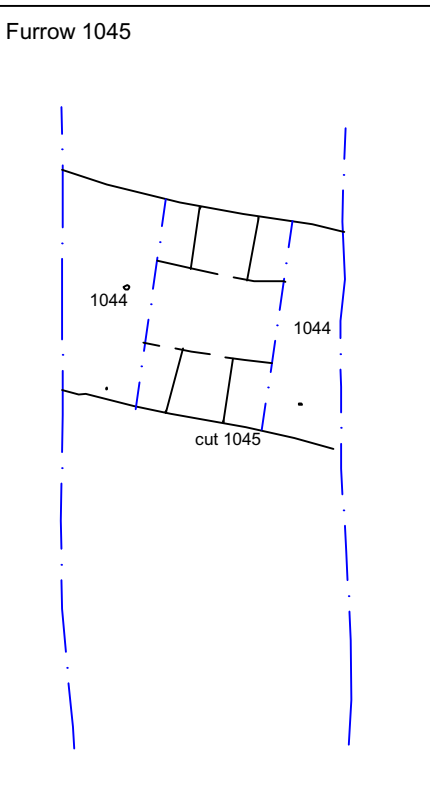
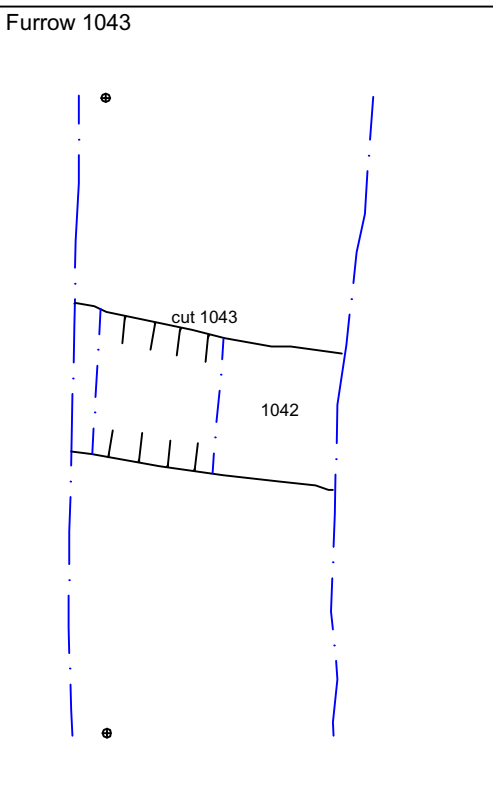
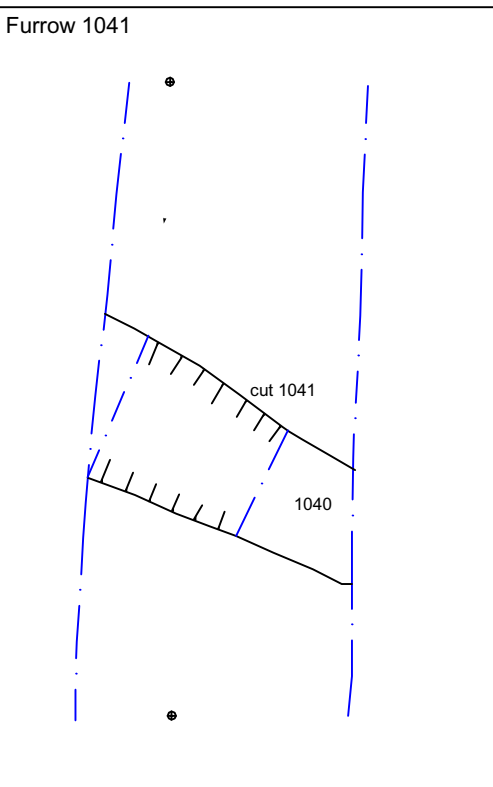
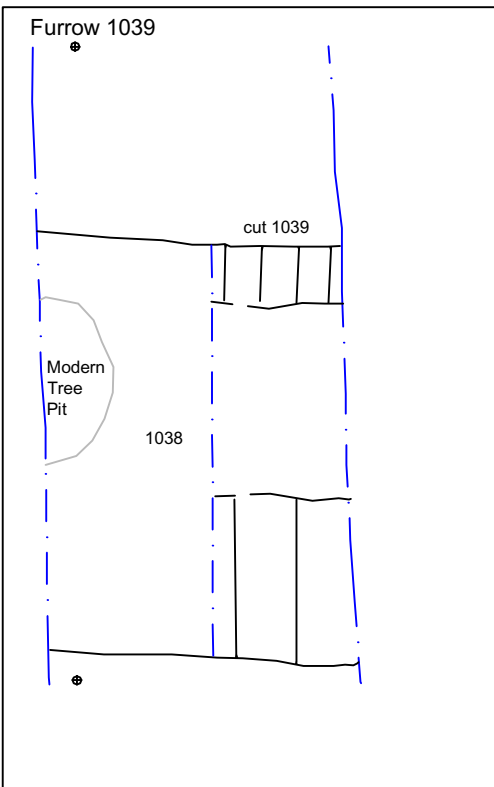
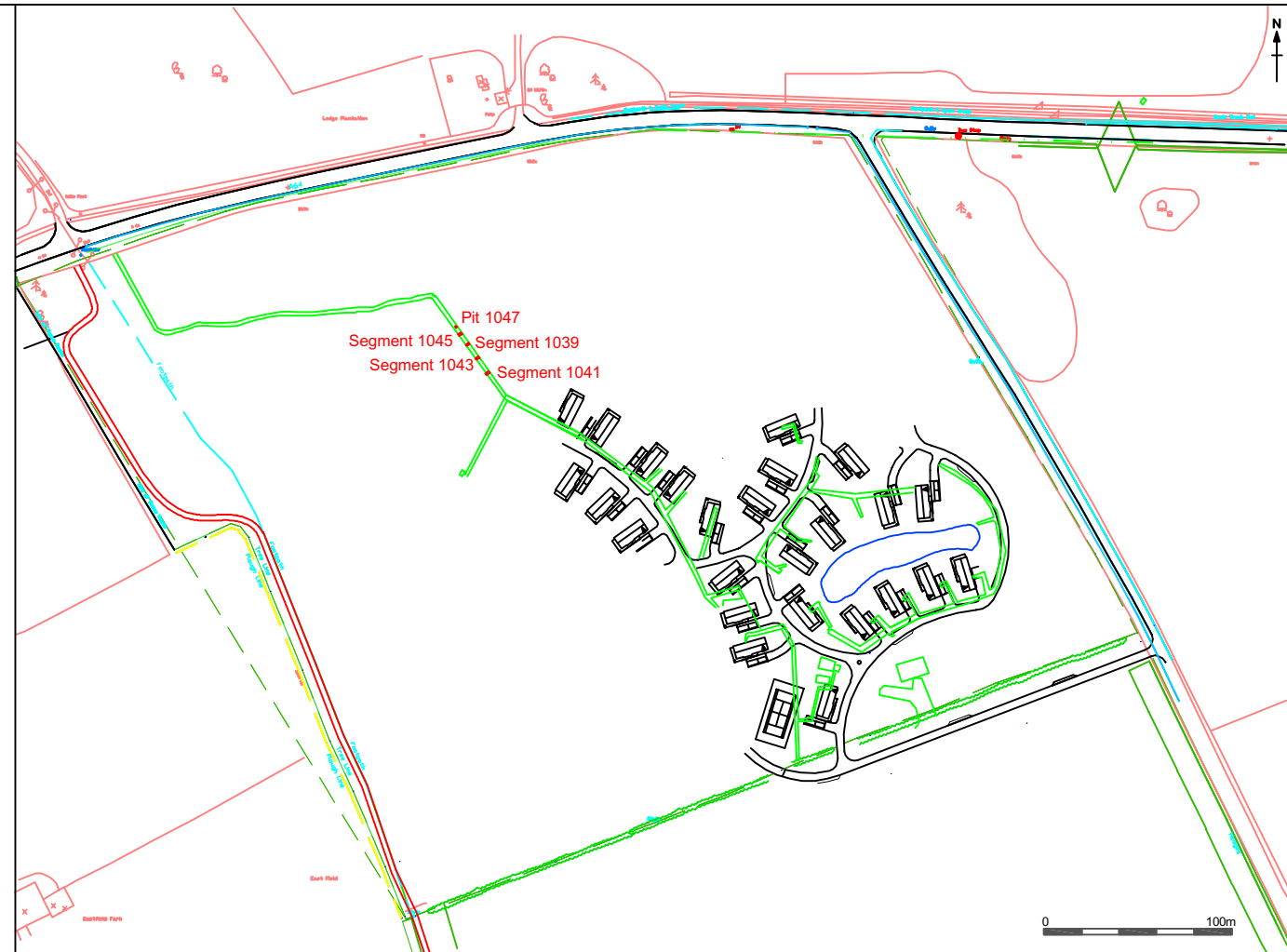


Furrow 1034



0 2m
Scale 1:60

Figure 10. Plan of Phase 1 Centre: Furrows 1022, 1032 and 1034 and Deposit 1030.

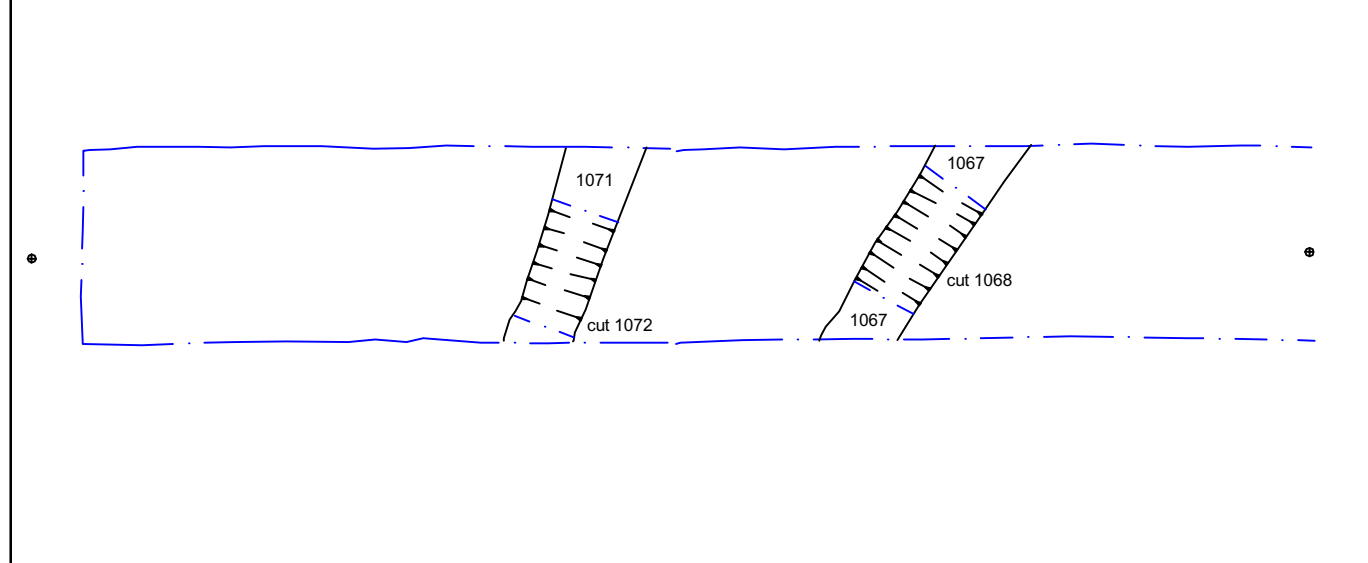


Scale 1:60

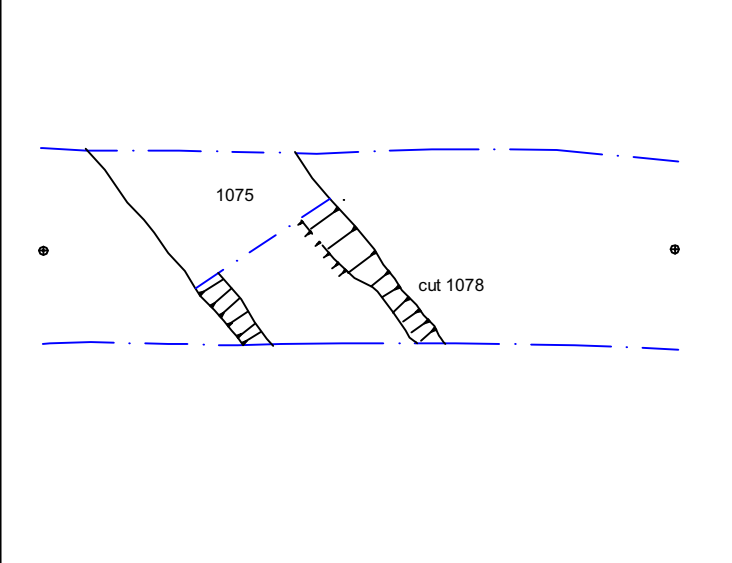
Figure 11. Plan of Phase 1 Centre: Furrows 1039, 1041, 1043 and 1045 and Pit 1047.



Furrows 1072 and 1068



Furrow 1078



Furrow 1084

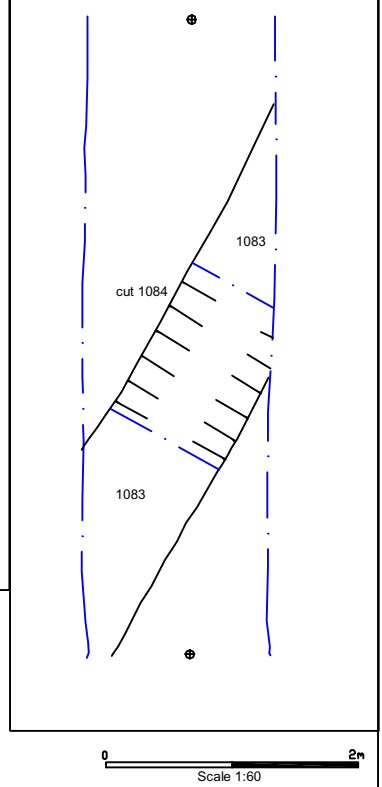


Figure 12. Plan of Phase 1 Centre: Furrows 1068, 1072, 1078 and 1084.

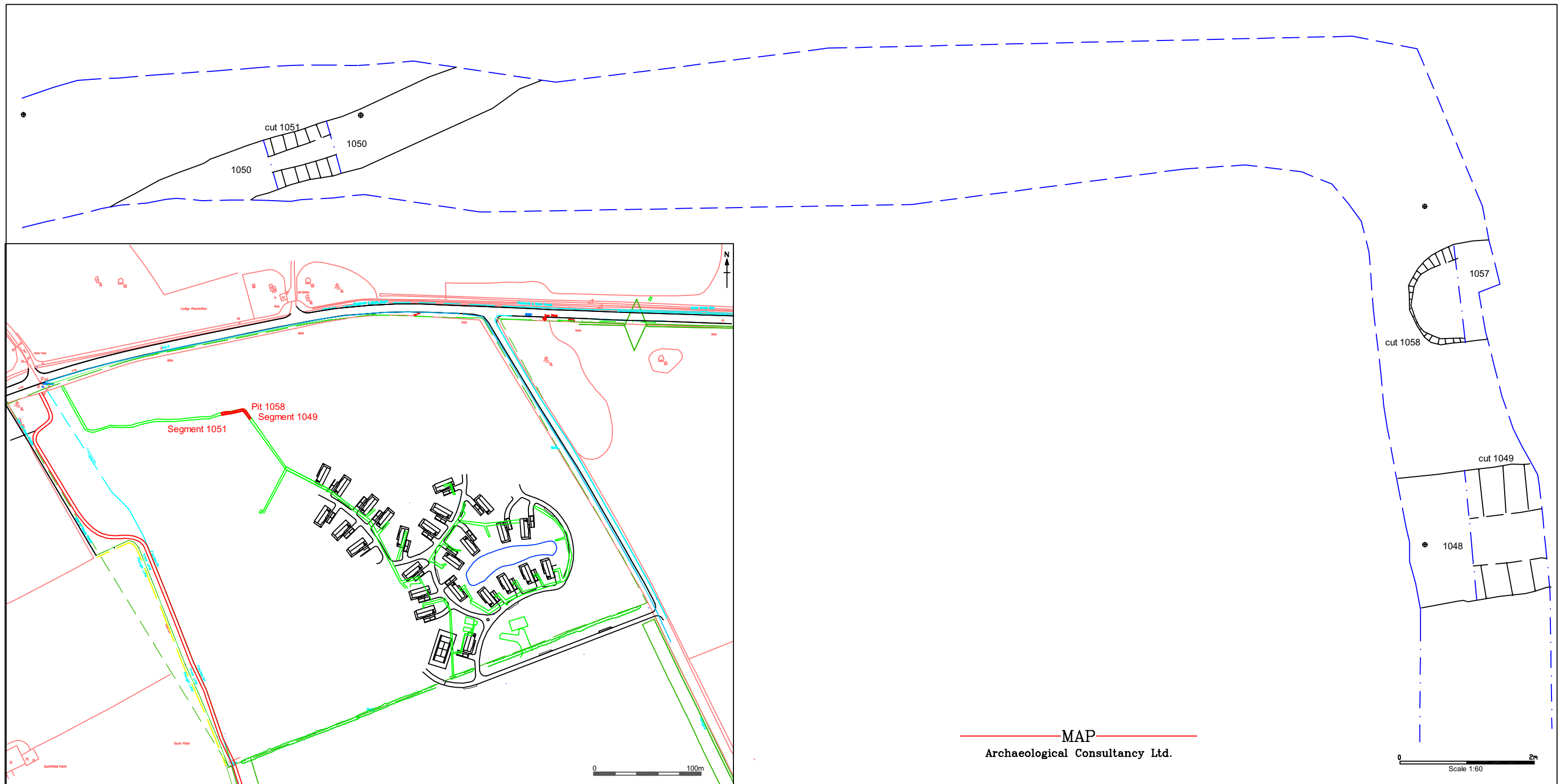


Figure 13. Plan of Phase 1 Centre: Furrows 1049 and 1051 and Pit 1058.

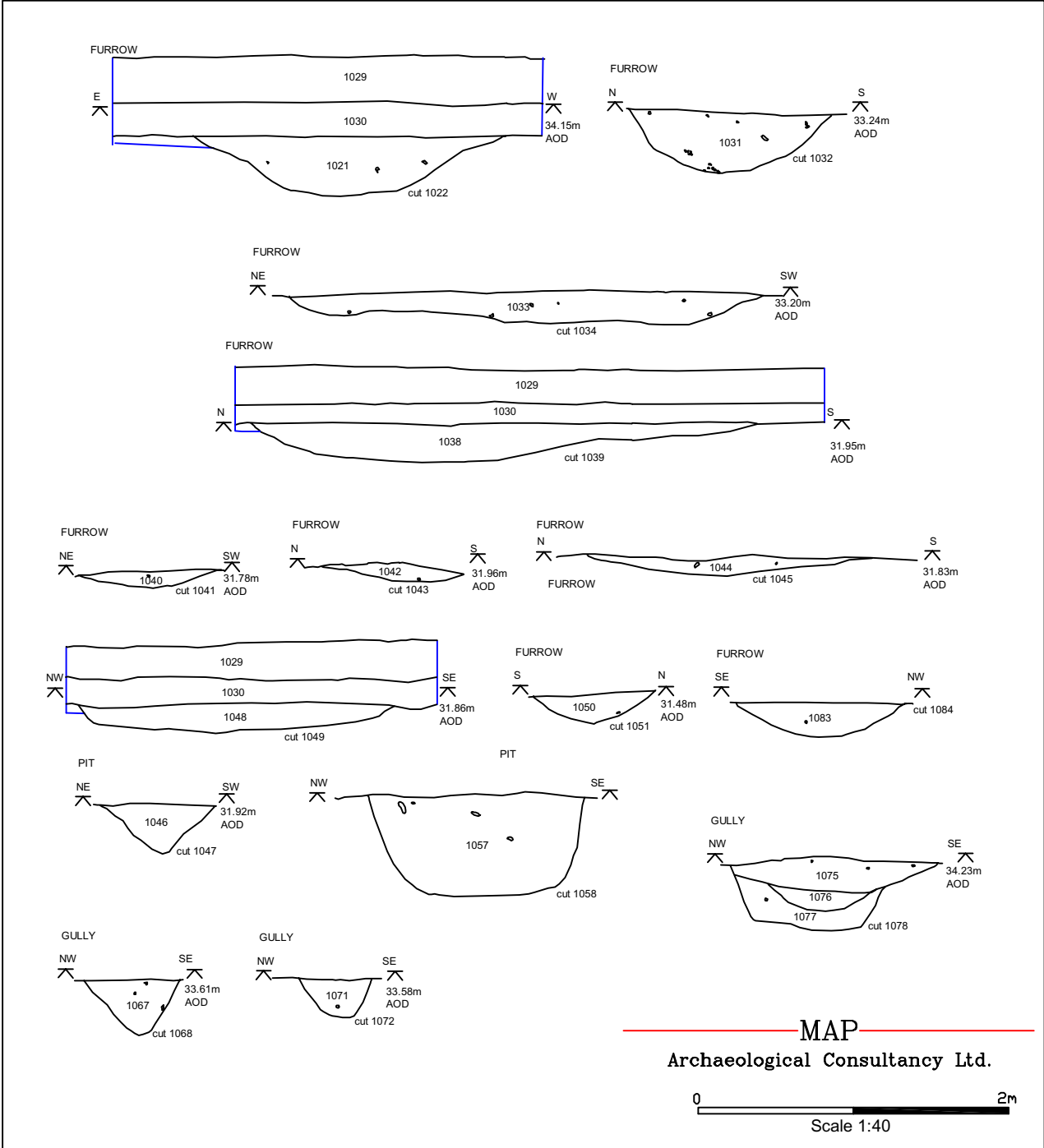


Figure 14. Phase 1 Centre: Sections.

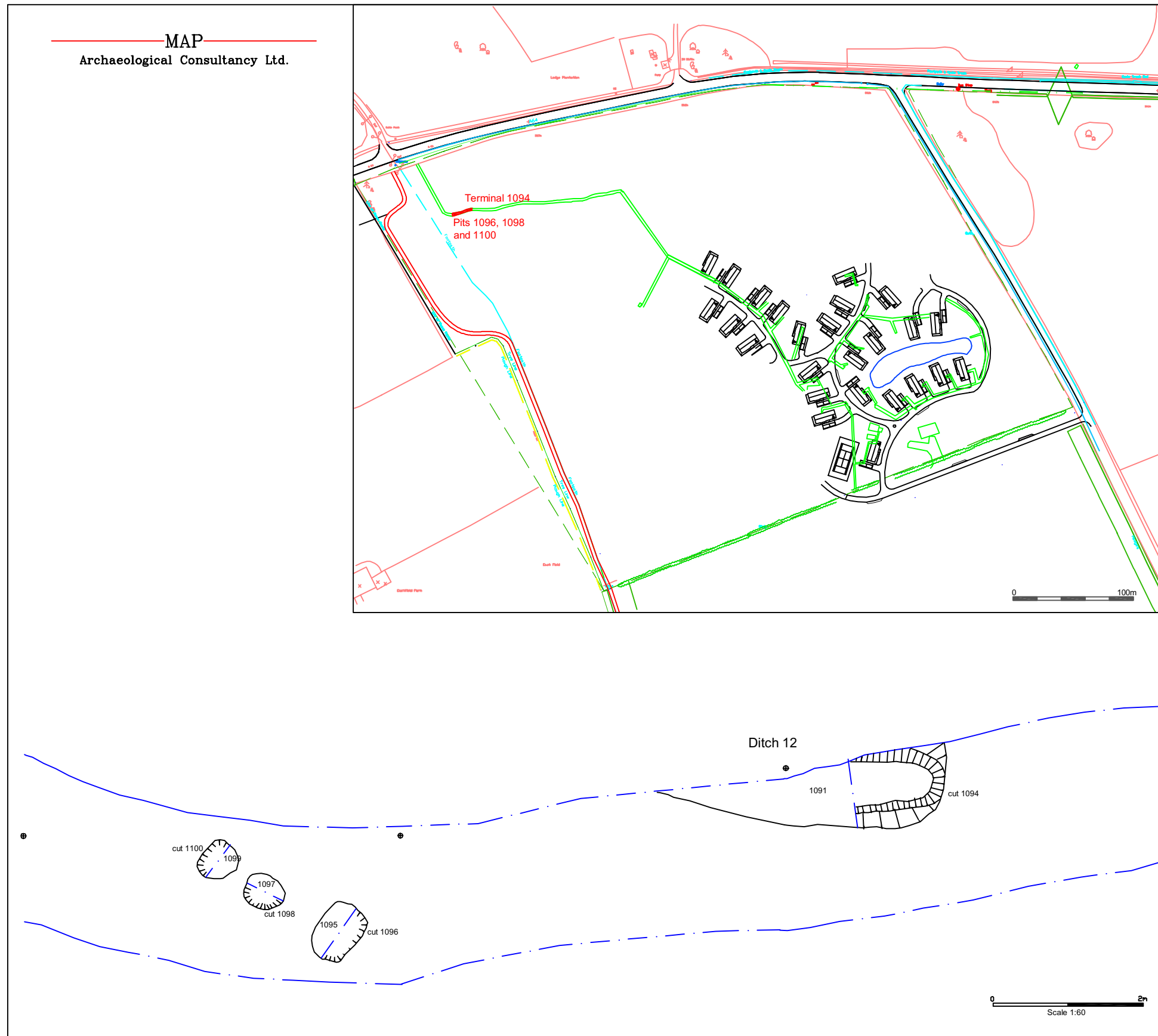


Figure 15. Plan of Phase 1 North: Postholes 1096, 1098 and 1100 and Ditch 12 Terminal 1094.

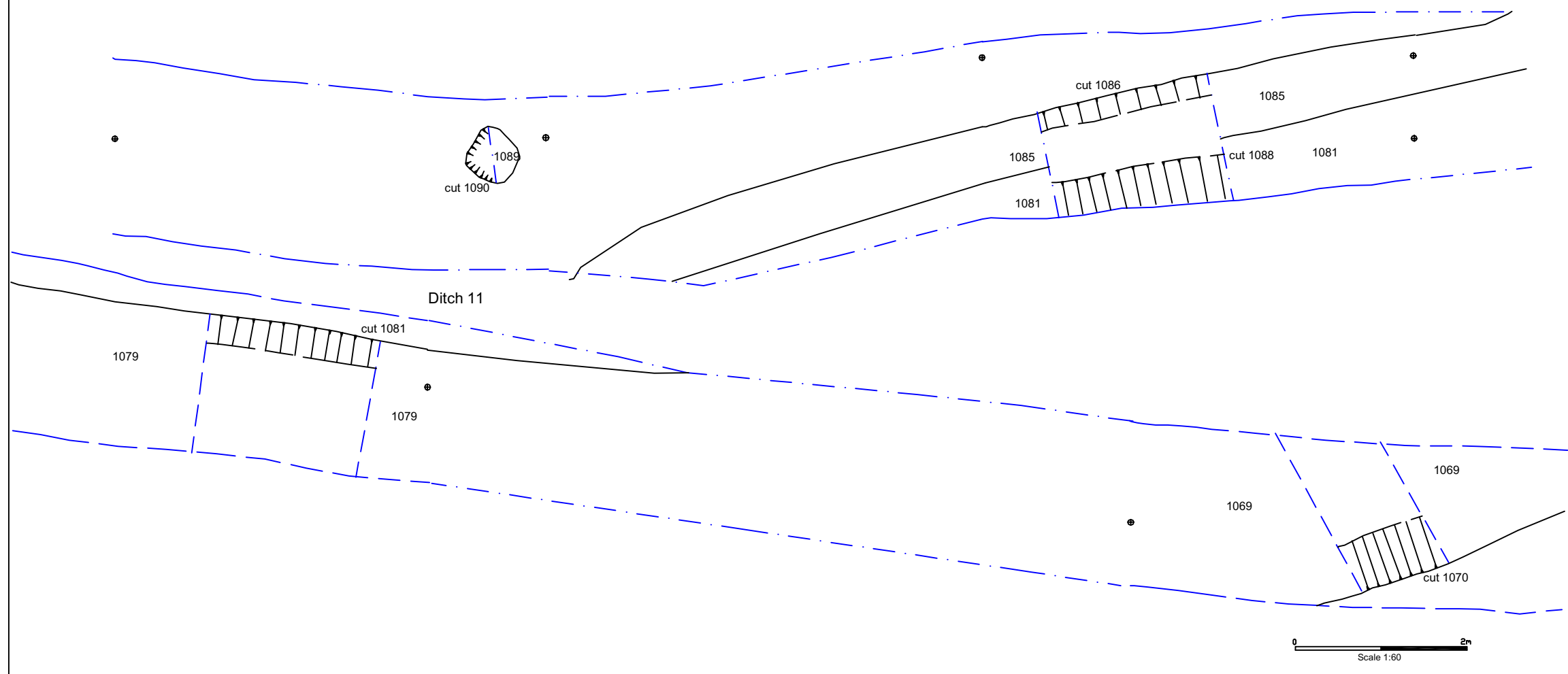


Figure 16. Plan of Phase 1 North: Ditch 11 (Segments 1070, 1081, 1086/1088) and Pit 1090.



Figure 17. Plan of Phase 1 North: Ditch 7 (Segment 1053), Ditch 8 (Segment 1056), Ditch 9 (Terminal 1062) and Ditch 10 (Terminal 1060).

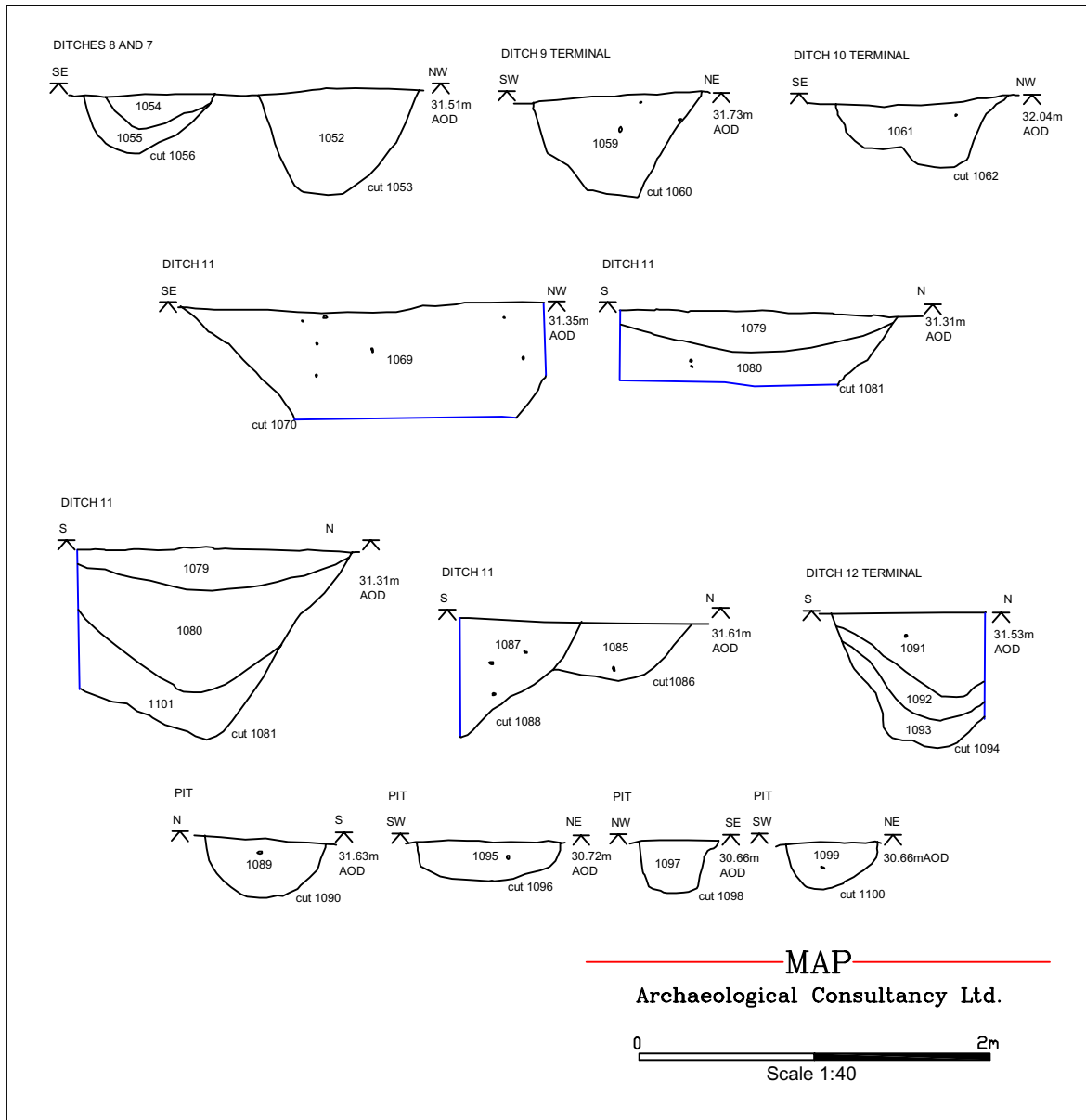


Figure 18. Phase 1 North: Sections .



Plate 1. Ditch 1, Segment 1005. Facing North.



Plate 2. Ditch 1, Segment 1124. Facing South-west.



Plate 3. Ditch 2, Segment 1011. Facing North.



Plate 4. Ditch 2, Segment 1112. Facing North-east.



Plate 5. Ditch 3, Segment 1015. Facing North-east.



Plate 6. Ditch 3, Segment 1019. Facing North-east.

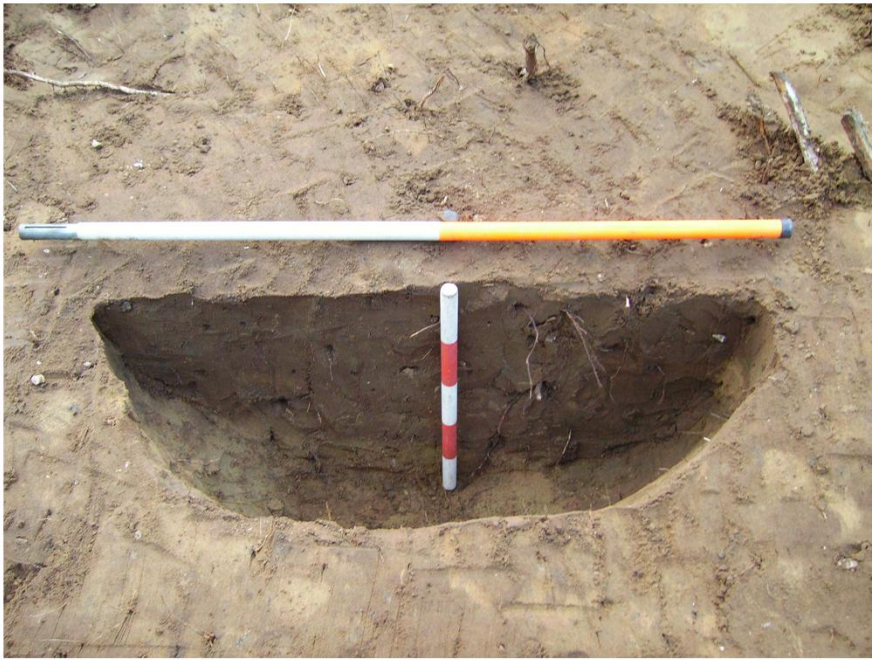


Plate 7. Pit 1007. Facing West.

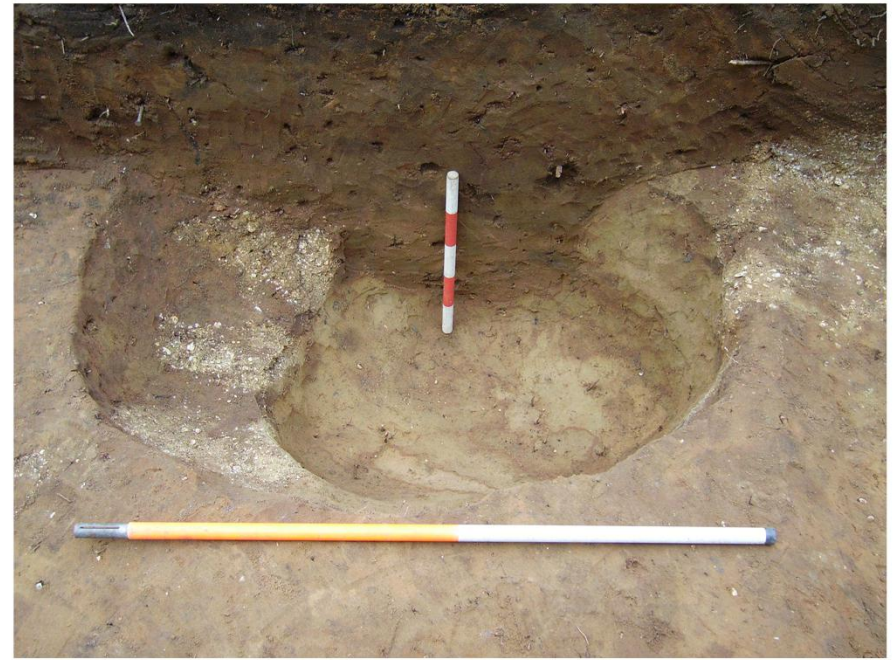


Plate 8. Pit 1120. Facing North-west.



Plate 9. Furrow 1039. Facing North-west.



Plate 10. Furrow 1049. Facing North-west.



Plate 11. Gully 1068. Facing North-west.



Plate 12. Gully 1070. Facing North-west.



Plate 13. Ditches 7 and 8 – Segments 1053 and 1056.
Facing North-west.



Plate 14. Ditches 9 and 10 – Segments 1060 and 1067.
Facing West.



Plate 15. Ditch 11 – Segment 1081. Facing West.



Plate 16. Ditch 11 – Segments 1086 and 1088. Facing West.



Plate 17. Ditch 12 – Segment 1094. Facing West.



Plate 18. Postholes 1096, 1098 and 1100. Facing North-west.

APPENDIX 1

Context Listing

Firs Plantation, Scampston, North Yorkshire 02-11-08

Context	Description
1001	Deposit. 10YR 3/2, Friable Fibrous Loam. Modern Topsoil Deposit
1002	Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Subsoil Partly of Wind Blown Origin
1003	Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
1004	Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Friable Medium Sand. Primary Ditch Fill
1005	Boundary Ditch Cut
1006	Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Pit Fill
1007	Pit Cut
1008	Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Upper Fill of Boundary Ditch
1009	Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary Fill of Boundary Ditch
1010	Deposit. 10YR 6/6, Friable Fine Medium Sand. Primary Fill of Boundary Ditch
1011	Boundary Ditch Cut
1012	Deposit. 10 YR 4/3. Friable Silty Medium Sand. Upper Fill of Boundary Ditch
1013	Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch
1014	Deposit. 10YR 6/6, Friable Medium Sand. Primary Fill of Boundary Ditch
1015	Cut. Boundary Ditch Cut
1016	Deposit. 10YR 4/3. Friable Silty Medium Sand. Uppermost Fill of Boundary Ditch
1017	Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary Fill of Boundary Ditch
1018	Deposit. 10YR 6/6. Friable Medium Sand. Primary Fill of Boundary Ditch
1019	Cut. Boundary Ditch Cut
1020	Master no. for segments 1015 and 1019.
1021	Deposit. 10YR 4/6, Moderately Clayey Sand. Fill of Ditch
1022	Cut. Ditch
1023	Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Friable Silty Sand. Uppermost Ditch Fill
1024	Deposit. 7.5YR 5/6, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Slumped Edge of Ditch
1025	Deposit. 10YR 5/8, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary fill of ditch
1026	Deposit. 10 YR 6/6, Friable Medium Fine. Secondary Ditch Fill
1027	Deposit. 10YR 6/3. Friable Silty Sand. Primary/Basal Fill of Ditch
1028	Cut. Curvilinear Ditch Segment
1029	Deposit. 10YR 3/2, Friable Sandy Silt. Modern Topsoil.
1030	Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Silty Sand. Windblown Sand
1031	Deposit. 10YR 4/6, Friable Silty Sand. Ditch Fill
1032	Undated Ditch Cut
1033	Deposit. Light Brown Sand. Linear Fill
1034	Furrow Cut.
1035	Deposit. 10YR 5/6. Friable Silty Sand. Ditch Fill
1036	Deposit. 10YR 4/6. Friable Silty Medium Sand
1037	Cut of Possible Furrow
1038	Deposit. Brown. Fill of Ditch

1039 Furrow Cut.

1040 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Fill of Probable Furrow

1041 Furrow Cut

1042 Deposit. 10 YR 4/4, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Fill of Probable Furrow

1043 Furrow Cut

1044 Deposit. 10YR 4/4. Moderately Slightly Silty Sand. Fill of Linear Feature

1045 Furrow Cut.

1046 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Medium Sand. Pit Fill

1047 Pit Cut

1048 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Soft Slightly Silty Sand

1049 Cut of Shallow Linear

1050 Deposit. 10YR 4/6. Friable Medium Sand. Gully Fill

1051 Gully Cut - Undated

1052 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Sand. Ditch Fill

1053 Field/Boundary Ditch Cut

1054 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Ditch Fill Segment

1055 Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Friable Medium Sand. Rapid Infill of Gully Due to Slumping of Edges

1056 Gully Cut

1057 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Soft Silty Clay. Pit Iron Age

1058 Cut. Pit - Iron Age

1059 Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Soft Silty Sand. Fill of Gully Terminal

1060 Cut of Gully Terminal

1051 Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Soft Silty Sand. Fill of Linear Gully Terminal

1062 Cut. One of Two Gully Terminals

1063 Deposit. 10YR 4/6. Friable Silty Sand. Ditch Fill

1064 Boundary Ditch Cut

1065 Deposit. 10YR 6/6, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary Ditch Fill

1066 Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Medium Sand. Primary Fill of Boundary Ditch

1067 Deposit. 10Yr 5/6, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Undated Gully Fill

1068 Gully Cut Segment

1069 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Silty Sand. Fill of Boundary Ditch

1070 Boundary Ditch Cut

1071 Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Medium Sand. Gully Fill

1072 Gully Cut

1073 Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Medium Silty Sand. Gully Fill

1074 Gully Cut

1075 Deposit. 10YR 4/4. Friable Silty Sand. Tertiary Ditch Fill

1076 Deposit. 10YR 6/8, Friable Fine Sand. Secondary Ditch Fill

1077 Deposit. 10YR 6/6, Friable Medium Sand. Primary Fill of Ditch

1078 Boundary Ditch Cut

1079 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Moderately Compact Silty Sand. Ditch Fill

1080 Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill

1081 Cut. Assumed Boundary Ditch

1082 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Sand. Buried Soil - Old Agricultural Topsoil

1083 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Silty Sand. Furrow Fill

1084 Furrow Cut
 1085 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Fine Silty Sand. Ditch Fill
 1086 Boundary Ditch Cut
 1087 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Fill of Boundary Ditch
 1088 Boundary Ditch Cut
 1089 Deposit, 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Sand. Posthole Fill
 1090 Posthole Cut
 1091 Deposit. 10YR 3/2. Friable Silty Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1092 Deposit. 10YR 4/2. Friable Silty Medium Sand. Secondary Ditch Fill
 1093 Deposit. 10YR 4/3. Friable Silty Sand. Primary Fill of Ditch
 1094 Cut. Terminal of East west Ditch
 1095 Deposit. 10YR 3/2, Loose Silty Sand. Pit/Posthole Fill
 1096 Cut of Pit or Posthole
 1097 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Sand. Posthole Fill
 1098 Posthole Cut in a Row with 1096 & 1100
 1099 Deposit. 10YR 4/2, Friable Silty Sand. Fill of Posthole
 1100 Posthole Cut in a Row with 1096 & 1098
 1101 Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Compact Fine Sand. Primary Fill of Boundary Ditch
 1102 Deposit 10YR 4/3, Brown Friable Medium Sand. Tertiary Ditch Fill
 1103 Boundary Ditch Cut
 1104 Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary Ditch Fill
 1105 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Medium Sand. Tertiary Ditch Fill
 1106 Deposit. 10YR 6/8, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary Fill of Ditch
 1107 Deposit. 10YR 6/6, Friable Medium Fine Sand. Ditch Fill Segment
 1108 Cut of Boundary of Field Ditch
 1109 Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1110 Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Medium Sand. Secondary Ditch Fill
 1111 Deposit. 10YR 5/6, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1112 Boundary Ditch Cut
 1113 Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1114 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1115 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1116 Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1117 Cut. Boundary Ditch Cut Equates to Ditch Segment 1005
 1118 Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Medium Sand. Pit Fill
 1119 Deposit. 10YR 5/4, Friable Medium Coarse Sand. Pit Fill
 1120 Pit Cut
 1121 Unstratified Finds
 1122 Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Silty Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1123 Deposit. 10YR 4/4, Friable Medium Sand. Ditch Fill
 1124 Boundary Ditch Cut
 1125 Deposit. 10YR 4/3, Friable Silty Sand. Ditch Fill on same alignment as 1020

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Firs Plantation, Scampston, North Yorkshire 02-11-08

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spot date
1001	Pottery	2	2 Gritty Ware	10g	12/13th Century
1002	Pottery	2	2 Staxton Ware/Potter Brompton	22g	12/14th Century
	Flint	1	Blade	2g	
1003	Pottery	2	2 Joining Calcite Gritted Ware	26g	Late Iron Age
1006	Flint	1	Flake	4g	
1008	Pottery	1	1 handmade Fine Sandy	6g	Iron Age
1010	Pottery	1	1 Small crumb (vesicular)	1g	Late Iron Age
1021	Pottery	3	3 Vesicular Calcite Gritted	20g	Late Iron Age
1023	Flint	1	Flake	1g	
1029	Pottery	6	2 Calcite Gritted Vesicular 1 Romano British Greyware 1 Grittyware Cooking Pot Rim 1 Staxton Ware/Potter Brompton Cooking Pot Rim 1 Scarborough Ware	179g	13/14th Century
	Flint	4	1 Scraper 1 Blade 2 Flakes	9g	
1030	Pottery	11	6 Calcite Gritted 1 Roman Oxidised Coarseware 2 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware 1 Gritty Ware 1 Staffordshire Slipware	50g	Post medieval
	Flint	10	4 Scrapers 1 Blade 2 Flakes 3 Chunks	61g	
1033	Pottery	1	1 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware (Cooking Pot Rim)	6g	12-14th Century

1038	Pottery	1	1 Small vesicular	2g	Late Iron Age
1044	Pottery	1	1 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware	3g	12-14th Century
1046	Pottery	2	2 Small vesicular Crumbs	1g	Late Iron Age
1048	Flint	1	1 Flake	1g	
1052	Pottery	9	Calcite Gritted Ware vesicular (1 rim) + 5 crumbs from sample 12	138g	Romano-British
	CBM	1			
	Animal Bone	72	72 Fragments	438g	
1054	Pottery	11	4 Calcite Gritted/Vesicular 1 Ring Handle 6 Vesicular Crumbs	30g	Late Iron Age/Romano British
	Animal Bone	64	64 Fragments	91g	
1057	Pottery	23	10 Calcite Gritted Ware 4 Vesicular Sherds 6 Crumbs 2 Rim 1 Shoulder	166g	Late Iron Age
	Animal Bone	28	28 Fragments	154g	
1059	Pottery	7	3 Calcite Gritted Ware 4 Crumbs	116g	Late Iron Age
	Animal Bone	13	13 Fragments including a tooth	14g	
1061	Pottery	6	6 Calcite Gritted Ware	49g	Late Iron Age
	Animal Bone	12	12 Fragments	18g	
1069	Pottery	1	1 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular)	48g	Late Iron Age
	Flint	1	Core/Chunk	146g	
	Animal Bone	8	8 Fragments	95g	
1079	Pottery	1	1 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular)	9g	Late Iron Age
1080	Pottery	3	3 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular) including 1 large jar rim	28g	Late Iron Age
1081	Animal Bone	2	2 Fragments	2g	
1083	Pottery	1	1 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware	4g	12-14th Century
1085	Pottery	6	6 Calcite Gritted Ware	42g	Late Iron Age
	Animal Bone	1	1 Fragment	0.1g	

1087	Pottery	4	4 Calcite Gritted Ware including 1 Jar Rim	46g	Late Iron Age/Romano British
	Animal Bone	12	12 Fragments	24g	
1089	Animal Bone	5	5 Fragments	1g	
1091	Pottery	6	6 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular) including 2 rim from same vessel	66g	Late Iron Age
	Animal	3	3 Fragments	16g	
1093	Animal	7	7 Fragments	7g	
1095	Pottery	1	1 Vesicular	1g	Late Iron Age
1097	Pottery	3	2 Vesicular sherds and 1 Crumb	6g	Late Iron Age
1099	Pottery	4	2 Calcite Gritted Body Fragments 2 Vesicular Sherds	6g	Late Iron Age
	Animal Bone	1	1 Tiny Fragment	0.1g	
1110	Pottery	1	1 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular)	4g	Late Iron Age
	Flint	1	1 Flake	2g	
1113	Pottery	2	1 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware (small abraded) 1 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular)	10g	medieval
1115	Pottery	1	1 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular)	16g	Late Iron Age
1118	Pottery	5	5 Calcite Gritted Ware	57g	Late Iron Age
	Animal Bone	14	14 Fragments	2g	
1119	Pottery	16	16 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular)	138g	Late Iron Age
	Animal Bone	7	7 Fragments	1.1g	
1121	Pottery	61	54 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular, 2 rims, 1 base) 1 Romano-British Greyware 5 Staxton/Potter Brompton Ware 1 Beverley Type Ware	852g	medieval
	Flint	2	1 Scraper 1 Core	26g	
1122	Pottery	2	2 Calcite Gritted Ware (vesicular)	24g	Late Iron Age

APPENDIX 3

Archive Listing

Firs Plantation, Scampston, North Yorkshire 02-11-08

Drawing Number	Scale	Description
1	1:10	South Facing Ditch Section
2	1:20	Plan of Ditch Fill
3	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment
4	1:10	East Facing Pit Section
5	1:10	South Facing Section Ditch Segment 1011
6	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1011
7	1:10	South-west Facing Section Ditch Segment 1015
8	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment
9	1:10	South-west Facing Section Ditch Segment 1019
10	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1019
11	1:20	Plan 1021 Ditch 1022
12	1:10	West Facing Section Ditch Segment 1028
13	1:10	Section Ditch Segment 1022
14	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1028
15	1:10	West Facing Section of Ditch Segment 1032
16	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1032
17	1:20	Ditch
18	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1034
19	1:10	South-west Facing Section 1074
20	1:10	North-west Facing Section of Ditch
21	1:10	West Facing Section Cut Section 1039
22	1:20	Plan of Furrow Segment
23	1:20	Plan of Linear Segment
24	1:10	West Facing Section of Furrow
25	1:20	Plan of furrow Segment
26	1:20	Plan of Furrow Segment
27	1:10	West Facing Section of Linear Segment 1045
28	1:10	North-west Facing Section of Pit 1047
29	1:10	West Facing Section of Segment 1049
30	1:20	Plan of Linear Furrow Cut
31	1:20	Plan of Pit Cut 1047
32	1:10	East Facing Section of Gully Segment 1051
33	1:20	Plan of Gully Segment
34	1:10	North-west Facing Section Ditch 1053 & Gully 1056
35	1:10	South-west Facing Section Pit 1058
36	1:20	Plan of Ditch 1053 & Gully 1056

37	1:10	South-east Facing Section Ditch Segment 1064
38	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1064
39	1:20	Plan of Gully Terminals 1060 & 1061
40	1:10	South-east Facing Section Gully 1060
41	1:10	North-west Facing Section Gully 1022
42	1:10	South-west Facing Section Gully 1068
43	1:20	Plan of Gully 1068
44	1:10	Plan of Gully 1068
45	1:10	South-west Facing Section Gully 1068
46	1:10	Section North Facing Gull 1074
47	1:20	Plan of Gully
48	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1078
49	1:10	South-east Facing Section Ditch
50	1:10	North-east Facing Section
51	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment
52	1:10	East Facing Section Ditch Segment 1081
53	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1081
54	1:20	Plan of Furrow Segment 1084
55	1:10	North-east Facing Section Furrow 1084
56	1:10	East Facing Section Ditch Segments 1086 & 1088
57	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segments 1086 & 1088
58	1:10	West Facing Section Posthole 1090
59	1:20	Plan of Posthole 1090
60	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1094
61	1:10	East Facing Section Ditch Segments 1094
62	1:20	Plan of Postholes
63	1:10	South-west Facing Section Posthole 1096
64	1:10	North-east Facing Section Posthole 1098
65	1:10	North-west Facing Section Posthole 1100
66	1:10	Amended East Facing Section Ditch Segment 1081
67	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment
68	1:10	North-west Facing Section of Ditch
69	1:20	Plan of Ditch 1108
70	1:10	North Facing Section Ditch 1108
71	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1112
72	1:10	South-west Facing Section 1112
73	1:10	South Facing Section 1117
74	1:20	Plan of Ditch Segment 1117
75	1:20	East Facing Section Pit 1120
76	1:10	Plan of Pit 1120
77	1:10	East Facing Section Ditch Segment 1124

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

Firs Plantation, Scampston, North Yorkshire 02-11-08

FILM NUMBER:

Date	No	Description	Direction
	1		
11/26/2008	2	Ditch Section 1005	N
11/26/2008	3	Ditch Section 1005	N
11/26/2008	4	Ditch 1007	N
11/26/2008	5	Ditch 1007	N
11/26/2008	6	Half Sectioned Pit 1007	W
11/26/2008	7	Half Sectioned Pit 1007	W
12/1/2008	8	Ditch Segment 1011	N
12/1/2008	9	Ditch Segment 1011	N
12/1/2008	10	Overall View of Ditch 1008	N
12/1/2008	11	Overall View of Ditch 1008	N
12/1/2008	12	Ditch Segment 1015	NE
12/1/2008	13	Ditch Segment 1015	NE
12/3/2008	14	Ditch Segment 1019	NE
12/3/2008	15	Ditch Segment 1019	NE
1/15/2008	16	Ditch Fills 1023, 1024	NW
1/15/2008	17	Ditch Fills 1023, 1024	NW
1/16/2009	18	Ditch Fill 1021	W
1/16/2009	19	Ditch Fill 1021	W
1/16/2009	20	Ditch Cut Segment 1028	E
1/16/2009	21	Ditch Cut Segment 1028	E
1/16/2009	22	Ditch Cut Segment 1022	SE
1/16/2009	23	Ditch Cut Segment 1022	SE
1/23/2009	24	Deposit - Linear Feature 1033	E
1/23/2009	25	Deposit - Linear Feature 1033	E
1/23/2009	26	Ditch Cut Segment 1032	E
1/23/2009	27	Ditch Cut Segment 1032	E
1/23/2009	28	Linear Feature 1034	E
1/23/2009	29	Linear Feature 1034	E
1/26/2009	30	Linear Segment 1041	SE
1/26/2009	31	Linear Segment 1041	SE
1/26/2009	32	Linear Segment 1039	N
1/26/2009	33	Linear Segment 1039	N
1/26/2009	34	Furrow Cut 1043	E
1/26/2009	35	Furrow Cut 1043	E
1/26/2009	36	Furrow Cut Segment 1045	N
1/26/2009	37	Furrow Cut Segment 1045	N

FILM NUMBER: 1095 (Monochrome)

Date	No	Description	Direction
11/26/2008	2	Ditch Section 1005	N
11/26/2008	3	Ditch Section 1005	N
11/26/2008	4	Ditch 1005	N
11/26/2008	5	Ditch 1005	N
11/26/2008	6	Half Sectioned Pit 1007	W
11/26/2008	7	Half Sectioned Pit 1007	W
12/1/2008	8	Ditch Segment 1011	N
12/1/2008	9	Ditch Segment 1011	N
12/1/2008	10	Overall View of Ditch 1008	N
12/1/2008	11	Overall View of Ditch 1008	N
12/1/2008	12	Ditch Segment 1015	NE
12/1/2008	13	Ditch Segment 1015	NE
12/3/2008	14	Ditch Segment 1019	NE
12/3/2008	15	Ditch Segment 1019	NE
1/15/2008	16	Ditch Fills 1023, 1024	NW
1/15/2008	17	Ditch Fills 1023, 1024	NW
1/16/2009	18	Ditch Fill 1021	W
1/16/2009	19	Ditch Fill 1021	W
1/16/2009	20	Ditch Cut Segment 1028	E
1/16/2009	21	Ditch Cut Segment 1028	E
1/16/2009	22	Ditch Cut Segment 1022	SE
1/16/2009	23	Ditch Cut Segment 1022	SE
1/23/2009	24	Deposit - Linear Feature 1033	E
1/23/2009	25	Deposit - Linear Feature 1033	E
1/23/2009	26	Ditch Cut Segment 1032	E
1/23/2009	27	Ditch Cut Segment 1032	E
1/23/2009	28	Linear Feature 1034	E
1/23/2009	29	Linear Feature 1034	E
1/26/2009	30	Linear Segment 1041	SE
1/26/2009	31	Linear Segment 1041	SE
1/26/2009	32	Linear Segment 1039	N
1/26/2009	33	Linear Segment 1039	N
1/26/2009	34	Furrow Cut 1043	E
1/26/2009	35	Furrow Cut 1043	E
1/26/2009	36	Furrow Cut Segment 1045	N
1/26/2009	37	Furrow Cut Segment 1045	N

FILM NUMBER: 1096 (Monochrome)

Date	No	Description	Direction
1/26/2009	1	I.D Shot	
1/26/2009	2	Half Sectioned Pit 1047	SE
1/26/2009	3	Half Sectioned Pit 1047	SE

1/26/2009	4	Linear Furrow Segment 1049	NW
1/26/2009	5	Linear Furrow Segment 1049	NW
1/27/2009	6	Gully Segment 1051	W
1/27/2009	7	Gully Segment 1051	W
1/28/2009	8	Ditch Segments 1053 + 1056	NW
1/28/2009	9	Ditch Segments 1053 + 1056	NW
1/28/2009	10	Pit Cut 1058	NE
1/28/2009	11	Pit Cut 1058	NE
1/29/2009	12	Gullies 1060 and 1062	W
1/29/2009	13	Gullies 1060 and 1062	W
1/29/2009	14	Gully Cut 1060	NE
1/29/2009	15	Gully Cut 1060	NE
1/29/2009	16	Gully Cut 1062	SW
1/29/2009	17	Gully Cut 1062	SW
1/29/2009	18	Ditch Cut Segment 1064	NW
1/29/2009	19	Ditch Cut Segment 1064	NW
1/29/2009	20	Gully Cut 1068	NW
1/29/2009	21	Gully Cut 1068	NW
1/30/2009	22	Gully Cut 1072	NW
1/30/2009	23	Gully Cut 1072	NW
1/30/2009	24	Ditch Segment 1070	
1/30/2009	25	Ditch Segment 1070	
2/2/2009	26	Gully Cut 1074	N
2/2/2009	27	Gully Cut 1074	N
2/3/2009	28	Ditch Cut 1078	N
2/3/2009	29	Ditch Cut 1078	N
2/4/2009	30	Ditch Cut 1081	W
2/4/2009	31	Ditch Cut 1081	W
2/5/2009	32	Furrow Cut 1084	SW
2/5/2009	33	Furrow Cut 1084	SW
2/6/2009	34	Ditch Segments 1086 + 1088	W
2/6/2009	35	Ditch Segments 1086 + 1088	W
2/6/2009	36	East Facing Section 1086 + 1088	W
2/6/2009	37	East Facing Section 1086 + 1088	W

FILM NUMBER: 1097 (Transparency)

Date	No	Description	Direction
1/26/2009	1	I.D Shot	
1/26/2009	2	Half Sectioned Pit 1047	SE
1/26/2009	3	Half Sectioned Pit 1047	SE
1/26/2009	4	Linear Furrow Segment 1049	NW
1/26/2009	5	Linear Furrow Segment 1049	NW
1/27/2009	6	Gully Segment 1051	W
1/27/2009	7	Gully Segment 1051	W
1/28/2009	8	Ditch Segments 1053 + 1056	NW

1/28/2009	9	Ditch Segment 1053 + 1056	NW
1/28/2009	10	Pit Cut 1058	NE
1/28/2009	11	Pit Cut 1058	NE
1/29/2009	12	Gullies 1060 + 1062	W
1/29/2009	13	Gullies 1060 + 1062	W
1/29/2009	14	Gully Cut 1060	NE
1/29/2009	15	Gully Cut 1060	NE
1/29/2009	16	Gully Cut 1062	SW
1/29/2009	17	Gully Cut 1062	SW
1/29/2009	18	Ditch Cut Segment 1064	NW
1/29/2009	19	Ditch Cut Segment 1064	NW
1/29/2009	20	Gully Cut 1068	NW
1/29/2009	21	Gully Cut 1068	NW
1/30/2009	22	Gully Cut 1072	NW
1/30/2009	23	Gully Cut 1072	NW
1/30/2009	24	Ditch Segment 1070	NW
1/30/2009	25	Ditch Segment 1070	NW
2/2/2009	26	Gully Cut 1074	N
2/2/2009	27	Gully Cut 1074	N
2/3/2009	28	Ditch Cut 1078	N
2/3/2009	29	Ditch Cut 1078	N
2/4/2009	30	Ditch Cut 1081	W
2/4/2009	31	Ditch Cut 1081	W
2/5/2009	32	Furrow Cut 1084	SW
2/5/2009	33	Furrow Cut 1084	SW
2/6/2009	34	Ditch Segments 1086 + 1088	W
2/6/2009	35	Ditch Segments 1086 + 1088	W
2/6/2009	36	East Facing Section 1086 + 1088	W
2/6/2009	37	East Facing Section 1086 + 1088	W

FILM NUMBER: 1101 (Monochrome)

Date	No	Description	Direction
2/6/2009	1	Identifier	
2/9/2009	2	Half sectioned Posthole 1090	E
2/9/2009	3	Half sectioned Posthole 1090	E
2/9/2009	4	Ditch Cut Segment 1094	W
2/9/2009	5	Ditch Cut Segment 1094	W
2/10/2009	6	Posthole Cut 1096	NW
2/10/2009	7	Posthole Cut 1096	NW
2/10/2009	8	Posthole Cut 1098	NE
2/10/2009	9	Posthole Cut 1098	NE
2/10/2009	10	Posthole Cut 1100	SE
2/10/2009	11	Posthole Cut 1100	SE
2/10/2009	12	Posthole Cuts 1096, 1098, 1100	NW
2/10/2009	13	Posthole Cuts 1096, 1098, 1100	NW

2/11/2009	14	Ditch Cut 1103	SE
2/11/2009	15	Ditch Cut 1103	SE
2/11/2009	16	Ditch Cut 1108	SE
2/11/2009	17	Ditch Cut 1108	SE
2/12/2009	18	Ditch Cut 1112	NE
2/12/2009	19	Ditch Cut 1112	NE
2/26/2009	20	Ditch Cut 1117	N
2/26/2009	21	Ditch Cut 1117	N
2/27/2009	22	Pit Cut 1120	W
2/27/2009	23	Pit Cut 1120	W
3/2/2009	24	Ditch Segment 1124	W
3/2/2009	25	Ditch Segment 1124	SW

FILM NUMBER: 1103 (Transparency)

Date	No	Description	Direction
2/6/2009	1	Identifier	
2/9/2009	2	Half sectioned Posthole 1090	E
2/9/2009	3	Half sectioned Posthole 1090	E
2/9/2009	4	Ditch Cut Segment 1094	W
2/9/2009	5	Ditch Cut Segment 1094	W
2/10/2009	6	Posthole Cut 1096	NW
2/10/2009	7	Posthole Cut 1096	NW
2/10/2009	8	Posthole Cut 1098	NE
2/10/2009	9	Posthole Cut 1098	NE
2/10/2009	10	Posthole Cut 1100	SE
2/10/2009	11	Posthole Cut 1100	SE
2/10/2009	12	Posthole Cuts 1096, 1098, 1100	NW
2/10/2009	13	Posthole Cuts 1096, 1098, 1100	NW
2/11/2009	14	Ditch Cut 1103	SE
2/11/2009	15	Ditch Cut 1103	SE
2/11/2009	16	Ditch Cut 1108	SE
2/11/2009	17	Ditch Cut 1108	SE
2/12/2009	18	Ditch Cut 1112	NE
2/12/2009	19	Ditch Cut 1112	NE
2/26/2009	20	Ditch Cut 1117	N
2/26/2009	21	Ditch Cut 1117	N
2/27/2009	22	Pit Cut 1120	W
2/27/2009	23	Pit Cut 1120	W
3/2/2009	24	Ditch Segment 1124	W
3/2/2009	25	Ditch Segment 1124	SW

APPENDIX 5

Scampston, North Yorkshire (MAP 02-11-08) Carbonised Plant Macrofossils and Charcoal Diane Alldritt

1: Introduction

A total of twenty-seven environmental sample flots from excavations at Scampston, North Yorkshire were assessed for carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. The samples originated from ditch, pit and post-hole features, some of which were possibly Prehistoric, and some possibly Iron Age or Early Roman. A number of gullies and other linear features were also sampled.

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. The samples produced fairly sparse amounts of charred remains, generally from <2.5ml to up to 10ml, with some samples completely barren of any carbonised material. In contrast modern root fragments were quite widespread with amounts from 2.5ml to 30ml, along with occasional modern seeds. 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. 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

4.1: Summary:

The twenty-seven assessment samples from Scampston produced very small quantities of carbonised plant material and charcoal. Cereal grain was extremely scarce and recovered from five samples only, with no weeds of agriculture present. Much of this material may be residual or trace background material, given the high quantities of modern roots noted during the excavation and in the samples. Identifiable wood charcoal was recovered from four of the samples and mostly found in a better state of preservation than the cereal grain. Trace quantities of burnt peat were present, indicating the use of possible alternative

sources of fuel to wood. Occasional non-marine mollusc shell was also encountered.

4.2: Ditch Samples:

Ten samples were examined from the ditch features and many of these were barren. Samples 3 (1010), 4 (1014), 6 (1021), 7 (1027), 8 (1031), 17 (1069), 19 (1085) and 20 (1087) produced no charred plant remains and can therefore be considered sterile.

A single poorly preserved indeterminate cereal grain was recovered from sample 1 (1004), the basal fill of ditch [1005]. This was most likely a trace or accidental occurrence and not significant.

Sample 22 (1093), the primary fill of E-W ditch terminal [1094] produced slightly more charred material, with a nicely preserved specimen of *Triticum dicoccum* (emmer wheat) and a single piece of *Quercus* (oak) charcoal. This context was presumed Iron Age, but may be earlier given the combination of cereal type with oak charcoal. The cereal grain would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

4.3: Field Ditch Sample:

Sample 12 (1052), possibly Late Iron Age / Early Roman, produced a small quantity of interesting and well-preserved material. A single fragment of burnt peat was identified, indicating possible use of peat lands for fuel, and a fragment of *Corylus* (hazel) wood charcoal was present. The hazel suggested the presence of open woodland in the area, probably being cut for fuel, and would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

4.4: Pit Samples:

Five pit fill samples were examined together with one possible pit / post-hole. Samples 14 (1057), 26 (1118) and 27 (1119) contained no charred plant remains and can be considered sterile.

Sample 2 (1006), possibly Prehistoric, contained a single piece of identifiable wood charcoal, which was found to be *Alnus* (alder). Alder inhabits open and scrub woodland, and can survive on very wet ground. It most likely represents fuel waste deposited in the pit. This fragment could be submitted for dating.

Sample 11 (1046) contained a very poor indeterminate cereal grain which was probably residual.

Pit / post-hole sample 23 (1095) produced a number of small fragments of wood charcoal, all of which were identified as *Quercus* (oak). This may represent the remains of a post burnt in-situ, or perhaps fuel waste from a fire-pit.

4.5: Post-Hole Samples:

Three samples originated from post-holes. Sample 21 (1089) contained no remains. Samples 24 (1097) and 25 (1099) both produced specimens of *Hordeum vulgare* sl. (barley) as well as indeterminate grain. This material could suggest agricultural activity taking place in the area, but the evidence for the extent or nature of these practices is extremely scarce.

4.6: Gully Samples and Other Features:

Three samples were taken from gully features, 13 (1054), 15 (1059) and 16 (1061), but unfortunately all proved sterile.

Sample 9 (1033) taken from a linear feature, contained no remains.

Sample 10 (1038) from a possible furrow, also produced nothing.

5: Conclusion

The assessment samples from Scampston produced very few trace amounts of carbonised plant material, with scarce finds of cereal grain, burnt peat and wood charcoal. Preservation was quite poor, but occasional cereal grains were good enough to identify to type, indicating trace evidence for agriculture occurring in the area, with wheat and barley present at the site at various points in time. Wood charcoal suggested the use of oak, hazel and alder for fuel, but as with the cereal, this was trace evidence only, and probably varied over time.

Future excavation work has the potential to produce some carbonised remains, although probably only in very small amounts. The quantities of root material encountered in the samples and the root action recorded on site suggested that much of the material may have been residual or subject to bioturbation.

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: Scampston, North Yorkshire MAP 02-11-08: Carbonised Plant Remains, Charcoal and Other Material:

Scampston, North Yorkshire	Sample	1	2	3	4	6	7	8	9	10	11
MAP 02-11-08	Context	1004	1006	1010	1014	1021	1027	1031	1033	1038	1046
	Feature Type	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Linear	Furrow	Pit
	Total CV	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	0	<2.5ml	5ml	0	0	<2.5ml	<2.5ml
	Modern	2.5ml	15ml	5ml	10ml	30ml	30ml	25ml	10ml	15ml	20ml
Carbonised Cereal Grain	Common Name										
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> sl.	barley										
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	emmer wheat										
Indeterminate cereal grain (+embryo)		1									1
Charcoal											
<i>Quercus</i>	oak										
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel										
<i>Alnus</i>	alder		1 (0.03g)								
Carbonised Wild Resources											
Burnt peat											
Other Remains											
Non-marine mollusc shell						5+	1		1		
Modern (non-carbonised) seeds			1			2					

Table 1: Scampston, North Yorkshire MAP 02-11-08: Carbonised Plant Remains, Charcoal and Other Material:

12	13	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
1052	1054	1057	1059	1061	1069	1085	1087	1089	1093	1095	1097	1099	1118	1119
Ditch	Gully	Pit	Gully	Linear gully	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Post-Hole	Ditch	Pit/Phole	Post-Hole	Post-Hole	Pit	Pit
5ml	5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	5ml	5ml	0	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml	10ml	<2.5ml	<2.5ml	2.5ml	<2.5ml
25ml	15ml	30ml	10ml	20ml	10ml	5ml	10ml	10ml	10ml	10ml	5ml	10ml	15ml	20ml
												1	2	
									1					
							1		1		3	2		
										1 (0.06g)	3 (0.44g)			
1(0.32g)														
1 (0.05g)														
5+	2	5+			5+									
						2							1	

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
STRIP AND RECORD**

**Firs Plantation
Scampston Estate
Scampston
North Yorkshire
SE 8630 7458**

Prepared for Scampston Estate

by

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31 MARCH 2008

**Firs Plantation
Scampston Estate
Scampston
North Yorkshire
SE 8630 7458**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP AND RECORD**

1. Summary

- 1.1 The topsoil, overburden strip and archaeological recording is to take place in the area of the new ponds and on all areas of ground disturbance associated with the planning application. Area B is to have Geophysical Survey undertaken prior to the commencement of any works in this area and will be the subject of further specification. (Planning Application 07/01055/MFUL).

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation (WSI) represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to mitigate the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource and to comply with the archaeological planning condition. This is in accordance with the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990. No work on site should commence until the implementation of the scheme is the subject of a standard ICE Conditions of Contract for Archaeological Investigation agreement between the Client and the selected archaeological contractor.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 8630 7458)

- 3.1 The Proposed Development Area is located south of the A64 York to Scarborough Road and to the east and west of Mill Lane, 800m east of Rillington and 500m south of Scampston Hall.

4. **Archaeological and Historical Background**

- 4.1 The Proposed Development Area lies 500m south of the village of Scampston in Scampston Parish in the Ryedale District of North Yorkshire, formerly in the Parish of Rillington in the Wapentake of Buckrose in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The Place name 'Scampston' derives from 'Skammel's farm' from a personal name "*probably a diminutive of Old Scandinavian nickname Skammr or Skammi*" (Smith 1937, 138-9) with a derivation from various sources of *Scameston(a)* in 1086 (Domesday), *Scamastuna* in 1122-37, *Scanton* in 1193 and 1194, *Scameliston* in 1202, *Scameton* in 1229, *Skameleston* in 1244, *Scham(e)ston* in 1276, *Scampston* and *Skampston* in 1351, 1369, 1399, and *Scampton als. Scampston* in 1500.
- 4.2 No known archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken on the Proposed Development Site. The southern route of the Proposed A64 Rillington Bypass (ENY 1758) was proposed through Firs Plantation and Scampston Hall Deer Park
- 4.3 The Site is currently an area of forestry plantation and arable fields. The plantation has been established since the late nineteenth century. The arable field to the east originally formed part of the eighteenth century Scampston Hall Parkland. The field to the south appears to have been in agricultural production since the medieval period
- 4.4 The Site is adjacent to Scampston Hall and its Park, which is an English Heritage Registered Park and Garden (GD 1326, Grade II*). There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Battlefields, or Listed Buildings within the Proposed Development Area. 110m west of Firs Plantation is the Scheduled Ancient Monument, an Iron Age Barrow Cemetery in East Field (Scheduled Monument 1117). The southern part of the Proposed Development Area has a number of Aerial Photographic Cropmarks listed on the Wolds National Mapping

Project. There are three sites on North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record within the eastern and southern parts of the Proposed Development Area, which are described as Round Barrows.

5. Objectives

5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work are:

1. to determine by means of targeted archaeological excavation the character, extent and nature of the archaeological remains within the development area,
2. to locate, recover, identify, assess and conserve (as appropriate) any archaeological artefacts exposed during the course of the excavation,
3. where appropriate, to undertake a post-excavation assessment after completion of fieldwork and site archive to assess the potential for further analysis and publication, and to undertake such analysis and publication as appropriate,
4. to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

6.1 Access to the site should be arranged through the commissioning body.

6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled. Necessary precautions should be taken near underground services and overhead lines. A risk assessment should be provided to the commissioning body before the commencement of works.

- 6.3 The project will be monitored by the Historic Environment Team, NYCC, to whom written documentation should be sent ten days before the start of the excavation including:
1. the date of commencement,
 2. an opportunity to monitor the works.
- 6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, (Yorkshire and Humber Region) may be called upon to monitor the archaeological science components of the project. Archaeological contractors may wish to contact him to discuss the science components of the project before submission of tenders.
- 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.
 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 Historic Environment Team, NYCC and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible. This is particularly important where there is any likelihood of contingency arrangements being required.

7. Brief

- 7.1 The archaeological contractor should be informed in advance of the correct timing and schedule of site preparation and preliminary excavation works associated with the construction of the proposed development. A specified timetable should be agreed within which the archaeological excavation may be carried out prior to further construction commencing.

- 7.2 Archaeological work within the area of proposed development should include the initial supervision of the preliminary site/topsoil strip areas down to the top of archaeological deposits. 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. Bulldozers or wheeled scraper buckets should not be used to remove overburden above archaeological deposits. Topsoil should be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials.
- 7.3 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, any further machine or hand excavation should be halted to allow the archaeological contractor to observe, clean 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. This is in order to fulfil Objectives 5.1.1 and 5.1.2 above and in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence. In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC.
- 7.4 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined. 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.

7.5 The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA 2001). Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003). An outline strategy of sampling for scientific dating, geoarchaeology and soil science (Canti 1996), biological analysis (English Heritage 2002), artefact conservation and analysis (Watkinson and Neal 1998), and analysis of technological residues (English Heritage 2001), ceramics, and stone should be agreed with the Local Authority, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (RA) before commencement of site work. This strategy should be based on the results of previous archaeological work in the area. The strategy will be subject to variation as appears necessary during the excavation, following consultation with the Local Authority and the RA.

7.6 All specialists in Archaeological Science (both those employed in-house by the archaeological contractor or those sub-contracted) should be named in project documents. Agreement of specialists must always be obtained before their names are listed. Their competence to undertake proposed investigations, and the availability of adequate laboratory facilities and reference collections should be demonstrated.

There should be agreement in writing on timetables and deadlines for all stages of work.

- 7.7 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally-scaled plans and sections. Each excavation area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered should be recorded. The limits of excavation should be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 7.8 Any significant unstratified artefacts or small finds should be collected. Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, should only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved.
- 7.9 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 excavation. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be fully excavated, sampled, and recorded. Full excavation should be carried out on features and deposits of limited potential where the stratigraphic relationships, phasing or origin of these are still unclear. Further excavation may also be needed to expose the full stratigraphic sequence across the site.
- 7.10 All artefacts and ecofacts visible during excavation should be collected and processed, unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC. In some cases, sampling may be most appropriate. Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). A regular transfer of finds from the site to the conservation laboratory is desirable, particularly in the case of long term excavations

- 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) should be followed.
- 7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate). For this excavation, tenders should allow provision for a minimum of four dates using scientific techniques.
- 7.13 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 the outline strategy presented in the Project Design, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.
- 7.14 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.
- 7.15 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 that may be required. Allowance should be made for a site visit from the contractor's environmental specialists/consultants where appropriate.

- 7.16 In the event that any human remains are encountered, they must be treated at all stages with care and respect. Excavators must be aware of, and comply with, the relevant legislation and any Department of Constitutional Affairs and local environmental health concerns. Burials should be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, washed in water (without additives), marked and packed to standards compatible with McKinley and Roberts (1993). Site inspection by a recognised specialist is desirable in the case of isolated burials, and necessary for cemeteries. Proposals for the final placing of human remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design. Further guidance is provided by English Heritage (2004). For this excavation, tenders should allow provision for any human remains to be subject to carbon and nitrogen isotope study.

Post-Excavation Assessment

- 7.17 Upon completion of archaeological fieldwork, where appropriate, a post-excavation assessment should be undertaken and an assessment report produced in accordance with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage 1991). The assessment report should summarise the evidence recovered and should consider its potential for further analysis, review the programme of archaeological science, update the

project design as necessary and provide costings for the post-excavation analysis stage of work, with proposals for the production of a final report and/or publication. The site assessment report should include reports on all aspects of Archaeological Science investigated, and include assessment of their suitability for analysis, so as to inform the updated project design.

- 7.18 Assessment of artefacts should include x-radiography of all iron objects (Jones ed. 2006), after initial screening to separate obviously modern debris, and a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy). An assessment of all excavated material should be undertaken by conservators and finds researchers in collaboration. Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Once assessed, all material should be packed and stored in optimum conditions, as described in Watkinson and Neal (1998).
- 7.19 Assessment of any technological residues should be undertaken. Processing of all samples collected for biological assessment, or sub-samples of them, should be completed. Assessment will include recording the preservation state, density and significance of material retrieved, to inform up-dated project designs. Methods presented in English Heritage (2002) should be followed. Unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the appropriate specialists.
- 7.20 Samples collected for geoarchaeological assessment should be processed as deemed necessary by the specialist, particularly where storage of unprocessed samples is thought likely to result in deterioration. Appropriate assessment should be undertaken (see Canti 1996, English Heritage 2002). Animal bone assemblages, or sub-samples of them, should be assessed by a recognised specialist

(English Heritage 2002). Assessment of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist (English Heritage 2004).

Analysis

- 7.21 Within a time agreed with the Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC, a timetable for post-excavation work should be produced, following consultation (including team meetings for larger-scale sites), with all specialists involved in the project. Agreement of timetables should be made in writing with external specialists.
- 7.22 A detailed and cost-effective strategy for scientific dating should be prepared, in consultation with appropriate specialists. Samples for dating should be submitted promptly, and prior agreement should be made with the laboratory on turn-around time and report production.
- 7.23 All artefacts should be conserved and stored in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998). Investigative conservation should be undertaken on those objects selected during the assessment phase, with the aim of maximising information whilst minimising intervention. Where necessary, active stabilisation/consolidation will be carried out, to ensure long-term survival of the material, but with due consideration to possible future investigations. Proposals for ultimate storage should follow Walker (1990).
- 7.24 Appropriate analysis of technological residues should be undertaken, as outlined in English Heritage (2001). Samples or sub-samples collected for all types of biological and geoarchaeological analysis should be processed, and material retrieved analysed by recognised specialists. Any unprocessed sub-samples should be stored in conditions specified by the specialists, or a reasoned discard policy should be developed (English Heritage 2002).

7.25 Analysis of animal bones should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the updated project design (see also English Heritage 2002). Analysis of human remains should be undertaken by a recognised specialist, as specified in the up-dated project design.

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 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. Copyright

- 9.1 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 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.
- 9.2 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.

10. Report

- 10.1 Following post-excavation assessment and analysis as appropriate, a report should be prepared following the County Council's guidance on reporting: *Reporting Check-List*. The report should set out the aims of the work and the results as achieved, including photographs of operations, description of the remains including all relevant plans and sections, interpretation and assessment of the significance of the remains. The report should also include a listing of contexts, finds, plans and sections, and photographs.
- 10.2 The results from investigations in Archaeological Science, *including negative results*, should be included in the Site Archive and reported to the HER.

- 10.3 A timetable for completion of reports should be agreed with all specialists, and agreements in writing with sub-contracted external specialists are desirable. The time-table should allow for adequate provision by the excavator of contextual information, provisional dating and stratigraphic relationships of contexts. Reports should include clear statements of methodology. The results from scientific analysis should be clearly distinguished from their interpretation. Non-technical summaries of results should be included. Reports on Archaeological Science should be published fully, in the text of printed reports or in the main body of reports disseminated by electronic means, wherever the results merit it.
- 10.4 At least six copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and, under separate cover, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section.
- 10.5 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.
- 10.6 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 Historic Environment Team Leader, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

11. Further Information

11.1 Further information or clarification of any aspects of this brief may be obtained from:

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd

Showfield Lane

Malton

North Yorkshire YO17 6BT

Tel. 01653 697752

Fax. 01653 694747

11.2 This written scheme of investigation is valid for a period of six months from the date of issue. After that time it may need to be revised to take into account new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques. In addition, depending upon the final design of development, the methodology of the archaeological excavation may need to be modified accordingly.

11.3 References

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| Association for Environmental Archaeology | 1995 Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Recommendations Concerning the Component of Archaeological Evaluations in England. <i>Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, Number 2.</i>
http://www.envarch.net/publications/papers/evaluations.html |
| Canti, M | 1996 Guidelines for carrying out Assessments in Geoarchaeology, <i>Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 34/96</i> , English Heritage |
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http://194.164.61.131/Filestore/archaeology/pdf/cfa_archaeometallurgy.pdf
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<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
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- English Heritage 2004 *Human Bones from Archaeological sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports.* Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, unnumbered.
http://194.164.61.131/filestore/publications/pdf/free/human_bones_2004.pdf
- Institute of Field Archaeologists 2001 Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation
<http://www.archaeologists.net/modules/icontent/inPages/docs/codes/exc2.pdf>

- Jones, D M (ed.) 2006 Guidelines on the X-radiography of Archaeological Metalwork. English Heritage.
- McKinley, J & Roberts, C 1993 IFA Technical Paper **13**, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.*
- Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993 *Selection, retention and dispersal of archaeological collections. Guidelines for use in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales.*
- Walker, K. 1990 *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage*, Archaeology Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.
- Watkinson, D & Neal, V 1998 First Aid for Finds (3rd edition), RESCUE & the Archaeological Section of the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation.

APPENDIX 1- SPECIALISTS

Ian Panter	YAT		01904 663036
Prehistoric Pottery	Terry Manby		01430 873147
Roman Pottery	Vivien Swan		01904 468335
	Jeremy Evans		0121 7784024
	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	S.Garside – Neville		01904 621339
Animal Bone		PRS	01388 772167
Small Finds	Hilary Cool		0116 9819065
Leather	Ian Carlisle	YAT	01904 663000
Textile	Penelope Walton Rogers	Textile Research in Archaeology	01904 634585
Slag/Hearths	Jerry McDonnell	Bradford University	01274 3835131
Flint	Pete Makey		01377 253695
Environmental Sampling		PRS/ Diane Alldritt	01388 772167 0141 649 877
Human Remains	Malin Holst	York Osteology Ltd	01904 737509
C14 Dating		C	270136
Debdro		Sheffield University	0114 2220123
Archaeomagnetic	Mark Noel	Geoquest Associates	01624819364