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CNY	11077
Parish	8058
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LAND TO WEST OF CAROUSEL WALK/FAIRFIELD LINK,  
SHERBURN IN ELMET.

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REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION.  
OSA REPORT No: OSA12EV03

February 2012.



**OSA**

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**Report Summary.**

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**REPORT NO:** OSA12EV03

**SITE NAME:** Land to the West of Carousel Walk, Sherburn in Elmet

**COUNTY:** North Yorkshire

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** SE 49916 33366

**PLANNING REF NO:** N/A

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**TIMING:** Fieldwork  
February 2012  
Post excavation & report preparation  
February 2012

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**PERIODS REPRESENTED:** Early modern

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## 1.0 Abstract.

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*An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out by On-Site Archaeology on land to the west of Carousel Walk, Sherburn in Elmet in February 2012. The purpose of the evaluation was to further understand the archaeology of the site prior to the determination of a planning application for the erection of 120 dwellings and associated infrastructure.*

*A programme of archaeological evaluation, consisting of geophysical survey and small-scale trial trenching, had been carried out in 1997/8. This had indicated a low likelihood of significant archaeological features on the site. Medieval ridge and furrow, two narrow, shallow linear features and a trackway were discovered during this evaluation by trial trenching, with the narrow linear features and trackway being undated.*

*The further evaluation trenching reported here involved the excavation of three 10m x 3m trenches and one 20m x 3m trench. Two trenches targeted the linears and trackway found in previous work to attempt to recover further dating evidence and to better characterise the features, while the remaining two targeted areas in the northern and southern parts of the site that were found to be blank or were not covered by the geophysical survey in 1997/8.*

*The evaluation trenching has shown that very little of archaeological interest is present on the site. The trackway identified in the 1998 evaluation was shown to lie above a backfilled ditch. While the ditch itself may be older in origin, a terracotta land drain had been placed in a cut in the base before the ditch was backfilled, meaning that all the deposits within the ditch post-dated the 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century land drain. Map evidence confirms that the ditch was backfilled between 1850 and 1908. Both the two parallel linear features appeared to be of recent origin. In the two trenches targeting blank areas, one was found to be empty while the other contained a modern geological test pit, and several early modern or later land drains, and an undated pit of possibly natural origin.*

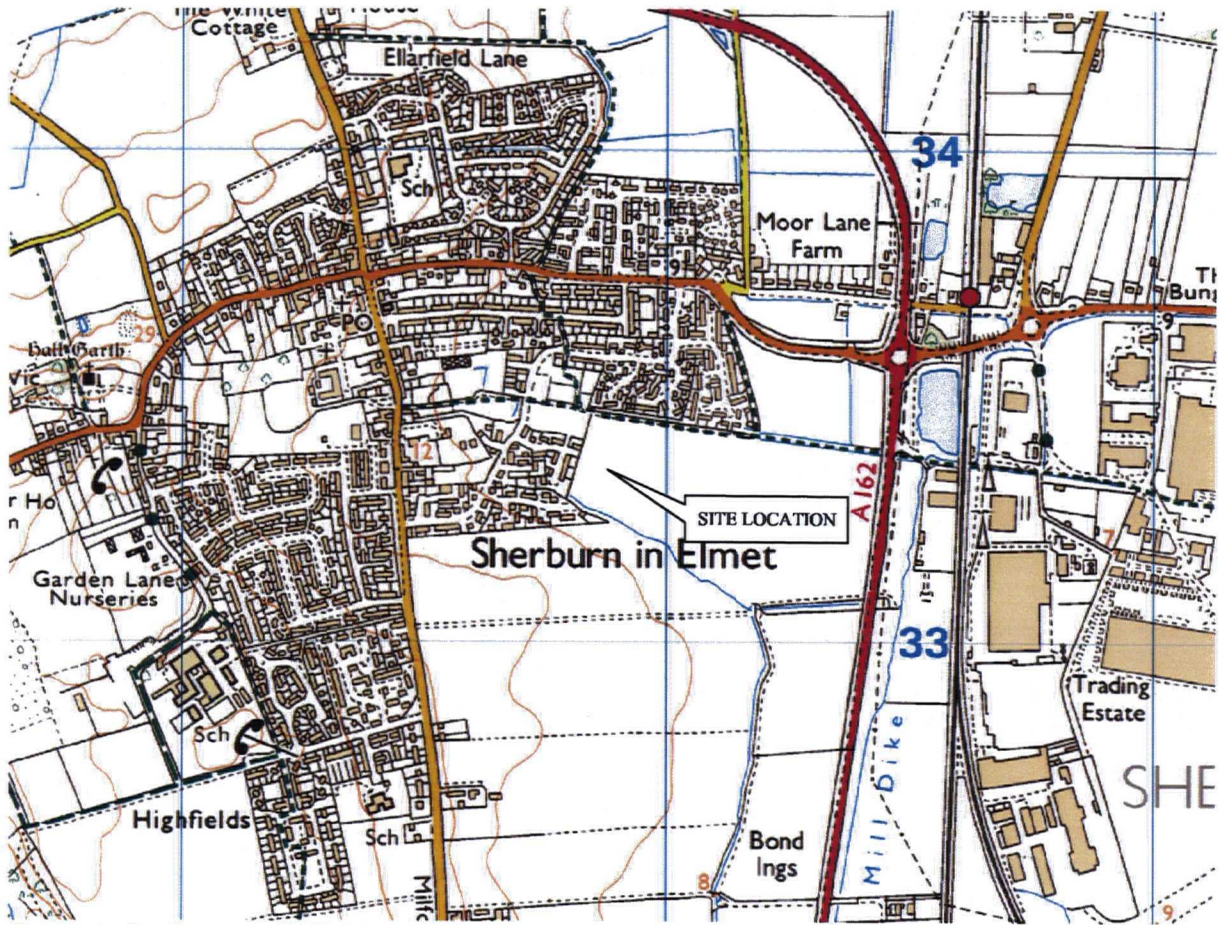


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 49916 33366)

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## 2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

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The proposed development site lies to the south east of the historic town of Sherburn in Elmet and lies in an area that had not previously been developed until the construction of modern housing estates and associated green space sometime after 1985 (Figure 1).

The site of the proposed development is a roughly rectangular parcel of flat arable land (under crop at the time of the evaluation) with wide set-aside borders (Plate 1). The ground is flat and lies between 7.73 and 8.85m AOD and is drained by drainage ditches/streams (known locally as 'dikes' or 'dykes') to the north and south of the site. It is centred at National Grid reference SE 49916 33366.

The geology of the site is glaciolacustrine deposits of clay and silt lying over bedrock of Brotherton formation dolomitic limestone (magnesian limestone) (British Geological Survey 2012).

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### 3.0 Archaeological Background.

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A desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and a previous round of trial trenching have been carried out at the site. In addition, historic mapping and records held by the National Monuments Record have been consulted.

The desk-based assessment highlighted the possibility that archaeological remains may be preserved beneath the ridges of ridge and furrow earthworks seen on aerial photographs from 1967 and 1971. However, the ridge and furrow has been ploughed flat since 1971. It is likely that this happened during the 1990s when the site was cleared of scrub (Chris Lake, Sherburn Parish Council, pers com). This has potentially negative consequences for the preservation of below-ground archaeology.

The geophysical survey indicated the presence of vestigial, ploughed-out ridge and furrow of medieval date running northeast-southwest across the site. A number of discrete magnetic anomalies were found across the site, concentrated on the west side, while three linear trends of magnetic anomalies were seen on the east side of the site. Four irregular areas of magnetic enhancement were also found in the central part of the site.

Trial trenching in 1997 investigated the results of the geophysical survey. Trench 1 investigated a discrete magnetic anomaly, which did not correspond to any archaeological features. Two truncated furrows (up to 0.2m deep) were seen in the trench section. Trench 2 investigated an area of magnetic enhancement but no corresponding features were found. Trench 3 investigated two linear magnetic anomalies. One of these was found to be a crude and ephemeral track consisting of compacted limestone gravel in a clay-silt matrix filling a rough hollow 2.4m wide and up to 0.4m deep. Although no dating evidence was present, the feature was aligned with the medieval ridge and furrow. It is likely therefore that the track is an *ad hoc* track of medieval or post-medieval date. The alignment of the track followed the field boundary as shown on the 1824 Estate map, so it is reasonable to regard this as a field-edge track. The second anomaly was not present. Trench 4 investigated two linear areas of magnetic enhancement. There were the truncated remains of two parallel shallow ditches, one 160mm deep, the other 50mm deep. No dating evidence was recovered and although the report on the trial trenching speculated that they were truncated by (and were therefore earlier than) the medieval ridge and furrow, it appears equally possible that they had been truncated by more recent ploughing. The features followed the approximate line of the boundary of the rectangular enclosure first shown on the 1908 map and it is possible that one or both ditches related to that enclosure and thus date to between 1850 and 1908. Trench 5 was excavated to examine an area without geophysical traces; it was found to be blank.

Apart from the ridge and furrow, no features were shown by aerial photos as physical features or as cropmarks on the site.

The map accompanying the Enclosure Award for Sherburn in 1770 does not show the site itself, which lies beyond the area. The site is first shown on historic mapping in 1824, when an estate map shows the site spanning two fields labelled 'Warning Pasture' (presumably a



reference to the name of the landholder/tenant). The division between the two fields is shown running diagonally from southwest to northeast. As this boundary runs in the approximate location of the track identified by trial trenching, it may be that the track ran along the field edge. The 1850 Ordnance Survey first edition map shows the same layout of fields. The detail of the map is difficult to interpret, but it is possible that the diagonal boundary is a ditch linking the present day southern boundary ditch to the ditch labelled 'Green Dike'.

By the time of the 1908 edition of the Ordnance Survey map, the diagonal boundary/ditch has disappeared. A rectangular enclosure is present spanning the eastern boundary of the site, in the northeast corner of which is a small excavation (likely to represent an extraction pit for clay). This lies beyond the edge of the proposed development. The later maps show little change to the site.



Figure 2. Previous evaluation trenches, geophysics results and location of present evaluation trenches

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## 4.0 Methodology.

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Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the excavation. These involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit, structure or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM), which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey benchmark. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

A total of four trenches were excavated, three measuring 10m x 3m and one measuring 20m x 3m. To avoid confusion with trenches 1-5 of the 1997 evaluation, the trenches were labelled 6-9. Trenches 6 and 9 were placed to investigate areas in the northern and southern parts of the site to investigate areas not assessed during geophysical survey. Trench 7 was placed to investigate the two linear anomalies indicated by geophysics and found in the 1997 evaluation trench to be narrow, shallow linear features with no dating evidence. Trench 8 was placed to investigate the trackway and the two other possible linear features running parallel to it indicated on the geophysics but not found in the course of the 1997 evaluation. (See Figure 2 for trench locations.)



## 5.0 Results.

Trenches are described starting with the earliest deposit first unless otherwise indicated. All deposits, cuts and other archaeological features are issued with unique context numbers for ease of reference. It is standard practice to distinguish between *deposits* (identified by the use of round brackets) and *cuts* (shown by the use of square brackets).

### 5.1 Trench 6

This trench was located towards the northern edge of the site and was intended to investigate an area not included in the geophysical survey. It measured 10m x 3m and was aligned east-west (Plate 2). The trench contained only topsoil of dark, blackish brown silty clay (600), which lay on top of an undisturbed geological deposit of brownish grey clay (601). The only feature was the cut for a modern terracotta land drain that was 0.18m wide and ran across the eastern part of the trench.

### 5.2 Trench 7

This trench was located in the central eastern part of the site and measured 10m x 3m. It was orientated approximately east west and was intended to examine two parallel linear anomalies identified by geophysical survey and found to be a pair of very shallow ditches in trench 4 of the 1998 evaluation. The trench was slightly extended to the west to find the westernmost of the two linears. In the event, both of the two linear features were present and a continuation of the linear feature investigated in trench 8 and identified as a trackway in the 1997 evaluation was also present, although this had not been picked up by the geophysical survey (Figure 3).

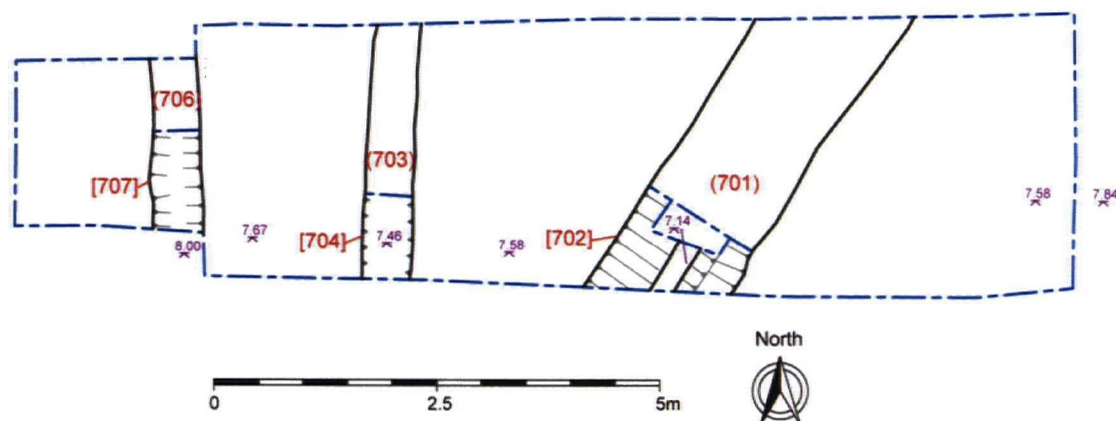


Figure 3. Plan of trench 7

The earliest deposit in the trench was undisturbed natural geology in the form of grey brown clay (705). This was cut by two separate features. Running diagonally through the central part of the trench was a northeast to southwest aligned ditch that was 1.4m wide and 0.9m deep [702]. The cut of the ditch was V-shaped with moderate to steep sides. In the base of the ditch was an additional vertical-sided cut that contained a square-section terracotta land drain (Plate 3). This additional cut and the ditch above was filled by a single undifferentiated deposit of brown silty clay (702), which contained occasional flecks of charcoal and ceramic building material (CBM, i.e. undifferentiated brick/tile/terracotta pipe etc). There was no sign above this of the trackway surface found in trench 8 and trench 3 of the 1998 evaluation.

On the western side of the trench was a straight, vertical-sided cut [704] that was 610mm wide and 510mm deep (measured from the top of topsoil). This was filled by dark grey brown soft silty clay (703), which contained occasional CBM flecks and clinker fragments. Although no positive dating evidence was found, the presence of clinker and the topsoil-like nature of the fill probably dates it to the modern period (Plate 4).

Running parallel to and approximately 2m from ditch [704] was a second ditch of similar form and proportions. It had moderately sloping sides with a flat base and was 550mm wide and 470mm deep (measured from the top of the topsoil) [707]. It was filled with material of the same description as its neighbour (706). It contained two very small fragments of undated, but probably 19<sup>th</sup> century or later, CBM. With more moderately sloping sides than its parallel neighbour, this ditch looked less like a machine cut feature although a modern date is still most likely (Figure 4).

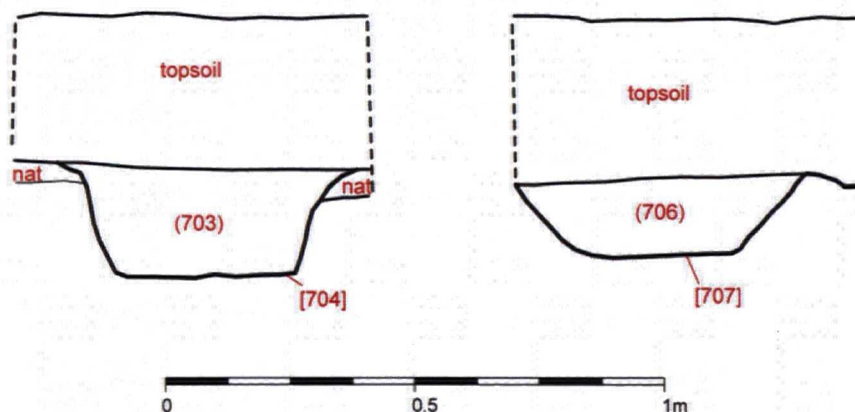


Figure 4. North facing sections of [704] and [707]



All three features were overlain by dark brown silty clay topsoil (700), which was approximately 350mm deep.

### 5.3 Trench 8

This trench was located in the southern central part of the site and was aligned roughly northwest to southeast. It was 20m x 3m to allow for the investigation of three parallel linear features identified by the geophysical survey. These had been investigated in trench 3 of the 1997 evaluation and had proved to be a single linear feature only, which at that point was found to be a trackway. Trench 8 confirmed that only one of the three parallel anomalies was present and this proved to be a ditch/land drain with a rudimentary early modern/post medieval trackway above (Figure 5).

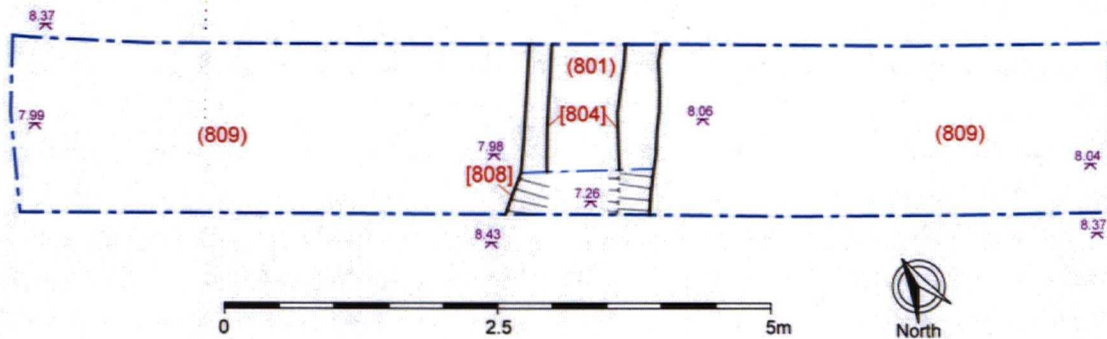


Figure 5. Plan of trench 8

The earliest deposit was undisturbed natural geology consisting of firm pale yellow clay (809). This was cut by a single feature, ditch [808]. The ditch ran northeast to southwest and was 2.9m wide and 1.2m deep (from the top of topsoil) (Figure 6). As with the ditch in trench 7, a square-section terracotta land drain was placed in the base of the ditch in a vertical-sided cut (807). The ditch was filled by a sequence of four consecutive fill-deposits, all of which clearly post-dated the laying of the land drain (Plate 5). The lowest was brownish grey silty clay with occasional fragments of twig-like organic material (806) that was 240mm thick. This was overlain by light reddish brown silty clay with occasional flecks of CBM (805), which was 360mm thick. A piece of clay pipe stem was found within this deposit and it contained very small fragments of undated, but probably 19<sup>th</sup> century or later, CBM. It was overlain in turn by 120mm thick layer of mid grey clayey-silt (803), which appeared to fill a shallow-recut [804] (Plate 6). Occasional post-medieval/early modern pottery was found within. Above was a thin (45mm) layer of mid red-brown clayey sandy silt containing fragments of terracotta land drain, slate roof tile, slag, and pottery from the 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (802). Above this was a 100mm thick layer of grey silty, sandy clay with inclusions of frogged brick and other modern rubble (801).



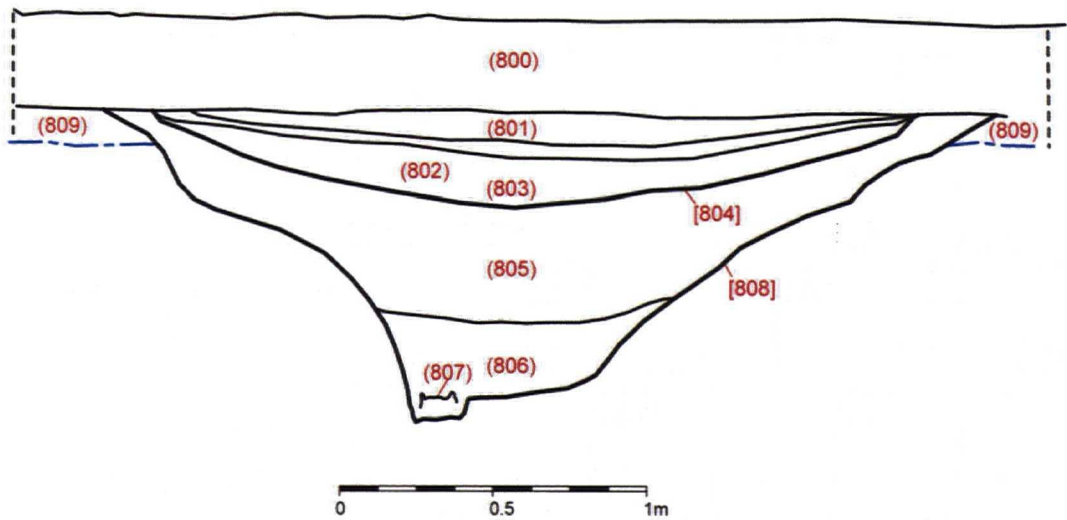


Figure 6. Northeast facing section of ditch [808]

The trench was sealed by a layer of topsoil of brownish grey silty clay that was 300mm thick.

#### 5.4 Trench 9

This trench was located towards the southeast boundary of the site to investigate an area not included in the geophysical survey. It measured 10m x 3m and was aligned east-west. It contained several features, none of which was likely to be older than the Victorian period (Figure 7).

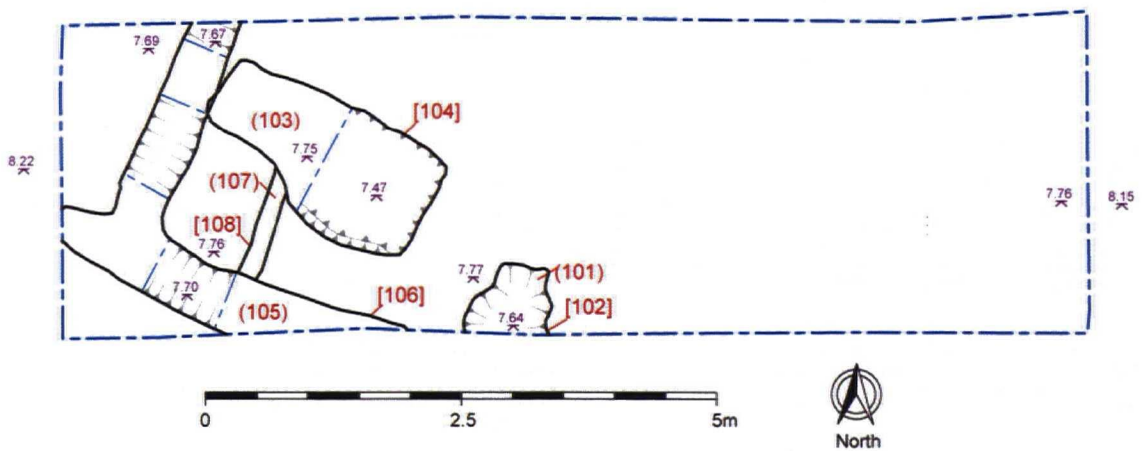


Figure 7. Plan of trench 9

The earliest deposit was undisturbed geology in the form of grey brown clay that was laminated with silty sand in places (909). This was cut by three features. In the central part of the trench was a possible pit or bioturbation [902]. This was 220mm deep and 800mm north south and 600mm east-west. It extended beyond the trench edge to the south and although flat-based, the edges of the feature were very irregular and suggestive of a tree-root throw or similar (Plate 7). It was filled by dark brown soft silty clay (901). The fact that this contained CBM flecks and was topsoil-like in nature was suggestive of a quite recent, or natural, origin for this feature.

On the west side of the trench a round terracotta land drain (907), in a cut [908] 100mm wide and 150mm deep and backfilled with grey brown clay ran north to south across the trench. This was much lower on the south side of the trench with a considerable rise to the north edge where it had been truncated by modern ploughing. The land drain was cut by two features:

The first was a vertical sided straight-edged cut measuring 2.4m x 600mm and of a depth exceeding 500mm [904]. It was filled with a mixed deposit of natural clay and loose topsoil containing fragments of modern salt-glazed pipe and broken land drain (presumably from (907), through which it cut). The feature was clearly modern and dug by machine (600mm being a standard machine bucket width) and was likely to have been a geotechnical test pit (Plate 8).

Also cutting land drain (907) was a linked pair of shallow cuts, of no more than 100mm depth [906] that ran north south and east west across the west part of the trench and joined (Plate 9). Although not machine cut as they had sloping sides and a concave base, they clearly cut through the backfill of land drain (907). Both were filled with firm grey brown silty clay, which contained no finds (906). Although no pipe was present, one possibility is that these were late examples of 'brushwood' drains, where a cut was packed with twiggy material before being backfilled.



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## 6.0 Discussion.

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### 6.1 *The northeast-southwest linear feature in trenches 3, 7 and 8*

This feature was shown as three broad linear anomalies in the geophysical survey. It was investigated by trench 3 of the 1997 evaluation and trenches 7 and 8 of the present evaluation. It is shown as a possible ditch on the 1850 Ordnance Survey map, but is no longer shown by the time of the 1908 map. It is shown as a boundary of unknown form on an estate map of 1824.

In all three trenches only a single feature was found rather than the three parallel features shown by geophysics. It is possible that the additional features seen in the geophysics plot were furrows, which have now been ploughed flat as have all the other ridges and furrows on the site. In both trench 7 and 8 of this evaluation the feature was shown to be a ditch with a terracotta land drain in a vertical sided cut in its base. The land drain was placed before the ditch was backfilled, and so all the deposits in the ditch post-date the laying of the land drain. In trench 8, the upper part of the ditch was cut by a shallow recut filled with modern rubble to form a crude track surface. Its components included frogged, machine-made brick, which probably dates it to the early twentieth century.

In trench 3 of the 1997 evaluation the trackway was found, but no ditch was present below it. (It is possible that this trench was inadvertently placed at the site of a former entrance to the field, which would explain the apparent break in the ditch.)

The ditch once connected the southernmost of the two parallel ditches that form Green Dike with the ditch skirting the southern boundary of the site, which goes some way to explain the curious double-ditched nature of Green Dike, in which the southernmost ditch appears to terminate rather abruptly just to the east of the site boundary. While the cut of the ditch predated the laying of the land drain, and probably pre-dates the 1824 estate map, it was clear in both excavated sections that no deposits survive which predate the land drain. As the land drain was laid and the ditch backfilled between 1850 and 1908, the feature is of no further archaeological interest now that its course and form have been ascertained.

### 6.2 *Parallel ditches in trenches 4 and 7*

The two ditches were first found in trench 4 of the 1997 evaluation and were reinvestigated in trench 7 of the present evaluation. They were found to be relatively narrow and shallow, filled with topsoil-like material. They are similar in nature and run precisely parallel with identical fills. Probably modern CBM in the westernmost ditch, and flecks of CBM in the eastern ditch, suggest that both ditches are of modern origin. This is supported by the fact that the ditches run along a boundary first shown on the 1908 Ordnance Survey map, although it is impossible to say which of the two ditches formed the boundary, or what form the boundary had; it is even possible that the parallel ditches are, in fact, wheel ruts from a large wheeled vehicle. Given their likely modern date, these features have no further archaeological significance.



### **6.3 Land drains and other features in trench 9**

Various features were found in trench 9 relating to land drainage, which all post-dated a terracotta piped land drain. Apart from these, a modern test pit was found as well as an irregular cut containing fragments of CBM and extending beyond the southern part of the trench. The irregular cut contained flecks of CBM and was filled by topsoil-like material indicating that its origin is probably recent (or even natural, resulting from bioturbation). As a result, none of the features in this trench are of archaeological significance.

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### **7.0 Conclusions.**

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The present phase of evaluation trenching has confirmed and expanded the interpretations made as a result of the geophysical survey and previous trial trenching of the site. The archaeological potential of the site has been confirmed to be low. The two parallel ditches and the irregular pit in trench 9 lacked securely datable artefacts, but there is good reason in each case to conclude that they are likely to be recent in origin.

On the basis of the low archaeological significance of the results from the geophysical survey and from both episodes of trial trenching, it is recommended that a watching brief on the intrusive groundworks required by the development would be the most appropriate form of mitigation.

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## 8.0 Bibliography.

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### 8.1 Documents

British Geological Survey Geology of Britain

[http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer\\_google/googleviewer.html](http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html)

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### 8.2 Maps

Ordnance Survey 1850

Ordnance Survey 1908

Ordnance Survey 1950

Ordnance Survey 1967

Plan of the Township of Sherburn by John Power 1824 (in MAP 2011)

Sherburn in Elmet, Enclosure Award Map 1770

## 9.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context no.	Description	Thickness	Extent
<i>Trench 6</i>			
600	Dark blackish brown clayey silt	320mm	Tr
601	Brownish grey clay	-	Tr
<i>Trench 7</i>			
700	mid – dark grey silty clay	0.63m	Tr
701	mid grey silty clay	0.10m	Tr
702	Pinkish brown clay (natural)	-	tr
703	Dark grey silty clay	0.22m	3m x 1.9m
704	mid grey silty clay	0.50m	0.30m x 0.30m
705	mid pinkish brown clay		
706	Dark grey silty clay	0.22m	3m x 0.16m
707	N-S linear ditch cut	0.68m	3m x 1.50m
708	Dark grey silty clay	0.55m	3m x 1.10m
709	mid grey silty clay	0.40m	3m x 0.50m
710	Mixed mid grey silty clay and pinkish brown clay	0.30m	3m x 0.35m
711	N-S linear ditch cut	0.60m	3m x 1.10m
712	Pale grey brown clay silt	0.24m	5m x 0.45m
713	NE-SW linear cut	0.24m	5m x 0.45m
714	Dark grey black clay silt	-	2.5m x 0.45m
<i>Trench 8</i>			
800	Dark grey clay silt	0.45m	Tr
801	mid reddish brown silty clay	0.17m	Tr
802	mid pinkish brown clay (natural)	-	Tr
803	Dark grey silty clay	0.30m	3.50m x 0.65m
804	SE – NW curvilinear gully cut	0.30m	3.50m x 0.65m
805	mid grey silty clay	0.20m	0.30m dia
806	Oval post hole cut	0.20m	0.30m dia
807	mid grey silty clay	0.08m	0.30m dia
808	Oval post hole cut	0.08m	0.30m dia
809	mid grey brown silty clay	0.10m	0.40m dia
810	Sub-circular post hole cut	0.10m	0.40m dia
811	mid grey brown silty clay	0.18m	0.25m dia
812	Oval post hole cut	0.18m	0.25m dia
813	mid grey silty clay	0.15m	0.25m dia
814	Oval post hole cut	0.15m	0.25m dia
815	mid grey brown silty clay	0.12m	0.25m dia
816	Oval post hole cut	0.12m	0.25m dia
817	mid grey brown silty clay	0.15m	0.25m dia
818	Oval post hole cut	0.15m	0.25m dia
819	Dark grey silty clay	0.28m	2m x 0.60m
820	E-W linear ditch cut	0.28m	2m x 0.60m
821	Grey brown silty clay	0.40m	2.30m x 1.15m
822	E-W linear ditch cut	0.40m	2.30m x 1.15m
823	mid grey brown silty clay	0.10m	6m x 1.75m
824	NNW-SSE irregular shallow linear furrow	0.10m	6m x 1.75m
825	mid grey brown silty clay	0.12m	0.35m dia
826	Oval post hole cut	0.12m	0.35m dia



827	mid grey brown silty clay	0.07m	0.20m dia
828	Oval post hole cut	0.07m	0.20m dia
829	mid grey brown silty clay	0.20m	0.40m dia
830	Oval post hole cut	0.20m	0.40m dia
831	mid grey brown silty clay	0.11m	0.80m x 0.40m
832	Shallow sub-rectangular pit cut	0.11m	0.80m x 0.40m
<i>Trench 9</i>			
900	Dark grey clay silt	0.30m	Tr
901	Pinkish brown clay (natural)	-	tr
902	mid grey brown clay silt	0.40m	1.90m x 0.45m
903	SW-NE linear slot, with sub-rectangular post setting in base	0.40m	1.90m x 0.45m
904	Dark grey silty clay	0.15m	0.45m x 0.35m
905	Sub-circular post hole cut	0.15m	0.45m x 0.35m
906	mid grey silty clay	0.16m	3m x 0.75m
907	Dark grey clay silt	0.28m	1m x 0.83m
908	N-S linear ditch cut	0.45m	3m x 0.90m
1204	Very irregular sub-oval cut (tree hole)	0.30m	2.60m x 2.00m

## 10.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

### 10.1 Drawing Register.

Drawing no.	Description	Scale	Initials	Date
1	Tr 7 plan	1:50	GB	04-03-10
2	NE fac sect [830]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
3	SW fac sect [832]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
4	E fac sect [826]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
5	N fac sect [828]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
6	SE fac sect [806]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
7	NE fac sect [808]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
8	SE fac sect [810]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
9	SW fac sect [812] and [814]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
10	SW fac sect [816]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
11	SE fac sect [804]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
12	SE fac sect [820] and [822]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
13	S fac sect [707]	1:10	BM	04-03-10
14	S fac sect [711]	1:10	BM	04-03-10
15	Tr 7 plan	1:50	BM	04-03-10
16	SW fac sect [713]	1:10	GB	04-03-10
17	Tr 6 plan	1:50	BM	05-03-10
18	W fac sect [604]	1:10	BM	05-03-10
19	Tr 5 plan	1:50	GB	05-03-10
20	N fac sect [905] and [908]	1:10	BM	05-03-10
21	SW fac sect [903]	1:10	GB	05-03-10
22	Tr 9 plan	1:50	BM	05-03-10
23	Tr 11 plan	1:50	BM	08-03-10
24	S fac sect [1105]	1:10	BM	08-03-10
25	Tr 12 plan	1:50	GB	08-03-10
26	SW fac sect [1204]	1:10	GB	08-03-10
27	Tr 10 plan	1:50	BM	09-03-10
28	E fac sect [1006]	1:10	GB	09-03-10



29	W fac sect [1004]	1:10	BM	09-03-10
30	E fac sect [1010]	1:10	BM	09-03-10

## 10.2 Photographic Register.

Image no.	Description	View	Scale	Inits and date
49-50	Tr 9 pre ex general view	E	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
51-52	Tr 9 pre ex general view	W	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
53-54	Tr 9 Modern pit 904 pre ex	SW	1m	DP 8.2.12
55-56	Tr 8 pre ex	NE	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
57-58	Tr 8 pre ex	SW	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
59-60	Tr 7 pre ex	E	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
61-62	Tr 7 pre ex	W	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
63-64	Tr 6	E	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
65-66	Tr 6	W	2 x 1m	DP 8.2.12
67-69	Tr 9 pit 902	S	2 x1 m	DP 8.2.12
70-74	Tr 9 post ex	N	2 x 1m	GB 9.2.12
75-77	Tr 9 post ex	W	2 x 1m	GB 9.2.12
78-79	Tr 9 test pit 904	NE	2 x 1m	DP 9.2.12
80-81	Tr 9 test pit 904	W	2 x 1m	DP 9.2.12
82-87	Tr 8 trackway 804	SW	2 x 1m	DP 9.2.12
88-91	Tr 7 ditch 702	SW	2 x 1m	DP 9.2.12
92-93	Tr 7 general	SW	2 x 1m	DP 9.2.12
94-95	Tr 7 general	W	2 x 1m	DP 9.2.12
96-108	Tr 8 ditch 808	SW	2 x 1m	GB 9.2.12
109-114	Tr 7 narrow ditch 704	S	2 x 1m	DP 9.2.12
115-119	Site in snow	E	-	DP 9.2.12
120-124	Tr 7 narrow ditch 707	S	1m	DP 13.2.12

## 11.0 Appendix 3 ~ Finds Assessment.

by *Berny McCluskey (OSA)*

An assemblage of finds was recovered by *On-Site Archaeology Ltd* during an archaeological evaluation at land off Carousel Walk, Sherburn-in-Elmet, North Yorkshire. This report details the provisional identification and assessment of the finds from this investigation. The finds date from 18<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### 11.1 Description

The finds comprised of pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bone and slag residue were identified and a catalogue prepared (Appendix 1).

Class	No. sherds/fragments	No. vessels/objects
Pottery	3	3
CBM	5	5
Animal bone	2	2
Slag residue	1	1
Total	11	11

Table 1

### 11.2 18<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> pottery

The pottery assemblage consisted of a total of three sherds that represented 3 vessels (Table 1). Recovered from context (803) were two sherds of Creamware with transfer print dated to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. A single sherd of porcelain of 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century date was recovered from context (802). All the pottery sherds were abraded and small in size.

### 11.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

A total of five fragments of CBM were identified. Two of these represented brick and land drain fragments of a probable 19<sup>th</sup> – 20<sup>th</sup> century date and recovered from context (802). The remaining CBM fragments were too small to be identified diagnostically but probably represent 19<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century brick or land drain fragments; these were recovered from contexts (706) and (805).

### 11.4 Animal bone

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from context (805). One fragment represented a small piece of long bone, possibly bird. The other fragment was piece of a much larger probable long bone. No butchery marks were evident on either bone.

### 11.4 Slag residue

A fragment of greyish-black aerated slag residue was recovered from context (802). Identification of what material this residue derived from is unknown.

### 11.6 Retention

All finds from stratified deposits should all be retained for potential future study.



**11.7 Appendix - catalogue**

Context	Trench	Common name	No. of sherds/fragments	No. of vessels	Comments	Date range – centuries/period
706	7	Ceramic building material (CBM)	2	-	Small fragments	Unknown
802	8	CBM	2	-	Brick & drain fragments	19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup>
802	8	Porcelain	1	1	Very abraded	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup>
802	8	Slag residue	1	-	-	Unknown
803	8	Creamware	2	2	Transfer printed, abraded	Mid-18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup>
805	8	CBM	1	-	Small fragment	Unknown
805	8	Animal bone	2	-	Fragment of long bone & other unknown	-

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12.0 Appendix 4 ~ Plates.

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*Plate 1. The site looking southeast*



*Plate 2. Trench 6 looking east*





*Plate 3. Ditch 702 looking southwest*



*Plate 4. Narrow ditch 704 looking south*





*Plate 5. Ditch 808 looking southwest*



*Plate 6. Trackway 804, above ditch 808 looking southwest*



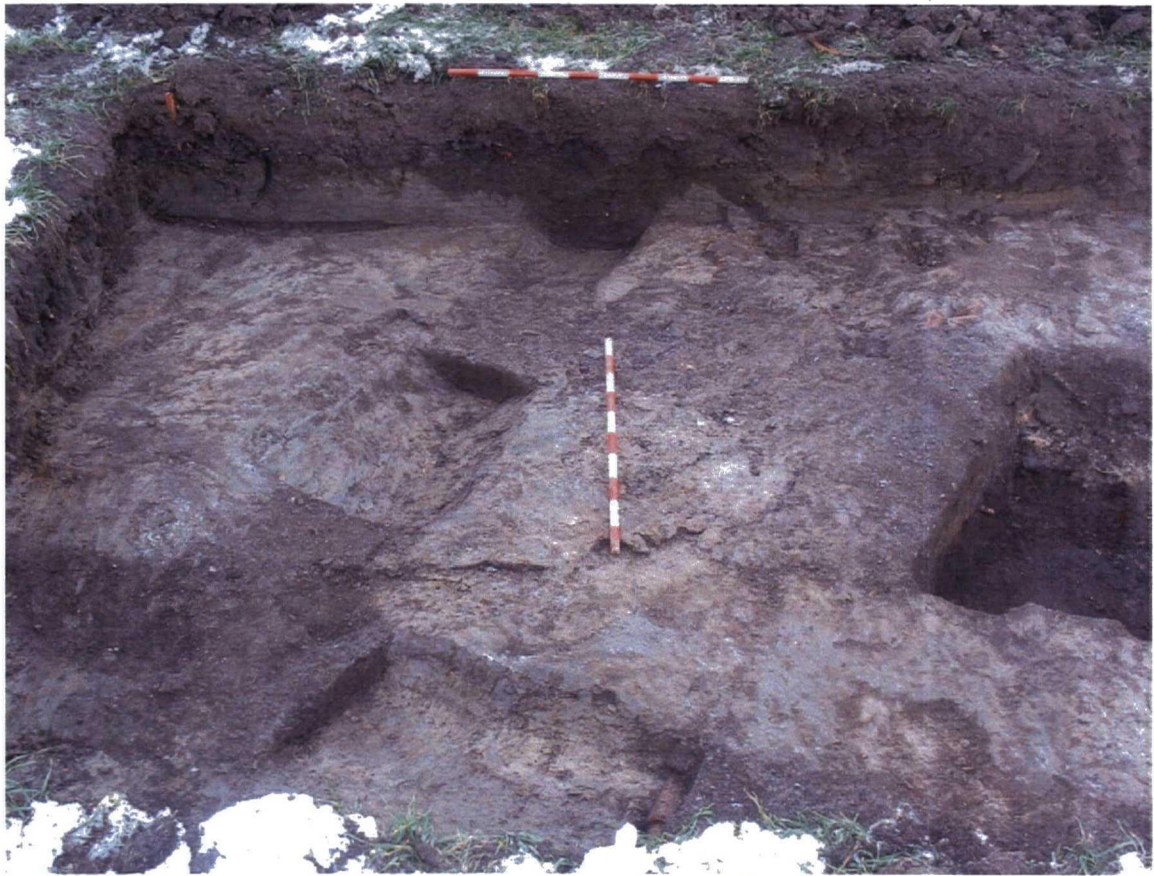


*Plate 7. Feature 902 looking south*



*Plate 8. Modern test pit 904 looking notheast*





*Plate 9. Land drains in trench 9*