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**Crossgates Farm  
Seamer  
North Yorkshire**

**Proposed Residential Development  
Archaeological Evaluation**

**MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd  
April 1998**





Frontispiece - Aerial view of Crossgates, Seamer.



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<b>Contents</b>	<b>Page</b>
Figure List	3
Plate List	4
Introduction	5
<b>The Desktop Study</b>	<b>E6213.</b>
Introduction	6
Environmental Survey	6
Hedge Survey	9
Archaeological Background	10
Aerial Reconnaissance	10
Spot Finds	10
Previous Evaluations	11
Earthwork Survey	15
Walkover Results	15
Historical Summary	15
Conclusions	17
<b>Geophysical Survey</b>	<b>E640</b>
Introduction	17
Results	17
<b>Sample Excavation</b>	<b>E6212.</b>
Introduction	18
Excavation Strategy and Methodology	18
Excavation Results	19
Discussion	21

Conclusions	22
Recommendations	23
Bibliography	23

## APPENDICES

### Desktop Study

1 Hedgerow survey data	25
2. SMR Data	26
3. Photographic catalogue	27

### Sample Excavation

4. Context Listing	28
4b. Ditches by Context	32
5. Pottery Catalogue	33
6. Environmental report	36
7. Photographic catalogue	38
8. Archive listing	42



<b>Figure List</b>	<b>Page</b>
1. Site Location Plan. Scales 1:50000 and 10000.	44
2. Geological soils map. Scale 1:10000.	45
3. Hedge survey location plan. Scale 1:10000.	46
4. Land divisions. 1854.	47
5. Land divisions. 1931.	48
6. Land divisions. 1960/1970.	49
7. Aerial photographic data. Scale 1:10000.	50
8. Spot find locations. Scale 1:15000.	51
9. Excavation sites. Scale 1:25000.	52
10. Crossgates Farm : Excavation 1988-1992. Trench location plan.	53
11. Crossgates Farm : Excavation 1988-1992. Excavation plans.	54
12. Earthwork location plan. Scale 1:10000.	55
13. Location of colour plates 1 to 6. Scale 1:10000.	56
14. 1996 Geophysical results with trench locations	57
15. Ditch and Transect Key	58
16. Group 1. Ditches 1 & 2 Plan.	59
17. Group 1. Ditches 1 & 2 Sections.	60
18. Group 2. Ditch 3 Plan and Section.	61
19. Group 3. Ditches 4-10 Plan.	62
20. Group 3. Ditches 4-10 Sections.	63
21. Suggested Size of Ditch 1 Enclosure.	64

**Plate List****Page**

Frontispiece: Aerial view of Crossgates, Seamer.

- |     |   |    |
|-----|---|----|
| 1.  | View of Site. Facing North.   | 65 |
| 2.  | View of Site. Facing North-west.  | 65 |
| 3.  | View of Site. Facing North-east.  | 66 |
| 4.  | View of Site. Facing East.  | 66 |
| 5.  | View of Earthwork along Southern Boundary of Site.<br>Facing East.      | 67 |
| 6.  | View of Earthwork along Western Boundary of Site.<br>Facing North-west. | 67 |
| 7.  | Ditch 1, Upper Fill. Facing South.                                      | 68 |
| 8.  | Ditch 1, North Facing Section. Facing South.                            | 68 |
| 9.  | Ditch 1, Base of Cut 1102. Facing South.                                | 69 |
| 10. | Ditch 1, East Facing Section. Facing South-south-west.                  | 69 |
| 11. | Ditch 2, South Facing Section. Facing North.                            | 70 |
| 12. | Ditch 3, South Facing Section. Facing North.                            | 70 |
| 13. | Ditch 4, 5, 6 and 7. Facing North.                                      | 71 |
| 14. | Ditch 8, South Facing Section. Facing North.                            | 71 |



**Crossgates Farm, Seamer**  
**North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Residential Development**  
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**Introduction**

The site known as Crossgates Farm, Seamer is situated to the east of Seamer village and immediately to the south of the Greenacres development which fronts the B1261 Seamer to Filey road (TA 0280 8348 Fig. 1 and Pls. 1-4).

The site, consisting of approximately five hectares, was formerly arable land, but has not been cultivated for over eight years since its purchase by Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd. It is presently very rough grassland with localised areas of dumping from the progressive building phases at the Greenacres site.

The site is bounded on the west and south by Crab Lane and Long Lane; in the east the field was cut through in the Nineteenth century by the Scarborough to York railway line; and to the north-west former adjacent fields are now covered by residential housing built during the last twenty years.

This report consists of a Desktop study, a summary of the Geophysical Survey results (which form a separate report) and the results of Sample Excavations, and forms a pre-planning evaluation of a site which is proposed for residential development.

The project was totally funded by Persimmon Homes (Yorkshire) Ltd. The Desktop Study and Sample Excavations were undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. The Geophysical Survey was undertaken by Geophysical Surveys of Bradford. All work was undertaken between August 1996 and January 1997.

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**Geology**

The soils at the site are fluvio-glacial sands and gravels deposited during the late Devensian/early Flandrian. There are 6.7m of sands and gravels overlying Corallion limestone at 25m (taken from borehole data TA 032 835, provided by Dr. Dominda Chada, the National River Authority, York). The present water table lies a few metres below ground surface.

Two soils are associated within the immediate area of the site, these are :-

i) Wick series

Wick soils are coarse loamy non calcareous typical brown earths. Profiles are sandy loams, although sandy clay loam textures may occur at some depth. They may be stony with small to medium

quartzites and some fragments of reddish sandstone, rare pieces of coal and some locally derived Jurassic sandstones and limestones. Topsoils are brown to dark brown with medium subangular blocky structure. Subsoils are brown to light brown with medium or coarse angular or subangular blocky structure. Deeper drift layers are occasionally reddish. They are freely drained and may be ferruginous at depth.

#### ii) Arrow soils

Arrow soils are coarse loamy non-calcareous gleyic brown earths. Stones include locally derived Jurassic sandstones and occasionally reddish Triassic sandstones, Jurassic limestones and coal. Topsoils are brown with moderately developed subangular blocky structure. Subsoils are brown to yellowish brown with ochreous or rusty mottles below 0.40m associated with ground water fluctuations.

Soil variation on the site is related to slope. The present evaluation site and the excavations at Crossgates Farm 1988-92, Areas A and C are associated with Wick soils, Area B with Arrow Soils (Fig. 2: McHugh 1989).

## **The Desktop Study**

The Desktop Study evaluated the known archaeological and historical nature of the land unit by describing and illustrating land use, previous archaeological information for the surrounding area, earthwork analysis, a walk over survey and short historical summary of the village of Seamer.

The evaluation survey was undertaken between August and December 1996.

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEY**

### **Introduction**

In order to place the extensive utilisation of the land from the Neolithic period through to modern times in its correct context, it is essential to consider the environmental history of the area. This section of the report considers the evidence from the earliest periods through to a consideration of the present flora at the site and in the immediate vicinity.

### **Environmental Background**

At a number of times during the past two million years, arctic and alpine ice-caps have grown and swept over much of the Northern Hemisphere including most of the British Isles. Between the periods of glacial advance, fossil and sub fossil remains of plants and animals, particularly pollen, show that the climate ameliorated for long interglacial periods to conditions as good as, if not warmer than, those of today.

Pollen bearing peat deposits, thought to be contemporary with the Hoxnian interglacial (comparable to the Lower Palaeolithic), show a sequence of vegetation changes with birch and pine colonising the



open tundras as the ice retreated. Mixed deciduous woodland followed with oak, elm, ash, alder, hazel and other trees of today's woodland. There was finally reversion to fir, pine and birch forest as the climate once more deteriorated with the re-advance of the ice sheets. In the middle of this woodland phase there is a fall in the tree pollen and an increase of grasses suggesting an opening up of the forest environment. It has even been suggested that this phase represents man's deliberate attempt at clearance through the use of fire to facilitate easier hunting conditions (Evans 1975). Even so, it is clear from the available archaeological evidence for this area of the country that the climate in the Hoxnian and Devensian periods was not suitable to sustain human life.

Deposits from the Late-glacial period (12,000 - 8,000 BC) show that trees did not immediately recolonise the land. Extensive erosion and solifluxion caused by proximity of the ice-cap resulted in the establishment of tundra species i.e. dwarf birch (*Betula nana*), arctic willow (*Salix herbacea*) and mountain avens (*Dryas octapetala*). Other species included thrift (*Armeria maritima*) and opportunist weeds i.e. knot grasses (*Polygonaceae*) and goosefoots (*Chenopiaceae*). These plants represent a plant succession on warmer and more fertile soils. Subsequent organic sediments contain birches (*Betula pubescens* and *Betula pendula*) and aspen (*Populus tremula*), all representing a move towards forest cover of the land.

During the Devensian the irregular surface of the glacial deposits resulted in the formation of numerous lakes (meres), which attracted early man in the late Glacial and Holocene. The mere deposits have provided much palaeontological evidence for environmental changes since the ice disappeared, and also controversial evidence for human activities since the late Palaeolithic.

Tree pollen preserved in peat deposits show an increase throughout the Palaeolithic period. Climatic conditions appear to have facilitated the development of forest cover following a pattern broadly similar to the development in previous interglacials (Godwin, 1975; Pennington, 1969). By 7500 BC pollen of pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), oaks (*Quercus* spp.) and elms (*Ulmus* spp.) superseded that of birch as mixed deciduous woodland grew. Peat formed during this period is indicative of a warm and dry environment. The period from c. 8000 BC to the coming of Rome in 43 AD sees the establishment of Prehistoric occupation and the gradual exploitation of the landscape.

The Mesolithic period (8000 - 3500 BC) saw man occupying the coastal fringes or river valleys in the autumn and winter and moving to higher ground during the more favourable summer months. These people were hunter-gathers and operated from small camps which are difficult to locate in the archaeological record due to their transitory nature; the only tangible signs of such sites are collections of food debris or collections of fine flint tools known as microliths.

During the Neolithic period (3500 - 2000 BC) the climate appears to have been more continental than today. The pollen counts indicate a fall in elm pollen. The cooler winters and warmer summers are unlikely to have caused this fall. However, it is now suggested that an outbreak of a disease similar if not akin to Dutch Elm Disease may have been responsible (Green 1981). Detailed pollen



analysis of these horizons also reveals the advent of weeds such as ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and nettle (*Urtica dioica*), agents of human settlement, suggesting that prehistoric man was beginning to have an effect on the environment. Subsequent forest clearance is apparent in the pollen record; tree pollen is replaced by grass and cereal pollen; pollen of weeds and the presence of charcoal all point to clearance techniques. This is further confirmed by the appearance in the pollen spectrum of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) and birches suggesting the use of the slash and burn technique of shifting agriculture. The policy of forest clearance eventually leads to greatly increased runoff, erosion and losses of nutrients from the ecosystems (Borman et al, 1968). The presence of high nutrient levels and mineral particles in peat formed at this time also suggests that forest clearance and nutrient runoff into drainage basins was taking place (Green Pearson 1977).

During the Bronze Age (2000 - 750 BC) the archaeological record shows how settlements and farmsteads were concentrated on the better well-drained soils of the morainic deposits. Once areas were cleared, continuous burning or grazing was needed to preserve the status quo. The quality of the land and soils is central in this period. The work involved in raising burial mounds, clearing and cultivating the land suggests that there was a social and political structure to society in this period.

Clearance, pastoral husbandry and conversion to arable land continued throughout the Bronze and Iron Ages, although climatic deterioration from about 1000 BC did lead to large areas of previously cleared farm land being abandoned. The development of society in the Iron Age (700 BC - AD 43) had reached a point whereby the need had arisen to protect the land to sustain the growing population.

The increased scale of Romano-British agriculture and the expansion of settlement and industry continued man's impact on the environment, attested by archaeological evidence. Aerial photography has produced evidence for crop mark sites which represent farmsteads and associated rectilinear enclosures and trackways. Many of these sites are dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British periods, although recent work has shown that this interpretation is not necessarily correct (Finney 1989). Rectilinear enclosures associated with trackways can also be assigned to the Bronze Age period.

The Anglo-Saxon period of history (450 - 1066) witnessed a sharp increase in the clearance of woodland, but it is only in the medieval period (1066 - 1540) that further mass clearance was instigated through the process of assarting.

The woodland clearance of the dark ages did much to mould the present face of the British countryside. Clearance radiated out from the villages and other settlements so that in many areas the original forests were cleared until only isolated woods and copses remained along the parish boundaries where clearance from adjoining villages met. Some of the woods and parish hedges still survive and represent relicts of primeval forest cover, rich in species. Enclosures and clearance continued throughout the medieval period. Even so, there was widespread use of woodland as game reserves and as sources of timber for building. Woodlands became managed as coppice or pollard to supply small timber on a regular basis. However, the depredations caused by the iron industry, and especially the charcoal burners, resulted in edicts during the Elizabethan period restricting felling.



The enclosure acts of the late 19th and early 20th century resulted in the chequered pattern of hedged fields which are so common in the British countryside today. The hedges were used as dividers, being cheaper than constructing walls and more popular because they were self-renewing. Where cattle or sheep were to be enclosed hawthorn was most widely planted, because of its dense growth. Whatever species are planted in time the hedge becomes of mixed species due to bird-carried seeds.

### **Hedge Survey**

It has been argued that the study of field boundaries has tempted few intellectual appetites, but Hooper's hypothesis seems to have initiated considerable interest in the subject, with its apparent promise for the easy dating of field boundaries where documentary evidence is lacking. The idea has been readily accepted by landscape historians, but has evoked much scepticism from botanists (probably due as much to the fact that it is almost too simple as to the inaccuracies of the theory).

As the dating of a hedgerow is at best only an estimate to within 25 years, one can only consider the hedgerows in conjunction with other documentary evidence for the specified area.

Only 2 hedgerows were surveyed (Fig. 3) as the hedge that once formed the southern border of the site was ripped out in the early 1980's. Table 1 in Appendix 1 shows the number of different species per hedgerow, the length of hedge and the approximate age of the hedge as deduced from the number of species. Table 2 shows the number and type of each species in each hedge.

Table 1 clearly indicates that the most common species to be found in the hedgerows of the survey area was hawthorn present in both hedges. The second most popular species was elder. Elder is a plant that colonises and is successful in recently disturbed ground and thus finds fresh planted hedgerows an ideal habitat; it is also very resistant to rabbits. Rabbits are present on the site and burrows were located immediately to the east of Hedge 4.

The occurrence of ash, and to a lesser extent sycamore, show evidence of more recent replanting of the hedgerow. The ash is a native of Britain and in Northern England is the main hedgerow tree. The sycamore is not native, but is a very successful invader of waste ground and has become an essential part of the British scene. Ecologically it somewhat resembles the ash.

These species would be found in hedgerows of all dates and therefore give no real clue to the age of a hedge due to their presence alone. Hawthorn and blackthorn were planted as they provided a practical barrier against straying stock, and hazel could be harvested.

The presence of bramble within the hedges can generally be explained by seeds being carried and discarded by birds.

Hedgerow 4 runs to the east of Crab Lane. The survey located the presence of crab apple in Hedges 1 and 4. Even though only a token representation is now present it is known that up until the last

twenty years Crab Lane had a profusion of crab apple trees (local resident per comm.).

To make it possible to understand the significance of the age of the hedgerows it is necessary to take into account the documentary evidence of historical field boundaries which are recorded in earlier surveys (p. 16 & 17).

The Ordnance Survey maps of 1854 (6"), 1930 (1:10560) and 1960-70 (1:10000) illustrate a different set of internal divisions which are no longer present (Figs. 4-6).

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **Previous archaeological work**

This section concentrates on the information derived from aerial photographic data, spot finds from around the proposed development area, and a summary of the excavations undertaken including those by E.R.A.R.C./MAP on the Greenacres development (Crossgates Farm I).

### **Aerial Reconnaissance**

Aerial photographs provide valuable information on the archaeological features which, due to agricultural destruction, are no longer visible above ground. The aerial photograph is capable under favourable light, i.e. low angled sunlight, to show up earthworks, and perhaps of more importance, features which now only exist as soil or cropmarks.

Aerial photographic evidence is displayed on Figure 7. Aerial photographs for this area of North Yorkshire is not extensive. Features are visible to the south of the site, suggesting that the survival of archaeology on the Crossgates site is less complete, or that the varied soil types and crop regimes in the area reduce the visibility.

Aerial photography has identified ribbon settlement and field systems along the 30m contour on the southern side of the Vale of Pickering. Recent work by the Landscape Research Centre (Yedingham, North Yorkshire) using airborne multispectral scanning techniques (covering the blue-visible to true thermal frequencies) has noted a similar pattern on the northern side of the Vale which appears to continue up to and beyond the area of the site (Powlesland, pers. comm.)

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### **Spot finds**

Figure 8 displays the location of artefacts found within the vicinity of the site (a fuller description and Sites and Monuments data is itemised in Appendix 1).

The prehistoric period is well represented with finds of worked flint and stone axes (Fig. 8 ; sites



1-12 and 14-15). Metal objects are rarer from this period but a single piece, a knife has been found (Fig. 8.13).

In the early 1860's, during ballast extraction at Seamer Station, a probable chariot burial of Iron Age date was uncovered (Fig. 8.16). Reported much later by Mortimer, the remains of a horse and cart were observed but there was no mention of a human skeleton or any other associated finds (Mortimer 1905). Further evidence of Iron Age activity in the area are represented by the recovery of sherds of Iron Age pottery (Fig. 8.17).

From the Roman period evidence of possible settlement comes from the recovery of a coin (Fig. 8.18), spindle whorl (Fig. 8.19), fragments of a water bottle (Fig. 8.20) and sherds of pottery (Fig. 8.21).

Anglian activity is confined to a 'Anglo-Saxon Burial Ground' recorded to the north of the site (Fig. 8.22). In 1857 during work at Crossgates quarry a small urn, a lozenge shaped gold pendant, gold pin, two small gold ornaments supposed to part of the necklace to which the pendant was attached, a plaited band of fine silver wire, a considerable quantity of broken pottery, a piece of a glass vessel, iron fragments, staples and large nails, a grave containing a crouched skeleton, a large bronze ring and a small knife were found (Elgee 1971: Ann. Rep. Scar. Phil. & Arch. Soc. 1858). These finds suggest that during quarrying work a rich Anglian cemetery was destroyed

From the evidence to date this category of material shows a clear preference for early prehistoric activity to be concentrated in the main to the south-west of the site (on the fringes of Lake Pickering) with a movement to the slightly higher land in the Iron Age and Roman periods. This preference for land to the north of Lake Pickering is further illustrated by the limited excavations which have taken place in recent years.

### **Previous Evaluations**

Six sites are considered within this section (Fig. 9). They include Star Carr (Fig. 9.1), Seamer Carr (Fig. 9.2 & 9.3), Newham's Pit, Staxton (Fig. 9.4), Crossgates Quarry (Fig. 9.5), work by BAFU on land to the east of the Crossgates site (Fig. 9.6) and a resume of results from the work undertaken by E.R.A.R.C., and later MAP, prior and during the development of the Greenacres site (Fig. 9.7 & Figs 10-11).

Since the late 19th century systematic drainage of the Vale of Pickering through hand cut ditches has resulted in the desiccation of peat deposits. Work within the Vale on the areas of Flixton, Star and Seamer Carrs (Moore 1950 & 1954, Walker and Goodwin 1954, Clark 1954 & 1972, Pitts 1979, Shadla-Hall and Cloutman 1985) has all shown the vast potential for these areas in our understanding of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic activity.

### **Star Carr**

This site is possibly the best example of a Mesolithic hunter-gatherer occupation site (Fig. 9 : 1). The site revealed a timber platform used as a living area and a wide range of artefacts, mostly associated

with hunting and food preparation (Clark 1954).

### **Seamer Carr 1**

In 1974/5 North Yorkshire County Council designated some 40 hectares on the north side of the Vale as an area for waste disposal (Fig. 9 : 2). Work from 1974 to 1996 has shown that the potential variation of site types within the Vale and provided a detailed insight into the variable and complex activities of early Flandrian society. The potential for many more Early Mesolithic and Upper Paleolithic occupation sites within this area is well established. The sites of Flixton 1 produced some eight thousand worked flints in 1986 alone.

### **Seamer Carr 2**

A programme of archaeological field survey and trial trenching was undertaken in 1996 (Fig. 9 : 3). A total of 17 hectares of arable land was intensively fieldwalked, but produced only a background scatter of flint artefacts of mostly Neolithic date.

The trial trenching upon Ling Lane Island (a gravel outcrop surrounded by peat deposits), consisted of seventy-four 2m<sup>2</sup> test pits excavated at 15m intervals around the margins of the island to determine if Mesolithic sites survived beneath the peat deposits. Trenches on the surface of the island were placed to determine if there was evidence of later prehistoric occupation.

The assemblage from the excavation recovered four hundred and ten flints of early Mesolithic date, including tools (end-scrapers, saws and microliths) and waste flakes. In addition quantities of red deer and auroch bone was recovered. Contemporary activity to the north of the main site produced a small collection of axe sharpening flakes.

### **Newhams Pit, Staxton**

Situated less than three miles to the south of Crossgates T.C.M. Brewster excavated between 1947 and 1948 a Romano-British site at Newham's Pit, Staxton (Fig. 9: 4). The site is located on the south-eastern side of the Vale of Pickering, about six miles (9km) from Scarborough. Excavation revealed two concentric ditches, the outer one sub-circular and some 95m in diameter, the inner one D-shaped and between 45m and 55m across. Three huts were found within the inner ditch. Brewster dated the occupation of the site to between A.D. 80 and A.D. 120. He also suggested that the outer ditch had been constructed quickly to provide protection during the digging of the inner ditch and that the site had a primarily military function (Brewster 1957).

### **Gravel Quarry, Crossgates, Seamer** *Fig 9:5*

Between 1947 and 1956, 350m south of the present site, Rutter and Duke excavated a square ditched enclosure at least 60m wide. The ditches were up to 4m wide and 2m deep, and appeared to have been deliberately backfilled. Rutter and Duke believed that there had originally been a rampart within the enclosure and that this had been levelled into the ditch. They interpreted the enclosure as a fortlet which was occupied only briefly during the first century as an outpost of a temporary military frontier centered on the Vale of Pickering. This military interpretation is based on the recovery from the ditch



of a sword, blacksmith's tongs and two ballista balls (Rutter and Duke 1958).

### **Land adjacent to the Gravel Quarry, Crossgates, Seamer** *fig 9:6*

A four week excavation was undertaken in 1989 in the area adjacent to the Gravel Quarry at Crossgates. The remains of a multi-phase settlement of Romano-British date were discovered. Period 1 dated to the 1st century AD and consisted of a defended enclosure and settlement. Periods 2 and 3 showed the progression of a Romano-British settlement from the 2nd - 5th centuries AD. Phase 4 provided evidence of an Anglian settlement but there was no evidence post-dating the 6th century AD.

### **Crossgates Farm I**

The development of Crossgates Farm occurred in the early days of planning consultancy. Geophysical techniques were not as advanced as they are now and areas of sensitivity on this site were predetermined by the County Archaeologist. Therefore only a small percentage of the whole site was considered.

The geophysical survey of the site (reassessed in 1996 using the 1989 data - GSB 1996 : Fig. 10) indicated the presence of a series of linears, curvilinears and rectangular enclosures within the boundaries of the site.

During 1989 ERARC undertook a series of sample excavations on land to the north of the present Crossgates site (Fig.9: 7) which was to continue until 1992. These excavations were based on three specific areas (A, B and C : Fig. 10) and at a later date a specific watching brief in Area D (Fig. 10) and observation of service trenches and strip footings.

### **Area A**

Initial work in Area A consisted of the mechanical excavation of a trench through a large curvilinear feature as located by the geophysical survey of the site (Fig. 10). Excavation showed that the feature represented a ditch filled through the gradual accumulation of material. No finds were recovered to provide a date for the feature.

In 1990 further work within Area A (Fig. 11) indicated a series of east to west and north to south aligned ditches. What little dating evidence there was suggested a prehistoric date for the former and a medieval date for the latter. A small number of pits and a hearth were also found.

### **Area B**

The geophysical survey of this area (Fig. 10) had indicated the presence of two rectilinear enclosures abutting a linear aligned east to west. On form alone the features appeared to suggest a pair of square barrows abutting a trackway.

The interior dimensions of the enclosures, 9.5m<sup>2</sup> for Enclosure 1, 5m x 6.5m for Enclosure 2, plus the depth and form of their boundary ditches closely resemble the form of square barrows excavated elsewhere in Yorkshire (Stead 1965, Brewster 1957, Dent 1984, Challis & Harding 1975).

The full excavation of the central 'pit' to Enclosure 1 located no evidence for bone, this was to be

expected as the acidic nature of the subsoils meant that no bone was recovered from this area of the site.

Such diagnostic pottery as was recovered, a sherd with a flattened rim and an 'outshot' base sherd, can be paralleled with examples from other Iron Age sites in Eastern Yorkshire.

To the south of the 'barrows' were three structures (Fig. 11). Construction techniques were based on a combination of ring gully and posthole. From within a posthole in Building 1 excavation located a badly preserved vessel which dates at the earliest to the 9th century BC. No other material was located, therefore one must conclude that Buildings 1-3 date from some time from the 9th century onwards.

### **Area C**

Geophysics had suggested the presence of a rectilinear enclosure with possible entrance to the east (Fig. 11). Excavation of a series of sections around the perimeter of the feature and total stripping of the interior failed to locate any associated features other than the enclosure ditch, which although suggested by the geophysical survey to be discontinuous, was in fact continuous, except for an apparent entrance in the east. This shape commonly termed 'banjo' is a characteristic feature of Iron Age enclosures where in the past they have been seen as indicative of stock enclosures (Cunliffe 1978; Perry 1966 & 1969).

Finds from the ditch sections were scarce but what few sherds were recovered were of an Iron Age date.

### **Area D**

Although an area which on geophysical data (Fig. 11) looked worthy of more detailed investigation, this area was only covered by a watching brief when drainage for the site was cut. This trench provided a section through the western side of the enclosure and showed that the ditch was 3.6m in width and cut to a depth of 1.46m. Pottery from the fills of the ditch were restricted to a single sherd from the primary silting of the ditch datable to the early-middle Iron Age.

### **Testhole Survey**

Prior to the construction of the Community Centre and retail units in the north-western corner of the site (Fig. 10) observation and recording of the engineering testholes were undertaken. This work did not locate any archaeological features.

### **Summary**

The presence of the geophysical survey and the confirmation by excavation of a series of linear boundaries with intermittent enclosures clearly show an organisation of land which based on the differing forms of enclosures may indicate definition of arable and pastoral land. The presence of a 'banjo' on the site and a close supply of water suggests stock rearing, but unfortunately soil conditions in areas excavated in 1989-92 prevented the survival of animal bone.

Pottery from the site starts in date from the early Iron Age and extends down into the post medieval period. This again suggests a long period of land management. The presence of Buildings 1-3 of



Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age date and the square barrows also argues for settlement on the site, which based on the Phase I work is restricted to the southern sector of the site.

The Crossgates site is an artificial land unit and between 1989-1992 only 50% of the site was available for consideration and within that percentage only about 1% of the site was looked at in any detail. The results and interpretations of the landscape development maybe extended or totally revised by the 1996 work to the south.

### **Earthwork Survey**

The earthwork survey within this report is a brief summary of the type and quality of the earthworks to be found within the proposed development area. The type of earthworks noted from the assessment consist of a hedge bank and modern banks (Pls. 1-6: Figs. 12-13).

### **Hedge 2**

Although this hedgerow has been removed there are vestiges of a small bank remaining along the south-eastern corner of the site. Measuring up to 0.45m in width and surviving only to a height of approximately 0.2m it is not a substantial earthwork but does record the line of the former hedge.

Along the western and to a lesser extent the southern boundary of the site are substantial earthen banks (Pls. 5 and 6). The earthworks have been constructed in recent years by Persimmon to prevent gypsy occupation of the site and are the result of scraping up most of the topsoil on the margins of the site to form the bunds.

### **Walkover Results**

A walkover of the site was undertaken in August prior to excavation works. As previously mentioned the site is rough grassland with localised dumps of building material debris. The relatively recent use for agriculture means that no earthworks are present on the interior of the site and the thick grass cover prevented any assessment of the nature or distribution of surface finds.

A consideration of the levels of the site show that although on first appraisal the site appears to be flat there are marked differences in levels as shown by the topographic survey of the site which records differences in levels from c.36m AOD at the north-west corner of the site, to c.32.5m AOD at the south-east corner, and along the eastern edge of the site.

### **Historical Summary**

#### **Introduction**

As outlined earlier there is good evidence to show that this area to the east of Seamer village has been settled and to some degree managed for a considerable period of time. Within this section consideration is to be given to a brief history of Seamer village and landscape changes in the immediate site environs.

The Crossgates site stands some 1.15 km to the east of the village of Seamer. The derivation of the place-name Seamer comes from the Old English for 'lake or sea' or 'marsh' and the second part is Old English for 'pool'. The presence of a piece of land known as 'The Mere' and the number of drains with in this area suggests that the land may have once been a pool (Smith 1928).

Seamer (Semaer/Semer) is mentioned in the Domesday Survey as prior to the Conquest being held by Carle who had 6 carucates of land. At the time of Domesday the manor had been given by William I to William de Percy. The manor then descended with the Percy family until 1536-7 when Henry Percy 'made over this and his other manors to the Crown'. After this period the manor was passed on to the Gate family until 1619-21 when it passed to Sir Nicholas Salter whose family kept the lands in Seamer until the early 18th century when the Napier family took over. Change over in the estates through marriage resulted in the lands finally passing into the hands of the Londesborough Estate.

During the period when the Percys controlled the manor the importance of the village grew with the importance of its lords. In 1284-5 the Percys held their courts at Seamer and the Percys had a house in the manor in 1304 (this is probably represented by the earthworks to the west of the Church of St. Michael). Although probably used as a dower house it is called a castle in 1547.

A market was established in the village as early as 1382 as granted by the king to Henry Lord Percy although the popularity of this feature waned it was reinstated by H Gate in 1576.

Leland in the 16th century recorded 'Semar' as 'a great uplandisch toune, having a great lake on the south west side of it, whereof the toun takithe name' (Leland 1547).

On the evidence of local place-names and surviving irregular field boundaries, during the medieval and early modern periods the present site lay within one of Seamer's common fields known as Low field. To the north of this was End Field, to the north-east East Field and to the south-east Low East Field (O.S., 1854 & 1931). This location within the common field, apparently away from any concentration of settlement, would tend to suggest little likelihood of significant medieval remains or finds.

Two major landscape changes took place in the first half of the Nineteenth century: Enclosure and the coming of the railways. The common fields and pasture of the village of Seamer were enclosed by private act of parliament passed in 1809 (N.Y.R.O., *MIC 307 - 1578*). The enclosure appears, from map evidence, to have taken place in a number of strips (O.S., 1854 & 1931). Crab Lane and Long Lane, which form respectively the western and southern boundaries of the present site, would seem have been constructed at about this time. The York to Scarborough, Hull to Scarborough and Whitby to Scarborough railways, the latter of which is now closed, were built during the 1840's and meet at Seamer Junction on the south-east corner of the site. Seamer Station, to the north-east, serves as an interchange and as a stop for the villages of Seamer and Cayton; that the station is close to neither village is a common feature of railways in this area. Gravel extraction is known to have taken place along the eastern side of the railway near the station to provide ballast for the railway construction.



The limestone quarry and limekilns at Crossgates were working during the Nineteenth century but it is not known when these opened. It is possible that work began in order to provide lime for construction work associated with the expansion of Scarborough at this time or perhaps for agricultural improvement.

The single field on which the present investigations are based was at this time two fields, the boundary between which followed the north-south line of that between O.S. parcels 109 and 106 to the north (Fig. 2). This boundary remained in place until recent years. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area shows a pump approximately halfway up this boundary. A footpath joins this to the junction of Long Lane and Crab Lane (O.S., 1854).

During the last thirty years there has been substantial housing development at Crossgates, the largest being the local authority housing estate at Eastfield, north-west of the present site. To the immediate north there have been three main developments on former arable fields. The result has been to infill much of the land to the south of the Seamer to Cayton road between the railway line and Crab Lane (Fig. 3). The limestone quarry and limekilns north of Cayton road have fallen into disuse and some housing development has taken place in this area. The other major change in the vicinity of the site was the construction of the Seamer bypass (A64) during the 1980's.

### **Conclusions**

The evaluation has considered information relating to the environmental, archaeological and historical importance of this area of North Yorkshire. The hedge survey evidence was limited by modern farming practices, a result of economic pressures accelerated by the First World War and the advent of better machinery and the need for larger more open farm land which suited this new machinery.

In addition the archaeological data for the area in the form of spot finds, aerial photographic evidence, and previous evaluations suggested activity from the prehistoric period through to present day.

## **Geophysical Survey**

### **Introduction**

Detailed gradiometry was undertaken over the entire site in an attempt to locate any anomalies of archaeological interest and to establish whether the anomalies located by the previous geophysical survey to the north-east (GSB 1988/9) extended into the 1996 survey area (1996/64: Figs. 10 and 14).

### **Results**

There was a noticeable north-south trend in the data throughout the survey area and reflected former ploughing. In addition evidence for modern disturbance at the site was apparent in the location of two drains aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and north-west to south-east.

Numerous broad, diffuse anomalies apparent across the site are comparable with responses detected in the previous geophysical survey immediately to the north-east. Although they may indicate archaeology, it is more likely that they have a natural origin, such as magnetic gravels, suggesting palaeochannels as located to the north-east.

Features of archaeological interest are dominated by a series of linear anomalies, aligned approximately north-south and east-west suggesting a field system which correspond with similar anomalies to the north. One strong anomaly of curvilinear nature can be traced into the previous area and within the new site three linear anomalies are seen to terminate at this response (Trench 4).

The strongest response was recorded in the north-west corner of the site and appears to represent an enclosure (Trench 1). An increase in the magnitude of the responses in this area of the site suggests possible focus for habitation, with the actual core lying to the west or north-west of the site i.e. to the west of Crab Lane.

The results of the survey were used as the basis for the location of the sample trenches (Fig. 14).

## **Sample Excavation**

### **Introduction**

Sample excavations were undertaken during September and October 1996.

### **Excavation Strategy and Methodology**

A total of six trenches were opened (Fig. 14 : Trenches 1, 4 and 6): three to investigate a selection of the linear anomalies ; three to investigate other discrete anomalies (Trenches 2, 3 and 5). Trenches 2 and 3 were located to include in addition areas inaccessible to geophysical survey. Trench 1 was originally intended to be 60m by 80m in extent but was subsequently reduced to four smaller areas when it became apparent that there were few archaeological features other than those observed as geophysical anomalies; these four smaller areas are Trench 1, though with the suffixes *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*.

The trenches were laid out using a Total Station Theodolite based on the geophysical survey results. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by mechanical excavator to the level at which archaeological features became visible. Cleaning of the surface of the trenches was carried out using long-handled hoes, a method well suited to gravel and sand. Once trenches had been opened and cleaned, possible archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:50 and investigated by transects for linears and by half-sectioning for others. Written records of contexts were made on proforma sheets; plans and section drawings were produced at scales of 1:20 and 1:10 respectively. Photographic records were made of excavated features and sections on 35mm monochrome negative, colour negative and colour slide.

The visibility of archaeological features below subsoil varied according to the nature of the geological horizons encountered there: light yellowish-brown poorly sorted gravel and sand provided



the highest visibility, dark reddish-brown mixed medium gravel and sandy silt the lowest. This varying visibility led to Trench 4, one of the first to be opened, being somewhat over-machined. Another factor affecting visibility was that of weathering: features became most noticeable several days after initial cleaning.

In order to be able to observe and record changes in form and backfilling, and the distribution of finds, through the full extent of a particular ditch, within each transect the cut and the fills were given unique context numbers. In this report, for ease of explanation and understanding, each ditch is referred to by an overall number (Ditch 1 to Ditch 10) and each transect referred to by a letter (*a*, *b*, *c*, etc.); these designations are shown in Figure 15. In addition to the context listing in Appendix 4 ditches and transects are listed, together with their relevant contexts, in Appendix 4b.

### **Excavation Results**

Geophysical survey of the site showed a possible rectilinear ditched enclosure and a number of interconnected linear features. Excavation in Trenches 1, 4 and 6 revealed evidence for a rectangular ditched enclosure together with one or more field systems, perhaps associated with the enclosure (Fig. 15). Trenches 2, 3 and 5 contained little of archaeological interest, the only features being two pits of uncertain function in Trench 2.

Excavation showed that the ditches could be divided into three groups on the grounds of form and spatial relationship. Details of the contexts comprising each ditch are given in Appendix 1b.

#### **Group 1**

This group consists of Ditches 1 and 2 in Trench 1 (Fig. 16). Ditch 1 was a substantial north-south ditch, 45m long, with returns to the west at either end, of which only 1.5m was seen and recorded. Excavated in five transects (contexts 1089, 1035, 1100, 1102 and 1043) this feature was found to be up to 3.00m wide and 1.45m deep. The various fills of this ditch contained a good concentration of cobbles and boulders: sub-rounded sandstones, and angular unworked limestone (Figs. 16 and 17). The concentration of the latter was greatest in the region of transect 1c (context 1067), about halfway along, decreasing both to the north and to the south; the size of the pieces of limestone was also observed to decrease in this pattern (Fig. 17). Within transect 1c it was clear that this limestone tended to tip from north to south, suggesting that the greatest concentration might be found immediately to the north, in an unexcavated area. At the base of transect 1d three circular cuts (contexts 1095, 1097 and 1099), interpreted as postholes, were found, each less than 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep. Subsequent examination of the sections of this transect showed the limestone in the fills above the postholes concentrated towards the centre (Fig. 17). This suggested that the limestone was part of an upper fill of these cuts which had extended much higher than originally thought, possibly having been up to 0.90m deep.

A substantial number of the fills of Ditch 1 (contexts 1069, 1078, 1024, 1027, 1066, 1068, 1092, 1093, 1074, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1091 and 1034) contained pottery of Late Iron Age/Second

century AD date (Appendix 5).

Ditch 2, parallel to Ditch 1 but much less substantial, was less than 8.85m long, 1.10m wide and 0.50m deep (Fig. 16). Ditch 2 was excavated in two transects (contexts 1036 and 1041). Rather than returning to join Ditch 1, as predicted by the geophysical survey, Ditch 2 terminated; the northern extent remains unexposed under ploughsoil. The backfill (contexts 1030, 1040 and 1044) contained pieces of limestone and other cobbles in a similar pattern to that observed in Ditch 1 (Fig. 17: the size and concentration of limestone decreasing southwards, suggesting deliberate backfilling). Pottery was of Late Iron Age/Second century AD date.

## **Group 2**

The second Ditch group was comprised of Ditch 3 only; aligned north to south with a westward return and excavated in five transects (contexts 1004, 1076 and 1051 - Fig. 18), and contained Late Iron Age/Second century AD sherds. This feature was 90m long, up to 1.40m wide and 0.65m deep. Fills consisted of homogenous sandy silts containing few finds (Fig. 18). Despite the proximity of, and similar alignment to, Ditches 1 and 2, there was no stratigraphic connection between Ditches 1 and 3.

## **Group 3**

The third group of ditches comprises seven interconnected ditches (Fig. 19). The central structure of the arrangement is composed of Ditch 4 joined with Ditch 8 to the north and to Ditches 5 and 9 to the east.

Ditch 4, aligned north-north-west to south-south-west, was 42.5m long as excavated but according to the geophysical survey its full extent is probably up to 77.5m long; it was up to 1.4m wide and 0.5m deep with a distinctive 'V' profile. The ditch was excavated in three transects (contexts 4005 and 6016) which contained fills of fine sandy silt (Fig. 20). Context 4004 contained a single Late Iron Age/2nd century sherd.

Ditch 5 was aligned east to west and is probably some 35m in length according to geophysics, although only 5m was observed and excavated in a single transect (context 4009); it was 1.70m wide by 0.60m deep and appears to abut Ditch 4 to the east (Fig. 20). There were no finds

Running north-north-west to south-south-east, Ditch 6 is parallel to Ditch 4 and turns west to abut it. As excavated this feature was 13m long, 2.60m wide and 0.65m deep, though it is likely to be up to 25m long including the extent outside Trench 4 (Fig. 19). It seems possible that a recut is present (original ditch: context 4011, recut: context 4010). The relationship of Ditch 6 to 4 is similar to that between Ditches 9 and 10. No finds were recovered.

Though indicated by Geophysical Survey, Ditch 7 was less substantial than 6, which it appears to abut. Within Trench 4 it was 8m long, 1.00m wide and 0.10m deep; this feature did not appear to extend beyond the trench (Fig. 19). Ditch 7 was excavated in a single transect (context 4007). There were no finds.



Ditch 8 runs north-north-east to south-south-west for some 38m, 3.50m of which were exposed in Trench 6; it was found to be 1.45m wide and 0.80m deep (Fig. 20). The single transect excavated (context 6009) contained no finds. This feature at the south joined Ditches 4 and 9 (Fig. 19).

Parallel to Ditch 5, Ditch 9 is aligned east to west and is probably up to 75m long, 8.50m of which were observed; in transect (context 6010) it was found to be 1.50m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 20). It joins Ditches 4 and 8 to the east (Fig. 19). There were no finds.

Ditch 10 was excavated in one transect (context 6006) in Trench 6. It may be up to 48m long, though only 10m was seen; it was 1.45m wide and 0.65m deep (Fig. 20). This feature is parallel to Ditch 9 and turns to join it in a similar way to Ditch 6 joining Ditch 4 (Fig. 19). No finds were located.

## Discussion

The archaeology of this site consists overwhelmingly of relatively long linear ditches. Though the lack of stratigraphic relationship between certain ditches, and the lack of excavation of intersections, makes a full interpretation of these features difficult, even so possible interpretations may be made.

Group 1, comprising Ditches 1 and 2, aligned north to south, the latter with westward returns at either end and substantial in breadth and depth, appears to form the east side of a rectangular enclosure. Its fills are distinguished from other ditch fills on the site by the presence and concentration of large and small fragments of limestone. This limestone outcrops some 500m to the north of the site and therefore was probably deliberately brought down to the site. In the field immediately to the west of the site, O.S. parcel 143, limestone fragments can be seen on the surface, the northern and southern extent of which coincide with the approximate northern and southern extent of Ditch 1, suggesting the continuation of the enclosure westwards. If a square form for the enclosure is assumed, its full extent can be projected (Fig. 21).

The purpose for which the limestone fragments were brought to the site is unclear. In the portion of the ditch investigated it is concentrated in the region of transects 1c and 1d, especially the former; the decrease in concentration to the south suggests that original deposition occurred immediately to the north of transect 1c. Original use in some structure was discounted by the lack of any obviously worked stone or any other building material on the site, together with the very small quantity of mortar found during environmental sample processing, would tend to discount this suggestion.

If not of a structural nature, then the limestone may have been used to produce lime or perhaps as rubble in the construction of an earthwork.

Lime production would appear to be unlikely; the nearest source being over 500m away argues against this, as does the complete lack of any evidence for the production of lime: no kiln structures or material from such, no pits used as an alternative to such structures, no charcoal or other burnt material was found, nor the lime produced by the process, although it is a distant possibility that the limestone found represented a stock of material for lime production.

Another possible explanation is that the limestone may have been used in the construction of some earthwork, such as a rampart or bank. There is little direct evidence for this hypothesis other than the lack of other convincing alternatives and the consideration of where the upcast from the original ditch digging was deposited. The limestone may have been used to provide some stability to a bank constructed from this upcast. A final suggestion, bearing in mind the concentration of limestone in a particular part of the ditch, is that it was used to backfill deliberately only this ditch section. The three postholes observed in transect 1c comprised the only evidence for timber structures encountered, perhaps in this instance representing a bridge over the ditch. One explanation for the upper fills of these postholes containing a good quantity of limestone is that the posts were removed prior to construction of a more permanent earth and rubble causeway, although only further excavation will be able to confirm this.

Although the precise nature of the relationship of Ditch 3 (Group 2) to the other two groups is difficult to ascertain, it does appear to respect the alignment of the enclosure and that of the field system and so might therefore be presumed to be a broadly contemporary boundary ditch.

The irregular alignment of Ditches 4 and 8 in Group 3 appears to suggest part of a gradual development of land enclosure, while Ditches 5 and 9, parallel to one another and to another east-west ditch located by Geophysical Survey, suggest a more planned organisation. Earlier Geophysical Survey on land to the north of the present site shows the possible continuation of Ditch 8 to the north (Fig. 15: Gaffney *et al.*, 1988).

## Conclusions

The 1996 excavation at Crossgates Farm (Back Lane) suggests the presence of a Romano-British enclosure with a series of fields marked by ditches to the south-west, although the contemporaneity of these features is difficult to state with certainty. One ditch from this system appears to have continued north to a series of ditches revealed by earlier Geophysical Survey on the Greenacres development. As an agricultural unit it was well placed to exploit a varied landscape. To the north are fields rich in limestone and therefore relatively alkaline; this soil would have been relatively fertile. The enclosure itself is situated on sands and gravels, giving an acid soil and thus a lesser fertility. To the south of the site would have been alkaline fenland which, though difficult or impossible to cultivate, would have provided good rough grazing and access to fishing and fowling resources. The identification by aerial survey of similar enclosures and field systems along both the northern and southern sides of the Vale of Pickering presents a possible wider context for the present site.

Pottery from the excavations is of the Late Iron Age/Second century AD. The range of pottery types does however show military influence, and is therefore comparable with the assemblage from Newham's Pit, Staxton.

There was no archaeological evidence relating to the medieval or post-medieval periods.



## Recommendations

Much of the site appears to be characterised by agricultural boundaries which apart from selective sampling of intersections to provide information on date and development sequence require no further work.

The north-western corner of the site contains two enclosures and associated boundary ditches. The interior of the most western enclosure has not been looked at in any detail and therefore should be evaluated further. This work should also reconsider the possible 'causeway'. The north-western area of the site has a very shallow covering of topsoil and is therefore likely to receive the greatest damage/disturbance from construction work.

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## APPENDIX 1

### Hedge Survey

**TABLE 1**

Hedge Number	Number of Species	Length (m)	Age (years)
1	4	250	150-200
2	-	20	-
3	-	150	-
4	9	240	850-900

**TABLE 2**

	Hazel	Hawthorn	Bramble	Crab Apple	Elder	Ash	Sycamore	Wild Rose	Blackthorn
1		*	*	*	*				
2									
3									
4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

## APPENDIX 2

### SMR Listing

SMR No.	Description
12811	Iron Age pottery
12822.001	Neolithic unspecified finds
12822.002	Neolithic unspecified finds
12822.003	flint implements
12822.003	polished stone axe of uncertain date
12822.005	stone axes and flint implements of uncertain date
12822.005	Neolithic unspecified finds
12822.008	unspecified implements
12822.010	Neolithic unspecified finds
12822.011	unspecified implements
12823	Spindle whorl
12824	Bronze Age knife
12825	flint scraper
12826	Roman coin
12828	Pottery
12829	Paleolithic flint burin
12843	water bottle
12844	Anglo-Saxon burial ground



## **APPENDIX 3**

### **Desktop Study: Photographic Catalogue**

1. General view of site. Facing north.
2. General view of site. Facing north.
3. General view of site. Facing north-west.
4. General view of site. Facing north-west.
5. General view of site. Facing north-east.
6. General view of site. Facing north-east.
7. General view of site. Facing east.
8. General view of site. Facing east.
9. General view of site. Facing west.
10. General view of site. Facing west.
11. General view of site. Facing south-west.
11. General view of site. Facing south-west.
12. View of earthwork along southern boundary of site.  
Facing east.
13. View of earthwork along western boundary of site.  
Facing north-west.
14. View of earthwork along western boundary of site.  
Facing north-west.

## APPENDIX 4

### Sample Excavation: Context Listing

#### Trench 1

1000	Machine-cut trench
1001	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 fine sandy silt: Topsoil
1002	Deposit - 5YR 4/4 fine sandy silt: Subsoil
1003	Deposit - 7.5YR 5/4 fine sandy silt
1004	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/4 sandy silt
1005	Cut, linear
1006	Deposit - 10YR 5/8 fine sandy silt
1007	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/4 fine sandy silt
1008	Cut, sub-circular
1009	Linear cut
1010	Deposit - 7.5YR 7/6 fine sandy silt
1011	Cut, linear
1013	Cleaning
1014	Cut, linear
1015	Cut, sub-circular
1016	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 medium sandy silt
1017	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 silt sand
1018	Cut, sub-circular
1019	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 fine silt
1020	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/3 sandy silt: Natural
1021	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/4 sandy silt: Natural
1022	Cut, linear
1023	Deposit - 7.5YR 5/4 fine silty clay
1024	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 coarse sandy silt
1025	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 sandy silt
1026	Cut, linear
1027	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 clayey silt
1028	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 sandy silt
1029	Cut, linear
1030	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1031	Deposit - 7.5YR 6/8 coarse sandy gravel
1032	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 coarse sandy silt
1033	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/4 sandy silt
1034	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 sandy silt
1035	Cut, linear
1036	Cut, linear
1037	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 fine sandy silt
1038	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 fine sandy silt
1039	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 fine sandy silt
1040	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1041	Cut, linear
1042	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/3 silt clay
1043	Cut, linear
1044	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1045	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 medium sandy silt: Natural
1046	Cut, linear
1047	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/3 sandy silt
1048	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 silty sand
1049	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/6 sandy loam
1050	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam: Natural



1051	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/3 pebbles and cobbles
1052	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 sandy loam: Natural
1054	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/6 clay loam: Natural
1055	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/4 sandy silt: Natural
1056	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/3 sandy silt: Natural
1057	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/4 sandy silt: Natural
1058	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 sandy loam: Natural
1059	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 sandy silt: Natural
1060	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 sandy silt: Natural
1061	Deposit - 10YR 4/3 sandy silt: Natural
1062	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 sandy silt: Natural
1063	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 silty sand: Natural
1064	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 sandy silt: Natural
1065	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 sandy silt: Natural
1066	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/2 silt
1067	Deposit - 7.5YR 2.5/2 sandy silt
1068	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 silt
1069	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/4 fine silty clay
1070	Cut, linear
1071	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 sandy silt
1072	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 sandy silt
1073	Deposit - 10YR 3/6 sandy loam
1074	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1075	Cut, linear
1076	Deposit - 7.5YR 2.5/2 sandy silt
1077	Deposit - 10YR 4/3 sandy loam: Natural
1078	Deposit - 10YR 4/3 fine silty clay
1079	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1080	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1081	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1082	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1083	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/4 fine sandy silt
1084	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/4 coarse silty sand
1085	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/4 coarse clayey silt
1086	Deposit - 7.5YR 5/6 medium silty clay
1087	Deposit - 10YR 4/2 fine silty clay
1088	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/2 fine silty clay
1089	Cut, linear
1090	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 clayey sand silt
1091	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 sandy silt
1092	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/1 silt clay
1093	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 coarse gravel
1094	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 clayey sandy gravel
1095	Cut, sub-circular
1096	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 clayey sandy gravel
1097	Cut, sub-circular
1098	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 clayey sandy gravel
1099	Cut, sub-circular
1100	Cut, linear
1101	Deposit - 10YR 5/4 clayey sand
1102	Cut, linear

## **Trench 2**

2000	Machine-cut trench
2001	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 fine sandy silt: Topsoil
2002	Deposit - 5YR 4/4 fine sandy silt: Subsoil
2003	Deposit - 10YR 2/2 sandy silt
2004	Deposit - 10YR 2/2 sandy silt

2005	Cut, sub-circular
2006	Deposit - 10YR 2/1 sandy silt
2007	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 sandy fine gravel
2008	Cut, sub-circular
2009	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 sandy clay: Natural
2010	Deposit - 10YR 5/6 coarse sand: Natural
2011	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 sandy clay: Natural

#### Trench 3

3000	Machine-cut trench
3001	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 fine sandy silt: Topsoil
3002	Deposit - 5YR 4/4 fine sandy silt: Subsoil
3003	Machine-cut trench
3004	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 silty sand
3005	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/4 silty sand
3006	Deposit - 7.5YR 6/1 clay: Natural
3007	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/4 silty sand
3008	Deposit - 10YR 5/6 silty sand
3009	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 clay loam
3010	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 gravel
3011	Deposit - 10YR 3/6 silty sand
3012	Deposit - 10YR 3/2 pebbles
3013	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 pebbles
3014	Deposit - 10YR 2/1 & 2/2 sandy loam
3015	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 sandy silt
3017	Deposit - 10YR 5/4 silty sand

#### Trench 4

4000	Machine-cut trench
4001	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 fine sandy silt: Topsoil
4002	Deposit - 5YR 4/4 fine sandy silt: Subsoil
4003	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/3 sandy silt: Natural
4004	Deposit - 5YR 5/6 fine sandy silt
4005	Cut, linear
4006	Deposit - 10YR 4/3 fine sandy silt
4007	Deposit - 10YR 5/6 silty sandy gravel
4008	Deposit - 5YR 5/6 fine sandy silt
4009	Cut, linear
4010	Cut, linear
4011	Cut, linear
4012	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/3 sandy silt: Natural
4013	Deposit - 10YR 4/6 sandy silt: Natural
4014	Deposit - 10YR 5/6 sand: Natural

#### Trench 5

5000	Machine-cut trench
5001	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 fine sandy silt: Topsoil
5002	Deposit - 5YR 4/4 fine sandy silt: Subsoil

#### Trench 6

Context	Description
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6000	Machine-cut trench
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6001	Deposit - 7.5YR 4/2 fine sandy silt: Topsoil
6002	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 sandy silt: Subsoil
6003	Deposit - 10YR 5/4 silty sand
6004	Deposit - 10YR 5/4 silty sand
6005	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 sandy silt
6006	Cut, linear
6007	Deposit - 10YR 3/4 sandy silt
6008	Deposit - 10YR 5/4 silty sand
6009	Cut, linear
6010	Cut, linear
6011	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 sandy loam
6012	Deposit - 10YR 4/6 gravel: Natural
6013	Deposit - 10YR 6/4 sand: Natural
6014	Deposit - 10YR 4/4 sand: Natural
6015	Deposit - 7.5YR 2.5/2 sandy silt
6016	Cut, linear
6017	Deposit - 10YR 3/3 sandy silt
6018	Deposit - 7.5YR 3/3 sandy silt

## APPENDIX 4b.

### Sample Excavation: Ditches by Context

(See 'Excavation Strategy and Methodology', p. 18)

#### *Ditch 1*

Transect a 1069, 1078, 1083, 1084, 1085, 1087, 1088, 1089  
Transect b 1024, 1027, 1031, 1032, 1035, 1039  
Transect c 1066, 1067, 1068, 1092, 1093, 1100  
Transect d 1074, 1079, 1080, 1081, 1082, 1090, 1091, 1099, 1101, 1102  
Transect e 1033, 1034, 1042, 1043

#### *Ditch 2*

Transect a 1030, 1036, 1040, 1041  
Transect b 1030, 1036, 1040, 1041, 1044

#### *Ditch 3*

Transect a 1002, 1004, 1005  
Transect b 1071, 1072, 1070  
Transect c 1076, 1075  
Transect d 1025, 1026  
Transect e 1046, 1047, 1048, 1049, 1050, 1051, 1052

#### *Ditch 4*

Transect a 6016, 6017, 6018  
Transect b 4004, 4005  
Transect c 4004, 4005

#### *Ditch 5*

Transect 4008, 4009

#### *Ditch 6*

Transect 4006, 4010, 4011

#### *Ditch 7*

Transect 4007

#### *Ditch 8*

Transect 6007, 6008, 6009

#### *Ditch 9*

Transect 6010, 6011

#### *Ditch 10*

Transect -----6004, 6006, 6007-----



## APPENDIX 5

### Pottery Report

The pottery assemblage from this site is very interesting, insofar as several similarities to the Newham's Pit Site at Staxton (Brewster 1957). The general date for the ditches appears to be late Iron Age to early Romano-British and it appears occupation ceased sometime during the 2nd century. As at Newham's Pit the range of pottery indicates a military influence if not military occupation. Further excavation of the site will hopefully illuminate the function of the site.

P.A. Ware

### Bibliography

Brewster, T.C.M. 1957 'Excavation at Newham's Pit, Staxton. 1947-8'. YAJ Part 154 of Vol. XXXIX.

### Pottery Catalogue

1003	Total Pottery 16 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	2 base sherds badly abraded Samian ware	
	6 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
	1 rim sherd mortaria, 1st century	
	1 rim sherd greyware, possible rim of jar/flagon?, 2nd century	
	1 rim sherd greyware	
	5 body sherds, greyware	
1004	Total Pottery 17 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	1 jar handle, Norton greyware	
	4 body sherds greyware (1 imported)	
	12 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
1006	Total Pottery 3 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	3 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
1016	Total Pottery 2 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	1 body sherd calcite gritted ware	
	1 rim sherd greyware	
1017	Total Pottery 6 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	2 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
	3 body sherds greyware	
	1 body sherds orangeware	
1024	Total Pottery 3 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	3 body sherds greyware	
1027	Total Pottery 14 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	3 rim sherds calcite gritted ware	
	7 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
	3 base sherds greyware	
	1 body sherd greyware	
1030	Total Pottery 13 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century

- 11 body sherds calcite gritted ware
  - 1 rim sherd orangeware
  - 1 body sherd greyware
- 1034 Total Pottery 29 sherds late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 4 fragments, Amphora
  - 5 body sherds, calcite gritted ware
  - 12 sherds unidentified
  - 7 sherds greyware including a cooking vessel
  - 1 base sherd colour coated ware (imported?)
- 1040 Total Pottery 1 sherd late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 1 body sherd calcite gritted ware
- 1044 Total Pottery 1 sherd late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 1 body sherd calcite gritted ware
- 1047 Total Pottery 1 sherd 1st-2nd century
- 1 base sherd greyware
- 1051 Total Pottery 5 sherds late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 2 body sherds calcite gritted ware
  - 1 body sherd greyware
  - 1 body sherd orangeware
  - 1 body sherd mortaria
- 1057 Total Pottery 1 sherd 1st-2nd century
- 1 body sherd mortaria (imported)
- 1066 Total Pottery 1 sherd late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 1 body sherd calcite gritted ware
- 1067 Total Pottery 23 sherds late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 3 rim sherds calcite gritted ware
  - 15 body sherds calcite gritted ware
  - 1 rim sherd greyware
  - 4 body sherds greyware
- 1068 Total Pottery 52 sherds late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 3 rim sherds calcite gritted ware
  - 1 base sherd calcite gritted ware
  - 26 body sherds calcite gritted ware
  - 1 rim sherd greyware carinated bowl, 2nd century
  - 6 body sherds greyware
  - 1 body sherd Norton greyware
  - 1 body sherd burnished greyware
  - 13 body sherds colour coated ware vessel (imported?)
- 1069 Total Pottery 13 sherds late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 2 body sherds, mortaria
  - 3 body sherds, greyware
  - 2 rim sherds calcite gritted ware
  - 6 body sherds calcite gritted ware
- 1074 Total Pottery 29 sherds late Iron Age - 2nd century
- 2 rim sherds mortaria
  - 2 body sherds mortaria



	4 sherd greyware	
	21 sherds calcite gritted ware	
1076	Total Pottery 30 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	2 fragments amphora	
	5 rim sherds calcite gritted ware	
	4 base sherds calcite gritted ware	
	11 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
	2 base sherds greyware	
	2 body sherds greyware	
	4 body sherds orangeware	
1078	Total Pottery 5 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	1 rim sherd calcite gritted ware	
	4 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
1079	Total Pottery 12 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	2 body sherds, orangeware	
	10 sherds, calcite gritted ware	
1080	Total Pottery 5 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	1 handle colour coated ware	
	1 rim sherd calcite gritted ware beaker	
	2 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
	1 body sherd greyware	
1081	Total Pottery 1 sherd	1st-2nd century
	1 fragment amphora	
1082	Total Pottery 6 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	2 fragments amphora, Dressel 20	
	1 handle Norton Greyware jar, 2nd century	
	3 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
1091	Total Pottery 6 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	1 rim sherd calcite gritted ware	
	5 body sherd calcite gritted ware	
1092	Total Pottery 6 sherds	1st-2nd century
	6 body sherds greyware	
1093	Total Pottery 7 sherds	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	6 body sherds calcite gritted ware	
	1 body sherd greyware	
4004	Total Pottery 1 sherd	late Iron Age - 2nd century
	1 body sherd calcite gritted ware	

## APPENDIX 6

### Sample Excavation: Environmental Report

(Hall *et al.*, 1996): **Extract**

#### Introduction

Excavations were carried out by Malton Archaeological Projects Ltd at Crossgates Farm, Seamer, a few kilometres south of Scarborough, North Yorkshire, during 1996. Five General Biological Analysis samples ('GBAs' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992) were submitted for an evaluation of their biological remains. The samples were from a ditch interpreted as forming a boundary to a rectangular enclosure of possible Romano-British date.

#### Methods

All of the samples were initially inspected in the laboratory. Two samples were selected for processing and were described using a *pro forma*. A 3 kg subsample was taken from each of the selected samples for extraction of macrofossil remains, following procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986) and using a 'washover' to concentrate the less dense organic fraction. The remaining unprocessed sediment was retained as voucher samples. The washovers and residues resulting from processing were examined for their content of plant and invertebrate macrofossils, and animal bone. Notes were made on the quantity of fossils and principal taxa.

#### Results and discussion

Context information provided by the excavator is in square brackets.

##### *Context 1092, Sample 4/T*

[Silting of open ditch]

Just moist, mid to dark grey/brown (with a hint of purple), crumbly (working plastic and soft), slightly sandy, silty clay. Mortar/plaster, rootlets, and stones in the size range 2-20 mm were present. There was also a trace of charcoal.

The very small washover contained mainly ?modern root fragments, the rest being predominantly charcoal to 10 mm in maximum dimension. Amongst the charred plant remains were root/twig fragments thought to be heather/ling (*Calluna vulgaris* (L.) Hull), a small grass fruit, small numbers of poorly preserved cereal grains (only tentatively identified as wheat, *Triticum*, barley, *Hordeum*, and oats, *Avena*). There were also a few charred ?tuber and rhizome remains which may suggest that burnt turf was present. The concentration of plant remains overall was low, but a much larger sample might produce an interpretatively more useful assemblage. A single ?fish bone was also recovered.

The residue, which was small (approx. 0.3 litres) for the size of subsample processed, was composed mainly of sand and gravel. A few animal bones were recovered and comprised a single bone each of a common shrew, an amphibian, and an unidentified small mammal. Two fish bones, four unidentifiable bone fragments, a little charcoal, some nutshell fragments, and one (possibly contaminant) *Hydrobia ulvae* (Pennant) were also present.

##### *Context 1093, Sample 5/T*

[Primary silting of open ditch]

Just moist, mid brown (with a purple tinge), crumbly, then soft and sticky to plastic when wet, moderately stony, slightly sandy, silty clay. Stones in the size range 2-60 mm were common and a few stones larger than 60 mm were present. Charcoal, rootlets, and fragments of mammal bone were also noted.

There was a very small washover, mainly charcoal, with other charred plant fragments much as in Sample 4,



but much sparser. A modern mite and a few worm capsules were also recovered.

The residue was of more modest proportions, about 0.67 litres in volume, and consisted mostly of sand and gravel, the latter abundant and up to 50 mm in maximum dimension. Three unidentifiable fragments of burnt bone and one fish bone were present.

### **Recommendations**

Further work on the bioarchaeological material from these particular contexts is not considered worthwhile, although some further useful information might conceivably be obtained from Context 1092 by processing a much larger subsample. In particular, there appears to be no potential for ecological or land-use reconstruction. It should be noted, however, that material from the other contexts revealed during these excavations, and not examined here, may not necessarily produce similar results.

If further excavations take place at this site then every effort should be made to investigate any revealed deposits, including an intensive regime of sampling, and commensurate funding for post-excavation analysis should be made available.

### **Retention and disposal**

The sediment remaining from the selected samples need not be retained but a decision concerning retention of material from unexamined contexts will need to be made by MAP in consultation with the curator.

### **Archive**

All extracted fossils, the washovers, and residues are currently stored in the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

### **Acknowledgements**

The authors are grateful to MA P Ltd for providing the material and archaeological information and to English Heritage for enabling AH to work on this material.

### **References**

- Dobney, K., Hall, A. R., Kenward, H. K. and Milles, A. (1992). A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. *Circaea, the Journal of the Association for Environmental Archaeology* 9 (for 1991), 24-6.
- Kenward, H. K., Engleman, C., Robertson, A., and Large, F. (1986). Rapid scanning of urban archaeological deposits for insect remains. *Circaea* 3 (for 1985), 163-72.
- Kenward, H. K., Hall, A. R. and Jones, A. K. G. (1980). A tested set of techniques for the extraction of plant and animal macrofossils from waterlogged archaeological deposits. *Science and Archaeology* 22, 3-15.

## APPENDIX 7

### Sample Excavation: Photographic Catalogue

Film 11. Monochrome negative.

- 2 Trench 4. East-facing section of cut 4009. Facing west.
- 3 Trench 4. Cut 4009. Facing south.
- 4 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 5 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 6 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 7 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 8 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 9 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 10 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 11 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 12 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 13 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2005. Facing south.
- 14 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2005. Facing south.
- 15 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2005. Facing south.
- 16 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2008. Facing south.
- 17 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2008. Facing south.
- 18 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2008. Facing south.
- 19 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018. Facing south.
- 20 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018. Facing south.
- 21 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018. Facing south.
- 22 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018. Facing south.
- 23 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018. Facing south.
- 24 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018. Facing south.
- 25 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018. Facing south.
- 26 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018 (elevated). Facing south.
- 27 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018 (elevated). Facing south.
- 28 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1018 (elevated). Facing south.
- 29 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1022. Facing north.
- 30 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1022. Facing north.
- 31 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1022. Facing north.
- 32 Trench 1. North-facing section of cuts 1015 (left), 1008 (mid right), 1009 (top right), 1014 (low right). Facing south.
- 33 Trench 1. North-facing section of cuts 1015 (left), 1008 (mid right), 1009 (top right), 1014 (low right). Facing south.
- 34 Trench 1. North-facing section of cuts 1015 (left), 1008 (mid right), 1009 (top right), 1014 (low right). Facing south.
- 35 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1026. Facing south.
- 36 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1026. Facing south.
- 37 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1026. Facing south.

Film 12, monochrome negative

- 2 Trench 1 North-facing section of cut 1035. Facing south.
- 3 Trench 1 North-facing section of cut 1035. Facing south.
- 4 Trench 1 North-facing section of cut 1035. Facing south.
- 5 Trench 1 North-facing section of cut 1035. Facing south.
- 6 Trench 1 North-facing section of cut 1035. Facing south.
- 7 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1036. Facing north.
- 8 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1041. Facing north.
- 9 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing west.



- 10 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing west.
- 11 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing west.
- 12 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1043. Facing west.
- 13 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1043. Facing west.
- 14 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1043. Facing west.

Film 13, monochrome negative

- 2 Trench 1. North-facing section of 1045. Facing south.
- 3 Trench 1. North-facing section of 1045. Facing south.
- 4 Trench 1. North-facing section of 1045. Facing south.
- 5 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1036. Facing north.
- 6 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1046. Facing east.
- 7 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1046. Facing east.
- 8 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1046. Facing east.
- 9 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 10 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 11 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 12 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 13 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 14 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 15 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 16 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1089. Facing south-south-west.
- 17 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1089. Facing south-south-west.
- 18 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1089. Facing south-south-west.
- 19 Trench 6. South-facing section of cut 6009. Facing north.
- 20 Trench 6. South-facing section of cut 6009. Facing north.
- 21 Trench 6. South-facing section of cut 6009. Facing north.
- 22 Trench 6. South-facing section of cut 6009. Facing north.
- 23 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1075. Facing north.
- 24 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1075. Facing north.
- 25 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1075. Facing north.
- 26 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1070. Facing north.
- 27 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1070. Facing north.
- 28 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1070. Facing north.
- 29 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1070. Facing north.
- 30 Trench 1. Cut 1102. Facing south.
- 31 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1102. Facing south.
- 32 Trench 6. East-facing section of cut 6006. Facing west.
- 33 Trench 6. East-facing section of cut 6006. Facing west.
- 34 Trench 6. East-facing section of cut 6006. Facing west.
- 35 Trench 6. East-facing section of cut 6006. Facing west.

Film 17, colour positive

- 13 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1005. Facing south.
- 14 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation. Facing south.
- 15 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation. Facing south.
- 16 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation. Facing south.
- 17 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation. Facing north.
- 18 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation. Facing north.
- 19 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation. Facing north.
- 20 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 21 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 22 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 23 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 24 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.

- 25 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 26 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 27 Trench 4. East-facing section of cut 4009. Facing west.
- 28 Trench 4. Cut 4009. Facing south.
- 29 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 30 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 31 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 32 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 33 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 34 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 35 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 36 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 37 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 38 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2005. Facing south.

Film 19, colour positive

- 3 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1041. Facing north.
- 4 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing north.
- 5 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing north.
- 8 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1043. Facing west.
- 12 Trench 1. North-facing section of 1045. Facing south.
- 13 Trench 1. North-facing section of 1045. Facing south.
- 14 Trench 1. North-facing section of 1045. Facing south.
- 15 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1036. Facing north.
- 16 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1036. Facing west.
- 17 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1036. Facing west.
- 18 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1036. Facing west.
- 19 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing south.
- 20 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing south.
- 21 Trench 1. Cut 1043. Facing south.
- 22 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1046. Facing east.
- 23 Trench 1. West-facing section of cut 1046. Facing east.
- 24 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 26 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1100. Facing north.
- 29 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1089. Facing south.
- 30 Trench 1. East-facing section of cut 1089. Facing south.
- 31 Trench 6. South-facing section of cut 6009. Facing north.
- 32 Trench 6. South-facing section of cut 6009. Facing north.
- 33 Trench 6. South-facing section of cut 6009. Facing north.
- 34 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1075. Facing north.
- 35 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1075. Facing north.
- 36 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1075. Facing north.
- 37 Trench 1. South-facing section of cut 1070. Facing north.

Film 18, colour negative

- 8 Trench 1. North-facing section of cut 1005. Facing south.
- 10 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation view. Facing north.
- 11 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation view. Facing north.
- 12 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation view. Facing north.
- 13 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation view. Facing north.
- 14 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation view. Facing north.
- 15 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation view. Facing north.
- 16 Trench 4. Overall pre-excavation view. Facing north.
- 17 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 18 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.



- 19 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 20 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 21 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 22 Trench 4. North-facing section of cut 4005. Facing south.
- 23 Trench 4. East-facing section of cut 4009. Facing west.
- 24 Trench 4. Cut 4009. Facing south.
- 25 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 26 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 27 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 28 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 29 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 30 Trench 4. South-facing section of cut 4005. Facing north.
- 31 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 32 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 33 Trench 4. South-facing section of cuts 4010 (left) and 4011 (right). Facing north.
- 34 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2005. Facing south.
- 35 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2005. Facing south.
- 36 Trench 2. North-facing section of cut 2005. Facing south.

## APPENDIX 8

### Sample Excavation: Archive Listing

Plans	Sections	Scale
1.	Trench 1, <u>1003</u>	1:20
2.	Trench 1, <u>1004</u>	1:20
3.	Trench 1, <u>1005</u>	1:20
4.	Trench 1, <u>1005</u>	1:10
5.	Trench 1, <u>1009</u>	1:20
6.	Trench 1, <u>1008</u>	1:20
7.	Trench 1, <u>1008</u>	1:10
8.	Trench 4, pre-excavation	1:50
9.	Trench 4, <u>4005</u>	1:10
10.	Trench 4, <u>4005</u>	1:20
11.	Trench 4, <u>4009</u>	1:10
12.	Trench 4, <u>4009</u>	1:20
13.	Trench 4, <u>4005</u>	1:10
14.	Trench 4, <u>4005</u>	1:20
15.	Trench 4, <u>4010</u> , <u>4011</u>	1:10
16.	Trench 4, <u>4010</u> , <u>4011</u>	1:20
17.	Trench 1, pre-excavation A	1:50
18.	Trench 2, <u>2005</u>	1:20
19.	Trench 2, <u>2005</u>	1:10
20.	Trench 2, <u>2008</u>	1:20
21.	Trench 2, <u>2008</u>	1:10
22.	Trench 1, <u>1008</u> , <u>1015</u>	1:10
23.	Trench 1, <u>1014</u> , <u>1015</u>	1:10
24.	Trench 1, <u>1008</u> , <u>1014</u> , <u>1015</u>	1:20
25.	Trench 1, <u>1022</u>	1:20
26.	Trench 1, <u>1022</u>	1:10
27.	Trench 1, <u>1018</u>	1:10
28.	Trench 1, <u>1018</u>	1:20
29.	Trench 1, <u>1026</u>	1:20
30.	Trench 1, <u>1026</u>	1:10
31.	Trench 1, pre-excavation B	1:50
32.	Trench 1, pre-excavation C	1:50
33.	Trench 1, <u>1029</u>	1:20
34.	Trench 1, <u>1029</u>	1:10
35.	Trench 3, <u>3003</u>	1:20x, 1:10y
36.	Trench 3, <u>3003</u>	1:50
37.	Trench 3, <u>3003</u>	1:20x, 1:10y
38.	Trench 1, <u>1035</u>	1:10
39.	Trench 1, <u>1035</u>	1:20
40.	Trench 1, <u>1036</u>	1:20
41.	Trench 1, <u>1036</u>	1:10
42.	Trench 1, <u>1041</u>	1:20
43.	Trench 1, <u>1046</u>	1:10
44.	Trench 1, <u>1046</u>	1:20
45.	Trench 1, <u>1036</u>	1:20
46.	Trench 1, <u>1036</u>	1:10
47.	Trench 1, <u>1045</u>	1:10
48.	Trench 1, <u>1043</u>	1:10
49.	Trench 1, <u>1043</u>	1:20



50.	Trench 1, <u>1070</u>	1:10
51.	Trench 1, <u>1070</u>	1:20
52.	Trench 1, <u>1075</u>	1:10
53.	Trench 1, <u>1075</u>	1:20
54.	Trench 1, <u>1089</u>	1:10
55.	Trench 1, <u>1089</u>	1:20
56.	Trench 6, <u>6006</u>	1:10
57.	Trench 6, <u>6006</u>	1:20
58.	Trench 6, <u>6010</u>	1:10
59.	Trench 6, <u>6010</u>	1:20
60.	Trench 6, <u>6009</u>	1:10
61.	Trench 6, <u>6009</u>	1:20
62.	Trench 6, <u>6017</u>	1:10
63.	Trench 6, <u>6017</u>	1:20
64.	Trench 1, <u>1100</u>	1:10
65.	Trench 1, <u>1100</u>	1:10
66.	Trench 1, <u>1100</u>	1:20
67.	Trench 1, <u>1102</u>	1:20
68.	Trench 1, <u>1102</u>	1:10
69.	Trench 1, <u>1102</u>	1:10

*N.B. Underlined contexts are cuts.*