

**Land North of Former Askham Brian College
Swainsea Lane
Pickering
North Yorkshire
TA 7930 8490**

Archaeological Trial Trenching

Authorised by

Date:.....

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**Land North of former Askham Brian College,
Swainsea Lane,
Pickering,
North Yorkshire
SE 7930 8490**

Archaeological Trial Trenching

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Archaeological Trial Trenching

Non Technical Summary

Three archaeological trial trenches were excavated in January 2010 on land to the north of the former Askham Brian College, Swainsea Lane, Pickering in order to evaluate the archaeological potential of a proposed development site.

Trench 1, in the northern-western part of the site, revealed a large linear feature that was known from a previous geophysical survey; Trenches 2 and 3 contained evidence of pre-enclosure rigg and furrow cultivation at the site.

A small assemblage of pottery and struck flints was recovered.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of a scheme of archaeological trial trenching that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. at land to the north of the former Askham Brian College, Swainsea Lane, Pickering, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 and 2, SE 7930 8490). The evaluation took place during the week commencing January 4th 2009. A geophysical survey had been carried out by WYAS in December 2009 (WYAS 2009), the results of which assisted in the location of the trial trenches.

- 1.2 The trial trenching was carried out on behalf of, and was funded by, Broadacres, in advance of a Planning Application (09/01127/MFUL) for

residential development at the site, to evaluate the archaeological impact of the proposed development. The trial trenching followed a Desk-based assessment (MAP 2009) and a geophysical survey (WYAS 2009).

- 1.3 The trial trenching was designed to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The information provided from the trial trenching will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits at the site, either *in situ* or by record. This strategy follows the archaeology policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning'* (PPG 16, 1990).
- 1.4 Three areas, totalling c. 60 square metres were examined, at locations agreed by the Planning Authority (Fig, 2).
- 1.5 The MAP site code for the project was 03-12-09.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, licence No. AL 50453A.

2. Site Description

- 2.1 The site is situated at the north-western fringe of the market town of Pickering, on the western side of the minor road leading to Newton on Rawcliffe. The grounds of the former agricultural college lie to the south, with farmland on the west and north sides. Comprising approximately 1.2 hectares, the site forms part of a pasture field, with a steel-portal barn on the north-east side; there is an area of tipping on the eastern side adjacent to Swainsea Lane. The ground surface is relatively level and slopes downwards from the north-west to south-east, with a mean height of c. 41m AOD.

3. Geology and Soils

- 3.1 The geology at the site is recorded as upper calcareous grit (OS 1960) with overlying well-drained coarse loamy soils of the Rivington 1 Association (Mackney *et al.* 1983).

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 The site lies on the southern edge of the Tabular Hills, a zone on the southern side of the North York Moors that attracted early settlement. The multi-period settlement site at Newbridge Quarry (1 km to the north) demonstrates the potential of the landscape in which the site lies.

- 4.2 Pickering itself has a pre-conquest foundation, the Anglo-Saxon settlement presumably lying in the area of the parish church (where Anglian cross-shaft fragments were found), c. 1 km to the south-east.

- 4.3 The manor of Pickering was held by the king at the time of the Domesday Survey, and was a royal borough at the time of Henry I. The medieval borough was centred on the area between the castle, the parish church and the market place. Other elements of the medieval landscape are represented by the ringwork siege castle at Beacon Hill (500m south of the site) and a medieval bridge in the town. The proposed development area was formerly cultivated as part of a rigg and furrow field system, the strip-like arrangement of the field boundaries depicted on the 1952 1:10560 Ordnance Survey map fossilising the former riggs and furrows.

5. Objectives

- 5.1 The objectives of the trial trenching were to establish:

(a) the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals, and to relate those deposits to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

(b) to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.

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

6. Methodology

6.1 Evaluation

6.1.1 There were three trial trenches, each of c. 20m²: Trench 1 at the north-west, designed to intercept a linear anomaly revealed by the geophysical survey, Trench 2 at the south-west, and Trench at the south of the site (the position of this trench was altered from its intended location because of the proximity of an farm-track and overhead electricity line).

6.1.2 The trial trenches were stripped of topsoil by a 360⁰ 5 tonne tracked excavator using a toothless blade, under close archaeological supervision. Machining ceased at the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural, whichever appeared soonest.

6.1.3 Segments were excavated across the exposed linear features to determine their form and function, and make clear any relationships with other features.

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

6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.

6.1.6 A sample was taken from Ditch 1007 for environmental analysis.

6.2 On-site Recording

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

6.3 *Plans and Sections*

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

6.4 *Photographic Record*

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised monochrome prints, and colour transparencies, in 35mm format, and digital images (6 million pixel high resolution) recording all archaeological features encountered.

6.5 *Finds*

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

7. Results

7.1 *Trench 1 (Pls. 1 and 2; Figs. 3 and 6)*

7.1.1 As stated above Trench 1 was intended to examine a major linear anomaly known from the geophysical survey, positioned in the north-western part of the site. A south-west to north-east aligned ditch was identified (coinciding with the anomaly), along with a furrow.

7.1.2 Natural deposits consisted of angular frost-fractured limestone in a yellowish clay matrix (a similar deposit being found in Trenches 2 and 3), which was cut by a ditch (1007) and a later furrow (1003).

7.1.3 Ditch 1007 cut across the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment, and was 3m wide and at least 1m deep (it was not fully excavated for safety reasons). The earliest observed fills consisted of deposits of yellowish brown clay (1005 on the northern edge, 1006 on the southern). The greater part of the ditch was filled by a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit, which

contained sub-angular limestone fragments (1004). The sole find was a chunk of flint from Deposit 1004.

7.1.4 Furrow 1003 cut across the top of Ditch 1007, on a more northerly alignment. This was a very shallow feature (only 0.02cm deep) with a width of c. 0.50m. There were no finds.

7.1.5 Trench 1 was covered by a 0.28m deep layer of topsoil (1001).

7.2 *Trench 2 (Pl. 3; Fig. 5)*

7.2.1 Trench 2 was situated in the south-western part of the site, in a geophysically 'quiet' area. Two parallel furrows (cuts 2003 and 2005) were recorded.

7.2.2 Furrows 2003 and 2005 shared parallel north-east to south-west alignments and broad, rounded-v profiles that were c. 1m wide and 0.25m deep. The fills (2001 and 2004 respectively) consisted of stony, dark greyish brown, loamy clay, 2004 containing a flint waste flake and a fragment of tile.

7.2.3 The entirety of the trench was overlain by a topsoil layer (2001) that was c. 0.28m in depth.

7.3 *Trench 3 (Pls. 5 and 6; Figs. 5 and 6)*

7.3.1 This trench was excavated in the south/central part of the site, revealing a furrow (cut 3003, fill 3002) that ran along the entire length of the trench.

7.3.2 Furrow 3003 was at least 0.80m wide and 0.13m deep. The fill consisted of stony, dark greyish brown clay loam, finds being represented by two pottery sherds (one of which was 15/16th century in date, the other 17th century) and a struck flint flake.

7.3.3 The trench was covered by a layer of topsoil (3001) that had a maximum thickness of 0.40m at the southern end.

8. Discussion

- 8.1 The evaluation was successful in identifying archaeological activity in all three of the trial trenches, although the relative importance varied from a major ditch in Trench 1 (1007) to the less significant furrows identified found in all three trenches. The ditch clearly corresponded with the main linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.

- 8.2 Although a secure date was not provided by finds associated with Ditch 1007, it pre-dated the Open Field system. The furrows of the Open Field system ran parallel to Swainsea Lane, whereas Ditch 1007 ran on a more easterly alignment. There can be little doubt that Ditch 1007 was an Iron Age land boundary, or dyke, a type of feature that has been well-documented in previous research (e.g. Spratt 1982). A similar dyke was recorded in 2007 at Garbutt Farm, Old Byland, that example being part of the Cleave Dyke system (MAP 2007). The dimensions and form of the Swainsea Lane and Garbutt Farm features are strikingly similar, both being rock-cut features with broad flat-based-V profiles that were c. 3m wide and 1m deep.

- 8.3 The local system of Iron Age (and multi-period) land-division and settlement has been illustrated by the WYAS excavations at Newbridge Quarry, c. 1km north of the site. The Swainsea Lane Ditch most likely forms part of that landscape.

- 8.4 The furrows found in all three trenches are evidence of the Open Field that formerly occupied the site, the strips running parallel to Swainsea Lane. Post-medieval pottery found within one of the furrows suggests that they remained in use until at least the 17th century.

- 8.5 In conclusion, the trial trenching at Swainsea Lane revealed a significant land boundary of assumed Iron Age date, along with evidence for the medieval (and later) Open Field that superseded the earlier system of land division.

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- WYAS 2009 Land at Swainsea Lane, Pickering, North Yorkshire – Geophysical Survey.

10. Project Staffing Details

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Report Mark Stephens

Illustrations Tom Silversides

Plates Sophie Langford

Finds Processing Zara Burn

Finds Research Mark Stephens



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MAP

Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.

SITE: Land at Swainsea Lane, Pickering, North Yorkshire

CLIENT: Bramhall Blenkham Architects.

TITLE: Site Location.

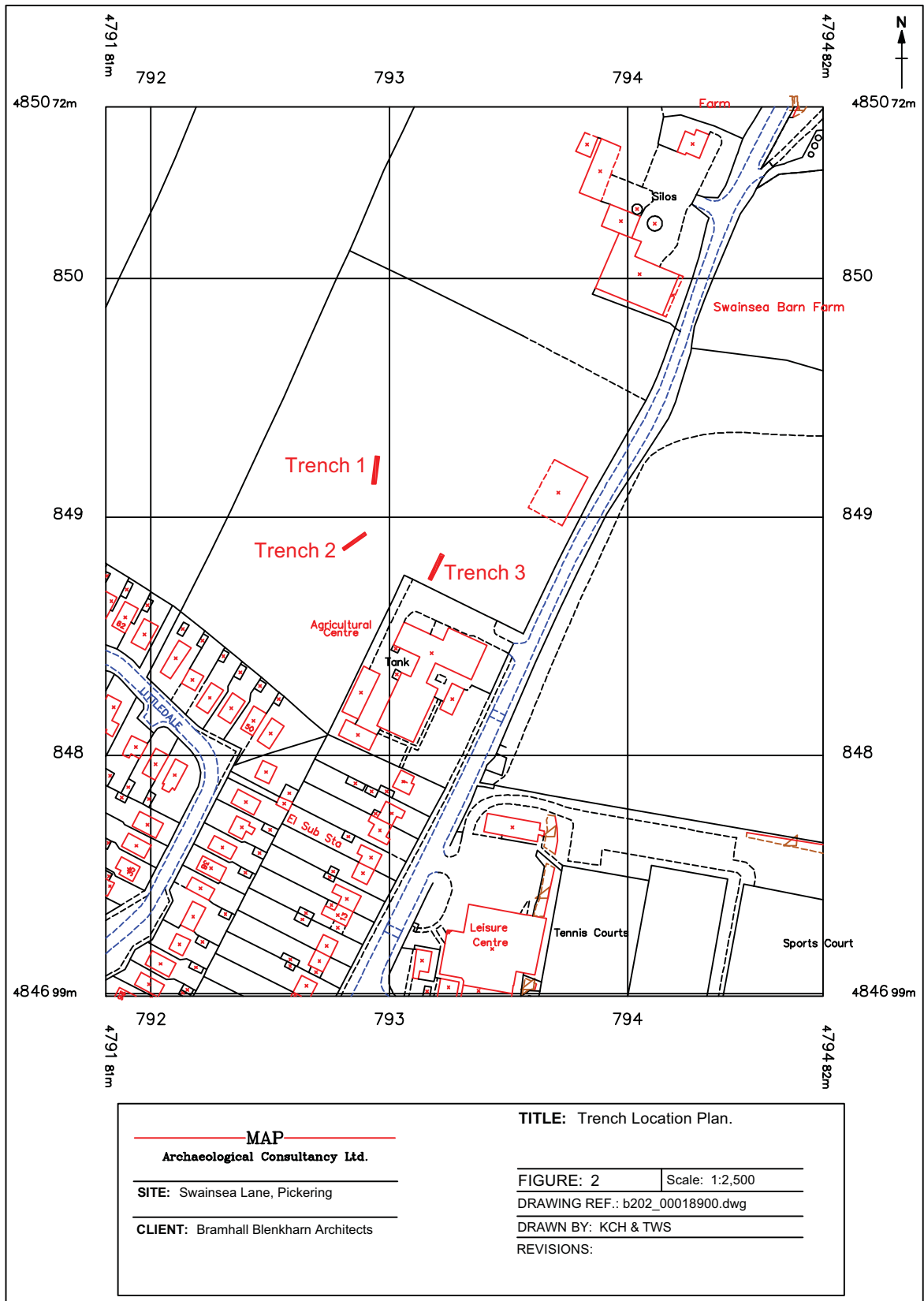
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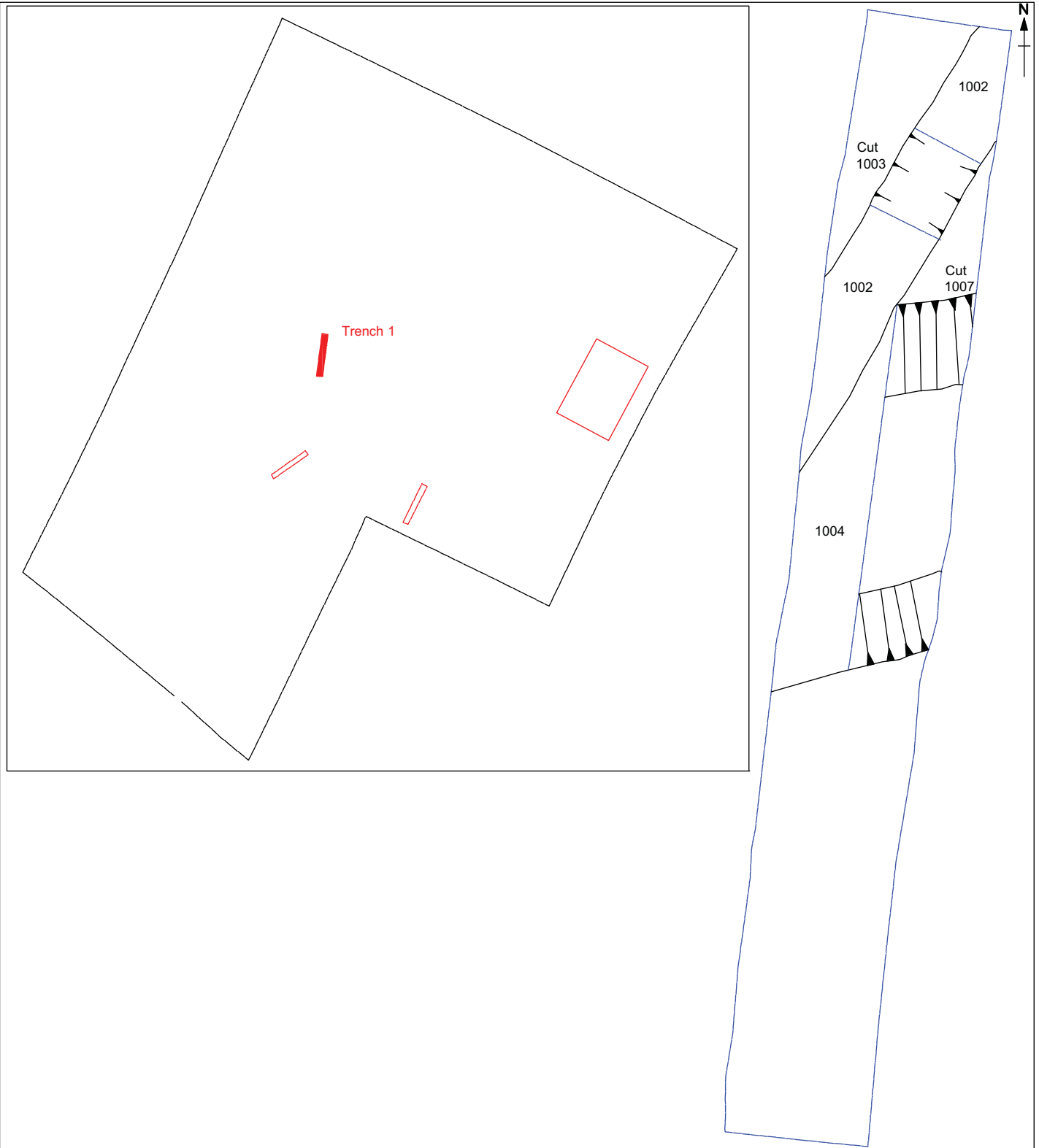
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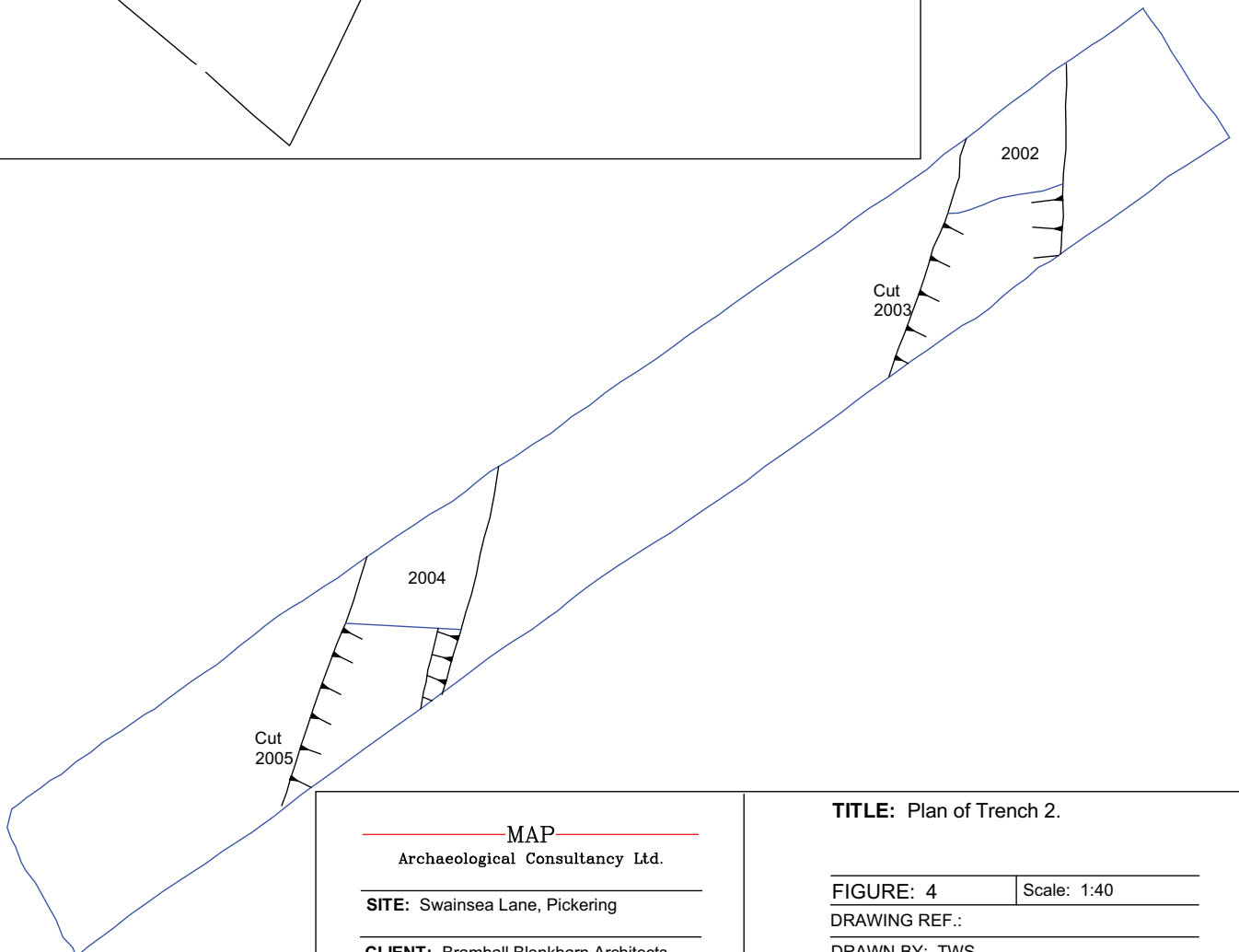
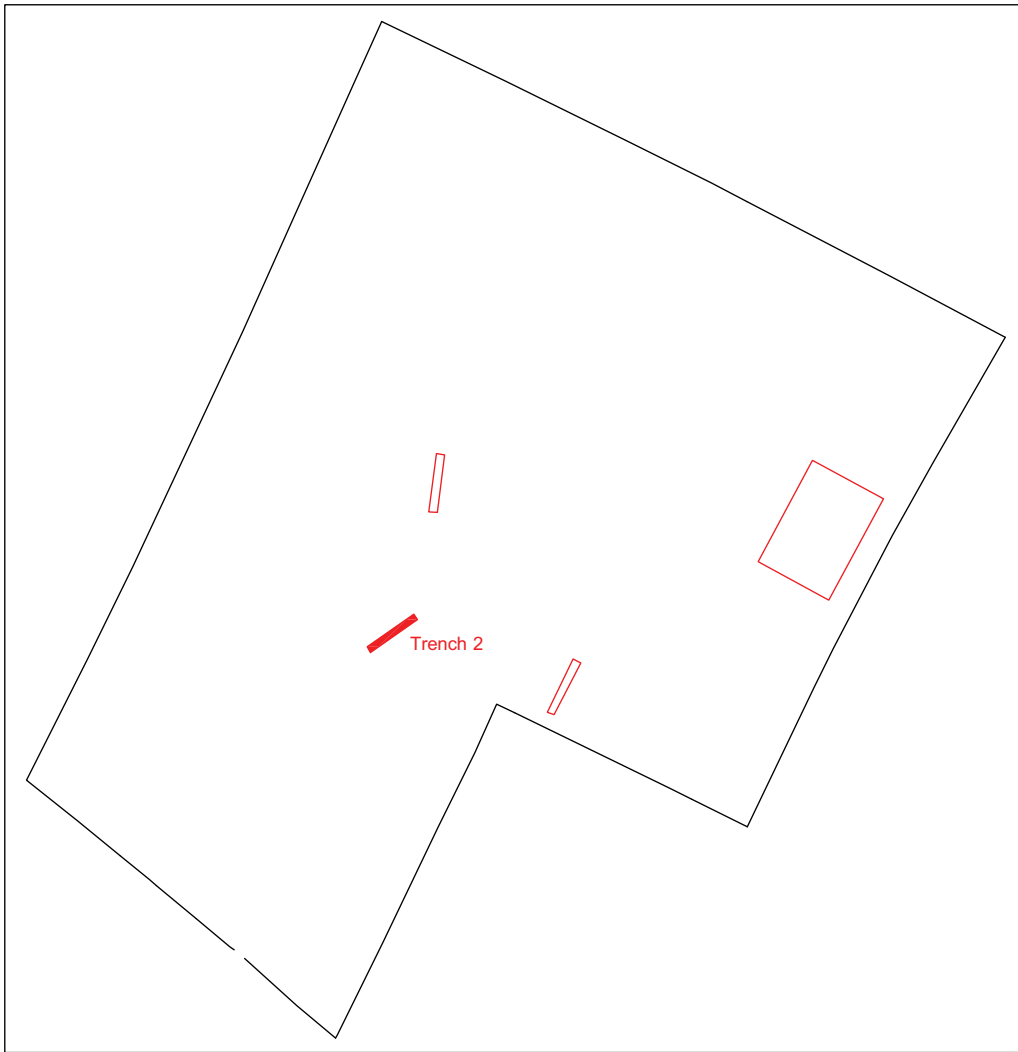
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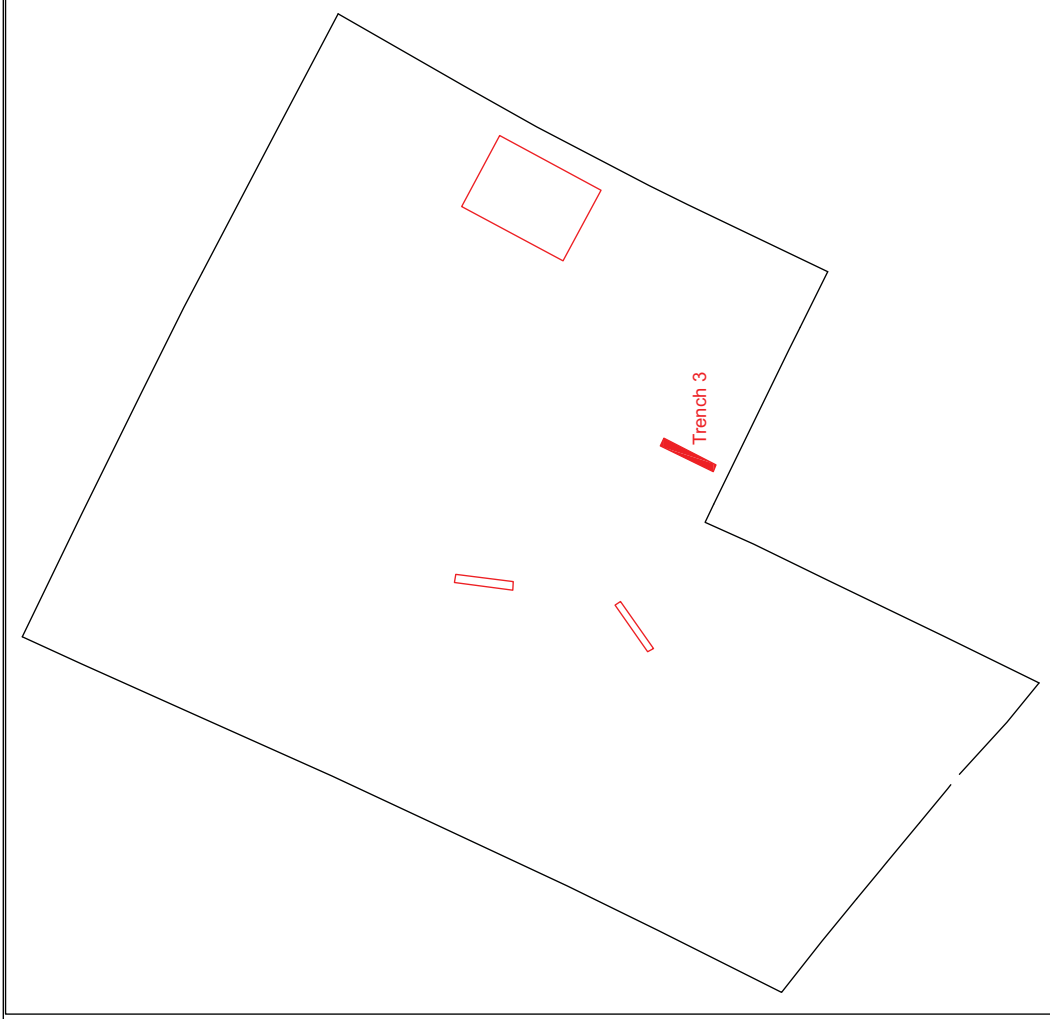
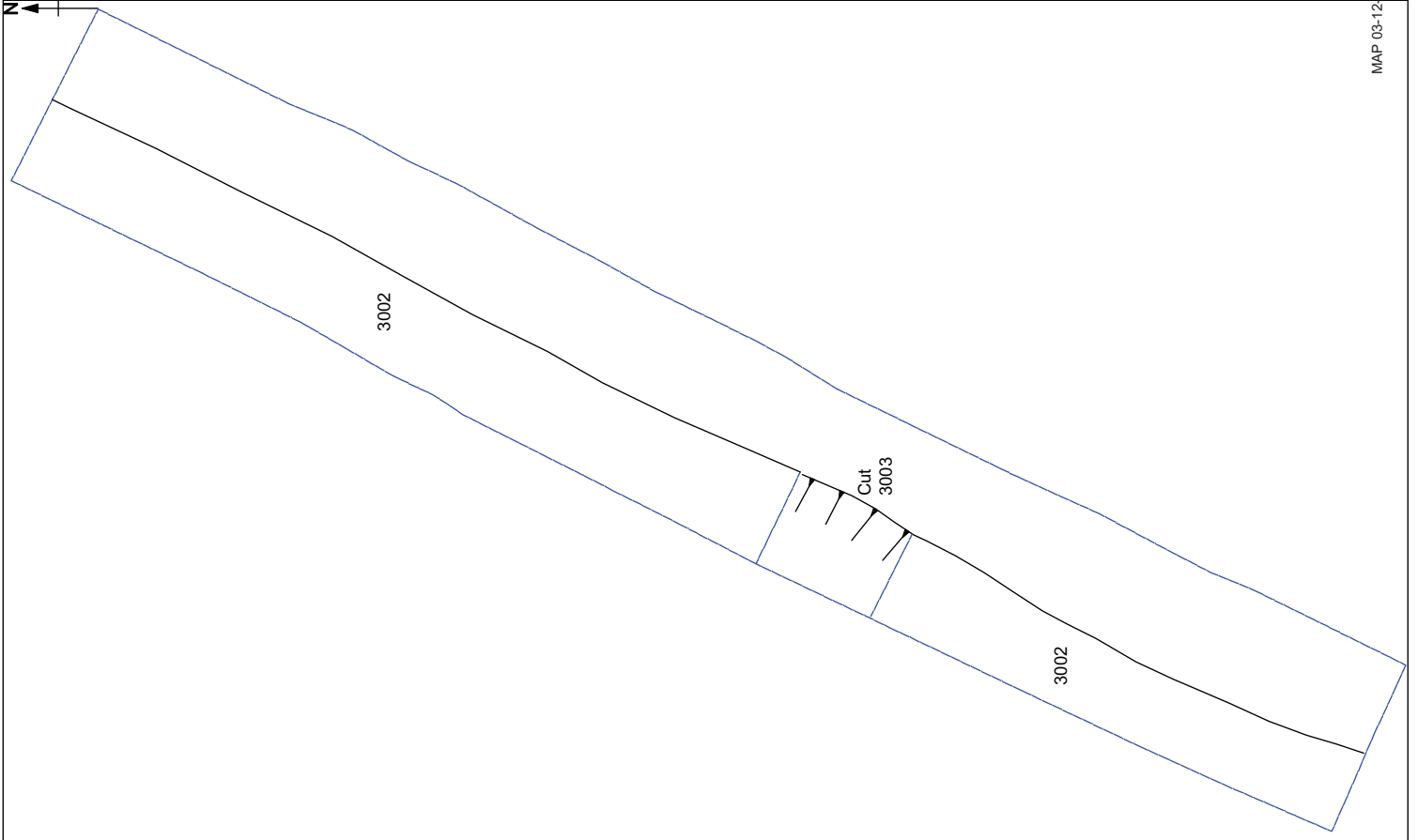


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| <hr/> MAP <hr/> Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. | | TITLE: Plan of Trench 1. | |
| SITE: Swainsea Lane, Pickering | | <hr/> FIGURE: 3 Scale: 1:40 | |
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MAP
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SITE: Swainsea Lane, Pickering
CLIENT: Bramhall Blenkham Architects

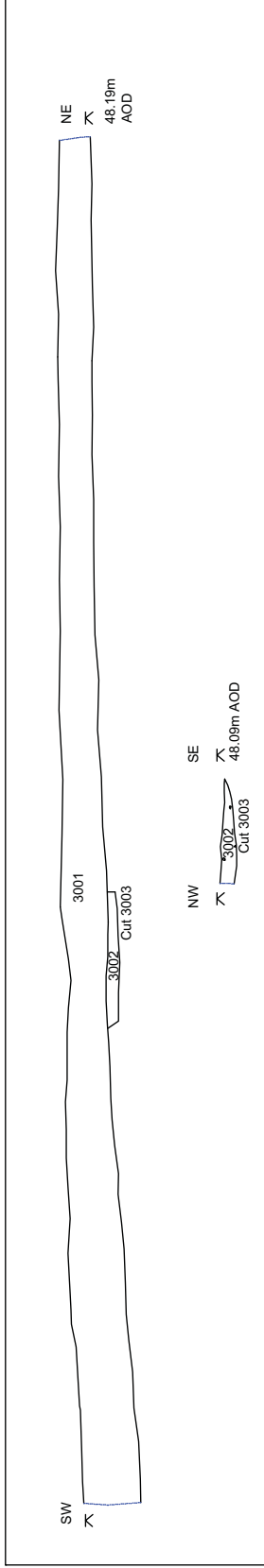
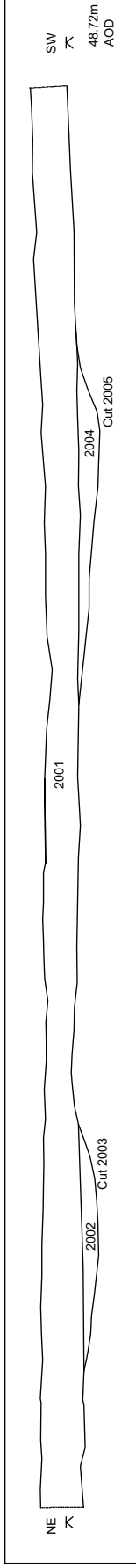
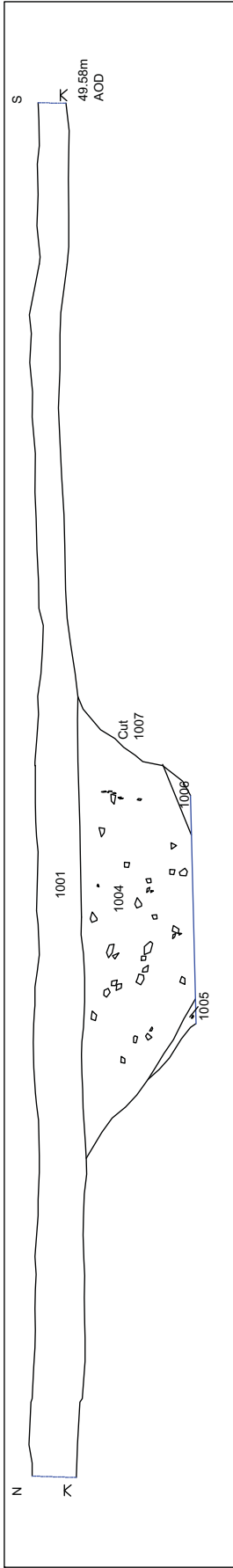
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FIGURE: 4 | **Scale:** 1:40
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REVISIONS:



TITLE: Plan of Trench 3.

FIGURE: 5 **Scale:** 1:40
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REVISIONS:

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 Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.
SITE: Swainsea Lane, Pickering
CLIENT: Bramhall Blenkham Architects



| | | | |
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| <p>MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd.</p> | | <p>TITLE: Trenches 1, 2 and 3 Sections.</p> | |
| <p>SITE: Swainsea Lane, Pickering</p> | <p>FIGURE: 6</p> | <p>Scale: 1:40</p> | <p>DRAWING REF.:</p> |
| <p>CLIENT: Bramhall Blenkham Architects</p> | <p>DRAWN BY: TWS</p> | | |
| <p>REVISIONS:</p> | | | |



Plate 1. Trench 1. Pre-excavation. Facing North-west.



Plate 2. Trench 1. Ditch 1007. Facing North-east.

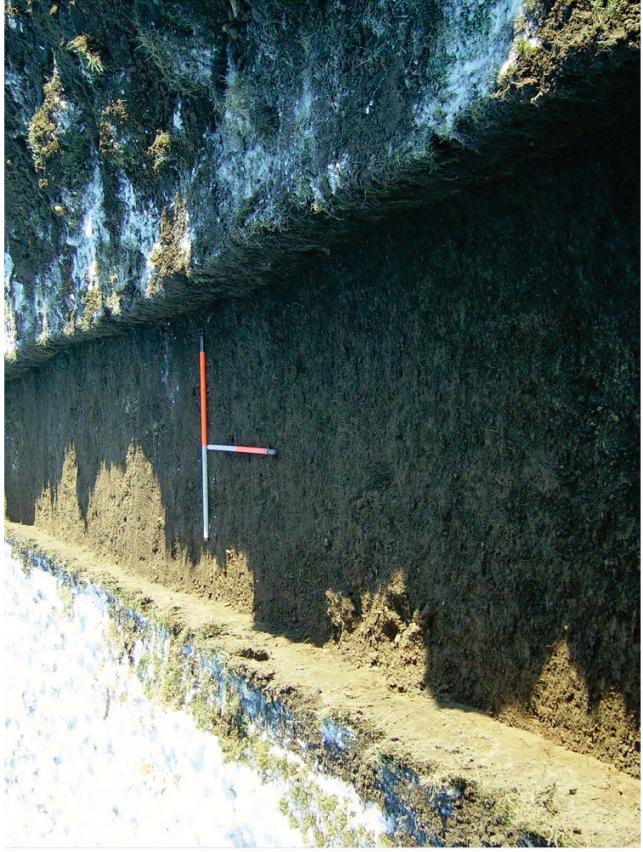


Plate 3. Trench 2. Pre-excavation. Facing North-east.



Plate 4. Trench 2. Furrow 2005. Facing South-east.

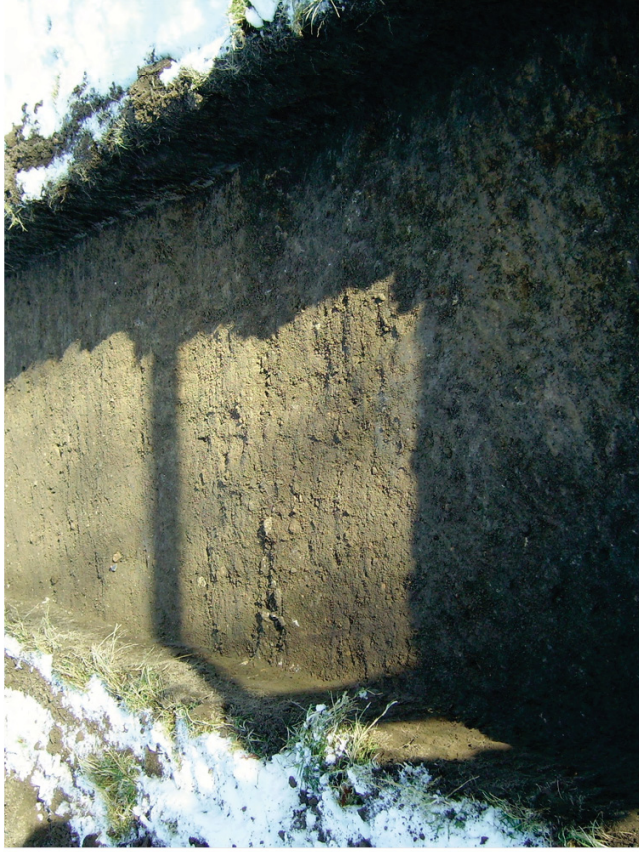


Plate 5. Trench 3. Pre-excavation. Facing North-east.



Plate 6. Trench 3. Furrow 3003. Facing North-east.

APPENDIX 1

Swainsea Lane, Pickering

| Context | Description |
|----------------|--|
| 1001 | Deposit. Topsoil |
| 1002 | Deposit. Fill of 1003 |
| 1003 | Furrow Cut |
| 2001 | Deposit. Topsoil |
| 2002 | Deposit. Ditch Fill |
| 2003 | Cut of ditch segment |
| 2004 | Deposit. 4/4 2.5YR. Friable loamy clay. Fill of furrow cut |
| 2005 | Furrow Cut |
| 3001 | Deposit. 10YR 3/2. Compact silty loam. Modern topsoil |
| 3002 | Deposit. 10YR 4/2. Plastic clay loam. Furrow fill |
| 3003 | Furrow Cut |

APPENDIX 2

Finds Catalogue

Swainsea Lane, Pickering Site Code 03-12-09

| Context | Type | Total | Description | Weight (g) | Spot Date |
|---------|---------|-------|------------------|------------|-----------|
| 1004 | Flint | 1 | 1 Chunk | 171 | |
| 2002 | Flint | 1 | 1 Flake | 10 | |
| 2004 | CBM | 1 | 1 CBM Fragment | 10 | |
| 3002 | Pottery | 2 | 2 Body Sherds | 38 | C 17th |
| | | | 1 x Humber Ware | | |
| | | | 1 x Ryedale Ware | | |
| | Flint | 1 | 1 Flake | 12 | |

APPENDIX 3

| Drawing No | Scale | Description |
|-------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 1:20 | Composite Plan Trench 3 |
| 2 | 1:20 | Plan north end of Trench 3 |
| 3 | 1:20 | South-west facing section furrow 3003 |
| 4 | 1:20 | South-east facing section Trench 3 |
| 5 | 1:20 | North-east facing section Trench 2 |
| 6 | 1:20 | Plan of Trench 2 |
| 7 | 1:20 | Plan north end of Trench 2 |
| 8 | 1:20 | Plan of Trench 1 |
| 9 | 1:20 | Plan of North end Trench 1 |
| 10 | 1:20 | South-west section Trench 1 |

APPENDIX 4

Photographic Listing

B & W

| No | Description | Scales | Direction |
|----|-------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 27 | Trench 1, Pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | N |
| 28 | Trench 1, Pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | N |
| 29 | Trench 2, Pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | NE |
| 30 | Trench 2, Pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | NE |
| 31 | Trench 3, Pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | NE |
| 32 | Trench 3, Pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | NE |
| 33 | Furrow Cut | 2x1m | NE |
| 34 | Furrow Cut | 2x1m | NE |
| 35 | Ditch Segment | 2x1m | SE |
| 36 | Ditch Segment | 2x1m | SE |
| 37 | Furrow Segment | 2x1m | SE |
| 38 | Furrow Segment | 2x1m | SE |

Photographic Listing

B & W - 1136

| No | Description | Scales | Direction |
|----|----------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | Identifier | | |
| 2 | Furrow Section | 2x1m | E |
| 3 | Furrow Section | 2x1m | E |
| 4 | Ditch Segment | 1x1m | NE |
| 5 | Ditch Segment | 1x1m | NE |

Photographic Listing

Digital

| No | Description | Scales | Direction |
|----|------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | Trench 1 pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | N |
| 2 | Trench 2 pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | NE |
| 3 | Trench 3 pre-excavation | 2x1m | NE |
| 4 | Furrow Cut | 1x1m | NE |
| 5 | Ditch segment | 2x1m | SE |
| 6 | Furrow segment | 2x1m | SE |
| 7 | Furrow segment | 2x1m | E |
| 8 | Ditch segment | 1m | NE |
| 9 | Ditch segment | 1m | SW |
| 10 | Ditch segment | 1m | NE |

Photographic Listing

Colour Slide

| No | Description | Scales | Direction |
|-----------|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 9 | Trench 1 pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | N |
| 10 | Trench 2 pre-exacavation shot | 2x1m | NE |
| 11 | Trench 2 pre-excavation shot | 2x1m | NE |
| 12 | Trench 3 pre-excavation | 2x1m | NE |
| 13 | Furrow Cut | 1x1m | NE |
| 14 | Ditch segment | 2x1m | SE |
| 15 | Furrow segment | 2x1m | SE |
| 16 | Furrow segment | 2x1m | E |
| 17 | Ditch segment | 1m | NE |
| 18 | Ditch segment | 1m | SW |
| 19 | Ditch segment | 1m | NE |

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**Land to the North of (Former)
Askham Bryan College
Swainsea Lane
Pickering
North Yorkshire**

SE 7930 8490

**Prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd
on behalf of Broadacres**

**Land to the North of (Former)
Askham Bryan College
Swainsea Lane
Pickering
North Yorkshire
SE 7930 8490**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION

1. Summary

- 1.1 The Proposed Development Area comprises of one field of 1.2 hectares and is located to the north-west of the Medieval Town of Pickering. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd in advance of a Planning Application (09/01127/MFUL) to evaluate the archaeological impact by pre-determination Trial Trenching. Previously, a Geophysical (Magnetometer) Survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS.
- 1.2 Accordingly, the Heritage and Environment Section of NYCC has advised the Local Planning Authority that a scheme of archaeological evaluation is undertaken at the site. The aim of this work is to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the development area. The results of this work will enable the archaeological impact of the development to be fully appreciated and an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work, to be agreed to preserve archaeological deposits either *in situ*, or by record. This scheme of investigation has been prepared to define the scope of this Archaeological Evaluation by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, acting on behalf of Broadacres.

2. Purpose

- 2.1 This written scheme of investigation represents a summary of the broad archaeological requirements to enable an assessment of the impact of development proposals upon the archaeological resource. This is in accordance with the guidance of Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 on *Archaeology and Planning*, 1990.

3. Location and Description (centred at SE 7930 8490)

- 3.1 The extent of the application area is indicated on a site location plan at 1:2000 scale (Fig. 1). The proposed development comprises of one field of 1.2 hectares in size, stands at heights of between 47m and 50m AOD and is located north-west of the Medieval Town of Pickering.
- 3.2 The Proposed Development Area is currently one arable field.

4. Historical and Archaeological Background

- 4.1 There are no known Roman sites or finds known within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area.
- 4.2 The Manor of Pickering has a pre-Conquest foundation. Anglian cross shaft fragments found at the Parish church of St. Peter and Paul are noted in the Victoria County History (Page 1968, 471). In 1066, the Manor was held by Morcar, the Earl of Northumberland; and was valued at £88.
- 4.3 There are no Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian finds known from the proposed Development Area, or within one kilometre.
- 4.4 Pickering is located in the District of Ryedale in County of North Yorkshire, which was formerly in the Wapentake of Pickering Lythe in the North Riding of the County of York.

- 4.5 There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area (Table 1: Fig. 4). Pickering Castle, an eleventh century motte and bailey castle and a thirteenth century shell keep castle (SAM 13301), and is located 500m south-east of the Proposed Development Area. Beacon Hill (SM32662) is described as Medieval Ringwork Seige Castle, and is located 500m south of the Proposed Development Area. St. Nicholas' Hospital (SM35469) is a Medieval Hospital Site, dating to the fourteenth century and dissolved in 1535, and is located 900m south-west of the Proposed Development Site.
- 4.6 There are eleven other Medieval sites noted within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area (Table 1: Fig. 5). These include a Turf Road (MNY3141), a Cruck House (MNY3240), Field Systems (MNY3242 and MNY3291), a Trackway (MNY3272), remains of a Chapel (MNY3331) with an Altar (MNY3332), a ramp of stones and Medieval Pottery (MNY3333 and MNY3334), a Medieval Manor House (MNY3371), a Medieval Bridge in Pickering (MNY23522), and the Parish of Pickering (MNY24363).
- 4.7 The Manor of Pickering is noted in the Domesday Book under land of the King in Yorkshire, "*In PICKERING there are 37 carucates of land to the geld (taxable), which twenty ploughs could plough. Morcar held this as one manor, with its Berewicks (outlying estate), Barton-le-Street, Newton-on-Rawcliffe, Blandsby, Easthorpe [in Appleton-le-Street]. Now the King has it. There is one plough; and 20 villans (villagers with six ploughs. [There is] meadow half an league long and as much broad. But all the woodland which belongs to the manor is sixteen leagues long and four broad. The manor was worth in the Reign of King Edward £88; now 20s 4d*" Williams and Martin 1992, p. 787). And also "*In Pickering, Barton-le-Street, Newton-on-Rawcliffe and Easthorpe, the King has 37 carucates*" (ibid, p. 872).

- 4.8 The Place-name of Pickering derives from the old English *Piceringas* meaning ‘the settlement of Picer and his dependants’ (Smith 1979, p. 85). The Domesday Book, Medieval charters and documents record various derivations *Pichering(a)*, *Pic(h)rinch*, *Picaringes*, *Pikeringes* and *Pikering (a, e)* in the twelfth century and *Pekeryng* in 1579.
- 4.9 Pickering is listed as a Medieval Borough (Beresford and Finberg 1973, p. 187) with two entries: “King John orders (1200) that the men of Pickering shall have their customs as under Henry I and Henry II *Cal Rot Chart, 1199-1216, 41*” and “Tallage (tax) paid by the borough – *Pipe Roll Soc, NS, XX, 1942, 207*”. Pickering Castle was a royal residence in the twelfth, thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Henry II granted a charter there in the twelfth century (Page 1968, p. 463), and King John issued a grant from Pickering in 1201. Edward I was in residence in 1280 and 1292. In the fourteenth century, Edward II and Edward III visited and in 1399 Richard II was confined in the castle. Tallage was paid in Pickering in 1187, 1189, 1195-1198, and in 1308 “an Inquiry was held into the Earl of Lancaster’s right to tallage from his tenants of Pickering, Scalby and Huby” (ibid, p. 467). In 1267, the Manor of Pickering was granted to Edmund of Lancaster by Henry III. Edmund’s son Thomas was beheaded at Pontefract in 1322 and his possessions forfeited. The Manor then passed to Henry Earl of Lancaster and through his daughters to John of Gaunt and his heir Henry, later King Henry IV and held as part of the Duchy of Lancaster land.
- 4.10 The Proposed Development Area was located in the open fields to the north-west of Pickering.
- 4.11 There are three Post-medieval Sites on the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record within one kilometre of the Proposed Development Area (Table 1: Figs. 5 and 6), and include High Mill (MNY 23815 and MNY24944), a Thatched House (MNY3359) and the

remains of a Post-medieval Building found at Pickering Library (MNY24072/ENY2488).

4.12 Within one kilometre there are three Modern Sites on The North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (Table 1: Figs 4 and 5), including the Royal Observer Corps Observation Post (DNY551, SM 32662, MNY3358, MNY21250), Newbridge Quarry (MNY 12196) and Limekilns at Newbridge Quarry (MNY12200).

4.13 Leland visited Pickering around 1540 and described it as “*the toune of Pykering is large but not welle compact to gather. The greatest part of it with the paroch church and the castel is on the sout est part of the brooke renning through the toune, and standith on a great slaty hille. The other part of toune is not as big as this : the brooke rennith bytwixt them*” (Page 1968, 462). Leland also remarked on the route from Scarborough to Pickering as “most plentiful of corn and grass but little wood in sight”.

4.14 Pickering was affected by the northern rebellions during the reign of Henry VIII and various epidemics in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries; so by the time of the Civil War, and was regarded as too ruinous to garrison.

5. Objectives

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

1. to determine by means of trial trenching, the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals. Trial trench(es) of sufficient size and depth to provide this information will be excavated, and archaeological deposits will be explicitly related

to depths below existing surface and actual heights in relation to Ordnance Datum.

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

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

6. Access, Safety and Monitoring

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

6.2 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that Health and Safety requirements are fulfilled.

6.3 The project will be monitored by the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council, to whom written documentation should be sent before the start of the trial trenching confirming: a) the date of commencement, b) the names of all finds and archaeological science specialists likely to be used in the evaluation, and c) notification to the proposed archive repository of the nature of the works and opportunity to monitor the works.

6.4 Where appropriate, the advice of the Regional Archaeological Science Advisor for Archaeological Science (Yorkshire & The Humber region) at English Heritage will be called upon.

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

1. a preliminary meeting or discussion at the commencement of the contract to agree the locations of the proposed trial trenches.

2. progress meeting(s) during the fieldwork phase at appropriate points in the work schedule, to be agreed.
 3. a meeting during the post-fieldwork phase to discuss the draft report and archive before completion.
- 6.6 It is the responsibility of the archaeological contractor to ensure that any significant results are brought to the attention of the Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council and the commissioning body as soon as is practically possible.

7. Brief

- 7.1 The proposed area of actual ground disturbance is 1.2 hectares in area and 60m² of trial trenching is proposed. Three trial trenches are proposed to determine the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of archaeological deposits at the site. It is proposed that the trenches should be 2m x 10m in size (See Figure 1). The project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the guidance of MAP2 (English Heritage, 1991) and professional standards and guidance (IFA, 1999).
- 7.2 In case of query as to the extent of investigation, a site meeting shall be convened with the Senior Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.
- 7.3 In the area of each trench, overburden such as crop, turf, topsoil, made ground, rubble or other superficial fill materials will be removed by machine using a back-acting excavator, which will be fitted with a toothless or ditching bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment shall be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil (C Horizon or soil parent material), whichever appears first. Hand-excavation of all archaeological

deposits will be necessary. Topsoil will be kept separate from subsoil or fill materials. The need for, and any methods of, reinstatement will be agreed with the commissioning body in advance of submission of tenders.

- 7.4 Once overburden/topsoil has been removed, the trenches will be cleaned and an assessment made of any archaeological remains on the site. Using the information and artefacts collected to this stage, all features and deposits should be assessed as to their origin or function, probable date, and importance for further recording. Features and layers identified as having potential for further recording should be excavated by hand, sampled, and recorded as set out below.
- 7.5 All deposits should be fully recorded on standard context sheets, photographs and conventionally scaled plans and sections. Each trench area should be recorded to show the horizontal and vertical distribution of contexts. Normally, all four sides of a trench should be recorded in section. Fewer sections can be recorded only if there is a substantial similarity of stratification across the trench. The elevation of the underlying natural subsoil where encountered will be recorded. The limits of excavation will be shown in all plans and sections, including where these limits are coterminous with context boundaries.
- 7.5 Should any human remains be encountered, these will be left *in situ* following the determination of the extent of the remains and grave cut(s).
- 7.6 Metal detecting, including the scanning of topsoil and spoil heaps, will only be permitted subject to archaeological supervision and recording so that metal finds are properly located, identified, and conserved. All metal detection should be carried out following the Treasure Act 1996 Code of Practice.

- 7.7 Due attention will be paid to artefact retrieval and conservation, ancient technology, dating of deposits and the assessment of potential for the scientific analysis of soil, sediments, biological remains, ceramics and stone. All specialists (both those employed in-house and those sub-contracted) should be named in project documentation, their prior agreement obtained before the fieldwork commences and opportunity afforded for them to visit the fieldwork in progress.
- 7.8 Finds should be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).
- 7.9 The character, information content and stratigraphic relationships of features and deposits should be determined and a running section along the excavation area, from highest to lowest point, should be recorded to show the vertical distribution of layers. All linear features, such as ditches, should have their shape, character, and depth determined by hand excavation of sections. A minimum sample of 20% of each linear feature of less than 5m in length and a minimum sample of 10% of each linear feature greater than 5m in length (each section will be not less than 1m wide) should be excavated. All junctions of linear features should have their stratigraphic relationships determined, if necessary using box sections. A 100% sample of all stake-holes should be excavated, and all pits, post-holes and other discrete features should be half-sectioned by hand to record a minimum of 50% of their fills, and their shape. Any other unknown or enigmatic features should be investigated similarly. Large pits, post-holes or deposits of over 1.5m diameter should be excavated sufficiently to define their extent and to achieve the objectives of the investigation, but should not be less than 25%. All intersections should be investigated to determine the relationship(s) between features.
- 7.10 Scientific investigations should be undertaken in a manner consistent with the English Heritage best-practice guidelines (2003).

- 7.11 Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) should be collected by hand. Separate samples (c. 10ml) should be collected for micro-slags hammer-scale and spherical droplets). In these instances, the guidance of English Heritage (2001) and Jones (*ed* 2006) should be followed.
- 7.12 Samples should be collected for scientific dating (radiocarbon, dendrochronology, luminescence dating, archaeomagnetism and/or other techniques as appropriate), following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC.
- 7.13 Where appropriate, buried soils and sediment sequences should be inspected and recorded on site by a recognised geoarchaeologist. Samples may be collected for analysis of chemistry, magnetic susceptibility, particle size, micromorphology and/or other techniques as appropriate, following an outline strategy presented to the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC, and in consultation with the geoarchaeologist. The guidance of Canti (1996) and English Heritage (2002) should be followed.
- 7.14 Deposits should be sampled for retrieval and analysis of all biological remains. The sampling strategy should include a reasoned justification for selection of deposits for sampling, and should be developed in collaboration with a recognised bioarchaeologist. Sampling methods should follow the guidance of the Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and English Heritage (2002). Flotation samples and samples taken for coarse-mesh sieving from dry deposits should be processed at the time of the fieldwork wherever possible, partly to permit variation of sampling strategies if necessary, but also because processing at a later stage could cause delays.
- 7.15 All securely stratified deposits should be sampled, from a range of representative features, including pit and ditch fills, postholes, floor deposits, ring gullies and other negative features. Positive features

should also be sampled. Sampling should also be considered for those features where dating by other methods (for example pottery and artefacts) is uncertain. Bulk samples should be collected from contexts containing a high density of bones. Spot finds of other material should be recovered where applicable.

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

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

| | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----|--------------|
| Conservation | Ian Panter | YAT | 01904 612529 |
| Prehistoric Pottery | Terry Manby | | 01430 873147 |
| Roman Pottery | Paula Ware | MAP | 01653 697752 |
| Pre-conquest | Mark Stephens | MAP | 01653 697752 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| Pottery | | | |
| Medieval Pottery | Mark Stephens | MAP | 01653 697752 |
| Post Medieval Pottery | Mark Stephens | MAP | 01653 697752 |
| Clay Tobacco Pipe | Mark Stephens | MAP | 01653 697752 |
| CBM | Anne Finney | | 01653 697752 |
| Animal Bone | Anne Finney | MAP | 01653 697752 |
| Small Finds | Hilary Cool | | 0116 981 9065 |
| Leather | Ian Carlisle | | |
| Textile | Penelope Walton Rogers | Textile Research in Archaeology | 01904 634585 |
| Slag/Hearths | | Bradford University | 01274 383 5131 |
| Flint | Pete Makey | | 01377 253695 |
| Environmental Sampling | David Berg | WYAS | 0113 3837515 |
| Human Remains | Malin Holst | York Osteology Ltd | 01904 737509 |

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

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

8. Archive

- 8.1 A field archive should be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs should be produced and cross-referenced. Archive deposition should be undertaken with reference to the County Council's *Guidelines on the Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives*.
- 8.2 The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate museum to establish the detailed requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer in advance of fieldwork commencing. The relevant museum curator should be afforded to visit the site and discuss the project results. In this instance, the Malton Museum is suggested.
- 8.3 The archiving of any digital data arising from the project should be undertaken in a manner consistent with professional standards and guidance (Richards & Robinson, 2000). The archaeological contractor should liaise with an appropriate digital archive repository to establish their requirements and discuss the transfer of the digital archive.
- 8.4 The archaeological contractor should also liaise with the HER Officer, North Yorkshire County Council, to make arrangements for digital information arising from the project to be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record for HER enhancement purposes. The North Yorkshire HER is not an appropriate repository for digital archives arising from projects.

9. Report

- 9.1 A summary report shall be produced following the County Council's guidance on reporting: Reporting Check-List.
- 9.2 All excavated areas should be accurately mapped with respect to nearby buildings and roads.

- 9.3 At least five copies of the report should be produced and submitted to the commissioning body, North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section HER, the Local Planning Authority, the museum accepting the archive and the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.
- 9.4 Copyright in the documentation prepared by the archaeological contractor and specialist sub-contractors should be the subject of an additional licence in favour of the museum accepting the archive and North Yorkshire County Council to use such documentation for their statutory educational and museum service functions, and to provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions.
- 9.5 Under the Environmental Information Regulations 2005 (EIR), information submitted to the HER becomes publicly accessible, except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage, and reports cannot be embargoed as 'confidential' or 'commercially sensitive'. Requests for sensitive information are subject to a public interest test, and if this is met, then the information has to be disclosed. The archaeological contractor should inform the client of EIR requirements, and ensure that any information disclosure issues are resolved before completion of the work. Intellectual property rights are not affected by the EIR.
- 9.6 If the archaeological fieldwork produces results of sufficient significance to merit publication in their own right, allowance should be made for the preparation and publication of a summary in a local journal, such as the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. This should comprise, as a minimum, a brief note on the results and a summary of the material held within the site archive, and its location.
- 9.7 Upon completion of the work, the archaeological contractor should make their work accessible to the wider research community by

submitting digital data and copies of reports online to OASIS (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>). Submission of data to OASIS does not discharge the planning requirements for the archaeological contractor to notify the Senior Archaeologist, NYCC of the details of the work and to provide the Historic Environment Record (HER) with a report on the work.

10. References

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11. Additional Information

This brief was completed on 9th December 2009 by:

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