

## 7.0 Plots 53.4 & 53.5

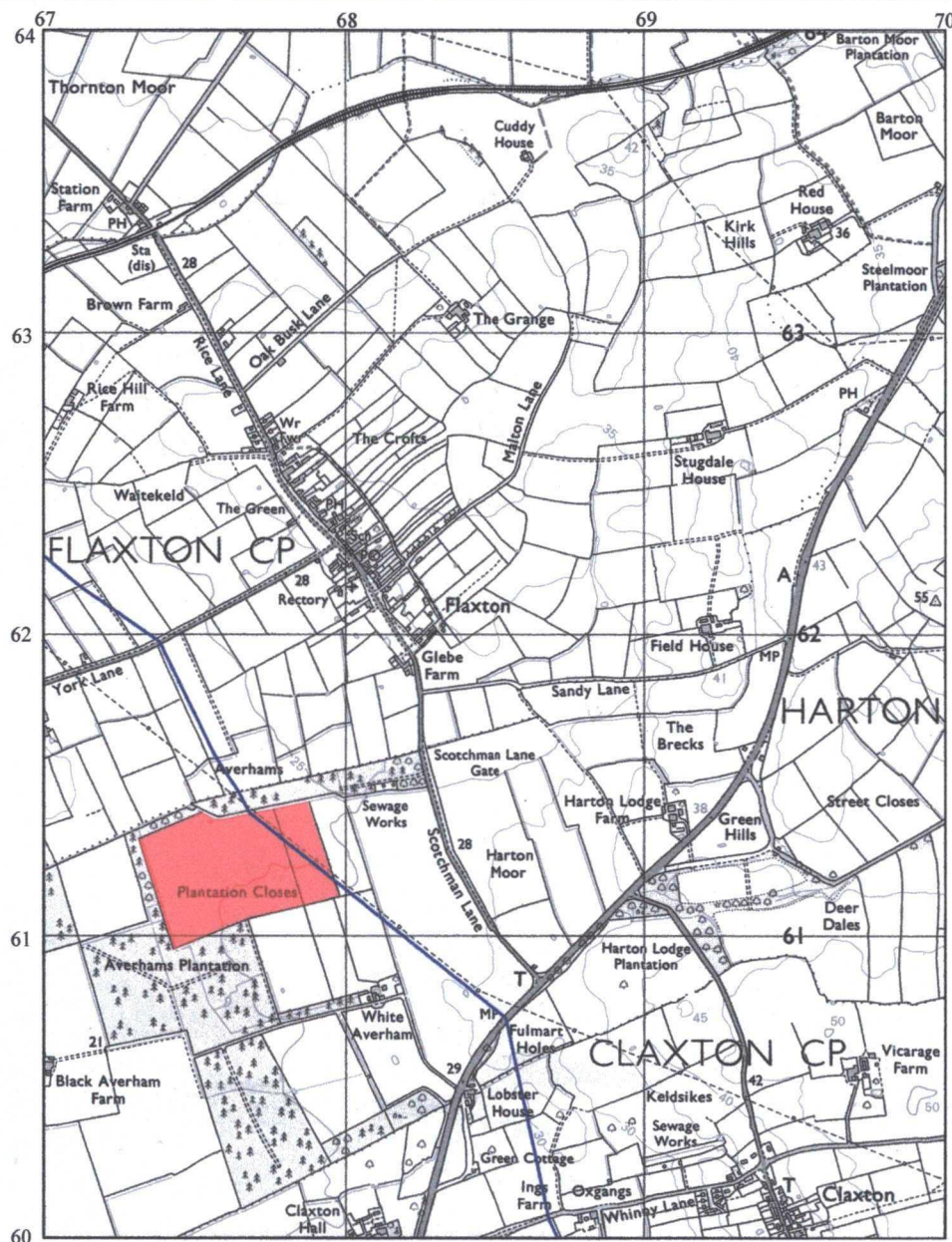


Figure 3. Location of Plots 53.4 and 53.5 (red) in relation to pipeline (blue).

### 7.1 Archaeological Background

Plots 53.4 and 53.5 have been considered together due to the paucity of recovered finds. The plots lie in an area of unknown archaeological significance, and the fieldwalking was undertaken due to field name and cartographic evidence. Plots 53.5 & 53.6 are named Black Averhams on the 1<sup>st</sup>-edition (c.1850s) Ordnance Survey sheets. The 'Black' part of the name may refer to organic discolouration of the soil, resulting from the presence of archaeological deposits. Averhams may derive from Old Norse *hafri*, 'oats', suggesting that they were grown in this area. Alternatively, it may relate to a personal name (Cox & Chandler 1998).

An archaeological field evaluation did not reveal any archaeological features (Hopkinson forthcoming).

## 7.2 *Location and Field Conditions*

Location: 53.4: NGR SE 6766 6140 to SE 6779 6129  
53.5: NGR SE 6779 6129 to SE 6797 6115

Geology: Palaeozoic and Mesozoic till and aeolian sands, overlain by slowly permeable clays and fine loams over clay.

Topography: Flat

Field Surface Conditions: Ploughed

% Vegetation Cover: 0%

Surface Visibility of Finds: Bad: Finds were obscured by topsoil redistributed by recent heavy rain

Light Conditions: Poor

Weather Conditions: Moderate

Walkers/Date: MGH, DT, CPE

## 7.3 *Results*

No pre modern artefacts were recovered from this field.

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## 8.0 Plot 54.2

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### 8.1 *Archaeological Background*

Lobster House and Lobster Cottage (NGR SE 6854 6073) located at the western end of the plot are Grade II Listed Buildings (Cox & Cottrell 1998a, No: 176). A number of Anglo Saxon silver coins and an armlet, dating to *c.*AD927, were found in a lead box near Lobster House (NGR SE 6843 6050) (Cox & Cottrell 1998a, No: 175).

This field was under pasture, and therefore not walked.

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## 9.0 Plot 55.3

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### 9.1 *Archaeological Background*

The Ordnance Survey 6 inch map (c. 1910) shows old clay pits, windpumps, extraction lakes and the site of a disused brick and tile works in this area.

Due to crop cover this field was not walked.



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10.0 Plot 55.4

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**10.1 *Archaeological Background***

No data available.

Due to crop cover this field was not walked.

## 11.0 Plot 55.5

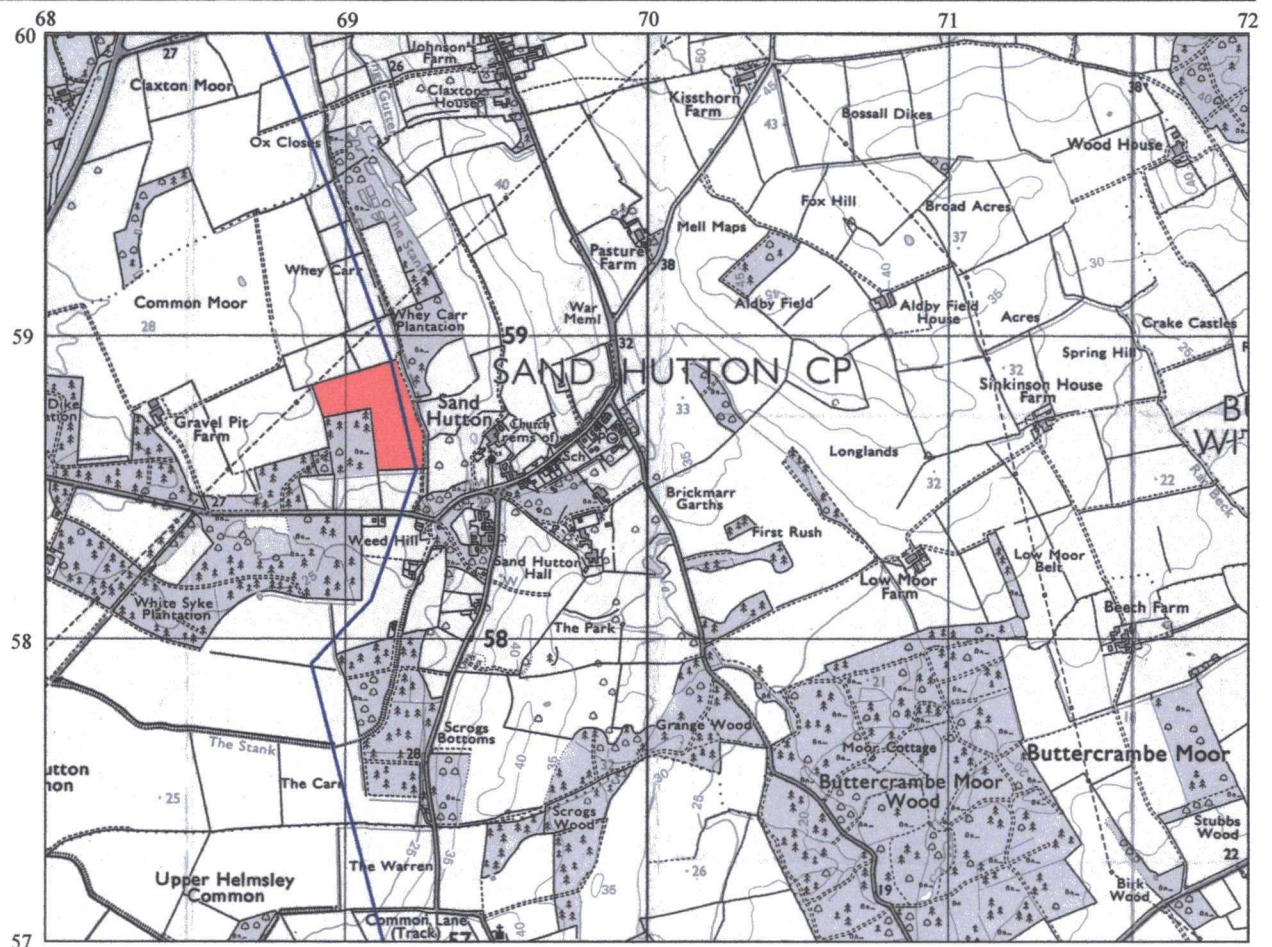


Figure 4. Location of Plot 55.5 (red) in relation to pipeline (blue).

### 11.1 *Archaeological Background*

No data available.

### 11.2 *Location and Field Conditions*

Location: NGR SE 6916 5892 to SE 6923 5855

Geology:

Topography: Flat

Field Surface Conditions: Ploughed

% Vegetation Cover: 0%

Surface Visibility of Finds: Good

Light Conditions: Fair

Weather Conditions: Good

Walkers/Date: MGH, DT, CPE - 30/03/99

**11.3**     ***Results***

The only artefact recovered proved to be a fragment of modern window glass.



## 12.0 Plot 55.6

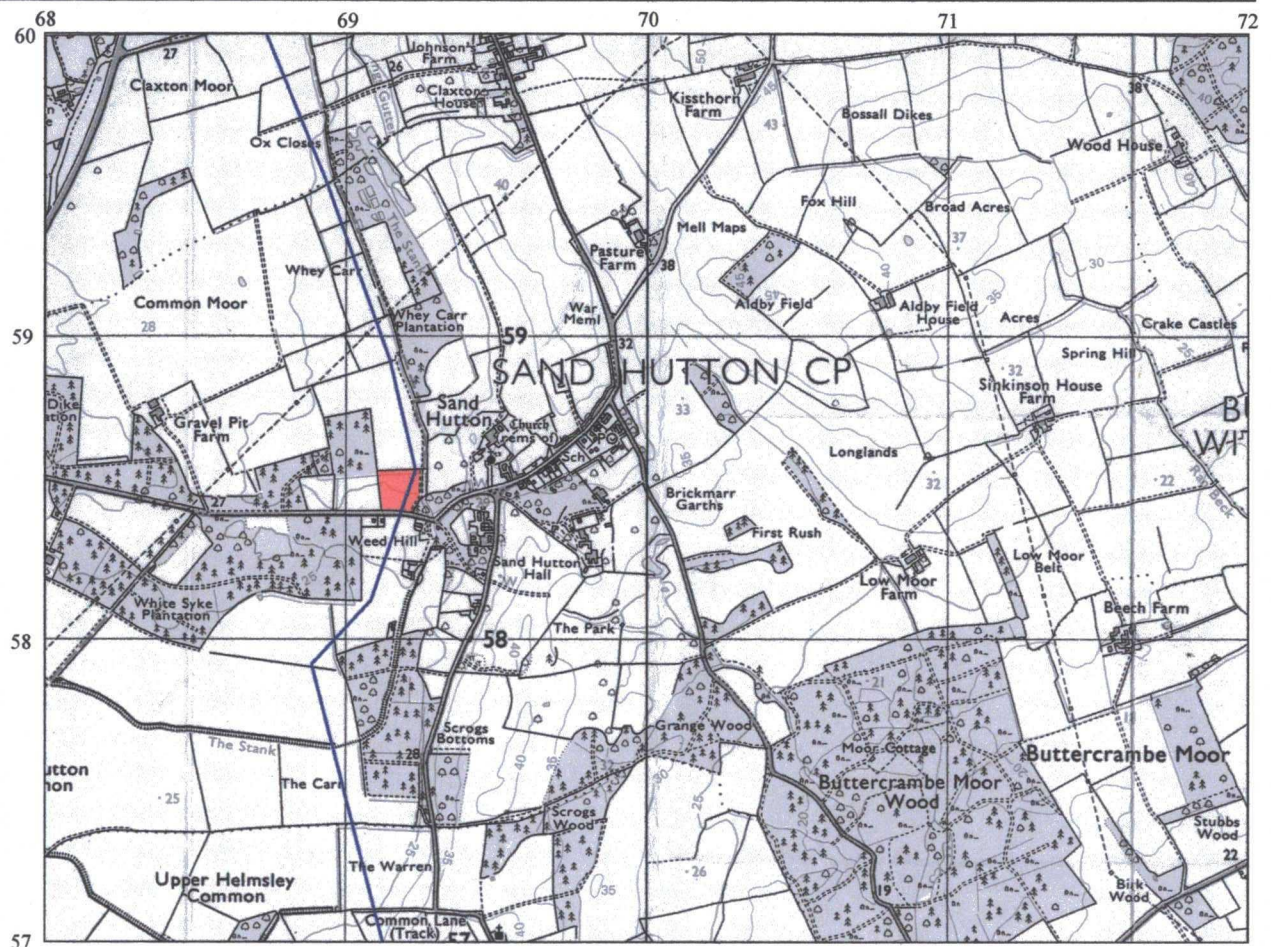


Figure 5. Location of Plot 55.6 (red) in relation to pipeline (blue).

### 12.1 *Archaeological Background*

No data available.

### 12.2 *Location and Field Conditions*

Location: NGR SE 6923 5855 to SE 6919 5842

Geology:

Topography: Even, the plot slopes down gradually south-north

Field Surface Conditions: Ploughed and harrowed

% Vegetation Cover: 0%

Surface Visibility of Finds: Fair

Light Conditions: Fair

Weather Conditions: Good



Walkers/Date: MGH, DT, CPE - 30/03/99

**12.3 Results**

No pre modern artefacts were recovered from this field.

## 13.0 Plot 57.1

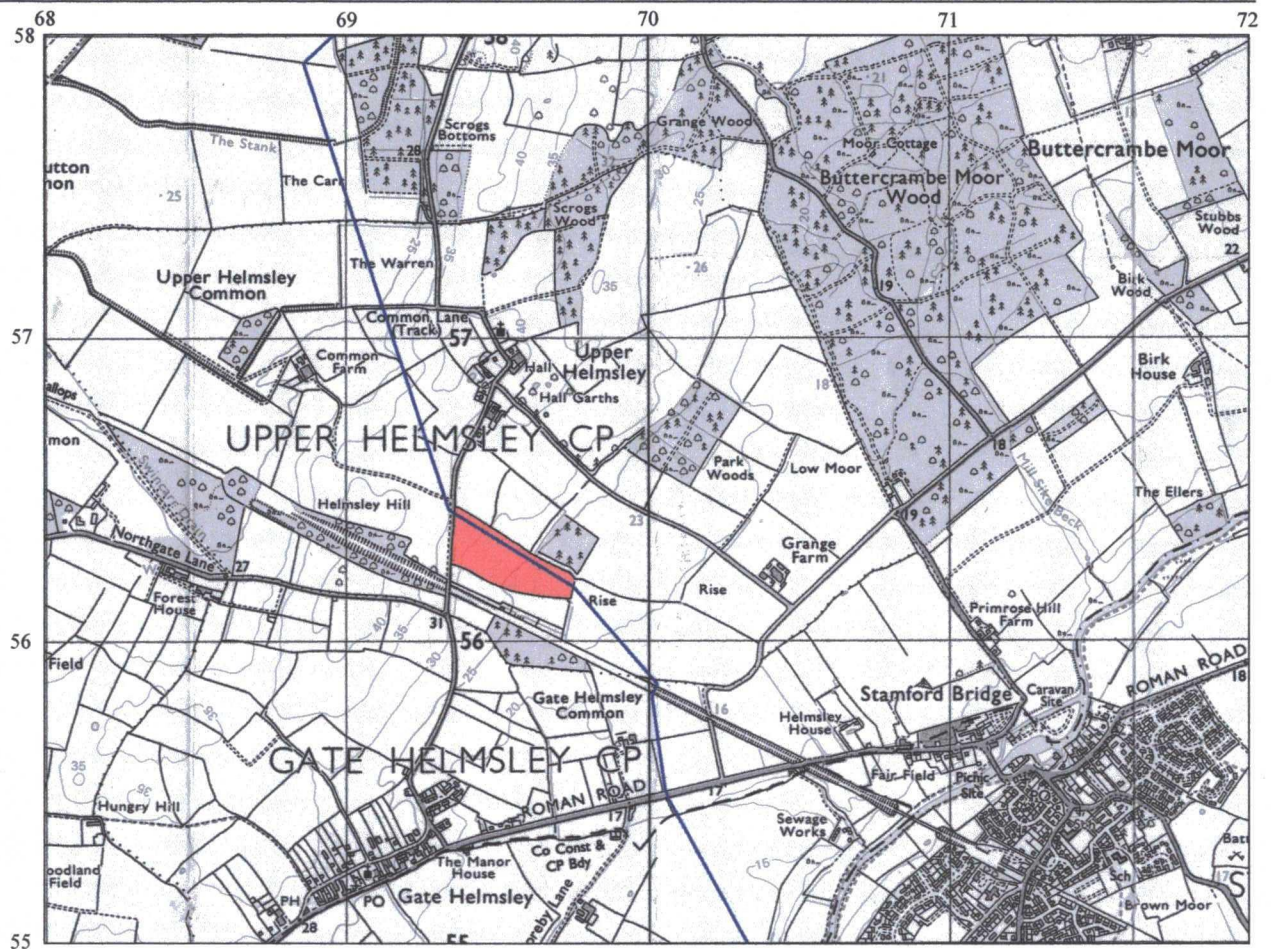


Figure 6. Location of Plot 57.1 (red) in relation to pipeline (blue).

### 13.1 *Archaeological Background*

No data available.

### 13.2 *Location and Field Conditions*

Location: NGR SE 6936 5642 to SE 6975 5618

Geology:

Topography: Even, the field slopes down gradually northwest to southeast

Field Surface Conditions: Ploughed and harrowed

% Vegetation Cover: 0%

Surface Visibility of Finds: Moderate

Light Conditions: Moderate

Weather Conditions: Moderate

Walkers/Date: MGH, LMH, CPE - 23/03/99

### 13.3 *Results*

Three stone artefacts were found in this field. One is definitely a prehistoric flint flake or blade (SF247), one is a chert core (SF247) and the third probably an unworked pebble (SF235). The flint and chert artefacts should be illustrated. *- why should these be illustrated & not the flint arrowhead from*

The presence of a flint blade and chert core would suggest prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity, though such a small assemblage does not allow the prediction of a site location. *50.1??*



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**14.0 Plot 57.2**

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**14.1 *Archaeological Background***

Aerial photographs revealed a 'U'-shaped curvilinear cropmark/soilmark and other indistinct features of unknown date adjacent and northeast of the proposed pipeline route (Cox & Cottrell 1998a, No: 181 NGR SE 6995 5600, No.182 NGR SE 701 561).

Due to access restrictions imposed by the landowner, this field was not walked.

## 15.0 Plot 58.2

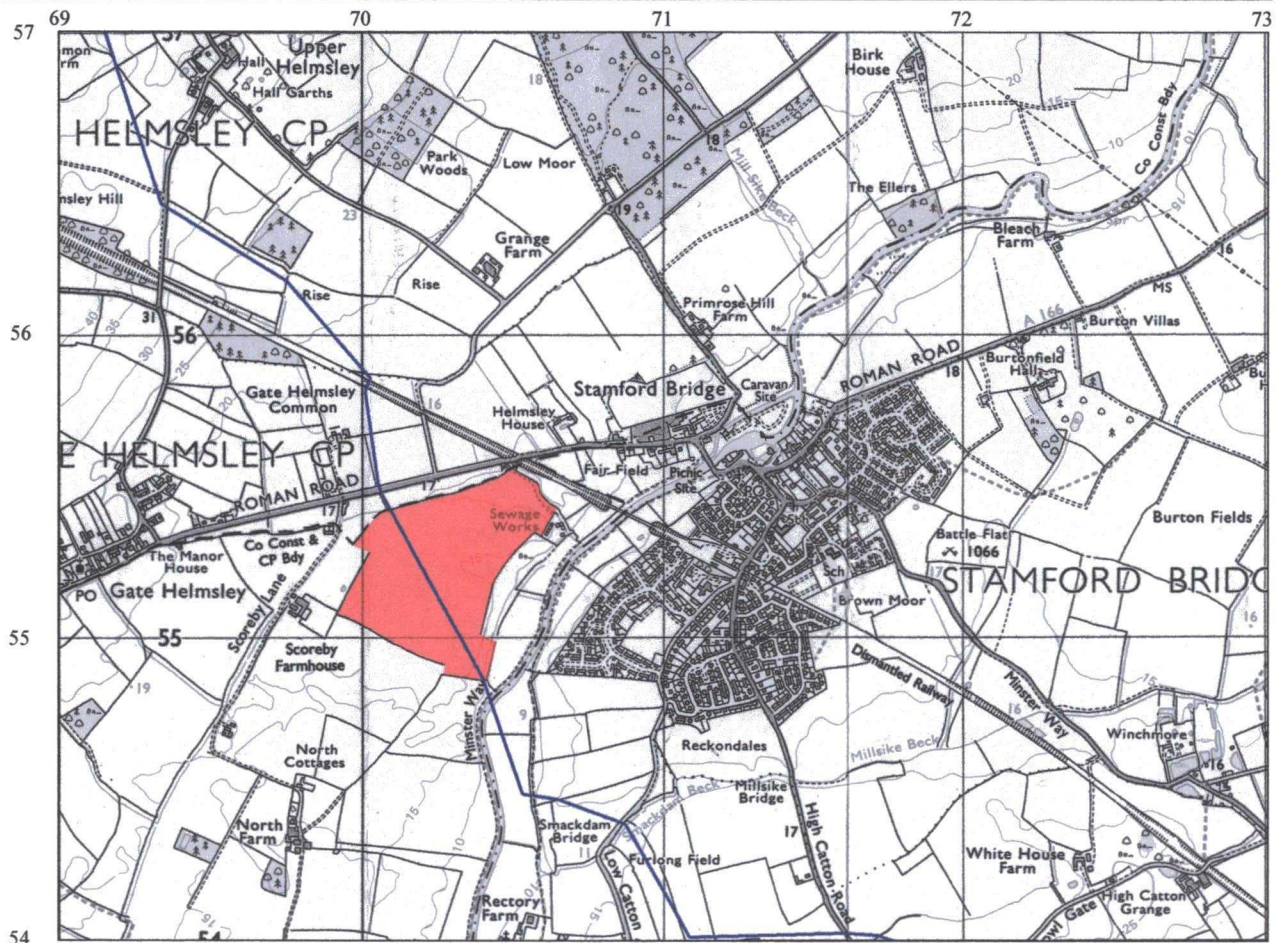


Figure 7. Location of Plot 58.2 (red) in relation to pipeline (blue).

### 15.1 *Archaeological Background*

The site lies in an area of little known archaeological significance. A Preliminary Assessment of Archaeology and Cultural Heritage commissioned by BP Chemicals Ltd, points to four areas of potential archaeological interest in the vicinity, all represented by a series of cropmarks (Cox & Cottrell, 1998). These are identified as an area of rigg and furrow, a rectangular enclosure, a ring ditch of approximately 14m diameter, and a group of rectilinear fields. The route proposed for the pipeline suggests that the archaeology of these areas is likely to remain unaffected by any of the pipeline ground-works.

This field was subjected to an intensive fieldwalking survey, and also a metal detecting survey, both of which used the same 20 metre grid squares. The results of both surveys are presented below.

### 15.2 *Location and Field Conditions*

Location: NGR SE 702 554 to SE 704 548

Topography: Fairly level



Field Surface Conditions: Ploughed and harrowed

% Vegetation Cover: 0%

Surface Visibility of Finds: Moderate

Light Conditions: Moderate

Weather Conditions: Moderate

Walkers/Date: MGH, DT, FP, SD

### 15.3 *Results*

One hundred and twenty seven finds were recovered from plot 58.2. The field was gridded into 20 metre squares, and showed a concentration of finds towards the southern end of the field (and an anomalous concentration of 23 finds from square 0/40). Most of these finds are of modern date including some of definite early 20<sup>th</sup> century date and others which might date to the late 18<sup>th</sup>/early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The character of these modern finds was mixed. Some, the shotgun cartridges and a possible potato bag tie, were probably discarded in the field itself. Others might have been fragments of agricultural implements. However, the majority seem to be domestic refuse - such as coat buttons, the strap from a suitcase and possible metal fittings from furniture. The quantity of this material seems too high for the artefacts to have been spread on the field along with manure and it seems more likely that refuse was dumped on the field, perhaps as hardcore or because of the proximity of settlement.

The following table shows the incidence of modern finds by grid square.

	40	120	200	300	320	380	400	440	480	500	520	560	580	600	620
0	15									2	8				
20				3	13	1	1	2		9			1	1	1
40		2	2	1				1	1	1		2		1	

Those 52 finds which were not definitely of modern date include some of post-medieval or early modern date (such as two worn copper alloy coins and a fragment of early 18<sup>th</sup> century glass wine bottle) and some which are undated but, given the similarity of their distribution to the modern finds are either of modern date or probably arrived on the field alongside the modern finds.

A group of lead alloy finds are mainly runnels of molten metal, some of which had been bent and folded. These finds were probably destined for re-melting. Their condition is uniformly poor, with white corrosion products probably completely replacing the metal in some cases. This may be due to the soil conditions, since many of the iron finds are also in poor condition, but may be an indication that the lead finds are earlier in date than the remainder. Against this is the fact that these finds too have the same distribution as the definite modern finds, including four from square 0/40. One of these, however, is a musket ball, which should be of 17<sup>th</sup> or 18<sup>th</sup> century date.



Six finds are definitely of earlier date (see table below). They comprise a possible Roman coin (SF72), two silver pennies of 13<sup>th</sup> century date (SF1 and SF2), a copper alloy blade, possibly from a pair of shears (SF67), a copper alloy key (SF57) and a cast copper alloy object with a quatrefoil head (SF36). All of these objects require specialist study to confirm their identity and two of them (SF36 and SF57) require illustration. These items too have a northern distribution and it is therefore possible that they were deposited on the site in recent times. Their date range is predominantly 13<sup>th</sup>/14<sup>th</sup> century, similar to that of the medieval pottery from the field.

The following table lists the Roman and medieval finds.

grid east	grid north	ID	material	object	comments
0	40	72	COPP	COIN	V SMALL PLAIN FLAN;ROM; JM - IRREG MINIM
20	600	2	SILV	COIN	CUT PENNY;LONG CROSS PENNY;ML13TH C;HENRY III? ID - JM
20	500	1	SILV	COIN	CUT OR BROKEN;LONG CROSS PENNY? ML13TH C; ?EDWARD I (EBO ON REV);ID - JM
0	520	67	COPP	OBJECT	FRAGMENT OF BLADE;SOOT OR SIMILAR BLACK DEPOSIT;POSS SHEARS
0	240	57	COPP	KEY	QUATREFOIL HEAD
20	580	36	COPP	OBJECT	QUATREFOIL HEAD;STRAP END FITTING?

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## 16.0 Conclusions & Recommendations

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The distribution of the material recovered during the surface artefact collection program did not show any distinct patterns, and therefore no potential sites were identified through this work. The majority of material was of a modern date (of which only a representative sample was collected) comprising fragments of post 1900s pottery and land drain fragments etc.

Although conditions were frequently poor, with standing water in many fields, and many of the fields were walked in low bright light, it is thought that this did not overly bias the results, and that the lack of sites identified is indicative of a true site distribution.

The artefacts recovered during the fieldwalking which pre-date 1900 should be deposited with the relevant museum. No further work is recommended on any of the assemblages apart from the illustration of two copper artefacts recovered from plot 58.2, and also the flint blade and chert core from plot 57.1 (see above).

*Why not the flint arrowhead?*

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## 17.0 Bibliography

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- Cox, P.W. & Chandler, J. 1998. *BP Chemicals Limited Teesside to Saltend Ethylene Pipeline: Historical Cartographic Study - North Yorkshire County (Hambleton and Ryedale Districts)*. AC Archaeology Report No. 5297/9/0.
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