

PICKERING TO KIRBY MISPERTON GAS PIPELINE, NORTH YORKSHIRE.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-TOP STUDY AND WALKOVER SURVEY

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Non Technical Summary

An archaeological desk-top study and walk-over survey was carried out by York Archaeological Trust on the route of a proposed pipeline between Kirby Misperton and Pickering in North Yorkshire on behalf of Scottish Power. The geological, archaeological and historical background of the area is summarised and records of previous discoveries close to the proposed route are listed. The likelihood of significant archaeological discoveries in the vicinity of Costa Beck is highlighted and other possible areas of interest are located. A limited programme of further archaeological work is suggested.

1. Introduction

During March and April 1998 an archaeological desk-top study was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust (YAT) for Scottish Power, on land between Kirby Misperton (SE 7720 7910) and Pickering (SE 7970 8215), North Yorkshire. The study was undertaken as a pre-planning assessment, prior to a planning application to link two pumping stations with a new gas pipeline. The historical and archaeological significance of the study area was assessed using a variety of sources including aerial photographic evidence, the sites and monuments record and previous archaeological and historical publications.

2. Methodology

The study involved the consultation of information sources that could define the historical and archaeological significance and importance. A series of recommendations was devised to elucidate the extent of any possible archaeological remains.

The first source of evidence to be assessed was the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) held at the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Unit, Northallerton. All of the records were searched for information on the archaeological and historical background of the development area. Both the oblique and the vertical archives were checked for cropmarks, surface features and earthworks in the area. The SMR record cards and the SMR computer database were also checked for any references to the land in question or for sites in the vicinity. Previous historical and archaeological publications were also consulted at the SMR and the local history section at York Central Library.

Site research notes are currently stored with York Archaeological Trust under the York Archaeological Trust Accession code YORAT 1998 3.

3. Geology and Topography

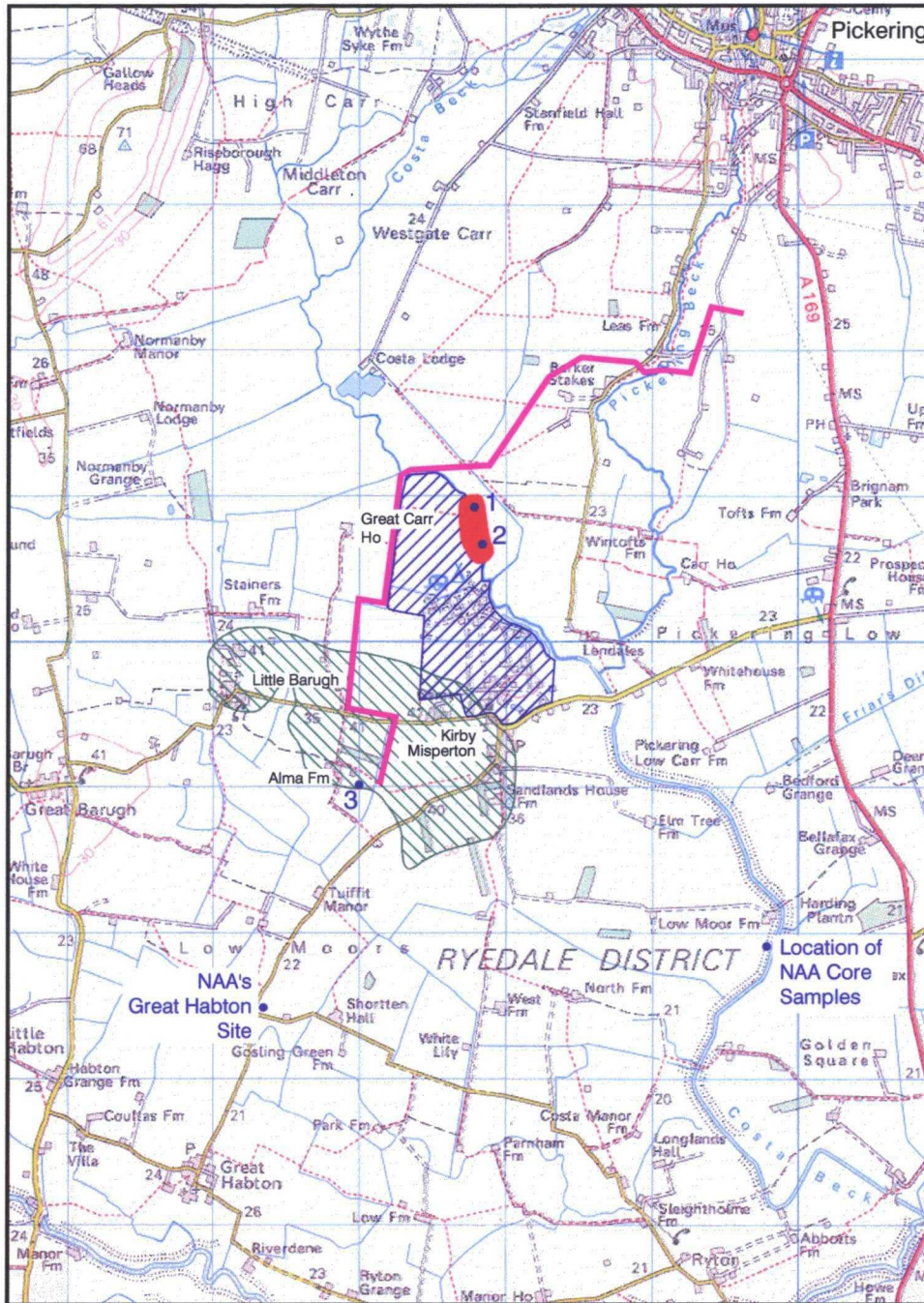
The pipeline route lies on Upper Jurassic Kimmeridge Clay solid geology (Kent et al , 1980) in the north-centre of the Vale of Pickering. It is believed that during the last ice age or Pleistocene period, glacial outflow from the North Sea entered the eastern end of the vale blocking the original eastern sea outlet with glacial till. Ice from the Vale of York glacier flanked the western side of the vale and forced melt water to cut a new channel southwards through the Kirkham gorge (Kent et al , 1980). This narrowing of the drainage outlet resulted in the formation of a lake in the central part of the vale (Kendall, 1902). More recent fieldwork (Gregory, 1965, Jarvis et al , 1984, and Catt, 1987) has challenged this theory and suggests that rather than a single lake, a complex series of lakes and marshes occupied the vale at any one time. Glacial activity and subsequent alluvial deposition formed a series of glacial islands of sand, gravel and boulder clay (such as that occupied by Kirby Misperton and Little Barugh), and subsequent peat's and alluvial clays and silts accumulated within the river valleys and stream beds (such as that of the Costa Beck, a tributary of the River Rye)

The route runs for 4.5km from just south of Pickering to just south-west of Kirby Misperton. The majority of the route lies across relatively flat land flanking either side of the Costa Beck and its tributary, the Pickering Beck. The only major topographical change along the route is at the southern end where it rises over the glacial island between the villages of Little Barugh and Kirby Misperton to a height of 40m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD). No depressions or deep hollows were noted during the walk-over survey, although the land does undulate slightly, especially on top of the glacial island.

4. Archaeological and Historical Background

Archaeological and historical research has been carried out close to the route mainly focused on specific sites. An Iron Age settlement on both sides of the Costa Beck was the subject of small scale excavations in the 1890's and the 1920's and the bank side was the subject of further study by Hayes during the 1970's. Hayes also excavated a site in Kirby Misperton in 1975 and 1976. Within a wider radius, the Vale of Pickering has seen a number of major excavation projects, including the internationally important Early Mesolithic sites at Starr Carr (Clark, 1954) and Seamer Carr (Schadla-Hall, 1988), and the West Heslerton Parish project (Powlesland, 1986). Recently English Heritage have funded a research project into the Early Mesolithic landscape within the eastern part of the vale (1997) and Northern Archaeological Associates (NAA) have carried out a series of excavations on the line of a previous Scottish Power pipeline from Knapton to Clay pit Plantation (Lee, 1997). The reports and studies for the various sites described above are summarised in the period by period analysis which follows.

4.1 The Prehistoric Period (to the 1st century AD)



Scale 1:50 000



BASED UPON THE 1979 ORDNANCE SURVEY 1:50 000 SCALE MAP WITH PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE, CROWN COPYRIGHT, YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST CROMWELL HOUSE, 13 OGLEFORTH, YORK. YO1 7FG. LICENCE NUMBER AL854123

Figure 1 - Site Location (Pipeline Route and SMR Entries).

Settlement in the Vale of Pickering appears to be concentrated in three distinct topographic zones - on the higher ground to the north and south, around the edges of the former lakes and on the bottom of the valley. The majority of the route proposed for this pipeline lies below the 30m contour, on the base of the Vale.

The earliest settlement activity within the vale is of Early Mesolithic date. In recent years nearly 4km of the original early post-glacial lake shoreline has been investigated at the eastern end of the vale, revealing eight major occupation sites and five smaller ones, as well as numerous traces of 'off-site' activities. Preliminary analysis has revealed spatial and temporal variations in the lithic and faunal assemblages within the occupation sites (English Heritage, 1997). The most significant archaeological site to be investigated is the settlement at Starr Carr (Clark, 1954). Excavations at Seamer Carr (Schadla-Hall, 1988) and Flixton Carr (Moore, 1950) suggest that this is not an isolated phenomenon and that during the 8th millennium BC the vale of Pickering may have been one of the richest habitats in northern England. The high degree of preservation has enabled detailed reconstruction of hunting patterns, woodland use and the seasonal movements of Mesolithic groups (Clark, 1954). Ongoing work funded by English Heritage is revealing further the fluctuations within this important, well preserved early landscape (English Heritage, 1997).

During the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods the land within the vale seems to have been settled and cultivated for the first time, though it is thought that much of the base of the vale contained scattered shrinking lakelets into the post-Roman period (Hemingway, 1993, Lee, 1997). Stray finds of Neolithic and Bronze Age axes (such as the Neolithic axe, SMR No 1854 00000, located at NGR SE 7700 7900 (Figure 1 No 1, and figure 4, close to the pipeline route), suggest that tree, shrub and reed cutting must have been common, possibly as part of land clearance prior to cultivation. Settlements were situated on naturally drained sandy hillocks or the drier vale edges (Lee, 1997). Excavations along the southern margins, which include those at Rillington (Tumbull, 1983), Sherburn (Brewster and Hayfield, 1994) and West Heslerton (Powlesland, 1986), have revealed evidence for the continuity of occupation and settlement from at least the Bronze Age through to the Anglian period. This suggests that much of the vale edge and higher islands within the valley bottom were settled and under cultivation by the Bronze Age. A Bronze Age corded beaker, suggested to have been recovered from the Costa Beck area (Hayes, 1988), 'Ums' from Kirby Misperton (Elgee, 1930), and worked flints and pebble tools recovered by Hayes (1977) in an excavation at Kirby Misperton in 1976 may indicate the presence of early prehistoric activity on the Kirby Misperton/Little Barugh island. The nature of this is difficult to define further but features relating to this occupation may be located on the route of the proposed pipeline.

Excavations by NAA in 1994 at Site A on the Knapton pipeline route (Lee, 1997) revealed a small prehistoric site at NGR SE 7630 7750 (Figure 1), c 1km north of the village of Great Habton. This consisted of c 20 features including two parallel ditches 75m apart, which contained small quantities of lithics spanning a broad date range from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age and included a later Neolithic arrowhead. Variations in the alignment of the features suggested that they were not all

contemporary (Lee, 1997) The location of the cluster of features on the vale bottom suggests that habitation was possible in the drier areas of the fen or lake edge in the early prehistoric period

During the Iron Age settlements and farmsteads are thought to have continued to be situated on the drier fen margins and the vale edges. A site that seems to differ from this is a possible Iron Age lakeside settlement (SMR No 12677 00003 (Figure 1 No 2) and SMR No 2343 00000 (Figure 1 No 3)) located on the Costa Beck c 1.5km north of Kirby Misperton and close to the proposed pipeline route. This was first investigated in 1893 by Major J. Mitchelson who recovered animal bones, coarse pottery, worked antler, an inhumation burial and wooden piles protruding above the bed of the stream (Spink, 1895). A summary of the Mitchelson excavation (Clark, 1931) describes the piles as being positioned four to five feet apart (1.2m to 1.5m), Elgee published a plan of the excavation (1930). Further excavation work in the late 1920's by Lt Col E. Kitson Clark, Dr J. L. Kirk, and Prof. Ormerod revealed a layer of heavy clay, 2.5ft to 4ft (0.75m to 1.2m) deep, sealing peat containing brushwood, wood piles and other evidence of human occupation. Finds included animal bones, one human bone, pot boilers and 20 to 30 sherds of Iron Age gritty ware pottery. No definite structures or patterns in the distribution of wooden piles were visible in the excavation which could mean either that the piles represent an attempt at consolidation of the marsh by random insertion of wooden stakes or that it was occupied over a long period making the structural sequence complicated and difficult to discern. Elgee (1930) suggested that the piles discovered in the 1890's excavation were part of a causeway and platform dwelling but it has been suggested by Brewster (pers comm in Hayes, 1988) that they represent part of a bridge. Investigations by Raymond Hayes of the banks of the Costa Beck between Brickyard Farm (now Costa Lodge) and Low Barn Farm from 1975 to 1979 produced prolific evidence of prehistoric occupation on both sides of the river including Iron Age pottery, calcite gritted ware, numerous animal bones, decayed timber stakes and piles, iron slag, a quem fragment and a bronze strap (Hayes, 1988). Hayes interpreted the site as being a lakeside settlement, similar to the Glastonbury Iron Age lake village, in an area that had formerly been marsh.

To date archaeological material has been recovered as far north as Brick Yard Farm, now Costa Lodge (NGR SE 7690 8167) and as far south as NGR SE 7785 8062, but the settlement seems to focus on two sites identified by Hayes (1988) (see figures 1, 3 and 6). These may form part of a larger, more complex settlement, the extent of which is difficult to define on the basis of current evidence. Site one is situated at NGR SE 7776 8100 (Hayes grid reference of NGR SE 7764 8090 for this site appears to be incorrect) and Site 2 at NGR SE 7778 8066 (Hayes does not reference this site). The pottery evidence suggests that the site belongs to the late Iron Age or early Romano-British period and the animal bones recovered from the 1930's and 1970's investigations included domesticated dog, red and roe deer, horse, goat, sheep, cattle, pig (some maybe wild boar), and mallard. The assemblage suggests that the site was an important Iron Age centre flanking either side of the Costa Beck to the north of Kirby Misperton, possibly situated to control land and river trade across the vale. There is a high probability that the proposed pipeline will cross part of this rich, well

sfratified Iron Age lakeside settlement which is currently sealed by a thick layer of alluvial clays

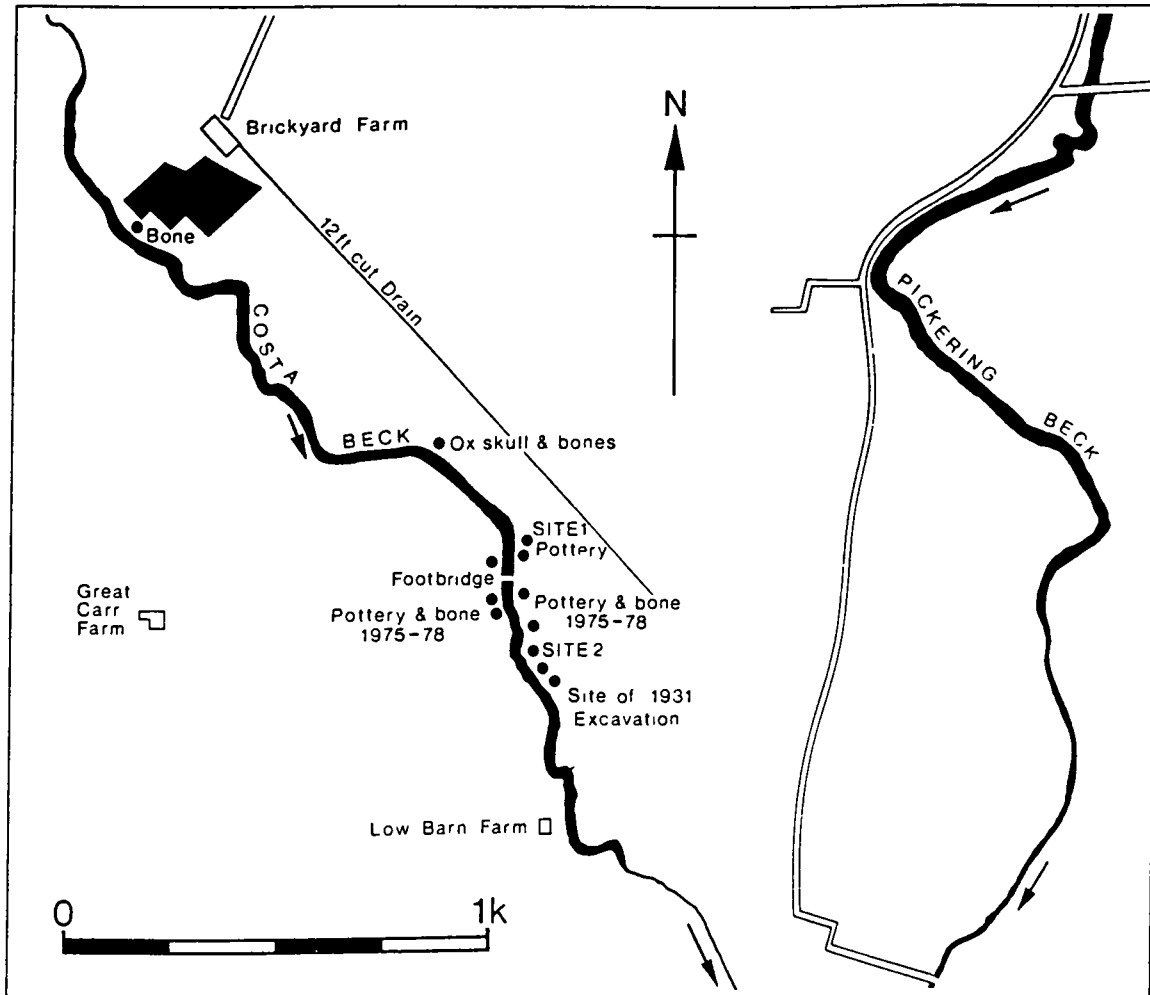


Figure 6 Costa Beck Sites and findspots (from Hayes, 1988)

A series of bore-holes and engineering test pits to the east and the south east of Kirby Misperton have revealed further evidence for the survival of organic deposits along the course of the Costa Beck. Some of the test pits to the east of Kirby Misperton contained archaeological deposits of prehistoric date. Material included fragments of antler and bone from a thick deposit of organic sand at a depth of between 1.5m and 2.1m below ground surface (NAA, 1994). Two core samples were also taken in field 7800, adjacent to the west bank of the Costa Beck, during NAA's pipeline investigations (NAA, 1994). These revealed that organically rich clay silts occurred south-west of Kirby Misperton.

4.2 The Roman Period (1st to 5th centuries AD)

During the Roman period new forts and roads were built transforming transportation and communication routes and the centres of power within the vale. Settlements are thought to have continued into the period from the Iron Age utilising the same topographical positions. A new road crossed the vale from Amotherby, through Great Habton and Riseborough and on to Wreton (Margary, 1973) connecting rural settlements to the major fort at Malton and later to the wealthy villas which flanked the vale edges, such as Beadlam. Ladder settlements, such as that located north-east of East Knapton, are thought to have continued into the period (Lee, 1997) as well as the Lakeside settlement on the Costa Beck (Hayes, 1988). Investigations by NAA in 1994 recovered evidence for Roman field boundaries and a small Romano-British rural settlement (Site F) close to the Knapton generating station. The latter consisted of two ring ditches inside a ditched rectilinear enclosure which measured 104m east to west (Lee, 1997). Palaeo-environmental evidence and the presence of numerous relict stream channels indicated wet conditions at this time (PLACE, 1998), but Lee (1997) has argued strongly that the positioning of this settlement as well as sites B and D relates to the underlying natural geology. All three were recorded at heights of between 20 and 25m AOD, in areas where the sand and silt or sand and gravel were at their thickest overlying the glaciolacustrine clay. The dearth of sites below 20m AOD, apart from the Costa Beck lakeside settlement and the early prehistoric site A, would suggest that in the lower basin of the vale settlement had become less practical by the later prehistoric and Roman periods, perhaps due to increased rain run-off resulting from forest clearance.

4.3 Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Scandinavian periods (5th to 11th centuries AD)

Most of the current villages have Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian origins and incorporate a mixture of Old English and Old Norse place names. Villages or farmsteads were concentrated along the vale margins and on the higher glacial islands. This was seen in excavations at West Heslerton (Powlesland, 1986) which suggests that the Saxon settlement was situated slightly lower down than the present village closer to the valley bottom and below the 30m contour line perhaps indicating drier conditions during the period. The Saxon settlement at Wykeham (Moore, 1965) also appears to have been situated on a gravel promontory below the 30m contour line. Later in the period Powlesland (1986) suggests that settlements moved up slope, above the 40m contour line, when the climate deteriorated. Close to the pipeline route place name evidence suggests settlements at Great Bamgh and Little Bamgh. 'Bamgh' derives from the Old English and Old Norse word 'Beorg' which means 'the hill'. Both are subsequently mentioned in the Domesday book of 1086 (Smith, 1969). Kirby Misperton (Kirby Overcarr) consisted of two separate manors at the time of Domesday, Kirby was owned by Forbrand and Misperton by Gamel, 'Kirby' derives from 'Kirkby', Old Norse meaning 'farm by the church', and 'Misperton' is suggested by Smith (1969) to mean 'farm by the medlar tree'. Such trees might well have grown in the low-lying ground or carr, from which the place takes its name (Smith, 1969). The route of the proposed pipeline crosses the island on which Little Bamgh and Kirby Misperton are situated and heads across the flat lands of the vale floor which is cut by the Costa and Pickering Becks. Many of the place names in this flat

area include the endings 'Ings' or 'Carr' within their construction, for example, Great Carr (figure 5), Ings Hill (figure 3), and Ings Lane (figure 2). These suffixes are Old Norse in origin and usually define areas of wetland, marsh and water meadows (Smith, 1969). This suggests that much of the land was marsh and water meadow during the Anglo-Scandinavian period and therefore too wet for habitation.

4.4 Medieval period (11th to the 16th centuries AD)

At Domesday (1086) two settlements with their separate manors existed at Kirby and Misperton. Kirby contained a church which probably served both communities and a mill which may have been positioned to the north of the church on the Costa Beck. The site may be identified from the field names Mill Close and Mill Holmes (Allison, 1977 - no grid reference). Misperton, with its manor, was probably the earlier settlement and was positioned at the top of the hill whereas Kirby was positioned to the north of it and slightly down the slope (ibid). After the Norman conquest both manors were granted to Berenger de Todem who by 1086 had granted them to St Mary's Abbey of York which consolidated them into one holding and remained the owner until its dissolution in 1539. St Mary's held a monastic grange here but its policy was to sublet and here it divided the land into three. The land was apportioned to the Manor, the church and the grange which was given to Malton Priory at its foundation *c.* 1150. The Manor was owned by the de Kirby family from the 1080's until 1324 when they were in dispute with the Abbey. The Manor was then conveyed to the de Dalton family who held it until the dissolution of St Mary's Abbey. The church tithelands were large and it has been suggested (ibid) that these were connected to the pre-conquest settlement of 'Kirby'. In a church grant dated *c.* 1160 Alan de Kirby was granted one toft on the eastern side of Kirby Misperton with sufficient access to his pasture at the marsh 'Northker' (now Great Carr) and all the pasture common to the village, half a carucate of land with tofts and one acre next to the sheepfold. This suggests that the carr-land to the north and north-west of the village was either marsh or low-lying water meadows in the early medieval period. A medieval timber framed toft (Site 2), suggested to be one of those owned by St Mary's Abbey, was excavated by Hayes (1977) in Kirby Misperton.

From the early medieval period onwards parts of the low-lying marshland began to be enclosed and drained for agricultural purposes. Large monastic houses, such as St Mary's Abbey at York, Whitby and Rievaulx Abbeys, along with major land owners such as the Duke of Lancaster had a major influence on the initiation of drainage and reclamation programmes on their land (Waites, 1967 and 1977). These seem to have concentrated around the newly established monastic granges and the Duchy lands. A subsidy roll of 1301 shows that 11 monastic marshland granges were situated within the central Vale alone, at Loftmarsh, Kekmarsh, Lund, Newhouse, South Marton, Edston, Ryton, Selleybrig, Kirby Misperton, Rook Bamgh and Normanby (Waites, 1967). Waites (1967) has suggested from documentary evidence that the monastic grange held by Malton Priory at Kirby Misperton used pastoral rather than arable farming methods and that the lay farming within the same area would probably have followed a similar pattern, much of the western vale being made up of marsh or water meadow as defined above. The Duchy of Lancaster owned a large estate in the vale and on the Yorkshire Moors centred on Pickering which focused, as did many of the

monastic granges, on sheep farming and wool production. Hay for the overwintering of the sheep stock and the horse stud (the latter situated at Blandsby Park north-east of Pickering), was cut from the carr-land meadows owned by the duchy at Castle Ings and also that of the Rievaulx owned monastic grange of Kekmarsh in the vale. Much of the carr-land north of Kirby Misperton may have supplied hay for winter fodder to the Duchy and the villages of Little Bamgh and Kirby Misperton. In the late 14th and 15th centuries the leasing of the Duchy's demesne meadows deprived officials of many of their old tasks (Waites, 1977). This can be seen in the division of much of the carr-land to the east and west of the Pickering Beck into medieval strip fields still preserved in the modern field boundaries. Some of the drains north of the Twelve Foot Cut are clearly respected by these medieval strip fields, which suggests at least a late medieval date for their construction.

A medieval Pack Horse Bridge named 'Ings Bridge' crosses the Pickering Beck just south of Leas Farm and joins Ings Lane to East Ings Lane. This also suggests that the fields to the east and west of the Pickering Beck and the drains and tracks which they respect are of at least late medieval date and that there was a medieval pack horse route across the vale in the vicinity. The latter probably linked Pickering with Kirby Misperton.

4.5 Post-Medieval and Modern Periods (17th to the 20th centuries)

The post-medieval period saw little change to the area and pastoral farming continued to dominate the economy of the area still under the management of large land magnates such as the Duke of Lancaster and the Blombergs. The excavations at Kirby Misperton by Raymond Hayes (1977) revealed the foundations of a post-medieval long house and byre with an associated cobble yard (Site 1) dating from this period, and this demonstrates the continuation of small tofts into this period. The majority of these were probably confined to the villages and only later in the period did single farms develop in the fields between Pickering and the Kirby Misperton/Little Bamgh island.

From the late 18th century onwards more systematic drainage schemes brought much of the area north and north-west of Kirby Misperton into cultivation for the first time. Kirby Misperton's lands were enclosed in 1702 and many of the modern day field boundaries still show signs of the enclosure of earlier medieval strip fields in the area. The Parliamentary Act of 1800 and later the Acts of 1914, 1918, 1926, and 1930 ensured the regulated and systematic drainage of the carr-land within the vale (PLACE, 1998). During this period the Twelve Foot Cut, the Pry End and the Eighteen Acre Dram north of the Costa Beck are thought to have been excavated slicing across the earlier enclosed medieval strip fields. In the 19th and 20th centuries numerous ceramic land drains were laid to further improve land drainage. This encouraged the local brick manufacturing industry and clay extraction pits and brick works have been located close to Alma Farm, and Costa Lodge (formerly Brick Yard Farm) close to the pipeline route. In recent years the most dramatic impact on the landscape has been the advent of modern farming techniques with deep ploughing and field consolidation programmes removing many of the earlier medieval landscape features. Flamingo land (figure 1), with its adjacent Caravan Park and Golf Course,

has also dramatically altered the landscape to the north of Kirby Misperton adjacent to the western side of the Costa Beck

5. Aerial Photographic Evidence

The SMR and the York Archaeological Trnst archive of oblique and vertical aerial photographs were consulted to evaluate the evidence for cropmarks, surface features and earthworks within or adjacent to the study area. No cropmarks were located either crossing the proposed pipeline route or adjacent to and therefore likely to extend into the development area. In field 8500 (Figure 4), however, upstanding ridge and furrow earthworks were identified. Ridge and furrow was created by medieval ploughing which produced distinct regular banks and troughs across the field. The fact that this field still has remnants of this medieval agricultural practice suggests that there is a possibility that archaeological deposits will survive relatively undisturbed under the ridges, and strongly hints that the land has been used for pasture since the medieval period. In a recent survey it was shown that, under the ridges, up to fifty percent of the old land surface survives, thus this form of medieval cultivation effectively caps and seals earlier deposits (Palmer, 1996)

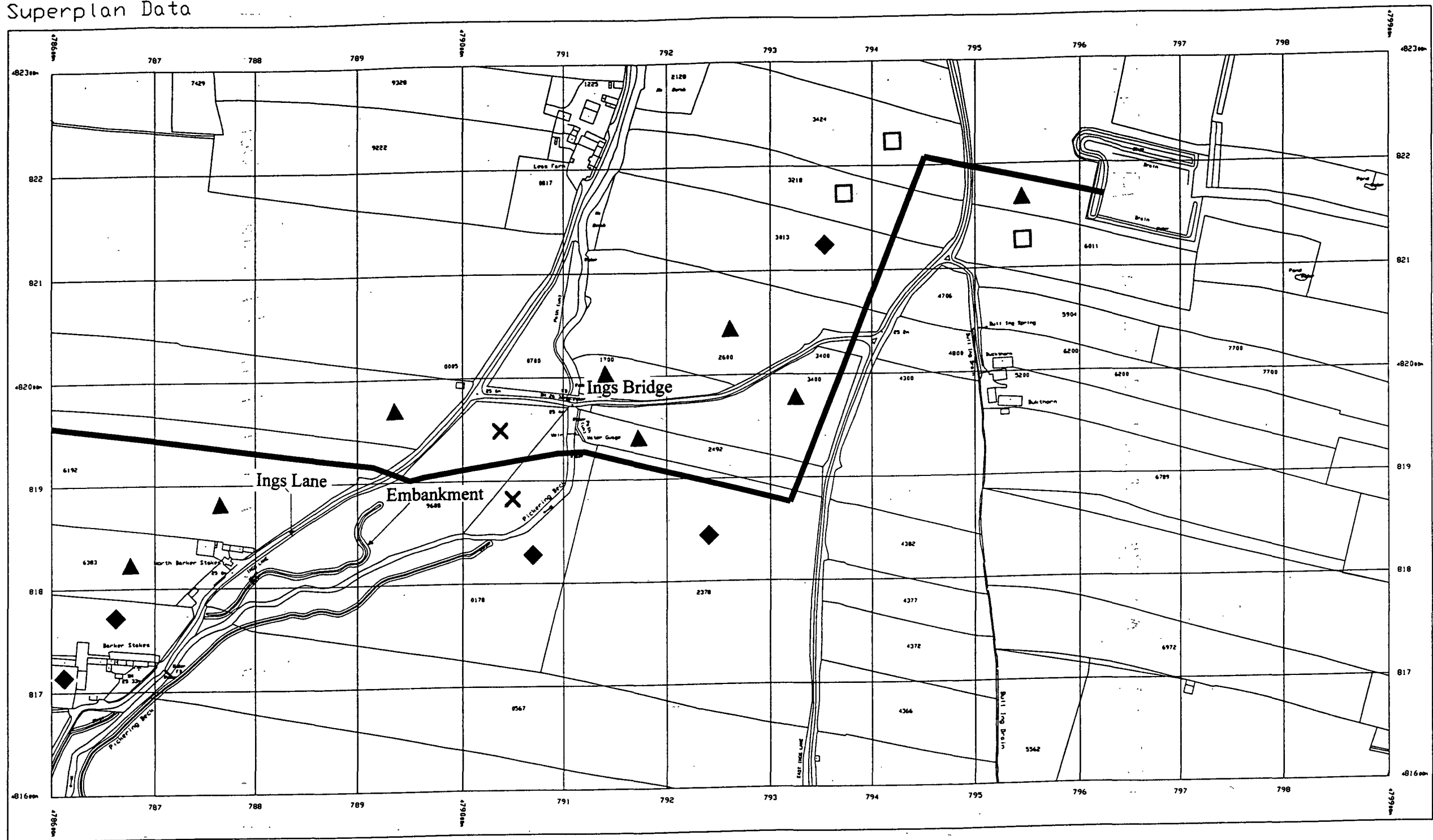
6. Preliminary Walkover Survey (Figures 2-5)

A preliminary walkover survey was also carried out during this stage of the evaluation of the study area to assess the current state of the land and the preservation of any earthworks, surface features, or standing, derelict or demolished buildings that the limited aerial photographic coverage has not picked up. The results were recorded by Ordnance Survey field number, where this could be determined. Within field 8500, the upstanding ridge and furrow observed in the aerial photograph mentioned above was observed aligned in a NNE-SSW direction flanking the eastern side of a track leading to Great Carr Farm. On the western side of this track (to the west of Figure 4) upstanding ridge and furrow was also observed on a WSW to ENE and a NNE to SSW alignment in two fields, the OS numbers of which could not be ascertained. These did not appear to respect the track leading to Great Carr Farm and it would appear therefore that this track was a later insertion that truncated the medieval field system. Partially ploughed out ridge and furrow on a east to west alignment was also thought to be present in the field on the south side of the road from Kirby Misperton to Little Barngh. The only other areas containing surface features were fields 0053 and 9688. Within field 0053, situated to the west of Combined Ings Farm, the possible remnants of ditches or relict stream courses, which may be of late medieval or early post-medieval date, were observed. The land is currently pasture and no evidence of ridge and furrow was observed strongly hinting that the area has always been pasture. Within field 9688, in an area of scrubland, a large embankment was observed to the west of the Pickering Beck (figure 2). This was thought to be associated with the late 18th or 19th century embanking of the stream to improve the flood protection of the land to the west of the Pickering Beck. All other fields are thought to have been subject to agricultural improvement and no other earthworks, surface features or standing, derelict or partially demolished buildings were located.

A survey of the current land use was also undertaken during the walk-over survey South of the Kirby Misperton to Little Bamgh Road, fields 2200 and an un-numbered field to the north of 2200 are under pasture. To the north of the road, the land in another un-numbered field (Figure 4) has been agriculturally improved and many of the hedges have been removed, the current crop is cereal (probably winter wheat). Within fields 0448, 1646 and 2000 to the east of Great Carr Farm all of the land is under cultivation. Field 0448 has a crop of winter beans, Field 1646 is grass set aside and field 2000 contains winter wheat. Between Costa Beck and the Twelve Foot Cut all of the farm land is currently under cereal. This continues to the east of the Pry End Drain into field 0039. Land between the Twelve Foot Cut and Pry End Drain is currently under pasture. To the north of Eighteen Acre Drain the fields alternate between those that are still used as pasture - fields 0053, 3186 and 6192 and those that have been brought into cultivation and contain cereal crops - the two un-numbered fields north of Ings Hill Farm (Figure 3). Between East Ings Lane and Ings Lane (Figure 2) a similar sequence is apparent - fields 2492, 3400 and 2600 are pasture, fields 2378 and 3013 contain cereal crops, fields 3218 and 3424 have recently been ploughed and contained no crop at the time of the survey and the un-numbered field beside the South Pickering pumping station contained improved grassland. None of the pasture land to the north of Costa Beck contained any evidence of ridge and furrow and this, combined with its low-lying nature and its probable late incorporation into the medieval strip field systems, suggests that it has probably been pasture since its enclosure.

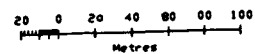
Ordnance Survey
Superplan Data

Figure 2
Option 1
Site-centred



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Key

- ▲ Pasture
- Ploughed
- ◆ Cereal
- × Scrub

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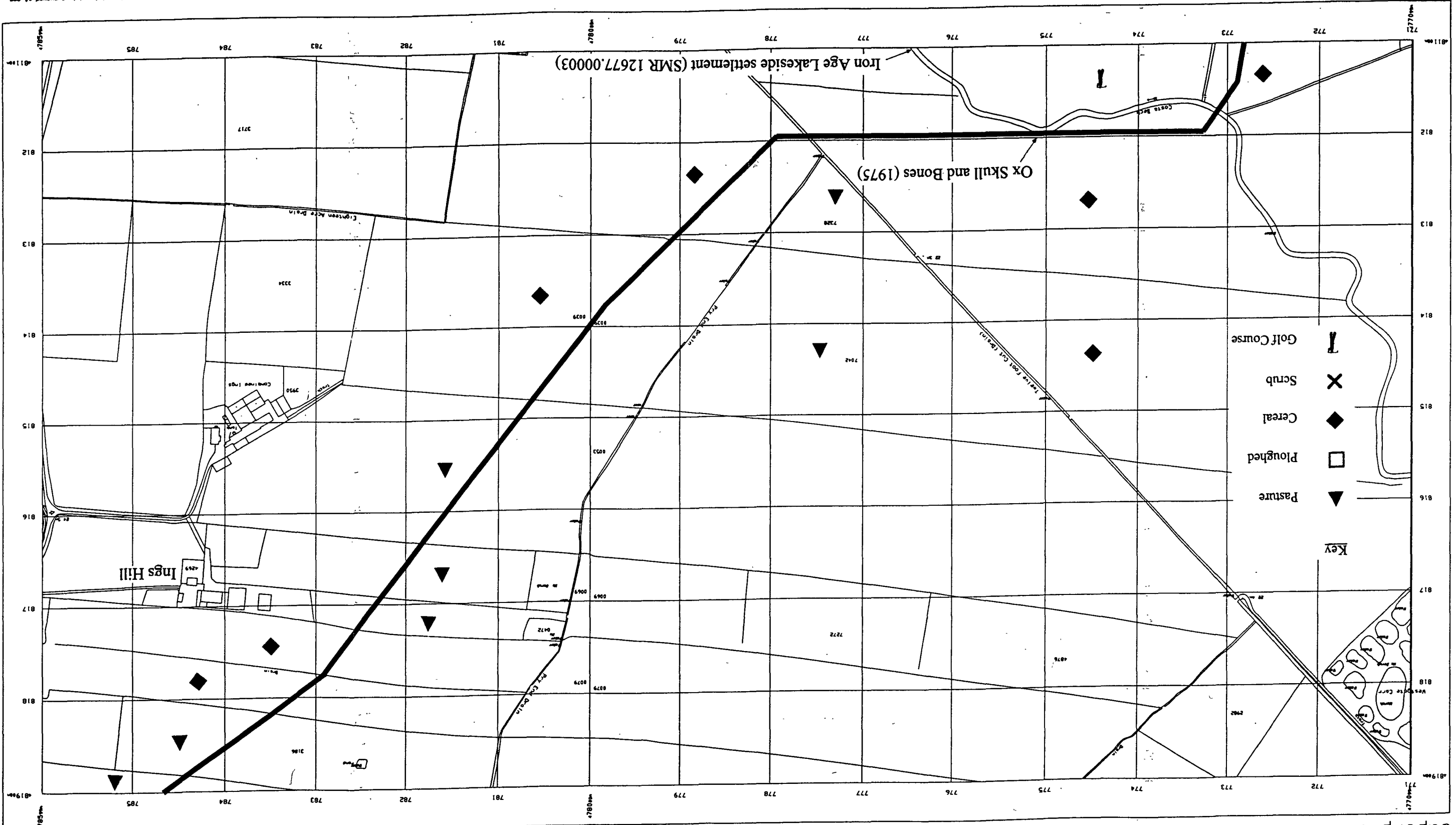
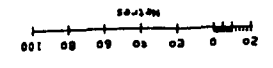


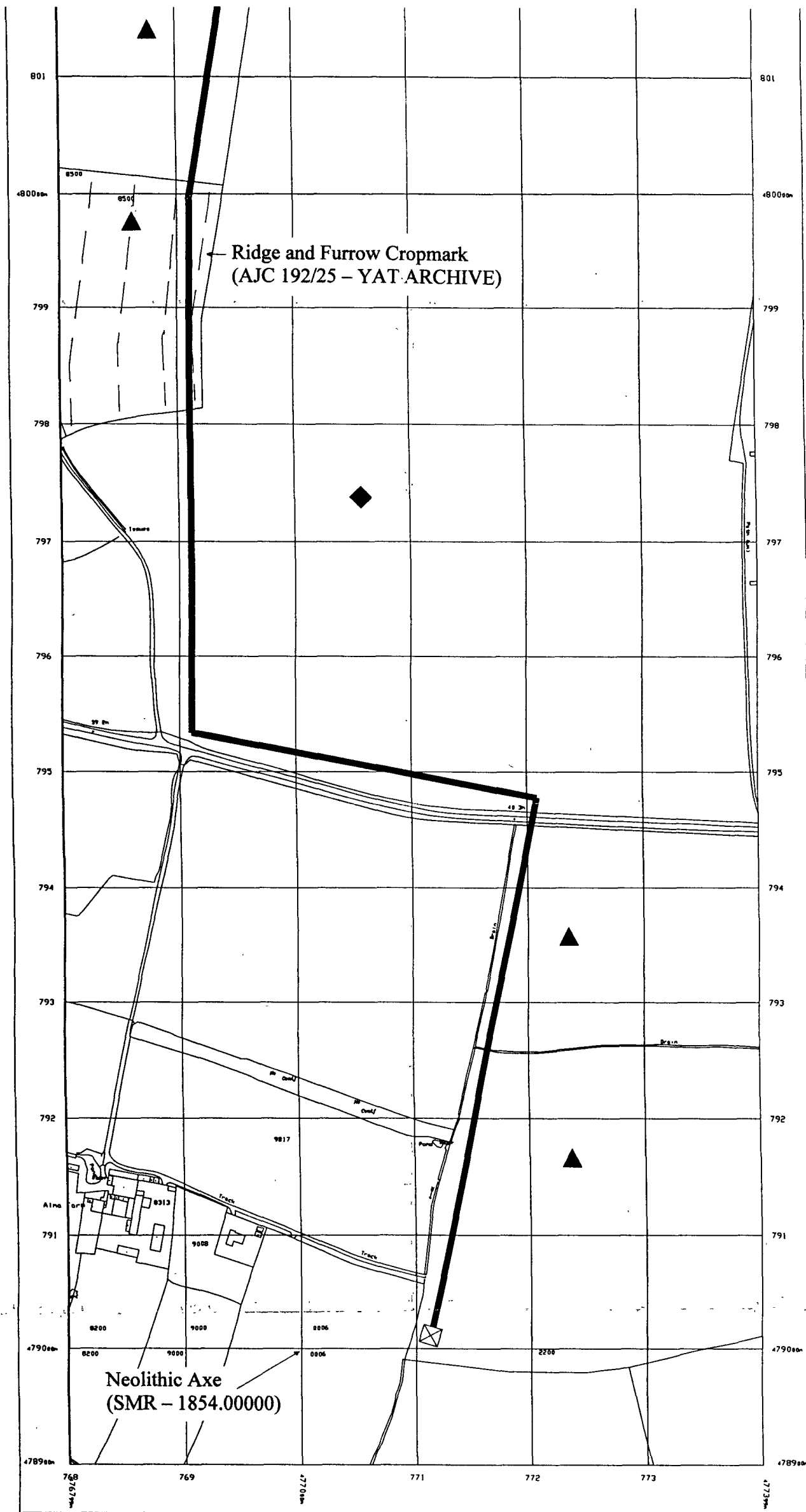
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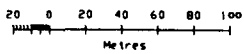


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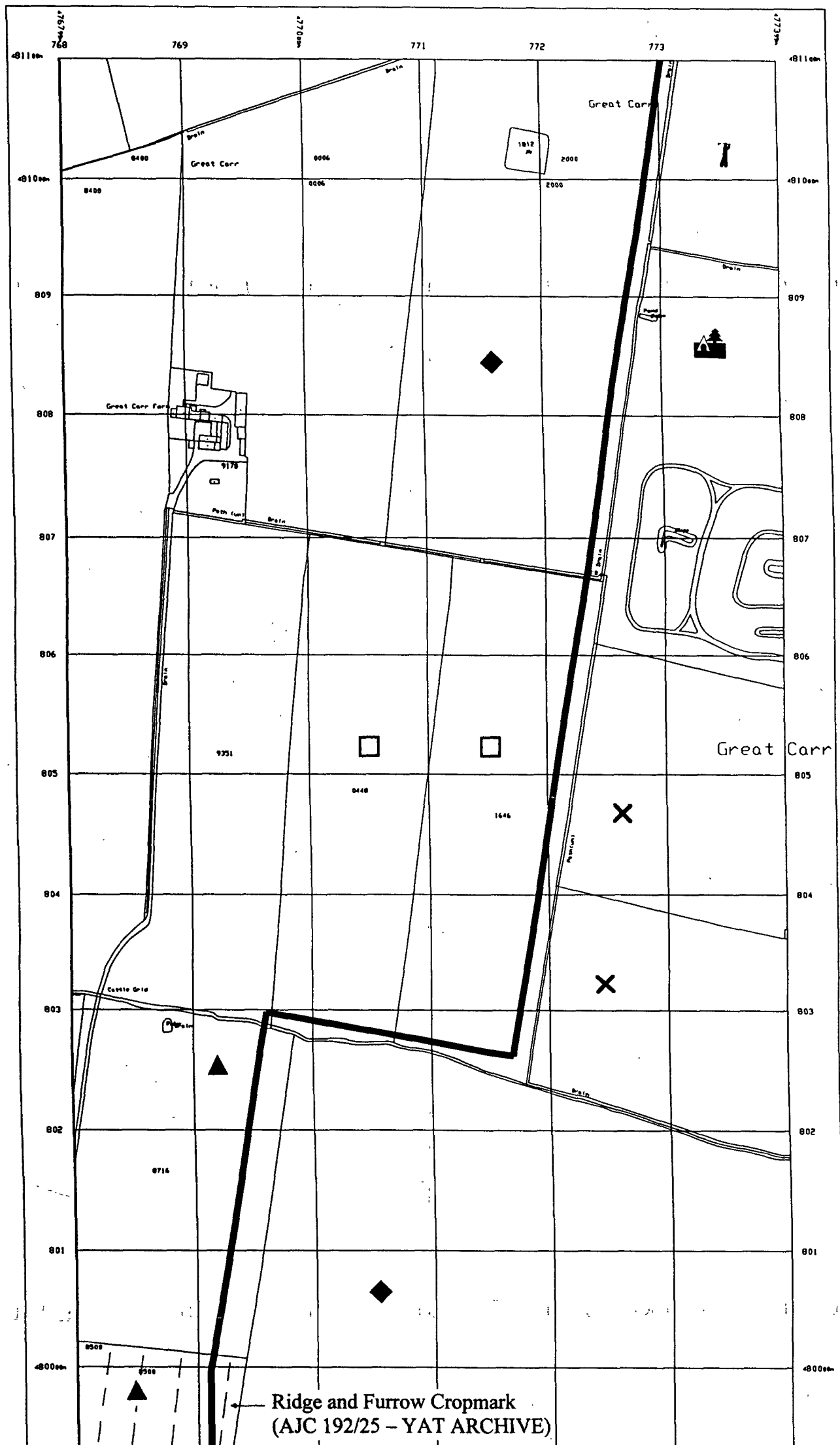
National Grid short reference at centre of this Superplan: SE778a
 The representation of a road, track or path is no evidence of a right of way
 Heights are given in metres above Datum
 The alignment of tunnels is approximate

Centre Coordinates: 477099 480000
 Supplied by: Austicks Map Shop, Leeds
 Serial Number: 12208115

Figure 4

Ordnance Survey
Superplan Data

Option 1
Site-centred



Key

- ▲ Pasture
- Ploughed
- ◆ Cereal
- × Scrub
- 🌲 Caravan Park
- ⛳ Golf Course

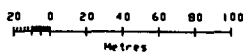
Ridge and Furrow Cropmark
(AJC 192/25 - YAT ARCHIVE)

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This Superplan product does not contain all recorded map information.



This product contains data surveyed at one or more of the following scales: 1/1250, 1/2500 & 1/10000

National Grid sheet reference at centre of this Superplan: SC7790

The representation of a road, track or path is no evidence of a right of way

Heights are given in metres above Datum

The alignment of tunnels is approximate

Centre Coordinates: 477099 480000
Supplied by: Nuttalls Map Shop, Leeds
Serial Number: 12208115

Figure 5