

# West Cawthorne Farm

A Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief



LS Archaeology

2022

Site	West Cawthorne Farm, Pickering, North Yorkshire, YO18 8HE	
Site Code	WCF21	
Local Planning Authority	North Yorkshire County Council	
Scheduled Monument Consent	Historic England S00241425	
Location	National Grid Reference	SE 77497 89164
	Easting and Northing	477497, 489164
	Latitude and Longitude	54.292228, -0.81088811
Planning Reference	N/A	
Development	The replacement and upgrade of an electricity pole with its stays, in its existing location, and the installation of approximately fifteen metres of earthing cable in an agreed location.	
Text and Images	D. Signorelli (Text) and L. Signorelli (Images) R. Scott (Editing)	
Specialist Contribution	Dr. C. Cumberpatch (Pottery Assessment) Ian Panter (Metal X Ray) Nicola Rogers (Metal Assessment)	
Date of Issue	January 2022	
Watching Brief Date	2 <sup>nd</sup> - 3 <sup>rd</sup> November 2021	
Client	Richard and Sophie Vermont	

### Summary

An archaeological watching brief was carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and upgrade of an electricity pole and the installation of a fifteen-metre earthing cable on land adjacent to the West Farm, Cawthorne, Pickering, North Yorkshire.

The site is located within the scheduled monument of Cawthorne medieval settlement (List Entry Number 1018951).

Three small trenches were excavated; all had a similar stratigraphy consisting of a topsoil, and a subsoil overlying natural sand. The subsoil comprised a thick medieval deposit containing residual, regionally produced pottery dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

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# Introduction

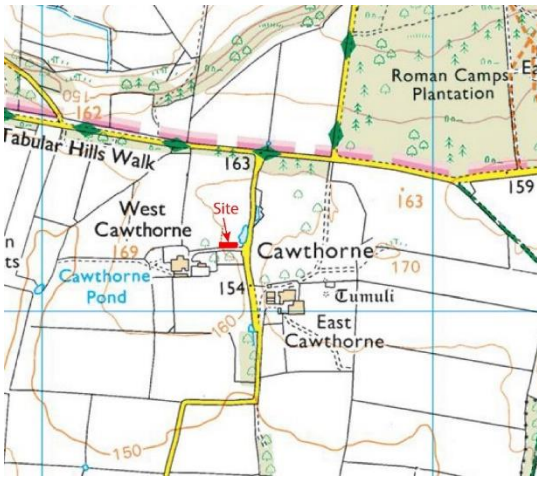


Figure 1: The location of the site is indicated in red.

This report outlines the results of a recent watching brief carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and upgrade of an electricity pole and the installation of a fifteen-metre earthing cable at West Farm, Cawthorne, Pickering, North Yorkshire (Figure 1).

The site is located within the scheduled monument of Cawthorne medieval settlement (List Entry Number 1018951).

# Planning

Scheduled Monument Consent (S00241423) was granted by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport through Historic England on 20 May 2021. The permission was for the replacement and upgrade of two electricity poles with their stays (in the existing location) and for the installation of approximately fifteen meters of earthing cable in the agreed location within the Scheduled Monument area (No. SM 32632, HA 1018951).

An archaeological watching brief condition was attached to the approved consent as groundworks had the potential to disturb heritage assets associated with the scheduled monument. LS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr and Mrs Richard and Sophie Vermont of West Cawthorne Farm to undertake all archaeological works associated with this development. An Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared and approved by Historic England prior to works commencing (Appendix 1).

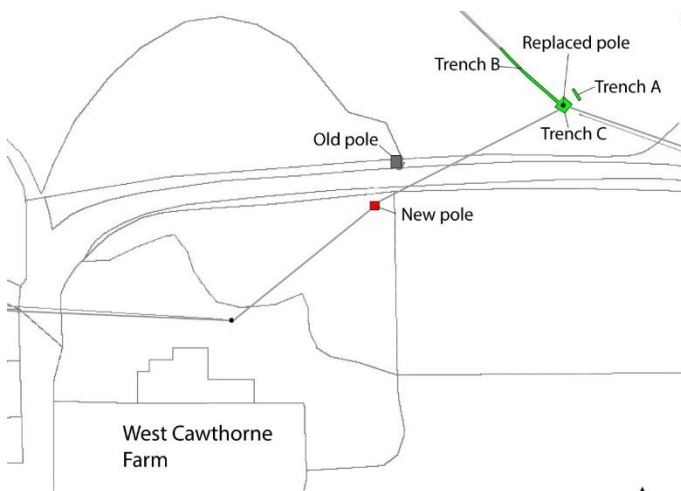


Figure 2: Location plan of the three trenches and replacement of the electricity pole.

## Methodology



Figure 3: Groundworks involved the removal of an electricity pole.



Figure 4: The replacement pole was installed at a depth of 2.80m below ground level.

During groundworks, a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket was used to excavate the three trenches for the replacement pole (Figure 2). For each trench, the ground was reduced in shallow spits to enable any archaeology to be observed. After stripping the grass/topsoil, a thick subsoil deposit was observed overlying a natural sandy deposit. No discrete archaeological features were visible in plan or section, nor were finds or bone obviously visible. Since no archaeological features were observed within the excavated trenches, the subsoil deposit was carefully examined by hand. This proved successful in retrieving a series of pottery sherds from the deposit.

A standard single context recording system was used to keep a document record of all contexts encountered. All trenches were digitally photographed and are reproduced below.

All archaeological finds were collected and photographed; the hand trowelling yielded 32 pottery sherds, and 2 metal objects.

Once ground works were completed, LS Archaeology informed the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Dr Keith Emerick, of the findings.

### Post-Excavation Analysis

All records, photographs, finds and samples were processed, cleaned, conserved, suitably stored and catalogued, in accordance with the ClfA (2014 d); *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* and (Watkinson & Neal, 1998). The pottery assemblage was assessed by Dr. Chris Cumberpatch with the report included in [Appendix 2](#). The two metal fragments were x-rayed by Ian Panter of the York Archaeological Trust with further assessment and identification by Nicola Rogers.

## Results

During the archaeological watching brief, a total of three small trenches were excavated with all presenting a similar stratigraphy (Table 1 and Figure 5). Six contexts were recorded; three comprising of topsoil context (1), subsoil context (2) and the natural sand geology context (3); the remaining three contexts were allocated to each trench; Trench A context (4), Trench B context (5) and Trench C context (6).

Table 1: Context Data

Context	Feature	Type	Shape	Profile	Length cm	Width cm	Depth cm	Description
1	1	Top soil	Layer	Layer	1500	30	10	Identified as the topsoil / grass of a field surface. Undulated surface, rough grass, meadow. 21 <sup>st</sup> century.
2	2	Sub soil	Layer	Layer	1500	30	70	Light brown silty sand deposit contains occasional small gravel (1%). Machine excavated. 32 pottery sherds dating from the 11 <sup>th</sup> to 14 <sup>th</sup> century and two metal fragments of a nail and medieval horseshoe.
3	3	Natural	Deposit	Deposit	1500	30	10	Yellowish brown sand deposit containing sporadic small cobbles and gravel. Identified as natural.
4	4	Trench A	Linear	U Shaped	200	30	180	Small trench excavated at the northeast side of the electricity pole. The stratigraphy in this trench was the same as Trench B and C.
5	5	Trench B	Linear	U Shaped	1500	30	90	Trench excavated for the instalment of an earthing cable. Runs on a northwest direction from the electricity pole. The stratigraphy in this trench was the same as Trench A and C.
6	6	Trench C	Square	Square	250	220	280	Large square hole excavated for the replacement of the old electricity pole. The stratigraphy was consistent with the one recorded in trench A and B.

To replace the old electricity pole, a new anchor trench, Trench A (4), was required to be excavated close to the northeast side of the old pole. This trench measured 2.00m in length, 0.30m in width and 1.80m in depth (Figure 6).

Two further trenches were required. Trench B (5) ran from the pole on a northwest direction for a distance of fifteen metres and measured 0.30m in width and 0.90m in depth (Figure 7). Trench C (6) was the deepest excavated being 2.50m in length, 2.20m in width and 2.80m in depth (Figure 8).

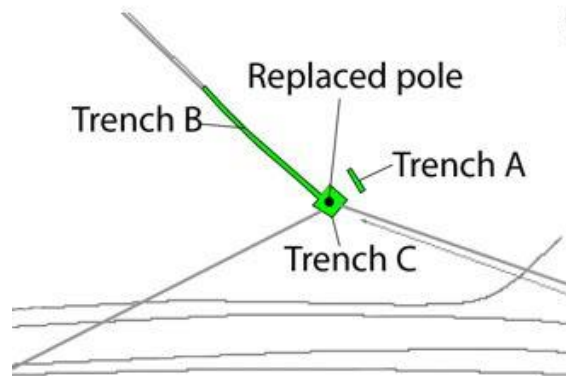


Figure 5: Details of the location of the three trenches.

Table 2: Trench Co-ordinates

Trench	Co-ordinates	Spot Height (AOD)
A	447482.93 - 489162.31; 477484.35 - 489163.98 477482.66 - 489165.44; 477481.06 - 489163.48	160.07
B	477481.62 - 489164.06; 477481.91 - 489164.50 477470.50 - 489174.57; 477470.85 - 489174.81	160.06
C	477485.74 - 489167.18; 477486.10 - 489167.36 477487.45 - 489165.32; 477487.45 - 489165.32	158.42



Figure 6: Trench A looking northeast.



Figure 7: Trench B looking northwest.



Figure 8: Trench C looking southeast

Three contexts comprised the stratigraphy and were recorded within all three trenches, Contexts (1), (2) and (3). The most recent comprised uneven, rough grass and topsoil (1) observed to a depth of 0.10m. The removal of the rough grass revealed a light brown, silty sand subsoil (2). This was a thick deposit approximately 0.70m in depth.

Residual pottery was extracted from the fill and included thirty-two medieval pottery sherds as well as two metal nail and horseshoe fragments, the horseshoe fragment being identified as medieval (Figures 9 and 10; Appendices 2 and 3). This subsoil deposit (2) overlay a yellowish-brown deposit identified as natural sand (3).



Figure 9: Residual medieval pottery assemblage from context 2.



Figure 10: Two metal fragments comprising a nail and medieval horseshoe fragment.



## Discussion

The aims and outcomes of the watching brief were as follows:

The site provided an opportunity to record potential medieval deposits exposed during groundworks, were any present?

A medieval subsoil was observed at approximately 0.10m below ground level and extended to 0.70m, at which depth it leaches and merges with the natural sand.

At what depths were deposits present? The geological evidence suggests very thin superficial deposits; at what level is the natural sandstone bedrock present?

The topsoil was very thin, reaching a maximum depth of 0.10m below ground level. The sandstone bedrock was not present even at a depth of 2.80m below ground level, as observed in Trench C. The trenches were located within the proximity of a pond with the shrubland grass indicating species more inclined to wetlands.

Do the deposits suggest a function? Is residual pottery present within the subsoil or is there a lack of disturbance? The site would be pastoral, due to its extensive earthworks. What do any finds or deposits tell us about the medieval settlement? Can dates be extracted?

No discrete archaeological deposits were observed either in plan or in section. The subsoil can be dated to the medieval period based upon the residual pottery found within this layer. The pottery sherds were of a domestic nature dating from the 12<sup>th</sup> to the 14<sup>th</sup> century with the majority being produced locally to the east, in Staxton and Brompton (Cumberpatch, 2021). The two metal fragments have been identified as a nail of uncertain date, whereas the horseshoe fragment could be identified as being medieval in date (Rogers, 2021). Pottery of a later date was not present, suggesting a specific period of activity within this medieval scheduled monument. The location of the trenches is within the enclosed area of the monument, close to the ponds. There is no particular evidence of building within this location; the building platforms associated with the settlement are located uphill to the west, just beyond a ditched area. During the medieval period, this area of the settlement close to the pond may have become more waterlogged due to rainwater leaching down the hillside from the north and would subsequently be used for agricultural rather than domestic purposes. As such, it is likely that the pottery sherds represent refuse scattered away from the domestic setting.

Is there residual evidence of Roman activity? Do these indicate a date range? Is the pottery fabric and or vessel typology associated with the military?

There is some consideration that the site of the medieval settlement at Cawthorne formed after the Roman Camp to the north was shifted towards the ponds sometime during the post-Roman period when being close to a water source replaced the need to be at elevation. No evidence dating from the Roman period was observed, although it may be present in other locations. The only periods represented from the material present are the 12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> centuries.

During the late 11<sup>th</sup> century, Gospatric, son of Arnketill, was in possession of the manors at Cawthorne and Cropton; by the early 12<sup>th</sup> century, Robert de Brus became the new owner of Cawthorne manor. From the 13<sup>th</sup> century, the manor was held by the Stutesville family, however, towards the late 13<sup>th</sup> century, Cawthorne passed to Thomas le Wake. By the late 16<sup>th</sup> century, the land was still part of the Cropton manor.

The pottery and the metal objects, recovered during the archaeological watching brief appear to be associated with domestic activity related to the medieval period and concur with the historical narrative of a medieval settlement located to the north of West Cawthorne Farm.

## Archive

The Historic England archivist was approached with regard to the site archive and declined acceptance due to the residual nature of the assemblage. Subsequently, the small assemblage of pottery and metal fragments is in the ownership of the client, Mr and Mrs Richard and Sophie Vermont. This report will constitute the paper/digital archive and copies are with the Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Dr Keith Emerick, and Peter Rowe, the Principal Archaeologist of Heritage Services at North Yorkshire County.

The OASIS report, once validated, will be included in the Archaeology Data Service Archive under LS Archaeology's grey literature records page:

<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/browse.cfm?unit=LS%20Archaeology>

This ensures the data is archived online and easily accessible for future research.

## Bibliography

Archaeology Digital Service. (2013); Caring for Digital Data in Archaeology: a guide to good practice.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014 a); Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014 b); Regulations for Professional Conduct.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014 c); Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014 d); Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA). (2014 e); Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives.

Historic England. (2015 a); Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.

Historic England. (2015 c); Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice.

Watkinson, D. & Neal, V. (1998); First Aid for Finds: Practical Guide for Archaeologists.

Appendix 1: Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation

# West Cawthorne Farm Pickering

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Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation for a Watching Brief



Site	West Cawthorne Farm, Cawthorne Lane, Cropton, Pickering, YO18 8EH	
Site Code	WCF21	
Local Planning Authority	North Yorkshire County Council	
Scheduled Monuments Consent	Historic England	
Location	National Grid	SE 77497 89164
	Easting and	477497, 489164
	Latitude and	54.292228, -0.81088811
Planning Application Number	N/A	
Scheduled Monument Consent	S00241423	
Development	The replacement and upgrading of two electricity poles with their stays, in their existing location, and the installation of approximately fifteen meters of earthing cable in an agreed location.	
Text and Images	D. Signorelli (Text) L. Signorelli (Images) R. Scott (Editing)	
Date of Issue	22 <sup>nd</sup> October 2021	
Work Commencing	2 <sup>nd</sup> November 2021	
Client	Richard and Sophie Vermont	
<p><b>Summary</b></p> <p>This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodologies for a watching brief to be carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and upgrading of two electricity poles and the installation of approximately fifteen meters of earthing cable upon land belonging to West Cawthorne Farm, Cawthorne, Pickering, North Yorkshire.</p> <p>The site is located within the Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number 1018951) of Cawthorne medieval settlement.</p> <p>The development has the potential to destroy scheduled heritage assets, particularly of a medieval date. An archaeological watching brief condition was attached by Historic England to mitigate against such damage.</p>		

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# Introduction

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details the methodologies for a watching brief to be carried out during groundworks associated with the replacement and upgrading of two electricity poles and the installation of approximately fifteen meters of earthing cable upon land belonging to West Cawthorne Farm, Cawthorne, Pickering, North Yorkshire (Figure 1).

The site is located within the Scheduled Monument (List Entry Number 1018951) of Cawthorne medieval settlement.

The works associated with the electrical upgrading have the potential to disturb medieval deposits, in particular during the trenching for the earthing cable.

An archaeological watching brief condition was attached by Historic England to the scheduled monument consent. LS Archaeology has been commissioned by the landowners, Richard and Sophie Vermont, to undertake all archaeological works associated with these works.

This written scheme of investigation has been prepared to summarise:

- Methodologies to be deployed during the watching brief.
- Reporting, dissemination and archive arrangements.

**Related Texts:** There are no other related texts associated with this development.

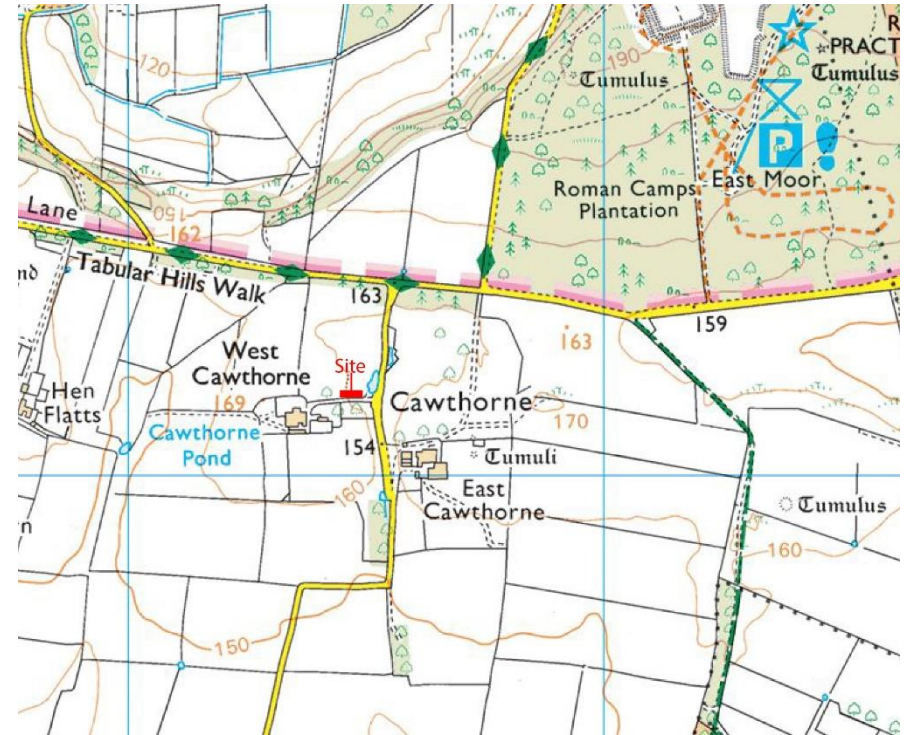


Figure 11: The location of the site as indicated in red.



# Scheduled Monument Consent

The remedial electrical works are to be carried out within the boundary of Cawthorne medieval settlement scheduled monument. As such, an application for Scheduled Monument Consent was submitted. The works were agreed with the following conditions:

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); Section 2 control of works Application for Scheduled Monument Consent

**Cawthorne medieval settlement remains 150m northeast of West Cawthorne, Cropton, Ryedale, North Yorkshire**

Scheduled Monument No: SM 32632, HA 1018951

Our ref: S00241423

Application on behalf of Norther Powergrid Ltd

1. I am directed by the Secretary of State for Digital, Culture, Media & Sport to advise you of the decision regarding your application for Scheduled Monument Consent received 20 May 2021 in respect of proposed works at the above scheduled monument concerning the replacement and upgrading of two electricity poles with their stays, in their existing location, and installation of approximately fifteen meters of earthing cable in an agreed location. The works were detailed in the following documentation submitted by you:

Documentation list:

Scheduled Monument Consent application, including 1 x detailed works location plan

I can confirm that the Secretary of State is agreeable for the works to proceed providing the conditions set out below are adhered to, and that accordingly Scheduled

Monument Consent is hereby granted under section 2 of the 1979 Act for the works described in paragraph 1 above, subject to the following conditions:

(i) The works to which this consent relates shall be carried out to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State, who will be advised by Historic England. At least 2

weeks' notice (or such shorter period as may be mutually agreed) in writing of the commencement of work shall be given to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England, 37 Tanner Row, York, YO1 6WP; 01904 601988; keith.emerick@historicengland.org.uk in order

that an Historic England representative can inspect and advise on the works and their effect in compliance with this consent.

(ii) The specification of work for which consent is granted shall be executed in full.

(iii) This consent may only be implemented by Ms Dana Theaker, Northern Powergrid Ltd.

(iv) Where consent is transferable to future owners, Historic England shall be notified of land disposal upon completion of the sale.

(v) No ground works shall take place until the applicant has confirmed in writing the commissioning of a programme of archaeological work during the development in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved by the Secretary of State advised by Historic England.

(vi) All those involved in the implementation of the works granted by this consent must be informed by the developer that the land is designated as a scheduled monument under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 (as amended); the extent of the scheduled monument as set out in both the scheduled monument description and map; and that the implications of this designation include the requirement to obtain Scheduled Monument Consent for any works to a scheduled monument from the Secretary of State prior to them being undertaken. (vii) Equipment and machinery shall not be used or operated in the scheduled area in conditions or in a manner likely to result in damage to the monument or ground disturbance other than that which is expressly authorised in this consent.

(viii) Following the removal of the existing poles and stays, the replacement electricity poles and their stays are to be augured into the ground at the same location as the existing poles, thereby being placed within the modern disturbed soil. The earthing cable is to be aligned beneath the overhead cabling, installed in a trench not exceeding 15 meters length, by 600mm wide and restricted to a depth not exceeding 600mm.

(ix) A report on the archaeological recording shall be sent to: Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist, NYCC, Northallerton, N. Yorks., DL7 8AH (the County Historic Environment Record) and to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England within 3 months of the completion

of the works (or such other period as may be mutually agreed).

(x) The archaeological contractor shall complete and submit an entry on OASIS (On-line Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations <http://oasis.ac.uk/england/>) prior to project completion, and shall deposit any digital project report with the Archaeology Data Service, via the OASIS form, upon completion.

4. By virtue of section 4 of the 1979 Act, if no works to which this consent relates are executed or started within the period of five years beginning with the date on which this consent was granted (being the date of this letter), this consent shall cease to have effect at the end of that period (unless a shorter time period is set by a specific condition above).

5. This letter does not convey any approval or consent required under any enactment, bye law, order or regulation other than section 2 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979.

6. Your attention is drawn to the provisions of section 55 of the 1979 Act under which any person who is aggrieved by the decision given in this letter may challenge its validity by an application made to the High Court within six weeks from the date when the decision is given. The grounds upon which an application may be made to the Court are (1) that the decision is not within the powers of the Act (that is, the Secretary of State has exceeded the relevant powers) or (2) that any of the relevant requirements have not been complied with and the applicant's interests have been substantially prejudiced by the failure to comply. The "relevant requirements" are defined in section 55 of the 1979 Act: they are the requirements of that Act and the Tribunals and Inquiries Act 1971 and the requirements of any regulations or rules made under those Acts.

Extract from correspondence from K. Emerick of Historic England to Ms D. Theaker (Northern Powergrid Ltd.) 18/06/2021.

# Aims and Objectives

## The broad aims of the evaluation are:

- To ensure that the watching brief, post-excavation and archive are carried out and fulfilled in accordance with guidance as stated in ClfA, (2014), *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.

## Site-Specific Value:

- The site provides an opportunity to record potential medieval deposits exposed during groundworks.
- At what depths are the deposits present? The geology indicates very thin superficial deposits; at what level is the natural sandstone bedrock present?
- Do the deposits suggest a function? Is residual pottery present within the subsoil or is there a lack of disturbance? The site would be pastoral, due to its extensive earthworks. What do any finds or deposits tell us about the medieval settlement? Can dates be extracted?
- Is there residual evidence of Roman activity? Do these indicate a date range? Is the pottery fabric and or vessel typology associated with the military?

# Geology and Topography

Table 3: Geological nature of the site (bgs.ac.uk)

Description	Geology
1:50 000 scale superficial deposits	None recorded
1:50 000 scale bedrock geology description	Lower calcareous grit formation: sandstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 157 to 164 million years ago in the Jurassic Period. Local environment previously dominated by shallow seas.

Located six kilometres northwest of Pickering, West Cawthorne Farm sits at approximately 170m AOD at its highest point. The farm is located towards the top of a ridge that climbs over 100 m in elevation from the A170 towards the edge of the North Yorkshire Moors. The development site (SE 77497 89164) is situated at 162m AOD. The electrical works will impact an area of approximately 5 m<sup>2</sup> and the site is currently comprised of rough grass ([Appendix 1](#)).

## Sources

To complete this Written Scheme of Investigation, the following sources were consulted:

- ✓ Historic England
- ✓ Heritage Gateway (1km search area)
- ✓ Archaeological Data Service
- ✓ ArchiUK

## National Heritage List for England Scheduled Monuments

There are seven scheduled monuments located within the one-kilometre radius of West Cawthorne Farm, dating from the prehistoric to the medieval Period ([Table 2 and Figure 2](#)). The archaeological evidence as contained within these monuments suggests that there has been settled and transient human activity in and around West Cawthorne Farm for at least 3000 years.

**Table 4: Scheduled Monuments within 1 km of the site (Heritage Gateway).**

Name and Description	Period	List Entry	NGR
<p><b>1. Square barrow adjacent to Cawthorne Camps, 520m northwest of Saintoft Lodge</b></p> <p>The monument includes a square barrow situated in a prominent position on the southern flank of Cawthorne Banks. The barrow has an earth and stone mound standing 1.2m high. It is square in shape with rounded corners and measures 11m across. The mound is surrounded by a ditch up to 1m wide which has become partly infilled over the years and is visible as a slight hollow. The mound has been dug into in antiquity, leaving a deep hole. Located in East Moor, north of High Lane.</p>	Middle Iron Age	1015438	SE 78450 89892

Name and Description	Period	List Entry	NGR
<p><b>2. Two round barrows at East Cawthorne Farm</b></p> <p>The monument includes two adjacent round barrows situated at the northern side of the Vale of Pickering. The barrows lie close together, one being 10m to the north of the other. Both of the barrows have an earth and stone mound and each was originally surrounded by a ditch up to 3m wide. These ditches have been infilled and are no longer visible as earthworks. The south barrow mound is flat topped and stands 1.2m high and is 25m in diameter. There is a hollow dug into the centre of the mound resulting from investigations in the past. The north barrow mound is 12m in diameter and stands 0.5m high. There is a dry-stone wall crossing the northern mound, which is excluded from the scheduling, although the ground beneath is included. Located within the northern boundary of East Cawthorne Farm.</p>	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	1015441	SE 77722 89049
<p><b>3. Cawthorne medieval settlement remains 150m northeast of West Cawthorne.</b></p> <p>The monument includes buried and earthwork remains of the medieval settlement of Cawthorne, originally one of the townships of Middleton parish, located between and to the north of the surviving farms of West and East Cawthorne. Located in land bounding West Farm Cawthorne.</p>	Medieval	1018951	SE 77479 89200
<p><b>4. Cawthorn Roman forts and camp including a section of medieval trackway known as the Portergate.</b></p> <p>The monument includes the remains of two Roman forts, one of which has an attached annexe, a Roman camp and a section of medieval trackway. It is situated on the crest of a gentle, south-facing slope at the northern rim of the Vale of Pickering and immediately south of a steep slope known as Cawthorn Banks. The whole complex is visible as a series of well-preserved earthworks. Three major elements can be identified: a camp of unusual polygonal design overlain by a later fort which is probably datable to the late first century AD and, to the east, a simple fort with an eastern annexe. Located in Roman Camps Plantation and East Moor, north of High Lane.</p>	Roman Medieval	1007988	SE 78399 90059
<p><b>5. Round barrow 550m north of High Nova Farm.</b></p> <p>The monument includes a round barrow situated on undulating land on the northern side of the Vale of Pickering. The barrow has a low earth and stone mound 0.6m high. It is round in shape and has been spread by ploughing to measure 36m in diameter. The mound was originally surrounded by a ditch up to 3m wide which has been infilled over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. Located to the east of East Cawthorne Farm.</p>	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	1015440	SE 78378 88936
<p><b>6. Round barrow 410m south of Keldy Banks.</b></p> <p>The monument includes a round barrow situated in a prominent position on the southern flank of Cawthorne Banks,</p>	Late Neolithic	1017832	SE 77930 89836

Name and Description	Period	List Entry	NGR
<p>410m south of Keldy Banks. The barrow has an earth and stone mound standing 1.5m high. It is round in shape and 19m in diameter. The mound was surrounded by a ditch up to 3m wide which has become infilled over the years and is no longer visible as an earthwork. The mound has been the subject of an antiquarian investigation, leaving a large hole in the centre, and the resultant spoil has spread over the flanks of the mound, obscuring its original profile. Located in Roman Camps Plantation north of High Lane.</p>	to Late Bronze Age		
<p><b>7. Round barrow 350m northwest of Hen Flatts.</b>  The monument includes the buried and earthwork remains of a prehistoric burial mound 350m northwest of Hen Flatts. Hen Flatts round barrow survives as a 24m diameter mound rising to 0.5m. It stands just down slope on the north side of the Cawthorn ridge. In 1954, it was described as: being pear shaped, measuring 23.5m east-west, 18m north-south with a thinner western end (13m in diameter), and being stonier at its eastern end. In the winter of 1947-48, horse bones and burnt stones were brought to the surface during ploughing together with a couple of leaf shaped arrowheads. The barrow is one of a series of barrows on the ridge with two further examples lying 110m and 180m to the ESE which are the subject of separate schedulings. Located to the northwest of West Farm Cawthorne.</p>	Late Neolithic to Late Bronze Age	1018408	SE 76689 89459

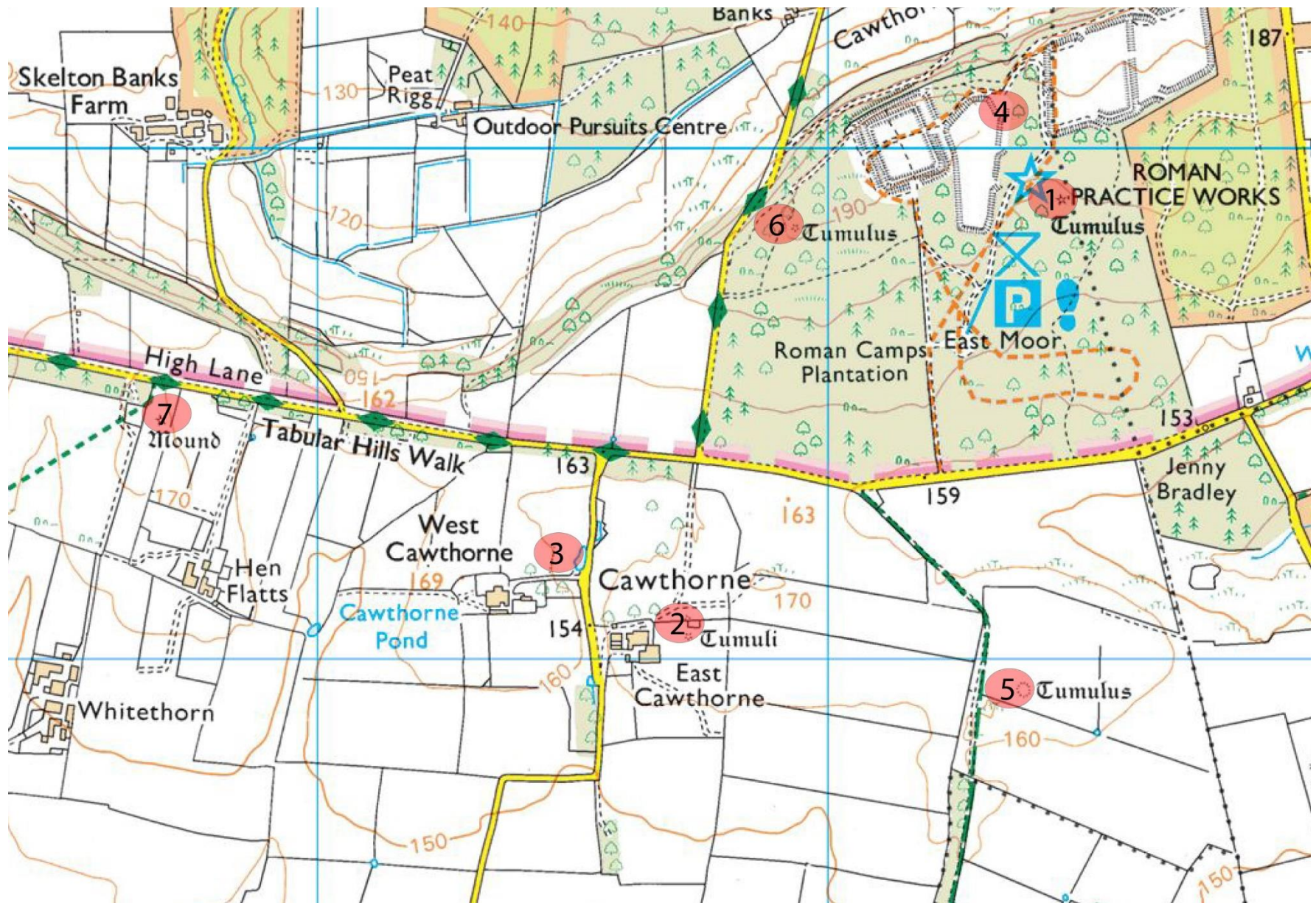


Figure 12: The location map of the seven scheduled monuments within one kilometre of the site.



# Listed Buildings

The listed building evaluation was limited to a one kilometre search area from the site (Table 3). Two Grade II listed buildings are within this boundary with both having either a domestic or agricultural function and pertaining to Whitehorn Farm.

Table 5: Listed Buildings in Lythe as detailed by Historic England.

Name and Description	List Entry	Type	Grade	NGR
<b>Cart shed approximately 50 metres east of Whitehorn farmhouse.</b> Grade II cart-shed with loft over. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Course sandstone rubble with herringbone-tooled quoins, dressings and eaves course; pantile roof. Single-storey, 3-bay front. Three semi-circular arches of voussoirs on chamfered, square-section piers with run-out stops. Coped gables. Right return: plank-shuttered pitching window with roughly-tooled sill and lintel in gable end.	1203797	Listing	II	SE 76515 88844
<b>Whitehorn farmhouse, fairy lane.</b> Grade II Farmhouse. Early 19 <sup>th</sup> century. Dressed sandstone with ashlar quoins, on plinth, pantile roof. Central-stairhall plan, 1½ rooms deep with rear service wing. 2-storey, 3-window front. 6-panel door with overlight and 16-pane sashes with painted stone sills. Painted lintels to all openings. Coped gables and end stacks. Left return: rear wing has small-pane tripartite sashes, with painted sills and lintels, to both floors. Interior: rear kitchen contains segment-arched fireplace surround of ashlar voussoirs and beaded jambs. Beaded cross beam and joists.	1289026	Listing	II	SE76461 88844

# Interventions

The majority of the interventions within the one-kilometre search area comprise 19<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> century archaeological evaluations pertaining to Cawthorne Roman Camps and periphery barrows (Table 4). Two evaluations have centred on the remains of the deserted medieval settlement, both being located within the boundary of East Cawthorne Farm.

**Table 6: Archaeological Interventions within 1 km of the site (Heritage Gateway).**

Intervention Details	Results
<b>Near Cawthorn Camps</b> 1840.	Excavation not accurately sited; possibly NAR Nos SE 78 NE 17, 19 or 20? Finds accession no's: J93-536, J93-765. Bateman, T./1861/Ten years diggings/206-7,271. Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration. Howarth, E./1899/Cat. Bateman Coll/73-4. Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration.
<b>Near Cawthorn Camps</b> Historic England and Department of Biological Anthropology with Duckworth Laboratory, 1849.	Excavation of a Bronze Age Barrow-Finds accession no: J93-451. Excavated 26 Nov 1849. Excavation not sited; possible siting Thurnam Skull Catalogue No.66. Hayes tentatively identifies this barrow as being that which stands at NGR SE 7772 8904. Bateman, T./1861/Ten years diggings/206-7,271. Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration. Howarth, E./1899/Cat. Bateman Coll/73-4. Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration. Apr-64, 35-6. Scarborough and District Research Report.
<b>Near Cawthorn Camps</b> 1849.	Excavation 26[?] Nov 1849. Not located. Possible siting. Hayes tentatively identifies this barrow as that which stands at NGR SE 7772 8907. [5J]. Bateman, T./1861/Ten Years Diggings, 206-7. Virtual Catalogue Entry to support E.I. Migration. Apr-64, 35-6. Scarborough and District Research Report.
<b>Cawthorne Camps</b> Historic England and Yorkshire Archaeological Society, 1924.	Excavation-Yorkshire Archaeological Society archive- MSS 20/9R: weekly reports, draft reports: MS 1267 (box 1), receipts, bills, correspondence. Archive box 20/9 air photographs, photographic prints, correspondence, interim reports. 28/1926, 332-9. The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. 14/1924/220-1. The Journal of Roman Studies. Apr-64, 32,34. Scarborough and District Research Report.

Intervention Details	Results
<p><b>East Farm, Cawthorn</b> Historic England and the Medieval Village Research Group, 1945.</p>	<p>Excavation of the medieval deserted settlement 38/1955/308. The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. Apr-64, 34-5. Scarborough and District Research Report.</p>
<p><b>Paddock East of Cawthorne East Farm</b> Historic England and the Medieval Village Research Group, 1945.</p>	<p>Excavation-Trial hole in tumulus previously investigated by Ruddock. Undertaken as part of excavation of Cawthorn DMV. (See UID 635826). R.H. Hayes deceased May 2000.</p>
<p><b>Cawthorn Camp D</b> Historic England and the University of Bradford, 1987.</p>	<p>Magnetometer survey revealed traces of internal structures. 1987, 29. CBA Forum: the annual newsletter of CBA Group 4.</p>
<p><b>Cawthorn Roman Camps</b> Historic England and Ancient Monuments Laboratory Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission, 1989.</p>	<p>AML Survey Database Reference No: 1003 Survey Type: Magnetometer: scan Preliminary magnetic scan over the complex to test whether a recorded survey would be appropriate.</p>
<p><b>Cawthorn Camps</b> Historic England Landscape Research Centre Limited North York Moors National Park Central Archaeological Services Fort Cumberland, 2000.</p>	<p>Small-scale trial excavations within Annexe B (Trench 1, SE 7868 9014), on the defences of Fort A (Trench 2, SE 7859 9015) and in the area between Fort A and Camp C (Trench 3, SE 7838 9008). A further seven trenches were excavated in 2000. Work included geophysical surveys (EHGSDB Visit No: 2177). Hall A R/2003/Excavations at Cawthorn Camps, North Yorkshire 1999-2000: summary report at site archive completion with an appendix on survey transects taken for the purposes of earthwork monitoring/Report No 17-2003. Centre for Archaeology Report series.</p>
<p><b>Cawthorn Woods, East Moor</b> Historic England, Ed Dennison Archaeological Services and the North York Moors National Park, 2003.</p>	<p>Site code: CWS03. Survey of the woodland identified a prehistoric square barrow and World War II features. Information from EDAS Report Form. Dennison E/2005/Archaeological survey of Cawthorn Woods, East Moor, Cawthorn, North Yorkshire/Report No 2003/187.R01. Ed Dennison Archaeological Services</p>

## Archaeological Summary

There are two settlements named 'Cawthorn' and both are located in Yorkshire; one close to Barnsley (West Riding of Yorkshire) and the other being located near Pickering (North Riding of Yorkshire). Etymologically, there are two different origins of the place name with the spelling of Cawthorne with an 'e' meaning 'cold thornbush', being derived from Old English/Anglo Saxon 'cald' and 'thorne' (Ekwall, 1977). The other refers to the spelling with no 'e', Cawthorn with this origin derived from the Old English 'calf' and 'tun', calves and enclosures or a place where calves are raised.

Both spellings can be traced back to their original entries in 1086 Domesday Book as 'Caltorne' in North Yorkshire (Figure 3) as opposed to 'Caluetun' in West Yorkshire. Ambiguity regarding the correct spelling of the North Yorkshire Cawthorne still exists with the 'e' being dropped in numerous texts and maps, particularly those predating the 21st century. 'Caltorne' was included in the Domesday Record and during this time was listed as having the following owners: Tenant-in-chief in 1086: King William, Lord in 1086: King William and Lord in 1066: Gospatric (son of Arnketil). Caltorne was recorded as having no population (common for large cities and abandoned settlements) and a half ploughland (approximately 60 acres).

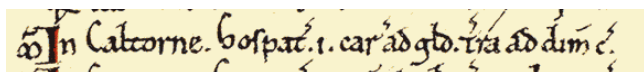


Figure 13: Domesday entry for Cawthorne, North Riding of Yorkshire.

The reference to Cawthorne in The Domesday Records is the earliest historical record, however the range of archaeological scheduled monuments, as outlined in Table 4, attest to the site's proximity to important prehistoric and Roman activity. It is possible that unknown prehistoric archaeological deposits are sealed underneath the settlement or have been cut by later activity during the medieval period; periods of abandonment may punctuate the site's more active phases. The function of the site during the prehistoric and Romano-British period is uncertain. It is suggested the Roman Camp at Cawthorn relocated down to the site at West and East Farms due to the abundant water resources (ponds). The historically documented medieval and post-medieval ownership narrative is more abundant.

The scheduled medieval settlement remains of Cawthorne originally formed part of the Middleton parish and are located to the north of West and East Cawthorne farms. At the start of the 12<sup>th</sup> century, Henry I transferred the land to Robert de Brus, father of the Scottish King, Robert the Bruce. By the early 13<sup>th</sup> century, Cawthorne formed part of the Manor at Cropton, under ownership of the Stuteville family. Eustace de Stuteville decided sometime between 1220-1241 to gift the land to St Peter's Hospital in York and this could suggest that the land was tenanted and would provide a monetary income. By 1284-85, Cawthorne was owned by Thomas le Wake. By 1578, the land was still part of the manor of Cropton and by 1579 it was the property of Sir William Fairfax.

## Cartographic Evidence



The 1849 OS survey (Figure 4) depicts Cawthorn as comprising two developed areas; one to the north (West Farm) and the other, slightly to the south (East Farm), arranged almost as mirror images of each other. It is a small, agglomerated, polyfocal settlement seemingly set around two large ponds.

The settlement is set within in an extensive landscape with multiple large ponds, limestone quarries and kilns to the south, the latter being situated off Cawthorne Lane (it is curious that the settlement is named Cawthorn whereas the lane is Cawthorne).

Each farmstead has a lane approaching it from the south with both stemming from Cawthorne Lane sited to the south. The lane heads north straight towards West Farm with the branch towards East Farm taking a sharp left divergence, alongside a field boundary.

Cawthorne Lane follows the course of a supposed earlier prehistoric route 'Wade's Causeway'. This causeway is well documented and is the source of much debate; is it the remains of an earlier prehistoric causeway or the remnants of Roman road 81b (Magray, 1957) or could it be both? The direct course of this lane continues to the north of West Farm.

Figure 14: Yorkshire 75, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile surveyed 1849 published 1854.

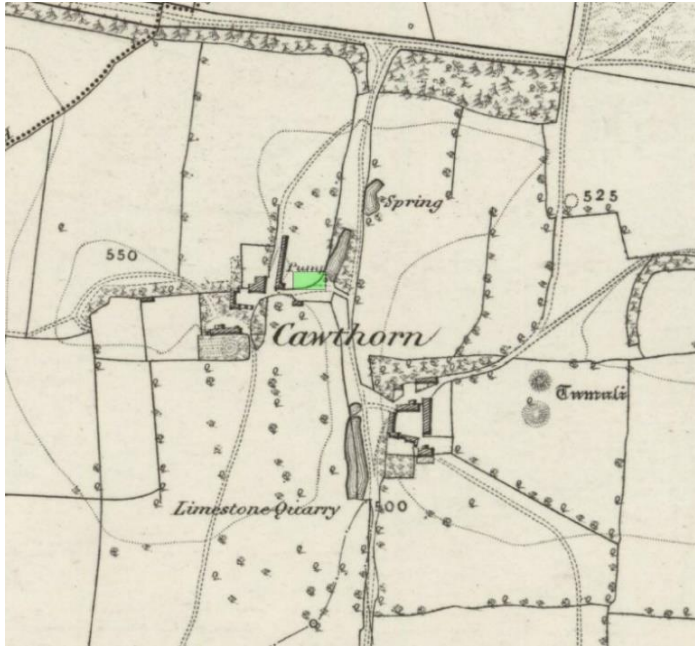


Figure 15: Yorkshire 75, Ordnance Survey six-inch to the mile surveyed 1849 published 1854 . (Watching brief area indicated in

Cawthorne lane enters West Farm, curving past gardens to the right into a yard with two buildings located within its boundary (Figure 5). The building to the south fronts the boundary with a garden. The other to the north comprises an L shaped dwelling. At this point, Cawthorne Lane comes to a stop and/or later change of direction, seemingly veering off west towards Cawthorne Pond. It is probable that, during earlier periods, this lane kept north, running parallel to the thin, long L shaped building sited to the east of the trackway. This lane leads north, away from the yard area, curving around the boundary of the medieval village.

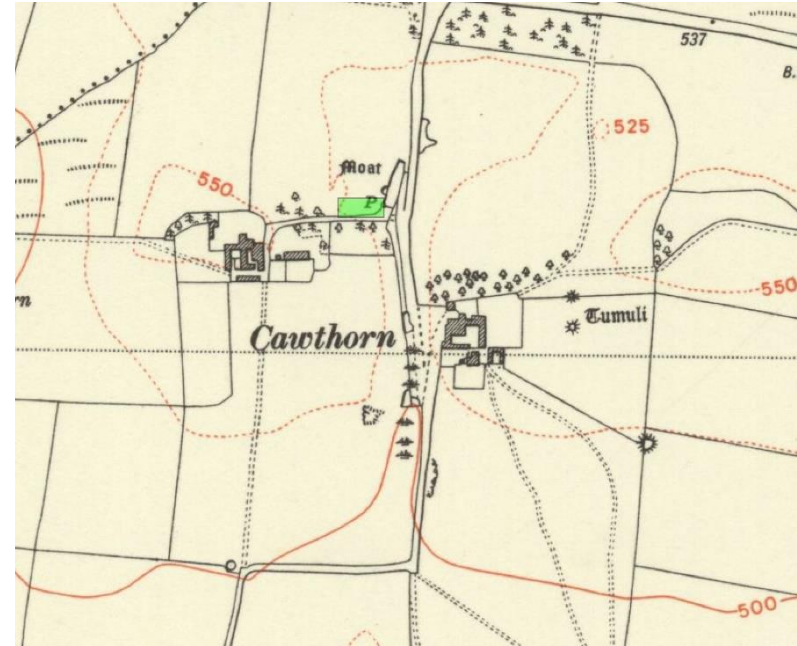


Figure 16: Yorkshire Sheet LXXV.SW. OS six inch to the mile revised 1950 published 1952. (Watching brief area indicated in green.

Since the publishing of the 1854 OS map, both East and West farms have undergone development and structural changes (Figure 6). By the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, West Farm had seen the most change with many of the buildings indicated on the earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century map either having been replaced, extended or demolished. Cawthorne Lane is an established route towards High Lane and, as seen in the 1854 map, has been taken through East Farm. The land contained within the scheduled monument has remained undisturbed. It contains a slightly curved boundary, moat and extensive earthworks.

## Methodology and Mitigation

LS Archaeology will inform Keith Emerick, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments for North Yorkshire and the City of York (Historic England), and Peter Rowe, the Principal Archaeologist of Heritage Services at North Yorkshire County, of work start dates to enable monitoring to be undertaken.

If a site monitoring visit is requested but is not possible for reasons relating to COVID 19 or other, LS Archaeology will facilitate this by offering to report digitally via a video call or by sending photographic updates.

The site is to undergo development and, due to this, associated groundworks may destroy any designated archaeological deposits which could be present.

To mitigate these actions, all groundworks will be monitored under an archaeological watching brief (Figure 7).

All field work will be carried out in accordance with guidance from the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014 a and 2014 b) *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief, Regulations for Professional Conduct* and Historic England (2015 a) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*.

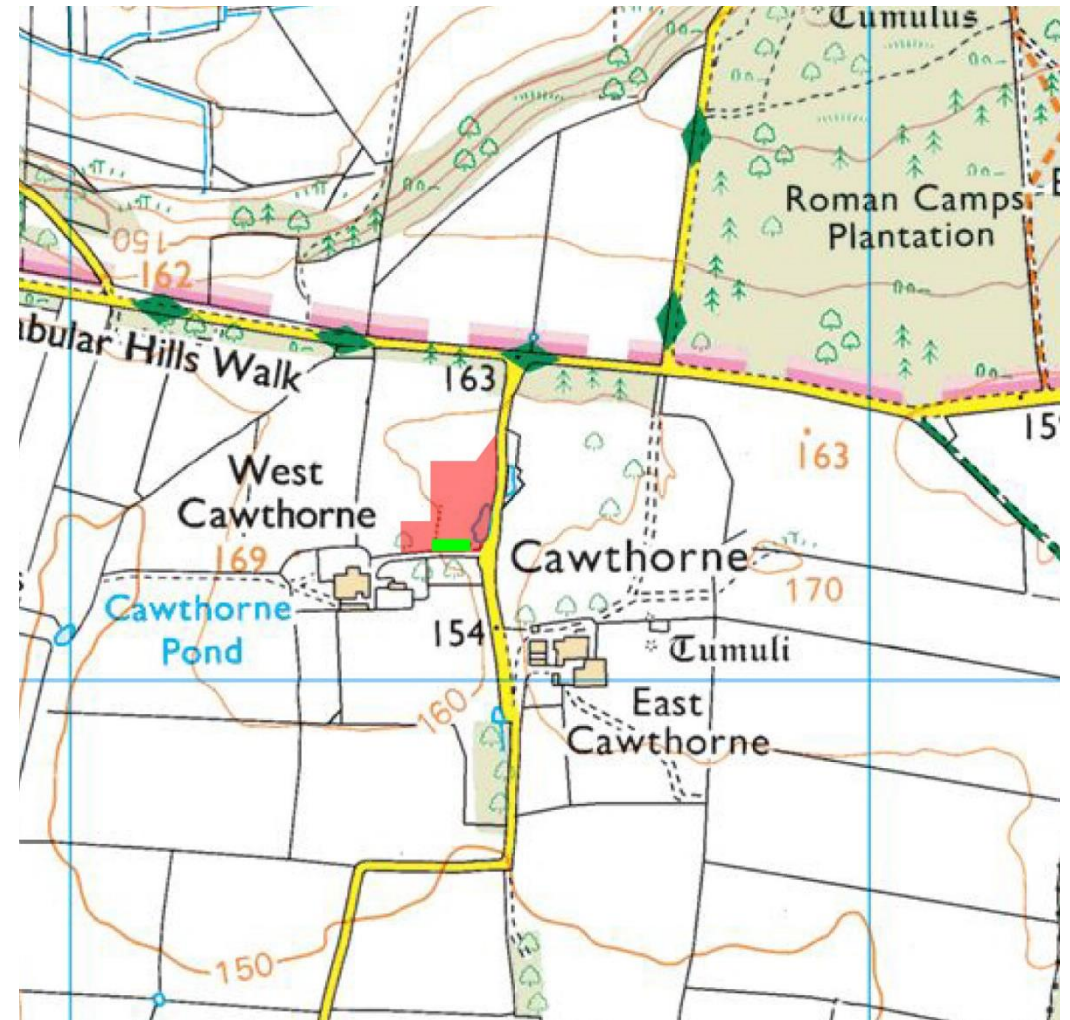


Figure 17: The location of the site with the area to be monitored under a watching brief (indicated in green).

# Watching Brief

During groundworks, a small mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket will be used to remove the existing surface and topsoil. The machine will remove the soil in shallow spits to enable the inspection of stratigraphic layers. In outdoor areas of hard surface, the ground will be broken with an appropriate ground-breaking tool, after which a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket (or a hand shovel in smaller spaces) will be used to remove further layers. In the event of the discovery of archaeological features and/or artefacts, the main contractor and all sub-contractors will be obliged to facilitate the archaeologists.

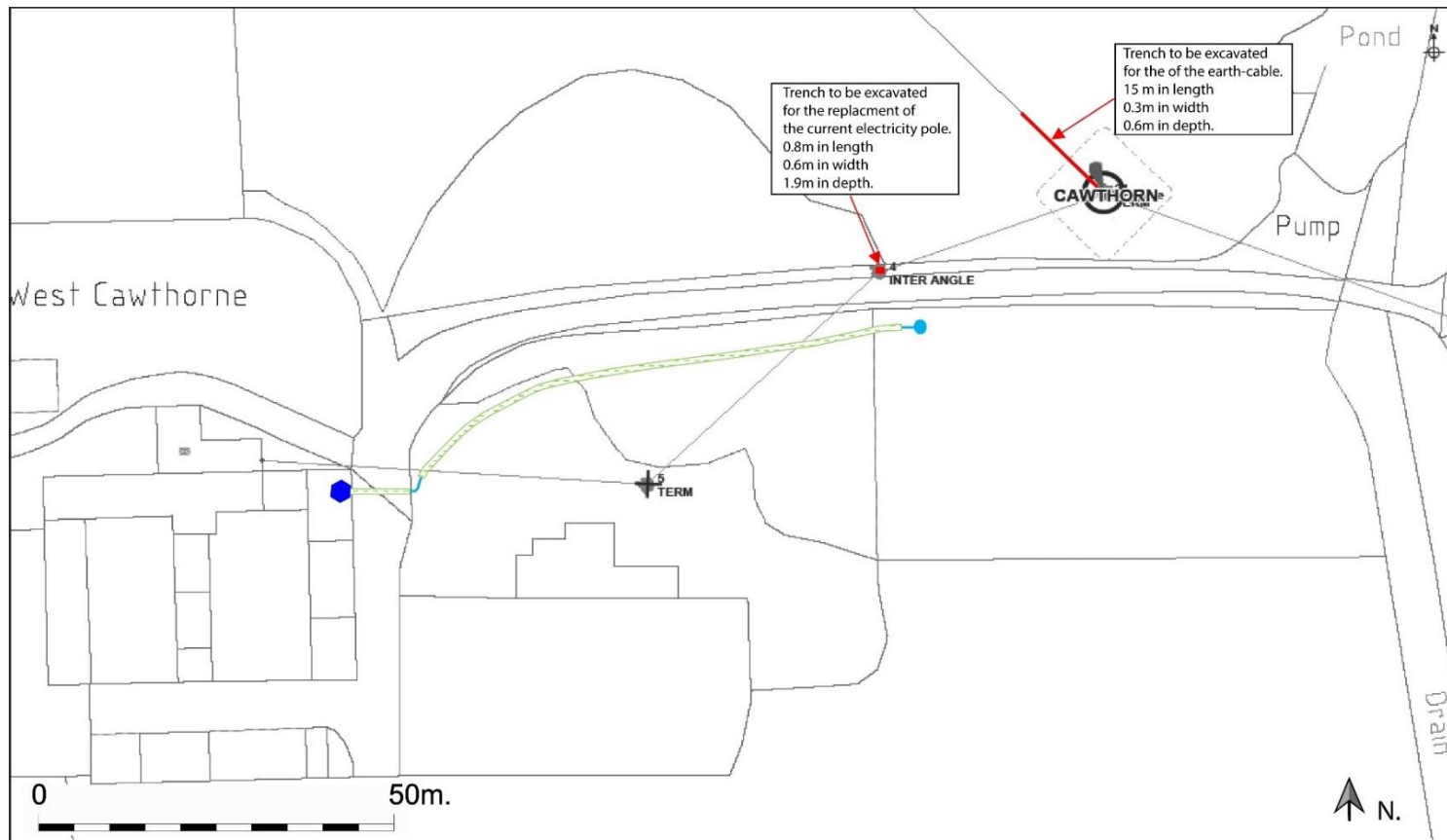


Figure 18: Plan indicating the locations of electrical works and scope.



**Following the removal of the existing poles and stays, the replacement electricity poles and their stays are to be augured into the ground at the same location as the existing poles, thereby being placed within the modern disturbed soil. The earthing cable is to be aligned beneath the overhead cabling, installed in a trench not exceeding 15 meters length, by 600mm wide and restricted to a depth not exceeding 600mm (Figure 8).** (Condition VIII of Scheduled Monument Consent).

The monitoring archaeologist (Luigi Signorelli) will assess any potentially significant features or deposits and, if appropriate, mark them for further investigation. At this point, LS Archaeology will liaise with Keith Emerick of Historic England to discuss the most appropriate actions relating to assessment and sampling. LS Archaeology and James Rackham of the Environmental Archaeology Consultancy will consult regarding an appropriate environmental sampling programme if necessary.

Archaeological mitigation works will involve the appropriate investigation and recording of all potential archaeological features and find spots and will require a phase of post-fieldwork analysis, reporting, and archiving.

The client/developer acknowledges that it is their responsibility to fully fund all necessary archaeological work relating to their development, including all necessary fieldwork, post-excavation requirements, specialist analyses, reporting, archiving, museum deposition fees and, if necessary, publication, as well as costs relating to the administration of the aforementioned.

## Excavation Recording

A standard single context recording system will be used to keep a document record of all archaeology encountered. If archaeology is encountered, then features shall be drawn in plan to 1:20 scale and sections to 1:10 scale on an archive stable *permatrace*. All archaeological features and sections will be digitally photographed.

Human remains are not expected to be present. If they are encountered, a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be required if they are disturbed or need to be removed. A short delay may occur and all costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client. Human remains will be treated in

accordance with ClfA (2017); *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*.

Where possible, all archaeological features as a minimum will be sample excavated to the following criteria: ditches 5%; pits 50%; post-holes 100%; burials 100%; linear structures (walls etc) 5%. All archaeological finds will be collected.

Bulk soil samples will be taken from sealed deposits where a potential is identified for the survival of palaeo-environmental ecofacts or industrial residues. These will be assessed and analysed as necessary in the post-excavation phase. All costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.

If significant archaeology is encountered, scientific dating or analysis may be required for the interpretation of the findings. In this instance, the potential for two such dates should be allowed for. All costs pertaining to this are the responsibility of the client/developer.

On completion of work, all records, photographs, finds and samples will be processed, cleaned, conserved, suitably stored and catalogued, in accordance with (Watkinson & Neal, 1998) *First Aid for Finds*.

## Post-Excavation Analysis

On completion of work, all records, photographs, finds and samples will be processed, cleaned, conserved, suitably stored and catalogued, in accordance with the ClfA (2014 d); *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* and (Watkinson & Neal, 1998).

Finds will be subject to specialist assessment as appropriate:

- Pottery: Dr Chris Cumberpatch (Post-Roman) and Ian Rowlandson (Prehistoric and Roman).
- Human remains: York Osteoarchaeology.
- Flint: George Loffman of the York Archaeological Trust.
- Animal bone: Ewan Chipping, York University.
- All environmental soil analyses: James Rackham, Environmental Archaeology Consultancy.
- Metal objects and conservation: Ian Panter at the York Archaeological Trust with assemblage assessment undertaken by Nicola Rogers.

- Slag: Dr Gerry McDonnell, Archaeometals.
- Small finds: Nicola Rogers.
- Ceramic building materials and stone: Jane McComish of the York Archaeological Trust.

Finds definable as 'treasure' in accordance with the *Treasure Acts* 1996 and 2003 will be reported to the local coroner. In the unlikely event that they cannot be removed on the day of exposure, suitable security will need to be arranged. All costs pertaining to this work are the responsibility of the client/developer.

## Report and Dissemination

A report will be produced within two months of the cessation of excavations and monitoring. In some instances, this deadline may be extended because of external specialist schedules. Digital copies of the report shall be emailed to the client and Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist, NYCC, and to Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments at Historic England.

A digital copy of the report will be uploaded to the *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) archive:  
<https://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>.

The report will be verified, then held within LS Archaeology's Grey Literature catalogue at the Archaeological Data Service:  
<https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/greylit/browse.cfm?unit=LS%20Archaeology>.

As a minimum, the report will include the following:

- Summary
- Site code
- Planning and HER/SMR references
- Dates of fieldwork
- National grid reference

- Location plan with scale
- Detailed plan showing excavated/monitored/surveyed areas and position of any archaeological features
- Description of the buildings detailing features identified and incorporating a written record
- Section and plan photographs of archaeological deposits and features, with scales and ordnance datum heights (where possible)
- A written description of the methodology employed and analysis of any results
- Specialist reports as necessary

## Archive

The archaeological watching brief may produce a collection of finds that may be requested to be deposited in a suitable museum archive. The archive, excepting any items of 'treasure' and human remains, is the property of the client/developer. However, it is the expectation of the archaeological condition that any archive will be deposited with a suitable local museum, with full ownership transferred.

The English Heritage store at Helmsley is identified as the most suitable institution to receive the archaeological archive and LS Archaeology will liaise with collections curator Susan Harrison if the need arises. It is anticipated that the museum will accept the archive, provided its terms and conditions are met. Charges relating to the archive deposition shall be fully discussed with the client.

Preparation of the archive will comply with national recommendations ClfA (2014 e); *Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* and Historic England (2015 c) *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice*.

## Health and Safety

Health and safety shall always take priority over archaeological requirements. All people conducting field work should do so under a defined health and safety policy and should observe safe working practices; the health and safety arrangements should be agreed upon and understood by all relevant parties before work commences ([Appendix 2](#)).

Risk Assessments should be carried out and documented for every project. All archaeologists have a professional and moral responsibility to report

unsafe practice.

Before the commencement of archaeological fieldwork, a Site-Specific Risk Assessment will be carried out and documented, and dynamic risk assessments undertaken each day and as conditions alter (e.g. change in the number and type of machines operating on site). The archaeological contractor will ensure that all project staff undertake an appropriate site induction and abide by its requirements.

The archaeological contractor will ensure that all field archaeologists would be informed of:

- Tasks which they would be expected to perform
- Locations of their work areas
- Hazards on and around the sites, in particular involving the use of plant
- Site facilities available and their locations
- H & S equipment, materials available and their locations
- Identities and locations of the First Aiders and location of the nearest hospital
- The safety training of all archaeological field personnel will be verified (e.g. CSCS/CSR/SafePass cards) before work commences and their PPE will be checked each day before starting work

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# Appendix 1: Site Images

Site Visit 06/10/2021



Figure 19: Site facing west.



Figure 20: Site facing east.



Figure 21: Site facing southwest.



Figure 22: Site facing south.

## Appendix 2: Technical Information

Staffing	The principal archaeologist shall be Luigi Signorelli.
Working Day	Work hours are from 8:00 pm until 4:00 pm with one hour in break time taken as and when required.
Health and Safety and Method	<p>The principal contractors own risk assessment should be made available to the archaeologist on site. This shall be adhered to during works. LS Archaeology prepares their own Risk Assessments specific to the nature of the excavation.</p> <p>First Aid: L. Signorelli</p> <p>CSCS Card: Academically Qualified Person    Number: 05565626            Expires: March 2023</p> <p>CITB Managers and Professionals Health, Safety and Environment Test</p>
Insurance	<p>Axa Insurance Policy Number: ACTRN 4077078</p> <p>£2 million Public Liability</p> <p>£1 million Professional Indemnity</p>
Contact Information	<p>LS Archaeology  4 Lendal House,  Fulford Place,  York,  YO10 4FE</p> <p>01904 903208  07912485125  <a href="mailto:lsarchaeology@gmail.com">lsarchaeology@gmail.com</a></p>





# Appendix 2: Pottery Assessment Dr. C. Cumberpatch

## Pottery from excavations at West Farm, Cawthorne (WFC21)

C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD  
Freelance Archaeologist

### Introduction

The pottery assemblage from West Farm, Cawthorne was examined by the author on 26th and 28th November 2021. It consisted of thirty-two sherds of pottery weighing 521 grams representing a maximum of thirty vessels. All of the pottery came from a single subsoil context; 2. The data are summarised in Table 1.

### The pottery

Two types of pottery predominated in the assemblage. The largest group consisted of Staxton / Potter Brompton wares, including a jar and two bowl rims. The type is an unusual and distinctive one, being hand-made (rather than wheel-thrown) with wheel-finished rims although it dates from a time when slab and coil manufacture had been largely replaced by wheel-throwing. The jar rim in the present assemblage exemplifies this distinctive method of manufacture.

Production, which seems to have been located in several places in the two neighbouring villages, appears to span the period between the later 12th or early/mid-13th century and the early 14th century (Brewster and Hayfield 1992).

The second principal type of pottery, Fine White Sandy ware, was not positively identified to a specific type although resembled the equally obscure WHFIN type, as defined by Mainman and Jenner on the basis of finds from York (Mainman and Jenner 2013: 1193) although it lacked the splashed glaze typical of this type. The fabric was white to pale grey in colour and contained common clear and re-brown quartz grains which gave it a texture similar to, but slightly finer than, the Staxton / Potter Brompton wares. Unlike the latter type it was clearly wheel-thrown and one sherd bore pale green glaze externally. The proposed date range is based upon that of the York type but on general principles it could be as late as the 13th century.

Four sherds were identified as Beverley 2 ware (Didsbury 2005, Didsbury and Holbrey 2009, Didsbury and Watkins 1992, Watkins 1991) dating to the period between the early 13th and early 14th centuries.

Two sherds could not be identified to a specific type although they resembled a harder, finer version of Beverley ware. A provisional date of the late 12th to early 14th century has been assigned to these sherds.

## **Discussion**

Given that the sherds all came from a single subsoil context it is difficult to offer any interpretation other than that they represent activity of a domestic nature on or around the site in the earlier part of the medieval period.

## **Archiving and curation**

Once the project is complete the sherds should be deposited in the appropriate local museum or finds repository, consistent with the policy of 'preservation by record' that underlies the current planning guidelines.

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Mainman, A and Jenner, A 2013 Medieval pottery from York The Archaeology of York the Pottery 16/9 York Archaeological Trust / Council for British Archaeology

Watkins, J.G. 1991 The pottery in: P. Armstrong, D. Tomlinson and D.H. Evans (Eds.) Excavations at Lurk Lane, Beverley 1979-82 Sheffield Excavation Report 1, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory, University of Sheffield, 61-103

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	Beverley 2 ware	4	49	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	
2	Fine White Sandy ware	1	27	1	BS	Hollow ware	Finely rilled surfaces	MC11 <sup>th</sup> – MC12 <sup>th</sup> ?	A very fine white sandy fabric w/ fine clear & red-brown quartz <0.5mm; cf WHFIN (Mainman & Jenner: 2013:1193) but no sign of glaze
2	Fine White Sandy ware	2	33	1	BS	Hollow ware	Finely rilled surfaces	MC11 <sup>th</sup> – MC12 <sup>th</sup> ?	Light sooting ext
2	Fine White Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	MC11 <sup>th</sup> – MC12 <sup>th</sup> ?	Light sooting ext
2	Fine White Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	MC11 <sup>th</sup> – MC12 <sup>th</sup> ?	As FWSw but w/ thin green glaze ext, not splashed
2	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	3	2		Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – C14 <sup>th</sup>	Slightly finer & harder than Beverley ware
2	Staxton / Potter-Brampton ware	1	29	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Partial, thick black deposit ext
2	Staxton / Potter-Brampton ware	9	10 5	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Body sherds of varying thicknesses
2	Staxton / Potter-Brampton ware	2	37	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Thin-walled vessel (?bowl)
2	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	60	1	Rim	Jar	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Hand-made body w/ wheel-turned rim; slightly dished on top w/ prominent internal ridge
2	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	37	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	A thick everted rim w/ a prominent internal ridge;
2	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	1	28	1	Rim	Bowl	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	A thick, narrow everted rim; abraded

Context	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
2	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	2	48	2	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Thick black deposit ext
2	Staxton / Potter-Brompton ware	4	55	4	Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	LC12 <sup>th</sup> – EC14 <sup>th</sup>	Varying degrees of abrasion; limited sooting ext
	<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>52 1</b>	<b>30</b>					

No Number

Wt Weight

ENV Estimated Number of Vessels

## Appendix 3: Small Finds Nicola Rogers

### Introduction and Methodology

Two iron small finds were provided for this report. Both finds had been X-rayed, and identifications of these metal objects have been made in conjunction with the information provided by the X-ray ([Image below](#)).

#### The Finds

The smaller item is almost certainly a nail fragment. The other fragment is probably a horseshoe fragment, comprising the end of one branch with a thick calkin and broken across an oval nail hole. The shape of the nail hole indicates that this is probably from a 13th - 14th century horseshoe (Goodall 2011, 363).

- Nail fragment L.36mm W.4mm Wt.7gms
- Horseshoe fragment, comprising the end of one branch with a thick calkin, broken across an oval nail hole. L.44mm Max.width 17.5mm Wt.32gms

#### Bibliography

Goodall, I. (2011). *Ironwork in Medieval Britain. an Archaeological Study*. Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph 31.

