

SCARBOROUGH ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

**AN EXCAVATION AT CASTLE HILL, BROMPTON**

By Trevor Pearson, Marie Woods and Chris Hall



Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society  
Site Report 50  
2018

# AN EXCAVATION AT CASTLE HILL, BROMPTON NORTH YORKSHIRE

Trevor Pearson, Marie Woods and Chris Hall

NGR SE 9453 8215

National Monument Number 1021268

## Contents

1. Introduction
2. Recent archaeological work on Castle Hill
3. The 2018 excavation
4. Discussion
5. Acknowledgements
6. References
- Appendix 1. Catalogue of finds

## List of text figures

1. Castle Hill, Brompton showing the location of the trenches.
2. The 2018 excavation showing the location of the trenches and earthwork features.
3. Trench One showing the possible yard surface.
4. Wall under excavation.
5. South-west side of wall.
6. The top of wall.
7. Trench Three features.
8. The wall corner at the north end of Trench Three.
9. Trench Four showing stone rubble.
10. Aerial view of Castle Hill looking south showing Trenches Two and Three.
11. A visit to the excavation by the local primary school.

Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society.  
Report 50

First published December 2018 by the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society  
c/o The Street, 12 Lower Clark Street, Scarborough, YO12 7PW  
[www.sahs.org.uk](http://www.sahs.org.uk)

Copyright © 2018

## 1. Introduction

In September 2018, the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society (SAHS) undertook a research excavation focussed upon a group of earthworks in a pasture field on Castle Hill in the village of Brompton-by-Sawdon, near Scarborough centred at NGR SE 94534 82154 (East 494535 North 482154). The excavation followed on from a geophysical and topographic survey in 2014 and an analytical earthwork survey in 2016 of the same site (Lyll 2014; Evans *et al* 2016). The 2018 excavation resulted in the discovery of a substantial medieval wall and other medieval structures in two of the trenches. While the remains are not certainly those of a castle, without doubt there was a site of some importance on the hill top in the Middle Ages. This report provides an interim summary and discussion of the results of the excavation in advance of a more detailed report to come at the end of the project and which (subject to discussion) could include a second season of work in 2019.

The excavation took place over seven days split between two successive long weekends at the end of September 2018. Permission for the excavation was granted by the landowners, the Cayley Settled Estates, and the tenant farmer, Mr Ashley Mudd. A project design for the excavation was agreed with Historic England as the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument and therefore protected in law from unnecessary disturbance (Scheduled Monument number 1021268). Agreement was reached with Historic England for the research excavation comprising up to four trenches with a total area not exceeding 26 square metres. In the event the full area allocation was used although the size of the trenches and the position of one of them (Trench Four) was changed during the course of the excavation in order to answer specific questions that emerged as the work progressed.

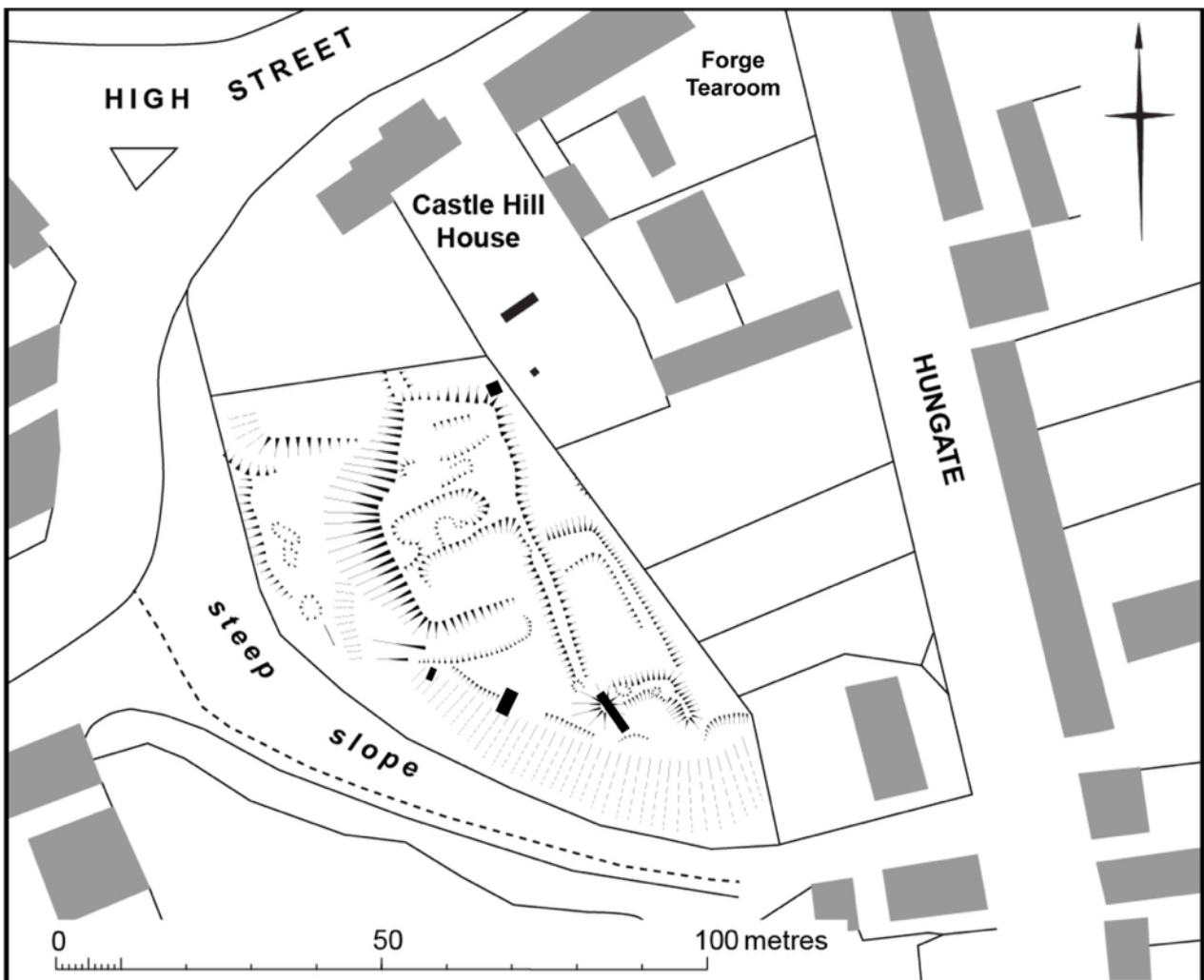


Figure 1. Castle Hill, Brompton showing the location of the trenches excavated by the SAHS in 2017 and 2018

Castle Hill is on the east side of the village and is now mostly covered by houses and gardens with the pasture field on the south-west of the hill top the only large area of open ground remaining. The ground falls away steeply to the west and south while a more gentle slope down to Hungate marks the east side of the hill. On the north side the hill merges into a more general slope that rises northwards to high ground overlooking Troutsdale. There are no known medieval references to any sort of fortified residence at Brompton but the name 'Castle Hill' can be traced back in historical sources at least as far as the end of the 18th century when local historian Thomas Hinderwell wrote of the village that 'the foundations of an ancient building are still visible on an eminence called Castle Hill' (Hinderwell 1798, 303).

## 2. Recent archaeological work on Castle Hill

The 2014 geophysical and topographical survey was undertaken by James Lyall of geofizz.biz on behalf of the Brompton Local History Society (Lyall 2014). The survey covered most of the pasture field and parts of two adjacent gardens to the north and east including Castle Hill House where the SAHS were afterwards to excavate in 2017. The survey indicated the survival of a possible boundary bank or ditch curving around the crest of slope on the west side of the hill with a rectilinear arrangement of possible structures across the east half of the site — most of which equate to surviving earthworks. There were no features of any note in the two gardens. The 2016 analytical earthwork survey was undertaken by the SAHS to record and interpret the visible remains in the pasture field (Evans *et al.* 2016). The survey concluded that the remains were those of one, or possibly two, agricultural structures and associated yards of no great age. In 2017 the SAHS excavated two trenches in the garden of Castle Hill House which borders the pasture field to the east (Pearson and Woods, 2017). The larger of the two trenches (Figure 1) exposed medieval wall foundations and an adjacent cobbled surface while the second trench, much smaller and closer to the boundary with the pasture field, encountered a rubble deposit of small rocks. In July 2018 MAP Archaeological Practice undertook an evaluation excavation in the grounds of Forge Tearoom towards the east side of Castle Hill (Stodart 2018). The two trenches failed to discover any significant archaeological deposits.

## 3. The 2018 excavation (Figure 2)

### Trench One

Trench One measured 2m x 2m and was positioned in the north-east corner of the field adjacent to the boundary with the garden of Castle Hill House in order to determine if stratigraphy encountered in the 2017 excavation continued into the field.

Natural consisting of densely packed angular fragments of limestone in a clay matrix occurred at a depth of 1m from the ground surface (layer 1004). This was overlain by a 0.6m thick deposit of orange-brown clayey soil (layer 1003) containing fragments of the natural white limestone. The uniform character of this deposit suggests it is more likely upcast material than a layer that had accumulated gradually. A spread of small stones around 0.1m thick (layer 1002) overlay layer 1003. Many of the stones were rounded like cobbles and in places looked to have been deliberately laid to make a solid surface suggesting that this layer is the damaged remains of a roughly constructed yard surface. The stones were buried below 0.1m thickness of humic stone-free topsoil.

### *Interpretation*

The thick deposit of stoney clayey soil (layer 1003) interpreted as upcast may be explained by the proximity of a higher ground immediately to the west that could be partially an artificial mound. It is possible that the layer is part of the spread of material from this mound, although this idea is speculative as the make-up of the mound is unknown. The damaged cobble surface (layer 1002) is probably of no great age as it is just underneath the topsoil. Although a cobble surface was found in Trench One in the 2017 excavation in the adjacent garden (layer 1002), it was much more solidly constructed and at a much greater depth (0.5m) so the two surfaces are unlikely to be the same feature.



# Castle Hill, Brompton-by-Sawdon 2018

Location of Trenches 1-4

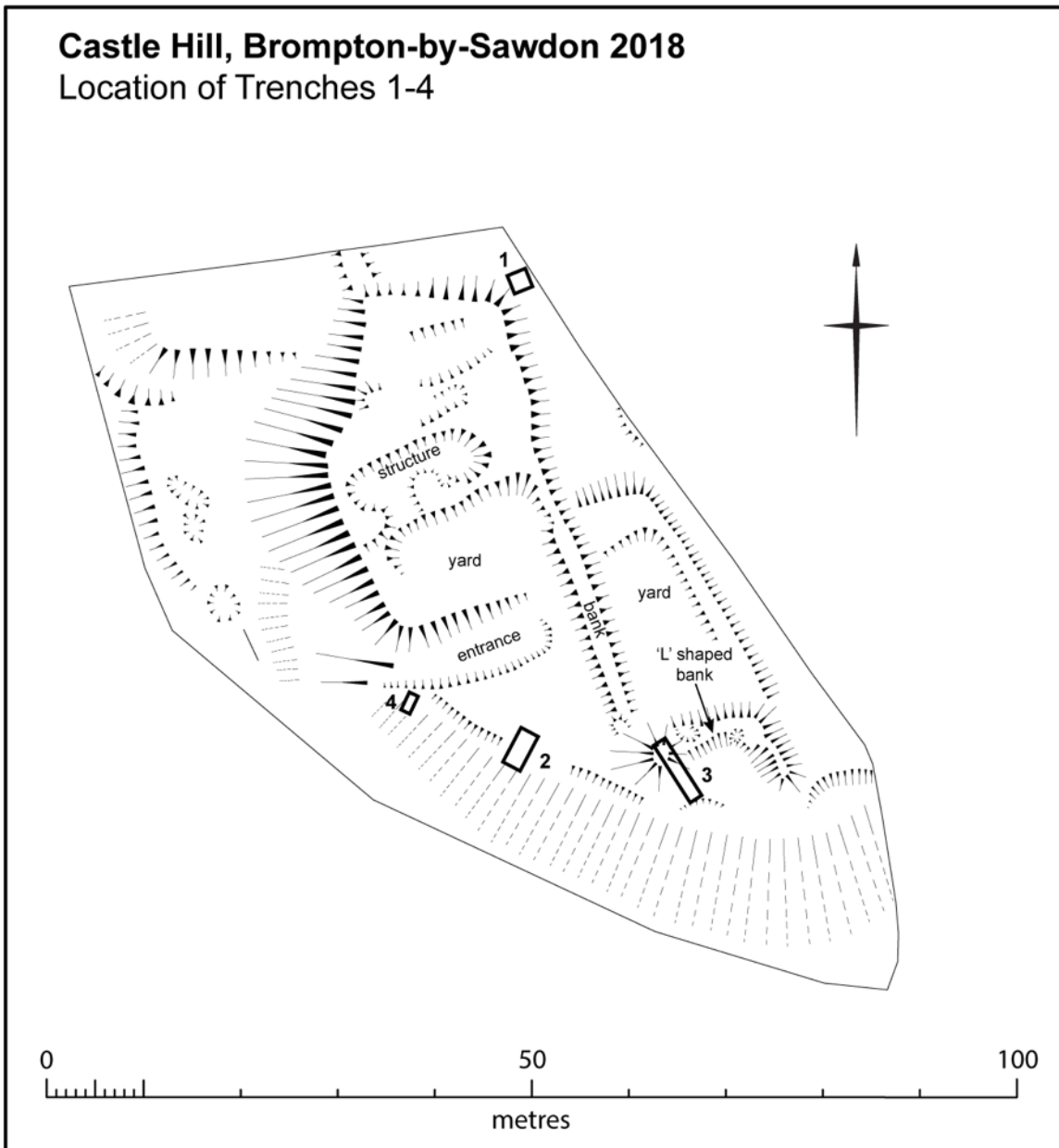


Figure 2. The 2018 excavation showing the location of the trenches and earthwork features



Figure 3. Trench One showing the possible yard surface (layer 1002)

## Trench Two

Trench Two measured 4m x 2m with the long side aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was positioned on the crest of the steep slope on the south-west side of the hill to investigate what appeared to be a slight wall or bank following the top of the slope as indicated by the geophysical and earthwork surveys. In the event the excavation revealed a very well preserved, strongly built stone wall.



Figure 4 (left). Wall F2004 under excavation. Figure 5 (right). South-west side of wall F2004 showing the stone raft F2009 at the base of the wall.

The wall (F2004) was founded upon a layer of large angular stones about 0.3m thick resting on the natural ground surface which here consisted of angular white limestone rock fragments. The stone feature was probably laid to create a raft for the construction of F2004. On the south-west side of F2004 the raft (F2009) did not entirely underlie the wall as the stones ended along a formed edge or kerb beyond which the wall rested on compacted friable soil containing flecks of charcoal (layer 2012). On the opposite side of the wall the raft (here called F2014) was only exposed in a narrow sondage along the south-east side of the trench therefore it was not established if the raft was continuous along this side of the wall or if it ended at a kerb in the same manner as F2009 on the opposite side.

The wall was 1m high and around 1.5m wide at the bottom. Some 0.3m above the base the south-west face stepped in slightly so that the wall above this level was built slightly narrower with a width of 1.4m. Presumably this construction feature increased the stability of the wall. Both sides were faced with coursed stonework comprising thin and mostly roughly trimmed blocks of local oolitic limestone with a core of small angular rocks. The wall faces were bonded with lime mortar but only small patches of bonding material survived *in-situ*. The south-west face of the wall, facing away from the hill and therefore open to public view, was more neatly coursed than the opposite side facing into the hill top. The impression that the inner face was constructed with less care was



emphasised by an obvious discontinuity in the stone courses appearing as a straight joint running up the wall face, perhaps indicating a localised repair.



*Figure 6. The top of wall F2004.*

The deposits either side of the wall clearly accumulated after the wall was constructed as they all abutted the wall and the lowest deposits overlay the stone raft. On the uphill, north-east side of the wall the deposits began with a compacted grey soil (layer 2013) flecked with minute fragments of stone. It was around 0.5m thick and uniform in character so is unlikely to have accumulated against the wall through natural build-up over a long period but rather to have been deposited fairly rapidly. This was overlain by a thinner deposit of sandy soil with a thick bands of charcoal contained within it (layer 2010). This layer was at the same height as the slight step in the outer face of the wall where the width reduces and it may be that the two are therefore broadly contemporary. Layer 2010 could represent the ground level at which construction of the narrower wall began and which remained open to the sky while the wall was built higher. Alternatively while the deposit was too soft on its own to have been a floor, it could have been the make-up for one of which all other trace has been lost. This would mean that wall F2004 was not free-standing but formed part of a building. Above layer 2010 was a 0.8m thick deposit of stone rubble in a gritty, sandy silt which most probably is from the demolition of the wall (layer 2002). There were a few pieces of what could have been broken facing stone in the rubble, but mostly it consisted of rough, angular fragments suggesting the wall had been smashed apart. The top of this deposit was roughly level with the top of the wall.

On the south-west side of the wall the lowest deposit (layer 2008) which overlay the stone raft consisted of a dark-brown silty loam containing small fragments of limestone and a lens of charcoal (layer 2011). This was overlain by a sequence of three layers which collectively looked to have been dumped to bury the base of the wall to a level several courses above the step in the outer face. The lowest of these deposits, resting on layer 2008, was an orange-brown silty soil with small amounts of charcoal (layer 2007) overlain by a brown silty soil with angular pieces of limestone (layer 2006) above which was another brown, silty deposit containing a higher density of rock fragments (layer 2005). Together these deposits helped to consolidate the wall foundations on

the side nearest to the edge of the hill. This sequence was then overlain by a dark-brown loamy soil with small fragments of charcoal and relatively free of stone compared to the layers immediately below (layer 2003). This could well be the result of soil accumulating naturally over a protracted period against the outer face of the wall to almost the same level as the surviving top of the wall. Finally, the wall top and the deposits on either side were capped and protected by a thin layer of dark-brown stone-free topsoil (layer 2001).

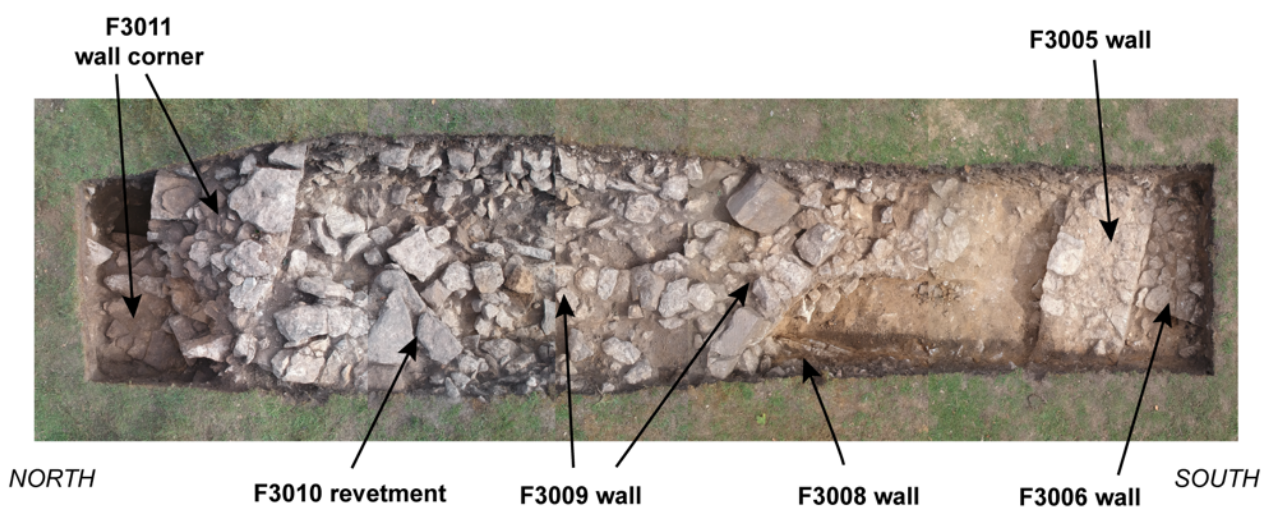
### *Interpretation*

The discovery of a wall with the height, thickness and construction quality of F2004 was completely unexpected. From the width of the wall and the nature of its construction it is likely that the wall stood to some height and was either free-standing and therefore probably defensive or part of a building. The wall is on the crest of the hill slope and yet was built off a level stone raft which implies that it sits on an artificial terrace cut into the top of the hill which extends beyond the area of Trench Two. After the base courses had been laid, the terrace was backfilled with the deposits noted on either side of the wall in order to consolidate the foundations. The thick deposit of stone rubble on the inside of the wall (layer 2002) is good evidence for the destruction of the wall down to ground level though the operation to flatten the wall must have been done with some care as there is no equivalent stone deposit on the outside.

### Trench Three

Trench Three measured 8m x 1.5m and positioned so as to section a prominent mound at the west end of an 'L' shaped bank aligned along the south crest of the hill. The 2016 earthwork survey was not able to arrive at a conclusive interpretation of the bank or mound but noted that the Historic England listing description suggested it may be the site of a building. The excavation demonstrated that the mound is a complex feature consisting of fairly loose stone rubble overlying several phases of wall. The decision was taken to leave as much of the mound as possible undisturbed, restricting the excavation to the removal of sufficient stone rubble to expose the various lengths of wall foundations.

The earliest feature discovered consisted of a short length of wall face (F3008) standing four courses high aligned roughly north-south along the west edge of the trench. The wall face was made from well-coursed and neatly squared blocks of white limestone but as the opposite side lay beyond the confines of the trench, the width of the wall is at present unknown. The quality of the masonry and the narrow height of the blocks was in contrast to the other stone walls found in the trench suggesting they are not closely contemporary.



*Figure 7. Trench Three features. Photograph prepared from a composite of unrectified drone imagery.*



Of these later stone walls, probably the two earliest were those encountered at the south end of the trench beyond the edge of the mound and very close to the crest of the hill. The tops of both walls were exposed, one aligned east-west about 0.8m wide (F3005) with a second wider wall abutting the south side at right angles (F3006). This second wall must be at least 1m wide but the full width lay outside the confines of the trench. Both walls appeared to be constructed predominantly of oolitic limestone with facing stones and rubble core infill. The walls presumably belong to one or more buildings positioned on the edge of the hill and are probably much earlier than the mound as the two walls were covered by clayey soil representing the edge of the mound make-up (layer 3004).

The corner of a well-constructed stone wall (F3011) was partially exposed at the north end of the trench at the base of the mound. The visible south and east faces of the wall were constructed of large blocks of stone including several reused architectural pieces including a fragment of a window shaft and part of an arch. Given their proximity these two pieces may have come from the same double-light window. A further finely dressed piece of ashlar masonry was noted at the base of the wall corner. The wall corner was overlain by the make-up of the mound so neither wall was fully exposed. As F3011 includes re-used architectural fragments, it suggests that there must have been a sequence of stone building on the hill top with at least one episode of demolition and salvage. It is therefore by no means certain that this wall is contemporary with the two walls (F3005 and F3006) uncovered at the opposite end of the trench which instead may represent an earlier structure.



*Figure 8.  
The wall corner  
F3011 at the  
north end of  
Trench Three*

Several crudely constructed stone walls were visible at the centre and north of the trench within the rubble spread that makes up the surface of the mound. A 3.4m long kerb of stones roughly aligned down the centre of the trench marked the edge of wall F3009. Several large stone blocks including one large piece of dressed ashlar had been arranged across the line of the wall to create a distinct step or revetment (F3010). At its south end F3009 turned obliquely back across the trench to the south-east. The wall F3009 and the putative step or revetment F3010 were partially obscured by spreads of stone rubble in a dark brown loam matrix (layer 3002 at the centre of the mound and layer 3003 at its north edge). The stone wall F3009 is unlikely to represent the foundations of a building as the wall appeared very poorly constructed and the south-east element was not at right angles to the north-south section of wall. More likely is that the foundations are part of a small walled enclosure such as a stock pen which extends further to the east. The rubble layer 3002 was unconsolidated with large voids suggesting it had been dumped comparatively recently, possibly dug out of a broad earthwork hollow on the east side of the mound. A thin layer of topsoil (layer 3001) covered the top and sides of the mound.

### *Interpretation*

Trench Three determined that the mound contains the remains of four phases of walling of which the earliest was the short section of neatly coursed masonry on the west edge of the trench (F3008) and the last the poorly constructed foundations of what may have been a small enclosure (F3009). Of the other walls, the most likely to represent a building are the two at the south end of the trench (F3005 and F3006) and also the wall corner at the north end of the trench (F3011) where the 'L' shaped bank immediately to the east of the trench may be part of the same structure. The upper part of the mound is possibly formed by upcast of material from the adjacent hollow which may be an undocumented archaeological test pit.

### Trench Four

Trench Four measured 2m x 1m and was excavated on the west crest of the hill to test if the wall exposed 18m to the south-east in Trench Two continued as far as this point. The excavation failed to locate definite evidence for the wall and the work was suspended before the natural surface was reached. The main deposit was a thick layer of stone rubble (layer 4002) that was encountered just below the topsoil (layer 4001). The rubble was removed to a depth of just over 1m at which point it was decided to terminate the excavation.



*Figure 9.  
Trench Four  
showing stone  
rubble (layer  
4002)*

### *Interpretation*

The stone rubble may derive from the demolition of a stone structure in the vicinity but there is no evidence that this was the continuation of the wall from Trench Two.





*Figure 10. Aerial view of Castle Hill looking south showing Trenches Two and Three*

#### **4. Discussion**

It is clear from the excavation results and from analysis of the finds (see Appendix 1) that the pasture field on Castle Hill, Brompton contains within its boundaries the well-preserved remains of several medieval stone-built structures and associated archaeological deposits. The discovery of a well-preserved massive stone wall in Trench Two and several phases of stonework in Trench Three brings to mind Thomas Hinderwell's 1798 reference to having seen 'ancient foundations' on Castle Hill though it is impossible to know if it was these remains that he saw or foundations elsewhere on the hill top.

Despite the limited extent of the excavation several key points about the site have been established.

- Although no features were recognised from before the medieval period, there is the strong possibility of occupation either on the hill top or close-by in the Roman period accounting for the small quantity of pottery from this period found in two layers in Trench Two (see Appendix 1). The discovery of Mesolithic flints in Trenches One and Two (as well as a single piece from the 2017 excavation) also indicates activity in the area in the early prehistoric period.
- The stone walls and foundations in Trenches Two and Three are associated with medieval pottery but the assemblage was too small to date these features more precisely than that they belong to that period. The excavation was not able to determine conclusively what sort of medieval site it was but the evidence points to one with several phases of construction judging by the sequence of walls uncovered in Trench Three. It is also reasonable to speculate that it must have been a site of some status given the scale and quality of the wall uncovered in Trench Two and the re-used architectural fragments found in Trench Three which included a fragment of window tracery and a stone window shaft.
- The wall in Trench Two is sited defensively on the crest of the south-west side of the hill and judging from the strength of its construction it could have reached a considerable height above ground level. One interpretation therefore is that the feature is part of a defensive wall belonging



to a castle or fortified manor house. Against this idea though is the negative evidence that no trace was found of a similar wall further along the western crest of the hill in Trench Four or in the south end of Trench Two which came close to the south crest of the hill but this may only mean that the wall lies undiscovered on these sides because it took a slightly different alignment to that expected. The other possibility is that the wall in Trench Two was the exterior wall of a building sited prominently on top of the west side of the hill looking down over the medieval village and church. Some slight support for this idea is given by the discovery of what may be the make-up for a floor level (layer 2010) on the inside of the wall but this is far from conclusive. It appears also that a terrace must have been cut into the crest of the hill to provide a level base on which to build the wall though the extent of this feature has yet to be determined.

- It appears from the excavation of Trench Three that there may be several phases of building on the south crest of the hill indicated by the two sets of stone walls F3305/F3006 and F3011 and possibly also by the 'L' - shaped earthwork bank which continues the alignment of F3011 to the east and may define the full extent of the building.
- Although Trenches Two, Three and Four each contained deposits of stone rubble possibly from demolition there was no evidence of any concerted effort to rob the site of its stonework for use elsewhere in the village. It would have been far easier for example to take stone out of the wall in Trench Two than to quarry living rock but the wall has survived with little sign of damage. Maybe local superstition discouraged robbing of the site, or the existence of masonry walls on the hilltop was forgotten after the site was cleared and became the field which exists today.

The excavated features are probably part of a much larger medieval complex that extended over the hill top, the immediate evidence for which is provided by the adjacent earthworks, in particular the broad rectangular depression towards the north end of the field indicating the likely site of a building. Although this was interpreted by the 2016 earthwork survey as an agricultural structure of no great age this interpretation obviously needs revisiting in the light of the excavation as this probable building and the associated boundary bank and possible yards recorded in 2016 could be part of the medieval layout. The discovery of a wall foundation and cobble surface along with fragments of medieval glazed roof and floor tiles in an excavation at Castle Hill House may indicate the medieval complex extended east beyond the confines of the field, perhaps even as far as Hungate which marks the east side of Castle Hill. However the 2018 evaluation excavation by MAP in the grounds of Forge Tearoom towards Hungate found no medieval features in two trenches apart from a single pit in the trench closest to that street.

While it is still far from certain how extensive the medieval complex was on Castle Hill or what sort of site it was, there is the possibility that it was a high-status residence, such as a manor house or the castle favoured by local tradition. Though no contemporary sources mention such a site in this location or in Brompton generally, the Domesday Survey of 1086 records that Brompton was divided between three manors each of which may have had some sort of manor house in the village during the Middle Ages. In a recent unpublished study, Evans (Evans 2018) has suggested the manor locations might be indicated by the positions of three dovecotes in the village. Dovecotes are commonly associated with high status residences such as manor houses. One dovecote, probably 16th-century in date still stands at Low Hall on the south-west of the village. The second dovecote was near the church in the centre of the village on a site that became High Hall while the third was near Hungate and so in close proximity to Castle Hill and the site of the 2018 excavation. Historical research also indicates three families of note in Brompton in the early 14th century - the Vescis, the Atons and the Morins - who all disappear from the records of the village during that century (Evans personal note.). It is possible that Castle Hill belonged to one of these families and that the site's abandonment is linked to their disappearance from the village.

## 5. Acknowledgements

The landowners and tenant farmer are thanked for giving permission for the excavation and Hannah Saxton of Historic England gave advice on the project design and the application process to obtain Scheduled Monument consent.

The excavation was undertaken by the following members and friends of the Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society: Martin Bland, Jan Bland, Peter Chaplin, Ann Clarke, Nigel Clarke, Gareth Davies, Chris Evans, Mark Franklin, Stephen Gandolfi, Dawn Haida, Sue Hare, Gill Hodgson, Rob Noble, Alison Spencer, Danny Wilson. Gareth Davies is additionally thanked for transporting the tools. The excavation was supervised by Chris Hall, Marie Woods and Trevor Pearson. Photographs used in this report were taken by Chris Hall and Stephen Gandolfi with drone photography by Will Smith. Tony Hunt of Yorkshire Archaeological Aerial Mapping took specialist drone photography which will be used in planning the future of the project and in the final report. Marie Woods prepared the finds catalogue (Appendix 1) while Dr Don Henson of York University kindly examined the flint fragments and Gill Hodgson helped with post-excavation. Chris Evans kindly provided background historical information on Castle Hill based on his own extensive research into the history of the village. The text and illustrations are by Trevor Pearson and the report was edited by Chris Hall and Marie Woods.

It is also a pleasure to record the support for the project from the villagers of Brompton who allowed us to use the nearby village hall and joined us in great numbers to see the results on the open day towards the end of the excavation. A brief report on the work appeared in the village newsletter. Children from the Brompton and Sawdon Community Primary School paid several visits to the excavation along with the headmaster, Mr Logue and several members of the teaching staff. The children also kindly helped Marie Woods with the finds washing.



*Figure 11.  
A visit to the  
excavation by the  
local primary  
school.*

## 6. References

Evans, C., Hall, C. and Pearson, T. (2016) An Earthwork Survey of Castle Hill, Brompton. Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Site Report 46

Evans, C. (2018) Landscape History Paper (unpublished)

Hinderwell, T. (1798) The History and Antiquities of Scarborough

Lyll, J. (2014) Report on a fluxgate gradiometer and topographic survey carried out at Castle Hill, Brompton-by-Sawdon, North Yorkshire

Pearson, T. and Woods, M. (2017) An Excavation at Castle Hill House, Brompton. Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society Site Report 48

Stodart, C. (2018) Forge Tearoom, Brompton by Sawdon, Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. MAP Archaeological Practice



## Appendix 1. Catalogue of finds

A preliminary assessment of the pottery supports the medieval date for most of the excavated archaeological deposits although the material recovered thus far is not indicative of a high-status medieval building on the site. The date range of the pottery could indicate that the building was not standing for a long period.

### Layer 1002

Bone - largely bovine  
Pottery - 1 sherd Scarborough Ware, 1 sherd post med, 8 sherds medieval  
Charcoal  
Industrial Debris (likely hearth material)  
Flint – Corticated proximal blade – Mesolithic

### Layer 1003

Bone – various species  
Pottery – 1 sherd Brandsby Type Ware  
Flint – 1 heavily burnt (heated to over 350 degrees) Proximal blade fragment and distal blade fragment retouched at one end, 1 medial blade fragment Long serrated blade (micro- denticulated blade) . All Mesolithic.

### Layer 2001

Coal  
Window Glass – Post med  
Glass Vessel – Post med  
Bone – mixed  
Iron – nails and amorphous fragment  
Fired Clay – brick or tile fragments  
Roof Tile – Scarborough Ware fabric and glaze  
Pottery – mixed – post med (17th – 19th century), Medieval (13th-15th century)  
Floor Tile – Post med – no decoration  
Clay pipe – stems possibly 18th century  
Industrial Debris – hearth material (1 fragment vitrified)

### Layer 2002

Charcoal  
Pottery – medieval 13th – 14th century – 1 distinct sherd of Yorkshire Gritty Ware (13th century)  
Iron – 2 nails  
Bone – mixed

### Layer 2003

Charcoal  
Lead – amorphous object  
Fired clay  
Whetstone  
Organic – burnt hazelnut husks  
Roof tile – 2 frags Scarborough Ware fabric and glaze  
Industrial Debris – iron slag  
Coal  
Iron – nails and one strip  
Bone – large quantity of smaller bones with some horse/cow teeth. Many of them have been burnt, but there is evidence that a couple may have been polished and used either as implements or stylus.  
Fragment of horn or antler.  
Flint – flake - till flint (Neolithic?). Microlith potentially late Mesolithic from Yorkshire Wolds flint.  
Pottery – large quantity of Roman fabrics dates are unsure, few sherds of medieval cooking vessels 12th -14th century. (One rim has incised decoration)

**Layer 2005**

Fossilised shell  
Pottery – medieval  
Bone – mixed –(several pieces have been calcified)

**Layer 2006**

Fired clay  
Charcoal  
Bone – mixed  
Pottery – Medieval – 13th/14th century  
Flint - 1 distal blade with cortication - Mesolithic

**Layer 2007**

Shell – Sea  
Charcoal  
Bone – mixed  
Pottery – mixed Roman (date unsure) and medieval (13th-14th century)  
Flint – Medial blade fragment of till flint likely from Holderness beach Mesolithic/  
early Neolithic?

**Layer 2010**

Bone- mixed  
Flint – Blade  
Pottery – medieval  
Iron - nails

**Layer 2011**

Charcoal  
Bone

**Layer 2012**

Bone – mixed  
Pottery- 1 sherd medieval  
Flint – 1 distal blade fragment, 1 flake of a core with 2 opposed platforms

**Layer 2013**

Glass vessel  
Shell – sea  
Industrial debris – iron slag  
Pottery – medieval  
Bone- mixed

**Layer 3001**

Fired clay  
Brass Button  
Pottery – medieval (14/15 century) and post medieval (18th century)  
Glass – vessel and window  
Bone – mixed  
Iron – buckle and nails  
Coal

**Layer 3002**

Pottery – medieval  
Bone

**Layer 3003**

Pottery – medieval  
Copper Alloy object

**Layer 3004**

Bone

**Layer 3007**

Bone

**Layer 4002**

Coal

Bone – mixed

Glass – window

Shell – sea

Pottery – medieval – Brandsby Type Ware 13th century, Post med 19th century,  
other medieval 14/15 century



## SAHS RECENT FIELD WORK REPORTS

Interim 37	An archaeological evaluation at the lounge site, Harcourt Place	2004
Interim 38	An archaeological evaluation excavation at the site of the former 23 Quay Street, Scarborough	2006
Interim 39	An archaeological excavation at Auborough Street, Scarborough	2010
Report 40	Investigation of a pre-historic square enclosure at Racecourse Road, Seamer Moor	January 2013
Report 41	An archaeological excavation at 34 Queen St, Scarborough	January 2013
Report 42	Archaeological Investigation into a Linear Earthwork at Seamer Moor, Scarborough	January 2013
Report 43	Archaeological excavations at 60-62 Quay St, Scarborough	Forthcoming
Report 44	Archaeological investigations on land at Raven Hall Rd, Ravenscar, North Yorkshire	March 2014
Report 45	Archaeological investigations at Ayton Castle, West Ayton, North Yorkshire	September 2013
Report 46	An earthwork survey of Castle Hill, Brompton	October 2016
Report 47	Raincliffe Woods Archaeological Survey: December 2015 - April 2016	October 2016
Report 48	An excavation at Castle Hill House, Brompton	February 2018
Report 49	An Archaeological Survey of Forge Valley, Raincliffe and Row Brow Woods, Scarborough, North Yorkshire	March 2018
Report 50	An Excavation at Castle Hill, Brompton	December 2018