

**Land Adjacent to Blue Chip House, High Street,
Sherburn, North Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

Data Structure Report

On behalf of:

Broadacre Properties Ltd,
Office 3,
4 Lovell Garth,
Foxholes,
North Yorkshire
YO25 3QP

National Grid Reference (NGR): SE 9577 7677

AOC Archaeology Project No: 20114

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0 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

- 0.1 A programme of archaeological works was required by Broadacre Properties Ltd in respect to a proposed residential development at a site adjacent to Blue Chip House on the High Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire. The proposed development site lies within Ryedale District Council, which is advised on archaeological matters by the Senior Archaeologist of North Yorkshire County Council. The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological sensitivity identified in the Ryedale Local Plan and significant archaeological remains from the Neolithic to the medieval period have been identified in landscape studies between East Heslerton and Sherburn (Dominic Powlesland, *personal communication*) Gail Falkingham, the Senior Archaeologist with North Yorkshire County Council advised that archaeological evaluation of the proposed development site be carried out in order to inform whether the application should be permitted to proceed and if so, to inform possible mitigation strategies. The work required was in accordance with PPG16 (Dept of the Environment, 1990) in order to determine the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 0.2 The objective of this phase of the archaeological works was to determine by means of trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits that would be affected by the development proposals. The scope and scale of this work followed the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) provided by Gail Falkingham of North Yorkshire County Council.
- 0.3 The evaluation conducted in February 2006 uncovered a group of features of medieval/post-medieval date cut into windblown sand deposits. Finds included an assemblage of medieval/post medieval pottery sherds, a small number of animal bone fragments and a possible whetsone fragment. Beneath c. 0.3 m of windblown sand was an earlier, curvilinear feature, possibly a small circular enclosure associated with later prehistoric transhumance practices.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location (Figure 1)

- 1.1.1 The site lies in the centre of Sherburn, Ryedale, North Yorkshire, which is situated on the A64 between Malton and Seamer (Figure 1). The proposed development area lies on the north side of the High Street between Blue Chip House to the east and Burnholme to the west. To the north is an area of open grassland. The site is at present covered by a tarmac car park surface, and is rectangular in plan, measuring c.47 m east/west by 24 m north/south. The existing surface is c. 38.6 to 38.8 m O.D. According to the first edition O.S. map (1854), two buildings were present in the south of the site during the 19th century.

1.2 Soils and geology

- 1.2.1 The geology of the area consists of glaciofluvial drift, comprising typical brown sands of the Newport 1 Association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 and 1984). According to the Landscape Research Centre, Yedingham (D. Powlesland, pers. comm.) there are areas of deep windblown sand deposits, which can contain stratified archaeological deposits and features. During the evaluation windblown sands with a maximum depth of 0.65 m (but commonly c. 0.3 m in depth) covered manganese stained greyish yellow sand.

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological sensitivity. In particular a linear 'ladder system', comprising field systems including enclosures associated with trackways, settlement and industrial and burial remains runs east/west along the edge of the Vale of Pickering (North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section 2006; Manby et al. 2003, 141). This system commenced in the Late Bronze Age and continued in use into the Romano-British period. Major ditches and pit alignments mark prehistoric boundaries (North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section 2006). Geophysical study of the area around East Heslerton and Sherburn by the Landscape Research Centre, Yedingham (D. Powlesland, *personal communication*) has revealed nationally important archaeological remains from the Neolithic to the medieval period. In particular a double ditch line apparently enters the proposed development area from the west and exits the village just north of the A64. This may represent a cursus monument or a trackway. The gap between the ditches is approximately 50 m. Adding to the possibility that this is a Neolithic cursus monument is the presence of a pit alignment, visible on the southern side of the monument, which in the north has been masked by later re-cuts. These pits are generally c. 2 m square in plan. According to Mr Powlesland it was most likely that the southern ditch line would be located against the southern boundary/fence of the car park area. According to Mr Powlesland the trackway may be a filled hollow-way with red-ochre windblown sand that can contain layers of wheel-ruts within it.
- 1.3.2 According to the first edition O.S. map (1854) of the area two buildings were present on the south side of the site in the 19th century. Mr Powlesland has noted that late 19th century and early 20th century photographs show a thatched cottage, situated on the street frontage.

2 OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The objectives of the evaluation were:
- i) to determine by means of trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals;

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- ii) to prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of proposed development;
- iii) to prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

3 METHOD

- 3.1 The *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial trenching* prepared by Gail Falkingham of the North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section in January 2006 proposed the evaluation of an area of at least 50 m², preferably comprising a single 25 m x 2 m north/south-aligned trench located at or near the location of the access and services of the proposed development. As it was not possible to open a trench 25 m in length in this area due to the presence of services and a road to the south, it was agreed with Ms Falkingham that a short trench would also be opened in the south-west of the proposed development area, in the expected location of a cottage, which was present on 19th century mapping. As it was necessary to test the depth of the windblown sand and to safely record features, Trench 2 was opened with a width of 4m, and therefore the area opened during the evaluation was 68 m² in total.
- 3.2 The removal of the car park surfaces and overburden by machine under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist was followed by the hand excavation and recording of all archaeological features and deposits on the windblown sand present in both trenches. Test pits were excavated in both trenches to identify the depth of windblown deposits over natural sand. In Trench 1 removal of the windblown sand in spits of c. 0.1-0.2 m revealed a ring-ditch feature, possibly a transhumance enclosure. Unfortunately, this feature was truncated during the machine excavation of the windblown sand surface. The base of this feature was hand-excavated and recorded. All features were recorded according to AOC Archaeology's standard practice and followed the guidelines for sampling specified by English Heritage in the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines No.1 (2002), "Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation"

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 The weather conditions during the evaluation were typically overcast and wet, with a mix of rain, hail and sleet and drier spells. The evaluation was completed on the 21st and 22nd February 2006.
- 4.1.2 The various data gathered from the evaluation are presented as a series of appendices:
- i) Appendix 1 contains trench descriptions;

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- ii) Appendix 2 contains context summaries;
- iii) Appendix 3 contains the finds register;
- iv) Appendix 4 contains the sample register;
- v) Appendix 5 contains the photographic register;
- vi) Appendix 6 contains the drawing register.

4.2 Trench 1 (Figures 2 and 3)

- 4.2.1 A Trench measuring 14 m north/south was opened in the east of the site. Underneath 0.3 m tarmac and concrete car park surface and make-up there was generally a 0.8 m-depth of made ground/demolition and possible former topsoil deposits. These comprised a 0.3-0.45 m deep deposit of dark grey silt loam with chalk and rubble, a demolition or made ground deposit. Underneath this was a dark reddish brown sandy silt layer (between 0.35 and 0.5 m in depth), which was probably made ground or topsoil. These deposits covered a light reddish brown sand deposit [101]. This was windblown sand, which had a depth of c. 0.3 m in general, though it was up to 0.65 m in depth to the north-east of the trench where a test pit was excavated. It overlay yellow sand natural with lenses of manganese staining. The surface of the windblown sand was disturbed in many areas by the overlying overburden and areas of modern dumped deposits with rubble and brick, probably associated with the demolition of cottages that stood on the site in the mid 19th century. The windblown sand also appeared heavily bioturbated.
- 4.2.2 A single pit feature [103] was visible in the north of the trench, on the surface of the windblown sand. This was subsquare in plan and measured approximately 1 m north/south by 1 m east/west. It was 0.6 m in depth and contained a light red sand fill with fragments of cinder. The presence of cinder, perhaps derived from a path surface, implies that this feature is relatively late, perhaps post-medieval, in date. It may be associated with the cottages that lay in this area around the 19th century. Adjacent to this feature, was a curvilinear feature [105] that ran into the west-facing section and measured 4.0 m north/south by 1.0 m east/west. This was unfortunately truncated during the removal of the windblown sand in spits, but had a maximum depth of 0.6 m and a maximum width of c.0.3 m. Its fill was a reddish brown slightly silty sand [104], and it contained a single fragment of animal bone, though given the presence of modern demolition deposits over the south of this feature and the poor survival of bone in the sandy soils of the site, it is probable that this was intrusive. No dating evidence was present but according to Mr J. Lyell similar features have been encountered in the area and are referred to as 'barrowlets' (*personal communication*). They appear to be circular features, possibly enclosures, associated with transhumance economy on the 'ladder system'. They lack dating evidence but are probably later prehistoric in date, as anything undated is usually ascribed to that period. Excavation of the feature in Trench 1 demonstrated that no post-holes or stake-holes were present within the curvilinear gully.

- 4.2.3 Under the car park surface at the south end of the trench, a 1 m long (east/west) and 0.4 m-wide area of light reddish grey sandy mortar with loose rubble was visible on the east side of the trench. This was only 0.3 m in depth and lay within the dark grey silt loam made ground/demolition material. It is probable that this derived from the demolition of a wall associated with the 19th century cottages. This was the only significant evidence for these former structures.

4.3 Trench 2 (Figures 4 ,5 and 6)

- 4.3.1 This trench was aligned east/west and measured 10 m long by 4 m wide. Under a depth of 0.3 m of tarmac and concrete car park surfaces was a layer of dark reddish brown silty sand with stone and brick, which was between 0.15 m and 0.45 m in depth. This was probably derived from the demolition of the cottage present in this area in the 19th century. There were numerous areas within the trench where this demolition deposit had been compacted into the underlying windblown sand [201] or lay within modern pits and ditches (such as [221] in the south-west). The red windblown sand was again c. 0.3 m in depth, and was heavily disturbed both by bioturbation and by demolition activity. A test pit in the north-east of the trench revealed the underlying yellow sand natural to be at least 0.75 m deep, with thin horizontal lenses of manganese staining.
- 4.3.2 In the south-west of the trench there was a large irregular pit [214] that ran beyond the southern edge of the trench. This measured at least 1.7 m north/south by 2.0 m east/west and had fairly steep concave sides and a rounded base. It was c. 1.1 m in depth, and contained numerous thin silty sand fills, probably representing individual dump deposits. The upper part of this feature lay under ditch [221], which contained late post-medieval/modern demolition material. In spite of this later disturbance it was apparent that [214] overlay a subrectangular cut into the windblown sand [207] that lay to the west. This measured 1.27 m east/west by 0.7m north/south and was 0.4 m deep. It contained a dark brown silty sand fill [206], from which medieval pottery fragments, animal bone and a possible whetstone fragment were recovered. To the north-east of these pits, in the centre of the trench, two further pits were recorded. Pit [203] was subsquare in plan and produced no artefacts, while pit [205], immediately to the east, was irregular in plan and contained moderate amounts of glazed pottery, probably date to the late medieval or early post-medieval period. In the south-east corner of the trench two undated features were recorded. Gully [217] was the terminus of an east/west aligned gully, with a depth of 0.3 m, while immediately to the south of this feature probable pit [219] was a 0.7 m-deep subcircular feature with silty sand fill.

5 CONCLUSION

- 5.1 The evaluation demonstrated that archaeological features had survived the disturbance associated with demolition of the buildings present on the site in

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the 19th century. At least two distinct periods of occupation of the site could possibly be identified (prehistoric? and medieval/early post-medieval). In Trench 2, underlying the demolition deposits, a number of pit features and a small linear gully feature were visible. Medieval or early post-medieval pottery was recovered from one of these pits, while medieval pottery, animal bone and a possible whetstone fragment were identified within another. Although no dating evidence was recovered from the other features in this trench, the single large pit [214] in this trench overlay a medieval pit and was therefore of relatively late date. It cannot therefore be part of the pit alignments associated with the double ditch-defined trackway thought to run through the site.

- 5.2 In Trench 1 a pit of indeterminate, but probably modern (19th/20th century) date was visible on the surface of the windblown sand under demolition and probable former topsoil. Removal of c. 0.2-0.3 m windblown sand revealed a curvilinear feature in the centre of Trench 1, which contained no dating evidence but is possibly a 'barrowlet' (J. Lyell, pers. comm.), a circular enclosure associated with transhumance on the 'ladder system', and possibly of later prehistoric date.
- 5.3 In the east of the site existing surfaces and demolition/topsoil deposits existed to a depth of 1.1 m from the present ground surface. In the south of the site these modern surfaces and deposits were shallower, with a depth of c. 0.45 m in the east of Trench 2 and a depth of up to 0.75 m in the west. Windblown sand existed over the entirety of the site, though in areas much truncated and disturbed by modern disturbance, in particular in the south end of Trench 1, where rubble material from the 19th century cottage in the south-east of the site was identified. The windblown sand commonly had a depth of c. 0.3 m, though in the north end of Trench 1 it was up to 0.65 m in depth.
- 5.4 The significant archaeological potential of the site has therefore been ascertained. It contains evidence for the medieval/early post-medieval occupation of the site, in particular refuse pits that may contain economic evidence – though the potential survival of organic remains in the sand fills of these features is low (J. Lyell, *personal communication*). The presence of the circular enclosure within the proposed development area points to the survival of evidence for the prehistoric economy of the area, in particular the animal husbandry economy that is linked to the 'ladder system'. However, no evidence for a double ditch-defined trackway or associated pit alignment was recorded. The archaeological deposits are covered by modern surfaces and 19th or 20th century demolition and made ground material. In particular in the east of the site these overlying deposits are substantial (up to 1.1 m in depth).

6 REFERENCES

Dept of Environment 1990 *Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 (Archaeology and Planning)*

English Heritage 2002 *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*

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Manby, T.G., Moorhouse, S. and Ottaway, P. 2003 *The Archaeology of Yorkshire; an assessment at the beginning of the 21st century*, Yorkshire Occasional Society Occasional Paper No. 3

North Yorkshire County Council Heritage Section, 2006, *Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Trial trenching, Land Adjacent to Blue Chip House, High Street, Sherburn, North Yorkshire*

Ordnance Survey 1854 1:10560

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983 *Soil Maps of England and Wales* 1:250 000 Sheet 1

Soil Survey of England and Wales 1984 *Soils and their use in Northern England* Bulletin 10

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APPENDIX 1: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench 1

<i>Dimensions</i>	14 m by 2.0 m
<i>Total Area</i>	28 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	N/S
<i>Depth of Topsoil/ Overburden</i>	N: 1.1 m; S: 1.1 m (modern surfaces over topsoil/made ground and demolition: grey silty loam over reddish brown sandy silt)
<i>Depth of excavation</i>	N: 1.4 m; S: 1.3 m (test pit in north to 3 m)
<i>Significant Features</i>	Small pit [103] in north of trench cut through windblown sand; c. 0.3 m lower than this, in the centre of the trench, was a curvilinear gully [105], also cut into the windblown sand
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light reddish/yellowish brown windblown sand [101] over light yellowish sand with manganese staining
<i>Finds</i>	Animal bone in fill of curvilinear gully [105]; rare flint in fill of pit [103]

Trench 2

<i>Dimensions</i>	10 m by 4.0 m
<i>Total Area</i>	40 m ²
<i>Orientation</i>	W/E
<i>Depth of Topsoil/ Overburden</i>	W: 0.75 m; E: 0.45-0.65 m (modern surfaces over demolition deposit: dark reddish brown silty sand with stone and brick)
<i>Depth of excavation</i>	W: 0.85 m; mid: 0.65 m; E: 0.65 m (test pit in NE to 1.5 m)
<i>Significant Features</i>	Two pits in south-west of trench: [207] and [214], probably both medieval in date; two pits in centre of trench: [203] and [205], the first undated, the latter medieval; an undated pit [219] and gully [217] in the south-east of the trench.
<i>Subsoil</i>	Light reddish/yellowish brown windblown sand [201] over light yellowish sand with manganese staining
<i>Finds</i>	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery in fill of pit [205]; Medieval pottery, animal bone and a possible whetstone fragment in fill of pit [207]

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

No.	Type	Description
101	Layer	Layer of light reddish/yellowish brown sand in Trench 1 under make-up/buried topsoil; c.0.3 m deep; cut by [103] and [105]
102	Fill	Mid reddish brown silty sand; single fill of pit [103]; contained rare flint and occasional cinder fragments
103	Pit	Subsquare cut into [101]; 1.0 m N/S by 1.0 m E/W; 0.6 m deep; steep sides, rounded base; post-medieval or modern
104	Fill	Light-to-mid reddish brown slightly silty sand with rare organic flecks and small flint inclusions; contained occasional animal bone; single fill of curvilinear gully [105]
105	Ring gully	Curvilinear cut into windblown sand [101]; 4 m N/S by 1.0 m+ E/W; up to 0.6 m deep; c.0.3 m wide; steep sides and rounded base; disturbed by modern (19/20 th century) pit to north
201	Layer	Layer of light reddish/yellowish brown sand in Trench 1 under make-up/buried topsoil; maximum 0.3 m deep; cut by [203], [205], etc.
202	Fill	Mid reddish grey slightly silty sand with occasional small flint and dark organic fleck; single fill of pit [203]; 0.45m deep
203	Pit	Subsquare cut into windblown sand [201]; 1.05 m E/W by 0.9 m N/S; 0.45 m deep; fairly steep, irregular sides and rounded base
204	Fill	Dark grey sandy silt with light reddish brown sand lenses; occasional small chalk and flint inclusions; single fill of pit [205]; contained moderate

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		medieval pottery; 0.24 m deep
205	Pit	Irregular cut into windblown sand [201]; 1.05 m NW/SE by 0.9 m SW/NE; 0.24 m deep; fairly steep, irregular sides and rounded base
206	Fill	Dark brown silty sand with orange and black mottles and rare stone; fill of pit [207]; truncated by cut [221]; contained medieval pottery, animal bone and a possible whetstone fragment; 0.36 m deep
207	Pit	Subrectangular cut into windblown sand [201]; 1.27 m E/W by 0.7m N/S; 0.4 m deep; fairly steep, concave sides and rounded base; uncertain relationship with [214] to east, though [214] appears to be earlier
208	Fill	Orangeish brown silty sand; fill of pit [214]; 0.15 m deep
209	Fill	Brown silty sand; fill of pit [214]; 0.15 m deep
210	Fill	Light yellowish grey silty sand; fill of pit [214]; 0.08 m deep
211	Fill	Brown silty sand; fill of pit [214]; 0.07 m deep
212	Fill	Orangeish brown silty sand with occasional stone; fill of pit [214]; 0.1 m deep
213	Fill	Yellowish brown deposit of redeposited natural sand with clay lenses at base of pit [214]; 0.1 m deep
214	Pit	Subcircular cut into windblown sand [201]; 2.0 m E/W by 1.7 m+ N/S; c.1.1 m deep; fairly steep, irregular sides and rounded base
215	Fill	Yellowish brown deposit of probably windblown sand at base of pit [207]; 0.25 m deep
216	Fill	Light reddish brown slightly silty sand; single fill of gully [217]
217	Gully	Linear cut into windblown sand [201]; 1.05 m+ E/W by 0.3m wide; runs into section to east; 0.3 m deep; near vertical sides and rounded base
218	Fill	Reddish brown silty sand with lenses of dark grey organic silt; occasional small chalk fragments; 0.4 m deep; upper fill of pit [219]
219	Pit	Subcircular cut into [201]; runs into section to south; steep, concave sides and rounded base; 0.7 m E/W by 0.4 m+ N/S; 0.7 m deep
220	Fill	Light-to-mid yellowish brown slightly silty sand; 0.3 m deep; basal fill of pit [219]
221	Ditch	N/S-aligned cut into fills [206] and [209]; 0.6 m deep and 0.3 m wide; near vertical sides and rounded base
222	Fill	Dark reddish brown sandy silt with chalk fragments and brick, single fill of demolition trench [221]

APPENDIX 3: FINDS REGISTER

Find No.	Context	Material	Description
1	102	Flint	Possible debitage flake
2	204	Ceramic	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery
3	206	Ceramic	Medieval pottery
4	104	Bone	Animal Bone Fragment (? rib)
5	206	Stone	Possible whetstone fragment
6	206	Bone	Animal Bone Fragments

APPENDIX 4: SAMPLE REGISTER

Context	Volume	Type
102	30 litres	Bulk
104	10 litres	Bulk
202	30 litres	Bulk
204	30 litres	Bulk
206	20 litres	Bulk

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APPENDIX 5: PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

Black & White Print Film No.1

No.	Area	Features	Description	From
1-2	Tr. 1	103	Pit [103]	N
3-4	-		Registration shot	-
5-7	Tr. 2	203, 205, 207, 214	Pre-excavation shot of features in Tr. 2	W
8-9	Tr. 2	203	West-facing section of pit [203]	W
10-11	Tr. 1	101	General shot of windblown sand [101] in Tr. 1	S
12-13	Tr. 1	105	Gully [105]	N
14-15	Tr. 1	105	Gully [105]	NE
16-17	Tr. 1	105	E-Facing section of gully [105]	E
18-19	Tr. 2		Test pit in NE corner of Tr. 2	S
20-21	Tr. 1	105	E-Facing section of gully [105] (south side)	E
22	Tr. 1		West-facing section of Tr. 1	W
23-24	Tr. 2	207	North-facing section of pit [207]	N
25-26	Tr. 2	214	West-facing section of pit [214]	W
27-28	Tr. 2	219	North-facing section of pit [219]	N
29-30	Tr. 2	217	West-facing section of gully [217]	W
31-32	Tr. 2		North-facing section of Tr. 2	NW
33	Tr. 2	205	SW-facing section of pit [205]	SW

Black & White Print Film No.2

No.	Area	Features	Description	From
1-2	Tr. 2	214	Pit 214	N
3-4	-		Registration shot	-
5-6	Tr. 2		South-facing section of Tr. 2	S

Colour Slide Film No.1

No.	Area	Features	Description	From
1-2	Tr. 1	103	Pit [103]	N
3-4	-		Registration shot	-
5-7	Tr. 2	203, 205, 207, 214	Pre-excavation shot of features in Tr. 2	W
8-9	Tr. 2	203	West-facing section of pit [203]	W
10-11	Tr. 1	101	General shot of windblown sand [101] in Tr. 1	S
12-13	Tr. 1	105	Gully [105]	N
14-15	Tr. 1	105	Gully [105]	NE
16-17	Tr. 1	105	E-Facing section of gully [105]	E
18-19	Tr. 2		Test pit in NE corner of Tr. 2	S
20-21	Tr. 1	105	E-Facing section of gully [105] (south side)	E
22	Tr. 1		West-facing section of Tr. 1	W
23-24	Tr. 2	207	North-facing section of pit [207]	N
25-26	Tr. 2	214	West-facing section of pit [214]	W
27-28	Tr. 2	219	North-facing section of pit [219]	N
29-30	Tr. 2	217	West-facing section of gully [217]	W
31-32	Tr. 2		North-facing section of Tr. 2	NW
33	Tr. 2	205	SW-facing section of pit [205]	SW

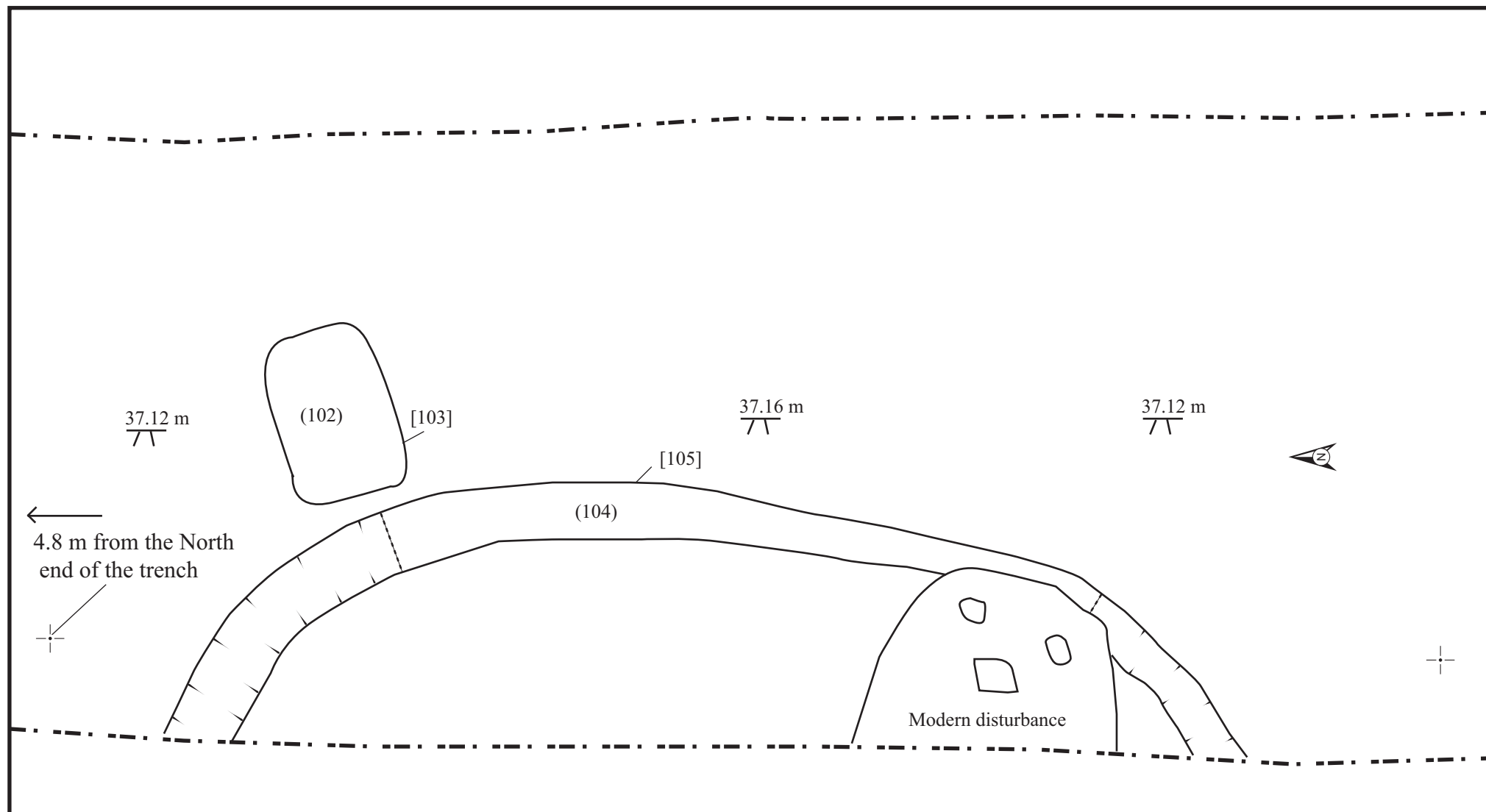
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Colour Slide Film No.2

No.	Area	Features	Description	From
1-2	Tr. 2	214	Pit 214	N
3-4	-		Registration shot	-
5-6	Tr. 2		South-facing section of Tr. 2	S

APPENDIX 6: DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Description	Scale
1	Plan of test pit in North of Trench 1	1:20
2	West-facing section of test pit in Trench 1	1:10
3	Plan of pit [103]	1:20
4	North-facing section of pit [103]	1:20
5	Plan of Trench 2	1:20
6	West-facing section of pit [203]	1:10
7	Plan of curvilinear gully [105]	1:20
8	E-facing section of Trench 1	1:20
9	South-facing section of test pit in Trench 2	1:20
10	SW-facing section of pit [205]	1:10
11	West-facing section of gully [217]	1:10
12	N-facing section of Trench 2	1:20
13	NE and NW-facing section of pits [214] and [207]	1:20



1:20 scale

Figure 2: Plan of Trench 1

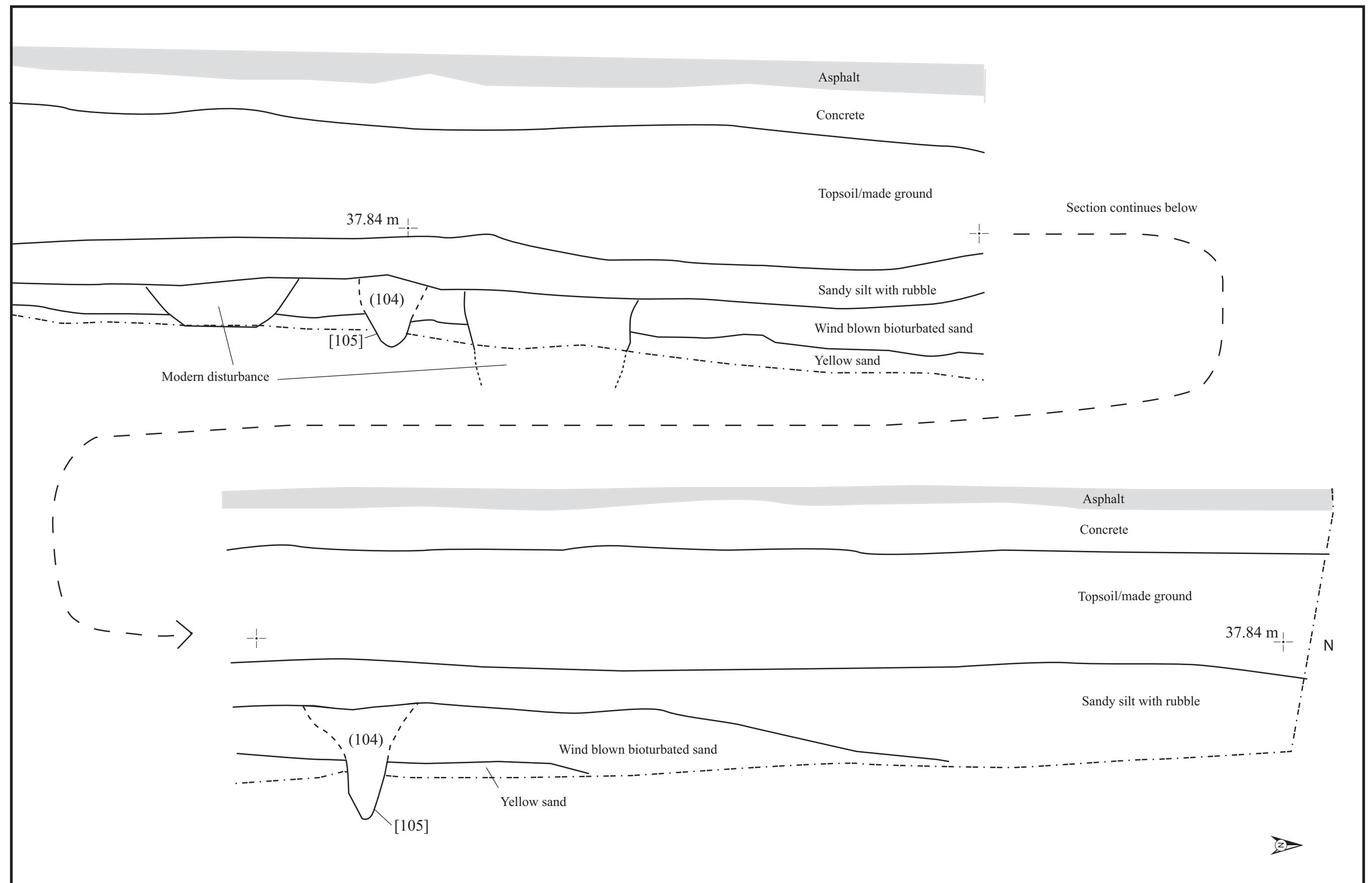


Figure 3: East facing section of north end of Trench 1

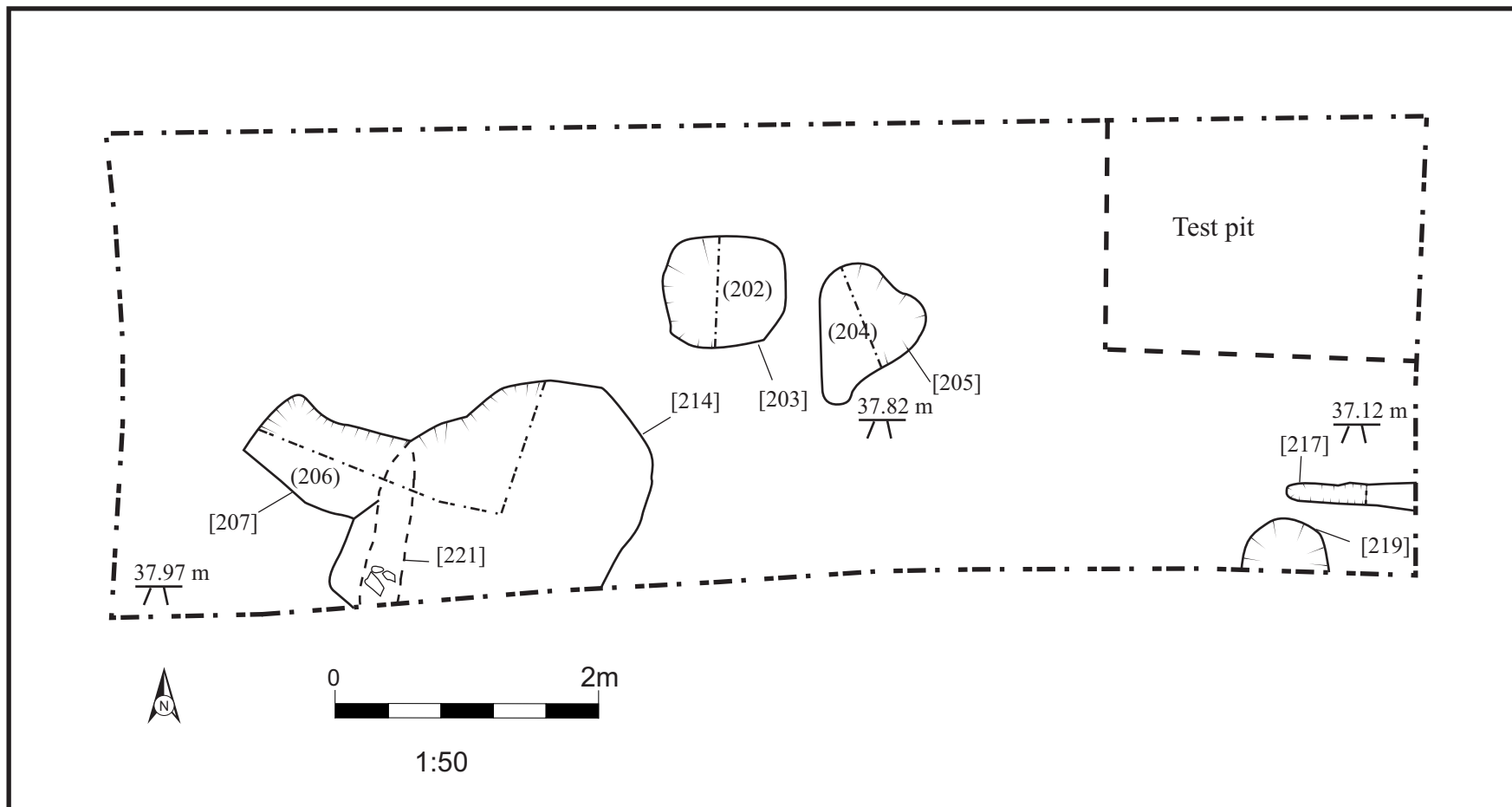


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 2

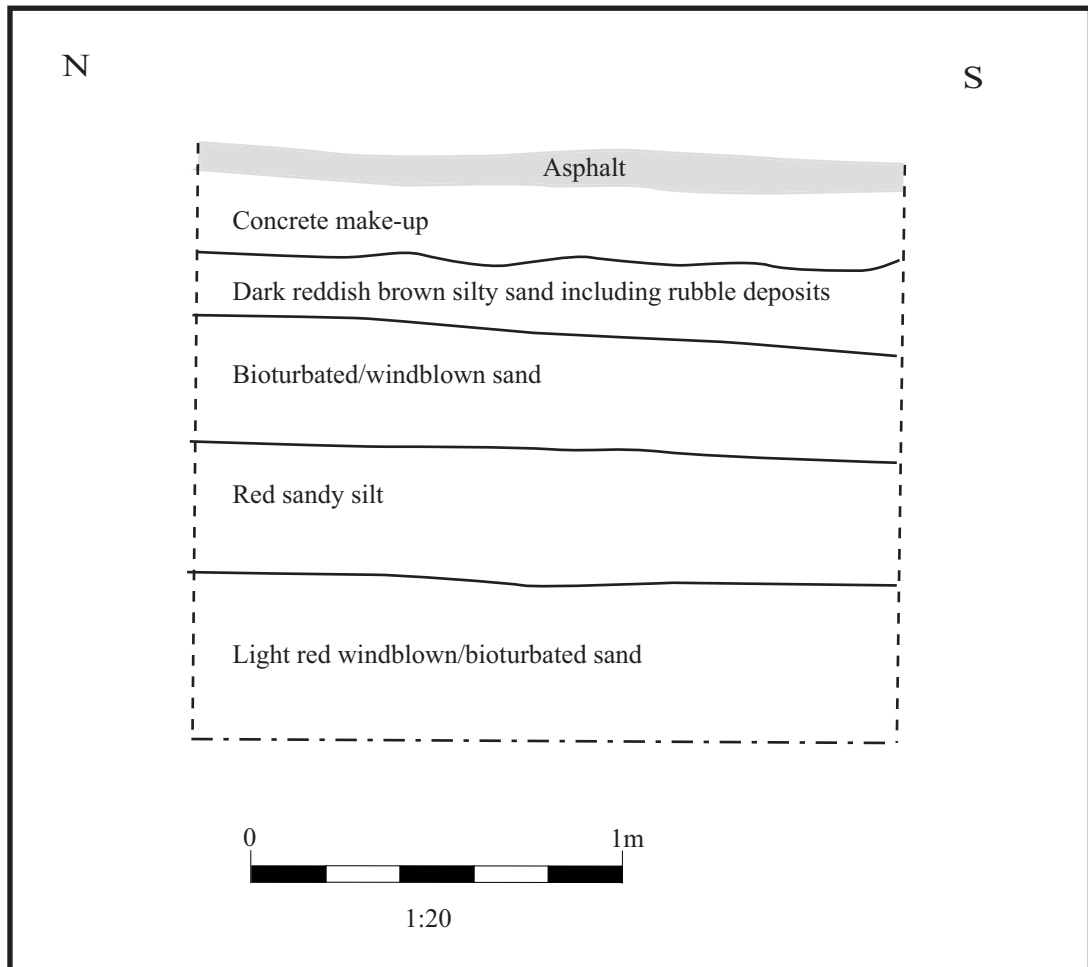


Figure 5: Section through Test Pit in NE of Trench 2

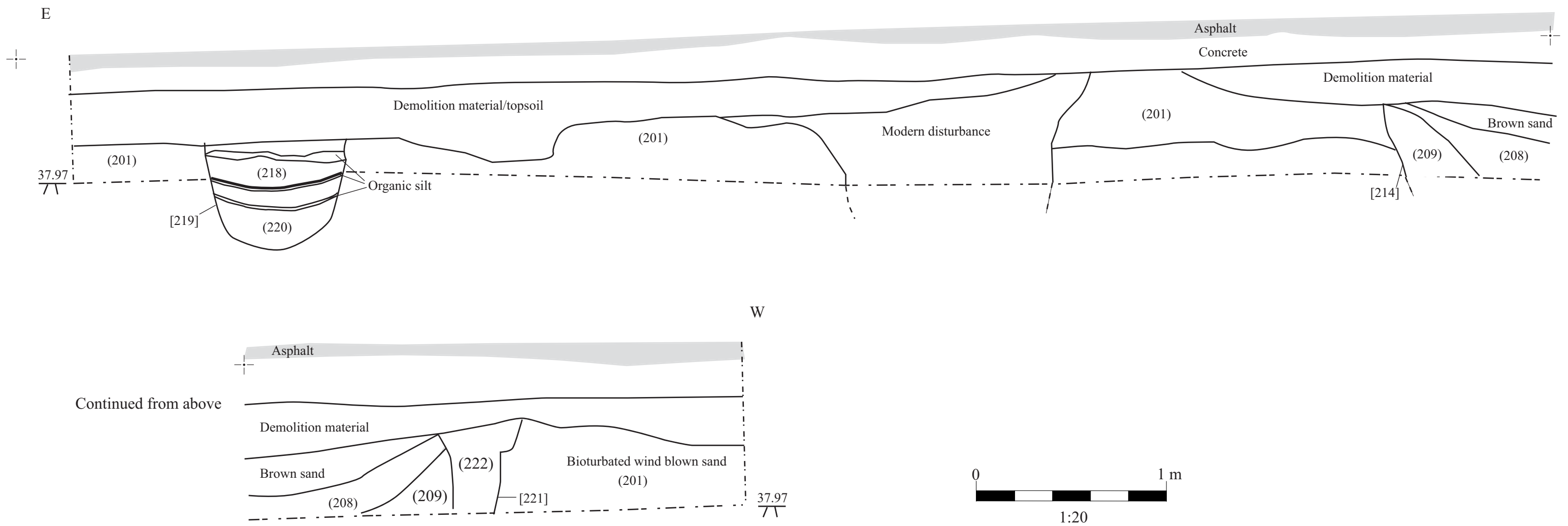


Figure 6: North facing section of Trench 2