

**Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering,  
North Yorkshire**

**Report on an Archaeological Excavation**



**ARS Ltd Report 2008/79**  
October 2008

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**Compiled By:**

Jim Brightman and Brian Marshall  
Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Angel House,  
Portland Square,  
Bakewell,  
Derbyshire,  
DE45 1HB

**Checked By:**

Dr. Richard Chatterton

Tel: 01629 814540

Fax: 01629 814657

[admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com](mailto:admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)

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### ***Executive Summary***

*In October 2008 Archaeological Research Services Ltd undertook an archaeological excavation on behalf of RPS Planning & Development and Lidl UK GmbH. This work was carried out in advance of construction work on the site at Vivis Lane, Pickering centered at NGR SE79616 83918.*

*Wall structures to the south of the excavated trench are documented from the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map, but a short section of an inferior built wall orientated north-south at the south-west corner of the trench cannot be dated by mapping. This would suggest the possibility of an earlier structure having been located on the site.*

*Central and to the west of the trench a linear feature, two small sections of wall and a large oval pit may have been associated with industrial activity. A channel which ran west from a clay lined pit in the linear feature overlay alluvial deposits, perhaps indicating water control from Pickering Beck, although there is no documentary or mapping evidence to confirm any activity in this area.*

*The principal discovery of the site is associated with the alluvial deposits in the north-east corner. Within the upper layer small finds of medieval pottery were found, whilst excavation beneath the alluvial spread revealed five post holes. These features were the earliest archaeological deposits on site and a radiocarbon date of cal. AD 1010-1160 at 95.4% confidence was obtained on charred hazel from one of the postholes.*

# 1 Introduction

1.1 This report describes the archaeological excavation undertaken in October 2008 by Archaeological Research Services Ltd for RPS Planning and Development and Lidl UK GmbH at Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering, North Yorkshire. The excavation consisted of an open area excavation consisting of a single trench in the north of the development site of approximately 0.1ha (Fig. 2). This area is earmarked for the construction of a supermarket with associated car parking to the south; the work undertaken represents mitigation prior to the construction.

# 2 Location, Land Use and Geology

2.1 The development site at Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering, North Yorkshire is centred on SE 796 838 (Fig. 1). Pickering itself is bounded to the north by the North York Moors National Park and lies at the northern extent of a low lying plain, the Vale of Pickering.

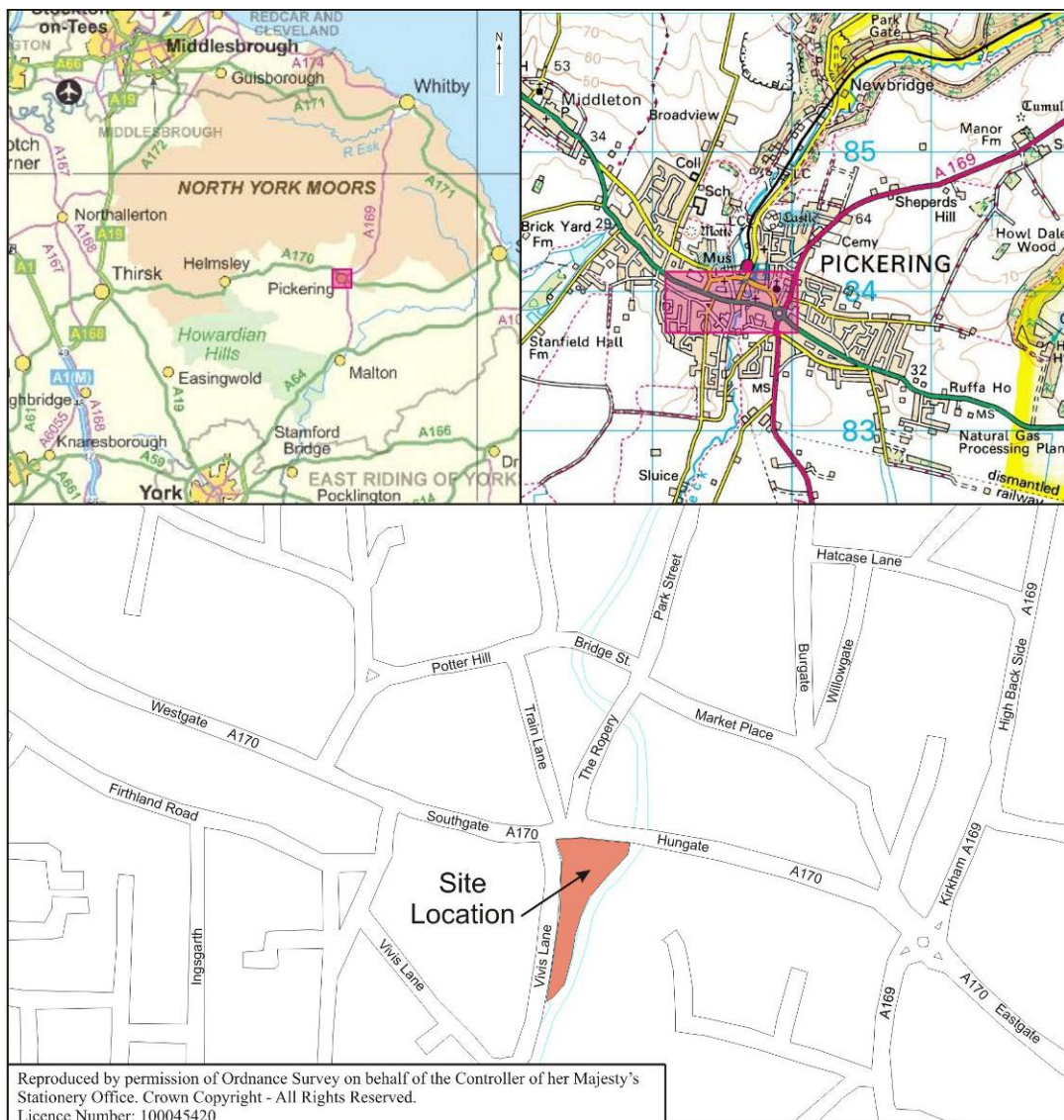


Fig. 1: Location of the development site.

- 2.2 Formally a GPL Coal Depot, the development site was derelict at the time of excavation with a ground cover of building demolition material and scrub vegetation. All buildings on site were demolished prior to the excavation. The site is bounded by the roads of Vivis Lane to the west and Southgate to the north, with Pickering Beck to the east. The Beck has a history of flooding following heavy rainfall, the latest occurrence in September of 2008.
- 2.3 The geology of the Pickering area consists of Upper Jurassic West Walton formation, Amphill Clay formation and Kimmeridge Clay Formation (undifferentiated) (BGS 2009).

### **3 Archaeological and Historical Background**

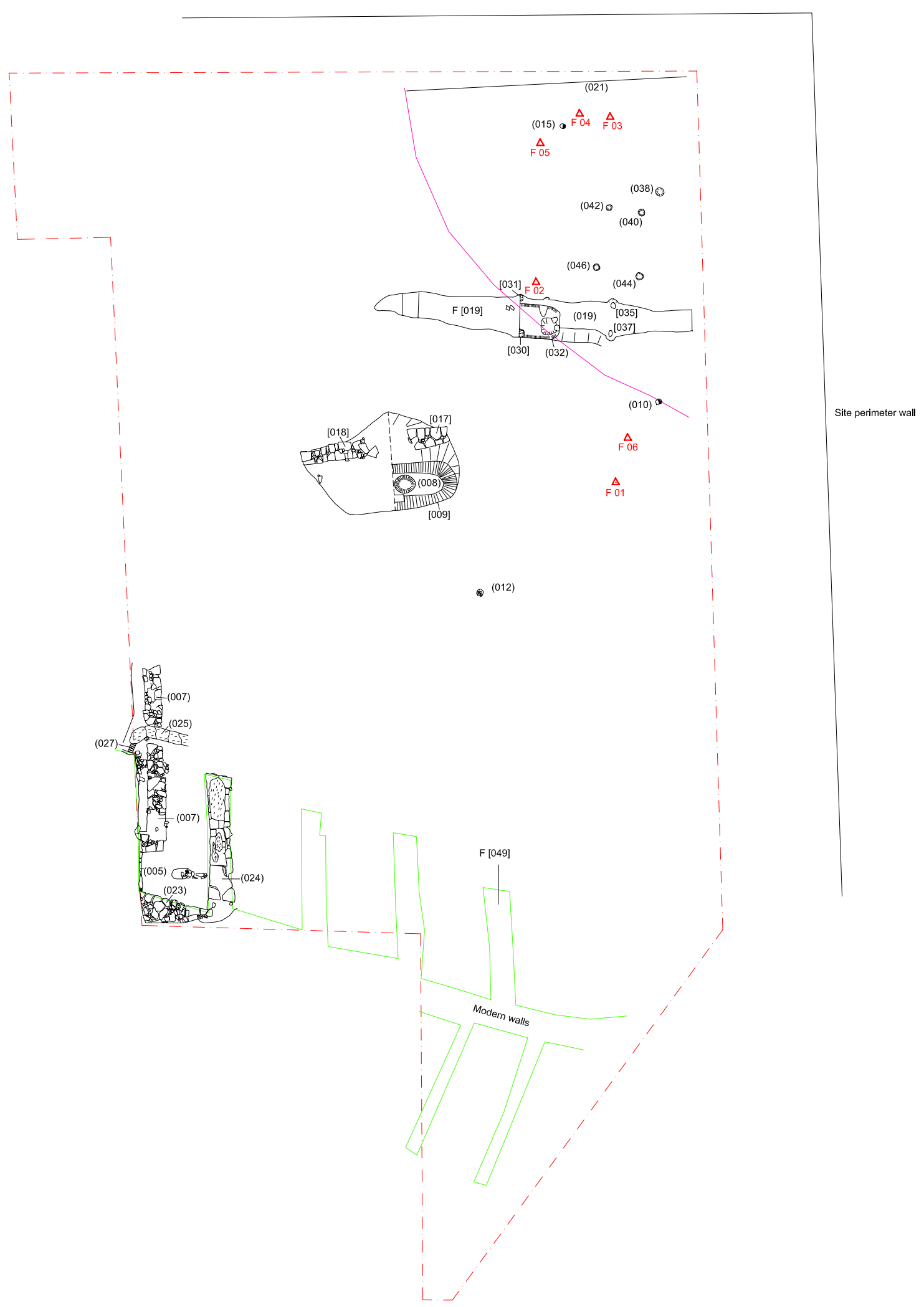
- 3.1 Situated on the boundary of the North York Moors and the Vale of Pickering the town of Pickering is located in an area of numerous and important archaeological remains of the prehistoric period. The most famous being Star Carr, near Seamer 24km to the east. Star Carr was a Mesolithic Lake edge site situated at the eastern end of the Vale of Pickering on the edge of what was then Lake Pickering (Clark 1954).
- 3.2 Pickering derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon name of Picingas which means ‘settlement of Picer and his people’ (Wright 2005, 49). The only remains discovered from the Anglo-Saxon period are a fragment of possible pre-Conquest cross shaft in the church and a trefoil brooch of around 900AD found in the town centre. With many street names in Pickering ending in the suffix ‘gate’, a Scandinavian term for street, the probability is that a sizeable Norse settlement was present in the 10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries (ASUD 2008).
- 3.3 Pickering was obtained by William the Conqueror when he seized estates during ‘The Harrying of the North’ in 1069-70, with Pickering noted as Picheringa/inge, Kings Land in the Domesday Book (Hinde 1985, 332). William built a motte and bailey castle at Pickering around this time; which was rebuilt in stone between 1180 and 1236. Due to royal patronage during the medieval period Pickering flourished and the medieval town grew to the east of Pickering Beck, between the castle and Hungate. There was a decline in its fortunes in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries which revived in the late 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries due to the development of the linen industry (ASUD 2008).
- 3.4 Pickering developed east of the beck during the 18<sup>th</sup> century, with Viver’s Paper Mill constructed to the south of the development site and buildings appearing on the streets of Westgate and Potter Hill to the north. An 1839 tithe map shows a ford and footbridge crossing Pickering Beck connecting what is now Southgate and Hungate, north of the development site. The first Ordnance Survey map of 1859 show these were replaced by the current road bridge. The 1859 map also shows the dividing of the site into a rectangular northern plot with a building in the northwest corner, a triangular southern plot that houses a bone mill and development of the railway in the east (ASUD 2008).
- 3.5 The second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1890 identifies the northern plot as a coal depot. The site continues as a coal depot with slight changes to the buildings until the 1979 edition when the railway has been removed and the southern plot is amalgamated into the coal depot. The only change to any structural layout is the addition of hoppers marked in the centre of the combined sites and at the southern boundary of the excavation area (ASUD 2008).
- 3.6 Previous evaluation work on the Vivis Lane site was carried out by Archaeological Services, Durham University in 2008 (ASUD 2008). Evaluation trenches revealed post-medieval remains relating to the previous industrial usages of the site, along with ambiguous cut features which may have represented medieval remains.

#### **4 Aims of the Project**

- 4.1 The aims of the project were to determine the presence or otherwise of buried archaeological remains which occurred in the identified area of interest. To record and where appropriate retrieve all archaeological deposits to provide an assessment of their importance in contributing to the understanding of the environmental history of the Pickering area.

#### **5 Methodology**

- 5.1 The removal of topsoil, overburden and subsoil on the agreed area of excavation was undertaken under supervision by machine using a toothless ditching bucket until the first archaeological horizon was observed. The entire process was observed by an archaeologist from Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
- 5.2 The trench was cleaned by hand to ensure that all archaeological features were identified.
- 5.3 Each of the features identified during the stripping process was subject to excavation and recording. This involved the sectioning of deposits to determine their form and dimensions, and the collection of artefacts and samples suitable for environmental sampling. All excavation was undertaken by trowel and small tools. After sectioning each deposit, the section was photographed using colour slide, monochrome print and digital formats. All sections were drawn at 1:10, and the feature plans at 1:20 or an appropriate scale. The datum lines relating to each section were surveyed using a Leica TCR307 Total Station Theodolite to provide an Ordnance Survey datum for each feature. All the deposits and cuts were described on *pro-forma* context sheets.
- 5.4 All Archaeological structures were sampled sufficiently to characterise and date them. Structural remains and other areas of specific activity were fully excavated and recorded where appropriate.
- 5.5 All artefacts were bagged individually and assigned a discrete number, with the site code and the deposit from which they were recovered clearly indicated. Where finds did not come from a discrete feature, they were recorded in three dimensions so their position could be plotted on the overall site plan.
- 5.6 Any single-entity charred material samples considered to be especially suited for radiocarbon dating were placed in tin-foil, placed in a bag and assigned a discrete charred material sample number.
- 5.7 An overall site plan was made using a Leica TCR307 Total Station Theodolite which accurately recorded the position of archaeological features and finds, in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Survey Datum.



Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
 Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB

**Figure 2:**  
**Site Plan**

- Key:
- - - Trench boundary
  - Boundary of Alluvial deposits (002; 048)
  - Walls Of F [049]
  - △ Find Spots

Site Code: PIC 08  
 Drawing Ref: 13-11-2008  
 Date: BM  
 Drawn: BM  
 Scale: 1:200 at A3

Notes:

Copyright/Licencing:  
 This drawing  
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 Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
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## 6 Stratigraphic Report for the Excavation Area

- 6.1 This section describes the features and deposits encountered during the course of investigations in the excavation area. All features on the site were truncated with no intact archaeological deposits surviving within the upper surface. The archaeological horizon coincided with the top of an alluvial spread and silty-clay natural till. The features and deposits are discussed under headings according to their type or their association with other features (*i.e.* when they comprise features forming a discrete structure).
- 6.2 The overburden of the trench consisted of foundation layers of stone leveling material and hardcore with an upper layer of tarmac (001). Underlying the above was a modern fill (003); the lower level of this fill was a black silty-clay soil containing a substantial amount of disarticulated animal bone. Only a small selection of bone was retained for further interpretation and analysis as this layer post dated 20<sup>th</sup> century modern walls. Removal of these layers revealed the location of several stone wall structures to the south of the trench, and where the overburden was completely removed the natural till (004) was exposed. An area of alluvial deposits (002) overlay the clean alluvial deposit (048) and the till (004) in the north-east corner of the trench (Fig.2).
- 6.3 The natural alluvial deposit (048), located in the northeast corner of the trench, had five post holes cut into it forming a possible structure. Postholes (038, 040, 042, 044, and 046) were positioned in close proximity to each other, (040 to 046) possibly forming a small rectangular structure, with (038) detached a short distance away at the north-east corner of the feature (Fig. 3). Charred material was collected from (042) which returned a radiocarbon date of cal. AD 1010-1160 at 95.4% confidence (See appendix three).



Fig. 3: Postholes (038; 040; 042; 044; 046). Facing south.

- 6.4 The overlying alluvial layer (002) contained within the north east corner of the trench overlay the natural till (004) exposed within the remainder of the trench. Small finds were collected from within the alluvial deposit (002) and consisted of pre historic flint (see lithics report), medieval and post medieval pottery (see ceramics report) and c18<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> clay pipe. This horizon contained three postholes, a large east-west linear feature and a large sub-oval feature.

### *Postholes*

- 6.5 Postholes (015, 012, 010) were positioned in the eastern half of the trench; they were dispersed from and had no apparent association with each other (Fig. 2). A residual fragment of Mesolithic flint was collected from (012) along with a sherd of late 13<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century pot.

### *Linear*

- 6.6 Linear feature [019] was positioned east to west and was half sectioned (Fig. 4). The feature was cut into the till (004). It was created with a central pit connected to a shallower channel that continued east into the alluvial deposit (002). The pit was lined with clay (032) which had become gleyed through exposure to waterlogged conditions. The fill (019) contained fragments of pottery and clay pipe which date to between the late 17<sup>th</sup> and late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Two possible opposing post holes [030; 031] were positioned within the pit, a shallow channel then ran east from the pit to the position of another pair of opposing postholes [035; 037]. The channel then merged into the nearby alluvial deposit (002). Posthole [035] measured 0.28m x 0.21m x 0.44m deep with perpendicular sides and a flat base. The fill (036) contained evidence of tarring although no remnants of wood were found. The opposing posthole [035] measured 0.35m x 0.31m x 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides which tapered into a V shaped base. A large packing stone was situated within the fill (034). This possibly suggests a wooden feature which isolates or controls water movement from the Beck.



Fig. 4: Linear feature [019]. Facing west.

### *Pits*

- 6.7 Two pits were exposed within the trench, (008) and (021). Pit (021) was revealed in the excavation of a sondage for the purpose of a general site section, it measured 2.2m E-W x 1.35m deep x 0.8m N-S and continued into the northern boundary wall of the trench. The Pit cut through (001; 002; 003), with a fill of loose rubble and broken limestone in a clayey mix and was considered to be of a modern origin.

The large oval pit (008) measuring 6.45m x 1.9m x 1.24m (Fig 5), was steep sided and cut into (004) and had a u-shaped base, with a secondary cut in the centre of the base. The base of a large wooden post extended for 0.38m out of the section of (008), lying east-west it extending for an unknown distance west. It is possible the post may have been located at some stage within the secondary cut hole.

Adjacent to the northern side of the pit were two small sections of stone walls (017; 018). The use of more irregular shaped stone and lack of mortar in the construction of the walls, as opposed to the larger stone mortared walls of F[049] located at the south extent of the trench; suggest an earlier construction date than that of F[049]. Fragments of pottery within (008) dated from the 14<sup>th</sup> to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, with Clay pipe and pottery associated with (018) dated from the late 15<sup>th</sup> to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.



Fig. 5: Oval pit (008) and stone walls (017; 018). Facing north-west.

### *Walls*

- 6.8 In the south of the trench a large substantially constructed stone wall ran across the trench from east to west F [049]. This divided the present site into two plots as shown on early mapping; the northern plot is identified as a coal depot dating to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. Integral to this are two smaller wall stubs and ‘ghosts’ of wall lines extending south at right angles, these are positioned in an area where mapping indicates buildings up to 1969. A later phase of building in the coal depot added a series of stone constructed piers extending north (Fig. 6) which divide the area into bays.

At the south west boundary of the trench, walls (005; 007) were recorded bounded by the later walls of F [049] and also cut by a later drain pipe (025) (Fig 11). Wall (007) which cannot be identified by map regression was constructed using irregular shaped stone and a lack of mortar comparably to (017; 018). The walls recorded as [F049], (023) and (024) are part of the recent industrial part of the site and are contemporary with the coal bays uncovered during the initial overburden strip. These were demonstrably part of the latest phase of activity on the site, and were recorded in sketch plan, photographed and removed. With the walls [F049], (023) and (024) it was clear that they sat upon natural and did not require removal to expose earlier remains. They were recorded in plan, with the most-westerly (024) fully recorded as an example. Wall (007) underlay these later walls, though it only remained as a single course foundation layer with no associated material culture other than residual material from above the wall layer in a mixed fill. There is no other relationship between wall (007) and any other features on the site so it is impossible to ascribe it any date, or indeed contemporaneity.



Fig. 6: Walls (023; 024; 049-055). Facing west.

| Feature Number        | Ass. Contexts  | Description                                     | Max. Dimensions (mm) | Max. Depth (mm) | Colour of Fill                    | Composition                |
|-----------------------|----------------|---|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 001                   |                | Tarmac and hardcore                             |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| 002                   |                | Alluvial spread at NE corner                    |                      |                 | Dark Brown                        | Silty Sand                 |
| 003                   |                | Modern deposit overlying the alluvium.          |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| 004                   |                | Natural Till, lowest substrate observable.      |                      |                 | Orangey Brown                     | Clayey Sand                |
| 048                   |                | Old alluvial substrate at NE corner.            |                      |                 | Brown                             | Silty Sand                 |
|                       |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| <b>Postholes</b>      |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| 010                   | 010, 011       | Small circular posthole                         | 250 dia.             | 120             | Dark Brown                        | Silty Clay                 |
| 012                   | 012, 013, 014. | large circular posthole                         | 430 dia.             | 260             | Light Brown to Yellow             | Silty Clay with clay lense |
| 015                   | 015, 016       | Oval posthole                                   | 250 x 200            | 190             | Dark Blackish/Brown               | Silty Clay                 |
|                       |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| <b>Structure</b>      |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| 038                   | 038, 039       | Sub circular posthole                           | 300 x 250            | 110             | Dark Greyish Brown 10YR 4/2       | Silty Clay                 |
| 040                   | 040,041        | Circular posthole                               | 300 x 280            | 90              | Very Dark Greyish Brown, 10YR 3/2 | Silty Clay                 |
| 042                   | 042, 043       | Small circular posthole                         | 250 x 220            | 90              | Very Dark Greyish Brown, 10YR 3/2 | Silty Clay                 |
| 044                   | 044, 045       | Circular posthole                               | 310 x 280            | 290             | Dark Greyish Brown 10YR 4/2       | Silty Clay                 |
| 046                   | 046, 047       | Sub circular posthole                           | 360 x 310            | 290             | Dark Greyish Brown 10YR 4/2       | Silty Clay                 |
|                       |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| <b>Pits</b>           |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| 008                   | 008, 009       | Very large deep oval pit                        | 6450 x 1900          | 1240            |                                   | Silty Clay                 |
| 021                   | 021, 022       | Fill of pit recorded in section only            | 2025 wide            | 1350            | Mid Grey Brown 10YR 5/3           | Silty Clay                 |
|                       |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
| <b>Linear F [019]</b> |                |   |                      |                 |                                   |                            |
|                       | All below      | East west running linear feature                | 14000 x 730          | 930 at max      |                                   |                            |
| 019                   | 019, 020       | Upper fill of pit within linear feature         | 730 wide             | 470             | Grayish Brown 10YR 3/2            | Silty Clay                 |
| 028                   |                | Lower fill of pit within linear                 | 730 wide             | 230             | Very Dark Grey 10YR 3/1           | Silty Clay                 |
| 032                   |                | Clay lining of pit within linear                | 730 wide             | 930 at max      | Grey 10YR 5/1                     | Gleyed Clay                |
| 029                   | 029,030, 031   | Posthole of possible sub circular shape         | unkown               | 360             | Light Blue Grey 7/1 Gley 2        | Silty Clay                 |
| 033                   | 033, 020       | Fill at the eastern end of the linear           | 1000 wide            | 250             | Dark Greyish Black Gley 1 8/1     | Clay                       |
| 034                   | 034, 035       | Sub round post hole, associated with 036        | 300 x 350            | 280             | Dark Bluish grey                  | Silty Clay                 |
| 036                   | 036,037        | Sub round to oval post hole associated with 034 | 210 x 280            | 440             | Dark Brownish Black               | Silty Clay                 |

| Structures              |               |  |          |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|---------------|--|----------|--|--|--|
| 005-007                 | 005, 006, 007 | Stone wall of c19 <sup>th</sup> origin   | See plan |  |  |  |
| 025-027                 | 025, 026, 027 | Modern drain cutting the above wall  | "        |  |  |  |
| <b>Structure F [49]</b> | All below     | Walls at the southern extent of the site   |          |  |  |  |
| 023, 024                |               | Fully planned walls of c19 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> contemporary with 049-055 | "        |  |  |  |
| 049-055                 |               | c19 <sup>th</sup> - 20 <sup>th</sup> walls at the southern extent of the site,       | "        |  |  |  |

Table 1: Trench Features and Context Descriptions

## 7. Lithics Report Clive Waddington ARS Ltd

### Introduction

- 7.1 A total of eight chipped flints were submitted for analysis. The lithics come from a range of contexts including the alluvial layer (002), an isolated posthole fill (012) and from a modern layer that overlay wall (007). A catalogue with details of each individual lithic is presented in Table 2. Measurements are given for complete pieces only in accordance with lithic recording conventions (Saville 1980). Only two pieces show evidence of retouch. The form of the retouched lithics and the narrow blade technology indicated by the unretouched pieces provides a later Mesolithic context for this small assemblage.

### Chronology

- 7.2 The assemblage is characterised by blade forms which, with the exception of find nos. 5 and 21, are all narrow and suggest a later Mesolithic context. The reworked flint bladelet (14) is lightly trimmed at its proximal end along its long edge allowing this piece to be classified as a possible microlith, though perhaps an opportunistic creation. The end scraper (20) has steep retouch at its distal end, though it has been subsequently re-chipped at the distal end and the new edge lightly edge-trimmed. A further section has subsequently been chipped or broken off.
- 7.3 The scraper and blades, as well as the rather irregular microlith, sit comfortably within a 'narrow blade' attribution. Based on the most recent dating narrow blade assemblages can date from as early as c.8400 cal BC through to c.4000 BC (Waddington 2007).

### Distribution

- 7.4 The lithics from the modern layer above wall (007) are likely to be introduced to the site and as such should be considered as residual material of unknown provenance. The flints from within the alluvial deposit (1, 5, 6, 31) must have been washed in with the alluvial sediments as the alluvial sediments overlay in-situ medieval remains. The source catchment for this material is probably not far away and the very fresh condition of these flints suggests that they were eroded from a sediment unit not far away upstream before being deposited within the alluvium on the Vivis Lane site. The small broken blade segment (32) found in an isolated posthole (012) is probably a residual artefact that has been incorporated into a more recent feature.

### Raw Material

- 7.5 All the material recovered is flint. No primary or 'nodular' flint is present indicating that all the material is from secondary geological sources. The flint includes a wide variety of colours

including light and medium grey – some of which is speckled, brown and a speckled ginger piece (31).

#### Flaking and Manufacture

- 7.6 The assemblage displays evidence for the use of both hard and soft hammer working of the flints, with the small amount of retouch present being unifacial. The manufacturing tradition relies on the production of parallel-sided blades and bladelets.

#### Types

- 7.7 The assemblage comprises six blades or blade segments, a re-chipped scraper and a possible microlith.

#### Discussion

- 7.8 Little if any of the material can be considered have come from in-situ activity. However, the fresh material found within the alluvium suggests that this evidence for Mesolithic activity has not travelled far and in this sense lends support to the view that later Mesolithic activity took place in a not too distant locale upstream from the site.



Fig. 7 Lithic finds from a mixed fill above post-medieval wall [007].  
On the left a microlith (find 14), and on the right is a re-chipped scraper (find 20).

| Vivis Lane Flints |         |          |             |            |               |                |         |        |        |    |     |  |
|-------------------|---------|----------|-------------|------------|---------------|----------------|---------|--------|--------|----|-----|--|
| SF No.            | Context | Material | Colour      | Provenance | Type: General | Type: Specific | Core RS | Period | L (mm) | W  | T   | Notes                                  |
| 1                 | 2       | flint    | medium grey |            | blade         |                | sec     | mes    | 40     | 11 | 4   |  |
| 2                 | 2       | flint    | brown       |            | blade         |                | sec     |        |        |    |     | broken squat blade segment             |
| 6                 | 2       | flint    | light grey  |            | blade         |                | sec     |        | 31     | 16 | 3.5 |  |
| 14                | 7       | flint    | grey-brown  |            | microlith     | irregular      | ter     | mes    | 29     | 12 | 3   |  |
| 20                | 7       | flint    | light grey  |            | scraper       | end scrpaer    | ter     | mes    |        |    |     | re-chipped and possibly broken scraper |
| 21                | 7       | flint    | light grey  |            | blade         |                | sec     |        |        |    |     | broken blade segment                   |
| 31                | 2       | flint    | ginger      |            | blade         |                | sec     | mes    |        |    |     | broken blade segment                   |
| 32                | 12      | flint    | light grey  |            | blade         |                | sec     | mes    |        |    |     | broken blade segment                   |

Table 2: Flint data from Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering



## 8. Ceramics Report

### C.G. Cumberpatch BA PhD

#### Introduction

- 8.1 The pottery assemblage from Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering, North Yorkshire was examined by the author on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2008. It consisted of twenty-two sherds of pottery weighing 1227 grams and represented a maximum of twenty-one vessels. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Table 3.

#### Discussion

- 8.2 The assemblage consisted of two quite distinct components. The earliest of these was of later medieval date (later 13<sup>th</sup> to 15<sup>th</sup> century) while the later consisted of early modern and recent wares.
- 8.3 The medieval pottery was of diverse character and included a range of types typical of north-east Yorkshire. Details, including bibliographic references to the identifiable wares are given in Table 3.
- 8.4 As far as could be determined, the majority of the medieval sherds post-dated the mid to later 13<sup>th</sup> century although one sherd (002) remains undated while the date range of the sherd of Reduced Sandy ware from the context 'Above (007)' is somewhat speculative and could lie in the earlier 13<sup>th</sup> century or even the later 12<sup>th</sup>. The short lug-like handle from context (002), listed as being of 'Scarborough ware type' is worthy of note. The fabric and glaze, while not typical of either phase of Scarborough ware production, seem to be similar to the 'Scarborough Gritty (fine)' type identified amongst the assemblage from the South Manor area at Wharram Percy (Slowikowski 2000:74 – 76). The Scarborough Gritty ware type has been suggested as a precursor of Scarborough ware and to date to the later 11<sup>th</sup> or 12<sup>th</sup> century and the date range of the fine variant is presumably similar. In addition it should be noted that the relationship between the Scarborough wares and the Tees Valley wares remains uncertain and while this sherd does not appear to be a typical Tees Valley B ware, the relative lack of research into these wares and the fact that no production sites are yet known, means that the precise range of fabrics remains undocumented even though the degree of variability within the broad fabric groups (Tees Valley ware A, B and C) is high (Wrathmell 1987, 1990).
- 8.5 The remaining wares are typical of the area and would seem to indicate later medieval domestic activity on or close to the site. The presence of one highly abraded sherd (Reduced Sandy ware) in the alluvial deposit (002) suggests that at least part of this deposit consisted of material that had been in an active watercourse for some period of time, but this is not reflected in the other sherds from the same context, suggesting that the sherds arrived in the deposit by different means and from different sources. It is even possible that if the alluvial area had remained wet for a period of time it could have been used for rubbish disposal either formally or informally. Evidence from other classes of data may cast more light on this suggestion. (002) was the only context to produce an assemblage consisting of more than one sherd which did not also include later material, as it was demonstrated modern in form. It is unfortunate that the assemblage as a whole was too small to allow any definite conclusion to be reached on this point. Other contexts which produced only medieval material were (012) and (038), although each produced only a single sherd. In the case of (038), a post hole, it might be that the sherd dates the infill of the post hole and it should be noted that the sherd was freshly broken and showed no signs of abrasion.

- 8.6 The early modern and recent material was represented by a relatively well preserved strap handle in Tin Glazed Earthenware from (018) together with a possibly contemporary sherd of a utilitarian sandy ware and somewhat later material from (008), (019) and 'Above (007)'. These sherds were accompanied by residual medieval wares except in the case of context (019) which was of mixed character with none of the sherds being contemporary with any other from the context.
- 8.7 While the small size of the assemblage makes it hazardous to draw definite conclusions, it is notable that post-medieval pottery (c.1450/1500 – c.1700) was rare with expected wares notable by their absence (Cistercian ware, Blackware, Purple Glazed wares). Whether this is a result of chance factors or represents a hiatus of activity on the site is unclear. Further work in the immediate area of the site might resolve this question. The evidence of the pottery points to later medieval, early modern and recent activity, most probably domestic, on or close to the site. It is recommended that this assemblage be retained in its entirety and deposited in the appropriate local museum where it will be available for examination by future researchers.

| Context | Type                        | No        | Wt          | ENV       | Part       | Form                | Decoration  | Date range      | Notes  | SFN     |
|---------|-----------------------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|---------------------|---|-----------------|--|---------|
| 2       | Coarse Sandy ware           | 1         | 20          | 1         | Base       | Hollow ware         | Spots of splashed glaze on underside                    | LC13th - C14th  | Dull orange margins int & ext with grey core; abundant sub-angular quartz up to 1mm; Watkins 1987;93-4   | 37      |
| 2       | Humberware                  | 2         | 25          | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Streak of green glaze ext                               | C13th - C15th   |  | 22 & 28 |
| 2       | Humberware                  | 1         | 11          | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Sparse green glaze ext                                  | C13th - C15th   |  | 3       |
| 2       | Reduced Sandy ware          | 1         | 23          | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | U/Dec   | Medieval        | Abraded sherd with rounded edges; reduced with bright orange ext margin; very fine quartz grit 0.1mm     | 4       |
| 2       | Scarborough type ware       | 1         | 22          | 1         | Lug handle | Dripping pan/pipkin | Bright green glaze on handle with shallow groove on top | C13th - C14th   | Fine sandy textured fabric with very fine quartz grit and mica grains; see Slowikowski 2000;76           | 29      |
| 2       | Staxton-Potter Brompton     | 1         | 25          | 1         | Rim        | Pipkin / ?jug       | U/Dec; square sectioned rim with small spout section    | LC13th - C14th  | Black deposit on neck  | 38      |
| 8       | CBM                         | 1         | 335         | 1         | Fragment   | Brick               | N/A   | Undated         |  | 45      |
| 8       | CBM                         | 1         | 292         | 1         | Fragment   | Roof tile           | N/A   | Undated         |  | 49      |
| 8       | Hambledon type ware         | 1         | 75          | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Green glaze int; ext surface badly flaked               | LC14th - C15th  | see Slowikowski 2000;80  | 46      |
| 8       | Yellow Glazed Coarseware    | 1         | 36          | 1         | Rim        | Pancheon/bowl       | White slip int under clear glaze on red body            | C18th - C19th   | Sharply everted thin rim   | 44      |
| 12      | Scarborough I ware type     | 1         | 2           | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Green glaze ext   | LC13th - C14th  | Unusual in being reduced to a pale grey throughout with yellow-green glaze ext                           | 33      |
| 18      | CBM                         | 1         | 7           | 1         | Fragment   | ?Tile               | U/Dec   | Undated         |  | 41      |
| 18      | Late Medieval Sandy ware    | 1         | 19          | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Clear mottled glaze ext, green glaze int                | LC15th - C17th  | Fine even orange oxidised fabric with very fine quartz grit  | 40      |
| 18      | Tin Glazed Earthenware      | 1         | 14          | 1         | Handle     | Hollow ware         | White glaze all over                                    | C17th - C18th   |  | 39      |
| 19      | Edged ware                  | 1         | 98          | 1         | Profile    | Plate               | Low relief moulded 'Grass' pattern edge with blue paint | c.1810 - c.1830 |  | 26      |
| 19      | Late Humberware             | 1         | 158         | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Mottled green and brown glaze int & ext                 | C15th - C16th   |  | 25      |
| 19      | TP Whiteware                | 1         | 39          | 1         | Profile    | Saucer              | Blue printed dendritic 'Sea Grass' or 'Fibre' design    | M - LC19th      |  | 23      |
| 38      | Coarse Sandy ware           | 1         | 2           | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | U/Dec   | LC13th - C14th  | Bright orange fabric with abundant sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm; unglazed; Watkins 1987;93-4             | 9       |
| Above 7 | Brown Salt Glazed Stoneware | 1         | 5           | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Shallow grooves ext                                     | LC18th - C19th  |  | 16      |
| Above 7 | Late Medieval Sandy ware    | 1         | 14          | 1         | Rim        | Dish/bowl           | Dark green glaze int only; shallow groove around rim    | C15th - C16th   | Very fine reduced pale grey sandy fabric; cf Hambledon type ware   | 18      |
| Above 7 | Reduced Sandy ware          | 1         | 5           | 1         | BS         | Hollow ware         | Traces of soft, friable flakey green glaze ext          | C13th - C14th   | Dense, dark grey reduced fabric with a bright orange int margin; sparse-moderate fine quartz grit; 0.1mm | 15      |
|         | <b>Total</b>                | <b>22</b> | <b>1227</b> | <b>21</b> |            |                     |   |                 |  |         |

Table 3: Pottery data from Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering

## 9. Vertebrate Report

### Dr Kim Vickers

#### Introduction

- 9.1 The faunal remains analysed in this report derive from five contexts, including pits (008 and 019), a linear feature (033), a posthole (040) and the topsoil (above 007). Only 9 bone fragments were recovered during excavation.

#### Methods

- 9.2 Animal bone was recovered by hand during excavation.

Animal bone fragments were identified to taxon where possible. Where identification was not possible fragments were recorded as belonging to large/medium or small mammals. The distinction between sheep and goats has only been attempted on the metacarpal and metatarsal. The criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) were used to separate sheep from goat. Any butchery marks, bone working and pathology was recorded. The preservation state of material from each context was noted, and any occurrence of gnawing was recorded.

Measurements were taken as defined in von den Driesch (1976), and Davis (1992).

#### Preservation

- 9.3 Preservation was generally very good. Rodent gnawing was recorded on two sheep metapodials. The cattle metatarsal from (008) exhibited traces of ferrous concretions.

#### Results

- 9.4 The species and elements recorded can be seen in Table 4. The assemblage is very small provides very little information about the site. Sheep/goat is the most commonly represented species and cattle are also present. The majority of the identifiable fragments derive from metapodials.

#### *Ageing*

All of the fragments exhibiting articular ends were fully fused suggesting that the majority of the bone derived from adult animals.

#### *Butchery*

Evidence for butchery is present on three specimens; a sheep metacarpal from (019) has a chop mark on the proximal end while a sheep pelvis from the same context had its ilium sawn off. Both marks are associated with dismemberment (Lyman, 1987). In addition a sheep metacarpal from (008) exhibited horizontal cut marks on the mid anterior shaft.

#### *Measurements*

A number of measurements were taken from the assemblage. Unfortunately they are in too small numbers to allow for detailed analysis. Measurements are shown in Table 4.

#### Conclusion

- 9.5 This small assemblage is made up of domesticated animals, namely sheep/goat and cattle. As a whole the assemblage is too small to provide firm conclusions about the economy of the site. In a larger assemblage the predominance of metapodials may lead to the suggestion that the assemblage derives from a primary meat processing site or an industrial activity.

| CONTEXT | BAG NO | TAXA              | ELEMENT            | SIDE    | FUSION | BUTCHERY | GNAWING | MEASUREMENTS (MM) |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
|---------|--------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|--------|----------|---------|-------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|
|         |        |                   |                    |         |        |          |         | GL                | LAR  | LA   | SD   | BFD  | BATF | a    | b     | 3    |
| ABOVE 7 | 17     | Large mammal      | Rib                |         |        |          |         |                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
| 8       | 43     | <i>Ovis aries</i> | Metacarpal         | Left    | Fused  | Cut      |         | 127.2             |      |      | 25.3 | 59.0 | 61.1 | 13.0 | 13.05 | 14.2 |
| 8       | 48     | <i>Bos</i>        | Metatarsal         | Left    |        |          |         |                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
| 8       | 8      | <i>Bos</i>        | Metapodial         | Unsided |        |          |         |                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
| 19      | 27     | <i>Ovis aries</i> | Metacarpal         | Left    | Fused  | Chopped  | Rodent  | 113.3             |      |      | 12.4 | 22.3 | 30.0 | 12.8 | 12.5  | 14.2 |
| 19      | 24     | <i>Ovis/Capra</i> | Pelvis             | Left    | Fused  | Sawn     |         |                   | 42.2 | 44.0 |      |      |      |      |       |      |
| 33      | 36     | <i>Ovis aries</i> | Metatarsal         | Left    | Fused  |          | Rodent  | 137.0             |      |      | 13.6 | 25.4 |      |      |       |      |
| 33      | 30     | <i>Ovis/Capra</i> | Metatarsal         | Right   |        |          |         |                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |
| 40      | 7      | Large mammal      | Long bone fragment | Unsided |        |          |         |                   |      |      |      |      |      |      |       |      |

**Table 4:** Zooarchaeological data recorded for each bone fragment

**10. Clay Pipe Report**  
**Dr. S. D. White**

**University of Liverpool**

Introduction

- 10.1 The clay tobacco pipes discussed in this report were recovered by Archaeological Research Services Ltd at a site in Vivis Lane, Pickering. The excavations produced a total of six clay tobacco pipe fragments, consisting of two bowls and four stem fragments from four different pipe-bearing contexts. There were no mouthpieces amongst the excavated finds.

Methodology and Treatment of the Material

- 10.2 The pipe fragments from Vivis Lane have been individually examined and are presented in Table 5, below. The dates given only reflect the pipe evidence and do not take into account any other stratigraphic, historical or other classes of finds evidence.
- 10.3 Although clay tobacco pipes provide one of the most common and accurate means of dating Post-Medieval deposits, the context groups recovered here are mostly too small to provide reliable dating evidence by themselves. The largest group, context 19, only produced three fragments.

**The Pipes Themselves**

- 10.4 The pipes themselves are all rather small but do appear to be reasonably fresh looking fragments which suggested that they have not been disturbed much since deposition. Plain stems are extremely difficult to date accurately. However, the general appearance of the stem fragment and the size of the bore can give an indication of the likely century in which it was produced. Stem dates should always be used with caution since they are much more general and less reliable than the dates that can be determined from the more diagnostic fragments such as the bowls or marked fragments. All of the stems from Vivis Lane are plain. The overall size of two of these fragments (SF10 and SF42) and the size of their stem bores would suggest a date at the end of the seventeenth or early eighteenth, whilst the remaining two (SF11 and SF19) are almost certain nineteenth-century types.
- 10.5 The site produced fragments of just two bowls. The earliest was recovered from (002) (SF2) and appears to be a plain bowl of c.1670-1710. It is made from quite a coarse gritty fabric that may well have been obtained locally. Although only fragmentary it would appear to have had a large round heel originally, which would be in keeping with the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century date for this piece.
- 10.6 The other bowl fragment, from (019) (SF 12) is slightly later in date and may well date from c.1810-1850. Again, this is only a small fragment, but enough survives to be able to see that the original pipe would have been decorated with narrow flutes with leaf decoration on the seams. On either side of the surviving spur is a moulded ring and dot motif, a moulded symbol mark that was relatively common in the early part of the nineteenth century.

Summary

- 10.7 The excavations in Vivis Lane, Pickering, produced a very small assemblage of clay tobacco pipes. Although such a small assemblage fits well within the established framework for North Yorkshire, they do not, in this particular instance, add any new information to it.

| 4.1.1.1<br>Cxt | SF             | B        | S        | M        | 4.1.1.1.2<br>Total | Decoration, etc                                 | Date<br>Range | Deposition | Comments  |
|----------------|----------------|----------|----------|----------|--------------------|---|---------------|------------|---|
| 002            | 2              | 1        |          |          | 1                  |   |               |            | Part of a plain bowl fragment. The thickness of the bowl walls and the size of the bore suggest a late C17th or early C18th date for this fragment.   |
| 007            | 19             |          | 1        |          | 1                  |   |               |            | Plain stem of C19th type  |
| 018            | 42             |          | 1        |          | 1                  |   |               |            | Plain stem with a large bore suggesting a late C17th or early C18th date.   |
| 019            | 10<br>11<br>12 | 1        | 2        |          | 3                  | Flutes bowl with ring and dot moulded spur mark |               |            | Two plain stems one of which (SF. 10) is likely to be late C17th or early C18th, the other is of C19th type. The bowl fragment has traces of moulded decoration and is most likely to have been a series of thin flutes over part or all, of the bowl. This fragment also has a moulded ring and dot motif on either side of the spur. This particular fragment is most likely to date to the early to mid C19th. |
| <b>Totals</b>  |                | <b>2</b> | <b>4</b> | <b>0</b> | <b>6</b>           |   |               |            |   |

Table 5: Context summary giving the total number of bows (B), stem (S) and mouthpiece (M) fragments from each context together with the nature and number of any decorated pieces present. The overall date range for the pipes from the context is then given followed by the most likely date of deposition, based solely on the pipe evidence. Finally, there is a general description and comments on the material from the context.

## 11. Soil Sample Report and Charred Wood Identification. Jennifer Jones - Conservation Services, Dept of Archaeology, Durham University

### Background

- 11.1 The soil sample was taken from a large rectangular pit with possible timbers [009], which was thought to be possibly a tanning pit. The pit deposits were said to be damp but not waterlogged. The aim of the examination was to detect any inclusions of industrial residue, which might assist in identifying the function of the rectangular structure. A sample of charcoal from a different context was also received for species identification in advance of radiocarbon dating.
- 11.2 Wood species identification  
The sample was broken to reveal fresh surfaces and examined using light microscopy. It was identified as hazel (*Corylus avellana*).
- 11.3 Soil sample  
The sample was examined visually and under X16 magnification, soil lumps being broken apart for examination of fresh surfaces. The material was a mid-brown fairly sandy soil, with well distributed fine grits and occasional very small (<10mm) stones. When broken apart, the deposit could be seen to contain some small lenses of paler brown/grey/cream coloured amorphous material, mostly with a consistency similar to the soil matrix, though occasionally with an apparently higher clay content.
- 11.4 No evidence of industrial residues was found. Inclusions comprised small fragments of non-mineralised vegetative material and wood, a non-mineralised twig without bark, flecks of charcoal, and a few soft, pale cream-coloured amorphous fragments, which were probably small pieces of decayed bone. The soil also contained very small (<2mm) inclusions of an amorphous blue/grey-purple material, which was identified as vivianite (iron phosphate).
- Discussion and recommendations
- 11.5 No industrial residues were detected which might assist with an identification of use for the rectangular pit. The presence of vivianite, an unusually stable iron corrosion product, indicates that phosphate levels in the deposit were high. Phosphates may have derived from bone, as fragments of highly decayed bone were detected in the sample, but it can also have other sources (disposal of animal and human waste), and its presence is not necessarily indicative of industrial processes.

- 11.6 Tanning does not leave durable inorganic residues which can be detected in the same way as some other industrial processes. Much of the tanning process uses organic materials which are easily lost through dissolution and biodegradation, leaving little visible trace. If conditions are favourable (i.e. waterlogged), quantities of bark may survive as evidence of oak tanning.

## 12. Radiocarbon Dating

- 12.1 A radiocarbon determination was obtained on a single entity sample of hazel excavated from posthole (042) beneath the alluvial spread (002) in the north-east corner of the trench. The sample returned a date of cal. AD 1010-1160 at 95.4% confidence (970 ± 30 bp, SUERC 22391) (See Figure 8 and Table 6).



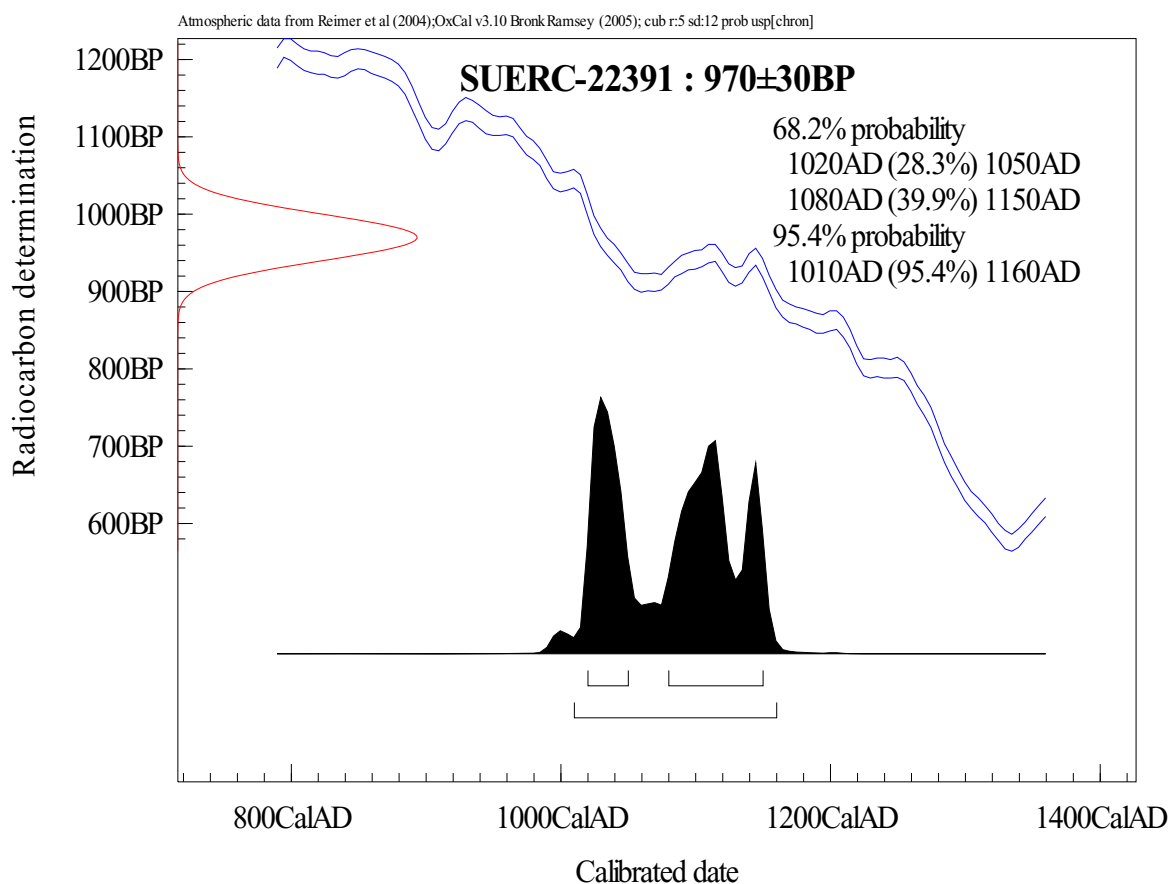


Fig. 8 Calibrated date from posthole (042) beneath alluvial spread (002).

| Sample      | Material      | Context             | Conventional Radiocarbon Age | 13C/2C Ratio | Calibrated Age at 2 <sup>σ</sup> 95.4% probability |
|-------------|---------------|---------------------|------------------------------|--------------|--|
| SUERC 22391 | Charred Hazel | (042) Posthole fill | 970 ± 30 bp                  | -24.3 ‰      | AD 1010-1160                                       |

Table 6 Radiocarbon determination details

### 13 Discussion

- 13.1 The earliest, and most important, archaeological features discovered on the Pickering site were the five postholes which lay beneath an alluvial spread (002) in the north-east corner of the trench. While there were no floor surfaces or diagnostic material culture associated with the possible structure, a single radiocarbon date was obtained from charred hazel found within the fill of posthole (042). As noted above, the sample returned a calibrated date of AD 1010-1160 placing this structure around the time of the Norman Conquest. It is known from the Domesday Book that there is an existing Anglo-Saxon, possibly Anglo-Scandinavian settlement at Pickering at the time of the conquest. This radiocarbon date supports the documentary evidence, and also suggests that there may have been settlement to the west of the Pickering Beck at this time.
- 13.2 Of the later features encountered, the large pit F(008), the sections of wall [017] and [018] and the linear feature F(019) do not appear on any of the historical maps and most probably relate to the industrial uses of the site during the post-medieval period. The linear feature F(019) is definitely of post-medieval origin as it cut the alluvial spread (002) which contained an array of

small finds including post-medieval pottery. F(019) may represent some form of water control channel, as it appears to contain the remains of postholes for gates or sluices, however the portion which was observed cut into the natural substratum did not survive far enough west to preserve the outline of a head race, if one ever existed.

- 13.3 The walls in the southern portion of the trench can be dated, and their development traced, by the Ordnance Survey mapping. The only structure in this part of the trench that cannot be accounted for by maps is the wall (007), which is overlain by the more substantial walls (023; 024) relating to F[049]. (007) is earlier in date than F[049] as F[049] overlies (007) to the east and this is supported by the inferior quality of the build. How much earlier cannot be stated. The piers abutting F[049] to the north which separate the area into bays appear on a 1969 OS map, while a 1979 map shows that after the removal of the railway track this area was demolished.
- 13.4 While there were scattered archaeological remains of interest surviving on the site, including the truncated post-built structure beneath the alluvial spread, the majority of the archaeological remains were of post-medieval-modern date and were already known from historical mapping. Significant portions of the site were also truncated by modern works including drainage and ground working probably associated with the coal depot which stood on the site for most of the last two centuries.
- 13.5 All archaeological features within the trench (representing the footprint of the proposed supermarket) were identified and excavated. Therefore there will be no impact on archaeological deposits from the development within this area.

## **14 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright**

- 14.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.
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## **16 Acknowledgements**

- 16.1 Archaeological Research Services Ltd would like to thank all those who contributed to the outcome of this project. In particular Dan Slatcher of RPS Planning & Development and Lidl UK GmbH.

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## Websites

British Geological Survey      [www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/index.htm)

# Appendix One

## Plans and Sections

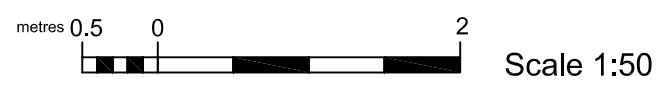
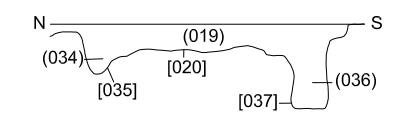
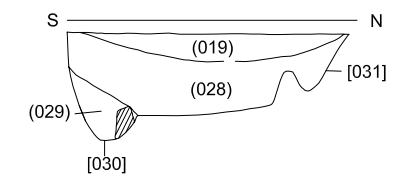
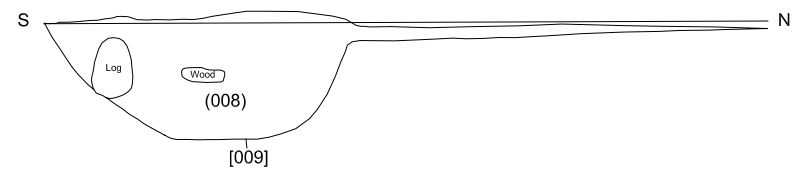
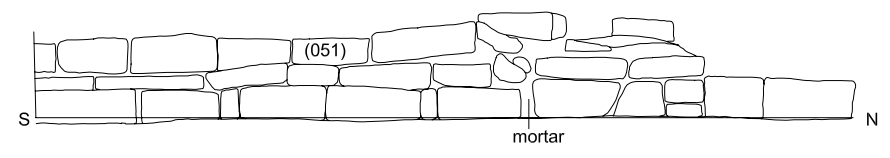
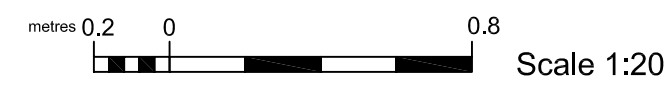
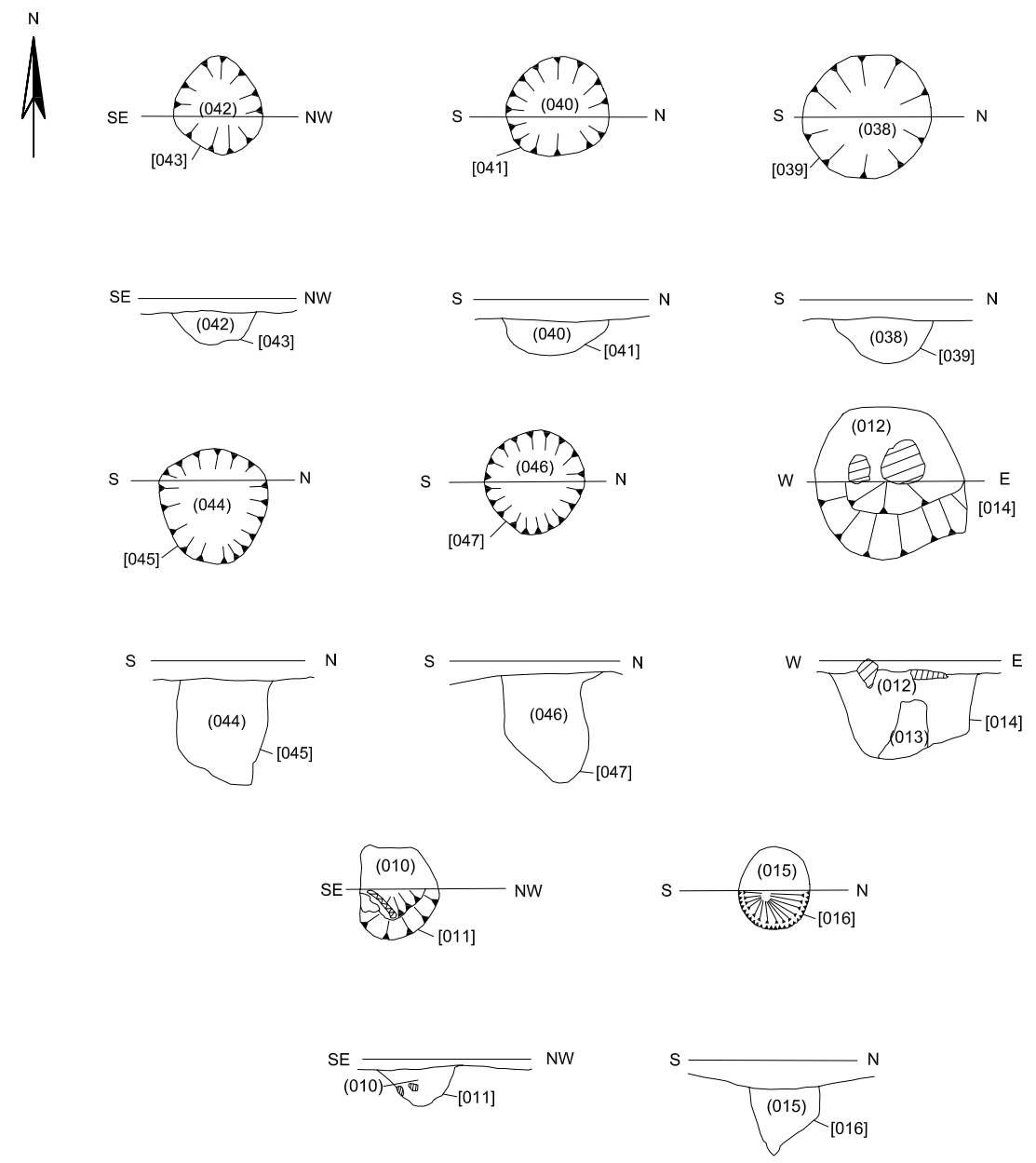
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Figure 9:  
 Section Drawings

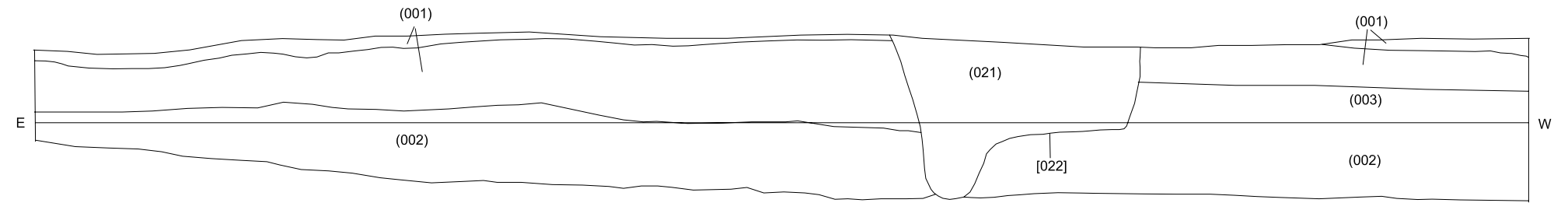
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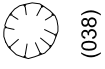
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Sondage of General Site Section





(038)



(042)



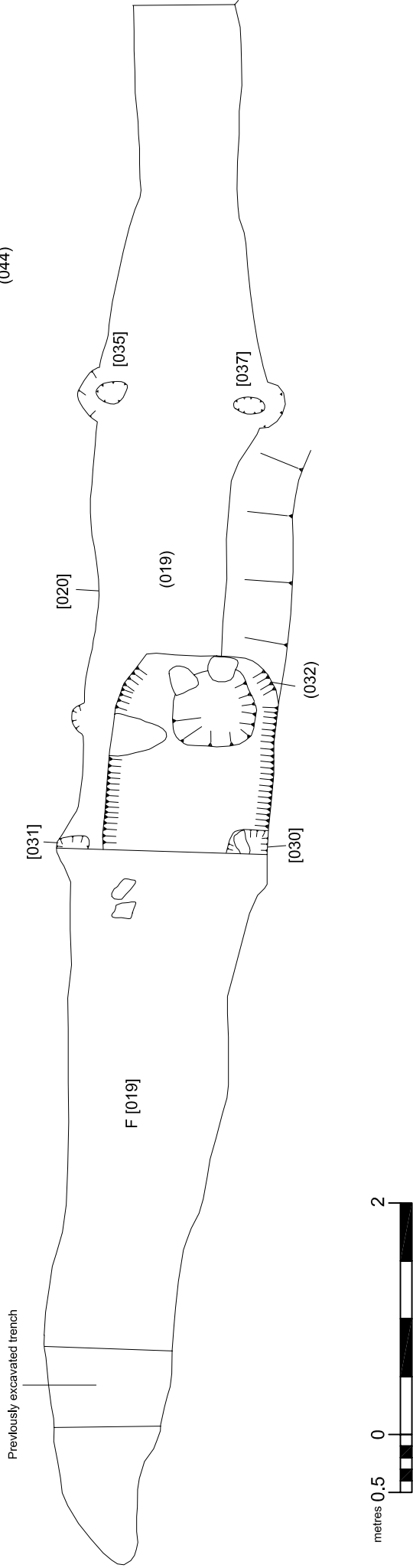
(040)



(046)



(044)



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Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Site Code: PIC 08  
Drawing Ref: 13-11-2008  
Date: BM  
Drawn: 1:50 at A4  
Scale:

Figure 10  
Plan of Linear Feature F [019]  
& Postholes (038; 040-046)

Key:

Notes:

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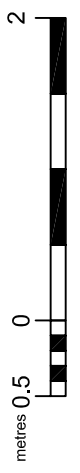
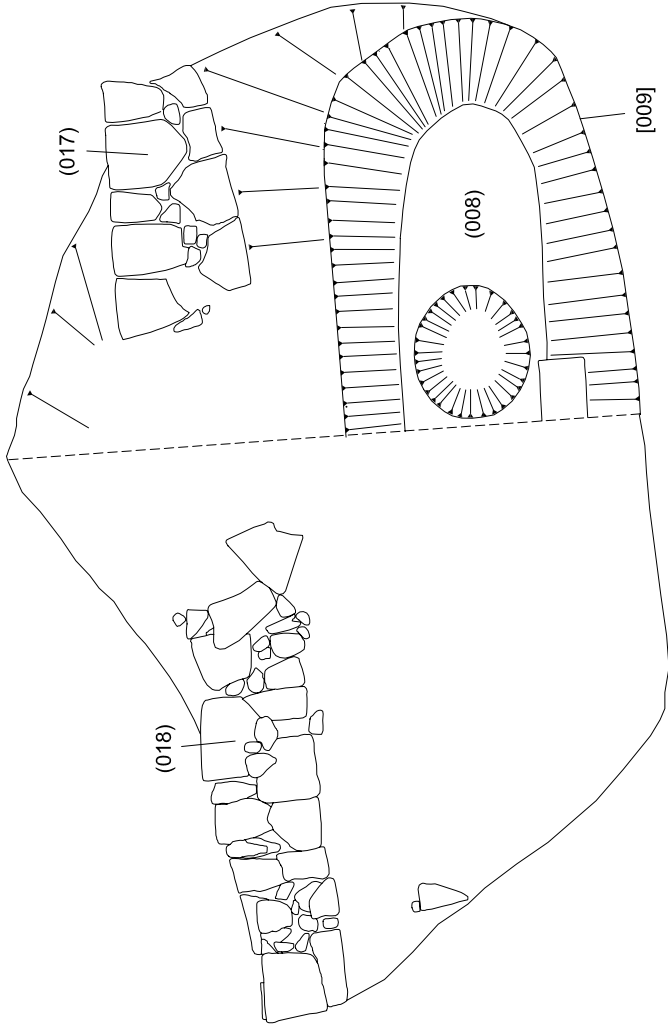
Site Code: **PIC 08**  
Drawing Ref: 10-11-2008  
Date: BM  
Drawn: BM  
Scale: 1:50 at A4

Figure 11  
Plan of Oval Feature (008)

Key:

Notes:

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|  |  |      |   |
|--|--|------|---|
| Archaeological Research Services Ltd<br>Angel House<br>Portland Square<br>Bakewell<br>Derbyshire<br>DE45 1HB | <b>Figure 12</b><br><br><b>Plan of Walls (005; 007; 023-027)</b> | Key: | <b>Copyright/Licencing:</b><br>This drawing<br>© A.R.S. Ltd<br><br>Ordnance Survey data if applicable<br>© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved<br>reproduced with permission. Licence<br>No. 100045420 |
| Site Code: PIC 08<br>Drawing Ref:<br>Date: 13-11-2008<br>Drawn: BM<br>Scale: 1:50 at A4                      | Notes:   |      |   |



# Appendix Two

## Context Register

| Context/<br>feature<br>No. | Context<br>Description                                 | Max<br>Dimensions m)        | Depth<br>(m) | Colour of fill<br>(Wet Munsell<br>number) | Texture<br>of fill | Small Finds                              |
|----------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--------------|---|--------------------|--|
| 001                        | Tarmac & Hard Core                                     |                             |              |   |                    |  |
| 002                        | Alluvial spread  |                             |              | Dark Brown                                | Fine               | Lithics, pot, Clay pipe                  |
| 003                        | Modern deposit under the tarmac and over the alluvium  |                             |              |   |                    |  |
| 004                        | Natural Till, lowest substrate observable              |                             |              | Orangey Brown                             | Fine               |  |
| 005                        | Wall structures c.19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>  | See Plans                   |              |   |                    |  |
| 006                        | Wall structures c.19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>  | "                           |              |   |                    |  |
| 007                        | Wall structures c.19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>  | "                           |              |   |                    |  |
| 008                        | Fill of pit [009]                                      | 6.45 x 1.9m                 | 1.24m        | Black                                     | Medium-Coarse      | Pot, brick, stone, tile, bone, clay pipe |
| 009                        | Cut of pit (008)                                       | 6.45 x 1.9m                 | 1.24m        |   |                    |  |
| 010                        | Fill of [011] – round feature, Pos PH                  | 0.25m diameter max          | 0.12m max    | Dark Brown                                | Fine               |  |
| 011                        | Cut of (010) – round feature, Pos PH                   | 0.25m diameter max          | 0.12m max    |   |                    |  |
| 012                        | Fill of [014] – post hole                              | 0.43 x 0.26m                | unknown      | Light Brown & yellow                      | Fine               | Lithics, bone, metal                     |
| 013                        | Fill of [014] – post remnants                          | 0.17m x 0.12m               | unknown      | Brown                                     | Medium             |  |
| 014                        | Cut of (012) 7 (013)                                   | 0.73m diameter              | 0.26m max    |   |                    |  |
| 015                        | Fill of [016] – post/stake hole                        | 0.2 x 0.25m                 | 0.19m        | Dark Blackish Brown                       | Very Fine          |  |
| 016                        | Cut of (015)   | 0.2 x 0.25m                 | 0.19m        |   |                    |  |
| 017                        | Truncated Sandstone Wall                               | 1.77 x 0.95m                | 0.1m         | Sandy Yellow                              |                    |  |
| 018                        | Truncated Sandstone Wall                               | 3.36 x 0.72m                | 0.17m        | Sandy Yellow                              |                    |  |
| 019                        | Upper fill of pit in [020] linear feature              | 14 x 0.73m                  | 0.47m        | Greyish Brown 10YR 5/2                    | Fine-Medium        | Pot, glass                               |
| 020                        | Cut of (019)   | 14 x 0.73m                  | 0.47-0.93m   |   |                    |  |
| 021                        | Fill of modern pit (022)                               | Length unknown x 2.25m wide | 1.35m        | Mid Grey-Brown 10YR 5/3                   | Coarse             |  |
| 022                        | Cut of (021) modern pit                                | Length unknown x 2.25m wide | 1.35m        |   |                    |  |
| 023                        | Wall structures c.19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>  | See Plans                   |              |   |                    |  |
| 024                        | Wall structures c.19 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup>  | "                           |              |   |                    |  |
| 025                        | Modern concrete drain                                  | "                           |              |   |                    |  |
| 026                        | Modern concrete drain                                  | "                           |              |   |                    |  |
| 027                        | Brick wall associated with modern concrete drain       | "                           |              |   |                    |  |
| 028                        | Lower fill of pit in [020] linear feature              | 14 x 0.73m                  | 0.23m        | Very Dark Grey 10YR 3/                    | Fine-Medium        |  |
| 029                        | Fill of [030] – post hole                              | 0.35m across N-S            | 0.36         | Light Blue-Grey 7/1 Gley2                 | Fine               |  |
| 030                        | Cut of (029) – Post Hole                               | 0.35m across N-S            | 0.36m        |   |                    |  |
| 031                        | Cut of post hole associated with [030] & (029)         | 0.31 x 0.28m                | 0.42m        |   |                    |  |
| 032                        | Clay lining of pit in [020] linear feature             | 730 wide x 930 deep max     |              | Grey 10YR 5/1                             | Fine               |  |
| 033                        | Fill within feature [020] contained within eastern end | 1m wide x 250 deep          | 0.25m        | Gley 1 3/1                                | Fine-Medium        | Bone                                     |
| 034                        | Fill of [035] – Post Hole                              | 0.35 x 0.31m                | 0.28m        | Very Dark Bluish/Grey                     | Fine               |  |
| 035                        | Cut of (034) – Post Hole associated with [037]         | 0.35 x 0.31m                | 0.28m        |   |                    |  |
| 036                        | Fill of [037] – Post Hole                              | 0.28 x 0.21m                | 0.44m        | Very Dark Brown/Black                     | Fine               |  |
| 037                        | Cut of (036) – Post Hole associated with [035]         | 0.28 x 0.21m                | 0.44m        |   |                    |  |

| Context/<br>feature<br>No. | Context<br>Description                                | Max<br>Dimensions m) | Depth<br>(m) | Colour of fill<br>(Wet Munsell<br>number) | Texture<br>of fill | Small Finds |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------|--------------|---|--------------------|-------------|
| 038                        | Fill of [039] – Sub circular Post Hole                | 0.3 x 0.25m          | 0.11m        | Dark Greyish<br>Brown 10YR 4/2            | Fine               | Bone, pot   |
| 039                        | Cut of (038) – Sub circular Post Hole                 | 0.3 x 0.25m          | 0.11m        |   |                    |             |
| 040                        | Fill of [041] – Circular Post Hole                    | 0.3 x 0.28m          | 0.09m        | Very dark<br>Greyish/Brown<br>10YR 3/2    | Fine               | Bone        |
| 041                        | Cut of [040] – Circular Post Hole                     | 0.3 x 0.28m          | 0.09m        |   |                    |             |
| 042                        | Fill of [043] – Circular Post Hole                    | 0.25 x 0.22m         | 0.09m        | Very dark<br>Greyish/Brown<br>10YR 3/2    | Fine               |             |
| 043                        | Cut of [042] – Circular Post Hole                     | 0.25 x 0.22m         | 0.09m        |   |                    |             |
| 044                        | Fill of [045] – Circular Post Hole                    | 0.31 x 0.28m         | 0.29m        | Dark<br>Greyish/Brown<br>10YR 4/2         | Fine               |             |
| 045                        | Cut of [044] – Circular Post Hole                     | 0.31 x 0.28m         | 0.29m        |   |                    |             |
| 046                        | Fill of [047] – Circular Post Hole                    | 0.36 x 0.31m         | 0.29m        | Dark<br>Greyish/Brown<br>10YR 4/2         | Fine               |             |
| 047                        | Cut of [046] – Circular Post Hole                     | 0.36 x 0.31m         | 0.29m        |   |                    |             |
| 048                        | Old alluvial substrate at eastern corner of the site. |                      |              | Brown                                     | Fine               |             |
| 049                        | Wall structures c.19th – 20th                         | See Plans            |              |   |                    |             |
| 050                        | Wall structures c.19th – 20th                         | "                    |              |   |                    |             |
| 051                        | Wall structures c.19th – 20th                         | "                    |              |   |                    |             |
| 052                        | Wall structures c.19th – 20th                         | "                    |              |   |                    |             |
| 053                        | Wall structures c.19th – 20th                         | "                    |              |   |                    |             |
| 054                        | Wall structures c.19th – 20th                         | "                    |              |   |                    |             |
| 055                        | Wall structures c.19th – 20th                         | "                    |              |   |                    |             |

# Appendix Three

## Radiocarbon dating submission and certificate



## <sup>14</sup>C LABORATORY SAMPLE SUBMISSION FORM

**Submitters Name:** Richard Chatterton – Archaeological Research Services Ltd

**Submitters Address:**

Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

**E-mail address:** richard@archaeologicalresearchservices.com

**Site name:** Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering, North Yorkshire

**Sample identifier code:** (1)

**Collection date:** October 2008

**Geographic location (optional):**

**Latitude:**

**Longitude:**

**National grid reference (optional):** SE 796 838

**Sample type** (wood, charcoal, peat etc): Hazel

**Sample species:**

**Identified by:** Jennifer Jones, University of Durham

**Weight of sample:** 315mg

**Collection, treatment and storage** (including potential contaminants, eg. chemical preservatives):

Sample collected on site and put into tin foil and sealed bag. Stored in a box. Little to no chance for cross - contamination.

No chemical preservatives used.

**Context** (the type of deposit within which the sample was found, how it was sealed and how it relates to other contexts):

Sample came from a single entity fill (042) of a posthole found with 4 other post holes that formed a small rectangular structure.

**Taphonomy** (how the sample material got to where it was found, including potential sources of non-contemporaneous carbon):

Excavated by hand – single entity fill of a post hole.

**Estimated Age** (this helps the laboratory to select the appropriate instrument for measurement as well as enabling the laboratory to contact the submitter at an early stage if the estimated age is excessively different from the measured age):

Located below a layer containing Post-Medieval finds and therefore believed to be Pre-Post Medieval.

Possibly Medieval – reason for dating is if the date is Medieval would greatly expand existing knowledge about Medieval Pickering.

**Samples and completed submission forms should be mailed to Dr G T Cook, SUERC, Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride G75 0QF.**



## Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,  
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 [www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc](http://www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc)

# RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

24 February 2009

---

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Laboratory Code</b>                                   | SUERC-22391 (GU-18272)  |
| <b>Submitter</b>   | Richard Chatterton<br>Archaeological Research Services Ltd<br>Angel House<br>Portland Square, Bakewell<br>Derbyshire DE45 1HB |
| <b>Site Reference</b>                                    | Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering  |
| <b>Sample Reference</b>                                  | (1)   |
| <b>Material</b>  | Charcoal : Hazel  |
| <b><math>\delta^{13}\text{C}</math> relative to VPDB</b> | -24.3 ‰   |
| <b>Radiocarbon Age BP</b>                                | 970 $\pm$ 30  |

- N.B.**
1. The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
  2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
  3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email [g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk](mailto:g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk) or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body,  
registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

## Appendix Four

### Photographic Register



Vivis Lane, Southgate, Pickering

Catalogue of Photographic Archive – Print accompanied by negatives



| Colour photo/slide Archive No. | B/W print Film/ Frame No. | Digital Archive No. | Description   | Facing | Scale   |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---|--------|---------|
| 1                              | 1/1                       | 28-30               | General site section in the northwest corner: 1 West  | N      | 1m - 2m |
| 2                              | 1/2                       | 31-32               | General site section in the northwest corner : 2      | N      | 1m - 2m |
| 3                              | 1/3                       | 33-34               | General site section in the northwest corner : 3      | N      | 1m - 2m |
| 4                              | 1/4                       | 35-37               | General site section in the northwest corner : 4      | N      | 1m - 2m |
| 5                              | 1/5                       | 38-39               | General site section in the northwest corner : 5      | N      | 1m - 2m |
| 6                              | 1/6                       | 40-41               | General site section in the northwest corner : 6 East | N      | 1m - 2m |
| 7                              | 1/7                       | 47                  | Pit feature F008                                      | NW     | 1m - 2m |
| 8                              | 1/8                       | 48-49               | Walls 017 & 018                                       | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 9                              | 1/9                       | 50                  | Oval pit F008 + 017 & 018                             | S      | 1m - 2m |
| 10                             | 1/10                      | 51                  | Oval pit F008 + 017 & 018                             | S      | 1m - 2m |
| 11                             | 1/11                      | 52-53               | Walls 017 & 018                                       | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 12                             | 1/12                      | 54-57               | Section of Posthole F015                              | W      | 0.25m   |
| 13                             | 1/13                      | 58-61               | Section of Posthole F013                              | N      | 0.25m   |
| 14                             | 1/14                      | 62-64               | Section of Posthole F010                              | N      | 0.25m   |
| 15                             | 1/15                      | 65-67               | View of oval pit F008                                 | N      | 1m - 2m |
| 16                             | 1/16                      | 68-69               | View of oval pit F008                                 | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 17                             | 1/17                      | 70-72               | View of oval pit F008 & wall 018                      | S      | 1m - 2m |
| 18                             | 1/18                      |                     |   |        |         |
| 19                             | 1/19                      |                     |   |        |         |
| 20                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 21                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 22                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 23                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 24                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 25                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 26                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 27                             |                           |                     |   |        |         |
| 28                             | 2/3                       | 137                 | Associated walls of F[049]                            | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 29                             | 2/4                       | 139                 | Associated walls of F[049]                            | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 30                             | 2/5                       | 138                 | Associated walls of F[049]                            | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 31                             | 2/6                       | 134-136             | Associated walls of F[049]                            | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 32                             | 2/7                       | 132-133             | North facing view of pier wall F[049]                 | S      | 2m      |
| 33                             | 2/8                       | 130-131             | North facing view of pier wall F[049]                 | S      | 2m      |
| 34                             | 2/9                       | 129-130             | Associated walls of F[049]                            | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 35                             | 2/10                      | 125-127             | North facing view of pier wall F[049]                 | S      | 2m      |
| 36                             | 2/11                      | 122-124             | East facing view of associated walls F[049]           | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 37                             | 2/12                      | 119-121             | North facing view of wall (024)                       | S      | 1m - 2m |
| 38                             | 2/13                      | 116-118             | East view of wall (024)                               | W      | 1m - 2m |
| 39                             | 2/14                      | 114-115             | Posthole feature (038) – (046)                        | S      | -       |
| 40                             | 2/15                      | 112                 | Posthole feature (038) – (046)                        | W      | -       |
| 41                             | 2/16                      | 104-109             | Posthole feature (038) – (046)                        | W      | 2m - 2m |

|    |      |         |                                      |    |         |
|----|------|---------|--------------------------------------|----|---------|
| 42 | 2/17 | 110-111 | Posthole feature (038) – (046)       | S  | 2m - 2m |
| 43 | 2/18 | 100/103 | Posthole F038 post-ex                | W  | 0.25m   |
| 44 | 2/19 | 97-99   | Section of Posthole F046             | W  | 0.25m   |
| 45 | 2/20 | 94-96   | Section of Posthole F038             | W  | 0.25m   |
| 46 | 2/21 | 91-93   | Section of Posthole F044             | W  | 0.25m   |
| 47 | 2/22 | 89-90   | Section of Posthole F040             | W  | 0.25m   |
| 48 | 2/24 | 86-88   | Section of Posthole F042             | W  | 0.25m   |
| 49 | 2/25 | 73      | Posthole (034) post-ex               | N  | 0.25m   |
| 50 | 2/26 | 9       | Posthole F036 post-ex                | SE | 0.25m   |
| 51 | 2/27 | 10-11   | Section of pit in F019               | W  | -       |
| 52 | 2/28 | 10-11   | Section of pit in F019               | W  | -       |
| 53 | 2/29 | 12-14   | Section of pit in F019               | W  | 1m      |
| 54 | 2/30 | 12-14   | Section of pit in F019               | W  | 1m      |
| 55 | 2/31 | 15-17   | Overall view of the pit feature F019 | W  | 1m - 2m |
| 56 | 2/32 | 15-17   | Overall view of the pit feature F019 | W  | 1m - 2m |
| 57 | 2/33 | 15-17   | Overall view of the pit feature F019 | W  | 1m - 2m |
| 58 | 2/34 | 18-20   | Walls 006 & 007                      | S  | 2m      |
| 59 | 2/35 | 22-24   | Walls 023 & 024                      | W  | 1m      |
|    | 2/36 | 25-27   | Section through pit F021             | N  | 1m - 2m |