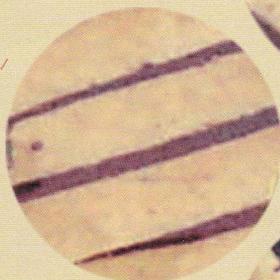
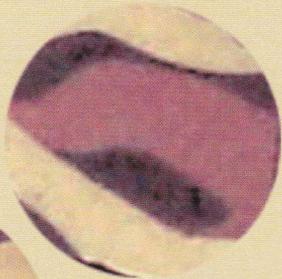


FORUM

2007



THE ANNUAL NEWSLETTER OF CBA YORKSHIRE

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The CBA Yorkshire Group

Established to pursue the following objectives in Yorkshire

- To advance the education of the public in archaeology
- To advance and assist research
- To provide information
- To encourage widespread participation in archaeology throughout society

Charity Status

The Group is a Registered Charity, Number 519581. Under the terms of this registration members of the committee act as Trustees. A copy of the constitution may be obtained from the Secretary.

The Committee

The committee is made up of the officers elected at the AGM each year and nominated representatives of the institutional members. There is also provision for the co-option of individuals having particular skills or experience relevant to the work of the group. The committee meets quarterly in January, April, July and October

Officers 2007-08

Chairperson	Steve Moorhouse
Vice Chairperson	Dave Weldrake
Secretary	Mike Edwards
Forum Editor	Ges Moody
Treasurer	Shirley Thubron
Individual Members Representative	Eric Holder
Membership Secretary	Paul Brayford
Education Officer	Dave Weldrake
Programme Secretary	Vacant

Membership

Membership of the Yorkshire Group can be individual or institutional, institutional being corporate bodies or associations active in archaeology or related fields. Institutional members are entitled to representation on the Management committee. Membership of the CBA national body automatically carries with it membership of a regional group of the member's choice without additional charge. The regional group may be joined independently, application forms are available from the membership secretary.

Grants

An award is made each year through the Group to individuals or groups carrying out archaeological research in Yorkshire. The King and Thubron awards of £100 each are made in alternate years, funded from the estates of two strong supporters of archaeology in the region. Additional discretionary grants may be made for otherwise unsuccessful applications. Applications should be made to the Secretary before 1st December for final decision at the January committee meeting and presentation at the AGM.

Affiliations

The Group has representatives appointed to other archaeological bodies active in the area, in particular the North East Industrial Archaeology Panel, the York Archaeological Trust and the Archaeological Group of the North Yorkshire Moors National Park. It supports the work generally of such and in particular joins with the Yorkshire Archaeological Society Prehistory Section each autumn in promoting an annual conference.

Chairperson's Report

Steve Moorhouse

The Committee met on four occasions throughout 2006, with between 15 and 20 attending. Efforts to encourage representatives of affiliated groups who do not normally attend meetings met with partial success, and we are grateful to those groups who sent representatives and to those who have attended. Representation is a vital link between Committee and members, a point to which I will return. I would like to thank Dr Mike Heyworth, Director of CBA, for allowing us to use the CBA Headquarters in York, and for the various members of staff who opened the building specially for use on a Saturday, Peter Olver, Gill Chitty and Mike himself.

This year the Committee has been concerned with two main themes: reorganisation and responses to the successive Thornborough Henges planning application.

The purpose of the review into what the Group does and how it goes about it is to streamline how the group works and what it can do into the future. Three meetings have been held by the sub-Committee, and a further two had to be unavoidably cancelled, hence we are not as far forward with our work as we would have liked. The approach taken has been to examine what the group does, divide this into meaningful tasks and suggest posts. The administrative structure will emerge from what the group does now and in the future. The aim will be to involve representatives and their members in a variety of projects, thus spreading the workload, but more importantly everyone associated with CBA Yorkshire in what the Group does. Hopefully this approach will provide natural successors to officers who retire, thus providing continuity.

The publication side of the group is being examined: developing other types of meetings, such as hands-on workshops and working with other organisations are themes to be discussed this year. A document covering these varied changes and developments will be presented to members, hopefully towards the end of this year. I would like to thank all those who have attended the meetings and particularly those who have produced thoughtful documents for discussion.

The second theme which has engaged the Group is the Thornborough issue, which has received national and even international attention. The group responded to all the submissions by Tarmac. The application was rejected at the planning meeting at Masham in March 2006, but following discussions with North Yorkshire County Council and English Heritage was reduced in area and was passed at a later planning meeting in January 2007. CBA Yorkshire's response was to see the henges in their wider landscape setting and through time, rather than as isolated archaeological monuments. If we are to understand historic landscapes, and particularly important elements of them, such as henges, then we have to see our heritage as integrated historic landscapes, and not view elements of them in isolation and assessed through their archaeological/excavation potential.

Those organisations who responded owe a remarkable debt of gratitude to the Friends of Thornborough, Dick Lonsdale, Mike Sanders and the Chairman, John Lowrie. They reflect the very best of how a local group can respond to a threat such as that on the henges. The way in which they have marshalled their material and encouraged, nay embarrassed national organisations to react is a model for others to follow. Much can be learnt from the Henges application in terms of how we respond to major planning applications. We need to think about the historic landscape as an integrated entity, work together and strive for a change in inadequate legislation that is supposed to protect our historic environment, and particularly that of international importance



Editorial

Ges Moody

Welcome to the 2007 edition of Forum. As usual there are a range of interesting articles from amateur groups, individual researchers and summary updates from the busy professional units all engaged in producing an unprecedented range of archaeological information. We know there is more out there; many of our busiest archaeological units have not submitted reports this year.

Discussions are underway to see if we can make Forum more relevant to the CBA readership and contributors. One possible solution is to have a permanent e-mail address where articles can be submitted year round and summarised in Forum for the year. This may be combined with an improved website where articles can be posted as soon as they are submitted and published in paper form in Forum later in the year.

Another change is that a smaller more regular newsletter may be produced which can present news and events in a more timely way. Forum will then be able to present longer less time sensitive articles.

We would welcome comments from any readers, contributors or potential contributors on the best possible approaches to improving Forum's content and speed of delivery.



Yorkshire Quern Survey 2006 Report

John Cruse – YQS Coordinator

Survey of Beehive Querns in N Yorks & S Durham

David Heslop's text as a YAS monograph was launched at the CBA Yorkshire conference on 3rd February 2007 at York.

This study has been described as 'the most extensive and detailed survey of querns achieved for any part of the country' and 'one of the most significant contributions to quern studies in recent years'. We hope it will prove to be of great interest to CBA Yorkshire members.

West Yorks Survey

The next target area is West Yorkshire, south of the river Wharfe including south Craven, Calderdale, Kirklees, Bradford, Wakefield & Leeds. Data collection continues on the full range of quern types, from Iron Age beehive, through to Roman disc, aiming for completion in 2009.

Any information on recently discovered querns will be gratefully received by the Coordinator:
(e-mail: john.cruse1@btinternet.com)

Quern Archive

The archive of record sheets continues to be augmented by new entries from published sources. Visits have been made to record querns at collections in Grassington, Snaith, Marton-in Craven and other sites.

Beehive Quern Distributions

Around 60 new quern profiles have been added to the archive, which now contains well over 900 beehive upper stone profiles

Double Feed-Pipe Querns

More fragmented examples have been recognised within the YQS archive, which continue to fall into two broad groups:

- stones of circa 45cm diameter of millstone grit, with a central rectangular support 'bar' between two oval feed-pipes, each with a steep-sided D-shaped hopper, surrounded by an outer rim, circa 3cm wide with at least three different types of central 'eye'.
- A further type, with the feed-pipes placed asymmetrically to the 'bar', has recently been noted. All are manually driven, often from late 1st or 2nd century AD military contexts, ie within the 'military zone' to the west of the main beehive quern distribution.
- disc-shaped stones of larger, more variable diameter, using local stone sources, with a central 'eye' and two, rather larger, symmetrical, circular feed holes. Often recovered from later Roman, civil contexts, presumably used as geared millstones.

Outreach

Talks on quern studies have been given to Olicana Historical Society, to the Prehistory Research Section (YAS), to heritage groups at Grassington and at Hartwith and to the York Antiquaries.

Quern Archive

Dr Michael Lewis has kindly donated a copy of his book *Millstone & Hammer: The Origins of Water Power*, Univ of Hull Press, 1997 to our library. Other recent additions include: H Procopiou & R Treuil, 2002, *Moudre et Broyer* and A. Lucas, 2006, *Wind, Water, Work: Ancient & Medieval Technology*.



Ripon Community Archaeology Project

Paul Hayes

Introduction

Some may think a project which is one hundred percent desk top study is totally boring, not so for a dozen or so retired folk from Ripon. For them their project has been totally engrossing for the past four and a half years – and they're looking forward to at least the next three doing much the same things! Probably this says a lot about older workers; but they also take very little time off, even for illness or football matches and none, so far have been absent for pregnancies – planned or otherwise. They have turned up every Friday morning, more or less on the dot, putting out tables and chairs, getting out equipment and materials and often have to be restrained from working by the boss, (a real archaeologist), who would like to explain what is to be done first.

Most of you reading this will be familiar with the task of trying to identify the archaeology of an area through scrutiny of documentary sources, i.e. books, articles and printouts of the relevant NMR and SMR, (now HER) and O/S minicards. I also include the underlying geology and old Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and aerial photographs (APs) in this category. Generally this means a lot of footwork before any reading or note taking is done, unless of course you are lucky enough to have all this information on one database. This is about as likely as observing an aerobatics display by Landrace and Saddlebacks.

A prominent Ripon historian, the late Mike Younge, (who created the Ripon Local Studies Research Centre), was determined to find a way to remedy this. He contacted Kevin Cale for professional advice and the two of them advertised a meeting in the Unicorn Hotel. This led to the formation of RCAP, with the intention of gathering relevant information from all available sources, for 33 parishes around the City of Ripon and to place this resource with NYCC's database for access for all. This task was estimated to take about six months. A small grant from 'Awards for All,' two borrowed laptops, maps from Northallerton Records Office and aerial photographs from NYCC enabled the group to make a start on the initial note taking, copying to standardised forms and inputting this vast amount of information onto a database designed by Kevin.

The first parish, North Stainley took one year to complete. One down and thirty two to go seemed an impossible target and funding was running out. We decided that thoroughness and quality was more important than a cursory look at 33 parishes, so the detailed process was continued and we applied and got another grant. This was from the Lottery Heritage Initiative in Leeds. It totalled £25,000 and has funded us virtually to the present day, allowing the completion of 11 parishes. (See Figure 1 below). This shows the project area around Ripon and the line of the A1 trunk road in the north east corner, for easy orientation.

Since February 2002 the group has lost very few of its founder members and gained seven who have stayed and become valued members of the 'family.' With one or two exceptions all are well retired, although past occupations are no guide to present interests or newly gained skills. We have teachers, a draughtsmen, secretaries, a doctor, one who is familiar with the laws of the universe and a priest. Oh, and most surprising of all, a retired mainframe computer engineer who talks a lot of babbage.

The group has overcome many hurdles on its way to achieving some notable successes. Well over 2000 records have been entered on the database, representing the presence of archaeological features in eleven parishes, during the past four years. (See illustration.) The map shows the project's parishes containing dots of eight different colours (or shades of grey) within them. These represent the 'themes' of the archaeology, as shown in the key, for example they may have a mainly agricultural function or transport or civil etc. These dots are the result of the efforts of all group members, but the images are the work of the computer expert who has grappled with Map Maker software. The white space in the centre of the map is Ripon City, which has a database of its own, containing information of 'events' which have taken place historically within it and therefore has its own very large scale map.

During the life of the project the group has used 118 different OS maps, from the First Edition 6 inch through to 1930 25 inch to the mile maps. Eighteen 'other' maps have also been scrutinised as well as modern Pathfinders and Explorers. The surfaces of 135 aerial photographs have been exhaustively pored over and recorded in the process. Very large scale base maps have also been constructed, showing layers of multi-period finds for all eleven parishes.

A major problem in the early days was obtaining accurate 8 figure grid references from maps and APs which did not have OS grids on their surfaces. This was overcome by comparing the older maps with the modern Explorer and drawing by eye, the easting and northing lines on a photocopy and then making more copies. Although tedious the same thing was done with the APs. Romers were then produced on acetate sheets, to fit the appropriate scales. This also allowed location plans to be constructed, which were particularly helpful with the matching of individual aerial photographs to an area of the OS maps. This is now done digitally by our Mr. Babbage. Thanks, Eric.

The major part of the process is scrutiny of OS maps and APs in order to create records of possible archaeological sites and these are written to a standardised form which then goes to the data inputter. Great care is taken to use a form of words which has been agreed and to adhere to a logical, sequenced approach when indicating when features appear. The description or title of the map or AP is also very important and in the case of maps from the County Records Office they also carry the individual microfilm number. The data inputter carries a great deal of responsibility as a final check, or 'quality control' of the details on every form before they eventually appear on the database. It is obviously very important that all this information is as accurate as possible, before going to the NYCC database.

When the database is up and running the intention is that information within the present project area can be accessed by anybody wishing to undertake archaeological research, whether it be specific items over the whole area, or to study a particular area comprehensively. For example someone may want to write an article on 'triangulation pillars' of the area, or 'the life and location of field water-pumps.' Not only can these and many other features be highlighted and text obtained, but details of the original sources will be available on printouts. Whether it be a field archaeologist needing to do an evaluation, or an interested amateur intrigued by 'lumps and bumps' in a field, if they are in our 'patch' the chances are we can supply the information; the lumps and bumps may show on several aerial photos, or they may be the remnants of a nineteenth century dig of a round barrow by the ubiquitous Reverend W.C. Lukis.

Since its inception RCAP has tried to maintain links with the public in order to remind people of where we are and who we are. We have taken our interest in archaeology out to the wider community and also brought people in to us. In 2003, after a year's work we were able to 'set up shop' in Ripon Town Hall and literally show folk what we did. This seemed to interest many visitors and we benefitted from four new entrants, sadly now aged like the rest of us. About this time the group made contact with several local metal detectorists, conscientious enthusiasts who wanted to share the information about their finds. This has proved to be a lasting relationship of mutual trust and benefit and led to another, very popular event for the people of Ripon. Our first 'Finds Day' in the library was like a cross between the Antiques Roadshow and a weapons amnesty; folk seemed to just want to bring in everything they'd ever found. One of the County's two Portable Antiquities Officers (PAOs) worked like a demon, identifying the artefacts whilst the group members recorded, photographed and scanned them. Last year we held another, combined with an exhibition and got 50% more artefacts. The queue was so long it interfered with the exhibition! We have given a presentation to a parish council, attended workshops on palaeography, databases, powerpoint, mapmaker software and 'how to create exhibitions.' There have been conferences and other group events such as walks and open days and we have also hosted meetings. Kevin has contacts with several primary schools and regularly enthuses the children with the puzzles and wonders that are archaeology. This is likely to develop.

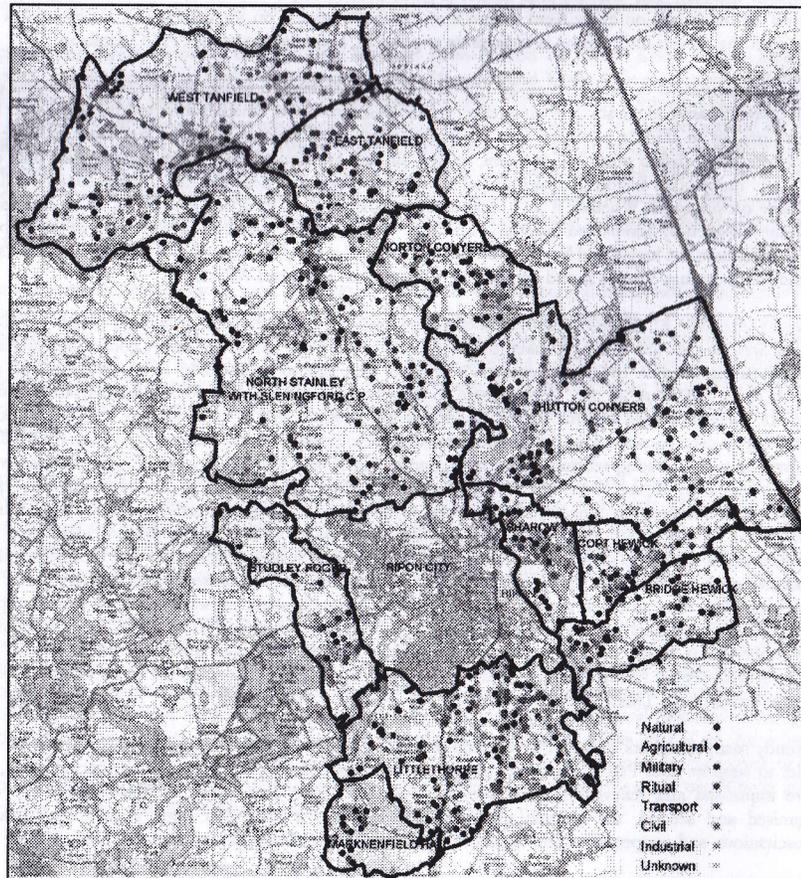
Recently many members of RCAP have been pleased to attend two metal detecting rallies in our area in order to support both PAOs, each over three very long days. Initially suspicious of large scale rallies, we were impressed and relieved by what we saw. First, the event was tightly controlled and very well organised and second, the attitude of the participants was a revelation; they were knowledgeable, conscientious and cooperative. The agreed areas of work were clearly demarcated and well clear of any

sensitive areas. The most sobering aspect of the rally however was the picture of the area gradually built up by the plotting of the finds (in periods) over three days. All records and distribution plots are taken by the PAOs for evaluation and eventual reports, which go to the organisers, parish councils and in these cases, ourselves. Cooperation and education would seem to be a way forward.

Where does this leave the group now? Well, we are just about to start a new project, with the aid of a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. However, before that we had to tidy up lots of loose ends and write a final report for the body that gave us the last grant. As a matter of fact we wrote ourselves five reports which describe what we found in eleven parishes. Unsurprisingly, we were so busy doing the work we never had an opportunity to sit down and take stock or gain an 'overview.' We've done that now and it is satisfying to write a conclusion about the landscape and archaeology of some parish, from the evidence of the gathered data and recognise that picture.

That brings us to an important question. 'Is our project important to anyone?' We would say a resounding 'Yes.' Because it isn't for us. Our work is for anyone who is interested in the area and needs some help to obtain information. It's not restricted to North Yorkshire folk alone. It makes study easier and quicker. It's of value to many, many people. Its weakness is, it only covers eleven parishes. Next time we write it could be twenty. Watch this space!

Figure 1. Greyscale image of all parishes surveyed



All's Well at St. Mary's Project, St. Mary's Church Thornton in Craven, North Yorkshire

John Buglass

Introduction

As part of a scheme funded by the Local Heritage Initiative for a programme of repair and enhancement work on the historic well at St Mary's Church, Thornton in Craven (SD 9701 4835), an Archaeological Watching Brief was undertaken on the ground works. However, as it was part of an LHI scheme it was decided to involve members of the Earby and District Historical Society in the archaeology of the project. This was primarily achieved by running a 'hands on' weekend excavation to carry out the topsoil strip and ground reduction around the well during which *impromptu* talks on aspects of field archaeology and finds handling/technology were given, normally over a tea break. The archaeological work was carried out under the supervision of JB Archaeological Services as part of the planning condition. The results of the weekend were mixed with little archaeology around the well but much of interest around the church

St. Mary's Church

The Grade I Listed church of St Mary's lies between Thornton in Craven and Barnoldswick and is popularly believed to have originated some time in the 13th century (Anon ND). A later rebuild is attested to by an inscription over the east window which dates to the reign of Henry VI (1421-1461) (*Ibid*). However an inscription on the tower dated 1510 is used in the Listed Buildings information as the construction date for the church, though the inscription may refer to the tower only. In addition to the varied architectural styles of the building the surrounding graveyard contains a wide range of funerary monuments, predominately 19th century with a handful from the 17th century, though there is evidence for possible *in situ* medieval grave markers to still be present.

Wellhouse

The most obvious feature in the graveyard is the Grade II Listed Wellhouse which is located at the base of a short steep slope at it's at the point where a spring wells up from the underlying bedrock. This building was erected by Rector Henry Richardson in 1764 in order to protect the water supply that was used by the nearby village. The rubble built octagonal well-house has a reused millstone as a cap over the inscribed stone coping with a stone ball covering the drive shaft hole in the millstone. The millstone has a mason's type mark in the form of a cross which appears to match one in a millstone covering the 'parish well' on the site of the original manor nearby at SD 9064 4830 and thus suggests that they were once a pair.

The results of hard work by the members of the historical society revealed the remains of the previous hard standing around the well-house. The hard standing was composed of varying sized un-worked stone fragments which formed a rough oval centred on the well with slightly more on the north side adjacent to the doorway and away from the steep slope. Within the hard standing there were a few fragments of stone roof tile but more interestingly a single fragment of a medieval cross marked grave cover, the significance of which is discussed below.

Set into the hard standing and probably originally surrounded by an area of rough stone flags was a small stone trough (0.48m square and 0.22m deep internally and 0.65m externally). The stone trough has been used since the construction of the well-house in 1764 to water the sheep that are kept in the graveyard to help keep the grass down as once it was built access to the water would have been restricted. Also crushed within the hard standing were the fragmented remains of many jam and marmalade jars of late 19th and early 20th century origin - the remains of jars used for flowers for graves. In addition a small number of metal finds were recovered, notably three

coins (1799, 1862 and 1943) and the remains of lead window came and stained glass dating from the 17th/18th-century church windows.

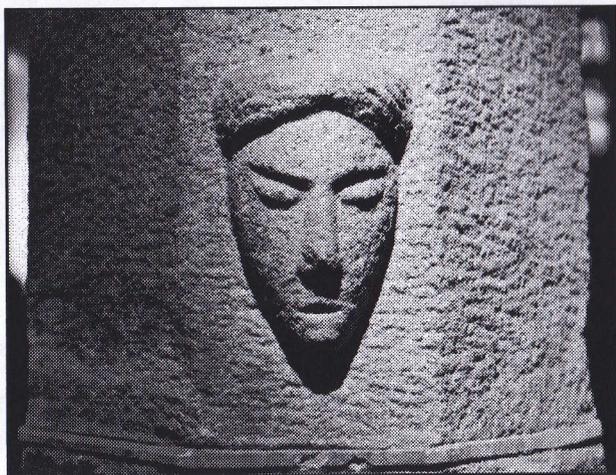
Although not part of the original brief an inspection of the church with members of the local society revealed a wide range of features relating to the medieval and later history of the building:

Heraldic Devices/Inscriptions

There are three carved inscriptions on the exterior of the church, two on the southern face of the tower and the third over the window at the eastern end of the nave. Two of these relate to the foundation (over the east window) and rebuilding of the church (one on the tower) though the meaning of the third inscription is uncertain. Also on the south side of the tower are the remains of four heraldic devices. Three are located on the south eastern buttress whilst the fourth is above the two inscriptions.

Carved Heads

A number of carved heads appear in the outside of the church and in listed building description, and as such would appear to date to the work carried out in the 17th century, though an earlier date and subsequent re-use cannot be ruled out. The heads appear to be of two different styles; those on the stops of the mouldings for the eastern window are more elongated when compared to the two on the window stops on the south side of the tower which are more rounded. In addition to those outside the western most pillar on the north side of the aisle carries a single carved head facing west (See below). This head is in excellent condition, which could either be due to it being inside or point to a recent origin. The face is an integral part of the octagonal pillar, which exhibits tool marks typical of the 14th century (Tomson *pers comm*). The face is elongated in form with almond shaped eyes and either stylised hair or some form of headgear.



Grave Makers

In the floor of the tower there are three medieval cross and sword inscribed grave markers, all which had been pecked with a pick rather than carved using a chisel. The first of these is located in the centre of the tower, a position it was moved to from what was presumably its original location in the adjacent grave yard 'some ten years ago' according to the church warden. The slab (0.7m x 1.7m) has the cross centrally located with the sword to its right hand side. The arms of the cross are straight, though an error in laying out has placed the top of the cross off centre.

The central part of the cross contains a simple geometric leaf design. The shaft of the cross is plain whilst the base is simple single step. The four small shallow holes in a rough line down the right hand side probably relate to the construction of the later 19th century funerary monument next to its original location. The various features described above would all appear to date this monument to the 12th century (Ryder, 1991, 49 *et seq*).

Although it is not certain as to the symbolism of the sword on grave markers the most likely interpretation is that it denotes a male burial (Ryder, 1991, 61 and Anon, 1871, 46) and the possibility that the deceased had the right to bear arms (Ryder, 1991, 61). The sword on this first slab has straight quillons with a clearly defined pommel of a distinctive shape for which no parallel could be found in Ryder, 1991 and 1996.

The other two grave markers are side by side in the room on the southern side of the tower next to the exterior wall. The slab closest to the wall (0.64m x 1.44m) has a cross which was originally quite elaborate but is now heavily worn across the top of the cross, this suggests that it was in a different location as the wear exhibited is not consistent with its current position. This cross has expanded arms that form a simple Maltese cross, which held further designs in four roundels now too eroded to distinguish. As before the shaft of the cross is plain but the base has three steps, all features which appear to indicate a 13th century origin (Ryder, 1991). The sword has straight quillons, though the pommel is less well defined, and it has a marked taper which is similar to the one seen in Ryder (1991, 43) described as Swillington 2 which is dated to 12/13th century.

The adjacent slab (0.52m x 1.02m) had been truncated in both length and width. There are similarities with the first slab as the arms of the cross are straight (though completely plain) and the sword is to the right of the cross. Ryder (1991, 61) argues that a sword in this position possibly indicates a left-handed person as the weapon would be on the right hand side of supine body. The sword, although truncated, is noticeably different to the other two in that it has a well defined, rounded pommel and a much wider, parallel sided blade in relation to the others though with straight quillons. This sword is very similar to the one described as Bradford 2 by Ryder (1991, 15) which is dated to 12/13th century. Interestingly this slab is described as 'The Soldiers Grave' though it is unlikely that this has any significance to the slab described here.

Overall the archaeological work on the well-house did not produce anything unexpected apart from the fragment of medieval grave marker which when taken into account with the remains of the three others described above shows that there is a potential for more medieval remains to be present within the precinct of the church.

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Easby Riverside Restoration Project

Shitley Thubron

A Watching Brief was undertaken during the consolidation and restoration work to stabilize the riverbank north of Easby Abbey Mill (Easby, Richmond, North Yorkshire NGR SE 1838 0043). A short section of the Easby Low Road was uncovered. The unmetalled road was 4.3m wide with a retaining wall on its west side.

Stripping of the riverbank revealed an area some 9m x 5m of laid cobbles. Overlying the cobbling were sherds of medieval pottery and Post-medieval pottery including Tees Valley ware. A sherd of middle Neolithic Peterborough ware and flint flakes were found adjacent to the cobbling.

Report on the Pottery and Flint from Easby Abbey Mill

T.G. Manby

Find Ref. ERRO5. 021

Material examined:

Sherd (7 x 4.5 cm.) of a shouldered bowl/jar; Peterborough Ware.

Condition: Slight weathering to upper surfaces and to broken edges. Deep externally thickened rim, hollow neck, broken off along a ring-build junction above the shoulder angle.

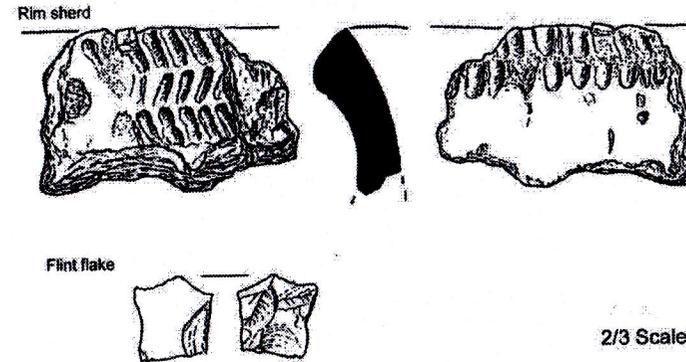
Decoration: Imprints of a round sectioned tool on the interior three rows of close diagonal imprints in a herringbone arrangement, on the exterior of the rim two rows of vertical impressions. Neck plain.

Fabric: Heavy, layered — evidence of ring construction. Dark grey, orange external surface on the neck only. Temper: much coarse angular sand, scattered stone fragments — coarse sandstone, some light grey chert and rare ironstone, <7 mm. in size.

Flint Flake: 26 x 27 mm., 2 mm. thick.

Roughly squarish in outline flat-sectioned flake. Shallow flake scars on the upper surface, fine retouch down the side edges. Fine quality semi-translucent brown flint. Possibly a broken transverse arrowhead.

See following illustration:



Comments

The vessel diameter cannot be calculated but the sherd derives from a large bowl or jar that can be assigned in terms of profile, decoration and fabric to the Mortlake Style of the Peterborough Ware tradition.

Dating

Assigned to the Middle Neolithic Phase. The Peterborough Ware tradition based on associated radiocarbon dates, mostly from sites in southern England, has a range circa 3400 to 2800 cal. BC. currently accepted, but its continuation in use down to 2500 cal BC is ambiguous.

Regional Significance

Peterborough Ware is well represented in eastern Yorkshire and since circa 1990 it has been recognized from sites in the Vale of Mowbray and along the eastern margin of the Pennine Range:

Catterick: Race Course. Pit adjoining large round cairn (West Yorkshire Archaeological Service excavation). Mortlake and Rudston Styles.

Scorton: The Grange Gravel Pit. (Northern Archaeological Associates excavation) Mortlake and Fengate Styles.

Nosterfield Gravel Pit: (Mick Griffiths Associates excavations) Mortlake Style

Marton-le-Moor: A1 extensions. Six sites. (Northern Archaeological Associates excavation). Fengate Style.

Wetherby: (Northern Archaeological Associates excavation) Mortlake Style.

The Easby find extends the distribution of Peterborough Ware into Swaledale, where previously for the Yorkshire Pennines it was known only from finds in the Craven limestone uplands. Most significantly this is the first recovery of Neolithic pottery from the floor of one of the great Pennine dales. The sherd must have been preserved in a deposit not disturbed by river action, the Swale is a notably dynamic stream responsive in its behaviour to Holocene changes in climate, like increased rainfall, watershed land usage and more distantly Humber estuary sea level changes. The formation cycle and dating of dale floor deposits relative to early human settlement is little understood.



Archaeological Excavation at 36, The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet

H. J. Smith

Introduction

An archaeological investigation was undertaken on land at 36, The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet, West Yorkshire (SE 3992 3752) on behalf of the Barwick-in-Elmet Historical Society under the direction of JB Archaeological Services as part of an LHI Funded project. This was the first project for the society and was also the first excavation which has been carried out inside the Iron age and Norman earthworks in modern times. Barwick-in-Elmet is a small settlement which lies to the east of Leeds and has its origins in at least the Iron Age as a major defensive site. The settlement was later the site of a motte and bailey fortification and subsequently developed into a medieval village. The site is within, but not part of, a scheduled ancient monument.

The excavations

The investigation was in the form of a series of small scale archaeological trenches excavated within a derelict plot of land which lay in the core of the historic settlement. Initially the excavation was in the form of two trenches, which were later joined to form a continuous excavation. A third trench was excavated towards the end of the project this gave a total area investigated of circa 28.5m². The excavation work was undertaken by members of the society working under direct archaeological supervision.

The results of the investigation were surprising in that the expected archaeological remains of medieval and possibly Iron Age features were largely absent. One post hole was found in the bedrock but it did not contain any dateable material. However what was discovered was extensive and substantial evidence for a hitherto unknown later 17th century or the early 18th century pottery production site.

The majority of the archaeological activity on the site has been in the form of dumping and/or levelling of demolition debris. This coupled with a distinct lack of medieval and earlier cultural material would seem to imply that each phase of activity may well have removed much of the evidence for the preceding one.

The pottery has been the subject of examination by Dr. C. Cumberpatch. Although in the absence of definite structural evidence for pottery manufacturing facilities (notably a kiln) the question as to the origin of the pottery manufacturing waste must remain to some extent open, it is entirely reasonable to presume that the source of the waste lies close to the site of the excavation at 36, The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet.

The existence of post-medieval and early modern country potteries within small communities is well established in both West and South Yorkshire and the evidence for this as a typical form of economic organisation in (and during) the industrial period will be reviewed elsewhere (Cumberpatch, in prep.).



Samples of the slipware found in The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet

The range of wares present suggests a date in the latter part of the 17th century or the early 18th century, placing this pottery alongside those known from Silkstone and Midhope most probably slightly later than Potovens and certainly later than Wrenthorpe and Potterton. It is to be hoped that, at some stage in the future, a review of the post-medieval pottery industry of West Yorkshire and neighbouring areas will allow the position of the Barwick pottery to be placed in its appropriate regional context.



Samples of the kiln furniture from The Boyle, Barwick-in-Elmet

Since the discovery of pottery manufacture in Barwick, another excavation being undertaken by the East Leeds Archaeology Society has found evidence of very similar pottery manufacture from about the same period at Lazencroft on the south western edge of Barwick-in-Elmet parish some two miles from the site in the Boyle. It is intended to carry out further investigation to see if the two sites are the result of the entrepreneurial enterprise of one individual or family group.



Educational work in West Yorkshire in 2006 Excavations by WYAS and partners

Dave Weldrake

Introduction

As has been noted in earlier issues of this Journal, the West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service carries out a yearly programme of small scale excavations to give young people a basic understanding of the processes of archaeology and to fire their enthusiasm for the past. In 2006, three such excavations were undertaken at Smawthorne Henry Moore School (Castleford), Oakwell Hall (Birstall), and Rodillian School (Leeds).

Smawthorne Henry Moore, Castleford (NGR SE 429 247)

Smawthorne Henry Moore School lies to the south of the centre of modern Castleford and to the east of Bencroft Road which is generally accepted to represent the line of the Roman road running south from the town (Abramson *et al.* 1999). The surrounding area is heavily built over and a small grassed area to the rear of the school represents one of the few potentially undisturbed areas in the locality.

Accordingly a north-south row of four 2.0 x 2.0m trenches were opened up in this area. In three of the four, subsoil was reached at a maximum depth of 0.40m. The remaining trench contained a feature running east-west across the trench. On further investigation this proved to be the line of a field drain complete with intact sections of pottery drain pipe (Maximum length 0.32m). These were cylindrical in section (Maximum external diameter 0.11m; maximum internal diameter 0.80m), and comparison with material illustrated in Harvey (1976) would suggest an early 19th century origin for the drainage.

Other finds consisted of small fragments of 19th and 20th-pottery consistent with field manuring. This in turn would suggest that the area had remained under agricultural use until the construction of the school buildings in the 1920s. No Roman material was found.

Partners

Leeds Metropolitan University
Portable Antiquities Scheme
Castleford Heritage Group
Smawthorne Henry Moore
Oyster Park Junior School
Castleford Heritage Young People's Group

Participating Schools and Youth Group

Number of children involved: 110

Oakwell Hall, Birstall (NGR SE 217 312)

As noted in the previous issue of *Forum*, (Weldrake 2006) excavations at Oakwell Hall encountered the edge of what may have been a medieval stone-lined drain. It was therefore decided that the 2006 educational project should focus on the area immediately to the east of the 2005 trench in attempt to define the feature more closely.

A 3 by 4m trench was therefore excavated on the eastern edge of the previous year's work. Topsoil was removed to a maximum depth of 0.50m. At this point work had to be abandoned because of adverse weather conditions. No trace of the possible feature noted in 2005 was identified.

Finds consisted mainly of 19th and 20th century pottery with a small number of metal objects including a large horseshoe.

Partners

Kirklees Leisure Services
Kirklees Countryside
Trinity and All Saints College
St Mary's First School, Gomersal
Birstall Junior School
Home Educated Children, from Kirklees District

Participating schools and education groups

Number of children involved: 90

Rodillian High School, Leeds (NGR SE 327 263)

Excavations were undertaken in July 2006 to determine the nature of a negative linear feature running north-south through the grounds of Rodillian High School. Accordingly, four 2 x 1 m trenches were excavated across the line of the feature. On closer inspection it proved to have been a modern drainage ditch (maximum depth 0.5m; maximum width 0.6m.) The feature was probably associated with the levelling of the adjacent school playing fields.

However, the western edge of this feature ran along the face of dressed stone walling and it was decided to widen the northern trench to 0.2m x 0.3m in order to investigate this feature further. This revealed a low revetment wall (max height 0.85m) consisting of five layers of hammer dressed, squared rubble stones (maximum dimension 0.3m x 1.1m). To the rear (west) of the revetment wall the subsoil was only between 0.05m and 0.10m below a humic topsoil rich in leaf litter. The feature would thus present a distinct step in the landscape before it was obscured by the levelling out of the adjacent football pitch.

What the function of this feature might have been is unclear. At its northern extremity is a pair of stone gate posts which might suggest that the revetment is support for some form of raised carriage drive. However, no such feature is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area.

Partners

Leeds City Learning Centre
Portable Antiquities Scheme
Rodillian High School
Rothwell C of E
Rothwell Primary
Robin Hood Primary
Oulton Primary
Thorpe Primary
Haigh Road Junior

Participating Schools

Number of children involved: 280

Conclusion

Evaluating the success of an excavation is relatively simple. Features and finds can be listed and categorized as they have been in the preceding paragraphs. It must not be forgotten however that these projects are not only archaeological but also educational in nature. The outcomes of the latter are a lot harder to identify and record. However, it remains true that such fieldwork does generate a large amount of enthusiasm among pupils and teachers alike. This was most clearly demonstrated at Smawthorne Henry Moore. Only 90 pupils actually took part in the excavation but every single child from nursery through to year 6 was brought out to look at the dig and to talk to the archaeologist. It seems that archaeology on your doorstep can engage even the youngest.

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Recent Archaeological Investigations by Scarborough Archaeological and Historical Society

Christopher Hall

Introduction

This article covers archaeological investigations carried out by the Society in Scarborough by since our last report in the 2005 edition of Forum.

November 2005 saw the culmination of the project called the 'Scarborough Community Heritage Initiative' with the publication of *The Archaeology of Medieval Scarborough – Excavations & Research 1987-2004*. Nearly 20 years of excavation on over 45 sites and historical research by the Society have helped reconstruct the main features of what was a vibrant centre of medieval urban life. This book describes that research and analyses it to build up a comprehensive picture of what the town looked like between 1150 and 1550.

The book draws upon evidence obtained from excavations and reported in Forum over the years, as well as old maps and documentary sources. The book depicts the archaeology of Scarborough's defences, streets, property boundaries, water supplies, churches and friaries, markets, industries and harbour as they appeared in the Middle Ages. We think it sets a benchmark of excellence in the study of the now mostly hidden features of this important medieval town and well illustrates that an amateur group such as ours, working to professional standards, still has an important contribution to make to urban archaeology.

Excavations

The Lounge Site, Harcourt Place, Scarborough. (Site Code LS04; NGR TA 0436 8846)

An evaluation excavation was carried out on this site in late 2004. This site was of particular interest to us as it is known as the Sunken Garden and cartographic evidence seemed to show that it was located within the moat of the Newborough defences.

Regressive map analysis indicated that much of the site had been built on, from at least the first quarter of the 18th century, but due to demolition in 1912 and 1939 the land has been open amenity space for the past 65 years.

Two trenches were excavated. Number 1 was positioned on the grass slope of the upper garden in a location where it was predicted from the regressive map analysis that there had been no building development. The purpose of the trench was to test the archaeological survival within the town defences and whether there was any evidence of archaeological remains pre-dating the 18th century development. In the event, natural clay was encountered only 740 mm below the ground surface, with no archaeological survival.

Trench 2 was located within the sunken area itself to pick up the alignment of the 'town moat' shown on 19th century maps. Again, natural clay was encountered at only 740 mm below the surface. The clay was penetrated in order to ensure that it actually was natural and not upcast for a rampart, but there was no evidence for its having been re-deposited.

It is disappointing that this excavation did not reveal any evidence of the New Borough defences, but this has led us to re-think the possible alignment of the defences here, and it is now thought likely that they occupy a more southerly position than is shown on the old maps, perhaps under the building known as McBean apartments.

Land at Friargate, Scarborough (Site Code FG05; NGR TA 0452 8879)

This was a research excavation carried out at a site on the east side of Friargate, at its junction with St Sepulchre Street, and diametrically opposite to the Public Market Hall. The excavation was part of the Society's campaign of investigations in the area of the medieval town. The opportunity to examine this site was particularly welcome as it lies in an area of archaeological importance, on or close to the defences of the Old Borough of the medieval town. These defences had their origins in the mid 13th century, and are believed to have comprised a town ditch with a rampart behind. Information from other archaeological research nearby indicates that the town defences pass close to the site to the west and may even cross it. It was thought likely that if the town defences are present here they will consist of rampart rather than ditch. Part of the aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the alignment of the town defences in this area.

Although the site would have been disturbed by the construction of the current toilet block and by the buildings which previously occupied it, the precise depth and level of survival of archaeology in the site area were unknown.

Trench 1 was positioned at the northern end of the site. Clay, which proved to be natural, was found very close to the surface over the whole of the trench. In the north-east corner this clay had been penetrated by a 2 metre deep brick structure which was interpreted as a water tank dating from the late 18th or early 19th century. Its interior had been rendered clearly to ensure it was watertight. The west wall of the structure was taken down to reveal the clay in section to ascertain whether it was completely natural or whether it had been re-deposited to form, for example, a rampart. There was no evidence of stratigraphy and the clay was therefore almost certainly a natural deposit.

The foundations of a stone wall F1002 crossed the western part of the trench and lay directly on top of the natural clay. This feature contained both medieval and post medieval pottery and a fragment of roof tile. The feature was approximately 1 metre wide and has been interpreted as the foundation to a post medieval building.

A further trench was excavated in the garden area south of Trench 1 and close to the gable wall of 6-8 St Sepulchre Street. This trench was found to contain the cellar of a building. Due to the constraints imposed by this it was not possible to locate natural clay. The earliest feature was a loamy layer containing very few artefacts, one of which was a 'drop' from a dresser dated circa 1670. The cellar walls in large blocks of coursed stone were built off this and the date of this find would be consistent with the appearance of the stone work. In the corner the loam was penetrated by a more organic material interpreted as drainage from the floor above. The loam was overlain by a brick floor to the cellar however the size and consistency of the bricks was more consistent with an 18th century date rather than 17th century. On top of this lay a perimeter drain in brick on edge indicating that the cellar was prone to be damp. The fill of this drain contained a variety of pottery from the medieval period through to the 19th century, presumably washed in from adjacent disturbed layers. This was topped by a further brick floor clearly a response to increasingly damp conditions whereby the floor levels were raised to clear the damp. This was a similar to feature found at Springfield in 2004 although in that case carried out in stone and medieval in date. The cellar was filled by a demolition consisting of bricks, pantiles and other material.

Old photographs of the junction of Leading Post Street and St Sepulchre Street before clearance and road widening show that this was a small brick building under a clay pantile roof - this straddled the entrance to Vasey's yard which was one of the residential yards infilling the rear of garden plots in this area at a time when pressure on land led to the development of tenements such as this. The stone wall was clearly the cellar wall to this building and would be on the alignment alongside the passage to Vasey's yard. It is not clear however whether there is medieval or earlier survival below the limits of the excavation.

Former Pentecostal Church (Site Code PC05; NGR TA 0465 8880)

Excavations first took place at this site in 2003 in advance of the possible erection of buttresses to support the east wall of the nave. A report appeared in Forum 2005. A change in ownership and in intentions towards the building, coupled with revised proposals for the treatment of the east wall gave us the opportunity to revisit this building in 2005 and carry out further excavations and research inside the nave, aisle and Sunday school.

Hand excavated evaluation trenches 1 to 6 were carried out in March 2005 in the main body of the nave near to the east wall. Generally these indicated that natural clay lay beneath the oversite surface of concrete and hardcore formed during the 1868 rebuilding of the church and that any pre-existing archaeology had been destroyed. The midden pits found in 2003 were not present in this part of the building. The natural clay had been cut and disturbed by one burial close to the side wall. This skeleton was neither intact nor complete but the remaining bones had been carefully re-laid. This was interpreted as the disturbance and re-burial of an earlier burial (possibly from an earlier phase of the church) during the 1868 re-building.

The findings of the hand excavated trial trenches informed the methodology for further works carried out in June and November 2005. A machine excavation of 78.2 linear metres of foundation trenches was archaeologically monitored. Again the findings were generally that the ground consisted of natural clay, although invaluable evidence was gained into the nature of an underfloor hot air heating system and the location of burials which were left covered by stone slabs. However in the south-west corner of the building two large areas of dark black organic material were found.

These organic deposits contained pottery, bone, fragments of leather, timber and textile. One pit was sample excavated and it was found that the organic material at this point was 2 metres deep, sitting directly upon and within natural clay. Initial analysis of some of the pottery from the trench indicates that the pit contains some of the earliest medieval pottery found in Scarborough, ie from the 12th century, which confirms the 2003 findings that these midden pits are some of the earliest medieval features in this part of Scarborough.

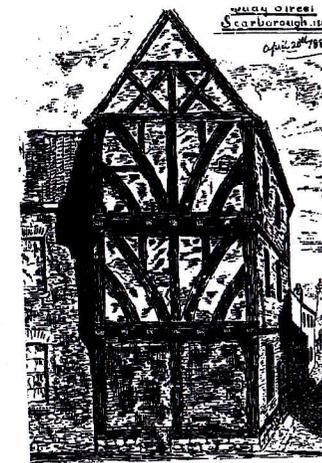
Finally, in 2003 it was intended to completely remove the east wall and rebuild it from new foundations, which would have offered the opportunity to look at this area in depth again. Following removal of the upper courses of brickwork, the stone wall was recorded, revealing that it had completely separate inner and outer leaves, the outer possibly being older.

A decision was made to leave this substantial stone wall in place and a new engineering solution was devised to provide new foundations. Monitoring of the foundation trenches showed that the stone wall was built off clay, and the midden pits found in 2003 did not pass under the wall. Exclusively medieval pottery was found in the vicinity of the wall.

The organic and pottery material from the pit are undergoing further scientific analysis.

23 Quay Street/Parkins Lane (Site Code PL05 NGR TA 0493 8883)

This site is at the corner of Parkins Lane and Quay Street, behind the Golden Ball pub. It is known to have been occupied until the early 20th century by a 14th century timber framed house which is illustrated in *A Guide to Historic Scarborough*, page 9, and in much more detail in *The Archaeology of Medieval Scarborough* page 127. Latterly the site had been occupied by a garage which had to be demolished during 2005.



A 19th century sketch of the building which occupied the site

Following the demolition, the owner took off the concrete base under archaeological supervision and this showed the site was occupied by an infilled cellar which is consistent with what was found at the Three Mariners along further along Quay Street in 1996. Under archaeological supervision the owner cleared out the cellar of its fill and this showed that the wall retaining Parkins Lane was the stone base wall for the timber frame building which had existed above - this is an important survival. There was also a stone cross wall which seems to have been a partition wall within the building.

Following clearance of the cellar we were able to lift the floor and put down trenches. One trench was at the back of the site against the brick cellar wall and the other flanked the stone cross wall. Both these showed that the cellar was built off sand which is what was also found at the Three Mariners in 1996. The sand contained medieval pottery of the 13th or 14th centuries, which would be consistent with the date the timber framed building was thought to be. Although the pottery was in the sand which would have been likely to have been deposited by the sea, it was not water worn showing that it had been dumped not long before the building was put up - perhaps the sand was added to give a level base.

Watching Briefs

Springfield 2006 Scarborough (Site Code SP06 ; NGR TA 04635 88870)

This is a site where we first started in 1997 and which continues to attract our attention. A further evaluation excavation was carried out in 2004 prior to the possible erection of two more houses and that work was reported in CBA Forum 2005. Further archaeological investigation was carried out during 2006 during the excavation of the foundations for the houses.

More of the high quality medieval stone surfaces were found including the floor of a building and a possible cobbled yard or street. This more recent work showed that the medieval boundary of the site was not the brick and stone wall which formed the boundary until recently but was located about two metres closer to Cooks Row than at present – the stone floors continue under the stone base of the recent boundary wall.

Medieval surfaces appear to exist outside the boundary and trial bores have also found an extensive area of waterlogged deposits consistent with those found in 1997-98 and again in 2004.

Wood End Museum, The Crescent, Scarborough (Site Code WE06; NGR TA 0410 8815)

A Watching Brief carried out during the erection of an extension to the rear of the main building to form Museum store and the new Creative Industries Centre found the base of an ice house shown on the 1852 Ordnance Survey map. It is thought the ice house was built in 1835 with Wood End which was then a private house. By the time of the 1892 OS map at 1:500 scale the ice house had gone.

The base of the ice house was a stone slab feature with a circular sump in the middle – the rest of the ice house had gone. The ice house had a direct link into the service wing of the house consisting of a well constructed low brick arched tunnel with stone lower parts to the walls – it is thought this was to allow ice to be taken straight into the house.

A number of garden features consisting of stone walls were revealed and it was clear that a substantial amount of earth moving had taken place during the building of the house and of The Crescent itself

Rotunda Museum, Museum Terrace, Scarborough (Site Code RT06; NGR TA 0434 8836)

The Society carried out two phases of work in connection with the proposals to develop the Rotunda Museum. In the build up to the project, an assessment was made of the importance, significance and value of the stone artefacts which lay in the museum grounds which resulted in a methodology being devised for their retention or recording prior to disposal.

Once ground works got under way monitoring of two aspects of archaeological interest took place i.e. the excavation of the ground in front of the museum at cellar level to form a new main entrance, and an internal excavation to form the well for a lift shaft.

The excavation for the new entrance involved the complete removal of the front garden which revealed the original constructional detail of the cellar to the museum 'drum' which was built in 1828. This was built in coursed rubble stone and finished to a better quality than one would expect for cellar walls and had arched openings to give light to the cellar. It was clear from the constructional detail and from the stratigraphy that the cellar had been built by forming a level platform in the natural clay, forming the cellar drum and then building up the earth around it to form the garden and museum entrance. The two flanking wings which are later (1860-61) were built off the natural clay

Internally, the cellar floor was found to consist of modern concrete approximately 150mm thick overlying a polythene damp proof membrane. No earlier flooring material such as stone slabs was present. The damp proof membrane lay directly on natural clay

Lighthouse Pier, The Harbour, Scarborough (Site Code LP06; NGR TA 04930 88578)

Monitoring of a trial trench prior to the erection of the Diving Belle sculpture showed that this part of the pier had relatively modern loose fill. However one large dressed stone block of over 1 metre square was thought to be the end of an earlier pier known as Vincent's Pier built in 1732-46 This was elongated by the building of Lighthouse Pier between the years 1831 and 1840.



The Roman Road Between Templeborough and Brough-on-Noe: Theories and Evidence

Carl Clayton

Introduction

This article considers the existence and route of a Roman road between the Roman forts at Templeborough in South Yorkshire (SK411916) and Brough-on-Noe (Roman Navio) in Derbyshire (SK181827). Many standard works (e.g. the Ordnance Survey Roman Britain; historical map and guide and Peakland Roads and Trackways by Dodd & Dodd) show this road as following the route of the Long Causeway or Causey which crosses Hallam Moors to the west of Sheffield, passing close to Stanedge Pole. Many people regard this route as a well established historical and archaeological fact but the evidence is questionable and an alternative route is a possibility. This article reviews the evidence and asks how archaeological facts are validated.

Evidence for the Roman Road

The Roman fort at Templeborough is believed to have been built circa AD 54 and occupied into the third and probably the fourth centuries. Construction of the fort of Navio at Brough-on-Noe is dated to AD 80. There is no documentary evidence for a road linking the two forts but they are within an easy day's march. Strategically both forts lay at the southern edge of Brigantia. It is reasonable to suppose that when Brough-on-Noe was built a road linking the two forts would have been a military necessity.

The first recorded reference to a road between the two forts is in a pamphlet by John D Leader published in 1878 (Leader 1878). The text does not mention a road, but a sketch map shows one as running from Templeborough to Sheffield and then west from Sheffield. The map does not extend as far as Brough but the route is labelled 'Long Causeway'. Leader provided more details in a chapter on Templeborough published in Historic Notices of Rotherham (Leader 1879). The route is given as:

'Leaving Sheffield it passes along the line of Campo Lane, over Crookes Moor, through Lydgate, along the Long Causey to Redmires; and on the moors, between Redmires and Stanedge, the large paving stones of which it was formed in many places remain'

John Leader clearly regarded the paving stones of the Long Causey as being the remains of a Roman road. Later, archaeologists were later to interpret these as the remains of a medieval pack-horse route, but the idea that the Roman road broadly followed this route was to persist.

John Leader's brother, R. E. Leader, considered the route of the Roman Road in a lecture to the Sheffield Philosophical Society in 1906 (Leader 1906, Leader 1920). He believed that the route from Templeborough to Sheffield followed the line of the Roman Rig. He followed his brother's proposals for the western part of the route:

In 1916 Thomas May carried out excavations at Templeborough in advance of the extension to Steel, Peach and Tozer Ltd for an extension to their steel works (May 1922). May mentions Navio (Brough) as a station 'more or less directly connected by road with Templeborough' but does not comment on the route.

In 1945 B. H. O'Neil considered the route of the road from Stanedge Pole to Brough (O'Neil 1945). He assumed that the road from Sheffield followed the Long Causeway to Stanedge Pole. From here he proposed that it followed the line of the existing track west, then north-west, observing that although the existing metalled surface was of recent date the underlying causeway may well have been Roman. O'Neil concluded that the dry stone wall that carries the track down the face of Stanage Edge was not Roman and observed an older road cut into the hillside which he traced down the flank of Stanage Edge, over Bole Hill and towards Bamford. He could find no trace of the road between Bamford and the fort.

Between 1954 and 1957 Dorothy Greene of Rotherham Museum carried out a series of excavations around Templeborough and uncovered evidence of several Roman roads (Greene 1954, Greene, D. & Smedley, P.

1954/5, Greene 1957). Greene concluded that J.D. Leader's 1879 observations of the road leaving the fort and heading for Sheffield had been proved to be correct.

In 1957 F. L. Preston of the Hunter Archaeological Society published a paper on the route of the Roman road between Spa House and Brough (Preston 1957). A revised version of this paper was published in 1969 (Preston 1969). He pointed out that actual traces of this road through the built up areas of Sheffield had long since disappeared but that it was possible to establish the line 'with some degree of probability'. Preston suggested that the road would have crossed the River Sheaf just above its confluence with the Don, and then followed Hallam Ridge as it climbed from the centre of Sheffield towards the moors – the route of the medieval Hallam Lane. Passing close to the sites of the University of Sheffield and the City Museum on Western Bank the road would have approximated the line of Lydgate Road. From Lydgate it ran on a slightly different alignment to Hallam Head and then parallel to but slightly south of the Long Causeway. As evidence for this Preston mentioned crop marks, field boundaries, a stony berm and a cambered agger. He also carried out an excavation at Lodge Moor and in his 1957 paper stated that this 'has established the line of the road and a width of 31 feet between side ditches'. In this paper Preston disagreed with O'Neil's suggestion that the road crossed Hallam Moor heading for Stanedge Pole and proposed that it went directly for the gap further north that O'Neil had identified as the crossing point. In the 1969 paper however, Preston returned to the route via the Pole, possibly because a Roman coin was discovered there in 1958.

Preston's papers were accepted as the standard reference on the route of the Roman road. His findings were included by I. D. Margary in his comprehensive work *Roman Roads in Britain* (Margary 1973) and the road received the coveted Margary number 710b.

In 1974 A. E. and E. M. Dodd published *Peakland Roads & Trackways* which was to become the standard popular work on the history of roads in this area (Dodd and Dodd 1974). In the section headed Navio and the Long Causeway the route from Brough to Sheffield is based on Preston's 1956 route. The route to Stanage Edge is described in detail and follows that given in Margary which itself is based on research by Preston. In 1982 Peter Wroe published an alternative route for this section of the road (Wroe 1982).

Up to the 1980s it was generally accepted that the Roman road from Sheffield followed the crest of Hallam Ridge and crossed Hallam Moor on the approximate line of the Long Causeway, before dropping over Stanage Edge and down to Brough. Then in 1984 (following up brief reports in 1977 and 1978) T.C. Welsh published a paper proposing an alternative route (Welsh 1984). Welsh questioned the established route on three grounds – the absence of any reference to the road by antiquarian writers, the fact that the Long Causeway was a pack-horse route of a later date and the problem of a road crossing over the cliffs of Stanage Edge. Following extensive field surveys Welsh suggested that, instead of running north-east from Brough to Stanage Edge and then to Sheffield, the road would have run south-east along the Derwent Valley to Hathersage. From here it would have climbed through High Lees Wood and Winyards Nick, across Hathersage Moor to the south of Carl Wark, over Burbage Brook and up the slope of Burbage Edge, over Burbage Moor, Houndskirk Moor, alongside Houndskirk Road past the ruins known as Badger House or Oxdale Lodge and through the fields behind Sheephill Farm near Ringinglow. A continuation to Limb Brook and along Hangram Lane was described by Welsh as tentative.

Welsh presented a number of observations of surface features in support of this route but these were rejected by Preston. Welsh was later to claim that 'Because it was believed that the Roman Road followed a pack-horse route known as the Long Causeway I had great difficulty getting the discovery in print'. He also referred to what he claimed was '...an extraordinary 'not invented here' assault from the supporters of the Long Causeway route...' (Welsh 1988). It does appear that Welsh's alternative route did not find favour with many local archaeologists. The second edition of *Peakland Roads and Trackways* published in 1980 added a paragraph mentioning Welsh's route (Dodd and Dodd 1980) but the third edition published in 2000 (after the deaths of Arthur and Molly Dodd) omitted this paragraph (Dodd and Dodd 2000).

Welsh was not the only person to query the theory that the Long Causeway route was Roman. In 1991 John Barnatt, archaeologist for the Peak District National Park, described this as '... a spurious interpretation of the Long Causeway. This was first suggested late last century and has not been critically challenged.' (Barnatt 1991). In his standard work *Peak District: landscapes in time* (Barnatt and Smith 1997) he states unequivocally 'The so-

called Roman road at Long Causeway above Stanage Edge, between Bamford and Sheffield, is eighteenth century in date.'

In 2000 the site of Lodge Moor Hospital on the Long Causeway was due to be developed. Trial trenching carried out by John Samuels failed to find any evidence for the road that had been reported by Preston in his 1957 paper and concluded that there was no evidence of significant archaeological remains (Samuels J. 2000).

In 2002 Phil Sidebottom carried out an archaeological evaluation of Lady Cannings Plantation near Ringinglow. Aerial photographs of this area show a linear feature which runs in a straight line from Oxdale Lodge, cuts the corner of the plantation, crosses Houndkirk Road and runs diagonally across the fields past Sheephill Farm to Sheephill Road. It does not respect the field boundaries, plantation or roads, which suggests that it predates them. This closely matches the route suggested by Welsh from other evidence (Sidebottom 2002).

In 2004-5 the author carried out walk-over surveys of the suggested routes for a dissertation (Clayton 2005). Some of the features put forward by Welsh are either not visible on the ground or inconclusive but there are a number of features that could be traces of a road especially in the area around Ringinglow. There is also some evidence of a possible Roman road on the line of Hangrams Lane and Fulwood Lane which would have led up to the Hallam Ridge Turning to the Long Causeway route, the evidence mentioned by Preston has been masked by later development and I concluded that there is now no evidence for a Roman road on the ground.

Discussion

This study raises the issue of how can we be certain that archaeological or historical 'facts' are valid. Research builds on the work of earlier researchers and progress would be painfully slow if every researcher had to revalidate all the previous work that they are referencing. At the same time we have to be wary of taking things for granted. Leader's original attribution of the Long Causeway as a Roman road was not unreasonable given the level of knowledge in the 1870s but, as Barnatt suggests, the local archaeological community has perhaps not been sufficiently critical of this interpretation. Fieldworkers have looked for and found evidence for a Roman road in places where they expected to find a Roman road but perhaps they have been guilty of interpreting the evidence to fit a pre-conceived theory while at the same time rejecting evidence that does not fit with this theory. Welsh's suggestion that his alternative views were not accepted because he was regarded as an outsider by the local 'establishment' may have been taken to extremes but does have some validity. Preston was a long standing and very distinguished member of the Hunter Archaeological Society holding senior posts for over four decades. His contributions to our knowledge of the region are highly regarded. Welsh on the other hand was an outsider. However, this should not influence how we look at the evidence. Archaeology claims to follow a 'scientific' approach in which evidence underpins all knowledge. Like all sciences, however, there is a social aspect as well which we can not completely avoid and which we should not ignore. We need to bear this in mind when considering what it is we know about the history and archaeology of our area.

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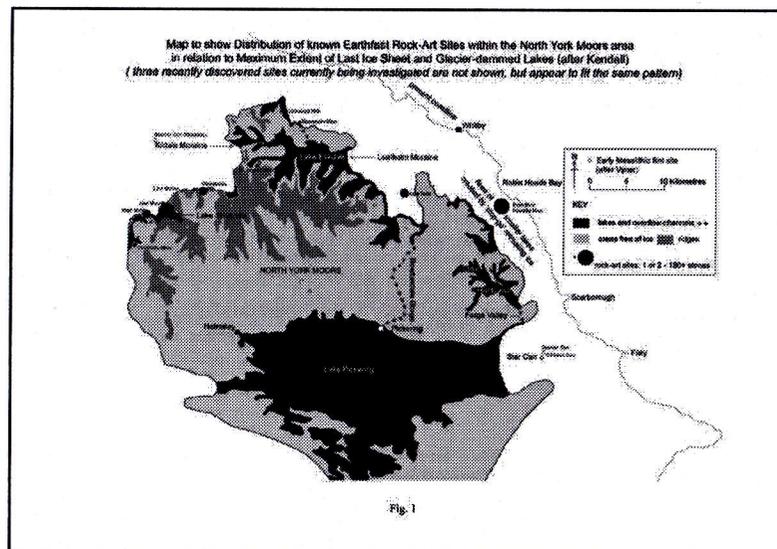
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Rock Art and Glaciers at the Fringes of the North York Moors

Brian A. Smith and Alan A. Walker

Introduction

Despite the probability of significant temporal diversity (on current general consensus, probably around five or six millennia), it seems apparent that open air rock art sites in North Yorkshire are consistently located around the areas that saw the maximum extent of glaciers and glacier-dammed lakes during the Devensian (last) Ice Age (Fig. 1). This apparent association, at the fringes of the present North York Moors, is confined to the northern half of the region. The authors could not dismiss this close correlation as purely fortuitous. The following paper explores the possibility of a viable explanation.



Kendall's revelation

Until the publication of Percy F. Kendall's 'The Glacier Lakes of Cleveland' (1903, 1-39), the exact cause and effect of glacial action on this region was problematic. Topographic features resulting from the glaciation such as moraines, overflow channels and the evidence for former lakes presented inconsistencies in elevation and location, which until then had remained unexplained. Kendall however ascertained that the lakes of the North York Moors were the result of ice dams, some up to 800 feet deep that had invaded and blocked riverine outlets. The study of erratic boulders carried with the ice flows demonstrated their origins in Cumbria, Scotland and Scandinavia. Kendall's publication systematically explained the landforms left by the ice and importantly concluded that most of the region's interior had remained ice-free. Despite probing the valleys and climbing the foothills, the glaciers lacked the impetus to engulf the higher ground, leaving an irregular 'island', or nunatak, surrounded by ice.

The Holocene: Opportunist hunter-gatherers

The ice sheets retreated, for the last time, around 10,000 years ago, leaving a tundra landscape with many lake remnants, especially in the areas that had been at the edge of the ice. Light tree cover of birch, hazel, aspen and pine (Huntley & Webb; 1988) soon began colonising this pristine new world. Elk, red and roe deer, wild boar and waterfowl entered the region (Simmons, Dimpleby & Grigson; 1981, 118), the lakes and lake edges being particularly attractive, providing water and grazing. Into the region soon came the early Mesolithic people, following the animals and also finding a constant source of food from marine life and lake fishing. Although their prehistoric coastline has vanished beneath the waves, good evidence for two lakeside habitats has survived, preserved within subsequent peat deposits.

At the fringes of former Lake Flixton, east of the former gigantic Lake Pickering, there is evidence for habitation sites, including birch platforms, as well as the means of hunting, butchering and hide preparation in the form of spears, microliths and scrapers (Mellars & Conneller; 1998, 83). The main investigations have been centred at Star Carr and, more recently, at nearby Flixton Carr and Seamer Carr. Another Seamer Carr also exists in the lowlands to the NW of the North York Moors, near Stokesley, and evidence for lake-edge hunting during the early Mesolithic has also been discovered here (Vyner; 2003, 31-34).

These highly mobile people crossed the heart of the North York Moors via the high ridges, and left their flint deposits at such sites as Pointed Stone and Fryup-Head (Spratt; 1993, 52). Were they seeking the herds of deer at the northern fringes? The light tree cover at that time would not have been an obstacle to travel and would have aided hunting. Furthermore, there is substantial evidence that the edges of lakes and other glades were kept open for grazing animals by burning (Simmons; 1995, 7).

Observations on the distribution of rock-art in the open landscape

There can be little doubt that modern agriculture, forestry plantations and stone extraction processes have destroyed many rock-art sites; it is amazing, therefore, that so much remains. And yet it does remain at the northern fringes of these moors, sharing the same areas of landscape occupied by the maximum extent of the last glacial penetration.

Virtually all rock-art in the North York Moors region has been created on Jurassic sandstone. This stone has the qualities of being even-grained and comparatively easily worked, yet durable. The yellow or gold of the initially cut surfaces would have emphasised the markings against the weathered virgin stone. The Corallian limestone and grit in the moor's southern region and the Cretaceous chalk of the Wolds, lack these qualities, and have been apparently ignored for the production of open-air rock-art (Fig. 2).

Map to show Distribution of known Rock-Art Sites within the North York Moors area in relation to Solid Geology

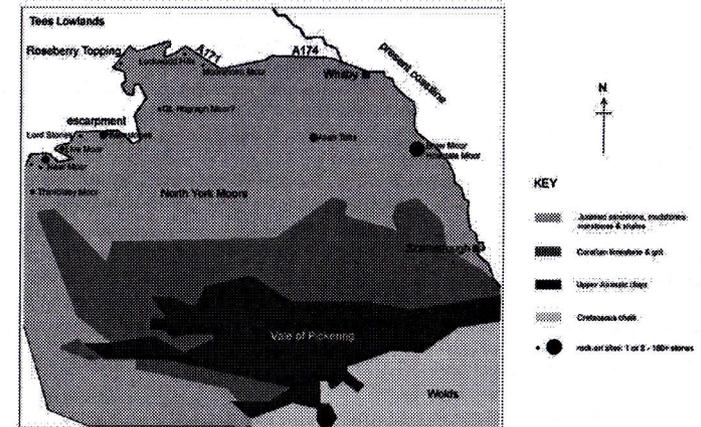


Fig. 2

It is therefore probable that the distribution of rock-art in the open landscape is dependent on the solid geology of the region. However, if this was the only factor determining distribution, then over half of the area of the North York Moors, extending south to the east-west limestone escarpment, should have produced at least some rock-art sites. Away from the northern fringes there are apparently none. Extensive searches by the authors, and other researchers, have proved completely fruitless despite large tracts of open moorland being strewn with apparently suitable stones.

Ancient pathways

Earlier research by the authors into the distribution patterns of rock-art has led us to conclude that many stones were marked beside pathways or 'corridors' of movement within prehistoric landscapes of the North York Moors (Walker & Smith, 2006). These are predominantly 'simple' cup-stones that we have defined as stones with 'five or less cups, randomly distributed, with no obvious arrangement' (Smith & Walker; 2005, 17). The exact purpose of these marked stones remains uncertain, but their linearity of distribution suggests local pathway networks that sought gentle gradients and chose dry routes around water obstacles (unless they could not be avoided). In some cases, marked stones are found at the crossing points of watercourses.

Frank Elgee (1930, 161) had suggested that the first moorland pathways were the courses of animal tracks. This seems a feasible hypothesis. If so, we consider it likely that the tracks of herds of wild animals could have been adopted by human trackers and hunters, due to their natural selection for economy of effort. Later, the stones were marked along these courses, for reasons important at that time.

Conclusion

The above paper has demonstrated that the solid geology of the North York Moors is clearly not the only influence on the spatial distribution of prehistoric rock-art sites. Vast tracts of moorland littered with stones of equal quality to those selected for marking at the northern fringes have been ignored. The areas where rock-art has been found are located at the limits of the last glaciation, and in many cases, in close proximity to glacial lakes. We have proposed that early animal track-ways influenced the pathways of early mobile groups of humans, who were

exploiting these and other resources. Later, established paths, for some reason, were formalised with the marking of stones along their courses.

The time-horizon for the marking of these stones remains unclear. Even within the last three years, opinion on the dating of open air rock-art has shifted from the Early Bronze Age into the Neolithic period. It is now tempting to consider that this may represent only a minimum date.

Hopefully this paper will open debate and fuel research into the distribution patterns of rock-art within the open landscape of other regions.

Postscript

Before land ownership was conceived of, mobile groups of hunters left messages to each other in the stones beside their pathways, much as native Australian and North American people have done until recently, and some still do so today. Within the present North York Moors region, these pathways had evolved in the same areas as the edges of the former ice-sheets, and although such pathways have in most cases disappeared or 'migrated', the marked stones remain as testimony to their existence.

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Recent Work by Boston Spa and District Community Archaeology Group

Malcolm Barnes

Prehistoric Pit Alignments, Leys Lane, Boston Spa (NGR SE 42034630 and 42044636)

Work continued in summer 2006 on the prehistoric pit alignments, the more northerly one being described in last year's *CBA Forum* and *Current Archaeology* 204. This time we were only able to excavate the central feature of the alignment shown on the geophysical survey interpretation (Figure 1) lying 65m to the south and roughly parallel. Both alignments are situated on slight ridges running east-west down a gentle slope towards a hollow way leading to the River Wharfe. Newton Kyme prehistoric henge lies 4km down river. The aim was to compare this possible second pit alignment to the more northerly one excavated the previous year and see if any relationship in terms of chronology or function could be found between the two.

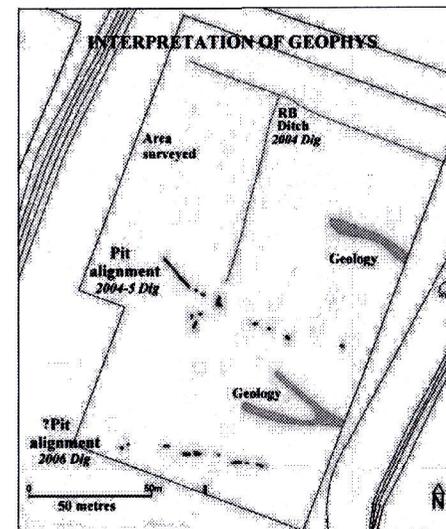


Figure 1. Geophysical survey interpretation

Two hollows beneath the plough soil (see excavated area in Figure 2 below) had varying fills, which may explain their appearance on the geophysical survey. The west one, 45cm deep with a clay-rich fill, was geological. The east shape also began life as a water-worn feature, with some silting, but had been adapted and acquired an interesting archaeological fill.

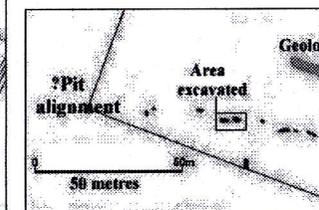


Figure 2. Extract showing excavated area

Burnt stones

The irregular, though roughly oval hollow began 20cm below the modern plough soil (Plate 1, next page). It was 0.8m deep from limestone rim to base, and measured approximately 4.5m long by 2.5m wide, tapering down to 3.5m x 0.4m at its base. The feature was filled with a friable weathered-limestone soil enriched by worm and root action from the plough soil above. From top to bottom the fill contained numerous rounded sandstone cobbles, averaging about 10cm diameter, and more angular pieces of broken limestone. Approximately 2000 were recorded, of which half had been burnt, evidenced by the reddening of the limestone pieces and the cracking and discoloration on the inside and outside of the sandstone cobbles. Many of the split ones could easily be fitted back together. Thirty of the 500 or so sandstone pieces appeared to have been used as rubbing stones before being burnt and discarded. The stones tended to be more numerous towards the western half of the feature, especially lower down. They were in rough 12cm thick layers, mixed with soil containing flecks of burnt material. Five layers were recorded, though so numerous were the stones throughout the homogeneous fill that it was difficult to separate all the layers precisely.

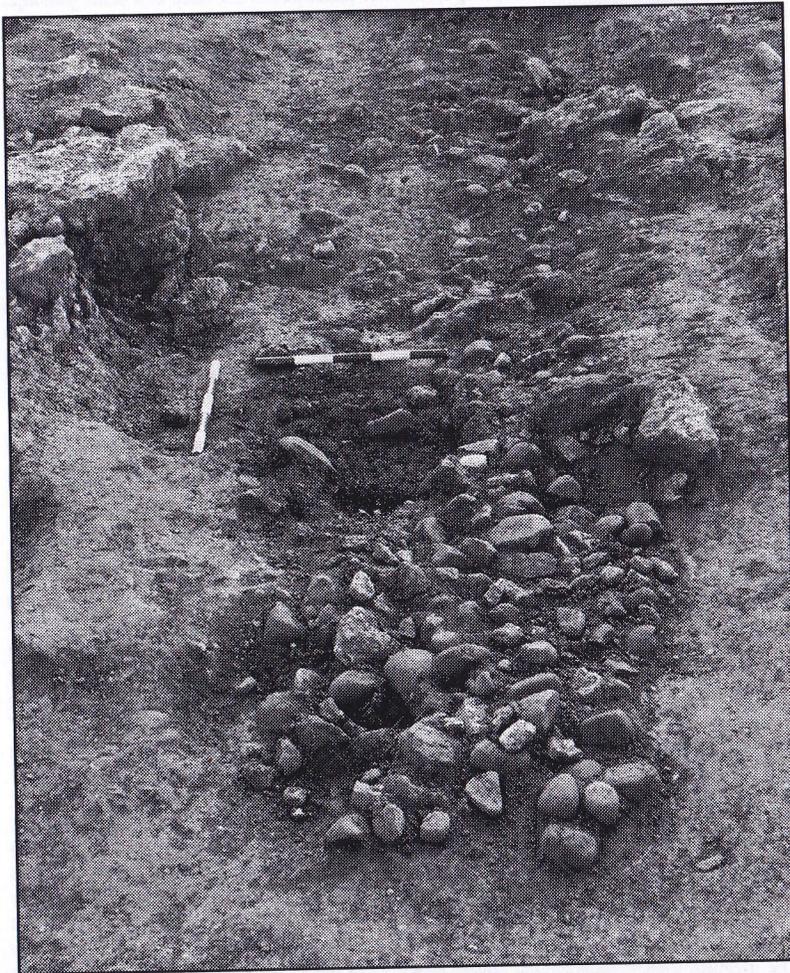


Plate 1. Burnt stones and cobbles filling hollow

Post holes

Alongside the excavated hollow was a flat area of limestone on which east-west plough marks were visible to 23cm depth, probably modern according to the farmer. Following the lines of this ploughing it could be seen that it had cut a shallow furrow through some of the stones in the top layer of the hollow. The farmer also reported that a hedge line had been grubbed out in the 1950s. Its line is visible on earlier maps, passing near to the northern edge of the feature. The limited disturbance this operation may have caused to the rim of the feature appeared on that side in the form of some broken limestone rim and a good example of a 40 x 30cm root hole or small tree bole with irregular sides and smaller root holes shooting off from its base. However, several small post holes with more regular, artificial profiles were found in the limestone surround, two by the south and one by the west rims. The latter still contained the shape of the last post used, cast in a hard mixture of clay flecked with charcoal. The companion post-pipes

around it had filled up with friable, charcoal-flecked soil, presumably because the posts from these had been removed. A fourth post hole, containing stone packing, was situated just in the fill of the hollow itself near the north east rim. The four post holes formed a trapezoid spanning the hollow. Several possible stake holes were recorded to the north side, near the edge, one containing burnt limestone and flecks of charcoal, but these were difficult to be confident of, especially in view of the nearby hedge line mentioned earlier. Two more possible stake holes were found in the limestone on the south side, containing clay and a small stone, but again these were uncertain.

Area of burning

A campfire sized area of burning, roughly 30cm square, was visible in the limestone near the south edge of the hollow. It was sectioned and the burning found to penetrate 5cm deep into the limestone from the level left by ploughing.

Pottery

The top 30cms of fill below the rim of the hollow contained a scatter of potsherds, 44 in total. The majority comprised wheel-turned Romano-British coarsewares, varying between grey or red, depending on firing conditions, including mainly greywares and redwares, with a few black burnished wares. One sherd may be from a crucible, but its hard-fired character is perhaps more likely to derive from a domestic fire. There were also three sherds of hand-made vessels of Iron Age or native Roman type, which, in view of the associated Romano-British sherds, and the longevity of the native potting traditions in this region, may also be of Romano-British date. There is an absence of fine wares in the assemblage, which seems to have derived from local sources. The damaged state of the sherds suggests that they could have originated from a secondary source, such as a midden, or even arrived with the burnt stones. This rather leaves open the question whether the pottery and burnt stones were examples of waste disposal or ceremonial deposition, especially viewed from our modern perspective of waste disposal and landfill.

Structured and unstructured depositions

In fact, beginning at 40cm depth, a 40cm diameter pit, 15cm deep, had been dug into the fill, into which had been placed a smooth rubbing or quern stone fragment, ringed by several burnt stones (Plate 2). Below this was another 50cm diameter pit of similar depth, containing the cremated bones of a mature sheep, together with burnt peat and heather stems. Two cattle jawbones were found, one to each side of this pit, with a third accompanied by three long bones nearby (Plate 3). All were unburnt, but in poor condition. Beginning at 32cm below the north rim a slightly smaller pit had been dug to a depth of 55cm. In this were deposited the burnt bones of an immature sheep, a few of which were only scorched, together with more burnt peat.



Plate 2



Plate 3

A lack of burning in the underlying rocks suggests that the materials in both pits were not burnt in situ. Other bone deposits in the hollow contained fragments of sheep and sheep-sized bones and a single canine tooth from a dog. Again, none of these bones was burnt. The lowest layers, between 70-90cm deep, contained several fragments of cattle bones and one horse bone, all unburnt and poorly preserved.

Peat fuel

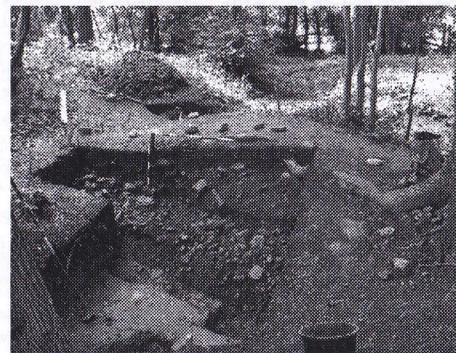
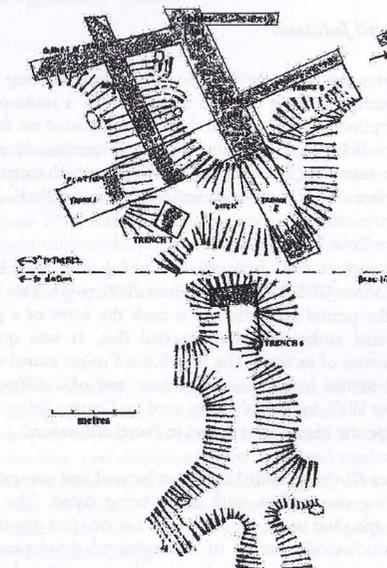
The large amounts of burnt peat and heather stems from the two pits was surprising, given that the site is situated on the magnesian limestone belt and the nearest peat deposits are several miles away. However, as it is alongside the River Wharfe, it would be quite easy to transport quantities of such a light fuel by river from Upper Wharfedale or the Vale of York and there are deposits of glacial boulder clay in the vicinity, on which it is known ponds sometimes formed together with associated peat deposits. In fact, the earthwork in Wray Wood at the centre of the site overlies one such area and there we have found quantities of burnt stones and quern stone fragments, which have been incorporated into its later adaptation as a sheepwash. Assuming, however, that there would be plenty of wood available on site, one wonders whether peat was occasionally rather than routinely used as a fuel because of its special burning qualities or on certain occasions. Furthermore, if the sheep cremations did not take place in the pits, they may have been performed close by, but it is also possible that they took place further afield and that the 'burnt offerings' were brought specially to be deposited here. This is only a possibility, of course, but if true would raise the importance of the pit alignment as a focus of activity in the landscape.

Relationship

The central feature of this alignment proved to be very different from the pits in the northerly one, which were much cleaner, relatively lacking in finds and appeared to be ceremonial. It was perhaps more difficult to pin down as to function, containing as it did both structured and seemingly random deposits. However, the presence of finds suitable for C¹⁴ dating may tell us more about the chronology of the pits and other deposits. Furthermore, future excavation of possible pits aligned on each side may hopefully give more indication of how, if at all, the two pit alignments were related.

Wray Wood Earthwork (NGR SE 42134692)

The eastern half of the 'sheepwash' was tackled in summer 2006. This resulted in the discovery in Trench 7 of a linking gully from the western half, diverting round from just before the cobbled exit ramp to enter the eastern feature on a lower and earlier pebbled entrance platform in Trench 6. This was truncated by the construction of the present bank between the two halves. A depth of dark woodland soil lying beneath the up-cast forming the bank gradually built up above this earlier level, sufficient to suggest a possible medieval date for the earlier phase. The construction of the bank had also cut through the stone lining which provided a narrow way through the feature, similar to that found in the western part in previous excavations and described in CBA *Forum*.



Amongst the stones used to construct these features we found more burnt stones, rubbing stones and an interesting quern stone with a worked convex face and a smoother flat working surface, remnants again from some earlier period of use of the area. The flat surface did not seem to have been smooth enough to have been used, and may therefore have been a rough-out.

Further information about activities and news of post-excavation and dating results will be available from the group's website www.hsparch.org.uk or by contacting the chairman on 01937 844115.

Recent work by the Ingleborough Archaeology Group

David Johnson

During the past year the Group has been working on three projects. The major Kingsdale Head Project, involving targeted excavation of a multi-period site as well as field walking and multi-disciplinary archival research, will be reported on fully in 2007. Work began in 2006 at Masongill west of Ingleton surveying a series of earthworks of as yet indeterminate age. The third project, now complete, is the Sow Kiln Project which investigated a sample of clamp kiln sites across the Craven area of the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

The Sow Kiln Project

The project arose from the unearthing of a clamp kiln during the Group's Broadwood Project in 2003 (see CBA Yorkshire Forum 2005, p.41). This kiln was dated by archaeomagnetic techniques to the period 1650-95, and it took the form of a penannular, stone-lined bowl with stone-built internal stoke hole and external flue. It was quite sophisticated for a vernacular industrial structure of its time. The Sow Kilns Project aimed to test the hypothesis that the Broadwood kiln was unique in form and structure, and of a different class from Jobey's sow kilns (The nomen "sow kiln", incidentally, was used by George Jobey of Newcastle in 1966 to refer to unstructured, single-use clamp kilns found in Northumberland).

Over 80 clamp kilns have been located and surveyed in the Dales, of which five were excavated during the project, with three being dated. The results show that the Broadwood kiln was anything but unique as all the excavated kilns displayed the same general characteristics, though a chronological phasing of technological development has been identified from the sample, in conjunction with work done at the same time by Network Archaeology on eight clamp kilns along the easement of a new gas pipeline cutting through Craven.

None of the excavated kilns can be termed a sow kiln: all were more sophisticated and none had been designed for single use. Confirmed dates from the Group's sites range from the mid-sixteenth to mid-seventeenth centuries. Two of them, at Feizor and Newby Cote, revealed seemingly unique horse burials. In each case the disarticulated bones had been carefully deposited in a pile within the kiln stoke-hole. Both were partial burials, consisting of skull, neck vertebrae, clavicle, long leg bone and pelvic bone. No bone showed any pathology at all so neither animal had died from a recognisable disease. None showed any signs of burning so the dead animals had not been thrown in to the bowls to get rid of them: both were clearly post-abandonment deposits. The careful selection of bones rules out disposal of an inconvenient carcass in a convenient hole.

It is quite clear that these were both deliberate burials, possibly as some form of closure ritual on the two kilns, and no parallels have been identified in folk or archaeological literature for the period in question.

A full report on the project was published in December 2006.



Recent Analytical Field Survey in Yorkshire by the Archaeological Survey & Investigation Team of English Heritage

Marcus Jecock and Abby Hunt

Beningbrough Hall

In spring 2006, members of the team undertook analytical field survey of former parkland south of Beningbrough Hall in response to a request from the National Trust. The earthworks document a story of medieval agriculture and settlement succeeded by various post-medieval designed landscapes. The present Hall dates from 1716, but documentary evidence demonstrates that it had at least one predecessor. Various slight earthworks relate to formal garden schemes of the early 18th century and later. A sinuous ha-ha established in the late 19th century but modifying a precursor, separates the present formal garden from former parkland beyond. The park is on the Parks and Gardens Register.

Black Plantation, near Richmond

Early in 2005 members of the team investigated evidence of unenclosed settlement revealed by partial felling of Black Plantation, near Low Coalsgarth Farm, Richmond. The plantation lies at about 260m OD, and occupies land formerly part of Aske Common. The survey identified eleven circular stone-walled houses in association with two discrete areas of fields and trackways defined by stony banks and earthen scarps; other structures, including possible yards, were also identified. No independent dating evidence was recovered, but the reported discovery of a fragmentary beehive quern and analogy with sites elsewhere would support an Iron Age or Romano-British date. The site is being considered for scheduling.

Deepdale

In summer/autumn 2006 the team, in partnership with the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority, surveyed a late prehistoric/Romano-British settlement situated towards the head of Deepdale Gill in Langstrothdale. The site, which is scheduled, is remarkable for the extraordinary preservation of drystone-walled structures standing up to 1.6m high and displaying evidence of slight corbelling. The survey has suggested that where this degree of survival is visible, it is because of unrecorded antiquarian clearance of tumbled stone. However, the investigation also revealed directly behind the settlement a previously unrecognised lead open-cut of probable early post-medieval date, whose outer vein wall has collapsed, and is continuing to collapse, onto the structures, thus posing a threat to their continued survival.

Sutton Howgrave

In October 2005, a rapid walkover survey of land adjacent to Howgrave Hall, 8km north of Ripon, was undertaken in order to provide advice to the EH Ancient Monuments Inspector for North Yorkshire. Earthworks in a walled enclosure adjacent to the Banqueting House associated with the Hall, are part of a formal garden layout. To the south are the earthwork remains of a village belonging to one of the two recorded medieval manors. These remains consist of a hollow way skirting a block of rectilinear tofts and other building platforms. Earthwork and map evidence demonstrates that a farmstead, or group of cottages, succeeded the village in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Further Information

Detailed reports on the above surveys have, or are in the process of being, produced for inclusion in English Heritage's Archaeological Investigation and Research Department Report Series. Further details may be found by following the links: Research & Conservation > Archaeology & Buildings > Landscape Detectives on the EH website www.english-heritage.org.uk, or by phoning the York Regional Office on 01904 601901.



Selected Recent Projects by Archaeological Services WYAS

M. Lightfoot, J. Richardson, I. Roberts, A. Swann and A. Webb

East Yorkshire

Driffield, Auchinleck Close (TA 0095 5595)

Since the investigation of a number of discrete features of earlier prehistoric and Late Iron Age/Roman date in 2004-2005 (reported in 2006), monitoring of further stripping in advance of housing development to the east and north-east, carried out in association with Ed Dennison Archaeological Services, has revealed only a few isolated additional features. Work is continuing.

North Yorkshire

Barnsdale Bar Quarry Eastern Extension (SE 515 415)

The further extension to the quarry has revealed more of the enclosed and sub-divided landscape that was initially investigated in 2003 and 2004. Two small adjacent ditched enclosures have now been revealed, along with a series of ditches forming a surrounding rectangular field pattern. Many of the ditches have been heavily truncated by ploughing and finds are few, the ditches containing a small quantity of Roman pottery and a crouched inhumation burial. Work is ongoing.

Byram Park Quarry, Brotherton (SE 495 267)

Excavations in advance of limestone quarrying during the Summers of 2005 and 2006 revealed part of a Romano-British field system and enclosure complex. The field system was only partially represented in the cropmark record and the site was investigated by a strip and record strategy, followed by detailed excavation. A rectilinear sub-divided field system formed the main part of the site and a number of human burials were found positioned parallel and adjacent to the field boundaries. The small enclosures investigated did not reveal firm evidence of domestic occupation, but the finds recovered, which includes small amounts of samian pottery, coins and metalwork would suggest a settlement close by. No analysis of the findings has yet taken place work is ongoing.

Pickering, Newbridge Quarry (SE 795 857)

Further excavations in the Summer of 2006 investigated the northward continuation of the Late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement enclosures in advance of quarrying. As previously found the settlement enclosures were appended to the eastern side of a north-south double-ditched trackway. The 2006 excavation identified at least three phases of activity, which saw a succession of two roundhouses replaced by a rectangular ditched enclosure. Notable this year was the discovery of four unenclosed gully-defined structures to the west of the trackway. One of these was a square enclosure, initially thought to be a barrow, although no confirmation of this was obtained from excavation. The other structures were respectively circular, ovate and sub-rectangular in plan. No dates for these have been obtained to date. Further evidence of cremation burials were found inserted into the fill of the trackway ditch. These are presently thought to be of Late Roman date, whilst pottery from elsewhere on the site has provisionally been identified as Saxon material. Work is ongoing.

Reighton Bypass (TA 130 755 to 120 767)

A programme of archaeological works took place between February and April 2006 prior to the construction of the A165 Reighton Bypass, north, west and south of the village of Reighton, 4.5km to the south-east of Filey. The works included the excavation of two areas, a strip and map of a further area, an evaluation by trial trenching and a survey and photographic record of two pillboxes.

The results of the excavations confirmed the presence of human activity ranging in date from the Late Iron Age or earlier, to the Romano-British period. Archaeological remains consisted of two large parallel ditches (the 'Argham Dike'), a group of large pits, some post holes and a series of linear ditches forming a possible enclosure within which were the remains of two ring gullies. A number of other ditches apparently forming a field system were also recorded. The discovery of an undated but apparent crouched inhumation during evaluation of the site, together with the concentration of pits located within a putative enclosure with a western entrance, suggested a Late Iron Age or Romano-British segmented cemetery. This, however, was not the case as the pits, some of which were quite substantial, proved to contain no human remains and are more likely to have been chalk quarry pits.

The project provided the opportunity for the excavation of two large northeast to southwest running prehistoric ditches identified as a long distance earthwork known as the 'Argham Dikes'. The excavation demonstrated the large scale nature of the ditches though no datable material was recovered from the primary fills. One or more phases of the settlement enclosure may have used the Argham Dikes as a boundary or even for defensive purposes.

Medieval activity on the main excavation areas was confined to some large quarry pits, though during the watching brief on the soil strip an almost intact large medieval vessel was recovered from a pit. Post-excavation assessment and analysis is ongoing.

South Yorkshire

Armthorpe, West Moor Park

Archaeological investigations in advance of development at West Moor Park revealed a series of enclosure ditches and gullies, pits, post-holes, hearths and possible corn-drying kilns. Previous excavations at West Moor Park have identified 'brickwork' field systems and this excavation was located to the west of these field systems. The latest investigations failed to find evidence of settlement activity and instead it appears that this area was the location of low-density industrial activity, as attested by the hearths, roasting pits and corn-drying kilns. This industrial activity most likely related to the agricultural activity identified to the east of this site during previous excavations. It seems likely that the fields formed part of a larger agricultural landscape that developed from the Late Iron Age and throughout the Romano-British period. Preliminary observations suggest that the industrial activity on the site is Romano-British in date given the large quantity of Yorkshire grey ware found in the fills of features. Many of these features appear to have been short lived and may indicate that the site was in use for a relatively short period of time before being abandoned. Post-excavation analysis is ongoing and is currently at the assessment stage.

Armthorpe, Mere Lane (SE 623 050)

An excavation at Mere Lane, Armthorpe partly revealed the remains of a post-medieval structure consisting of two beam-slots that demarcated an internal pebble-stone floor from an external cobblestone surface. A pit and two post-holes of similar date were also identified. Undated features included three pits and six post-holes of probable post-medieval date. Remaining archaeological features consisted of pits and post-holes probably associated with the former 19th-century cottages that previously occupied the site.

Barnby Dun, The Maltings (SE 618 082)

The Maltings at Station Road, Barnby Dun were the subject of an archaeological assessment and building appraisal prior to development. Despite the fact that over half of the original building had been totally destroyed by fire in 1999 enough remained of the building to enable the processes to be reconstructed. Two tiled fermenting floors were located with storage space on the upper floors. A large covered hoist at the rear of the building had been used to load malted grain directly into railway wagons. One of two original kiln houses survived but all internal fittings had been removed.

Bawtry, River Idle (NGR withheld)

A Watching Brief near Bawtry has recently identified the site of a potential Roman temple. Finds recovered from topsoil stripping include 71 Roman coins, 653 sherds of Roman pottery and four column bases, three of which may be in situ. The coins date from the mid third to late fourth century AD. Their composition is not consistent with a single hoard and may represent votive offerings. The pottery is of a similar date range, mid third to mid fourth century, and contains forms previously associated with burial and ritual sites, including "tazze" vessels (incense burners). The site is to be the subject of further investigation.

Brierley, Church Street (SE 413 110)

An archaeological evaluation at Church Street, Brierley, between 7 and 9 September identified a structure consisting of a gully and two post holes. Two sherds of highly abraded medieval pottery were recovered from one of the post holes and a sherd of 11th-13th century pottery was recovered from the subsoil. No other archaeological remains were identified.

Doncaster, Bentley Rise (SE 570 050)

An archaeological Watching Brief was carried out in advance of sewage pipeline works in a field that in 1979 had revealed a series of cropmarks, including a double ditched trackway, field boundaries and field corner enclosures, thought to be of Romano-British origin. The new pipeline route cut across the line of the trackway and one of the enclosures, but no trace of these features was found during controlled stripping of the plough soil. It is concluded that the archaeology in this part of the landscape has been lost due to repeated deep ploughing over the last 27 years.

Laughton en le Morthen, Rectory Farm (SE 5184 8822)

Excavations in advance of housing development in 2006 investigated the rear parts of perhaps three tenements fronting onto the main street in the medieval village core. The village has a Domesday pedigree and contains the remains of a Saxon church and a motte and bailey castle. These works constitute the first formal excavations carried out in the village. Amongst a number of discrete pits and post-holes were found three ovens. One in particular, a corn-drying oven constructed with a wattle and daub dome, has been found, by both archaeomagnetic and radiocarbon dating methods, to be of Saxo-Norman date. Pottery and a number of other artefacts confirm pre-Norman activity. Later phases of activity date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Post-excavation work is ongoing.

Long Sandall (NGR withheld)

A possible new Roman fort has been identified on the east bank of the River Don. The site was detected during the systematic analysis of Meridian and RAF vertical air photographs as part of an ongoing ALSF project. The ditches identified seem to represent the north-east corner of a double-ditched enclosure, about 165m long and over 100m wide.

Maltby, Stone Barn (SK 5543 8968)

In advance of development and refurbishment the former water mill at Stone, near Maltby, was the subject of an archaeological building recording exercise. The building comprises two mills, one of 17th century date and a later one of 18th century date and later. A remnant wall may have had a medieval origin and could have formed part of a monastic water mill. The later and better preserved mill structure had a complete hurst frame supporting a French burr stone. Oak line-transmission brackets were also recorded together with a good example of a cylindrical bolter.

Mexborough, Pastures Road (SE 493 005)

A phased programme of archaeological work comprising desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and trial trenching was carried out at Pastures Road, Mexborough. The geophysical (magnetometer) survey confirmed the presence (as previously suggested by cropmarks) of three probable enclosures in the south-east corner of the site as well as a trackway. Twenty-five trial trenches targeting magnetic anomalies, cropmarks as well as apparently blank areas, confirmed

the presence of ditches, probably forming two or three enclosures and a double ditched trackway. These features are thought to be prehistoric in date although the lack of artefactual evidence has made secure dating difficult. A few discrete features were recorded within the enclosures. Further excavation is anticipated.

Rossington, Rossington All Saints School (SK 620 972)

An extensive 'brickwork' field system, thought to be of Late Iron Age/Roman date, was recorded as crop marks during aerial reconnaissance in the 1970s. The area is now occupied by the playing fields of Rossington All Saints School. Proposals for the redevelopment of the school saw the evaluation of the playing fields in 2005 and 2006 using both geophysical survey and trial trenching methods. In both cases a negative result was achieved suggesting that the field system ditches had been destroyed either by a combination of repeated deep ploughing and subsequently by landscaping during the creation of the playing fields.

Sheffield, Blonk Street (SK 435 487)

The site is located on the northern edge of Sheffield city centre and comprises a small area of land bounded by Blonk Street to the north, the River Don to the south and 19th-century shop buildings to the west. The site included a grade II listed crucible stack and a warehouse. The excavation of two archaeological evaluation trenches revealed 19th century remains depicted on the 1890 Ordnance Survey map. The earlier buildings and boundary shown on 1782 and 1853 maps were not encountered, and it is likely that the construction of later cellars have removed earlier remains in the area. It appears that the ground level in the area was raised considerably (around 2m) in the later part of the 19th century, probably in response to the Sheffield flood of 1864 when the Dale Dike Dam in the Loxley valley burst, destroying many properties with a wall of water and debris that surged down the upper Don and Loxley valleys. The nearby Lady's Bridge was one of the few bridges to avoid destruction along the valley in the flood and water poured over the top. This evident raising of the ground level explains why the ground plan of the buildings in the area changes dramatically between the 1853 and 1890 Ordnance Survey maps. The cellar walls for the later 19th-century buildings were constructed at the previous ground level and then the spaces in between the cellars were filled with made ground. Post-excavation assessment and analysis is ongoing.

Thorpe Salvin, Hall Cottages (SK 5213 8129)

In advance of demolition and the construction of a new house and garage, two 18th, 19th and 20th century cottages close to the site of Thorpe Salvin Hall were recorded and a Watching Brief during demolition was maintained. The rear wall of the cottages was thought to be part of a reused 16th-century wall. The ground floor of the cottages dated from the second part of the 18th century whilst the first floor and roof were replaced in the first half of the 20th century. An interesting early 19th-century cast iron cooking range was discovered in one of the cottages. The watching brief uncovered stone foundations that could indicate a building of 16th century date or earlier.

West Yorkshire

Adel (SE 277 411)

A geophysical survey covering approximately 12 hectares was carried out on behalf of the West Yorkshire HER in order to provide more information on the site of a presumed Roman fort at Adel. The survey has revealed anomalies indicative of extensive settlement activity either side of an east/west aligned road. At the eastern end of the site, bisected by the road, a square feature could locate the presumed fort. However, activity continues at least 200m to the west of the fort suggesting that the site is more complex than initially thought and that its function may have changed over time.

Barwick Earthwork Project (SE 3985 3750)

A geophysical (earth resistance and magnetometer) survey was carried out as part of a Local Heritage Initiative project at Barwick in Elmet hillfort, a Scheduled Ancient Monument. The

survey did not provide any evidence for the presence of stone structures in the bailey area to the southern end of the hillfort although discrete magnetic anomalies could be due to infilled pits or areas of burning. However, given the unrestricted access to the site it is considered more probable that these anomalies are due to modern activity.

Bradford, East Parade (SE 1649 3309)

An early 20th century 'daylight factory' was recorded at the corner of East Parade and Green Street, Bradford. It was found that the building was constructed from a steel frame with concrete cladding and floors, and brick and concrete block walls. The three-storey building was characterised by large multi-paned windows along the length of Green Street and the extensive roof light, designed to maximise the availability of natural light.

Bradford Broadway (SE 1653 3326)

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in Forster Square, Bradford, ahead of the Broadway Centre redevelopment. Whilst much of the area had been disturbed by 19th-century and more recent development and services, two adjacent trial trenches revealed pre-19th-century structures overlying sealed deposits that produced pottery dating back to the medieval period. Consequently an open area excavation was initiated in order to more fully investigate and record these structures and deposits.

The excavation provided evidence for a number of phases of activity on the site. The earliest of these included a building and tanning pits possibly dating to between the 15th and 17th centuries, followed by an episode of flooding, and then 17th century smithing activity. After a large quantity of cinders was deposited on the site during the 17th century, a building was constructed, probably during the early 18th century. By 1805, this building was an inn called The Wool Packs, and this underwent refurbishment and rebuilding, probably in the 1820s. By the late 1870s, this inn was demolished and a large statue plinth was erected in its place, and Forster Square came into existence, which survived as an open space until the most recent redevelopment of the area in the 1960s.

Huddersfield, St Peter's Church (SE 1450 1670)

A small archaeological evaluation undertaken on the site of a proposed redevelopment at St Peter's Church, Huddersfield identified a complex sequence of archaeological deposits, mainly pertaining to post-medieval burials. Twenty four partial skeletons and over 2700 fragments of disarticulated bone were recovered from the two small trenches. Many of the burials were noted within the degraded remains of wood coffins. Associated coffin furniture was also recovered from many of the graves. Below these graves, an intriguing compact deposit was identified which may represent part of an earlier ecclesiastical structure.

Leeds, Broadcasting House (SE 2982 3448)

In advance of development by the Metropolitan University the former Quaker Meeting House (later Broadcasting House) was recorded following stripping out of 20th century material. Survey work to record the 'Broadcasting House' aspects of the building had taken place in 2004. The current survey was able to demonstrate the original form and function of the building and enabled phasing analysis to be undertaken. Remarkable within the building was the survival of gridded beam and plaster ceilings over the main meeting hall and the upper meeting room, together with evidence of a full gallery supported on cast-iron columns.

Leeds, Kirkstall Abbey (SE 259 362)

A Watching Brief during the construction of a wheelchair access ramp, immediately south-east of the Abbey House Museum, identified a substantial stone wall of likely medieval date, along with a series of stone drains of unknown date. Also encountered were stone revetment walls relating to the Victorian gardens. A stone-lined well, capped with what appears to be re-used medieval architectural stonework, remains to be investigated at a later date.

Leeds, Mosley Wood Farm (SE 2429 4064)

Mosley Wood Farm is a rural complex dating from the 17th century. The farmstead consists of a large, five-bay aisled barn, machinery and cart sheds and a farmhouse. All of the farm buildings are gritstone-constructed and some retain original oak timberwork. The farmstead continued to develop between the 17th and 19th centuries. Tree-ring analysis gave dated samples from the primary structure of the barn gave a felling date of 1659.

Leeds, St John the Evangelist (SE 302 338)

St John the Evangelist's church in Leeds is the oldest church in the city centre, dating from the early 17th century. Remodelling of the churchyard required the re-siting of some late 18th and early 19th century grave slabs. A total of four recumbent slabs were recorded, dating from 1798 to 1823.

Mirfield, Ledgard Bridge Mill (SE 2017 1949)

A textile mill complex, established adjacent to the River Calder in Mirfield in the 1860s, was recorded in advance of redevelopment. Over a period of three decades the mill grew with the additions of weaving sheds, administration buildings and multi-storey manufactories. Buildings continued to be added during the first half of the 20th century. The mill ceased production in the 1980s when it was converted to small commercial unit use. The main buildings on site were a 22 bay four-storey mill of 1860, an 8 bay 3 storey mill of 1864, a large north-light shed of the 1880s, a two-storey double pitched 8-bay structure of the 1890s, a range of administrative buildings of two storeys dating from the late 19th century and a number of further buildings of 20th century date.

Normanton, Normanton Industrial Estate (SE 410 235)

Prior to the construction of an extension to Normanton Industrial Estate, a number of enclosures and an associated field system were excavated. The ditches are likely to date to the Late Iron Age or Romano-British periods. The field system ditches appear to have the same axis across the site and may link up with the field system at Whitwood Common and perhaps other field systems and track ways in the area forming a co-axial field system possibly covering many square miles.

Scholes, Scholes Lodge Farm (SE 381 364)

An excavation at Scholes Lodge Farm during 2006 in advance of housing development. The site lies in the area of a 14th century manorial site and the remains of a moat and a linear ditch can be seen as earthworks in the adjacent field. The ditch which probably represented an enclosure or boundary, terminated within the excavation area, and excavation demonstrated that it was likely to have been in use between the 11th and 16th centuries. On the western or external side of the ditch was evidence of a medieval structure comprising a number of large postholes and possible beam-slots, together with associated drainage ditches and gullies. Pottery evidence suggests that this structure dated to the mid 11th to mid 13th century with utilitarian wares of typical West Yorkshire Gritty wares represented. Other medieval remains identified on the site comprised pits, latrine pits, a gully and small postholes on the eastern (internal) side of the enclosure ditch. Assessment of the pottery indicates a hiatus in activity on the site between the late 13th and late 15th centuries, with only some residual material from the later 15th or 16th century evident. The remaining pottery assemblage was predominantly of later 17th or 18th century wares (ibid), associated with a large post-medieval farm building with associated well and stone built drainage system on the site.

Soyland, Kirk Cliffe Farm (SE 038 202)

In advance of restoration, Kirk Cliffe Farm, a 17th century stone-built yeoman farmhouse with attached barn, was subject to a CoBRA survey and subsequent further recording work. Although derelict, the Grade II building retains many original features. The house retains three rooms on the ground floor; the housbody, the main parlour and the little parlour. The eastern half of the housbody, divided by the passage, has been demolished. A service range with kitchen and

scullery survives as a ruin at the rear of the main house. Stone stairs from the kitchen lead to a small keeping cellar. Rooms on the first floor comprise the parlour chamber and the house chamber.

Wakefield, King Street (SE 3297 2091)

Archaeological trial trenching on behind 29-46 King Street, Wakefield aimed to assess the potential for medieval remains in this area of central Wakefield. However, only 19th century building foundations and cellars, as well as modern disturbance and services, were located. No finds were recovered. Well established subsoil indicated that not all areas of the site were disturbed. This work was carried out in association with Ed Dennison Archaeological Services.

Whitwood, Fairies' Hill (SE 3990 2495)

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of landscaping at Whitwood Golf Club. The work was carried out for Wakefield MDC Engineering Section and Wakefield Museum, and involved students for New College, Pontefract and members of the Castleford Heritage Group in a community project initiated by Wakefield Museum. The work focussed on land immediately surrounding the Fairies' Hill earthwork mound, which, up until 1993 had been Scheduled as a medieval motte, based largely on Leland's 16th century references to an earthwork at this location. The site was then de-scheduled because it was believed to be more likely the product of mining waste from the nearby Whitwood Colliery. Trial trenching did reveal that colliery waste covered the golf course surrounding the mound to a depth of over 2.5m. A token investigation of the side of the mound, however, revealed it to be a legitimate earthwork composed of at least four horizontal bands of material. The date of the earthwork has, to date, not been ascertained.

November 2006



Selected Yorkshire Fieldwork by Field Archaeology Specialist Ltd. York

Nicky Toop

A range of archaeological projects have been undertaken this year in West and North Yorkshire, and in the City of York, encountering remains of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date.

York

Charlie Brown's Garage, York (SE 6005 5234)

An archaeological evaluation and historic buildings assessment was undertaken at Charlie Brown's Garage, York, on behalf of ID Planning for Bootham Row Ltd. Three 2.0m x 2.0m trenches were excavated to a depth of 1.5m, revealing a sequence of deposits dating from the late 14th century to the modern day, and an assessment was made of all extant structures on the site.

The earliest features (Period 1) consisted of a series of rubbish pits, representing domestic activity located towards the Bootham frontage. The main phase of activity was dated to the late 14th to 15th century, and the material assemblages produced ceramic and butchery waste typical of this period. The evidence is assumed to relate to tofts and tenements known historically to have fronted onto Bootham at this time. Medieval brick, tile and window glass attested to the existence of structures in the vicinity. Notably, no medieval deposits were encountered in the easternmost trenches, suggesting that the ground level sloped downwards away from the frontage.

During Period 2, dated to the 16th to 17th century, occupation appears to have continued, again represented by ceramic, CBM and animal bone assemblages. In the later 17th century, the site appears to have undergone a reorganisation or rejuvenation, with the construction of a brick culvert, and the deposition of an homogenous clay layer across the site. This may have occurred following demolition of pre-existing structures during the Civil War.

The early 18th century saw the construction of a public house, the Black Horse Inn, on the site, the foundation walls of which were encountered archaeologically, and observed in extant walls by the historical buildings assessment. The CBM assemblage indicated a structure constructed from slop-moulded brick, with a mixed pantile and plain tile roof, comparable to extant structures along Bootham. A large quantity of 18th- and 19th century wine bottles may pertain to the use of the site as an inn.

The Inn was demolished in the late 19th century, represented by deposits of building material that were encountered across the site, followed by the construction of the garage in the 1930s and 1940s. Historic buildings assessment of the extant structures revealed that the garages subsumed a number of smaller, 19th century structures which fronted onto Bootham Row, and are known from the trade directories to have been used by joiners, painters and builders.

Mill Mount, York (SE 594 510)

An excavation and Watching Brief was carried out at Mill Mount, on behalf of Mike Griffiths and Associates Ltd for Shepherd Homes Ltd. The archaeological remains encountered on the site dated primarily to the Roman period, with limited evidence for early medieval and medieval activity on the site.

The earliest horizon identified comprised a buried Roman soil, into which a series of postholes and linear features had been cut. These features appeared to delimit a series of boundaries, running perpendicular to the projected line of the Roman road along the Mount. Subsequently, the site was used for burial; two cremations and thirteen coffined inhumations were encountered during the excavation, in addition to a stone sarcophagus containing a gypsum-type burial. A further six inhumations were identified during the Watching Brief. The inhumation burials all

The earliest remains were encountered in Trench 4, outside the western end of the church. Beneath the 14th century west wall, a substantial massed wall foundation was encountered, orientated west-east, and tentatively interpreted as belonging to a western tower of possible post-Conquest date. The foundation overlies two intercutting adult inhumations burials, one of which has been interpreted as a possible charcoal burial, likely to date to the 9th to 12th century. A further group of seven burials appeared to post-date the construction of the 14th century wall, and have been assigned to the interments associated with the medieval parish church on the site.

Following the medieval burials and structural evidence relating to the medieval church, the archaeological deposits were characterised by the importation of large quantities of soil into the west end of the church in the 1820s and 1830s. Burials of 19th century date were encountered cutting the imported soils, and were characterized by substantial brick and stone-built vaults, while those at the west end represented dense intercutting burials often contained within wooden caskets. Clearance of memorials belonging to these graves was undertaken during the mid-20th century and a series of pits used to dispose of fragmentary funerary monuments are also ascribed to this episode of landscaping. The latest activity encountered can be related to the construction of the modern west entrance of the church during the 1960s and later vestry extension, which was manifest as concrete reinforcement of the arcade columns in the north aisle and modern construction cuts.

Further work in Yorkshire

A non-productive watching brief was undertaken at Brough Ambulance Station (SE 9452 2686) on behalf of Docsurge LLP, where features related primarily to the modern building that previously occupied the site. The completion of a Watching Brief during remodeling of the carriageway and pavement surrounding York Railway Station (SE 5965 5172), on behalf of P&T Contracts, revealed no remains of archaeological significance.

In addition to archaeological evaluation, geophysical survey and Watching Briefs, 2006 has seen the completion of a number of large scale survey projects and Conservation Plans, including a metric survey of York Minster, building recording at Selby Abbey, and a detailed topographic survey of the historic gardens of Ledston Hall, West Yorkshire, complementing an earlier programme of measured survey undertaken on the hall itself (*CBA Forum 2003*). Conservation plans for Sheffield Cathedral, South Yorkshire, and Pontefract Castle, St John's Priory and Environs, West Yorkshire. Historic Buildings assessments have included The Biggin, Bramham Park, West Yorkshire (SE 4224 4231), the Old Railway Station, York (SE 5983 5173) and Bishopthorpe Palace, Bishopthorpe (SE 5970 4785). Desk-based assessments have been undertaken at Roscars, Selby (SE 6300 3050) and Park Drive, Sprotbrough (SE 5471 0214).



followed a common alignment, being orientated NW-SE (just one individual was interred SE-NW). The urns associated with the cremations suggested an early to mid-3rd century date, and the presence of a *denarius* (AD 193-211), hobnailed boots and accessory vessels suggested inhumation may have been contemporary, occurring during the late 2nd and 3rd century.

Alongside these burials, evidence for the deposition of rubbish was encountered, which appeared initially to be domestic in nature. The distinction between funerary and domestic activity may not, however, have been clear cut, and a number of the deposits may have occurred within a cemetery context, representing ceremonies or offerings. Particular hints at such activity were provided by the presence of complete, but smashed vessels, the complete but disarticulated skeletal remains of a cat, and a number of pairs of hobnail boots, notably including a pair which were deliberately placed over a joint of beef.

The presence of unabraded 9th to 10th century ceramic suggested the possibility of early medieval activity in the vicinity, while a single feature of medieval date - a large ditch flanking the route of Mill Mount - may have represented a boundary division or roadside ditch of the 14th to 15th century.

North Yorkshire

Catterton Hall, Catterton (SE 5104 4546)

A geophysical survey was undertaken at the site of Catterton Hall, on behalf of Wildblood MacDonald Chartered Architects, for Mr Stephen Metcalfe. Catterton Hall is a scheduled ancient monument (SAM 30109), currently represented by a moated platform and upstanding ridge and furrow. The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies, most particularly revealing rectilinear features on the central moated platform of the site, a house platform to the east (also represented by earthworks), and ridge and furrow in the surrounding area.

Byland Abbey, Byland

An ongoing programme of geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation has been carried out on behalf of English Heritage at Byland Abbey (SAM 13279), to establish the impact of proposed site development works. Geophysical survey was undertaken in the gardens of the Abbey Inn and to the west of the West Range of the core abbey complex. A series of fifteen evaluation trenches have been excavated to date, nine of which were situated in the Abbey Inn garden, and a further six in the core abbey site.

The results of investigations in the Abbey Inn garden have been productive. The soil resistance survey revealed the clear layout of a range of buildings, orientated west-east, and occupying an area of at least 45m x 30m. The remains of these structures were encountered during the evaluation, which revealed the robbed out remains of substantial limestone foundations, beneath rubble layers relating to the demolition of these buildings in the post-medieval period.

Within the core abbey site, three east-west aligned stone walls, of likely medieval date, were encountered within an area referred to as the Cellarer's Yard. The precise function and layout of these structures is uncertain, and awaits further geophysical survey and evaluation, and completion of a programme of post-excavation work.

West Yorkshire

All Saints' Church, Pontefract (SE 4627 2241)

A scheme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken at All Saints' Church, Pontefract, on behalf of Cass Associates for Westrare Ltd. A total of four trenches were excavated in two phases of work, encountering the remains of post-Conquest to modern date.

through open fireplaces, with radiators being installed at a later date, although vents noted in the ground and first floor principal offices might form the remnants of an early central heating or air conditioning system.

Seavy Quarry Stone Mines, Burtersett, North Yorkshire (NGR SD 89558875)

An archaeological survey was undertaken at the former Seavy Quarry stone mines, near Burtersett in North Yorkshire, for the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

Limestone quarrying was taking place on the site by the mid 19th century, although the survey also uncovered fragmentary evidence for much earlier possible settlement or agricultural activity. The main phase of working did not commence until circa 1870, peaking in the later 19th century after the railway had reached nearby Hawes. The mines were working the thinly bedded sandstones of the Yoredale Grit, mainly to produce roofing slates and paving flags and a number of levels were driven underground to obtain the stone. Exploration undertaken in the 1960s and 1970s revealed that some of the levels extend well over 100m into the hillside, leading to substantial working faces (Skipsey 2002). Once brought to the surface along horse-drawn railways, the stone was finished in dressing sheds on the site and despatched via carts to Hawes. Quarrying appears to have been fitful at best after the First World War and all work ceased in 1931. Kit Calvert and other early local historians compiled notes from those who remembered the quarries when they were still active, and these were brought together in 1985 (Hall 1985).

The EDAS topographical survey revealed a wealth of detail, including several different kinds of buildings and types of quarry waste, numerous ruined structures, tramway beds, crane positions, dams, watercourses, trackways and revetments. A combination of this new topographical information and the existing documentary sources has allowed for a more detailed understanding of the site. It has also demonstrated how a late 19th/early 20th century quarry site with a lifespan of only 70 years can preserve earthworks equally as complex as, for example, a medieval quarrying complex, and be deserving of the same level of survey work.

Eastbrook House, Bradford, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 1695033270)

A staged building recording programme incorporating a subsequent watching brief was undertaken at Treadwell's Art Mill (formerly Eastbrook House) in Upper Park Gate, Bradford, prior to its refurbishment for residential and commercial use.

By 2003, Eastbrook House was partly hidden by later additions and devoid of all contemporary landscape context, having become isolated in an unattractive location adjacent to a very busy stretch of the Bradford ring road. However, in its early 19th century heyday, the house enjoyed extensive landscaped grounds, which were later to play an important part in the mercantile development of Bradford.

Eastbrook House was built by the Quaker banker, Edmund Peckover, between c.1800 and 1810. It forms one of the few surviving examples of a group of smaller Classical / neo-Classical villas and houses of early 19th century date in Bradford, built by local manufacturers, merchants and other professionals. Like others in the group, externally the house makes use of severely restricted neo-Classical detailing, including large Venetian windows. It is a conservative structure, both in terms of its appearance and plan form, drawing on features that had been used in lesser West Riding gentry houses since the early 18th century. Whilst Eastbrook House might have been considered both literally and architecturally "provincial" in London, and does not bear comparison with slightly later neo-Classical houses such as Armley House in Leeds or Eastwood House in Keighley, it adequately reflects the scale of Edmund Peckover's local ambitions and his commitment to the Bradford area. The conservative exterior and plan form were perhaps ideal for a banker wanting to convey an image of respectability and trust, rather than indulging himself in the latest fashions. The house was surrounded by a landscaped garden which included a large serpentine pond and boathouse, and formed a prominent feature in the local landscape for over 40 years.

Edmund Peckover died in 1810 and the house was taken over by his nephew and business partner, Charles Harris William Peckover. The latter lived at the house until his death in 1847. By this date, the industrial expansion of the town meant that the immediate environment of the house had changed greatly, and it may no longer have been perceived as a desirable residence; both the house and gardens

Recent work by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd

Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison

Introduction

As in previous years, EDAS has undertaken a wide variety of work throughout Yorkshire in the past twelve months, comprising archaeological investigations, building recording and assessments, desk-top studies and appraisals, and contributions to environmental statements. In addition to this commercial work, long-term research has continued into the two castles at Sheriff Hutton and their landscape settings, whilst staff have undertaken private research for publication on a range of other subjects, including the preservation of Second World War civilian air-raid shelters in Hamburg, Germany. The following text provides summaries of some of the projects undertaken in West and North Yorkshire. Full details of all the works outlined below can be found in the relevant archive reports which are held by the appropriate County Sites and Monuments Records or their equivalents.

Numbers 29, 45, 47 and 49 King Street, Wakefield, West Yorkshire (NGR SE 329209)

A programme of building recording was undertaken on a number of properties at the north-west end of King Street in Wakefield between June and September 2006 prior to their conversion to residential and commercial premises.

King Street lies within the historic centre of Wakefield, to the north of Westgate. The property's position suggests that they lie towards the rear end of a long burgage strip running back from the Westgate frontage. However, in common with almost all previous archaeological investigations in the city centre, an evaluation of the site by Archaeological Services WYAS revealed no evidence for medieval activity with bedrock lying close to the existing ground surface. King Street was created during the late 1790s and by the early 19th century, yards and gardens had begun to be enclosed, although there was still little real development as late as 1851. The earliest surviving structure on the site is no. 49 King Street, a Court of Probate built in 1863, with no. 47, a probable associated structure, perhaps built a few years later. Nos. 29/45 King Street, formerly known as Town Hall Chambers, was built in 1876 to provide office space for the professionals who typified the population of what had by then become Wakefield's local government and administrative quarter.

Nos. 49 and 47 are unremarkable structures, wholly typical in both layout and interior decoration of what would be expected of later Victorian administrative buildings. The Town Hall Chambers building (nos. 29/45) is also typical of what might be expected of a later Victorian office, although in this case it is its ordinariness, supplemented by valuable surviving documentation including the architect's original plans and specification, which makes it significant. It was designed by local architect William Crutchley (circa 1829-1905), partly to function as his own offices. In 1861 Crutchley became probably Wakefield's first Borough Surveyor, and from 1866 he appears in trade directories as a civil engineer, architect and surveyor. A detailed list of Crutchley's works in and around Wakefield has yet to be assembled, although he is known to have been responsible for a number of local buildings in addition to the Town Hall Chambers. The surviving deposited building plans for King Street cover only a 10-15 year period, but they reveal a host of other architects, such as William Watson, Thomas Thresh & Son and Geoffrey France, who, like William Crutchley, barely figure in regional studies let alone national surveys, and yet must have designed hundreds of buildings between them. It is architects such as these who built the ordinary, everyday, mundane buildings that created the appearance of 19th century Wakefield, far more so than those responsible for the iconic and the grand.

The Town Hall Chambers were organised along lines that were still recommended for office buildings some 50 years later; flexible suites of rooms, access from a common staircase, ample window and wall space, and a housekeeper or caretaker's flat in the basement. The building was divided into two halves and each half was provided with a separate principal entrance to the ground floor, with suites of rooms on each floor that could have been let separately or combined as required. Within these suites, hierarchy was expressed principally by having to gain access to the master's office through subsidiary spaces, and the provision of a grander surround to the fireplace within the master's office. Heating was initially

were subsequently sold off. The house then appears to have undergone a number of different short-lived uses, including a Turkish baths in the early 1860s, whilst the former gardens were sold off piecemeal for the erection of warehouses, eventually being covered by the northern half of the Little Germany warehouse district. The house was brutally altered internally and externally in circa 1872 when a yarn and stuff warehouse was built adjacent to it, completely hiding the former south elevation. It remained as a warehouse until the later 20th century, when it was partly converted to an art gallery.

Stone House Marble Works, Dentdale, Cumbria (NGR SD 77128588)

An assessment of the built and archaeological heritage of the hamlet of Stone House and its immediate environs was carried out on behalf of the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority. Stone House is a small and compact settlement, consisting of one working farm, a former farm, four houses and associated buildings, some of which were formerly part of the Stone House marble works. Structural evidence indicates that as many as three of the existing dwellings were rebuilt in stone in either the late 17th or early 18th century, conforming to a pattern noted elsewhere in the western and northern dales.

The Stone House marble works had its origins in the discovery, made in the late 18th century, that the Yoredale limestones in and around Dent and Garsdale could be polished for ornamental use; "Dent marble" was one of a surprisingly large number of similar stones that were quarried in Britain right through to end of the 19th century, for use in architectural and monumental works. A cotton carding and spinning mill (the High Mill) was present at Stone House by the later 18th century, but by 1800 it had been incorporated into the marble works. By this date, the works comprised two mills, one for sawing (the High Mill) and one for polishing the marble (the Low Mill). The works produced chimney pieces and memorials from the local black and grey marbles, but business began to decline during the 1890s due to imports of Italian marbles, and it eventually closed in 1907.

The High Mill was partly demolished during the 1920s, whilst the Low Mill was taken down and used to repair the adjacent road following a flood in 1928. However, the assessment was able to establish the former position of the waterwheels within both mills, some evidence for their machinery, and the location of the water supply system which brought water in from a wide surrounding area. The still extant manager's house and office was recorded, and one of the few surviving people to remember the mills before their demolition was interviewed. In addition to providing important oral evidence, the interviewee held the only known surviving copy of a works' catalogue, dating to circa 1900 and containing photographs of over 450 different types of churchyard and cemetery memorials.

Sheriff Hutton, North Yorkshire

As part of a long-term research project at Sheriff Hutton (Dennison 1998) work has continued over recent years on the first and second castles, the adjacent deer parks, and the development of the village and its wider landscape setting. Liaison is continuing with others working in the area, or in associated fields of study, for example Richard Myerscough of the Ryedale Vernacular Buildings Materials Research Group, Tony Wright who has published a more detailed account of one of the 17th century park surveys (Wright 2006), local villagers and farmers, and other academics and professionals with an interest in castles and designed medieval landscapes. Some of this research was recently brought together in a collection of papers under the general title of *Within the Pale: The Story of Sheriff Hutton Park*.

The first castle (NGR SE657662)

An earthwork and geophysical survey was carried out at the first castle site, at the east end of the village. (Dennison 2005). Overall, the site resembles a 12th century 'courtyard castle' with two associated baileys, although it is likely that it represents a remodelled of an earlier ringwork. The adjacent church is first documented in 1100-15, precisely when the castle is first thought to have been constructed, and it is possible that these elements formed a deliberately created 'magnate core' within or close to a pre-existing settlement.

The castle would initially have been held by the Bulmer family and then, from 1190, by the Nevilles. None of the Neville documents so far examined suggest any permanent occupation at the site, although it could have been a stopping-off point as members of the family progressed around their northern estates. However, the site is described as a 'capital messuage' and, as well as the probable administrative centre for

their lordship, it would have provided a base for hunting in the adjacent deer park. Orchards and gardens are mentioned at the site in the early-mid 14th century, and it is possible that shallow earthworks to the east of the main castle mound represent their remains. The geophysical survey revealed a probable well in the small inner courtyard, as well as post-medieval structures in the eastern bailey.

It is not yet clear what function the first castle site had once the new stone complex was erected at the west end of the village from 1382. The sharply defined earthworks of the east range might form a later structure, possibly a detached lodge or 'dower house' complex, from where views could be gained looking west towards the new castle and/or south over the expanded and extensive deer park. Some of the earthworks and mounds might be gardens associated with this later more ornamental use. The intervisibility between the first and second castle sites is interesting; perhaps the Nevilles were able to look back towards where, both physically and metaphorically, they had come from, and the deliberate retention or re-use of the earlier castle site would have provided not only a pleasant place to visit but also a visual reminder of their origins. What is clear however, is that the site was properly abandoned by c.1532, when it formed part of another landholding described as 'waste', and it is assumed that it was no longer required following the death of Richard Neville in 1471 and the transference of the Sheriff Hutton estates to Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

The second castle (NGR SE653663)

A geophysical survey incorporating ground-penetrating radar (GPR) was undertaken over the inner court of the second castle and across the area between the castle and the double canals to the south. This work complemented the detailed recording carried out during the consolidation of the north-east tower, including the excavation of what remained of the first floor, and the conversion of the 19th century farm complex located on part of the castle's middle court. Some of these results have already been summarised (Wright and Richardson 2005) and it is hoped to publish a much fuller discussion of these works, and the issues raised, next year.

Perhaps the most surprising result from the inner court geophysical survey was the relatively shallow depth at which buried structures apparently associated with the castle began to register as well-defined responses on the GPR slices. It had previously been assumed that the remains of the ranges connecting the surviving corner towers were buried under several metres of rubble, but well-defined primary and secondary wall lines were noted at depths of between 0.8m-1.0m below the existing ground surface.

The overall impression gained from the geophysical survey of the inner court is that the layout of the ranges between the corner towers is less regular than formerly supposed, especially in comparison to contemporary residences built on a similar scale such as Wressle Castle near Howden or Bolton Castle in Wensleydale. This is particularly true of the west range where, even if allowance is made for deliberate demolition, robbing-out of masonry and the spread of later collapse, the GPR data revealed a 'pinched' plan form, narrowing markedly towards the centre. The resistance data also revealed possible wall alignments at the east end of the south range which appear at odds with the existing plan of the angled south-east tower. A narrow anomaly was also seen running parallel to the former north range, widening slightly adjacent to the north-east tower - this is of particular interest given the discovery of a blocked doorway in the south cellar wall of the north-east tower which leads nowhere. These results challenge current interpretations of the castle and require a reconsideration of its development and planning.

For example, the contrast between south-east area and the layout of the rest of the inner court has prompted much previous discussion, especially when considered in conjunction with the structural differences apparent in the south-east tower (principally significantly thinner walls and the presence of buttresses). This discussion has centred around the suggestion that work started at the south-east corner of the castle in 1382 under John Neville but, in the hiatus following his death in 1388, Ralph Neville recommenced works with a different set of requirements and possibly also using a different master mason; similar circumstances are used to explain structural discrepancies in both the form of Bolton Castle and clauses in its surviving contract between Scrope and his master mason. However, one interpretation of the new survey data at Sheriff Hutton might be that the south-east corner of the inner court was in fact the last part to be built, and that perhaps due to political or economic reasons, Ralph Neville was quite literally forced to cut corners. One might have expected any earlier layout to have been reflected in the

surrounding earthworks, for example, as a projecting platform, although this could have been removed at a later date.

The earthworks immediately to the south of the castle form part of the surrounding designed landscape, and were originally surveyed in 1998 (see original plan in CBA Forum for 1998). This area was re-visited in 2005 and further details were added, including several building platforms overlooking the ponds, an apparent access into and the internal layout of the formal gardens, and possible links between the main water features or canals (Roberts and Richardson 2005). A subsequent geophysical survey of the gardens unfortunately showed much contamination. Although it is possible that these earthworks are set in a similar position to some of the castle's medieval gardens, and may indeed incorporate parts of them, it is currently thought that most are more likely to be 16th century rather than late medieval in date. Documentary evidence shows that the gardens were still in existence at this time - gardeners and 'Keepers of the Castle Orchard' continue to be appointed at Sheriff Hutton as late as 1534, whilst transcriptions of material relating to the Sheriff Hutton reeve show that in c.1511 the 'garden in the circuit of the Castle' was valued at 13s 4d.

Given the high, indeed semi-royal, status of the castle's principal residents during the early to mid 16th century, both the castle's gardens and the wider designed landscape might be expected to have continued to evolve along contemporary lines. Indeed, even though large-scale removal of the castle's internal fixtures and fittings appears to have been underway by the 1590s, relatively major additions were still being made to the gardens as late as the 1570s. Perhaps the most interesting was the 80 yards long 'Lady Bridge', commissioned by Catherine Dudley, the Countess of Huntingdon, which provided a physical and visual link between the gardens, the canals and the adjacent deer park. This fact prompts speculation as to just how much else of what is assumed, on the basis of the earthwork evidence, to have evolved over hundreds of years was actually laid out in a very short time for a very specific purpose.

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