APPENDIX 13.1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT ON THE PROPOSED EBBERSTON MOOR 'A' WELL SITE TO KNAPTON GAS PIPELINE, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Work Undertaken For
Barton Willmore

July 2013

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National Grid References: SE 8993 8964 - SE 8871 7690

APS Report No. **64/13**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

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1. SUMMARY

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken on a proposed pipeline running south from Ebberston Moor to an existing generating station at Knapton, North Yorkshire. The assessment was undertaken in order to determine the archaeological implications of proposed development of the site.

The earliest prehistoric material within the assessment area comprises flint tools of Mesolithic date (10,000-4000 BC) found in the north of the area. Neolithic (4000-2200 BC) stone tools are also known and are again restricted to the north.

Dating to the Bronze Age (2200-800 BC) and possibly the Iron Age (800 BC-AD 43) are a number of linear boundaries, comprising ditches and banks, which in some case were replacements for earlier, possibly Neolithic, pit alignments. The boundaries may have served as territorial or estate boundaries. These are closely related to Bronze Age funerary monuments, both earthen barrows and stone cairns. These are also concentrated on the higher ground of the North Yorkshire Moors.

The walkover survey undertaken as part of this assessment identified discrete scatters of prehistoric flints close to the proposed pipeline route.

There is an overall paucity of remains of Roman (AD 43-410) and Saxon (AD 410-1066) date throughout the assessment area. This may be a reflection of a lack of detailed fieldwork within the assessment area. However, two small concentrations of Roman pottery, probably representing small rural settlements of the period, were observed during the walkover survey. There are also few remains of medieval date (AD 1066-1540) recorded at the relevant Historic Environment Records, although earthworks and ridge and furrow were encountered during the walkover survey.

During the post-medieval period (AD 1540-1900), much of the lower lying ground was enclosed and utilised for agricultural purposes as evidenced by maps of the period. Upland areas were exploited for stone, and occasionally for its processing, as well as rearing rabbits for meat and fur. There are few standing remains of this period in the study area.

Many of the prehistoric linear boundaries and funerary features have been afforded Scheduled Monument status. Only one such monument is affected by the pipeline construction, although others are located in close proximity.

Large parts of the assessment area are suitable for non-intrusive evaluation, such as fieldwalking and geophysical surveys, though these are dependant on crop growth.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of Desk-Based Assessment

An archaeological desk-based assessment is defined as an '*assessment of the known or potential archaeological resource within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. It consists of a collation of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely character, extent, quality and worth of the known or potential archaeological resource in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate'* (IfA 2008).

2.2 Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Barton Willmore to undertake an archaeological desk-based assessment relating to a proposed pipeline route from Ebberston Moor on the southern edge of the North York

Moors to Knapton Generating Station.

2.3 Site Location

The proposed pipeline passes principally through the civil parish of Allerston which is located 8km southeast of Pickering and 19km southwest of Scarborough, in the administrative district of Ryedale, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1).

In addition to Allerston, the pipeline passes through the civil parishes of Ebberston and Yedingham, Wilton and Scampston (Fig. 2).

The northernmost point of the route lies at a gas valve compound on Ebberston Moor (SE 8993 8964), on the parish boundary between Allerston and Ebberston and Yedingham. The compound is located on the eastern edge of Dalby Forest, within the North Riding Forest Park on the south-eastern fringe of the North York Moors National Park.

The proposed pipeline route continues in a broad trend to the southwest, traversing the parish of Allerston. It crosses the parish boundary to Wilton at SE 8697 8302, approximately 900m east of Wilton village, where it also crosses the A170. The route continues south, re-entering Allerston parish, to the northwest of Yedingham. After crossing the River Derwent, the pipeline route heads southward and then southeast towards the Knapton Generating Station, within Scampston parish at SE 8871 7690.

2.4 Topography and Geology

The pipeline traverses a variety of terrains, ranging from moorland and forest plantation in the north to agricultural land and river terrace in the southern part of the assessment area. At the northern end of the assessment area, the proposed route lies at a height of *c*. 246m OD and drops down to a height of *c*. 25m OD on the edge of the Vale of Pickering. There is a more gradual drop to the River Derwent, *c*. 19m OD, followed by a gentle rise to the Knapton Generating Site which is situated at a height of *c*. 24m, at the foot of the Yorkshire Wolds.

The geology within the area consists of Corallian grits and limestones of the Upper Jurassic to the north with Kimmeridge and Ampthill Clay formations further south. To the south of the villages of Ebberston and Allerston, there are extensive drift deposits of lacustrine clays, silts and sands with sands and gravels apparent in the vicinity of Knapton. Alluvium associated with the River Derwent occurs near Yedingham (BGS 1998).

3. AIMS

The purpose of the desk-based assessment is to obtain information about the known and potential archaeological resource of The Site and the Assessment Area, as well as identifying any heritage constraints, both statutory and advisory. In this instance 'The Site' is the pipeline route and the 'Assessment Area' the area *c*.500m metres either side of the route.

The general aim of the project is to gather sufficient information to enable the formulation of a mitigation strategy designed to lessen the impact of the development upon the actual and potential archaeological resource.

4. METHODS

The research undertaken in the compilation of this document included a search of records held by the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER) and the North York Moors National Park HER to locate all known archaeological sites and find spots occurring within 500m of the proposed pipeline route (hereafter referred to as the Assessment Area). A range of relevant archaeological books and journals were also consulted, together with unpublished reports for archaeological work carried

out within the limits of the search area.

A search was also made at the North Yorkshire County Record Office for historic maps – in particular, tithe, enclosure and early Ordnance Survey maps - depicting the area affected by the proposed development. A detailed list of the sources consulted is contained within the bibliography (see below).

Information obtained from the above sources was supplemented by a site inspection of the proposed development, to assess current ground conditions, land-use patterns, and to identify any surface finds or features such as earthworks representative of archaeological activity.

5. RESULTS

5.1 Historical Evidence

The majority of the pipeline runs through entirely rural locations and as such historical evidence is minimal. Where the pipeline route passes near to or through a village, a brief history is included. Any other pertinent historical information has been included.

Allerston

Allerston is first noted in the Domesday Survey of *c*.1086 where it is referred to as *Alurestan* or *Alurestain* meaning 'Ælfhere's or Ælfrīc's stone' (Ekwall, 1989, 6).

Allerston was soke of the king's manor of Pickering in 1086 and was still a member of the honour of Pickering in 1661 (Page 1923).

Allerston lay within the forest of Pickering, and at the forest eyre in 1334 the lord of the manor claimed his hereditary right to take heather, bracken and turves from Allerston moor to build sheep folds on it. The Dean and Chapter of York also claimed rights in the Forest for themselves, their men and tenants in Allerston and Ebberston (Turton 1896, 155).

Ebberston

Ebberston is also first recorded in the Domesday Survey, where it is referred to as *Edbriztune* meaning 'Ēadbeorht's tūn', '*tūn*' being Old English for homestead or village (Ekwall 1989, 158).

Ebberston was, in 1086, soke of the king's manor of Pickering and belonged to the king in 1166-67. The lands in Ebberston were granted by Henry III to his son Edmund in 1267, though it remained dependent on Pickering and never developed into a separate manor (Page 1923). However, Ebberston was a thriving township in 1301-2, paying a considerably larger subsidy than that of neighbouring villages.

East Knapton

East and West Knapton are hamlets in the civil parish of Scampston, although Knapton was a chapelry in the ecclesiastical parish of Wintringham (Lewis 1848). The place-name Knapton derives from *Cnapetone,* meaning '*Cnapa*'s tūn', with *Cnapa* being the name of a moneyer or possibly just Old English for 'boy' or 'servant' (Ekwall 1989, 281). Knapton in Wintringham is recorded in the Domesday Book and although there had been ploughland at the time of the survey this was waste, and there was 20 acres of meadow (Williams and Martin 2002, 840).

Scampston

The place-name Scampston is from *Skamm*'s tūn meaning the homestead or village of *Skammr*, derived from the Old Norse for 'short' (Ekwall 1989, 406).

Scampston was a chapelry in the parish of Rillington (Lewis 1848), the latter village being located a little southwest of Scampston hamlet. Scampston is now a civil parish in its own right. First recorded in the Domesday Book, Scampston was under three separate ownerships, the king, Ralph de Mortimer and Count Alan. The king's holding

including soke in Rillington (Williams and Martin 2002, 793).

Wilton

Wilton is first mentioned in the Domesday Survey of *c*. 1086 where it is referred to as *Wiltune*. This is derived from the Old English and means 'the homestead (*tūn*) among willows' (Ekwall 1989, 521).

At the time of Domesday, the manor was held by the King as soke of his manor of Pickering (Williams and Martin 2002, 787).

5.2 Cartographic Evidence

Historic maps of the assessment area, held by the North Yorkshire County Record Office were examined as part of research carried out for this report. Extracts from these are reproduced as Figures 3 to 12.

The earliest available plan pf the assessment area is entitled *'Plan of the Township and Manor of Allerston'* (NYRO MIC 1506/28-30) which shows the enclosure of the parish dated 1810. The proposed pipeline route enters the bounds of the map to the west of the village before heading to the northeast. The entire area north of the village is shown as unenclosed land that is traversed by a small number of tracks or roads. Though not an accurate depiction, some of the roads are fossilised in rides through presently wooded areas (Fig. 3).

The assessment area is covered by three Ordnance Survey 6" maps dating to 1854. The map recording the southern part of the assessment area (OS 1854a) shows the field in which the power station is now located as surrounded by tree belts to the immediate east and south (Fig. 4). The railtrack immediately north of Knapton Generating Station was also shown. The fields are small to moderate in size, with many of the field boundaries having been retained to the present day. The route of the pipeline passes through several named areas, including 'Knapton Common', 'Withy Closes' and 'Allerston Loft Marishes' and 'Wilton Carr'. In the foregoing, 'Withy' refers to land on which willow trees grow, from the Old English *wīðig* or Old Norse *víðir*; and 'Carr' means boggy land, from Old Norse *kjarr* (Field 1982).

A further 1854 OS map (OS 1854b) covers the section of pipeline running northwards to the west of Allerston and as far north as the junction of Givendale and Oxmoor Dikes (Fig. 5). To the north of Allerston are several plantations, including Givendale Plantation, though this has since been expanded northwards. Several areas are named, including 'Wilton Ings', 'Broats', 'Allerston Bottoms', 'Allerston Cliff', and 'Longlands'. In these minor place-names, 'Ings' means pasture land, derived from the Old Norse *eng* (Field 1982). To the north of the main road, now the A170, are numerous quarries. Givendale and Oxmoor Dikes and several tumuli are noted on the map. Rabbit warrens (labelled as 'old rabbit types'), are also recorded. On Allerston Warren the proposed pipeline crosses the course of a trench, marked as an antiquity.

The 1854 map covering the north of the assessment area (OS 1854c) shows the majority of the area as unenclosed, with very few fields (Fig. 6). Red Dike is shown extending westwards from Blanket Rigg. Close to Blanket Rigg is the Moor Cock public house, with nearby quarries and a limekiln. Tumuli are also recorded around the area and there are some rabbit types.

Dating to 1883, a map entitled '*Plan of the Knapton Estates*' (NYRO MIC 2015/166) shows the southern part of the assessment area (Fig. 7). The field in which the power station is now located is shown as having tree belts on all sides which extend north to the railway line and eastwards to the parish boundary. The pipeline route traverses a number of regular small rectangular fields, typical of parliamentary enclosure fields, until

reaching the River Derwent, where more sinuous fields are encountered. In the area where the proposed pipeline crosses the River Derwent, some of the bends of the watercourse shown on the earlier 1854 map (Fig. 4) had been straightened.

Few changes had been made to the landscape by 1892, though a new railtrack had been established and crossed the area from east to west just south of the villages of Wilton, Allerston and Ebberston (OS 1892).

There are several 1913 6" to 1 mile Ordnance Survey maps of the lands covered by the assessment area. The map covering the area around the river crossing (OS 1913a) confirms the straightening of the watercourse from that recorded on the 1854 map, with a dry ox-bow on the south side of the river traversed by the proposed pipeline route (Fig. 8).

Further to the north, the 1913 OS map of the area around Allerston (OS 1913b) again shows the North Eastern Railway running to the south of Allerston and Wilton (Fig. 9). Several quarries are still present to the north of the main road (modern A170). A few field boundaries had been removed since the 1854 map, creating larger land parcels, although are still smaller than in modernity (Fig. 2). Further north (OS 1913c), several large plantations are shown near Warren House (Fig. 10). On the northwest side of Warren Plantation, the proposed pipeline crosses the line of an entrenchment, which had been recorded as a trench earthwork on the 1854 map (see above and Fig. 5). Towards the northern end of the proposed pipeline route, on Ebberston Low Moor (OS 1913d & e), small plantations had been established directly to the east of the route (Fig. 11).

The subsequent Ordnance Survey mapping, dating to 1952, indicates that much of the northern area of the pipeline route had been further afforested to the limits it occupies at present (OS 1952). Forest planting is believed to have started soon after the First World War, though there are no available maps to indicate the progress of planting.

The landscape has remained largely unchanged since then, although by 1977 the railtrack just south of Allerston and Wilton had been removed. Additionally, the Lockton Compound, at the northern end of the proposed pipeline route, had been constructed (OS 1977).

5.3 Archaeological Data

A search of the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record and the North York Moors National Park Historic Environment Record was made, for known archaeological sites or finds within *c.*500m of the proposed pipeline route. Other, secondary sources were also examined. Details of archaeological and historical remains falling within the assessment area are collated in Appendices 1 and 2 and are located on Figures 12 and 13.

Prehistoric

There are a total of 73 prehistoric sites falling within the assessment area identified by the two Historic Environment Records, although some sites are duplicated.

The earliest material from the area is a scatter of Late Mesolithic flint tools (Fig. 13, No. 100) found during fieldwalking. No details regarding the density of this material are known, but it may represent casual loss rather than actual settlement.

There are a number of sites assigned a Late Neolithic to Bronze Age date and generally comprise linear pit alignments, particularly in the northern part of the assessment area. Few have been dated accurately, but they occasionally appear to be the forerunner of the ditched and banked Linear Dykes (Spratt and White 1986). These have an association with known Bronze Age monuments, suggesting a degree of contemporaniety, although some are more likely to be Iron

Age in date (Spratt 1981, 98). To the east of the assessment area a pit alignment was replaced by a ditched boundary in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and continued in use into the Saxon period (Powlesland 1986, 129). It is generally believed that they functioned as either large scale territorial or political boundaries or small scale economic or estate boundaries (Spratt 1987, 15).

Funerary monuments are particularly common within the northern part of the assessment area, where they may survive as earthwork barrows or stone cairns. There are 20 round barrows and 6 stone cairns recorded within the assessment area, and most are likely to be Bronze Age in date. These survive in a variety of forms, though many have been destroyed, largely by forestry operations. Concentrations of these funerary monuments form discrete cemeteries.

Although undated, cropmarks of four ring ditches occur to the southwest of Knapton Power Station (Fig. 12, No. 11). This may indicate a smaller cemetery located at the southern end of the assessment area.

Also towards the south, is a cropmark enclosure, which on morphological grounds has been assigned a prehistoric date (Fig. 12, No. 5).

Throughout the assessment area are isolated findspots of Neolithic and Bronze Age date. These include flint and stone tools but also two bronze spears. These latter may have derived from an unknown barrow.

Prehistoric material is generally absent from the central part of the assessment area. This is largely due to the extent of Lake Pickering, a proglacial lake, which possibly survived as a wet landscape into the medieval period. However, in places prehistoric activity has been identified sealed beneath aeolian sands (Powlesland 1986, 58) and other sites may lie beneath later alluvium associated with the River Derwent.

Roman

There is a general paucity of Roman material within the assessment area. In the southern part of the assessment area, Roman ditches have been revealed during interventions around Knapton Power Station (Fig. 12, No. 50) and cropmarks in the same vicinity have been assigned a Roman to medieval date (Fig. 12, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8). There are no known Roman sites towards the centre and north of the assessment area, which may be a reflection of the lack of fieldwork in these areas rather than a true absence.

Saxon

There are no Saxon sites as such recorded within the assessment area, although documentary evidence indicates that the villages may have had their origins at this time. One exception may be the Jenglebee Cross (Fig. 13, No. 102) which is specifically referred to in the post-medieval period, suggesting an unusual aspect to the item. However, this has since been lost.

Medieval

Medieval remains are also poorly represented within the assessment area. They include documented references to the hamlet and grange of Loft Marishes (Fig. 12, Nos. 1 and 2), and a watermill at Allerston (No. 49).

Post-medieval

Post-medieval remains are principally associated with the exploitation of the upland areas for stone and gravel quarrying, lime kilns and features associated with rabbit warrens (traps and types). Most of these sources rely on early Ordnance Survey maps of the area.

There is one standing building of the post-medieval period represented in the relevant HERs, that of Knapton Lodge (Fig. 12, No.42). A milestone is also recorded nearby (Fig. 12, No. 41). The site of a farmhouse is also indicated to the north (Fig. 13, No. 118).

Modern
No modern sites are recorded within the assessment area.

Undated
Elements of the cropmark complexes and monuments previously mentioned – ditches, pits, boundaries etc. – are listed as undated but may relate to later prehistoric, Roman or medieval activity. For example, many of the cropmarks noted in the north of the study area may be related to the extensive prehistoric earthworks, such as the undated sections of the prehistoric linear boundaries.

Some of the undated HER entries relate to spurious identification of sites or potential cropmarks noted on aerial photographs and as such may not be present on the ground.

Many undated monuments within the assessment area are ditches or ditch systems identified from cropmarks. These range from single field boundaries, to enclosures, to entire field systems.

Previous Archaeological Intervention
Previous archaeological intervention within the Study Area includes desk based assessments, geophysical survey and fieldwork events. Findings from these interventions are generally referred to in the preceding sections.

The distribution of previous archaeological work is focussed on two particular areas (Fig. 14). The more northern of these areas is along the foot of the North Yorkshire Moors during gas pipeline operations. The second area of interventions, being the most intense, is focussed on Knapton Power Station at the southern terminal of the proposed pipeline route.

5.4 Walkover Survey

The walkover survey was carried out on 14th-15th and 25th May and 25th July 2013 in variable weather conditions, mostly sunny but with cloudy and overcast periods and some showers. The results of the walkover surveys have been committed to Figures 15 to 23. In the area south of the River Derwent to the B1258 Malton Road, Fields 32 to 40 inclusive, the walkover surveys examined fields on an earlier proposed route of the pipeline. The new route examined by this document is, in the area between the Derwent and Malton Road, about 100m west of the earlier alignment covered by the walkover surveys.

Certain of the fields in the northern part of the route are in Forestry Commission plantations, or on forest tracks and rides. In this section of the route only those parts where archaeological remains were identified, or are recorded on maps, are discussed below.

Field 1 – NCT Compound (Fig. 16; Plate 1)
A fenced compound, embanked around the perimeter. Recessed into the ground and up to 1.3m below the surrounding surface. Gas pipeline markers and a GPO marker are located on the southeastern perimeter. No evident archaeological remains.

Field 2 – Viking Gas Compound (Fig. 16; Plate 2)
A fenced compound that is mostly recessed into the ground and up to 1.5m below the surrounding surface, embanked around the perimeter. Nothing evident.

Field 3 (Fig. 16; Plate 3)
Grass/pasture. Some very slight undulations of uncertain nature, possibly from the removal of a former tree belt, quarry earthworks, or insertion of a pipeline (see adjacent Field 4, below). A tumulus is just evident amongst trees about 30m to the southeast of the proposed pipeline route (Plate 3).

Field 4 (Fig. 16; Plates 4 and 5)
Grass/pasture. Numerous slight undulations (Plate 4). Historic maps

show quarrying to have occurred nearby and a tree belt to have been located in the area. A pipeline also passes through the area. The earthworks may be backfilled shallow quarry hollows, from the removal of the trees, or from groundwork associated with the pipeline. Directly north of the southern end of the field, on the opposite side of the adjacent trackway, are earthworks of a mound and a linear embankment.

Field 5 (Fig. 16)
Woodland plantation with some prominent tree planting ridges but, other than these, no archaeological remains were noted. Service markers are evident at the southeastern edge of the area.

Field 6 (Fig. 16; Plates 6 and 7)
Pasture field on Forestry Commission land. There are very slight SW-NE linear earthworks, perhaps remnants of ridge and furrow of post-medieval date. Near the centre of the field is a small flattened platform, slightly embanked around the N, E and S sides (Plate 6). A little to the S of this is a hollow with slight embanking around its sides (Plate 7). This hollow has recently been used as a location for bonfires.

Fields 7-16
All of these fields are woodland plantation and rides/tracks on Forestry Commission land. Other than tree planting ridges in the woodland, few archaeological remains were evident. These are detailed below. Only those areas where potential archaeological remains were observed, or where there was map evidence of remains, are discussed below.

Field 7 (Fig. 16)
Scrub undergrowth, very young conifer and deciduous plantation. At the northern corner of the field are the remains of a building comprised of stone and brick walls. Otherwise, no evident archaeological remains.

Field 8 (Fig. 16)
Scrub area of weeds. Slight hollow, but otherwise no evident archaeological remains.

Field 12 (Fig. 17)
Wide forestry track with grass on the west side. No visibility for potential artefacts. Towards the northern end, on the east side, in the woodland, a linear earthwork is marked on the maps. From the track this was not obvious in the woodland.

Field 13 (Fig. 17)
Wide forestry track. No visibility for potential artefacts. Maps record a linear earthwork towards the northern end, in the woodland on the northwest side. However, this was not obvious from the track.

Field 14 (Fig. 17)
Wide forestry track with grass on the west side. No visibility for potential artefacts. Towards the northern end, on the west side, in the woodland, a linear earthwork is marked on the maps. From the track this was not obvious in the woodland.

Field 15 (Figs. 17-18)
Wide forestry track with up to 15m width of grass on the west side. No visibility for potential artefacts. Towards the southern end, on the east side, in the woodland, a barrow is marked on the maps. This was not evident from the track.

Field 16 (Fig. 18; Plate 8)
Wide forestry track with up to 15m width of grass on the west side. No visibility for potential artefacts. Towards the southern end, on the east side, is a hollow that perhaps represents a former quarry or stock pond.

Field 17 (Fig. 18)
Developing crop, visibility for potential artefacts mostly poor-moderate, but with good-excellent patches. Rare ‘natural’ flints observed. However, it is unlikely

that natural flints occur in this hilly moorland area and it is probable that these unworked flints were brought to the area by human activity in prehistory. This applies to other apparently natural flints noted below.

At the northern corner of the field is a terrace constructed with a stone wall, now mostly collapsed.

One of the site visits examined the field immediately to the east of this. In that field rare prehistoric (and natural) flints, including a Bronze Age scraper, were noted. Some of the flints occurred in small clusters, one near the southern end, and others towards the northern limit. Also towards the northern end was a loose scatter of burnt stone, extending for about 20m or so.

Field 18 (Fig. 18; Plate 9, 10)
Dense woodland plantation, no visibility for potential artefacts. Across the northeastern edge of the field is a dry stone wall (Plate 9), separating this area of woodland from a small stretch of moor to the northeast. In the southern part of the field the earthworks of a barrow are evident (Plate 10).

Field 19 (Figs. 18-19)
Well-developed grain crop, no visibility for potential artefacts.

Field 20 (Fig. 19)
Short grass, nothing evident.

Field 21 (Fig. 19; Plate 11)
Growing crop, visibility for potential artefacts mostly poor-none, though there are a patches where it is very good. At the southern end of the route through the field a few fragments of Roman pottery were noted. A single prehistoric flint blade was also observed about a quarter of the way up the field.

Field 22 (Fig. 19; Plates 12 and 13)
Pasture on slope. No visibility for potential artefacts. Near the northeastern extent of the route through this field is a hollow or terrace earthwork. To the south of this are earthworks defining the N, W and S sides of an enclosure. This is cut by earthworks of E-W aligned ridge and furrow of probable medieval date (Plate 12). Near the southwestern part of the field is a stock watering hole, overgrown and containing reeds (Plate 13).

Field 23 (Fig. 19)
Pasture with long grass, nothing evident. Not survey-able by geophysics.

Field 24 (Figs. 19-20; Plate 14)
Young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Rare medieval pottery sherds in the southern part of the field. Rare prehistoric flint waste flakes at the base of the slope in the middle of the field. Moderate amount of post-medieval material near the northern edge of the field. On the breast of the slight slope the exposed soil is in alternate bands of lighter and dark brown, aligned north-south and running down the slope. This represents ploughed out ridge and furrow.

Field 25 (Fig. 20)
Rape in flower, no passage through crop, field examined from western boundary. Near the northwestern corner of the field (by the SE corner of the adjacent allotments) was a concentration of post-medieval iron smithing slag and cinders that extended at least 20m N-S.

Field 26 (Figs. 20-21)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Rare post-medieval items in southern part of the field, occasional late post-medieval artefacts in the north.

Field 27 (Fig. 21)
Very young crop, very good visibility for potential artefacts. Occasional-moderate post-medieval brick/tile throughout field, with some localised clusters – perhaps ploughed up field drain.

Field 28 (Fig. 21)
Harrowed, rolled, very young crop. Good visibility for potential artefacts. Slight concentration of post-medieval brick/tile at north corner of field. A single burnt flint also seen.

Field 29 (Fig. 21)
Southern two-thirds has deep plough furrows, northern third has rolled bare earth. Good visibility for potential artefacts, but none were seen.

Field 30 (Figs. 21-22)
Young crop, good visibility for potential artefacts, but none seen.

Field 31 (Fig. 22)
No obvious access, field observed from northern boundary. Pasture. Remnants of large wet hollows. Otherwise, nothing obvious.

Field 32 (Fig. 22; Plate 15)
Pasture. Earthworks of probable stock watering hollows, with feeder channels. Flood defence bank *c*. 10m from the river edge.

Field 33 (Fig. 22)
Thin belt of planted woodland, nothing evident.

Field 34 (Fig. 22; Plate 16)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. A thin scatter of Roman pottery noted about 50m north of the southern edge of the field. An isolated Bronze Age flint scraper was noted near the middle of the field.

Field 35 (Fig. 22)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Rare post-medieval items in southern half of the field.

Field 36 (Fig. 22; Plate 17)
Pasture, covered with grass. Earthworks of a probable watercourse and a cattle watering area located along the southern side of the field.

Field 37 (Fig. 22)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Rare post-medieval artefacts near southern and northern edges of field, nothing in the middle.

Field 38 (Fig. 22)
Field split into 3 separate bands. Southern third is ploughed but not very weathered. Visibility for potential artefacts moderate-good, but nothing evident. Central third is grass and a root crop, with no visibility for potential artefacts. Northern third is ploughed and harrowed, with very good visibility for potential artefacts. A thin scatter of post-medieval material was noted near the northern edge of the field.

Field 39 (Figs. 22-23)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Occasional post-medieval artefacts.

Field 40 (Fig. 23)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Rare pieces of post-medieval roofing slate.

Field 41 (Fig. 23)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. No artefacts seen.

Field 42 (Fig. 23)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts but nothing evident.

Field 43 (Fig. 23)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Very rare flint waste flakes.

Field 44 (Fig. 23)
Very young crop, excellent visibility for potential artefacts. Rare flint waste flakes.

Field 45 (Fig. 23; Plate 18)
Young crop in northern half of the field, newly sprouted crop in southern part. Good to excellent visibility for potential

artefacts. Occasional flints, rare examples worked. Occasional post-medieval brick/tile.

6. CONSTRAINTS

6.1 Heritage Constraints

Statutory and Advisory Constraints
There are several Scheduled Monuments located within the assessment area and as such are protected by the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act of 1979 (HMSO 1979). Of particular concern is group of prehistoric boundaries, comprising of three embanked pit alignments and segments of a linear boundary and a medieval hollow way (SM No. 1020830; Fig. 13, Nos. 103, 113) which is located west of Givendale Head Farm. The proposed pipeline route crosses one branch of this Scheduled Monument, and comes very close, if not over, the terminal of another branch (Fig. 24). Any works undertaken in the vicinity of this monument will require Scheduled Monument Consent from the Department of Culture, Media and Sport.

There are also further linear boundaries as well as Bronze Age barrows which lie in close proximity to the proposed route (Fig. 12, No. 27; Fig. 13, Nos. 83, 105). Although these are not likely to be directly affected by the proposed works, there may be some visual impact on the setting of these features. However, the pipeline construction will only have a temporary visual impact during the duration of works. It will be necessary to consult with English Heritage over the setting issues related to these Scheduled Monuments.

There are two listed buildings within the Study Area, although the pipeline does not impact directly on these buildings. Again, no permanent visual impact on the setting of listed buildings is considered likely.

All other archaeological remains within the assessment area are protected only through the implementation of the National Planning Policy Framework which identifies the historic environment as a non-renewable resource. Its fragile and finite nature is a particularly important consideration in planning. The effect of an application on the significance of a heritage asset or its setting is a material consideration in determining the application.

6.2 Other Constraints

No specific checks for buried services were undertaken as part of this assessment. However, where observed during the walkover survey their existence was noted. These include high pressure gas mains, overhead electric cables and GPO services and manholes. Other buried services are likely to include water, particularly in the vicinity of buildings and along roads.

7. DISCUSSION

There is considerable evidence for prehistoric activity in the northern extent of the assessment area, with the proposed pipeline route passing directly through, or very close to, several linear boundaries and barrow cemeteries, dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age.

The linear boundary systems consist of both pit alignments and embanked ditches. These may be defensive, but are perhaps more likely to be territorial or land-parcelling (estate) boundaries. Perhaps established in the Iron Age, or even Bronze Age, many survive as earthworks to the present day and function as field boundaries.

Prehistoric funerary monuments also proliferate on the higher land in the north of the study area and imply populations mainly during the Bronze Age. However, occupation evidence or settlements of this date have not yet been identified in

the assessment area. It is possible that the funerary remains were located peripheral to, or detached from, settlement zones and contemporary occupation might be situated some distance from the ceremonial landscapes.

Work in the adjacent parish of Heslerton identified a zone of aeolian deposits formed at the base of the Wolds to the south which has served to conceal archaeological sites and to protect them (Powlesland 1986, 58). Further north, closer to the River Derwent, a fenland landscape persisted where peat-filled watercourses and gravel islands were apparent. This may be applicable within the assessment area in the central and southern part of the assessment area. There is potential here for buried archaeological remains.

Potential Roman remains are mainly limited to the immediate vicinity of the Knapton Generating Station, although it is unclear how widespread this presence is. Pottery of this period was retrieved at two separate locations during the walkover survey, which may indicate sites that are otherwise unknown.

Although there are medieval sites within the assessment area, they are generally sparse and largely evidenced by documentary sources. However, some remnants of ridge and furrow survive, particularly adjacent to village centres, and indicate that most remains along the proposed pipeline route may be agricultural in origin.

Post-medieval remains are related to the exploitation of upland resources for stone and rabbit rearing. Within the central and southern part of the assessment area, post-medieval activity is largely related to agricultural practises as evidenced on early enclosure and Ordnance Survey maps of the vicinity.

8. CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological desk-based assessment was undertaken to determine the archaeological implications associated with a proposed pipeline development running from Ebberston Moor on the southeastern fringe of the North York Moors National Park at the north, to Knapton Generating Station at the south.

The assessment area surrounding the pipeline route contains several sites of national importance, one of which would be directly impacted upon by the pipeline itself. Mitigation will be required when works are located close to these monuments, the details of which would have to be agreed upon by English Heritage. There is considered to be only a localised and temporary visual impact on the settings of Scheduled Monuments.

Archaeology from the prehistoric to the post-medieval periods is present within the assessment area. However, there is a bias in the concentration of such material to the north and southern extremes of the proposed pipeline route. Rather than representing an absence of material in the intervening section of the route, this may reflect a general lack of fieldwork in these areas.

Many areas along the proposed pipeline route may be suitable for further intrusive and non-intrusive investigation prior to the main programme of works in order to mitigate for any potential remains.

9. ASSESSMENT OF POTENTIAL

Consideration of the recorded archaeological data, historic map evidence, and the results of the walkover survey has suggested areas along the pipeline route where there are different levels of potential for archaeological

remains (Fig. 25). At the very southern end of the route there is high potential for Roman remains. There also appears to be moderate-high potential for further Roman remains, perhaps rural settlement activity, at two further locations, one a little south of the Derwent and another just north of the A170 road between Wilton and Allerston. A little further north, close to Warren House and Stonygate Moor, several thin scatters of flints suggest there is moderate potential for prehistoric activity. Additionally, in this same area, historic maps record the line of an 'entrenchment'.

Prehistoric earthworks, which are protected as a Scheduled Monument, are located on the line of, and close to, the proposed route near to Givendale Head Farm. In this area there is high archaeological potential, and the remains have high significance, due to the variety and upstanding survival of the features.

However, towards the northern terminus the potential is mainly low, in part due to the route passing through an area that appears disturbed, perhaps due to the removal of a former tree belt or the insertion of a pipeline. Additionally, the two terminal compounds are both significantly recessed into the present ground surface, an operation which is likely to have removed any archaeological remains within their boundaries.

The local topography and the presence of tree belts or extant forestry currently provide some blocks to visibility between the proposed pipeline route and nearby Scheduled Monuments and Listed Buildings. The maintenance of the tree belts and woodland should ensure that the proposed development will present very little increased visual impact on the setting of the Scheduled Monuments and listed buildings. Moreover, the insertion of the gas pipeline would be temporary in nature.

10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Paul Foster, Mary Mescall and Marian Cameron of Barton Willmore for commissioning this work. The work was coordinated by Gary Taylor who edited this report along with Tom Lane. Paul Cope-Faulkner, Liz Murray and Gary Taylor carried out research for this report. Andy Failes and Gary Taylor also undertook the walkover surveys.

Louisa Matthews kindly provided data from the North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Record. Graham Lee and Sandra Kennish provided data from the North Yorkshire Moors Historic Environment Record. Thanks are also due to the staff of the North Yorkshire County Record Office, Malton Library, Pickering Library and York Minster Library. Elizabeth Bates kindly allowed access to the library maintained by Heritage Lincolnshire.

11. BIBLIOGRAPHY

All of the following items were consulted during the research. However, as some of them (particularly maps) did not relate to the specific examination area, and some duplicated information available in other references, not all are listed in the text.

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Ordnance Survey, 1913c, *Yorkshire Sheet XCII. N.W.*, 6" map (NYRO MIC 1816/49)

Ordnance Survey, 1913d, *Yorkshire Sheet LXXVI. S.W.*, 6" map (NYRO MIC 1815/454)

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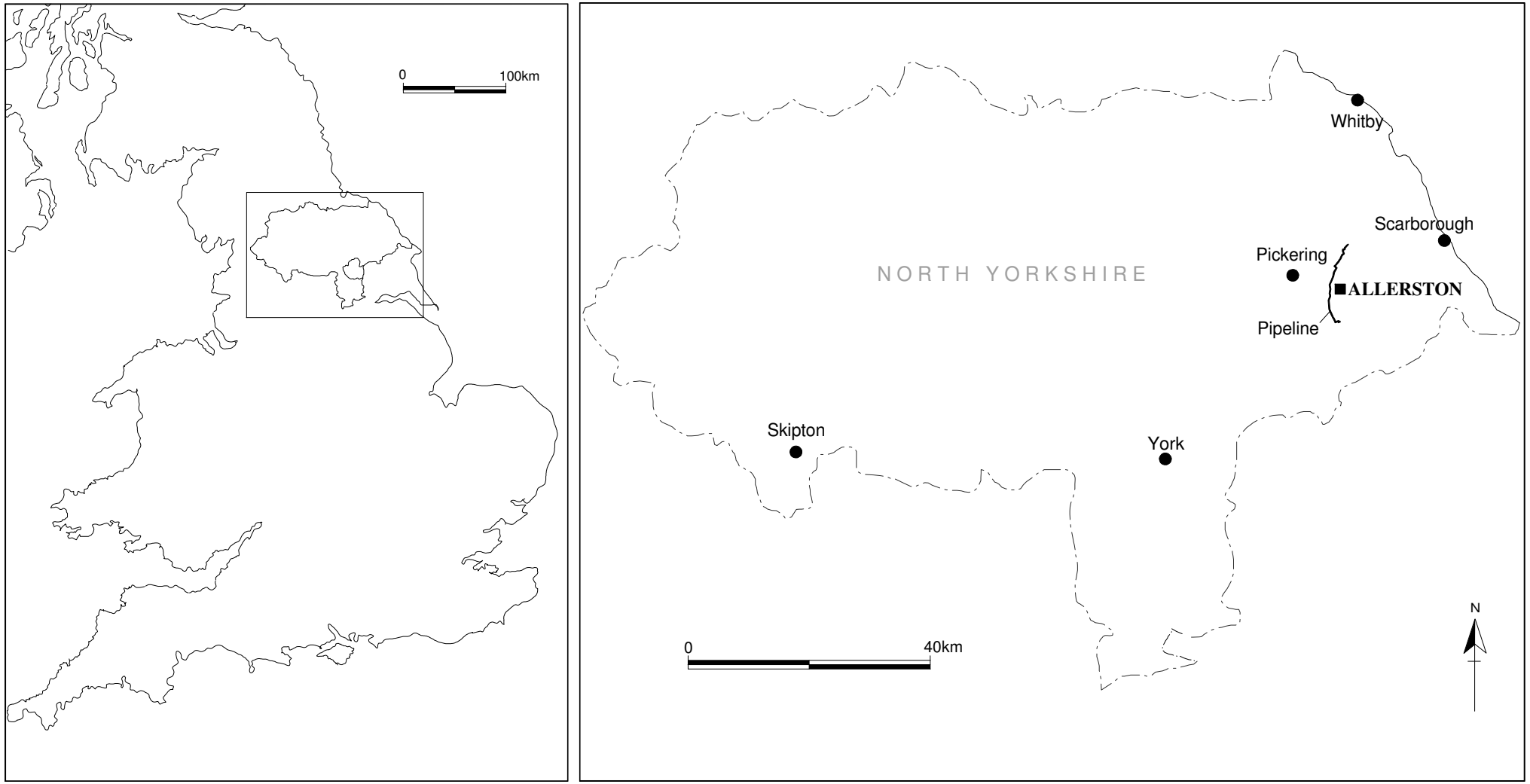
12. ABBREVIATIONS

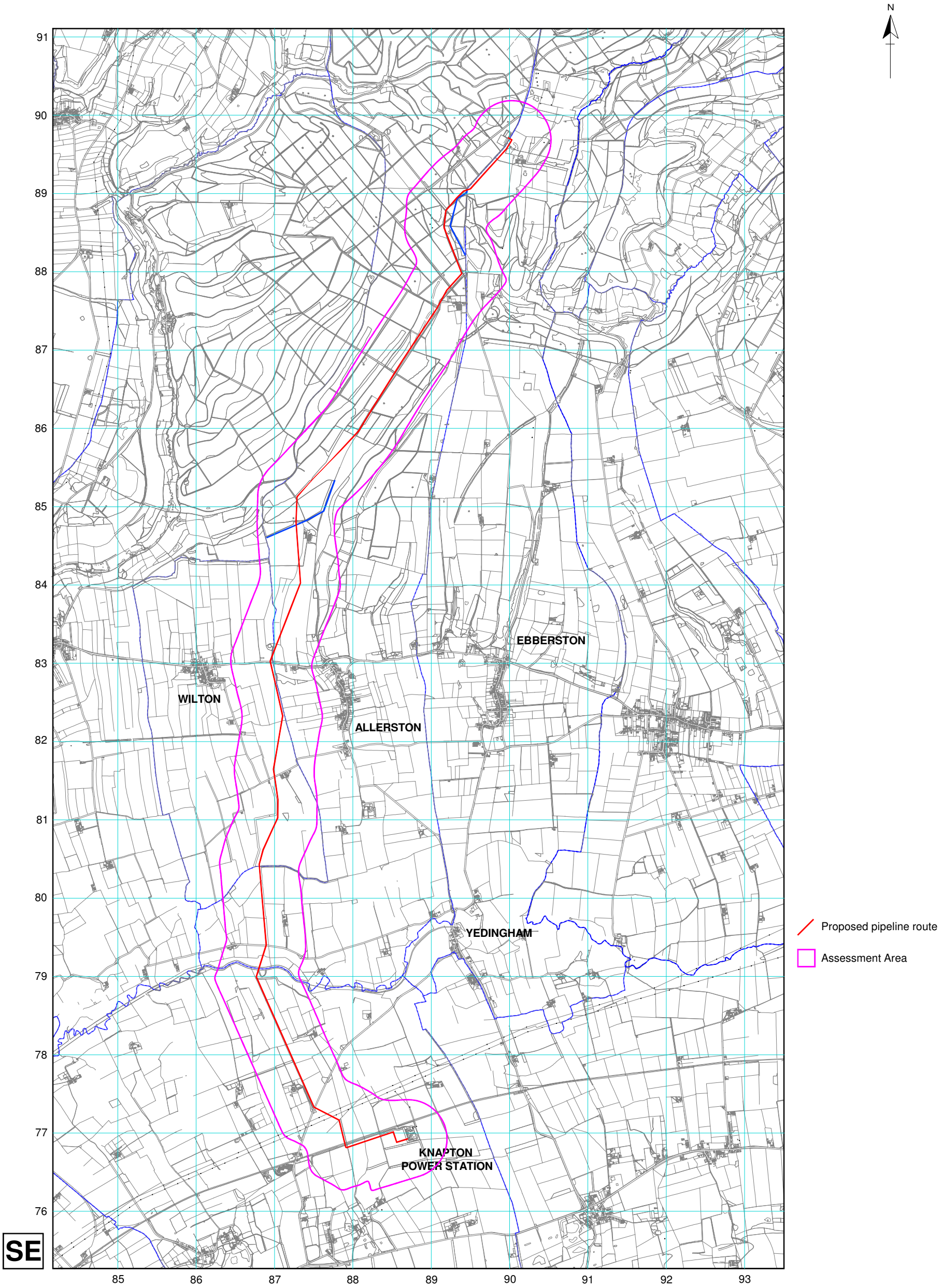
APS	Archaeological Project Services
BGS	British Geological Survey
HER	Historic Environment Record
HMSO	Her Majesty's Stationery Office
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
NAA	Northern Archaeological Associates
NYRO	North Yorkshire Record Office
OS	Ordnance Survey
RCHME	Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England



Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Knapton Gas Pipeline KEGP13

Figure 1 - General Location Map



Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Knapton Gas Pipeline KEGP13		
Scale 1:50000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 64/13

Figure 2 - The assessment area showing the proposed pipeline route

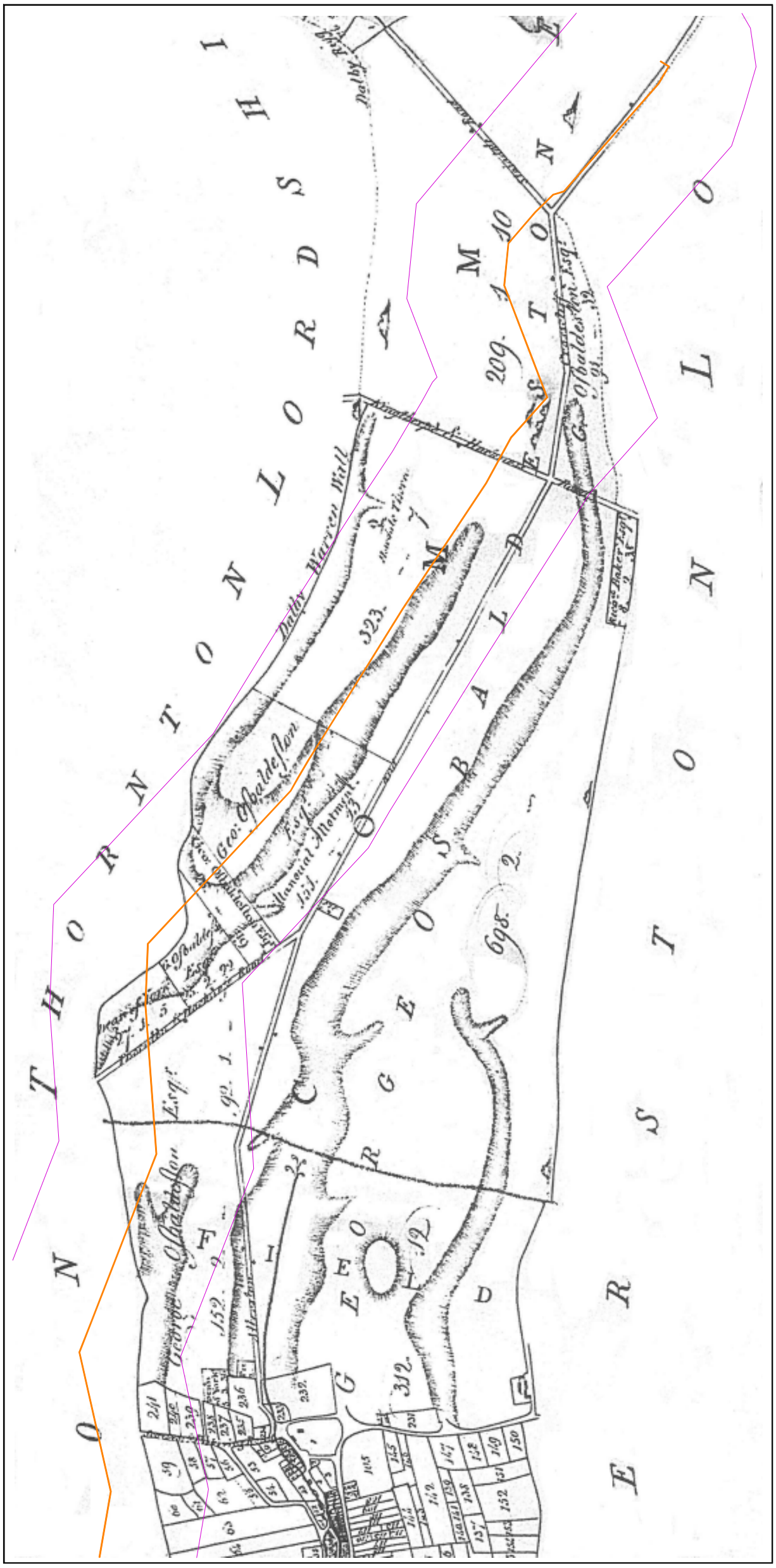


Figure 3 - Extract from 'A Plan of the Township and Manor of Allerston', 1810

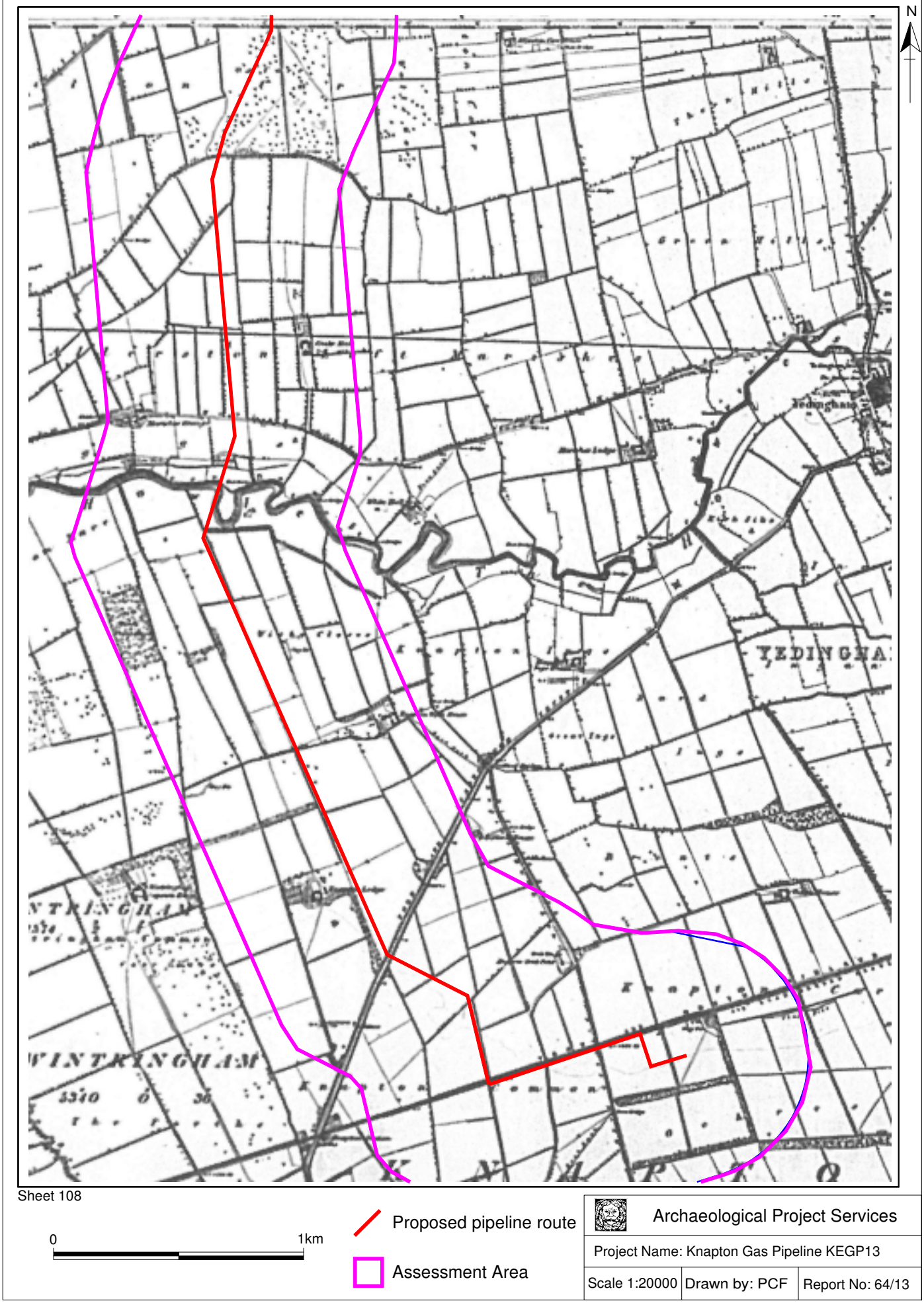


Figure 4 - Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1854

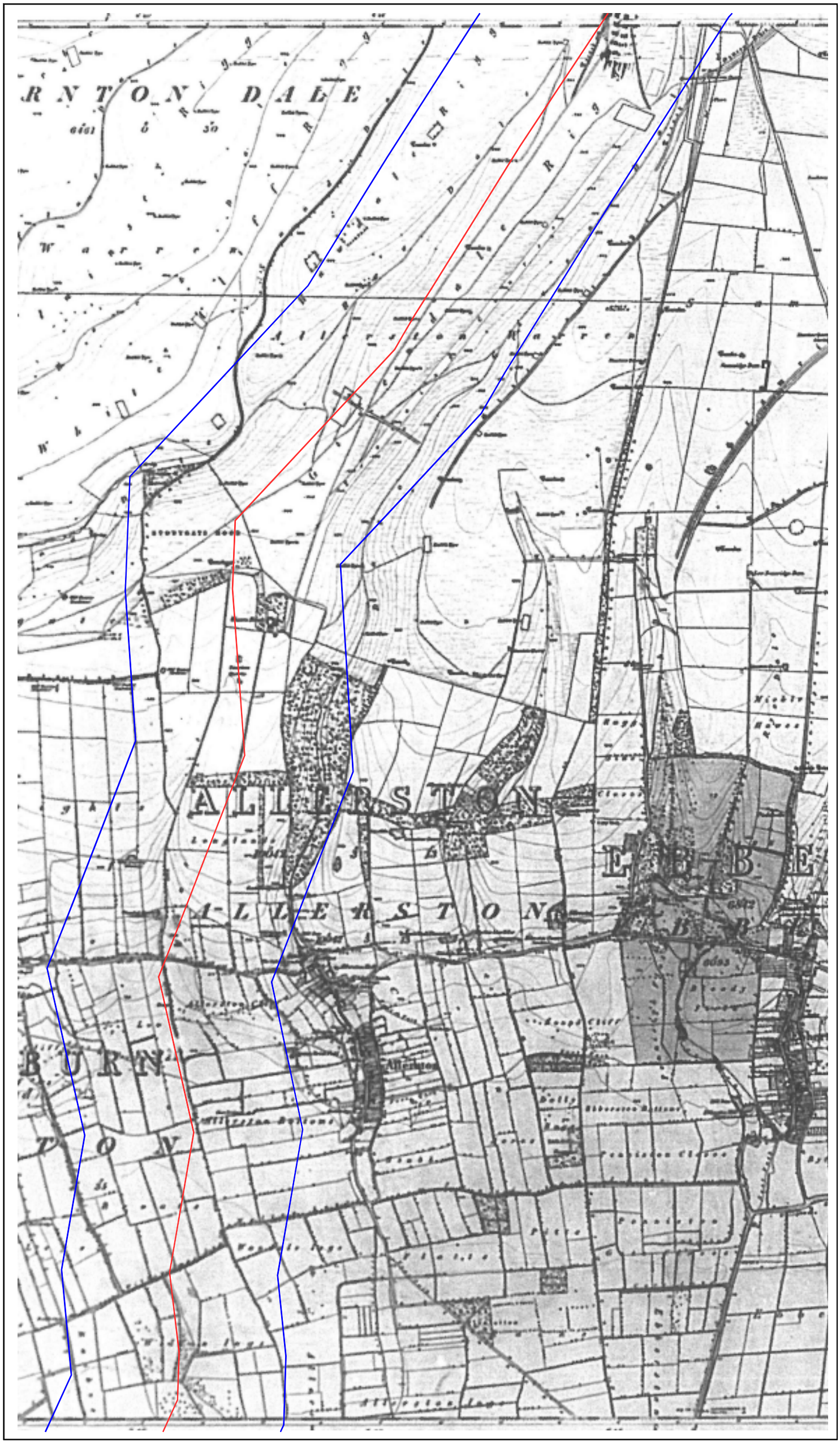


Figure 5 - Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map 1854

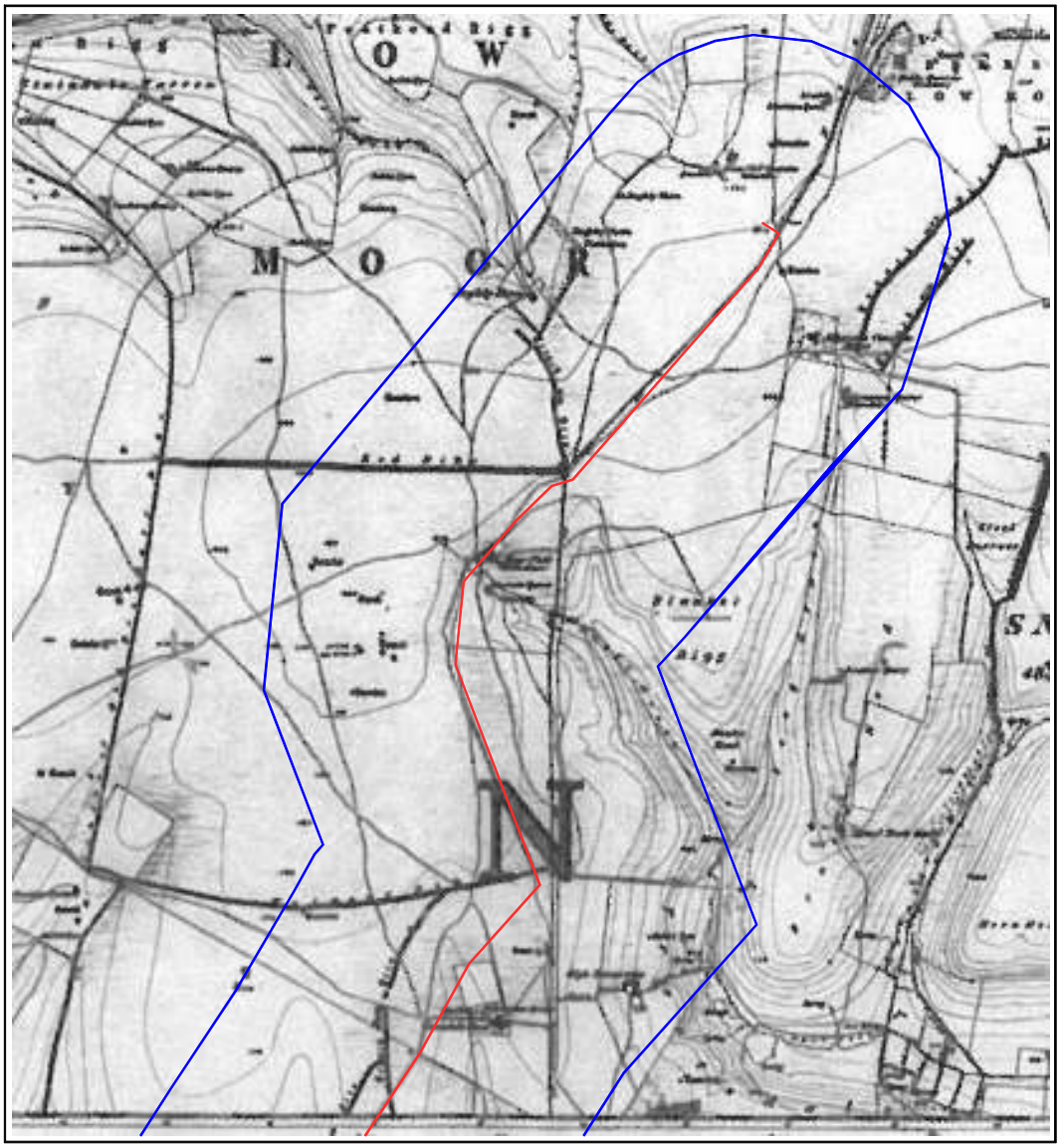
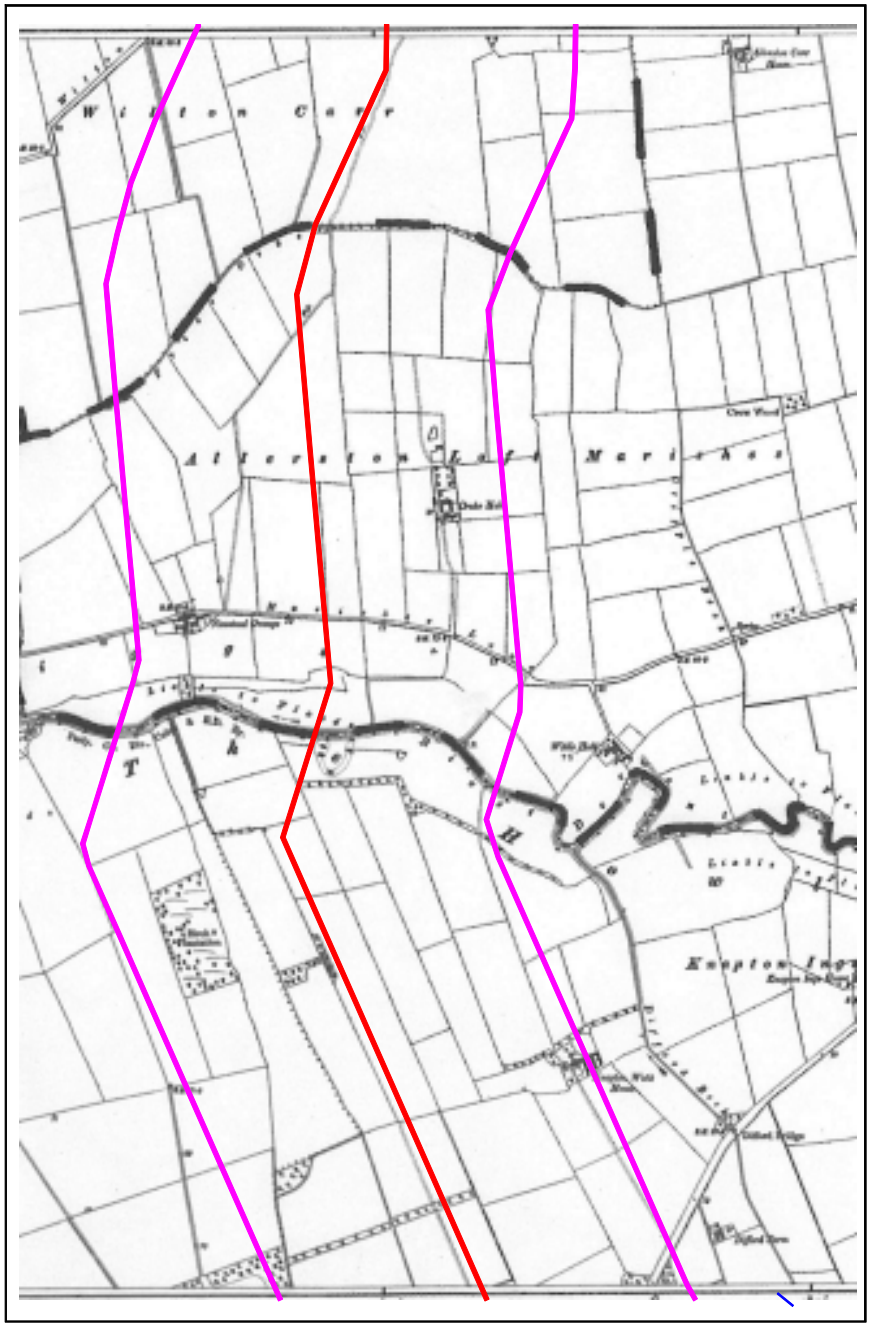


Figure 6 - Extract from the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, 1854

Figure 7 - Extract from 'Plan of the Knapton Estates', 1883



Sheet 108 NW

Proposed pipeline route

Assessment area

0 1km

Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Knapton Gas Pipeline KNGP13		
Scale 1:20000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 64/13

Figure 8 - Extract from the 1913 edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, sheet 108 NW

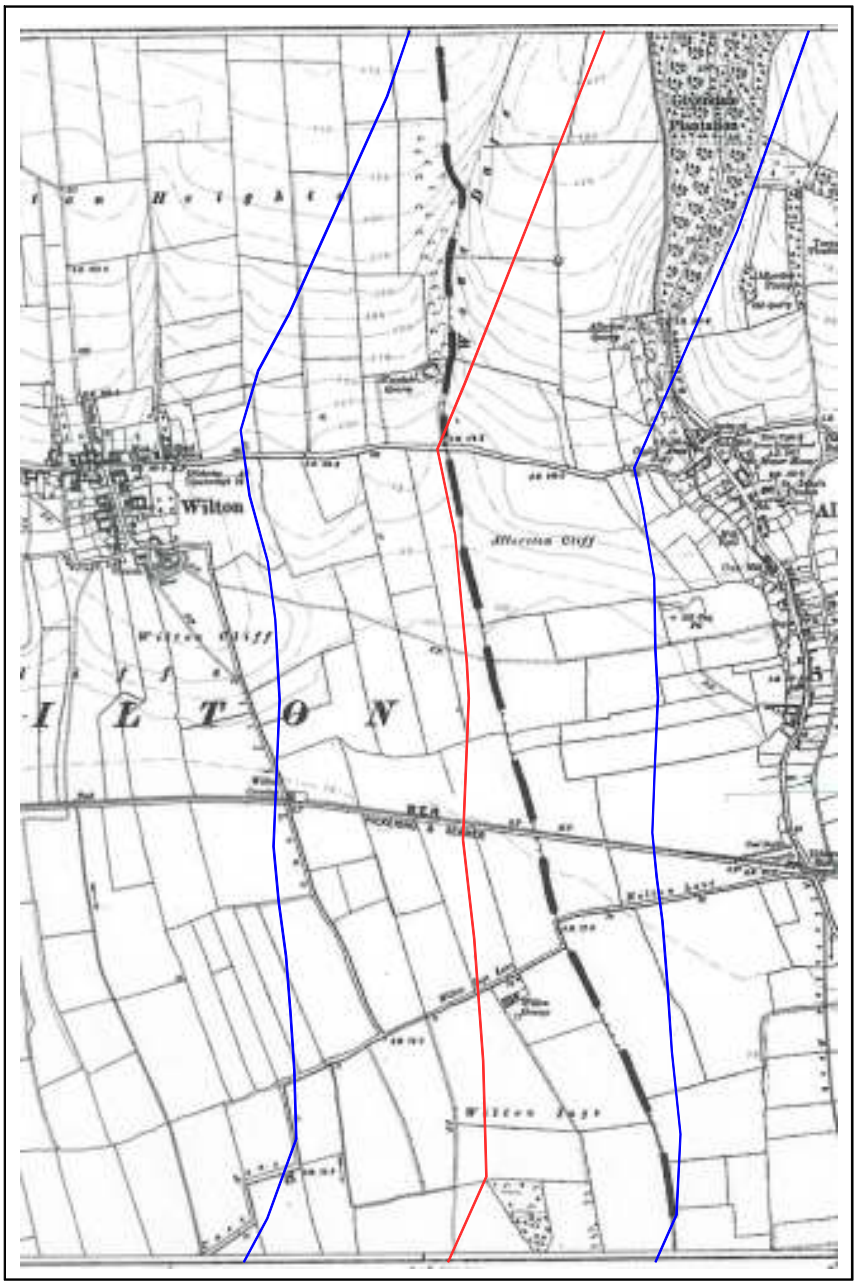


Figure 9 - Extract from the 1913 edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, sheet 92 SW

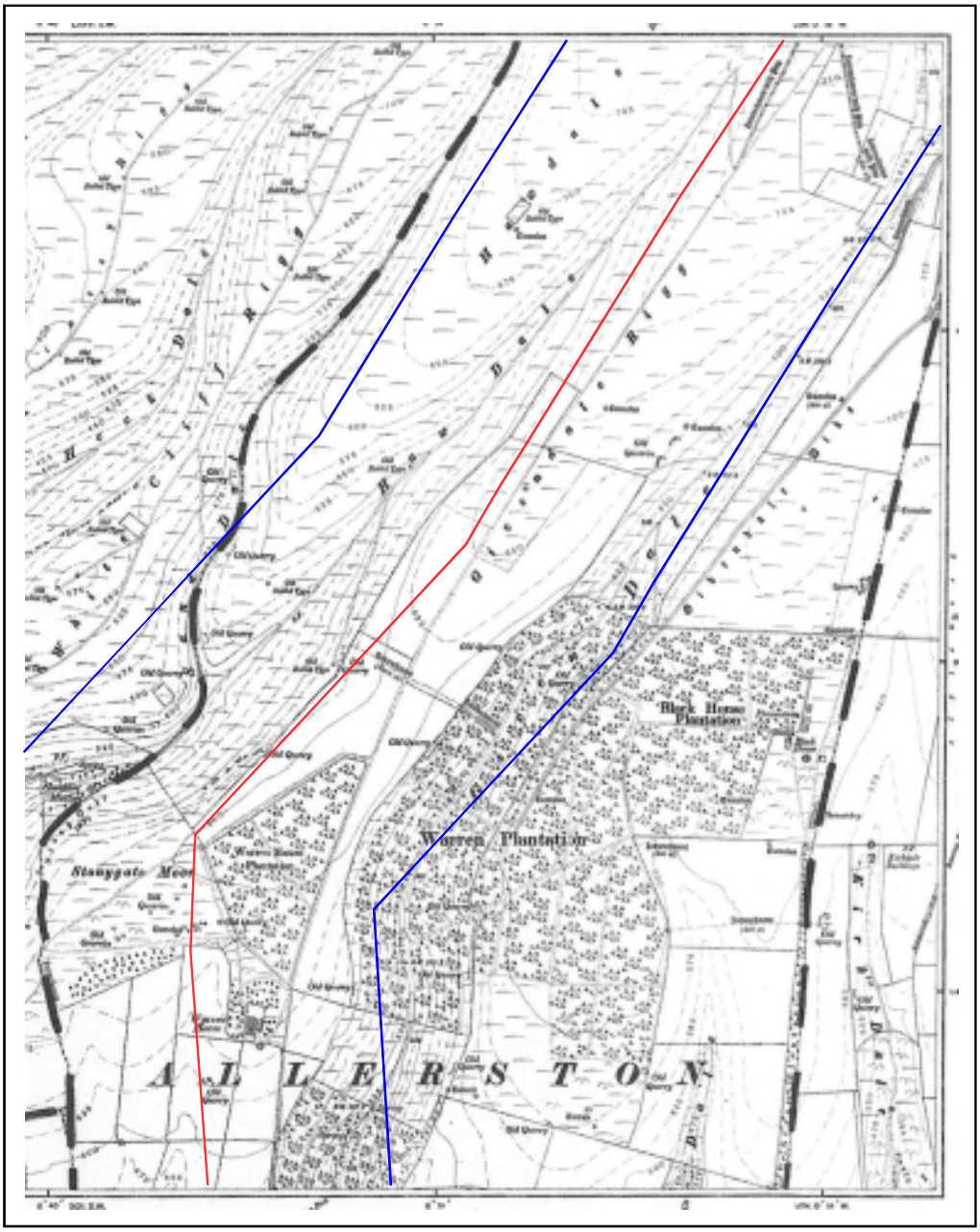


Figure 10 - Extract from the 1913 edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, sheet 92 NW

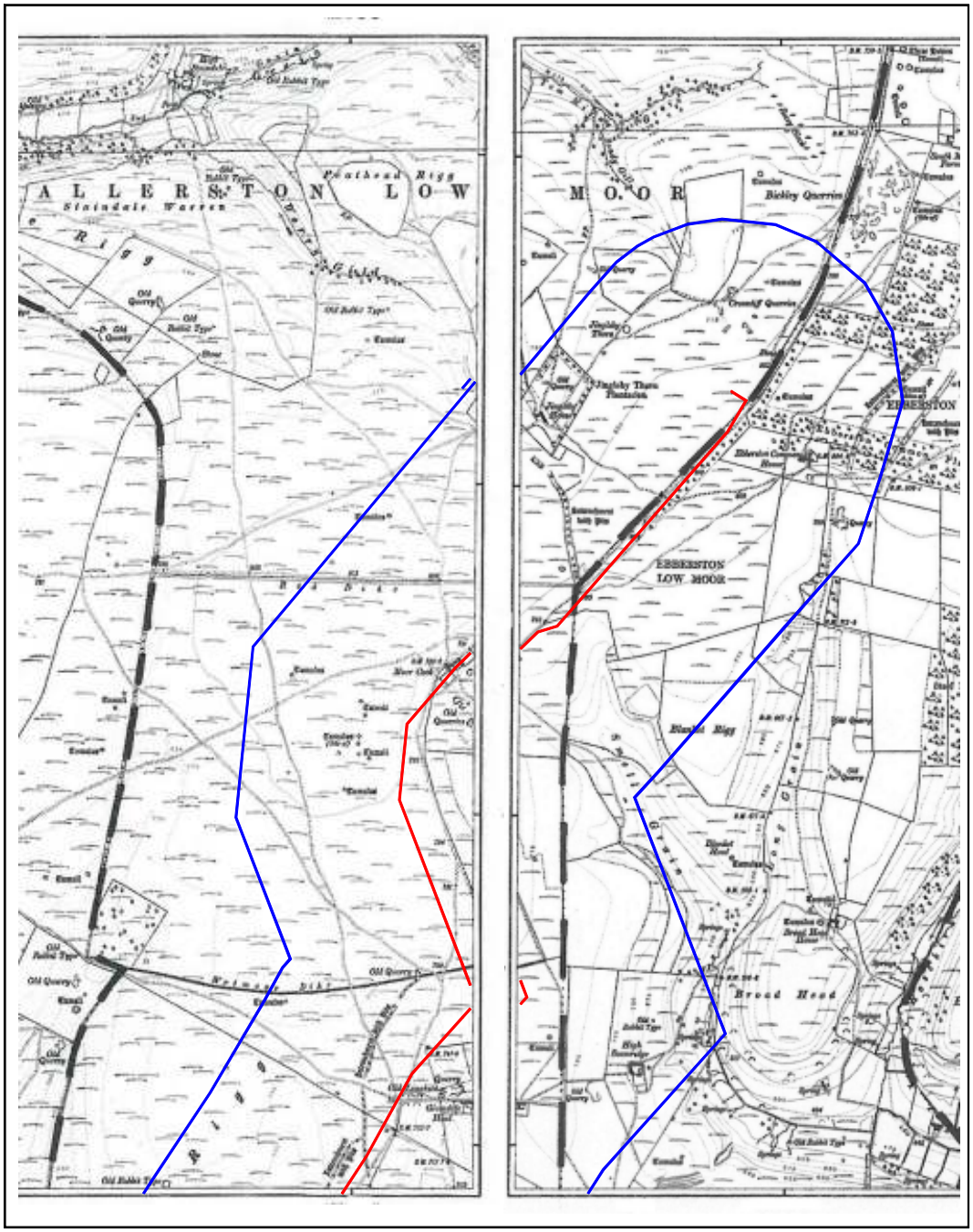
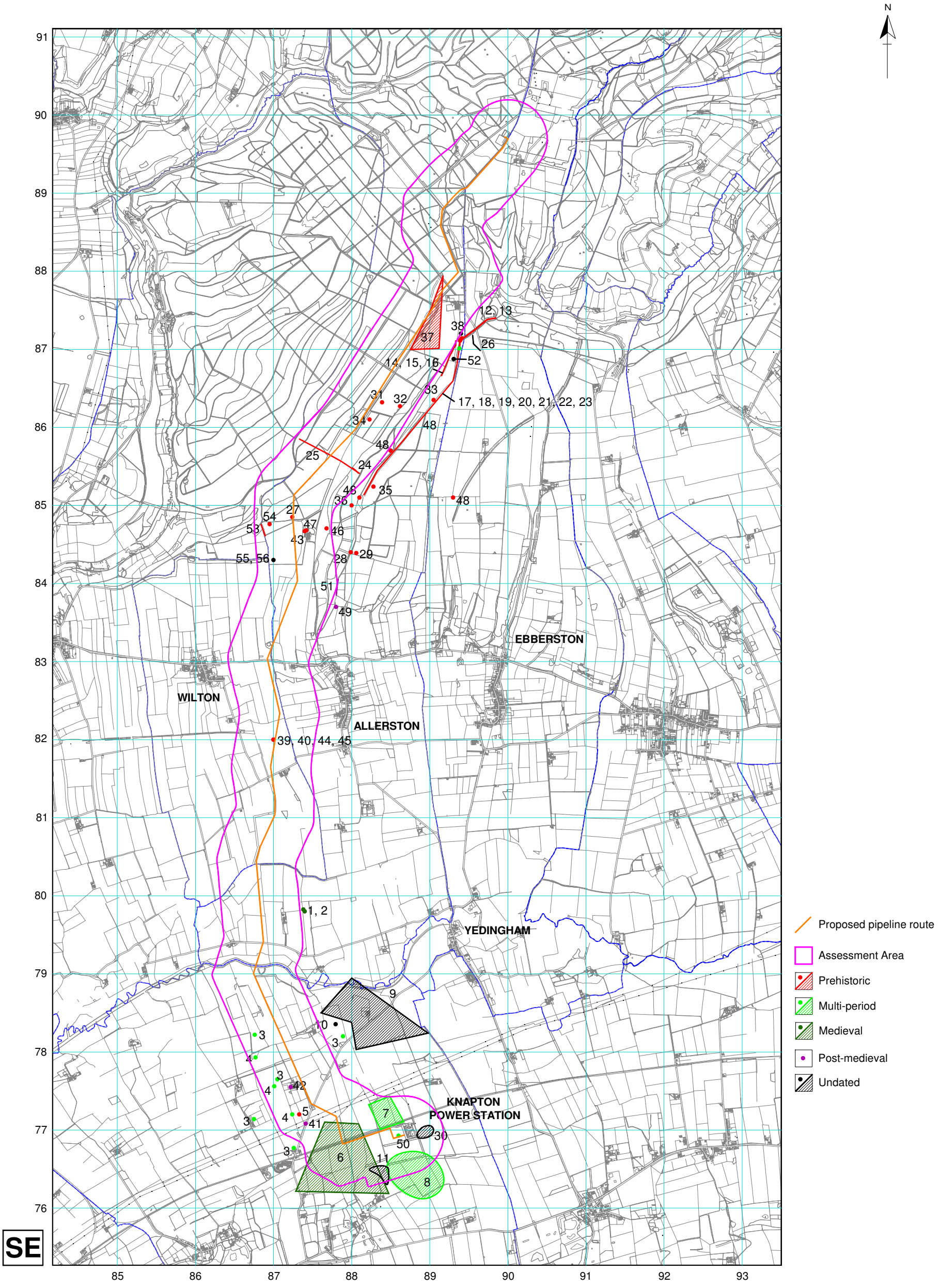


Figure 11 - Extract from the 1913 edition Ordnance Survey 6" map, sheets 76 SW and SE



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Project Name: Knapton Gas Pipeline KEGP13		
Scale 1:50000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 64/13

Figure 12 - North Yorkshire County Council Historic Environment Data

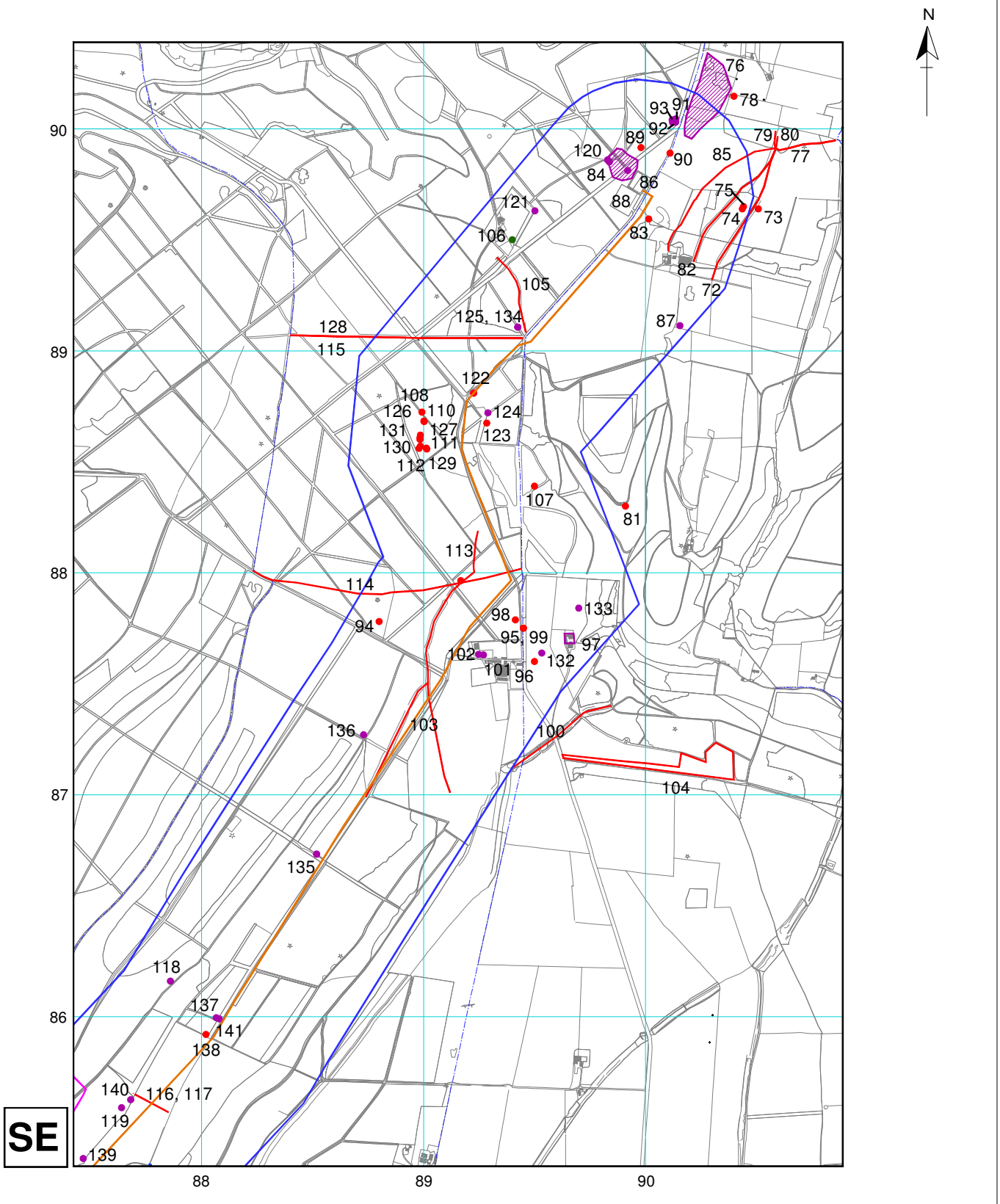
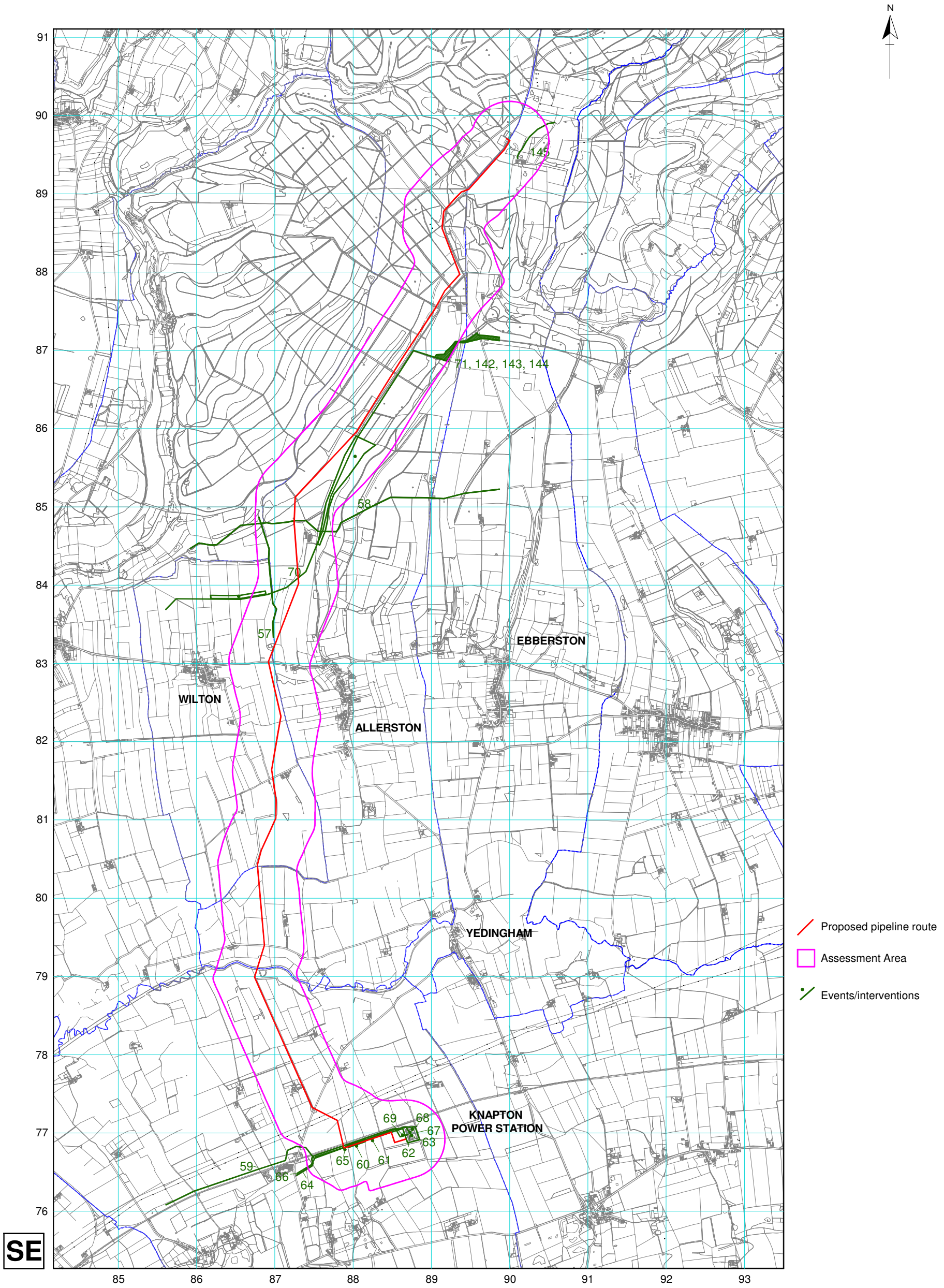


Figure 13 - North Yorkshire Moors National Park Historic Environment Data



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Project Name: Knapton Gas Pipeline KEGP13		
Scale 1:50000	Drawn by: PCF	Report No: 64/13

Figure 14 - Archaeological events and interventions within the assessment area

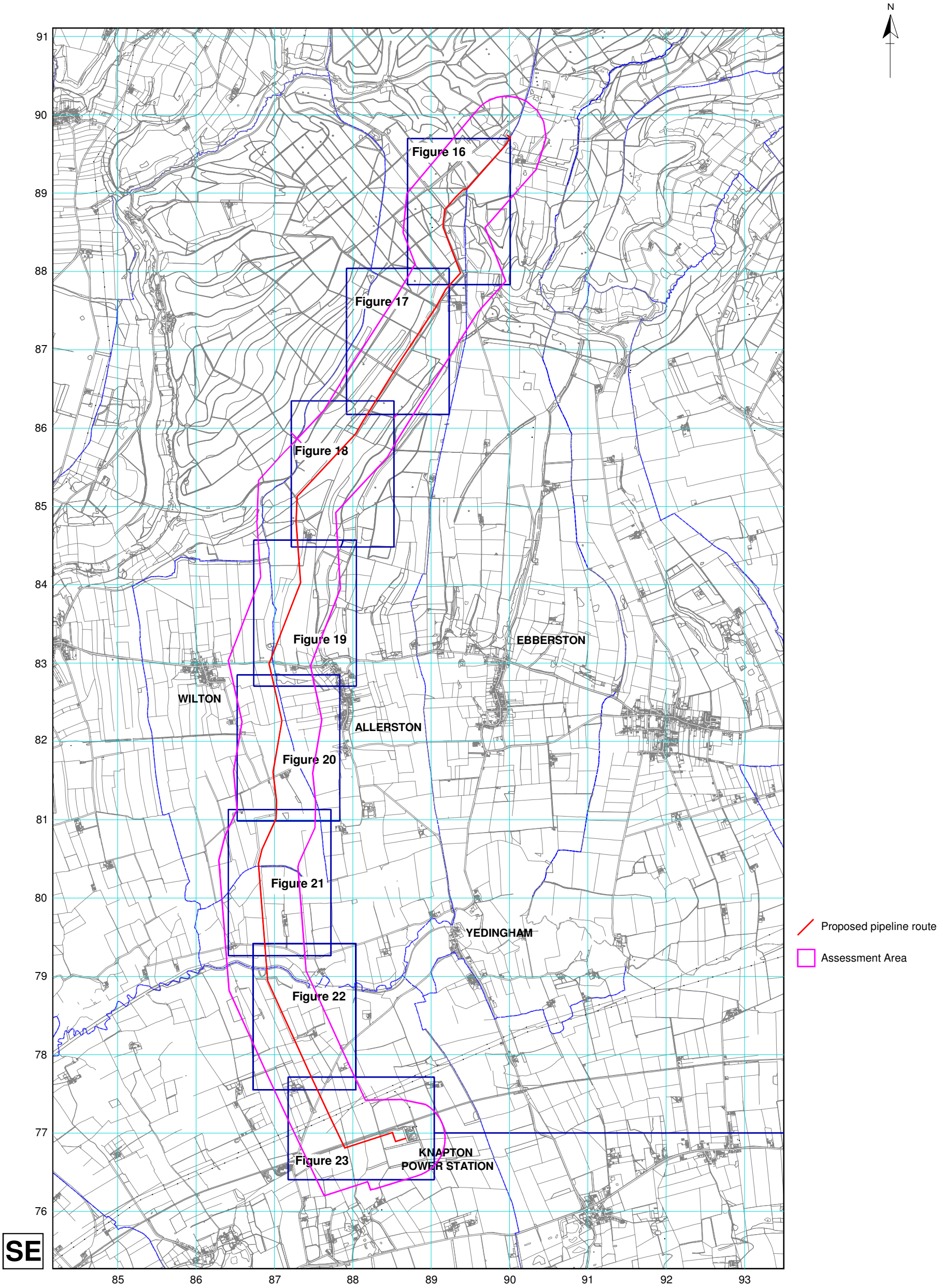


Figure 15 - The assessment area showing figure index for walkover surveys

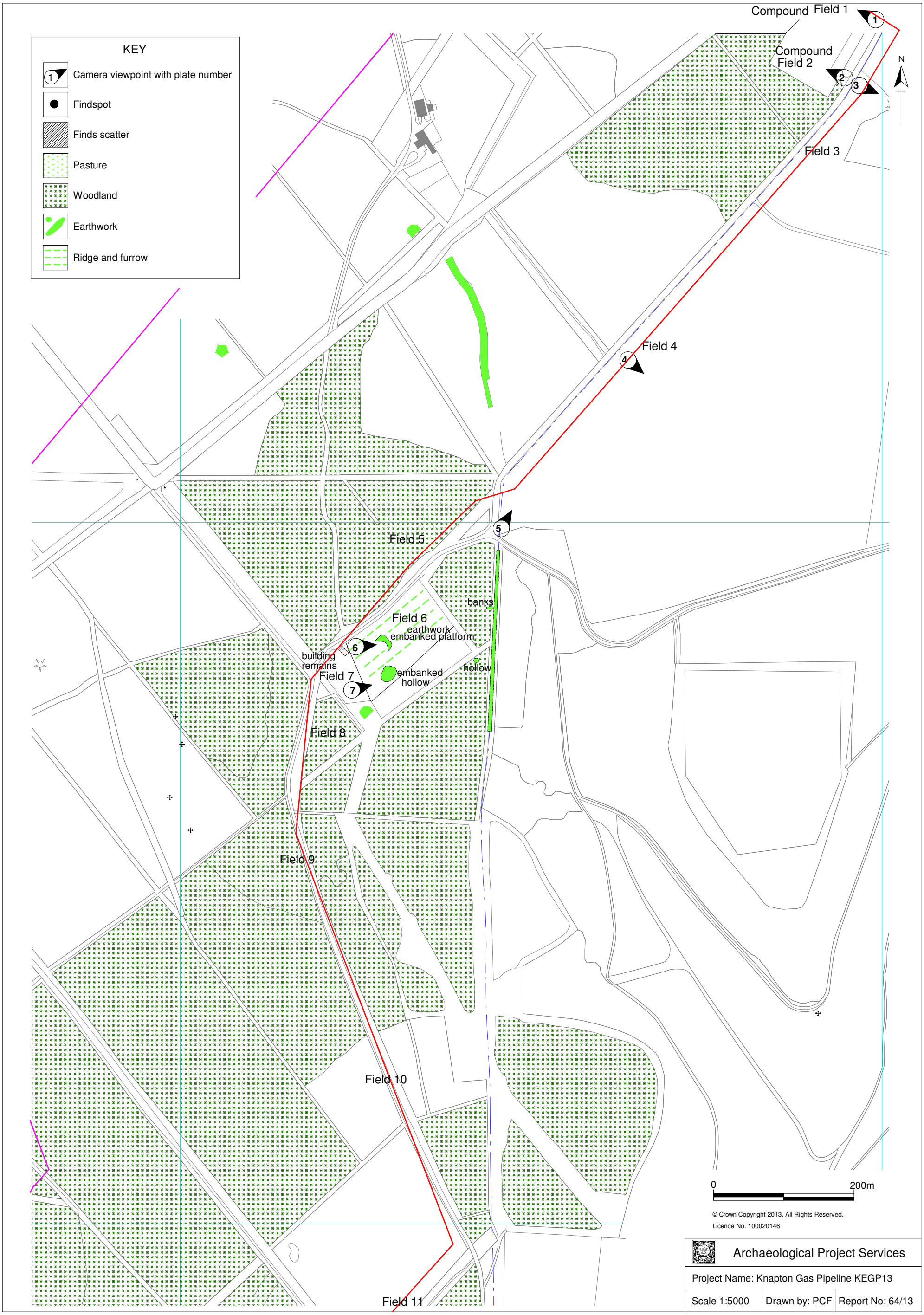


Figure 16 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 1 to 11

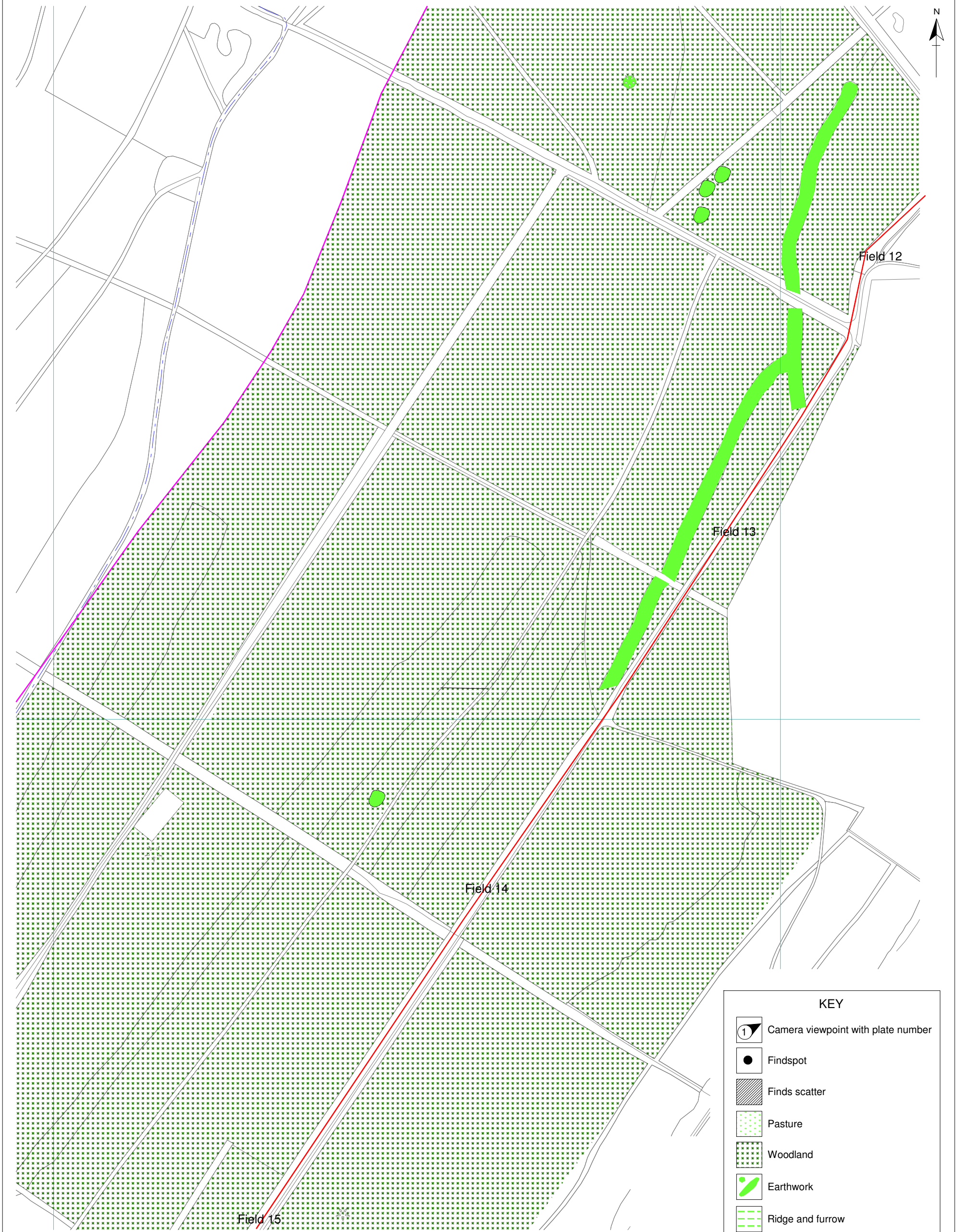


Figure 17 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 12 to 15

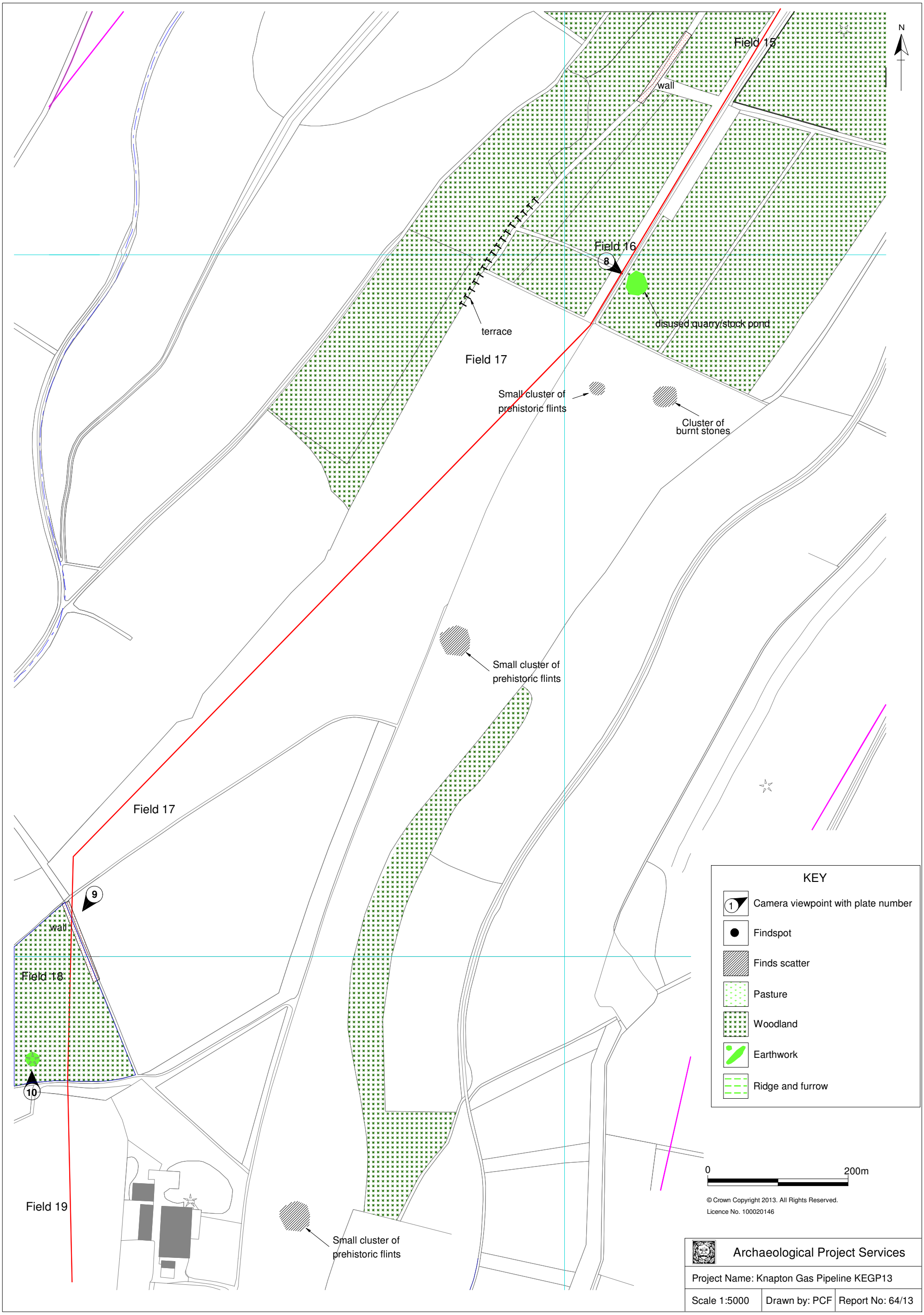


Figure 18 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 15 to 19

KEY

Camera viewpoint with plate number

Findspot

Finds scatter

Pasture

Woodland

Earthwork

Ridge and furrow

N

Field 19

Field 20

Field 21

flint blade

2 sherds of Roman pottery

11

hollow

Field 23

Field 22

watering-hole

12

enclosure

13

Post-medieval material

Field 24

0 200m

Archaeological Project Services

Project Name: Knapton Gas Pipeline KEGP13

Scale 1:5000 | Drawn by: PCF | Report No: 64/13

Figure 19 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 19 to 24

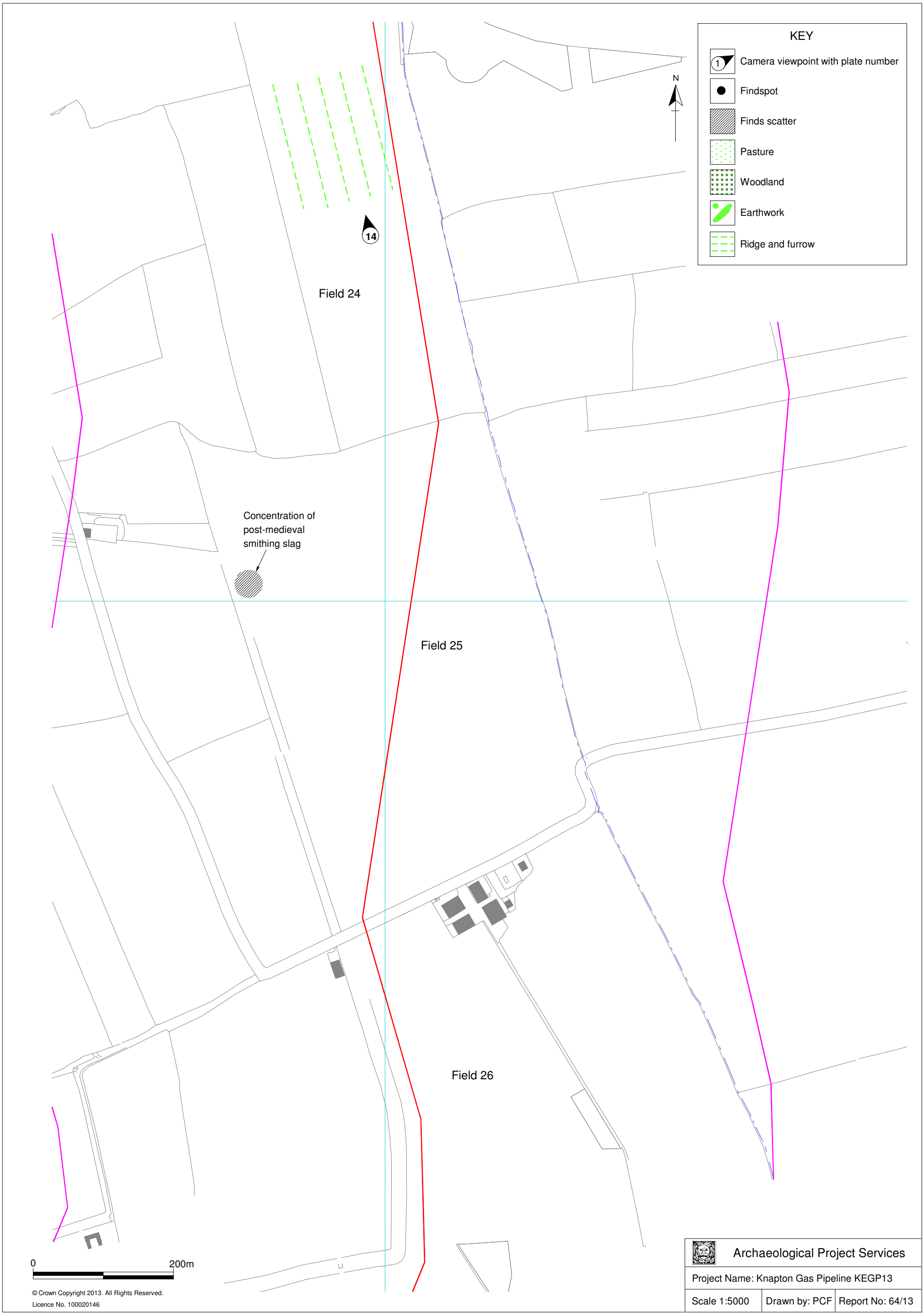


Figure 20 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 24 to 26

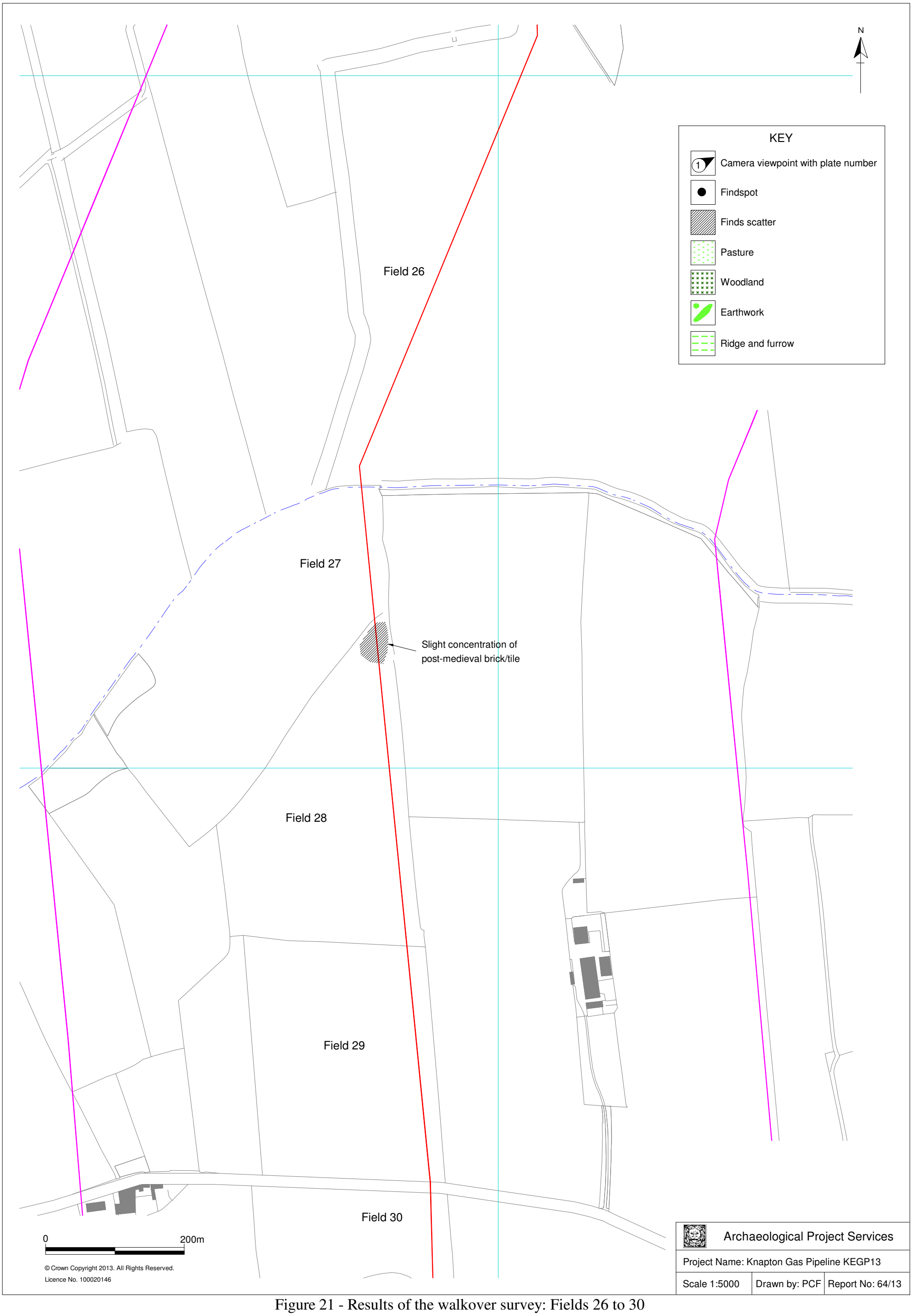


Figure 21 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 26 to 30

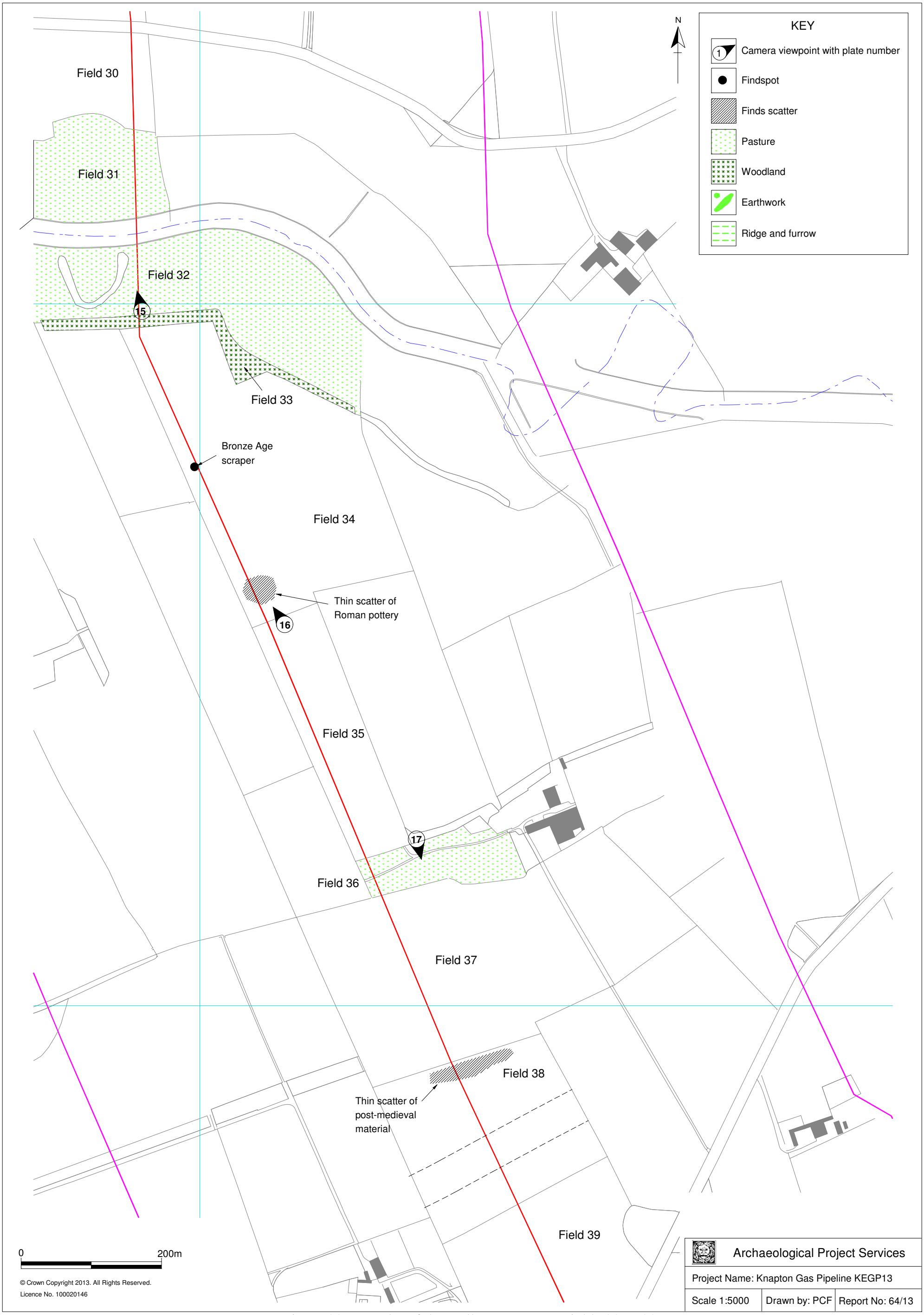


Figure 22 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 30 to 39

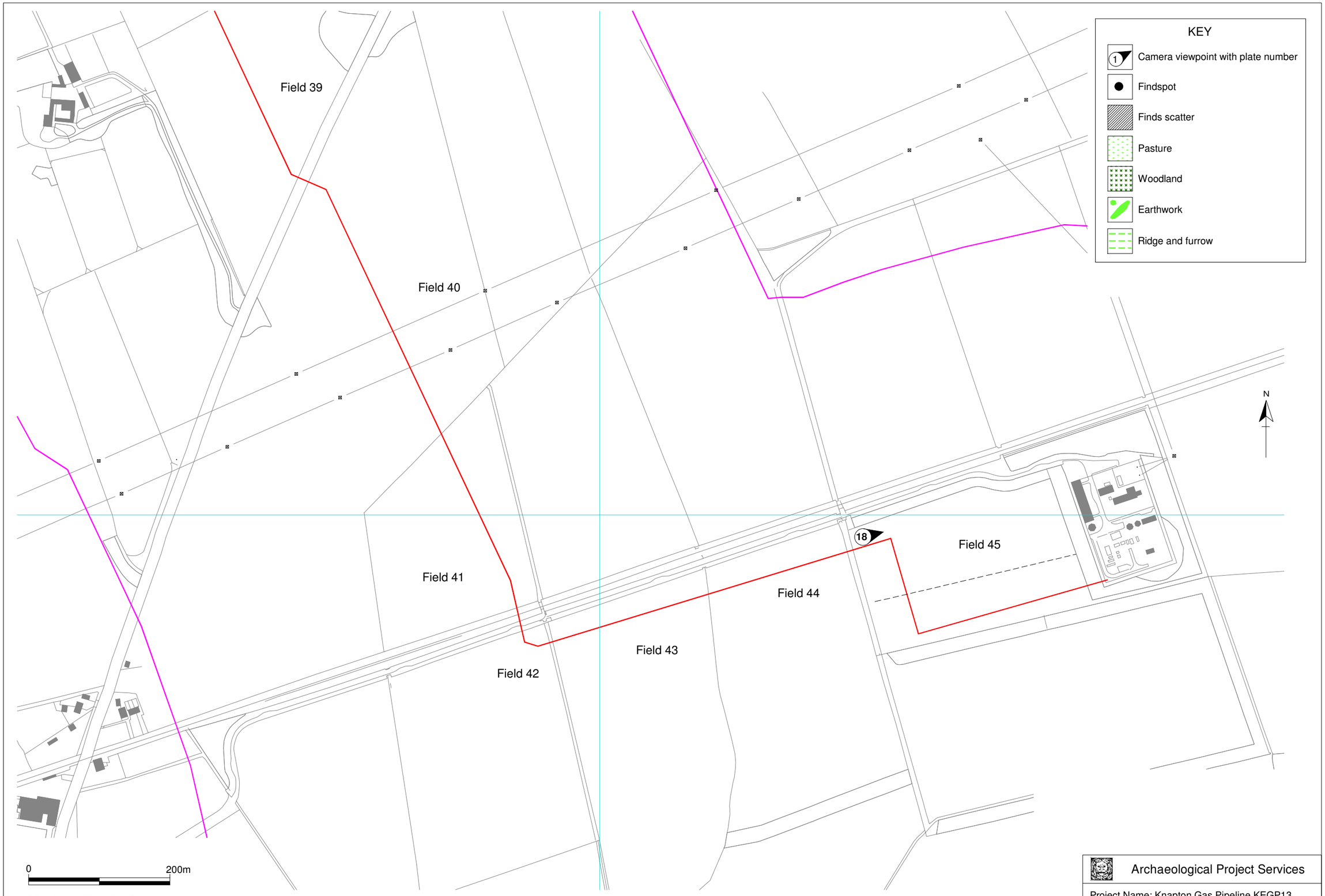


Figure 23 - Results of the walkover survey: Fields 39 to 45

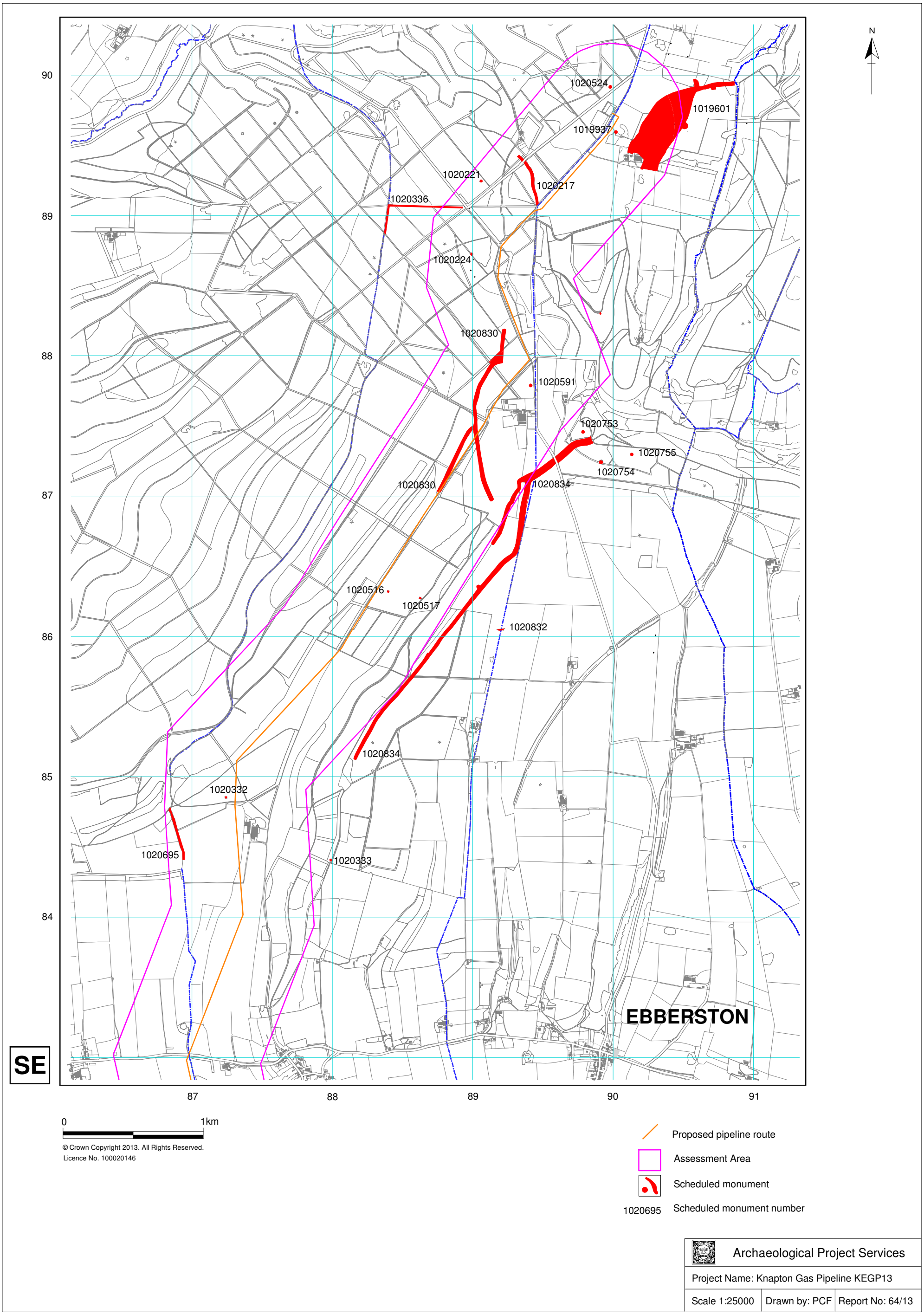
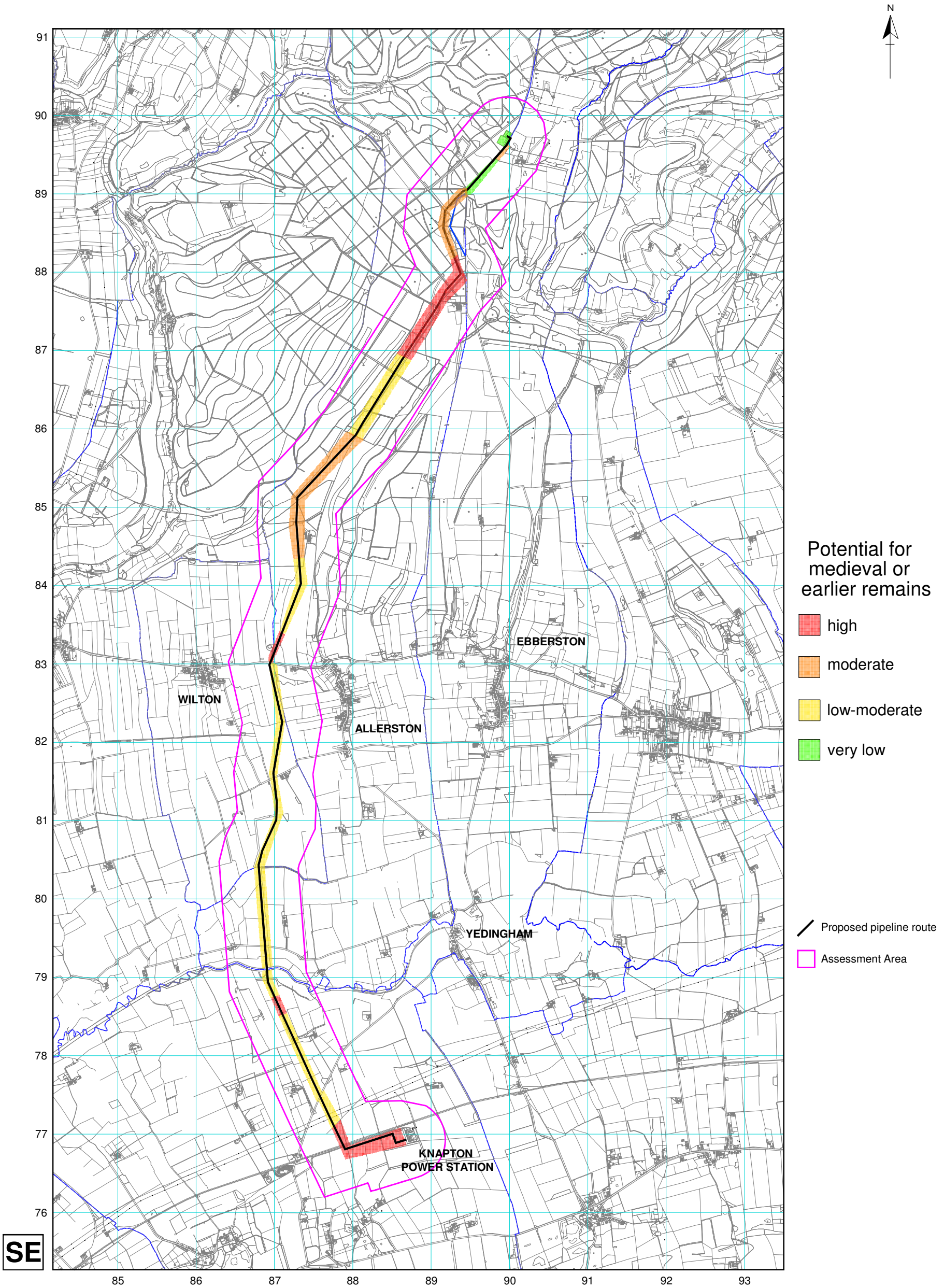


Figure 24 - Scheduled monuments within the northern part of the assessment area



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Project Name: Knapton Gas Pipeline KEGP13		
Scale 1:50000	Drawn by: GT	Report No: 64/13

Figure 25 - Archaeological potential of areas along proposed pipeline route

Plate 1 Field 1,
NCT Compound,
looking northwest

Plate 2 Field 2,
Viking Gas Compound,
looking northwest

Plate 3 Field 3,
looking towards
tumulus,
looking southeast

Plate 4 Field 4, showing slight undulations, looking southeast

Plate 5 Field 4, general view, looking northeast

Plate 6 Field 6, showing platform earthworks, looking east

Plate 7 Field 6, showing embanked hollow earthworks, looking east

Plate 8 Field 16, showing slight hollow, possible former quarry or stock pond, looking southeast

Plate 9 Field 18, wall on northeast side of area, looking southwest

Plate 10 Field 18, earthworks of barrow, looking north

Plate 11 Field 21, looking northeast

Plate 12 Field 22, showing enclosure earthworks, looking east

Plate 13 Field 22, looking northeast

Plate 14 Field 24, looking north

Plate 15 Field 32, looking north

Plate 16 Field 34, looking northwest

Plate 17 Field 36, looking south

Plate 18 Field 45, looking east

Appendix 1

NORTH YORKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Monuments

Map No.	HER No.	Description	Period	National Grid Reference
1	MNY4565	LOFT MARISHES – documented grange site	Medieval	SE 874 798
2	MNY4566	LOFT MARISHES – hamlet site of	Medieval	SE 874 798
3	MNY4645	Cropmarks of ditches and trackway	Roman to medieval	SE 8732 7749
4	MNY4646	Probable trackway 230m west of Knapton Lodge - cropmarks	Roman to medieval	SE 8700 7756
5	MNY4647	Cropmark enclosure	Prehistoric	SE 8733 7720
6	MNY4649	Knapton Generating Station Fields 2 to 5, Scampston - ditches	Medieval	SE 8788 7664
7	MNY4657	An area of field boundaries on Knapton Carr - cropmarks	Roman to medieval	SE 8844 7722
8	MNY4658	Rectangular enclosures - cropmarks	Roman to medieval	SE 8882 7640
9	MNY4664	Ditches - cropmarks	Undated	SE 8829 7852
10	MNY4666	Ditched enclosure 225m north-east of Wath House Farm	Undated	SE 8773 7839
11	MNY5364	Four ring ditches - cropmarks	Undated	SE 8835 7639
12	MNY5449	Oxmoor Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8962 8726
13	MNY5450	Oxmoor Dykes	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8958 8724
14	MNY5451	Oxmoor Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8941 8714
15	MNY5454	Givendale Lower Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8930 8700
16	MNY5455	Givendale Lower Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8925 8690
17	MNY5456	Givendale Upper Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8877 8612
18	MNY5457	Givendale Upper Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 893 868
19	MNY5458	Givendale Upper Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8938 8701
20	MNY5460	Givendale Upper Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 885 856
21	MNY5461	Givendale Upper Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 887 858
22	MNY5462	Givendale Upper Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8892 8617
23	MNY5463	Givendale Upper Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8842 8554
24	MNY5464	Diggerfoot Dyke, Allerston	Prehistoric	SE 8778 8561
25	MNY5465	Diggerfoot Dyke	Prehistoric	SE 8805 8545

Map No.	HER No.	Description	Period	National Grid Reference
26	MNY5469	Earthwork bank	Undated	SE 8956 8706
27	MNY5537	Possible round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8724 8485
28	MNY5542	Round barrow 570m SE of Warren House	Bronze Age	SE 8799 8440
29	MNY5543	Site of round barrow at Given Dale	Bronze Age	SE 8806 8439
30	MNY7241	Short length of parallel ditches - cropmark	Undated	SE 8895 7698
31	MNY8921	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8839 8632
32	MNY8922	Givendale Rigg round cairn	Bronze Age	SE 8862 8627
33	MNY8924	Site of round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8905 8635
34	MNY8925	Arrowhead	Prehistoric	SE 8823 8610
35	MNY8935	Site of round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8828 8524
36	MNY8938	Polished stone axe	Neolithic	SE 88 85
37	MNY12177	Pit alignment	Prehistoric	SE 88963 87465
38	MNY12178	Boundary marker	Roman to post-medieval	SE 894 872
39	MNY12423	Stone axe	Neolithic	SE 87 82
40	MNY12425	Spear	Bronze Age	SE 87 82
41	MNY13349	Milestone	Post-medieval	SE 8741 7708
42	MNY13350	Knapton Lodge	Post-medieval	SE 8722 7755
43	MNY16149	Bronze spearhead found at Warren House Farm	Bronze Age	SE 8740 8467
44	MNY16190	Stone axe found at Allerston	Neolithic	SE 87 82
45	MNY16194	Looped spearhead found at Allerston	Bronze Age	SE 87 82
46	MNY16197	Stone axe found north-east of Warren House, Allerston	Neolithic	SE 87680 84705
47	MNY16200	Looped spearhead found at Allerston	Bronze Age	SE 8742 8468
48	MNY21544	Scamridge Dykes	Undated	SE 897 859
49	MNY23455	Allerston Mill - watermill building, dates in records of 1231 and 1436	Medieval to post-medieval	SE 878 837
50	MNY24146	Knapton Generating Station Site and Contractors Compound – field boundaries	Iron Age to Roman	SE 88601 76927
51	MNY25486	Possible estate/warren boundary east of Allerston Beck.	Post-medieval	SE 87816 83961
52	MNY35947	Possible Enclosures between Givendale upper and lower dykes, Allerston	Undated	SE 893 868
53	MNY12670	Cross Dyke	Late Bronze Age to Iron Age	SE 8686 8469
54	MNY16151	Polished stone axe	Neolithic	SE 8695 8476
55	MNY16700	Possible dyke – continuation of MNY12670 (No. 53)	Undated	SE 870 843
56	MNY16701	Possible field system	Undated	SE 870 843

Events/Interventions

Map No.	Event No.	Description	Type	National Grid Reference
57	ENY1184	Taylor Woodrow DBA 1986	Desk-based assessment	SE 92172 83709
58	ENY1185	Taylor Woodrow Field Reconnaissance 1986	Site visit	SE 84101 84811
59	ENY2670	Knapton Generating Station Pipeline and Station Construction	Desk-based assessment	SE 82124 77430
60	ENY2673	Knapton Generating Station Access Road; Field 0071	Fieldwalking	SE 88046 76833
61	ENY2674	Knapton Generating Station Access Road; Field 3300	Fieldwalking	SE 88250 76902
62	ENY2675	Knapton Generating Station Access Road; Field 5700 Rapid Survey	Fieldwalking	SE 88729 77004
63	ENY2676	Knapton Generating Station Access Road; Field 5700 Intensive Survey	Fieldwalking	SE 88749 76965
64	ENY2677	Knapton Generating Station Access Road And Contractors Compound Test Pitting	Trial trenching	SE 87740 76789
65	ENY2678	Knapton Generating Station Access Road Geophysical Survey OS Field 8465	Geophysical survey	SE 87896 76787
66	ENY2679	Knapton Generating Station Access Road Geophysical Survey OS Field 0071	Geophysical survey	SE 88041 76865
67	ENY2680	Knapton Generating Station Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey	SE 88741 76975
68	ENY2681	Knapton Generating Station Recording Brief Access Road And Station Site	Watching brief	SE 88021 76767
69	ENY2682	Knapton Generating Station Recording Brief Contractors Compound	Watching brief	SE 88635 76972
70	ENY5519	Ryedale Gas Project, North Yorkshire: Brief for Geophysical Survey	Written scheme of investigation	SE 8753 8451
71	ENY5542	Ryedale Gas Project. Geophysical Survey	Geophysical survey	SE 884 855

Appendix 2

NORTH YORKSHIRE MOORS NATIONAL PARK HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD

Monuments

Map No.	HER No.	Description	Period	National Grid Reference
72	2892	Pit alignment	Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age	SE 9044 8961
73	2895	Round barrow – site of	Bronze Age	SE 9050 4896
74	2896	Round barrow – Site of	Bronze Age	SE 9043 8963
75	2897	Round barrow – site of	Bronze Age	SE 9044 8964
76	9064	Limestone quarry	Post-medieval	SE 9028 9014
77	2893	Dyke- Ebberstone Low Moor	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age	SE 9072 8992
78	6291	Round barrow – site of	Bronze Age	SE 9039 9014
79	6812	Bank and ditch	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age	SE 9058 8995
80	6813	Low double bank and medial ditch	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age	SE 9059 8994
81	3341	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8991 8830
82	2891	Shallow ditch with pits	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age	SE 9040 8965
83	2894	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 9001 8959
84	5384	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	SE 8983 8985
85	6637	Pit alignment	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age	SE 9034 8968
86	9066	Limestone quarries	Post-medieval	SE 8989 8983
87	13674	Quarry or gravel pit	Post-medieval	SE 9015 8911
88	13712	Quarries	Post-medieval	SE 8992 8981
89	3342	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8998 8991
90	5383	Quarries	Post-medieval	SE 9011 8989
91	5386	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	SE 9013 9004
92	13647	Quarry	Post-medieval	SE 9012 9002
93	14180	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	SE 9012 9004
94	453	Findspot	Prehistoric	SE 8880 8778
95	454	Findspot	Bronze Age	SE 8945 8775
96	496	Findspot	Neolithic	SE 8950 8760
97	1528	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	SE 8965 8770
98	2716	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8941 8778
99	2717	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8945 8775
100	2873	Dykes – four banks and three ditches	Late Bronze Age – Iron Age	SE 8962 8726
101	4757	Quarry and lime kiln	Medieval to post-medieval	SE 8927 8763
102	5063	Lime kiln and small quarry	Post-medieval	SE 8924 8763
103	6105	Pit alignment	Prehistoric	SE 8895 8746
104	10399	Flint tools	Late Mesolithic - Bronze Age	SE 9001 8715
105	6313	Pit alignment	Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	SE 8939 8925
106	3344	Jenglebee Cross	Early medieval – post-medieval	SE 8940 8950
107	455	Findspot	Prehistoric	SE 8950 8839
108	3329	Round cairn	Bronze Age	SE 8899 8872
109	3330	Round cairn	Bronze Age	SE 8898 8860
110	3331	Round cairn – site of	Bronze Age	SE 8900 8868
111	3332	Round cairn – site of	Bronze Age	SE 8901 8856
112	3333	Round cairn – site of	Bronze Age	SE 8898 8856
113	4874	Pit alignment	Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age	SE 8921 8807
114	6312	Continuation of the Allerston West Dyke	Prehistoric	SE 8883 8796
115	6889	Boundary	Post-medieval	SE 8892 8906
116	2876	Cropmark of dyke	Prehistoric	SE 8777 8561

Map No.	HER No.	Description	Period	National Grid Reference
117	2877	Dyke	Prehistoric	SE 8769 8565
118	3373	Earthwork bank	Post-medieval	SE 8786 8616
119	3403	Feature	Post-medieval	SE 8764 8559
120	14178	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	SE 8983 8986
121	14944	Earthwork banked enclosure around farm complex	Post-medieval	SE 8950 8963
122	13536	Farmhouse – site of	Post-medieval	SE 8922 8880
123	13601	Round barrow – site of	Bronze Age	SE 8922 8880
124	14177	Lime kiln	Post-medieval	SE 8929 8872
125	14970	Quarry – site of	Post-medieval	SE 8942 8910
126	14973	Round barrow – site of	Bronze Age	SE 8898 8862
127	14981	Site of round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8900 8868
128	14983	Bank and ditch – possible later addition to existing dykes	Prehistoric to post-medieval	SE 8892 8906
129	14986	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8901 8855
130	14987	Round barrow	Bronze Age	SE 8898 8857
131	14990	Round barrow – site of	Bronze Age	SE 8898 8860
132	9729	Quarry	Post-medieval	SE 8953 8763
133	9725	Rectangular rabbit type	Post-medieval	SE 8969 8784
134	13709	Quarry	Post-medieval	SE 8916 8796
135	14169	Rabbit trap	Post-medieval	SE 8851 8673
136	14173	Rabbit type	Post-medieval	SE 8873 8727
137	9063	Rabbit type	Post-medieval	SE 8806 8599
138	10446	Findspot	Prehistoric	SE 8802 8592
139	13695	Quarry	Post-medieval	SE 8746 8536
140	13696	Quarry	Post-medieval	SE 8768 8562
141	14164	Rabbit trap	Post-medieval	SE 8808 8599

Events

Map No.	Event No.	Description	Type	National Grid Reference
142	189	Ryedale Gas Project	Trial trenching	SE 8715 9001
143	189	Ryedale Gas Project	Fieldwalking	SE 8715 9001
144	189	Ryedale Gas Project	Geophysical survey	SE 8715 9001
145	328	Ebberstone Low Moor	Earthwork survey	SE 8968 9034

Appendix 3

GLOSSARY

Aeolian	Deposits that are laid down, carried by or eroded by the wind.
Alluvium	A deposit (usually clay, silts or sands) laid down in water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea and freshwater alluvium by streams, rivers or within lakes.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Cairn	A mound of stones usually covering a prehistoric burial.
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Grange	A monastic farm complex at some distance from the abbey, generally supervised by a monk and staffed by lay brethren, created to cultivate one of the abbey's estates.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Lacustrine	Deposits formed within or at the edge of a lake.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 8200-4500 BC.
Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500-2250 BC.
Pit alignment	A line, or pair of parallel lines, of pits set at intervals along a common axis. Sometimes accompanied by a parallel bank.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Proglacial lake	A lake formed either by the damming action of a moraine or ice dam during the retreat of a melting glacier, or my meltwater trapped against an ice sheet. Large proglacial lakes were a widespread feature at the end of the last Ice Age, *c*. 10000 years ago.
Rabbit type	A term applied to a pit trap itself or an enclosure containing a number of such pits
Roman	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany.