

# Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire

## Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas



View facing north-west across the site prior to archaeological excavation

ARS Ltd Report No-2019/25

OASIS ID: archaeo15-340158

February 2019

**Compiled By:**

Dr David Cockcroft  
Archaeological Research Services Ltd  
The Eco Centre  
Windmill Way  
Hebburn  
Tyne and Wear  
NE31 1SR

**Checked By:**

Robin Holgate MCIfA and Rupert Lotherington ACIfA  
admin@archaeologicalresearchservices.com  
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD**



# **Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**

## **Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd Report 2019/25**

February 2019



ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
RESEARCH SERVICES LTD

**© Archaeological Research Services Ltd 2019**

**The Eco Centre, Windmill Way, Hebburn, Tyne and Wear, NE31 1SR**

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

---

Prepared on behalf of: Tarmac Ltd  
Date of compilation: February 2019  
Compiled by: Dr David Cockcroft  
Checked by: Robin Holgate MCIfA and Rupert  
Lotherington ACIfA  
Local Authority: North Yorkshire County Council  
Site central NGR: SE 263 958

## Contents

Executive Summary.....	i
1 Introduction .....	1
2 Location, Land Use and Geology .....	2
3 Method Statement.....	2
4 Results .....	5
5 Palaeoenvironmental Assessment .....	41
6 Osteological Analysis of Animal Bone .....	42
7 Ceramic Finds Analysis .....	43
8 Lithics Analysis.....	43
9 Overall Discussion .....	44
10 Publicity, Confidentiality and Copyright.....	45
11 Statement of Indemnity .....	45
12 Acknowledgements.....	45
13 References.....	46
Appendix I – Context Summary Table.....	47
Appendix II - Palaeoenvironmental Inventory .....	64
Appendix III - Osteological Inventory.....	66
Appendix IV - Ceramics Inventory.....	67
Appendix V – Clay Tobacco Pipe Inventory .....	68
Appendix VI – Oasis Form .....	69

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Site location.....	3
Figure 2. Overview of stripped area.....	4
Figure 3. North-west facing overview of posthole alignment [117] with land drain [115].....	6
Figure 4. Plan of discrete features at the eastern extent of the exaction area. ....	7
Figure 5. Plans and sections of discrete features located in Figure 4 (Part 1). ....	8
Figure 6. Plans and sections of discrete features in Figure 4 (Part 2). ....	9
Figure 7. Plans and sections of discrete features in Figure 4 (Part 3). ....	10
Figure 8. Overview of Killerby High Cottages, with estate boundary wall (184) in the foreground .....	12
Figure 9. Archaeological plan of Killerby High Cottages.....	13
Figure 10. Sections and elevations of Killerby High Cottages (a to d).....	14
Figure 11. Sections and elevations of Killerby High Cottages (e to m).....	15
Figure 12. Phasing of Killerby High Cottages.....	16
Figure 13. West facing oblique of wall (181) (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations). ....	17
Figure 14. South facing section of levelling-up deposit (193), showing surface (188) (scale = 0.4m in 0.1m graduations and 1m in 0.5m graduations). ....	18
Figure 15. East elevation of 19th century wall F182 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).....	20
Figure 16. West elevation of 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall F183 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations). ....	20
Figure 17. Overview of surface F200 (scale = 2m in 0.5m graduations). ....	22
Figure 18. Overview of internal wall F185 abutting earlier 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall (183) .....	23
Figure 19. Overview of surface F199 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations). ....	24
Figure 20. North facing overview of internal concrete surfaces within Killerby High Cottages (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations). ....	26
Figure 21. Overview of modern animal burial (scale = 0.4m in 0.1m graduations). ....	27
Figure 22. Location of discrete features in the north-western corner or the stripped area.....	29
Figure 23. Discrete features located in Figure 22. ....	30
Figure 24. Location of discrete features in the southeastern area of the stripped area. ....	31
Figure 25. Discrete features located in Figure 24. ....	32
Figure 26. South-west facing section of pits [133] and [135] (scale = 0.2m and 0.5m in 0.1m graduations). ....	33
Figure 27. South-west facing section of pit [137] (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations). ....	34
Figure 28. East facing overview of posthole cluster F168 (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations). ....	35
Figure 29. North-east facing overview of posthole cluster F168 (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations). ....	36
Figure 30. South-west facing section of posthole F143 (scale = 0.2m in 0.1m graduations). ....	37
Figure 31. North-west facing section of posthole F145 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations). ....	37
Figure 32. South facing section of posthole F163 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations). ....	38
Figure 33. North facing section of ditch F172 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations). ....	39
Figure 34. Overview of heat-affected area F98 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations). ....	40
Figure 35. Overview of heat-affected area F105 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations). ....	40

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Group [117] – features comprising post-medieval fenceline .....	6
Table 2. Structural features predating Killerby High Cottages.....	17
Table 3. Structural features attributed to Phase 1 of Killerby High Cottages. ....	18
Table 4. Deposits and surfaces attributed to Phase 1 of Killerby High Cottages. ....	19
Table 5. Structural features attributed to Phase 2 of Killerby High Cottages. ....	21
Table 6. Deposits attributed to Phase 2 of Killerby High Cottages. ....	21
Table 7. Structural features attributed to Phase 3 of Killerby High Cottages .....	23
Table 8. Deposits attributed to Phase 3 of Killerby High Cottages .....	24
Table 9. Structures attributed to Phase 4 of Killerby High Cottages.....	25
Table 10. Deposits attributed to Phase 4 of Killerby High Cottages. ....	25
Table 11. Modern animal burials. ....	26
Table 12. Undated pits. ....	28
Table 13. Alignment of postholes [133], [135], and [137]. ....	33
Table 14. Cluster F168 of undated postholes. ....	35
Table 15. Undated postholes. ....	36
Table 16. Undated ditch F172 .....	38
Table 17. Undated deposits. ....	39
Table 18. Context summary table. ....	63
Table 19. Archaeological contexts which were sampled for palaeoenvironmental residues.....	65
Table 20. Inventory, age and measurements of sheep skeleton SK106 (SC – scapula, HU- humerus, RA – radius). ....	66
Table 21. Post-medieval pottery.....	67
Table 22. Clay tobacco pipe. ....	68

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

*Project Name: Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire*

*Site Code: KILLB18*

*Planning Authority: North Yorkshire County Council*

*Drift Geology: Devensian glacio-fluvial sands, gravels and Quaternary alluvial deposits*

*NGR: SE 263 958*

*Dates of fieldwork: October-December 2018*

*Dates of report: January-February 2019*

*In October 2018 Archaeological Research Services Ltd was commissioned by Tarmac to conduct an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at Killerby Quarry near Catterick Village, North Yorkshire. The c.2.05 ha excavation forms part of the enabling works for the proposed Killerby sand and gravel extraction quarry and was conducted across a period of eight weeks between October and December 2018. The archaeological investigations involved the mechanical removal of topsoil, under archaeological supervision, followed by hand excavation and recording of any archaeological deposits, features or structures exposed.*

*A total of 28 archaeological features were excavated and recorded during the archaeological project. These included:*

- A post-medieval fence line consisting of seven postholes*
- 18th century to early 20th century cottage and associated buildings*
- One modern sheep burial*
- Four undated pits, a cluster of ten undated postholes, a further six undated postholes, and one undated boundary ditch.*

*The archaeological investigations revealed evidence for post-medieval and 19<sup>th</sup> century activity largely characterised by a network of agricultural land drains and successive phases of 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century occupation at Killerby High Cottages located at the western extent of the excavation area. Undated features were also identified across the site indicating historic and potentially prehistoric human activity in the area supplementing evidence revealed during previous excavations carried out within the vicinity.*

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 In October 2018 Archaeological Research Services Ltd (ARS Ltd) was commissioned by Tarmac to conduct an archaeological strip, map and sample excavation at Killerby Quarry near Catterick Village, North Yorkshire. The c.2.05 hectare excavation forms part of the enabling works for the proposed Killerby sand and gravel extraction quarry and was conducted across a period of eight weeks between October and December 2018.

1.2 ARS Ltd had previously carried out a Historic Environment Assessment for the site during Autumn 2008. The assessment combined baseline data, including Historic Environment Records, with aerial photographic data, map regression analysis and geoarchaeological assessment to assess the quarry's potential impact on the historic environment (Waddington and Passmore 2008). This assessment concluded that there was a medium-high potential for archaeological remains to exist within the development area. Subsequently, ARS Ltd conducted a rapid geoarchaeological assessment in 2009, which informed a targeted programme of pre-application archaeological fieldwalking, targeted geophysical survey and nine evaluation trenches in order to characterise the nature, importance and likely extent of any surviving archaeological remains (Waddington *et al.* 2009). The geophysical survey identified a number of anomalies but no archaeological features were encountered in the evaluation trenches. The fieldwalking produced high densities of chipped stone lithics, the majority of which were of Mesolithic date, clustered around the relict wetlands (i.e. kettle holes and depressions) and areas of higher free-draining ground. A wide range of tools were present including Mesolithic cores, microliths, burins, scrapers and blades, a Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead and Bronze Age scrapers. The majority of the assemblage was made from locally occurring chert. Fragments of Roman pottery and a silver penny from the reign of Edward I were also identified.

1.3 Further archaeological evaluation was carried out by ARS Ltd in 2012 to investigate a previously identified peat deposit within a shallow kettle hole in a field adjacent to the A1M, and immediately west of the field containing the excavations discussed in this report. This deposit produced deer bone, radiocarbon dated to the Neolithic period, during an earlier archaeological evaluation (NAA 2005). No archaeological features were encountered in this shallow wetland, but an Early Bronze Age radiocarbon date obtained from a cow tooth within the peat indicated human activity taking place around this small wetland locale during both the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. This field has since been excluded from the development area and no further archaeological work is planned to take place there.

1.4 The results of these various interventions were collated in the Cultural Heritage



chapter for an Environmental Statement for the proposed quarry site (Waddington 2014), submitted to the Mineral Planning Authority archaeologist in association with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, see Appendix III) for a programme of mitigation works. Pre-application works identified key areas across the site with potential to contain preserved archaeological remains, primarily elements of the earliest Mesolithic through to Neolithic landscape together with some potential for late Iron Age-Roman enclosures/field systems adjacent to Low Street.

1.5 Archaeological excavation of a kettle hole (KB5) in 2017 by ARS Ltd identified a geoarchaeologically and palaeoenvironmentally significant deposit sequence spanning the Devensian to the Quaternary periods (Hunter and Waddington 2018). In addition, evidence of archaeological remains dating from the Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Bronze Age were identified, including rare evidence for a Late Mesolithic timber platform and associated flints and cattle teeth. KB5 was located in the same field as the scheme of works detailed in this report.

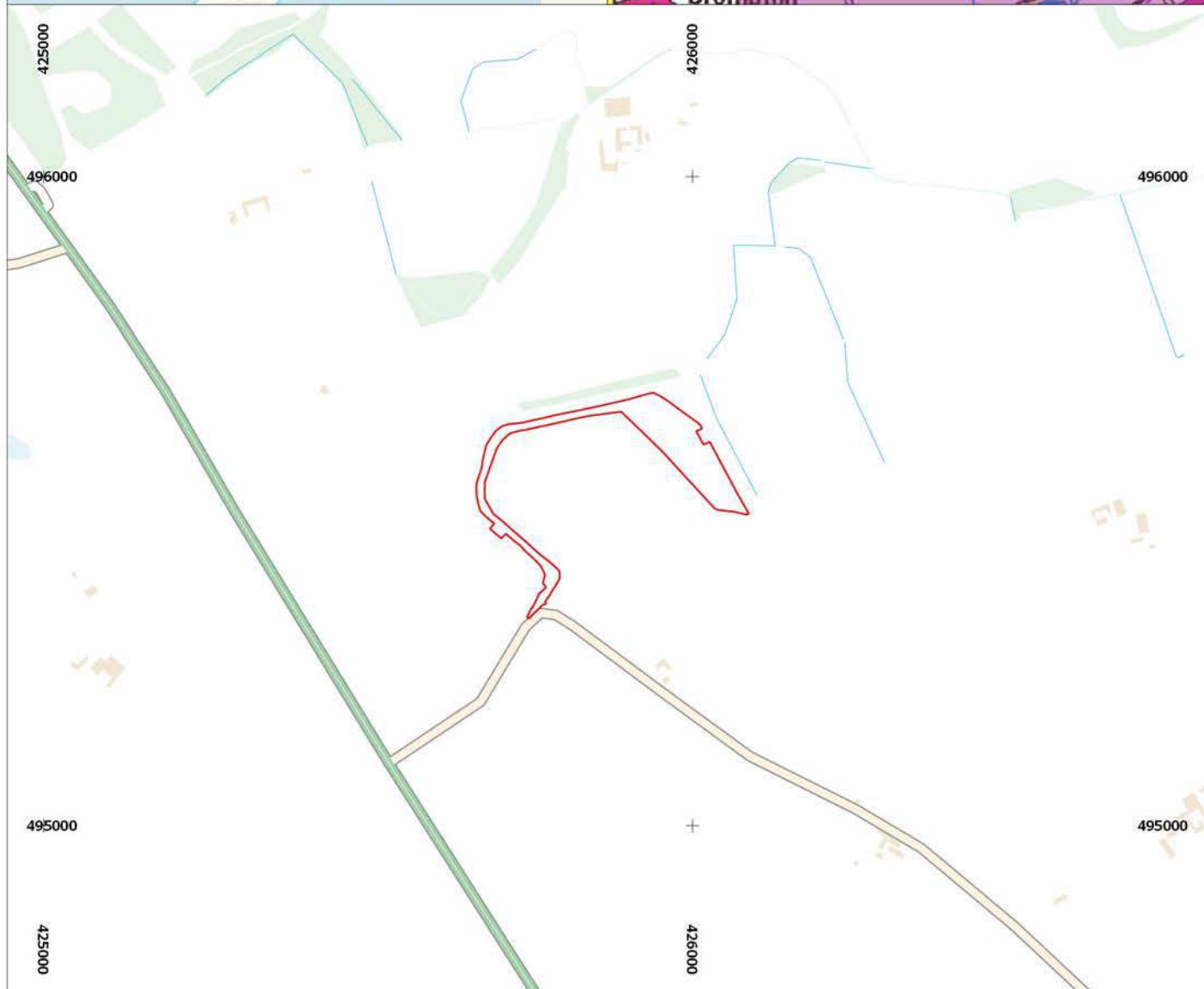
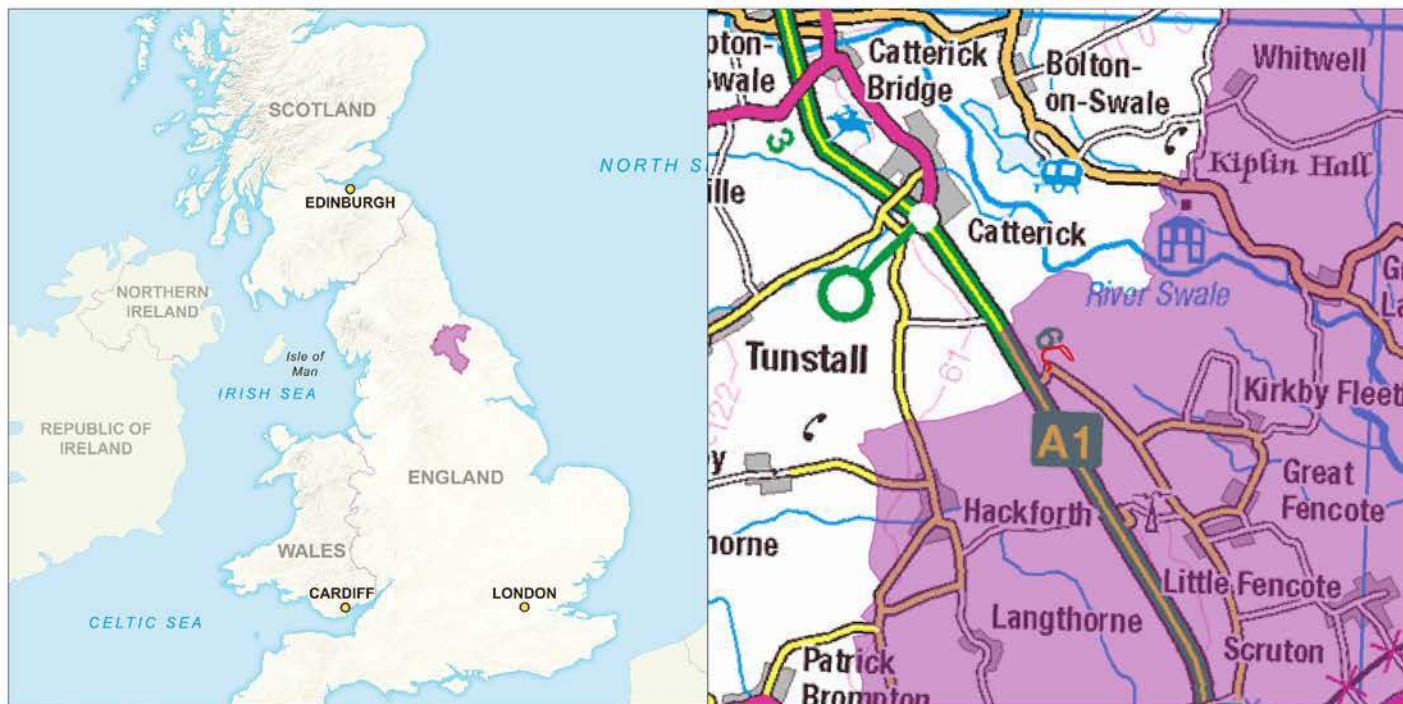
1.6 The phase of archaeological works described in this report covered the excavation of an access road and compound in the area designated as Killerby South. This field is bounded by the treeline separating West Lodge and Killerby Hall to the north, the road to Killerby Hall to the east, Low Street and Broad Close to the south and a tree line boundary to the west.

## **2 LOCATION, LAND USE AND GEOLOGY**

2.1 Killerby Quarry lies in the Ure-Swale interfluve, to the south of the River Swale, approximately 3km south-south-east of Catterick (Figure 1 and Figure 2). The Ure-Swale is an area of low-lying land formed by the channels of the River Swale to the north and the River Ure to the south. The field where the strip, map, and sample excavation of Phase 1 took place had pronounced undulations varying between 38m and 54m aOD, reflecting its glacial inheritance (Long *et al.* 2004, Parker *et al.* 2018 and Waddington and Passmore 2008). The solid geology of the area comprises Carboniferous Millstone Grit and Permian Magnesian Limestone, which is overlain in this field by till which hosts in-filled ice-wastage features including kettle holes and depressions (Figure 1).

## **3 METHOD STATEMENT**

3.1 The methodology for the strip, map and sample excavations followed the Written Scheme of Investigation contained within the 'Cultural Heritage' chapter for the Environmental Statement that formed part of the planning application for the site (Waddington 2014).



Site name: Killerby Quarry  
Date: February 2019  
Drawn by: DGC  
Scale: Varies

This drawing: © ARS Ltd

Contains Ordnance Survey data.  
© Crown copyright and database right 2015

**Figure 1:  
Site location**



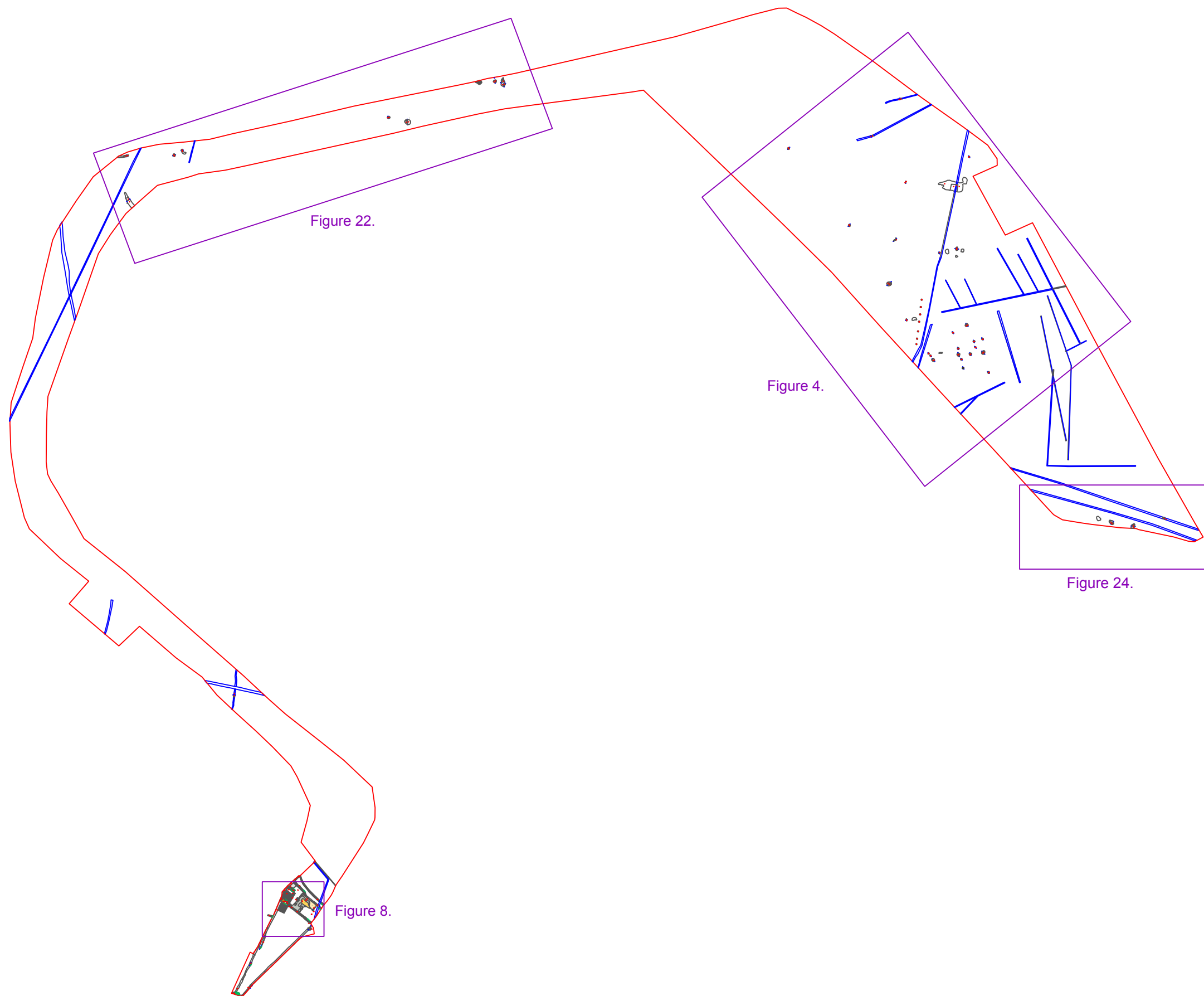
**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

The Eco Centre  
Windmill Way  
Hebburn  
Tyne and Wear  
NE31 1SR

Tel: 0191 4775111

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





Site Name: Killerby 18  
 Date: 08/01/2019  
 Drawn by: AR  
 Scale: 1:1500 at A3

Figure 2. Overview of stripped area.

Key:

Services



Copyright/ Licencing  
 This Drawing  
 © A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
 reproduction with permission.  
 Licence No. 100045420



#### Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540

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



## 4 RESULTS

4.1 The following section is presented in chronological order with features described in the text and supported by individual context descriptions in the corresponding tables. All accompanying photographs and line drawings are presented in the appendices.

4.2 The visibility of the archaeological features was often poor due to the high level of horizontal truncation across the site, caused by agricultural activity and the uneven nature of the natural geology.

4.3 A total of 28 archaeological features were excavated and recorded during the excavations. These included:

- A post-medieval fence line consisting of seven postholes
- 18<sup>th</sup> century to early 20<sup>th</sup> century cottage and associated buildings
- One modern sheep burial
- Four undated pits, a cluster of ten undated postholes, a further six undated postholes, and one undated boundary ditch.

### Post-medieval

(Figure 3 - 7)

4.4 An alignment of seven postholes G117 was identified and excavated during the present phase of works (Table 1). The postholes were orientated north-east/south-west alignment and located 1.41m north-east of land drain [115]. A fragment of clay pipe stem was identified in posthole [124].

Feature	Contexts	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
118	117, 118, 119	Post-medieval posthole	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.12	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
120	117, 120, 121	Post-medieval posthole	0.42 x 0.42 x 0.19	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
122	117, 122, 123	Post-medieval posthole	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.17	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
124	117, 124, 125	Post-medieval posthole	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.16	Dark brown	Sand	Fragment of clay pipe stem	-
126	117, 126, 127	Post-medieval posthole	0.40 x 0.40 x 0.21	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
128	117, 128, 129	Post-medieval posthole	0.41 x 0.41 x 0.12	Dark brown	Sand	-	-

Feature	Contexts	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
130	117, 130, 131	Post-medieval posthole	0.35 x 0.35 x 0.12	Dark brown	Sand	-	-

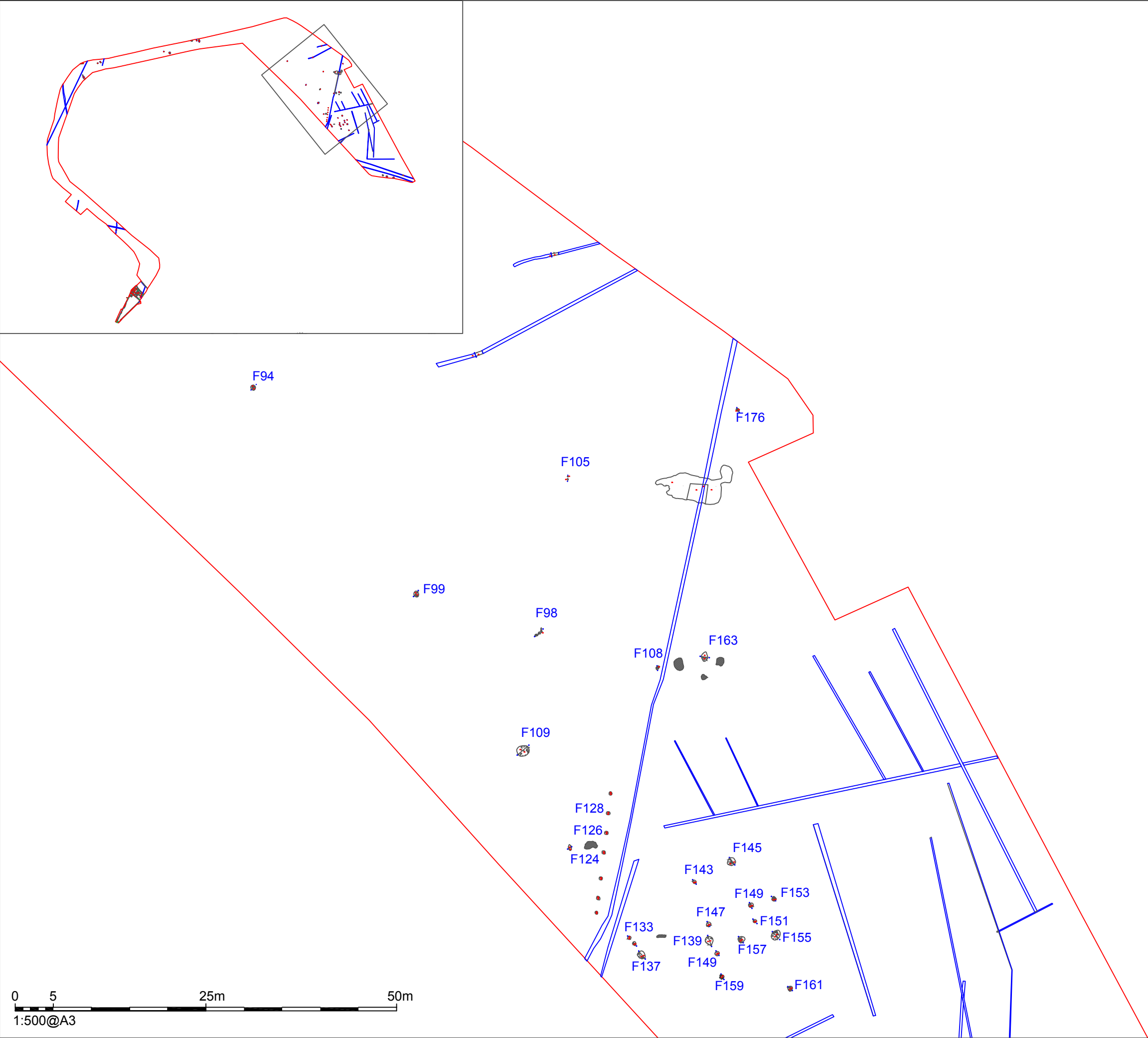
Table 1. Group [117] – features comprising post-medieval fenceline

4.5 These features were interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval fence line, potentially 18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century given the alignment of the adjacent land drainage (Figure 3).



Figure 3. North-west facing overview of posthole alignment [117] with land drain [115] (scale = 2m in 0.5m graduations).







Site Name: Killerby 18  
Date: 08/01/2018  
Drawn by: AR  
Scale: 1:500 at A3

Figure 4. Location of discrete features at the eastern end of the strip

Key:

-  Natural Features
-  Services/Land Drains

Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

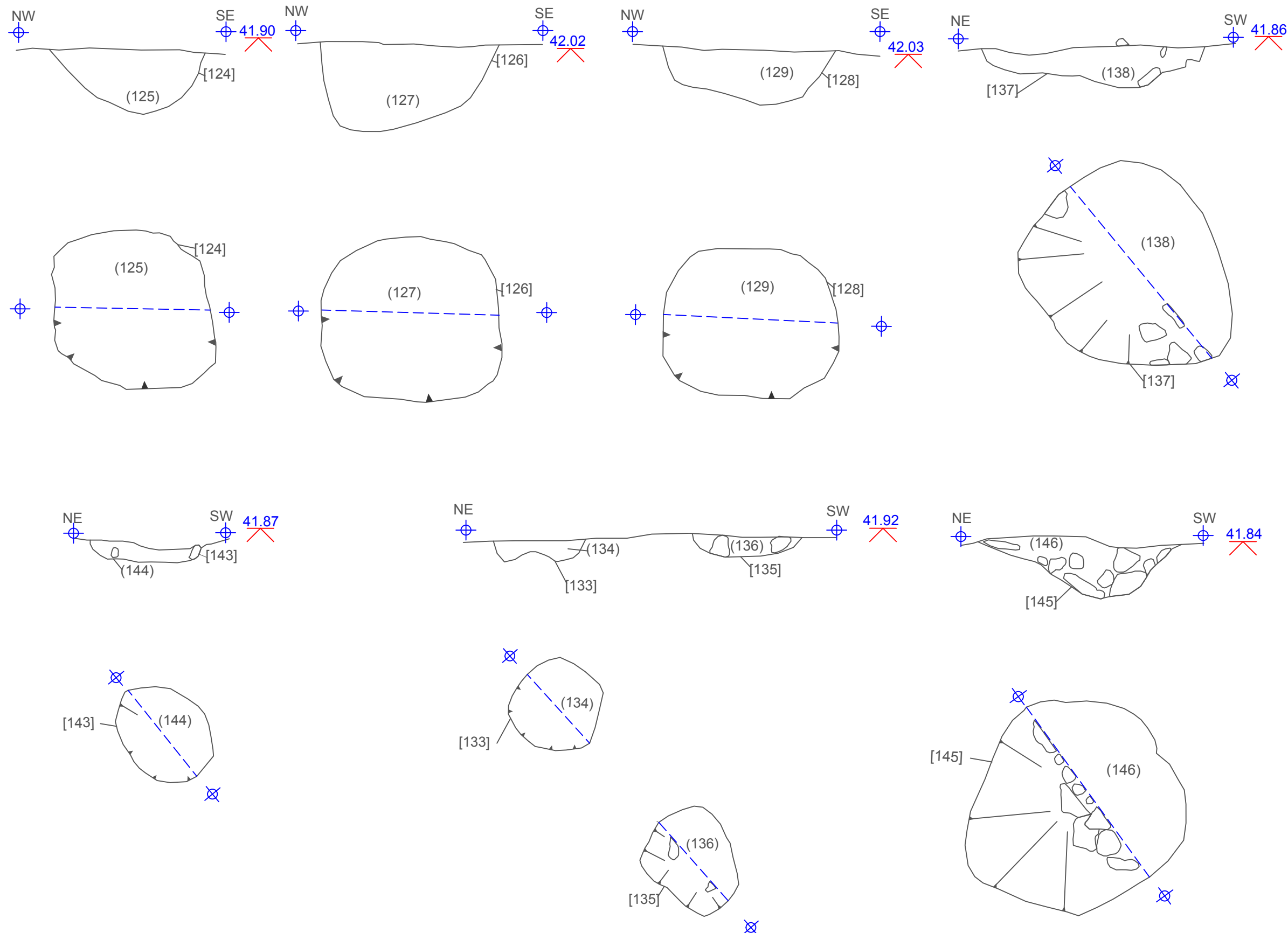
**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

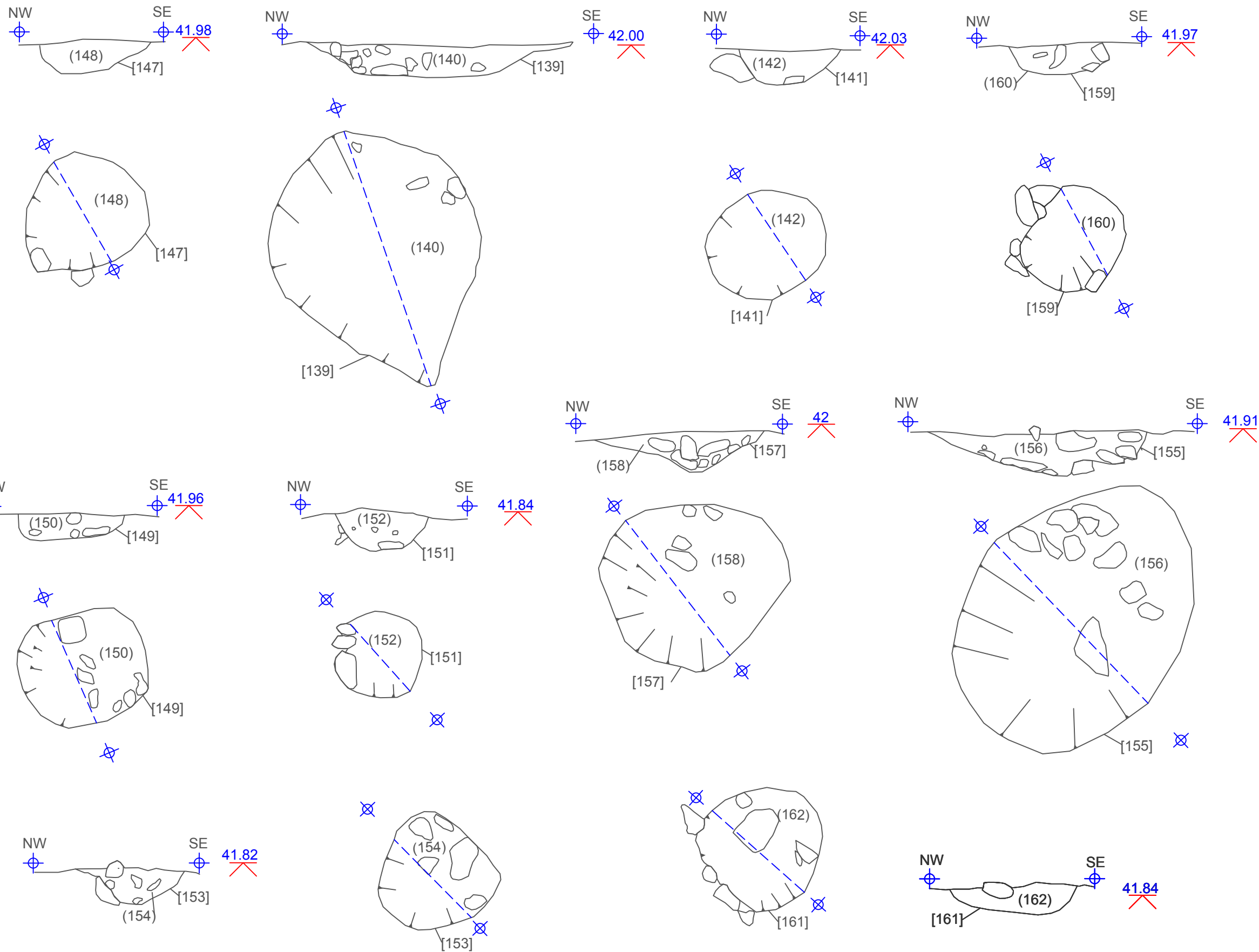
Tel: 01629 814540  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)











Site Name: Killerby 18  
 Date:10/01/2019  
 Drawn by:AR  
 Scale:1:20 at A3

Figure 7. Discrete features located in Figure 4 (Part 3)

Key:  
 49.28  
 X Heights expressed in metres aOD

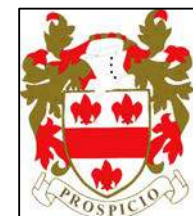
Copyright/ Licencing  
 This Drawing  
 © A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
 reproduction with permission.  
 Licence No. 100045420

#### Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540  
 www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



## **Killerby High Cottages**

(Figures 7 - 20)

4.6 At the southwestern extent of the excavation area, immediately adjacent to Low Lane, the remains of a north-west – south-east aligned building were revealed. The building was characterised by a series of stone wall foundations, broadly aligned on a north-west/south-east orientation, which corresponded with the location of Killerby High Cottages as illustrated on successive Ordnance Survey mapping sheets dating to 1863, 1899, and 1924. The cottages were no longer present on later Ordnance Survey mapping sheets suggesting that the buildings were demolished prior to the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.7 The construction and development of cottage was divided into four phases (1 to 4), which can be broadly attributed to the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, mid to late 19<sup>th</sup> century, and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. As noted above, the final demolition of the building is attributed to the second quarter of the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century.

4.8 It is probable that two structures existed prior to the construction of Killerby High Cottage: an estate boundary wall (184) and limestone wall (181) (Table 2).

4.9 The substantial boundary wall (184), a curving north-west/south-east aligned wall composed of irregularly coursed, sandstone masonry, was identified immediately east and north of the footings demarcating the location of Killerby High Cottages. This structure is respected by the footings associated with Killerby High Cottage and likely represents the boundaries of the Killerby Hall estate (Figure 8).





Figure 8. Overview of Killerby High Cottages, with estate boundary wall (184) in the foreground (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).



Site Name: Killerby 18  
Date: 08/01/2018  
Drawn by: AR  
Scale: 1:75 at A3

Figure 8. Archaeological Plan of Killerby High Cottages

- Key:
- a** Elevation/Section Reference
  -  Services
  -  49.28 Heights expressed in metres aOD

Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

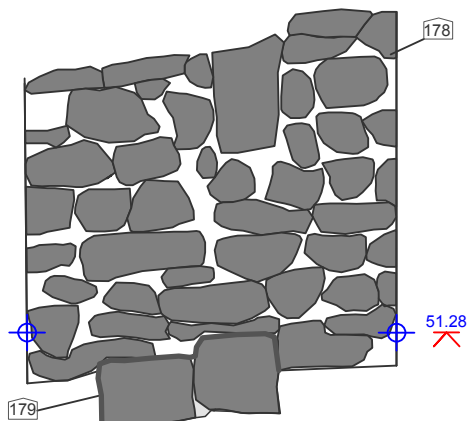
**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

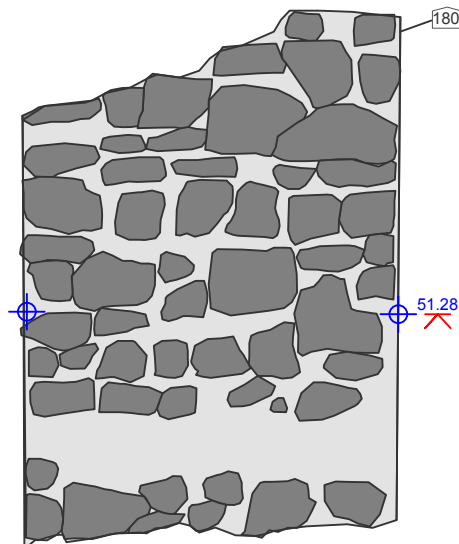
Tel: 01629 814540  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)



North-west facing elevation of boundary wall 178 and 179  
Section a



North-east facing elevation of boundary wall 180  
Section b



South-east facing elevation of boundary wall 178A  
Section c



South-east elevation of boundary wall 181  
Section d



Site Name: Killerby 18  
Date: 20/12/2018  
Drawn by: AR  
Scale: 1:20 at A4

Figure 9. Sections and elevations of Killerby High Cottages (a to d).

Key:

- Stone
- Plaster

49.28 Heights expressed in metres aOD

a - d Elevation/Section Reference

Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100022432

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

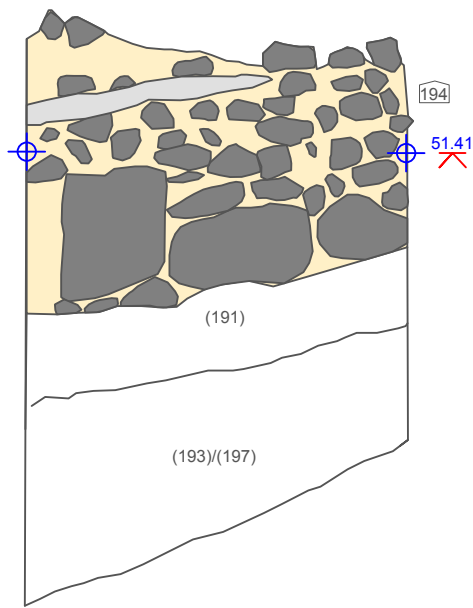
Tel: 01629 814540

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

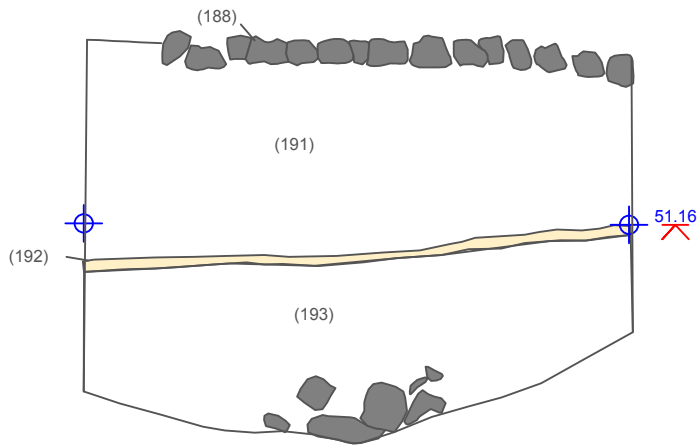




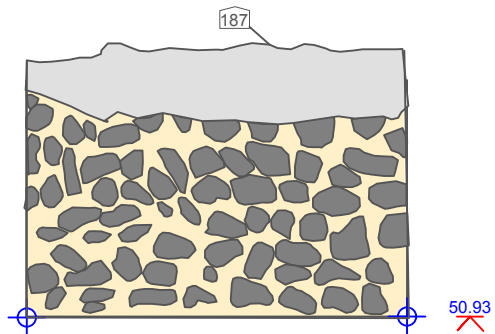
South-west facing elevation of interior wall of 19th century cottage [194]  
Section e



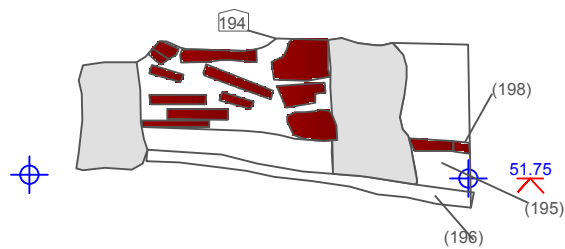
South-west facing elevation of cobble floor surface (188)  
Section f



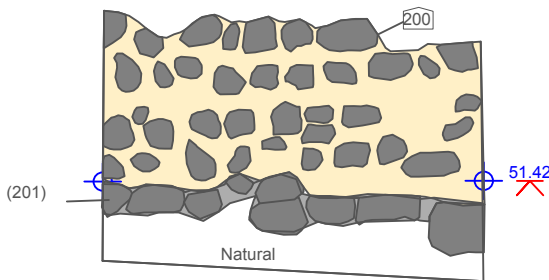
North-east facing elevation of interior wall [187]  
Section g



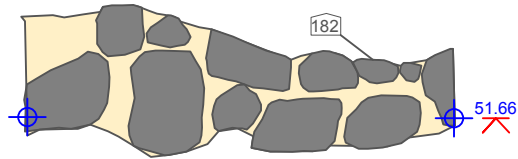
North-east facing elevation of interior wall [194]  
Section h



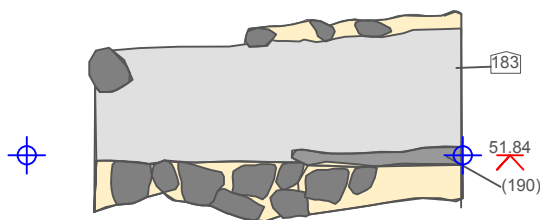
North-east facing elevation of exterior wall [200]  
Section i



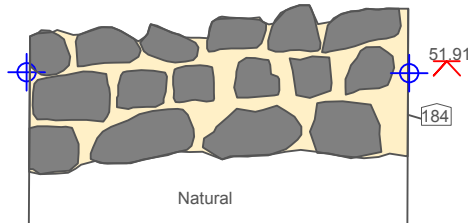
North-east facing elevation of exterior wall [182] of 19th century cottage.  
Section j



North-east facing elevation of exterior wall [183]  
Section l



North-east facing elevation of estate wall [184]  
Section m



Site Name: Killerby 18  
Date: 08/01/2019  
Drawn by: AR  
Scale: 1:20 at A3

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100022432

Copyright/  
Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Figure 10. Sections and elevations of Killerby High Cottages (e to m).

- Key:
- Mortar
  - Stone
  - Plaster
  - Concrete

49.28  
Heights expressed in metres aOD



Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540  
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com





4.10 Wall (181) was identified approximately 12 metres south-west of the footings demarcating the location of the Killerby High Cottage and comprised a single course of unbonded river cobbles aligned on a broadly NNE-SSW orientation (Figure 13). Overlain by later external wall (178), wall (181) represented the remains of a pre-existing structure which, due to the comparative misalignment with the main cottage buildings, might be reasonably interpreted as an earlier 18<sup>th</sup> century or post-medieval boundary wall predating the construction of Killerby High Cottage.



Figure 13. West facing oblique of wall (181) (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Feature	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Composition	Finds
181	18 <sup>th</sup> century wall foundation	5.20 x 0.17 x 0.20	Single course of unbonded repurposed river cobbles.	-
184	18 <sup>th</sup> century estate boundary wall	13.24 x 0.42 x 0.39	Roughly hewn limestones bonded with sandy mortar.	-

Table 2. Structural features predating Killerby High Cottages.

#### *Phase 1: Killerby High Cottage – late 18<sup>th</sup> century*

4.11 The first phase of activity associated with Killerby High Cottage related to ground preparation and the construction of the building. A mixed deposit of redeposited natural clay substrate (193) was laid down as an initial landscaping layer intended to compensate for the undulating topography of the surrounding area and create a



platform for the construction of the cottage's external walls (187/200), and internal surfaces (detailed in Table 3 and Table 4).



Figure 14. South facing section of levelling-up deposit (193), showing surface (188) (scale = 0.4m in 0.1m graduations and 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Feature	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Composition	Finds
187	19 <sup>th</sup> century external wall	3.40 x 0.44 x 0.32	Rounded cobbles bonded with lime mortar.	-
194	19 <sup>th</sup> century internal wall	1.40 x 0.70 x 0.41	Sub-rectangular and sub-rounded cobbles bonded with compacted lime mortar.	-
200	19 <sup>th</sup> century external wall	10.45 x 5.93 x 0.46	Small rounded cobbles bonded with yellow white mortar.	-

Table 3. Structural features attributed to Phase 1 of Killerby High Cottages.

4.12 The external walls enclosed an internal area measuring approximately 41.22m<sup>2</sup>. Walls (187/200) were composed of small rounded cobbles bonded with yellow white lime mortar. Wall (187) was aligned north-west/south-east and wall (200) aligned north-east/south-west. A north-west/south-east aligned internal wall (194) was also identified within the interior of the Phase 1 structure and was constructed using sub-rectangular and sub-rounded cobbles bonded with compacted lime mortar. Heavily truncated levelling layers (191/193/197) with associated bedding deposits (192/196) for both internal and external surfaces were also revealed during excavation of the Phase 1 building; however, no flagging or occupation layers were identified due to disturbance

cause during the later phases of the cottages development. A fragmentary cobbled exterior yard surface (188) was revealed immediately south-west of the cottage and was tentatively ascribed an 18<sup>th</sup> century date due to its stratigraphic location below later 19<sup>th</sup> century deposits.

4.13 At this point in the buildings' development, it would have likely been a relatively small, single-storey, square, stone-built agricultural labourer's cottage adjoining the boundary to the Killerby Hall estate.

Feature	Related Contexts	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
188	187, 189, 191	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century external floor surface	2.2 x 0.5 x 0.1	Dark brown	Small round cobbles	-	-
191	188, 192	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century levelling up deposit	3.5 x 0.6 x 0.58	Light brown	Clay with small to medium stone inclusions	Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe	-
192	188, 193, 197	18 <sup>th</sup> - 19 <sup>th</sup> century external bedding layer	3.5 x 0.6 x 0.03	White	Coarse chalky sand	-	-
193	192	18 <sup>th</sup> century levelling up deposit	6.00 x 3.71 x 0.45	Grey	Silty clay with small to medium stone inclusions	Post-medieval pottery and clay pipe	-
196	195	18 <sup>th</sup> century floor bedding layer	1.54 x 1.50 x 0.09	Light grey brown	Coarse chalky sand	-	-
197	192	18 <sup>th</sup> century levelling up deposit	6.00 x 0.6 x 0.45	Grey brown	Silty clay	Clay pipe	-

Table 4. Deposits and surfaces attributed to Phase 1 of Killerby High Cottages.

#### *Killerby High Cottages: Phase 2 – Early 19<sup>th</sup> century*

4.14 The second phase of development of Killerby High Cottage was characterised by a south-eastern extension which more than doubled the internal footprint of the Phase 1 building, as well as the insertion of a series of external yard surfaces. The external walls of the extension were defined by parallel wall footings (182) and (183), which were aligned north-west/south-east and composed of roughly hewn limestone bonded with a sandy mortar (Table 7). As mentioned, walls (182) and (183) significantly extended the original size of the dwelling and encompassed an additional 58.27m<sup>2</sup> of internal space.





Figure 15. East elevation of 19th century wall F182 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 16. West elevation of 19<sup>th</sup> century wall F183 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Feature	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Composition	Finds
182	19 <sup>th</sup> century foundation wall	9.14 x 0.50 x 0.16	Roughly hewn limestones bonded with sandy mortar, repaired with unfrogged red bricks at the northern end.	-
183	19 <sup>th</sup> century foundation wall	8.06 x 0.46 x 0.16	Roughly hewn limestones bonded with sandy mortar, repaired with unfrogged red bricks at the northern end.	-

Table 5. Structural features attributed to Phase 2 of Killerby High Cottages.

4.15 Walls (182) and (183) were bordered internally by a series of superimposed levelling deposits which were deposited as part of the Phase 2 extension. These layers provided foundation support for an internal floor surface which may been flagged or tiled but, due to later development, survived as only a fragmentary mortar screed (186).

4.16 Outside the building at the northern end of the southwestern wall (183), a bedding deposit (189) was inserted, between 18<sup>th</sup> century wall (187) and the 19<sup>th</sup> century extension wall (182), to support a flagged entrance into the building (209). External cobbled surfaces were laid to the north and south of the Phase 2 extension and likely served to provide further ground consolidation of the land immediately bordering the structure. Cobbled surface (184) abutted the north face of the Phase 1 cottage wall (200) and the Phase 2 extension wall (183). Although heavily truncated it is probable that cobbled surface (184) extended between the newly extended cottage to the south-western face of the pre-existing 18<sup>th</sup> century estate wall (184) (Table 6).

Feature	Related Contexts	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
186	207, 208	19 <sup>th</sup> century internal floor surface	4.59 x 1.44 x 0.05	White	Mortar	-	-
189	188, 209	19 <sup>th</sup> century levelling up deposit	1.4 x 0.7 x 0.08	Light yellow	Mortar	-	-
201	183, 184, 200, 203	19 <sup>th</sup> century external floor surface	4.4 x 0.2 x 0.1	Dark brown black	Cobbles	-	-
207	186	19 <sup>th</sup> century levelling up deposit	2.7 x 1.1 (visible)	Yellow brown	Silty clay with clinker inclusions	-	-
209	189, 205	19 <sup>th</sup> century external floor surface	1.13 x 0.95 x 0.12	Grey	Sandstone flagstone	-	-
212	205	19 <sup>th</sup> century external surface	1.6 x 1.1 x 0.2	Dark black brown	Cobbles	-	-

Table 6. Deposits attributed to Phase 2 of Killerby High Cottages.





Figure 17. Overview of surface F200 (scale = 2m in 0.5m graduations).

4.17 The second phase of development at Killerby High Cottage, almost certainly occurred during the early – mid 19<sup>th</sup> century and indicates that significant expansion had occurred to the Phase 1 cottage which effectively doubled the buildings footprint to extend across a cumulative area measuring 127.94m<sup>2</sup>. As no evidence of a stair core or a second storey was identified during excavation, it is likely that this building remained a single storey agricultural worker's cottage but on a larger scale than its previous incarnation, possibly representing expansion by long-term tenants, increased family size or terracing suggestive of an expansion in local agricultural labour requirements.

#### *Killerby High Cottages: Phase 3 – Late 19<sup>th</sup> century*

4.18 The third phase of development of Killerby High Cottage was a period of consolidation including the insertion of a partition wall (185) and a series of tiled surfaces laid internal to the Phase 1 and 2 buildings (Table 7 and Table 8). The internal partition wall (185), aligned north-east/south-west, was constructed of machine-made, unfrosted, red brick bonded with light sandy mortar. This wall contrasted with the

remainder of the structures in Killerby High Cottages as it was principally constructed using red brick as opposed to locally sourced, roughly-hewn limestone.

Feature	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Composition	Finds
185	Late 19 <sup>th</sup> century internal wall	2.1 x 0.3 x 0.1	Double-skinned course of unfrogged machine-made red brick bonded with a light sandy mortar	-

Table 7. Structural features attributed to Phase 3 of Killerby High Cottages



Figure 18. Overview of internal wall F185 abutting earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century wall (183)  
(scale = 0.15m in 0.05m graduations).

4.19 As mentioned above, the Phase 3 modifications also included refurbishment of the internal surfaces characterised by the removal of any earlier timber, tiled or flagged surface and the deposition of a sandy bedding deposit (195) for support of a red tiled floor surface. Although heavily truncated the fragmentary remnants of the tiled surface were identified in two separate locations within the interior of the Phase 1 cottage building and had almost certainly extended throughout the interior of the structure.

4.20 The recovery of machine-made brick and tile from the structures and surfaces comprising the Phase 3 modifications suggest that the final phase of domestic occupation within the structure likely dated to the late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century.





Figure 19. Overview of surface F199 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

Feature	Related Contexts	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
195	194, 196, 198	19 <sup>th</sup> century levelling up deposit	1.44 x 0.21 x 0.10	Yellow brown	Sand	-	-
198	195	19 <sup>th</sup> century tile surface	1.44 x 0.21 x 0.03	Red	Ceramic tiles	-	-
199	206	19 <sup>th</sup> century tile surface	0.89m x 0.29m x 0.03	Red	Ceramic tiles	-	-
208	186, 206, 207	19 <sup>th</sup> century levelling up deposit	2.7 x 2.1 x 0.1	Yellow white	Mortar and sand	-	-
210	210, 211	19 <sup>th</sup> century beam slot	0.29 x 0.26 x 0.11	Brown grey	Silty sand	-	-

Table 8. Deposits attributed to Phase 3 of Killerby High Cottages

#### *Killerby High Cottages: Phase 4 – 20<sup>th</sup> century*

4.21 The final phase of development of Killerby High Cottage was characterised by the development and consolidation of two north-east – south-west aligned external walls (178/179) which flanked the property boundary south and west of the cottage building (Table 9). These structures could have been pre-existing, possibly 18<sup>th</sup> century, walls but

were extensively repaired with concrete and cementitious mortar during the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Feature	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Composition	Finds
178	20 <sup>th</sup> century boundary wall	1.90 x 1.08 x 0.45	Roughly hewn limestones bonded with grey cementitious mortar,	-
179	20 <sup>th</sup> century boundary wall	1.60 x 1.08 x 0.45	Roughly hewn limestones bonded with grey cementitious mortar,	-

Table 9. Structures attributed to Phase 4 of Killerby High Cottages.

4.20 Internal to the main cottage building the Phase 4 modifications included the insertion of concrete surfaces (190) and (202) which survived abutting and adhering to the 18<sup>th</sup> century external wall (200) and the 19<sup>th</sup> century extension wall (183). The formation of the concrete floor surface represented the final significant modification to the interior of the cottage building but extensive concrete and mortar patch repairs to the Phase 1 and 2 walls (182/194) could highlight brief, episodic periods of maintenance prior to eventual disuse and demolition.

4.21 The crude appearance of the concrete repairs, coupled with the insertion of a concrete floor surface, likely indicates that the buildings function was altered during the 20<sup>th</sup> century and, given the utilitarian form of the Phase 4 modifications, was no longer occupied as a dwelling but was used for a more utilitarian purpose such as equipment or tool storage.

Feature	Related Contexts	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
190	183	20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete floor surface	0.7 x 0.2 x 0.13	Dark grey	Concrete	-	-
202	195, 200, 205	20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete floor surface	1.0 x 0.05 x 0.03	Dark grey	Concrete	-	-
205	206	20 <sup>th</sup> century demolition deposit	variable	Dark brown	Sand and silt	Pottery and clay pipe stem	-

Table 10. Deposits attributed to Phase 4 of Killerby High Cottages.

4.22 The walls and surfaces characterising the Phase 4 modifications were sealed by a demolition layer (205) containing fragmentary brick, tile and glass which was in turn sealed by an accumulated topsoil (206) (Table 10). Demolition layer (205) contained occasional fragments of 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century pottery, potentially testifying to the earlier phases of the buildings development, and numerous fragments of early – mid 20<sup>th</sup> century Whiteware. Reference to the Ordnance Survey mapping data indicated that the cottages were likely demolished between 1924 and the early 1940s, an interpretation



which was supported by the relatively high proportion of 20<sup>th</sup> century pottery recovered from demolition deposit (205). Following demolition the land occupied by the cottage building reverted to agricultural farmland and was probably used for the pasturing of livestock.



Figure 20. North facing overview of internal concrete surfaces within Killerby High Cottages (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

## Modern

(Figure 4, 5 and 21)

4.23 A modern sheep burial was excavated during this phase of works. This is discussed in Section 6 - Osteological Analysis of Animal Bone.

Feature	Contexts	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
106	107, 108	Modern animal burial	0.4 x 0.4 x 0.45	Light brown	Sand	-	-

Table 11. Modern animal burials.



Figure 21. Overview of modern animal burial (scale = 0.4m in 0.1m graduations).

### Undated features

(Figure 22 - 35)

#### *Undated pits*

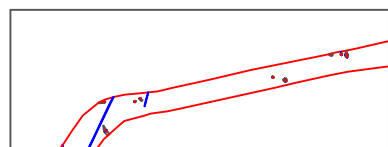
4.24 A total of four undated pits (F73, F94, F99, and F169) were excavated across the stripped area (Table 12). Pit F73 was identified in the north-western corner of the stripped area, 2.59m south-east of natural depression [75] (Figure 22 and Figure 23). Pit F94 lay at the north-eastern portion of the site, approximately 24m west of land drain F103 (Figure 22 and Figure 23) Pit F169 was identified 3.03m east of natural feature F174 and contained two fills: a basal deposit of dark peat (170) and a secondary fill of light brown sand (171) (Figure 24 and Figure 25).

4.25 One undated pit with evidence of burnt material was identified in the eastern end of the strip and was interpreted as possible prehistoric hearth pit. Hearth pit F99

was identified 14.37m south-west of deposit (98). No finds were identified during the excavation of these features (Figure 22 and Figure 23).

Feature	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
F73	73, 74	Pit	0.73 x 0.73 x 0.09	Light brown yellow	Sand	-	-
F94	94, 95	Pit	0.60 x 0.60 x 0.18	Dark brown black	Sand	-	-
F99	99, 100	Hearth pit	1.66 x 1.4 x 0.24	Yellow grey	Sand	-	-
F169	169, 170, 171	Pit	1.9 x 1.2 x 0.35	Black/Light brown	Peat/Sand	-	-



Table 12. Undated pits.

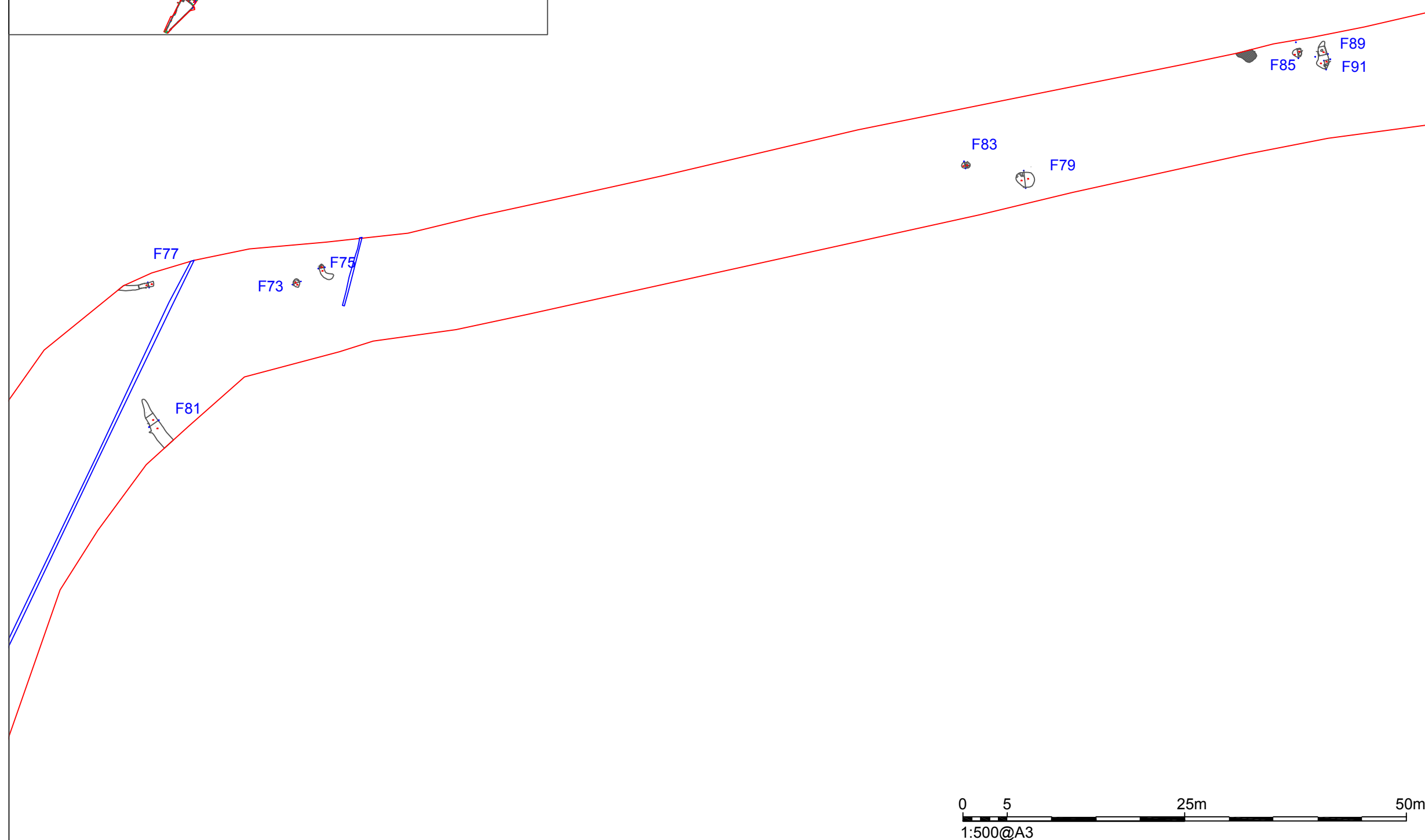


Site Name: Killerby 18  
Date:10/01/2019  
Drawn by:AR  
Scale: 1:500 at A3

Figure 22. Location of discrete features in the northwestern corner of the stripped area.

Key:

-  natural features
-  services/ land drains



Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

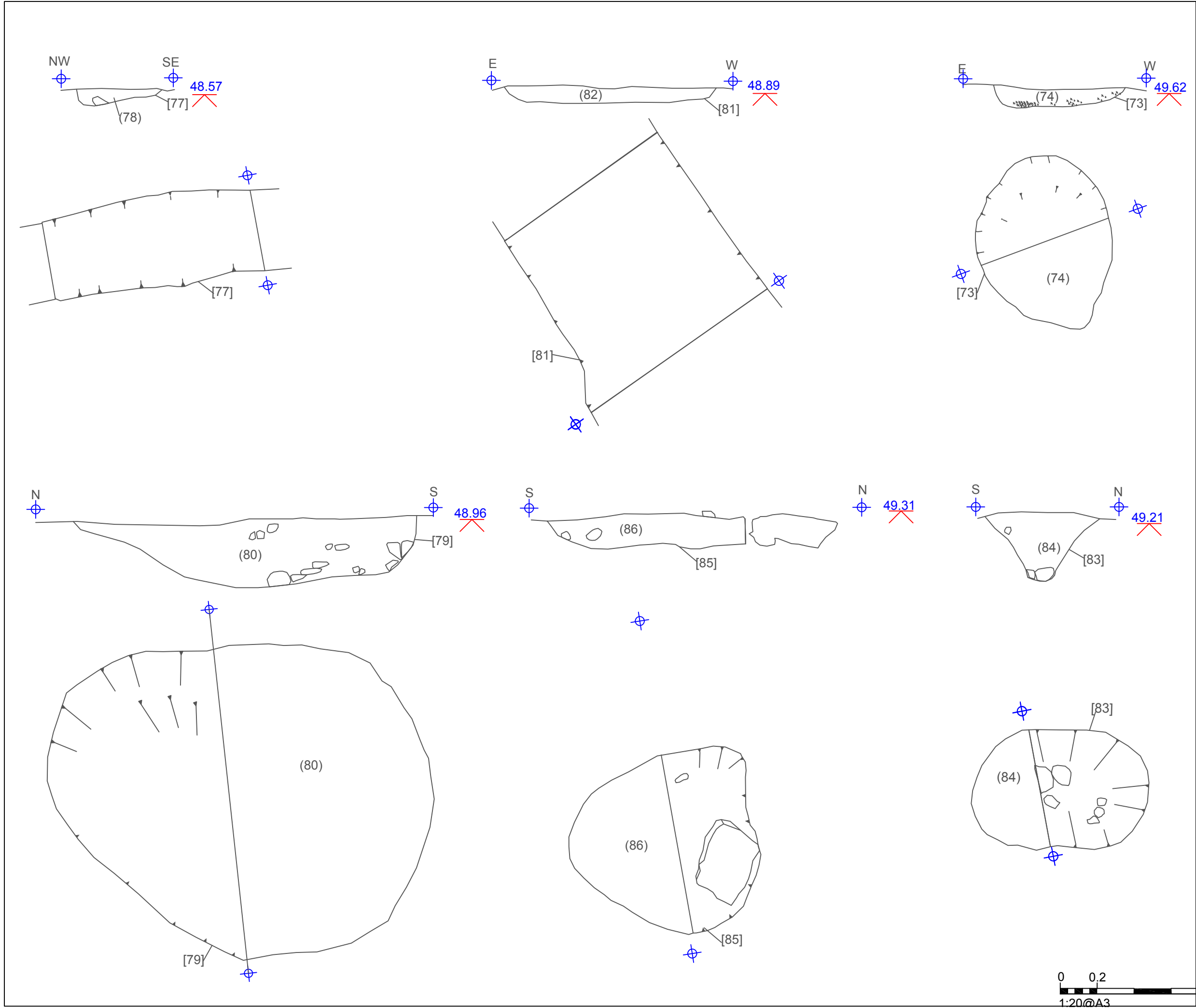
Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)





Site Name: Killerby 18  
 Date: 10/01/2019  
 Drawn by: AR  
 Scale: 1:20 at A3

Figure 23. Discrete features located in Figure 22.

Key:

~~49.28~~ All heights expressed in mOD

Copyright/ Licencing  
 This Drawing  
 © A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
 © Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
 reproduction with permission.  
 Licence No. 100045420

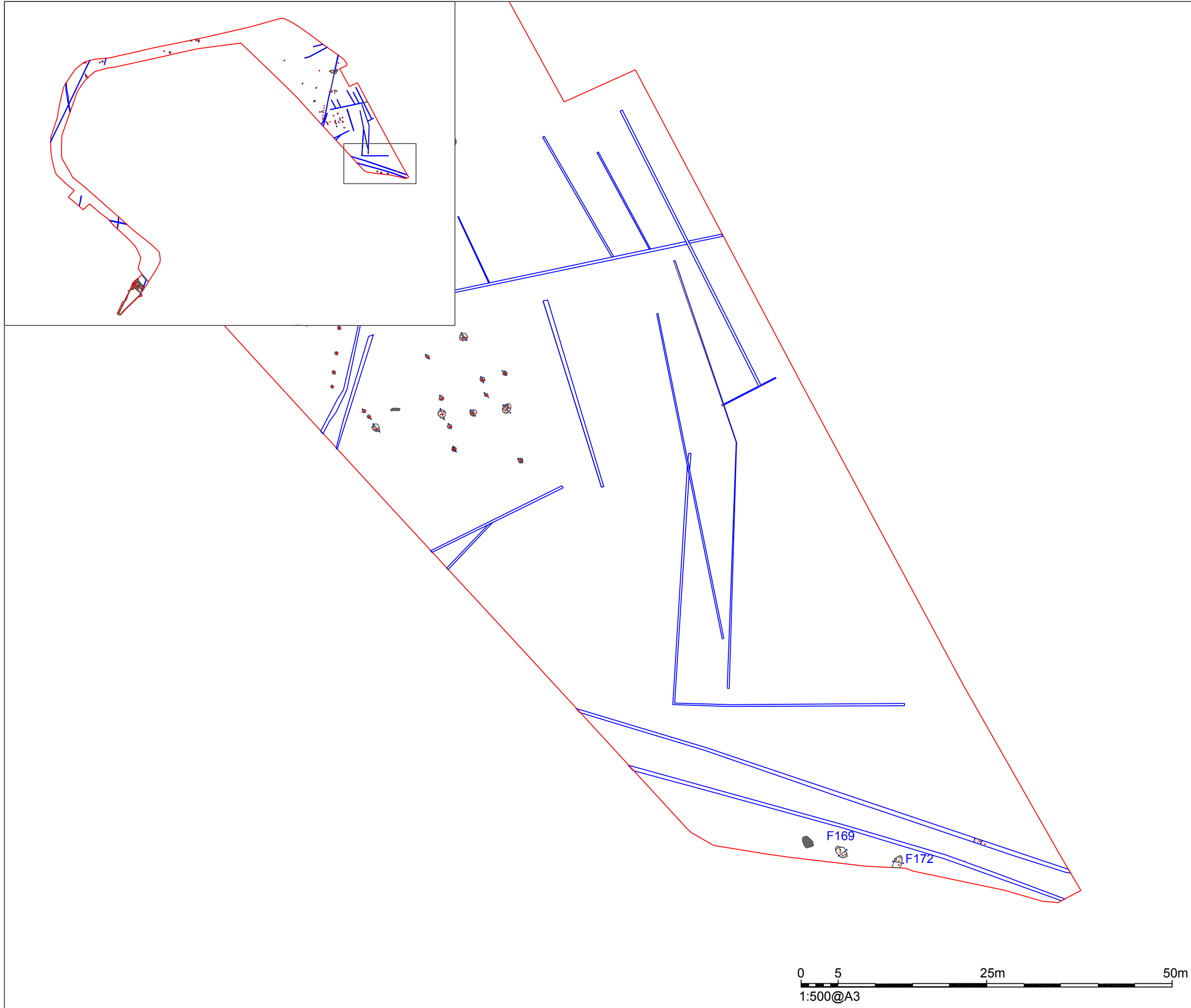
**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

Angel House  
 Portland Square  
 Bakewell  
 Derbyshire  
 DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)









Site Name: Killerby 18  
Date: 08/01/2018  
Drawn by: AR  
Scale: 1:500 at A3

Figure 24. Location of discrete features in the southeastern area of the stripped area.

- Key:
-  Natural Features
  -  Services/Land Drains

Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

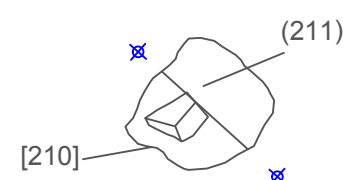
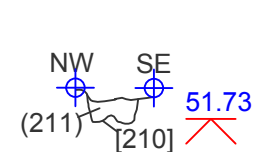
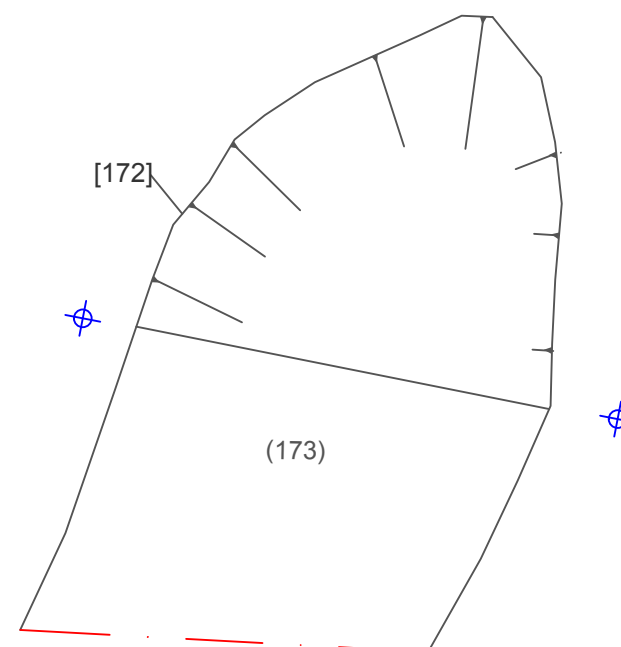
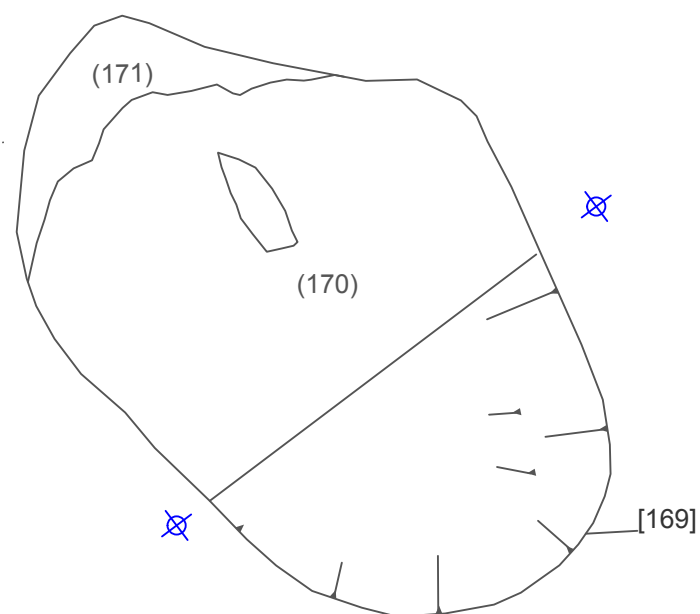
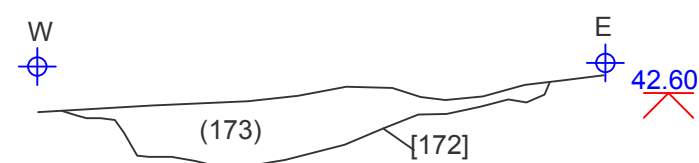
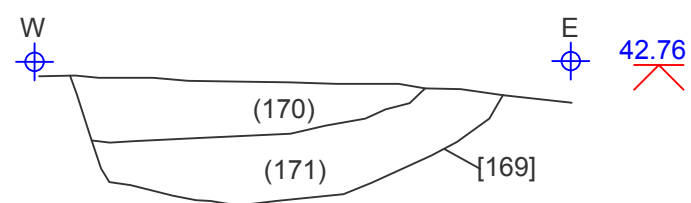
Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420

**Archaeological Research Services Ltd**

Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540  
[www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com](http://www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com)





Site Name: Killerby 18  
Date: 10/01/2019  
Drawn by: AR  
Scale: 1:20 at A3

Figure 25. Discrete features located in Figure 24.

Key:

49.28 Heights expressed in metres aOD  
✕

Copyright/ Licencing  
This Drawing  
© A.R.S. Ltd

Ordnance Survey data if applicable  
© Crown Copyright, all rights reserved  
reproduction with permission.  
Licence No. 100045420



# Archaeological Research Services Ltd

Angel House  
Portland Square  
Bakewell  
Derbyshire  
DE45 1HB

Tel: 01629 814540  
www.archaeologicalresearchservices.com



### *Undated postholes*

4.26 An alignment of postholes was identified 3.38m south-west of the land drain F115 (Table 13, Figure 4 and Figure 5), these postholes: F133, F135 (Figure 26), and F137 (Figure 27) were orientated on a north-west/south-east alignment. No finds were identified in these postholes. Given their proximity, it is possible that these postholes related to the cluster F168 to the east.

Feature	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
F133	133, 134	Posthole	0.46 x 0.44 x 0.10	Dark grey brown	Sandy silt	-	-
F135	135, 136	Posthole	0.50 x 0.42 x 0.10	Grey brown	Silty clay	-	-
F137	137, 138	Posthole	1.10 x 0.90 x 0.24	Grey brown	Sandy clay	-	-

Table 13. Alignment of postholes [133], [135], and [137].



Figure 26. South-west facing section of pits [133] and [135] (scale = 0.2m and 0.5m in 0.1m graduations).





Figure 27. South-west facing section of pit [137] (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations).

4.27 A cluster of postholes F168 was identified in the eastern end of the stripped area (Table 14, Figure 4 to Figure 6). This cluster was identified 8.12m east of posthole F135 and 21.33m south of land drain F115 (Figure 28 and Figure 29).

Feature	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
F139	139, 140	Posthole	1.28 x 1.00 x 0.14	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F141	141, 142	Posthole	0.58 x 0.48 x 0.14	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F147	147, 148	Posthole	0.6 x 0.6 x 0.16	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F149	149, 150	Posthole	0.62 x 0.52 x 0.10	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F151	151, 152	Posthole	0.44 x 0.44 x 0.20	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F153	153, 154	Posthole	0.5 x 0.5 x 0.18	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F155	155, 156	Posthole	1.32 x 1.06 x 0.2	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F157	157, 158	Posthole	0.90 x 0.80 x 0.20	Dark brown	Sand	-	-
F159	159, 160	Posthole	0.50 x 0.50 x 0.16	Dark brown	Sand	-	-

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Feature	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
F161	161, 162	Posthole	0.60 x 0.60 x 0.18	Dark brown	Sand	-	-

Table 14. Cluster F168 of undated postholes.



Figure 28. East facing overview of posthole cluster F168 (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).



Figure 29. North-east facing overview of posthole cluster F168 (scale = 2 x 2m in 0.5m graduations).

4.28 This cluster of postholes was interpreted as the undated remains of a potential structure. No finds were recovered from the postholes. These features were tentatively interpreted as the remains of RAF landing emplacements dating to the Second World War (Peter Rowe *pers. comm.*).

4.29 A total of three undated postholes (F143, F145, and F163) were excavated at the eastern extent of the excavation area (Table 15). Pits F143 (Figure 30) and F145 (Figure 31) were situated 5.34m north-west of posthole cluster F168 (Figure 4 and Figure 5), and pit F163 was 4.23m east-south-east of land drain F115 (Figure 32). No finds were recovered from these features.

Feature	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
F143	143, 144	Posthole	1.10 x 1.00 x 0.30	Brown grey	Silty clay	-	-
F145	145, 146	Posthole	1.00 x 0.86 x 0.30	Brown grey	Silty clay	-	-
F163	163, 164	Posthole	1.20 x 0.90 x 0.32	Brown grey	Sandy silt	-	-

Table 15. Undated postholes.





Figure 30. South-west facing section of posthole F143 (scale = 0.2m in 0.1m graduations).



Figure 31. North-west facing section of posthole F145 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations).





Figure 32. South facing section of posthole F163 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations).

#### Undated ditch

4.30 At the south-eastern end of the stripped area, the terminus of a boundary ditch [172] of uncertain date was identified on a broad north-south alignment (Table 16 Figure 24, Figure 25, and Figure 33). Further evidence of this feature might survive in the unstripped area south of boundary ditch F172. No finds were identified but this ditch is tentatively interpreted as the relict remains of a post-medieval field boundary.

Feature	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
F172	172, 173	Ditch	1.15 x 1.10 x 0.20	Mid black brown	Silt	-	-

Table 16. Undated ditch F172





Figure 33. North facing section of ditch F172 (scale = 1m in 0.5m graduations).

#### Undated deposits

4.31 Two deposits F98 and F105, demonstrating heat-action, were identified on the slope of the eastern end of the stripped area (Table 17, Figure 34 and Figure 35). Both features were located north of land drain F115 but no finds or datable material was recovered.

Feature	Context	Description	Average dimensions (m)	Colour of fill	Composition	Finds	C14 date (95.4% probability) cal BC
F98	98	Heat-affected deposit	1.45 x 0.45 x 0.02	Dark brown red mottled with black	Heat-affected clay and ash	-	-
F105	105	Heat-affected deposit	0.35 x 0.35 x <0.1m	Dark brown red mottled with black	Heat-affected clay and ash	-	-

Table 17. Undated deposits.



Figure 34. Overview of heat-affected area F98 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations).



Figure 35. Overview of heat-affected area F105 (scale = 0.5m in 0.1m graduations).

## 5 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

By Luke Parker

### Introduction

5.1 Palaeoenvironmental analysis was undertaken on 134L of sample taken from the fills of pits, hearth-pits, and postholes recorded by excavation.

5.2 40L of fill from each archaeological feature was sampled where possible, unless the feature contained less than 40L whereupon the entirety of the excavated fill was sampled.

### Method

5.3 Bulk samples were processed via water flotation through graduated sieves with the smallest being 300 µm. Flots were weighed, air dried, and scanned using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). The entirety of the flots were dry-sieved through 5mm, 1mm and 500µm sieves in order to separate into three size fractions which were then scanned and separated out into charcoal and plant macrofossils.

5.4 Charcoal with a size of >2mm was fractured to obtain clean sections on the tangential, transverse, and radial planes. These could then be identified using a high power Leica GXML3030 binocular microscope (up to x600). Species identification was undertaken using plates and guides from Scoch *et al.* (2004) as well as comparison with a modern reference library held by ARS Ltd.

5.5 Plant macrofossil identification was undertaken using a low-power binocular microscope (x40). Plant macrofossil identification utilised plates and guides from Martin and Barkley (2000) and Cappers *et al.* (2006). Plant macrofossil nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Cereal identification utilised the guide by Jacomet (2006). All plant macrofossils present were assessed. Non-charred macrofossils were discounted as being modern contamination and were excluded from this analysis.

### Results

5.6 Samples which yielded palaeoenvironmental remains are shown in Table 1, Appendix III.

5.7 Of the 24 sampled contexts, six yielded organic material. Of these six, two contexts (truncated posthole fill (134) and posthole fill (148)) were composed entirely of uncharred rootlets, cereal straw, and goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*) seeds. All uncharred material is interpreted as modern contamination. The posthole fill (152) contained uncharred rootlets and abundant goosefoot seeds, however there was also a single charred cereal grain which resembled a variety of wheat (c.f. *Triticum sp.*). Similar uncharred rootlets, alongside insect pupae, were abundant in hearth pit fill (100), as well as hearth pit fill (105). Smaller quantities of around 30% of the total organic assemblage were composed of uncharred rootlets from the hearth pit fill (095).



5.8 Small quantities of highly fragmented charcoal were contained within the fills of hearth pits (095) and (105) and clearance hearth pit (100). These fragments were all less than 4mm in size, which precluded any tree specie identification from being made, other than identifying a single fragment of stony fruits family (Maloideae) from hearth pit (095).

5.9 The palaeoenvironmental assemblage recovered from hearth pit (105) contained a variety of charred palaeobotanical macrofossils. They included two hawkweed seeds (*Hieracium sp.*), two seeds from the Brassica genus of the mustard family, one forget-me-not (*Myosotis sp.*) seed, one goosefoot seed (*Chenopodium sp.*), and a single immature barley grain (*Hordeum sp.*). The barley grain was relatively well-preserved and possessed all distinctive anatomical features, however it was notably small for a cereal grain (around 3mm along the longest axis) leading to the interpretation of it being an immature grain. Additionally two, of what resembled alder (c.f. *Alnus sp.*), catkins were also recovered. It is possible that these catkins could be from alder wood which was used as fuel for a fire, or simply plant remains which fell into the hearth pit from nearby alder trees. The seeds recovered from this context are all varieties which can be commonly found as agricultural weeds and, along with the immature barley grain, reflect an agricultural landscape. The relatively small number of macrofossils suggests it is likely that these seeds represent coincidental inclusions in the fire, rather than indicating intentional burning of agricultural weeds.

5.10 The only material that could be considered for radiocarbon dating would be the charred palaeobotanical remains recovered from hearth pit fill (105). It would require combining the seeds of several different plant species in order to provide sufficient material for radiocarbon dating. This is not recommended in this instance as hearth pit fill (105) also contained a large number (>50) of etymological remains.

## 6 OSTEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ANIMAL BONE

By Milena Grzybowska

### Material

6.1 The animal bone assemblage comprised a skeleton SK106 recovered from pit [108].

### Method

6.2 The analysis follows Animal bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice, developed by English Heritage (Baker and Worley, 2013). Ageing was attempted based on stage of bone fusion (Silver 1969). The state of preservation was scored using a four stage system (excellent, good, moderate and poor). Butchery marks, root etching and pathological changes were noted when present and the measurements of skeletally mature specimens followed Von den Driesch (1976).

## Results

6.3 Surface preservation was overall good. No butchery marks or gnawing was observed on any of the elements. Full inventory of the animal bone is presented in Table 20.

6.4 Pit [108] contained a skeleton of a sheep, comprising partially preserved mandible, rib cage and upper portions of fore limbs. Measurements were taken on skeletally mature elements and compared to ABMAP data.

## Conclusions

6.5 Pit [108] contained a partially preserved skeleton of a subadult sheep. Metric data indicates the skeleton is of a post-modern/modern provenance and represents an improved local sheep. No further analysis is recommended.

## 7 CERAMIC FINDS ANALYSIS

*by Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA*

### Introduction

7.1 A total of 108 fragments of pottery weighing 1,574.7g was recovered as summarised in Table 1. The pottery represents 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century utilitarian wares (e.g. brown-glazed earthenware dishes, bowls and plates) and refined earthenwares (e.g. whiteware – including fragments of blue-and-white transfer-printed earthenware plates, bowls, mugs, cups and saucers) used for storage, preparation and consumption of food (Table 21)

### Clay tobacco pipe

7.2 A total of 19 fragments of clay tobacco pipe weighing 79.9g was recovered, as summarised in Table 2. Based on the stem-bore sizes (cf. Oswald 1975) the assemblage dates from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries (Table 22).

### Discussion

7.3 The finds recovered from the site are not unusual in any respect for a rural site of this nature. None of the finds require conservation and the finds have no potential for further analysis. They could, therefore, be archived, returned to the landowner or disposed of.

## 8 LITHICS ANALYSIS

*by Dr Robin Holgate MCIfA, FSA*



8.1 A humanly-struck flint weighing 1.7g was recovered from context (61) - subsoil. The flint is a fragment of a blade detached from a core by a soft hammer (e.g. antler); the platform edge of the core had been abraded prior to removal of the blade. The flint is fire-fractured and has obtained a white 'patination'. It could date to the Mesolithic period (Table 22).

## **9 OVERALL DISCUSSION**

9.1 It is difficult to place the archaeology identified during this phase of works into a chronological context given the lack of available evidence. Amongst the datable material recovered, the presence of overwhelmingly post-medieval finds and remains indicates that the majority of these features represent evidence of the agricultural exploitation of the landscape over the past two hundred years. The extensive presence of land drainage across the site (see Figure 2) reinforces this interpretation.

9.2 The alignment of postholes F117, of which one posthole F124 contained a clay pipe stem in the backfill (125), was interpreted as the remains of a post-medieval fence line. Other evidence of a post built structure F168 was identified; however, no datable material was identified from this group of features.

9.3 The excavation of Killerby High Cottage offers an insight into North Yorkshire rural vernacular architecture over the past three centuries and how local people adapted and reconstructed buildings to suit their needs. Multiple phases of construction were identified during the excavation. There is evidence that there were structures existing prior to the construction of Killerby High Cottages: an estate boundary wall for Killerby Hall and the possible remains of a dry-stone wall. The latter of which was demolished for the construction of the cottage. The cottages construction likely commenced during the 18<sup>th</sup> century and comprised the deposition of demolition material and redeposited natural gravels and clays to create a level building platform, which was overlain by the square, stone foundations of the initial cottage. This cottage was extended later in the 19<sup>th</sup> century with additional surfaces laid internal and external to the building to accommodate expansion of the cottage's footprint. During the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the cottage was repaired extensively with machine-made brick and cementitious mortar throughout the structure and a concrete screed laid as an internal floor surface. This repair extended to the stone-built farm boundary walls outside the cottage and was evident prior to the excavation. This final phase of use may be reasonably attributed to a change in function from a dwelling to a more utilitarian building such as an equipment store. From the historic map regression, the cottage was demolished by the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century, although the Killerby High Cottages bounding walls remained present on the site until the date of excavation. There are undoubtedly similar, better preserved structures throughout North Yorkshire and the assemblage of material offers a little insight into the development of an admittedly understudied element of Yorkshire's heritage.

9.4 The remainder of the features excavated during this phase of works lack secure evidence to place them in an appropriate chronological context. The continuing

monitoring work will provide a greater insight into the surrounding archaeological landscape and greater context for these features. This phase has identified the impact of post-medieval agricultural activity on this landscape and should inform further investigations going forward.

## **10 PUBLICITY, CONFIDENTIALITY AND COPYRIGHT**

10.1 Any publicity will be handled by the client.

10.2 ARS Ltd will retain the copyright of all documentary and photographic material under the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act (1988).

## **11 STATEMENT OF INDEMNITY**

11.1 All statements and opinions contained within this report arising from the works undertaken are offered in good faith and compiled according to professional standards. No responsibility can be accepted by the author/s of the report for any errors of fact or opinion resulting from data supplied by any third party, or for loss or other consequence arising from decisions or actions made upon the basis of facts or opinions expressed in any such report(s), howsoever such facts and opinions may have been derived.

## **12 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

12.1 ARS Ltd would like to thank Tarmac Ltd and all those who contributed to this project, in particular Alan Coe of Tarmac Ltd and Peter Rowe, North Yorkshire County Council Principal Archaeologist.

## 13 REFERENCES

- ABMAP – Animal Bone Metrical Archive Project, University of Southampton 2003 [accessed on 15<sup>th</sup> Nov 2018].
- Baker, P., Worley, F. 2013. Animal bones and Archaeology: Guidelines for best practice. Consultation draft, English Heritage.
- Cappers, R. T., Bekker, R. M., & Jans, J. E. 2012. *Digitale Zadenatlas van Nederland/Digital seed atlas of the Netherlands*. Barkhuis.
- Driesch, A. von den. 1976. A Guide to the Measurement of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Bulletin 1.
- HBMC 1991. *Management of Archaeological Reports*. English Heritage.
- Jacomet, S. 2006. *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. IPAS, Basel University.
- Martin, A. and Barkley, W. 2000. *Seed Identification Manual*. University of California Press.
- Oswald, A. 1975. *Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist*. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports 14.
- Schoch, W., Heller, I., Schweingruber, F. H., Kienast, F. 2004. *Wood anatomy of central European Species*. Online version: [www.woodanatomy.ch](http://www.woodanatomy.ch).
- Silver, I. A. 1969. 'The ageing of domestic animals', in Brothwell, D and Higgs, E (eds.) *Science in Archaeology*. London: Thames and Hudson, 283-302.
- Stace, C. 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, Cambridge.
- Waddington, C. 2014. Killerby Sand and Gravel Quarry, Killerby. Planning Application and Environmental Statement.
- Waddington, C. and D. Passmore. 2008. Killerby Prospect Historic Environment Assessment. Phase 1: Assessment Report. Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
- Waddington, C. Passmore, D. & Shakarian, J. 2009. Killerby Prospect Archaeological Evaluation Report. Archaeological Research Services Ltd.
- Wainwright, G.J. and I.H. Longworth. 1971. *Durrington Walls: Excavations 1966-1968*. London, Society of Antiquaries Research Report No. 29.

## **APPENDIX I – CONTEXT SUMMARY TABLE**

## Context Register

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
60	Deposit	Dark brown organic soil with occasional angular stones evenly distributed throughout its matrix.  <i>Topsoil.</i>	variable	variable
61	Deposit	Light brown silty clay identified at the south-west end of stripped haul road area; overlaid by topsoil (60) and overlies redeposited buried soil deposit (68). Contained flint flake.  <i>Subsoil.</i>	variable	variable
62	Deposit	Light grey with yellow-brown mottling coarse gravel.  <i>Natural gravel substrate.</i>	variable	variable
63	Deposit	Dark grey with yellow-grey mottled clay with pockets of silty sand featuring clay deposit  <i>Natural clay sand substrate</i>	variable	variable
64	Fill	Dark brown mixed silty clay containing medium to large stone inclusions  <i>Backfill of land drain</i>	N/K	N/K
65	Cut	Linear, aligned north-west/south-east, with sharp break of slope at the top, straight sides, and sharp break of slope at base.  <i>Land drain</i>	N/K	N/K
66	Fill	Dark brown mixed silty clay containing medium to large stone inclusions  <i>Backfill of land drain</i>	N/K	N/K
67	Cut	Linear, aligned north-west/south-east, with sharp break of slope at the top, straight sides, and sharp break of slope at base.  <i>Land drain</i>	N/K	N/K
68	Deposit	Dark brown loam containing frequent cobbles and smaller stone inclusions with fragments of post-medieval pottery. Overlaid by topsoil (60) and subsoil (61).  <i>Redeposited buried soil deposit</i>	N/K	N/K
69	Deposit	Dark brown sandy clay without inclusions. Overlaid by subsoil (61) and sealing clay-sand natural substrate (63)  <i>Natural deposit</i>	N/K	N/K
70	Cut	Linear, aligned north-east/south-west, with sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides, and concave break of slope at base.  <i>French drain</i>	N/K	N/K



**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
71	Fill	Small to medium stones in a matrix of mottled dark brown sand, within drain [70] and overlaid by secondary fill (72).  <i>Primary fill of French drain</i>	0.6m long, 0.4m wide	50.63
72	Fill	Light brown sand with well-sorted occasional small rounded pebble inclusions within drain [70], overlying primary fill of French drain (71).  <i>Secondary fill of French drain</i>	0.6m long, 0.4m wide	50.63
73	Cut	Sub-circular feature with sharp break of slope at the top, shallow, slightly concave sides, and a gradual break of slope into a concave base.  <i>Clearance pit</i>	0.73m diameter, 0.09m deep.	49.51
74	Fill	Light brown yellow sand containing inclusions of occasional small, subangular stones, charcoal and burnt fruit pits.  <i>Backfill of clearance pit</i>	0.73m diameter, 0.09m deep.	49.51
75	Cut	Curvilinear feature broadly aligned north/south, with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, and gradual break of slope to a concave base.  <i>Natural depression</i>	1m long, 0.60m wide, 0.10m deep.	49.64
76	Fill	Dark grey brown gravel of small rounded stones within natural depression.  <i>Natural deposit of gravel within clay-sand natural substrate</i>	1m long, 0.60m wide, 0.10m deep.	49.64
77	Cut	Linear, orientated north-east/south-west, with sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides, and sharp break of slope to the flat base  <i>Truncated remains of a drain or service</i>	2.70m long, 0.47m wide, 0.07m deep.	48.56
78	Fill	Light brown yellow sand containing occasional small stone inclusions  <i>Accumulated fill of drain or service</i>	2.70m long, 0.47m wide, 0.07m deep.	48.56
79	Cut	Subcircular with uneven break of slope at top (gradual on the north and sharp to the south), uneven sides (gradual at the north and vertical to the south), and sharp break of slope at the concave base.  <i>Remains of tree bole</i>	2.20m long, 2m wide, 0.36m deep.	48.94
80	Fill	Dark brown sand containing moderately sorted inclusions of small to large subangular stones within tree bole  <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	2.20m long, 2m wide, 0.36m deep.	48.94

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
81	Cut	Linear, tapering feature, aligned north-west/south-east, with gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, and gradual break of slope to a flat base  <i>Eroded remnants of palaeochannel</i>	4.66 long, 1.30m wide, 0.10m deep	48.91
82	Fill	Light yellow brown sand without inclusions  <i>Accumulated deposit within palaeochannel</i>	4.66 long, 1.30m wide, 0.10m deep	48.91
83	Cut	Oval feature with rounded corners with sharp break of slope at the top, uneven sides, break of slope and base.  <i>Remains of tree bole</i>	0.84m long, 0.6m wide 0.3m deep	48.82
84	Fill	Mid grey brown sand containing well-sorted very infrequent subangular stones within tree bole [83].  <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	0.84m long, 0.6m wide 0.3m deep	48.82
85	Cut	Subcircular feature with gradual break of slope at top, with uneven sides (truncated on the north and concave to the south), and gradual break of slope at the uneven base with a large stone  <i>Remains of tree bole</i>	0.98m diameter, 0.16m deep	49.07
86	Fill	Dark red brown sand containing occasional well sorted small and subangular stones  <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	0.98m diameter, 0.16m deep	49.07
87	Cut	Oval uneven feature with sharp break of slope at top, with uneven, undulating sides leading to a concave break of slope into an uneven rounded base  <i>Remains of tree bole</i>	2.16m long, 1.4m wide, 0.19m deep	49.03
88	Fill	Mid brown sand with very infrequent, well-sorted inclusions of charred rooting and stones  <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	2.16m long, 1.4m wide, 0.19m deep	49.03
89	Cut	Linear feature (part of Group 93), aligned north/south, with sharp break of slope at the top, curving, concave sides, and abrupt break of slope at the flat, undulating base.  <i>Tree bole</i>	1m long, 0.8m wide, 0.2m deep	49.03
90	Fill	Mid grey brown sand with well-sorted large stone inclusions  <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	1m long, 0.8m wide, 0.2m deep	49.03
91	Cut	Oval feature, broadly aligned north/south, with gentle break of slope at the top, abrupt, uneven, and pitted sides with a sharp break of slope to an uneven base  <i>Tree bole</i>	1.5m long, 1m wide, 0.3m deep.	49.19

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
92	Fill	Mid grey brown sand with well-sorted large stone inclusions  <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	1.5m long, 1m wide, 0.3m deep	49.19
93	Group	Elongated – ‘key shaped’ – feature with an uneven sides and pitted base  <i>Tree bole</i>	4.66 long, 1.30m wide, 0.10m deep	N/A
94	Cut	Circular feature with gradual break of slope at top, concave sides, and gradual break of slope to a concave base  <i>Hearth pit</i>	0.60m diameter, 0.18m deep	48.20
95	Fill	Dark brown black sand with ashy deposits, containing small subangular stone inclusions featuring evidence of burning. Fragment of burnt pot identified.  <i>Fill of hearth pit</i>	0.60m diameter, 0.18m deep	48.20
96	Cut	Subcircular feature with gradual break of slope at top, concave sides, and gradual break of slope leading an uneven base  <i>Depression in natural substrate</i>	0.68m long, 0.65m wide 0.06m deep	45.77
97	Fill	Dark brown sand containing occasional gravel inclusions  <i>Accumulation of topsoil and gravel in natural depression</i>	0.68m long, 0.65m wide 0.06m deep	45.77
98	Deposit	Heat-affected area, dark brown, red brown, and black in colour, composed of ash and discoloured clay  <i>Area of heat-action</i>	1.45m long, 0.45m wide, 0.02m deep	44.17
99	Cut	Circular feature with a gradual break of slope at top, concave sides and a gradual break of slope leading to an uneven base.  <i>Hearth clearance pit</i>	1.66m long, 1.4m wide, 0.24m deep	43.10
100	Fill	Mid yellow grey and grey black sand containing frequent inclusions small to medium subangular stones and ash  <i>Fill of hearth clearance pit</i>	1.66m long, 1.4m wide, 0.24m deep	43.10
101	Cut	Shallow linear, aligned east/west, with a sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope to a flat base  <i>Land drain</i>	1m long, 0.3m wide, 0.6m deep	44.41

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
102	Fill	Light brown sand with occasional small pebbles <i>Backfill of land drain</i>	1m long, 0.3m wide, 0.6m deep	44.41
103	Cut	Shallow linear, aligned east/west, with a sharp break of slope at the top, vertical sides, sharp break of slope to a flat base <i>Land drain</i>	1m long, 0.4m wide, 0.06m deep	45.21
104	Fill	Light brown sand with occasional small pebbles <i>Backfill of land drain</i>	1m long, 0.4m wide, 0.06m deep	45.21
105	Deposit	Dark brown black sand containing ash and heated clay <i>Weathered hearth deposit</i>	0.35 diameter	43.76
106	Skeleton	Articulated remains of a sheep identified within burial pit [108] and pit fill (107) <i>Modern animal burial</i>	N/A	42.20
107	Fill	Light brown sand, sealing sheep burial (106), within burial pit [108] <i>Fill of animal burial pit</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.45m deep	42.28
108	Cut	Sub rectangular feature with sub rounded corners and sharp break of slope at the top, almost vertical sides, and gradual break of slope to an uneven base <i>Animal burial pit</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.45m deep	42.28
109	Cut	Suboval feature with gradual break of slope at top, concave sides, uneven break of slope to an uneven base <i>Animal burrow</i>	0.7m long, 0.40m wide, 0.16m deep	42.01
110	Fill	Dark brown sand with no inclusions <i>Accumulated fill of animal burrow</i>	0.7m long, 0.40m wide, 0.16m deep	42.01
111	Cut	Irregular feature with gradual and uneven break of slope at the top, uneven concave sides, and gradual break of slope to an uneven base <i>Tree bole</i>	1.4m long, 0.85m wide, 0.28m deep	41.78
112	Fill	Dark brown sand with minimal clay and occasional small subangular stone inclusions. Fragments of post-medieval pottery identified. <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	1.4m long, 0.85m wide, 0.28m deep	41.78
113	Deposit	Light yellow grey sand with occasional gravel inclusions <i>Natural sand substrate at the base of hill south-west of the strip</i>	N/A	N/A

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
114	Deposit	Dark grey brown peat containing large stones. Cut by land drain [115] and overlies natural sand deposit (113)  <i>Accumulated peat deposit</i>	N/A	N/A
115	Cut	Linear feature, aligned north-east/south-west, with a sharp break of slope, straight sides, sharp break of slope to a flat base. Cuts both peat deposit (114) and natural sand substrate (113).  <i>Land drain</i>	0.5m wide, 0.4m deep	42.29
116	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay within land drain [115]  <i>Fill of land drain</i>	0.5m wide, 0.4m deep	42.29
117	Group	Linear alignment of seven postholes; [118], [120], [122], [124], [126], [128], and [130], oriented north-east/south-west.  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century fence line</i>	N/A	N/A
118	Cut	Subrectangular feature, with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, and sharp break of slope to a concave flat base; contains accumulated fill (119). Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.35m diameter, 0.12m deep	41.77
119	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay within 20 <sup>th</sup> century posthole [118]. Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117].  <i>Accumulated fill of 20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.35m diameter, 0.12m deep	41.77
120	Cut	Subrectangular feature, with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, and sharp break of slope to a concave flat base; contains accumulated fill (121). Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.42m diameter, 0.19m deep	41.68
121	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay within 20 <sup>th</sup> century posthole [120]. Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117].  <i>Accumulated fill of 20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.42m diameter, 0.19m deep	41.68
122	Cut	Subrectangular feature, with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, and sharp break of slope to a concave flat base; contains accumulated fill (123). Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.17m deep	41.73
123	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay within 20 <sup>th</sup> century posthole [122]. Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117].  <i>Accumulated fill of 20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.17m deep	41.73



**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
124	Cut	Subrectangular feature, with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, and sharp break of slope to a concave flat base; contains accumulated fill (125). Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.16m deep	41.76
125	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay within 20 <sup>th</sup> century posthole [124]. Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]. Fragment of clay pipe stem identified.  <i>Accumulated fill of 20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.16m deep	41.76
126	Cut	Subrectangular feature, with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, and sharp break of slope to a concave flat base; contains accumulated fill (127). Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.21m deep	41.75
127	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay within 20 <sup>th</sup> century posthole [126]. Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117].  <i>Accumulated fill of 20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.40m diameter, 0.21m deep	41.75
128	Cut	Subrectangular feature, with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, and sharp break of slope to a concave flat base; contains accumulated fill (129). Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.41m diameter, 0.12m deep	41.79
129	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay within 20 <sup>th</sup> century posthole [128]. Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117].  <i>Accumulated fill of 20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.41m diameter, 0.12m deep	41.79
130	Cut	Subrectangular feature, with sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, and sharp break of slope to a concave flat base; contains accumulated fill (131). Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117]  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.35m diameter, 0.12m deep	41.89
131	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay within 20 <sup>th</sup> century posthole [130]. Part of 20 <sup>th</sup> century fence line [117].  <i>Accumulated fill of 20<sup>th</sup> century posthole</i>	0.35m diameter, 0.12m deep	41.89
132	Deposit	Dark grey brown silty clay containing rounded stones. Alignment of this deposit followed contemporary ploughing  <i>Deposit within 21<sup>st</sup> century plough scar</i>	1.2m long, 0.4m wide, 0.12m deep	41.77
133	Cut	Subcircular feature, with a sharp break of slope at the top, straight sides, and a sharp break of slope to a flat base  <i>Truncated posthole of uncertain date</i>	0.46m long, 0.44m wide, 0.1m deep	41.76

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
134	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy silt with few well-sorted stone inclusions within posthole [133]  <i>Accumulated fill of truncated posthole</i>	0.46m long, 0.44m wide, 0.1m deep	41.76
135	Cut	Subcircular feature, with a sharp break of slope at the top, sloping concave sides, and a concave break of slope to a concave base  <i>Truncated posthole of uncertain date</i>	0.5m long, 0.42m wide, 0.1m deep	41.76
136	Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with few well-sorted stone inclusions within posthole [135]  <i>Accumulated fill of truncated posthole</i>	0.5m long, 0.42m wide, 0.1m deep	41.76
137	Cut	Subcircular feature, with a sharp break of slope at the top, sloping concave sides, and a concave break of slope to a concave base  <i>Pit of uncertain date</i>	1.1m long, 0.9m wide, 0.24m deep	41.64
138	Fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay with few well-sorted angular stone inclusions within pit [133]  <i>Accumulated fill of pit</i>	1.1m long, 0.9m wide, 0.24m deep	41.64
139	Cut	Suboval feature, with a gradual break of slope at the top, steep sides, gradual break of slope to a flat base  <i>Posthole</i>	1.28m long, 1m wide, 0.14m deep	41.80
140	Fill	Dark brown sand containing frequent poorly-sorted inclusions of small to medium sized stones within posthole [139]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	1.28m long, 1m wide, 0.14m deep	41.80
141	Cut	Oval feature, with a sharp break of slope at the top, concave sides, imperceptible break of slope to a concave base  <i>Posthole</i>	0.58m long, 0.48m wide, 0.14m deep	41.89
142	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay and frequent moderately-sorted inclusions of small to medium sized stones within posthole [141]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.58m long, 0.48m wide, 0.14m deep	41.89
143	Cut	Suboval feature, with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, concave break of slope to a concave base  <i>Posthole</i>	1.1m long, 1m wide, 0.3m deep	41.77

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
144	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay containing frequent poorly-sorted inclusions of large round stones within posthole [143]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	1.1m long, 1m wide, 0.3m deep	41.77
145	Cut	Suboval feature, with a gradual break of slope at the top, concave sides, concave break of slope to a concave base  <i>Posthole</i>	1m long, 0.86m wide, 0.3m deep	41.81
146	Fill	Mid brown grey silty clay containing frequent poorly-sorted inclusions of large round stones within posthole [145]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	1m long, 0.86m wide, 0.3m deep	41.81
147	Cut	Suboval feature, with a uneven break of slop at top (sharp on the north and gradual to the south), uneven sides (concave at the north and gradual to the south), and imperceptible break of slope to the concave base.  <i>Posthole</i>	0.6m diameter, 0.16m deep	41.79
148	Fill	Dark brown sand containing clay and frequent moderately-sorted inclusions of small to medium sized stones within posthole [147]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.6m diameter, 0.16m deep	41.79
149	Cut	Ovoid feature, with a sharp break of slope, concave sides, and concave break of slope to the flat base.  <i>Posthole</i>	0.62m long, 0.52m wide, 0.1m deep	41.75
150	Fill	Dark brown sand containing frequent inclusions of small to medium sized, sub angular stones within posthole [149]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.62m long, 0.52m wide, 0.1m deep	41.75
151	Cut	Circular feature, with a sharp break of slope, concave sides, and imperceptible break of slope to the concave base.  <i>Posthole</i>	0.44m diameter, 0.2m deep	41.68
152	Fill	Dark brown sand containing frequent inclusions of small sized, sub angular stones within posthole [151]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.44m diameter, 0.2m deep	41.68
153	Cut	Sub circular feature, with a sharp break of slope, concave sides, and imperceptible break of slope to the concave base.  <i>Posthole</i>	0.5m diameter, 0.18m deep	41.61
154	Fill	Dark brown sand containing frequent inclusions of small sized, sub angular stones within posthole [153]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.5m diameter, 0.18m deep	41.61

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
155	Cut	Sub oval feature, with a slight break of slope, sloping sides, and concave break of slope to the concave base.  <i>Posthole</i>	1.32m long, 1.06m wide, 0.2m deep	41.62
156	Fill	Dark brown sand containing frequent inclusions of moderately sorted small sized, sub angular stones within posthole [155]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	1.32m long, 1.06m wide, 0.2m deep	41.62
157	Cut	Sub oval feature, with a slight break of slope, sloping sides, and concave break of slope to the concave base.  <i>Posthole</i>	0.9m long, 0.8m wide, 0.2m deep	41.75
158	Fill	Dark brown sand containing frequent inclusions of well-sorted small sized, sub angular stones within posthole [155]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.9m long, 0.8m wide, 0.2m deep	41.75
159	Cut	Sub oval feature, with a sharp break of slope, sloping sides, and concave break of slope to the flat base.  <i>Posthole</i>	0.5m diameter, 0.16m deep	41.84
160	Fill	Dark brown sand containing moderate inclusions of moderately-sorted small sized, sub angular stones within posthole [159]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.5m diameter, 0.16m deep	41.84
161	Cut	Sub oval feature, with a sharp break of slope, straight sides, and concave break of slope to the flat base.  <i>Posthole</i>	0.6m diameter, 0.18m deep	41.75
162	Fill	Dark brown sand containing moderate inclusions of moderately-sorted small sized, sub angular stones within posthole [161]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	0.6m diameter, 0.18m deep	41.75
163	Cut	Oval feature, with a sharp break of slope, tapering sides, and concave break of slope to the concave base.  <i>Posthole</i>	1.2m long, 0.9m wide, 0.32m deep	41.86
164	Fill	Mid brown grey sandy silt containing inclusions of moderately-sorted large, angular stones and gravel within posthole [163]  <i>Backfill of posthole</i>	1.2m long, 0.9m wide, 0.32m deep	41.86
165	Deposit	Dark red brown topsoil accumulating around depression caused by large boulders within the gravel natural substrate  <i>Topsoil in natural depression</i>	N/A	N/A

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
166	Deposit	Mid brown grey sandy silt containing inclusions of moderately-sorted gravel within uneven depression in natural substrate  <i>Natural gravel pocket containing interface of topsoil</i>	N/A	N/A
167	Deposit	Mid brown grey sand containing inclusions of moderately-sorted small, angular stones and gravel  <i>Natural gravel pocket containing interface of topsoil</i>	N/A	N/A
168	Group	Cluster of ten postholes: [139], [141], [147], [149], [151], [153], [155], [157], [159]  <i>Remains of timber structure</i>	N/A	N/A
169	Cut	Irregular oval feature, with a sharp break of slope, concave sides, and gradual break of slope to the flattened-tapering base.  <i>Pit</i>	1.9m long, 1.2m wide, 0.35m deep	42.78
170	Fill	Black peat containing rare medium-sized stone inclusions. Primary fill of pit [169].  <i>Accumulated basal fill of pit [169]</i>	0.9m long, 0.2m wide, 0.18m deep	42.40
171	Fill	Light brown sand with no inclusions, within pit [169], overlying peat fill (170).  <i>Accumulated secondary fill of pit [169]</i>	1.8m long, 1m wide, 0.2m deep	42.58
172	Cut	Linear feature, aligned north/south, with gradual break of slope at top, concave sides, and gradual break of slope to flat base.  <i>Boundary or enclosure ditch</i>	1.15m wide, .2m deep	42.41
173	Fill	Mid black brown silt with rare, medium-sized stone inclusions.  <i>Accumulated fill of boundary/enclosure ditch</i>	1.15m wide, .2m deep	42.41
174	Cut	Irregular feature with imperceptible/irregular break of slope at top, irregular sides and irregular break of slope to a flat base  <i>Tree bole</i>	0.4m deep,	N/K
175	Fill	Mid brown silt with rare, mid-sized stone inclusions  <i>Accumulated fill of tree bole</i>	0.4m deep,	N/K
176	Cut	Oval feature with sharp break of slope at top, straight sides, and imperceptible break of slope to an irregular base  <i>Possible posthole</i>	0.33m long, 0.24m wide, 0.10m deep	42.05



**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
177	Fill	Brown silt with no inclusions  <i>Accumulated fill of posthole</i>	0.33m long, 0.24m wide, 0.10m deep	42.05
178	Structure	Structure of roughly hewn limestones (dimensions: 400mm x 150mm x 100mm), aligned east/west, bonded with light grey cementitious mortar. <i>Late 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation wall</i>	1.9m long, 0.45m wide, 1.08m high	51.28
179	Structure	Structure of roughly hewn limestones (dimensions: 800mm x 200mm), aligned north-west/south-east, bonded with light grey cementitious mortar.  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation wall</i>	1.6m long, 1.08m wide, 0.45m wide	51.32
180	Structure	Structure of roughly hewn limestones (dimensions: 400mm x 200mm), aligned east/west, bonded with decaying light grey cementitious mortar.  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation wall</i>	32.7m long, 0.45m wide, 0.2m height	51.42
181	Structure	Structure of roughly hewn limestones (dimensions: 200mm x 100mm), aligned north /south, no surviving bonding material.  <i>Earlier 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation wall</i>	5.2m long, 0.45m wide, 0.2m height	50.37
182	Structure	Structure of roughly hewn limestones (dimensions: 200mm x 100mm), aligned north-west /south-east, partly reinforced with unfrogged red bricks at the northern end.  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century foundation wall</i>	9.14m long, 0.5m wide, 0.16m height	51.68
183	Structure	Structure of roughly hewn limestones (dimensions: 200mm x 100mm), aligned north-west /south-east, bonded with white sandy mortar. The internal elevation was plastered. Abutts 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage wall (200) and abutted by 20 <sup>th</sup> century concrete surface (190)  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century exterior wall of Killerby High Cottages</i>	8.06m long, 0.46m wide, 0.16m height	51.97
184	Structure	Structure of roughly hewn limestones (dimensions: 200mm x 100mm), aligned north-west /south-east, bonded with white compacted mortar. Potentially contemporary with 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage walls (183) and (200).  <i>18<sup>th</sup> century boundary wall north-east of Killerby High Cottages</i>	13.24m long, 0.42m wide, 0.39m height	51.83

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
185	Structure	Double-skinned structure, aligned east/west, of unfrogged red bricks, bonded with white sandy mortar. Potentially contemporary with 19 <sup>th</sup> century cottage wall (1) and abutted by mortar levelling deposit (208).  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century exterior wall of Killerby High Cottages</i>	2.1m long, 0.1m wide, 0.3m height	51.91
186	Surface	Uneven surface of very fine, friable white mortar, filled with mortar, rubble, and brick deposit (208), and overlying levelling deposit (207).  <i>18<sup>th</sup> or 19<sup>th</sup> century floor surface of Killerby High Cottages</i>	4.59m long, 1.44m wide, 0.05m thick	51.78
187	Structure	Structure of rounded cobbles (dimensions: 100mm x 60mm), aligned north-east/south-west, bonded with white lime mortar. Surviving plaster on the eastern elevation. Abutted by wall (178) at its western side and no visible foundation cut surviving.  <i>Later 19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century exterior wall of Killerby High Cottages</i>	3.40m long, 0.44 wide, 0.32 height	51.65
188	Surface	Small, rounded and subrectangular cobbles (dimensions: 150mm x 100mm), bedded in dark brown silty sand. Abutting later 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall (187), overlaid by levelling-up deposit (189), and overlies levelling-up deposit (191).  <i>External floor surface for Killerby High Cottages – 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century</i>	2.2m long, 0.5m wide, 0.24m thick	51.57
189	Deposit	Mixed loose deposit of light yellow mortar and sub-angular and sub-rounded stones, which overlies external floor surface (188) and sealed by flagged floor surface (209)  <i>Levelling up deposit for later external floor surface for Killerby High Cottages</i>	1.4m long, 0.7m wide, 0.08m thick	51.65
190	Surface	Dark grey deposit of concrete abutting 19 <sup>th</sup> century wall (183)  <i>20<sup>th</sup> century concrete floor surface</i>	0.7m long, 0.2m wide, 0.13m deep	52.10
191	Deposit	Light brown clay containing small to medium stones and coal. Overlaid by 19 <sup>th</sup> century floor surface (188) and overlies sandy floor surface (192). Fragments of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe identified.  <i>Levelling up deposit of 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century external floor surface (188)</i>	3.5m long, 0.6m wide, 0.58m thick	51.33
192	Deposit	Shallow deposit of coarse white chalky sand overlying initial levelling deposit (193) and overlaid by levelling-up deposit (191).  <i>Mid to late 18<sup>th</sup> century external floor surface</i>	6.00m long, 3.71m wide, 0.03m deep	51.16

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
193	Deposit	Medium grey silty clay containing small to medium stone inclusions; overlying natural substrate and overlaid by 18 <sup>th</sup> century floor surface (192). Fragments of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe identified.  <i>Levelling-up deposit for 18<sup>th</sup> century floor surface</i>	6m long, 3.71m wide, 0.45m deep	50.99
194	Structure	Structure of sub rectangular and sub rounded cobbles (dimensions: 160mm x 100mm x 60mm), aligned north-west/south-east, bonded with white sandy mortar. Founded on rectangular and sub rounded limestone blocks (dimensions: 300mm x 300mm). Abutts wall (178) at its south-western side and floor surface (198) at its north-eastern side  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century interior wall of Killerby High Cottages</i>	1.40m long, 0.70m wide, 0.41m deep	51.78
195	Deposit	Fine yellowish brown sand deposit abutting internal wall (194), overlying mortar floor surface (196) and overlaid by ceramic floor tile surface (198).  <i>Levelling-up deposit for ceramic floor tile surface</i>	1.44m long, 0.21m wide, 0.10m deep	51.83
196	Surface	Light grey brown uneven and friable mortar deposit  <i>19<sup>th</sup> century floor surface</i>	1.54m long, 1.50m wide, 0.09m thick	51.75
197	Deposit	Medium grey silty clay containing small to medium stone inclusions; overlying natural substrate and overlaid by 18 <sup>th</sup> century floor surface (192). Fragments of clay pipe identified.  <i>Levelling-up deposit for 18<sup>th</sup> century floor surface</i>	6m long, 0.6m wide, 0.45m deep	50.95
198	Surface	Square red ceramic tiles (dimensions: 230mm x 230mm) laid as a surface, overlying levelling-up sand deposit (195).  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century tile floor surface</i>	1.44m long, 0.21m wide, 0.03 thick	51.46
199	Surface	Square red ceramic tiles (dimensions: 230mm x 230mm) laid as a surface, overlying natural substrate.  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century tile floor surface</i>	0.89m long, 0.29m wide, 0.03 thick	51.67
200	Structure	Structure of small rounded cobbles (dimensions: 100mm x 60mm), aligned north-west/south-east, bonded with yellow white mortar. Internal western elevation has surviving plaster. Abutted by wall (178) and floor surface (198) at its north-eastern side and abutted by cobbled floor surface (201).  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or early 20<sup>th</sup> century wall of Killerby High Cottages</i>	10.45m long, 5.93m wide, 0.46m height	51.52

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
201	Surface	Small, rounded cobbles (dimensions: 150mm x 100mm), bedded in dark brown black silty sand. Abutting 19th century wall (200) and later 19th century wall (183), potentially might have abutted larger estate wall (184). Overlaid by accumulated abandonment deposit (203), and overlies natural substrate.  <i>External floor surface for Killerby High Cottages – 19th or 20th century</i>	4.4m long, 0.2m wide, 0.1m deep	51.42
202	Surface	Dark grey deposit of concrete abutting 19th century wall (200). Overlying 19th century mortar floor surface (195) and overlaid by 20th century demolition (205).  <i>20th century concrete floor surface</i>	1.0m long, 0.05m wide, 0.03m deep	51.50
203	Surface	Small, rounded cobbles (dimensions: 150mm x 100mm), bedded in dark brown black silty sand. Overlies external floor surface (201). Fragments of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe identified.  <i>Abandoned phase of floor surface for Killerby High Cottages – 19th or 20th century</i>	1.5m long, 1.3m wide, 0.2m deep	51.62
204	VOID			
205	Deposit	Rubble of mortar flecks, CBM (including roof tiles), contained within a matrix of sand and silt overlaid by topsoil deposit (205). Fragments of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe identified.  <i>20th century demolition material</i>	variable	variable
206	Deposit	Dark brown black silty sand containing inclusions of rubble of varying dimensions. Fragments of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe identified.  <i>Contemporary topsoil</i>	variable	variable
207	Deposit	Yellow brown silty clay containing occasional fragments of clinker, overlaid by 19th mortar floor surface (186).  <i>19th century levelling deposit for mortar floor surface</i>	2.7m long, 1.1m wide	51.82
208	Deposit	Light yellow white mortar mixed with sand containing frequent stone inclusions and fragments of brick and CBM. Overlaid by current topsoil (206) and overlies 19th century levelling (207).  <i>19th century levelling up deposit</i>	2.7m long, 2.1m wide, 0.1m deep	51.81
209	Surface	Flat sandstone flags (dimensions: 550mm x 500mm x 120mm), bedded into levelling up deposit (189) and overlaid by 20th century demolition material (205).  <i>19th century flagstone surface</i>	1.13m long, 0.95m wide, 0.12m deep	51.71

Context	Type	Description / Processual Interpretation	Thickness	aOD (m)
210	Cut	Sub rectangular feature with rounded corners, sharp break of slope at top, straight sides, and sharp break of slope at base. Cut into the natural substrate and backfilled with deposit (211)  <i>19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century beam slot</i>	0.29m long, 0.26m wide, 0.11m deep	51.60
211	Fill	Dark brown grey silty sand containing angular well-sorted stone inclusions within beam slot [210]  <i>Backfill into 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century beam slot</i>	0.29m long, 0.26m wide, 0.11m deep	51.60
212	Deposit	Rounded cobbles (dimensions: 200mm diameter), bedded in dark brown black silty sand. Overlies natural substrate.  <i>External floor surface for Killerby High Cottages – 19<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> century</i>	1.6m long, 1.1m wide, 0.2m thick	51.83

Table 18. Context summary table.



## **APPENDIX II - PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL INVENTORY**

**Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire**  
**Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas**

Sample No.	47	50	27	29	35	39	<b>Contexts not yielding organic remains</b>	
Context No.	95	100	105	134	148	152	Context Number	Context Description
Description	Hearth pit fill	Clearance/hearth pit	Hearth pit fill	Truncated posthole fill	Posthole fill	Posthole fill	74	Pit fill
Flot Weight	8.20g	0.51g	0.86g	2.42g	0.62g	0.31g	98	Hearth Deposit
Stony fruits family charcoal (Maloideae)	1						134	Pit fill
Charcoal/uncharred material notes	30% rootlets; 5-10 insect pupae; Small (<4mm) fragments of indeterminate charcoal	70% rootlets; 5-10 insect pupae; Small (<2mm) fragments of indeterminate charcoal	60% rootlets; >50 insect pupae; Small (<2mm) fragments of indeterminate charcoal	Entirely composed of rootlets and cereal straw	Entirely composed of rootlets; 5 uncharred goosefoot seeds	Entirely composed of rootlets; >40 uncharred goosefoot seeds	136	Pit fill
Charred macrofossils							140	Posthole/pit fill
cf. alder (alnus sp.) catkins			2				142	Pit fill
Hawkweed (Hieracium sp.)			2				144	Pit fill
Brassica sp.			2				146	Pit fill
Forget-me-not (Myosotis sp.)			1				150	Posthole fill
Goosefoot (Chenopodium sp.)			1				154	Posthole fill
Immature barley grain (Hordeum sp.)			1				156	Posthole/pit fill
cf. Wheat grain (Triticum sp.)						1	158	Posthole fill
							160	Posthole fill
							162	Posthole fill
							164	Pit fill
							173	Linear feature fill
							80	Pit fill
							114	Fill of peat spread

Table 19. Archaeological contexts which were sampled for palaeoenvironmental residues.

## APPENDIX III - OSTEOLOGICAL INVENTORY

Elements	Age	Measurements
R mandible, R and L scapula, R and L humerus (proximal end unfused, distal end fused), L proximal radius (fused), 4 cervical vertebrae (including axis), 9 thoracic vertebrae, 3 lumbar vertebrae, 4 caudal vertebrae, 9 R ribs, 9 L ribs, L proximal humeral epiphysis, 14 endplates	Subadult >10m<3.5 years	SC: SLC – 20.0 SC: GLP – 35.4 SC: BG: 23.6 HU: HTC- 16.2 HU: Bd -34.4 RA: Bp – 34.0

Table 20. Inventory, age and measurements of sheep skeleton SK106 (SC – scapula, HU- humerus, RA – radius).

## APPENDIX IV - CERAMICS INVENTORY

Artefact type	Date range	Artefact count by context						
		(68)	(112)	(191)	(193)	(203)	(205)	(206)
Slipware	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	-	-	6	-	-	-	4
Brown -glazed earthenware	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup> centuries	4	-	15	3	1	1	1
Stoneware	19 <sup>th</sup> –early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Whiteware	Late 18 <sup>th</sup> – early 20 <sup>th</sup> centuries	-	1	4	1	14	2	47
<b>Weight (g)</b>		<b>61.4</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>608.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>140.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>644.5</b>
<b>Total count</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>52</b>

Table 21. Post-medieval pottery.

## APPENDIX V – CLAY TOBACCO PIPE INVENTORY

Context	Date range	Stems	Bowls	Weight (g)	Stem bore	Comments
(125)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	-	7.2	6/64"	
(191)	19 <sup>th</sup> century	3	1	8.1	4/64"	Upright bowl fragments, two with spurs
(193)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	3	17.6	4/64"	Upright bowl fragment
(195)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	-	6.4	4/64"	
(197)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	5	1	28.0	5/64"; 4/64"	Upright bowl fragment with a spur
(203)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	-	4.1	6/64"	
(205)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	-	4.0	6/64"	
(206)	18 <sup>th</sup> century	1	-	4.5	6/64"	
<b>Total</b>		<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>79.9</b>		

Table 22. Clay tobacco pipe.



## **APPENDIX VI – OASIS FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol5-340158**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire. Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas
Short description of the project	Archaeological strip, map, and sample excavation and watching brief monitoring the proposed access road, office, and weighbridge areas for the quarry at Killerby, North Yorkshire. Remains identified were primarily post-medieval in date with an emphasis on agricultural land use, in addition the remains of an 18th to 20th century farm cottage were examined.
Project dates	Start: 08-10-2018 End: 14-12-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	KILLB18 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	HOUSE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIPE STEM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHICS Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH YORKSHIRE HAMBLETON KILLERBY Killerby Quarry
Postcode	DL7 0SP
Study area	2.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	SE 25854 95505 54.354273736222 -1.602156012328 54 21 15 N 001 36 07 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 38m Max: 54m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project brief	Archaeological Research Services Ltd

originator	
Project design originator	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Project director/manager	Clive Waddington
Project supervisor	Ana Rodrigues
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Tarmac Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Yorkshire Museums Trust
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	North Yorkshire HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	North Yorkshire HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavations at Killerby Quarry, North Yorkshire Proposed Access Road, Office, and Weighbridge Areas
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cockcroft, D.
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Research Services Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Hebburn
Description	Report detailing the results of a strip, map, and sample excavation and watching brief carried out in advance of the construction of the access road and associated compound for Killerby Quarry. A4 spiral bound, with occasional A3 sheets for figures.

Entered by	David Cockcroft (david.cockcroft@archaeologicalresearchservices.com)
Entered on	18 January 2019

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)