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# Northern Archaeological Associates

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
AND FIELD EVALUATION  
OF A PROPOSED GRAVEL QUARRY  
AT UPSLAND, SUTTON HOWGRAVE  
FOR PIONEER CONCRETE HOLDINGS PLC

NAA 93/8

JUNE 1993

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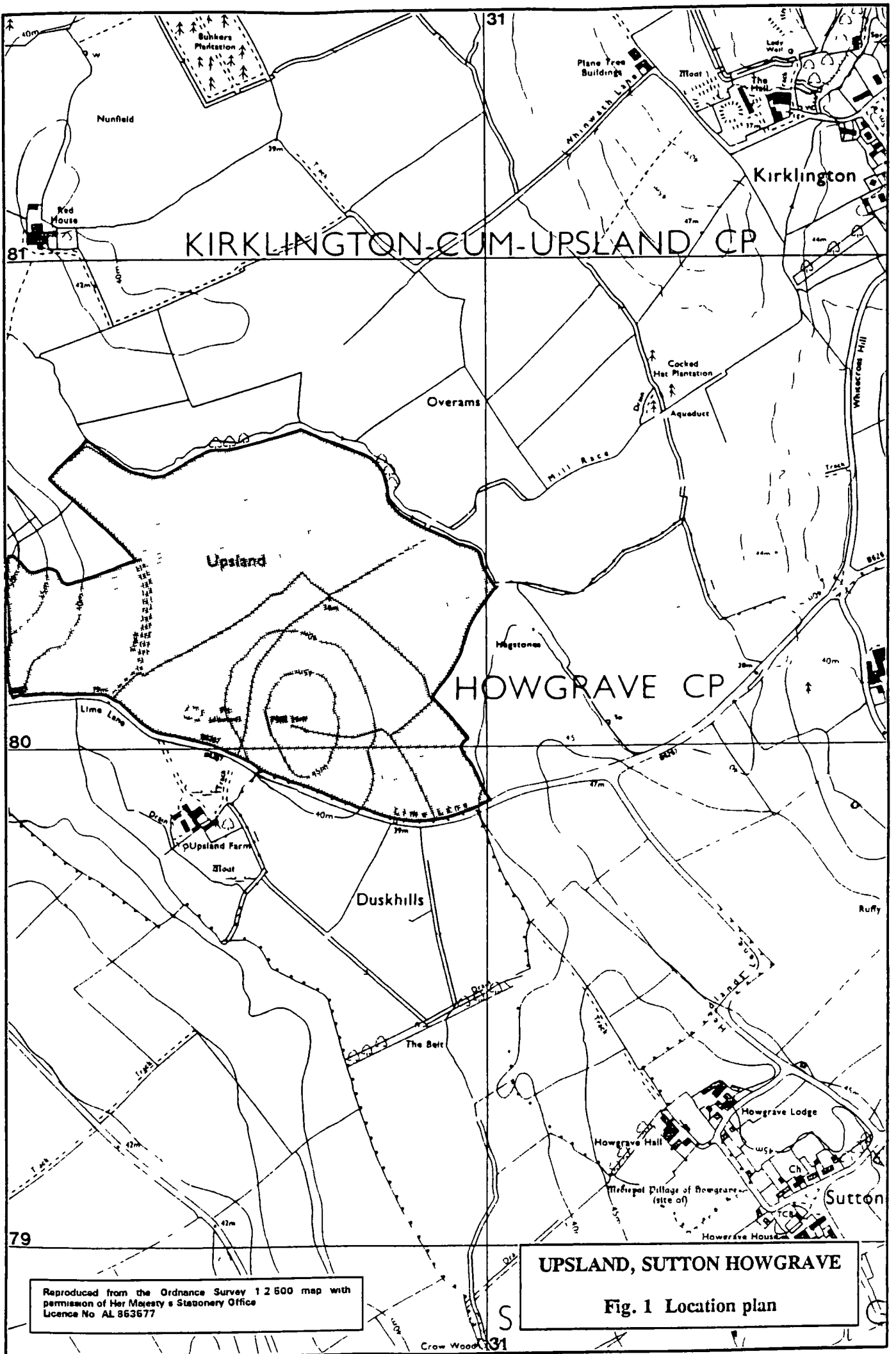
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**NORTHERN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES**

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AND FIELD EVALUATION  
OF A PROPOSED GRAVEL QUARRY  
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KIRKLINGTON-CUM-UPSLAND CP

HOWGRAVE CP

UPSLAND, SUTTON HOWGRAVE

Fig. 1 Location plan

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## 1.0 SUMMARY

This report contains the results of both the desktop assessment and the subsequent field evaluation of the proposed site of a gravel quarry at Upsland, Sutton Howgrave, North Yorkshire undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates on behalf of Pioneer Concrete Holdings plc. The initial assessment established that a number of cropmark sites/features were recorded in various parts of the site but only one complex (SMR 8458) could be confirmed through geophysical survey and trial excavation. This complex extended over much of the eastern side of OS field 0025, and into OS fields 5046 and 4700 and consisted of an Iron Age/Romano-British field system and possible settlement site overlain by traces of a later medieval field system.

## 2.0 BACKGROUND

A desktop assessment of the proposed site was carried out in April 1992. The conclusions of the initial report were discussed at a meeting held with the Archaeological Section of North Yorkshire County Council on 30 July 1992, at which a strategy of field evaluation was agreed. Geophysical survey of selected sample areas was undertaken in September, the results of which are contained in a separate report (GSB 92/72) and are only summarised below. A limited fieldwalking programme was conducted over selected parts of the site during late September 1992. During October and November 1992 a total of eight trenches were excavated to assess the nature and survival of archaeological features revealed by both the aerial photographs and the geophysical survey. In addition a further trench was excavated across the moat around Upsland Farm in order to assess the survival of waterlogged deposits there

### 2.1 The site

The site lies to the north of the medieval moated site at Upsland Farm (NGR SE 30427981) on the north side of the B6267 (see fig. 1) It is situated approximately 4 km west of the A1, within the civil parish of Kirklington cum Upsland. The village of Kirklington lies 1 km to the north-east and Sutton cum Howgrave 1.5 km to the south-east. The site lies on or just above the 40m contour, rising to a maximum height of 48m at Mill Hill (SE 3065 8005) on the eastern side

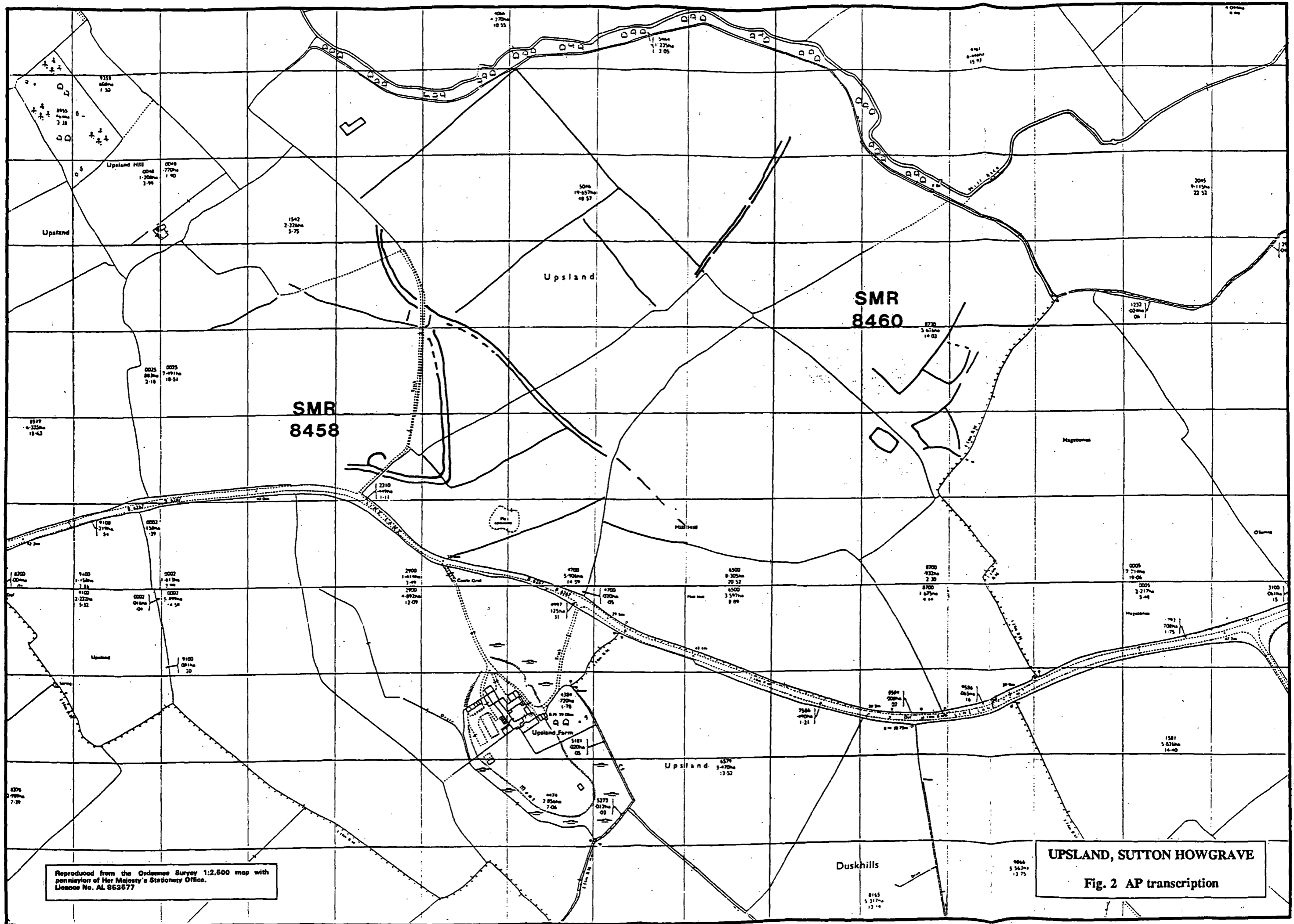
### 2.2 Geology and soils

The drift geology is of peri-glacial sands and gravels, derived from fluvial run-off during Pennine glaciation in the late Pleistocene. This directly underlies the soils of the area, which belong to the Wick 1 association (54Ir). Occurring widely throughout North England, these are typically deep well-drained coarse loamy typical brown earths, regularly found in association with gravels.

### 2.3 Historical background

There is substantial evidence from the surrounding area that settlement is long established in the region. The major prehistoric complex of three Neolithic henges and a cursus at Thornborough lies only a few kilometres to the east. A significant number of Iron Age/Romano British cropmark sites are also recorded from aerial photographs on the surrounding sands and gravels.

As well as substantial cropmark complexes, many stray archaeological finds have also been recorded in the area. In the last century, a basalt axe-hammer was found in the region of Kirklington. In 1976, a polished flint axe was found to the north-east and the burial mound on Stapley Hill has yielded bronze age pottery. A Roman brooch was found nearby, at Yammagarth, just outside Kirklington village.



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UPSLAND, SUTTON HOWGRAVE  
Fig. 2 AP transcription

Like many English settlements, Upsland is first recorded in Domesday Book (1086) and so probably pre-dates this in origin. At that time, it is recorded that Archil and Torfin had held two manors and three carucates there, but that now they were in desmesne (i.e. held as a manorial home farm) by Count Alan, whose family retained the overlordship. At some point in the 13th century the lordship was divided between the lords of Tanfield and Middleham. The lands passed into various hands through these two families. By 1301, only the manor stood here. In all likelihood, this stood on the island of the moated site. The place-name was recorded as "Opsala" or "Upsale" - upper hall - in Domesday Book and had become "Uppeslunde" (from Uppes(ale)land) by the 13th century. It is likely that this refers to the manor, which may have stood on the site of the present farm, although there is no written evidence for this.

Beresford, in his article on the "*Lost Villages of Yorkshire*" (Y.A.J. 1955), considered Upsland to be only a doubtful or minor village in the medieval period. The actual site of a lost medieval village of Upsland is unknown, but must be presumed to be in the vicinity of the present farm and may be represented by the earthworks between the moat and the B6267

The manor of Upsland is recorded as being in the possession of William Bulmer during the reign of Henry VII, who had probably obtained it by marriage. It was in the possession of Lord Burghley at his death in 1598 and had probably been sold to him by Bulmer's son Christopher. From this time until the late 19th century, Upsland followed the descent of the manor of West Tanfield. In about 1886 it was broken up into smaller units of ownership.

## 2.4 Archaeological sources

A wide range of sources were researched during the desktop assessment for this site. The primary record consulted was the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). The SMR collection of aerial photographs (APs) was referred to and compared with the AP plots on the SMR maps. Written texts, such as Domesday Book, place-name society volumes and SMR computer printouts were also checked.

At North Yorkshire County Record Office, all available maps for the area were examined, and these are listed in section 7. The older maps (before 1856) were seen on microfilm; 1st edition OS sheets were examined as original paper maps. No documents relating to this area were found.

North Yorkshire Central Reference Library was researched for secondary sources. The Victoria County History for North Yorkshire was consulted for references to Kirklington and Upsland. All volumes of the Yorkshire Archaeological Journal between 1976 and 1990 were also consulted, although no relevant references were located.

The Yorkshire Archaeological Society's library and aerial photograph collection was consulted at the Society's headquarters in Leeds. Both the journal and parish card indexes were also consulted, although no relevant references were located.

## 2.5 Archaeological sites

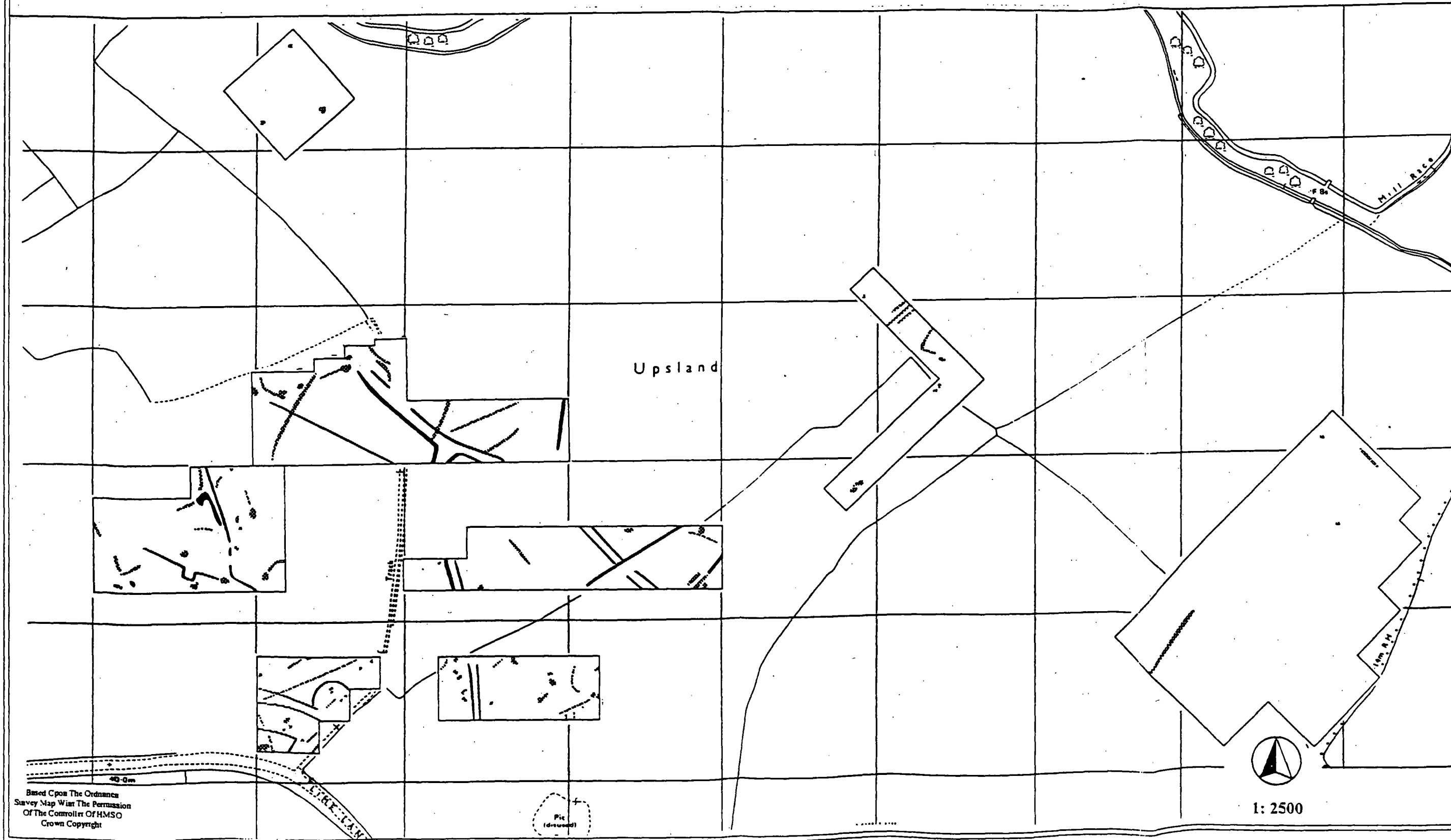
The North Yorkshire County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) identified two cropmark sites within the area of the site to the north of the B6267, together with the moated site at Upsland Farm immediately outside the site (see fig 2)

### 2.5.1 SMR No. 8458

The principal elements of this site consisted of a complex of double-ditched trackways with a possible junction at SE 3031 8030. A single ditch appeared to form a small

UPLAND, SUTTON HOWGRAVE

Fig. 3 Geophysical survey plot of archaeological features





enclosure in the angle of the junction. Two other single ditches to the west may also be part of this complex. The site is possibly of late prehistoric date.

The SMR aerial photographic plot recorded a number of other features associated with this complex, but the source for this information was not clear and these features could not be substantiated from the photographs held by the County and the Yorkshire Archaeological Society.

#### 2.5.2 SMR 8460

The SMR aerial photographic plot recorded two groups of cropmarks at SE 3089 8020 and SE 3072 8025. The former consisted of an enclosure and a trackway, while the latter consisted of a small square enclosure with an associated field system. Only the former group of features could be substantiated on an aerial photograph in the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography collection (BZR6). The source for the latter group of cropmarks was not apparent.

#### 2.5.3 SMR 8248

The most prominent archaeological feature in the vicinity of the study area is the moated site on which the present Upland Farm is located (centred on SE 3042 7981). The moat is an elliptical shape, orientated approximately northwest to southeast. It is presently under pasture and has farm buildings on the northern part. The island is divided into two halves by an earthwork bank running across it to the south of the present farm buildings. Originally the moat was fed by a feeder stream which entered the moat on the western side from a spring to the northwest, but this is no longer maintained.

A pair of ditches can be seen as cropmarks between SE 3000 7996 and SE 3016 7999 in OS field 0002 to the west. These features are aligned with the northern end of the stream feeding the moat and the 1840 tithe map confirms this cropmark as an extension of the stream. The cropmarks may reflect medieval water-management associated with the maintenance of the moat.

#### 2.5.4 Possible building

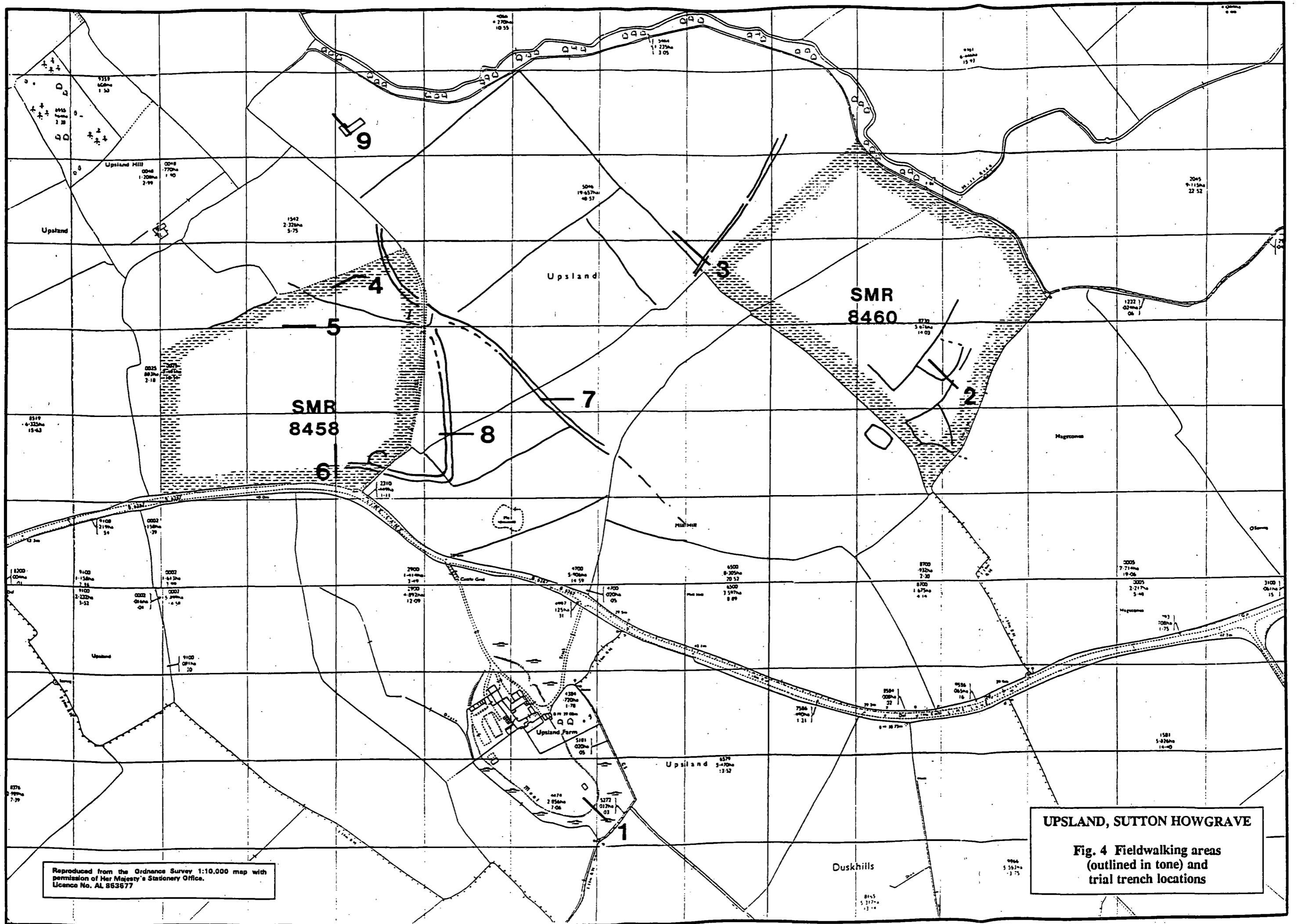
A small rectilinear cropmark was visible on vertical aerial photographs to the northwest of site 8458, at SE 3022 8054. It may represent the remains of a building with a small wing added to the north-west corner. A second cropmark to the north of this feature may be part of an associated structure. These features were incorrectly plotted on the SMR at SE 3045 8035, where they are shown in both the wrong location and at too large a scale. The building may potentially be early since no structure is marked in that location on any of the maps consulted to date (although see 5.1 - trench 9 below).

#### 2.5.5 Other cropmarks

A short section of double-ditched trackway was visible as a cropmark aligned northeast to southwest in OS field 5046 to the north of SMR 8460. There was no associated field system and it is apparent from the 1st Edition OS map that a number of other rectilinear cropmarks within the site former field boundaries now ploughed out.

### 3.0 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

A magnetometer survey was undertaken over 6.5 ha. within the site (see fig. 3). The survey confirmed that there is a concentration of ditch-type features in the western corner of the site comparable to SMR 8458 (centred on OS field 0025). It was, however, unable to substantiate the other areas thought, on the basis of the aerial



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**UPS LAND, SUTTON HOWGRAVE**  
**Fig. 4 Fieldwalking areas (outlined in tone) and trial trench locations**

photographs, to contain features. The detailed results of the geophysical survey are contained in a separate report (Geophysical Surveys 92/72) and are summarised below.

The archaeological features identified on aerial photographs and on the County Sites and Monuments Record on the eastern side of the site (SMR 8460) could not be detected by the survey. Similarly, the possible building recorded in the northwest corner of the site on vertical aerial photographs could not be detected either with magnetometry or resistivity. In both areas the survey did detect other anomalies and there can be no question of the area not being susceptible to this form of survey. It seems probable therefore that in these areas (numbered A, B and C in the report) the archaeological features have been either destroyed or very heavily degraded, possibly as a result of deep ploughing.

In contrast, the geophysical survey did confirm site SMR 8458 to be of archaeological interest. The interconnecting complex of double ditched trackways was identified together with a significant number of associated features which occurred predominantly on the western side of the trackways. It would seem likely that they indicate activity likely to be associated with a settlement.

#### 4.0 FIELDWALKING

A rapid fieldwalking survey was undertaken across two areas within the site to determine whether any pattern of surface finds could be identified which might provide additional information about those sites/features identified from the aerial photographs and the geophysical survey (see fig. 4). In addition, a series of 10m squares covering 0.42 ha., in two blocks within OS field 0025, were intensively fieldwalked as a detailed sample.

For the rapid fieldwalking, a series of transects at 5m intervals were walked and the position of any finds noted. Finds were only recovered from those areas that were intensively walked. The work was not conducted under ideal conditions since the two fields examined had been recently ploughed and therefore any finds had had little opportunity to weather out. (Detailed plots at 1:500 scale form part of the archive but are not reproduced here due to the lack of significant finds).

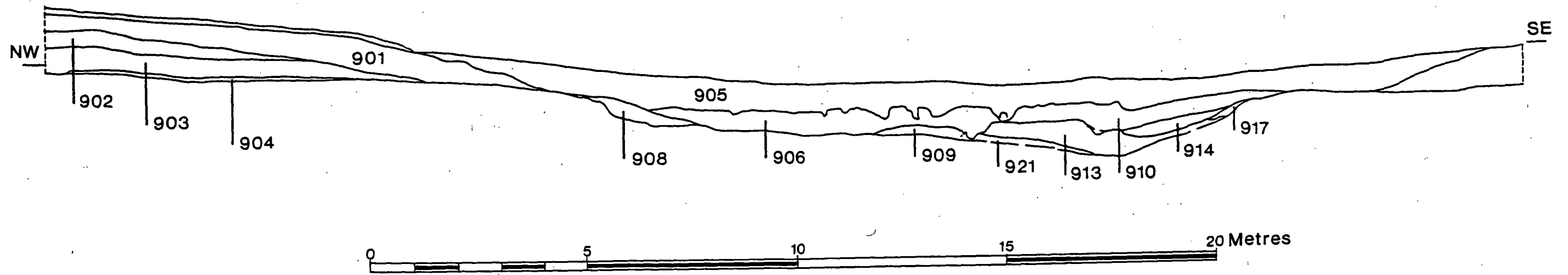
##### 4.1 Fieldwalking results

In OS field 8730, sixteen sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were noted. The small quantity and wide distribution of the material prevented recognition of any patterning, and probably represented a general background of field manuring debris.

In OS field 0025 the intensively-walked squares near the eastern end produced a total of 62 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery and a lead button. No significant pattern was present in the distribution of the material. A total of 65 sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery were noted from the line walking in the rest of the field. There was a general background spread of material probably representing manuring, with a slight increase in distribution density around the base of the southeast-facing hill scarp in the western half of the field, probably resulting from downhill movement of the pottery as a result of repeated ploughing.

Overall, the limited fieldwalking exercise failed to distinguish areas of potential archaeological interest, but suggested that the entire area of the survey had been subjected to manuring during the medieval period, as might have been expected due to the proximity of the deserted medieval moated manor of Upsland immediately to the south. The concentration of pottery noted was slightly higher to the west, nearer to the manor site. No prehistoric finds were noted.

# Trial Trench 1 Section.



# Trial Trench 4

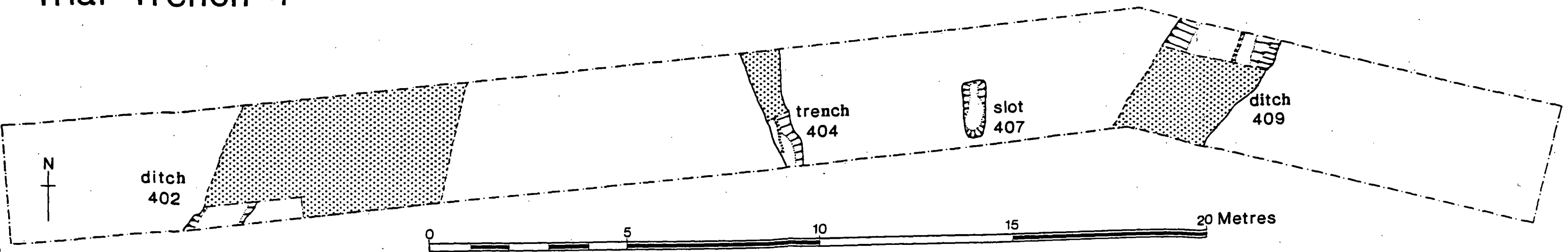


Fig. 5: Trench 1 section through moat and plan of trench 4

## 5.0 TRIAL EXCAVATION

A series of eight trial trenches were excavated in order to confirm the presence, nature and extent of features identified from both aerial photographs and geophysical survey (see fig. 4). Limited excavation was undertaken of specific features to establish the depth of selected features and to assess their potential for environmental sampling.

Trench (1) was excavated across the line of the moat around Upland Farm to establish its potential for the survival of waterlogged deposits. Trench 2 was excavated to evaluate SMR 8460 and trench 3 to examine a possible trackway further to the north. Trenches 4-8 were excavated to evaluate SMR 8458, while trench 9 investigated a possible building in the northwest corner of the site.

### 5.1 Excavation results

#### 5.1.1 SMR 8248

Trench 1 was located to the southeast of Upland Farm. It was positioned to section the moat surrounding the platform upon which the present farm is located in order to establish the extent of any surviving waterlogged deposits and to assess the impact of any alteration of the water table resulting from any nearby gravel extraction. The trench was excavated by machine and a section through both the platform and the moat infill was recorded (see fig. 5). A limited number of stratified environmental samples were also taken.

The section showed that the central platform was composed of natural gravel (layers 904 and 922), overlain to the south by natural alluvial deposits (layer 908), and artificially enhanced by the addition of layers of material excavated from the moat (layers 901, 902 and 903). The moat itself, which survives as a broad depression, was shown to consist of a wide, shallow inner ditch (907), filled by gravel (909) and peat (906), and a parallel smaller outer ditch (916, fill 914). The relationship between the two features was destroyed by a modern land drain and it was not possible to establish the sequence of these features. No finds were recovered from them.

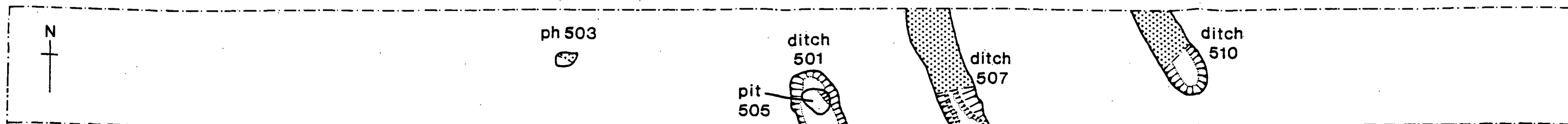
The ditches 907 and 916 were filled by homogeneous peat deposits 906 and 910, (which contained waterlogged wood 915), and were sealed by an organic sandy silt layer (905). The peat layers were cut by an active land drain (919/920). Below a possibly natural peaty soil layer (918) at the southern (outside) edge of the moat, the ditch was cut into a sequence of natural alluvial deposits (908, 913, 917, and 921).

Four samples were taken for environmental analysis, two from the ditch fills and two from the make-up deposits for the moat platform. The two samples from the moat platform contained almost no organic material whereas the ditch fills were extremely organic. The latter were of limited archaeological interest since they consisted almost wholly of natural vegetation. This is not entirely surprising as the section was excavated some distance from the main building complex. The results from this section should not be taken as an overall indicator of the archaeological potential of the moat as a whole since the nature of the deposits is likely to vary throughout the circuit. (Further details of the botanical assessment are contained in a separate report).

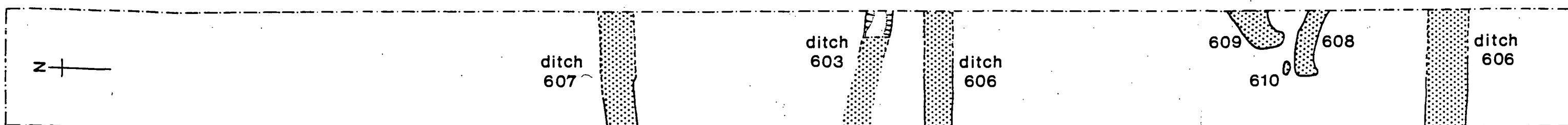
#### 5.1.2 SMR 8460

Trench 2 was excavated near the southern corner of OS field 8730, parallel to the southwestern boundary, orientated northwest to southeast. It was positioned so as to cross linear features and a possible small enclosure known from APs. It measured 50m by 3m. The modern ploughsoil (100) lay immediately above a gravel and sandy clay mixed alluvial subsoil (101). No archaeological features were detected.

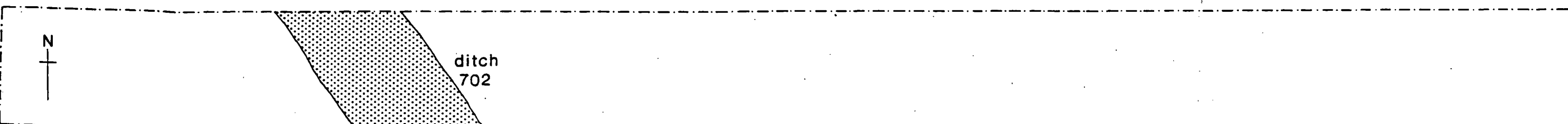
### Trial Trench 5



### Trial Trench 6



### Trial Trench 7



### Trial Trench 8

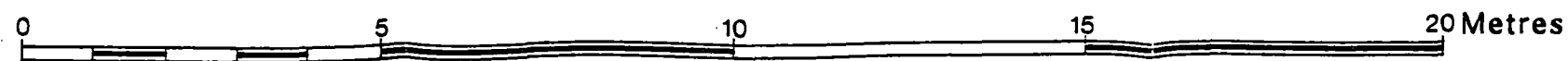
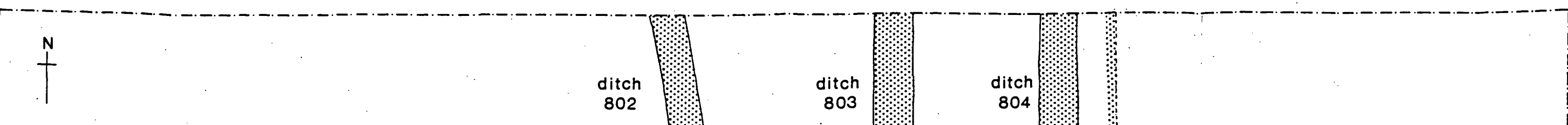


Fig. 6: Plans of features within trenches 5, 6, 7 and 8.

### 5.1.3 Trackway

Trench 3 was located near the centre of the southeastern side of OS field 5046, orientated northwest to southeast to cross a possible trackway seen on APs and the geophysical survey. It measured 60m by 3m. The modern ploughsoil (200) lay immediately above a clayey sand and gravel alluvial subsoil (201). No archaeological features were detected.

### 5.1.4 SMR 8458

Trench 4 was located near the northern side of OS field 0025, orientated east to west, in the area of a group of possible features located by geophysical survey. It measured 40m by 3m. The modern ploughsoil (400) lay immediately above a clayey sand and gravel subsoil (401). Five possible or certain archaeological features were observed to cut the subsoil (see fig. 5). These were, from west to east, a possibly linear hollow (402, fill 403) running northeast to southwest, a possible palisade trench (404, fill 405) orientated north to south, a possible slot (406) orientated north to south, a short slot (407, fill 408) orientated north to south, and a large ditch (409, fill 410) orientated northeast to southwest. None of these features produced any dateable finds. The large ditch 409 corresponded with a feature seen on the geophysical survey which continued for c.50m to the south.

Trench 5 was located towards the centre of OS Field 0025, near the base of a southeast-facing scarp, and measured 40m by 3m. It was orientated east to west in order to cross a series of linear features detected by the geophysical survey. Three soil layers and five definite archaeological features were observed, confirming the presence of north to south aligned linear features detected by geophysical survey, and also the presence of other previously undetected features (see fig. 6).

A modern ploughsoil (500) overlay a sandy clay colluvial layer (512), which was concentrated towards the base of the hill scarp to the west, and which thinned towards the eastern end of the trench. This overlay a clayey sand and gravel subsoil (513), into which five archaeological features were cut. These were, from west to east, an isolated posthole (503, fill 504), the northern terminal of a north to south aligned ditch (501, fill 502), a small pit (505, fill 506), a north to south aligned ditch (507, fills 508, 509), and the southern terminal of a north to south aligned ditch (510, fill 511). Medieval pottery was recovered from all of the parallel ditches.

Trench 6 was located near the southern edge of OS field 0025, and measured 40m by 3m. It was orientated north to south in order to cross a series of linear features detected by the geophysical survey, notably a group of three probable ditches running roughly east to west.

Four definite east to west orientated linear cuts were located, two of which (605 and 607) possibly equated to two of the features seen on the geophysical survey (see fig. 6). In addition three possible features were noted. The very varied subsoils in this trench made the recognition of archaeological features extremely difficult without considerable investigation. This would probably be less of a problem for linear features during a more extensive area excavation.

The modern ploughsoil (600) overlay a lower compacted ploughsoil (601), which in turn overlay a very mixed sand, clay and gravel subsoil (602). Into this were cut, from north to south, ditches 607, 603 (fill 604) and 606, all aligned east to west, three possible features (608, 609 and 610) of uncertain nature, and a further east to west aligned ditch (605). Only ditch 603 was excavated. No finds were recovered.

Trench 7 was excavated near the centre of OS field 4700, adjacent to the base of the western side of Mill Hill, and measured 40m by 3m. It was orientated east to west, and

was positioned to transect a probable trackway running northwest from Mill Hill seen on aerial photographs and the geophysical survey.

No archaeological features were located after stripping the modern ploughsoil (700). Subsequent further machine cleaning failed to reveal any features corresponding to the two parallel ditches seen on the aerial photographs and geophysical survey, but did clarify an area of reddish-brown clay (702) apparently within a linear hollow in the top of the gravel subsoil (701) orientated parallel to the unobserved ditches. This may have represented a hollow-way between unseen gravel-filled features. It should be noted that the width of the feature corresponded to the width of the area between the ditches on the geophysical survey plot.

Trench 8 was located near the western end of OS field 4700, and measured 40m by 3m. It was orientated east to west, and was positioned so as to transect a north to south orientated trackway seen on aerial photographs and the geophysical survey.

After removal of the modern ploughsoil (800) no archaeological features could be detected. A further spit was subsequently removed by machine, to a depth where cleaner gravel subsoil (801) was reached. Three possible ditches (802, 803 and 804) were then located (see fig. 6). The two eastern features (803 and 804) roughly corresponded with the two parallel ditches forming the trackway on the geophysical survey plot. None of the features were excavated.

#### 5.1.4 Possible building

Trench 9 was located near the northwestern end of OS field 5046, orientated northwest to southeast to cross the position of a possible building seen on vertical aerial photographs, but not located by geophysical survey. It measured 30m by 3m. The modern ploughsoil (300) lay immediately above a clean sand alluvial subsoil (301). No archaeological features were detected.

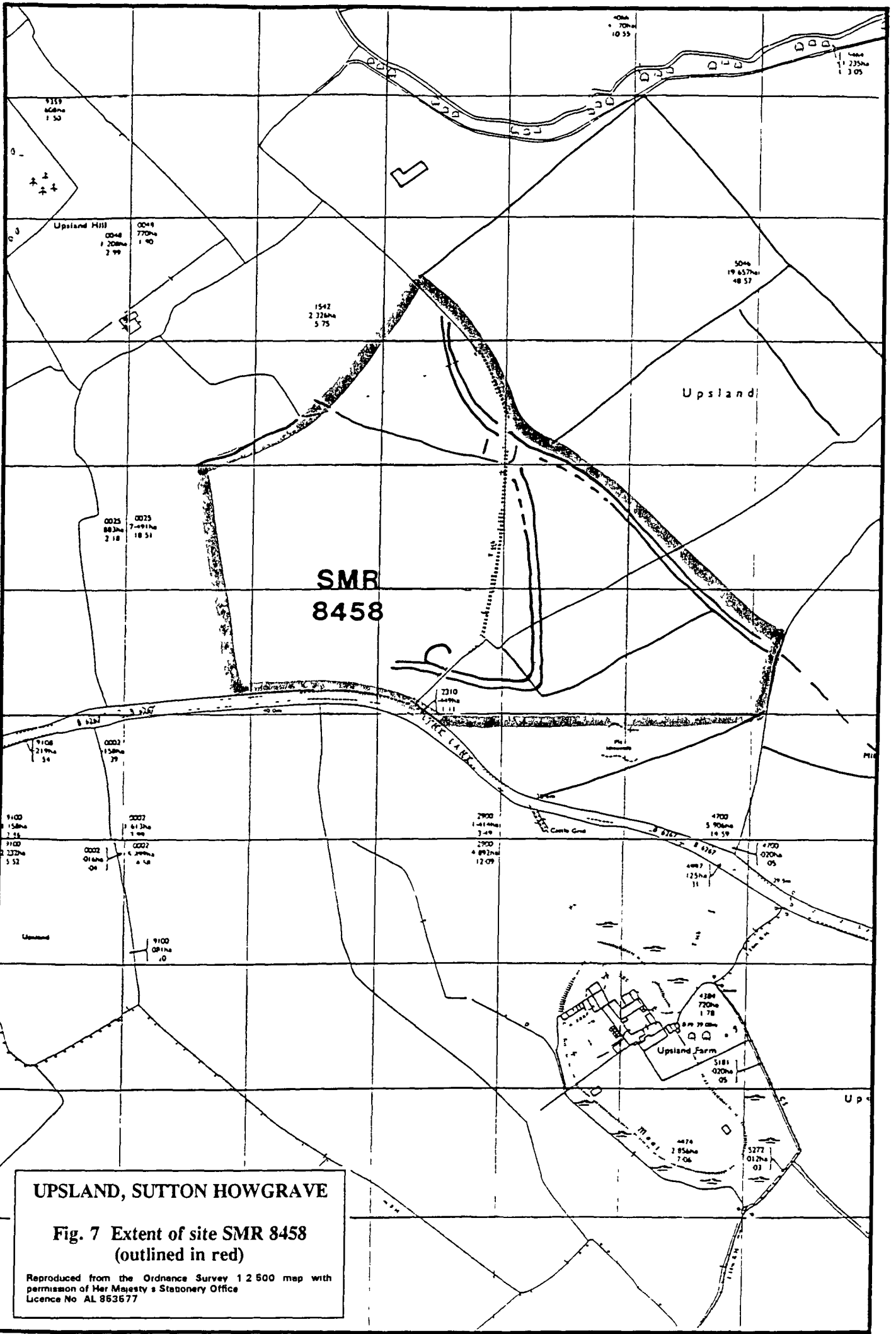
## 6.0 CONCLUSION

Not all of the features mapped on the aerial photographic transcription held in the SMR could be substantiated from the aerial photographs seen as part of the desktop assessment and in the case of the possible building the transcription appeared to be somewhat inaccurate.

Of the two definite aerial photographic complexes identified within the proposed site area, SMR 8460 on the eastern side could not be substantiated through field evaluation and had almost certainly been partially or completely ploughed away.

The second site (SMR 8458) consisted of an extensive series of ditches, trackways and other features principally within OS field 0025 and extending to the east of the modern farm track. The features visible on the aerial photographs were confirmed by both the geophysical survey and the trial trenching, although no dateable finds were recovered. The site appears to be a late prehistoric settlement with an associated field system and was overlain by later (medieval) ditches. The site had components comparable to a number of other known AP complexes in the Vale of York. To date there has been very little investigation of these sites and therefore their date, characteristics and wider importance have yet to be fully established. Whilst the site is not considered to be of national importance, the limited knowledge regarding prehistoric settlement in the Vale means that any site which contains a range of settlement features, as is the case here, must be considered to be of regional importance.





**UPSLAND, SUTTON HOWGRAVE**

**Fig. 7 Extent of site SMR 8458  
(outlined in red)**

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## 6.1 Recommendations

Policy E5 of the County Structure Plan states that planning permission on sites of archaeological importance will normally be refused. More detailed guidance regarding the treatment of archaeological remains affected by development is given in Planning Policy Guidelines 16 'Planning and Archaeology' (November 1990) and specific advice relating to mineral extraction is given in the recently revised CBI Code of Practice for Mineral Operators. The latter two documents advise that a balance needs to be struck between the importance of the archaeological remains on the one hand and the need for the development on the other. Depending on the importance of the remains three courses of action are recommended.

1. The archaeological remains are of sufficient importance to warrant refusal of planning permission
2. Permission may be granted subject to the applicant demonstrating that remains can be preserved *in-situ* within the development proposals.
3. Preservation of deposits is not feasible and the remains are of insufficient importance to warrant refusal of planning permission providing the applicant makes provision for adequately investigating and recording archaeological deposits in advance of and/or during development operations.

### 6.1.1 Site SMR 8458

Although this site is of regional significance it is not considered to be of sufficient importance to warrant either direct refusal of planning permission or complete preservation *in-situ*. It is, however, of sufficient importance to require excavation in advance of development where destruction of deposits is inevitable and preservation of deposits *in-situ* where feasible. The extent of the site is outlined in figure 7.

Preservation *in-situ* has a two-fold advantage. It ensures a continuation of the archaeological resource for future investigation when archaeological techniques will be more advanced and can often mean archaeological costs can be significantly reduced through avoiding the need for investigation.

As part of the planning application proposals, it is recommended that the development should be designed to ensure that the opportunities for preservation are maximised particularly in respect of the design and location of bunds, landscaping, drainage and access roads. Where preservation is not feasible a detailed excavation strategy should be devised to allow for sample excavation of selected areas of the site following topsoil removal. Excavation should concentrate primarily on areas of settlement activity, although all major features should be recorded in plan and section.

### 6.1.2 Site SMR 8460

Although this site could not be substantiated through field evaluation, it was certainly visible on aerial photographs. It seems likely therefore that this site has either been completely or partially destroyed by ploughing. In order to mitigate for the partial survival of remains, it is recommended that a watching brief should be undertaken during topsoil removal within the area of the site and that provision should be made to record any surviving archaeological features which are revealed.

### 6.1.3 Other areas

Since none of the other features identified in the initial assessment could be identified during the field evaluation, a limited watching brief should be undertaken during topsoil

removal in the other areas of the site. Provision should be made to record any significant archaeological features revealed during this process.

#### 6.1.4 Upland Moat

Hydrological studies indicate that the water table in the vicinity of the moat should be unaffected by gravel extraction north of the B6267. Copies of the hydrological study should be made available to the County Archaeology Section and as part of the development proposals, provision should be made for monitoring the water table at regular intervals and to remedy any significant fall.

#### 6.1.5 Preparation of planning application

In drawing up the detailed development proposals it is recommended that archaeological advice should be incorporated into the scheme so as to maximise the opportunities for preservation of remains and to assist in the preparation of a detailed strategy for both the investigation and the watching brief. This would ensure that the cost and time implications of undertaking archaeological work are fully evaluated and would also demonstrate to the Local Planning Authority that in submitting the application Pioneer have taken into account the full archaeological implications of the development.

It is also recommended that prior to submitting the application, the strategy for both preservation and excavation should be agreed with the Archaeology Section of the County Council. It would be advisable if, at this stage, agreement were also reached as to whether in granting permission the County would wish the archaeological works to be secured through condition or a Section 106 Agreement.

Northern Archaeological Associates  
June 1993  
Report: NAA 93/8  
Text: Richard Fraser and Greg Speed  
Illustrations: Roger Simpson

## 7.0 SOURCES

### 7.1 Aerial photographs

The following APs were studied at North Yorkshire SMR:

ANY 006/13,15,16;  
ANY 029/6,7;  
ANY 065/19,  
ANY 201/09,10.  
O.S. AP 73 99 101.

In addition, the following were studied at the Y.A.S collection:

DNR 0508/32A;  
DNR 0980/31

The following AP was obtained from Cambridge University Collection

CUC BZH6

A number of APs recorded as either in or near the study area were not located or studied. These are:

ANY 206/08;  
CUC AQA 30,31;  
CUC BZH4,5,7;  
DNR 0980/32;  
DNR 0983/16,17.

### 7.2 References

- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Beresford M (1955)                | <i>The Lost Villages of Yorkshire</i> , YAJ Vol. 38, 309        |
| Edwards W. and Trotter F M (1978) | <i>British Regional Geology The Pennines and Adjacent Areas</i> |
| Faull M. & Stinson M (1986)       | <i>Domesday Book Yorkshire</i> .                                |
| Field J. (1979)                   | <i>English Field Names: A Dictionary</i> .                      |
| Le Patourel H E J (1973)          | <i>The Moated Sites of Yorkshire</i>                            |

### 7.3 Maps consulted (with NYCRO microfilm numbers).

1. A plan of Philip Bendlowes esq estate at Sutton cum Howgrave and Upsland.. by Rich Richardson of Darlington 1760. (1497/164-166).
2. Howgrave field names and acreages n d. (w.m. 1811) (1497/160-163)
3. Tithe map, Sutton cum Howgrave, 1838. (1801/195-200)
4. Plan of a freehold estate in the township of Kirklington and Sutton cum Howgrave, 1859. (1982/397-399).
5. Kirklington tithe map, 1840 (1796/49-55) (Frame 53 shows the area of Upsland Farm)

## APPENDIX 1

This appendix consists of full descriptions of features and deposits observed during the excavation programme, and are listed in the same order as they appear in section 5.1 of the main report.

### Trial Trench 1

**901 Mound make-up layer** Located at the northern end of the trench, this was a deposit of compact, dark brown slightly sandy silt, with moderate (c 10%) rounded pebbles (<100mm, mostly much smaller) Its observed dimensions were 5.9m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.42m, and it continued to the north, east and west. It had a slightly convex profile, and tailed-off downslope to the south into the moat, where it was overlain by the general m-filling layer 905. It sealed mound make-up layer 502. This artificial deposit was the uppermost of the five layers seen making up the mound within the moat.

**902 Mound make-up layer** This was a deposit of compact, dark reddish brown silty sand, with moderate (c 5%) rounded stones (<30mm). Its observed dimensions were 3.2m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.20m thick, and it continued to the north, east and west. It had a slightly convex profile and tailed-off to the south. It was above layer 903 and was sealed by layer 901. This apparently artificial deposit was a mound make-up layer.

**903 Mound make-up layer** This was a deposit of compact, dark greyish brown, sandy silt, with frequent (c 20%) rounded pebbles, broken stone and crushed red sandstone. Its observed dimensions were 4.5m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.28m thick, and it continued to the north, east and west. It had a fairly flat profile, and tailed off to the south. It was above layer 904, and was below layer 902. This deposit was interpreted as a buried topsoil on the grounds of appearance.

**904 Layer** This was a very compact, grey, gritty silty sand and gravel, composed of rounded stones (<30mm). Its observed dimensions were 2.35m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.07m thick. It had a convex profile, and tailed off to the north and south. It was above natural gravel layer 922, and was sealed by layer 903. It was interpreted as a natural gravel lens.

**922 Natural gravel** This deposit was a very compact, orange/grey mottled fine sand and rounded gravel (<100mm, mostly much smaller). Its observed dimensions were 6.7m north-south by 2m east-west, and it continued in all directions. It was not excavated. It had a flat profile, except to the south where it sloped down and was covered by natural alluvial deposit 908. It was also below natural gravel lens 904. It was not seen towards the southern end of the trench. This layer was interpreted as a natural gravel deposit which had been cut away by a natural watercourse leaving a mound which was subsequently enhanced to produce the raised platform associated with the moated site.

**908 Alluvial deposit** This was a layer of compact, mixed grey sandy gravel. Its observed dimensions were 1.65m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.25m thick, and it continued to the east and west. It overlain gravel 922 to the north, and was cut away by moat 907 to the south. This deposit was interpreted as a natural alluvial deposit within a relict watercourse subsequently reused as part of the moat.

**907 Ditch** This feature was located nearest to the northern (inside edge) of the general hollow forming the 'moat', and was presumably linear and curving. Its observed dimensions were 4.4m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.70m deep, and it continued to the east and west. The surviving breaks of slope at the top were fairly sharp, and the sides were fairly gently sloping and slightly concave, with a rounded break of slope to a flat base. At the point where the feature was sectioned it was orientated east-west. It had probably been truncated to the south, although this was not visible within the general peat filling of the overall hollow. It was filled by fills 906 and 909, and cut alluvial deposits 908 and 913. This wide shallow ditch probably represented the original moat around the site, although this could not be demonstrated stratigraphically.

**906 Ditch fill** This deposit was a compact, dark greyish brown, peaty silt, with occasional small lenses of sand, frequent snail shells and rare sandstone pebbles. It measured 4.23m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.30m thick, and continued to the east and west. It had a fairly flat profile. This deposit was the peat filling of ditch 907. It sealed fill 909, was below the general hollow filling layer 905, and was cut to the south by land drain cut 920.

909 Ditch fill This deposit was a compact, blue-grey, gritty silty sand, with frequent (c 30%) rounded stones (<150mm) It measured 1.20m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.15m thick, and continued to the east and west. It had a convex profile, and tailed off to the north and south. It was a primary fill of ditch 907, and was sealed by fill 906. This deposit was very similar to alluvial layer 908, and was either redeposited from that layer, or represents a portion of the same layer left for some reason when the ditch was originally dug.

916 Ditch This feature was located towards the southern (outer) side of the overall hollow forming the 'moat'. It was linear, and measured 1.6m north-south by 2m east-west, and continued to the east and west. The depth was slightly uncertain, but at least 0.35m. The upper part of the cut could not be discerned within peat layer 910. The surviving sides were gently sloping and slightly concave. There was a gradual break of slope to a concave base. The feature was orientated east-west. It cut alluvial deposit 917 and was filled by 914. This feature was a ditch running along the outer (southern) edge of the base of the general moat hollow. Due to the homogeneity of the peat fill of all the cut features within the hollow, its relationship to ditch 907 was not resolved.

914 Ditch fill This deposit was a compact, greyish brown sandy silt with a substantial peat content. It measured 1.25m north-south by 2m east-west (continued to the east and west) by 0.20m thick. The upper profile sloped down to the north. This deposit was the fill of ditch 916, was sealed by layer 910, and was penetrated by stakes 915. It probably represented a natural silting/peat build-up within ditch 916.

912 Cut This cut was located immediately to the north of ditch 916. It was only seen in section, and the planform was uncertain. Its recognized dimensions were 0.20m north-south by 0.15m deep, although it might well have extended higher into layer 910, which was virtually identical to the fill 911. It had steep, straight-sloping sides, which met at a pointed base giving a 'v'-shaped profile. This feature cut 913 and was filled by 911. No evidence was recovered as to its original form or function.

911 Fill This deposit was a compact, dark brownish grey silty peat with lenses of sand and grey clay. It measured 0.20m north-south by 0.15m deep, although it might have extended higher unobserved due to similarity with the overlying deposit 910. It was only seen in section in the eastern trench baulk. This deposit was the fill of 912, and was sealed by 910.

913 Alluvial layer This deposit was located between ditches 907 and 916, and continued below ditch 916. It was a very homogeneous compact, blue-grey slightly silty fine sand. It was penetrated by two vertical pointed wooden stakes which did not survive above this layer. The deposit measured 2.90m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.35m thick, and continued to the east, south and west. The base profile was generally sloping down to the south, with the deposit thickening downslope. It was above layer 921, below alluvial layer 917, and was cut by features 907 and 912. This was part of the natural alluvial sequence.

917 Alluvial layer This deposit was observed to the south of ditch 916 towards the southern end of the trench. It was a compact mid brown sandy clay with orange mottling, and containing some gravel. It measured 3.8m north-south by 2m east-west, and continued to the east, south and west. It had a generally fairly flat profile. It was not excavated. It was above 913, below 918, and was cut by ditch 916. This was part of the natural alluvial sequence.

921 Alluvial layer This deposit was located to the north of ditch 916. It was a compact layer of blue-grey unsorted gravel and sand. The observed extent was 1.35m north-south by 2m east-west, and it continued in all directions. It was not excavated. It had a convex profile, sloping down to the south. It was probably the same deposit as 909 to the north, and was below layer 913. It was part of the natural alluvial sequence.

918 Soil layer This deposit was located at the southern end of the trench. It was a fairly compact dark greyish brown slightly peaty silty sand with frequent stones (<120mm). The observed dimensions were 1.6m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.43m thick, and it continued to the east, south and west. It had a convex profile sloping down and terminating to the north, although it also sloped down to the south beyond the trench. This deposit was above 917 and below general peat build-up 905. This deposit formed the southern, outer, lip of the moat hollow. It was not clear whether it was a natural or man-made deposit. If artificial, it might have been a hedge bank intended to keep a hedge above the water level within the ditch.

910 Peat layer This deposit was located to the south of land-drain 120. It was a compact dark brownish grey peat with lenses of silt and sand, few sandstone pebbles and frequent snail shells. It measured 3.20m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.35m thick, and continued to the east and west. It was separated to the north by land drain 120 from 906 which was originally part of the same layer. It tailed-off upslope to the

south It sealed 914 and possibly 911, and was cut by 920 It was below 905 This was part of the lower of the general layers of peat buildup within the moat hollow

915 Waterlogged wood Several vertical pointed split wooden stakes were observed at the northern side of the trench, apparently driven through ditch fill 914, and sealed by peat layer 910 No evidence was observed as to their purpose

905 Layer This extensive deposit was observed throughout the moat hollow It was a fairly loose, very dark brown (almost black) very organic slightly sandy silt with occasional crushed sandstone and pebbles It measured 13.38m north-south by 2m east-west (continuing to the east and west) by 0.38m thick It had a fairly flat upper profile, tailing up slightly at the northern and southern ends It was above 901, 918 and 919, and was sealed by turf 900 This deposit was the upper portion of the organic infilling of the moat hollow, where the extent of waterlogging was not sufficient to promote peat formation

920 Construction cut This feature was located to the south of ditch 907 It was linear in plan, running east-west, and its observed dimensions were 0.35m north-south by 2m east-west by 0.20m deep It continued to the east and west, and must have been cut from higher up through layer 905, although this could not be seen due to the similarity between 905 and fill 919. Cut 920 had steep, straight-sloping sides, and sharp breaks of slope to a flat linear base It was observed to cut 906 and 910 (though it must have been cut from 905), and it was filled by 919 This feature was the construction cut for a (active) ceramic land drain

919 Fill This deposit was a fairly loose brown peaty silt, with redeposited lenses of sand and clay At the base there was an inverted 'u'-shaped ceramic land drain, which was still active See 920 for comments on the observed dimensions This deposit was the fill of cut 920, and appeared to be sealed by 905, though more probably it continued upwards through 905 undisturbed It was the backfill of a land-drain construction cut, probably of no great antiquity since the drain was still active

900 Turf This was only seen as a distinct layer upslope at the northern end of the trench, elsewhere the vegetation growing directly from layer 905 It was a compact, dark greyish brown sandy silt, with occasional small rounded stones (<20mm) The excavated portion was 2m wide east-west by 0.08m thick It was only distinct as a layer for 4.4m at the northern end of the trench where it overlies 901 This deposit was above 905, and was the modern turfline

#### Trial Trench 2

100 Ploughsoil This was a loose/fairly compact, brown/dark brown (10YR4/3) slightly sandy slightly silty clay, with moderate chalk gravel (<60mm) It was 0.30m thick It was removed by machine

101 Subsoil This was a compact, yellowish brown (10YR5/6), sandy clay, with frequent patches of gravel (<80mm) It was rather mottled It was not excavated The top surface of this layer was cut by a single series of regularly spaced plough furrows orientated slightly more northwest-southeast than the trench

#### Trial Trench 3

200 Ploughsoil This was a loose-fairly compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), sandy clay, with moderate rounded stones (<150mm but mostly much smaller) It was 0.30m thick, and was removed by machine

201 Subsoil This was a compact, very mottled brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), clayey sand, with frequent rounded gravel (<100mm but mostly smaller) It was not excavated The top surface of this layer was cut by a single series of regularly spaced plough furrows orientated slightly more northwest-southeast than the trench

#### Trial Trench 4

400 Ploughsoil This was a loose-fairly compact, brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), sandy clay, with moderate rounded stones (<80mm, mostly smaller) It was 0.30m thick, and was machined off It sealed fills 403, 405, 408 and 410, and generally lay above subsoil 401

401 Subsoil This was a fairly compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), gritty clayey sand, with c 60% rounded gravel (<100mm, mostly <50mm) It was not excavated, but was seen to be >0.5m thick in the sides of the features cutting it

402 Hollow This feature was located near the western end of the trench. It was possibly linear in plan, and measured 3.4m north-south (continuing to the north and south beyond the trench) by c 6.5m east-west by 0.33m deep. It had a gradual break of slope at the top to a gently-sloping western side, with a gradual break of slope to a fairly flat and irregular base. It was orientated roughly north-south (c 25 degrees magnetic). It had been truncated by ploughing. It was filled by fill 403, and cut gravel 401. This feature was represented by a large area of soil left after topsoil stripping. A box section was excavated in the southwestern corner measuring 3.2m by 0.55m. It was not practical to fully clarify the rest of the feature. No evidence was recovered as to the date, origin or function of this feature. It appeared to parallel hollow way 409 to the east, and may represent a similar feature.

403 Hollow fill This deposit was a compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), sandy clay, with moderate rounded stones (<40mm), occasional small flecks of charcoal and small fragments of burnt stone. It was fairly homogeneous. No finds were recovered. It was the fill of hollow 402, and was sealed by ploughsoil 400.

404 Slot This feature was located c 20m from the western end of the trench. It was linear, and measured 3.00m north-south (continuing to the north and south beyond the trench) by 0.64m east-west by 0.52m deep. The surviving breaks of slope at the top were sharp. The western side was vertical and very regular. The eastern side was steep and straight sloping for the top 0.26m, then it levelled out, before dropping vertically into a 0.25m wide slot against the western side of the feature. This slot had a rounded terminal to the south 0.25m from the southern side of the trench, and continued to the north. The breaks of slope to the upper and lower bases were fairly sharp. Both bases were flat and regular. The feature was orientated north-south (c 340 degrees magnetic). It had been truncated by ploughing. It was filled by fill 405, and probably cut possible feature 406. It was only excavated in a 1.3m segment at the southern side of the trench. It was interpreted as a palisade trench of uncertain date and purpose.

405 Slot fill This deposit was a compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), clayey sand, with moderate rounded stones (<30mm), occasional larger rounded stones (<60mm), occasional small flecks of charcoal (<8mm) and occasional small fragments of burnt stone (<10mm). It was only excavated in a 1.3m segment. There was a possible postpipe visible in the southern section, represented by a stone-free vertical band 120mm wide. The deposit was otherwise rather homogeneous. No finds were recovered. This deposit was the fill of possible palisade trench 404, and was sealed by ploughsoil 400.

406 Possible feature This possible feature was located at the northeastern corner of slot 404. It was subtriangular in plan, widening to the north. It consisted of a deposit of compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), clayey sand, with occasional small rounded stones (<30mm) and occasional small flecks of charcoal (<4mm). It measured 1.50m north-south by 0.43m east-west, and continued to the north beyond the trench. This feature was not excavated. It appeared to be cut by feature 404, but may possibly have been part of it. It was cut into gravel 401.

407 Slot This feature was located 24.5m from the western end of the trench. It was subrectangular in plan with slightly rounded ends. It measured 1.45m north-south by 0.55m east-west by 0.26m deep. The break of slope at the top was sharp, the sides were steep and fairly straight-sloping, and there was a fairly sharp break of slope to a flat, regular base. The feature was orientated north-south, and had been truncated by ploughing. It cut gravel 401, and was filled by fill 408. Only the western edge was clearly defined, the other sides being rather vague due to the similarity of the fill to the surrounding natural gravel. Due to this the feature was fully excavated. This feature was a small slot of unknown date and function.

408 Slot fill This deposit was a fairly compact, brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), clayey sand, with moderate/frequent (c 30%) rounded stones (<60mm), occasional small lenses of sand and occasional small lumps of clay. The stones were concentrated towards the sides and base of the fill, which was slightly darker along the western side. No finds were recovered. This deposit was the fill of slot 407, and was sealed by ploughsoil 400.

409 Ditch This feature was located 9m from the eastern end of the trench. It was linear, and the observed dimensions were 2.90m north-south by 2.70m east-west by 0.45m deep. It continued to the north and south beyond the trench. There was a gradual break of slope to the gently sloping western side, and a sharp break of slope to the steep, concave eastern side. There were gradual breaks of slope to the base, which generally sloped down to the east with a slight linear depression along the eastern edge. The feature was orientated north-south (c 30 degrees magnetic). It had probably been truncated by ploughing. It cut gravel 401 and was filled by fill 410. Much of the feature was masked by a patch of soil which had been under-machined. However, the eastern edge was recovered. The feature was only excavated in a 0.9m segment at the northern side of the trench. No dating evidence was recovered. This feature was interpreted as a large ditch, and equated to a feature seen by the geophysical survey extending c 50m to the south.



410 Ditch fill This deposit was a compact, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4), clayey sand, with moderate rounded stones (<80mm, mostly 20-50mm), and occasional charcoal (<10mm) It was fairly homogeneous. No finds were recovered The fill within the cut feature was identical to the overlying 'lump' left during machine-stripping, suggesting that the feature may have extended higher than the top of the gravel subsoil This deposit was the fill of ditch 409, and was sealed by ploughsod 400

#### Trial Trench 5

500 Ploughsoil This layer was a loose-fairly compact, brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), sandy clay, with moderate rounded stones (<80mm, mostly smaller) It was 0.30m thick It was stripped by machine. It was generally above layer 512, and sealed feature fills 502, 504 and 511, and cleaned layer 509

512 Colluvial layer This layer was a compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), sandy clay, with lenses of dark grey silt and occasional rounded stones (<40mm) It formed a continuous layer up to 0.28m thick towards the western end of the trench, gradually thinning and becoming patchy towards the east. It was generally removed by machine, although the western 3m was hand excavated No finds were recovered It generally lay above gravel 513, and was sealed by ploughsoil 500 It was cut by feature 507, but its relationship with the other features was uncertain This layer was interpreted as a colluvial deposit derived from the hill scarp immediately to the west

513 Subsoil This layer was a fairly compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), very gritty clayey sand, with frequent (c 60%) rounded gravel (<100mm, mostly rather smaller) It was not excavated, but was seen to be at least 0.5m thick in the sides of excavated features It was cut by features 503, 505 and 510, and was generally sealed by layer 512 This layer was a natural gravel deposit

503 Posthole This feature was located c 14m from the western end of the trench It was subcircular in plan, and measured 0.38m north-south by 0.38m east-west by 0.16m deep The break of slope at the top was sharp, and the sides were very steep, slightly concave and fairly regular There was a rounded break of slope to the base which was rather irregular due to the coarse nature of the gravel into which it was cut The feature had been truncated by the machine stripping It was cut into gravel 513, and was filled by fill 504 Only the southwestern half was excavated This was an isolated, undated posthole, with no observed associations

504 Posthole fill This deposit was a fairly compact, very dark greyish brown (10YR3/2), silty clay, with c 10% dark grey silt/charcoal concentrated in a 0.20m diameter postpipe located at the western side of the feature Only the southwestern half was excavated, and no finds were recovered This deposit was the fill of posthole 503

505 Pit This well defined feature was located in the base of ditch terminal 501, 19.5m from the eastern end of the trench It was subcircular in plan, and measured 0.73m north-south by 0.66m east-west by 0.30m deep There was a sharp break of slope to very steep/vertical regular sides, and a fairly sharp break of slope to a fairly flat subcircular base The feature was fully excavated It had been truncated by ditch 501 It cut gravel 513 and was filled by fill 506 This was a small pit of uncertain date It was apparently unconnected with ditch 501, despite being positioned in the centre of the base of the ditch terminal, having a very different fill and a significantly different finds assemblage

506 Pit fill This deposit was a fairly loose, dark brown (10YR3/3), very gritty slightly clayey sand, with very frequent (>50%) rounded stones (<80mm, mostly much smaller), and occasional flecks of charcoal Fragments of bone were recovered The deposit appeared to consist of dirty redeposited natural gravel The larger stones must originally have been derived from higher in the natural gravel sequence than the feature survived This deposit was completely different from the overlying fill 502, which also contained a relatively large quantity of pottery, whereas 506 contained none It was the fill of pit 505, and was cut away at the top by ditch 501

501 Ditch This feature was located 19.5m from the eastern end of the trench, directly over pit 505 It was linear, with a rounded terminal to the north The observed dimensions were 1.40m north-south by 1.12m east-west by 0.32m deep, and it continued to the south beyond the trench The break of slope at the top was sharp The sides were regular and steep sloping, and there was a fairly sharp break of slope to a fairly flat base The feature was orientated north-south, apparently parallel to ditches 507 and 510 It had been plough and machine truncated It was filled by fill 502, and cut pit fill 506 The portion of the feature seen within the trench was fully excavated This feature was interpreted as the northern terminal of a medieval ditch extending to the south No such terminal was apparent on the geophysical survey plot, although this trench was excavated along the edge of the survey area, so this may be one of the linear features noted but interpreted as continuing to the north

502 Ditch fill This deposit was a compact, brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), slightly sandy slightly silty clay, with moderate rounded stones (<100mm, mostly much smaller), and occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. The stones were concentrated towards the base and western side. Finds recovered were medieval pottery and animal bone, distributed throughout the fill. The deposit was the fill of ditch 501, and was sealed by ploughsoil 500. The stone distribution suggested that when the ditch was created the upcast was thrown to the western side.

507 Ditch This feature was located 16m west of the eastern end of the trench. It was linear in plan, and its observed dimensions were 3.2m north-south by 1.00m east-west by 0.53m deep from the top of the subsoil 513. It continued to the north and south beyond the trench. There were sharp breaks of slope to steep, fairly straight sloping, regular sides, with steps on both sides near to the base. There were fairly sharp breaks of slope to a regular, linear, flat base c 0.25m wide. The feature was orientated north-south (slightly northwest-southeast), apparently parallel to ditches 501 and 510. It had been ploughed and machine-truncated. It cut colluvial layer 512, and was filled by fill 508 and probably cleaning layer 509. It was only excavated in a 1m segment adjacent to the southern trench edge. This apparently medieval ditch could be identified with a feature observed on the geophysical survey extending at least 50m to the south.

508 Ditch fill This deposit was a compact, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4), slightly sandy clay, with frequent (c 25%) rounded stones (<140mm, mostly much smaller) concentrated towards the centre of the fill, suggesting a gradual, even filling from both sides, and occasional flecks of charcoal and burnt clay. Medieval pottery was recovered. This deposit was the fill of ditch 507, and was sealed by cleaning layer 509.

509 Cleaning layer This deposit was identical to ditch fill 508. It was 0.03m thick, and was removed to clarify the edges of ditch 507. The pottery recovered was almost certainly attributable to the ditch fill, but was given a separate number as a precautionary measure.

510 Ditch This feature was located 10m west of the eastern end of the trench. It was linear, with a rounded southern terminal. Its observed dimensions were 2.40m north-south by 0.95m east-west by 0.25m deep from the top of gravel 513. It continued to the north beyond the trench. The breaks of slope at the top were sharp, and the sides were steep and slightly concave. There was a rounded break of slope to a linear, fairly flat base. The feature was orientated north-south (slightly northwest-southeast). It had been truncated by ploughing and machine-stripping. The feature was cut into gravel 513, and was filled by fill 511. The edges were rather uncertain. Only a 1.2m segment was excavated, in the southern terminal. This feature was interpreted as the southern terminal of a medieval ditch extending to the north. It was not apparent on the geophysical survey plot, possibly because it would only have started at the very edge of the survey area, and possibly because the fill was similar to the surrounding natural gravel.

511 Ditch fill This deposit was a compact, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4), clayey sand, with frequent rounded stones (<60mm), and occasional flecks of charcoal (<6mm). Medieval pottery was recovered. This deposit was the fill of ditch 510, and was sealed by ploughsoil 500.

#### Trial Trench 6

600 Ploughsoil This layer was a loose-fairly compact, brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), sandy clay, with moderate rounded stones (<80mm, mostly rather smaller). It was 0.20m thick, and was machined off. It was subsequently realised that the underlying layer 601 was a plough-compacted partially worm-sorted lower part of the ploughsoil.

601 Lower ploughsoil This layer was a compacted, brown/dark brown (10YR4/3), slightly sandy clay, with very frequent (c 40%) rounded stones (<80mm, mostly rather smaller). It was 0.10m thick. Parallel plough furrows were visible in the top surface running north-south (slightly northwest-southeast). No archaeological features could be detected at this level. A narrow strip was hand-excavated along the eastern side of the trench, and the rest was stripped by machine. This deposit, which lay below the ploughsoil 600 and above the subsoil 602, was interpreted as a plough-compacted lower ploughsoil.

602 Subsoil This layer consisted of mixed patches of gravel, yellow sand and grey clay, extending throughout the area of the trench. It was cleaned by machine, and not excavated. It was cut by linear features 603, 605, 606 and 607, and possible features 608, 609 and 610.

603 Ditch This feature was located 22m south of the northern end of the trench. The observed dimensions were 0.67m north-south (width) by 0.63m east-west by 0.20m deep, and continued to the east and west. The surviving break of slope at the top was sharp, the sides were steep and straight-sloping,

and there was a fairly sharp break of slope to a flat, linear base. The feature was orientated east-west. It had been truncated by ploughing. It was filled by fill 604. It was only observed and excavated in a 0.63m segment. This feature probably represented the truncated base of a ditch.

604 Ditch fill. This deposit, located within cut 603, was a fairly compact, dark yellowish brown (10YR3/4), clayey sand, with occasional stones (<80mm), and was fairly homogeneous. It had the same dimensions as 603. No finds were recovered. This was the fill of possible ditch 603.

605 Ditch. This feature was located 3m from the southern end of the trench. It was not excavated. It was orientated east-west, and its observed dimensions were 1.05m north-south by 3m east-west, continuing to the east and west. It had well defined edges, and was filled with a brown sandy clay with frequent (c 30%) gravel (<150mm, mostly much smaller). This feature cut subsoil 602, and was sealed by layer 601.

606 Ditch. This feature was located 16m from the southern end of the trench. It was not excavated. It was linear in plan and orientated east-west. Its observed dimensions were 0.8m wide north-south by 3m east-west, continuing to the east and west. It had fairly well defined edges, and was filled by a brown sandy silty clay with frequent (c 30%) gravel. It cut subsoil 602 and was sealed by the lower ploughsoil 601.

607 Ditch. This feature was located 24m from the southern end of the trench. It was not excavated. The feature was linear in plan, orientated east-west, and measured 0.8m wide north-south by 3m east-west, continuing beyond the trench to the east and west. It had well defined edges, and was filled by mixed brown silty sand and clay with frequent (c 30%) gravel. This feature cut subsoil 602 and was sealed by layer 601.

608 ?Feature. This probable archaeological feature was located 7m from the southern end of the trench. It was not excavated. It was generally linear in planform, with a terminal to the west, and was orientated east-west, curving slightly towards the southeast. It measured 0.45m wide north-south, by 1.8m east-west, and continued to the east. It was filled by a mid/dark brown sandy clay with very frequent (c 50%) gravel. This feature was cut into subsoil 602, and was sealed by layer 601.

609 ?Feature. This probable archaeological feature was located 8m from the southern end of the trench. It was not excavated. It was subrectangular in plan, and orientated northeast-southwest with a terminal to the southwest. It continued beyond the trench to the northeast. The visible dimensions were 1.4m northeast-southwest by 0.7m northwest-southeast. The feature was filled by a mid/dark brown sandy clay with frequent (c 40%) gravel. It was cut into subsoil 602, and was sealed by layer 601.

610 ?Feature. This possible feature (?posthole) was located 7.5m from the southern end of the trench, between features 608 and 609. It was not excavated. It was oval in shape, orientated east-west, and measured 0.18m north-south by 0.34m east-west. It was filled by a dark brown sandy silty clay with moderate gravel. This feature was cut into subsoil 602, and was sealed by layer 601.

#### Trial Trench 7

700 Ploughsoil. This was a fairly compact, dark brown (10YR3/3), sandy clay, with moderate rounded gravel (<100mm). The volume removed by machine measured 40m east-west by 3m north-south by 0.3m thick. This deposit sealed layer 702.

701 Subsoil. This deposit, seen throughout the trench, was a mostly fairly loose, dark brown (10YR3/3), gritty clayey sand matrix containing c 80% gravel (<120mm, mostly smaller). It was not excavated. The layer was made up of a series of large lenses of coarse gravel, fine gravel and sand. It was below layer 702.

702 Layer. This deposit was centred 9.5m from the western end of the trench. It consisted of a compact, reddish brown sandy clay with occasional rounded gravel (<80mm). It was observed in a band running north-northwest-south-southeast, measuring 3.3m wide and observed for a length of 4m, continuing to the north and south beyond the trench. It was up to 0.25m thick, and lay within a slight hollow. It was excavated by machine. This layer lay above subsoil 701 and was sealed by ploughsoil 700.

#### Trial Trench 8

800 Ploughsoil. This layer was a fairly compact dark brown (10YR3/3) sandy clay, with moderate rounded gravel (<180mm, mostly <100mm). The gravel had been largely worm-sorted to the base of the layer, requiring some re-machining in order to reveal archaeological features cut into the underlying

gravels. The volume machine-stripped measured 40m east-west by 3m north-south by 0.4m thick. This layer sealed features 802, 803 and 804.

801 Subsoil. This deposit was observed throughout the trench, and consisted of large lenses of fairly loose coarse gravel, fine gravel and sands, all in a matrix of dark brown (10YR3/3) clayey sand. It was not excavated. It was cut by features 802, 803 and 804.

802 Ditch. This feature was located 23m from the east end of the trench. It was not excavated. It was linear in plan, orientated north-northwest-south-southeast, and measured 0.84m wide east-west by 3m north-south, continuing beyond the trench to the north and south. It was filled by clayey sand with little gravel, and was cut through an area of gravel. It cut subsoil 801 and was sealed by ploughsoil 800.

803 Ditch. This probable feature was located 17.2m from the eastern end of the trench. It was not excavated. It was linear in plan, orientated north-south, and measured 1.0m wide east-west by 3m north-south, continuing to the north and south beyond the trench. It cut through an area of fine gravel, and was filled by sand with a higher proportion of larger stones. This feature was parallel to ditch 804 to the east. It cut subsoil 801 and was sealed by ploughsoil 800.

804 Ditch. This feature was located 13m from the eastern end of the trench. It was not excavated. It was linear in plan, orientated north-south, and measured 0.95m wide east-west by 3m north-south, continuing beyond the trench to the north and south. It was cut through an area of fine gravel, and was filled by dirty gritty sand. A parallel band of cleaner sand 1m wide lay to the east of the feature, and may have been part of it. This feature was parallel to 803 to the west. It cut subsoil 801, and was sealed by ploughsoil 800.

#### Trial Trench 9

300 Ploughsoil. This was a loose-fairly compact, yellowish brown/dark brown (yellower than 10YR4/3), slightly sandy clay, with moderate rounded stones (<80mm though mostly much smaller). Brick/tile and pottery fragments were more numerous than the general background levels, but also smaller. This was interpreted as being due to the clayier soil at this end of the field presenting the material more firmly to the plough, resulting in greater fragmentation. The layer was 0.30m thick, and was removed by machine.

301 Subsoil. This was a yellow (much yellower than 10YR7/8), fine sand, with occasional rounded stones (<40mm). It was slightly mottled with grey (10YR5/1) sand, which increased towards the northwest, becoming c 95% in the northwestern 3m of the observed area. This possibly reflected the geophysical data. The layer was generally very clean. It was not excavated.