

Swaledale & Arkengarthdale  
**SWAAG**  
Archaeology Group

Archaeological Excavation  
Hagg Farm  
Fremington  
Swaledale  
North Yorkshire

Interim Report

Hagg Farm, Fremington  
Site 102, SE 05713 98871  
Site 103, SE 05692 99000

October 14<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> 2013



Hagg Farm ©Jocelyn Campbell

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## Introduction

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The Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group (SWAAG) was formed in the summer of 2009. Later in that year SWAAG started recording the archaeological landscape of Hagg Farm, Fremington, led by SWAAG's President Tim Laurie FSA, the leading expert on the prehistoric landscapes of the area. The survey identified a series of possible settlement platforms across the fields of Hagg Farm.

In 2011, SWAAG held a one week training excavation at [Hagg Farm site 101](#).

In 2012, SWAAG excavated at what appeared to be the main settlement site, site 103, in July 2012 (2 weeks) and in November 2012 (1 week). In 2013 SWAAG excavated at site 103 three times: in April (1 week), June (2 weeks) and in October 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> (1 week), when the main focus was the nearby site 102.

This is an interim report of the October 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> 2013 excavation. The main objective of this excavation was to clarify a series of outstanding questions relating to site 103 as a result of the preceding excavations. This required a series of trenches across both site 103 and the neighbouring site 102. This block of work will continue to completion in the spring of 2014, after which this interim report will be updated once all the finds and samples from the 2013/14 excavations have been processed.

The objective of this excavation was to clarify the relationship between sites 102 and 103. Site 102 has two ovoid platforms approximately halfway down the dale-side between site 103 and the Fremington to Hurst road. There are two established trackways connecting the sites. Site 102 had not been surveyed by any geophysical methods, but both platforms are well defined. The eastern platform clearly is dominant, being larger and about one metre above the western platform. The eastern platform has a long established, once movable hen-house located centrally. Both platforms have a modern wire fence crossing east to west.



## Location

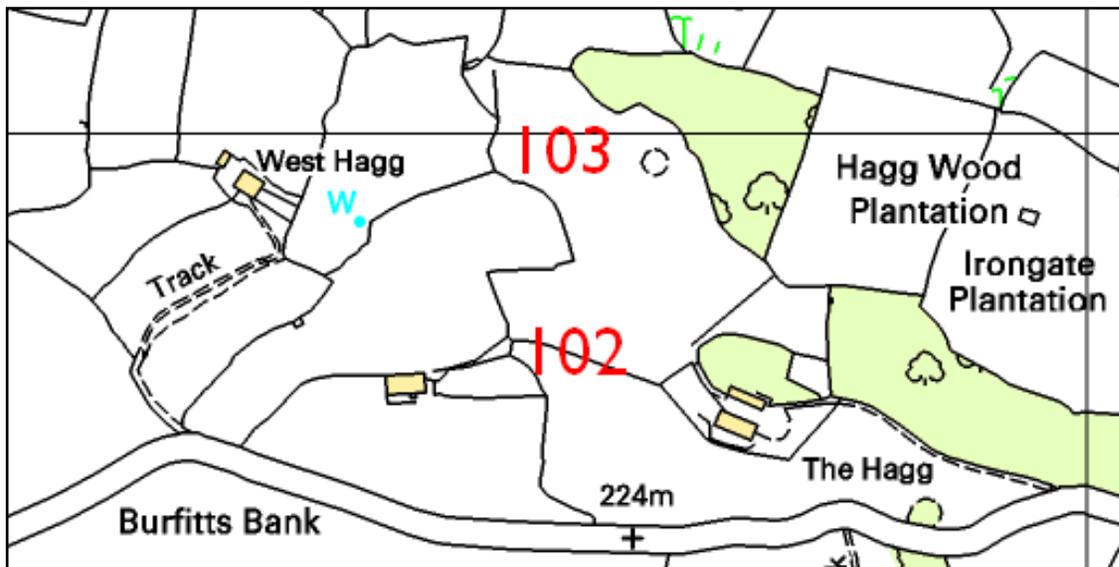
Hagg Farm (red markers on maps below), Fremington is situated just to the east of Reeth in Swaledale, North Yorkshire, UK.



UK Map.  
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UK Map.  
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Hagg Farm Excavation Sites - 102 & 103 (in red) indicate approximate positions of the two excavation sites. Hagg Farm is some 54m above the River Swale floodplain and extends northwards up the dale-side from 220m AOD to 413m AOD on Fremington Edge. ©Crown copyright and database rights 2011 Ordnance Survey 1000237401, kindly supplied by the North Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

## Personnel

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This excavation was organized by the SWAAG excavation sub-group.

### Excavation Managers

Philip Bastow  
Stephen Eastmead

### Professional Archaeologist

Tony Liddell, [Vindomora Solutions](http://vindomorasolutions.co.uk), Office 13, Consett Innovation Centre, Ponds Court Business Park, Genesis Way, Consett, County Durham, DH85XP, (vindomorasolutions.co.uk).

### SWAAG members who participated:

David Metcalfe  
David Williams  
Doug Waugh  
Emma Watson  
Flora and Graham Smith  
Jackie Snow  
Justin Wood  
Kate Millar  
Kate and Dustin Mirick  
Lesley Wolsey  
Mike Walton  
Richard Carter  
Rob Nicholson

Eleven people visited the site during the excavation including James Spry from the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority.

## Background, Aims and Objectives

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### Land use

The site is in permanent pasture at c. 234m AOD at site 102 and c. 260m AOD at site 103.

### Geology

Swaledale lies within the Askrigg Block, formed by limestone, cherts, sandstone and shale. Glacial drift deposits lie above rock, forming terraces of gravels, clay, limestone and sandstone. The underlying solid geology of the Hagg Plantation Settlement comprises Viséan-Namurian limestone with subordinate sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Alston Formation to the east and Viséan Middle Limestone overlain by Devensian glaciofluvial sheet deposits of sand and gravel in the west (Countryside Commission 1998). There is a fault line which may be an extension of the Stockdale disturbance towards Marrick that lies just above the site. This may account for the increase in slope of strata within Hagg Farm. The site lies below the lead mining veins on Copperthwaite allotment.

### Archaeological Background

In 1997 Ed Dennison Associates published an archaeological survey of Hagg Farm commissioned by English Heritage and the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority to complete a historical landscape survey as part of the Hill Farming Initiative. This report identified many archaeological features. It suggested that SWAAG site 103 (EDAS site 39) was a deserted farmstead of unknown date, possibly medieval, while for SWAAG site 102 (EDAS nearest site 44) the survey describes only a modern building that may well have been built on a third platform just to the north west of the main platform characterized by SWAAG.

An earthwork survey of the site was produced by SWAAG as part of a wider scheme of survey (The Fremington Project) in SWAAG Archaeological Report No. 1 (Laurie et al. 2010). The report concluded that the site is one of 9 possible separate farmstead settlements within a contemporary coaxial field system, probably of an Iron Age or Romano-British date, and that excavation could provide chronological depth to the landscape.

A geophysical survey of SWAAG site 103 was undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University in May 2011, comprising both resistivity and geomagnetic survey. The survey revealed that a well-defined enclosure existed at the Hagg Plantation site, with potentially two 'annexes' detected to the southeast and southwest of the main enclosure along with anomalies potentially representing small-scale industrial activity or stock management.

Whilst surveying site 103 a sherd of black-burnished ware had been recovered from a molehill on the site, suggesting possible Romano-British activity in the area.

Three excavations were undertaken by SWAAG and supervised by Archaeological Services Durham University (ASDU) in July 2012, November 2012 and June 2013. The ASDU re-

port (Oct 2013) amalgamates the results of all three excavations.

In April 2013 SWAAG excavated the top of the glacial mound 20 metres to the east of site 103 (Trench 5), SWAAG feature 103/407, reported published in May 2013 at [www.swaag.org](http://www.swaag.org).

## **Aims and Objectives**

SWAAG, with professional archaeological advice, judged that previous excavations at Site 103 raised a number of issues that could only be resolved by further excavation. SWAAG is therefore planning a series of small excavations at targeted areas on the site, to address the following issues:

1. Are the adjacent platforms at site 102 a neighbouring small settlement?
2. What is the exact course of the site 103 enclosure walls and does the evidence support the possibility of multiphase occupation of the site.
3. Further work to the west of trench 2.
4. Assess the small earthwork south of the eastern end of trench 1.
5. Magnetometry surveys to the south, west and north of site 103.

It is anticipated that this can be completed in the first half of 2014.

# Methodology

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## Topographical and Geophysical Surveys

In 2010 SWAAG completed a landscape survey of the lower levels of Hagg Farm ([Laurie et al. 2010](#)). A geophysical survey of site 103 was undertaken by Archaeological Services Durham University in May 2011, comprising both resistivity and geomagnetic survey. The survey revealed that a well-defined enclosure existed at the Hagg Plantation site. There has not been a corresponding geophysical survey of site 102 (Figure 2).

A GPS survey of site 102 platforms and trackways was completed. Site 103 is 130m north of site 102 and approximated 26m higher in elevation.

## Excavation, Recording, Reporting and Copyright

All excavation was done manually and the work carried out in accordance with accepted archaeological standards.

All recording and reporting has been completed by SWAAG.

Unless expressly mentioned in the text or besides figures all copyright belongs to SWAAG 2013 and permissions are detailed below:



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## Results Site 102

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### Process

It was envisaged that most of the 5 days would be spent excavating site 102. At the end of the second day it was decided that we had done sufficient work at this site. Days three to five were spent at site 103.

The 1857 OS Map (Figure 1) recorded no features at site 102. Prior to this excavation, a GPS survey was completed of the apparent platforms and trackways identified at Site 102 by SWAAG's visual landscape survey.

Three trenches were opened at site 102. A single trench, trench 1, orientated NNE – SSW on the minor western platform, an 'L' shape trench 2 on the major platform to the south of the modern fence, and a test pit on the north side of the fence beyond the hen-house (Figure 3) also on the major platform. All trenches are located on permanent hillside pasture. GPS data for all trenches are in Table 1.

### Site 102: Trench 1

The land owner kindly allowed SWAAG to temporarily remove the wire fence crossing the smaller western platform where trench 1 is located. The western platform is approximately 10.5m in diameter, with a substantial glacial bank to the north and a pronounced nearly semi-circular drop off to the south. The drop off was highlighted by stones visible through the turf forming a slightly raised bank. This platform is 70-90cm below the eastern platform.

Trench 1 measured 10x3m orientated NNE/SSW. 0.10-0.15m of topsoil (**101**) was removed (Figure 4) which revealed a stony bank at the southern end (Figure 6) and a scattering of random stones probably of colluvial origin in the northern third. No structures were found.

Seventeen finds were present in the topsoil. Just south of midway, on the western edge of Trench 1 appeared a semi-circular dark soil (**103**) which contained numerous small flecks of coal, coal derivatives and charcoal. This area was excavated. It appeared to have been a small fire pit and contained 24 finds in an area measuring 0.35m x 0.62m and 0.08–0.18m deep (Figure 5). The sub-soil (**102**) was removed from the trench to reveal the natural glacial soils (**105**) typical of the area. No finds came out of the subsoil.

The southern end of trench 1 shows a random stone clearance heap (**106**) that had subsequently grassed over. A section of this bank was removed which showed no underlying structure. Likewise a section through the natural glacial deposit (**105**) showed no new horizons (Figure 7).

## Site 102: Trench 2

The larger eastern platform is approximately 16.5m in diameter, with a smaller glacial bank to the north and like the western platform a pronounced semi-circular drop off to the south. The drop off was highlighted by a small bank. To the south and between the two platforms is a trackway, however two remaining gate posts suggests this may be a relatively modern track. This platform lies just a few metres to the west of a large, possibly glacial landslide (Figure 8).

Like the western platform a modern wire fence traverses the east platform. Trenches 2 and 3 were sited either side of this fence. Trench 2 (Figure 9) originally was 7 x 1m orientated north–south. This was enlarged by a 7 x 1m extension to the east from the northern end roughly parallel with the fence-line.

Like trench 1 the topsoil (**201**) was of good quality and relatively stone free. Five finds were present in the topsoil. Trench 2 eastern extension extended outside the platform area towards the edge of the landslip bank. Subsoil (**202**) extended throughout the trench to a depth of 0.15m with the exception of the south end of the initial trench where only topsoil and turf lay above the field clearance stones (**204**) (Figure 10). Sections through the subsoil were made at the north end of trench 2 and the eastern end of the extension trench down to natural glacial deposit (**203**) (Figure 11). All the finds were from the topsoil. No structures were found.

## Site 102: Trench 3

Located on the eastern platform, trench 3 was a 1 x 1m test pit located centrally just to the north of the hen-house.

The same contexts were found as in trench 2 and at the same depths. No structures or finds were found.

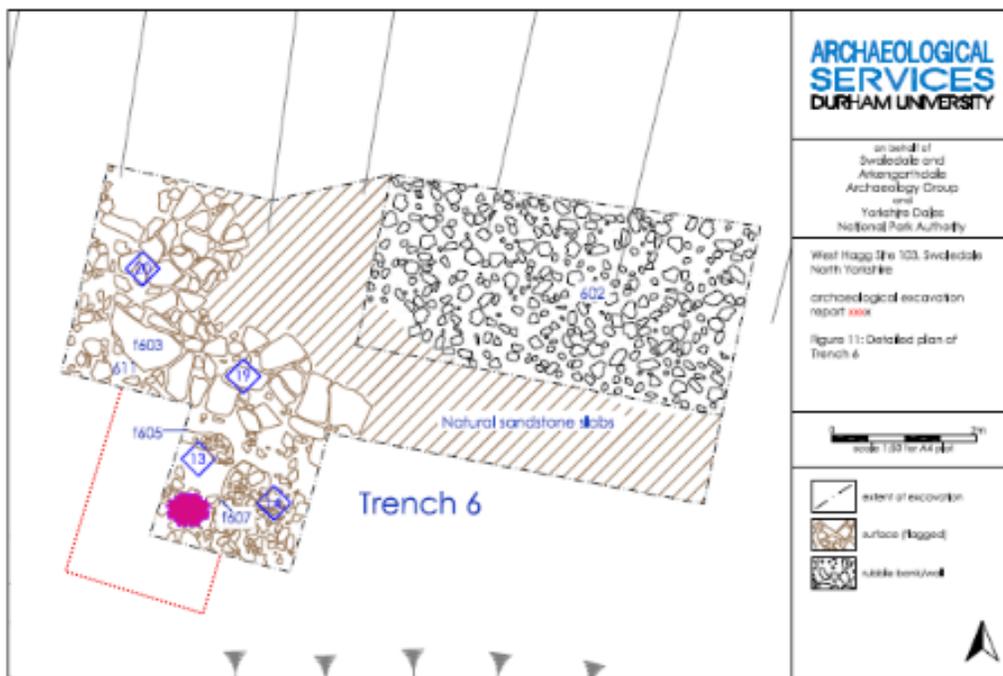
## Results Site 103

### Process

The 1857 OS Map of site 103 recorded no features, with the exception of the circular enclosure on top of the glacial mound to the east of site 103 (Figure 1), excavated by [SWAAG in April 2013](#). This was the fifth SWAAG excavation at site 103, the previous four managed by [Archaeological Services Durham University](#). The geophysics surveys and outlines of all previous trenches, together with trench levelling data and a site photograph can be seen in Figures 12 to 15. All trenches were located in permanent hillside pasture. GPS data for all trenches are in Table 1.

### Site 103: Trench 6

Trench 6 was a small 'L' shaped trench around a southerly extension trench that was excavated in June 2013 (See T6/2 in Figure 12, and Figures 16 & 17). The southwest corner of the 2x2m extension trench



excavated in June identified a 'hotspot' of high status Romano-British finds in a sealed context just above the natural clays and less than 2m from the sandstone 'work surface' that had been revealed in the main trench 6. This new trench was targeted to explore whether this was more than just a hotspot of finds. The trench was 1m wide and 3m long orientated N-S, with a 1x1m extension towards the east at its southerly end outlined in red as superimposed on the Archaeology Services Durham University drawing from June 2013 above. The purple marker indicates the hotspot area.

The top soil (601) contained 4 finds, whilst the deep subsoil (602) just above the natural clay layer (603), again contained a number of Romano-British ceramics all of which were found close to the original

hotspot. No structures were found.

### Site 103: Trench 7

Trench 7 initially looked at the platform to the north of Trench 1 towards the enclosure wall that was identified in Trench 4 during the November 2012 excavations. This has become a complex trench through the merger and extension of trenches 1 and 4 (Figures 12, 14 & 18). The June 2013 excavation identified the course of an enclosure wall from beyond the original trench 4 southwards to where it meets trench 1.

This enclosure wall, which runs mainly straight for 20m before a 2m section turns sharply to the west, before curving back southwards again where it meets the end of trench 1 (June 2012 excavation).



This 2m section has a clear western face to match the east face and reduces in wall width. In true Archaeology tradition this curved section of wall was exposed on the very last day of the June 2013 excavation, which naturally created more questions, why did it curve? Was it an earlier or later structure? Which direction was it heading?

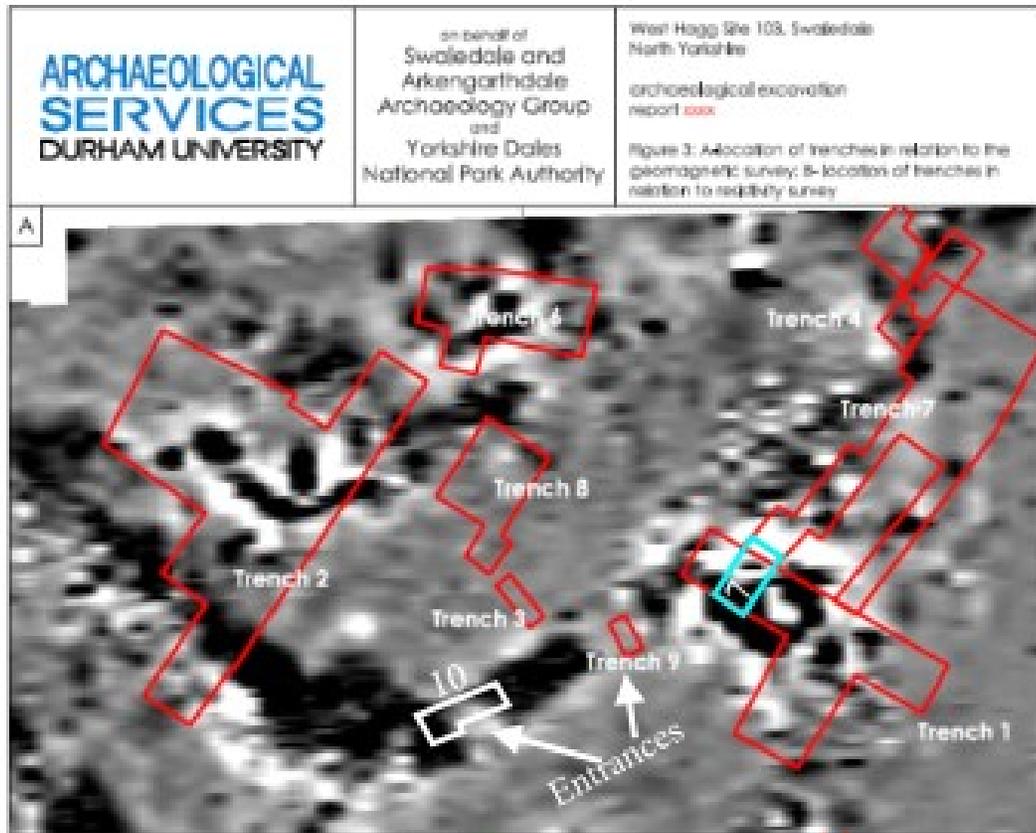
This excavation was targeted to explore whether the enclosure wall continued across the western end of trench 1 towards trench 9 (orange arrow in Figure 18) and/or curved to the east towards the entrance door sill identified in 2012 on the south side of trench 1 (blue arrow in Figure 18).

The trench described here, whilst referred to as trench 7, actually overlaps both trench 7 from June 2013 excavation and trench 1 from the July 2012 excavation, and measured 4 x 2m and orientated NE–SW.

Figure 19 shows the end of the excavated wall in June 2013 and Figure 20 shows its extension southwards and the random stone heap covering the wall. The possible directions the wall may go in are identified in Figure 18 (orange and blue arrows). No further work was done in this trench on this occasion.

### Site 103: Trench 10

The south east corner of the settlement site has two possible entrances which are both flanked by small banks. In June 2013 trench 9, a 2 x 1m trench across the northernmost possible entrance (Trench 9), revealed some significant stones that could have been foundation stones of an enclosure structure.



Trench 10 was opened on the possible southern entrance extending southwards up to the bank. See above for new trenches 7 (blue) and 10 (white). It was orientated ENE–WSW, 5.5m long and 1.6m wide for 3.3m of its length and then broadened to 2.3m for the remaining 2.2m.



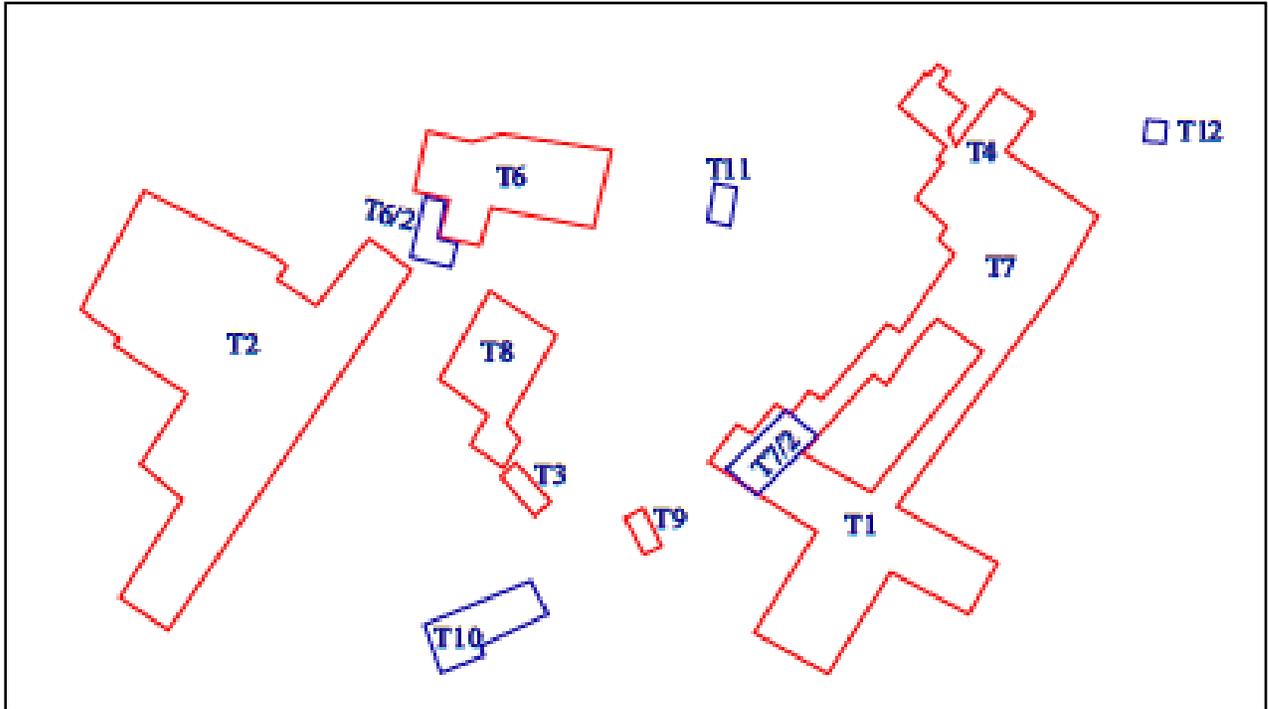
The above image from the first excavation in July 2012 shows the relationship between the two entrances and trenches Trench 7 (Trench 1), Trench 9 and Trench 10.

The topsoil (**1001**) varied in depth throughout the trench from 0.15–0.30m. The predominant feature in the trench is the enclosure wall (**1003**) that appears to align in the direction of trenches 9 and 7. On the inside of the wall is a cobbled surface (**1002**). Where the wall and the cobbled surface end, a compact pebble surface (**1004**) extends across the width of the trench for approximately 0.9m towards the ENE end. The trench was extended across the possible entrance and up the intermediate bank which is located in the middle of the two entrances. No further walls were found. A dark semi-circular compact shaley surface (**1006**) was revealed disappearing under the NW trench side.

The ENE end of the trench was taken down to natural (**1007**). When looking at the section of the ENE end of the trench, it appears that the bank was constructed of two layers of buried soil with intermediate layers of stone (**1008, 1009, 1010 and 1011**) (Figures 21, 22 & 23).

### Site 103: Trench 11

Trench 11 was 5m east of trench 6, the natural sandstone surface, and towards trench 4 and the enclosure wall (see plan below).



A 2 x 1m trench was orientated NNE–SSW. The top soil (**1101**) is a mid-brown friable silty sand with occasional medium and coarse pebbles extending 0.15m bgl. The subsoil (**1102**) a yellowish brown medium sand of hard compaction but friable texture between 0.10 and 0.15m deep. At 0.30m bgl was a level layer of flat sandstone rocks (**1103**) (Figures 24 & 25) that had the appearance of being placed there as a surface. There was a single find recorded in the topsoil in trench 11.

### Site 103 : Trench 12

Trench 12 was a 1 x 1m test pit located 24.5m to the east of trench 6 (Figure 26). The June 2013 excavation found a cobbled surface under the topsoil extending northwards from trenches 4 and 7 as shown in the diagram below. It is unknown how far the cobbles extend. 3 finds were recorded in the topsoil (**1201**) which was a mid-brown friable silty sand containing occasional medium pebbles extending 0.23 bgl. No finds were recorded in the subsoil (**1202**) which was a light brown compact silty sand with frequent large pebbles which was in excess of 0.15m deep. There was no evidence of the cobbled surface extending to trench 12 (Figure 27). The upper surface of the natural contained frequent stones which appeared to be random natural placements in a glacial deposit or post glacial landslide The Lidar image (Figure 8) suggests a second landslide terminated on the northern fringe of site 103.

## Finds and Samples

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### Finds

The significant finds will be submitted for professional identification after site 103 excavations are completed in the first half of 2014. # These appear to be Romano-British, however the coarse nature of some items may suggest Iron-Age.

The summary listing for site 102 includes:

Trenches 1,2,3 - Topsoil	Ceramic	11
	Metal	3
	Glass	8
	Organic	1

Trenches 1,2,3 - Subsoil	Nil
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Trench 1 - Fire pit fill	Ceramic	16
	Glass	7
	Bone	1

All site 102 finds appear to be eighteenth or nineteenth century.

**The summary listing for site 103 include:**

Trench 6 - Topsoil	Metal	4
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Trench 6 - Subsoil	Metal	1
	Ceramic	6 #
	Chert flakes	2

Trench 7 - Subsoil	Ceramic	1 #
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Trench 10 - Topsoil	Ceramic	8 #
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Trench 11 - Topsoil	Metal	1
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Trench 12 - Topsoil	Ceramic	2
	Chert flake	1

### Samples

Two samples were collected: Sample 1 from site 102, trench 2, context 201 and Sample 2 from site 103, trench 10, context 1009 and 1011 (the buried topsoils).

## Discussion

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### Site 102

The principal finding in excavating this site was the lack of any indication of a settlement site. All the finds appears to be relatively modern. The topsoil across both platforms was of good quality and unusually stone free indicating that it had at some stage been cultivated and the naturally occurring stones removed. It is likely that those stones were placed along the platform edge immediately before the change of slope forming the shallow perimeter banks for the two platforms. The only feature identified across these two cultivation terraces was a small fire pit on the western edge of trench 1 that contained 57% of the total finds from site 102 (Figure 29).

### Site 103

Trench 6: The extension of trench 6 was excavated to explore whether the hotspot of finds that occurred close to the western edge of the previous 2x2 extension was an indication of further features or simply a hotspot of artefacts. 6 additional Romano-British pottery sherds were found close to the original finds, but no further features were revealed (Figure 31 & 32).

Trench 7: This is a complex area requiring patient excavation as there is a large amount of random stone covering the wall which probably originates from stone robbing activities in the eighteenth century for use in the existing field boundary dry-stone walls. It became clear on the second day that there would be insufficient time to complete this task, and that it would be expedient to call a halt and recommence work again in the spring of 2014, when excavation can continue without time restraints. One fine piece of Romano-British black burnished ware was found (Figure 33) at the inside base of the enclosure wall.

Trench 10: The south east corner of the western half of the settlement has shallow banks with gaps, suggesting the possibility of two entrances to that part of the settlement. This trench was placed over significant magnetometry anomalies to establish:

- a. If there was any structure indicating an enclosure wall either side of the most southerly entrance.
- b. If the landscape earthwork is an entrance.
- c. If any structure continued towards the more northerly of the two entrances.
- d. If these were two entrances, were they of different periods?

There was only time to try to address a. and b. during this excavation, but work here is scheduled to continue in 2014. Figures 21, 22, 23 and 30 show the substantial enclosure wall foundation that ends at the possible southerly entrance and the associated finds. There is then 0.9m of compact stone surface present through the entrance. A number of typical Romano-British pottery sherds were found. The trench was lengthened as far as time would permit in a ENE direction to establish the location of the opposing entrance wall suggested in the magnetometry survey. This was not found. The section from this end of trench 10, through trench 9 and up to trench 7 needs to be clarified. Similarly the other end of trench 10 needs to be clarified where it turns westerly along the enclosure, and secondly in the corner of the enclosure where a magnetic anomaly is present.

Trench 11: This was positioned on top of a magnetic anomaly 5 metres to the east of trench 6. The excavation revealed an apparent human laid stone surface, but not how far it extends, however the magnetometry suggests that it is not much larger than the trench.

Trench 12: This trench was sited to the north of trench 7 to explore if the cobbled surface present at the north end of trench 7 extends in that direction. No surface was found.

## Recommendations and Archive

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### Recommendations

#### Site 102

No further excavations are recommended.

#### Site 103

Further targeted excavations are required to further investigate:

- Site 103 enclosure wall(s)
- The small circular platform adjacent to trench 1
- Western side of trench 2
- The south east side of trench 2
- Others as required

### Archive

The archive from this excavation as well as the follow-up excavations planned in 2014 will be deposited in the Swaledale Museum, Reeth, Swaledale, North Yorkshire.

## Trench Summaries Site 102

bgl = below ground level

AOD = altitude above Ordnance Datum

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>102</b>	
<b>Trench: 1</b>		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b>		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b>
10 x 3		0.45	233.30 – 234.94
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
101	Topsoil	Mid brown friable sandy silt with floral disturbance, under grass. Thinner layers over stone bank. Overlies: <b>102</b> , <b>106</b> and fill <b>103</b> . Very few stone/rock inclusions which is unusual for this area suggesting it may have been a cultivation terrace.	0.01–0.10 bgl
102	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stones that overlies 105 and is under 101.	0.15 deep
103	Deposit	Fill of fire pit <b>104</b> , dark brown with black inclusions, very friable sandy silt with frequent small stones and flecks of coal and coal derivatives and charcoal. This small area contained 24 finds including ceramics, glass and bone.	0.62 (north to south) and 0.35 wide 0.08- 0.18 deep
104	Cut	Has the appearance of a small fire pit that appears to have been set using coal as the main fuel. It is of irregular ovoid shape and lies under <b>101</b> topsoil and cuts through both <b>102</b> subsoil and <b>105</b> natural. The fire pit extends under the western edge of trench 1 and is centred 5.60m from the NW trench corner.	0.62 (north to south) and 0.35 0.08-0.18 deep
105	Natural	Yellowish brown firm compact silty sand with frequent mainly sandstone inclusions but with other glacially deposited rocks too. At 0.60m appears to be becoming more clayey. This material may have been a re-deposited landslip material or more probably original glacial deposit, as the main landslide terminated a few metres to the east of site 102. See Lidar image (Figure 11).	0.62+ deep
106	Layer	A random stone unstructured bank of predominantly sandstone but with other minor rock types of glacial origin. <b>106</b> lies under <b>101</b> .	0.10 – 0.50 deep

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>102</b>	
<b>Trench: 2</b> <b>'L' shaped: Initially N-S with an E-W extension.</b>		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b> N-S 7 x 1 E-W 7 x 1 addition		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b> <b>0.40</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b> <b>234.83 – 235.59</b>
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
<b>201</b>	Topsoil	Mid brown friable sandy silt with floral disturbance, under grass. Thinner layers over stone bank. Overlies <b>202</b> and <b>204</b> . No significant stone/rock inclusions which is unusual for this area and suggests it may have been a cultivation terrace. Finds: ceramic 2, glass 1, metal 1, other 1.	0.10 – 0.13 bgl generally, but <0.05 over 204.
<b>202</b>	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small and medium stones, under <b>201</b> and overlies <b>203</b> . No finds.	0.15 deep.
<b>203</b>	Natural	Yellowish brown firm compact sandy silt with frequent medium to coarse pebbles. Texture firm. Compaction: compact. Mainly sandstone inclusions but with other glacially deposited rocks. At 0.40m bgl appears to be becoming more clayey. This material may have been a re-deposited landslip material or more probably original glacial deposit as the main landslide terminated a few metres to the east of site 102. See Lidar image (Figure 11).	Starts approx. 0.25 bgl
<b>204</b>	Layer	A random stone unstructured bank of predominantly sandstone but with other minor rock types of glacial origin that lies under <b>201</b> . It was not sectioned to see the context below.	2x1

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>102</b>	
<b>Trench: 3</b>		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b> 1 x 1		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b> <b>0.46</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b> <b>236.02</b>
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
<b>301</b>	Topsoil	Mid brown friable sandy silt with floral disturbance, under grass. Overlies <b>302</b> . No significant stone/rock inclusions with is unusual for this area which suggests it may have been a cultivation terrace. No finds.	0.13 bgl
<b>302</b>	Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown friable sandy silt with occasional small and medium stones, under <b>301</b> and overlies <b>303</b> . No finds.	0.15 deep.
<b>303</b>	Natural	Yellowish brown firm compact sandy silt with frequent small to medium pebbles which lies under <b>302</b> . Texture firm. Compaction: compact. This material may have been a re-deposited landslip material or more probably original glacial deposit as the main landslide terminated a few metres to the east of site 102. See Lidar image (Figure 11).	Below 0.28 bgl.

## Trench Summaries Site 103

bgl = below ground level

AOD = altitude above Ordnance Datum

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>103</b>	
<b>Trench: 6</b> Oct 2013 'L' shaped extension		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b> 1x3 orientated N-S, with a 1x1 eastern extension.		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b> <b>0.40</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b> <b>259.56 – 259.90</b>
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
<b>600</b>	Topsoil	Topsoil was a mid-brown friable silty sand with 10% coarse pebble inclusions, lies under grass. Finds: 4 metal.	0.20 bgl
<b>601</b>	Subsoil	Subsoil was a yellowish brown compact silty sand with moderate coarse pebbles and occasional large rock inclusions up to 0.30m. Lies under <b>601</b> and over <b>603</b> . The soil's sticky texture appeared to be caused by waterlogging from heavy overnight rain and having a clay layer ( <b>603</b> ) underneath. Finds: ceramic 6 chert flakes 2. All the Romano-British finds were present in the lower levels of the sub-soil.	0.15 – 0.20 deep
<b>609</b>	Natural	Natural layer was a brownish yellow compact clay with a plastic texture and occasional medium to coarse cobbles that lies under <b>602</b> . Finds – nil.	Approximately 0.40+ bgl

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>103</b>	
<b>Trench: 7</b>		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b> October 2013 4 x2		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b> <b>0.43</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b> <b>259.83 – 260.41</b>
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
<b>700</b>	Turf/ Topsoil		
<b>701</b>	Wall	Base foundation stones of enclosure wall. Large facing stones with rubble infill.	0.3 – 0.4
<b>102</b>	Layer	Mixed sized stone layer, probably rubble from wall robbing activity.	0.4
<b>708</b>	Layer	Compacted shale base lying under <b>701</b> extending north and east of trench.	0.4+ bgl

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>103</b>	
<b>Trench: 10</b>		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b>  Trench 10 was oriented ENE–WSW, 5.5m long and 1.6m wide for 3.3m of its length and then broadened to 2.3m for the remaining 2.2m.		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b>  <b>0.42</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b>  <b>257.27 – 258.27</b>
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
<b>1001</b>	Topsoil	This context extends from the southern end of the trench northwards covering contexts <b>1002</b> , <b>1003</b> and <b>1004</b> . Beyond <b>1004</b> the topsoil changes, see <b>1005</b> . This context is a mid-brown friable silty sand with occasional coarse pebble inclusions and lies under grass. Finds: 8 ceramic.	Up to 0.30 bgl. Least above the wall 0.10 bgl.
<b>1002</b>	Layer	Cobbled surface to the west of the enclosure wall but not extending to the ENE beyond the wall. Cobbles typically 0.05 – 0.20m. Finds – nil. Lies under 1001.	Not known
<b>1003</b>	Wall	Enclosure wall foundation stones of dry-stone construction, predominantly sandstone, orientated in line with the trench and lying under <b>1001</b> . The wall terminates after 1.85m and has slumped to the SE. The width is 1.20m but it appears that it may have originally been nearer to 1.0m wide. Finds – nil.	Not known
<b>1004</b>	Layer	Compacted medium to coarse pebble surface which extends from the enclosure wall 0.9m to the ENE and extending the full width of the trench. This lies under <b>1001</b> . Finds – nil.	Not known
<b>1005</b>	Topsoil	This topsoil extends from where 1001 ends above 1004, along the trench to the ENE, and lies under grass. The topsoil is a mid-brown friable silty sand of loose compaction with moderate fine to medium pebbles. This context overlies <b>1006</b> , <b>1007</b> and <b>1008</b> . Finds – nil.	0.10 – 0.12 bgl
<b>1006</b>	Layer	This layer is composed of a compact bluish black shaley layer of fine to medium pebbles. It is semi-circular extending beyond the western edge of the trench starting just beyond <b>1004</b> for 1.7m to the ENE. Finds – nil.	unknown
<b>1007</b>	Natural	Natural was a yellowish-brown compact silt sand with 10% small pebble inclusions. At the ENE end of the trench a double series of stone and buried topsoil layers sit on top of <b>1007</b> , whilst beyond that up <b>1004</b> it lies under <b>1005</b> . Finds – nil.	unknown
<b>1008</b>	Layer	Layer of thin cobbles with the appearance of a reburied strata when forming the shallow mound in-between the two entrances. This strata lies below <b>1005</b> and above <b>1009</b> and follows the surface profile of the mound. Finds – nil.	
<b>1009</b>	Buried topsoil	Buried topsoil mid-brown friable silty sand with occasional coarse pebble inclusions. This strata lies below <b>1008</b> and above <b>1009</b> and follows the surface profile of the mound. Finds – nil.	0.10 – 0.15 deep

<b>1010</b>	Layer	Layer of thin cobbles with the appearance of a reburied strata when forming the shallow mound in-between the two entrances. This strata lies below <b>1009</b> and above <b>1011</b> and follows the surface profile of the mound. Finds – nil.	
<b>1011</b>	Buried topsoil	Buried topsoil mid-brown friable silty sand with occasional coarse pebble inclusions. This strata lies below <b>1008</b> and above <b>1007</b> and follows the surface profile of the mound. Finds – nil.	0.10 – 0.15 deep

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>103</b>	
<b>Trench: 11</b>		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b>		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b>
2 x 1 located 5m east of trench 6 aligned midway on trench 6's N-S axis.		0.30	259.84 – 260.06
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
<b>1101</b>	Topsoil	The topsoil was mid-brown friable silty sand with occasional medium to coarse pebble inclusions under grass. Finds 1 metal.	0.15 bgl
<b>1102</b>	Subsoil	The subsoil was a yellowish-brown hard but friable medium sand containing glacial rocks up to 0.20m. Finds – nil.	0.10 – 0.15 deep
<b>1103</b>	Layer	A regular layer of sandstone stones making an apparent hard surface that has slightly subsided leaving wider gaps than expected if it was a man-made surface. It has a different appearance to the colluvial deposit seen in trench 6 during the June 2013 excavation. The location of trench 11 appears to be over a small rectangular signal on the magnetometry (Figure 14). Finds – nil.	n/a

<b>SWAAG Site:</b>		<b>103</b>	
<b>Trench: 12</b>		<b>Excavation Method: Manual</b>	
<b>Dimensions (m):</b>		<b>Max. Depth (m):</b>	<b>Ground Level (m) (AOD):</b>
1 x 1 located 24.5m east of NE corner of trench 6.		0.38	261.66 – 261.79
<b>Context #:</b>	<b>Description:</b>		<b>Depth (m):</b>
<b>1201</b>	Topsoil	The topsoil was mid-brown friable silty sand with occasional medium pebble inclusions, below grass. Finds: 2 ceramic and a single natural chert flake.	0.23 bgl
<b>1202</b>	Subsoil	Subsoil was of slightly lighter brown colour, compact but friable in texture. A silty sand with frequent coarse pebbles and cobbles of a random natural deposition, consistent with glacial origin. Finds – nil.	>0.15 deep

## Tables

Table 1. GPS Trench Survey: Processed data (single rover)

Name/Ref No.	Site	Description	East	North	Ortho height	Surv_Horz_Conf	Surv_Height_Conf
BASE		Dumpy Ref	405704.538	499008.950	261.426	0.043	0.047
354			405700.969	499005.864	268.345	173.241	98.000
RICM (CORS)		RICM	417205.088	501971.207	230.804	34.648	19.600
1	103	Trench12	405727.722	499006.750	261.665	0.043	0.049
2	103	Trench12	405728.696	499006.771	261.680	0.044	0.049
3	103	Trench12	405728.735	499005.719	261.789	0.043	0.048
4	103	Trench12	405727.745	499005.661	261.740	0.044	0.049
5	103	Trench11	405707.969	499003.814	260.055	0.043	0.047
6	103	Trench11	405708.961	499003.481	260.005	0.043	0.045
7	103	Trench11	405708.691	499001.759	259.844	0.043	0.046
8	103	Trench11	405707.746	499001.940	259.849	0.043	0.046
9	103	Trench6	405696.198	499000.874	259.599	0.044	0.045
10	103	Trench6	405697.267	499000.648	259.678	0.045	0.045
11	103	Trench6	405697.826	499002.678	259.873	0.045	0.045
12	103	Trench6	405702.918	499001.719	259.848	0.045	0.045
13	103	Trench6	405703.700	499005.384	260.374	0.045	0.045
14	103	Trench6	405698.682	499005.131	260.122	0.046	0.044
15	103	Trench6	405697.237	499006.411	260.227	0.046	0.044
16	103	Trench6	405694.649	499006.221	260.199	0.046	0.044
17	103	Trench6	405694.070	499003.285	259.786	0.045	0.044
18	103	Trench6	405694.740	499003.115	259.810	0.044	0.043
19	103	Trench6	405694.002	499000.290	259.503	0.046	0.043
20	103	Trench6	405695.986	498999.805	259.539	0.046	0.043
22	103	Trench6	405695.170	499001.086	259.643	0.047	0.042
23	103	Trench6	405695.754	499002.919	259.838	0.044	0.039
26	103	Trench7	405712.639	498991.629	260.204	0.047	0.041
27	103	Trench7	405709.885	498988.882	259.961	0.048	0.041
28	103	Trench7	405708.426	498990.195	259.716	0.047	0.042
29	103	Trench7	405711.247	498992.954	260.036	0.047	0.041
30	103	Trench10	405700.417	498983.155	258.103	0.048	0.040
31	103	Trench10	405697.282	498981.563	257.420	0.048	0.039
32	103	Trench10	405697.492	498981.001	257.254	0.049	0.039
33	103	Trench10	405695.490	498980.363	257.164	0.049	0.040
34	103	Trench10	405694.716	498982.499	257.492	0.049	0.039
35	103	Trench10	405699.771	498984.588	258.111	0.049	0.039
36	103	Trench10	405700.405	498983.150	258.118	0.049	0.038
44	102	Datum Post	405709.495	498874.994	236.792	0.054	0.036
45	102	Trench3	405723.716	498868.147	236.021	0.065	0.054
46	102	Trench3	405724.674	498867.783	236.022	0.067	0.053
47	102	Trench3	405724.356	498867.064	235.916	0.065	0.053
48	102	Trench3	405723.381	498867.472	235.981	0.066	0.053
49	102	Trench1	405704.534	498871.006	234.770	0.058	0.035
50	102	Trench1	405707.222	498869.955	234.940	0.059	0.035
51	102	Trench1	405701.357	498861.500	233.297	0.065	0.044
52	102	Trench1	405704.264	498860.717	233.452	0.063	0.042
53	102	Power Pole	405705.714	498859.455	233.263	0.185	0.110
54	102	Trench2	405720.658	498861.469	235.487	0.196	0.106
55	102	Trench2	405717.546	498855.223	234.880	0.198	0.107
56	102	Trench2	405718.425	498854.786	234.825	0.107	0.059
57	102	Trench2	405721.090	498860.013	235.352	0.096	0.049
58	102	Trench2	405727.013	498856.604	235.521	0.186	0.096
59	102	Trench2	405727.547	498857.515	235.586	0.198	0.104
60	102	Trench2	405721.596	498861.031	235.518	0.101	0.050

# Figures

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## Site 102



Figure 1. 1857 OS Map of site 102 and 103.

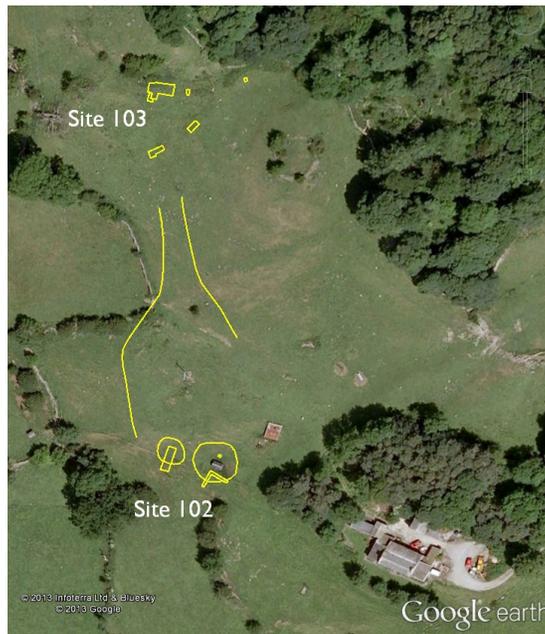


Figure 2. Site 102 showing the two trackways leading from the two platforms towards site 103, and the positions of the trenches. ©2013 Google ©2013 Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky.

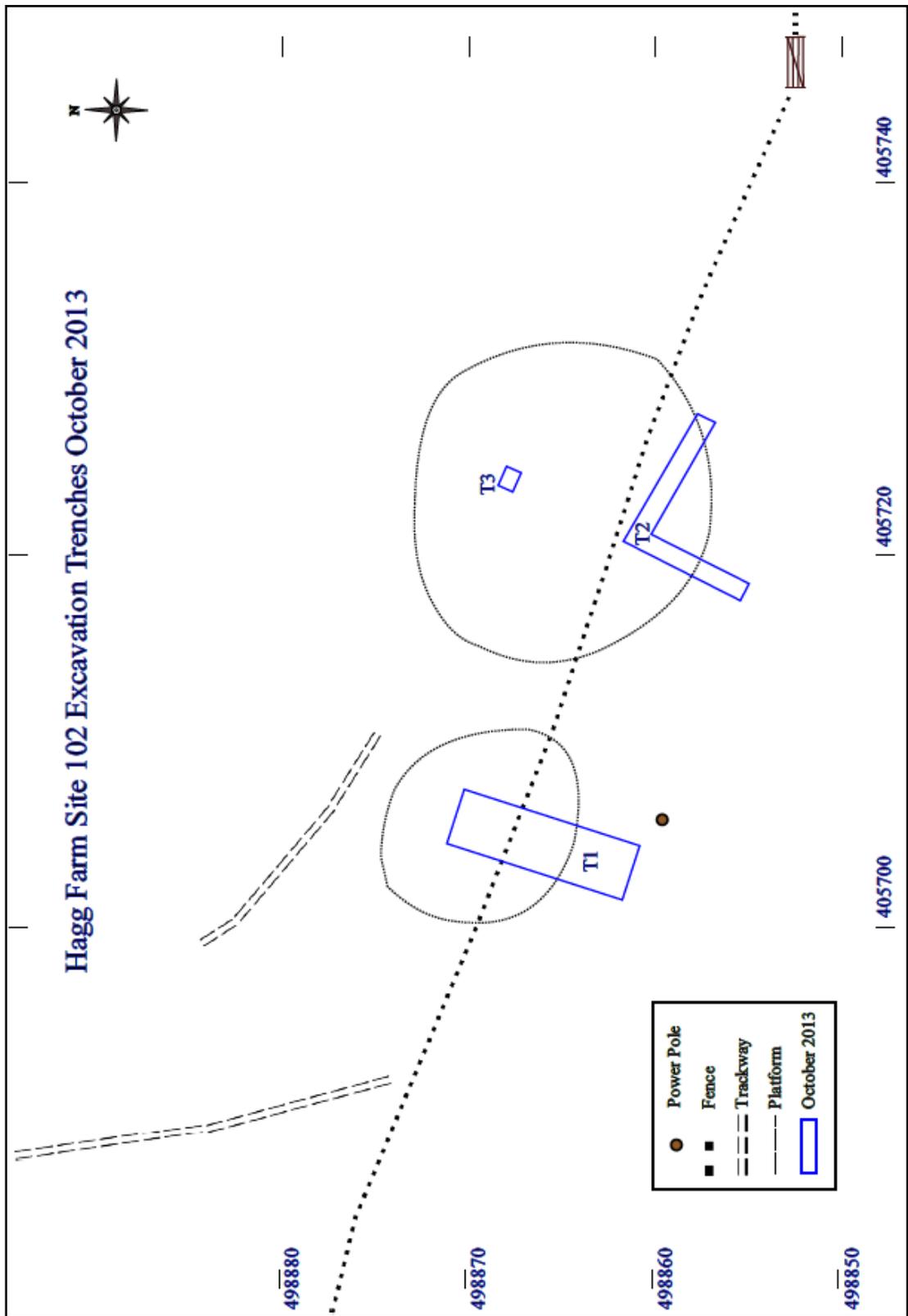


Figure 3. Site 102 Trenches T1, T2, and T3.



Figure 4. Site 102. Trench 1: Subsoil removed.



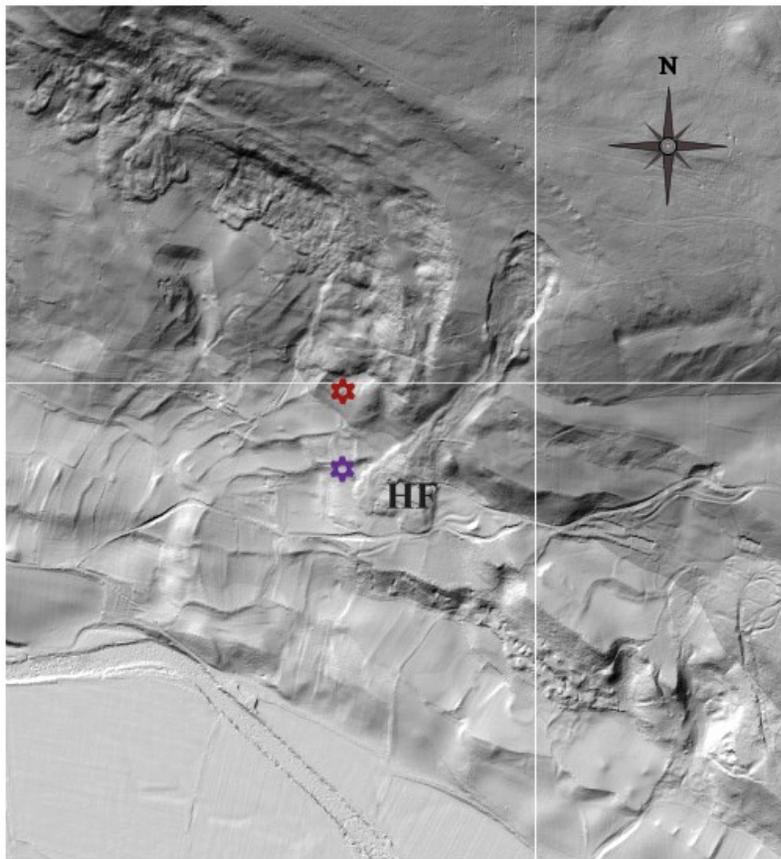
Figure 5. Site 103. Trench 1: Fire Pit.



Figure 6. Site 102. Southern end of trench 1 showing a random stone clearance bank.



Figure 7. Site 102. Trench 1: A section through the natural glacial deposit (105).



⚙ = site 102      **HF** = Hagg Farm      ⚙ = site 103

Figure 8. Hagg Farm Lidar showing landlides.  
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Figure 9. Site 102. Trench 2 extending from fence-line to below the change of slope.



Figure 10. Site 102. Trench 2: The stone bank and the platform's southerly edge.



Figure 11. Site 102. Trench 2. Section down to natural and then a further section through the natural.

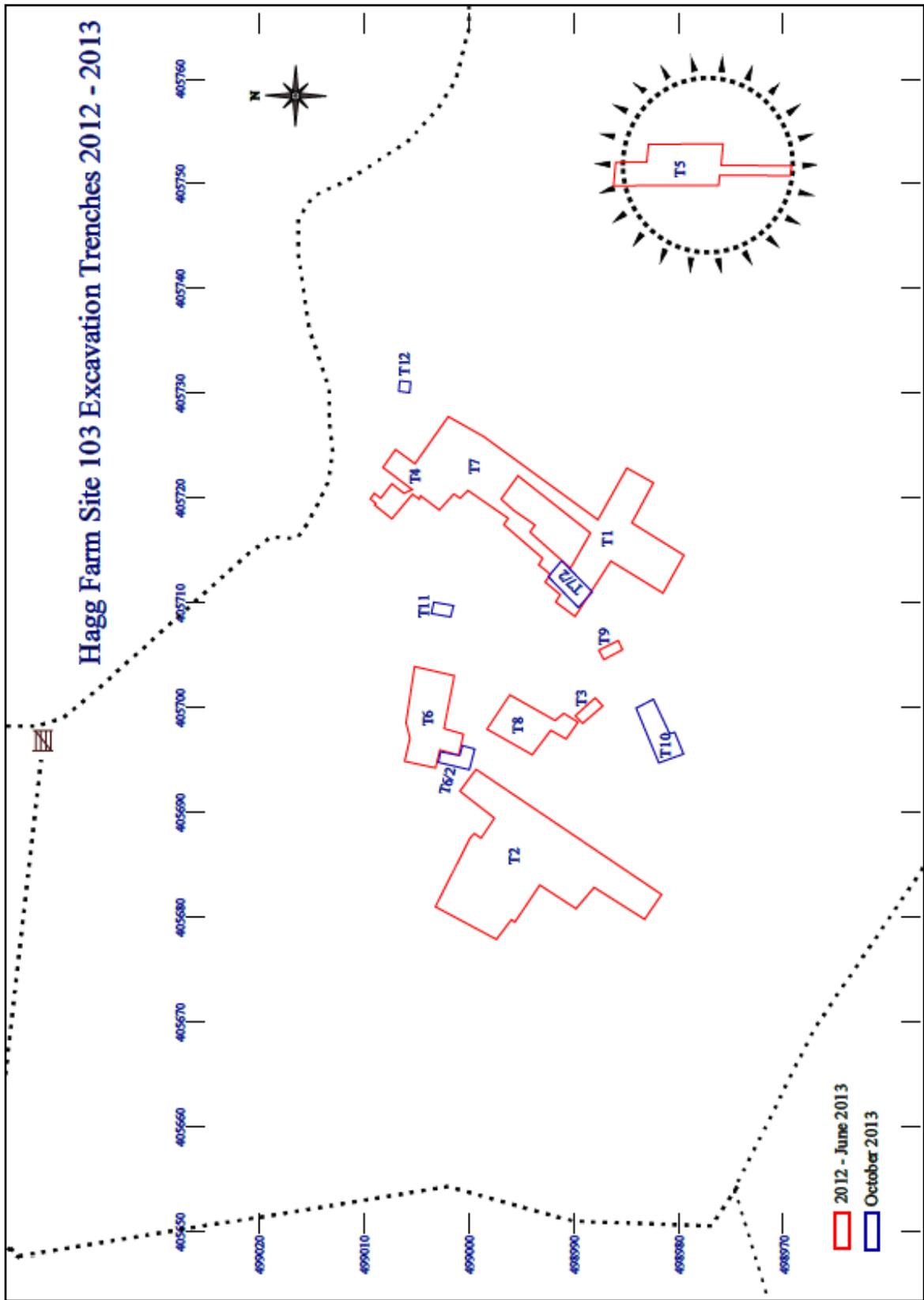


Figure 12. Site 103 Previous (red) and new (blue) trenches.

<b>Reference AOD</b>	261.43		
<b>Reference AOD B/S</b>	0.423	<b>Dumpy Height</b>	26 1.853
<b>Trench 11</b>	<b>F/S</b>		<b>AOD (m)</b>
Corner 1	1.756	Turf Height	260.196
Corner 2	1.781	Turf Height	260.072
Corner 3	2.001	Turf Height	259.852
Corner 4	1.953	Turf Height	259.900
<b>Trench 7</b>	<b>F/S</b>		<b>AOD (m)</b>
Corner 1	1.657	Turf Height	260.405
Corner 2	1.448	Turf Height	260.061
Corner 3	1.792	Turf Height	260.061
Corner 4	2.024	Turf Height	259.829
<b>Trench 10</b>	<b>F/S</b>		<b>AOD (m)</b>
Corner 1	3.587	Turf Height	258.266
Corner 2	3.632	Turf Height	258.221
Corner 3	4.397	Turf Height	257.456
Corner 4	4.468	Turf Height	257.385
Corner 5	4.579	Turf Height	257.274
Corner 6	4.243	Turf Height	257.610
<b>Trench 6</b>	<b>F/S</b>		<b>AOD (m)</b>
Corner 1	1.970	Turf Height	259.883
Corner 2	1.958	Turf Height	259.895
Corner 3	2.295	Turf Height	259.558
Corner 4	2.158	Turf Height	259.695
Corner 5	2.239	Turf Height	259.614
Corner 6	2.290	Turf Height	259.563
<b>Trench 12</b>	<b>F/S</b>		<b>AOD (m)</b>
Corner 1	0.121	Turf Height	26 1.732
Corner 2	0.096	Turf Height	26 1.757
Corner 3	0.055	Turf Height	26 1.798
Corner 4	0.081	Turf Height	26 1.772

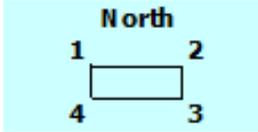
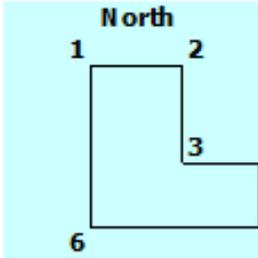
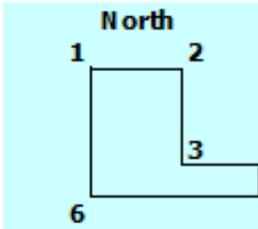
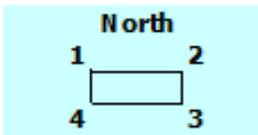


Figure 13 Site 103. Trench altitudes AOD.

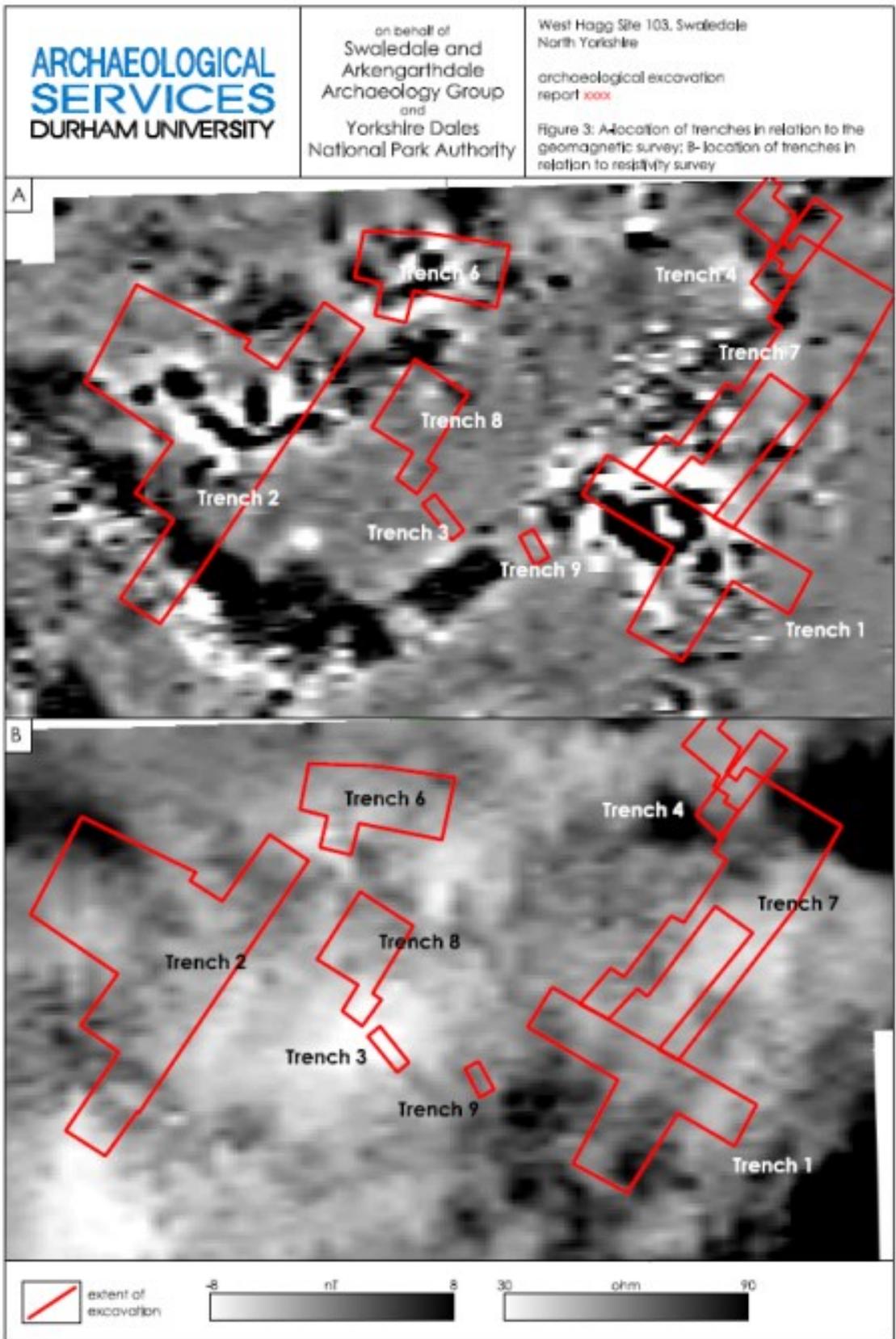


Figure 14. Site 103. Geophysics survey and trenches post June 2013 excavation.



Figure 15. Site 103 trenches from glacial mound.



Figure 16. Trench 6 looking north. Topsoil removed.



Figure 17. Trench 6 after very heavy rain.

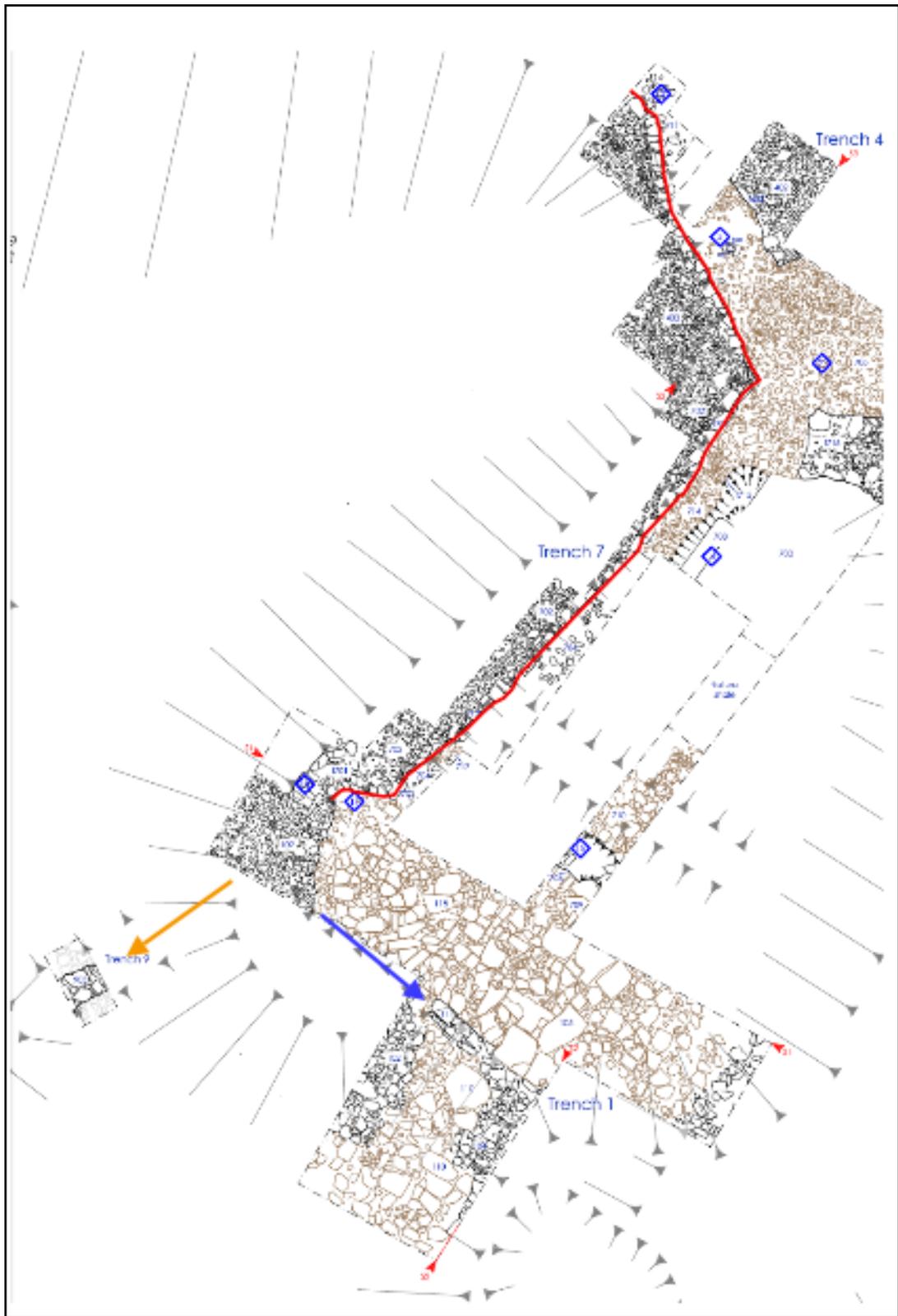


Figure 18. Site 103. Trench 7 complex. Enclose wall outlined in red.  
Orange and blue arrows are possible directions it may follow.



Figure 19. Site 103. Trench 7 from June 2013 excavation – the 3 large stones indicated are the same as those indicated in Figure 20 below.



Figure 20. Site 103. Trench 7 from June 2013 excavation – the 3 large stones in the centre foreground are the same as those indicated in Figure 19.



Figure 21. Site 103. Trench 10 looking north.



Figure 22. Site 103. Trench 10 looking north.

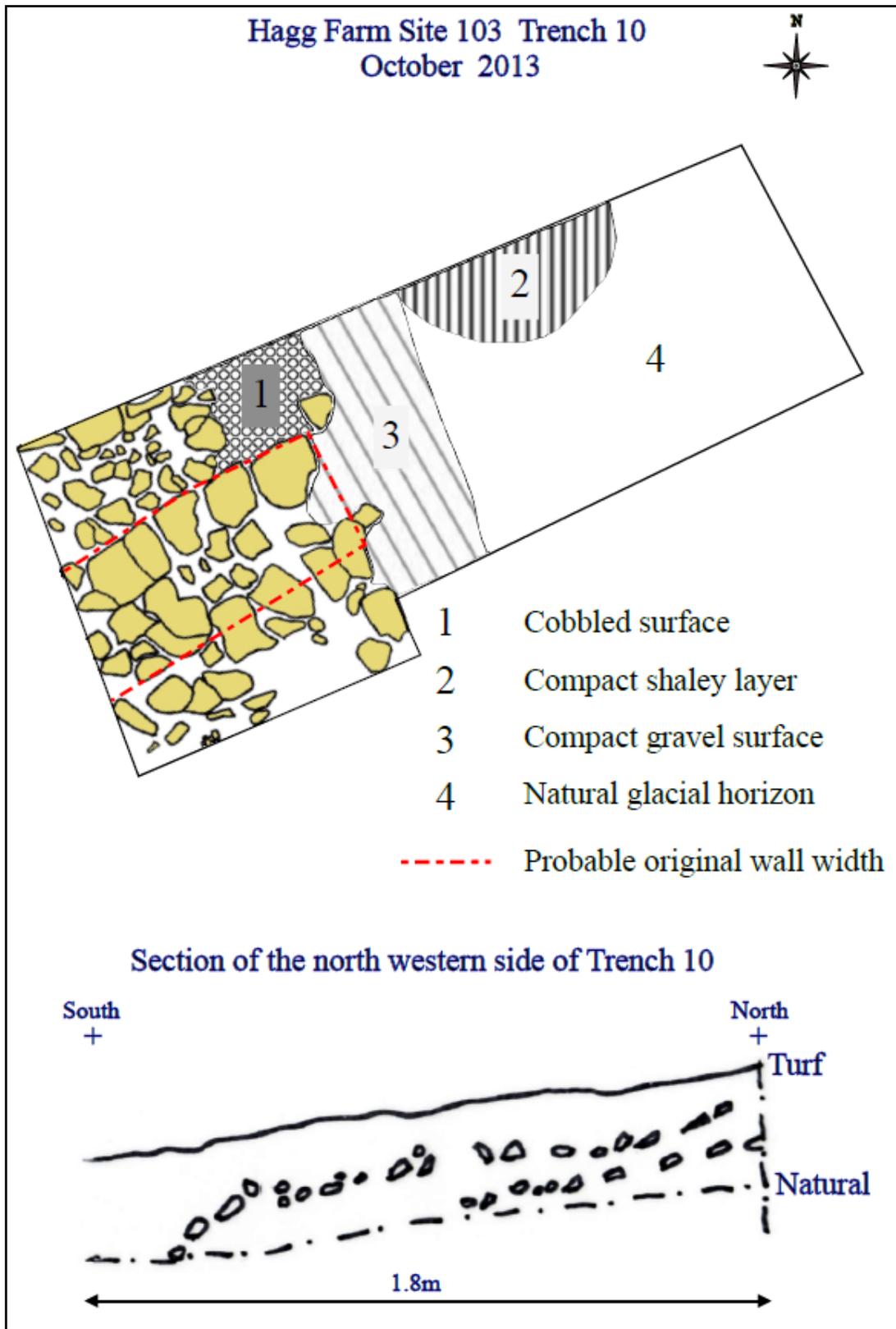


Figure 23. Site 103. Trench 10 plan and section.



Figure 24. Site 103. Trench 11.



Figure 25. Site 103. Trench 11.

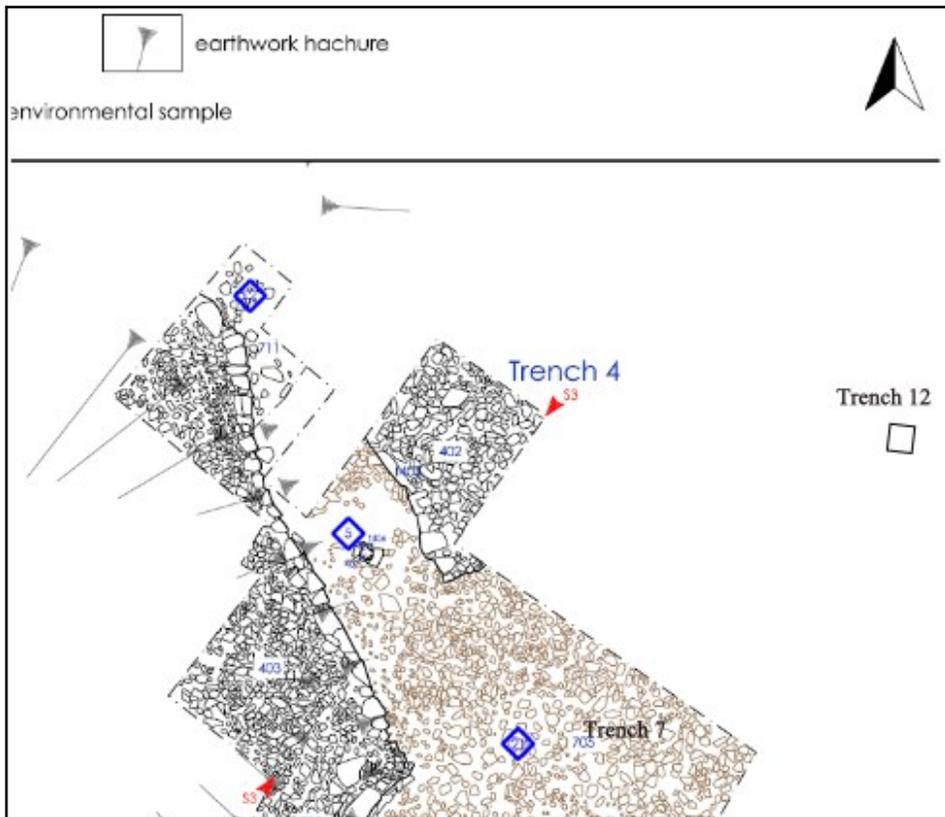


Figure 26. Site 103. Trench 12 position.



Figure 27. Site 103. Trench 12.



Figure 28. SWAAG members and visitors 14/10/2013–18/10/2013



Figure 29. Site 102. Trench 1. Fire pit fill finds selection.



Figure 30. Site 103. Trench 10 finds selection.



Figure 31. Site 103.Trench 6. Finds selection.



Figure 32. Site 103. Trench 6. Romano-British iron hook.



Figure 33. Site 103. Trench 7. On top of context 708. Romano-British pottery sherd.

## Acknowledgments

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SWAAG is very grateful for the continuing support of the landowners: Mary Clark, David Clark and Brenda Price. Access to their farm has been immensely helpful both in the continuing development of SWAAG and in enabling greater understanding of a settlement site which has the potential to expand the knowledge base of the Romano-British period not just in Swaledale but perhaps nationally.

This work at Hagg Farm and elsewhere would not have been possible without LEADER Funding, and significant contributions from the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority and labour and funding from SWAAG members.



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