



HOME FARM
KIRKBY FLEETHAM
NORTH YORKSHIRE

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION STAGE 1

JANUARY 2010

REPORT





ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

HOME FARM
KIRKBY FLEETHAM
NORTH YORKSHIRE

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Summary

This document presents the results of Stage 1 of a programme of archaeological evaluation at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham, North Yorkshire, towards a planning application for proposed mineral extraction. The evaluation was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd for Aggregate Industries UK Ltd. Fieldwork was carried out between the 11th November and the 9th December 2009.

The Stage 1 evaluation followed the preparation of a Cultural Heritage Assessment and consisted of a programme of reconnaissance fieldwalking, magnetometer reconnaissance survey and a borehole survey. Reconnaissance fieldwalking was undertaken along 20 m transects over all available arable fields. A variety of material was recovered including a handful of lithic objects, pottery with no table quantities of medieval and modern material, ceramic building material and some medieval lead weights. Modern ceramic and C&BM was distributed widely across the site, but concentrations of medieval ceramic and C&BM were noted within the central and southeastern zones of the site. The distribution of medieval ceramic was coincident either with areas of ridge and furrow cultivation identified in aerial photographs and with linear anomalies resulting from the magnetometer survey or with the position of Kirkby Lane, which may represent the line of an earlier route through the area.

The magnetometer reconnaissance survey was undertaken along seven, 30m-wide north-south transects. A number of anomalies and linear trends were identified; some anomalies appear to reflect variations in the underlying geology. A total of nine anomalies are considered likely to reflect underlying archaeological features. Many of these align with historic field boundaries, while one of two strong, linear anomalies within the southwestern zone of the site has been identified as a possible Iron Age feature based on the results of a borehole and radiocarbon dating.

The borehole survey was designed to assess the presence and character of palaeoenvironmental deposits. A total of 9 boreholes were sunk at 2.5m intervals along three north-south transects. Five boreholes produced evidence for palaeoenvironmental deposits mainly within the southwestern zone of the site. Borehole 5, coincident with a strong linear anomaly detected during the magnetometer survey, produced a sequence of waterlogged, possibly structural oak, organic clay and peat; the sequence has been radiocarbon dated to the Iron Age. Boreholes 10, 11 and 15 produced deposits of organic clay and peat which have been radiocarbon dated to the Bronze Age, while Borehole 86 produced a deposit of possible alluvium, which contained plant and insect remains, but no materials suitable for radiocarbon dating.

The results of the Stage 1 evaluation have demonstrated that reconnaissance fieldwalking is a useful indicator of areas of medieval, post-medieval and modern activity and the resulting distribution of material has been noted in the reconnaissance fieldwalking as part of Stage 2 evaluation. The results of the magnetometer reconnaissance survey have demonstrated that the site is susceptible to this technique and further areas for survey have been designed in order to enhance coverage of anomalies and to coincide with areas of intensive fieldwalking. Coupled with the ongoing aerial photography survey undertaken in 2007, the results of the borehole survey suggest that palaeoenvironmental deposits are present at the site, but appear to be distributed only over restricted areas.

The results of the Stage 1 evaluation have enabled the preparation of an updated geomorphological model for the proposed excavation area and the Stage 2 evaluation programme. This is anticipated to include areas of intensive field walking, magnetometer area survey, targeted borehole sampling, ground penetrating radar survey and evaluation trenching.

Acknowledgements

Field Archaeology Specialists would like to thank Geoff Storey, Aggregatel Industries for providing information and advice for the evaluation programme. The Lawson family and Mr Garner kindly granted access to the site. FAS are also grateful to Lucie Hawkins, Development Control Archaeologist, Heritage Section, North Yorkshire County Council, and Andy Hammon, Regional Science Advisor, English Heritage for the iradvice and guidance.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document presents the results of a Stage 1 of a programme of archaeological evaluation at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham, North Yorkshire, towards a planning application for proposed mineral extraction. The evaluation was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists (FAS) Ltd for Aggregate Industries UK Ltd. The geophysical reconnaissance study was undertaken by Archaeology Services WYAS and the boreholes were carried out by R.J. Drilling Ltd. Fieldwork was carried out between the 11th November and the 9th December 2009.

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The proposed extraction site lies c.1km to the north of the village of Kirkby Fleetham, to the southeast of the town of Catterick (Figure 1; NGR: SE 2799 9625). The proposed extraction area represents a total of approximately 13.5ha occupying low-lying ground, sloping very gradually from 39 mAOD to the west, to 32 mAOD to the east (Figure 2). The southern boundary of the site is marked by a steep slope, rising to 50 mAOD. A small cluster of buildings, including Kirkby Fleetham Hall, St Mary's church, and associated cottages and residences occupy the lower reaches of this slope, where it forms a small spur northwards. The northern part of the site, to the north of the river, is bounded by a floodbank to the south and the road to the north, lying immediately south of the house of Lord Kiplin.

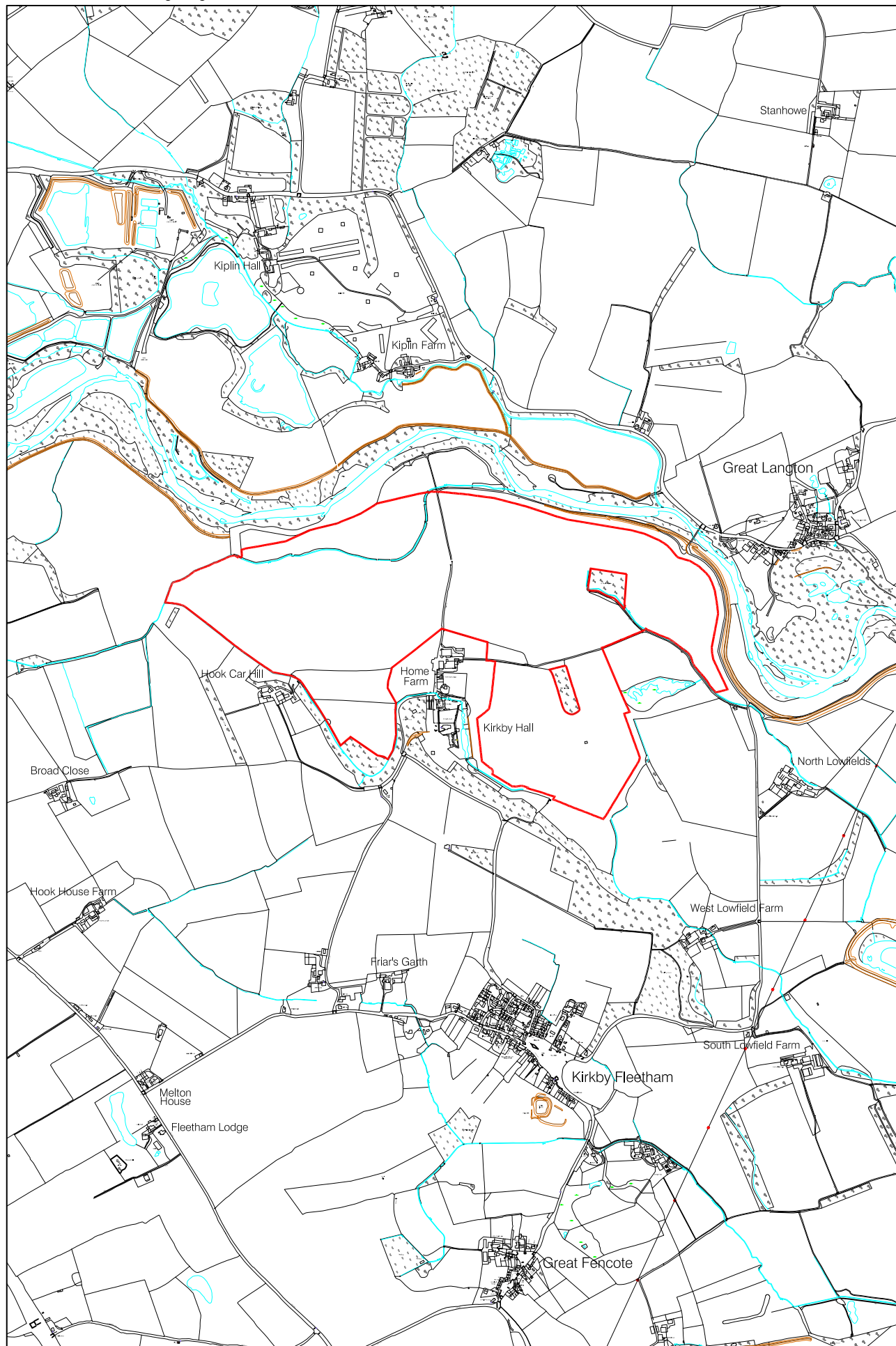
The site is exploited as agricultural land (Grade 2 and 3), interspersed with stands of woodland. During fieldwork the land had been recently ploughed and crops of wheat and winter bean sown. Land to the north of the site is grassland. A central trackway, Kirkby Lane, connects the buildings of Home Farm with the river and two tracks lead off it to the east. In the northwestern corner of the site lies Fiddale Beck, which acts as a large drain, and is close to modern flood defences. Home Farm itself is currently unoccupied, although the outbuildings remain in agricultural use.

The site lies within the Yorkshire Ouse basin, adjacent to the River Swale as it flows southeast towards the confluence with the River Ure, some distance away. The proposed extraction site occupies gravel terraces in the valley bottom, and is situated almost entirely on the flat alluvial flood plain.

1.1.1 Geology and topography

The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Survey and is published as Sheet E42 (Northallerton), and in more detail on Sheet S E29NE (1:10,000). Available geological information indicates that the underlying geology of the site comprises Upper Permian Marl (Roxby Formation) to the west, and Triassic Sherwood Sandstone to the east. The Upper Permian Marl consists of a sequence of red mudstones and sandstones, with gypsum and anhydrite, which become more sandy before passing into the overlying Sherwood Sandstone, which consists of fine- to medium-grained sandstones with mudstone partings.

The Marl and Sandstone are overlain by River Swale Gravels, the depth of which have been defined during a drilling programme (Minshall 2007). The sand and gravel was generally found to be between 1 to 3m in depth,

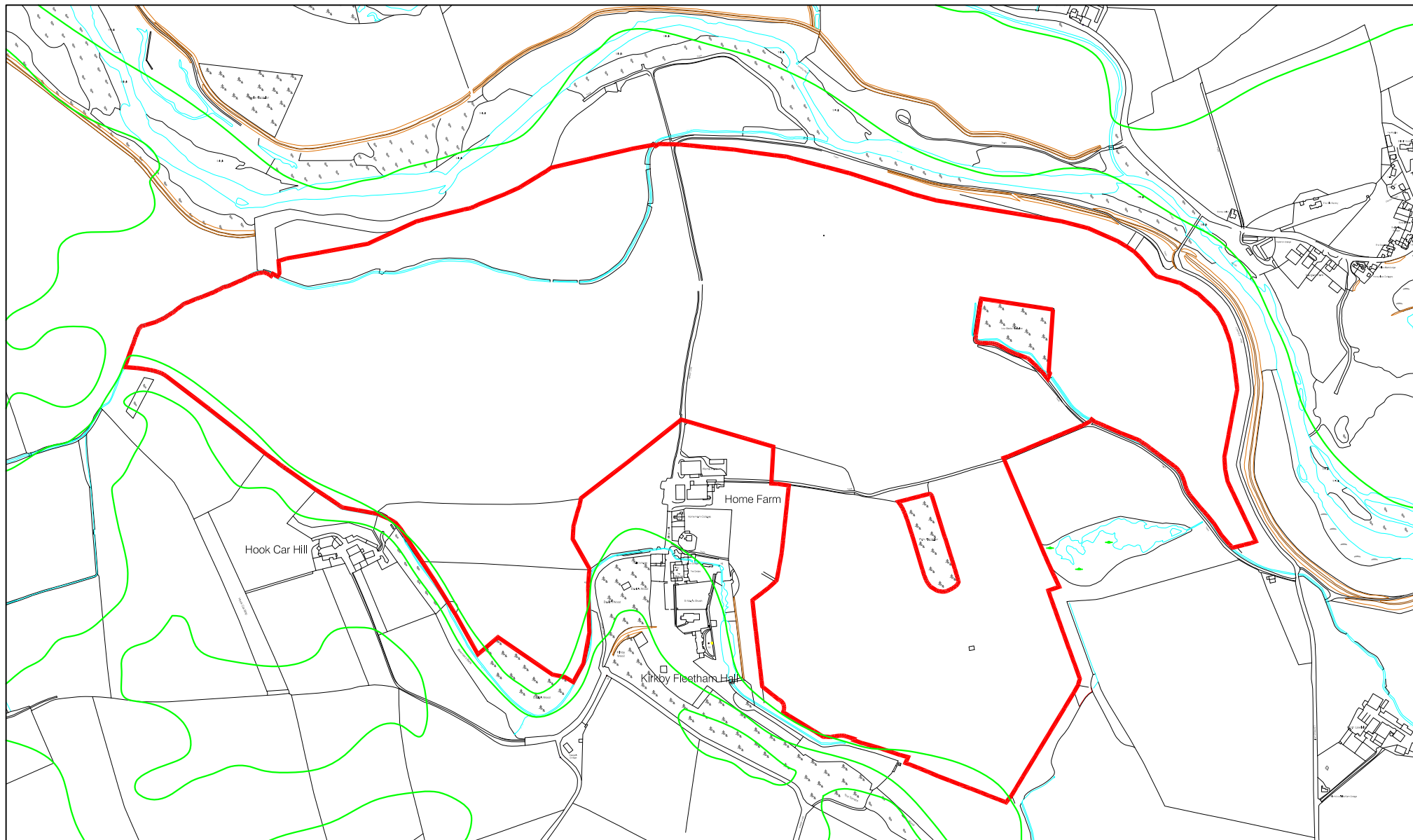


Location map

Scale 1:20000



Figure 1



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Proposed extraction site with OS contours at 5m intervals

Scale 1:10000



Figure 2

with a much deeper basin of gravel adjacent to Home Farm, reaching a thickness of 8m. Overlying the gravel, overburden has been described as topsoil and sandy clayey subsoil, varying in depth from 0.2m to 2.4m. The depth of overburden was generally at least 1.5m.

1.2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The principal aim of the evaluation programme is to allow the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the site to be ascertained more accurately in order to enable an informed decision to be made regarding the planning application for proposed mineral extraction at the site. It will also allow for an informed assessment of the impact of the proposed extraction, along with an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy to be designed including a protocol for unexpected discoveries and nationally important archaeological deposits.

This evaluation programme seeks to follow Minerals and Historic Environment Forum (MHEF) Planning for mineral extraction and archaeology; Practice Guide (2007, 11), which states that 'the [pre-determination evaluation] should be consistent with best practice across the country, proportionate to the archaeological potential of the site, and reasonable in all the respects'. MHEF reiterates that pre-determination evaluation should normally be a rapid and inexpensive operation which helps to define the character and extent of the archaeological remains that exist in the area of a proposed development (in MHEF 2007, 11).

The evaluation programme has been designed as a staged process whereby the results of the early stages are used to inform the design of subsequent investigation. This staged approach has been designed with the aim of providing a 'realistically achievable' programme which will address the aims of the investigation, whilst representing an effective expenditure of resources. The first part of the investigative process consisted of the preparation of a detailed Cultural Heritage Assessment (CHA) (FAS2009) which was used as the basis to determine the next stage of evaluation.

Fieldwork Stage 1 (Reconnaissance) was designed and prepared as a formal Project Design (Appendix A) in consultation with Lucie Hawkins, Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) and Dr Andy Hammon, Regional Science Advisor, English Heritage. The programme of evaluation was also prepared with reference to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Field Archaeologists 2008). The evaluation consisted of non-invasive and invasive investigation and was designed in order to assess:

1. the depth and character of deposits across the site;
2. the presence of any reason for hitherto unidentified archaeological potential;
3. the character and depth of palaeochannels, and their palaeoenvironmental potential;
4. the effectiveness of different evaluative methods within this specific landscape context.

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.3.1 Palaeolithic (c.250,000 BC to c.8000 BC)

No palaeolithic material has been identified within the proposed extraction area, although within the Swale-Ure Washlands, palaeoenvironmental evidence has provided information on landscape development during this period. Pollen samples from a sequence of peat and calcareous organic mud from the floodplains of the River Ure adjacent to Ripon Racecourse (to the south), have been dated to the early Holocene, on the cusp of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods (Howard *et al* 2000). These pollen samples, carbon-dated to c.9710±60 BP (c.9300-8840 cal BC), suggest that towards the end of the Palaeolithic much of the area was part of a low-lying waterlogged floodplain, possibly with channel features seen on the east bank of the River Ure south of Great Givendale (Howard *et al* 2000). This would suggest that the area was largely marginal and probably unoccupied.

On a broader level, the impact of late Palaeolithic evidence in the wider area may be related to a glacial development of many river valleys, resulting in increased water flow during the Holocene, leading to the erosion and reworking of features and dimensions which have contained Palaeolithic material (Church and Ryder 1972).

1.3.2 Mesolithic (c.8000 BC to c.4500 BC)

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

Again at date little evidence of Mesolithic activity is known within the wider area of the proposed extraction site and none within the site itself. Further a field, palaeoenvironmental research undertaken by the Swale-Ure Washlands project included sampling at Ripon Racecourse (Howard *et al* 2000; Rutherford 2003), which captured pollen and plant macrofossils, *Mollusca*, *Coleoptera* and *Ostracoda*, indicating that in the early Holocene period, sediments were deposited in low-moving or stagnant water, surrounded by marshy, damp grassland (Howard *et al* 2000, 31). This indicates that during the Mesolithic period the habitat around the Ure was waterlogged, probably a floodplain, possibly as it had been in the late Palaeolithic and a similar landscape might be envisaged around the Swale. The pollen data sets also reveal a rise in herbaceous taxa indicative of the clearance of woods or heathland expansion typically associated with woodland reduction. This provides reasonably plausible palaeoenvironmental evidence for human activity (Rutherford 2003, 2). Certainly, similar landscapes and gravel terraces have revealed conclusive evidence for intense Mesolithic activity (Harding and Johnson 2003, 12) and the same may therefore be true of the area around the River Swale.

Lithic evidence

Recent investigations adjacent to the east side of the A1 at Killerby Farm have encountered evidence for prehistoric activity thought to belong to the Mesolithic-Neolithic (Blaize Vynners pers. comm.). The site lies approximately 2 km west of Kirkby Hall and represents an area of clay and peat soils at c.45m AOD which have retained water until recently. In prehistory the presence of features may have attracted activity and the investigations have found pits containing animal and plant remains as well as concentrations of charcoal around the watery areas. The activity demonstrates the potential for prehistoric activity focused adjacent to water bodies.

Closeto thestu dyarea, Mesolithic flinta rtefactsh avebe enfo und atB roughS tG iles(C ardwella and Sp eed 1996). Radiocarbon dating of organic deposits within flood plain sequences at S tG iles identified a terrace surface of Mesolithic date (Taylor and Macklin 1997, 322). Further Mesolithic lithic evidence has also been encountered in the Thornborough landscape Fieldwalking in the Thornborough area (some distance to the south of the proposed extraction site), undertaken between 1994 and 1997, identified evidence of later Mesolithic and Early Neolithic activity comprising a small but significant number of finds from across the terrace (Harding 1998).

1.3.3 Neolithic (c.4500BC to c.2000BC)

Like the Mesolithic, the early to middle Neolithic period is poorly represented within the immediate area of Home Farm, although within the wider region, a number of early to middle Neolithic sites are known. Evidence from this period within the region comprises principally cursuses, henges and other early Neolithic monuments, pottery and lithics including stone axes.

Within the Swale-Ure catchment area (an area encompassing the lower reaches of the Rivers Ure and Swale from their confluence at Boroughbridge northward to the Swale's descent from the Pennines) there are a total of five recorded cursuses, two of which have been excavated (Thornborough and Scothern) (Topping 1982; FAS 1997). Although their function remains enigmatic, the position of these monuments within the landscape and association with other, usually later, features, notably burial monuments, highlight how they may have acted as important foci for local populations (Harding and Johnson 2003, 15). In addition to the cursuses, other Neolithic monuments are known from within the Swale-Ure catchment area. These include a number of funerary monuments, including mortuary enclosures.

As well as large ceremonial and funerary monuments, evidence for settlement has been encountered within the Swale-Ure region. Two possible areas of settlement close to the A1 corridor (Tavener 1996; Harding and Johnson 2003, 15) are characterised by pit groups. At Marton-le-Moor a large concentration of over 100 pits in eight separate clusters was excavated, with a second concentration of 17 pits a kilometre to the south. Both sites produced significant quantities of Neolithic pottery (Tavener 1996, 183). Similar pit groups have been excavated at Nosterfield Quarry (FAS 2005a) and at Ladybridge Farm. At Ladybridge Farm the pit groups appeared to be restricted to an area of high ground to the southwest of the site, believed to represent drier ground at the limit of an infilled lake (FAS 2005b). Lithic evidence from the region contributed to this picture. Fieldwalking undertaken as part of the A1(M) motorway through the Catterick area produced a range of lithic material which has been suggested to be residual, a nondescript indication of an area without intensive prehistoric activity (Mack 1994, 102 in Wilson 2002, 8). However, it has been noted that the monumental density of the wider area runs contra to this, and that perhaps the area was used more for monumental investment. Other material, including leaf-shaped arrowheads, polished axe fragments, a sickle fragment and various forms of scraper and retouched flake, have been found in the wider Swale-Ure catchment area.

Evidence for later Neolithic is represented mainly in the region by a group of henge monuments. Several known henge monuments exist within the Swale-Ure catchment area, including an example which has recently been partially excavated (Moloney 1996; Moloney *et al* 2003). Fieldwork around henges in the wider area

been sporadic (*cf* Dymond 1964) and only the henges at Thornborough have been the subject of an archaeological research project. Other possibly late Neolithic monuments known in the region include the Devil's Arrows Standington east of Boroughbridge (Burl 1961), a burial cairn and pit concentration at Catterick (Moloney 1996).

Since lithic traditions remained very similar into the Bronze Age, the discussion of the lithic material from that period will be considered here. There is a clear pattern of lithics in the region, with little lithic material recovered from the area of the henge monuments around the River Ure but a greater concentration in the area of the River Swale (Harding 2000). This has been used to suggest a distinction between ceremonial and settlements sites. However, this bias may reflect the lack of any extensive fieldwork in the area rather than any real distinction (Harding and Johnson 2003, 20).

It is clear that within the broader region there existed a prehistoric landscape dominated by a large group of apparently associated funerary monuments and which stretched from at least Skipton to the north and Boroughbridge to the south (Harding 1998). Cumulatively, the evidence from the wider region for the Neolithic periods suggests that the proposed extraction site would have been located to the east of an area of large-scale Neolithic activity which arguably comprised themost important ceremonial landscapes in the country (Harding 2003).

1.3.4 Bronze Age (*c.*2000 BC to *c.*700 BC)

No monuments or finds have been recorded in the proposed extraction site or the surrounding area, but a number of other Bronze Age sites and finds exist within the region, including a Bronze Age rapier, discovered from river gravel stones on the Swale (Burgess 1995) and a near-complete early Bronze Age pot, encountered during excavations at Brompton-on-Swale (Evans in Wilson 2002, 10).

In the wider region, burial monuments dominated the archaeological record of the Bronze Age. Concentrations of burials are known, including twelve earounds Thornborough, and a further group of about 20 at Hutton Moor and Cana Barn. Horsley (1732, 400) also recounted the presence of tumuli between Brough Hall and the river, and on the north bank of the river between Catterick Bridge and Brompton on Swale, although these remain unlocated (Wilson 2002, 8). Two tumuli are marked on the current Ordnance Survey edition southeast of Tunstall. These findings may be indicative of further groups of prehistoric monuments forming foci within the landscape.

1.3.5 Iron Age (*c.*700 BC to *c.*AD 43)

Evidence for Iron Age activity in the region is sparse and it has been suggested that the area between the Swale and Ure was mostly deserted during this period, possibly due to an exhausting of the soils during the Bronze Age (Taverner 1996). Nonetheless, a degree of continuity has been reflected at sites such as Catterick Racecourse, where early Iron Age occupation has been encountered adjacent to the earlier henge monuments (Moloney 1996; Moloney 2003), and at Skipton, where an Iron Age settlement was excavated in the vicinity of the cursus (FAS 1997). These settlements comprised roundhouses, frequently associated with large enclosures.

Slightly further afield, at Brough St Giles, c.6km to the west, a 3rd-century BC settlement was encountered. Notably, Iron Age features were found to have been cut into a buried soil which sealed colluvial deposits of some depth. This would indicate that the vertical race had been cleared some time prior to the Iron Age occupation (Wilson 2002, 10). It is notable that the Iron Age settlement site has been discovered to have been situated at the bottom of scarps to the south of the River Swale. Such a position would accord with the topography of the proposed extraction site, and if this area was not subject to flooding, it may have formed a suitable settlement site during this period.

1.3.6 Romano-British (c.AD 43 to c.AD 409)

The Roman period is well-attested in the surrounding area, notably due to the extensive excavation that have been carried out in and around the walled Roman town of Catterick, to the northwest of the proposed site. These investigations provide a context for the Romano-British period for this area as a whole. The results of these investigations are comprehensively discussed in the published monograph (Wilson 2002).

The Roman landscape of the area is today preserved mostly in the line of Dere Street, roughly followed by the A1, some distance to the southwest of the proposed extraction site. The Roman road led from York, northwards towards Aldborough and Catterick. Closest to the proposed extraction site, Roman activity is represented only by some finds of coins from the Late Roman period. Nonetheless, it can be envisaged that the Romans' settlement of Catterick and Baines, with their military presence, would have dominated the landscape and the surrounding area. It is likely that a considerable tract of land within the wider landscape would have been engaged in agriculture to support the military and civilian settlements.

Catterick

The Roman town of Catterick is first mentioned in the 2nd century, when Ptolemy documents *Caturactonium* (various spelled *Caturactonium*, *Taturactonium* and *Tacturactonium*) (Rivet and Smith 1979, 302). The name appears in the Antonine Itinerary and the Ravenna Cosmography; the place-name is believed to derive either from the Celtic *catu*-‘battle’, referring to ‘(place of the) battle ramparts’ (Rivet and Smith 1979, 302-3), or from the Latin *ataracta*, meaning ‘waterfall/rapids’. Catterick is situated at a strategic location in the landscape, where the main north road crosses the River Swale; Dymond (1961, 153) has argued that Catterick would have possessed a bridge and a ford over the river. The settlement's origins in military activity of the 1st century (notably, no Iron Age predecessor was identified), and continued in use into the 5th century when occupation appears to have declined. After being established c.AD 80, military activity would have dominated the settlement, and the civilian element of the population is believed to have been occupied in supplying the garrison. Evidence for leather- and metalworking has been encountered. Military activity ceased c.120, to be re-established at the river crossing c.AD 160, and continuing to c.AD 200. The civilian settlement developed further, and a *mansio* was constructed. A Roman amphitheatre was encountered at the site of Catterick Racecourse.

Baines

Also established in the 1st century as the smaller settlement of Baines, situated to the south of *Caractonium*, and located to the west of the proposed extraction area. Evidence for the settlement, discovered since at least

the 19th century, included walls, inscriptions, a bronze steelyard, coins and ceramic. In 1939, excavations at RAF Catterick revealed elements of three rooms, associated with 4th-century pottery. Further structural evidence was encountered to the south of Baines in 1993/4, in association with kilns of 3rd- to 4th-century date (Busby *et al* 1996). To the west of Baines, investigations in 2000 revealed 2nd-century inhumation burials.

1.3.7 Early medieval (c. AD 409 to c. AD 1066)

Anglo-Saxon

No evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity has been encountered within the immediate environs of the proposed extraction site. Activity of this period within the wider landscape appears to have been focussed around the Roman town of Catterick and its environs, although this may in part reflect the extent of archaeological investigations. Broadly, the available evidence indicates that this landscape was occupied during the early medieval period; historical reference to Pope Paulinus' mass baptism indicates that the Swale would have been part of the cultural landscape, and therefore may have been the focus of activity during this period.

Anglo-Saxon activity in and around Catterick includes finds of metalwork, and *grubenhäuser* at RAF Catterick, with both sites also producing inhumation burials (Wilson *et al* 1996, 2-3; 20).

Anglo-Scandinavian

Within the more immediate area of the proposed quarry, the place-name of Kirkby might indicate activity of slightly later, Anglo-Scandinavian date. The name incorporates the elements *kirkja* and *-by* and is widely considered to be an indication of a pre-Conquest church, although no church is documented in the Domesday Book at this settlement, and no material of that date has been observed. It is possible that an early church was no longer extant by the 11th century, or that the place-name actually refers to the church at Fleetham. The village of Kirkby is documented in the Domesday Book, so there was likely to have been a pre-existing settlement at this site, with associated agricultural systems.

1.3.8 Medieval (AD 1066 to c. AD 1539)

In the medieval period evidence for the character of the landscape, and of settlements within it, becomes much more prolific, in terms of both historical and archaeological evidence. At the time of Domesday, the landscape of the study area would have consisted largely of agricultural land, interrupted by villages. A number of settlements in the region are documented in the Domesday survey, including those of Kirkby, Fleetham, Kiplin, Killerby, and Ellerton (Page 1914, 306-7). Other villages known from documentary sources to have existed in the medieval period include Great Langton, Little Langton and Greenberry. Some of these examples, including Greenberry and Little Langton, no longer survive, and are evident only in documentary sources and cropmarks. In the surrounding fields, evidence for ridge and furrow, as cropmarks and earthworks, attests to the widespread occupation and exploitation of this landscape. Possible ridge and furrow in the proposed extraction area, to the east of Kirkby Fleetham Hall, can be seen on aerial photographs (Plate 1).

The manors of Kirkby and Fleetham

During the medieval period there were two distinct settlements of Kirkby and Fleetham. The village of Kirkby is mentioned in the Domesday Book when it was held by Eldred, a Saxson, who retained the lands under Count Alan (Chetwynd-Stapylton 1889, 79; Page 1914, 320). Two 'manors' at Fleetham were held before the conquest by Gameland Uhtred; these were also held of Count Alan after 1086, and subsequently formed part of the chamberlains' fee. A 'priest and a church' are documented by the Domesday Survey at Fleetham. The estate at Fleetham was the location of an Ottean d'Ailey castle belonging to the hereditary chamberlains of the Honour of Richmond, the earthworks of which survive today.



Plate 1 Ridge and furrow cropmarks near Kirkby Fleetham Hall (NMR2161)

At the end of the 13th century, William Giffard held a mesne manor lordship at Kirkby which lapsed. In 1298, the mesne manor of Kirkby was granted to Sir Nicholas Stapleton the younger, son of Sir Nicholas Stapleton, by his elder brother Miles, first Lord Stapleton (d. 1314) (I'Anson 1929, 17).

The manor of Fleetham occurs in the Lay Subsidy of 1301. In c. 1300, two-thirds of the manor of Fleetham were purchased by Sir Henry Scrope, and in 1314 constructed the old castle, lowering the motte and building a stone castle (Calendar of Patent Rolls 1313-1317, 175). Fleetham then followed the descent of the Scrope estate at Bolton. From 1304, the Stapletons still held 'a manor at Fleetham' which may have been the third that Sir Nicholas Stapleton had added to his estate at Kirkby (I'Anson 1929, 17). A charter of that year granted Sir Miles Stapleton free warren in all his demesne lands 'at Kirkby Fleetham and Fleetham', indicating an estate spanning both settlements (Rot Cart 32E i. no. 100, in Chetwynd-Stapylton 1889, 91).

Kirkby Fleetham Hall and church

Miles Stapleton occupied a manor house at Kirkby Fleetham for at least part of the year, and early 14th-century documents indicate that he had a 'gardyn' there. The house is believed to have been situated close to the site of the current Kirkby Fleetham Hall, near to the church. The hanging woods by the current Kirkby Fleetham Hall have been identified as the 'Bois de Fleetham', adjoining the 'gardyn' where the Prior of Marrig had common rights secured to the Henry Scrope in 1301 (Charters of Marrig Abbey, Nichols Topographical Enquiry, v. 108; Chetwynd-Stapleton 1889, 99).

Miles Stapleton was a benefactor of the Knights Templars, and in 1312, the church at Kirkby came into the possession of the king, following the suppression of the Order of the Temple. Scrope attempted to claim the advowson of the church, naturally disputed by Stapleton. Eventually, the church was granted by the king to the Knights Hospitallers. Upon the death of Sir Nicholas in 1322, the estate passed to his nephew, also Nicholas, second Lord Stapleton; an effigy commemorating his death is found in the church (I'Anson 1929, 17-18). The manor continued to descend with the Stapletons. In the late 14th century, land had passed to Sir Thomas Metham, husband of Elizabeth Stapleton, sister and only heir of Sir Thomas Stapleton. In 1514, another Sir

Thomas Meatham let the manor with all his land in Fleetham to William and Elizabeth Conyers, shortly before granting a further lease to William Belforth.

There are no visible remains of Kirkby Hall, and the church is all that remains of this medieval settlement (Plate 2). As noted, the manor house and garden are believed to have been situated close to the present Kirkby Fleetham Hall. The village is held to have been located close to the church, probably in the grounds of the hall, where 'extensive foundations were dug up' (Whellan 1859, 366). Aerial photographs show old roads converging here, but the ground is so flat that it is difficult to discern any of the village (Beresford 1955, 302); numerous paths leading to the site are depicted on the 19th-century Ordnance Survey maps. It is supposed that Kirkby was deserted due to encroachment from the River Swale. As noted, there are suggestions of ridges and furrows to the east of Kirkby Fleetham Hall (within the proposed extraction area), although the quality of the aerial photographs does not permit secure identification (AP:RAF106G/UK1512/4341).



Plate 2 St Mary's Church, Kirkby Fleetham

Killerby

Situated immediately to the west of the area, but likely to have been incorporated into the site of the castle. A license was granted to Brian Fitz-Alan to make a castle in the manor of Kilwardeb; this would have been situated on high ground in a rural landscape. The castle is in ruins by the 19th century (Chandler 1993, 564).

Religious houses

In addition to the church or churches of Kirkby and Fleetham, the influence of a number of religious establishments was evident in the medieval landscape. At Kirkby Fleetham, an area known as Fiar's Garth is believed to be the location of a cellar grange; believed to have belonged to the priory of Marrig, which had been granted rights in the *Bois de Fleetham* (Chetwynd-Stapylton 1889, 99). Foundations are reported to have been found in the area. At Kiplin, a free chapel descended with them until the 17th century. A chapel dedicated to St Martin was in existence by the 12th century, and was granted to St Mary's Abbey, York; as well as subsequently established (VCH 1968, 307, 312). The area is the site of Little Langton Grange, which was assigned to the 14th century (RCHM n.d.), when the grange is known to have been associated with Jervaulx Abbey. The village of Greenbury is now mentioned in the 13th century, but the village is cited as one of the best examples of depopulation following the creation of a Cistercian grange (Beresford 1955, 299; 1983, 152-3).

1.3.9 Post-medieval to Early Modern (c. AD 1539- AD 1900)

During the post-medieval period, the landscape of the area remained largely rural in character. Several of the farms and buildings of the area were constructed during this period. The 18th century also saw significant

development of the various halls within the study area, and the consolidation of their surrounding landscapes, which will have had a significant impact on the wider perceptions and setting of these buildings.

Kirkby Fleetham Grounds and Hall

In 1600, the manor of Kirkby was sold by Thomas Meltham (son of Thomas) to Leonard Smelt. In 1670, the manor of Fleetham had passed from the Dauncy family to Richard Smelt, younger brother of the lord of Kirkby, who united the estates as Kirkby Fleetham. The manor was passed down the Smelt family until the 18th century; Leonard Smelt, MP for Northallerton, was described as 'of Kirkby Fleetham' in 1740.

By 1752, the manor was in the possession of John Aislabie (Page 1914, 321), whose lands eventually passed to his daughter, wife of William Laurence. During the 18th century, the gardens and hall at Kirkby Fleetham were developed, and the wider landscape redesigned by William Aislabie of Studley (Plate 3).



Plate 3 Kirkby Fleetham Hall from the south

William Aislabie organised the landscape at Kirkby, in order to make the land more profitable and to enhance the estate aesthetically. The village of Kirkby was removed to the plateau at Fleetham (Eyres 1981), which may have been the original site of the combined settlement of Kirkby Fleetham as it exists today. This resulted in a more cohesive agricultural unit, the south of the River Swale; the home farm was then situated beside the alluvial and the 'recently-drained' land (Eyres 1981). The home farm presumably occupied the location of the buildings that bear the name today, while the suggestion that land was recently drained at this time may provide an approximation of the form of the flood-defences which exist along the edge of the Swale today.

From the village, a mile-long terrace drive traced the edge of the scarp slope and descended directly to the hall, church and farm; this track can be traced on Ordnance Survey editions in the 19th century, and would have run through the hanging woods and currently known as 'Kirkby Woods'. The removal of the village would have allowed an uninterrupted view across the farm land to the river, incorporating the hall and church into the wider designed landscape. In 1771, Arthur Young described the terrace:

'the design of it planted, and temples, etc., built at those points which command the best views: At the bottom stand round winds in a beautiful manner and forms several cascades: The principal prospect is from a temple about the middle of the plantation; from which you look down upon the river very picturesquely and command a very noble prospect over fine country, beautifully variegated with woods, villages, scattered houses, inclosures etc.' (Young 1771)

A plan of the gardens created by Eyres (Plate 4), shows the route of the terrace drive with the approximate locations of the temples. Currently, little remains of this terrace, and the temples are not extant. The streams skirts the bottom of these slopes; no cascades are currently visible, although ponds exist within the gardens of Kirkby Fleetham Hall.

The earliest cartographic source identified which depicts this area is a map dating to 1811 (NYCRO). The map shows the village of Kirk by Fleetham, Kirk by Fleetham Hall, church and Home Farm, and associated field boundaries (Plate 5). The accompanying document provides a key to this land, and demonstrates a mixed landscape of meadow, pasture, wasteland, beds, with 'law and terrace' associated with Kirk by Fleetham Hall. Those fields associated with the hall are listed as pasture and meadow, with the large field immediately to the east of the hall (13) described as 'park', and listed as pasture. The later stand of woodland 'Park Plantation', now preserves this name.

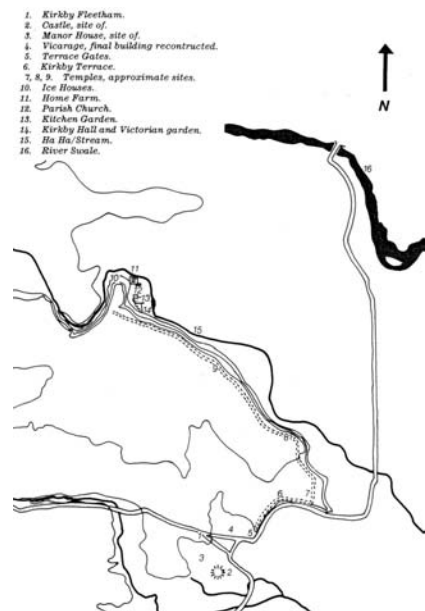


Plate 4 Kirk by Fleetham gardens (Eyres 1991)

The 1857 Ordnance Survey map depicts a number of tracks leading across the field to the west of Kirk by Fleetham Hall, apparently connecting with the eastern end of the terrace drive, and providing direct routes to North Low fields and West Lowfield Farm. To the east, a route connects with Hook Carr Hill. The routes radiating from this area, evident on the earlier cartographic sources, support the assertion that this would have been a central place in its own right until the current village of Kirk by Fleetham eclipsed that at Kirkby.



Plate 5 Extract from 1811 plan

The 1895 Ordnance Survey edition labels 'Kirkby Gate' towards the northern end of the trackway connecting Home Farm to the river. It is unclear whether this represents an actual structure, reflects a non-existent structure or simply marks the point at which the track crosses the parish boundary.

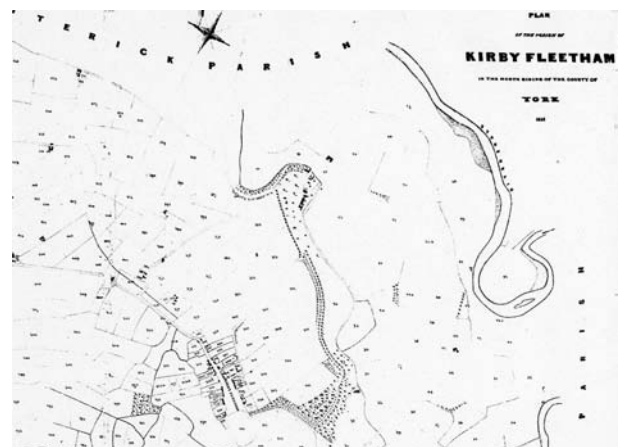


Plate 6 Extract from 1838 plan

The lands at Kirk by Fleetham remain in the hands of the Laurence family until 1845, when a Miss Laurence left the estate to one H.E. Waller. The terrace drive began to decline from this date, and today 'requires an archaeologist's eye to detect any vestiges of the former terrace drive' (Eyres 1981) (Plate 7). In 1871, the church at Kirk by Fleetham was rebuilt. Wallers sold the manor in 1889 to Edward Courage. A nice house, likely to have been associated with the estate survives on the site of the Home Farm.

Kiplin Hall

Situated to the immediate north of the proposed extraction site is the 17th-century Kiplin Hall, which was constructed for George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, founder of Maryland. Calvert received a lifetime grant of £1000 in 1620, and at the same time received the freehold of the Kiplin estate from Baron Wharton, and it is believed that the house was constructed a further 15 years later. A 'mansion house' had existed when the estate was purchased in 1620. Kiplin Hall was acquired from the fifth Lord Baltimore by Christopher Crowe in 1722, and significant alterations carried out in the mid-18th century are believed to have been undertaken by Crowe, or his son, another Christopher.

The outbuildings of Kiplin Hall were reconstructed during the 18th century, as were the gate piers, gates and lodges. The laying out of the gardens necessitated the construction of the current road (B6271) (The Landscape Practice 1990). According to a map of the Kiplin Hall estate (Plate 8), land within the proposed extraction area to the immediate north of the River Swale would have been part of the original, early 18th-century estate attached to the manor.



Plate 7 Kiplin Hall and the River Swale (ANY 50/10)

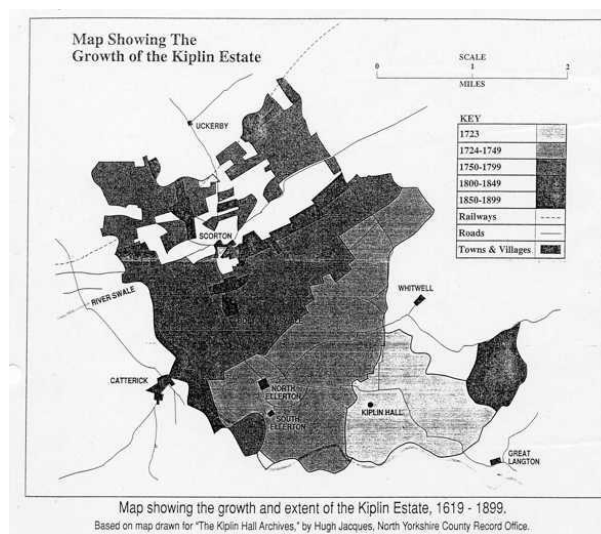


Plate 8 Plan of the Kiplin Hall estate

Industrial activity in the landscape

Anumber of monuments in the area attest to industry and agriculture in the landscape in the 17th to 19th centuries. A mill is documented at Fleetham in the 17th century, worked by Mill Beck (Page 194, 320). A mill at Kiplin is conjectured from documentary sources. Brick and tile works are documented at Elerton. Drainage features have been identified from aerial photography.

1.3.10 20th century to present day

Despite social and economic change, the general topography and infrastructure of the landscape of the area surrounding the proposed extraction site remained largely the same throughout the 20th century, and retains a rural, agricultural character. Some expansion can be seen within the surrounding villages, and individual farmsteads have acquired further outbuildings, but this has not altered the overall character of the landscape. Some changes have occurred nearby; to the west of the proposed extraction site is the 20th-century World War II fighter pens (NMN 34720). These were added to the airfield of Catterick, one of the first military airbases in the world, in use from 1915.

Field boundaries and woodland

Specific changes within the proposed extraction site appear to have mainly included changes to field boundaries, pathways and ardens, all of which can be traced on the historic maps that are available for this period. From 1857, Ordnance Survey editions provide some accurate evidence for the changing landscape (OS 1857, 1893; 1895; 1913; 1919; 1928). Using these sources, a plan of pre-existing field boundaries within the proposed extraction area can be traced, and their gradual disappearance over the following decades can be charted. In addition, the establishment and disappearance of a number of plantations can be traced; to the north of the site, 'Low Beds Plantation' was in existence to the immediate west of the woodland which now bears the name. The latter was not established until the early 20th century. The linear woodland to the east of Home Farm was not in existence in 1895, but had been planted by 1913. The planting within the proposed extraction site, therefore, is a reflection of modern land management, rather than relics of historic planting/woodland, as may be reflected in the hanging woodland on the scarp slope to the south.

Various routes radiating from Kirkby Fleetham on the 1857 Ordnance Survey are shown on subsequent editions, but gradually fell out of use during the 20th century; the track leading to the terrace had disappeared by 1913, and by the early 20th century, the one leading eastwards also appeared to have fallen out of use.

Quarrying

The only major industrial development encountered within the study area is the quarrying which continues to provide a valuable resource, and an important part of the economy, within this region. The gravel terraces of the river in the landscape in this area have long been exploited for mineral extraction. Sand and gravel quarrying is known to have occurred within the wider area throughout the 20th century, and probably from an much earlier period. Specifically, small-scale gravel pits are marked on the Ordnance Survey edition of 1913 and 1919, in the western part of the proposed extraction area. On a larger scale, to the north of the area of proposed extraction, quarrying occurred at the Kiplin Quarry during the 1990s, to the immediate west of the Listed Building of Kiplin Hall (Plate 9).



Plate 9 Gravel extraction adjacent to Kiplin Hall (Aerocene 408/18)

2.0 EVALUATION STRATEGY

The Stage 1 evaluation was designed with reference to the results of the CHA as part of a staged programme of work. Existing background information including published sources, historic mapping and aerial photographs were used to inform the Stage 1 strategy. In addition, the CHA allowed a geomorphological model of the site to be compiled using these sources as well as geological information, topographic information and a field survey undertaken in 2007 (Minshall 2007).

The design of the staged evaluation programme also referred to research undertaken within the Till-Tweed

Valleys, Northumberland, which identified a variety of site-types subject to different geomorphological processes within the context of the river valley (Waddington and Passmore 2006, 6). Though specific to the Till-Tweed Valleys, the geomorphological and form classification can be applied to river valleys more generally and the Home Farm proposed extraction site can be identified as Type 2b - pre-19th-century Holocene alluvial terraces and floodplain surfaces. Alluvial activity at the site will have eroded and reworked, or buried, archaeological remains and earthworks and artefacts can be anticipated within the plough zone. As such the site is considered to be susceptible to the range of evaluative techniques normally used during pre-determination evaluations including fieldwalking, geophysics, trial trenching, deposit modelling and environmental assessment.

2.1 GEOMORPHOLOGY AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

Geology

In summary, the geological make-up of the proposed extraction area consists of Upper Permian Marl (Roxby Formation) to the west and Triaassic Sherwood Sandstone to the east overlain by River Sdale Gravels. Thus the site represents an area of low-lying gravel terrace which, along with the Sdale itself, has influenced land use at the site. The site is likely to have been affected by fluvial activity until the 15th century and aerial photographs may demonstrate the extent of fluvial activity on the gravel terrace (Plate 10).



Plate 10 Possible river channels visible as cropmarks (APN MR19971818)

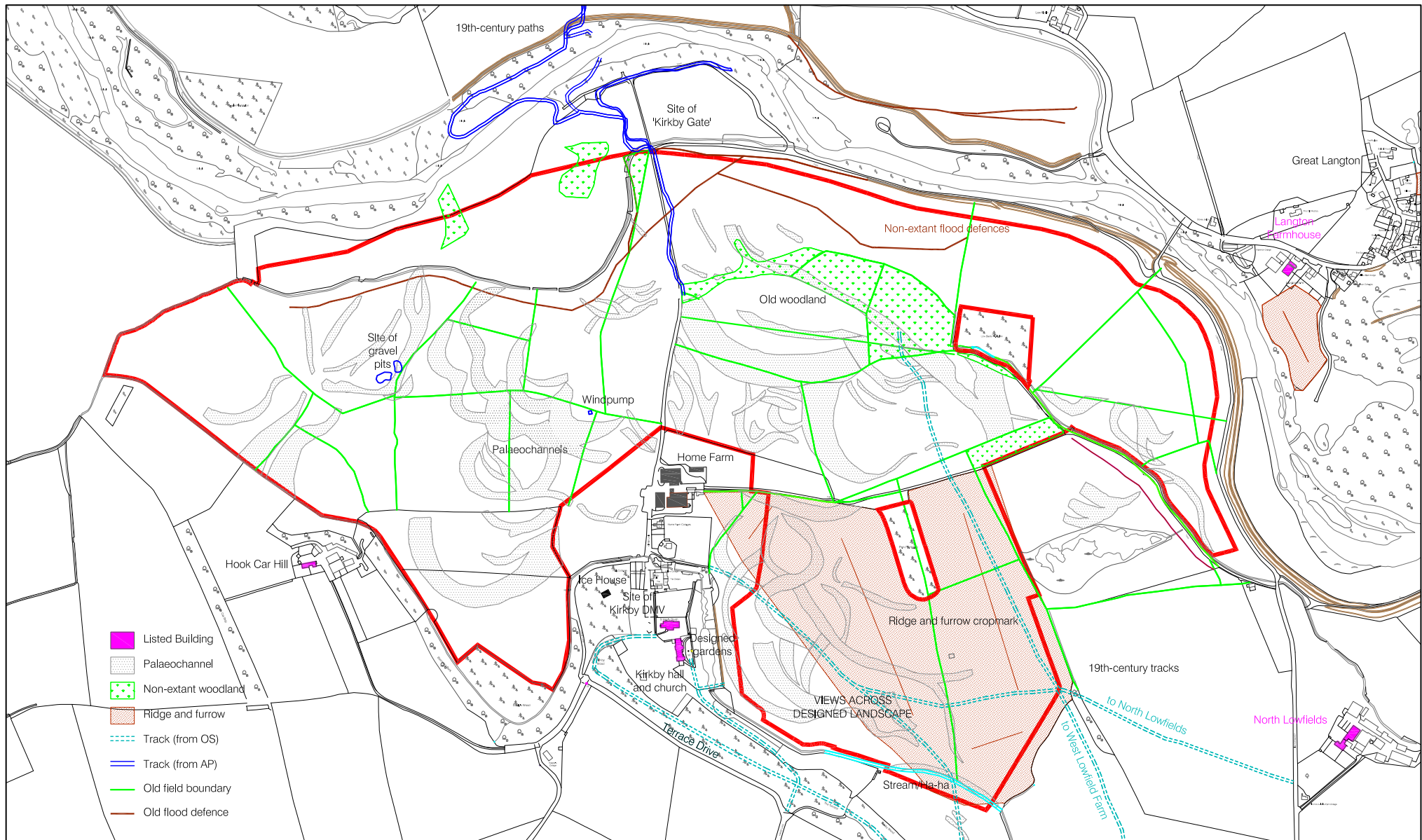
Historic Land-Use

Perhaps due to the make-up and nature of the proposed extraction site no evidence for settlement has yet been defined. The site occupied by Kirkby Fleet Ham Hall and the medieval St Mary's Church represents a notable position suggesting it has associated medieval settlement and predecessor to the hall are likely to have occupied a similar chorographic setting. More clearly, aerial photographic evidence suggests that the site was used as agricultural land with an area of ridge and furrow visible to the east of the hall and church. It may not have been until the 18th century and enclosure that the remainder of the proposed extraction site was sufficiently well-drained to allow more extensive cultivation. Since the 19th century some of the earlier field divisions have been lost to the current land use.

The geomorphological model allowed are also of greater potential to be targeted more effectively and with the most appropriate techniques during Stage 1 (Figure 3). Due to variation in land-use, techniques were only applied to areas of the site where they were deemed suitable.

2.2 ZONATION AND INTERVENTIONS

Due to the size of the site and the varying land use, the proposed extraction area was divided into eight zones for the purposes of project management (Figure 4; Table 1). This approach provided a means of assessing the



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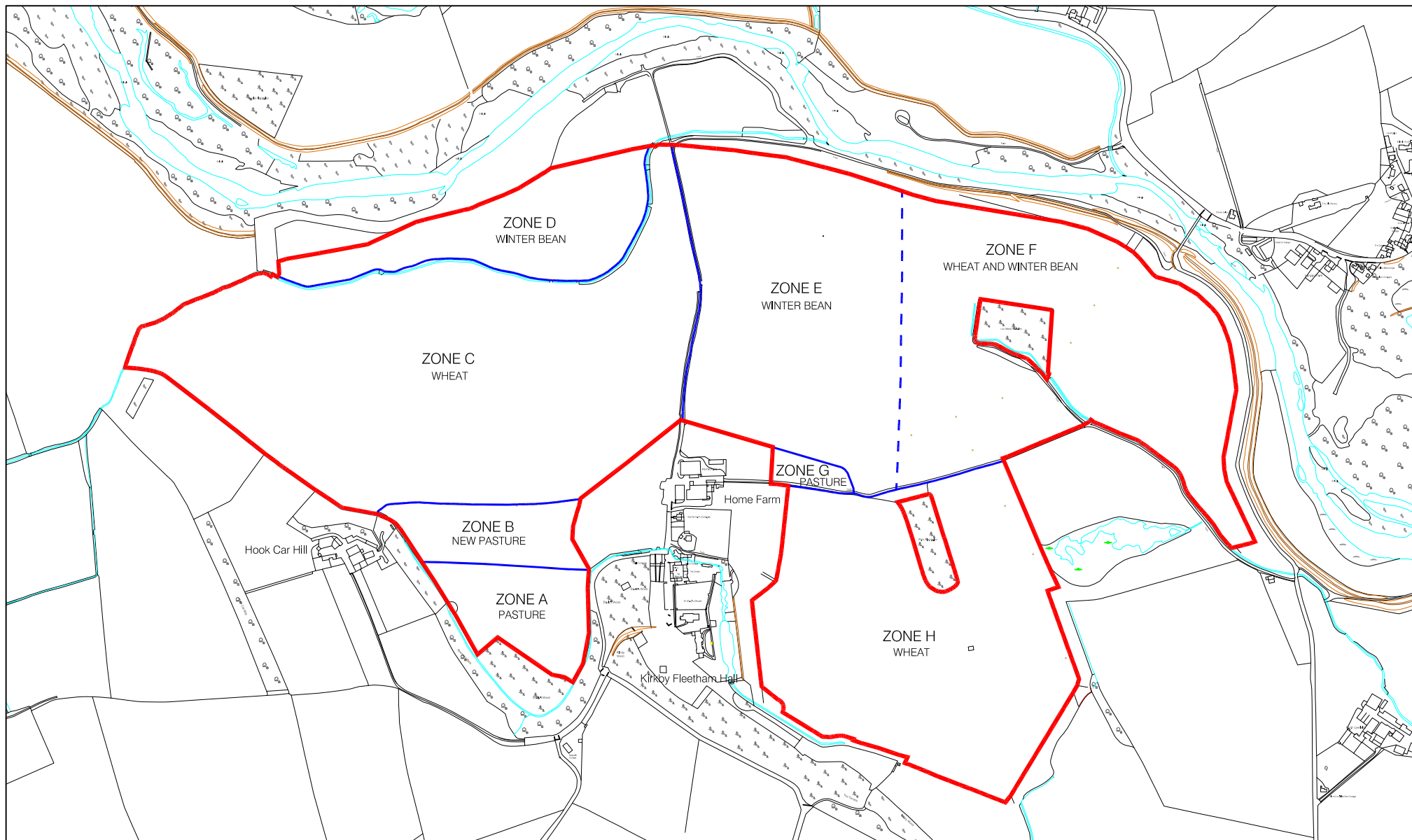
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Geomorphology and known archaeological sites

Scale 1:10000



Figure 3



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Location of Zones

Scale 1:10000



Figure 4

likely variation in archaeological visibility as well as predicting the relative success of individual investigative techniques.

Table 1 Zones of investigation

Zone	Land Use
A	Pasture
B	Newly-sown pasture
C	Arable wheat
D	Arable winter bean, divided from Zone C by Field Boundary and from Zone E by Kirkby Lane
E	Arable winter bean
F	Arable winter bean and overgrown wheat, incorporating stand of woodland
G	Pasture
H	Arable wheat, incorporating stand of woodland

Each separate activity of Stage 1 was assigned a unique intervention number in order to create a structured project archive. Intervention 1 was assigned to the geophysical reconnaissance survey, Intervention 2 to reconnaissance fieldwalking and Intervention 3 to the borehole survey (Table 2).

Table 2 Archaeological interventions

Intervention	Zone	Activity	Date
1	A-H	Geophysical reconnaissance survey	November-December 2009
2	B-F, H	Reconnaissance fieldwalking	November-December 2009
3	A-H	Borehole survey	November-December 2009

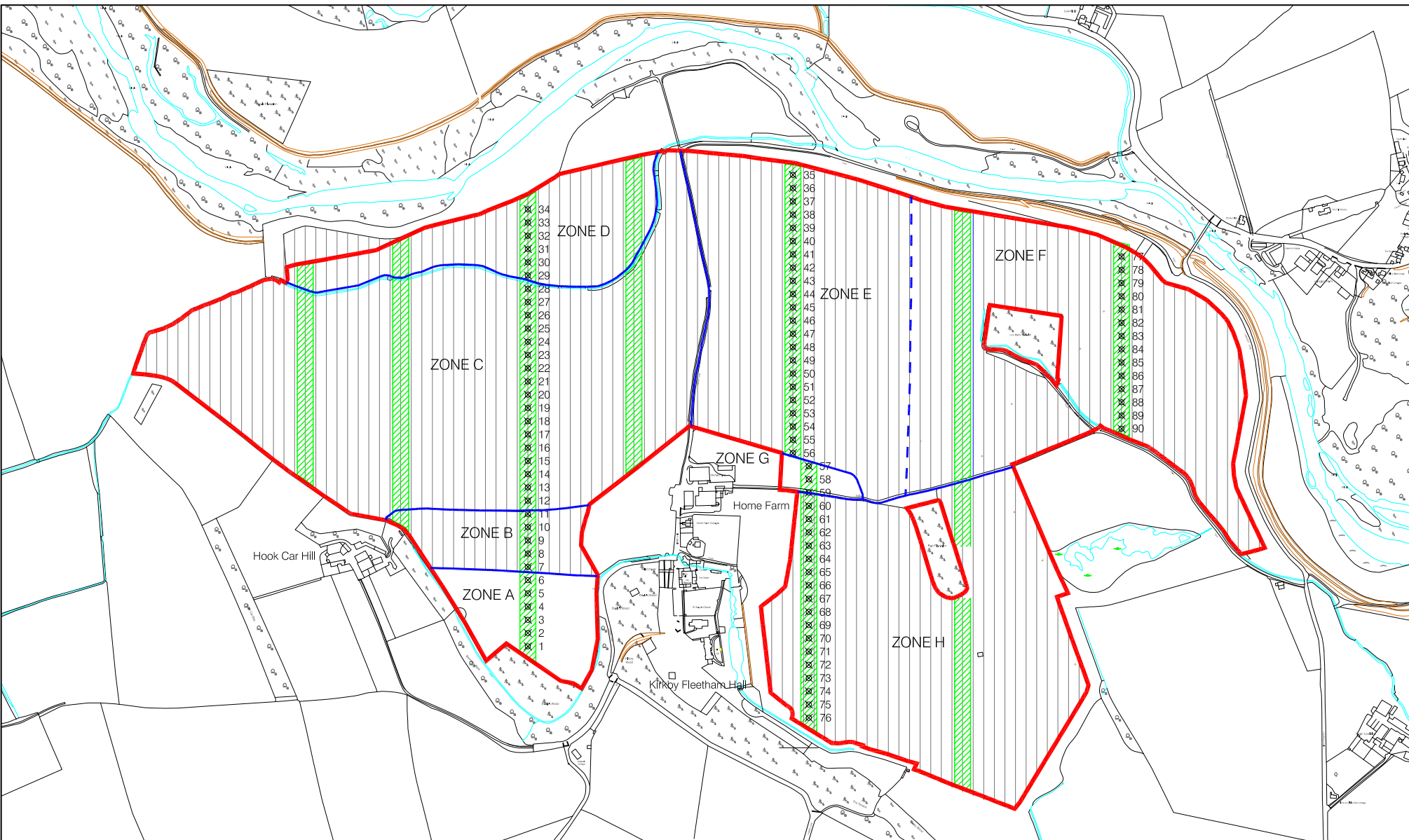
2.3 SURVEY

Prior to any fieldwork being undertaken, an array of semi-permanent survey stations were set out around the site perimeter by Archaeological Services WYAS using Trimble 5600 RTK dGPS to facilitate archaeological recording.

3.0 GEOPHYSICAL RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY

3.1 GEOPHYSICAL PROCEDURE

A total of seven 30m-wide magnetometer transects were undertaken, oriented north-south, encompassing a total area of 15 hectares, representing over 10% of the proposed extraction site (Figure 5). The magnetometer survey was undertaken by Archaeological Services WYAS using Bartington Grad601 instruments logging readings at 0.25m intervals on 1m zig-zag traverses resulting in 3600 readings captured within each 30 m² grid. The readings were downloaded, and processed and presented using Geoplot 3 (Geoscan Research). Further



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Location of Stage 1 evaluation

Scale 1:10000



Figure 5



information on procedure is contained within in Appendix B.

3.2 GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

The results of the geophysical reconnaissance survey are presented in full as Appendix B. What follows is a digested and supplementary interpretation of the results (see Appendix B) (Figure 6 and 7). For the purposes of discussion, survey transects have been numbered Transect 1 to 7 running west-east.

3.2.1 Transect 1

Anumber of ferrous anomalies or 'spikes' were identified scattered over the area of Transect 1 and a relatively few are present within the ploughsoil; in contrast, the spikes were to the north of Fiddale Beck. The immediate north of Fiddale Beck is an area of likely ferrous disturbance linking the beck is likely to relate to the former position of a metal stock fence. In addition, broad linear features of weak magnetic disturbance were identified in the northern and southern parts of the transect. These may represent areas of modern ploughing.

Two anomalies were considered to represent possible archaeological features and were assigned F1 and F2. F1 is situated centrally to the survey area south of Fiddale Beck and consists of a number of weakly magnetic linear anomalies distributed over an area measuring 40.0m north-south. F2 is located towards the southern end of the transect and appears as a linear anomaly aligned broadly N-NE-SSW traversing the transect. To the north and south of F2 a number of areas of enhanced magnetic activity are considered likely to represent variations in the make-up of subsoil.

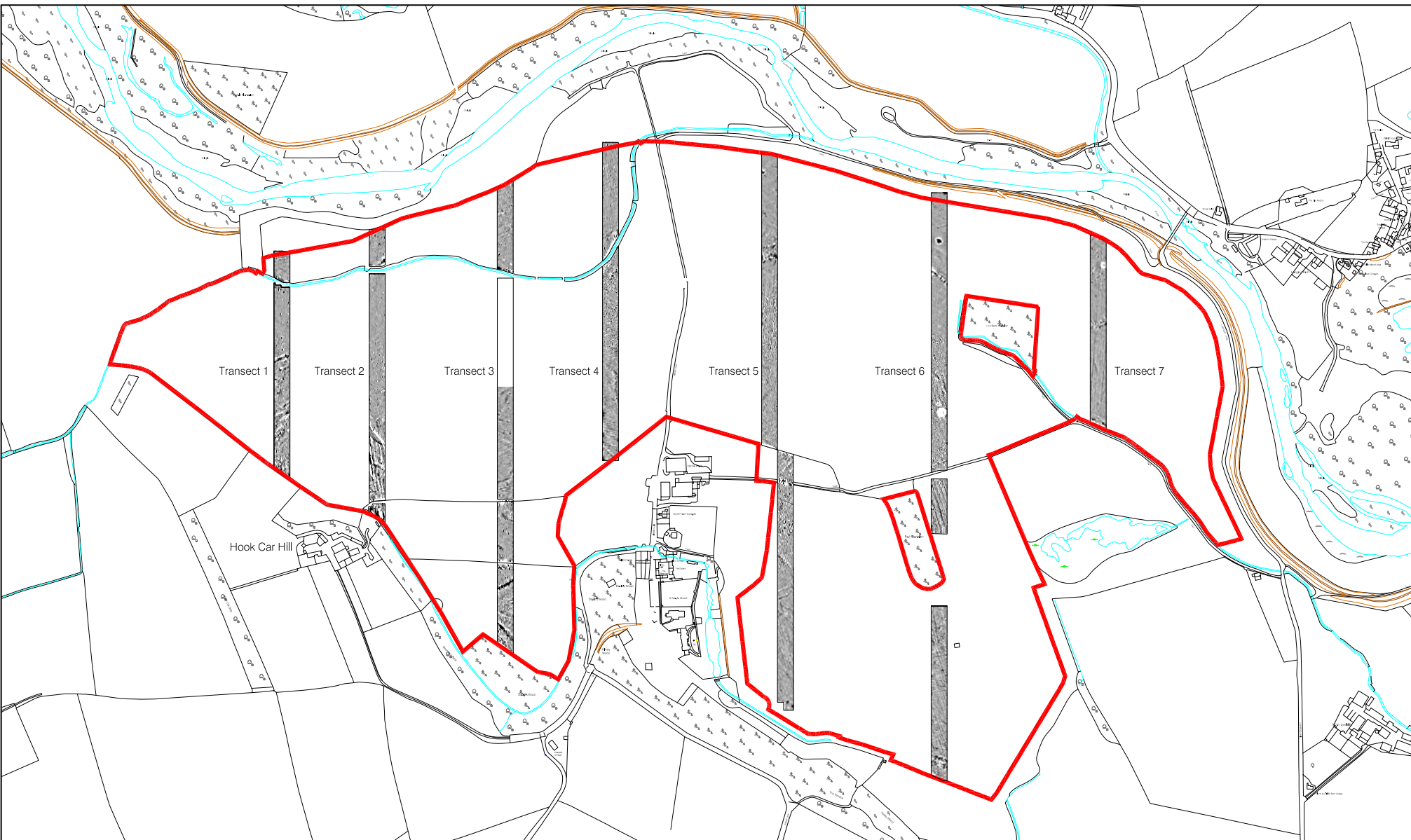
3.2.2 Transect 2

The results of Transect 2 reflected those of Transect 1 and included ferrous spikes, which were few to the north of Fiddale Beck, a reason for enhanced magnetic response close to field boundaries, a reason for variation in subsoil make-up and linear trends, probably reflecting modern ploughing. The southern area of the survey transect traverses in total a small field enclosure and the extent to which fence and modern track access appear as areas of elevated magnetic response.

A predominant area of linear features was assigned F3 and appears as parallel linear anomalies aligned broadly north-south with a few exceptions on a NW-SE alignment. These anomalies may represent modern ploughing or subsoiling, but it is also possible that they reflect an earlier ploughing regime, possibly ridge and furrow.

3.2.3 Transect 3

The survey results within Transect 3 included scattered ferrous spikes, some of which appear superficially aligned, although distributed more evenly towards the central and southern portion of the ploughed portion of the transect. Several reasons for likely subsoil variation were identified again towards the central and southern areas of the transect. Two areas of broad linear trends were identified, to the north of Fiddale Beck and centrally



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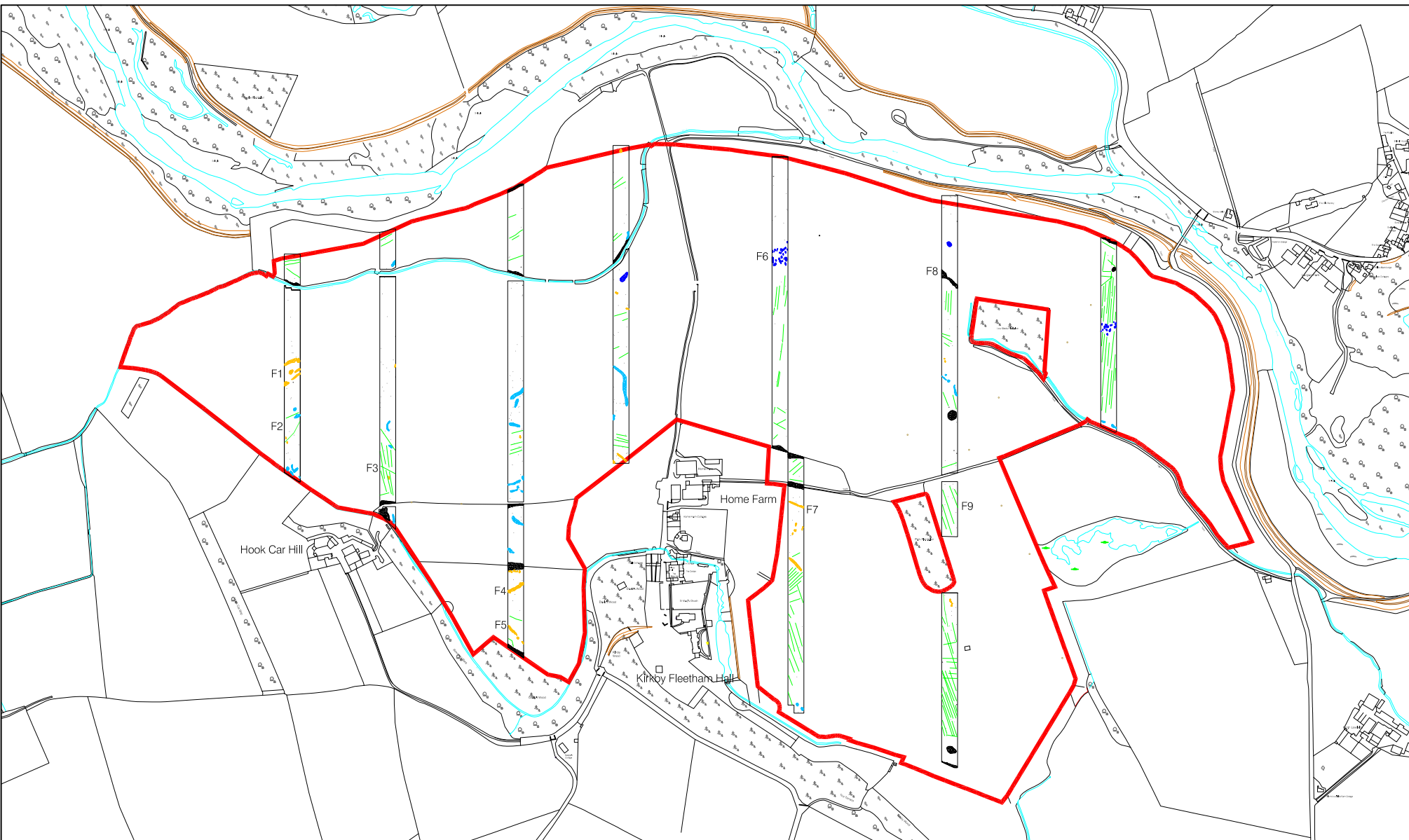
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Results of magnetometer reconnaissance survey (after ASWYAS)

Scale 1:10000



Figure 6



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Interpretation of magnetometer reconnaissance survey (after ASWYAS)

Scale 1:10000



Figure 7



withint he tr ansect; the esear eli kelyto re presentm odernpl oughing.

Two well-defined positive anomalies within the southernmost area of Transect 2 were assigned as features, F4 and F5. F5 is situated close to the southern limit of the transect and appears as a linear anomaly oriented NW-SE and measures c.3.5m wide and traverses the survey area, although may be continuous towards the southeast. Approximately 80.0m to the north of F5 a second, more strongly magnetic linear anomaly is located, F4. F4 is oriented broadly SW-NE and measures c.3.5m wide and also traverses the survey area.

3.2.4 Transect 4

The survey results within Transect 4 included a scatter of ferrous spikes, which were more common to the south of Fiddale Beck and again showed superficial alignments. Some anomalies are again considered to be variations in the make-up of underlying geology, notably a curvilinear anomaly towards the southern end of the transect. A series of broadly linear magnetic trends were identified within the survey area as to the north of Fiddale Beck and are thought to reflect modern ploughing.

3.2.5 Transect 5

There is a scatter of magnetic spikes distributed across the transect. Two broad zones of linear trends were identified, the first spanned the northern and southern portions of the transect and the second was located towards the southernmost end of the transect; both areas are thought to reflect modern ploughing and the latter may be associated with a linear anomaly immediately north interpreted as a former field boundary. Two areas of strong magnetic disturbance correspond to an extensive field boundary and farm track. Two small areas of likely geological variation were identified at the southern end of the transect.

A distinct group of magnetic anomalies was identified towards the northern end of the transect and assigned F6. F6 was dispersed irregularly across an area measuring 47.0m north-south and traversing the transect corresponding with an area of former plantation the anomalies have been interpreted as tree boles. A further possible archaeological feature is represented by F7 within the southern portion of the transect. F7 measures c.3.0m wide and traverses the transect NW-SE and may represent a ditch or drain.

3.2.6 Transect 6

Transect 6 was scattered with magnetic spikes becoming more predominant towards the southern part of the transect. Intermittent areas of linear trends were identified within the northern part of the survey transect and are likely to represent modern ploughing, while the southernmost group of linears, located to the north of the farm track, may represent the remains of a historic track to West Lowfield Farm, although only appears as a faint anomaly. Within the southern part of the transect further linear trends are likely to represent modern ploughing and predominate at the southernmost end of the transect. These can be distinguished from a different regime of linear trends.

Two anomalies were considered highly likely to represent archaeological features and were assigned F8 and F9.

F8 was situated towards the northern end of the transect and appeared as a strong linear magnetic anomaly measuring up to 11.0m in width and oriented NW-SE. The anomaly is coincident with the boundary of an historic plantation and likely to represent the former position of an estate fence. F9 was assigned to an area of linear trends distinct from areas elsewhere considered to reflect modern ploughing. F9 was identified within the same transect as the other ortho ferric plantation and consisted of a thin east-facing linear anomaly oriented NNE-SSW thought to relate to an earlier cultivation regime.

3.2.7 Transect 7

The results within Transect 7 included very few magnetic peaks, but was dominated by linear trends probably reflecting modern ploughing. An area of strong magnetic disturbance at the northernmost limit of the transect is coincident with a small area of fenced plantation. Any other anomalies are considered likely to relate to geological variation.

4.0 RECONNAISSANCE FIELD WALKING

Reconnaissance field walking was carried out as soon as possible after harvesting and sowing of crops for 2010. Zones A and Gareun der pasture and were therefore excluded from the field walking programme, while Zone B has been sown as grass to create a small field of pasture. Consequently surface visibility in Zone B was relatively poor in what was a densely sown area of well-germinated grass. Elsewhere crop regimes covered much larger areas represented by Zones C to E and H and represented areas of good surface visibility. Within Zones D, E and F winter beans had been sown, a few of which were beginning to germinate at the time of fieldwork with the exception of Zone F which was still being sown. The other main crop was wheat which was sown over Zones C, F and H, but only just beginning to show resulting in good surface visibility.

4.1 RECONNAISSANCE FIELD WALKING PROCEDURE

Reconnaissance field walking was undertaken along north-south transects located at intervals of 20m over Zones B to F and H (see Figure 5). The transects were set out using a Total Station theodolite and marked out along their course using ranging poles. All archaeological finds were recovered within a 2m corridor centred on each transect. Each find was bagged and flagged at its location and was then located using a Total Station theodolite, lifted and allocated a find number. Distribution maps of find samples appropriate categories of finds were prepared using Access and AutoCAD software.

Finds Recovery and Treatment

With the exception of clearly modern ceramic building material, such as fragments of ceramic field drain, any finds encountered during field walking were collected. Find treatment was undertaken in accordance with guidelines set down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Material archive preparation has been undertaken in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

4.2 RECONNAISSANCE FIELDWALKING RESULTS

A total of 280 finds were recovered during reconnaissance fieldwalking. The majority of finds were ceramic (228) or ceramic building material (39), but finds of flint (11) and lead (2) were also recovered (Figure 8; Appendix C).

4.2.1 Lithic material

A total of eleven lithic items were recovered during fieldwalking. Five items were identified as natural flint material during specialist assessment. These have been recommended for disposal, are not considered further and do not appear on the distribution (Appendix D; Find nos 17, 46, 49, 101 and 214). The remaining six pieces were identified as a small piece of angular waste (Find no 32), four flakes (Find nos 2, 15, 14 and 213) and a small scraper (Find no 15) (Figure 9). The knapping technology of the piece of angular waste and flakes is suggestive of a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, while the scraper may be Neolithic to Bronze Age in date.

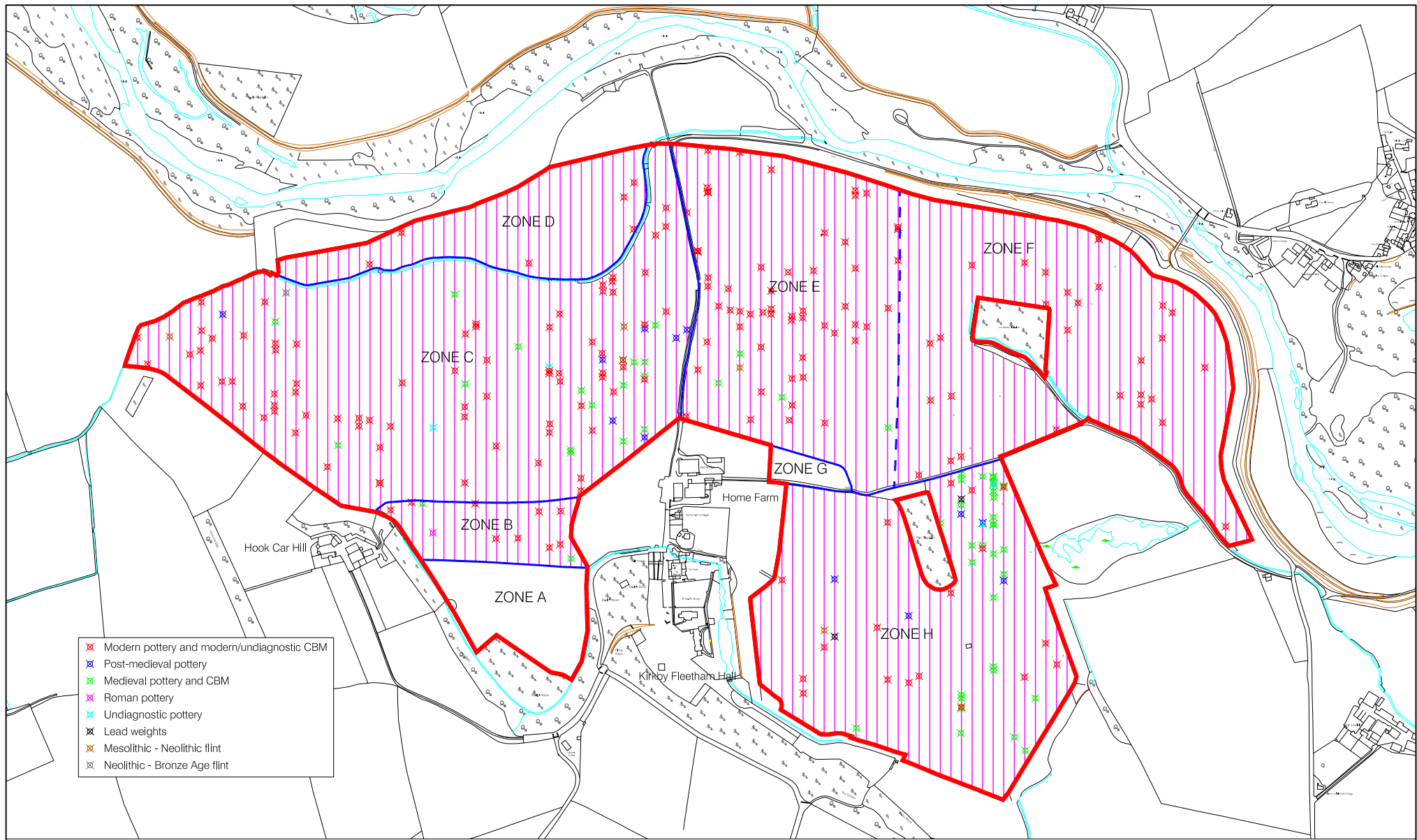
The distribution of this sparse assemblage, scattered widely across the proposed excavation area, is not considered to reflect underlying archaeological deposits.

4.2.2 Ceramic

A total of 228 ceramic finds were recovered, of which 165 were identified as modern (18th century+) (Figure 10; see Appendix C). These finds included English tinewares, white and cream glazed china, a transfer-printed ware or fragments of ceramic insulator as well as ten fragments of clay tobacco pipe. These finds were recovered and mapped, were found to be distributed widely across the site and were therefore not submitted for further study and will be discarded.

A total of 60 sherds of post-medieval or earlier date were submitted for specialist assessment (Appendix E). A single possible Roman sherd was recovered and assigned only tentatively to the Roman period. A further four sherds were so poorly fired and abraded that they could only be assigned as Roman or post-Roman. Medieval ceramic was the most common with a total of 46 sherds being identified within the pre-modern assemblage. Post-medieval pottery was much less common with a total of nine sherds being assigned to this phase and four clay pipe stems thought likely to predate 1700.

The frequency of pottery of modern and medieval pottery is sufficient to warrant discussion, the latter also aided the interpretation of post-medieval ceramic. Modern ceramic is distributed widely across the site with some notable concentrations. The frequency of modern ceramic appears somewhat elevated at the westernmost area of Zone C, likewise there is a concentration adjacent to Kirkby Lane within the central area of Zone E. Overall, the distribution is likely to reflect modern manuring practices and is of limited interpretive value. Likewise, areas with little modern ceramic are identified. Zone D was notable for its lack of material of modern date as well as a narrow strip within Zone C to the immediate south of Fiddale Beck. This may be the result of different land management practices.



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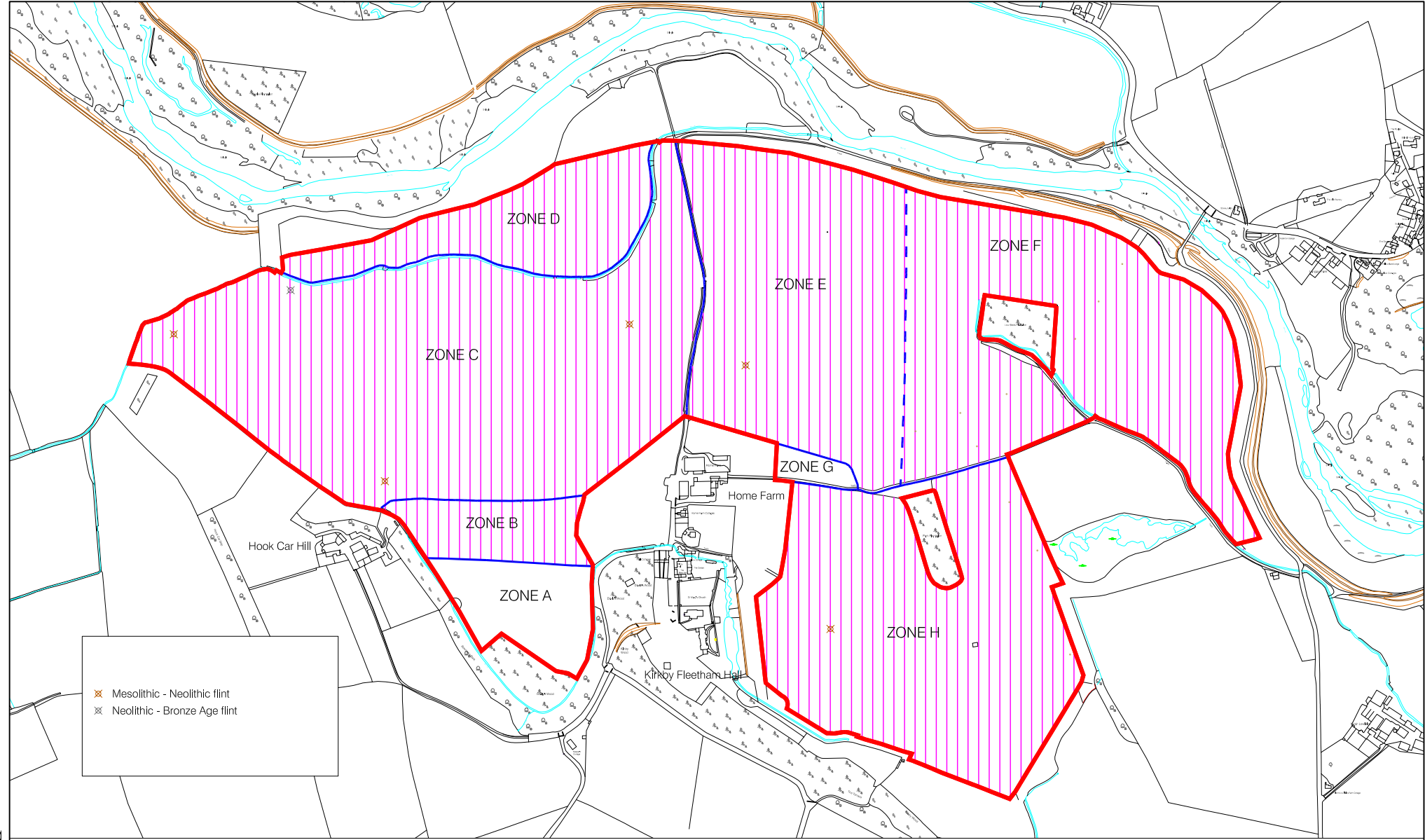
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Distribution of all fieldwalking finds by material

Scale 1:10000



Figure 8

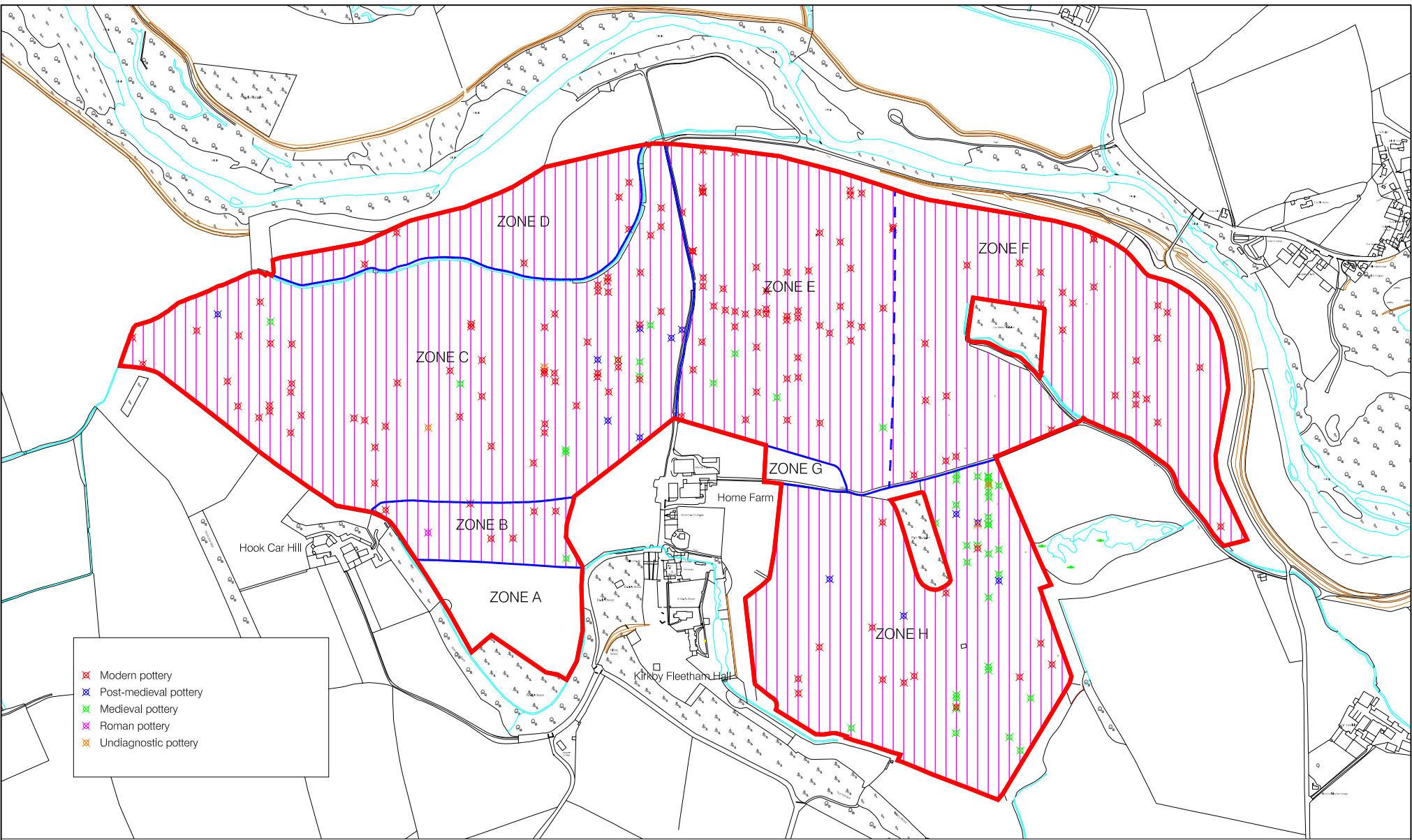


Distribution of lithic finds

Scale 1:10000



Figure 9



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Distribution of pottery by period

Scale 1:10000



Figure 10

The distribution of medieval ceramic is notable within the west side of Zone H and also to the east of Kirkby La new within the east side of Zone C can also be detected. These may also reflect manufacturing practices, but are likely to reflect the location of medieval cultivation and fields. While proportion of post-medieval date was sparse the overall distribution reflects that of medieval pottery.

4.2.3 Ceramic building material

An assemblage of 39 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered, of which a total of 29 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) was identified as modern (18th century+), possibly modern or undiagnostic and will be discarded (Figure 11; see Appendix C). The fragments included machine-made or slip-moulded, brick, pantile, and field drain. These finds were recovered and mapped and were found to be distributed similarly to the modern ceramic.

A total of ten fragments of medieval or possible medieval date were submitted for specialist assessment (Appendix F). They were dateable broadly to the 13th to 16th century and were distributed close to the west side of Kirkby La and corresponded broadly with the scatter of medieval ceramic.

4.2.4 Other finds

Two lead objects were recovered and identified as medieval fishing weights (see Figure 8; Plate 11; Appendix G). The items are dateable to the 13th- to 14th-century and were both recovered within Zone H.



Plate 11 Medieval lead fishing weights

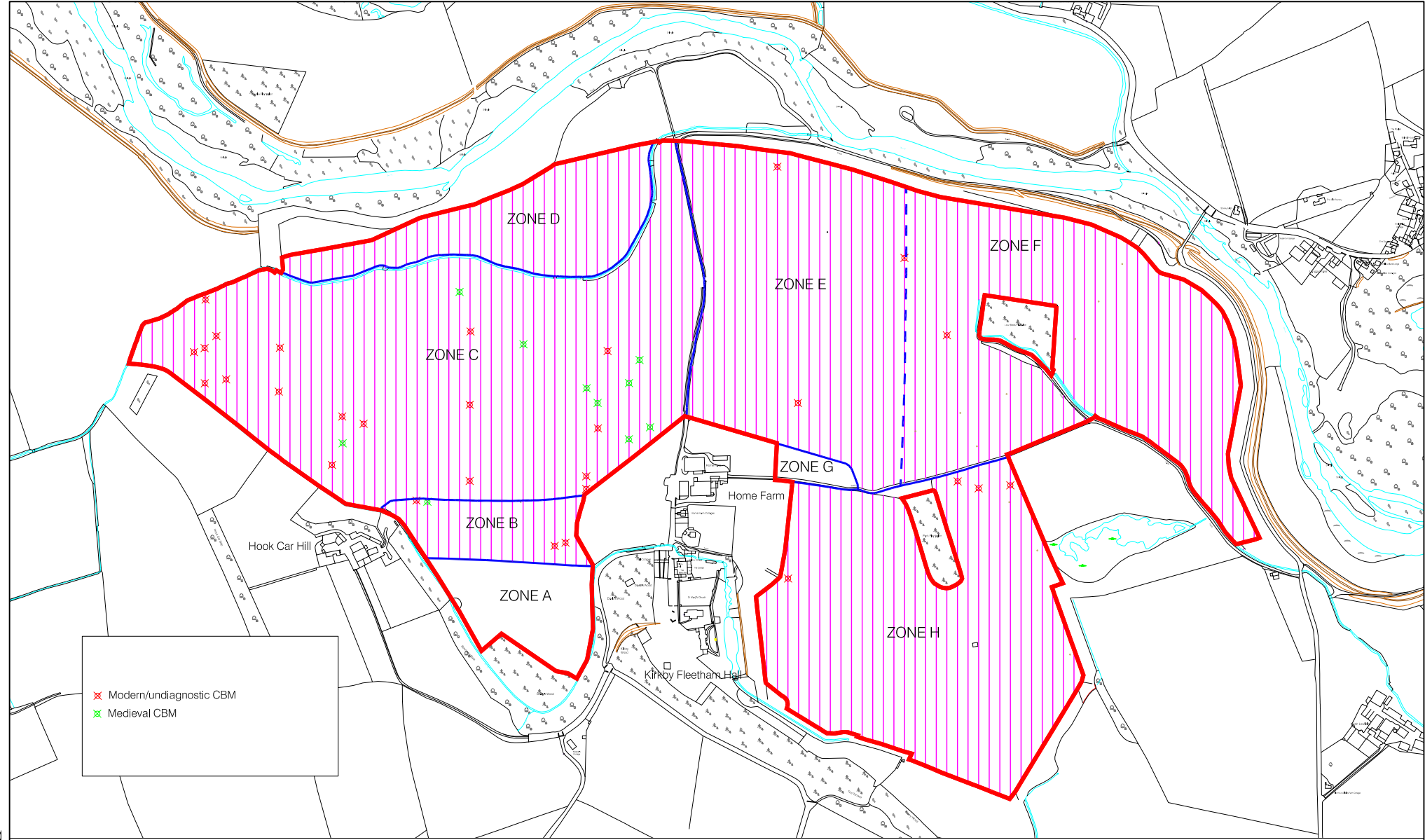
5.0 BOREHOLE SURVEY

5.1 BOREHOLE PROCEDURE

A total of three north-south transects (Borehole Transect 1 to 3), totalling 90 boreholes sunk at 2.5m intervals, were undertaken using a tracked small-core windowsampling rig (102mm diameter reducing with depth) (see Figure 5). Drilling was undertaken by RJD Rilling Ltd, 10 pen-cores were retrieved, and appropriate recording and sampling undertaken by FAS. Written and drawn records were made of the boreholes undertaken during the course of the evaluation. Palaeo-environmental deposits were recorded using standard systems of contexts.

Environmental evaluation strategy

The principal aim of the environmental evaluation strategy was to assess the value, range, quality and potential of palaeo-environmental remains within the site. Based on the results of a flight survey undertaken in 2007 (Minshall 2007) it was anticipated that the proposed borehole transects would counter



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Distribution of CBM by period

Scale 1:10000



Figure 11

occasional horizons of clay and sand, and possibly peat within the gravel and sand deposit. The sampling strategy aimed to characterise the nature of the deposits, and to assess the potential for macrofossils and insect remains preserved within them.

The environmental evaluation strategy was designed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of method, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) and *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations: Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England* (Association of Environmental Archaeology 1995).

Bulk samples for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental remains were collected from the open areas and were submitted for specialist assessment. Assessment aimed to identify the presence or absence of preserved plant macrofossils and insect remains as well as materials suitable for reliable radiocarbon determinations. Once material suitable for radiocarbon dating had been identified and assessed, samples were submitted for AMS radiocarbon dating to SUERC to broadly characterise the sequence of deposition at the site.

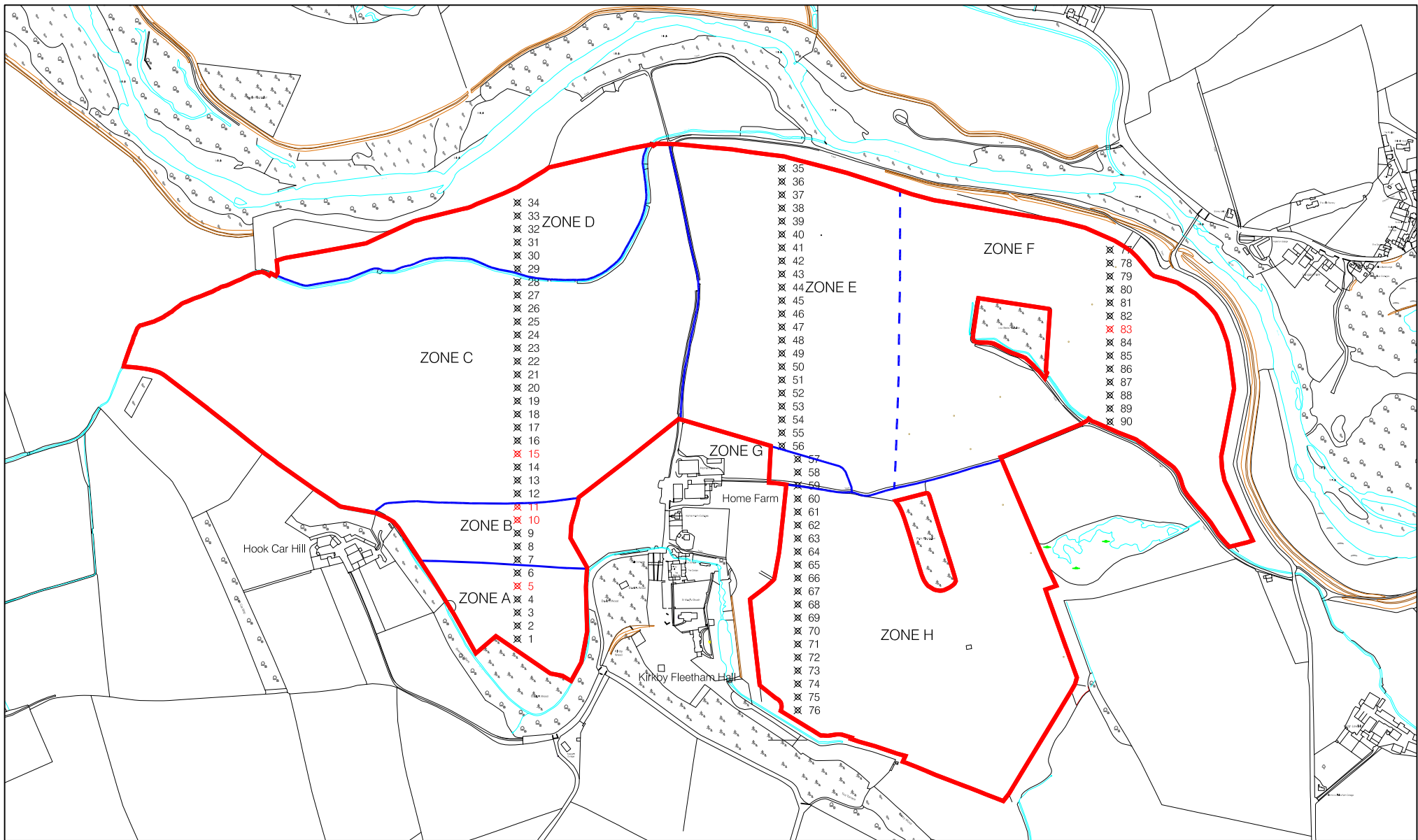
5.2 BOREHOLE RESULTS (Figure 1.2)

The majority of the borehole returned sequence so far deep, sterile deposits of sand and gravels ranging from large mixed gravel in the upper part to occasional bands of fine, clean coarse sand (Appendix H). The sands and gravels were encountered to depths up to 4.0 m below ground level. Underlying the sands and gravels was a stiff, laminated boulder clay encountered at various heights across the site being as shallow as 1.8 m BGL in Borehole 50 to 3.9 m BGL in Boreholes 25 to 27 inclusive. The nature of the sand and gravel deposit occasionally caused obstructions to the borehole rig when large cobbles prevented drilling or occasionally the water table was too high to sample cores. Invariably, where deposits of non-sand or gravel were encountered drillings successfully recovered coherent, clean samples through the softer material.

Deposits of herbaceous sand and gravel were encountered in the areas of the proposed extraction site. Borehole 5 produced a sequence of waterlogged wood, clay and peat, while to the north Boreholes 10, 11 and 15 produced sediment containing waterlogged organic matter. A group of boreholes within the eastern transect (Boreholes 78, 79, 81-3, 85-7) often recorded a clayey silt overlain by a high water-saturated layer, although within Borehole 83 it proved better preserved and was sampled and found to contain some organic material.

5.2.1 Borehole 5

Three deposits were identified as containing organic remains within Borehole 5 assigned C1012, C1013 and C1014. C1014 was identified as a piece of waterlogged oak which was submitted for specialist assessment and considered to be possible structural timber at least 0.14 m thick and possibly compressed by boring (Appendix I). Overlying C1014 was a dark grey clay containing organic material, C1013, which was found to contain some charcoal, plant remains indicative of aquatic deposition and nearby wetland with hints of a rural farming and human occupation. A radiocarbon sample of material from C1013 returned a date of 420 ± 230 BC (95.4%) (Appendix J). C1013 in turn was overlain by C1012, a humified peat deposit encountered 0.40 m below



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Location of boreholes containing palaeoenvironmental deposits

Scale 1:10000



Figure 12



ground level (B GL) and ceased at 0.90m. Plant and insect remains were covered from C 1012 indicated drier conditions for deposition. A radiocarbon assay of material from C 1012 returned a date of 100BC-70AD (95.4%) (see Appendix J).

5.2.2 Borehole 10

A deposit of dark greyish-brown clay containing organic matter (C 1037) was recovered from Borehole 10 at a depth of between 3.3 to 3.6m B GL. The clay was submitted for specialist assessment which identified charcoal, wood and bark fragments, mosses and roots, as well as examples of wetland and woodland taxa with undiagnostic insect remains with the exception of a weevil pronotum. A sample of waterlogged, non-oak roundwood was submitted for radiocarbon dating which returned a Bronze Age date of 1430 to 1260 BC (95.4%). Overlying C 1037 was a sequence of sands and clayey sands and gravel.

5.2.3 Borehole 11

A deposit of dark greyish-brown clay (C 1042) was also encountered within Borehole 11 between 2.3 and 2.5m B GL and was submitted for specialist assessment. The components identified were comparable to those within Borehole 10 and included wood fragments, charcoal, roundwood twigs, bark, mosses, although plantain distal parts were less substantial with only hemipennetle and undiagnostic insect remains being recorded. A radiocarbon date of waterlogged roundwood was returned as 1300 to 1050 BC (95.4%).

5.2.4 Borehole 15

A thick deposit of dark grey clay containing organic matter (C 1055) was recorded in Borehole 15 at between 2.0 and 3.9m B GL. Specialist assessment of the sediment identified wood, roundwood, twig and dropt material indicative of woodland. A radiocarbon date of non-oak roundwood extracted from C 1055 was returned as 1130 to 920 BC (95.4%).

5.2.5 Borehole 83

A thick deposit of possible alluvium was encountered within Borehole 83 and assigned C 1286. Specialist assessment of the sediment identified aquatic taxa and insect remains including a beetle which lives subaquatically. No material suitable for dating was recovered during processing and the deposit remains undated.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND ASSESSMENT

The following discussion assimilates all data from the Stage 1 evaluation by period to wards an updated archaeological and geomorphological model for the proposed extraction area. The palaeoenvironmental data are discussed separately from the period account to retain the distinction between direct and indirect evidence for human activity. The exception to this is the results from palaeoenvironmental assessment of deposits from Borehole 5 which can be assigned to an archaeological feature with some confidence.

6.1 PREHISTORIC ACTIVITY(Figure 13)

6.1.1 Lithic material

The six pieces of lithic material, most of which were dated to the Mesolithic to the early Neolithic, are too few to allow analysis of their distribution and they relate to low-level prehistoric activity in the area. The items are likely to have been moved from their original context of deposition, notably by modern ploughing, but by fluvial activity at the site ongoing since the 15th century. They are extremely unlikely to reflect underlying archaeological features.

6.1.2 Possible Iron Age feature

The geophysical anomaly assigned F4 within Transect 3 corresponds with the location of Borehole 5. Re-examination of aerial photographic coverage of Zone A also appears to show an anomaly or anomalies in the vicinity of F4 (Plate 12). Within the magnetometer survey results F4 appears as a strong anomaly traversing the transect, oriented broadly SW-NE, measuring c.3.5m wide. Some aspects of the character of the anomaly can be assessed based on the results of Stage 1 evaluation. F4 appears to represent a linear negative feature measuring c.3.5m in width, at least 30.0m in length and up to 1.6m in depth. The feature contains a piece of possibly structural waterlogged oak overlain by two deposits containing waterlogged plant remains. The dateable material is of the late Iron Age. The results of Borehole 5 suggest the feature underlies the ditch. To the south of F4, a further similar geophysical anomaly, assigned F5, may represent an associated contemporary feature.



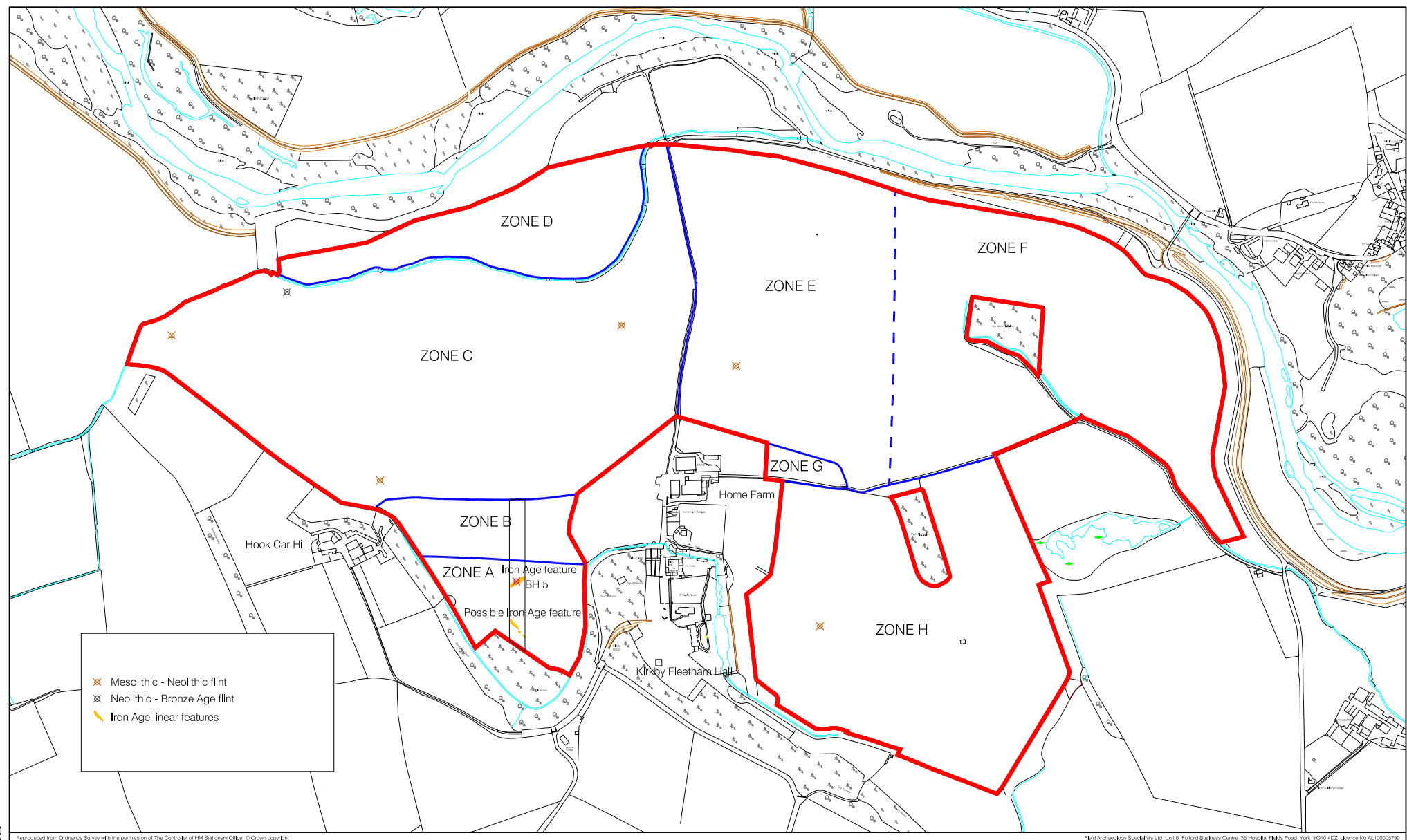
Plate 12 Possible Iron Age feature visible as cropmarks in Zone A (APN MR1 99 71 818)

Without further information and investigation of this anomaly it has only been tentatively assigned as a man-made feature; the possibility that the oak is not structural, but natural, and therefore the anomaly may represent a natural watercourse or palaeochannel remains. It can be noted that the presence of Iron Age archaeological features on the river terrace close to the bottom of the scarp accords with evidence of Iron Age settlement on the south of the River Swale found elsewhere (page 8). Further investigation of the extent and nature of these features is required.

6.2 MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY(Figure 14)

6.2.1 Medieval artefact distribution

A total of 58 artefacts recovered by reconnaissance fieldwalking can be assigned to the medieval period.



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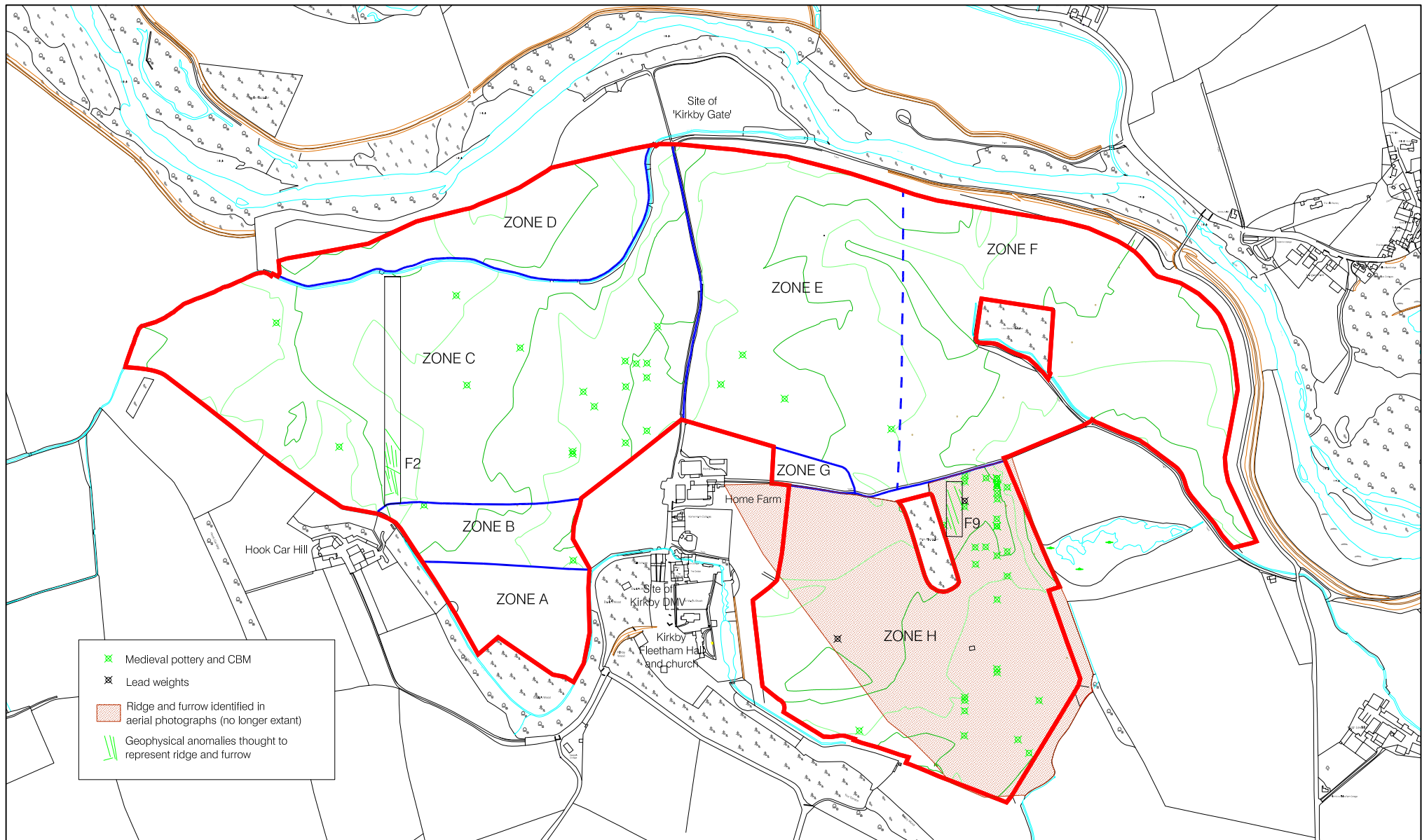
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Distribution of prehistoric features and finds

Scale 1:10000



Figure 13



Distribution of medieval finds and possible medieval features

Scale 1:10000



Figure 14

including 46 sherds from 10 fragments of C BM and two lead weights. The majority of this material and notably the lead weights are distributed over the western part of Zone H. A further scatter can be defined adjacent to the Kibby Lane with in Zone C.

The condition of the ceramic and C BM was poor consisting of low sherd weights and representing various stages of fabrication. Some of this condition can be attributed to modern ploughing regimes, although the likelihood that the ceramic was deposited at the site within manure used to enrich a plough soil during the medieval period remains strong. The proximity of the proposed area of excavation to the putative site of the medieval village of Kibby is certainly not a disadvantage.

Although the concentration within Zone H lies around the 34m AOD contours, and therefore represents a low point within the profile, the thinning of the surface is rounded and the scatter is defined by a gentle downward slope. This slight rise in level may have been sufficient to thin the rounded surface to a level of regular inundation of fields by the Swale while in flood. In addition, some shelter for this area is provided by the scarp on which the church stands. The finds distribution is considered to reflect the presence and broad position of areas of medieval agricultural activity while the presence of the lead weights suggests some level of riverine activity, which while interesting is not unsurprising. Examples of medieval inland riverine exploitation in England have been encountered archaeologically (Stearns and Foreman 1988, 99), and more pertinently on gravel terraces, notably adjacent to the river Trent where a shift in the course of the river had preserved evidence for fish weirs (Cooper 2003, 32-38). It should be noted however that the scenario of preservation at Hemington Quarry cannot be compared to formation processes within the proposed excavation area.

6.2.2 Possible medieval features and drainage cultivation

The CHA defined areas formerly under drainage cultivation as recorded by aerial photography (see Figure 3; Plate 13). Within the proposed excavations the aerial photographs suggest that the whole of Zone H was under drainage cultivation. Correspondent with both the concentration of medieval material and the evidence from aerial photographs, is a group of linear anomalies defined by the magnetometer survey (F9 - Transect 6); the anomaly is considered likely to represent further evidence for ridge and furrow cultivation within Zone H.



Plate 13 Ridge and furrow visible within Zone H (NMR21 61)

A further group (F3 - Transect 2) may also reflect an area of drainage cultivation.

6.3 POST-MEDIEVAL ARCHAEOLOGY

There are a number of features which can be assigned to this period and are restricted to the medieval ceramic and four clay pipe

stems predating 1700. The distribution of the same material reflects generally the distribution of medieval ceramic and suggests a level of continuity of activity (Figure 15).

6.4 MODERN ARCHAEOLOGY

6.4.1 Land management regimes

A total of 194 modern artefacts, including 29 fragments of CBM and 165 sherds of ceramic, were recovered during reconnaissance fieldwalking and are likely to represent modern manuring. Nonetheless, the distribution when analysed alongside the evidence for historic field boundaries can provide some information about land practices from the 18th century onwards. Figure 16 presents the modern finds distribution and historic field boundaries and tracks from the 1857 OS digitised onto modern OS data. The distribution of modern material within Zone C has become more readable and appears to reflect differing frequency within former land parcels.

The westernmost field within Zone C has a higher frequency of modern finds than the fields to the east may have received greater quantities of manure than others. Notably the field to the west of the east contour line contains a single modern find. This field appears to be long to a group to the north of Fiddale Beck which is equally lacking in material. The fields north of Fiddale Beck all lie north of the non-extant historic flood defences while the somewhat irregular area to the south of the field within Zone C may reflect an older river course. The dearth of modern material within the field may be due to having been given over to water meadow use as a pasture, which does not require manuring. Alternatively, since they were probably liable to inundation by the Swale the fields may not have required manuring as they received regular deposits of river mud.

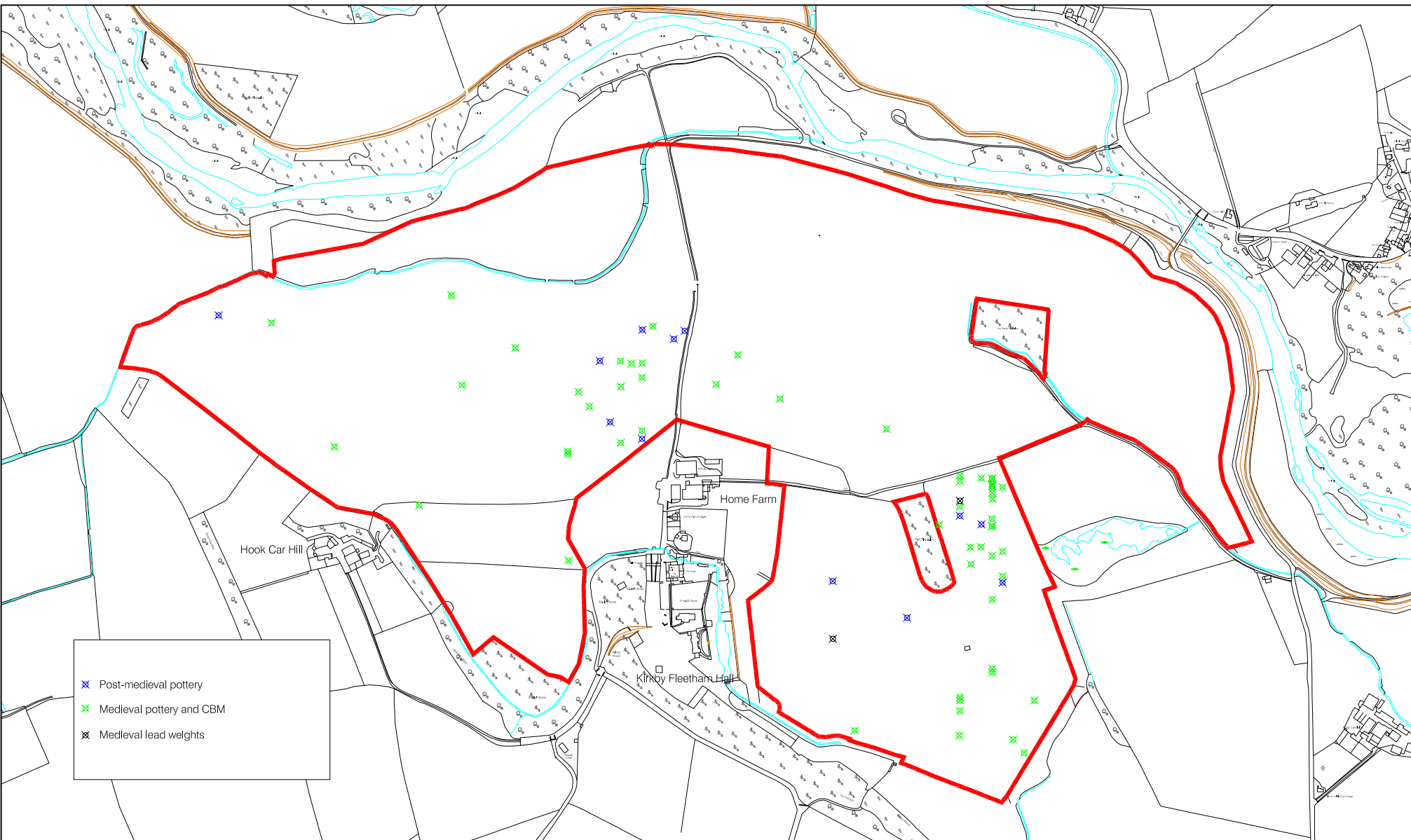
Similar discrepancies in distribution can be seen within Zones E and F and may equally relate to such land management practices. A field boundary at the western side of Zone E is notable for its linear distribution of finds and the boundary appears to have attracted higher levels of deposition than elsewhere in the fields.

6.4.2 Possible modern features

Excluding anomalies that relate to modern ploughing and stock fences, anomalies further anomalies defined by the magnetometer survey can be assigned to the modern period (see Figure 16). F2 within Transect 1 corresponds closely with the historic field boundary depicted on the 1857 OS. F6, Transect 5 and F8, Transect 6 appear to relate to a historic plantation. F6 has been interpreted as the former position of a tree within the plantation, while F8 appears to represent the former position of a metal fence on the northern boundary of the plantation. F7 appears to represent a modern field drain to the immediate south of the current track leading east from Home Farm and a faint anomaly within Transect 6 oriented NW-SE corresponds with a track to West Lowfield Farm also depicted on the 1857 OS.

6.5 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL DEPOSITS

Five of 90 borehole cores undertaken during Stage 1 encountered deposits containing palaeoenvironmental material. Additional information regarding the presence of palaeoenvironmental deposits at the site was



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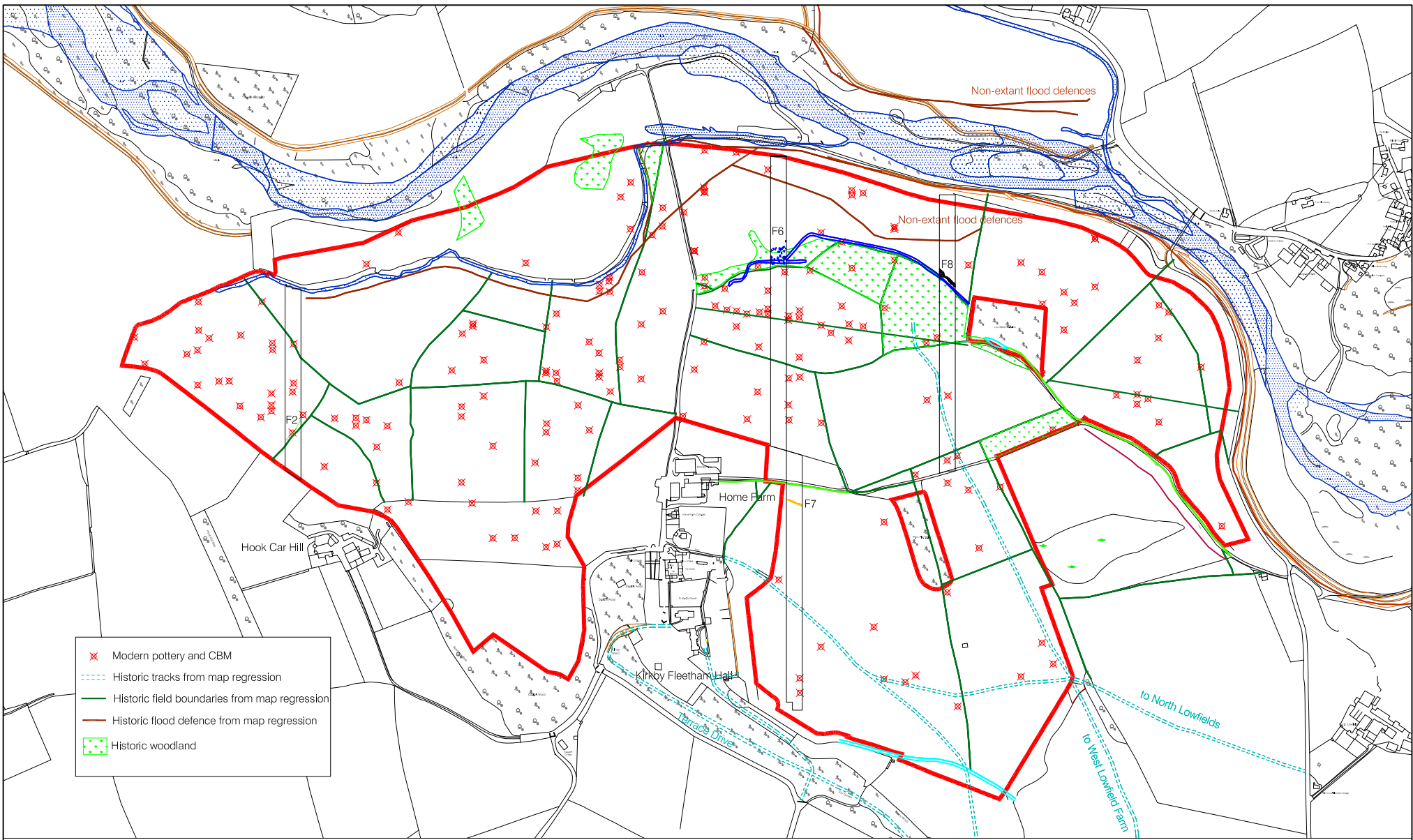
Distribution of post-medieval pottery showing medieval finds

Scale 1:10000



Figure 15





Distribution of modern finds and possible modern features

Scale 1:10000



Figure 16

recovered during a flight auger survey of 42 cores undertaken in 2007 (Minshall 2007). Together the surveys represent a widespread coverage of the site representing over 130 cores (Figure 17). A total of six of the flight auger cores produced deposits with high evidence in the make-up of silt and gravel. The data also suggest that these six boreholes should be included within Appendix H. Together the cores demonstrate that palaeoenvironmental deposits are present at the site, but appear to exist within discrete pockets and are not apparently widespread.

It is interesting to note that the palaeochannels digitised from aerial photography during geomorphological modelling of the site do not always correspond with the location of known palaeoenvironmental remains. This suggests that some of the variations visible in aerial photography relate to the make-up of sterile river or glacial gravels and not necessarily deposits with palaeoenvironmental potential.

The palaeoenvironmental remains encountered within Boreholes 10, 11 and 15 correspond broadly with an area of mapped anomalies which may reflect a series of palaeochannels in the northern half of Zone B and the southern area of Zone C. By contrast, Borehole 83 lies in an area devoid of such features, but it lies within a group of boreholes which may have encountered a zone of alluvium (Boreholes 7, 8, 9, 11-13, 15-17).

Boreholes 10, 11 and 15 appear to represent an area of palaeoenvironmental potential. The deposits encountered were all dated to the Bronze Age and were stratified within a sequence of sands and gravels. All of these deposits were found to be rich in woodland taxa suggesting a woodland environmental context. Evidence for human activity in the form of arable weeds and charcoal waste. The possible alluvial deposit within Borehole 83 suggested deposition in slow-moving or stagnant water and relates to a wetland habitat, though remains undated.

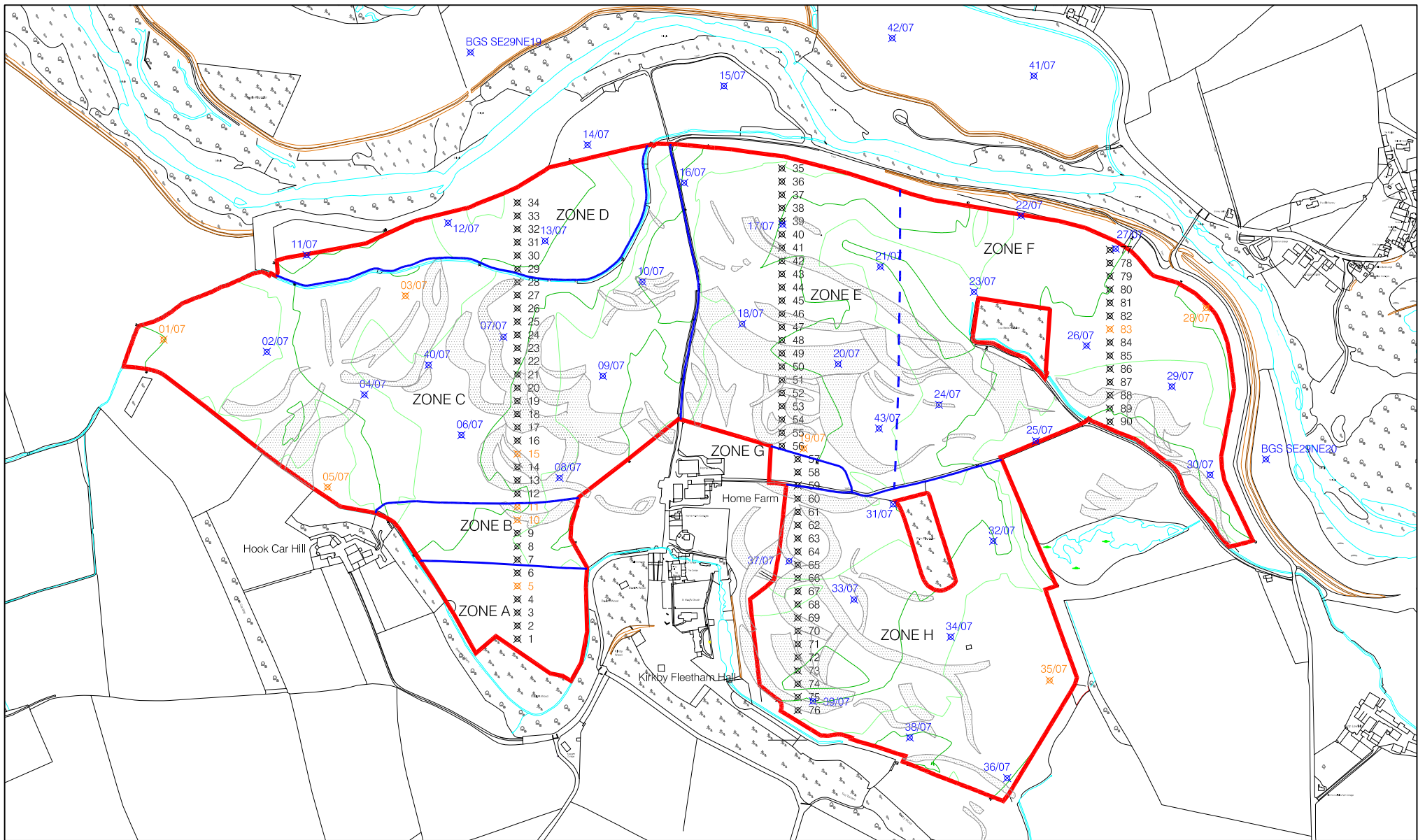
With the exception of Borehole 5 (see Section 6.1.2) the deposits within the boreholes lie below easily accessible excavation depths.

6.6 UPDATED GEOMORPHOLOGICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MODEL

The results of the CHA and Stage 1 evaluation have provided an opportunity to model the presence of archaeological remains within the proposed extraction areas as well as improve understanding of site formation processes. The results have been used to compile an updated geomorphological and archaeological model (Figure 18).

6.6.1 Updated geomorphological model

The river channel floor of the Swale within the proposed extraction area is defined to the south by the rising scarp which may reflect a meltwater eroded slope. At the base of the scarp the channel floor can be seen in aerial photographs to be marked with characteristics of river gravels which have not been encountered within the 90 boreholes. These boreholes, along with the 2007 Minshall flight auger survey, regularly reported sequences of sands and gravels overlying boulder clay. These results concur with the model of a Swale riverine activity as a young post-glacial river channel depositing gravels and sands on its descent from the retreating ice margins.



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Location of palaeoenvironmental deposits and palaeochannels

Scale 1:10000



Figure 17

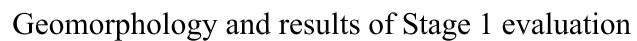


Figure 18

The presence of archaeological material, palaeoenvironmental deposits and archaeological features allows something of subsequent riverine activity to be modelled. The effects with impacts of Mesolithic to Bronze Age date may have been deposited by incoming riverine gravels rather than representing transient occupation during these periods within the proposed extraction area. The anomalies visible within the aerial photographs may represent old braided river channels or the edges of riverine meandering. The make-up of these underlying riverine gravels appear to hold groundwater differentially producing the cropmark anomalies, but site formation processes seem to have resulted in restricted deposition of palaeoenvironmental deposits.

The presence of restricted Bronze Age palaeoenvironmental deposits towards the southern limit of the proposed extraction area is noteworthy, since they imply a drier and more wooded environment. The deposits encountered contained woodland taxa and detritus suggesting woodland had established in the vicinity by the end of the second millennium B.C. This interval suggests a decrease in high-energy riverine activity within the channel floor and that the stabilisation of the river channel had begun by that time. Nonetheless, the Bronze Age deposits were overlain by further deposits of sand and gravels of up to 3m suggesting the river channel continued to meander over the southern margin so the proposed extraction area readeposited gravel and sand.

The presence of Iron Age to medieval activity encountered during Stage 1 evaluation suggests that the channel floor became increasingly stable, moving gradually northwards, eventually stabilising as a single channel incised into the channel floor and meandering within a more restricted corridor. The presence of a possible Iron Age boundary feature close to the rising ground suggests that the gravel terrace was stable enough to support human activity by the 5th century B.C., although the range of plant and insect taxa suggest ground conditions remained wet. Moving northwards within the proposed extraction area, and notwithstanding a lone possible sherd of Roman ceramic, a reason for medieval manuring suggests the channel floor had become increasingly stable sufficient to support agriculture from the 12th century onwards. The range of fieldwalking ceramic suggests this reclamation for agriculture forms a continuum from the medieval period culminating in 18th- and 19th-century land drainage within the immediate margins of the Swale coming under cultivation within the last 150 years.

6.6.2 Updated archaeological model

The results of Stage 1 largely corroborate the archaeological potential of the proposed extraction area or reflect the archaeological model for the surrounding area. Activity from the Mesolithic period is hinted at by the presence of a few pieces of lithic waste and a later Neolithic or Bronze Age tool. These finds may have been imported to the proposed extraction area through riverine activity but reflect wider exploitation of the landscape. The Bronze Age palaeoenvironmental deposits also provide hints of increasing human activity within the vicinity, in this case indicated by arable weeds, ruderal and eurytopic plants and charcoal fire waste.

The earliest archaeological feature encountered during Stage 1 is identified as a possible Iron Age boundary feature and represents direct human activity within the proposed extraction site. With the exception of a single sherd of possible Roman ceramic a hiatus in activity at the site is interrupted in the 12th century by the establishment of medieval fields. The principal area of medieval and early post-medieval ceramic was within Zone H which has been modelled as an area of medieval cultivation using ridge and furrow visible on aerial

photographs. Two other possible areas of medieval cultivation were identified to the west of Kirkby La Nea and were encountered as linear magnetic anomalies which may reflect ridge and furrow and a lesser concentration of medieval ceramic respectively.

Post-medieval to modern activity, represented by magnetic anomalies associated with reads of material, was found to be widespread with the fields closest to the S wall and north of Fiddale Beck perhaps having common domestic cultivation most recently. The Stage 1 result tends to provide corroborative evidence of the form and nature of exploitation of the river channel for farming since 1800.

7.0 STAGE 2 EVALUATION

The results of Stage 1 evaluation have identified the low-ground archaeological remains and palaeoenvironmental deposits within the proposed area of excavation. Stage 2 will be designed with the aim of gaining further information regarding the character, preservation and extent of these remains. The sequence of Stage 2 activity will also be undertaken in phases with the intention that the results of further non-invasive geophysical survey and intensive fieldwalking will further guide the design and targets for evaluation trenching. Ground penetrating radar will be used to characterise deep palaeoenvironmental deposits where they have been proven by the borehole transects and also define the potential area of alluvium in the northeast corner of the proposed excavation site. The results of the GPR survey will then be used to design further proving of palaeoenvironmental deposits using borehole core to recover materials efficiently as they make up and ideally the date of the deposits.

7.1 TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

A general topographic survey of the site has been produced using the 3-D survey data captured during setting out and locating fieldwalking finds. In addition, a detailed contour survey of Zone A will be undertaken in order to model the area of uneven ground immediately below the scarp and where the possible Iron Age feature is located.

7.2 GEOPHYSICAL AREA SURVEY

The site has shown itself to be susceptible to magnetometer survey and the technique is considered to be effective in identifying below-ground anomalies which can be interpreted with confidence as archaeological remains. Accordingly, more extensive areas of magnetometer survey will be an integral element of the Stage 2 evaluation and will be used to target continuation of linear anomalies and areas of discrete anomalies encountered within the reconnaissance transects. In addition, areas which have yielded concentrations of medieval and to a lesser degree post-medieval artefacts will be targeted to test the hypothesis that the artefacts derive from manuring within former medieval fields or whether they derive from discrete non-agricultural below-ground remains.

These extended areas of magnetometer survey will be undertaken with a view to identifying target features and

groups of features which will be the subject of further investigation in the form of evaluation excavation.

The variations within some reconnaissance transects believed to reflect underlying geological or subsoil make-up are relatively few. It is noteworthy that these anomalies do not correspond either with areas of palaeoenvironmental potential or with possible palaeochannels identified on aerial photography. The technique is not considered to have been fruitful in identifying palaeochannels or palaeoenvironmental deposits.

7.3 INTENSIVE FIELD WALKING

There are concentrations of cultural material identified by Stage 1 reconnaissance field walking results sufficient to warrant further and more comprehensive targeted field walking. Neither the distribution of the quantity of lithic material recovered during Stage 1 is considered sufficient to warrant intensive field walking. Instead areas of intensive field walking will be targeted to verify the concentrations of medieval and post-medieval ceramic and ceramic building material. The model for the origin of this cultural material proposes that the material was deposited originally within man-made and disturbed from the make-up of earthwork furrows, which have been levelled and truncated by modern ploughing activity. If correct, apart from the base of furrows which may lie intact beneath the plough horizon, these archaeological features now exist only as distributions of material within the plough soil.

Intensive field walking will consist of large areas covering concentrations of material recovered during Stage 1 reconnaissance field walking. Each area will be divided into 25m x 25m grids which will be walked along 2m transects with the walkers scanning the entire area of the corridor. This approach aims to achieve recovery of all finds positioned on the surface of the plough soil. Each find will be bagged and located in 3-D.

While the distribution of material is not considered significant beyond identifying broad areas of former medieval fields it might be possible to identify linear trends of distribution within intensively walked areas to aid them in modelling of the ridge and furrow cultivation scheme. The material recovered consisted primarily of pottery which has intrinsic value representing an aspect of the economy of the settlement which used acquired and used imported materials probably from medieval villages or fairs.

7.4 EVALUATION EXCAVATION

Evaluation excavation trenches will be used at the site to locate, characterise and sample the low ground archaeological features defined by geophysical survey. It has been assumed that the features will not exceed safe excavation depths. The depth of palaeoenvironmental deposits encountered within Bore holes 10, 11 and 15 exceed safe excavation depths and will not therefore be the target of evaluation excavation; different techniques will be used to assay these deposits.

In most cases evaluation excavation trenches will be positioned with a specific objective. However, there are some areas of the site which to date appear to be devoid of archaeological potential. These areas will be tested to assess their potential.

7.5 GROUND PENETRATING RADAR

Ground penetrating radar (GPR) will be used to target areas highlighted during Stage 1, showing some palaeoenvironmental potential. The area of boreholes 10, 11 and 15 will be surveyed to produce a model of underlying strata which will be used to enhance understanding of site formation processes and the extent and profile of the peat deposits. The area of possible alluvium encountered in intermittently within Boreholes 78 to 87 will also be the subject of GPR survey to model the depth, profile and some lateral extent of the deposit and to determine its suitability for radiocarbon dating. If the GPR survey defines any previously unidentified palaeoenvironmental deposits, further boreholes will be undertaken to assess these deposits.

7.6 BOREHOLE SURVEY

Targeted borehole survey will be undertaken of the possible deposit of alluvium encountered in intermittently within Boreholes 78 to 87. A sample of the deposit encountered within Borehole 83 failed to produce material suitable for radiocarbon dating. The aim of further boreholes will be to recover of further samples for radiocarbon dating. Any previously unidentified deposits defined by the GPR survey will also be sampled for assessment and dating.

8.0 ARCHIVE

An assemblage of 228 sherds of ceramic was recovered during Stage 1 of which 165 have been identified as modern and of little or no research potential and will be discarded. A total of 60 sherds of pre-modern ceramic have been the subject of specialist assessment. No further work is required and retention of the assemblages is recommended.

An assemblage of 11 lithic items was submitted for specialist assessment. Five were identified as natural and three of them are six will be retained for archive; the scraper Find no 15 is recommended for illustration for archive, but no other work is recommended.

An assemblage of 39 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, 29 of which were identified as modern or undiagnostic and therefore of limited or no research value and should not be retained within the archive. Ten fragments were identified as medieval or probably medieval and should be retained within the archive should further comparative material be recovered at this site or within the region, but require no further work at this stage.

Two lead objects have been identified as medieval fish weights. The items should be photographed and should be drawn for archive. The objects will be stored without micro-climate control and in stable acid-free packaging (Watkinson and Neal 1998, 43).

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APPENDIX A PROJECT DESIGN

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document represents a Project Design (PD) for Stage 1 of a programme of archaeological evaluation to be undertaken to support a planning application for mineral extraction at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham, North Yorkshire. The PD has been prepared in consultation with Lucie Hawkins, Development Control Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (NYCC) and Randy Hammon, English Heritage, on behalf of Aggregate Industries UK Ltd. The proposed extraction site has been the subject of a desk-based Cultural Heritage Assessment which has informed the preparation of the proposed evaluation strategy (FAS2009).

1.1 LOCATION AND LAND USE

The proposed extraction site lies c.1 km to the north of the village of Kirkby Fleetham, to the southeast of the town of Catterick (Figure 1; NGR: SE 7999 625). The proposed extraction site occupies low-lying ground, sloping gradually from 39 mA OD to the west, to 32 mA OD to the east. The southern boundary of the site is marked by a steep slope, rising to 50 mA OD. A small cluster of buildings, including Kirkby Fleetham Hall, St Mary's church, and associated cottages and residences occupy the lower reaches of this slope, where it forms a small spur northwards. The northern part of the site, to the north of the river, is bounded by a floodbank to the south and the road to the north, lying immediately to the south of the use of Low Kiplin.

The site is exploited for agricultural and (Grade 2a and 3), and is currently under crop, interspersed with stands of woodland. A central trackway connects the buildings of Home Farm with the river, and a number of drainage ditches cross the area (Figure 2). Home Farm itself is currently unoccupied, although the outbuildings remain in agricultural use. Land to the north of the Swale is grassland.

The site lies within the Yorkshire Ouse basin, adjacent to the River Swale as it flows southwards to the confluence with the River Ure, some distance away. The proposed extraction site occupies gravel terraces in the valley bottom, and is situated almost entirely on the lateral fluvial floodplain.

1.1.1 Geology and topography

The underlying geology has been mapped by the British Geological Survey and is published as Sheet E42 (Northallerton), and in more detail on Sheet SE 29NE (1:10,000). All available geological information indicates that the underlying geology of the site comprises Upper Permian Marl (Roxby Formation) to the west, and Triassic Sherwood Sandstone to the east. The Upper Permian Marl consists of a sequence of red mudstones and sandstones, with gypsum and anhydrite, which become more sandy before passing to the overlying Sherwood Sandstone, which consists of red brown fine to medium-grained sandstones with mudstone partings.

The Marl and Sandstone are overlain by River Swale Gravels, the depths of which have been defined during a drilling programme (Minshall 2007). The sand and gravel was generally found to be between 1 to 3 m deep, with a much deeper basin of gravel adjacent to Home Farm, reaching a thickness of 8 m. Overlying the gravel, overburden has been described as topsoil and sandy clayey subsoil, varying in depth from 0.2 m to 0.4 m. The depth of overburden was greatest at the western end of the site, where it exceeded 1.5 m.

1.2 SUMMARY OF PROPOSED WORKS

The site consists of an irregular parcel of land, measuring a maximum 2.1 km east-west by 1.6 km north-south. The largest proportion of the site lies to the south of the River Swale, with a smaller field to the north. The proposed extraction would be confined to the south of the river; the area to the north is proposed as a natural area for planting and the two areas would be connected by a temporary bridge. Traffic to and from the quarry would be dealt with by B6271 to the north.

In order to evaluate the archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the site in greater detail and to allow appropriate mitigation strategies to be proposed, a two-stage reconnaissance and evaluation approach has been signed.

Stage 1 (Reconnaissance) will consist of:

- rapid surface collection over the whole area;
- borehole/auger transects across the site;
- geophysical (magnetometer) reassessment of transects.

Stage 2 (Further evaluation) will be designed following completion of Stage 1, but is anticipated to include:

- targeted intensive field walking;
- targeted palaeoenvironmental sampling;
- targeted geophysical survey;
- targeted trial trenching.

1.3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The aim of the evaluation is to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date of archaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains that may be adversely affected by the proposed mineral extraction. The information gained will allow informed decisions to be made regarding the planning application, and then feed into any archaeological mitigation during the proposed works.

Stage 1 (Reconnaissance) is proposed with the aim of assessing:

- the depth and character of deposits across the site
- the presence of any areas of high potential for identified archaeological potential
- the character and depth of palaeochannels, and the palaeoenvironmental potential
- the effectiveness of different evaluation methods within this specific landscape context

1.4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The CHA identified evidence from prehistory to the present day, at testing to a variety of human activity in the wider area (FAS2009, 19-36). The earliest evidence from the wider landscape is represented by palaeoenvironmental evidence from Ripon, which showed that during the Palaeolithic the area of the Swale-Ure was largely characterised by floodplain. During the Mesolithic a rise in herbaceous plants was detected, suggesting heathland expansion associated typically with woodland clearance. This provides reasonably secure evidence for the first human activity in the wider landscape. Although no Neolithic or Bronze Age sites or finds are known within the immediate hinterland of the site, the area is situated close to a prehistoric rural landscape within the Swale-Ure valley. Among Neolithic monuments known locally, the Scorton cursus lay to the north of the area, while the Neolithic complex of Thornborough occupies land so much to the south. Tumuli, and finds of metalwork from graves, indicate activity of Bronze Age date in the environs of the Swale. The Iron Age is not represented in the wider area, but this reflects other regional patterns; there is evidence from the wider landscape that Iron

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A further phase of gravel deposition occurred, in the context of an avulsing and meandering single-thread channel, which ended in the 15th century, when the channels were found to have been sealed by fine-grained sediments. A further phase, and particularly in the last 120 years, a new entrenched stable meandering channels system formed.

These features identified at Catterick can be applied broadly to the proposed extraction site. Numerous palaeochannels, both wide and narrow, can be seen on aerial photographs of the site, extending from the current river channel to the foot of the scarp slopes suggesting that the high level of the channel bed is still present. The more recent meandering courses of the river are evident on cartographic sources; the courses depicted on Ordnance Survey editions from the 19th century onwards demonstrate the continually changing nature of the landscape.

Research undertaken within the Till-Tweed Valleys, Northumberland has identified a variety of site types subject to different geomorphological processes within the context of the river valley (Waddington and Passmore 2006, 6). Though specific to the Till-Tweed Valleys, the geomorphological landform classification can be applied to the various landscape features and the proposed extraction site can be identified as Type 2b - pre-19th-century Holocene alluvial terraces and floodplain surfaces. Alluvial activity at the site will have eroded and reworked, buried, archaeological remains and earthworks and artefacts can be anticipated within the plough zone. As such the site would be susceptible to the range of evaluative techniques normally used during pre-determination valuations including field walking, geophysics, trial trenching, deposit modelling and environmental assessment. This range of techniques will be applied to the proposed extraction site, although in a carefully targeted manner due to the nature and low archaeological potential of the site.

Palaeoenvironmental evidence

The nature of the landscape has been shown to have considerable palaeoenvironmental potential. Work undertaken in the wider landscape, by the Swale-Ure Watersheds Project, has provided evidence for the development of the landscape during the early and late Holocene.

As part of this research, three samples were taken from the wider area, at Killybeg, Kiplin and Great Langton. The samples from Kiplin were analysed as they comprised only six silts and clays. The preliminary work at Killybeg and Great Langton produced pollen profiles believed to be of early and late Holocene date respectively, but were not subject of further analysis (Dr Jim Innes pers. comm.).

Recent investigations at Wykeham Quarry, over 70 km to the north, have demonstrated the potential for research dividends from investigation of sediments within a quarry context. The mineral deposits were overlain by 2-3 m of sediment which provided a palaeoenvironmental sequence dating from c. 12,000 BP to the Mesolithic (*North Yorkshire Historic Environment News* February 2008).

Borehole survey

The deposits within the area of investigation have been the subject of two large borehole surveys. A total of fifteen boreholes were undertaken in 1968 and further, more detailed, borehole surveys consisting of 43 boreholes were undertaken in 2007. These surveys provided useful information regarding the depth of underlying basal boulder clay bedrock, the depth of the overlying sand and gravel deposits and the overburden depths (Minshall 2007). A deposit of sand and gravel was recorded at thicknesses of between 0.90 m and 8.0 m, the latter notable as a deep as the entire area of the former farm; generally thicknesses of sand and gravel between 2.5 to 3.5 m are more typical across the site. Clay interbeds, clay seams, and interleaved sand and clay were noted in frequently cross-sectioned boreholes during 2007, as well as single cordons of peat. Overburden coverage averaged c. 0.8 m, although areas of greater overburden depths were recorded towards the eastern boundary of the proposed extraction site (up to 1.6 m) with areas of localised increased depth close to the western (up to 2.4 m). Generally the boreholes reported declines in sand and gravel deposit with only occasional interruptions.

2.0 METHODOLOGY

2.1 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

The Stage 1 evaluation will be non-invasive, consisting of reconnaissance fieldwalking over all recently ploughed areas within the area of investigation, deposit modelling and palaeoenvironmental sampling and geophysical areas survey plot study. The programme of evaluation has been prepared with reference to the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2008).

Prior to any fieldwork being undertaken, an array of semi-permanent survey stations will be set out around the site perimeter using differential GPS to facilitate archaeological recording.

2.1.1 Fieldwalking

Given the size of the proposed extraction site, and the general lack of surface features observed during the walkover survey, it is proposed that the reconnaissance phase of surface collection be undertaken on a random scale, using transects located at intervals of 20 m (Figure 3). Should this prove effective, a second, higher resolution programme of intensive fieldwalking would be carried out in Stage 2.

This structured programme of reconnaissance fieldwalking will be undertaken along north-south transects, at 20 m intervals, over all fields within the area of investigation. The proposed extraction site will be divided into transects using a Total Station theodolite based on the site survey stations and marked out along the circumference using ranging poles. All archaeological finds will be recovered within a 2 m corridor once each transect. Each find will be bagged and labelled at the location it was identified. Finds will then be located using a Total Station theodolite and allocated a find number. Distribution maps of finds and appropriate categories of finds will be prepared using Access and AutoCAD software.

Finds Recovery and Treatment

Any finds encountered during fieldwalking will be hand-collected and processed. Find treatment will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set down in *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998). Archive preparation will be undertaken in accordance with *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990).

2.1.2 Deposit modelling and palaeoenvironmental sampling

At least three north-south transects (Borehole Transect 1 to 3), totalling c. 95 boreholes, have been designed using deposit modelling information from the 2007 borehole survey (see Figure 3). Boreholes will be undertaken at 25 m intervals using a tracked small-core window sampler rig (102 mm diameter reducing with depth) to the depth of the boulder clay with the aim of detecting palaeochannels should they be present. Open-cores will be retrieved, and appropriate recording and ediment sampling undertaken.

Written and drawn records will be made of boreholes undertaken during the course of the evaluation. Archaeological and palaeoenvironmental deposits and features will be recorded using standard systems and forms. A series of indices, capable of interrogation, will be maintained for site records. These records will be used to compile deposit profiles across the transects.

Borehole Transect 1 is situated to assess the geomorphological and palaeoenvironmental make-up of the western zone of the site in proximity to a 2007 borehole which recorded a maximum clay at 2.8 m below ground level and traversing an area of increased overburden. Borehole Transect 2 is designed to characterise the deposits within the eastern zone and will

traverse the deep basin of sand and gravel close to Home Farm. This isotra nsectsthe a reac lo seto K irkbyF leethamH all and therefore an area considered to be of higher archaeological potential. A n i ntercalated clay laminated with s and measuring 0.2m thick was encountered at 2.9m below ground level and the borehole logs suggests differential geomorphology in this area. Borehole T ransect 3 is designed to evaluate the nature of deep overburden at the eastern margin of the site in the vicinity of 2007b borehole which recorded a yellow sand lam inated with brown clay.

Environmental Evaluation Strategy

The principal aim of the environmental evaluation strategy will be to assess the value, range, quality and potential of palaeoenvironmental remains within the sediments encountered. It is anticipated that the proposed borehole transects will encounter horizons of clays and, and possibly peat within the gravel deposit. As a sampling strategy will therefore be undertaken to characterise the nature of deposits, and to assess the potential macrofossils and insect remains preserved within them.

The environmental evaluation strategy will be implemented in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2002) and *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations: Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England* (Association of Environmental Archaeology 1995).

Bulk samples for her recovery for palaeoenvironmental remains will be collected from the open sand dunes submitted for specialist assessment. Assessment will aim to identify the presence of macrofossils and insect remains as well as materials suitable for radiocarbon dating. Once materials suitable for radiocarbon dating have been identified and assessed a programme of dating signed off by the characterisation sequence of the position at the site will be undertaken. In addition, the presence within the deposits of pollen and diatoms and their suitability for further analysis and recovery will also be assessed against information gained regarding the geomorphological context of the deposits.

All well-preserved artefacts will be retained in accordance with *First Aid for Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 1998), *Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological material* (1995) or *Waterlogged wood, guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and duration of structural wood* (1990).

2.1.3 Geophysical plots survey

A pilot magnetometer survey is proposed, in line with English Heritage's *Geophysical survey in Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Section 10 - 'extremely large areas') (2008). A total of seven 30m-wide magnetometer transects are proposed, oriented north-south, the overall width will correspond with the borehole/auger transect outlined above (see Figure 3). This would encompass a total area of 15 hectares, representing over 10% of the proposed excavations site. The magnetometer survey will be undertaken using a fluxgate radiometer with a spacing of 0.25m intervals and traverses 1m apart on a grid 30m wide.

This approach would allow the effectiveness of the survey method to be assessed in this particular geological context. By orientating the traverses north-south, a number of mapped paleochannels will be crossed, and the layout of the trench will be confirmed in relation to the mapped cropmarks. A reason for archaeological potential would be established as part of this process, specifically the reason for the Kirkby F leetham H all, and the region of Kirkby Gate.

2.2 REPORTINGPROCEDURE

2.2.1 Reporting

On completion of the Stage 1 fieldwork, a report will be prepared, including distribution maps of artefacts recovered during fieldwalking supported by specialist reports as appropriate. The report will also include a detailed description of the finds encountered within the borehole transects supported by the results of palaeoenvironmental assessment and a profile of the deposits across the site. The results of the geophysical plots will also be presented within the report supporting appendices. The report will use the results of the Stage 1 evaluation to design the works for Stage 2; this proposed programme of further evaluation will form part of the report. Stage 2 is anticipated to include targeted intensive fieldwalking, palaeoenvironmental sampling, geophysical survey and trial trenching, designed carefully and targeted on the results of Stage 1. In the event of negative results from Stage 1 some targeted trial trenching will be employed.

2.2.2 Archive

Archive preparation

On completion of the field investigation (Stage 1 and 2) all records and material will be indexed, ordered, quantified and checked for consistency. Context, finds, sample and other paper-based records will be transferred to an integrated computer-based system. The drawn records will be digitised in a appropriate format and will be submitted to the standard AutoCAD type DXF files.

The archival record will include all material including correspondence, written, drawn and computerised records. As part of the preparation for the post-excavation programme, the artefactual, ecofactual and samples will be quantified and described.

The digital archive will be provided in a non-magnetic storage medium using generic file formats including PDF.

Preliminary conservation and stabilisation of objects will be undertaken prior to assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs.

Archived position

A paper and electronic (PDF) version of the final evaluation report will be submitted to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment (NHER) and to the Conservation Officer, Hambleton District Council. A digital copy will be submitted to Dr Andy Hammon, English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.

The paper, physical and digital archival records of the evaluation will be deposited with an appropriate museum, with a further copy of the report.

3.0 PUBLICATION AND DISSEMINATION

A note will be prepared on the results of the evaluation for publication in a local journal as appropriate. If the results of the work merit it, a full paper will be proposed for publication in the relevant journal.

An *Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations* (OASIS) form will be submitted for the project.

4.0 PROJECT SPECIALISTS

Allan H. Allan, D.H. K. Enward (Environmental Consultants)

Krish S. Eetah (Zooarchaeology)

Jane Y. Ounga, D. La. R. O. Landson (Pottery)

Karen B. Arker (Conservation)

Cecily Spall (Small Finds)

Hugh W. Illmott (Glass)

5.0 MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS

The work will be monitored by the Heritage Section, North Yorkshire County Council, who will be notified prior to each stage of work.

6.0 HEALTH & SAFETY

FAS will operate with due regard for Health and Safety regulations, and will ensure that all relevant requirements are met with regard to site personnel and to members of the public. A Risk Assessment will be prepared, in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Regulations prior to the start of the investigation.

7.0 INSURANCE

FAS carries appropriate levels of Public Liability, Employers Liability and Professional Indemnity insurances.

References

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- Watkinson, D.E. and Neal, V. 1998. *First Aid for Finds* (3rd Edition), (RESCUE and the Archaeological Section of UKIC)

APPENDIX B GEOPHYSICAL PILOTS SURVEY REPORT

T. Samuel Harrison, West Yorkshire Archaeology Services

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1. 2023 年 12 月 31 日，公司总资产为 1,234,567,890.12 元，其中流动资产为 890,123,456.78 元，非流动资产为 344,444,433.34 元。

1. 本公司之主要業務為提供各類金融服務，包括但不限於：銀行存款、貸款、匯兌、信託、保險、證券、期貨、外匯、基金、理財、租賃、融資、擔保、代理、諮詢、其他金融服務等。

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2) 2019 年 12 月 31 日，公司总资产为 1,234,567,890.12 元，净资产为 876,543,210.98 元。2020 年 1 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,345,678,901.23 元，净资产为 987,654,321.09 元。2020 年 2 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,456,789,012.34 元，净资产为 1,098,765,432.10 元。2020 年 3 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,567,890,123.45 元，净资产为 1,209,876,543.21 元。2020 年 4 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,678,901,234.56 元，净资产为 1,320,987,654.32 元。2020 年 5 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,789,012,345.67 元，净资产为 1,432,098,765.43 元。2020 年 6 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,890,123,456.78 元，净资产为 1,543,209,876.54 元。2020 年 7 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,901,234,567.89 元，净资产为 1,654,320,987.65 元。2020 年 8 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,912,345,678.90 元，净资产为 1,765,432,098.76 元。2020 年 9 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,923,456,789.01 元，净资产为 1,876,543,209.87 元。2020 年 10 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,934,567,890.12 元，净资产为 1,987,654,320.98 元。2020 年 11 月 1 日，公司总资产为 1,945,678,901.23 元，净资产为 2,098,765,432.10 元。2020 年 12 月 31 日，公司总资产为 1,956,789,012.34 元，净资产为 2,209,876,543.21 元。

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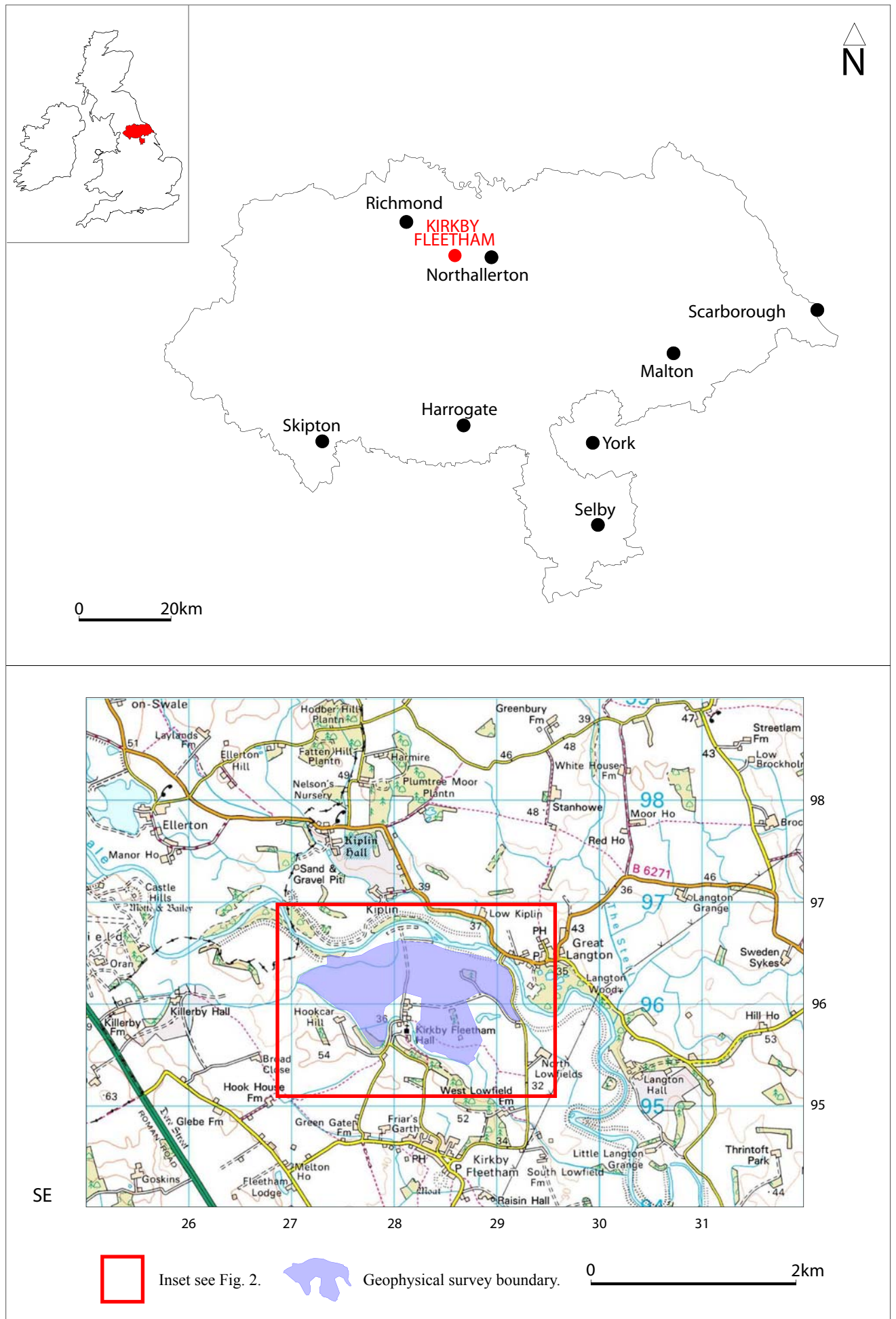
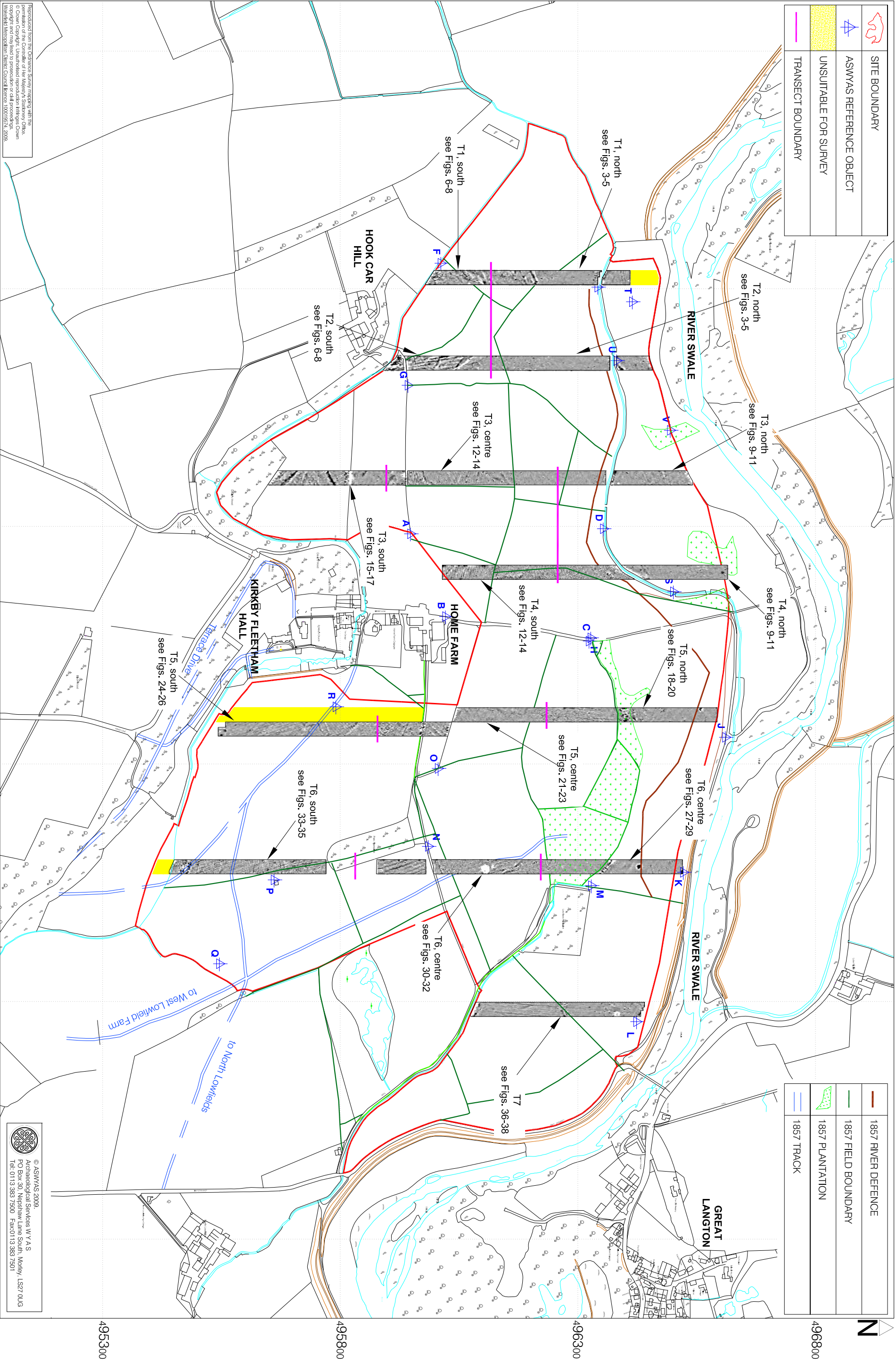


Fig. 1. Site location



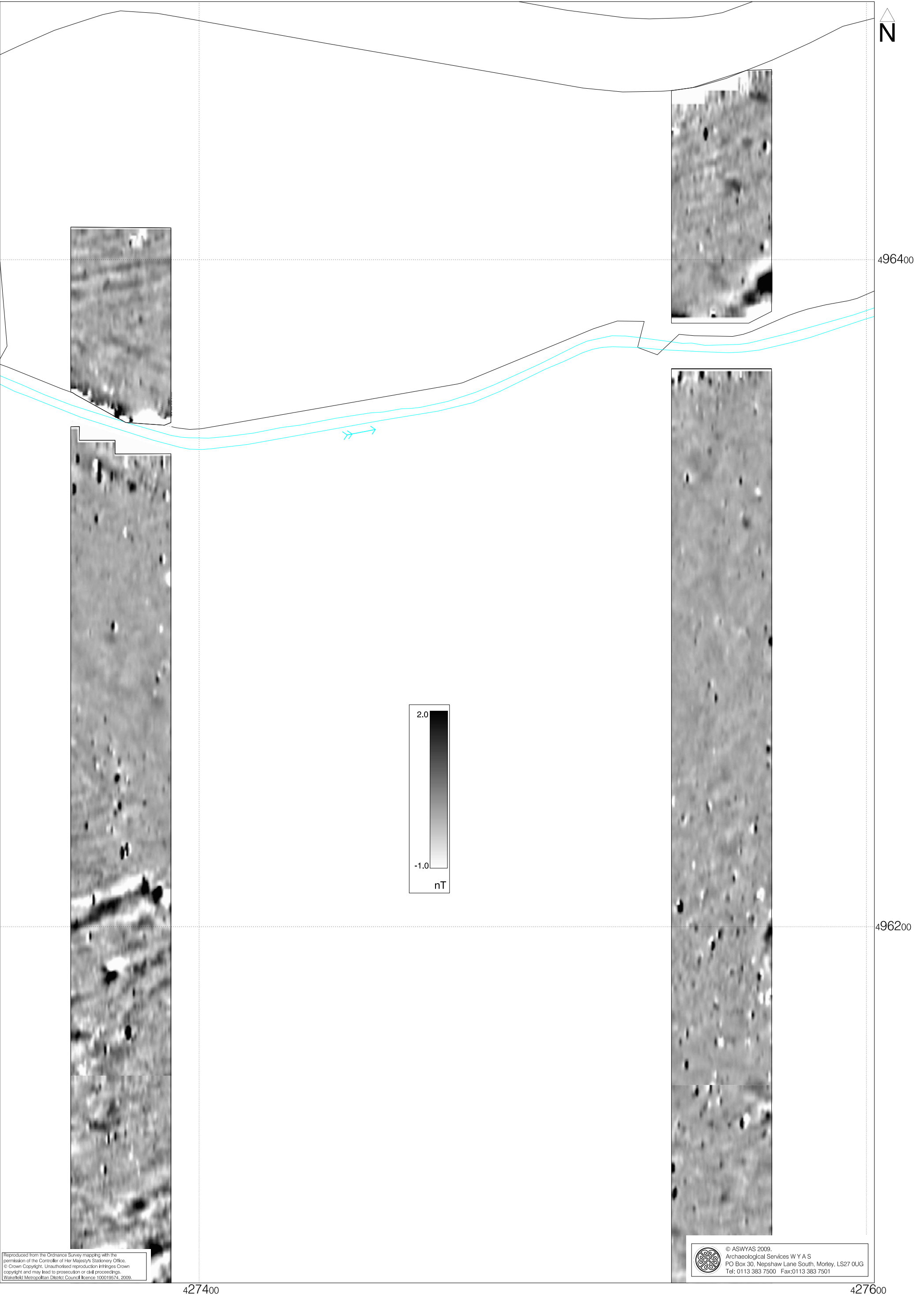


Fig. 3. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T1, north & T2, north (1:1000 @ A3)

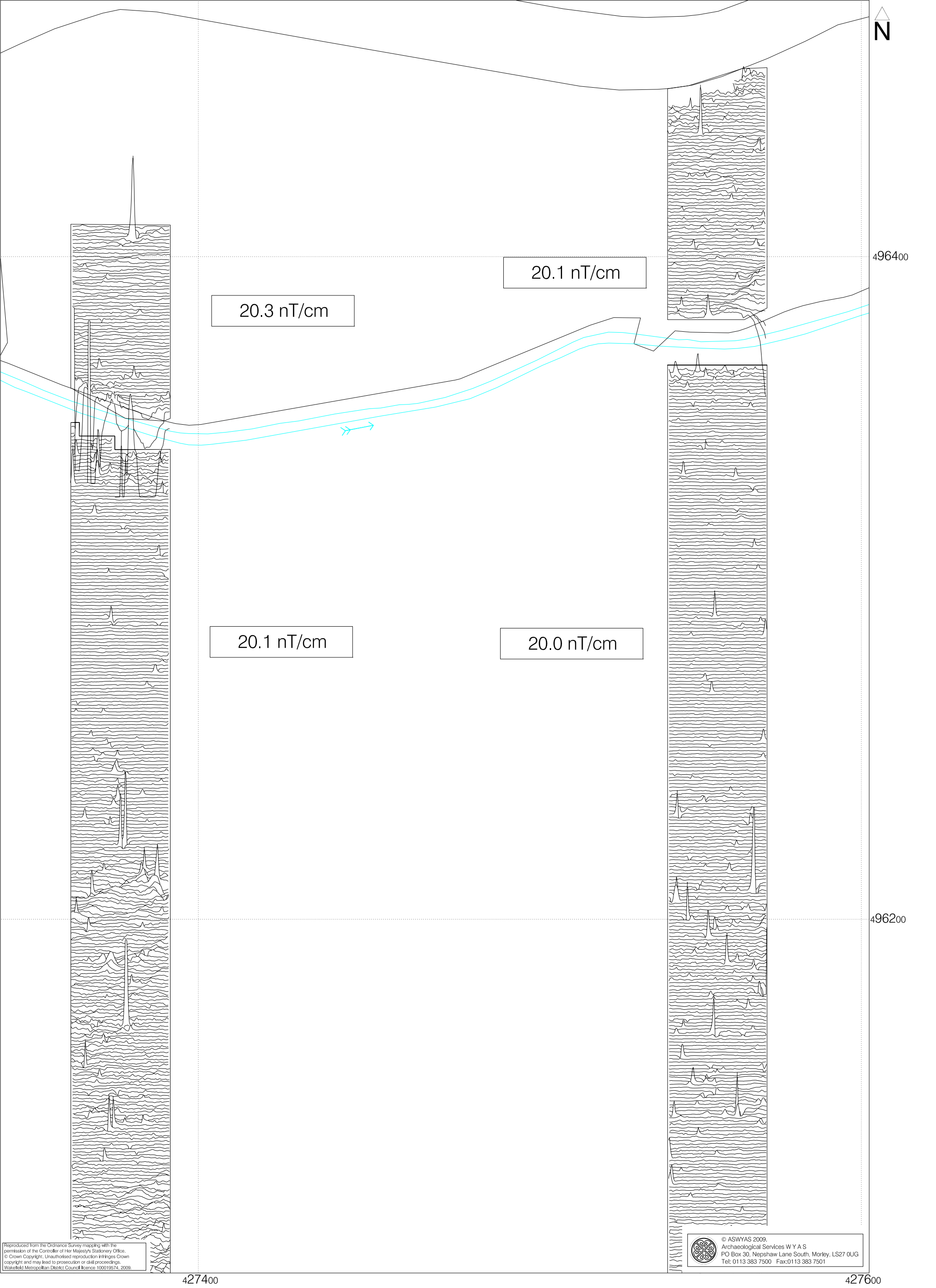


Fig. 4. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T1, north & T2, north (1:1000 @ A3)

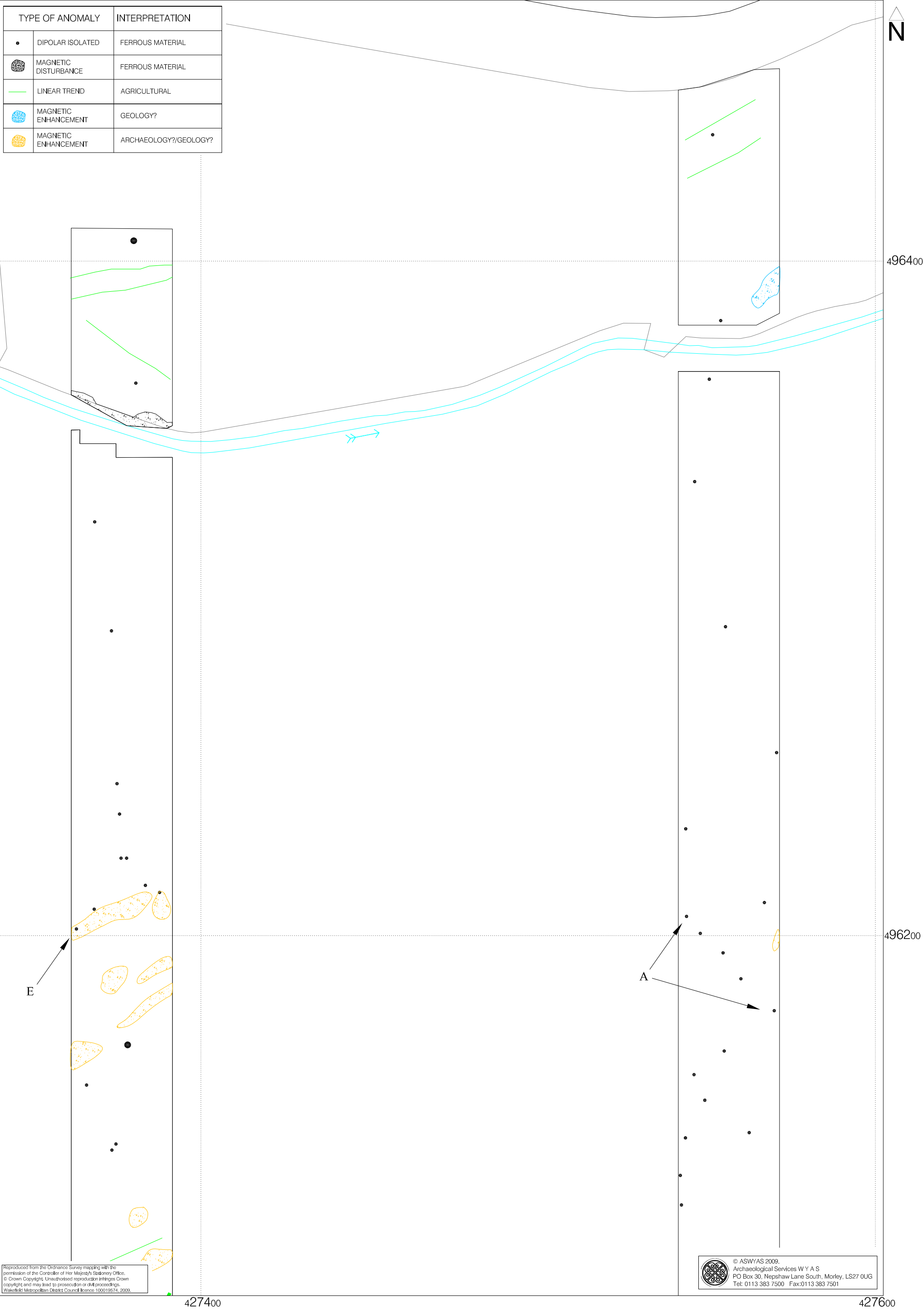


Fig. 5. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T1, north & T2, north (1:1000 @ A3)

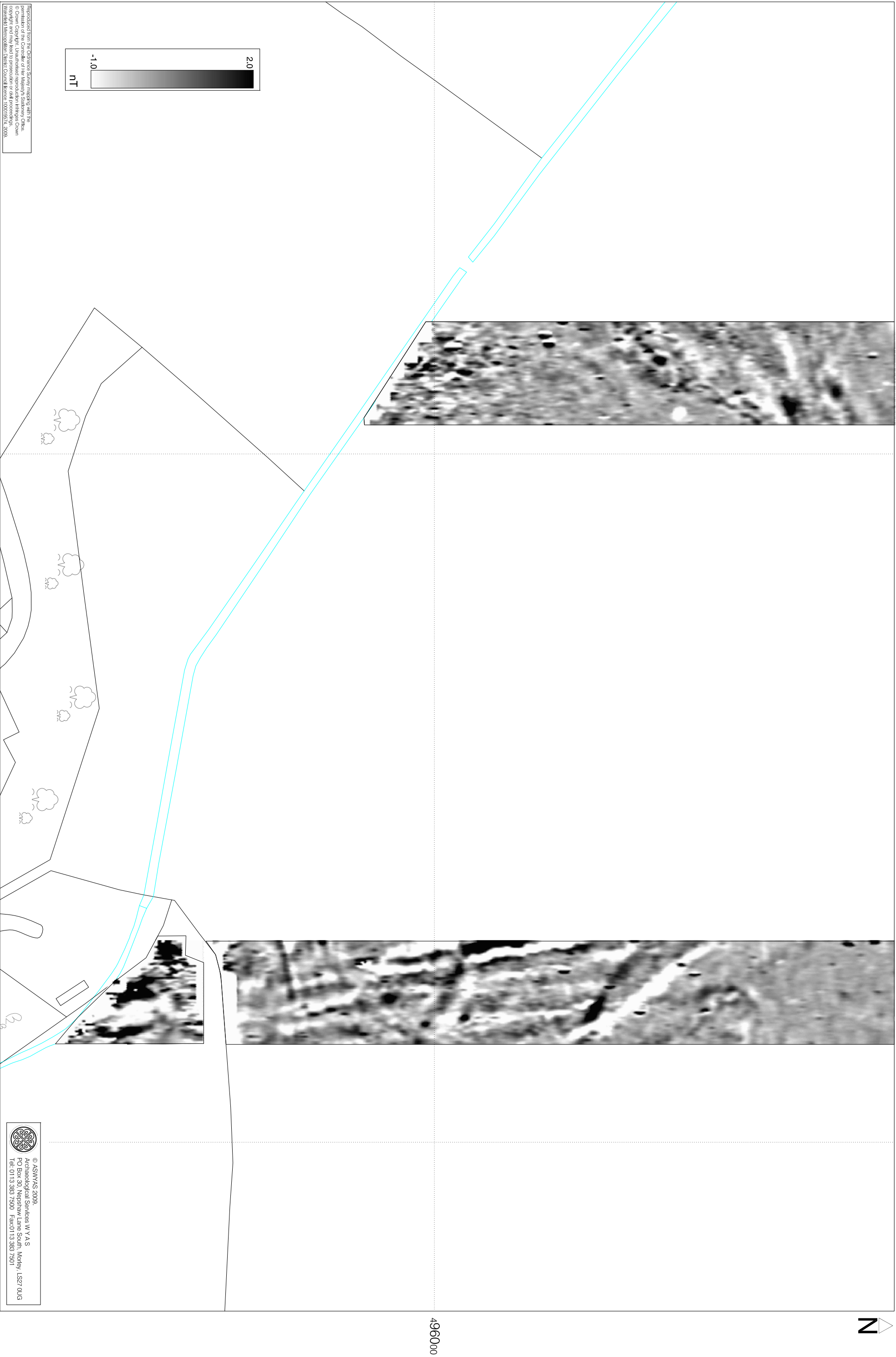


Fig. 6. Processed greyscale magnetometer data. T1, south & T2, south (1:1000 @ A3)

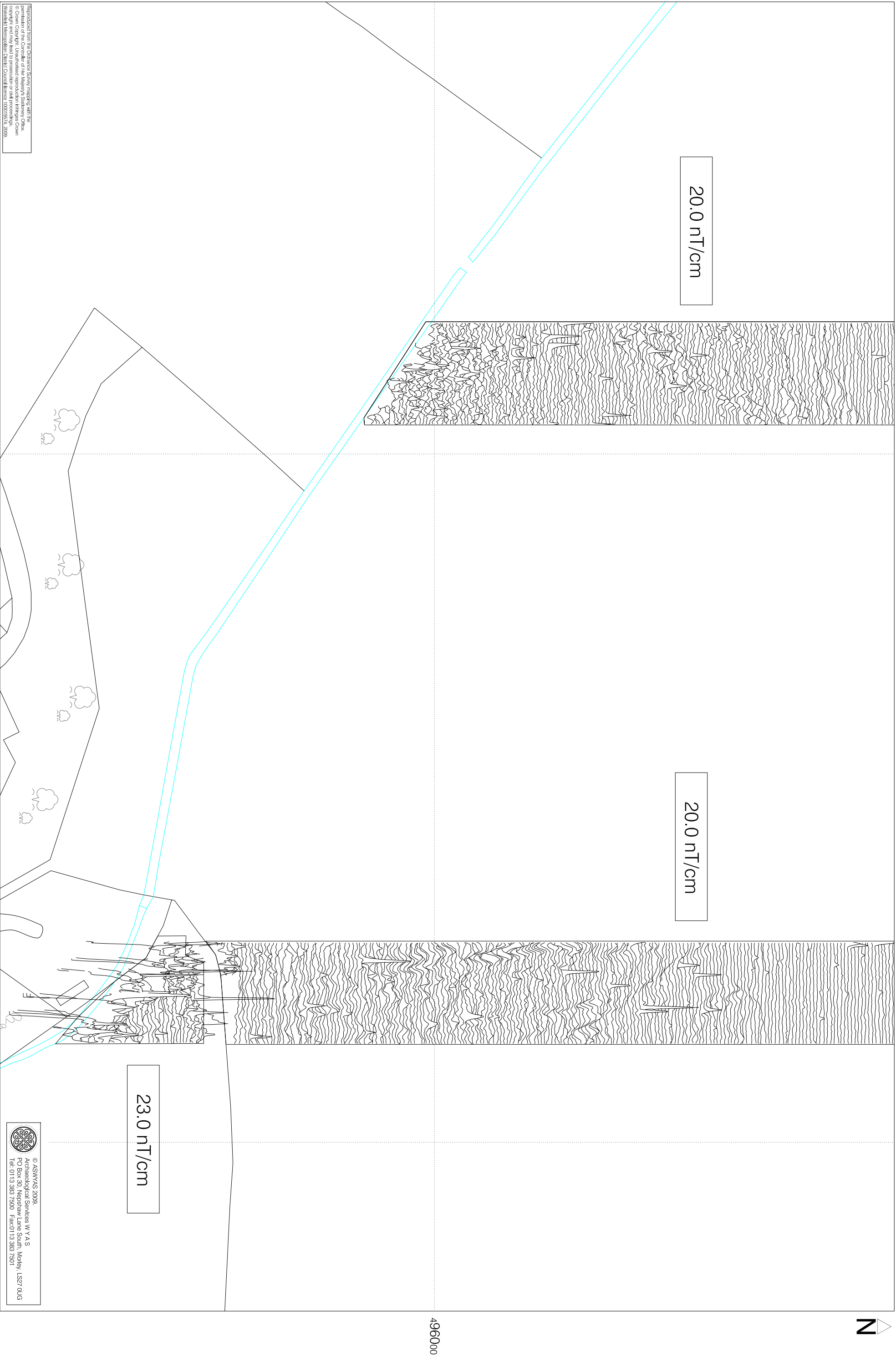


Fig. 7. XY trace plot of magnetometer data: T1, south & T2, south (1:1000 @ A3)

| TYPE OF ANOMALY | INTERPRETATION |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| • DIPOLE ISOLATED | FERROUS MATERIAL |
| • MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE | FERROUS MATERIAL |
| — LINEAR TREND | AGRICULTURAL |
| — MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT | GEOLOGY? |
| • MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT | ARCHAEOLOGY?/GEOLOGY? |

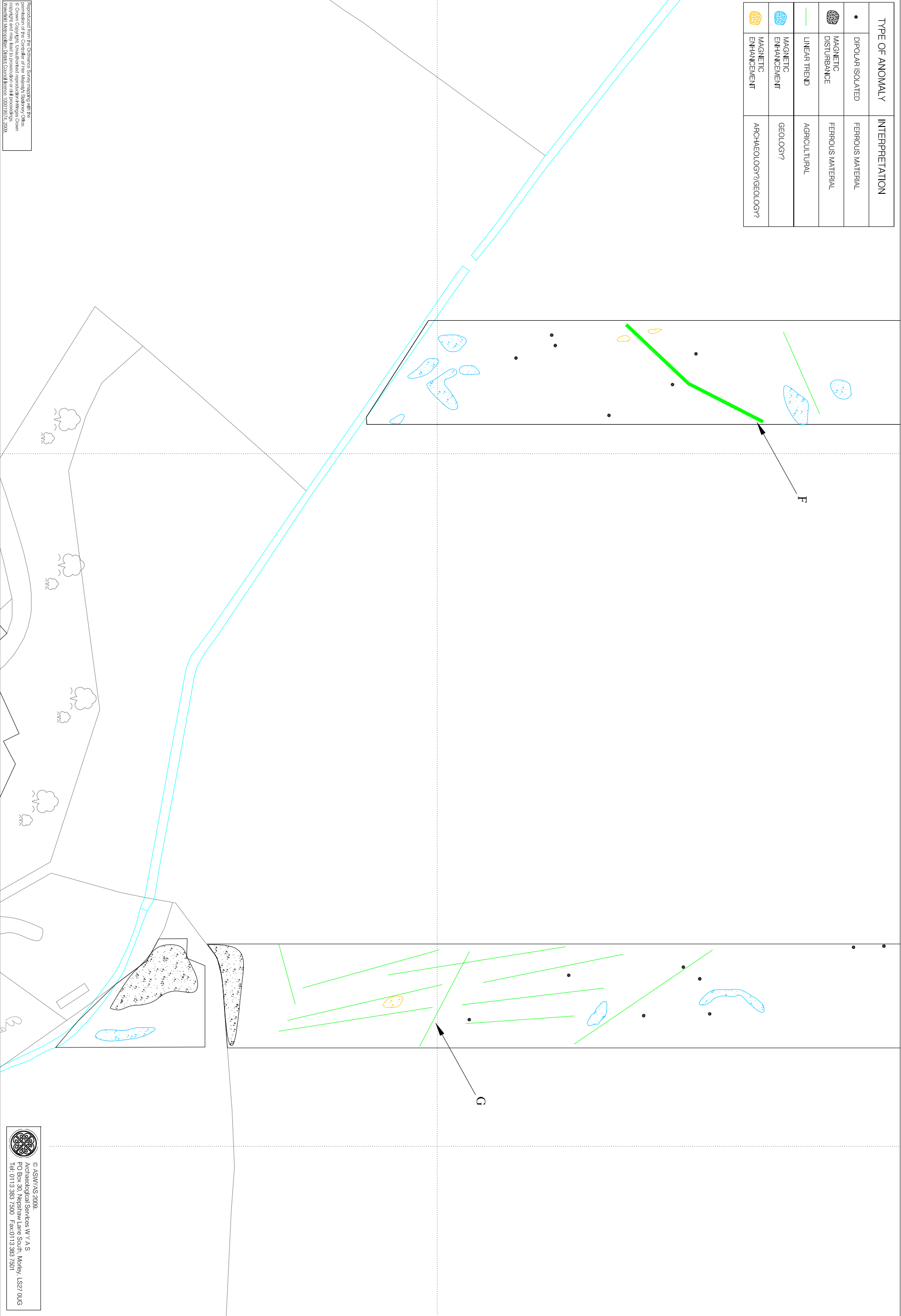


Fig. 8. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T1, south & T2, south (1:1000 @ A3)

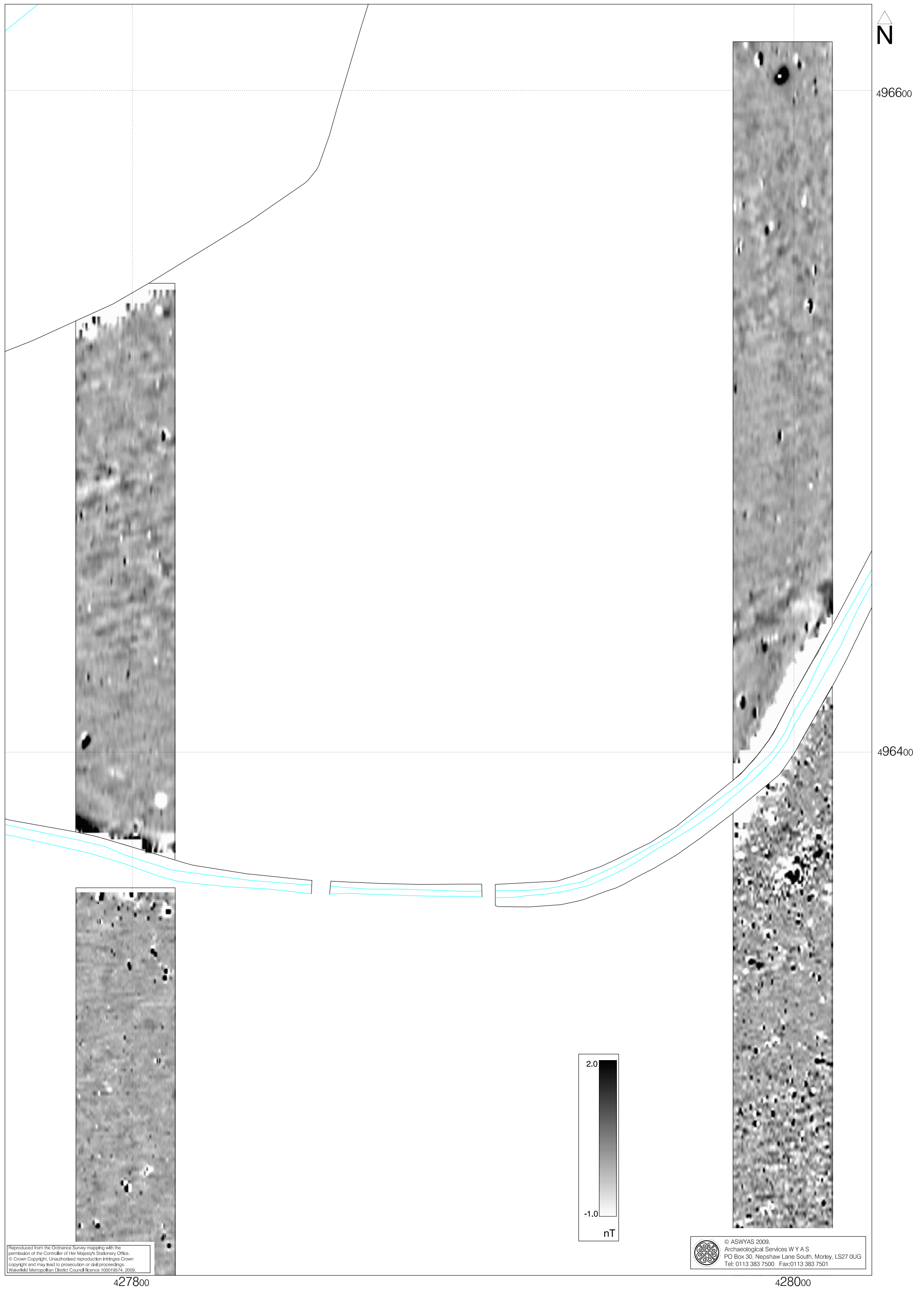


Fig. 9. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T3, north & T4, north (1:1000 @ A3)

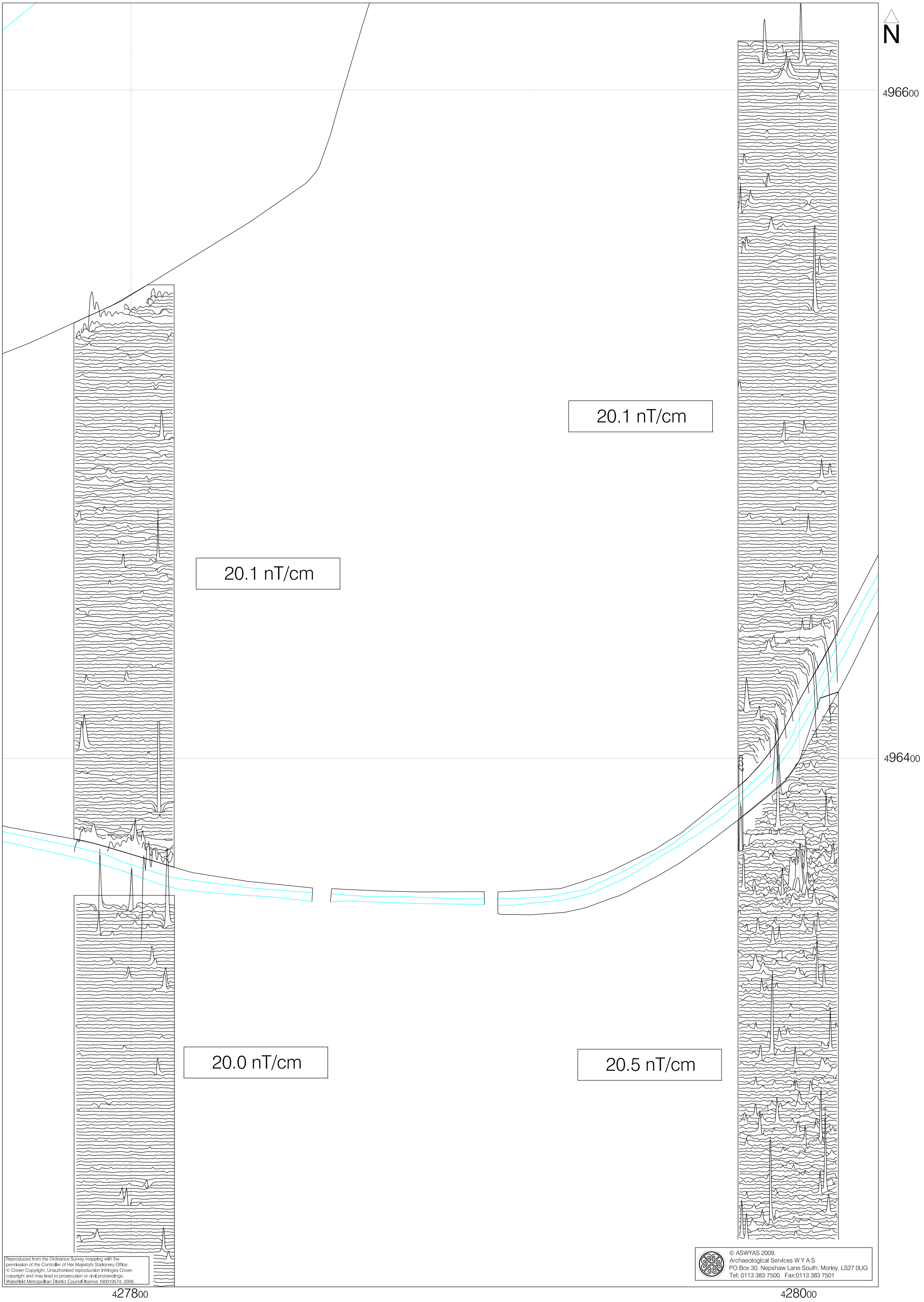


Fig. 10. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T3, north & T4, north (1:1000 @ A3)

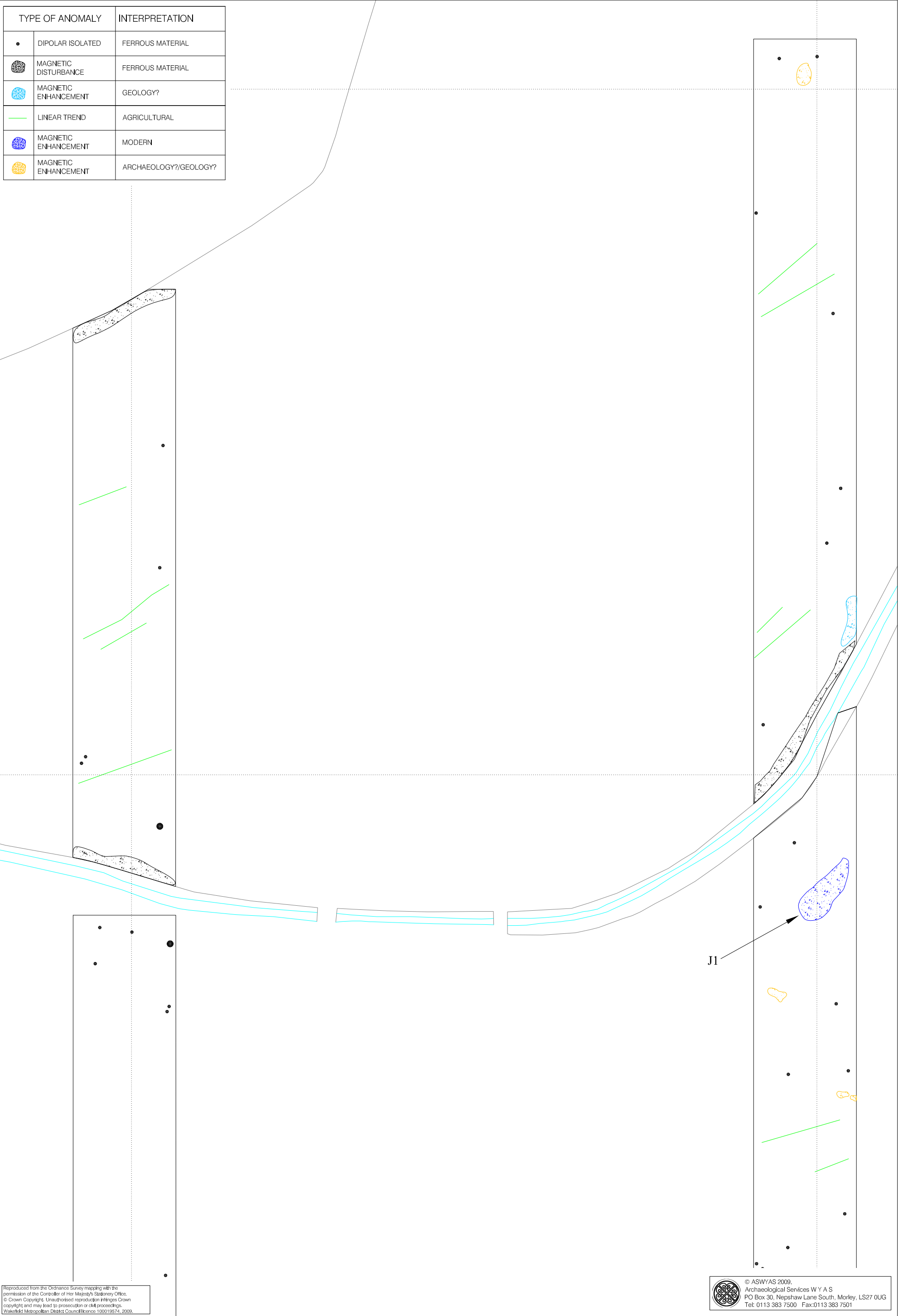


Fig. 11. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T3, north & T4, north (1:1000 @ A3)

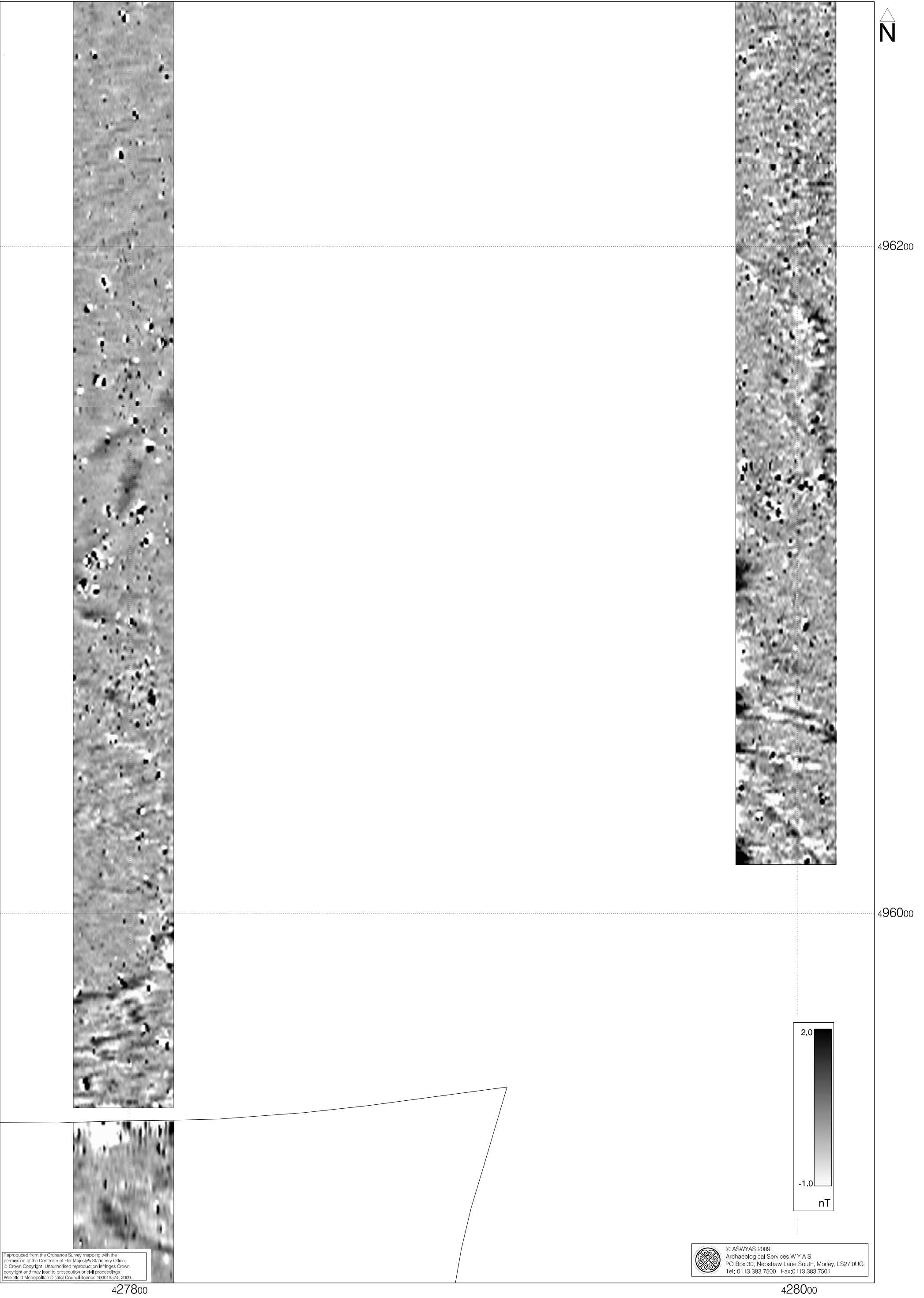


Fig. 12. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T3, centre & T4, south (1:1000 @ A3)

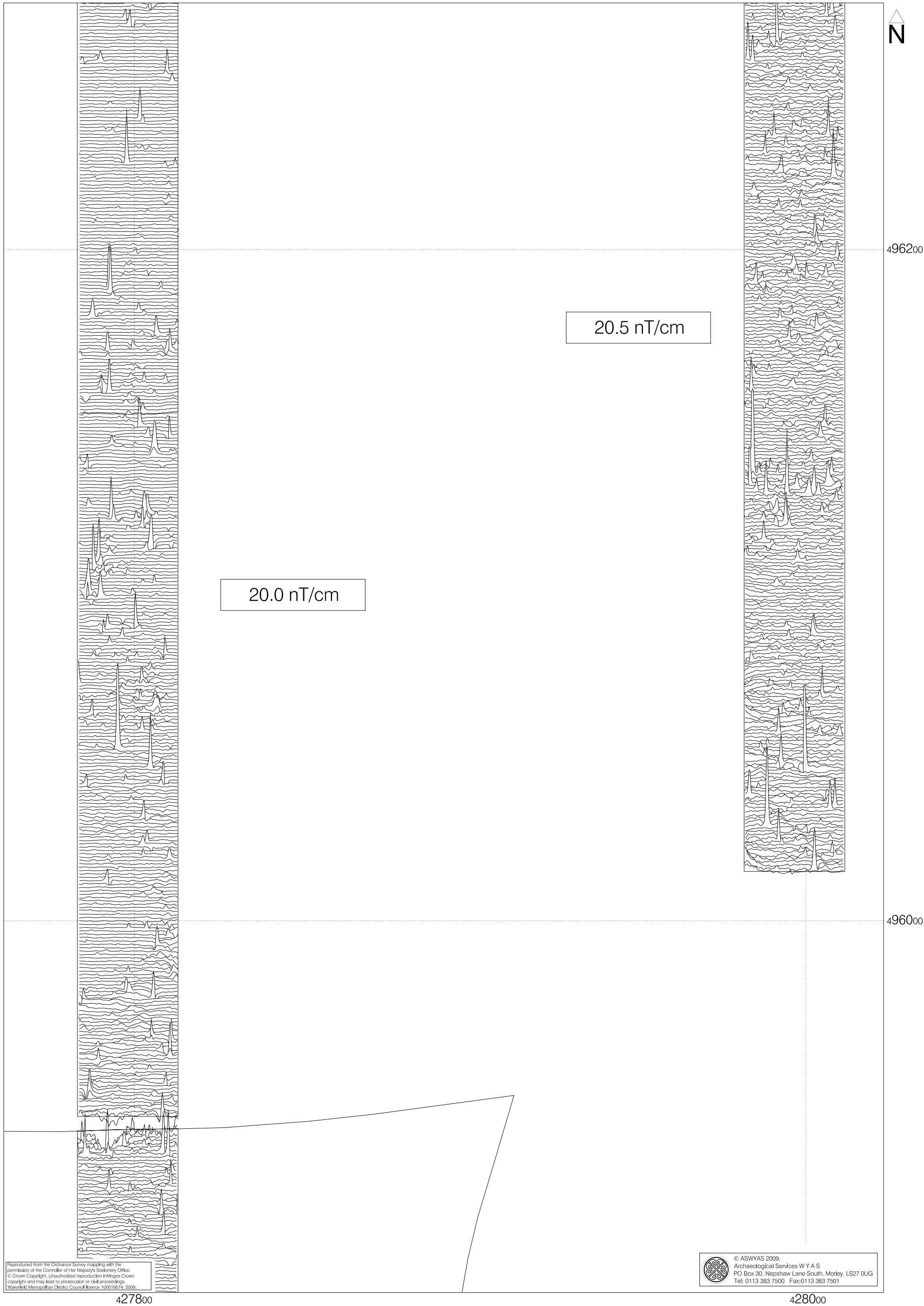


Fig. 13. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T3, centre & T4, south (1:1000 @ A3)

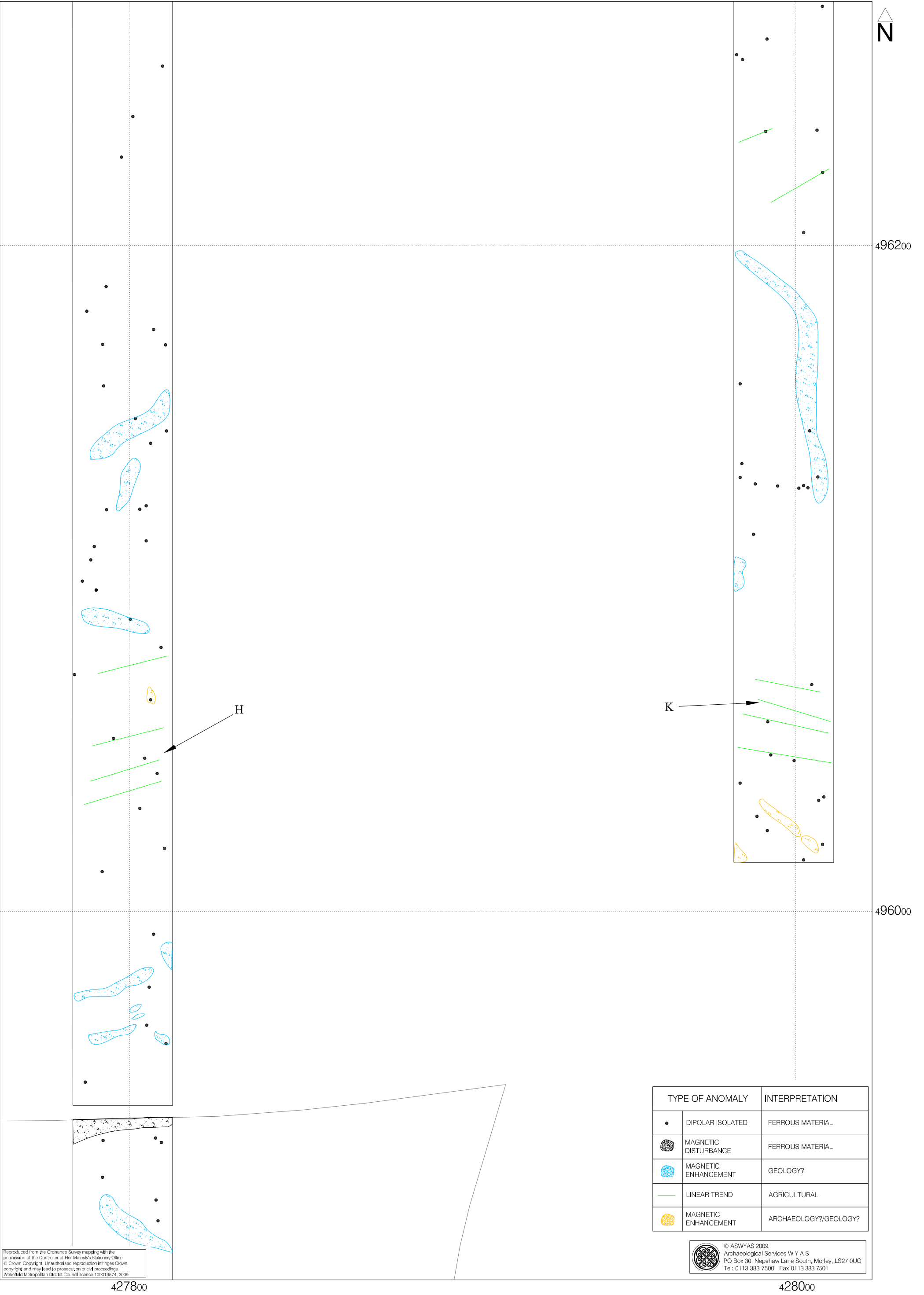


Fig. 14. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T3, centre & T4, south (1:1000 @ A3)

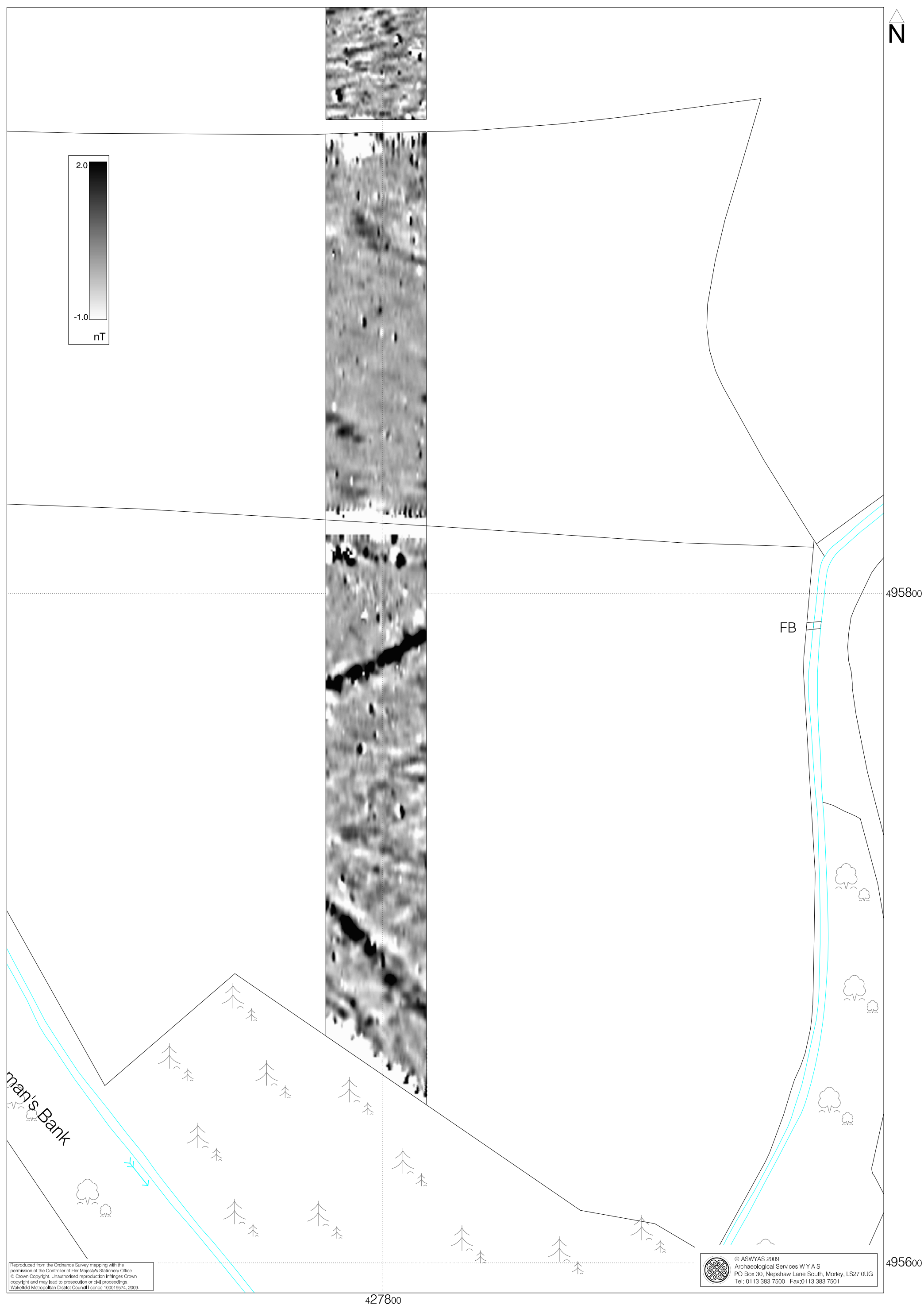


Fig. 15. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T3, south (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 16. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T3, south (1:1000 @ A3)

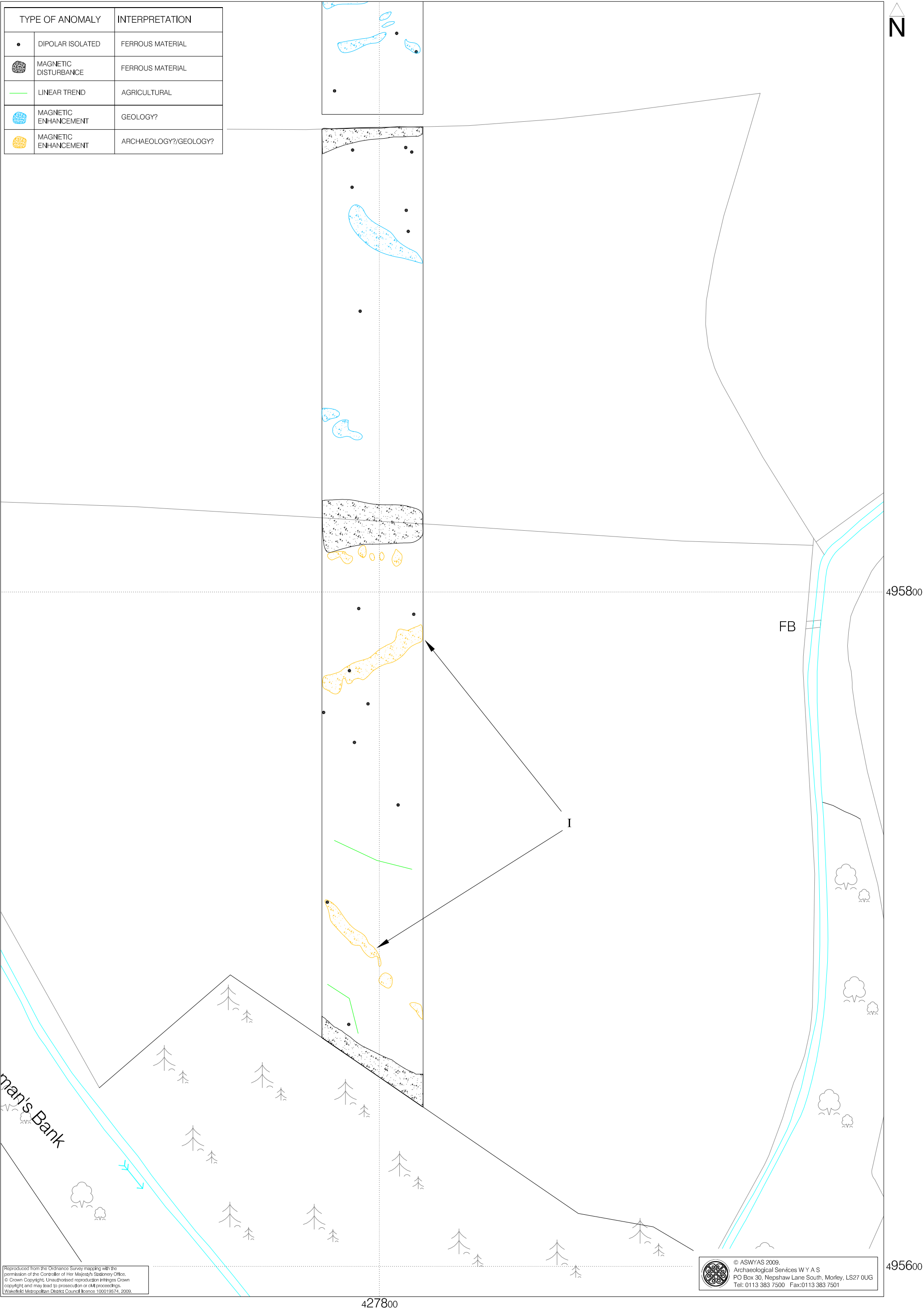


Fig. 17. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T3, south (1:1000 @ A3)

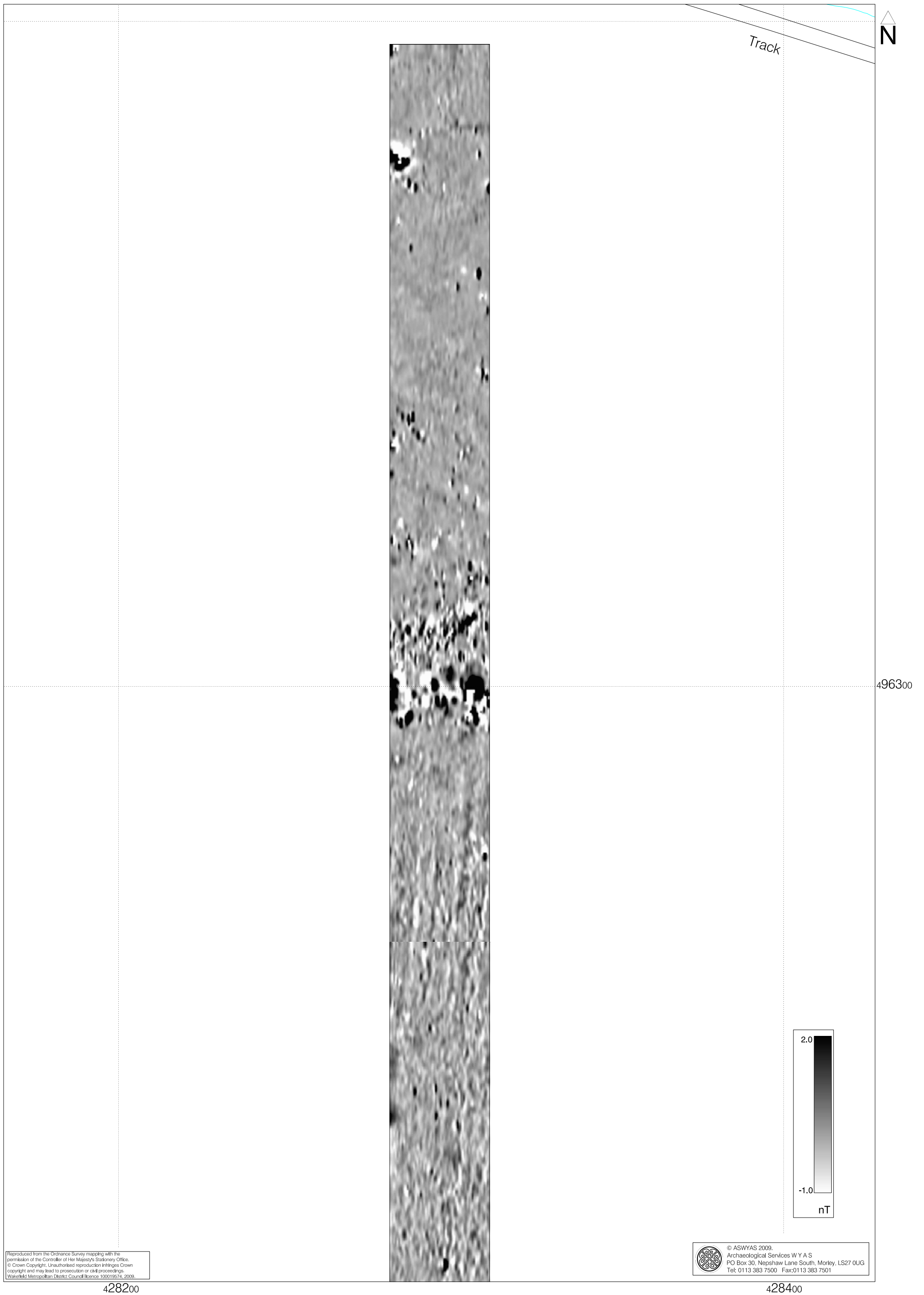


Fig. 18. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T5, north (1:1000 @ A3)

20.4 nT/cm

Track

N

496300

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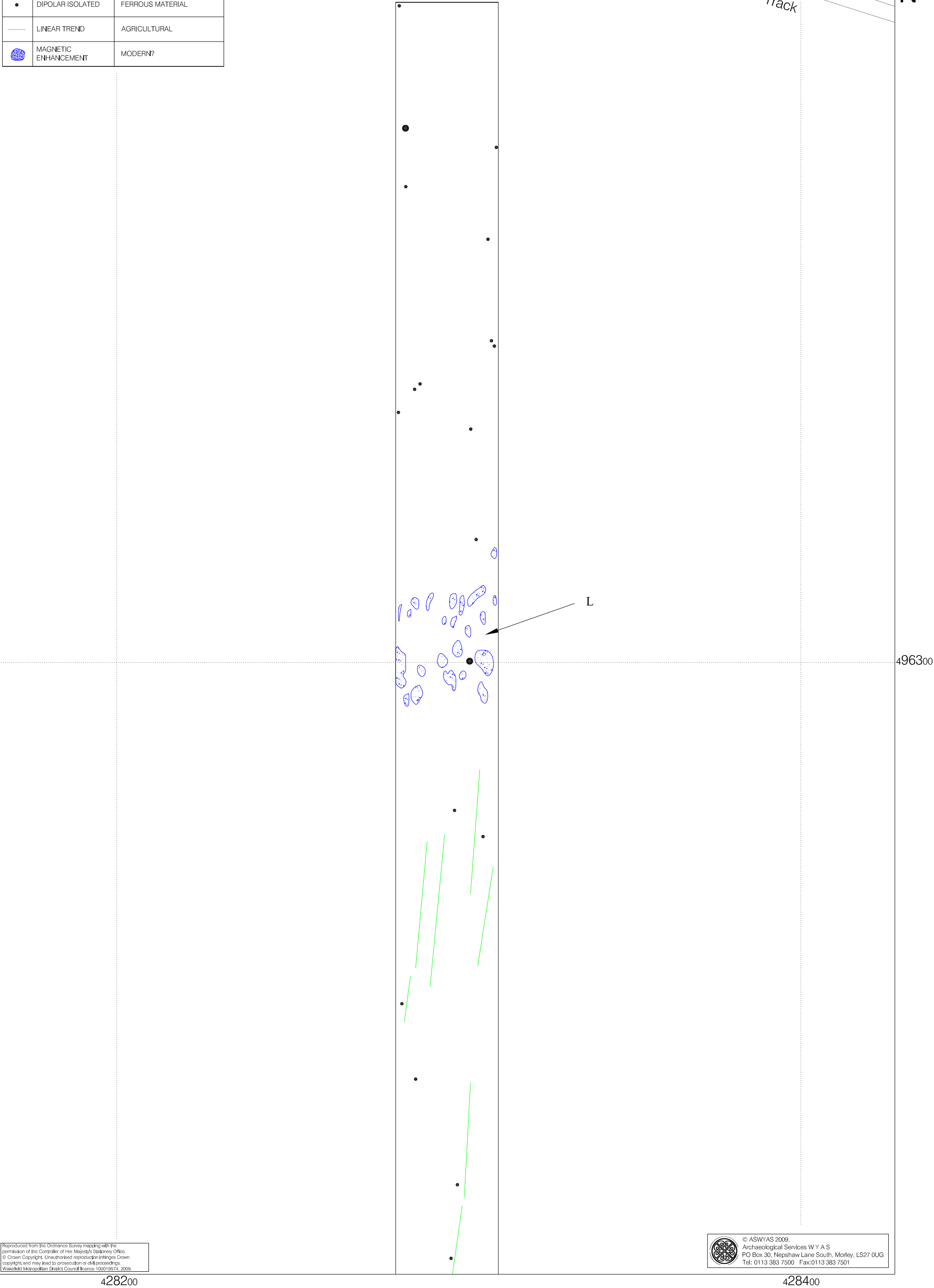
428200

428400

0 50m

Fig. 19. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T5, north (1:1000 @ A3)

| TYPE OF ANOMALY | | INTERPRETATION |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| • | DIPOLAR ISOLATED | FERROUS MATERIAL |
| — | LINEAR TREND | AGRICULTURAL |
|  | MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT | MODERN? |



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Tel: 0113 383 7500 Fax: 0113 383 7501

Fig. 20. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T5, north (1:1000 @ A3)

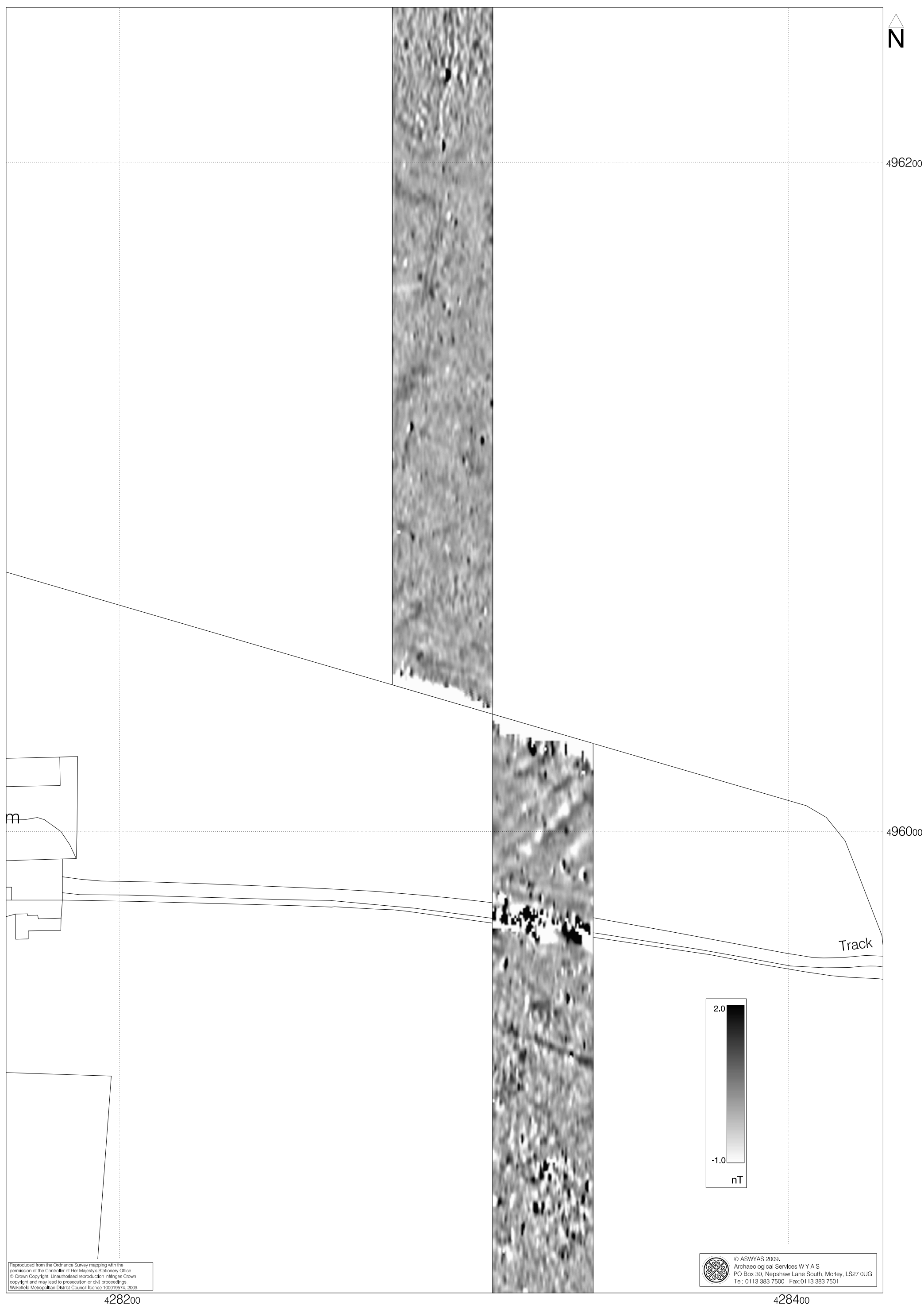
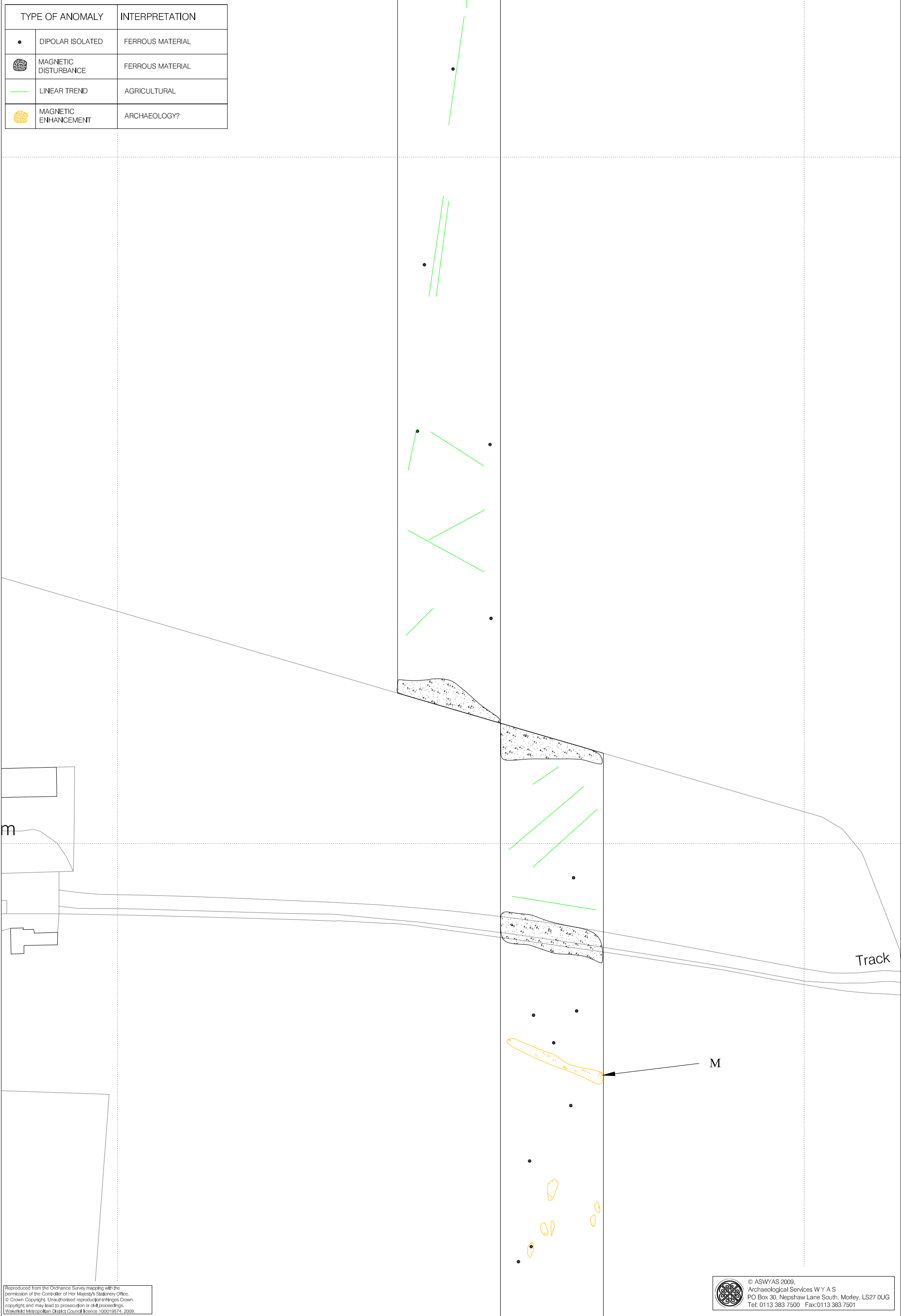


Fig. 21. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T5, centre (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 22. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T5, centre (1:1000 @ A3)



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Fig. 23. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T5, centre (1:1000 @ A3)



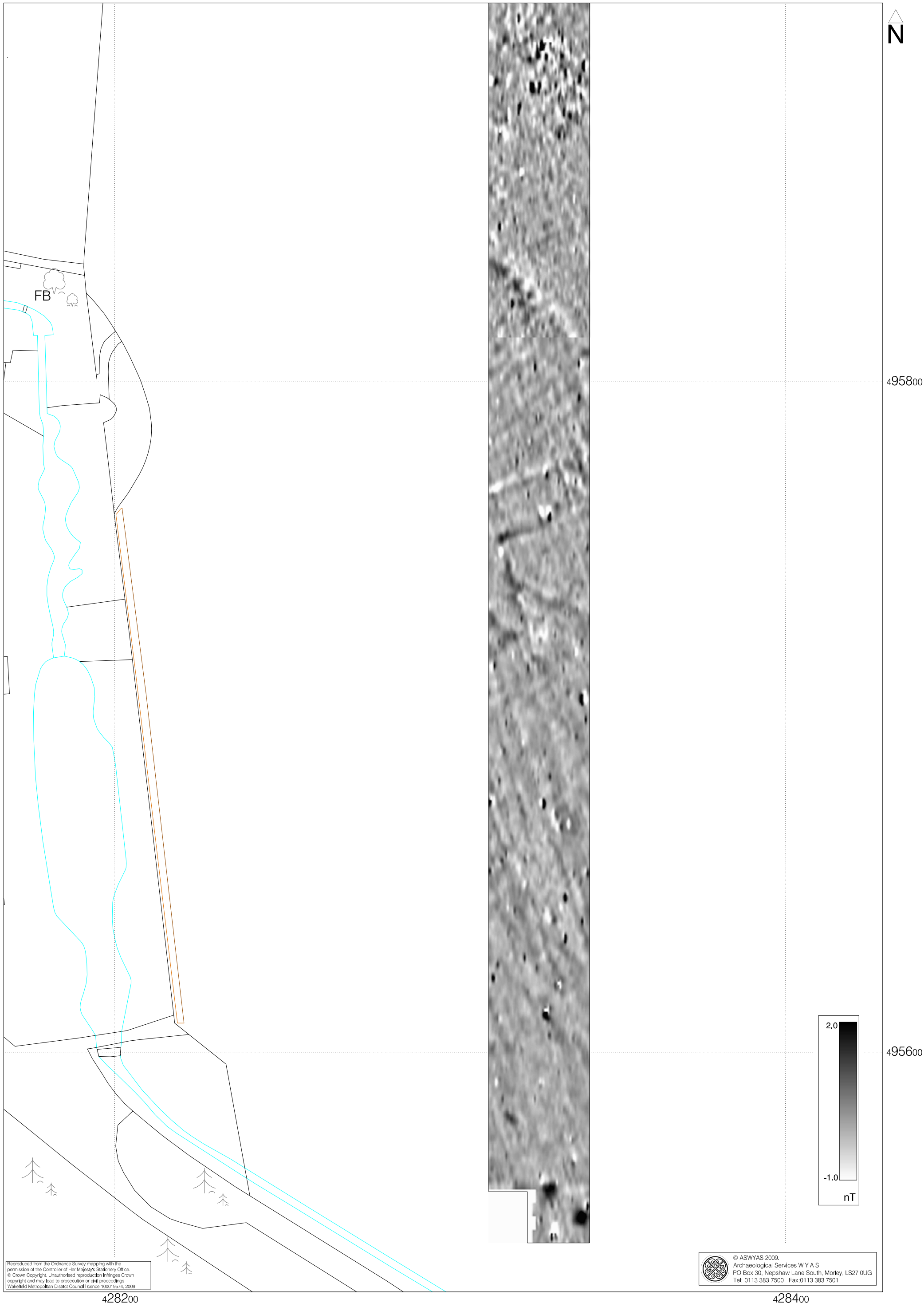


Fig. 24. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T5, south (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 25. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T5, south (1:1000 @ A3)

| TYPE OF ANOMALY | | INTERPRETATION |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| • | DIPOLAR ISOLATED | FERROUS MATERIAL |
| — | LINEAR TREND | AGRICULTURAL |
| ● | MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT | GEOLOGY? |
| ● | MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT | ARCHAEOLOGY?/GEOLOGY? |



Fig. 26. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T5, south (1:1000 @ A3)

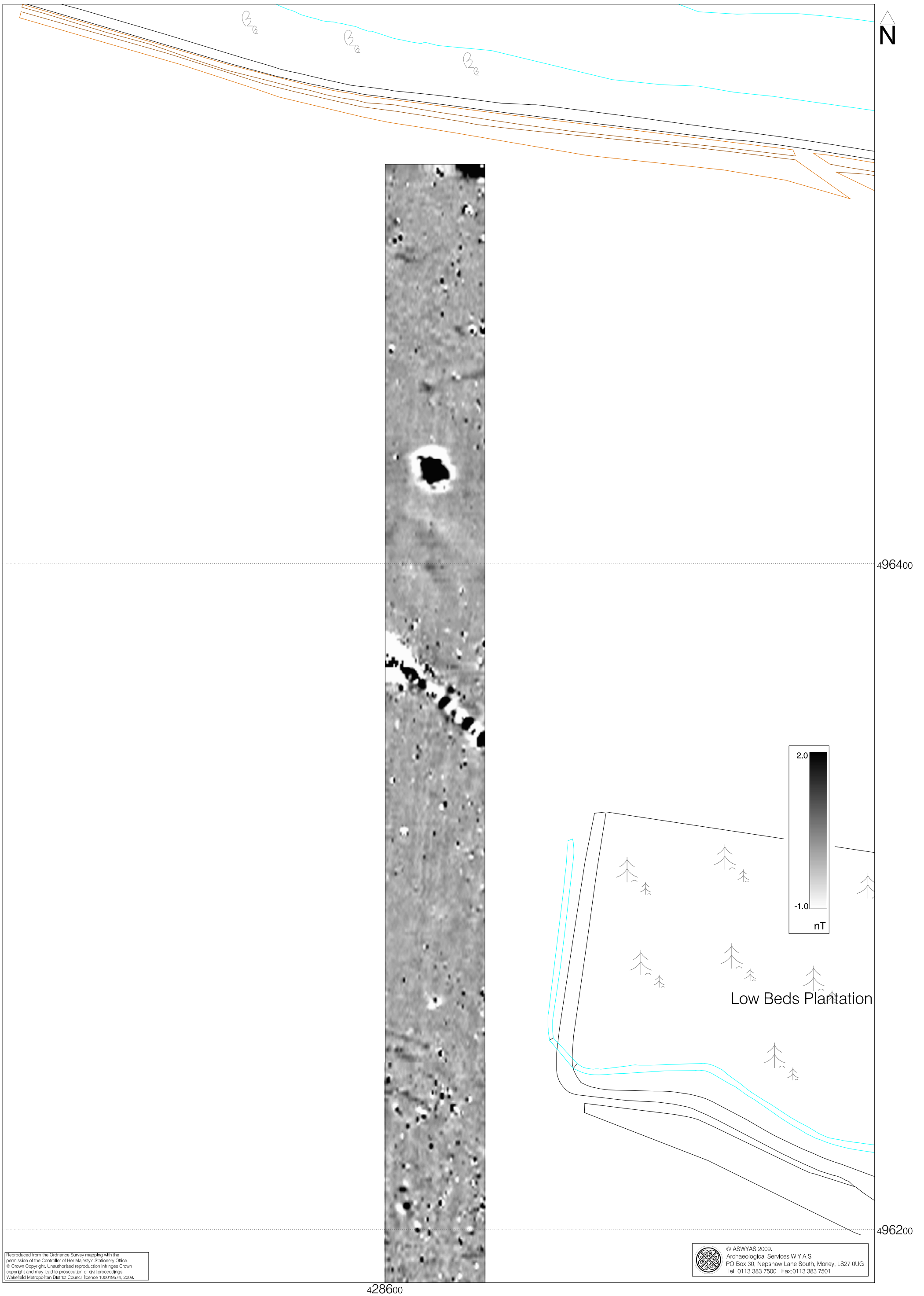


Fig. 27. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T6, north (1:1000 @ A3)

0 50m



Fig. 28. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T6, north (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 29. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T6, north (1:1000 @ A3)

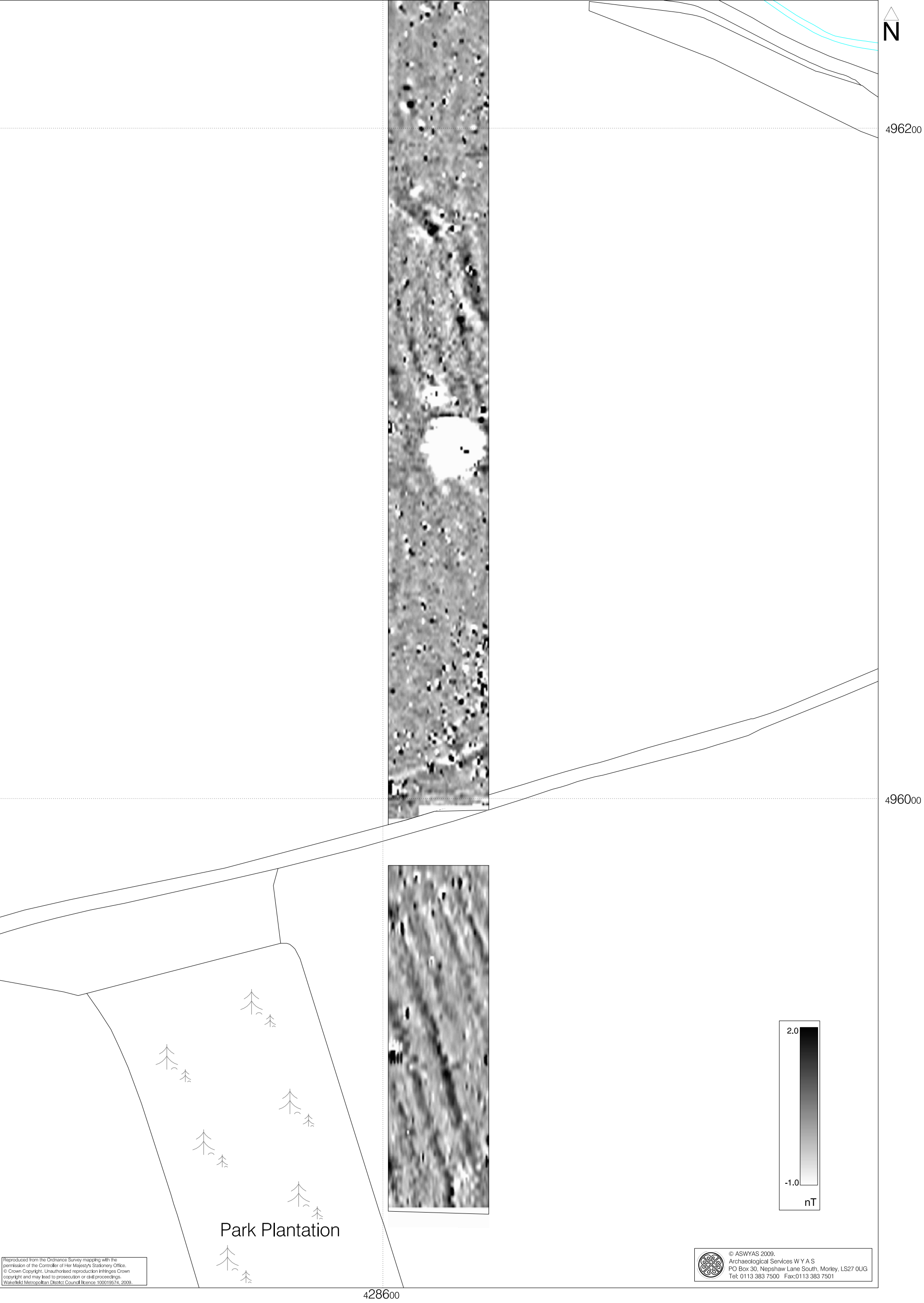


Fig. 30. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T6, centre (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 31. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T6, centre (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 32. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T6, centre (1:1000 @ A3)

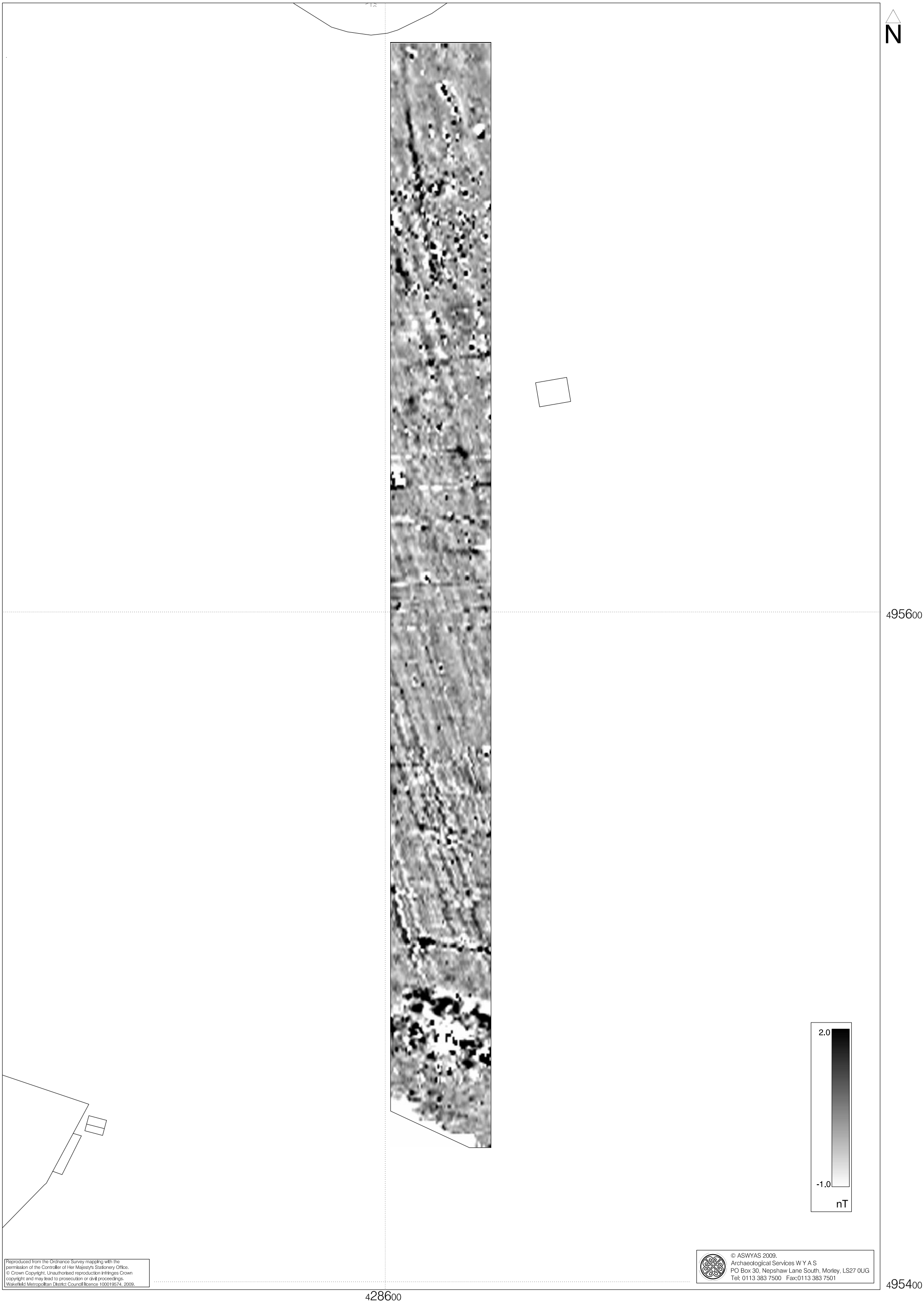


Fig. 33. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T6, south (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 34. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T6, south (1:1000 @ A3)

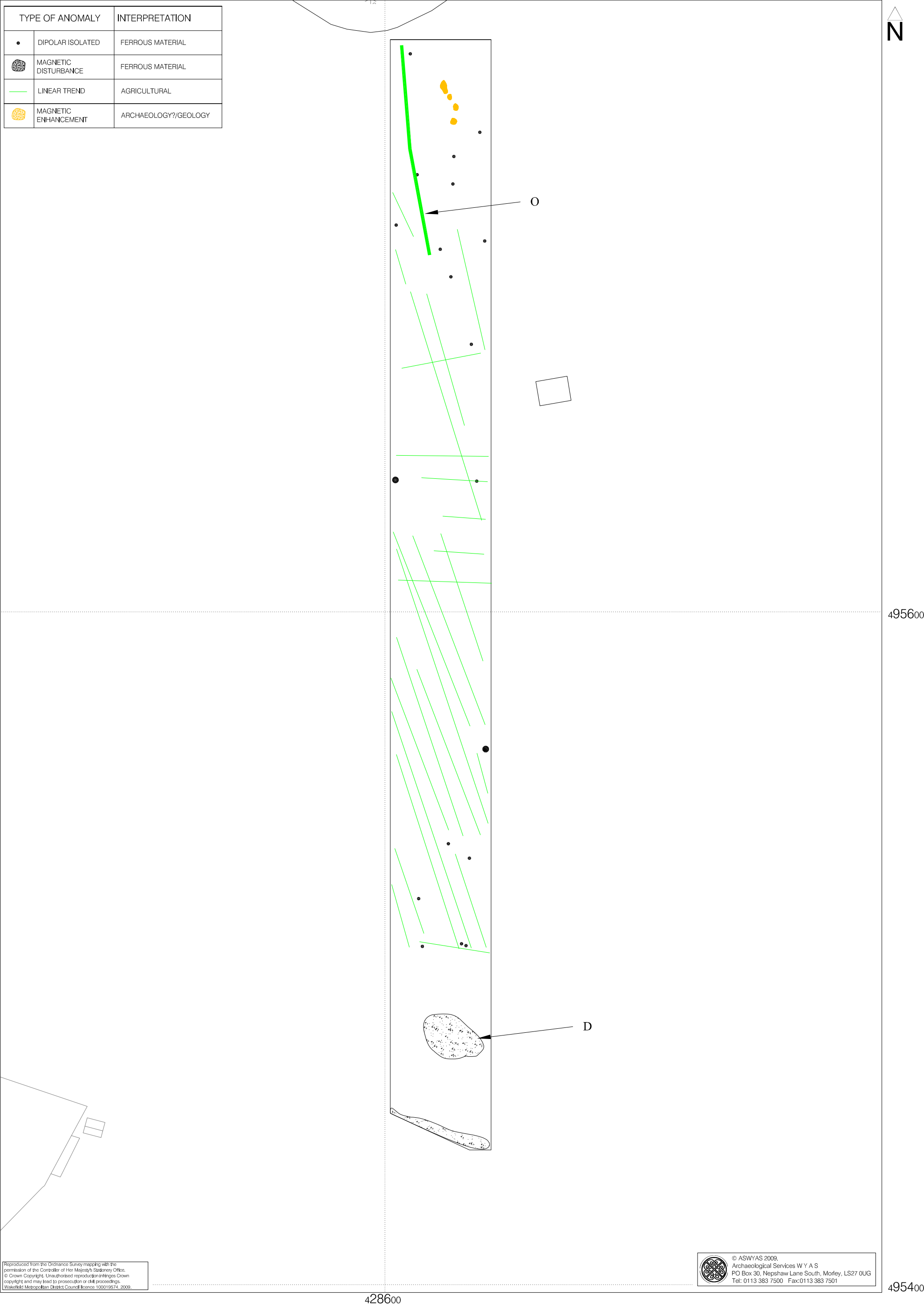


Fig. 35. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T6, south (1:1000 @ A3)

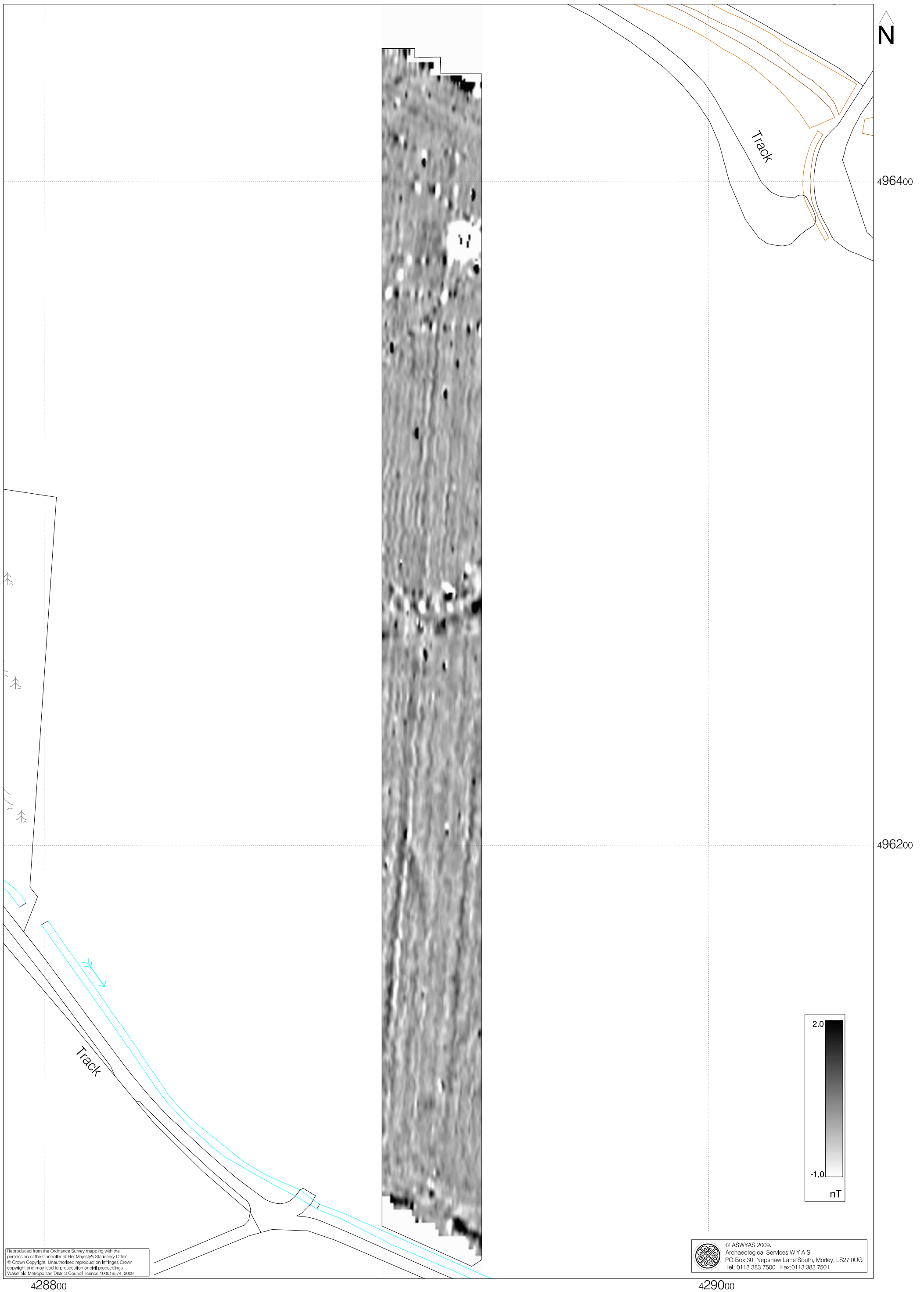





Fig. 36. Processed greyscale magnetometer data; T7 (1:1000 @ A3)



Fig. 37. XY trace plot of magnetometer data; T7 (1:1000 @ A3)

| TYPE OF ANOMALY | | INTERPRETATION |
|--|----------------------|------------------|
| • | DIPOLAR ISOLATED | FERROUS MATERIAL |
|  | MAGNETIC DISTURBANCE | FERROUS MATERIAL |
| — | LINEAR TREND | AGRICULTURAL |
|  | MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT | GEOLOGY? |
|  | MAGNETIC ENHANCEMENT | MODERN? |

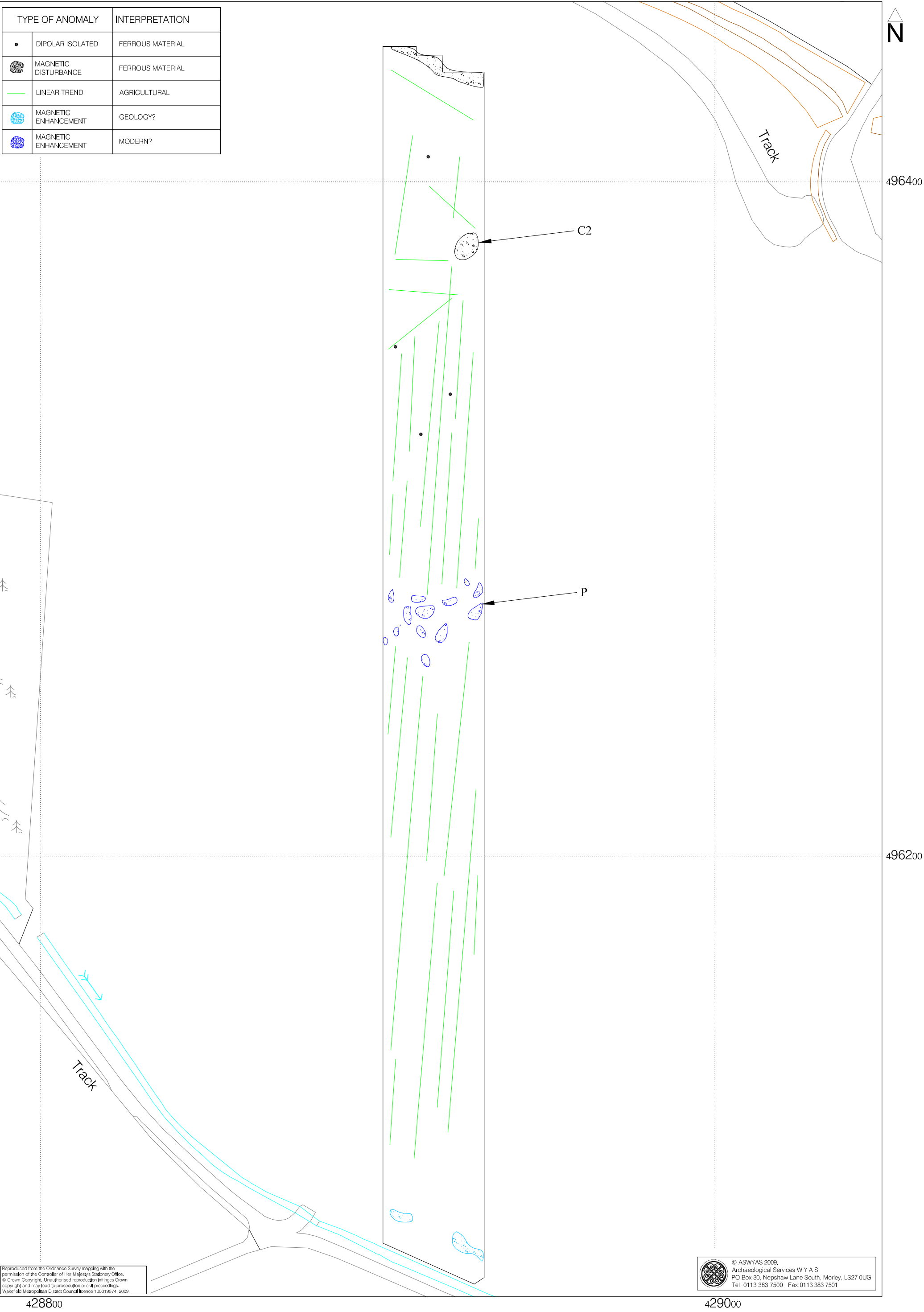


Fig. 38. Interpretation of magnetometer data; T7 (1:1000 @ A3)

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2. $\frac{1}{2} \times 100\% = 50\%$ (100% - 50% = 50%)
 3. $\frac{1}{3} \times 100\% = 33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (100% - 33\frac{1}{3}\% = 66\frac{2}{3}\%)
 4. $\frac{1}{4} \times 100\% = 25\%$ (100% - 25% = 75%)
 5. $\frac{1}{5} \times 100\% = 20\%$ (100% - 20% = 80%)
 6. $\frac{1}{6} \times 100\% = 16\frac{2}{3}\%$ (100% - 16\frac{2}{3}\% = 83\frac{1}{3}\%)
 7. $\frac{1}{7} \times 100\% = 14\frac{2}{7}\%$ (100% - 14\frac{2}{7}\% = 85\frac{5}{7}\%)
 8. $\frac{1}{8} \times 100\% = 12\frac{1}{2}\%$ (100% - 12\frac{1}{2}\% = 87\frac{1}{2}\%)
 9. $\frac{1}{9} \times 100\% = 11\frac{1}{9}\%$ (100% - 11\frac{1}{9}\% = 88\frac{8}{9}\%)
 10. $\frac{1}{10} \times 100\% = 10\%$ (100% - 10% = 90%)
 11. $\frac{1}{11} \times 100\% = 9\frac{1}{11}\%$ (100% - 9\frac{1}{11}\% = 90\frac{10}{11}\%)
 12. $\frac{1}{12} \times 100\% = 8\frac{1}{3}\%$ (100% - 8\frac{1}{3}\% = 91\frac{2}{3}\%)
 13. $\frac{1}{13} \times 100\% = 7\frac{6}{13}\%$ (100% - 7\frac{6}{13}\% = 92\frac{7}{13}\%)
 14. $\frac{1}{14} \times 100\% = 7\frac{1}{7}\%$ (100% - 7\frac{1}{7}\% = 92\frac{6}{7}\%)
 15. $\frac{1}{15} \times 100\% = 6\frac{2}{3}\%$ (100% - 6\frac{2}{3}\% = 93\frac{1}{3}\%)
 16. $\frac{1}{16} \times 100\% = 6\frac{1}{8}\%$ (100% - 6\frac{1}{8}\% = 93\frac{7}{8}\%)
 17. $\frac{1}{17} \times 100\% = 5\frac{8}{17}\%$ (100% - 5\frac{8}{17}\% = 94\frac{9}{17}\%)
 18. $\frac{1}{18} \times 100\% = 5\frac{5}{9}\%$ (100% - 5\frac{5}{9}\% = 94\frac{4}{9}\%)
 19. $\frac{1}{19} \times 100\% = 5\frac{2}{19}\%$ (100% - 5\frac{2}{19}\% = 94\frac{17}{19}\%)
 20. $\frac{1}{20} \times 100\% = 5\%$ (100% - 5% = 95%)
 21. $\frac{1}{21} \times 100\% = 4\frac{7}{21}\%$ (100% - 4\frac{7}{21}\% = 95\frac{14}{21}\%)
 22. $\frac{1}{22} \times 100\% = 4\frac{4}{11}\%$ (100% - 4\frac{4}{11}\% = 95\frac{7}{11}\%)
 23. $\frac{1}{23} \times 100\% = 4\frac{3}{23}\%$ (100% - 4\frac{3}{23}\% = 95\frac{20}{23}\%)
 24. $\frac{1}{24} \times 100\% = 4\frac{1}{6}\%$ (100% - 4\frac{1}{6}\% = 95\frac{5}{6}\%)
 25. $\frac{1}{25} \times 100\% = 4\%$ (100% - 4% = 96%)
 26. $\frac{1}{26} \times 100\% = 3\frac{13}{13}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{13}{13}\% = 96\frac{12}{13}\%)
 27. $\frac{1}{27} \times 100\% = 3\frac{11}{27}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{11}{27}\% = 96\frac{16}{27}\%)
 28. $\frac{1}{28} \times 100\% = 3\frac{10}{14}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{10}{14}\% = 96\frac{13}{14}\%)
 29. $\frac{1}{29} \times 100\% = 3\frac{9}{29}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{9}{29}\% = 96\frac{20}{29}\%)
 30. $\frac{1}{30} \times 100\% = 3\frac{3}{10}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{3}{10}\% = 96\frac{27}{30}\%)
 31. $\frac{1}{31} \times 100\% = 3\frac{2}{31}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{2}{31}\% = 96\frac{29}{31}\%)
 32. $\frac{1}{32} \times 100\% = 3\frac{1}{8}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{1}{8}\% = 96\frac{7}{8}\%)
 33. $\frac{1}{33} \times 100\% = 3\frac{1}{3}\%$ (100% - 3\frac{1}{3}\% = 96\frac{2}{3}\%)
 34. $\frac{1}{34} \times 100\% = 2\frac{17}{17}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{17}{17}\% = 97\frac{16}{17}\%)
 35. $\frac{1}{35} \times 100\% = 2\frac{14}{35}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{14}{35}\% = 97\frac{21}{35}\%)
 36. $\frac{1}{36} \times 100\% = 2\frac{11}{18}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{11}{18}\% = 97\frac{17}{18}\%)
 37. $\frac{1}{37} \times 100\% = 2\frac{10}{37}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{10}{37}\% = 97\frac{27}{37}\%)
 38. $\frac{1}{38} \times 100\% = 2\frac{9}{19}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{9}{19}\% = 97\frac{10}{19}\%)
 39. $\frac{1}{39} \times 100\% = 2\frac{8}{39}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{8}{39}\% = 97\frac{31}{39}\%)
 40. $\frac{1}{40} \times 100\% = 2\frac{2}{10}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{2}{10}\% = 97\frac{28}{30}\%)
 41. $\frac{1}{41} \times 100\% = 2\frac{1}{41}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{1}{41}\% = 97\frac{40}{41}\%)
 42. $\frac{1}{42} \times 100\% = 2\frac{1}{6}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{1}{6}\% = 97\frac{5}{6}\%)
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 44. $\frac{1}{44} \times 100\% = 2\frac{1}{11}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{1}{11}\% = 97\frac{10}{11}\%)
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 46. $\frac{1}{46} \times 100\% = 2\frac{1}{23}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{1}{23}\% = 97\frac{22}{23}\%)
 47. $\frac{1}{47} \times 100\% = 2\frac{1}{47}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{1}{47}\% = 97\frac{46}{47}\%)
 48. $\frac{1}{48} \times 100\% = 2\frac{1}{12}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{1}{12}\% = 97\frac{11}{12}\%)
 49. $\frac{1}{49} \times 100\% = 2\frac{1}{49}\%$ (100% - 2\frac{1}{49}\% = 97\frac{48}{49}\%)
 50. $\frac{1}{50} \times 100\% = 2\%$ (100% - 2% = 98%)
 51. $\frac{1}{51} \times 100\% = 1\frac{50}{51}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{50}{51}\% = 98\frac{1}{51}\%)
 52. $\frac{1}{52} \times 100\% = 1\frac{25}{26}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{25}{26}\% = 98\frac{1}{26}\%)
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 54. $\frac{1}{54} \times 100\% = 1\frac{23}{27}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{23}{27}\% = 98\frac{4}{27}\%)
 55. $\frac{1}{55} \times 100\% = 1\frac{22}{55}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{22}{55}\% = 98\frac{33}{55}\%)
 56. $\frac{1}{56} \times 100\% = 1\frac{21}{28}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{21}{28}\% = 98\frac{7}{28}\%)
 57. $\frac{1}{57} \times 100\% = 1\frac{20}{57}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{20}{57}\% = 98\frac{37}{57}\%)
 58. $\frac{1}{58} \times 100\% = 1\frac{19}{29}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{19}{29}\% = 98\frac{10}{29}\%)
 59. $\frac{1}{59} \times 100\% = 1\frac{18}{59}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{18}{59}\% = 98\frac{41}{59}\%)
 60. $\frac{1}{60} \times 100\% = 1\frac{17}{30}\%$ (100% - 1\frac{17}{30}\% = 98\frac{13}{30}\%)
 61. $\frac{1}{61} \times 100\% = 1\frac{16}{61}\%$ (100% - 1\

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APPENDIX C FINDS INDEX

| Findn o | Easting | Northing | Height | Material | Identity | Type | Box | Curation |
|---------|------------|------------|--------|----------|--------------|--------------------|-----|----------|
| 1 | 427095.314 | 496199.675 | 38.978 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | Q1 | D |
| 2 | 427145.492 | 496251.771 | 38.946 | Flint | Flake | Meso-Neo | | K |
| 3 | 427173.343 | 496217.905 | 38.986 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 4 | 427187.274 | 496225.554 | 39 | CBM | Pantile | Modern | | D |
| 5 | 427193.077 | 496159.126 | 38.786 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 6 | 427004.083 | 496249.824 | 39.027 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 7 | 427231.175 | 496166.486 | 38.7 | CBM | Pantile | Modern | | D |
| 8 | 427254.977 | 496166.857 | 38.616 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 9 | 427204.299 | 496263.089 | 38.865 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 10 | 427224.71 | 496248.462 | 38.972 | CBM | Brick | Undiagnostic | | D |
| 11 | 427199.105 | 496317.134 | 38.723 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 12 | 427239.922 | 496293.935 | 38.675 | Ceramic | Potb ase | Post-medieval | | K |
| 13 | 427319.823 | 496317.381 | 38.643 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 15 | 427357.821 | 496334.85 | 38.393 | Flint | Scraper | Neo-BA | Q1 | K |
| 16 | 427341.724 | 496279.865 | 38.621 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 17 | 427361.076 | 496264.93 | 38.21 | Flint | Natural | | | D |
| 18 | 427383.162 | 496237.624 | 37.813 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 19 | 427344.061 | 496226.241 | 38.598 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 20 | 427343.285 | 496238.702 | 38.486 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 21 | 427285.437 | 496253.729 | 38.815 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 22 | 427273.286 | 496119.768 | 38.156 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 23 | 427313.605 | 496098.329 | 38.478 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 24 | 427331.552 | 496110.149 | 38.287 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 25 | 427331.304 | 496121.692 | 38.093 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Mossपो st-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 26 | 427329.903 | 496143.401 | 38.079 | CBM | Possपा ntile | Modern | | D |
| 27 | 427368.241 | 496146.575 | 38.089 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 28 | 427386.128 | 496162.606 | 38.1 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 29 | 427388.549 | 496102.553 | 37.912 | Ceramic | Claypip e | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 30 | 427372.998 | 496069.548 | 37.851 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 31 | 427433.498 | 496004.883 | 38.913 | CBM | Brick | Modern | | D |
| 32 | 427534.472 | 495974.329 | 38.005 | Flint | Waste | Meso-Neo | | K |
| 33 | 427534.451 | 495974.174 | 38.025 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 34 | 427531.265 | 496042.027 | 37.807 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 35 | 427549.467 | 496081.745 | 37.719 | Ceramic | Claypip e | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 36 | 427508.322 | 496093.304 | 38.003 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 37 | 427489.284 | 496097.187 | 38.036 | Ceramic | Claypip e | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 38 | 427489.649 | 496082.693 | 38.073 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 39 | 427449.271 | 496096.39 | 38.985 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 40 | 427450.857 | 496045.923 | 38.971 | CBM | Plaintile | Possम edieval | Q1 | K |
| 42 | 427679.049 | 496331.495 | 37.674 | CBM | Plaintile | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 43 | 427720.319 | 496275.733 | 37.079 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |

| Findn o | Easting | Northing | Height | Material | Identity | Type | Box | Curation |
|---------|------------|------------|--------|----------|----------------|---------------|-----|----------|
| 44 | 427720.641 | 496270.558 | 37.092 | Ceramic | Potbas e angle | Modern | | D |
| 45 | 427701.277 | 496256.817 | 37.335 | CBM | Drainpipe | Modern | | D |
| 46 | 427603.243 | 496184.201 | 37.454 | Flint | Natural | | | D |
| 47 | 427584.264 | 496164.072 | 37.179 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 48 | 427627.145 | 496079.334 | 37.455 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Unidentified | Q1 | K |
| 49 | 427650.427 | 495955.592 | 37.131 | Flint | Natural | | | D |
| 50 | 427690.924 | 495974.817 | 37.188 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 51 | 427748.784 | 496044.08 | 36.881 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 52 | 427687.276 | 496099.826 | 37.405 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 53 | 427686.171 | 496118.537 | 37.432 | CBM | Pantile | Modern | | D |
| 54 | 427743.987 | 496138.593 | 37.222 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 55 | 427704.479 | 496162.138 | 37.451 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 56 | 427684.039 | 496187.132 | 37.467 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 57 | 427743.07 | 496207.099 | 36.945 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 58 | 427801.077 | 496232.734 | 37.122 | CBM | Plaintile | Possmedieval | Q1 | K |
| 59 | 427856.5 | 496269.58 | 36.703 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 60 | 427872.963 | 496294.694 | 36.455 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 61 | 427855.807 | 496193.971 | 36.61 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Unidentified | Q1 | K |
| 62 | 427856.169 | 496186.618 | 36.719 | Ceramic | Claypipe | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 63 | 427855.871 | 496182.015 | 36.74 | Ceramic | Claypipe | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 64 | 427874.873 | 496182.465 | 36.54 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 65 | 427876.617 | 496166.849 | 36.516 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 66 | 427856.943 | 496086.333 | 36.588 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 67 | 427856.24 | 496069.928 | 36.72 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 68 | 427829.286 | 496012.337 | 36.64 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 69 | 428096.324 | 496249.18 | 36.088 | Ceramic | Claypipe | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 70 | 428116.826 | 496264.801 | 36.064 | Ceramic | Claypipe | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 71 | 428077.251 | 496299.221 | 35.935 | Ceramic | Cup | Modern | | D |
| 72 | 428076.662 | 496460.172 | 35.785 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 74 | 428077.196 | 496495.6 | 36.307 | Ceramic | Insulator | Modern | | D |
| 75 | 428057.255 | 496443.581 | 35.9 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 76 | 428037.78 | 496373.08 | 35.87 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 77 | 428058.447 | 496273.264 | 36.02 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | | K |
| 78 | 428036.465 | 496274.442 | 36.218 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | K |
| 79 | 428036.906 | 496266.881 | 36.219 | Ceramic | Claypipe | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 80 | 428016.481 | 496203.03 | 35.95 | CBM | Nibtile | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 81 | 428036.595 | 496203.672 | 35.812 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 82 | 428036.286 | 496176.628 | 35.874 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 83 | 428036.27 | 496170.824 | 35.886 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 84 | 428036.376 | 496076.135 | 35.706 | CBM | Plaintile | Possmedieval | Q1 | K |
| 85 | 428036.566 | 496060.666 | 35.741 | Ceramic | Pothandle | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 86 | 427996.282 | 496053.402 | 36.096 | CBM | Plaintile | Possmedieval | Q1 | K |
| 87 | 427555.425 | 495923.315 | 37.641 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |

| Findn o | Easting | Northing | Height | Material | Identity | Type | Box | Curation |
|---------|------------|------------|--------|----------|----------------|---------------|-----|----------|
| 88 | 427592.995 | 495937.792 | 37.503 | CBM | Pantile | Modern | | D |
| 89 | 427612.838 | 495935.572 | 37.345 | CBM | Plaintile | Possmedieval | Q1 | K |
| 90 | 427635.594 | 495880.281 | 37.086 | Ceramic | Potrim | PossRoman | Q1 | K |
| 91 | 427714.711 | 495935.439 | 37.034 | Ceramic | Insulator | Modern | | D |
| 92 | 427754.986 | 495869.064 | 36.717 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 93 | 427796.625 | 495869.843 | 36.442 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 94 | 427856.191 | 495852.229 | 36.022 | CBM | Brick | Undiagnostic | | D |
| 95 | 427876.765 | 495858.218 | 35.913 | CBM | Brick | Possmodern | | D |
| 96 | 427897.472 | 495831.282 | 36.498 | Ceramic | Potbody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 97 | 427877.509 | 495921.098 | 36.299 | Ceramic | Potlid | Modern | | D |
| 98 | 427836.482 | 495920.589 | 36.675 | Ceramic | Claypipe | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 99 | 427915.741 | 495959.695 | 36.034 | CBM | Tile | Modern | | D |
| 100 | 427915.955 | 495983.538 | 36.35 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 101 | 427916.211 | 496002.139 | 36.43 | Flint | Natural | | | D |
| 102 | 427896.447 | 496032.309 | 36.584 | Ceramic | Potbody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 103 | 427896.245 | 496037.183 | 36.592 | Ceramic | Potrim | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 104 | 427937.935 | 496073.966 | 36.341 | CBM | Tile | Modern | | D |
| 105 | 427937.199 | 496121.994 | 35.958 | CBM | Plaintile | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 106 | 427916.677 | 496120.886 | 36.17 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 107 | 427916.616 | 496149.703 | 36.189 | CBM | Possridgetile | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 109 | 427937.674 | 496241.346 | 36.42 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | K |
| 110 | 427957.519 | 496337.447 | 36.579 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 111 | 427957.281 | 496349.531 | 37.067 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 112 | 427976.427 | 496363.853 | 37.217 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 113 | 427975.229 | 496356.06 | 36.824 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 114 | 427976.798 | 496335.956 | 36.326 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 115 | 427997.514 | 496270.518 | 36.132 | Flint | Flake | Meso-Neo | Q1 | K |
| 116 | 427995.684 | 496207.817 | 35.997 | Ceramic | Potbody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 117 | 427995.511 | 496207.186 | 35.968 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 118 | 427996.021 | 496193.951 | 36.039 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 119 | 427956.113 | 496220.081 | 36.341 | CBM | Pantile | Modern | | D |
| 120 | 427956.857 | 496208.016 | 36.341 | Ceramic | Potrim | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 121 | 427957.125 | 496182.721 | 36.337 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 122 | 427956.518 | 496174.955 | 36.3 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 123 | 427977.845 | 496147.005 | 36.096 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 124 | 427996.658 | 496159.42 | 36.075 | CBM | Plaintile | Possmedieval | | D |
| 125 | 427976.251 | 496092.492 | 36.09 | Ceramic | Potbody | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 126 | 427576.227 | 496448.626 | 37.572 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 127 | 427515.742 | 496388.567 | 37.621 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 128 | 427818.592 | 496390.741 | 37.084 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 129 | 428015.78 | 496455.235 | 36.36 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 130 | 428000.153 | 496515.893 | 36.708 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 131 | 428016.451 | 496543.51 | 36.428 | Ceramic | Potbas e angle | Modern | | D |

| Findn o | Easting | Northing | Height | Material | Identity | Type | Box | Curation |
|---------|------------|------------|--------|----------|--------------|----------|-----|----------|
| 132 | 428156.37 | 496604.397 | 35.944 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 133 | 428155.19 | 496533.881 | 35.216 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 134 | 428156.213 | 496526.077 | 35.1 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 135 | 428156.401 | 496524.807 | 35.089 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 136 | 428117.014 | 496486.63 | 35.746 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 137 | 428137.621 | 496413.843 | 35.267 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 138 | 428136.354 | 496413.254 | 35.352 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 139 | 428156.875 | 496363.189 | 35.093 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 140 | 428156.253 | 496347.029 | 35.101 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 141 | 428176.67 | 496309.528 | 35.608 | Ceramic | Claypip e | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 142 | 428154.557 | 496241.571 | 35.404 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 143 | 428143.109 | 496188.878 | 35.596 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 144 | 428115.566 | 496100.684 | 35.637 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 145 | 428176.277 | 496163.635 | 35.299 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | D |
| 146 | 428216.71 | 496193.047 | 35.509 | Flint | Flake | Meso-Neo | Q1 | K |
| 147 | 428217.122 | 496219.316 | 35.334 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 148 | 428216.78 | 496270.459 | 35.364 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 149 | 428217.033 | 496299.436 | 35.471 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 150 | 428198.731 | 496301.901 | 35.594 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 151 | 428194.887 | 496342.241 | 35.355 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 152 | 428216.461 | 496600.495 | 35.929 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 153 | 428276.601 | 496567.874 | 35.333 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 154 | 428257.218 | 496382.921 | 34.999 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 155 | 428276.314 | 496338.277 | 35.517 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 156 | 428276.178 | 496304.085 | 35.218 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 157 | 428275.925 | 496294.385 | 35.296 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 158 | 428260.486 | 496297.557 | 35.341 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 159 | 428236.608 | 496294.443 | 35.487 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 160 | 428259.08 | 496231.772 | 35.068 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 161 | 428262.907 | 496147.064 | 35.391 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 162 | 428237.248 | 496094.462 | 35.049 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 163 | 428310.473 | 496093.396 | 35.284 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 164 | 428311.584 | 496121.941 | 35.345 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 165 | 428296.52 | 496136.566 | 35.281 | Ceramic | Potrim | Medieval | Q1 | D |
| 166 | 428312.415 | 496172.182 | 35.243 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 167 | 428336.695 | 496174.415 | 35.235 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 168 | 428336.048 | 496212.039 | 34.749 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 169 | 428335.783 | 496287.617 | 35.089 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 170 | 428336.404 | 496300.505 | 35.12 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 171 | 428314.797 | 496282.748 | 35.108 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 172 | 428315.658 | 496290.413 | 35.126 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 173 | 428308.383 | 496373.736 | 35.342 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 174 | 428431.955 | 496528.498 | 35.245 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |

| Findn o | Easting | Northing | Height | Material | Identity | Type | Box | Curation |
|---------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-----|----------|
| 175 | 428432.981 | 496519.105 | 35.119 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 176 | 428456.845 | 496523.194 | 35.128 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 177 | 428379.081 | 496448.377 | 34.519 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 178 | 428416.3 | 496430.761 | 33.94 | Ceramic | Potbas e angle | Modern | | D |
| 179 | 428433.005 | 496381.175 | 34.635 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 180 | 428356.294 | 496376.458 | 34.633 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 181 | 428377.491 | 496272.606 | 34.946 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 182 | 428396.136 | 496258.393 | 34.983 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 184 | 428377.686 | 496087.935 | 35.176 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 185 | 428429.477 | 496244.02 | 34.692 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 186 | 428457.053 | 496270.427 | 34.631 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 187 | 428429.983 | 496274.789 | 34.63 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 188 | 428416.488 | 496309.042 | 35.079 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 189 | 428516.354 | 496459.128 | 35.016 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 190 | 428516.233 | 496455.114 | 35.036 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 191 | 428516.467 | 496395.798 | 33.932 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 192 | 428499.435 | 496305.626 | 34.279 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 193 | 428500.216 | 496079.341 | 34.525 | Ceramic | Potrim | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 194 | 428556.008 | 495989.336 | 34.389 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 195 | 428616.37 | 496016.561 | 33.839 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 196 | 428635.397 | 496024.571 | 33.66 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 197 | 428618.824 | 496139.227 | 34.384 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 198 | 428577.994 | 496131.087 | 34.478 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 199 | 428576.994 | 496238.832 | 34.366 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 200 | 428596.587 | 496249.751 | 33.793 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 201 | 428536.861 | 495596.219 | 33.921 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 202 | 428556.336 | 495608.842 | 33.701 | Ceramic | Claypipe | Modern | | K |
| 203 | 428536.488 | 495722.987 | 33.8 | Ceramic | Potb ase | Post-medieval | | K |
| 204 | 428496.564 | 495899.837 | 34.681 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 205 | 428392.574 | 495792.355 | 34.489 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 206 | 428476.98 | 495700.693 | 34.44 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 207 | 428496.684 | 495602.053 | 34.04 | Ceramic | Claypip e | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 208 | 428437.342 | 495510.221 | 33.726 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 209 | 428344.31 | 495576.056 | 34.083 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 210 | 428344.87 | 495603.632 | 33.868 | Ceramic | Claypip e | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 211 | 428376.912 | 495663.324 | 33.98 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 212 | 428396.407 | 495683.4 | 34.088 | Metal(pb) | Weight | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 213 | 428376.845 | 495695.318 | 34.162 | Flint | Flake | Meso-Neo | Q1 | K |
| 214 | 428317.024 | 495744.654 | 34.532 | Flint | Natural | | | D |
| 215 | 428296.879 | 495790.599 | 34.481 | CBM | Tile | Undiagnostic | | D |
| 216 | 428656.418 | 496386.88 | 34.619 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 217 | 428756.083 | 496391.571 | 34.136 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 218 | 428795.685 | 496373.499 | 34.061 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |

| Findn o | Easting | Northing | Height | Material | Identity | Type | Box | Curation |
|---------|------------|------------|--------|-----------|----------------|---------------|-----|----------|
| 219 | 428796.64 | 496313.027 | 33.909 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 220 | 428838.659 | 496264.135 | 33.802 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 221 | 428857.13 | 496315.517 | 34.142 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 222 | 428837.415 | 496335.28 | 34.205 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 223 | 428896.447 | 496345.676 | 34.039 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 224 | 428896.52 | 496436.347 | 34.142 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 225 | 428896.742 | 496437.182 | 34.164 | Ceramic | Potbas e | Modern | | D |
| 226 | 429017.856 | 496310.615 | 33.816 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 227 | 429035.741 | 496297.34 | 33.783 | Ceramic | Potbas e angle | Modern | | D |
| 228 | 429016.757 | 496248.891 | 33.737 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 229 | 428976.859 | 496206.559 | 33.501 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 230 | 428937.036 | 496140.283 | 33.257 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 231 | 428976.419 | 496141.572 | 33.301 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 232 | 428976.143 | 496123.432 | 33.295 | Ceramic | Potrim | Modern | | D |
| 233 | 428996.478 | 496133.402 | 33.363 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 234 | 429017.283 | 496089.005 | 33.302 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 235 | 429097.272 | 496193.253 | 33.437 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 236 | 429136.817 | 495891.911 | 32.847 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 237 | 428616.517 | 495766.153 | 33.67 | Ceramic | Plate | Modern | | D |
| 238 | 428702.577 | 495757.621 | 33.171 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 239 | 428716.553 | 495789.42 | 33.431 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 240 | 428716.637 | 495801.534 | 33.46 | Ceramic | Potb ase | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 241 | 428716.668 | 495848.282 | 34.089 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 242 | 428703.47 | 495840.277 | 33.997 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 243 | 428656.758 | 495824.17 | 33.872 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 244 | 428676.578 | 495850.594 | 33.754 | Ceramic | Claypip e | Modern | Q1 | K |
| 245 | 428675.665 | 495856.746 | 33.754 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 246 | 428656.032 | 495856.113 | 33.831 | Ceramic | Potb ase | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 247 | 428676.794 | 495895.831 | 33.95 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Unidentified | Q1 | K |
| 248 | 428676.796 | 495899.329 | 33.97 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 249 | 428633.097 | 495915.675 | 34.249 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Post-medieval | Q1 | K |
| 250 | 428598.213 | 495898.53 | 34.224 | Ceramic | Potb ase angle | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 251 | 428633.624 | 495932.911 | 34.3 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 252 | 428633.38 | 495943.707 | 34.314 | Metal(pb) | Weight | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 253 | 428616.856 | 495973.934 | 34.426 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 254 | 428635.084 | 495980.458 | 34.553 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 255 | 428636.458 | 495991.792 | 34.597 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 256 | 428656.499 | 495960.808 | 34.26 | CBM | Undiagnostic | | | D |
| 257 | 428816.15 | 496075.09 | 33.454 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 258 | 428820.134 | 495630.88 | 33.309 | Ceramic | Pothandl e | Modern | | D |
| 259 | 428776.535 | 495566.868 | 33.008 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 260 | 428757.481 | 495467.759 | 33.267 | Ceramic | Poth andle | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 261 | 428736.603 | 495493.143 | 33.336 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |

| Findn o | Easting | Northing | Height | Material | Identity | Type | Box | Curation |
|---------|------------|------------|--------|----------|----------|--------------|-----|----------|
| 262 | 428635.267 | 495500.709 | 33.266 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 263 | 428635.99 | 495547.236 | 33.4 | Ceramic | Potrim | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 264 | 428636.217 | 495550.243 | 33.39 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 265 | 428636.267 | 495567.071 | 33.508 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 266 | 428636.383 | 495573.04 | 33.512 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 267 | 428706.967 | 495626.695 | 33.041 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 268 | 428707.231 | 495619.795 | 33.128 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 269 | 428755.997 | 495606.783 | 33.3 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 270 | 428793.652 | 495670.845 | 33.242 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 271 | 428701.714 | 495895.515 | 34.143 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 272 | 428700.976 | 495896.002 | 34.099 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 273 | 428701.201 | 495909.663 | 34.183 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 274 | 428698.853 | 495947.062 | 34.384 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 275 | 428698.336 | 495958.61 | 34.3 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 276 | 428698.569 | 495971.276 | 34.207 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 277 | 428698.315 | 495971.516 | 34.12 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Unidentified | Q1 | K |
| 278 | 428698.42 | 495972.124 | 34.115 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 279 | 428698.368 | 495975.687 | 34.09 | Ceramic | Potb ase | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 280 | 428698.506 | 495986.098 | 33.751 | Ceramic | Potbody | Modern | | D |
| 281 | 428698.18 | 495985.935 | 33.789 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 282 | 428697.829 | 495986.714 | 33.775 | Ceramic | Potb ody | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 283 | 428676.517 | 495986.763 | 34.19 | Ceramic | Potb ase | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 284 | 428716.635 | 495969.433 | 33.099 | Ceramic | Potrim | Medieval | Q1 | K |
| 285 | 428716.355 | 495966.54 | 33.115 | CBM | Brick | Modern | | D |

APPENDIX D FLINT ASSESSMENT

Peter Rowe

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report summarises a flint assemblage collected during fieldwalking at the Farnham, Kinkby Farm, North Yorkshire in 2009. Given the small size of the assemblage, a descriptive catalogue, rather than a tabulated catalogue, is presented below.

2.0 CATALOGUE

Natural fragments (Small Finds 17, 46, 49, 101 & 214)

Almost 50% of the assemblage consists of small sub-angular pebbles of flint. These are generally heavily pitted, have smoothed surfaces and no evidence of knapping. They may have been deposited in situ by glacial or fluvial action.

Angular waste (Small Find 32)

This is a piece of sub-angular knapping debris. There is evidence of removal of material for repairs to a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

Flakes (Small Finds 2, 115, 146 & 213)

The assemblage includes four small flakes (including one plough damaged fragment from an incomplete flake). These are all soft hammer struck and have evidence of previous flaking on the lateral surfaces. They are of soft hammer flaked Mesolithic or early Neolithic date for these pieces.

Scraper (Small Find 15)

This is a crude, narrow, scraper formed on a very squat flint flake. The retouch extends along the entire lateral edge of the item. There is a lateral edge modification by invasive pressure flaking which is cut by the retouch. The pressure flaking suggests a date of Neolithic or Bronze Age. It is possible that it was once a larger item with a knife-like edge that has been reclefted or rescraper.

3.0 RAW MATERIAL

The raw material has a homogeneous character, consisting of light brown, fine grained flints with reduced cortex. The source of the flint is likely to be small pebbles derived from local gravel deposited in the Yorkshire coast.

4.0 CONCLUSION

The knapped flints from this phase of archaeological works suggest a background level of prehistoric activity in the area but have no identifiable significant concentration.

The knapping trends, including soft hammer and platform repair, indicate that Mesolithic or early Neolithic materials are present. These are probably pressure flaked and are likely to be later.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Considerations should begin with the illustration of the scraper. Considerations should begin with the natural pieces from the collection to streamline the site archive.

Appendix 1 Catalogue

MatCol=Material colour; CortCol=Core texture colour; PatCol=Patina colour; RedSeq=Reduction sequence; L=Length; B= Breadth; W=width; Interp=Interpretation; Work=working; Dge=Damage

| Find | MatCol | Cortex % | CortCol | Patina % | PatCol | Type | RedSeq | Hammer | L | B | W | Interp | Work | Dge | Period | Notes |
|------|--------|----------|---------|----------|--------|------------|--------|---------|----|----|---|---------|-----------|-----|-------------|----------------------|
| 2 | Br | 0 | | 0 | | Flake frag | Sec | Shatter | | | | | | Y | Prehistoric | Plough damaged flake |
| 15 | Br | 5 | Cr | 20 | Bl/W | Scraper | Tert | Hard | 26 | 46 | 7 | Retouch | End& edge | N | Neolithic | |
| 17 | Br | 5 | Cr | 60 | Bl/W | Natural | N/A | N/A | | | | | | N | N/A | |
| 32 | Br | 5 | Cr | 0 | | Debitage | Soft | Soft | | | | | | N | Meso-Neo | |
| 46 | Br | 0 | | 95 | Cr | Natural | N/A | N/A | | | | | | N | N/A | |
| 49 | ? | 0 | | 100 | W | Natural | N/A | N/A | | | | | | N | N/A | |
| 101 | ? | 0 | | 100 | Cr | Natural | N/A | N/A | | | | | | N | N/A | |
| 115 | Br | 0 | | 0 | | Flake | Sec | Soft | 15 | 15 | 3 | | | N | Prehistoric | Plough damaged flake |
| 146 | Br | 0 | | 70 | Cr | Flake | Sec | Soft | 20 | 17 | 2 | | | Y | Prehistoric | |
| 213 | Br | 0 | | 100 | W | Flake | Sec | Soft | 18 | 17 | 3 | | | N | Meso-Neo | |
| 214 | ? | 10 | Cr | 100 | Cr | Natural | N/A | N/A | | | | | | N | N/A | |

APPENDIX CERAMIC ASSESSMENT

Jane Young with Jenny Mann

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A small group of six types of sherds, of possible Romano-British or post-medieval date, was submitted for examination. The material was recovered during reconnaissance fieldwalking undertaken along 20m transects. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context. The ceramic data was entered on a NACCESS database using fabric codenames (see Table 1). Recording of the assemblage was in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001).

2.0 CONDITION

The assemblage consists of small to medium-sized sherds (between 1 and 47 grams) in a slightly abraded to very abraded condition with most of the vessels being represented by single sherds.

3.0 THE POTTERY

In total fifty-five identifiable post-Roman vessels in twelve pottery ware types, one potential Roman vessel and four miscellaneous sherds were presented for assessment (Table 1). Four small and low-fired sherds are abraded to such an extent that it is impossible to identify them (MISC). These sherds could be of Roman, or post-Roman date. There is a narrow range of forms present with most vessels being various types of bowl, jug or jar, although examples of other vessel types including drinking jugs, posset pots and a cup were also found.

Table 1 Pottery types with their quantities by sherd count and vessel count

| Codenam e | Fullnam e | Earliestdate | Latestdate | Totalsher ds |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | 1550 | 1800 | 1 |
| BL | Black-glazed earthenware | 1550 | 1750 | 1 |
| CIST | Cistercian-type ware | 1480 | 1650 | 1 |
| FREC | Frechens toneware | 1530 | 1680 | 2 |
| GRE | Glazed Red Earthenware | 1500 | 1650 | 2 |
| MEDLOC | Medieval local fabrics | 1150 | 1450 | 15 |
| MEDX | Non-local medieval fabrics | 1150 | 1450 | 7 |
| MISC | Unidentified types | 400 | 1900 | 4 |
| NGR | Northern gritty ware | 1180 | 1450 | 15 |
| PMLOC | Post-medieval local fabrics | 1450 | 1700 | 1 |
| R | Roman pottery | 40 | 400 | 1 |
| RYEDALE | Ryedale ware | 1550 | 1700 | 1 |
| SCAR | Scarborough ware | 1150 | 1350 | 1 |
| TVW | Tees Valley ware | 1250 | 1450 | 7 |

3.1 POSSIBLE ROMAN

Asingle abraded rim sherd (Find 90) in a noxi disedmi caceous fabric is possibly from a small fragment of Romano-British date.

3.2 MEDIEVAL

Forty-six vessels recovered from the site pre-date the mid-16th century. The earliest two sherds are from Northern gritty ware (NYG), one of which is a Northern gritty ware jar by Fabric 4. This fabric was found at Inghamthorpe Manor, near Wetherby (Vince and Young 2007) where it was thought to date between the mid-12th and mid-13th centuries. The other rhyar is also of 12th- to 13th-century type. Thirteen other Northern gritty ware vessels of 12th- to 15th-century date were also recovered from the site. Five of these vessels are jugs and include a Tees Valley copy (Ibid., Wetherby Fabric 6). The other identifiable sherds remain only from jars, but there is one bowl.

Sixteen vessels are in quartz-tempered fabrics, thought to be made in the region, but not falling within the definition of Northern gritty ware (MEDLOC). Almost all of the vessels are jugs, although two jars with external ridging are also present. Six of the jugs can be identified as 13th- to 14th-century types, though the vessels are non-ylbedated to the medieval period. Chemical analysis of pottery from Inghamthorpe Manor, near Wetherby suggests that the gritty wares (NGR) and the sand-tempered wares (MEDLOC) were sometimes made at the same production centres (Vince and Young 2007).

All seven of the Tees Valley-type wares (TVW) vessels are jugs of mid-13th to 14th-century type. The Tees Valley wares are probably produced in the lower Tees Valley between the mid-13th and 15th centuries (Barrett 1985 and Patterson 1985) and have a distinctive fine red sandy body with an occasional external white slip which sticks to the rim. The vessels from this site could be produced at the Tees Valley, or they could be imported, as copies of Northern gritty ware and the Local Sand wares (MEDLOC) are known (Vince and Young 2007). A single sherd from a 13th- to 14th-century Scarborough jug (SCAR) has a bright copper-coloured glaze. Seven other sherds are from unknown, probably non-local, medieval productions (MEDX). Three of the vessels are jugs of 13th- to 14th- and 13th- to 15th-century date.

3.3 POST-MEDIEVAL

Then in post-medieval vessels recovered from the site include fine wares (BERTH, BL and CIST), coarse wares (GRE, PMLOC and RYEDALE) and stonewares (FREC). A rim from a Cistercian ware posset pot is a fine Brown-glazed Earthenware (BERTH) and a cup is a Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) which could have been manufactured in Staffordshire, but are more likely to be Yorkshire products of late 17th- to 18th-century date.

A bowl, in a fine oxidised Local Post-medieval fabric (PMLOC), dates to between the 15th and 18th centuries.

Two Glazed Red Earthenware bowls (GRE), one of which has an internal copper-coloured glaze, are of mid-16th to 17th- or 18th-century date. A probable large vessel in Ryedale ware (RYEDALE) could date anywhere between the late 15th and 18th centuries. The two imported German stonewares sherds are both from Fenchington-type rinking jugsof mid-16th- to 17th-century date (FREC).

3.4 CLAYPIPES by Jenny Mann

Fourteen fragments were examined, of which ten almost certainly post-date 1700. Although isolated unmarked stem fragments are not closely datable, the best evidence of the remaining four suggests a 17th or 18th century date. Nos 69, 70 and 244 all show varying degrees of abrasion and are more likely to pre-date 1700 where as 79 does not, perhaps indicating a later date of production. No. 244 is broken across a worn, sunken pipe; however, the pipe does not generally occur in Yorkshire pipes until the late 18th/early 19th century. This suggests that the pipe may not be from a local source; similarly, sunken pipes occur on London pipes of the period c. 1610-40 (cf Atkinson and Oswald 1969, fig. 1, 7-8).

| Context | Count | SB | Comments |
|---------|-------|----|---|
| 1000 | 2 | 7 | Stem fragments, No 69a abraded; No 244 with smalls pur, abraded |
| 1000 | 2 | 6 | Stem fragments, No 70 abraded; No 79 approaching mouthpiece |

SB=s tembo re, measured in 64th of an inch

4.0 DISCUSSION

This is a small group of mainly medieval pottery in a condition typical of material recovered from fieldwalking. A single sherd tentatively identified as of Roman date. The presence of forty-six medieval sherds suggests a nearby settlement of the 2nd to 4th or 5th-century date, possibly where a small concentration occurred to the east of Home Farm. As a small number of vessels belong to the early post-medieval period between the 16th and 17th centuries and include two imported German stonewares and a Cistercian pot among the small assemblage.

This assemblage is a basic indication of the local ceramic sequence from the 12th to 16th centuries, but is not large enough to form a clear impression of the status of the area. It is possible, however, to note that an unusually high proportion of medieval vessels are identifiable as jugs.

No further work is recommended on the pottery, but the assemblage should be retained for inclusion in any survey of the area.

References

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APPENDIX F CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

Cecily Spall, FAS Ltd

1.0 INTRODUCTION

An assemblage of 39 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) was submitted for identification and assessment. The assemblage consists of small, generally rather poorly preserved fragments datable from the medieval to the modern period.

2.0 ASSESSMENT

2.1 MEDIEVAL MATERIAL

A total of 10 fragments were identified as medieval or probably medieval roof tile fragments (Findnos 40, 42, 58, 80, 84, 86, 89, 105, 107a and 124). The pieces are generally quite poorly preserved and mostly not identifiable as plain roof tile fragments of the 13th to 16th century. One piece (Findno 80) appears to represent a possible tile lug, while Findno 107, though small, appears to derive from a ridge tile.

2.2 MODERN AND UNDIAGNOSTIC MATERIAL

A total of 11 fragments were identifiable as modern and took the form of machine-made brick, pavement and field drain. The remaining 17 fragments were too small and poorly preserved to be clearly identified as modern, although the fabrics suggested they were not medieval.

3.0 CONCLUSION

The medieval materials should be retained for study within local regional ceramic building material. The modern and undiagnostic materials should be considered of only limited or no further analytical value.

APPENDIX G SMALL FINDS ASSESSMENT

Cecily Spall, FAS Ltd

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Two lead objects were recovered during reconnaissance fieldwalking at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham, North Yorkshire. The items were submitted for identification and assessment. Following consultation with a conservator the lead items are being stored within a suitable container for long-term storage.

2.0 CATALOGUE (Plate 1)

Find no 212

Sub-angular, flat, lead weight with large off-centre tapering perforation, width 42mm, height 33mm, thickness 13mm, weight 96.3g.

Find no 252

Sub-biconical lead weight made from rolled sheet, length 42mm; diameter 25mm; weight 115.7g



Plate 1 Find no 212 and Find no 252

3.0 DISCUSSION AND ASSESSMENT

Find no 252 is similar in form to a series of lead fishing weights recorded from medieval Somerset and the Essex form. Find no 212 is similar to examples from the Thames estuary (Stearns and Foreman 1988, 97, fig. 12.8). Both are good examples of medieval fishing weights, likely 13th- to 14th-century date. They represent evidence for inland fishing off the Swale and may have been used to set a trap.

References

Stearns, J. M. and Foreman, M. 1988. 'The archaeology of medieval fishing tackle', in G. L. Good, R. H. Jones and M. W. Ponsford (eds), *Waterfront Archaeology*

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APPENDIXH BOREHOLE LOG**Borehole1**

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|---|
| 0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1000 | Stiff, grey (10Y R4/1) claytops oil |
| 0.2 | 3+ | 2.8+ | 1001 | Sterile, brown (10 YR4/6) s and and gravel, becoming dark grey (10Y R4/1) |

Borehole2

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1002 | Dark yellowish-brown (10YR4/6), silty clay |
| 0.5 | 3.0+ | 2.5+ | 1003 | Greyish-brown (2.5Y5/2), sandy clay and gravel |

Borehole3

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1004 | Yellowish-brown (10YR5/6), sandy clay |
| 0.6 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1005 | Yellowish-brown (10YR5/8) coarse sand and gravel |
| 2.2 | 3.0+ | 0.8+ | 1006 | Greyish-brown (10YR5/2), coarse sand and gravel |

Borehole4

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1007 | Yellowish-brown (10YR5/4), friable clayey silt |
| 0.5 | 2 | 1.5 | 1008 | Banded yellowish-brown (10Y R5/8), orange (10YR5/8) and grey (10Y R5/2) coarse sand and large rounded gravel |
| 2 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 1009 | Yellowish-brown (10YR5/4), coarses and |
| 2.2 | 3.0+ | 0.8+ | 1010 | Yellowish-brown (10YR5/4), rounded gravel in sand |

Borehole5

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1011 | Dark greyish-brown (10Y R4/2), stiff claytops oil |
| 0.4 | 1 | 0.6 | 1012 | Black (10YR2/1), peaty soil-sampled |
| 1 | 1.9 | 9 | 1013 | Dark grey (10YR4/1), organic clay-sampled |
| 1.9 | 2 | 0.1 | 1014 | Waterlogged wood-retained |
| 2 | 2.1+ | 0.1+ | 1015 | Dark grey (10YR4/1), sand and gravel |

Borehole6

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|---|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1016 | Dark grey (10Y R4/1), sand and claytops oil |

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0.3 | 2 | 0.7 | 1017 | Banded yellowish-brown(10YR5/6), dark grey(10YR4/1) and greyish-brown(10YR5/2) gravel and |
| 2 | 2.4 | 0.4 | 1018 | Greyish-brown(10YR5/2), coarse, soft and |
| 2.4 | 3.0+ | 0.6+ | 1019 | Greyish-brown(10YR5/2) rounded gravel in sand |

Borehole7

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1020 | Dark greyish-brown(10YR4/2), clayplough soil |
| 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1021 | Greyish-brown(2.5Y5/2), sterile sand and gravel |
| 1.2 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1022 | Greyish-brown(10Y5/2), clean, sterile sand and gravel |
| 1.5 | 3.8 | 2.3 | 1023 | Dark grey(2.5Y4/1) sand and gravel |
| 3.8 | 4.0+ | 0.2+ | 1024 | Dark grey(2.5Y4/1), sterile silt and |

Borehole8

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1025 | Dark greyish-brown(10YR4/2), clayplough soil |
| 0.5 | 3.6 | 3.1 | 1026 | Greyish-brown(2.5Y5/2), sterile sand and gravel |
| 3.6 | 4.0+ | 0.4+ | 1027 | Greyish-brown(10Y5/2), compact sterile sand and gravel |

Borehole9

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1028 | Dark greyish-brown(10YR4/2), clayplough soil |
| 0.4 | 3.7 | 3.3 | 1029 | Greyish-brown(2.5Y5/2), sterile sand and gravel |
| 3.7 | 4.0+ | 0.3+ | 1030 | Greyish-brown(2.5Y5/2), compact, clayey sand and gravel |

Borehole 10

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1031 | Dark greyish-brown(10YR4/2), clayplough soil |
| 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1032 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/6), compact layers and |
| 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 1033 | Greyish-brown(10YR5/2), coarse, clayey sand and gravel |
| 1.3 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 1034 | Greyish-brown(10YR5/2), fines and |
| 1.4 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1035 | Greyish-brown(10YR5/2) sand with some laminations |
| 3.2 | 3.3 | 0.1 | 1036 | Very dark grey(10YR3/1), sterile, soft granular and |
| 3.3 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 1037 | Dark greyish-brown(2.5Y4/2) sandy silt with organic matter sampled |
| 3.6 | 4.0+ | 0.4+ | 1038 | Very dark grey(2.5Y3/1) sand and gravel |

Borehole 11

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1039 | Dark greyish-brown(10YR4/2), clayplough soil |

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 1040 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)sandy clay w ithp ebbles |
| 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 1041 | Brownish-yellow (10YR6/6)coarse sandand gra vel |
| 2.3 | 2.5 | 0.2 | 1042 | Darkgre yish-brown(2. 5Y4/2)sandy siltw itho rganicm atter-s ampled |
| 2.5 | 4.0+ | 1.5+ | 1043 | Verydarkg reyish-brown(2. 5Y3/1)sandandgrave l |

Borehole 12

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1044 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4) s andyc layploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 3.0+ | 2.3+ | 1045 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4)m ixedsa ndandgrav el |

Borehole 13

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1046 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R3/ 4)s andyc layploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1047 | Yellowish-brown(10YR3/4)clay overburd en |
| 1.5 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1048 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/8) m ixed gravela nds and |
| 3.2 | 4.0+ | 0.8+ | 1049 | Darkgre yish-brown(10 YR4/2), f irmbou lderclay |

Borehole 14

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1050 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4), stiffc layploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 3.0+ | 2.5+ | 1051 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4),coarses andwithgra vel |

Borehole 15

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1052 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)s andyc layploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1053 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |
| 0.8 | 2.0 | 1.2 | 1054 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)r ounded gravelin coarse sand |
| 2.0 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 1055 | Darkgre y(2.5 Y4/1)clay w itho rganicm atter-s ampled |
| 3.9 | 4.0+ | 0.1+ | 1056 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)r ounded gravela nds and |

Borehole 16

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1057 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)s andyc layploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 3.0 | 2.4 | 1058 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)be comingg rey,r ounded gravelin coarse sand |
| 3.0 | 3.1+ | 0.1+ | 1059 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/6)bou lderclay |

Borehole 17

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1060 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 4.0+ | 3.4+ | 1061 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)r ounded gravelin sandbe comingrunni ngs and |

Borehole 18

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1062 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4), clayeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.9 | 1063 | Brown(10YR4/ 3),f riablesandy siltoverburd en |
| 1.2 | 3.0+ | 1.8+ | 1064 | Greyish-brown(2.5Y5/2),sterilesa ndbecom ingsandand gra vel |

Borehole 19

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1065 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1066 | Brown(10YR4/ 3),sandy siltoverburd en |
| 1.1 | 3.0+ | 1.9+ | 1067 | Greyish-brown(2.5Y5/2)sandandgrave l |

Borehole 20

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1068 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1069 | Brown(10YR4/ 3),sandy siltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 3.0+ | 2.0+ | 1070 | Greyish-brown(2.5Y5/2)sandandfineg ravel |

Borehole 21

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1071 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1072 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)sandy siltoverburd en |
| 0.6 | 0.4+ | 3.4+ | 1073 | Lighty ellowish-brown(2.5Y6 /4)sterile,loo ses andand gra vel |

Borehole 22

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1074 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 3.0+ | 2.6+ | 1075 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4)sandandgrave l |

Borehole 23

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1076 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.3 | 3.0+ | 2.7+ | 1077 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4)sandandgrave l |

Borehole 24

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1078 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1079 | Brown(10YR5/ 3)stick y,sandy clay overburd en |
| 0.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1080 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4)sandandgrave l |
| 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 1081 | Greyish-brown(10 YR5/2) s oft, sterilea ndc lean sandys ilt |
| 3.0 | 3.6 | 0.6 | 1082 | Greyish-brown(10YR5/2)sof tsandand gra vel |
| 3.6 | 4.0+ | 0.4+ | 1083 | Brown(7.5 YR5/2)stif f,plasticbo uldercla y |

Borehole 25

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1084 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 1085 | Brown(10YR5/ 3)stick y,sandy clay overburd en |
| 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1086 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)s oft, cleans and |
| 1.0 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1087 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |
| 3.9 | 4.0+ | 0.1+ | 1088 | Brown(7.5 YR5/2)stif f,plasticbo uldercla y |

Borehole 26

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1089 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 3.9 | 3.5 | 1090 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |
| 3.9 | 4.0+ | 0.1+ | 1091 | Brown(7.5 YR5/2)stif fbou lderclay |

Borehole 27

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1092 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1093 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4),clean,f riablesandy siltoverburd en |
| 1.2 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1094 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/6)sandandgrave l |
| 3.9 | 5.0+ | 1.1+ | 1095 | Brown(7.5YR4 /2),s tiff,p lastic,l aminatedb oulderc lay |

Borehole 28

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1096 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1097 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4)clea n,friablesa ndysiltoverburd en |
| 1.6 | 3.0+ | 1.4+ | 1098 | Greyish-brown(10 YR5/2) c oarses and becomingg ravela nds and |

Borehole 29

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1099 | Darkbrow n(10Y R3/3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1100 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandy clay overburd en |
| 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1101 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 1102 | Darkg reyish-brown(10Y R4/ 2)s terile,s lightltyc layeys and |
| 1.6 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1103 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)g ravela nds and |
| 2.8 | 3.0+ | 0.2+ | 1104 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)sterileboul derclay |

Borehole 30

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1105 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R3/ 6), friablec layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1106 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4)slightly clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 1107 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4) c lean,c oarses and |
| 1.3+ | 3.0 | 1.4+ | 1108 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 31

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1109 | Darkbrown(10 YR 3/3)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1110 | Olive brown(2. 5Y4/4)slightl yclay eysandoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1111 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/4) c oarses and |
| 1.7 | 3.0 | 1.3 | 1112 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 32

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1113 | Darkbrow n(10Y R3/3) f riable,c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1114 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |
| 1.9 | 2.0 | 0.1 | 1115 | Darkbrow n(10Y R3/3) a ndda rky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)ba nded coarse sand |
| 2.0 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 1116 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 2.8 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 1117 | Darkbrow n(10Y R3/3) a ndda rky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)s and |
| 2.9 | 3.0 | 0.1+ | 1118 | Darky ellowish-browng ravela nds and |

Borehole 33

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1119 | Darkg rey(2. 5Y 3/2)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 1120 | Darkgre yish-brown(2. 5Y4/2)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1121 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela ndc oarses and |
| 3.0 | 4.0+ | 1.0+ | 1122 | Darkgre y(2.5 Y4/1)bo uldercla y |

Borehole 34

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1123 | Darkg rey(2. 5Y 3/2)c layeys iltploug hsoil |

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 1124 | Darkgreyish-brown(2.5Y4/2) clayey silt overburden |
| 1.1 | 3.7 | 260 | 1125 | Dark yellowish-brown(10YR4/4) sand and gravel |
| 3.7 | 4.0+ | 0.3+ | 1126 | Grey(2.5Y4/1) boulder clay |

Borehole 35

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1127 | Dark yellowish-brown(10YR4/4) clayey silt plough soil |
| 0.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1128 | Greyish-brown(10YR4/2) laminated, silty clay overburden/alluvium |
| 1.6 | 3.7 | 2.1 | 1129 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/6) coarse sand and gravel |
| 3.7 | 4.0+ | 0.3+ | 1130 | Dark grey(7.5YR4/1) silty clay, possibly boulder clay |

Borehole 36

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1131 | Dark yellowish-brown(10YR4/4) clayey silt plough soil |
| 0.5 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1132 | Greyish-brown(10YR4/2) laminated, silty clay overburden/alluvium |
| 1.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1133 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/6) coarse sand and gravel |
| 3.6 | 4.0+ | 0.4+ | 1134 | Brown(7.5YR4/3) very stiff, compact, finely laminated boulder clay |

Borehole 37

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1135 | Dark yellowish-brown(10YR4/4) clayey silt plough soil |
| 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1136 | Greyish-brown(10YR4/2) laminated, silty clay overburden/alluvium |
| 1.0 | 3.0+ | 2.0+ | 1137 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/6) coarse sand and gravel |

Borehole 38

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1138 | Dark yellowish-brown(10YR4/4) clayey silt plough soil |
| 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1139 | Greyish-brown(10YR4/2) laminated, silty clay overburden/alluvium |
| 0.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1140 | Yellowish-brown(10YR4/2) gravel and |
| 2.8 | 4.0+ | 1.2+ | 1141 | Brown(7.5YR4/3) compact boulder clay |

Borehole 39

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1142 | Dark yellowish-brown(10YR4/4) clayey silt plough soil |
| 0.4 | 3.0+ | 2.6+ | 1143 | Yellowish-brown(10YR4/2) sand and gravel |

Borehole 40

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1144 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.3 | 3.8+ | 3.5+ | 1145 | Yellowish-brown(10YR4/2)sandandgrave 1 |

Borehole 41

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1146 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 1147 | Greyish-brown(10 YR4/2) s iltyc layov erburden/alluvium |
| 0.6 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1148 | Lighty ellowish-brown(10YR6/4)band edsand,and sandandgrave 1 |
| 2.6 | 3.0+ | 0.4+ | 1149 | Brown(7.5 YR4/3)bo uldercla y |

Borehole 42

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1150 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 1151 | Darkg reyish-brown(2. 5Y 4/2) |
| 1.1 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 1152 | Yellowish-brown(10YR4/2)sandandgrave 1 |
| 3.2 | 4.0+ | 0.6+ | 1153 | Brown(7.5 YR4/3)bo uldercla y |

Borehole 43

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1154 | Darkoli ve brown(2.5Y3/3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 3.0+ | 2.4+ | 1155 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 44

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1156 | Darkoli ve brown(2.5Y3/3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.9+ | 1.3+ | 1157 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela ndc oarses and |

Borehole 45

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1158 | Olive brown(2. 5Y4/3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1159 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravelin coarse sand |
| 1.4 | 1.7 | 0.3 | 1160 | Veryda rkg reyish-brown(2. 5Y 3/2) gravelin coarse sand |
| 1.7 | 3.0+ | 1.3+ | 1161 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |

Borehole 46

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1162 | Olive brown(2. 5Y4/3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1163 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR3/6)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1164 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |
| 1.4 | 4.0+ | 2.6+ | 1165 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |

Borehole 47

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1166 | Darkg reyish-brown(2. 5Y 4/2) clayeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1167 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)m ixedsa ndandgrav el |
| 2.4 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 1168 | Darkreddish -grey(5YR4/2)sterilec lay |
| 2.7 | 4.0+ | 1.3+ | 1169 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |

Borehole 48

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1170 | Olive brown(2. 5Y4/3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 3.4+ | 2.8+ | 1171 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela ndc oarses and |

Borehole 49

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1172 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1173 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 2.5 | 3.0+ | 0.5+ | 1174 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |

Borehole 50

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1175 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 1176 | Lighto livebrow n(2.5 Y5/3)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.4 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 1177 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |
| 1.8 | 2.5+ | 0.7+ | 1178 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)bou lderclay |

Borehole 51

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1179 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1180 | Lighto livebrow n(2.5 Y5/3)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 3.0+ | 2.0+ | 1181 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |

Borehole 52

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1182 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 1183 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/6)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.1 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1184 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 6)c oarses and |
| 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1185 | Darkgre y(10YR4/1)sandy clay |
| 1.8 | 4.0+ | 2.2+ | 1186 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |

Borehole 53

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1187 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 3.6 | 2.9 | 1188 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |
| 3.6 | 4.0+ | 0.4+ | 1189 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)bou lderclay |

Borehole 54

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1190 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.8 | 4.0+ | 3.2+ | 1191 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |

Borehole 55

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1192 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.9 | 3.0+ | 2.1+ | 1193 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |

Borehole 56

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1194 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 1.0 | 3.0+ | 2.0+ | 1195 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |

Borehole 57

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1196 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.8 | 4.0+ | 3.2+ | 1197 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)s and and gravelbe comingpure s and |

Borehole 58

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1198 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R3/ 6)c layeys oil ploughsoil |
| 0.9 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1199 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela ndc oarses and |

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1200 | Grey(10Y R4/ 1) a nd brow nish-yellow(10Y R6/ 8) banded clayeys and |
| 2.1 | 4.0+ | 1.9 | 1201 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4) g ravela nds and |

Borehole 59

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1202 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 1.0 | 4.0+ | 3.0+ | 1203 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4) g ravela ndc oarses and |

Borehole 60

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1204 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1205 | Grey(10YR4 /1) clay eysilt overburd en |
| 1.4 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1206 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4) g ravela nds and |
| 3.8 | 4.0+ | 0.2+ | 1207 | Grey(10YR4 /1) lam inated b oulder clay |

Borehole 61

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1208 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 1209 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4) g ravela ndc oarses and |
| 3.7 | 4.0+ | 0.3+ | 1210 | Brown(10YR4/ 3) fine, lam inated b oulder clay |

Borehole 62

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1211 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 1212 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4) clay eysilt overburd en |
| 1.3 | 4.0+ | 2.7+ | 1213 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4) g ravela ndc oarses and |

Borehole 63

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1214 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1215 | Brown(10YR4/ 3) , friable clay eysilt overburd en |
| 1.0 | 4.0+ | 3.0+ | 1216 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4) g ravela nds and becoming pure s and |

Borehole 64

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1217 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3) c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1218 | Brown(10YR4/ 3) clay eysand overburd en |
| 1.0 | 4.0+ | 3.0+ | 1219 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4) g ravela nds and becoming pure s and |

Borehole 65

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1220 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.9 | 4.0+ | 3.1+ | 1221 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 66

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1222 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 3.4 | 2.7 | 1223 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 3.4 | 4.0+ | 0.6+ | 1224 | Grey(10YR4 /1)stif fsilty bou lderclay |

Borehole 67

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1225 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 2.2+ | 1.5+ | 1226 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 68

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1227 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 3.0+ | 3.6+ | 1228 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 69

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1229 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1230 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 3.5+ | 2.5+ | 1231 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 70

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1232 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 1233 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1234 | Greyish-brown(2. 5Y 5/2) sandw ith clayla minations |
| 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1235 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 2.3 | 3.0+ | 0.7+ | 1236 | Grey(10YR4 /1)stif fbou lderclay |

Borehole 71

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1237 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0.5 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1238 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 2.4 | 3.0+ | 0.6+ | 1239 | Grey(10YR4 /1)bo uldercla y |

Borehole 72

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1240 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.5 | 0.9 | 1241 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela ndc oarses and |
| 1.5 | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1242 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandy clay |
| 1.6 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 1243 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |
| 2.1 | 3.0+ | 0.9+ | 1244 | Grey(10YR4 /1)bo uldercla y |

Borehole 73

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1245 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1246 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1247 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 2.1 | 3.0+ | 0.9+ | 1248 | Grey(10YR4 /1)bo uldercla y |

Borehole 74

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1249 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 3.0+ | 2.5+ | 1250 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 75

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1251 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 1.6 | 0.9 | 1252 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 1.6 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1253 | Black(10 YR3/1)gra vel |
| 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.4 | 1254 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 2.2 | 3.0+ | 0.8+ | 1255 | Grey(10YR4 /1)bo uldercla y |

Borehole 76

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1256 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)s iltc layploug hsoil |
| 0.3 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1257 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)silty clay overburd en |
| 0.8 | 3.0+ | 2.2+ | 1258 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 77

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1259 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 1260 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela ndc oarses and |
| 3.4 | 4.0+ | 0.6+ | 1261 | Darkgre y(10YR4/1)bou lderclay |

Borehole 78

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 1262 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1263 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)s andys iltbe comingy ellowish-brown(10Y R5/ 6)c oarses and becomingg reyish-brown(10Y R5/ 2)l aminateds and and silt |
| 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1264 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |
| 2.8 | 4.0+ | 1.2+ | 1265 | Grey(10YR4 /1)lam inatedstiff bou lderclay |

Borehole 79

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1266 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 1267 | Darkgre yish-brown(10 YR4/2)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1268 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |
| 1.6 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1269 | Darkgre y(10YR4/1)f inesilty clay |
| 2.0 | 3.6 | 1.6 | 1270 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave 1 |
| 3.6 | 4.0+ | 0.4+ | 1271 | Darkgre y(10YR4/1)bou lderclay |

Borehole 80

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 1272 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.4 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1273 | Yellowish-brown(10YR5/6) s and |
| 1.8 | 4.0+ | 2.2+ | 1274 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 81

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-----|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1275 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1276 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)s lightlyc layeys and |
| 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 1277 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)silty clay |
| 0.8 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 1278 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |
| 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1279 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 1.2 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1280 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |
| 2.0 | 40+ | 2.0+ | 1281 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 82

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1282 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.4 | 1283 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)slightly clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 0.9 | 3.5+ | 2.4+ | 1284 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 83

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1285 | Brown(10Y R4/ 4)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.3 | 1286 | Grey(10YR4 /1)slightly clay eysiltalluvium -sa mpled |
| 1.8 | 3.0+ | 1.2+ | 1287 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 84

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1288 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1289 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 1.6 | 3.4+ | 1.8+ | 1290 | Darky ellowishbro wn(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |

Borehole 85

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1291 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1292 | Grey(10YR4 /2)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 0.8 | 3.0+ | 2.2+ | 1293 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |

Borehole 86

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1294 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1295 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)slightly clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 0.8 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 1296 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)g ravela nds and |
| 2.6 | 3.0+ | 0.4+ | 1297 | Darkgre y(10YR4/1)bou lderclay |

Borehole 87

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1298 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 1299 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)slightly clay eyoverburd en |
| 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1300 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)coarse sandand gra vel |
| 2.4 | 3.0+ | 0.6+ | 1301 | Darkgre y(10YR4/1)bou lderclay |

Borehole 88

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1302 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 3.0+ | 2.4+ | 1303 | Darky ellowish-browng ravela nds and |

Borehole 89

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1304 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.7 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1305 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)coarse sandand gra vel |
| 1.1 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 1306 | Brown(10YR4/ 3)slightly clay eysandlam inatedwithy ellowish-brown(10 YR 5/6)gra vel |
| 1.4 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 1307 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |
| 2.2 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 1308 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |
| 2.6 | 3.0+ | 0.4+ | 1309 | Darky ellowish-brwon(10YR4 /4)sand andgrav el |

Borehole 90

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1310 | Brown(10Y R4/ 3)c layeys iltploug hsoil |
| 0.6 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 1311 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)clay eysiltoverburd en |
| 1.0 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1312 | Darkg rey(10Y R4 /1) slightlyc layeys ilt |
| 1.2 | 3.4 | 2.1 | 1313 | Darky ellowish-brown(10YR4/4)sandandgrave l |
| 3.4 | 4.0+ | 0.6+ | 1314 | Darky ellowish-brown(10Y R4/ 4)c oarses and |

Borehole 01/07

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-------|-------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 0 | 0.25 | 0.25 | - | Topsoil |
| 0.25 | 0.70 | 0.45 | - | Lightb rownsoily s andy clay |
| 0.70 | 1.60 | 0.90 | - | Sandandgrav el |
| 1.60 | 1.90 | 0.30 | - | Clayinterbu rden |
| 1.90 | 4.60 | 2.70 | - | Silty sandand gra vel |
| 4.60 | 5.50+ | 0.90+ | - | Boulderclay |

Borehole 03/07

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.30 | 0.30 | - | Browntops oil |
| 0.30 | 1.50 | 1.20 | - | Sandandgrav el |
| 1.50 | 3.00 | 1.50 | - | Sanda ndg ravelth inw ith clayba nds at1.6- 1.7a nd2.8m |
| 3.00 | 5.50 | 2.50 | - | Silty sandand gra vel |
| 5.50 | 6.00 | 0.50 | - | Sandw ithp ebbles |
| 6.00 | 7.00+ | 1.00+ | - | Boulderclay |

Borehole 05/07

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-------|-------|-----------|----------------------------|
| 0 | 0.20 | 0.25 | - | Topsoil |
| 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.45 | - | Lightbr ownc layeys ubsoil |
| 0.40 | 1.50 | 1.10 | - | Silty sandand gra vel |
| 1.50 | 2.80 | 1.30 | - | Silty sandand gra vel |
| 2.80 | 3.20 | 0.40 | - | Clayinterbu rden |
| 3.20 | 4.40 | 1.20 | - | Silty sandand gra vel |
| 4.40 | 5.50+ | 1.10+ | - | Boulderclay |

Borehole 19/07

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|------|-------|-----------|---|
| 0 | 0.30 | 0.30 | - | Browne arthytops oil |
| 0.30 | 2.90 | 2.60 | - | Sandandgrav el |
| 2.90 | 3.10 | 0.20 | - | Intercalatedthin cl aylensesw ithth insand lam inates |
| 3.10 | 7.00 | 3.90 | - | Sandandgrav el |
| 7.00 | 8.30 | 1.30 | - | Sandw ithp ebbles |
| 8.30 | 8.5+ | 0.20+ | - | Silt |

Borehole 28/07

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|
| 0 | 0.30 | 0.30 | - | Browne arthytops oil |
| 0.30 | 1.20 | 0.90 | - | Clay |
| 1.20 | 1.50 | 0.30 | - | Sand |
| 1.50 | 1.80 | 0.30 | - | Sandandclay interbedd ed |
| 1.80 | 3.90 | 2.10 | - | Sandandgrav el |
| 3.90 | 4.50+ | 0.60+ | - | Boulderclay |

Borehole 35/07

| From | To | Thick | ContextNo | Description |
|------|-------|-------|-----------|--|
| 0 | 0.30 | 0.30 | - | Browne arthytops oil |
| 0.30 | 0.60 | 0.30 | - | Clayeys andys ubsoil |
| 0.60 | 1.60 | 1.00 | - | Silt, blue-greya ndy ellowm ottled cohesive peatys ilt |
| 1.60 | 3.20 | 1.60 | - | Sandandgrav el |
| 3.20 | 4.50+ | 1.30+ | - | Boulderclay |

APPENDIX I ASSESSMENT OF BIOLOGICAL REMAINS

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Summary

Six sediments samples, and a series of events sampled from the site, were submitted for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological/palaeoecological potential.

Each of the sediments samples contained a range of waterlogged plant remains, with five also giving at least traces of invertebrate remains. Three of the samples (including the wood sample which was identified as oak from a substantial, possibly structural, timber) were from Borehole 5 and formed an Iron Age (dated via radiocarbon assay) sequence of early to middle Iron Age. The two sediments samples gave plant assemblages which provided hints of human activity in the area, with evidence of aquatic position (from both plant and invertebrate remains) for the earlier of the two deposits and much richer conditions at the later of the two.

Three of the other sediments samples (one from Boreholes 10, 11 and 15) intersected Bronze Age (a gain, dated via radiocarbon assay) deposits, stratified between layers of gravel and sand. Each was rich in remains from woodland plant taxa (e.g. bark, twigs and wood fragments, with fruits and fruitstones of birch, raspberry and elder) and charcoal fire waste suggested the use of oak. Overall, the provision of interpretation of the data implied a drier and more wooded environment than that apparent from the Iron Age contexts. A few remains from marine molluscs, wetland, ruderal and urytophic plants, again suggested local human activity.

Plant, invertebrate and microfossil remains from the other sediments sample (from Borehole 83) indicated deposition within a slow-moving or stagnant water. Unfortunately, insufficient material was recovered for radiocarbon dating of this deposit and it remains undated.

No further study other than limited assemblages of remains recovered from the evaluations of the samples is warranted. A second stage of evaluation is planned during which any additional boreholes in these areas should be subject to investigation to determine extent and quality of organic preservation at the site. In the event that trenching, as planned for the second stage of the evaluation, encounters deposits with waterlogged preservation in the large sediments samples should be collected from a chosen deposit and the results should be subjected to a new evaluation of their interpretative potential.

Keywords: Home Farm; Kirkby Fleetham; North Yorkshire; boreholes survey; evaluation; prehistoric; Bronze Age; Iron Age; plant remains; charred plant remains; pollen grains/spores; diatoms; invertebrate remains; freshwater snails; freshwater bivalves; beetles.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A borehole survey was undertaken by Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd (FAS) at Home Farm, Kirkby Fleetham, North Yorkshire (centred on NGR SE 27 9996 25), between the 1st of November and the 9th of December 2009. The works were undertaken as Stage 1 of an appraisal towards an application for mineral extraction.

The landscape setting of the site is dominated by the presence of the river Swale, and fluvial activity associated with the floodplain is likely to have influenced the erosion and deposition of the area. Research undertaken by Taylor and Macklin (1997), at Catterick, to the north-west of the site, has led to the development of a broad model of the changing fluvial sedimentation styles in the river valley. The patterns suggest that the floodplain was a graded during the early Holocene but that patterns have become more variable since.

At a total of 90 boreholes were taken from the north-south transect across the site. Of these only five (Boreholes 5, 10, 11, 15 and 83) encountered deposits with waterlogged organic preservation. Boreholes 5, 10, 11 and 15 (numbered south to north, and perpendicular to the current river channel) came from the westernmost transect which crossed a series of possible palaeochannels; these channels suggested that the whole of the site once formed part of a former channel of the river. Borehole 83 was also cored in the middle of the easternmost transect, which ran parallel to the current river channel.

Six organic 'bulk' sediment samples ('G BA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992) and a single 'spot' sample of wood, were recovered from the boreholes listed above. The samples were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited, Kingston upon Hull, for a new evaluation of their bioarchaeological/palaeoecological potential.

2.0 METHODS

2.1 BULK SEDIMENT SAMPLES

The lithologies of the samples were recorded using a standard *proforma*. Subsamples (of 0.75 to 3 kg; 0.5 to 2.5 litres) were taken and processed for the recovery of biological remains (macrofossils). The subsamples were disaggregated in water for 24 hours, and then volumes recorded in a waterlogged state. The subsequent processing broadly followed the techniques of Kenward *et al.* (1980), producing a residue and a washover from each subsample (with the exception of the subsample from Context 1012 from which no separate residue fraction was obtained – see below).

All of the residues were dried and weighed, any macrofossils were recovered, and the components of the matrix were recorded.

Each of the washovers were then waterlogged and preserved and they were kept for examination of macrofossils using a low-power microscope; the material was sieved into fractions (0.3 to 4 mm) for a detailed evaluation. Plant and invertebrate remains in the processed subsample fractions (washovers and residues) were assessed by 'scanning' (using a low-power microscope where necessary), identifiable taxa and other components were recorded. Macrofossil remains were identified by comparison with modern reference material, where possible, and/or with reference to published works. Identifications were made at the lowest taxonomic level necessary to achieve the aims of the project. The components of the washover fractions were recorded using a five-point semi-quantitative scale; fractions were generally canned until new remains were observed and as a measure of the abundance of each taxon or component (relative to the original volume of the subsample) was achieved.

Microfossil 'squash' subsamples (of ~1 ml) were taken from each of the deposits. These were examined using the 'squash' technique of Dainton (1992), originally designed specifically to assess the content of free-living foraminifera and ostracods; however, this method routinely reveals the presence of other microfossils, such as pollen and diatoms, which were the primary focus of the examinations here. The evaluation slides were scanned at x150 magnification and at x600 where necessary.

Nomenclature for plant taxa follows Stace (1997) and insects follow Klotzel and Hinks (1964-77).

An important consideration during recording was the identification of suitable macrofossil remains for submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS). To this end, a raffin flotation (Kenward *et al.* 1980) was not employed for the separation of invertebrates in order to avoid contamination of the organic remains with fossil carbon. Recovered remains were forwarded to the radiocarbon dating laboratory of the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC), East Kilbride, Scotland.

2.2 SPOTSAM PLE

The sample from Context 1014 consists of a single piece of waterlogged wood and was examined to identify histological species. Identification was made by reference to Schock *et al.* (2004); not at his workshop as the original identification of charcoal from these implements.

3.0 RESULTS

The results are presented in context number order by borehole. Information provided by the excavator, is given in square brackets. A brief summary of the processing method and an estimate of the remaining volume of the processed sediment follows (in round brackets) after the sample numbers (these were created by PRS for internal record keeping purposes).

Calibrated results from radiocarbon dating (at 5.4% probability) are referred to in brief within the following text; the details are presented in Table 1.

3.1 BOREHOLE 5

C1012

Context 1012 [black peaty soil, 0.70 m thick, encountered beneath plough soil at 0.40 m bgl (below ground level), overlying Context 1013; radiocarbon date 100 BC to 70 AD]

Sample 101201/T (0.9 kg / 1.75 l) retrieved to 300 mm from surface; approximately 0.1 of a litre of unprocessed sediment remains)

Moist, very dark grey (with patches of mid brown and grey-brown), stiff to crumbly (works off), slightly silty and mucky organic sediment, with fibrous material (possibly including moss and 'straw'/'reed' plant material and finer herbaceous detritus).

The wet washover (700 mm l) was principally of well humified vegetative material, with traces of mosses, root material and insect remains. A few waterlogged plant remains were identifiable; nutlets from the ruderal family of knotweeds (*Polygonaceae*); nutlets from wetland sedge (*Carex*); and achenes from thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium*), and a mericarp from an umbelliferous plant family (*Apiaceae*), which may be found in a variety of habitats. Scraped and identified invertebrate cuticle were quite numerous and some of these were small fragments of indeterminate beetles, clerids. There were also occasional munched and preserved beetle remains (large or more likely small fragments exhibiting little chemical erosion), including a small ground beetle (*Carabidae*) elytron (and another elytron from an unidentified beetle), together with a few mites (*Acarina*).

There was no mineral residue fraction from this sample.

The microfossil 'squash' subsample was mostly organic detritus, with a little inorganic material. There were many plant tissue fragments but the only identifiable microfossil seen were a few phytoliths and a single well preserved (intact but somewhat pale/eroded) *Polypodium* spore.

C1013

Context 1013 [dark grey organic clay, 0.80 m thick, encountered at ~1.0 m bgl, overlying Context 1014; radiocarbon date 420 to 30 BC]

Sample 101301/T (2.75 kg / 1.75 l) retrieved to 300 mm from surface; approximately 0.5 of a litre of unprocessed

sediment remains)

Moist, light to medium grey to medium grey-brown, with some patches of fine brown and dark grey (sulphidation), stiff to slightly brittle (works often and is slightly sticky), humic, slightly clayey, slightly andysilt, with thin herbaceous detritus and modern roots. Some reashadamuchgrateerclay content.

The wet shovels (350 ml) largely comprised partly decomposed monocot stems, with wood fragments and other material. Waterlogged plants were identified from: the arable weed, black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* (L.) Á. Löve); wetlands edges (Cyperaceae); the ruderal species common chickweed (*Stellaria media* (L.) Vill.) and common nettle (*Urtica dioica* L.); and the histles (*Carduus/Cirsium*) and cinquefoils (*Potentilla*) which occupy a variety of different habitats. Macroscopic charcoal was present and no oak (cf. *Quercus*) stem wood was identified. Charophyte oogonia were common, and mollusc shells from freshwater snail (unidentified) and bivalve (*Pisidium* sp?) taxa were present, together with small numbers of caddisfly (Trichoptera) larval cases, beetle remains (the sewerage quite heavily fragmented but showed only a little chemical erosion – no identifications were possible within the constraints of the evaluation), some scraps of ‘filmy’ indeterminate invertebrate cuticle and some ostracods.

The very small residue (dry weight 0.083 kg) was mostly sand, with stones (to 15 mm; 6g), a few sandstone pebbles and occasional small pieces of fused disaggregated sand silt. A little dried morphological material and broken snail shell remained after sorting, and the less than 1 mm fraction (unsorted) contained tiny freshwater molluscs (including some additional *Pisidium* sp? valves). Fragments of several unidentified freshwater snails (to 4 mm; < 0.1g) were also recovered from the residue, together with a few seeds (to 2 mm; < 0.1g) and occasional ground beetle scrite fragments (to 3 mm; < 0.1g).

The microfossil ‘squash’ subsample was approximately equal parts inorganic material and organic detritus, with many plant tissue fragments and some poorly preserved (some what eroded) pollen grains/spores (including a few possible rilet spores).

C1014

Context 1014 [sample of wood encountered at ~1.9 m bgl]

Sample 101401/SPOT

Asingle piece of waterlogged wood was recovered from Borehole 5, Context 1014, at approximately 1.9 metres below ground level. This was identified as oak and was a substantial piece of timber of minimum depth 140 mm (the boring act ion had significantly compressed the timber).

3.2 BOREHOLE 10

Context 1037 [soft, dark greyish-brown and ysilty with thorganics, 0.30 m thick, encountered at 3.3 m bgl, stratified between sequences of sand and gravel; radiocarbon dated 1430 to 1260 BC]

Sample 103701/T (1 kg/~1 litre sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 1 litre of unprocessed sediment remains).

Moist, light to medium brown, to medium grey-brown, to medium grey, crumbly and slightly sticky (works lightly often), slightly clayey silty sand, with wood (including groundwood) common.

The wet shovels (200 ml) was principally of humified vegetative material, with root material and mosses, occasionally larger pieces of wood (including non-oak groundwood to 20 mm) and fairly numerous bark and wood fragments. Waterlogged plant remains were identified from: the wetlands species *Persicaria pathifolia* (L.) Gray; woody land taxa, birch

(*Betula*), raspberry (*Rubus daeus* L.) and elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.); the ruderals, hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis speciosa* Mill./*G. tetrahit* L.) and com mon nettle; and members of the carrot (*Apiaceae*) and cabbage (*Brassicaceae*) families and mouse ear (*Cerastium*), which are urytopic. Traces of coal and charcoal were recorded, with oak stem wood identified. Earthworm egg capsules, insect remains and a few trace fossils were present. The insect remains included occasional quite well preserved beetle sclerites; many of these were non-diagnostic body parts (such as legs) but a weevil (*Curculionidae*) pronotum was also noted.

The very small residue (dry weight 0.064 kg) was almost entirely sand (0.056 kg), with small stones (to 9 mm), a little dried amorphous organic material and occasional 'crumbs' of fine disaggregated sediment.

The microfossil 'squash' subsample was approximately three-quarters organic detritus and one-quarter inorganic, with some plant tissue fragments but no identifiable microfossils were seen.

3.3 BOREHOLE 11

C1042

Context 1042 [dark greyish-brown sandy silt with organics, 0.20 m thick, encountered 2.30 m bgl, stratified between sequences of sand and gravel; radiocarbon date 1300 ± 1050 BC]

Sample 104201/T (0.75 kg/0.5 l) sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 0.2 of a litre of unprocessed sediment remains)

Moist, mid brown to grey-brown, crumbly and slightly sticky (workings of), slightly clayey, slightly silty sand (with much more clay in places). Some wood (including groundwood) was present.

The wet washover (200 ml) was principally wood pieces, twigs and non-oak roundwood (to 20 mm) with humified vegetative material, roots and pieces of bark, with traces of mosses and some remains, occasionally larger pieces of wood (including non-oak roundwood to 20 mm) and quite numerous fragments of wood and bark. Occasional macroscopic charcoal (unidentified) was present and there was a single waterlogged nutlet from the ruderal hemp-nettle. Invertebrate remains were restricted to occasional scraps of unidentified cuticle (very pale and 'filmy').

The majority of the residue (total dry weight 0.122 kg) was sand (0.087 kg), with small stones (to 10 mm), occasionally dried amorphous organic material and a little sediment 'crumb'.

The microfossil 'squash' subsample was mostly inorganic, with some organic detritus, including plant tissue fragments, but no identifiable microfossils.

3.4 BOREHOLE 15

C1055

Context 1055 [grey organic clay with possible wood fragments, over 1.8 m thick, encountered at ~2.0 m bgl, stratified between sequences of sand and gravel; radiocarbon date 1130 ± 920 BC]

Sample 105501/T (2 kg/1.75 l) sieved to 300 microns with washover; approximately 0.3 of a litre of unprocessed sediment remains)

Moist to wet, mid brown to grey-brown, stiff and slightly crumbly (working soft and slightly sticky), slightly sandy silt

(withm orec layinp laces).W oodfra gmentsw erea bundant.

Thew etwa shover(5 00m l)c omprisedw oodfra gments,withc ommon‘wo ody’p ieces,tw igs a ndn on-oakr oundwood(to 20 m m), and oc casional roo t m aterial. W aterlogged el der fruits were al so co mmon, wi th oc casional seed s from t he ubiquitous xono rache/goosefoot(*Atriplex/Chenopodium*). Earthwormegg capsu leswere p resentb utt herewe ren oot her identifiableinve rtebratere mains.

Thev erys mallr esidue(dryw eight0. 065k g)co nsisteda lmosten tirelyof s and(0.063k g),w itha f ew s malls tones(to9 mm) ando ccasionald rieda morphouso rganicm aterial.

The microfossil‘ squash’s ubsample was approxi matelyt hree-quartersi norganica ndone- quarterorg anicdet ritus,wi tha f ew plantt issuef ragments andpo ssiblep ollengrai ns/spores(ver ypo orlypreserved– crump ledand erod ed).

3.5 BOREHOLE83

C1286

Contextl 2 86[grey sl ightltyc layeysi lt? alluvium,l .30m thi ck,e ncountereda t0.30 m bgl, be neathploughsoi land ove rlying sanda ndg ravel;no ra diocarbonda taw aso btainedfro mth isd eposit]

Sample1 28601/T(3kg/ 2.5l itress ievedt o30 0m icronsw ithwashov er;a pproximately0 .1o fa l litreofunpro cessed s ediment remains)

Moist, midgr ey(in ternally)an dm idb rown(e xternally),sli ghtlystif f to crumbly (working soft), slightly sandysilt (slig htly clayi np laces),w ith midye llow-brown induratedc lay (inlum pst o2 m m). S tones(2 t o6 0m m), includingro undedp ebbles, werep resent. Thec olourv ariationo ft hese dimentse emedto re flecto xidationa ndit sa ppearancesu ggestedso mep ossible gleying.

Thew etwashover(75 m l)was principallyof partlyhum ifiedmo nocots tems,wi thoc casionalm osses(including *Sphagnum*) andro tm aterial.Id entifiablep lantrem ains were recorded from the aquatict axa,wa terstar-wo rts(*Callitriche*)an dhorn ed pondweed (*Zannichelliap alustris* L .). In sectre mainsa ndea rthworme ggc apsulesw erere corded,w itha tra ceo fco al. Insectr emainsi ncludeds mall numbersof va riablypre served (indeg ree ofbot hf ragmentationan der osion)beet les clerites (nonewere identified) and some delicate structures, such as wings, were preserved. The latter included atl eastone wi ng provisionallyi dentifiedas theb ug *Liviaj uncorum*(L atreille)w hichliv eso nru shes.T herew erea lso so me‘f ilmy’(p ossibly larval)f ragmentso fi nvertebratec uticlea ndo ccasionalo stracods.

The smallr esidue(drywei ght0. 35kg)was mo stlys andstonep ebbles(to57 mm; 226g), other stones, undisaggregatedcl ay lumpsa ndm ineralisedse diment, withv eryo ccasionald rieda morphouso rganicm aterial.

The microfossil‘ squash’ wasa p proximately equalp artsi norganica ndo rganicde tritus,wit hso mep lantt issuef ragments. Af ewdi atomsan dpo llengr ains/sporeswere al so noted;t hef ormerwere q uitewel lp reservedb eingrepr esentedby i ntact frustulesof a tl eastt wo formsa ndt he latterwe re ratherl essw ellpr eserved (rather e roded)t rilet e spores(probablyof *Sphagnum*).

4.0 DISCUSSIONANDS TATEMENTOFP OTENTIAL

Thet hreeco ntexts fromB orehole5(west t ransect) providedanIronA gesequenc e(s eerad iocarbonres ults inT able1), overlyingsterile sandandgr avel. A substantial pieceof oak timber was encountered at approximately 1.9m be lowground

level (Context1014); this may have been construction timber, and implies a source (probably local) of mature woodland. The very lying dark grey organic clay (Context1013) contained a small suite of identifiable waterlogged plant remains and some charcoal fire waste. The plant macrofossils principally derived from edges, indicative of wetland; the additional presence of charophyte ogonia (the calcified fruiting bodies of the group of macroscopic green plants Charophyta), suggested relatively stable standing water. Charophytes are usually well-lanchoed to a sandy or muddy substrate (Macan and Worthington 1990; Fitter and Manley 1994), and thrive in clear water (Moore 1986); the very anaerobic successful in habitats that experience environmental changes, e.g. ephemeral water bodies such as floodplains, where the open water is highly resistant to anoxia in unfavourable conditions (ibid.). In addition, the records of caddisfly larval cases, ostracods and freshwater molluscs, supported the inference of standing water. The presence of remains from the arable weed, black bindweed, and a few ruderal plant taxa, highlights local human activity, with disturbed and open ground and some arable farming. The charcoal fire waste, comprising a kind of oak taxon, suggests the availability of local mixed woodland resource.

The uppermost Iron Age context (Context1012) was a late formation of a lack of organic soil. The plant remains were relatively well-preserved compared to those from Context1013 and a quaternary peat was not identified, suggesting drier conditions, although the edges were still present; the few remains of ruderal plant taxa contained in the peat had human influence.

Each of the boreholes 10, 11 and 15 (west transect) intersected Bronze Age deposits (see radiocarbon results in Table 1), stratified between layers of gravel and sand. All three of the deposit sequences (one of the boreholes) were rich in remains from woodland taxa, such as bark, twigs and wood fragments, with fruits and fruit stones of birch, raspberry and elder. Charcoal fire waste suggested the use of oak. Overall, provisionally interpretation of the data implied a dry and wooded environment that had a parent from the Iron Age contexts. Woodland would probably have been dominated by oak with birch, raspberry and elder, *inter alia*, growing in clearings and along woodland margins. A few remains from arable weeds, wetland, ruderal plant taxa, again suggested local human activity, with the presence of disturbed and open ground, wetland and some arable farming. Very few invertebrate remains were recovered from these deposits and, consequently, no additional interpretative information could be gleaned from them.

The plant macrofossil remains from Borehole 83 (Context1286) indicated that the sediment formed in an aquatic environment; unfortunately sufficient material for radiocarbon dating was not obtained from this deposit and is currently undated. Two aquatic taxa were present: horned pondweed, which is a plant of shallow water habitats; and water starwort, which requires a substrate for attachment, and is therefore confined to slow-moving or stagnant waters. The associated vegetative material was predominantly monocot stems likely to have been washed in from marginal vegetation. The tentatively identified willow of the bog *Livaja uncorum* would imply the presence of rushes and be a good indicator with the greater weight of evidence provided by the plant assemblage.

Identifiable microfossil remains were sparse or non-existent in the 'squash' subsamples. Only those from Context1286 gave any interpretative valuable information, with small numbers of *Sphagnum* spores and diatoms providing additional evidence of a quaternary deposition.

6.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

No further study other than limited assessment of the remains recovered from the evaluation subsamples reported above is warranted.

The evaluation of the deposits has demonstrated that the Bronze Age and Iron Age assemblages of plant and invertebrate remains preserved by waterlogging exist in the vicinity of Boreholes 5, 10, 11 and 15 (and, although currently undated, also

Borehole 83). The proposed Stage 2 of the valuation is intended to be targeted by potential highlights in Stage 1 and it is recommended that any additional boreholes in these areas should be the subject to further evaluation to determine the extent and quality of organic preservation at the site.

Although it is also planned to include the excavation of some evaluation trenches within Stage 2 it is likely that these will be too shallow to cover the interval of the deposits. Unfortunately, on the evidence reported above, the assemblages of remains recovered from the samples from the boreholes are likely to be too small for detailed study and will have a similar lack of archaeological context. These samples particularly from the recent historic deposits with waterlogged organic preservation are rare in the north of England. In the event that the evaluation trenching does encounter deposits with waterlogged preservation then sediment samples of at least 40 litres should be collected from each distinct deposit (context size permitting) and the results should be subjected to a new valuation of the archaeological potential.

7.0 RETENTION AND DISPOSAL

All of the current materials should be retained for the present.

8.0 ARCHIVE

All materials currently stored by Palaeoecology Research Services (Unit 4, National Industrial Estate, Bontoft Avenue, Kingston upon Hull), pending return to the excavator, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Justin Garner-Lahire and Cecily Spall, of Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd, for providing the material and the archaeological information.

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APPENDIX J RADIOCARBON DETERMINATIONS SUERC

C1012

| | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| Laboratory Code | SUERC-27149(GU-20731) |
| Submitter | Cecily Spall
Field Archaeology Specialists Ltd
Unit 8 Fulford Business Centre
35 Hospital Field Road
York YO10 4DZ |
| Site reference | Kirkby Fleetham (KBF09) |
| Sample reference | KBF091012 |
| Material | Seeds: A. piceaemericarp, Polygonaceae nutlets |
| delta13C relative to V-PDB | -29‰ |
| Radiocarbon age BP | 2010 ± 30 |
| N.B | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The above age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and the random machine error. 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal3) 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any quotations directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU code in parentheses as at the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are mail gcook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 01352 70136 direct line. |

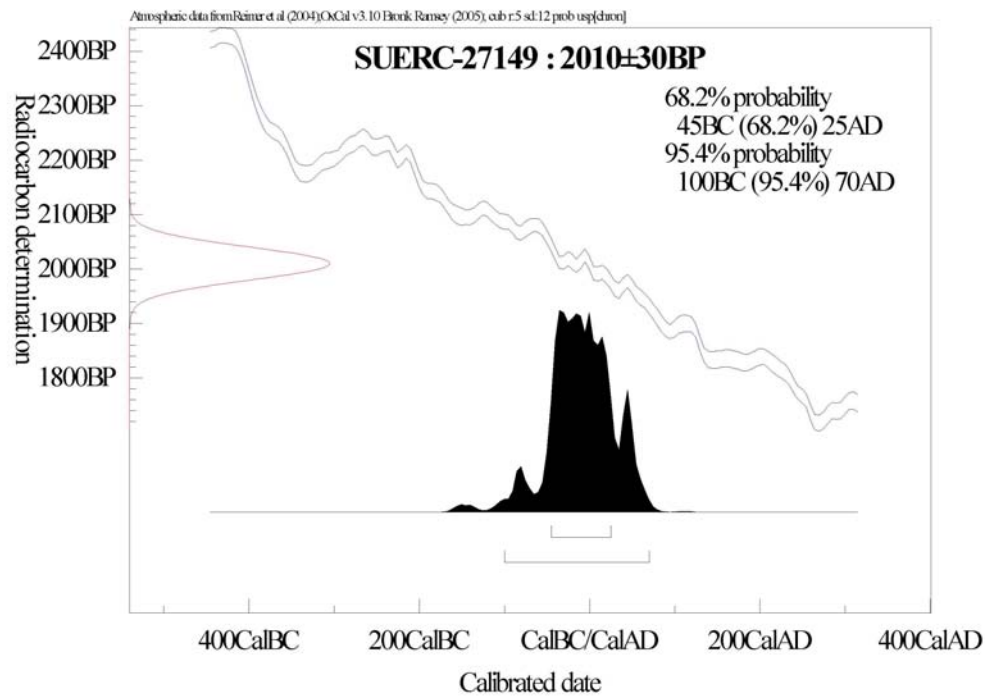
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by:- P. Naysmith

Date:- 22/01/10

Checked and signed off by:-

G. Muir

Date:- 22/01/10

CalibrationPlot

C1013

LaboratoryCode SUERC-27150(GU-20732)**Submitter** CecilySpall
FieldArchaeologySpecialistsLtd
Unit8 FulfordBusiness Centre
35HospitalFieldsRoad
YorkYO104DZ**Sitereference** KirkbyFleetham(KBF09)**Samplereference** KBF091013**Material** Twig**delta13Crelative to V PDB** -28.9%**RadiocarbonAgeBP** 2315± 30

- N.B**
1. The above age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration programme (OxCal3)
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS facility. You should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any quotations directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GUC code given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are: email gcook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone 0135527 0136 direct line.

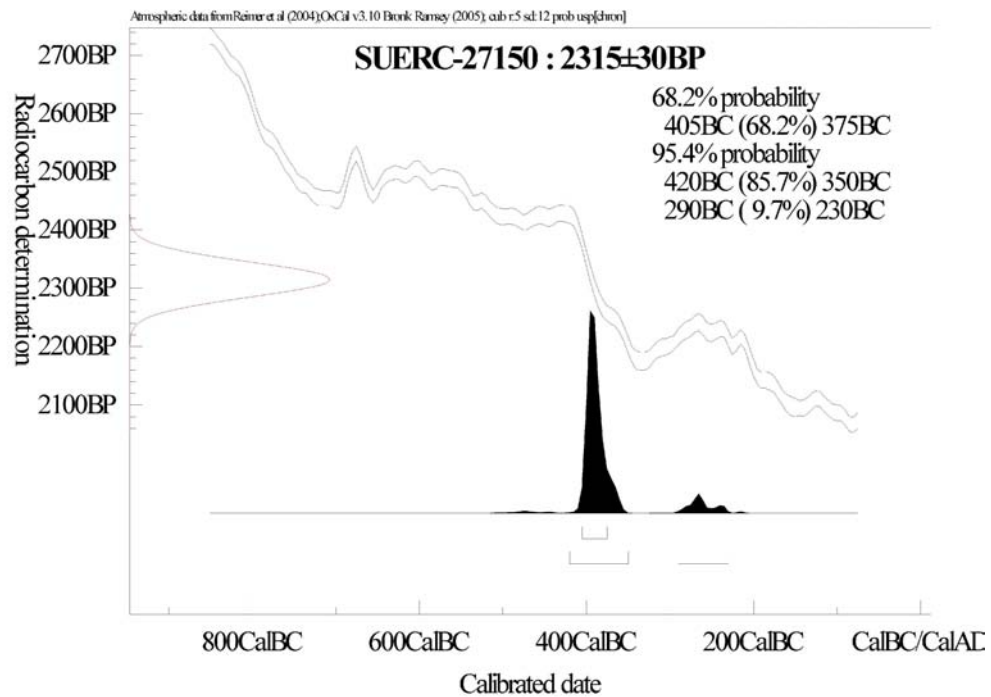
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by:- P. Naysmith

Date:- 22/01/10

Checked and signed off by:-

G. Muir

Date:- 22/01/10

Calibrationplot

C1037

LaboratoryCode SUERC-27151(GU-20733)
Submitter CecilySpa ll
 FieldArchaeologySpecialistsLtd
 Unit8 FulfordBusiness Centre
 35HospitalFieldsRoad
 YorkYO104DZ

Sitereference KirkbyFleetham(KBF09)

Samplereference KBF091037

Material Wood(whetherlogged):Roundwood

delta13Crelative toV PDB -28.5%

RadiocarbonAgeBP 3085± 30

- N.B**
1. The aboveage isquotedin conventionalyears BP(before1950AD).Theerror,which is expressed atthe one sigma levelof confidence,includes components fromthe counting statistics ofthe sample,modernreference standardandthe random machineerror.
 2. The calibrated age rangesare determinedfromthe Universityof OxfordRadiocarbon AcceleratorUnit calibration programme (OxCal3)
 3. SampleswithaSUERCcoding are measuredattheScottishUniversities EnvironmentalResearch CentreAMSfacilityandshouldbe quotedas suchin any reportswithinthe scientificliterature. Anyquestionsdirectedto theRadiocarbon Laboratoryshouldalsoquote theGU coding giveninparenthesesaftertheSUERC code. The contactdetailsfor the laboratoryare mail gcook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone0135527 0136directline.

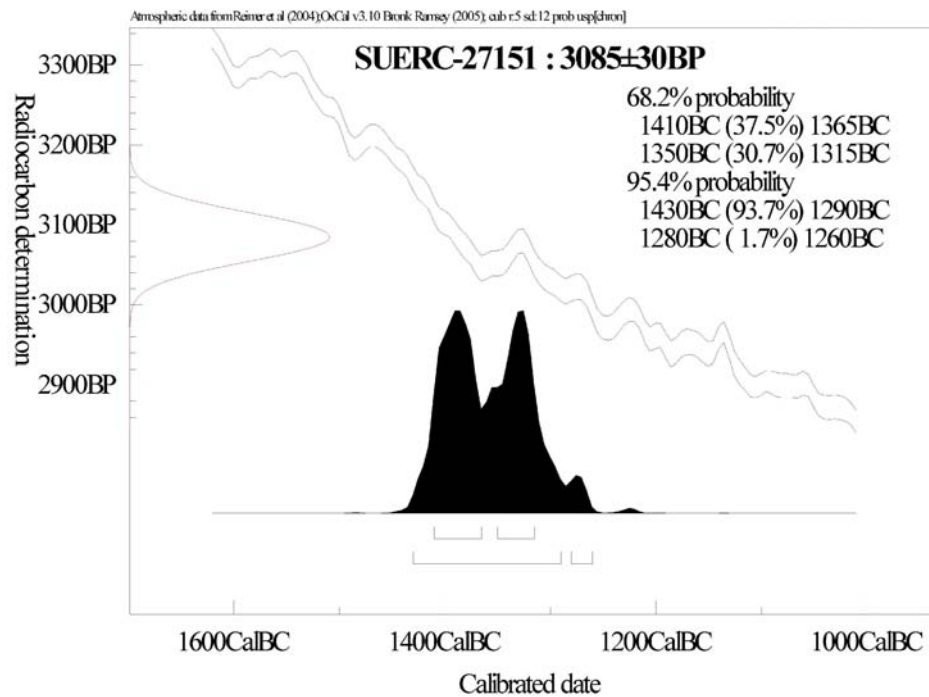
Conventionalage and calibrationage ranges calculated by:- P.Naysmith

Date:- 22/01/10

Checked and signed offby :-

G.Muir

Date:- 22/01/10

Calibrationplot

C1042

LaboratoryCode SUERC-27152(GU-20734)
Submitter CecilySpa ll
 FieldA rchaeologySpe cialistsL td
 Unit8 FulfordB usiness Centre
 35HospitalField sRoad
 YorkYO104DZ

Siterefe rence KirkbyFle etham(K BF 09)

Samplere ference KBF091042

Material Wood(w aterlogged):R oundwood

¹³Crelativeto VPDB -30.4%

RadiocarbonAgeBP 2960± 30

- N.B**
1. The aboveage isquotedin conventio naly ears BP(bef ore19 50A D).T heerror,w hich is e xpresse d atthe one s igma levelof c onfidence,i ncludesc omponents fromthe countings tistics ont he sample,m odernre ference standarda ndbla nka ndthe ra ndom machinee rror.
 2. The calibrated age rangesa rede termine d f romthe U niversityof O xfordR adiocarbon AcceleratorU nit calibration programme (OxCal3)
 3. Samplesw ithaSUERCcodin ga rem easuredattheScottishUni versities EnvironmentalRe search CentreA MSf acilitya nds houldbe quote d as suchin any reportsw ithinthe s cientificli terature,A nyque stionsdir ectedto theRa diocarbon Laboratoryshou ldalsoquo tetheG Ucodin gg iveninparenth esesaf tertheSUERC code.T he contactde tailsf ort he laboratorya ree mail g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone01 35527 0136di rectline.

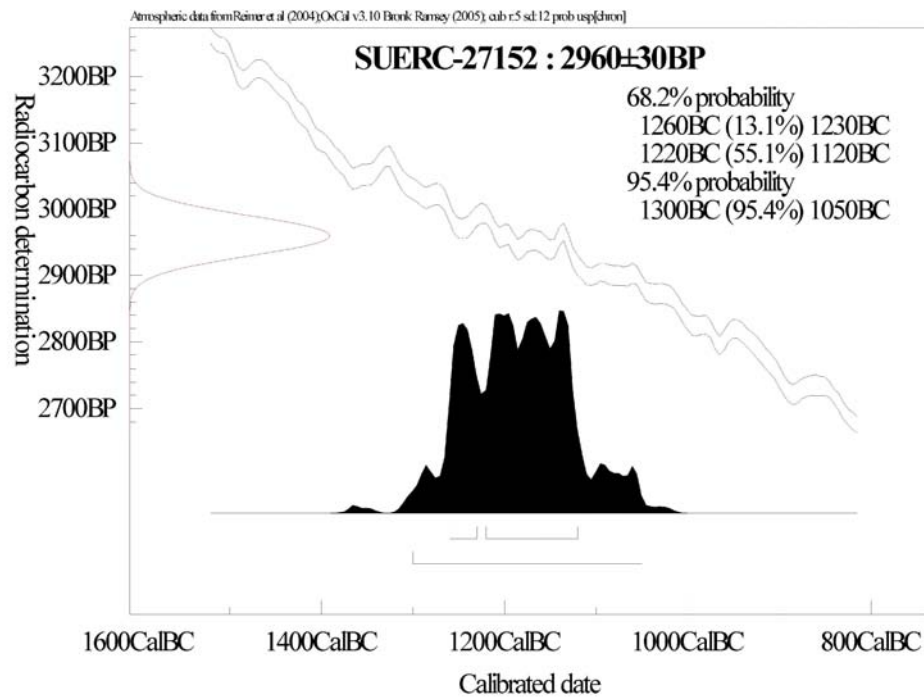
Conventionalage and calibrationage ranges c alculated by:- P.Na ysmith

Date:- 22/01/10

Checked and signed offby :-

G.M uir

Date:- 22/01/10

Calibrationplot

C1055

LaboratoryCode SUERC-27156(GU-20735)

Submitter CecilySpa ll
FieldArchaeologySpecialistsLtd
Unit8 FulfordBusiness Centre
35HospitalFieldsRoad
YorkYO104DZ

Sitereference KirkbyFleetham(KBF09)

Samplereference KBF091055

Material Wood(whetherlogged):Non-oakroundwood

delta13Crelative toV PDB -28.9%

RadiocarbonAgeBP 2855± 30

N.B

1. The aboveage isquotedin conventionalyears BP(before1950AD).Theerror,which is expressed atthe one sigma levelof confidence,includes components fromthe counting statistics ofthe sample,modernreference standardandthe random machineerror.
2. The calibrated age rangesare determinedfromthe Universityof OxfordRadiocarbon AcceleratorUnit calibration programme (OxCal3)
3. SampleswithaSUERCcoding are measuredattheScottishUniversities EnvironmentalResearch CentreAMSfacilityandshouldbe quotedas suchin any reportswithinthe scientificliterature. Anyquestionsdirectedto theRadiocarbon Laboratoryshouldalsoquote theGU coding giveninparenthesesaftertheSUERC code. The contactdetailsfor the laboratoryare email gcook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or telephone0135527 0136directline.

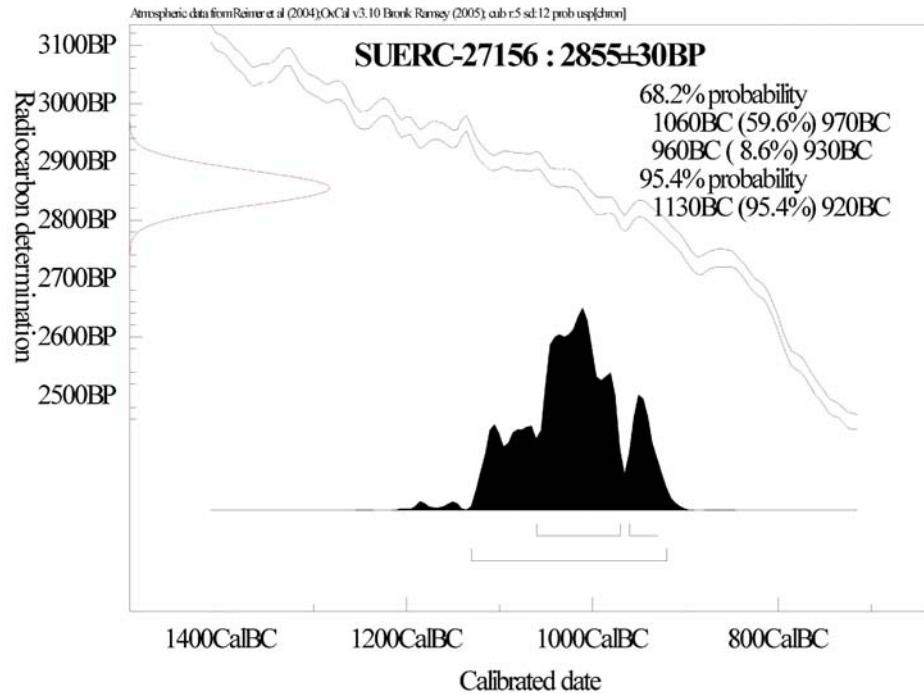
Conventionalage and calibrationage ranges calculated by:- P.Naismith

Date:- 22/01/10

Checked and signed offby :-

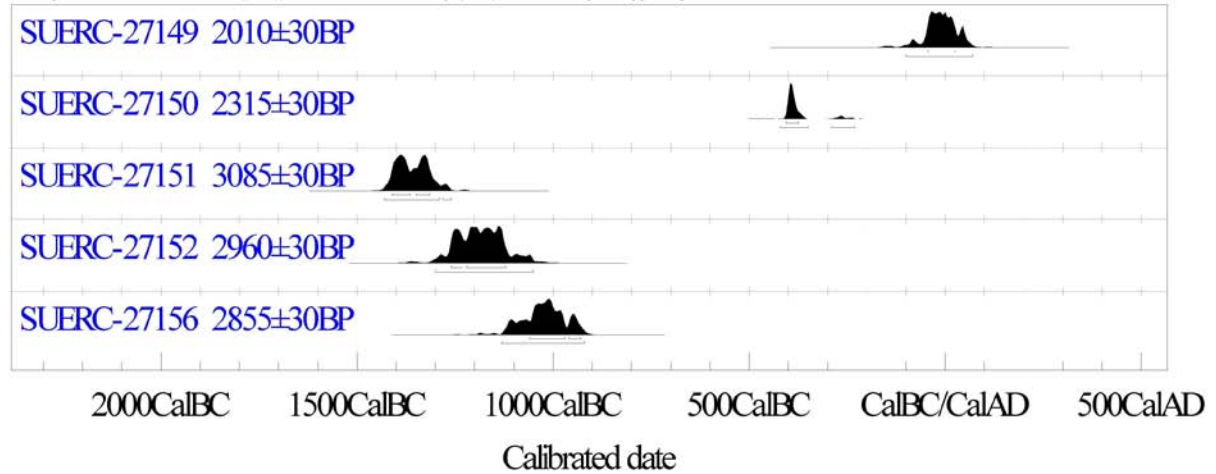
G.Muir

Date:- 22/01/10

Calibrationplot

Calibration plot - all dates

Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2004); OxCal v3.10 Bronk Ramsey (2005); cub r:5 sd:12 prob usp[chron]





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