

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners
for
Northumberland Land Ltd

White House
Stokesley
North Yorkshire

archaeological evaluation

report 2669
June 2011

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1. Summary

The project

- 1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation conducted in advance of a proposed development at White House, Stokesley, North Yorkshire. The works comprised the excavation of 12 trenches across the site.
- 1.2 The works were commissioned by Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners for Northumberland Land Ltd, and conducted by Archaeological Services Durham University.

Results

- 1.3 Archaeological deposits were identified in the evaluation trenches in the southern part of the site. Flint tools, including an unstratified end scraper of probable Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date, indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Ditches and gullies and a large pit relating to possible medieval enclosures and settlement were recorded in trenches 9-12.
- 1.4 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in trenches 4, and 6-12.
- 1.5 A former field boundary of post-medieval date was recorded in trench 7.
- 1.6 No archaeological deposits were recorded in the north part of the site in trenches 1-3 and 5. The evaluation demonstrated that features identified here in the geophysical survey are geological or caused by modern disturbance.
- 1.7 Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to remove or truncate archaeological deposits across the southern part of the site. Development of the northern part of the site is unlikely to impact on any archaeological deposits.

Recommendations

- 1.8 It is recommended that the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource is mitigated by a targeted programme of archaeological excavation, monitoring and reporting, focused on the southern part of the site.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

- 2.1 The site is located on fields immediately west of Stokesley, North Yorkshire (NGR centre: NZ 5169 0854). It is roughly rectangular in plan, and covers an area of approximately 10.5 ha. To the east is a housing estate; to the west is Crab Tree Farm; agricultural fields form the northern boundary and a road runs along the southern boundary.

Development proposal

- 2.2 A residential development is proposed for the site.

Objective

- 2.3 The objective of the scheme of works was to assess the nature, extent and potential significance of any archaeological resource within the proposed development area, so that an informed decision may be made regarding the nature and scope of any further scheme of archaeological works that may be required in relation to the development.

Methods statement

- 2.4 The works have been undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation provided by Archaeological Services Durham University (reference DS11.101).

Dates

- 2.5 Fieldwork was undertaken between 4th and 9th May 2011. This report was prepared for 3rd June 2011.

Personnel

- 2.6 Fieldwork was conducted by Janet Beveridge, Dave Webster and Matthew Claydon (supervisor). This report was prepared by Matthew Claydon, with illustrations by Janine Watson. Specialist reporting was conducted by Dr Chris Cumberpatch (ceramics), Helen Drinkall (flint), Jennifer Jones (conservation and other finds) and Dr Carrie Drew (palaeoenvironmental). The Project Manager was Daniel Still.

Archive/OASIS

- 2.7 The site code is **SWH11**, for **Stokesley White House Farm 2011**. Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations project (OASIS)**. The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-101181**.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

- 3.1 At the time of survey the proposed development area comprised two arable fields.
- 3.2 The proposed development area lies on gently sloping ground between the Rivers Leven and Tame, with an elevation of 65m to 70m OD.
- 3.3 The underlying solid geology of the area comprises Triassic strata of the Mercia Mudstone Group, which are overlain by Devensian glacial deposits; these are overlain by post-glacial river terrace and alluvial deposits.

4. Historical and archaeological background

- 4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been undertaken for the proposed development area (Archaeological Services 2010). The following summarises the assessment's conclusions.
- 4.2 No archaeological resource has been identified which requires preservation *in situ*. There are no historic or statutorily protected buildings in the vicinity of the site. The structures on site are of 19th- and 20th-century date. There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments on or in the near vicinity of the site.
- 4.3 An enclosure of assumed Iron Age date is present immediately to the north of the proposed development area. A second such enclosure is recorded by the HER directly on the site. However, this latter HER entry may arise from an incorrect grid reference. A range of material, dating from the Neolithic to the Saxon periods, has also been recovered by fieldwalking in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Therefore there is potential for remains of prehistoric to medieval dates to be present in the proposed development area.
- 4.4 The area lies beyond the edge of the medieval settlement of Stokesley, and it is probable that the area was utilised in the medieval and post-medieval periods as agricultural land. Evidence relating to this, in the form of ridge and furrow cultivation and field boundaries, may survive.
- 4.5 Map evidence shows that the area has remained as undeveloped farmland since at least the middle of the 19th century. Significant archaeological remains of a recent date are therefore unlikely to be present.
- 4.6 Subsequent geophysical surveys (Archaeological Services 2011) identified former ridge and furrow cultivation in both fields. Probable soil-filled ditch features were also identified, some of which appear to form parts of enclosures and could pre-date the furrows. Discrete anomalies which may reflect soil-filled pits were also detected. The course of a former river or stream, including a possible ox-bow lake, was identified towards the centre of the site. Part of this feature may account for the apparent cropmarked enclosure detailed by an HER record. Former field boundaries, a possible former cowhouse, and a possible former pond were also identified.

5. The evaluation trenches

Introduction (Figures 2 and 3)

- 5.1 Twelve trenches, located to sample geomagnetic anomalies identified in the geophysical survey (Archaeological Services 2011), were opened across the site (Figure 2). A JCB fitted with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the topsoil. Identified features were hand-cleaned and sample excavated.

Trench 1

- 5.2 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was located over a wide linear geomagnetic anomaly. Natural subsoil, a yellow sandy clay [102], was identified at a depth of 0.3m. This was overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty clayey sand [101], over which was topsoil [100], a grey-brown silty sand. Variations in the natural subsoil may account for the anomaly identified in the geophysical survey

Trench 2

- 5.3 This trench was 50m by 1.6m, and was located over a series of geomagnetic anomalies identified as a possible pond. Natural subsoil, a grey-brown silty sand [202], was identified at a depth of 0.3m. This was overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty clayey sand [201], over which was topsoil [200], a grey-brown silty sand. Variations in the natural subsoil may account for the anomalies identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 3

- 5.4 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was located over a linear geomagnetic anomaly. Natural subsoil, a yellow-grey sand [302], was identified at a depth of 0.4m. This was overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [301: 0.1m thick], over which was topsoil [300], a grey-brown silty sand. Ferrous material in the topsoil may account for the anomaly identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 4

- 5.5 This trench was 50m by 1.6m, and was located over a geomagnetic anomaly interpreted as a possible former river course. Natural subsoil, a yellow-brown sandy clay [402], was identified at a depth of 0.5m. A plough furrow [F404] filled with brown clayey silt [403], aligned roughly north/south, cut the natural clay. This was overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [401: 0.2m thick], over which was topsoil [400], a grey-brown silty sand.

Trench 5

- 5.6 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was also located over a geomagnetic anomaly interpreted as a possible former river course. Natural subsoil, a yellow sandy clay [502], was identified at a depth of 0.4m. This was overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [501: 0.2m thick], over which was topsoil [500], a grey-brown silty sand. An amorphous band of natural yellow sand across the centre of the trench is likely to reflect the anomaly identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 6

- 5.7 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was located over a linear geomagnetic anomaly. Natural subsoil, a yellow sandy clay [604], was identified at a depth of 0.5m. A plough furrow [F603] filled with brown clayey silt [602], aligned roughly north/south, cut the natural clay. This was overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [601: 0.2m thick], over which was topsoil [600], a grey-brown silty sand.

Trench 7

- 5.8 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was located over a geomagnetic anomaly interpreted as a possible former river course. Natural subsoil, a yellow clay [702], was identified at a depth of 0.3m. A ditch [F704: 1.9m wide, 0.2m deep] cut the clay on a roughly north/south alignment. The ditch was filled with mixed brown silty clay [703] from which fragments of brick were recovered. This feature corresponds to cartographic evidence for a former field boundary that was removed in the 1950s. Three furrows [F706], [F708], [F710] each filled with brown clayey silt [705], [707], [709] were recorded crossing the trench on a roughly north/south alignment. The features were overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [701: 0.2m thick], over which was topsoil [700], a grey-brown silty sand.

Trench 8

- 5.9 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was located over a linear geomagnetic anomaly. Natural subsoil, a yellow-brown sandy clay [802], was identified at a depth of 0.4m. A plough furrow [F804] filled with brown clayey silt [803], aligned roughly north/south, cut the natural clay. This was overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [801: 0.1m thick], over which was topsoil [800], a grey-brown silty sand.

Trench 9

- 5.10 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was located over a linear geomagnetic anomaly. Natural subsoil, a yellow sandy clay [902], was identified at a depth of 0.5m. A large ditch [F904: 2.5m wide, 0.55m deep] filled with brown silty sand [903], cut the natural clay on a north/south alignment (Figure 4). The ditch was cut along the east side by a plough furrow [F906: 2.4m wide, 0.3m deep] filled with grey-brown sandy silt [905]. Two further furrows [F908] and [F910] filled with grey-brown sandy silt [906] and [908] were identified within the trench approximately 5m apart. These features were overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [901: 0.1m thick], over which was topsoil [900], a grey-brown silty sand.

Trench 10

- 5.11 Trench 10 was 20m by 1.6m, and was located over the east return of the linear geomagnetic anomaly recorded in trench 9. Natural subsoil, a yellow sandy clay [1002], was identified at a depth of 0.5m. A large ditch [F1004: 2m wide, 0.5m deep] filled with brown silty sand [1003], cut the natural clay on an east/west alignment (Figure 5). The ditch was cut along the west side by a plough furrow [F1006: 2.4m wide] filled with grey-brown sandy silt [1005]. These features were overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [1001: 0.15m thick], over which was topsoil [1000], a grey-brown silty sand.

Trench 11

- 5.12 This trench was 50m by 1.6m, and was located over several geomagnetic anomalies. Natural subsoil, a yellow sand [1114], was identified at a depth of 0.3m. At the west end of the trench was the base of a north/south aligned slightly curvilinear ditch [F1103: 0.65m wide, 0.1m deep] filled with yellow-brown silty sand [1102] from which a sherd of pot was recovered. This ditch corresponded to a curvilinear feature identified in the geophysical surveys as a potential ring-ditch. East of this was a large steep-sided pit [F1111: 7.7m wide, 1.5m+ deep] filled with light brown silt sand [1110] from which medieval pottery and 10 iron nails were recovered (Figure 7). Towards the centre of the trench was a narrow curvilinear gully [F1113: 0.3m wide, 0.15m deep] aligned roughly north/south. It was filled with grey-brown silty sand [1112]. This feature may reflect a linear anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey as a potential enclosure ditch. It is also possible that this feature is a continuation of the curvilinear ditch [F1103], creating a circular enclosure. Towards the east end of the trench was a further curvilinear gully [F1105=F1107: 6m+ by 0.4m, 0.1m deep] filled with yellow-brown silty sand [1104=1106] (Figure 6). The gully was truncated across the middle by a plough furrow [F1109: 1.3m wide] filled with grey-brown silty sand [1108]. These features were overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [1101: 0.1m thick], over which was topsoil [1100], a grey-brown silty sand.

Trench 12

- 5.13 This trench was 20m by 1.6m, and was located in the south-west part of the site. Natural subsoil, an orange-brown clay [1202], was identified at a depth of 0.4m.

Cutting the natural clay on a roughly east/west alignment were two parallel ditches (Figures 8 and 9). Towards the south end of the trench was ditch [F1206: 2.4m wide, 0.35m deep] The ditch was filled with orange-brown sandy silt [1205] from which a flint flake was recovered. Across the centre of the trench was ditch [F1204: 2.4m wide, 0.45m deep] filled with orange-brown sandy silt [1203]. Two plough furrows [F1208] and [F1210] filled with light brown sandy silt [1207] and [1209] crossed the trench on a roughly north/south alignment: these were not excavated. The features were overlain by a thin layer of yellow-brown silty sand [1201: 0.1m thick], over which was topsoil [1200], a grey-brown silty sand.

6. The finds

Pottery assessment

Summary

- 6.1 The assemblage consisted of sixty-five sherds of pottery weighing 321 grams and represented a maximum of sixty vessels. Details are summarised in Table A1.3.

Results

- 6.2 Few of the sherds were of known type and the majority were similar in that they had soft bright orange fabrics with varying quantities of quartz sand rarely exceeding 1mm in size. The majority were soft and abraded, often with the surfaces pitted, chipped and abraded. Glaze, where it survived, tended to be sparse and pale green in colour. Broadly speaking these traits are consistent with the identification of the sherds as representing local production in potteries as yet unlocated and undefined. The date ranges quoted in the data table should be taken as indicative only and are not definitive.
- 6.3 The earliest sherds appeared to be an abraded fragment in a brown sandy fabric from context 602 and an unusual rim sherd from context 1102. Neither could be dated with any degree of precision but the sherd from context 602 might possibly be of late Saxon type although a post-Conquest date may be more likely.
- 6.4 Of the sherds which were identified, Reduced Greenwares were prominent. This type is common throughout the north-east of England and was almost certainly manufactured at a number of potteries in the period between the later 13th and 15th centuries. This wide geographical distribution and long time-span accounts for the range of minor variation in the details of the fabrics. The relative scarcity of the type may indicate an earlier date for the oxidised wares although local factors may have influenced local consumption of pottery so it cannot be taken as definite.
- 6.5 Tees Valley type wares were also identified and it may be that when (and if) this important regional tradition is studied in more detail, some of the oxidised wares may be found to belong to it.
- 6.6 Post-medieval and early modern wares were present in the topsoil contexts but later wares were absent, an unusual occurrence in such contexts and one that might require explanation in terms of changes in land use and patterns of manuring and land improvement in the early modern and recent periods.
- 6.7 Sherds identifiable to specific vessels forms were rare (as indicated in the data table) and only one stood out. This was a probable lid from an unstratified context.

Ceramic lids are rare but not unknown in medieval assemblages and this example is of some interest as a result. It appeared to be in a local sandy fabric and was glazed internally. The alternative explanation, that it represents a barrow-based beaker or drinking jug type vessel proved unconvincing as the 'base' (or knob-handle) was too rounded to be stable.

- 6.8 The absence of common regionally significant wares, including Scarborough, Staxton-Potter Brompton and the scarcity of Tees Valley wares points to a successful and productive local industry which remains poorly known and barely understood.

Recommendation

- 6.9 It is recommended that the data is incorporated into the results of any further scheme of archaeological works that occur on the site.

Building materials assessment

- 6.10 Two fragments of hand made brick, each with a small area of one flat face intact, were hand recovered from context [703]. The larger piece is 65mm long x 54mm wide x 55mm thick. As none of its dimensions are intact dating remains uncertain, though it is likely to be 19th century or earlier. A further small undateable fragment (40mm long) of brick made from a harder fabric came from context [1110].

Quantities (224g total) of lightly fired clay daub fragments came from environmental samples from four contexts. All the pieces are small (up to 42mm length) and abraded with few traces of original surfaces and no evidence of substrate impressions.

Context	Quantity (g)
1102 <4>	2
1104 <5>	48
1106 <6>	142
1112<9>	32
Total	224

Fired daub fragments by context

Recommendation

- 6.11 No further work is recommended.

Iron objects assessment

- 6.12 Context [1000] produced part of a highly corroded curved iron binding strip, 72mm long and 20mm wide max. Four highly corroded fragments of iron nail or tack shanks came from context [1104]. Little of their form or dimensions survive, but the X-radiograph shows them to be no larger than 10mm in length and 4mm diameter.
- 6.13 The fill of the large pit, context [1110], produced 12 better preserved, though still highly corroded, nails. X-radiography shows that two are almost complete, measuring 52 and 56mm in length. Rose heads are visible on at least three of the nails, dating them to before c.1700.

Recommendation

- 6.14 No further work is recommended.

Worked shale assessment

- 6.15 A curved piece of worked shale or cannel coal came from gully context [1104]. It is 51mm long, 24mm wide and 14mm thick. Both short ends are broken, and both faces have laminated and are incomplete. The outer curving edge is fairly well finished and slopes inwards slightly. The inner edge is unevenly worked and appears unfinished. Though the object resembles a section of bangle or armlet at first glance, measurements show the projected diameter of both the curving edges to be c80mm, making such an identification impossible. The function and dating of the piece remain obscure.

Recommendation

- 6.16 No further work is recommended.

Industrial residues assessment

- 6.17 No industrial residues were hand recovered, but very small quantities (<1g total) of hammerscale were observed in residues of environmental samples from contexts [903] <2>, [1003] <10>, [1104] <5>, [1106] <6>, [1110] <8> and [1112] <9>.

Recommendation

- 6.18 No further work is recommended.

Flint assessment

Summary

- 6.19 The assemblage comprises four artifacts, a broken blade [1000], a small chip [1100], a well made end-scraper [u/s] and a thick flake [1205].

Results

- 6.20 The broken blade fragment [1000] (Size : L-19mm, W- 18.5mm, Th-7mm) probably comes from a blade core. Traces of worn cortex suggest that it was made from a river cobble. The flake spall from context [1100] is made on light grey flint, (Size: L- 14.38mm, W=14.21mm, Th=4.00mm). The other piece of debitage is a chunky flake [1205], made on good quality grey flint. 25-50% of its dorsal surface is covered in worn cortex, again suggesting a river cobble origin. (Size: L-33.61mm, W=31.38mm, Th=11.19mm).
- 6.21 The final artefact is finely made endscraper [u/s] on good quality dark grey flint. It has cortex (<25%) down its left dorsal side forming a steep edge, and again this is indicative of a river cobble origin. The parallel, semi-invasive retouch is present around the distal end of the flake forming a steep working edge. (Size: L-24.51mm, W=16.91mm, Th=5.90mm).

Discussion

- 6.22 The form and size of the endscraper suggests a Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic age for the finds. However the small number of artefacts precludes any further interpretation.

Recommendation

- 6.23 There are no future recommendations.

7. Palaeoenvironmental assessment

Methods

- 7.1 A palaeoenvironmental assessment was carried out on nine bulk samples taken from the fills of ditches, gullies and a pit. The samples were manually floated and sieved through a 500µm mesh. The residues were examined for shells, fruitstones, nutshells, charcoal, small bones, pottery, glass and industrial residues, and were scanned using a magnet for ferrous fragments. The flots were examined at up to x60 magnification using a Leica MZ7.5 stereomicroscope for waterlogged and charred botanical remains. Identification of these was undertaken by comparison with modern reference material held in the Environmental Laboratory at Archaeological Services Durham University. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997). Habitat classifications follow Preston *et al* (2002).

Results

- 7.2 The samples comprised charcoal and coal shale/vitrified charcoal. As the site was not waterlogged, preservation of the plant remains was through charring. Modern intrusive material in the flots included roots, uncharred seeds, insect/beetle fragments and earthworm egg cases. A pre-Quaternary fossil (crinoid) was noted in context [1205], which will have had a geological origin. Small numbers of charred rhizome/tubers (indeterminate) and charred heather twigs were noted in a few of the flots. A cursory scan of the charcoal indicated that oak, ash and diffuse-porous species were represented. Finds from the residues included daub [contexts 1104, 1106 and 1112], fired clay/CBM [context 1102], flint fragments [contexts 903, 1102 and 1112], metal fragments [contexts 1104 and 1110] and pot fragments [contexts 1102, 1106, and 1110]. Traces of hammerscale were also noted in several samples.
- 7.3 Charred plant macrofossils were absent or few in number in most of the samples, except gully fill [1102] and pit fill [1110], which both comprised moderate assemblages dominated by wheat grains, with lower numbers of rye and barley grains noted. An oat grain and a hazel nutshell fragment were also present in context [1110]. The few charred weed seeds recorded on the site included cornflower, heath-grass, hemp-nettle, grasses, docks and violets. A pea or large-seeded member of the pea family was present in gully fill [1112]. A few charred tubers of false oat-grass were identified in gully fill [1102]. The results are presented in Table A1.2, which also lists whether the samples contain material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Discussion

- 7.4 Gully fill [1102] and pit fill [1110] comprised the largest numbers of charred plant remains, which were dominated by wheat grains. Although the variability of wheat grain morphology prevents the identification of wheat grains to species with certainty, the majority of the grains in both of these samples had the characteristic compact shape associated with *Triticum aestivo-compactum* (bread wheat). The cereal assemblages in these two samples suggest a medieval or post-medieval date for these features, as bread wheat, rye and oats are typical cereals cultivated in these periods (Greig 1991). A few charred tubers of false oat-grass were noted in gully fill [1102] which are frequently, although not exclusively, found on prehistoric sites (Robinson 1988). This may possibly indicate some reworking of material from an earlier phase of occupation of the site.

- 7.5 An oat grain and cf. bread wheat grain in gully [1112] may also indicate a medieval or post-medieval date for gully [F1113]. The few charred remains in the other contexts are not diagnostic. Although an oat grain was present in ditch fill [903], this does not necessarily indicate a historic date for ditch [F902], as without the diagnostic chaff, wild oats cannot be ruled out.
- 7.6 The few charred weed seeds may all have grown amongst the cereal crops, or may have occupied waste disturbed ground at the site, or in the case of heath-grass, areas of nearby acid heath. The hazel nutshell fragment in context [1110] indicates that wild foods were collected as a supplementary food source.

Recommendations

- 7.7 No further work is recommended on the samples as the plant macrofossil assemblages are either very small or typical of medieval/post-medieval sites. If additional work is undertaken at the site, the results of this assessment should be added to any further environmental data produced.

8. The archaeological resource

- 8.1 Archaeological deposits were identified in the evaluation trenches in the southern part of the site. Flint tools, including an unstratified end scraper of probable Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic date, indicate prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Ditches and gullies and a large pit relating to possible medieval enclosures and settlement were recorded in trenches 9-12.
- 8.2 Furrows, the remains of medieval or post-medieval ploughing, were recorded in trenches 4, and 6-12.
- 8.3 A former field boundary of post-medieval date was recorded in trench 7.
- 8.4 No archaeological deposits were recorded in the north part of the site in trenches 1-3 and 5. The evaluation demonstrated that features identified here in the geophysical survey are geological or caused by modern disturbance.

9. Impact assessment

- 9.1 Groundworks associated with the development have the potential to remove or truncate archaeological deposits across the southern part of the site.
- 9.2 Development of the northern part of the site is unlikely to impact on any archaeological deposits.

10. Recommendations

- 10.1 It is recommended that the potential impact of the development on the archaeological resource is mitigated by a targeted programme of archaeological excavation, monitoring and reporting, focused on the southern part of the site.

11. Sources

- Archaeological Services 2010 *White House, Stokesley, North Yorkshire: archaeological desk-based assessment*. Unpublished report **2556**, Archaeological Services Durham University
- Archaeological Services 2011 *White House, Stokesley, North Yorkshire: geophysical surveys*. Unpublished report **2610**, Archaeological Services Durham University
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- Robinson, M, 1988 The significance of the tubers of *Arrhenatherum elatius* (L.) Beauv. from Site 4, cremation 15/11, in G Lambrick, (ed) *The Rollright Stones: Megaliths, monuments and settlement in the prehistoric landscape*, English Heritage Archaeological Report **6**
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Appendix 1: Data tables

Table 1.1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery, M metals, F flint, O other materials.

No	Feature	Description	P	M	F	O
100		Topsoil				
101		Subsoil				
102		Natural				
200		Topsoil				
201		Subsoil				
202		Natural				
300		Topsoil				
301		Subsoil	•			
302		Natural				
400		Topsoil				
401		Subsoil	•			
402		Natural				
403	F404	Fill of furrow				
F404		Cut for furrow				
500		Topsoil				
501		Subsoil	•			
502		Natural				
600		Topsoil				
601		Subsoil				
602	F603	Fill of furrow	•			
F603		Cut for furrow				
604		Natural				
700		Topsoil				
701		Subsoil				
702		Natural				
703	F704	Fill of ditch				
F704		Cut for ditch				
705	F706	Fill of furrow				
F706		Cut for furrow				
707	F708	Fill of furrow				
F708		Cut for furrow				
709	F710	Fill of furrow				
F710		Cut for furrow				
800		Topsoil				
801		Subsoil				
802		Natural				
803	F804	Fill of furrow				
F804		Cut for furrow				
900		Topsoil	•			
901		Subsoil				
902		Natural				
903	F904	Fill of ditch				
F904		Cut for ditch				
905	F906	Fill of furrow	•			
F906		Cut for furrow				
907	F908	Fill of furrow				
F908		Cut for furrow				

No	Feature	Description	P	M	F	O
909	F910	Fill of furrow				
F910		Cut for furrow				
1000		Topsoil			•	
1001		Subsoil				
1002		Natural				
1003	F1004	Fill of ditch				
F1004		Cut for ditch				
1005	F1006	Fill of furrow				
F1006		Cut for furrow				
1100		Topsoil			•	
1101		Subsoil	•			
1102	F1103	Fill of ditch	•			
F1103		Cut for ditch				
1104	F1105	Fill of gully				•
F1105		Cut for gully				
1106	F1107	Fill of gully				
F1107		Cut for gully				
1108	F1109	Fill of furrow				
F1109		Cut for furrow				
1110	F1111	Fill of pit	•	•		
F1111		Cut for pit				
1112	F1113	Fill of gully				
F1113		Cut for gully				
1114		Natural				
1200		Topsoil				
1201		Subsoil				
1202		Natural				
1203	F1204	Fill of ditch				
F1204		Cut for ditch				
1205	F1206	Fill of ditch			•	
F1206		Cut for ditch				
1207	F1208	Fill of furrow				
F1208		Cut for furrow				
1209	F1210	Fill of furrow				
F1210		Cut for furrow				

Table 1.2: Data from palaeoenvironmental assessment

Sample	1	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10
Context	1203	903	1205	1102	1104	1106	1110	1112	1003
Feature	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Gully	Gully	Pit	Gully	Ditch
<i>Material available for radiocarbon dating</i>	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)
<i>Volume processed (l)</i>	17	16	16	17	8	17	17	16	14
<i>Volume of flot assessed (ml)</i>	145	200	250	245	205	200	165	180	300
Residue contents									
Daub	-	-	-	-	++	++	-	++	-
Fired clay / CBM	-	-	-	(+)	-	-	-	-	-
Flint (number of fragments)	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
Hammerscale	-	(+)	-	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
Metal fragment (corroded)	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Pot (number of fragments)	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-
Flot matrix									
Charcoal	++	++	-	++	++	++	++	+	++
Cinder	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	++
Coal shale / vitrified charcoal	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Earthworm egg case	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-
Heather twigs (charred)	-	-	-	-	(+)	+	-	-	-
Insect / beetle	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+
Pre-Quaternary fossil (crinoid)	-	-	(+)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhizome / tuber (charred)	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	+
Roots (modern)	+++	+++	++++	++	++	+	++	++	-
Uncharred seeds	++	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
Charred remains (abundance)									
(a) <i>Centaurea cyanus</i> (Cornflower)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(c) <i>Avena</i> sp (Oat species)	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
(c) Cerealia indeterminate	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
(c) <i>Hordeum</i> spp (Barley species)	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
(c) <i>Secale cereale</i> (Rye)	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
(c) <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>aestivum</i> (cf Bread Wheat)	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	-
(c) <i>Triticum</i> sp (Wheat species)	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
(g) <i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> ssp <i>bulb</i> /m (False Oat-grass)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
(h) <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (Heath-grass)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(r) <i>Galeopsis</i> sp (Hemp-nettles)	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
(t) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (Hazel)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) Fabaceae undiff. (Pea family)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
(x) Poaceae undiff. >2mm (Grass family)	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
(x) <i>Rumex</i> sp (Docks)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
(x) <i>Vicia</i> sp (Violets)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
grain	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
grain	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-
grain	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
grain	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	-	-
grain	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	1	-
grain	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	1	-
tuber	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
caryopsis	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
nutlet	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
nutshell frag.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
caryopsis	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
nutlet	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
seed	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

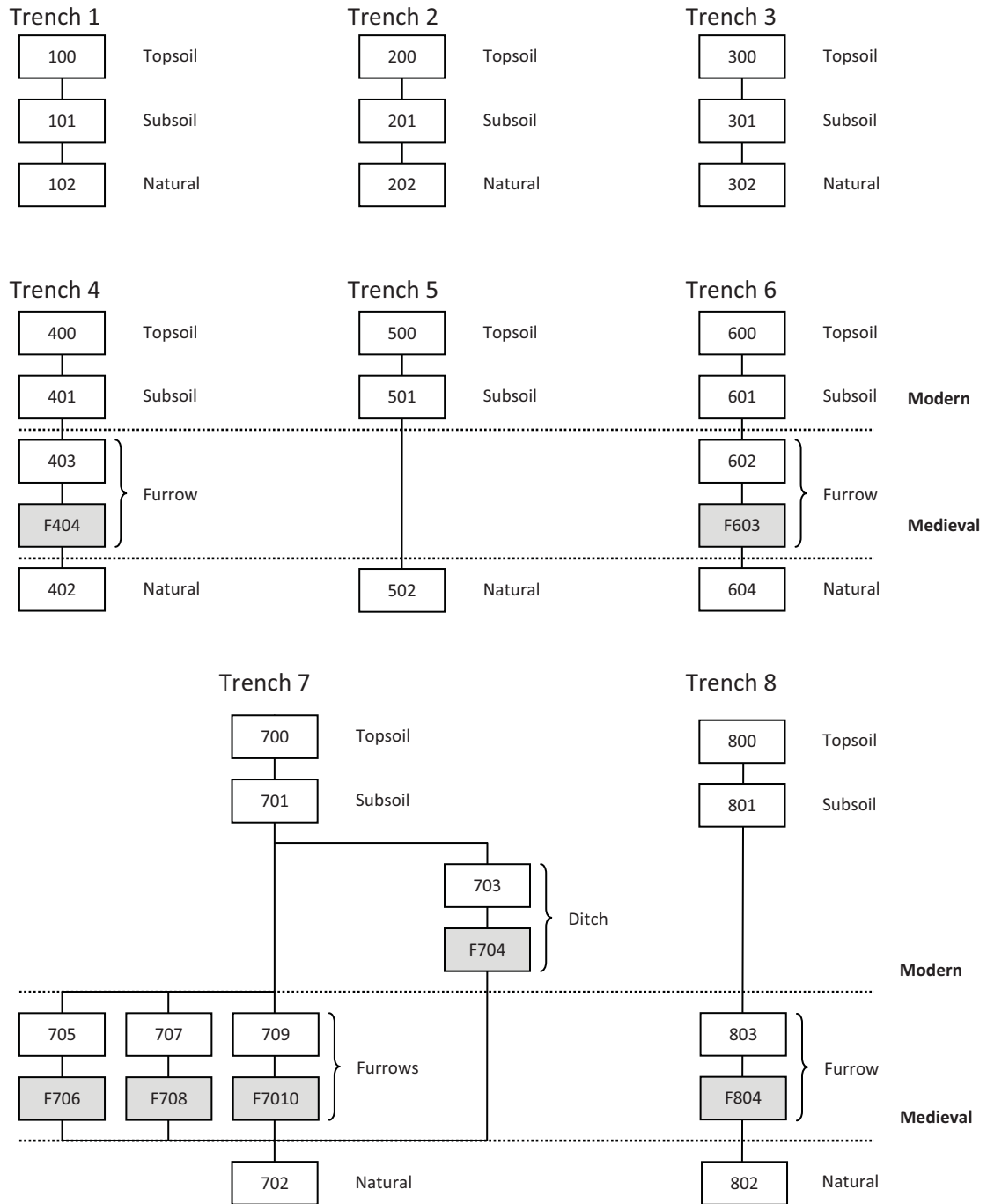
[a-arable; c-cultivated; g-grassland; h-heathland; r-ruderal; t-tree/shrub; x-wide niche. (+): trace; +: rare; ++: occasional; +++: common; ++++: abundant
Charred remains are scored from 1-5 where 1: 1-2; 2: 3-10; 3: 11-40; 4: 41-200; 5: >200. (10) there may be insufficient weight of carbon available for radiocarbon dating]

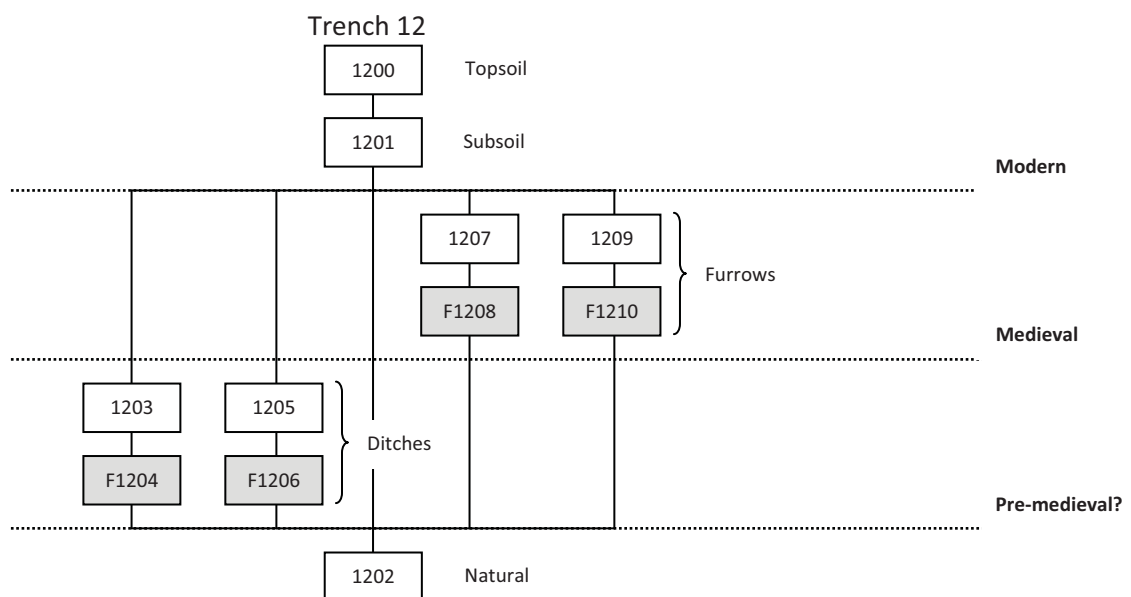
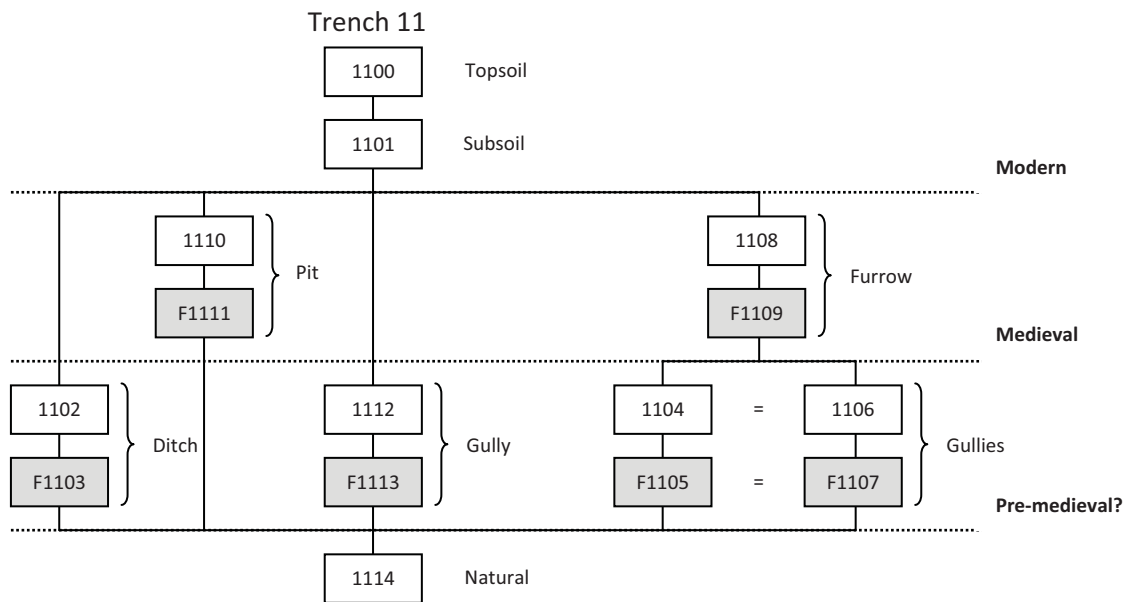
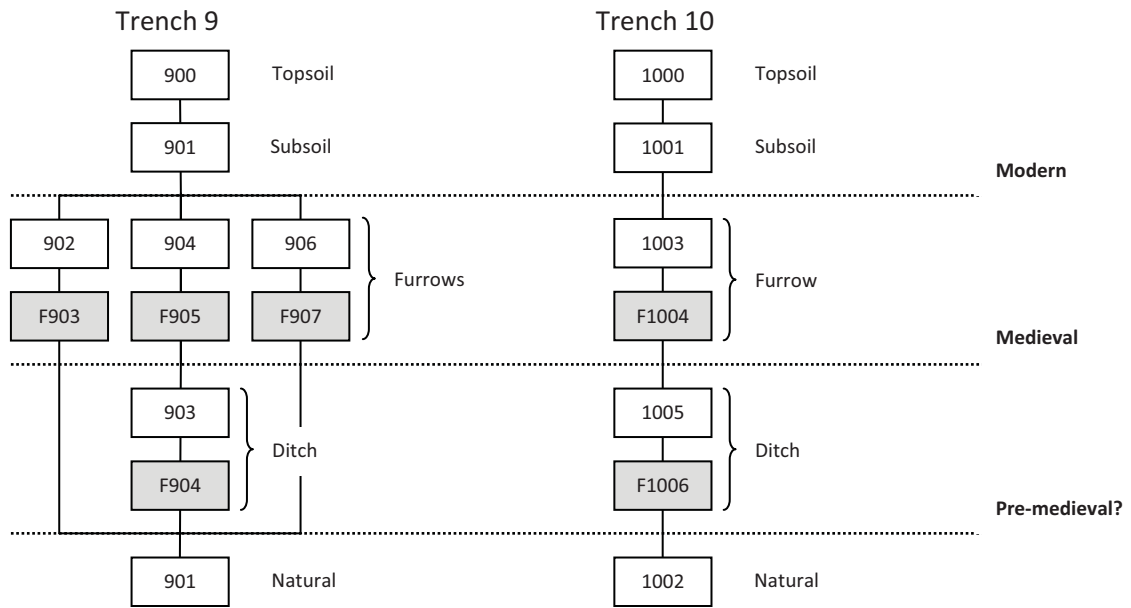
Table 1.3: Data from pottery assessment

Group	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes
Ditch	1102	Fine Sandy ware	2	8	1	Rim	Jug	U/Dec	?C12th - C13th	Heavily abraded rim in a very fine, soft even fabric of unidentified type
Furrow	602	Brown Sandy ware	1	7	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?C11th - C12th	Abraded sherd in a soft brown fabric w/ abundant angular to sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm
Furrow	602	Buff Coarse Sandy ware	1	6	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	?C11th - C13th	Hard, dense fabric w/ abundant quartz grit up to 1mm giving fine simply surfaces
Furrow	602	Oxidised Sandy ware	7	18	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Oxidised sherds in a range of soft sandy textured fabrics distinguished only by minor variations in the density & size of quartz grains
Furrow	602	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	12	1	?Rim	?Jar/Cooking pot	Buff surfaces, orange body	Medieval	A soft orange fabric w/ moderate sub-angular quartz up to 1mm & sparse white non-crystalline rock frags & fine red iron-rich grains
Furrow	602	Reduced Sandy ware	6	18	5	BS	Hollow ware	Thin pale green glaze ext	Medieval	Abraded sherds in a soft, fine even dense sandy fabric w/ thin oxidised margins & black cores; sparse fine sub-angular quartz up to 0.5mm
Furrow	602	Tees Valley ware A type	3	8	3	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	EC13th - EC15th	Cf Tees Valley buff wares; dense buff body w/ abundant fine quartz up to 0.5mm, occasionally up to 1mm
Furrow	905	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Streak of brown glaze ext	C13th - EC14th	Soft fine sandy bright orange body
Furrow	905	Oxidised sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	C13th - C14th	Sample 9: oxidised fabric w/ sparse angular white rock frags & fine quartz
Gully	1112	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Buff to grey (core) sandy ware w/ sub-round quartz up to 0.5mm
Pit	1110	Buff Sandy ware	2	3	2	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Various local orange sandy fabrics differing only in the quantity of quartz sand
Pit	1110	Oxidised Sandy ware	5	15	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine sandy reduced wares in the local Reduced Sandy ware tradition
Pit	1110	Reduced Sandy ware	3	11	3	BS	Hollow ware	Thin green glaze ext	C13th - C15th	Distinctive profiled rim in a hard, dense buff to pale grey quartz tempered fabric of TV type
Pit	1110	Tees Valley ware A type	1	11	1	Rim	Hollow ware	Finger impressed, profiled rim	EC13th - EC15th	Dense buff to pale orange body w/ moderate to abundant fine angular quartz up to .04mm, rarely larger
Subsoil	301	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	Mottled green glaze ext	C13th - C15th	Unidentifiable abraded fragment; oxidised sandy body w/ sparse, poorly sorted quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
Subsoil	301	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine orange sandy ware w/ occasional quartz up to 0.6mm; use of slip resembles Tees Valley wares
Subsoil	401	Oxidised Sandy ware	2	13	2	BS	Hollow ware	?Thin white slip ext	C13th - C14th	Oxidised body w/ abundant rounded quartz up to 0.8mm
Subsoil	401	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	5	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Small heavily abraded oxidised fragment w/ occasional fine quartz
Subsoil	401	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Small heavily abraded grey fragment w/ sparse round quartz up to 0.6mm
Subsoil	401	Reduced Sandy ware	1	1	1	BS	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Oxidised sandy fabric w/ moderate well-sorted quartz up to 1mm
Subsoil	501	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	4	1	?Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Fine, even buff sandy fabric w/ fine quartz <0.1mm, occasionally up to 0.2mm
Subsoil	1101	Buff Sandy ware	2	12	1	BS	U/ID	Dark green glaze int & ext	?Late Medieval	
Group	Cxt	Type	No	Wt	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes

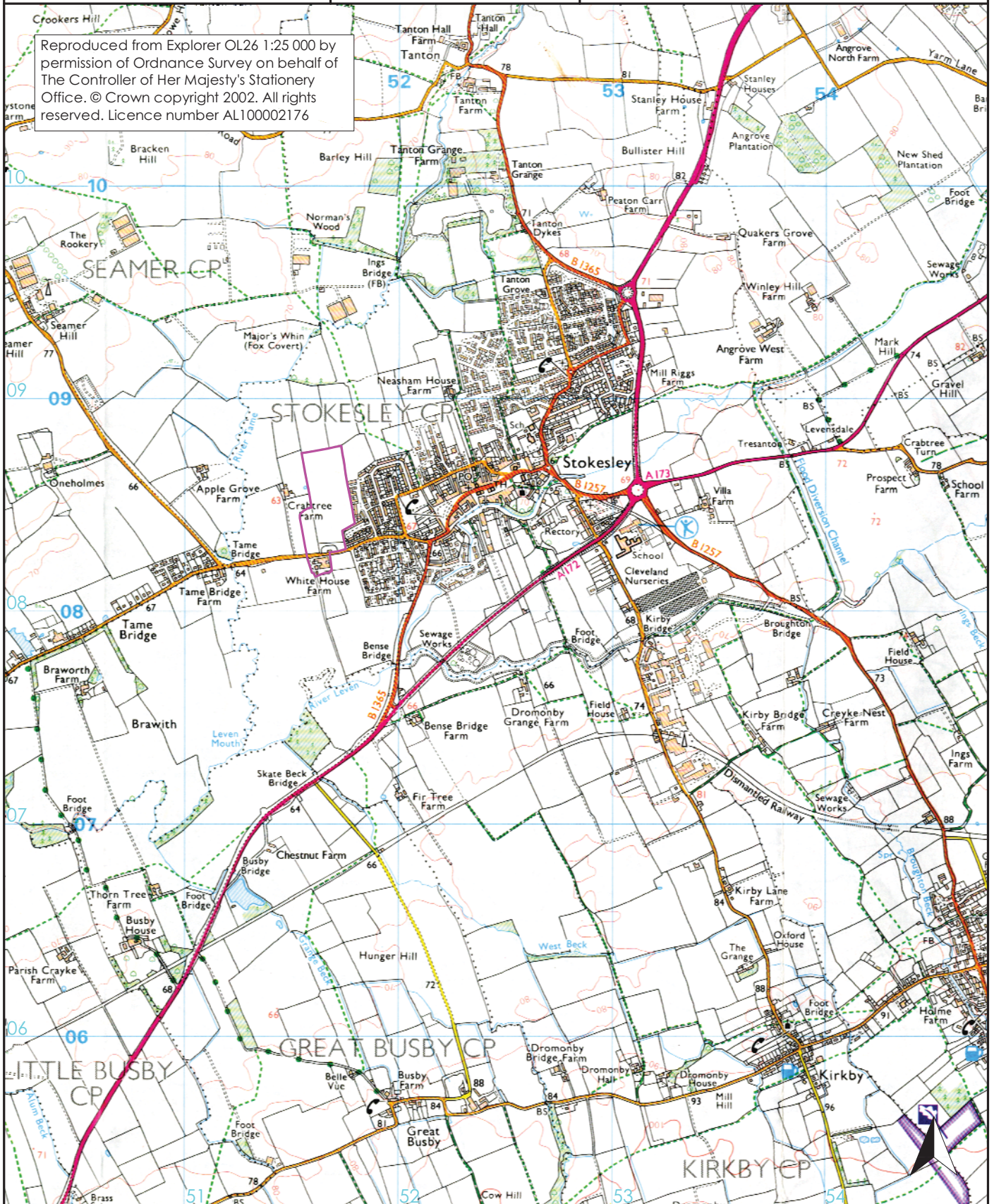
Subsoil	1101	Buff Sandy ware	1	7	1	Base	Hollow ware	Patchy dark green glaze ext; knife-trimmed base	C13th - C14th	Sandy textured body w/ sparse/moderate round quartz up to 0.5mm in a grey to buff body
Subsoil	1101	Buff Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C12th - C14th	Buff body w/ sparse, poorly sorted white non-crystalline rock frags, rare red iron-rich grit & fine quartz
Subsoil	1101	Late Medieval Sandy ware	2	7	2	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze int	?C15th - C16th	Distinctive dense bright orange body w/ moderate round quartz up to 0.5mm
Subsoil	1101	Oxidised Sandy ware	5	10	5	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Medieval	Abraded fragments in oxidised fabrics varying only in the density of fine quartz inclusions
Subsoil	1101	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	3	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	C13th - C14th	Orange body w/ buff external margin; fine sub-rounded quartz up to 1mm, mainly finer
Subsoil	1101	Reduced Sandy ware	2	22	1	BS	Hollow ware	Green glaze ext	LC13th - C15th	Reduced core, oxidised margins int & ext
Subsoil	1101	Reduced Sandy ware	1	2	1	BS	Hollow ware	Pale green glaze ext	C13th - C15th	Sandy textured body w/ abundant round quartz up to 0.5mm giving a distinctive sandy texture
Subsoil	1101	Splash Glazed Sandy ware	1	4	1	BS	Hollow ware	Rilled body w/ patchy clear/pale green splash glaze	C12th - EC13th	Buff to orange sandy ware w/ well-sorted quartz up to 0.5mm, prominent on internal surface; cf Tees Valley ware
Topsoil	900	Green Glazed Sandy ware type	1	29	1	Rim	Bowl	Pale green glaze int & ext	C15th - C16th	Fine dense oxidised sandy ware
Topsoil	900	Slipware	1	6	1	BS	?Flatware	White curving trailed slip line internally	LC17th - C18th	
	1106	Buff Sandy ware	1	1	1	Flake	U/ID	U/Dec	Medieval	Fine buff sandy ware
	U/S	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	54	1	?base/ handle	?Lid	Pale green glaze internally	C13th - C15th	Very fine buff to orange sandy ware; unusual form, could be a narrow based beaker or, more probably, a lid
	U/S	Oxidised Sandy ware	1	14	1	base	Hollow ware	Soft pitted green glaze internally & partially externally	?C12th - C13th	A fine orange to pale grey local sandy ware with possible splash glaze internally
		Total	65	321	60					


Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrices





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 site location

0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot

site boundary

trench

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087

086

085

084

083

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514

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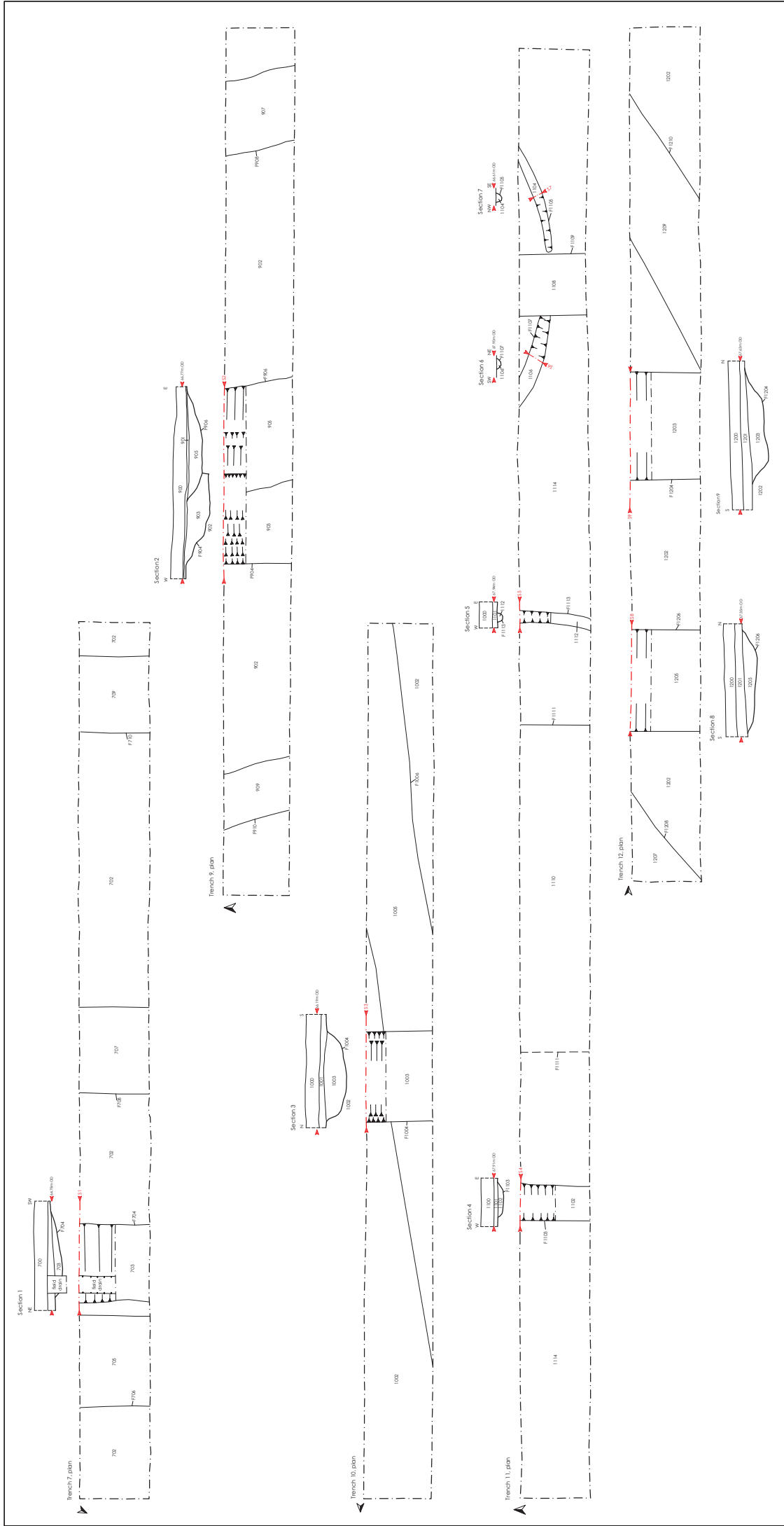


ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
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on behalf of
Nathaniel Lichfield & Partners
for
Northumbrian Land Ltd

0 100m
scale 1:2000 for A3 plot

White House
Stokesley
North Yorkshire
archaeological evaluation
report 2669
Figure 2: Trench locations



White House
 Sixesley
 North Yorkshire
 archaeological evaluation
 report 2667

on behalf of
**Nathaniel Lichfield
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 for
 Northumbrian Land Ltd

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
 SERVICES
 DURHAM UNIVERSITY**

extent of excavation
 section

0 3m
 scale 1:40 for A2 plot

Figure 3. Trench plans and sections



Figure 4: Ditch [F904] cut by furrow [F906], looking north-east



Figure 5: Ditch [F1004], looking east



Figure 6: Ring gully formed by [F1105] and [F1107], cut by furrow [F1109], looking west



Figure 7: Large pit [F1111], looking north-east



Figure 8: Ditch [F1204], looking north-west



Figure 9: Ditch [F1206], looking west