

EARTHWORK SURVEYS,
SHERIFF HUTTON, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

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Report no: 2008/331.R01
Version: Final
Date: May 2011
Author: Ed Dennison & Shaun Richardson

Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd
18 Springdale Way
Beverley
East Yorkshire
HU17 8NU

On behalf of

Sheriff Hutton WI Park Pale Project
c/o Mrs S Roberts
2 Castle Street
Sheriff Hutton
North Yorkshire YO60 6RE

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In March-April 2008, members of the Sheriff Hutton Women's Institute Community Park Pale Project, assisted by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), undertook two measured earthwork surveys at Sheriff Hutton, one at Lodge Farm in the former park to the south of the village (NGR SE 6455 6540) and one to the east of Glebe Farm on the northern edge of the village (NGR SE 6560 6650).

At Site 1, at Lodge Farm in the park, it has been established that the prominent flat-topped north-east/south-west aligned earthwork does not represent part of the local Roman road network. Instead, it may well be part of the west boundary of 'Bushy Lawnd', which is depicted in 1624 as a compartment of the medieval deer park. It remained in use as a field boundary until the mid 19th century. This earthwork lies on top of adjacent medieval ridge and furrow, and it also cuts across the slight remains of an earlier enclosure represented by further banks. Although the internal features of this enclosure were not particularly visible, at least one platform was noted in addition to a stone-lined well. It is possible that the enclosure represents the remains of some kind of animal management or agricultural complex of medieval or early post-medieval date, but its exact function remains uncertain. A further bank, to the east of, but on the same alignment as, the prominent flat-topped bank is overlain by the enclosure, and so this may represent part of the medieval field system which pre-dates the late 14th century expansion of the deer park into this area.

At Site 2, just to the east of Glebe Farm on the north side of the village, further ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded. Just beyond their southern end, there are three almost parallel banks c.40m long. These might represent part of a longer boundary seen on aerial photographs to run around the north side of the early 'Church End' core of the village. However, it is more likely that the central bank, which is wider, more regular and more flattened than the others, represents the site of a large east-west aligned 'barn' depicted on plans of 1765 and 1776 - it may be that the barn was actually built on the earlier boundary bank. Another smaller building shown in 1765 might be represented by a flatter area, while other earthworks to the north may be the site of another more recent structure. Other buildings are also depicted in 1765 and 1776, in what was formerly a large field on this side of the village, which was accessed from the Main Street via a track and a possible gatehouse. It may be that this field represents former church or monastic land, perhaps belonging to Marton Priory who had a grange in the village in 1282.

1 INTRODUCTION

Reasons and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.1 In March-April 2008, members of the Sheriff Hutton Women's Institute Community Park Pale Project, assisted by Ed Dennison Archaeological Services Ltd (EDAS), undertook two measured earthwork surveys at Sheriff Hutton, one at Lodge Farm in the former park to the south of the village (NGR SE 6455 6540) and one to the east of Glebe Farm on the northern edge of the village (NGR SE 6560 6650) (see figure 1).
- 1.2 The earthwork surveys were initiated as a result of previous work undertaken from 2003 by members of the Park Pale Project, the results of which were published in 2005 (Dennison 2005a). The work carried out for this publication included detailed measured surveys of the earthworks at the first and second castles within the village, the latter incorporating earlier surveys undertaken by EDAS in the mid 1990s (e.g. Dennison 1997; Dennison 1998). A general walk-over of the whole of the park to the south of the village was also undertaken, to map the distribution of surviving sections of the pale and to identify areas of surviving earthworks that might be suitable for detailed measured survey at a later date.
- 1.3 Early in 2008, the Park Pale Project decided that a number of the identified areas should be subject to further survey, in order to aid ongoing research. These areas were inspected again by EDAS and local historian Tony Wright in March 2008 in order to assess their suitability for survey, and two sites were duly surveyed. A number of other sites were rejected at this time because they did not have particularly well-preserved earthworks (e.g. a former windmill site off the south side of Mill Lane), or that access was considered to be a problem (several sites within the core of the medieval deer park), or that the survey area was too large (e.g. the moated manor site and related earthworks at Cornborough, to the west of Sheriff Hutton village).

Aims and Objectives of the Project

- 1.4 One of the aims of the recording work was to make a drawn and written record of the various earthworks within the sites selected for survey, to interpret the results in the light of existing knowledge of the archaeology of the area, and to place the resulting record in the public domain.
- 1.5 Another aim was to teach members of the Park Pale Project the rudiments of hand-measured earthwork survey, so that they could undertake further survey work elsewhere within the village and local area as required.

Survey Methodology

- 1.6 The two areas selected for the detailed measured survey were under pasture and had recently been grazed. All surveys were undertaken using hand measurement techniques, principally through the use of an optical square, tapes and ranging rods to construct a survey grid either side of a 50m or 100m baseline, following current English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2002). The areas were surveyed at a scale of either 1:200 or 1:500, depending on the size of the area and the level of detail to be depicted. Sufficient information was also gathered to allow the survey area to be easily located through the use of surviving walls, fences, hedged boundaries and other topographical features.

- 1.7 The survey recorded the position at ground level of all upstanding earthworks and other relevant features, such as structural remains, footings, larger trees and any other features considered to be of archaeological or historic interest. The survey also recorded any differences in the exposed surface detritus as well as differences in coarse vegetation, where present, as these features may aid the functional differentiation and interpretation of the earthworks. In order to aid description, the individual features identified within each survey area have been assigned a unique letter identifier (e.g. 'a', 'b' etc), and these are used in the following text and accompanying survey drawings. The resulting surveys equate to a Level 3 survey as defined by English Heritage (2007, 29).

2 SITE 1: LODGE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON PARK

Site Location and Description

- 2.1 This site lies c.160m north-west of Lodge Farm, which itself lies to the south-east of Sheriff Hutton Hall and Sheriff Hutton village (see figure 2), centred on NGR SE 6455 6540. The survey area, which formed part of a larger pasture field, was rectangular in plan, measuring 100m long (north-east/south-west) by 60m wide. It was set at an approximate height of 50m AOD, with the ground level sloping gently down from south to north. The site was surveyed on 20th April 2008.

Reasons for Survey

- 2.2 These earthworks had previously been noted during the walk-over survey of Sheriff Hutton park undertaken for the *Within the Pale* publication. Interest was principally aroused by a raised flat-topped causeway, aligned north-east/south-west and running for a considerable distance through this area. It had been suggested that it might represent the line of 'Braygate', the local name given to a minor Roman road running through Sheriff Hutton parish. The alignment of the central section of this road is not known, and it might alternatively be represented by the present Moor Lane running along the eastern edge of the park towards High Stittenham (Dennison & Richardson 2005, 47).
- 2.3 However, it was also noted that several post-medieval boundaries shown on early 17th century park surveys pass through this area on a similar alignment, most notably that for the 'Bushy Lawnd' depicted on Norden's survey of the manor of Sheriff Hutton of 1624 (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/1; reproduced in Dennison 2005a, plate 37). In 1650, a Parliamentary survey showed that the boundary of the eastern third of a tripartite division of the park, named as 'ould ditch', also appears to pass close to the area (TNA E317/York S/54). This tripartite division is likely to have been established at least a century before the 1650 survey was made, and may possibly date back to the late medieval period (Dennison, Wright & Richardson 2005, 69-72).
- 2.4 In addition to the above, it was also noted that there were three slight terraces in this area apparently with building platforms and contained within an area measuring c.60m square which was enclosed by a bank. There was also a stone-built well associated with these earthworks, and it was suggested that the site may represent either a small animal management complex, associated with deer or other animals, or that it could be a 'helme' (agricultural building) mentioned in depositions made in 1598 (TNA E178/2792; Dennison & Richardson 2005, 64). Interestingly, on the 1848 tithe map (BIHR TA411S, reproduced in Dennison, Wright & Richardson 2005, 80-81), this area is marked by several small fields

named as 'Garth' (fields 104, 105 and 106), a term synonymous with the sites of former buildings (see figure 3).

Earthwork Description (see figure 4)

- 2.5 The main feature within the survey area was the raised flat-topped bank ('a'), previously suggested to be either the alignment of a minor Roman road or an internal park boundary. Including the c.80m section within the survey area, the feature can be traced for a distance of over 160m in the rest of the field. Mr Rickatson of Lodge Farm recalled that, when the field immediately to the north was ploughed by his father, there was a concentration of rubble on the same alignment as the earthwork, and so it may be that the feature extended north-east as far as the northern boundary of the park. To the south, the alignment can be traced either as a slight earthwork or on aerial photographs for a further several hundred metres as far as the track leading to Sheriff Hutton Hall. Within the survey area, the bank is aligned north-east/south-west, and has the appearance of a raised causeway, typically 5.0-6.0m wide and up to 1.0m high; the flattened top is on average 3.0m wide. The bank is relatively well defined and clearly runs across an earlier L-shaped bank ('b') apparently defining an enclosure (see below).
- 2.6 The northern section of the flat-topped bank ('a') is flanked by spread ridge and furrow earthworks, the average ridge to ridge measurement varying between 5m to 7m. While this ridge and furrow has a broadly parallel alignment to the bank, one ridge to the west is slightly skewed, with the result that the bank appears to overlie it; there is also a slight ditch on the west side of the bank here. Further south, the bank continues through the enclosure for a further 40m, incorporating several breaks in the flattened top, becoming shallower and more spread, and then eventually fading out completely at a flattened sub-square area. However, it can be traced again to the south as a very spread earthwork and then on aerial photographs as far as the track leading to Sheriff Hutton Hall.
- 2.7 An enclosure is visible on the west side of the survey area, defined by a spread bank ('b') on the north and east sides. The other sides are not immediately obvious. The west side is probably represented by the hedged boundary which does contain a bank and ditch ('g' - see below), but the south end is not defined; it may be represented by the fence running along the south side of the survey area but it could equally extend further to the south. The enclosure covers an area measuring 50m east-west and at least 70m north-south. The bank forming the north side is up to 3.0m wide but only 0.3m high, and is not well defined, although it is respected by the ridge and furrow; it appears to be shown as a field boundary on the 1848 tithe map. As previously noted, the north side of the enclosure is clearly overlain by the more prominent north-east/south-west bank ('a'), and it incorporates two mature ash trees on its line to the west. To the east, after a short gap, the bank re-emerges near another mature ash tree and begins to curve around to the south. A shallow linear depression running in line with north bank can also be traced east from the north-east corner of the enclosure for some distance to the next field boundary to the east; it appears to disturb the spread ridge and furrow earthworks here. The bank forming the east side of the enclosure measures up to 4.5m wide, with a flattened top typically 2.0-3.0m wide. It is slightly more steeply scarped on the east than on the west, but it is generally no more than 0.5m high and it fades before it reaches the modern fence forming the south boundary of the survey area. The north-east corner of the enclosure also overlies another north-east/south-west aligned bank ('c') running into the survey area from the north, and may partly re-use it.

- 2.8 Although the earlier survey work had noted three slight terraces within the enclosed area, and a number of platforms, these were difficult to see when the measured survey was undertaken in April 2008. The ground level within the enclosure does slope down from south to north in several poorly-defined steps, but the only platform clearly visible in 2008 was located on the east side of the interior, adjacent to the later bank ('a'); this platform ('d') was sub-rectangular in plan, aligned north-east/south-west, and measured c.11 m long by 5m wide. There are at least three other sub-rectangular slightly raised areas on the west side of the enclosure that might represent the platforms noted by the previous work, but they are very poorly defined, although two banks ('e') probably coincide with a small enclosure shown here on the Ordnance Survey 1856 6" map (see below). The central part of the enclosure is crossed by a shallow curvilinear depression, running approximately east-west, probably created by stock taking advantage of a gap in the hedged boundary to the west. Another mature ash tree stands on the north side of this depression. The well on the west side of the enclosure was covered with a concrete slab at the time of survey ('f'); however, previous investigations have established that it is lined with worn roughly coursed sandstone rubble and that it may be up to 18m deep (Dennison & Richardson 2005, 58).
- 2.9 The north-east/south-west aligned earthwork ('c') overlain by the east bank of the enclosure comprises a flat-topped bank, averaging 4m wide and standing between 0.5-1.0m high. It runs parallel to the slightly larger bank ('a') to the west and there appears to be a single ridge between the two; ridge and furrow earthworks can also be seen to the east of the bank, and on the same alignment.
- 2.10 The western boundary of the survey area was a hedge, on the same north-east/south-west alignment as the other major features. At the south end of the hedge, a narrow 0.3m high bank runs south, probably marking the position of a relatively modern former fence line. However, within the hedged boundary itself, there is a shallow linear depression ('g'), averaging 4m wide and up to 0.6m deep. Both of these features could represent the west side of the enclosure.

Interpretation

- 2.11 The earthwork survey has established a sequential relationship between the features here, although it is still difficult to place anything other than the broadest date ranges on them. The earliest feature appears to be the north-east/south-west aligned bank ('c'), which clearly underlies the east side of the possible enclosure ('b'). This bank is flanked by ridge and furrow earthworks, and it may represent a boundary forming part of the field system which pre-dates the substantial eastward expansion of the deer park, perhaps undertaken by either John or Ralph Neville in the late 14th century in association with the construction of the second and much larger Sheriff Hutton castle (Dennison & Richardson 2005, 53-55).
- 2.12 The enclosure defined by the two ditches 'b' overlies the earlier bank ('c'), and so it might date to the period after this area was brought into the park; the ridge and furrow to its north runs right up against the north side of the enclosure, but not beyond, suggesting that it either respects the enclosure or is overlain by it. Although the internal features of the enclosure were not as visible as when the previous survey work was undertaken, at least one platform ('d') was noted and it seems unlikely that the well ('f') would have been placed here in isolation. It is therefore still possible that the enclosure represents the remains of some kind of animal management or agricultural complex of medieval or early post-medieval date, but its exact function remains uncertain. The bank forming the north side of the enclosure is depicted on the 1848 tithe map, so that the enclosure is contained

within an L-shaped field named as 'Croft' (field 108), whereas the field with the ridge and furrow is called 'Garth' (field 105) (see figure 3). The enclosure is in turn clearly overlain by the prominent north-east/south-west aligned flat-topped bank ('a'), which also forms a boundary on the tithe map.

- 2.13 Based on the results of the measured survey, it is thought unlikely that the prominent flat-topped bank ('a') represents a former Roman road alignment, and it is probably the remains of a boundary or division within the park. It may well represent the boundary shown along the west side of the 'Bushy Lawnd' in 1624, in which case the hedge and attendant ditch ('g') to the west may be a remnant of the tripartite division present in 1650 and probably for some time before. The flat-topped bank ('a') was a substantial boundary or division, and it is shown on the 1848 tithe map, forming the east side of 'Garths' and part of 'Croft' (fields 105 and 108). The flat-topped bank ('a') is also depicted as a field boundary on the Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map (published 1856), although interestingly its south end stops short of the adjacent field boundary, which is mirrored in the earthworks (see figure 3). The boundary is not marked on the plan accompanying the 1880 sale of the Sheriff Hutton Park Estate (BIHR PR/SH/80, reproduced in Dennison, Wright & Richardson 2005, 84). The 1856 Ordnance Survey map also marks a 'Well' on the west side of the field, together with a small enclosure, possibly an orchard, the boundaries of which are also preserved in the earthworks ('e').

3 SITE 2: EAST OF GLEBE FARM, SHERIFF HUTTON VILLAGE

Site Location and Description

- 3.1 This survey area was located in the field to the immediate east of Glebe Farm, on the north side of the village, and in an area of permanent pasture (centred on NGR SE 6560 6650) (see figure 5). The survey area was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring a maximum of 170m long (north-south) by 80m wide (east-west), and set at an approximate height of 63m AOD; from the centre of the survey area, the ground level slopes down to the north, becoming steeper at the north end towards Carr Hill. The survey area lies within a formerly much larger field, shown on this historic maps as covering 33 acres. The site was surveyed on 28th April 2008.

Reasons for Survey

- 3.2 As with Site 1, the earthworks in this field had been noted previously during the walk-over survey undertaken for *Within the Pale*, as they were thought to be of significance to the early development of the village. The east or 'Church End' of the village, which contains the church and the first castle site, appears to be the earliest part of the settlement and may have pre-Conquest origins. A new and planned village appears to have been subsequently added to the west of this complex, possibly in the early to mid 12th century; this new village comprised two rows of tofts and crofts, located either side of a triangular green (Dennison 2005b, 12).
- 3.3 Based primarily on aerial photographic evidence, it has been suggested that the first castle site, the church and the early planned village were surrounded by a substantial boundary (Vivienne Swan, *pers. comm.*). This boundary is clearly visible as a bank with a ditch on both sides running east to the north end of the longer crofts opposite the church on aerial photographs taken in 1952, 1956 and 1970 (CUCAP JY82, RU62 and BBQ75) (see figure 6). More detailed aerial photographs taken in 1979 and 1981 show the ditches as cropmarks or soilmarks

(CUCAP BDE48 and Tony Pacitto), while other photographs depict the boundary continuing to the west of Glebe Farm (NMR SE 99 NE 28). The earthwork in the field to the east of the farm was noted as a spread double bank with ditches by the previous walk-over survey, but to the east it was ploughed out. There were other earthworks to the north of the boundary, and a barn and another building are shown in this area on plans of 1765 and 1776 (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/2 and WYL100/SH/B4/3) (see figure 7). However, there were few earthworks in the area to the south of the boundary, between it and the ditch marking the end of the north row of tofts of the early planned village. These plots appeared to have been foreshortened in some way, but this could not be explained without further research (Dennison 2005b, 13).

Earthwork Description (see figure 8)

- 3.4 The majority of the survey area is occupied by a relatively well defined block of ridge and furrow. At their south ends, the ridges are set at c.6m centres and stand up to 0.5m in height, but they fan out towards their north ends, being up to 10m apart where they approach Carr Hill. The ridge and furrow and the adjacent earthworks are clearly visible on the 1970 and 1979 aerial photographs (CUCAP BBQ75 and BDE48) (see figure 6); there appears to be at least one further ridge to the west of those surveyed, but this was not visible at the time of the survey. There is a shallow south-facing scarp ('a') near the south ends of the ridge and furrow, which might represent a former headland, although some ridges run over it and slightly to the south of it. The aerial photograph also shows a block of east-west aligned ridge and furrow in the field to the immediate west of the survey area, in the angle of Carr Hill; a part of this may be represented by a shallow north-facing curvilinear scarp ('b') on the west edge of the survey area.
- 3.5 At the north end of the ridge and furrow, in the north-east corner of the survey area in a separately fenced strip of land, there is a very spread bank ('c'), c.3.50m wide but no more than 0.30m high. This bank has a very slightly curvilinear plan; it may be an extension of the easternmost ridge of the ridge and furrow, although it appears to be a separate feature, perhaps underlying the former.
- 3.6 At its south end, the fragmentary ridge and furrow visible beyond the south-facing scarp ('a') noted above can be traced no further south than three roughly parallel east-west aligned banks ('d'). These banks are those noted by the previous walk-over survey and visible on the 1977 aerial photograph. They are all c.40m long and stand up to 1.0m in height, with rounded ends and flattened tops; it is noticeable that the banks do not extend across the whole width of the survey area. The central bank is probably the widest, splaying out to nearly 10m across at its east end, whereas the outer banks are narrower at 6m wide. The north bank is separated from the central bank by a shallow linear depression, now partly crossed by a drain. There is a similar feature between the central bank and the south bank, although it is both wider and with a flatter base, and has more the appearance of a trackway. Few earthworks can be seen in the area to the south of the banks, which appears to have been levelled and improved, although there are a few north-south aligned east or west facing scarps ('e').
- 3.7 There are further earthworks on the western side of the survey area ('f'). The principal feature here is a shallow north-south aligned linear depression, some 18.0m long and 6.0m wide, open at both north and south ends. On its west side and set slightly above it, there is a shallow platform on the same orientation but smaller, 11m long by 5m wide. These earthworks might represent a building, although it is more likely that they are part of the larger boundary shown in this

area on the aerial photographs (see figure 6); it is possible that they form a headland for the east-west aligned ridge and furrow to the east. There may be another building platform ('g') on an east-west alignment c.6m to the south of these earthworks, but a small mound approximately the same distance to the north is probably the result of modern dumping.

- 3.8 A raised trackway ('h') runs along the eastern edge of the survey area. It is represented by a flattened linear strip 3.5m wide, with a steep west-facing scarp on the west side standing up to 1.5m high. The trackway becomes less well defined towards the north-east corner of the survey area, and cannot be seen to the immediate east of the parallel banks ('d'), although it may become visible again to the south.

Interpretation

- 3.9 The survey undertaken at Glebe Farm has recorded the earthworks here in greater detail than before, although the removal of many of the surrounding earthworks shown on the 1950s and 1970s aerial photographs means that they now exist in isolation, making any interpretation more difficult. The very spread bank ('c') in the north-east corner of the survey area, which may predate the adjoining ridge and furrow, is potentially significant and it would be interesting to see if any similar features exist to the immediate north of Carr Hill to the west of East End Farm.
- 3.10 The triple banks ('d') at the south end of the survey area might, in part, relate to the boundary seen around the north side of the early village ('Church End'), and so they could potentially be early to mid 12th century in origin. The bank and ditches of this boundary are clearly visible as earthworks on the 1950s aerial photographs, and as cropmarks/soilmarks on the 1970s photographs, extending to the east to join up with the longer plots opposite the church; of the two ditches, the southern is in line with the rear of the plots while the northern one is set a short distance to the north. This eastwards extension of the boundary also appears to limit the southern end of the north-south aligned ridge and furrow, as is the case in the survey area.
- 3.11 As the field to the east is now ploughed, it is difficult to establish the relationship between the potential village boundary and the three banks ('d') recorded in the survey area. It may be that the central bank represents the boundary, with ditches and counterscarp banks to the north and south. However, it is noticeable that the banks do not extend across the full width of the survey area, with the west ends in particular stopping some 20m short. The survey has also noted several faint north-south aligned earthworks ('e') in the 'blank' area between the apparently foreshortened plots on the north side of the early village and the boundary banks. These might be interpreted as continuations of the tofts running north towards the boundary banks, but they are not particularly convincing as such.
- 3.12 Although one or all of the three banks ('d') might represent the early boundary around the north side of Church End, it is perhaps more likely that the central bank, which measures c.40m long and up to 10m wide, and which has a pronounced flattened top, coincides with the long east-west aligned 'barn' shown on the 1765 map (see figure 7). It may be that all three banks are actually related to this structure, which could have been built on an existing village boundary bank; the bank would have presumably offered a firmer and drier foundation for the barn. The 1765 map also shows a smaller rectangular structure just to the north of the larger barn, and its site might be represented by the flattened area of ground between the northern bank and the shallow south-facing scarp ('a') near the south end of the ridge and furrow; its presence might explain why the ridges are very

faint here. However, it should be noted that it is difficult to position the 1765 buildings on the ground, due to the alterations to the boundaries over the years. There are also two long east-west aligned buildings shown in this area on the 1776 plan (see figure 7). Although this plan looks more accurate than that of 1765, it is still difficult to place the depicted structures within the survey area. On balance, it is considered more likely that the central flat-topped bank probably represents the eastern building, which lies closest to the north-south boundary forming the east side of the survey area, whereas the western one is possibly the originator of Glebe Farm. It is also possible that a slight earthwork ('g') off the north-west end of the three banks represents another small structure which is not depicted on these plans.

- 3.13 The dimensions of the larger north-south aligned earthwork depression ('f') are also what might be expected for a large barn, and if so the smaller platform on the west side might represent an attached structure or an aisle, or even be the building itself. However, there are no structures depicted in this particular area on either of the 18th century plans, and the aerial photographs (see figure 6) suggest that the earthworks are related to a former boundary or headland.
- 3.14 The survey area lies within what was formerly a large field, partially sub-divided by 1776. This field, which contains all the above structures (as well as another on the east side of Carr Hill named in 1765 as a 'tythe barn'), appears to have been accessed from Main Street, via a gap in the otherwise continuously occupied street frontage. This gap forms a track or path between two crofts and terminates at two buildings (a gatehouse?) which are marked on both 1765 and 1776 maps on the southern edge of the field (see figure 7). The Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" 1856 map does not depict any buildings in the field, although by now Glebe Farm has been constructed; there is a footpath running almost north-south through the eastern side of the survey area, presumably represented by the bank ('h') here, and other running almost east-west through the southern part of the survey area.
- 3.15 The buildings depicted on the 1765 and 1776 plans are obviously fairly substantial structures, longer than most of the other buildings in the village. The large field in which they lie is an unenclosed 33 acre plot named as 'Gleab Old Inclosures' in 1765 (field 82) (see figure 7). The large plot on the west side of the access track from Main Street is also named as '2 gleab garths' (field 98). These names, the substantial nature of the buildings and the presence of a 'tythe barn' might suggest that this field was formerly church or monastic land, perhaps belonging to Marton Priory, whom it is known had a grange in the village in 1282 (Wright 2005, 7).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

- 4.1 As is often the case with non-intrusive archaeological survey, there are still many unanswered questions arising from the earthwork recording. Nevertheless, although the two survey areas were relatively small, some significant information has been gathered on the two sites.
- 4.2 At Site 1, at Lodge Farm in the park, it has been established that the prominent flat-topped north-east/south-west aligned earthwork ('a') does not represent part of the local Roman road network. Instead, it may well be part of the west boundary of 'Bushy Lawnd', which is depicted in 1624 as a compartment of the medieval deer park - this might explain why the earthwork is so wide and flat-topped. It remained in use as a field boundary until the mid 19th century. This earthwork clearly lies on top of the adjacent medieval ridge and furrow, and it also cuts across the slight remains of an earlier enclosure represented by further banks ('b'). Although the

internal features of this enclosure were not particularly visible, at least one platform ('d') was noted in addition to a stone-lined well ('f'). It is possible that the enclosure represents the remains of some kind of animal management or agricultural complex of medieval or early post-medieval date, but its exact function remains uncertain. A further bank ('c'), to the east of, but on the same alignment as, the prominent flat-topped bank is overlain by the enclosure, and so this may represent part of the medieval field system which pre-dates the late 14th century expansion of the deer park into this area. Other earthworks ('e') within the enclosure represent the boundaries of a small orchard shown on the Ordnance Survey 1856 6" map.

- 4.3 At Site 2, just to the east of Glebe Farm, on the north side of the village, further ridge and furrow earthworks were recorded. Just beyond their southern end, there are three almost parallel 40m long banks ('d'). These might represent part of a longer boundary seen on aerial photographs to run around the north side of the early 'Church End' core of the village. However, it seems more likely that the central bank, which is wider, more regular and more flattened than the others, represents the site of a large east-west aligned 'barn' depicted on plans of 1765 and 1776 - it may be that the barn was actually built on the earlier boundary bank. Another smaller building shown in 1765 might be represented by a flatter area. Other buildings are also depicted in 1765 and 1776, in what was formerly a large field on this side of the village, which was accessed from the Main Street via a track and a possible gatehouse. It may be that this field represents former church or monastic land, perhaps belonging to Marton Priory who had a grange in the village in 1282.

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- 1765 A Map of Sheriff Hutton and West Lilling in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Property of the Right Honourable Viscount Irwin and others, surveyed by John Lund in the year 1765 (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/2)
- 1776 A Map of an Estate at Sheriff Hutton and West Lilling in the North Riding of Yorkshire, the Property of the Right Honourable Viscount Irwin by John Lund (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/3)
- 1848 Sheriff Hutton tithe map (BIHR TA411S)
- 1856 Ordnance Survey 1st edition 6" map (sheet 141)
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- 1952 Aerial photograph of Sheriff Hutton village, looking west, taken 15th July 1952 (CUCAP JY82)

- 1956 Aerial photograph of east end of Sheriff Hutton village, looking west, taken 26th March 1956 (CUCAP RU62)
- 1970 Aerial photograph of east end of Sheriff Hutton village, looking north-west, taken 4th June 1970 (CUCAP BBQ75)
- 1979 Aerial photograph of east end of Sheriff Hutton village, looking south-east, taken 13th January 1979 (CUCAP BDE48)
- 1981 Aerial photograph on the east end of Sheriff Hutton village, taken by Tony Pacitto and supplied by Tony Wright.

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6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 6.1 The earthwork surveys at the two sites were initiated by EDAS but were funded by the Sheriff Hutton Women's Institute Community Park Pale Project. EDAS would like to thank the late Barbara Foreman (co-ordinator of the project) and Sylvia Roberts (treasurer) for all their help during the survey work. Thanks are also due to Michael Rickatson of Lodge Farm and Nim Marwood at Glebe Farm for their interest in the work and allowing access to the sites.
- 6.2 The surveys were undertaken by Tony Wright, Shaun Richardson and Ed Dennison, with the addition of Elizabeth Eastlake at Site 1, and Alan Pitman and Robin Wardell at Site 2. Tony Wright provided electronic copies of the 18th century plans of the village, as well as other documentary material. Shaun

Richardson produced a draft report and the final report and drawings were completed by Ed Dennison, with whom the responsibility for any errors remains.



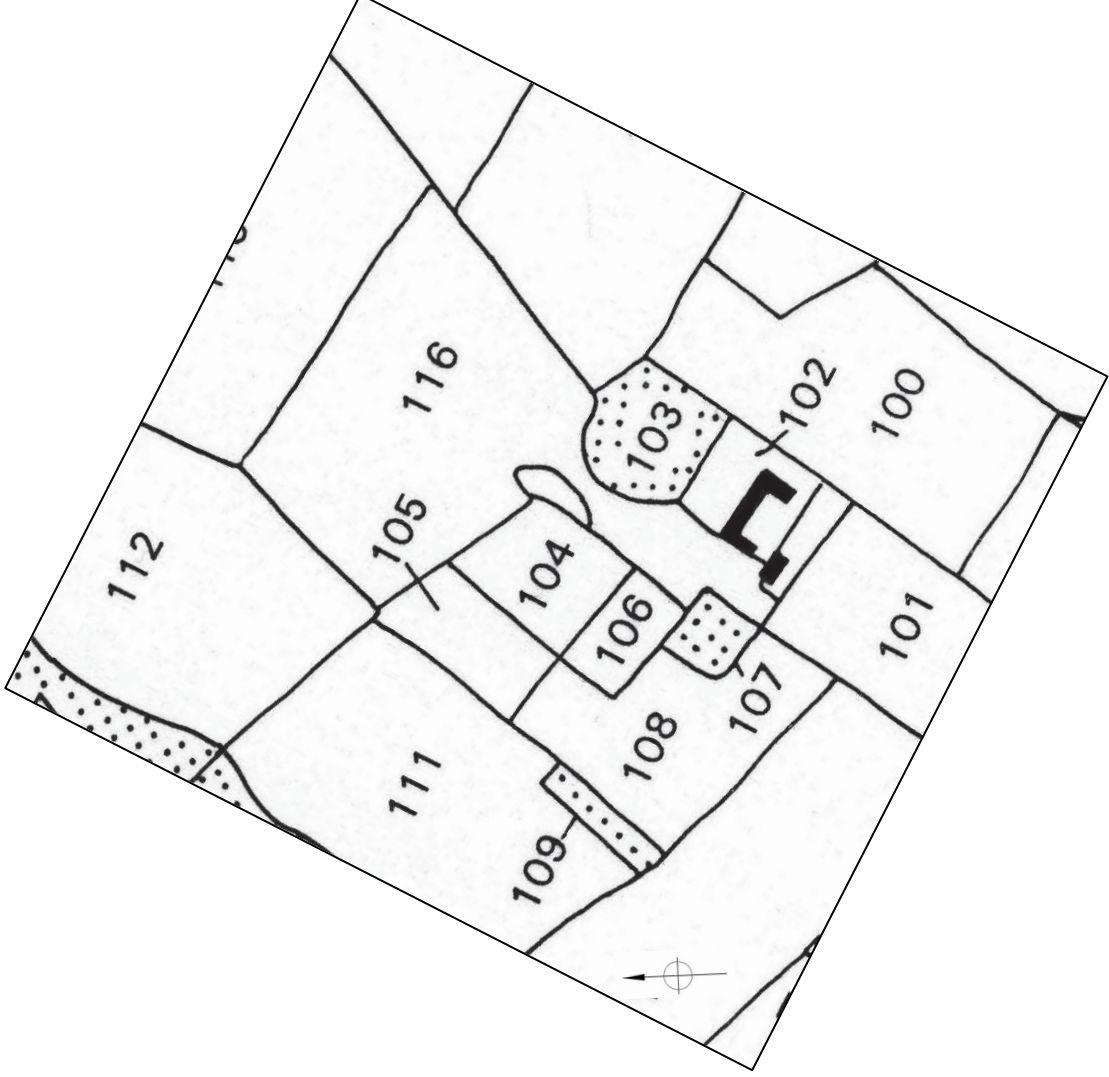
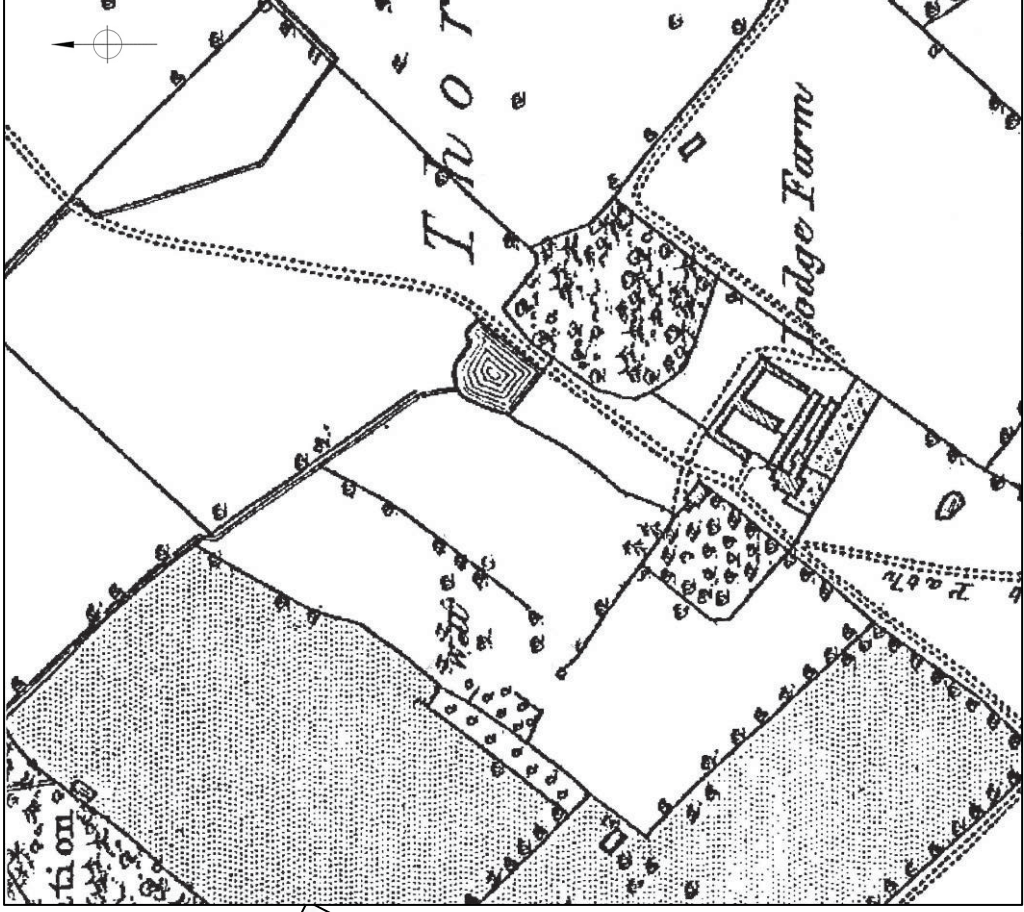
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PROJECT		SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS	
TITLE		LOCATION OF SURVEYS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	1



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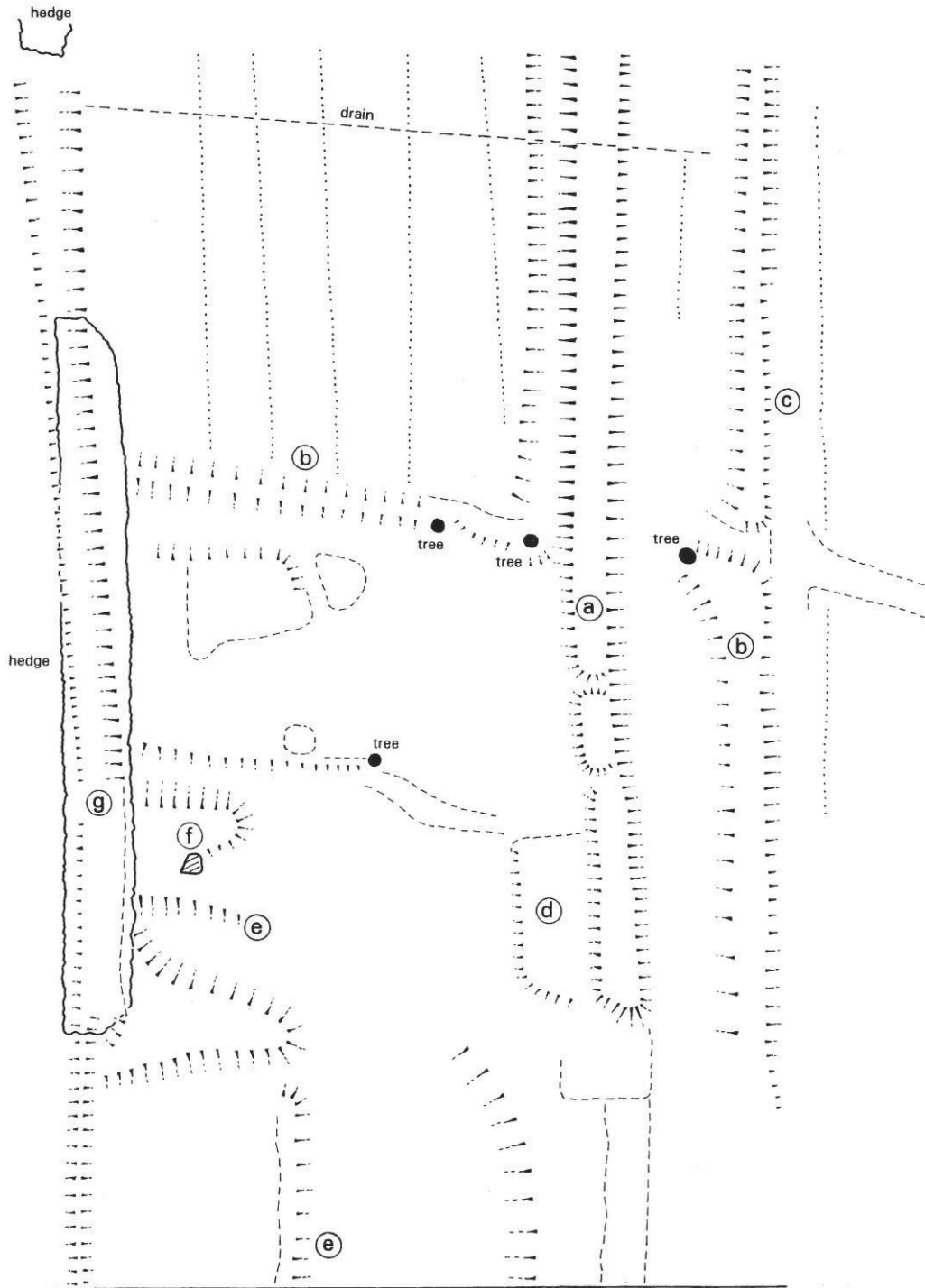
PROJECT		SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS	
TITLE		SURVEY AREA 1	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	2



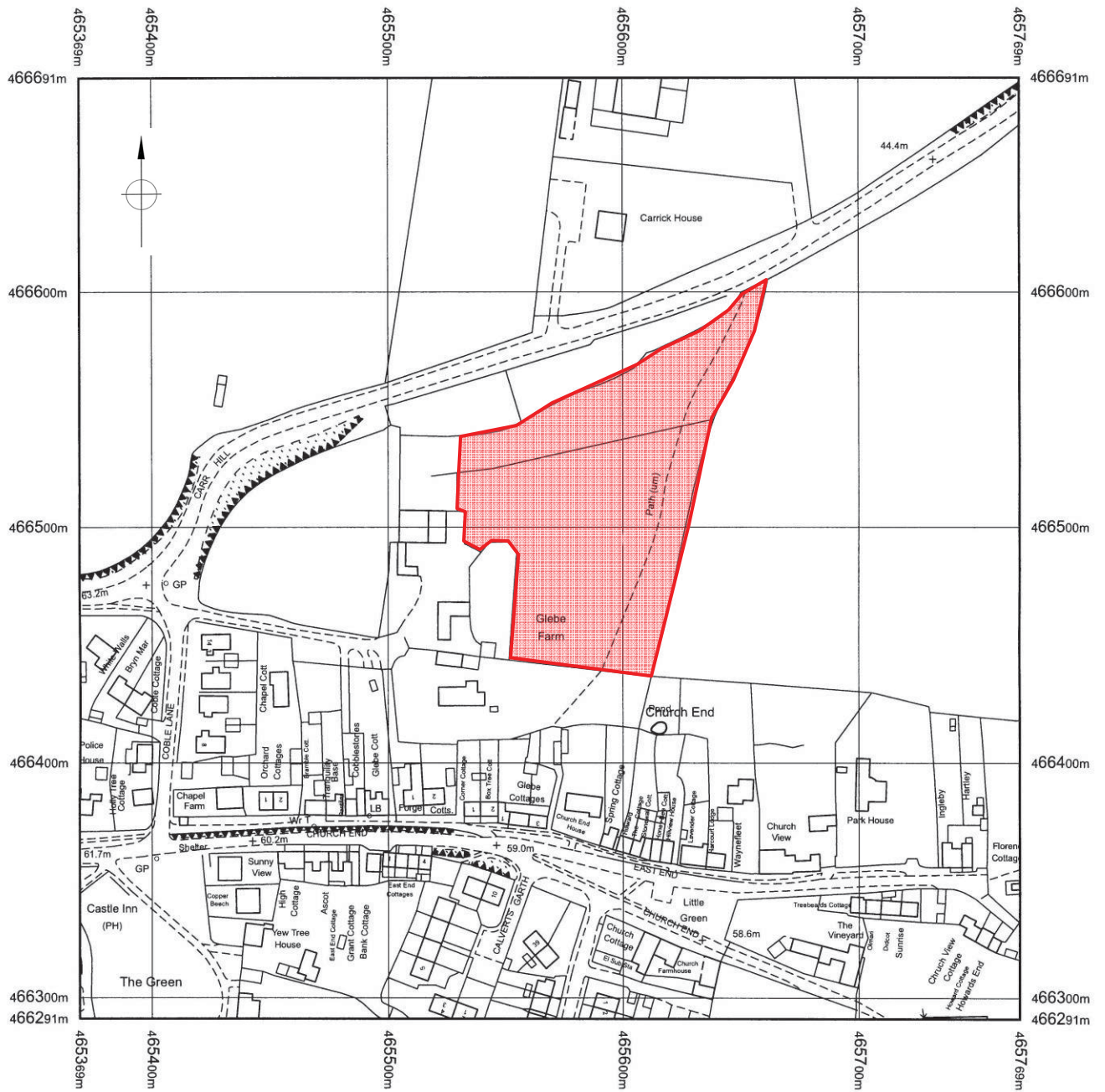
Left: Redrawn section of 1848 tithe map.
 Right: Section of 1856 6" map (sheet 141).

PROJECT	SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS		
TITLE	SURVEY AEA 1: HISTORIC MAPS		
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2011
	EDAS	FIGURE	3

PROJECT		SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS	
TITLE			
SURVEY OF SITE 1			
SCALE		DATE	
AS SHOWN		MAY 2011	
EDAS		FIGURE	
		4	



0 30m



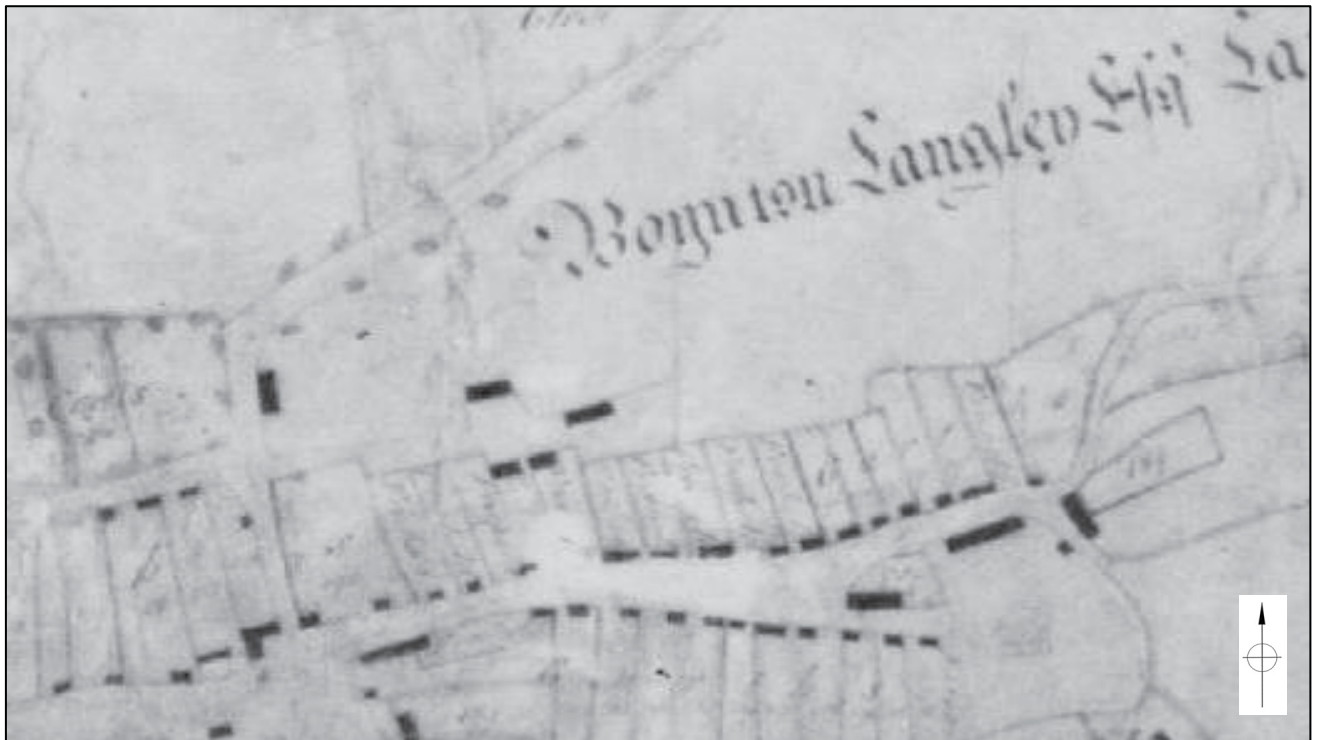
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PROJECT		SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS	
TITLE		SURVEY AREA 2	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	APR 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	5



Top: Section of 1970 aerial photograph (CUCAP BBQ75 taken 4th June 1970).
 Bottom: Section of 1979 aerial photograph (CUCAP BDE48 taken 13th January 1979).

PROJECT		SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS	
TITLE		AREA 2: AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	6



Top: Section of 1765 plan (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/2).
 Bottom: Section of 1776 plan (WYAS WYL100/SH/B4/3).

PROJECT		SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS	
TITLE		AREA 2: HISTORIC MAPS	
SCALE	NTS	DATE	MAY 2011
EDAS		FIGURE	7

PROJECT SHERIFF HUTTON EARTHWORKS	
TITLE SURVEY OF SITE 2	
SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2011
EDAS	FIGURE 8

