

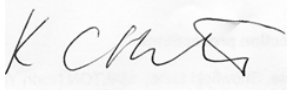
**MAP  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE LTD**

**Land Adjacent to the Red House  
Salents Lane  
Duggleby  
North Yorkshire**

**SE 8783 6610**

**MAP 5.07.13**

**Report on Archaeological Trial Trenching**

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<b>Date:</b> <b>22/02/2013</b>	<b>Date:</b> <b>22/02/2013</b>

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***Non Technical Summary***

*Two Archaeological Trial Trenches were excavated by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd on land adjacent to Red House, Salents Lane, Duggleby, North Yorkshire, during the week of February 4<sup>th</sup> 2013. The work was undertaken as a response to an Outline Planning Application for residential development (Planning Application no. 12/1229/OUT).*

*In Trench 1, an east-west medieval ditch was recorded, over which a chalk-walled building was constructed in the early post-medieval period. Associated mortar flooring suggests that the structure was a dwelling, and the attendant exterior yard-surface contained 17/18<sup>th</sup> century sherds. Further to the south, Trench 2 contained a large intrusion that apparently related to buildings shown on the 1912 Ordnance Survey map.*

*A modest assemblage of medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered.*

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 This report sets out the results of a scheme of Archaeological Trial Trenching that was carried out by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. on land to the west of Red House, Salents Lane, Duggleby, North Yorkshire (Figs. 1 & 2: SE 8783 6610) during the week commencing 4<sup>th</sup> February 2013.
- 1.2 The Trial Trenching was carried out on behalf of Ryedale District Council in response to an Outline Planning Application for residential development at the

site (Ref: 12/01229/OUT). The Heritage and Environment Section, North Yorkshire County Council has advised Ryedale District Council that an archaeological evaluation in advance of the development.

- 1.3 The aim of the Trial Trenching Excavation was to establish the nature, location, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The results of this work are to enable the archaeological impact of the proposed development to be fully appreciated, and the formulation of an appropriate design mitigation, and/or further archaeological work to be agreed in order to preserve any archaeological remains either *in situ* or by record. This strategy follows the policy issued by the Secretary of State for the Environment contained in *Planning Policy Statement 5*, and Policy C 13 within the Local Development Framework of Ryedale District Council.
- 1.4 The MAP site code for the project was MAP 5.07.13.
- 1.5 All work was funded by Ryedale District Council.
- 1.6 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright, Licence No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 The site is situated in the central part of the village of Duggleby, on the northern side of Salents Lane, at its junction with New Road, which is the B1253 leading to Sledmere (Pl. 1). Duggleby is within the civil parish of Kirby Grindalythe. The site existed as an area of grassland measuring approximately 60m x 40m, and was bounded by post and rail fences (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The existing ground level lies between 113 and 114m AOD.

### **3. Geology and Soils**

- 3.1 The soils at the site are of the Coombe 1 Association, well-drained calcareous fine silts that overlie chalky drift and solid chalk bedrock (Mackney *et al.* 1984).

### **4. Historical and Archaeological Background**

- 4.1 Duggleby is situated towards the western end of Great Wold Valley, within which a landscape of prehistoric, Roman and later features have been recorded by aerial photography (Stoertz 1997). Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 1004179 lies c. 300m south-east of the site, centred on the Neolithic, hengiform barrow of Duggleby Howe. Duggleby Howe survived to a height of 6.5m and a diameter of 38m at the time of its excavation by Mortimer in 1890 (Mortimer 1905). Three phases of inhumation burial were succeeded by a fourth phase in which fifty-three cremations were inserted into the top of the primary mound. In its final phase the mound was increased in size, apparently for the installation of a medieval post-mill. The mound lies roughly central to a circular ditch with a diameter of 368m, which is interrupted by causeways. The relationship of the ditch to the mound is uncertain, as is its status as a 'causewayed enclosure'. A recent excavation examined part of the ditch to the west of the mound, recovering antler-picks from the ditch and also locating an assumed Roman field ditch (Gibson 2009).
- 4.2 The cropmarks of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement were plotted by the RCHME on the northern side of the Gypsy Race c. 1km southwest of the site (Stoertz 1997). It is likely that the settlement indicated by the cropmarks extends into the area of Duggleby village as similar cropmarks appear at various locations on the northern side of the Gypsy Race eastwards at Kirby Grindalythe, West Lutton and Weaverthorpe. A settlement shown by the cropmarks of larger, more dispersed enclosures, exists on the southern side of the Gypsy Race (*ibid.*).

- 4.3 Duggleby itself was a pre-conquest settlement, being recorded as Difgeli and Digheli in the Domesday Survey. The place-name means 'Dufgal's farm', Dufgal having a literal meaning of 'black foreigner'(Smith 1937).
- 4.4 Previous fieldwork on the development plot on the opposite side of New Road revealed three linear features, an oven or corn-dryer and a posthole of medieval date (MAP 2002). More significantly, a late medieval courtyard farm consisting of chalk-walled buildings was recorded in 2006 at Back Side, c. 150m west of the site (MAP 2006).
- 4.5 The 1854 Ordnance Survey Map (1:10560 scale) shows the eastern part of the site to be occupied by a two terraces of dwellings, one aligned Salents Lane, the other with New Road (Fig. 3). Part of the back wall of the latter dwellings apparently survives as a stretch of brick wall within the eastern boundary of the site.

## **5. Objectives**

- 5.1 The objectives of the archaeological work were:
1. To determine by means of trial trenching the nature, depth, extent and state of preservation of any archaeological deposits to be affected by the development proposals.
  2. To prepare a report summarising the results of the work and assessing the archaeological implications of the proposed development.
  4. To prepare and submit a suitable archive to the appropriate museum.

## **6. Methodology**

### **6.1 Excavation**

6.1.1 Two trial trenches were excavated; both were 5m long and 2m wide and aligned roughly east to west.

6.1.2 The overburden and topsoil was removed by a tracked 4.5 tonne 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a broad, toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. Machine-removal of deposits ceased at the point where either archaeological or natural deposits were encountered, whichever was the highest. The machined surface was hand-cleaned by trowel (Pls. 1 and 2).

6.1.3 Features were sectioned as appropriate, with section lines placed to show relationships with other features where necessary.

6.1.4 All work was carried out in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists Code of Conduct (IFA 1998).

6.1.5 All artefacts were retained for specialist analysis.

6.1.6 A single sample was taken from Ditch Fill 1010 for environmental analysis (report forthcoming).

### **6.2 On-site Recording**

6.2.1 All archaeological deposits were recorded according to correct principles of stratigraphic excavation on MAP's *pro forma* context sheets which are compatible with the MoLAS recording system.

### **6.3 Plans and Sections**

6.3.1 The full extent of archaeological deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on drawing film. Sections of features and individual layers were drawn at 1:10, also on drawing film, and included an OD height.



## **6.4 Photographic Record**

6.4.1 The photographic record comprised 12 digital images, recording all archaeological features encountered.

## **6.5 Finds**

6.5.1 All finds were cleaned, identified, assessed, dated (if possible), marked (as appropriate), and properly packed and stored according to English Heritage guidelines (EH 1995).

6.5.2 The finds assemblage consisted of 10 pottery sherds, 1 animal bone fragment, 1 CBM fragment and 1 animal bone fragment.

## **7. Results**

### **7.1 Trench 1**

#### **Period – 12-14<sup>th</sup> Century (Figs. ; Pls. 2-3)**

##### **7.1.1 Period 1 – 12-14<sup>th</sup> Century**

Activity in Period 1 consisted of a ditch (cut 1011, fill 1010) on an east to west alignment, cutting in to the natural chalk gravel. Only the southern edge of Ditch 1011 lay within the excavated area, but it appeared to be of V-shaped profile with a depth of 0.37m. The fill (1010) consisted of gravel-rich dark greyish brown silty clay that contained four pottery sherds dating to the 12-14<sup>th</sup> century.

##### **7.1.2 Period 2 – 16-17<sup>th</sup> Century**

A chalk-walled structure (1007) was erected directly over the Period 1 ditch, on the same alignment. Structure 1007 ran for a length of c. 2m before returning to the north out of the excavated area. It was built within a vertically-sided construction trench (cut 1009, fill 1008) and survived as three courses of soil-bonded, roughly squared chalk blocks, faced to both exteriors. On the southern side of Structure 1007, a mortar floor (1005), along with a possible sill-beam (1006) apparently represented internal features. A chalk surface represented by compacted chalk fragments (1004) butted up to the east side of Structure 1007, and contained two 16/17<sup>th</sup> century Red Ware sherds.

### **7.1.3 Period 3 - ?18-19<sup>th</sup> Century**

In Period 3 Structure 1007 was demolished leaving a deposit of loose chalk rubble (1003) that contained sherds ranging in date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, plus a post 1750 pantile fragment. Deposit 1002 apparently represented an old horticultural horizon and was overlain by a deep layer of modern topsoil.

## **7.2 Trench 2 (Figs. ; Pls. 5 and 6)**

7.2.1 Natural deposits in Trench 2 consisted of frost-fractured chalk bedrock. The sole archaeological feature was a large modern intrusion (2003) that occupied the northern part of the excavated area. Feature 2003 was filled with rubble (2002) consisting of chalk blocks and fragments of frogged brick of 20<sup>th</sup> century date (not retained). Deposit 2002 apparently represents demolition rubble, presumably from the cottages that formerly occupied the site. The entire trench was covered by a thick layer of modern topsoil (2001).

## **8. Discussion**

- 8.1 The Trial Trenching identified a sequence of archaeological activity that began in the period spanning the 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> centuries, into the post-medieval period. There were no prehistoric or Romano-British finds or features.
- 8.2 The earliest feature (Period 1) was the east-west aligned Ditch in Trench 1, which can be seen as a 12-14<sup>th</sup> century property boundary. It is interesting that the early-post-medieval (Period 2) structure was built directly on top of the Period 1 ditch, respecting its alignment, suggesting a degree in continuity of occupation. The Period 2 structure had mortar floors perhaps indicating that this was a dwelling rather than outbuilding. The exterior chalk surface was in use in the 17/18<sup>th</sup> century period. The building was apparently aligned along the Gypsy Race, echoing the position of one of the principal buildings recorded at the Back Side / Highbury Farm site. The chalk-walled building at

Salents Lane was demolished certainly by the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, and the later structures shown on the 1912 map appear to be unrelated.

- 8.3 In conclusion, well-preserved medieval and post-medieval remains were identified, the position of the building in relation to the earlier ditch suggesting a degree of continuity. Taken together the features provide information concerning the lay-out of medieval / early post-medieval Duggleby.

## **9. Mitigation**

- 9.1 The archaeological features deposits revealed in Trench 1 demonstrate that any ground disturbance deeper than 0.35-0.40m below the present ground surface will adversely affect significant archaeological deposits and therefore will require further mitigation. The suggested mitigation is an archaeological Strip and Record Excavation.

## 10. Bibliography

Gibson, A 2009 Interim Report on the Excavation at the Duggleby Howe Causewayed Enclosure, July-August 2009.

Mackney, D 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales, Sheet 1: Northern England.

MAP 1996 An Archaeological Excavation at Back Side, Duggleby, North Yorkshire.

MAP 2002 Plot 2, South Wold Farm, Duggleby, North Yorkshire. Archaeological Recording Brief.

Mortimer, J R 1905 Forty Years Researches in British and Saxon Burial Mounds in East Yorkshire.

Smith, A. N. 1937 The Place Names of the East Riding and York

Stoertz, C. 1997 Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds.

## 11. Project Team Details

**Fieldwork:** Mark Stephens

**Report Text:** Mark Stephens

**Figures:** Kelly Hunter

**Report Production and Administration:** Sophie Langford

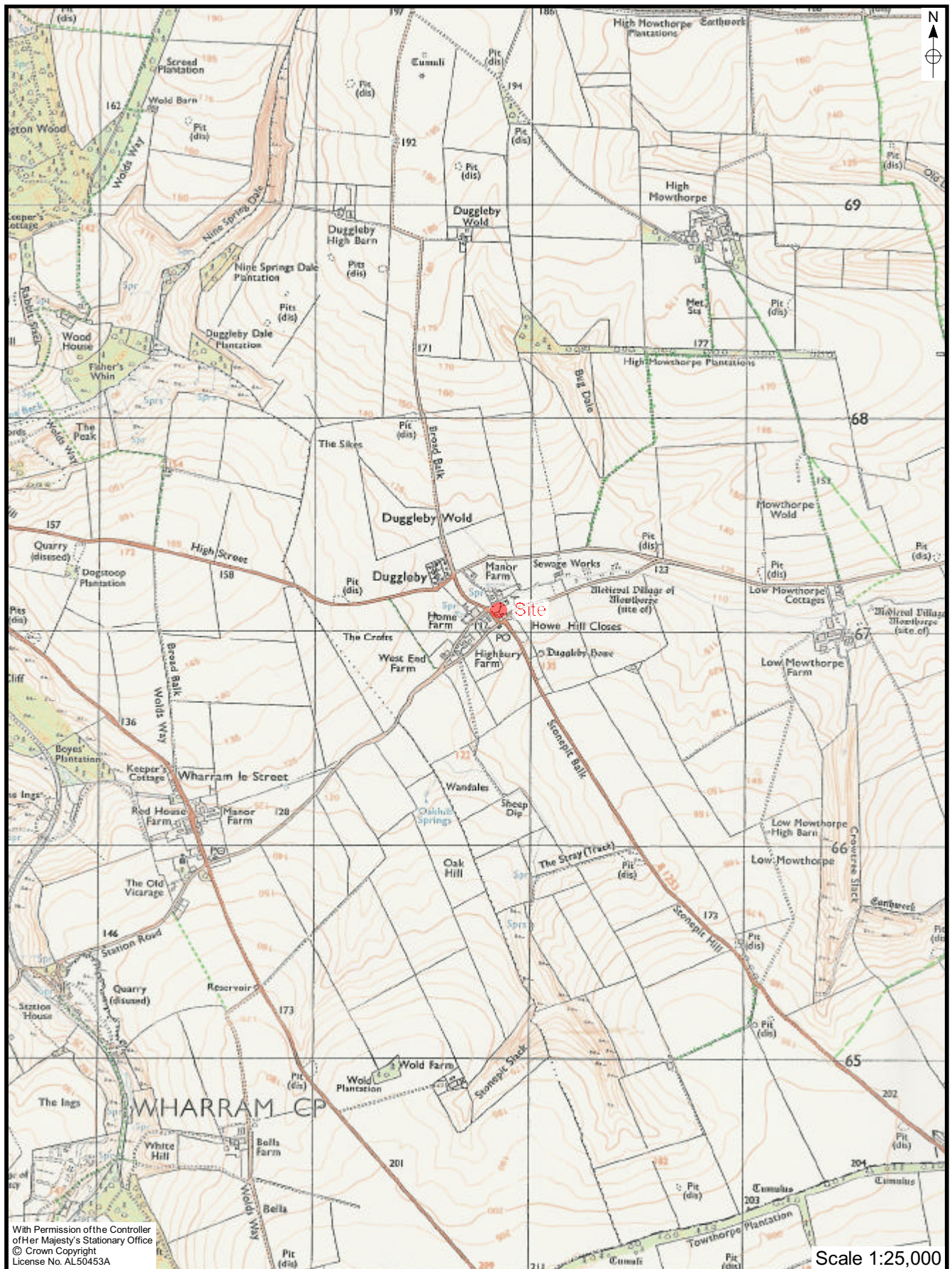


Figure 1. Site Location



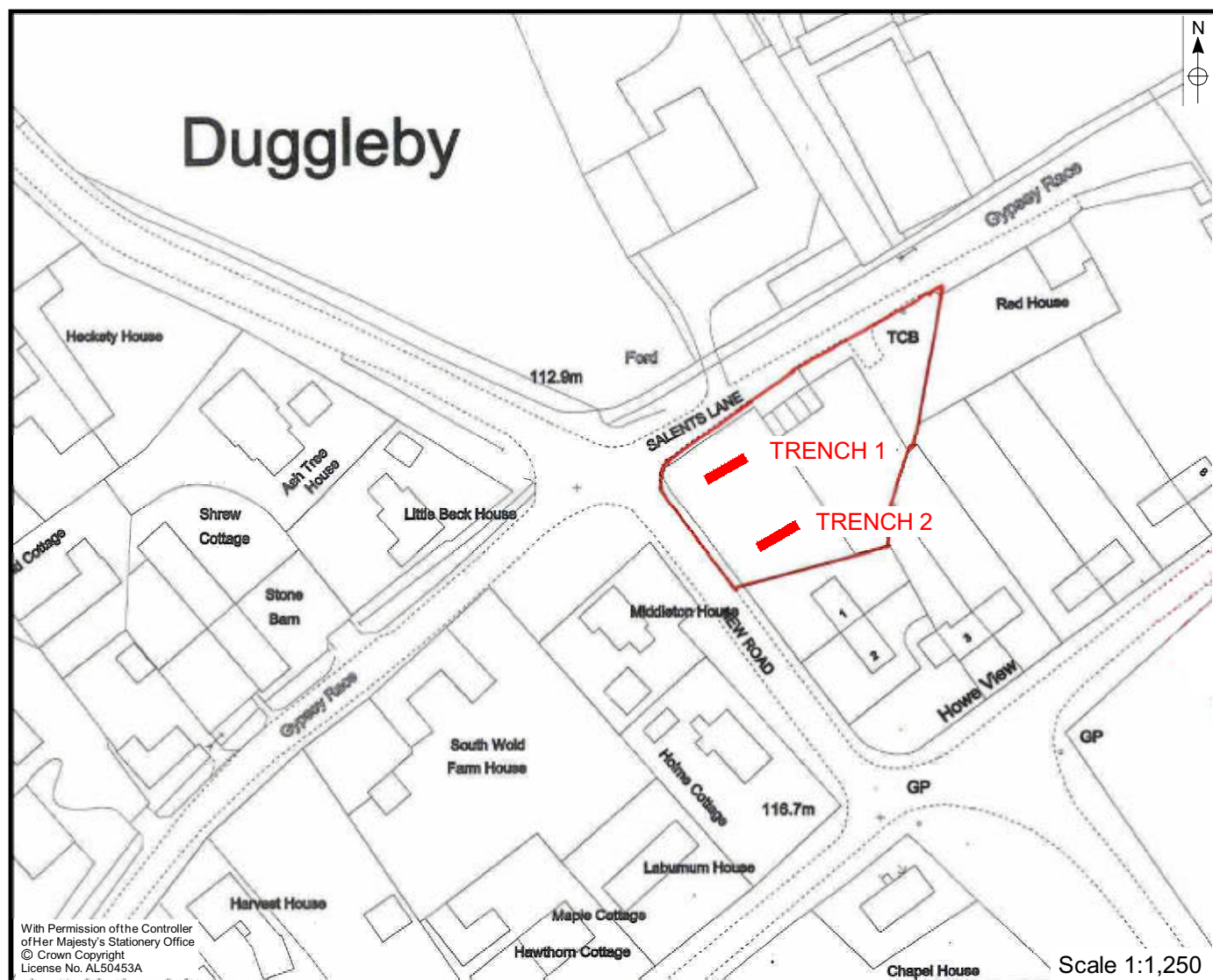


Figure 2. Location of Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2.

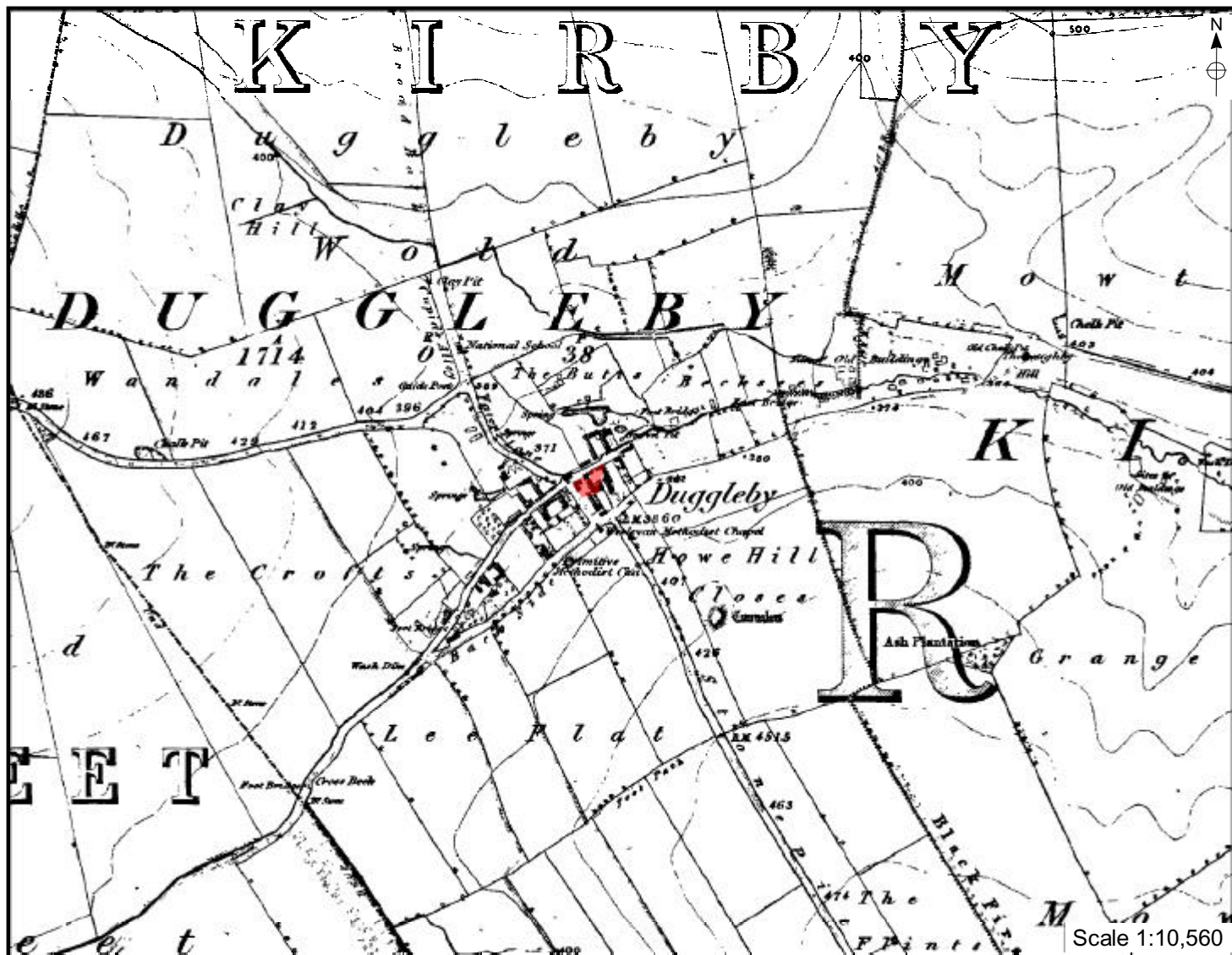


Figure 2. Extract from the 1854 First Edition Ordnance Survey Map.

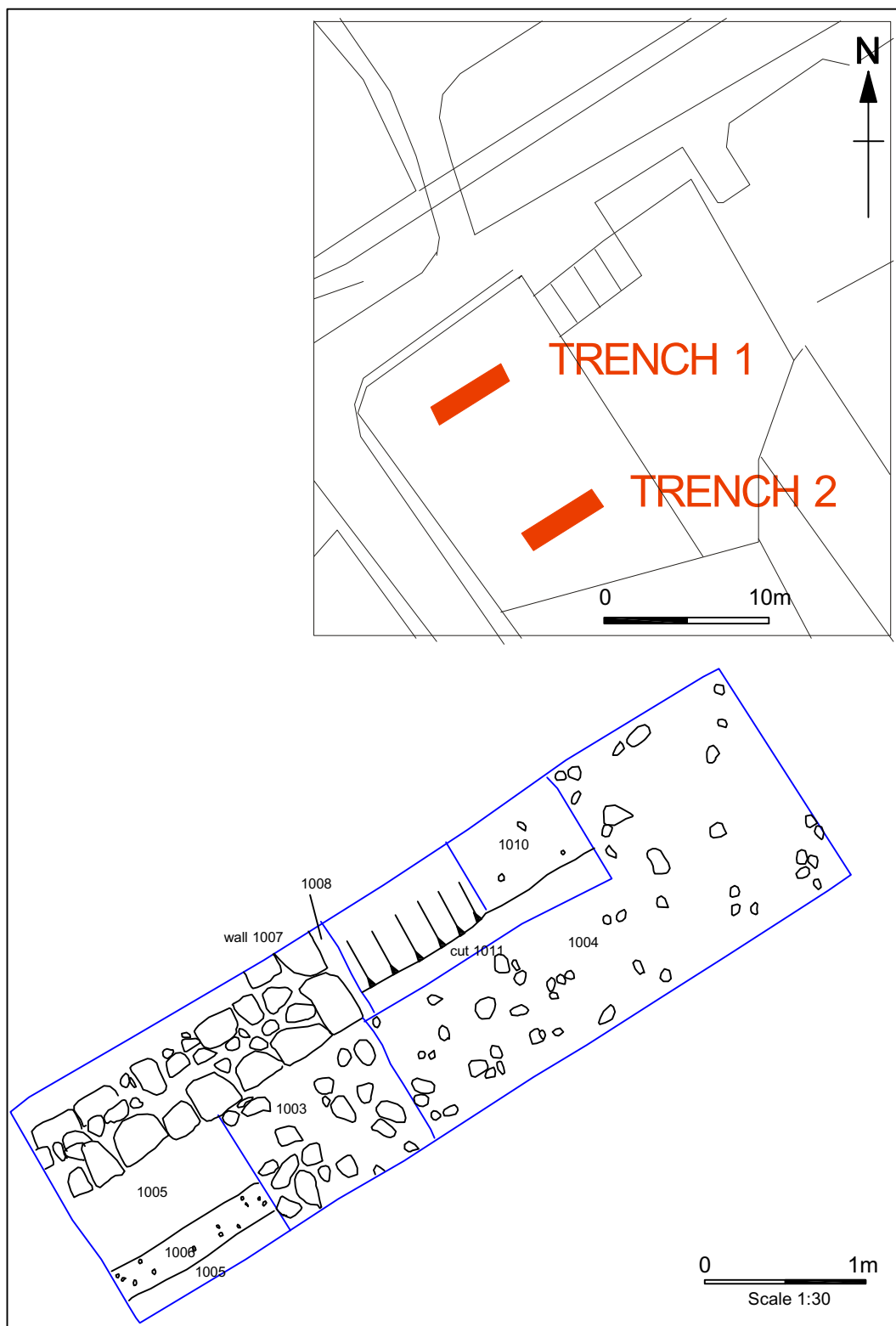


Figure 4. Evaluation Trench 1 Plan.



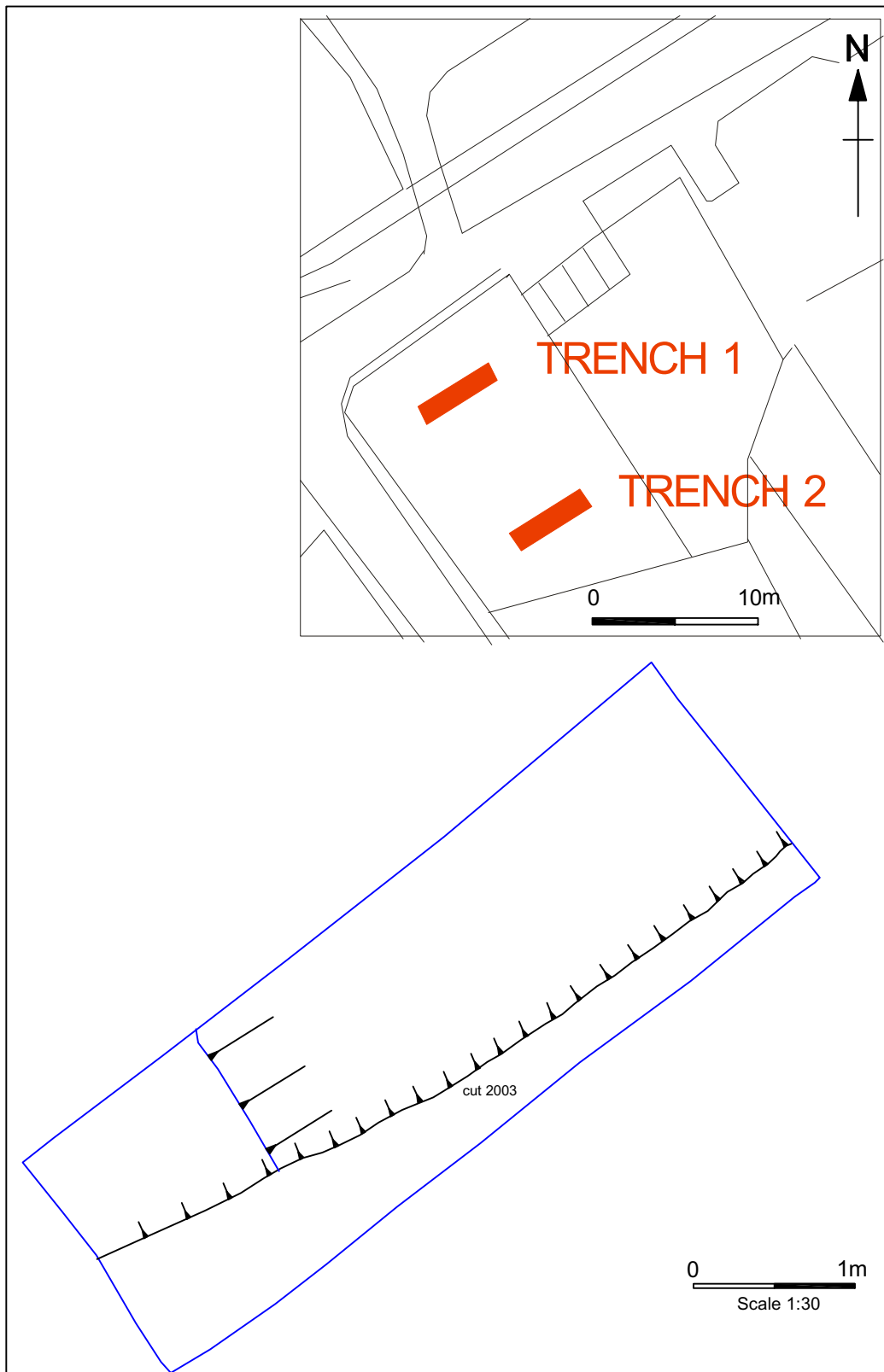


Figure 5. Evaluation Trench 2 Plan.

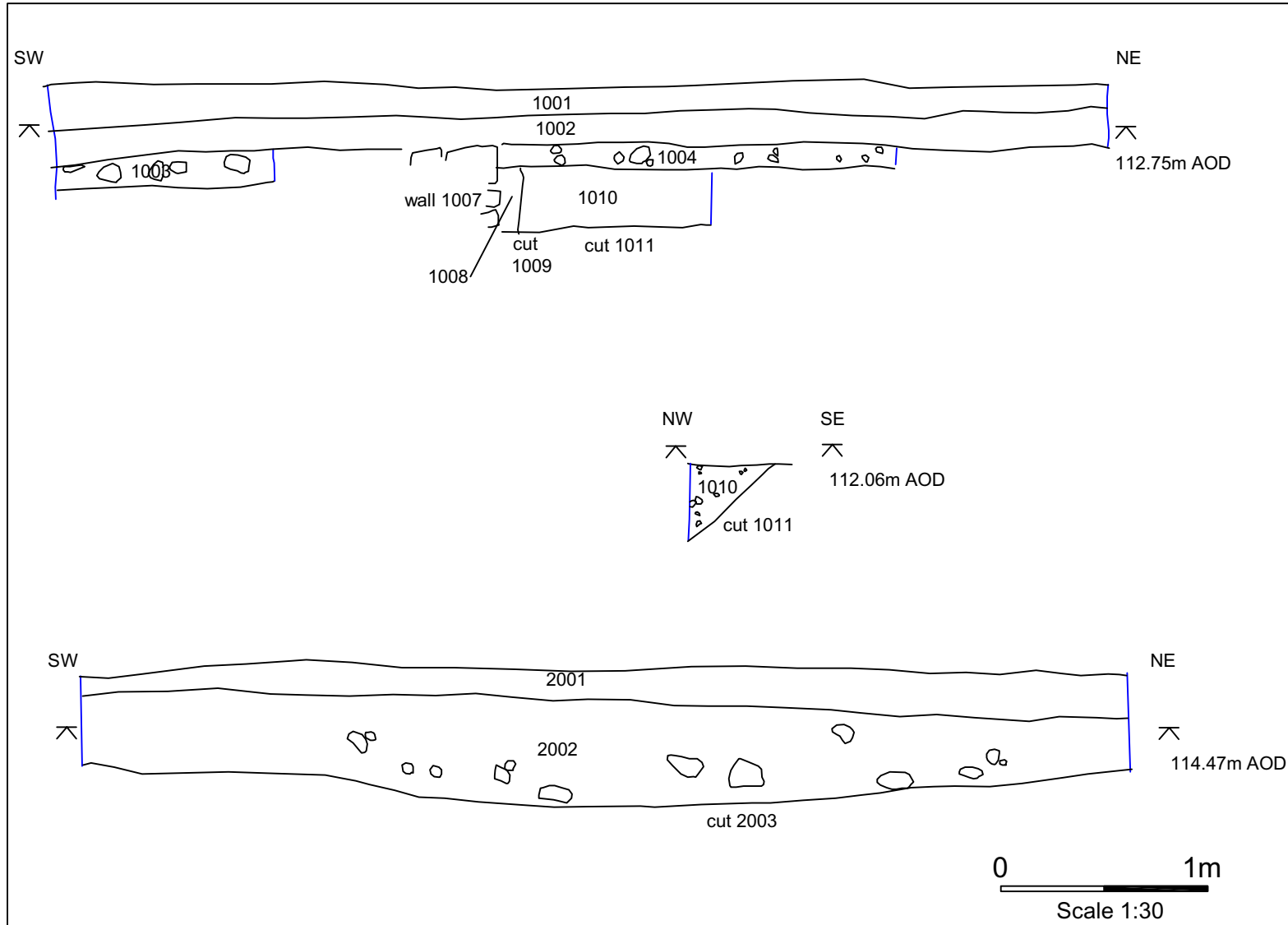


Figure 6. Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2 Sections.



Plate 1. General View of Site. Facing South-east.



Plate 2. 2. Trench 1. Ditch 1001 and Structure 1007. Facing West.





Plate 3. Trench 1. Structure 1007, Mortar Floor 1005 and possible Sill-beam 1006. Facing East.



Plate 4. Trench 1. Chalk Surface 1004. Facing West.





Plate 5. Trench 2. Modern Intrusion 2003. Facing East.



Plate 6. Trench 2. South-facing Section. Facing North.

## APPENDIX 1

### Salents Lane, Duggleby

#### Context Listing

Context	Description
1001	Deposit Modern topsoil
1002	Deposit 10YR 4/2, clay silt
1003	Deposit Chalk rubble in 10 YR 4/2 clay silt matrix
1004	Surface Compacted chalk frags. in 10 YR 4/2 clay silt
1005	Mortar Floor 10 YR 8/2, fine sandy mortar
1006	Deposit 10 YR 6/4 fine gravel; trace of sill beam?
1007	Structure Soil-bonded chalk blocks
1008	Fill 10 YR 4/2 clay silt; fill of 1010
1009	Cut Foundation trench cut
1010	Fill 10 YR 4/2, silty clay; fill of Ditch 1011
1011	Cut Ditch cut
2001	Deposit 10 YR 3/2 clay silt; topsoil
2002	Deposit 10 YR 3/2 clay silt matrix, chalk and brick rubble
2003	Cut Modern intrusion

## APPENDIX 2

#### Finds Catalogue

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight (g)	Spot date
1003	Pottery	4	2 (joining) Gritty Ware 1 Red Ware, 1 N T	194	C18-19th
	CBM	1	Pantile frag.	52	1750+
	Animal Bone	1	Bird femur	3	
1004	Pottery	2	Red Ware, incl. bowl rim	46	C16-17th
1010	Pottery	4	1 BEV-2 glazed jug 3 STAX ( 1cook pot rim)	32	C12-14th

## APPENDIX 3

#### Drawing Archive Listing

Drawing	Scale	Type	Description
1	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench 2
2	1:20	Section	S-facing section Trench 2
3	1:20	Plan	Plan of Trench 1
4	1:20	Section	S-facing section Trench 1
5	1:10	Section	W-facing section Ditch 1011

## APPENDIX 4

## Photographic Archive Listing

### Digital

Frame	Description	Scale	Facing
1	General view of site	N/A	North-west
2	General view of site	N/A	South-east
3	General view Trench 2	1.5 + 1m	East
4	South-facing baulk of Trench 2	1m	North
5	General view of Trench 1	1.5 + 1m	West
6	General view of Trench 1	1.5 + 1m	East
7	Structure 1007	1m	East
8	Structure 1007	1m	West
9	Trench 1 post-exc	1.5 + 1m	East
10	Trench 1 post-exc	1.5 + 1m.	North
11	Trench 1 post-exc	1.5 + 1m	West
12	Wall 1007 and Ditch 1011	0.5m	West