

Figure 3: Detail of pipeline route and archaeological remains in the vicinity of Finghall. Red indicates areas of extant earthworks, green of cropmarks. Numbers are referred to in text above.

Extensive earthworks of ridge and furrow are known from the fields to the south of Hunton village centred on SE 185 922 (fig 4). Those fields to the east and west of the road into the village from the south also contain earthworks of holloways and probable house platforms. These remains no doubt relate to the Medieval village which has shrunk in size since the Middle Ages (plates 1-3). The pipeline is intended to cross this field to the west of the road in front of Old Hall (fig 4 (1)).

The earthwork remains of the Medieval village of Hunton and its open fields are visible both on aerial photographs and on the ground and extend to both sides of the road to the south of the modern village. Further traces were recognised on aerial photographs to the north-east of the village centred on SE 191 929 (fig 4 (2)). Here are found earthworks of ridge and furrow, former fish ponds and holloways as well as the probable house platforms of the Medieval village (see 5.5).

To the north-west of Hunton village the modern field boundaries have fossilised the former tofts and crofts running back from the main village street. There are also traces of ridge and furrow in this area lying parallel to this axis. The pipeline route runs along the side of a track that follows such a boundary at SE 1855 9260 (3). Further north at Wyvill Grange the field at SE 184 937 also contains earthworks of ridge and furrow visible both on aerial photographs and on the ground (fig 4 (4)) (plate 4). This field is also crossed by the intended route of the pipeline.

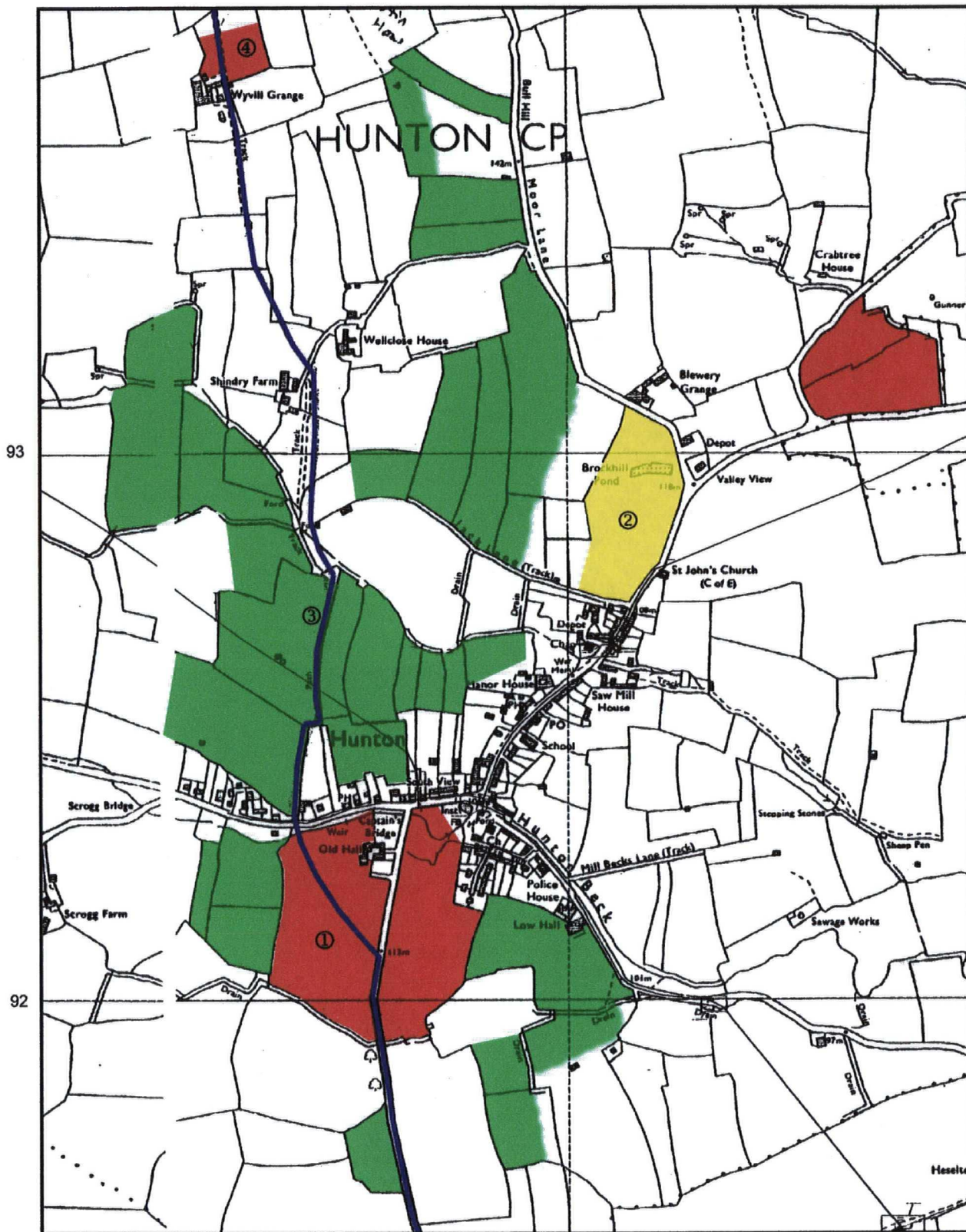


Figure 4: Detail of pipeline route and archaeological remains in the vicinity of Hunton. Red indicates areas of extant earthworks, green of cropmarks, yellow of SAM area. Numbers are referred to in text above.

7.0 Analysis of Impact by Period

7.1 *Late Upper Palaeolithic (c. 10 000 - 7600 BC)*

No archaeological evidence from this period was found in the search.

7.2 *Mesolithic (c. 7600 - 3500 BC)*

No archaeological evidence from this period was found in the search.

7.3 *Neolithic (c. 3500 - 1700 BC)*

A stone axe from the Neolithic was found at Hunton and is now in Sheffield Museum. Although this find is evidence of some kind of Neolithic presence in this area the precise character of settlement or other occupation is not at all clear. The ubiquitous traces of Medieval activity may well have destroyed or masked any further archaeological traces from this period.

7.4 *Bronze Age (c. 1700 - 600 BC)*

There are several indications of the presence of early Bronze Age barrows in this area. The possible ring ditch of a tumulus has been recorded on aerial photographs at SE 1863 8983 which lies only 100m to the east of the intended course of the pipeline to the east of the village of Finghall (fig 3 (4)). Where one round barrow exists there are likely to be others and these may well have been masked by ridge and furrow in this area. Further burial mounds from this period may have existed to the north-west of Hunton village where a burial containing a bronze sword was reportedly discovered in the 18th century. The sword of course is unavailable for study and therefore this burial remains un dated and un confirmed. Place-names with the *low* and *how* elements occur to both east and west of Wyvill Grange (Ayrlow and Astin How) and these may refer to the former presence of such mounds. Again it is highly likely that any other remains have been masked or damaged by Medieval activity.

7.5 *Iron Age & Romano-British (c. 600 BC - AD 410)*

Very little evidence from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods has been forthcoming from this search. The cropmarks of boundary ditches from the field to the south of Wild Wood are un dated but their character suggests that they may derive from this period. The bronze sword mentioned above may equally date from the Iron Age although the number of burials in mounds from this period is very small. Other traces of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement in this area are likely to have been destroyed or masked by the extensive Medieval remains that are found here.

7.6 *Anglo-Saxon to Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1540)*

The area covered by this assessment was heavily populated during the Middle Ages. It includes the sites of at least five Medieval settlements. Three of these are now deserted whilst

two have shrunk in size. Each would have been surrounded by extensive open fields as well as some pasture land. In short the whole area was fully exploited and managed at this time. In many cases subsequent agricultural practice over the last few centuries has favoured the survival of the Medieval landscape and extensive upstanding remains have survived. These relate to both ridge and furrow of the open field and to the holloways, fish ponds and house platforms of the villages themselves. There are two main areas where the intended route of the pipeline passes through such remains and will pose an immediate threat to their survival as earthworks.

Firstly where the pipeline passes by the village of Finghall it crosses two fields to the north and south of Church Lane which both contain cropmarks of ridge and furrow (centred on SE 185 897) (fig 3). The proximity to the village of Finghall suggests that there may also be the remains of settlement in these fields. The fact that here the pipeline is due to cross open farmland and does not follow a field boundary or road would heighten the threat to these archaeological remains. To the north of here near Akebar Farm the ridge and furrow is preserved as earthworks to the east of the road followed by the pipeline (SE 1885 9045). Here the pipeline is following the road but may impinge on the earthworks if it is lain in the verge or in the field immediately adjacent to the road. Likewise further earthworks have been noted in the field to the north of Akebar Farm (fig 3 (3)).

The second main area of Medieval landscape to be affected is found in the vicinity of Hunton (fig 4). Here the pipeline is intended to cross a field to the south of the village at SE 1855 9215. This field contains earthworks of holloways and ridge and furrow as well as others which may relate to Medieval settlement (1). The pipeline again is due to cross this farmland without following a road or boundary and would pose a direct threat to the archaeology. Further north of here the pipeline is intended to follow a farm track for the most part. This track has in some places fossilised the pattern of strips in the open field (3) whilst in others it directly crosses extant ridge and furrow (i.e. north of Wyvill Grange SE 184 937) (4). In some places the proposed route strikes out across open fields and in these cases is likely to cause more damage to archaeological features (i.e. north of Shindry Farm at SE 1845 9335). The whole area between Hunton and Wyvill Grange is covered by remains of ridge and furrow and any route through here would affect these remains. For the most part however they are visible as cropmarks and only as upstanding earthworks in a few cases.

7.7 *Post Medieval*

There are many sites and monuments from this period which have been uncovered by the search. Most of these are quarries, limekilns, field barns and bridges but none of them will be directly affected by the proposed route of the pipeline.

8.0 Conclusions

The area crossed by the proposed pipeline contains archaeological evidence for an extensive Medieval landscape. This is based around the Medieval settlements of Finghall, Aykebergh and Hunton and consists of the remains of ridge and furrow from the open fields as well as house platforms and holloways from former settlements. These features are visible as cropmarks in arable fields but also as earthworks, especially in fields adjacent to current villages. The ridge and furrow is particularly extensive, traces of which are known for most of the area crossed by the pipeline. Settlement remains are restricted to the vicinity of Finghall and Hunton villages as well as the deserted site of *Aykebergh*.

For the majority of its course the pipeline is due to pass along an existing road. Where the pipe is lain actually into the road itself this will pose little apparent threat to archaeological features which are likely to have already been damaged during the road's construction. Where it is lain alongside the road, either in the verge or in the field immediately adjacent then damage to archaeological remains is expected. In some areas the pipeline is planned to cross open farmland and in these cases the greatest risk to archaeological features is expected.

Two main stretches of the pipeline are likely to affect archaeological remains and these are both where it deviates from the road. The first runs from SE 1838 8870 to SE 1885 9056 and passes to the east of the village of Finghall. For most of this stretch the pipeline runs across open farmland and especially to the east of the village strikes through an archaeologically sensitive area. This is likely to contain traces of the Medieval settlement as well as the possible remains of a Bronze Age barrow (fig 3).

The second sensitive stretch of pipeline runs from SE 1865 9200 to SE 1838 9343 (fig 4). For the most part this section follows a farm track which at times is aligned on former Medieval strips from the open field. In some cases it crosses open farmland and may well cut through ridge and furrow. At SE 1855 9215 the pipeline is intended to cross a field rich in earthwork remains of Medieval settlement. It poses a significant threat to the survival of some of these earthworks as upstanding features.

Can exp
diver

9.0 Bibliography.

9.1 *Secondary Sources*

Beresford, M.W. 1955 The Lost Villages of Yorkshire pt iv **Yorkshire Archaeological Journal** 38 280-309

Fleming, A 1998 **Swaledale: Valley of the Wild River** Edinburgh University Press

Hey, D 1986 **Yorkshire From AD 1000** Longman

Keen, L and Radley, J 1971 Petrological identification of Stone Axes **Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society** 37 16-38

Page, W 1914 **Victoria County History of the North riding of Yorkshire vol 1**

Smith, A.H. **The Place-Names of the North Riding of Yorkshire** Cambridge University Press

9.2 *Archives and Libraries*

North Yorkshire County Council. Sites and Monuments Record

North Yorkshire County Council. County Record Office

University of Sheffield Main Library

University of Sheffield Geography Library

National Monuments Record, Swindon.

10.0 Appendix One: Plates



Plate 1: Ridge and furrow earthworks to the south of Hunton village in a field to be crossed by the pipeline. SE 185 922

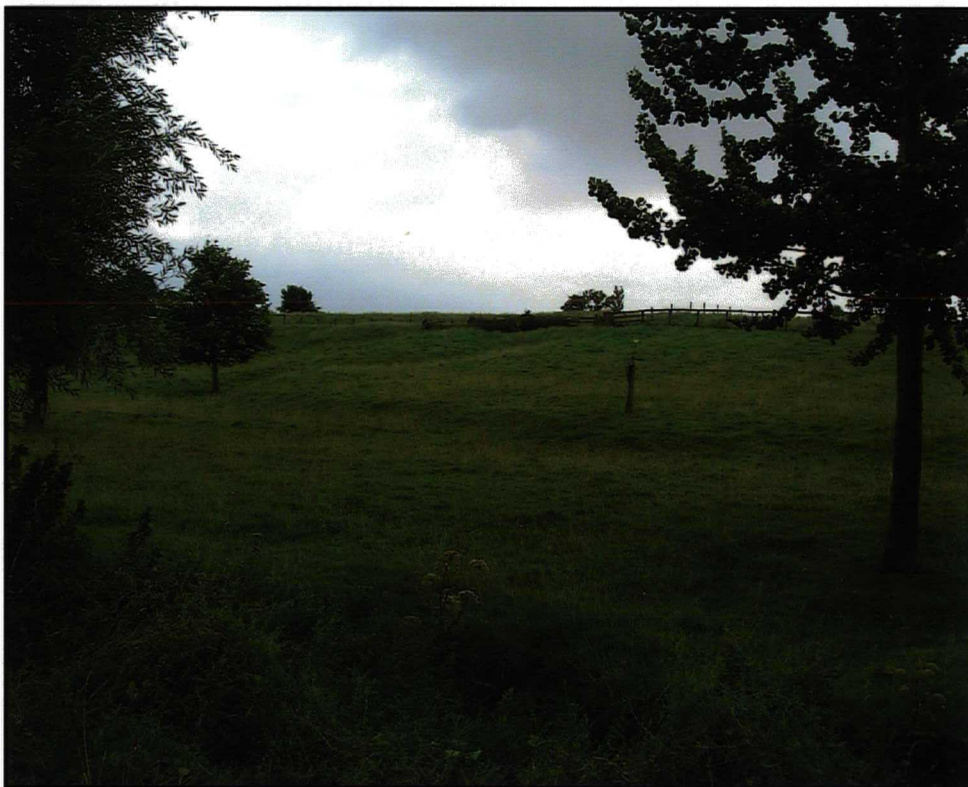


Plate 2: Earthworks to the south of Hunton village in a field to be crossed by the pipeline. They probably relate to the Medieval settlement of Hunton SE 185 922.



Plate 3: Earthworks to the south of Hunton village in a field to be crossed by the pipeline. Old Hall is visible on the left of the picture SE 185 922.



Plate 4: Ridge and furrow earthworks at Wyvill Grange showing the track followed by the proposed route of the pipeline.

11.0 Appendix Two: List of aerial photographs consulted

The following is a list of aerial photographs consulted at the NMR Aerial Photographic Library, Swindon. Each frame or set of frames is identified by their own unique library number (for vertical prints) and accession number (for oblique prints).

Vertical Prints:

Library Number

310	Frames 4083-4087
349	Frames 3267-3271
349	Frames 3323-3327
349	Frames 3354-3358
349	Frames 4267-4271
349	Frames 4323-4327
349	Frames 4354-4358

Obliques:

Accession Number

CAP 8136	Frames 11-12
NMR 12684	Frames 1-2
YDP 13213	Frame 14
YDP 13192	Frame 39A
NMR 12683	Frames 33-34
CAP 8313	Frames 47-52
YDP 13192	Frame 40A
NMR 12331	Frames 5-9
NMR 12353	Frames 58-61