ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES
DURHAM UNIVERSITY

on behalf of
Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group

Hagg Farm Site 101
Swaledale
North Yorkshire

archaeological investigations

report 2794
February 2012

Durham University

Contents

Figures

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1. Summary

The project

1.1 This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological investigations conducted by the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group (SWAAG) with the support of Archaeological Services Durham University, and forming part of the *The Swaledale Project: 7000 Years of a Landscape and its People*. The works comprised a geomagnetic survey of *c*.1ha at Hagg Farm Site 101, followed by the excavation of a single trench targeting a specific earthwork (Platform 3).

Results

1.2 A series of earthworks have been recorded at the site, which have been interpreted as a possible later prehistoric / Roman period settlement containing several house platforms, and also as the possible remains of a medieval farmstead.

1.3 The geophysical survey has confirmed the possible presence of a depth of ploughsoil or ditch fill along the earthworks forming the sides of a triangular area; within this area earthworks were mapped which form a series of terraces or platforms. The earthworks forming the triangular area also continue to the south-east and west; further earthworks are present to the east.

1.4 The southern and eastern linear earthworks may have had tracks along the top of them; this is reflected in the geomagnetic data and, in the case of the southern earthwork, indicated by the presence of cobbles within the excavated trench. This track heads towards a probable area of stone, which could reflect a former building. The other track heads towards the barn to the north.

1.5 The geophysical survey has defined the northern and western sides of what appears to be a rectilinear structure, which is also visible as an earthwork built against the eastern linear earthwork (SWAAG features 6 and 7). There are also several curvilinear anomalies within and outside the triangular area which could reflect the remains of circular and other structures; these features could belong to the same phase as the triangular earthwork. One of these broadly corresponds with the SWAAG platform feature 5.

1.6 Within the excavated trench through SWAAG feature 3, natural subsoil was identified close to the current land surface. There were no indications of truncation or redeposition of the subsoil, as is sometimes associated with platforms terraced into slopes. A stone bank was present across the southern part of the trench, with cobbled surfaces to either side. Across the trench were large quantities of rubble, within which were a selection of post-medieval finds; the origin of this rubble is unclear. There were no other structural remains identified or earlier dating evidence recovered.

1.7 The project provided archaeological training to SWAAG members in excavation and recording techniques.

2. Project background

Location (Figure 1)

2.1 The site is located at Hagg Farm, Fremington, Swaledale (NGR centre: SE 05580 98820). To the south lies the Low Fremington to Marrick road, with West Hagg farm sitting in an adjacent field to the north-east.

Circumstances of the project

2.2 *The Fremington Project* was established by the Swaledale and Arkengarthdale Archaeology Group (SWAAG), the aim of which is to study the archaeological landscape at Hagg Farm, near Reeth in Swaledale, and the adjacent Sorrel Sykes and Marrick Priory Farm. The landscape is thought to comprise 9 settlements within a coaxial field system, and be of later prehistoric / Roman date (Laurie *et al*. 2010). SWAAG subsequently established *The Swaledale Project: 7000 Years of a Landscape and its People*. As part of this project, Archaeological Services Durham University provided professional support, training and supervision to SWAAG for a series of archaeological works at Hagg Site 101, one of the proposed settlement sites. This report presents the results of those works, comprising a geomagnetic survey and an earthwork survey, and an excavation trench across possible house platform 3.

Objectives and research questions

2.3 The principal aim of the geophysical survey was to record and assess the nature and extent of any sub-surface features of potential archaeological significance. The objective of the excavation works was to characterise, excavate and record potentially significant archaeological features identified by the earthwork and geophysical surveys. A series of research questions were also set out in the methods statement for the works.

Method Statement

2.4 The geophysical survey has been undertaken in accordance with instructions from SWAAG and to current national standards and guidance (below, 5.1). The excavation works have been undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement provided by Archaeological Services Durham University (reference PC11.311).

Dates

2.5 Geophysical survey was undertaken on 12th October 2011. Excavation was undertaken between the 31st October and the 8th November 2011. This report was prepared for February 2012.

Personnel

2.6 Geophysical survey was conducted by Andy Platell and Richie Villis (supervisor). Excavation was conducted by members of the SWAAG excavation team, assisted by Stephanie Piper and Tony Liddell (supervisor). This report was prepared by Tony Liddell and Richie Villis, with illustrations by Tony Liddell and David Webster. The geophysical data were processed by Richie Villis. Specialist reporting was conducted by Jennifer Jones (conservation and other finds). The Project Managers, and report editors, were Duncan Hale (geophysics) and Peter Carne (excavation).

Archive/OASIS

2.7 The geophysics site code is **HFS11**, for **H**agg **F**arm, **S**waledale 20**11**. The excavation site code is **HGF11**, for **H**ag**G** **F**arm 20**11**. The archive is currently held by Archaeological Services Durham University and will be deposited in due course.

Archaeological Services Durham University is registered with the **O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of archaeological investigation**S** project (**OASIS**). The OASIS ID number for this project is **archaeol3-116947**.

Acknowledgements

2.8 Archaeological Services is grateful for the assistance of SWAAG, the Yorkshire Dales National Park Authority (YDNPA) and the landowner, David Clark, in facilitating this scheme of works.

3. Landuse, topography and geology

3.1 At the time of these investigations Site 101 was in use as pasture.

3.2 The site had a mean elevation of approximately 212m OD, and was located on the south-facing slope of Fremington Edge.

3.3 Swaledale lies within the Askrigg Block, formed by limestone, shale and sandstone laid in near-horizontal strata. Glacial drift deposits lie above the rock, forming terraces of gravels, clay, limestone and sandstone. The underlying solid geology of Site 101 comprises Visean-Namurian limestone with subordinate sandstone and argillaceous rocks of the Alston Formation in the east, with Visean Middle Limestone overlain by Devensian glaciofluvial sheet deposits of sand and gravel in the west.

4. Historical and archaeological background

4.1 An earthwork survey of the site was produced by SWAAG as part of a wider scheme of survey (the Fremington Project) in SWAAG Archaeological Report No. 1 (Laurie *et al*. 2010). The report concluded that the site is one of 9 separate farmstead settlements within a contemporary coaxial field system, probably of later prehistoric/Roman date. The report acknowledged that there could be chronological depth to the landscape and that dating verification by excavation was required. The site had previously been noted as part of the Swaledale Ancient Land Boundaries Project.

4.2 The report described Site 101 (also called Barn Field Settlement) as a triangular-shaped enclosure of lynchet banks containing seven sub-circular semi-scooped platforms, each up to 7m by 9m in diameter. The boundaries and entrances were seen to link the settlement into the surrounding field and settlement system. Stonework was visible in places within the enclosure banks and the banks of Platform 3; a possible entrance into this platform was also visible as an earthwork. Because of the quality of the extant earthwork in this location, this platform was selected for excavation.

4.3 Prior to the SWAAG earthwork survey and interpretation, an outline survey of the site and the Hagg farm landscape had been conducted (EDAS 1997). In this report, the site is described as a possible medieval farmstead, comprising three possible building platforms within a possible enclosure formed by the banks. One of these may reflect a rectangular building. The survey also refers to the RCHME Yorkshire Dales survey, where two features are noted on the site, interpreted as a quarry and a rectangular structure, although correlation with the EDAS survey features is not

straightforward. The EDAS survey also refers to the correlation of the eastern earthwork bank with a 19th-century field boundary.

4.4 A geophysical survey was conducted by SWAAG and Archaeological Services, at Hagg Farm Site 103, *c*. 150m to the north, in 2011 (Archaeological Services 2011). SWAAG carried out an earthwork survey in November 2009 at Site 103 and identified a number of potential building platforms and associated structures (Laurie *et al*. 2010). A single sherd of black burnished ware was also recovered from a molehill at the site, which has led to the site being interpreted as a possible late Iron Age or Romano-British settlement. The geophysical survey at Site 103 detected a well-defined enclosure, where anomalies complemented previously recorded earthworks. Two 'annexes' were detected to the south-east and south-west of the main enclosure, providing three distinct zones at the settlement which were perhaps used for occupation, some small-scale industrial or craft activity and stock (Archaeological Services 2011).

5. Geophysical survey

Standards

5.1 The surveys and reporting were conducted in accordance with English Heritage guidelines, *Geophysical survey in archaeological field evaluation* (David, Linford & Linford 2008); the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) *Standard and Guidance for archaeological geophysical survey* (2011); the IfA Technical Paper No.6, *The use of geophysical techniques in archaeological evaluations* (Gaffney, Gater & Ovenden 2002); and the Archaeology Data Service *Guide to Good Practice: Geophysical Data in Archaeology* (Schmidt & Ernenwein 2011).

Technique selection

5.2 Geophysical survey enables the relatively rapid and non-invasive identification of sub-surface features of potential archaeological significance and can involve a suite of complementary techniques such as magnetometry, earth electrical resistance, ground-penetrating radar, electromagnetic survey and topsoil magnetic susceptibility survey. Some techniques are more suitable than others in particular situations, depending on site-specific factors including the nature of likely targets; depth of likely targets; ground conditions; proximity of buildings, fences or services and the local geology and drift.

5.3 In this instance, based on earthwork evidence and previous work in the vicinity, it was considered likely that cut features such as ditches and pits would be present on the site, and that other types of feature such as trackways, wall foundations and fired structures (for example kilns and hearths) might also be present.

5.4 Given the anticipated shallowness of targets and the non-igneous geological environment of the study area a geomagnetic technique, fluxgate gradiometry, was considered appropriate for detecting the types of feature mentioned above. This technique involves the use of hand-held magnetometers to detect and record anomalies in the vertical component of the Earth's magnetic field caused by variations in soil magnetic susceptibility or permanent magnetisation; such anomalies can reflect archaeological features.

Field methods

5.5 A 20m grid was established across the survey area and tied-in to known, mapped Ordnance Survey points using a Trimble Pathfinder Pro XRS global positioning system with real-time correction.

5.6 Measurements of vertical geomagnetic field gradient were determined using Bartington Grad601-2 dual fluxgate gradiometers. A zig-zag traverse scheme was employed and data were logged in 20m grid units. The instrument sensitivity was nominally 0.03nT, the sample interval was 0.25m and the traverse interval was 1m, thus providing 1,600 sample measurements per 20m grid unit.

5.7 Data were downloaded on site into a laptop computer for initial processing and storage and subsequently transferred to a desktop computer for processing, interpretation and archiving.

Data processing

5.8 Geoplot v.3 software was used to process the geophysical data and to produce both a continuous tone greyscale image and a trace plot of the raw (minimally processed) data. The greyscale image and interpretations are presented in Figure 2; the trace plot is provided in Figure 5. In the greyscale image, positive magnetic anomalies are displayed as dark grey and negative magnetic anomalies as light grey. A palette bar relates the greyscale intensities to anomaly values in nanoTesla.

5.9 The following basic processing functions have been applied to the geomagnetic data:

clip	clips data to specified maximum or minimum values; to eliminate large noise spikes; also generally makes statistical calculations more realistic
zero mean traverse	sets the background mean of each traverse within a grid to zero; for removing striping effects in the traverse direction and removing grid edge discontinuities
interpolate	increases the number of data points in a survey to match sample and traverse intervals; in this instance the data have been interpolated to 0.25m x 0.25m intervals

Interpretation: anomaly types

5.10 A colour-coded geophysical interpretation plan is provided. Three types of geomagnetic anomaly have been distinguished in the data:

positive magnetic	regions of anomalously high or positive magnetic field gradient, which may be associated with high magnetic susceptibility soil-filled structures such as pits and ditches
negative magnetic	regions of anomalously low or negative magnetic field gradient, which may correspond to features of low magnetic susceptibility such as wall footings and other concentrations of sedimentary rock or voids

dipolar magnetic	paired positive-negative magnetic anomalies, which typically reflect ferrous or fired materials (including fences and service pipes) and/or fired structures such as kilns or hearths

Interpretation: features

5.11 A colour-coded archaeological interpretation plan is provided.

5.12 Magnetic anomalies have been detected across Site 101 which broadly correspond to earthwork features previously recorded by SWAAG (Laurie *et al*. 2010); Figure 3 presents the SWAAG survey, the earthwork survey conducted during the excavation as part of this project, and the greyscale, with the SWAAG feature numbers marked on each.

5.13 Several strong geomagnetic anomalies have been detected which broadly correspond to the earthworks of the triangular "enclosure".

5.14 The north bank of this triangle has been detected as a strong positive magnetic anomaly. This reflects relative increases in high magnetic susceptibility soils and sediments, often in cut features such as ditches, but also upcast as banks or to create terraces; this is compatible with interpretation of the feature as lynchetted.

5.15 The other two sides of the triangle have been detected as broad linear bands of dipolar magnetic anomalies. Typically these anomalies reflect ferrous or fired materials, such as brick rubble or clinker, but can also reflect igneous stone. It is considered that these anomalies may reflect metalled surfaces, possibly former tracks.

5.16 A single curvilinear positive magnetic anomaly has been detected at the north of the "enclosure". This may reflect a soil-filled ditch feature, such as a ring-ditch slot associated with round-house construction. It measures approximately 10m in diameter and broadly corresponds to the north and west edges of Platform 5 as identified in the earthwork survey (Figure 3).

5.17 Several negative magnetic anomalies have also been detected within the "enclosure". These are likely to reflect concentrations of sedimentary rock, possibly reflecting the presence of stone surfaces and walls. These include the area sampled by the excavation trench, and a large area at the western end of the "enclosure".

5.18 A number of magnetic anomalies corresponding to the large L-shaped earthwork in the north-east of the area (Platform 10) have been detected. Linear and curvilinear positive magnetic anomalies may reflect soil-filled ditch features. Two curvilinear negative magnetic anomalies are likely to reflect sedimentary rock, possibly wall-footings.

5.19 A rectilinear positive magnetic anomaly has been detected to the east of Platform 11. This may reflect a soil-filled ditch feature. A larger and stronger positive magnetic anomaly at the west corner may reflect a soil-filled pit.

5.20 A weak positive magnetic anomaly has been detected, aligned north-west/south-east, at the western corner of the area. This may reflect a ditch feature. A similar

anomaly has been detected immediately to the north-west, which runs parallel with the current field boundary and may reflect an earlier boundary ditch.

5.21 Several curvilinear positive magnetic anomalies have also been detected to the north-west of the triangular "enclosure". These are likely to reflect soil-filled ditch features, perhaps associated with an earlier enclosure system. A discrete positive magnetic anomaly, which may reflect a pit feature, has also been detected to the south.

5.22 The linear chain of dipolar magnetic anomalies detected aligned north/south from the gate to the barn reflects the location of a gravel track. The stronger concentration of dipolar anomalies at the south end of this reflects a large pile of gravel.

5.23 Large and strong dipolar magnetic anomalies detected at the north edge of the survey reflect the barn and associated ground disturbance. A large and strong discrete dipolar magnetic anomaly at the west of the area reflects an old trailer chassis. Dipolar magnetic anomalies detected along the north-east, east and south-east edges of the survey area reflect metal fences. Chains of dipolar magnetic anomalies against the eastern bank of the enclosure may reflect a rectilinear structure here, reflected in the earthwork survey and by SWAAG features 6 and 7.

5.24 The other anomalies detected here are small, discrete dipolar magnetic anomalies. These almost certainly reflect items of near-surface ferrous and/or fired debris, such as horseshoes and brick fragments.

6. The excavation

Introduction

6.1 The trench was positioned to investigate Platform 3 within Hagg Site 101, located specifically to test a potential entrance and associated platform and north bank/wall of a possible circular structure.

Survey

6.2 During the course of the excavation, earthwork survey was conducted by SWAAG members, who received training in the survey equipment. The survey was conducted utilising Leica Viva GS15 global navigation satellite system (GNSS), with real time kinematic (RTK) correction typically providing accuracy of approximately 10mm, and output via AutoCAD Map 3D 2012. The results are presented in Figure 3b.

The trench (Figures 4, 6-10)

6.3 The trench was aligned north-east/south-west, and originally measured 9m by 3m. The trench was then extended 2m north-east and 2m south-west, resulting in a final trench measurement of 13m by 3m.

6.4 Natural subsoil [11], an orange-brown mix of clay, sandy clay and gravel with frequent inclusions of sub-angular cobbles and infrequent glacial boulders was identified between 0.33m and 0.69m below the present ground level. This sloped down to the south, in line with the valley contouring, dropping from 212.21m OD to 211.54m OD within the trench limits. A sondage was excavated into the natural

subsoil [7]. There was no indication of the truncation or re-deposition of this material.

6.5 A stone bank [F12] was located 1.3m from the south-west end of the trench, running in a north-west/south-east direction and set on the natural subsoil. The construction utilised glacial stones and boulders, creating a crude discontinuous inner and outer face with a rubble infill. The bank was 2.29m wide, with the rubble core measuring 1.74m in width. The wall sat in no discernable cut, and survived to a maximum height of 0.4m. A small depression in the top of the bank corresponds with an area where no larger stones were present, and may partially reflect a sheep path and erosion.

6.6 Two layers of cobbles butted the south side of the bank [F12]. The primary deposit [10] lay at 211.64m OD, and comprised a tightly compacted metalled surface of rounded and sub-rounded stones. The deposit was approximately 0.08m thick, laid on the surface of the natural clay, and set within a loose silty clay matrix. Directly over this was a further layer of cobbles [6] (Figure 9), uniform in nature and potentially acting as a replacement surface rather than a repair. This layer was 0.07m thick and set in an orange-brown sandy clay matrix. Both layers were laid against the bank [F12] and extended beyond the trench limits. They may have formed part of a track along the top of the southern bank, leading up from the gate to the north-west.

6.7 To the north side of the bank [F12] lay a further cobbled surface [8: 0.09m thick], set within an orange-brown sandy clay matrix and on a natural limestone outcrop within the glacial deposits [11]. The cobble surface was 2.48m wide and aligned parallel with the bank. Along its north-east edge was a series of aligned larger stones and cobbles, forming a crude kerb to the surface. A patch of cobbles [9] overlay this near the northern edge, which may reflect the remains of a truncated surface or an area of repair.

6.8 To the north of the cobbles and overlaying the subsoil was a small deposit of orange-brown moderately compact silty clay [4: 0.07- 0.09m deep]. Over this was similar material forming a soil matrix for a rubble layer which spread across the trench [3]. The rubble comprised rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, from 0.12 to 0.34m in diameter. A variety of post-medieval finds were recovered from this layer.

6.9 Over the top of rubble layer [3] was a shallow subsoil [2: 0.03-0.2m deep], a brown-orange friable sandy clay which contained modern and post-medieval material such as an iron harness-ring (used for harnessing cattle and other livestock to walls, fences and posts) and a partial sheep burial.

6.10 Overlying the subsoil was topsoil and turf [1], averaging 0.14m thick. However, where the rubble overlay cobbled surface [8] and bank [F12] (Figure 10), the topsoil and subsoil were extremely thin, with evidence of rubble [3] breaking the surface. This is likely to have been caused by erosion by sheep.

7. The finds

Pottery assessment

Results

7.1 Five sherds of domestic and utilitarian pottery of 19th or early 20th-century date were recovered, with a total weight of 32g. A fragment from a possible marmalade jar in white glazed earthenware with traces of black transfer printed legend was found unstratified. Context [1] had two small body sherds of earthenware, one yellow glazed and one brown glazed. Context [2] produced part of the base of a black glazed earthenware vessel and a flake of white glazed earthenware.

Recommendation

7.2 No further work is recommended.

Animal bone assessment

Results

7.3 Animal bones were recovered from two contexts. The topsoil [1] produced two unidentifiable fragments of bone.

7.4 Context [5] produced a partial sheep burial. Both mandibles are present with molar 2 in the process of eruption, indicating an age at death of about one year old. The bones do not appear to be of any great antiquity but are in very poor condition with loss of surface detail and flaking of the cortex on the major limb bones. Besides the mandibles, the head and neck are represented by loose maxillary teeth, part of the basioccipital and parts of the atlas and axis vertebrae. No other vertebrae, or any ribs, have survived. The left forelimb is the most complete leg represented with recognisable fragments of scapula, humerus, radius, metacarpal and first phalanges. Parts of the humerus and metacarpal of the right forelimb survive. The femora and tibiae are mostly reduced to indeterminate, disintegrating shaft fragments. The head of the left femur and ischial facet of the articulating left acetabulum are still recognisable, together with the right metatarsal, both astragali and part of the right calcaneum. The surviving epiphyses are unfused, with the exception of the proximal radius. This corroborates the age suggested from the teeth.

7.5 These remains indicate the interment of a young sheep, which had presumably succumbed to natural causes, in soil conditions hostile to the preservation of bone.

Recommendation

7.6 No further work is recommended.

Clay pipe assessment

Results

7.7 Three pieces of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered, two from context [1] and one from context [3]. There were no stamps or maker's marks. These are likely to be 18th or 19th century in date.

Recommendation

7.8 No further work is recommended.

Glass assessment

Results

7.9 Three pieces of glass were found. Two pieces of clear, flat, unweathered water white window glass came from contexts [1] and [2]. These are of recent date. Context [1] also produced a small body sherd from a dark green drinks bottle. The curvature of the glass suggests the bottle was quite small and therefore probably held beer rather than wine. The fragment cannot be closely dated, but as the glass surface shows some slight imperfections, it is likely to be of 19th or early 20th century date.

Recommendation

7.10 No further work is recommended.

Building materials assessment

Results

7.11 One piece of weathered fired clay building material came from context [4]. The fabric is not highly fired and traces of only one original surface survive. No dimension is intact, and none is less than 27mm, making it likely to be an un-dateable brick fragment.

Recommendation

7.12 No further work is recommended.

Iron objects assessment

Results

7.13 Six highly corroded nails fragments were recovered. One nail shank fragment came from context [1] and three from [8]. Pieces of 19th century, machine-made nails came from contexts [2] and [3].

7.14 Context [2] produced a corroded piece of semi-circular iron, 135mm wide (max), made from circular to oval bar 12mm diameter. Each end has a small loop 34mm diameter with a perforation 15mm diameter. One of these holds a sub-rectangular closed chain link 84 x 45mm and 9mm diameter. This is possibly part of a device used for animal tethering. It appears to be hand wrought rather than machine made and is likely to be post-medieval to early modern in date.

Recommendation

7.15 No further work is recommended.

Copper alloy objects assessment

Results

7.16 Context [3] produced four very highly corroded fragments of copper alloy (SF1), possibly from the same artefact, though no relationship could be established between the fragments. The pieces consist of a circular, dished fragment 15.5mm diameter, with white metal plating on one side, a length of possible edging strip, 16mm long x 2mm wide, also with white metal plating, and two small (15 x 11 mm max) irregularly shaped fragments which have traces of repoussée decoration with possible floral motifs, perforations and pelleting against a background of extremely fine ribbing at c4 lines per mm.

7.17 The decorated pieces were analysed using EDXRF (energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence), and identified as leaded brass. All the fragments are made of

extremely and evenly thin metal (0.4 – 0.6mm). This, together with the very fine surface ribbing, suggests factory manufacture and therefore a post-medieval date.

7.18 The fragments were surface cleaned and consolidated using 6% Paraloid B72 (an ethyl methacrylate co-polymer) in acetone.

Recommendation

7.19 No further work is recommended.

Flint assessment

Results

7.20 Two pieces of flint from contexts [1] and [2] were found to have been naturally fractured.

Recommendation

7.21 No further work is recommended.

8. The palaeoenvironmental evidence

8.1 No material suitable for palaeoenvironmental assessment was recovered.

9. The archaeological resource

9.1 A series of earthworks have been recorded at the site, which have been interpreted as a possible later prehistoric / Roman period settlement containing several house platforms, and also as the possible remains of a medieval farmstead.

9.2 The geophysical survey has confirmed the possible presence of a depth of ploughsoil or ditch fill along the earthworks forming the sides of a triangular area; within this area earthworks were mapped which form a series of terraces or platforms. The earthworks forming the triangular area also continue to the south-east and west; further earthworks are present to the east.

9.3 The southern and eastern linear earthworks may have had tracks along the top of them; this is reflected in the geomagnetic data and, in the case of the southern earthwork, indicated by the presence of cobbles within the excavated trench. This track heads towards a probable area of stone, which could reflect a former building. The other track heads towards the barn to the north.

9.4 The geophysical survey has defined the northern and western sides of what appears to be a rectilinear structure, which is also visible as an earthwork built against the eastern linear earthwork (SWAAG features 6 and 7). There are also several curvilinear anomalies within and outside the triangular area which could reflect the remains of circular and other structures; these features could belong to the same phase as the triangular earthwork. One of these broadly corresponds with SWAAG platform feature 5.

9.5 Within the excavated trench through SWAAG feature 3, natural subsoil was identified close to the current land surface. There were no indications of truncation or redeposition of the subsoil, as is sometimes associated with platforms terraced into slopes. A stone bank was present across the southern part of the trench, with

cobbled surfaces to either side. Across the trench were large quantities of rubble, within which were a selection of post-medieval finds; the origin of this rubble is unclear. There were no other structural remains identified or earlier dating evidence recovered.

10. Sources

Archaeological Services 2011 *Maiden Castle and West Hagg, Swaledale, North Yorkshire: geophysical surveys* Unpublished report **2631**, Archaeological Services Durham University

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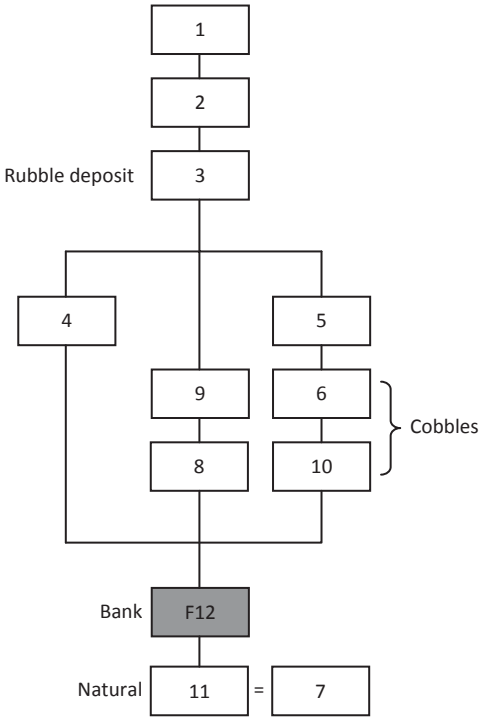
Appendix 1: Data table

Table 1.1: Context data

The • symbols in the columns at the right indicate the presence of finds of the following types: P pottery, B bone, M metals, F flint, I industrial residues, G glass, C ceramic burnt material, O other materials.

No	Area	Description	P	B	M	F	I	G	C	O
1	-	Topsoil	•	•	•	•		•		
2	-	Subsoil	•		•	•		•		
3	-	Clearance rubble deposit			•					•
4	-	Orange-brown deposit in NE quadrant of trench. Same as [5]							•	
5	-	Orange-brown deposit in SW quadrant of trench. Same as [4]		•						
6	-	Cobble deposit								
7	-	Loose stony deposit in NE quadrant of trench								
8	-	Cobble deposit			•					
9	-	Secondary cobble deposit								
10	-	Secondary cobble deposit								
11	-	Natural glacial substrate								
F12	-	Bank								

Appendix 2: Stratigraphic matrix



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Hagg Farm Site 101
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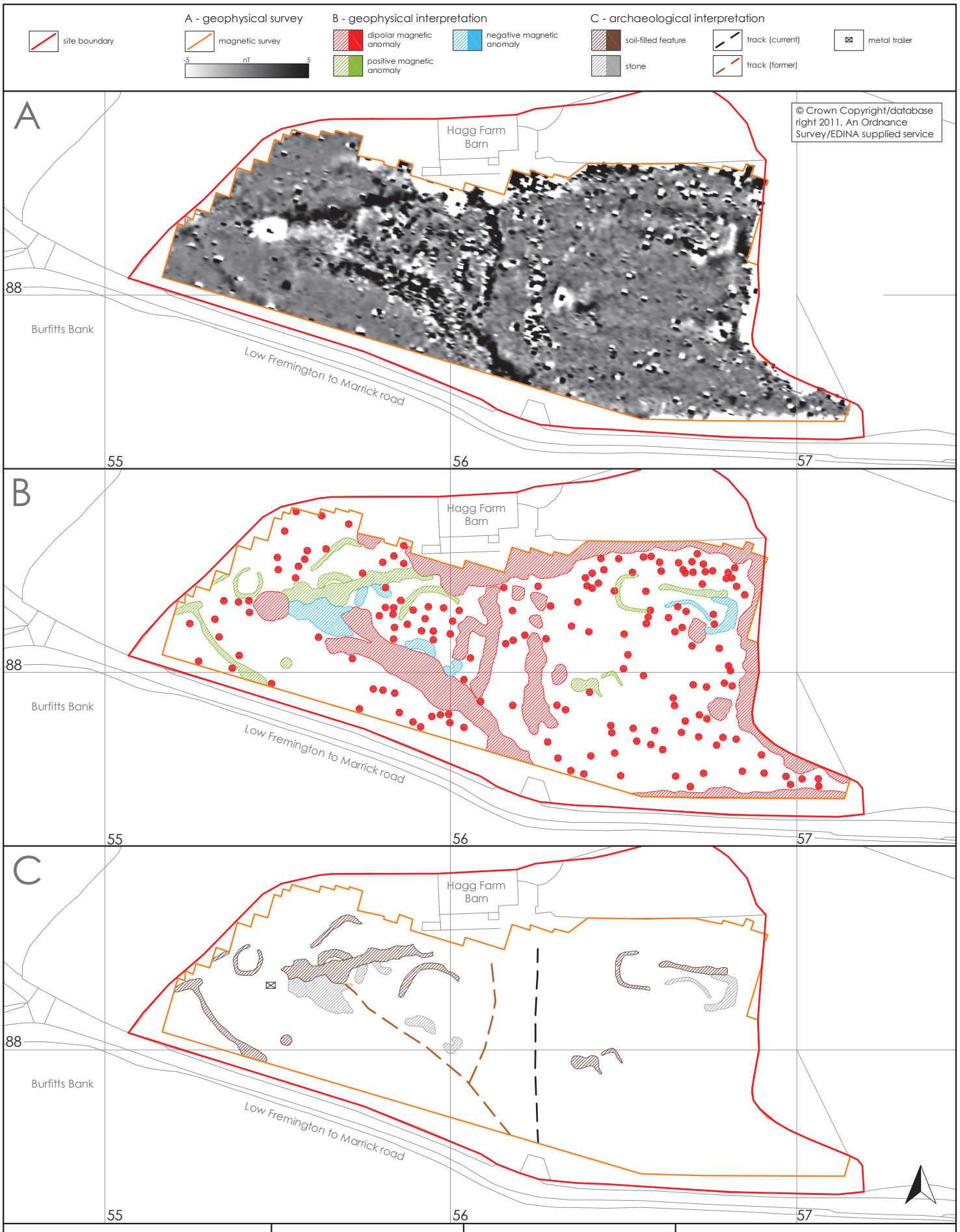
Figure 1: Site location

site location

0 1km
scale 1:25 000 for A4 plot



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0 50m
scale 1:1000 for A3 plot

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Figure 2: Geophysical survey and interpretations

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0 50m
scale 1:1000 for A3 plot

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Figure 3: A - trench location overlaid on SWAAG site plan, B - trench location overlaid on topographic survey, C - trench location overlaid on geophysical survey

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Arkengarthdale
Archaeology Group

extent of excavation
section
stone bank F12

0 2m
scale 1:40 for A3 plot

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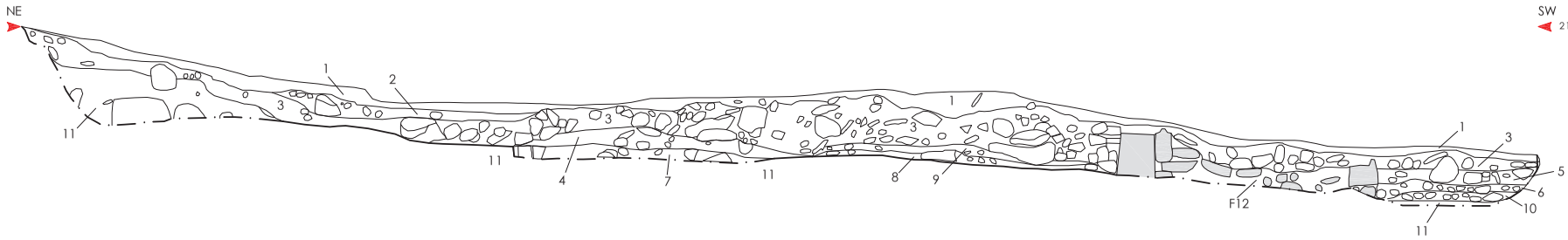
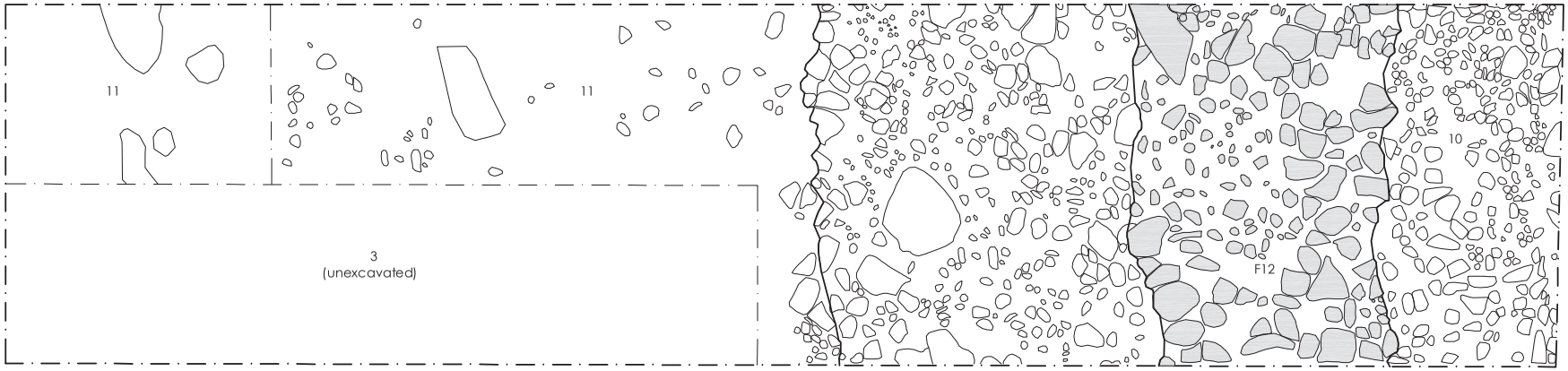
Figure 4: Plans and section of trench

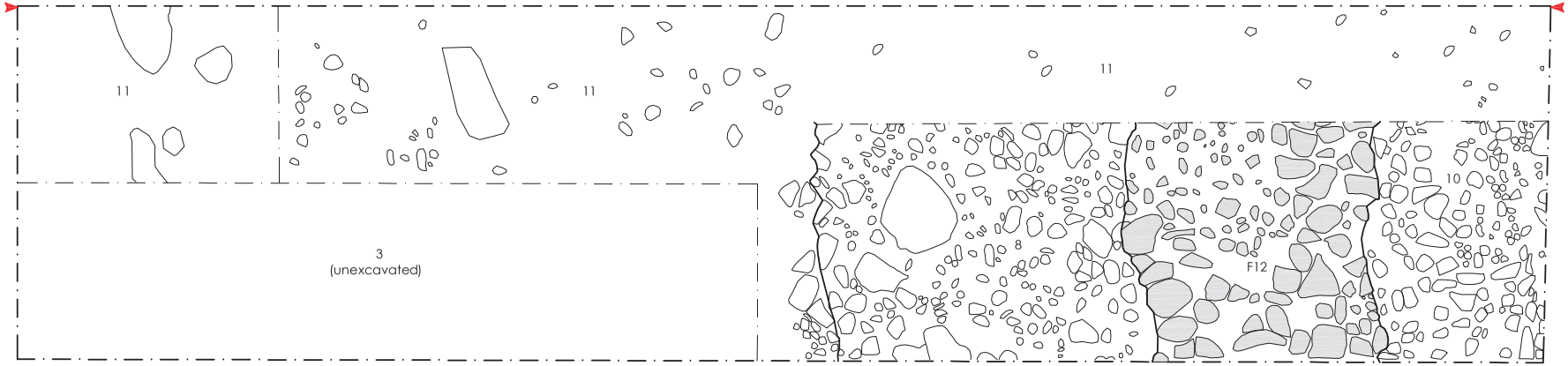
Section



Plan 1



Plan 2



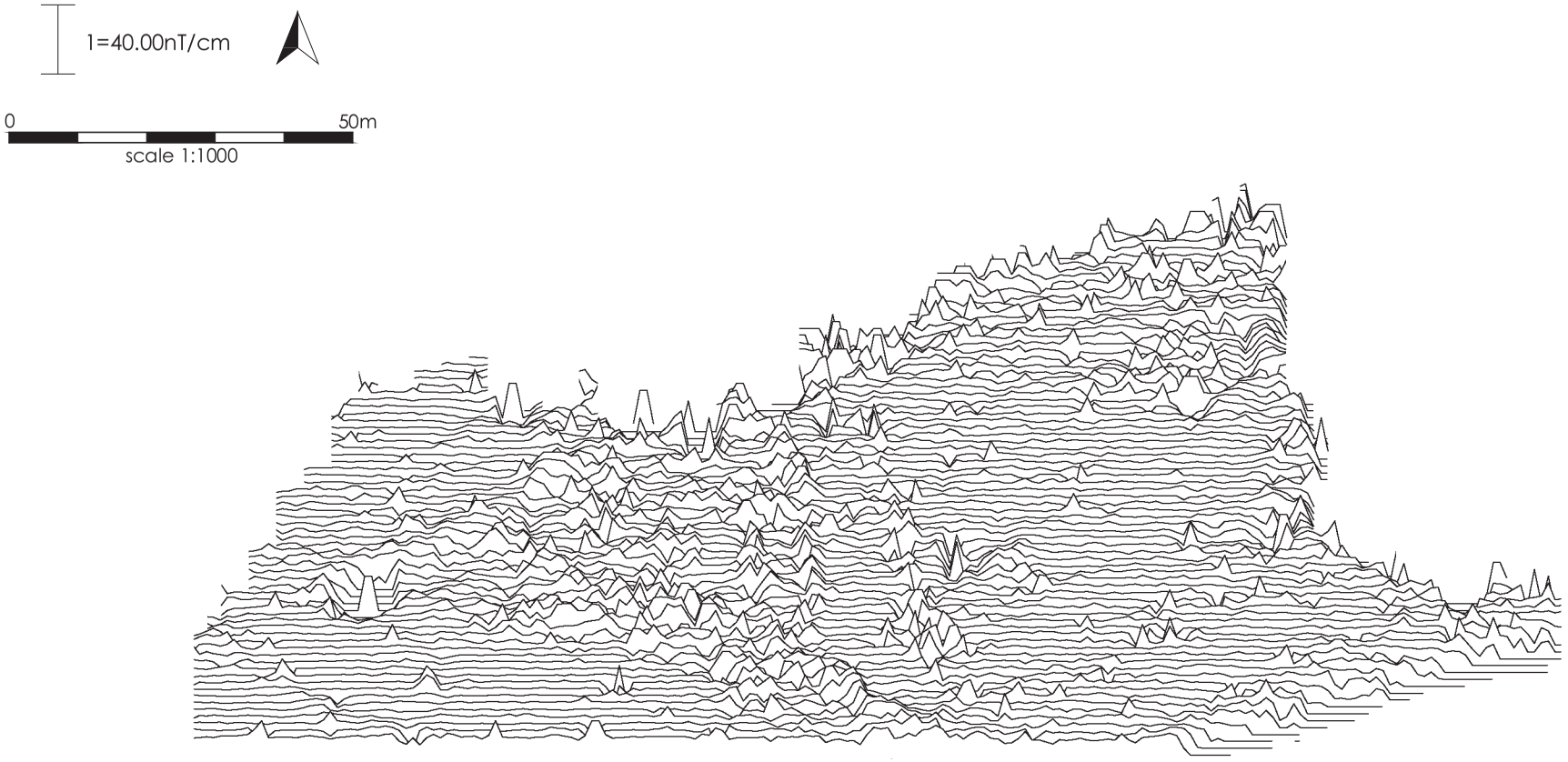


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Figure 5:
Trace plot of geomagnetic data

Figure 6: Day 2. The SWAAG team excavating the trench, looking north-east

Figure 7: Day 7. The SWAAG team recording the north-west facing section

Figure 8: The overall trench, looking north-east

Figure 9: Cobbled surface [6] looking west

Figure 10: Cobbled surface [8] and bank [F12] looking south-west