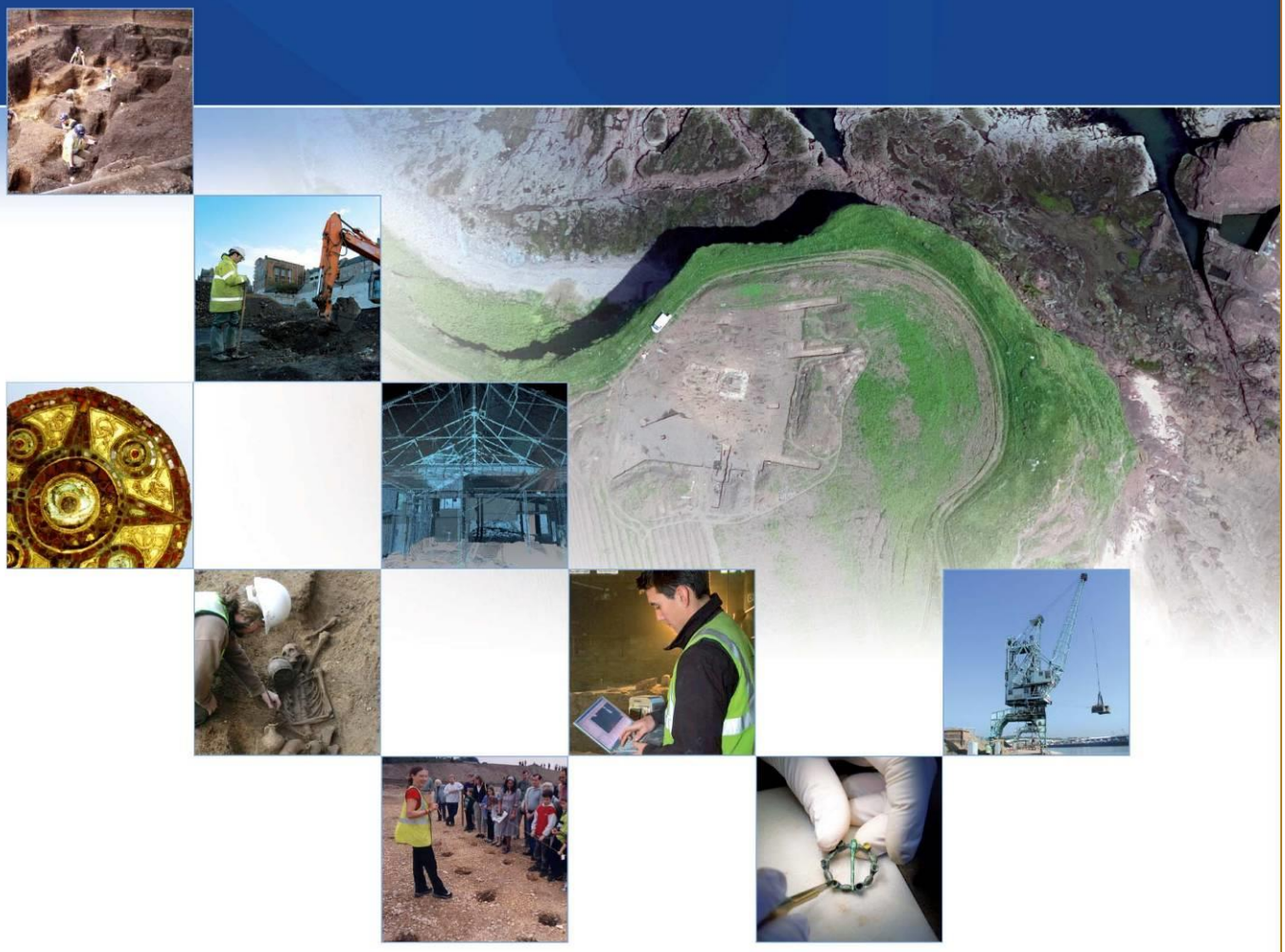
Wind Hill, Bransdale, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

National Grid Reference Number: SE 62337 96687

AOC Project No: 52051

Date: February 2020



AOC Archaeology Group

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Wind Hill, Bransdale, North Yorkshire
Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report

On Behalf of:	**National Trust c/o Lawrence Hannah 39 Blossom Street York YO24 1AQ**
National Grid Reference (NGR):	**SE 62337 96687**
AOC Project No:	**52051**
Fieldwork undertaken by:	**Matt Walker, Rebecca Jarosz-Blackburn, Charlie Morris, Toby Smith**
Fieldwork undertaken:	**August – September 2019**
Report prepared by:	**Matt Walker**
Illustration by:	**Rebecca Jarosz-Blackburn**
Date:	**February 2020**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Authors: Matt Walker	**Date: 25 February 2020**
Approved by: Stephen Potten	**Date: 25 February 2020**
Document Stage: Final Draft	**Date: 25 February 2020**

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Non-Technical Summary

AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by the National Trust through their agents Lawrence Hannah, 39 Blossom Street, York, to undertake an archaeological evaluation by test pitting at Wind Hill Farm. This was carried out prior to groundworks associated with the construction of a protected vehicle parking space and a new length of driveway. Following completion of the test pitting, a watching brief was undertaken to monitor the groundworks.

Ten test pits were hand excavated during the evaluation. A stratigraphic sequence of natural bedrock geology, overlain by subsoil deposits, and then by topsoil, was identified and recorded. This profile was confirmed during the watching brief.

Tentative cut features were recorded in Test Pit 4; these may represent landscaping of the garden rather than archaeological activity. A potential shallow linear feature was recorded in Test Pit 3. Sparse, small lithic flint fragments were retrieved from the subsoil and topsoil in Test Pits 3 and 9. However, the lithics could be the result of natural forces (e.g. frost shatter) rather than human activity and do not in themselves suggest prehistoric human occupation at the site.

The test pits within the proposed car park area also demonstrated notable previous ground disturbance due to animal activity, bioturbation, service trenches, and landscaping/levelling of the site.

1 Introduction

1.1 AOC Archaeology was commissioned by the National Trust (the client) through their agents Lawrence Hannah, 39 Blossom Street, York, to undertake an evaluation by test pitting at Wind Hill Farm, prior to groundworks associated with the construction of a protected vehicle parking space and a new length of driveway. Following the completion of the test pitting a watching brief was undertaken to monitor the groundworks. The archaeological works were not formally required as part of the planning process but were undertaken as the National Trust, as a leading conservation organisation, wanted to demonstrate due diligence with regard to archaeology and the wider historic environment.

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a archaeology brief and invitation to tender, prepared by the National Trust (Newman 2019). They were also undertaken in line with the professional guidance on best practice outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) publications *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a) and *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief (*2014b).

1.3 The evaluation and watching briefs were managed in accordance with the standards laid down in Historic England's publication M*anagement of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Managers Guide* (2006), and the MoRPHE *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (PPN3) (2008).

2 Site Location and Description

2.1 The proposed development site, known as Wind Hill, lies within Bransdale, North Yorkshire, which is a valley between Bilsdale to the west and Farndale to the east and is part of the North York Moors National Park (Figure 1; NGR: SE 62337 96687). The Bransdale landscape is characterised by field systems bounded with stone walls and is sparsely populated with farmsteads and properties, mostly of 18th to 19th century date, linked by small lanes and access tracks.

2.2 The Wind Hill development site is located immediately to the south of the farmhouse at Wind Hill on a minor road to the south of Cockayne; it lies at a height of approximately 230m above Ordnance Survey (aOD).

2.3 The solid geology at Wind Hill comprises mudstone, sandstone and ironstone from the Cleveland Ironstone Formation; these deposits formed in the Jurassic period in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas (BGS 2020). The local soils are freely draining slightly acid loamy and clayey soils (Soliscapes 2020).

3 Summary of Proposed Development Plans

3.1 The proposed development at Wind Hill involved the construction of a new vehicle access and parking area.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 This brief review of the archaeological and historical background of the development site is derived from a Heritage Significance and Impact Assessment produced by the National Trust (National Trust 2019) and the National Heritage List for England.

4.2 The development site lies in an area of archaeological interest and potential. Mesolithic flints have been recovered as isolated finds in the broader landscape, but there is clear evidence of occupation activity in Bransdale itself dating from the Neolthic / Early Bronze Age periods. This activity is evidenced by localised flint scatters and a number of burial mounds, the latter all being scheduled

monuments. One of the flint scatters was found at Groat Hill, which is located a few hundred metres to the south of Wind Hill. The burial sites include a round cairn at High Plantation (List Entry 1019597), four round barrows known as the Three Howes near Toad Hole (List Entries 1019518, 1019519, 1019975), a bowl barrow at Crook Staff Hill (List Entry 1009360) and a round cairn near Rudland House (List Entry 1019598).

4.3 The Bransdale landscape is agrarian in character and is characterised by field systems bounded by stone walls; some of these boundaries commenced in the medieval period before expanding in the 16th and 17th centuries, and at later dates. The majority of the buildings in Bransdale are of 18th to 19th century date, but some occupy the sites of medieval and earlier post-medieval farmsteads. There has been relatively little development within the dale during the 20th / 21st century and the landscape retains a fairly remote agricultural character.

5 Aims and Objectives

5.1 The aim of the archaeological work is to gather sufficient information to establish the presence/absence, character, extent, state of preservation, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered during groundworks.

5.2 The specific objectives of the archaeological fieldwork are:

- Locate, record and characterise any surviving sub-surface archaeological remains within the site;
- To sample excavate and record archaeological features or deposits and to collect artefacts identified during the works;
- To determine if further investigation / mitigation is required at the site;
- To produce a comprehensive site archive and a descriptive and interpretive report.

5.3 The specific research aims of the archaeological fieldwork are:

- To determine whether evidence of prehistoric activity survives at the site which might inform our understanding of broader prehistoric settlement activity within the North York Moors.

6 Methodology

6.1 The first stage of archaeological work at Wind Hill involved the hand excavation of ten 1m square test pits which were located within the footprint of the proposed vehicle parking space and driveway; these areas were located in a field immediately south of the farmhouse (Figure 2).

6.2 In each test pit, topsoil and subsoil were removed by hand until natural geological deposits are encountered; at this depth a further 50mm of natural substrate was removed before excavation ceased. The soil from the excavations was sieved for the recovery of prehistoric lithic or other artefacts through a sieve with a mesh no greater than 7.5mm.

6.3 Hand excavation was undertaken in controlled spits and the resulting surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological remains and to identify any potential *in situ* lithic artefacts. Where flint artefacts were encountered each individual flint was issued with a unique registered find number, and its location recorded three dimensionally; each flint was also bagged separately.

6.4 Following the test pitting an archaeological watching brief was undertaken to monitor machine stripping of the vehicle parking space and driveway.

6.5 Where archaeology was judged to be present at the site, the sampling policy was as follows:

- a 100% sample was taken of all stake-holes.
- a 50% sample was taken of all post-holes, and of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m.
- a minimum 25% sample was taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.
- a minimum 25% sample was taken of all linear features.
- Deposits at junctions (and interruptions) in linear features were excavated to determine the relationships between the different components where possible.
- Any *in situ* building remains were fully recorded for the extent that they were exposed; brick and stone samples were taken if potentially diagnostic of date or function.
- Significant features were 100% excavated, if required by the National Trust Archaeologist.

6.6 A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all features revealed during the course of the archaeological evaluation and watching brief. Plans were completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All drawings were tied in with the Ordnance Survey National Grid. All recording was undertaken to meet the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (MOLAS 1994).

6.7 All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained. Finds were bagged according to their context, and significant finds were allocated a recorded finds number and their positions surveyed individually. Finds were exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and stored in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No. 2* and the CIfA guidelines *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014b). Where required, conservation was undertaken by approved conservators in line with the *First Aid for Finds* guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

6.8 The palaeoenvironmental sampling strategy comprised the removal of a bulk sample from securely sealed, hand-excavated contexts, excepting those with excessive levels of residuality or those with minimal ‘soil’ content (such as building rubble). Bulk samples comprised a representative 40 litre sample, or, from small features, the maximum amount of material that it was practicable to collect.

Variations to the methodology

6.9 The Test Pit 3 was re-positioned from the area of the proposed car park, to the proposed driveway. This was because its original location was severely damaged by animal burrows, and a site with greater archaeological potential was therefore selected.

6.10 The construction groundworks for the driveway area involved excavating two parallel trenches, 0.60m wide, which were stoned up to serve as hard standing tracks for vehicles. The area between the tracks was therefore not stripped as originally intended.

7 Results

7.1 Test Pits 1, 2, 4 – 8 were excavated within the proposed car park area, which was located in the garden of the existing property (Plate 1). The remaining Test Pits 3, 9, and 10, were excavated to the south of the boundary of the garden, within the proposed driveway area.

Natural deposits

7.2 Natural deposits were encountered in Test Pits 1 – 10 and during the machine strip excavation. The bedrock consisted of laminated sandstone and mudstone, within a mid yellowish brown sandy clay

matrix. It was recorded in the test pits as (1/004), (2/005), (3/006), (4/007), (5/004), 6/003), (7/006), (8/002), (9/003), (10/003), and in the watching brief phase as (11/000).

7.3 In Test Pits 2-7 and 9-10, the natural bedrock geology was overlain by a possible subsoil deposit which was recorded as contexts (2/002), (3/003), (4/002), (5/003), (6/002), (7/003), (9/002) and (10/002). The deposit typically consisted of mid yellowish-brown silty sand with lenses of cleaner yellow sand and sandy clay; however, in Test Pits 9 and 10 it was recorded as silty clay. The potential subsoil generally contained occasional small angular stones and measured up to 0.28m thick.

7.4 In Test Pit 1 the natural bedrock was overlain by a 0.30m thick compacted natural deposit (1/002), which contained frequent angular mudstone fragments; this was overlain by a 0.15m thick deposit of brownish yellow clean sand (1/003 = 1/005). It seems likely that these deposits (1/002, 1/003 = 1/005) represented lenses within the bedrock geology (1/004).

7.5 In Test Pits 1, 6, 8, and 10, the subsoil deposits were overlain by topsoil deposits (1/001), (6/001), (8/001), (10/001) which consisted of mid brownish grey sandy silt containing occasional sub angular stones. These deposits were up to 0.25m thick and were overlain with grass/turf (0.14m thick). Test Pits 3, 9, and 10 were located outside the drystone wall boundary of the farm complex had topsoil deposits of dark yellowish brown silty sand (contexts (3/001 and 3/002; 9/001 and 10/001; up to 0.23m thick).

The Test Pits

7.6 Potential archaeological cut features were encountered in Test Pits 3, 4, and 7, while a service trench was encountered in Test Pits 2 and 5. The sieving methodology, that was employed during the excavation of the test pits, yielded flint fragments from Test Pits 3 and 9.

Test Pits 2 and 5 (Figures 2 and 3; Plates 5 and 6)

7.7 Test Pit 2 was located to the northwest of the garden area (proposed carpark), and Test Pit 5 was located to its immediate south. The former was 0.45m deep, and the latter 0.80m deep. The natural deposits (2/002) and (5/003) were truncated by a broad linear service cut [2/003] = [5/005], aligned north-south (Plates 5 and 6) which had steep sides and a flat base. Its eastern edge was partially exposed and recorded in Test Pit 2, where it was infilled with deposit (2/004), and its western edge was exposed in Test Pit 5, where it was infilled with a sequence of dumped material (contexts 5/006, 5/007, 5/008 and 5/.009). The fills consisted of dark greyish brown clayey silt, with frequent small stone inclusions.

The service cut was overlain by mid greyish-brown sandy silt topsoil deposits (2/001) = (5/002), which, in Test Pit, was overlain with turf (5/001).

Test Pit 3 (Figures 2 and 3; Plate 2)

7.8 The test pit measured 0.40m deep and a shallow linear feature [3/004] was recorded, which was aligned north-west to south-east and truncated the subsoil deposit (3/003) (Plate 2). The feature had gradual sloping sides, with a concave profile and base, and measured >0.65m in length by approximately 0.50m in width and 0.12m deep. It was infilled with a dark brownish-grey silty sand (3/005) which contained gritty angular stones and occasional smaller sub-rounded stone. The fill was recorded as being overlain by topsoil (3/002) (0.12m thick), but it was noted that this relationship was tentative because it was difficult to ascertain the horizon between the two contexts. The topsoil, however, was clearly overlain by a 0.2m thick dark brownish-grey sandy silt rubble layer (3/001) which contained frequent sub-rounded stones and ceramic building material (CBM) fragments, in addition to

pieces of plastic. Small flint fragments were retrieved from subsoil (3/003) and from the topsoil (3/002) (see below).

Test Pit 4 (Figures 2 and 3; Plates 3 and 4)

7.9 Test Pit 4 was excavated within the garden area of the property where the proposed carpark was located and was 0.58m deep. Subsoil deposit (4/002), which overlay natural, was truncated by a possible small pit feature [4/003] (Plate 4) and a possible linear feature [4/005] (Plate 3). The pit, [4/003], was only partially exposed but appeared to extend north and west, beyond the limit of excavation (Plate 4). This feature measured >0.30m by >0.17m and 0.33m deep and was infilled with a single mid yellowish-brown sandy silt (4/004) which contained occasional sub-rounded and smaller angular gritty stones. The interface between this feature and subsoil (4/002) was diffuse and therefore hard to define clearly. However, the cut appeared to have steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. Although this potential feature was fully recorded in the field, it is now thought to represent bioturbation (most likely rooting or animal disturbance).

7.10 The possible linear cut [4/005] was aligned east-west, but only the northern edge was identified and recorded in the test pit (Plate 3). This feature, which cut subsoil deposit (4/002) had moderately steep edges that became gradual towards the base and it measured >0.55m wide by >1m long and 0.28m deep. It was filled with a single mid yellowish-brown clayey sand which contained occasional small sub-angular stones. It is thought that this feature relates to modern disturbance within the garden at Wind Hill. It should also be noted that it was clearly disturbed by animal burrowing activity.

7.11 Both features in Test Pit 4 were sealed by a topsoil deposit that was 0.25m thick.

Test Pit 7 (Figures 2 and 3; Plate 7)

7.12 Test Pit 7 was located in the south-western corner of the garden area (proposed car park). The natural subsoil was sealed by subsoil deposit (7/003) and then by topsoil deposit (7/002); the latter comprised mid brownish-grey clayey sand which was 0.32m thick. The topsoil was truncated by a modern (20th century) cut [7/004] (Plate 7). The cut was linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west and was only visible in the north-western corner of the test pit. It measured >0.65m by >0.15m and 0.45m deep, and had steep, near vertical sides. Feature [7/004] was infilled with dark yellowish- brown clayey sand, which contained frequent large angular sandstone fragments (redeposited natural subsoil). In the south facing section of the test pit, this deposit was 0.30m thick and was overlain by an upper fill, (7/007), which was 0.27m thick and consisted of dark brownish-grey sandy clay. These fills were overlain by a rubble hardstanding deposit, (7/001), which was 0.08-0.15m thick.

Test Pit 9 (Figure 2)

7.13 Test Pit 9 was located within the area of the proposed driveway, to the south of the garden wall of the property. The sieving the spoil from this test pit produced small flint fragments from subsoil deposit (9/002) and from the dark brownish grey clayey silt topsoil deposit, (9/001). The subsoil was 0.13m thick and lay directly above natural; the topsoil sealed the subsoil (0.23m thick).

Watching Brief (Trench 11) (Figure 2; Plates 8 and 9)

7.14 The proposed carpark area withing the grounds of the existing property, where Test Pits 1, 2 and 4-8 had been excavated, was stripped by machine to 0.20m below ground level (Plate 8). In this phase of the excavation, the continuation of service trench [2/003] = [5/005] was recorded in plan, for a length of >10m. The subsoil deposits were also identified in plan and were assigned context number (11/002). Two patches of pale brown silty sandy clay, (11/003) and (11/004), were also recorded towards the east of the excavated area. These deposits measured 2.20m by 0.80m and 3.20m by 0.96m

respectively in plan and contained frequent angular sandstone fragments. Deposits (11/003) and (11/004) were likely originally one context, but they were separated by truncation from the service trench. The stony deposits were interpreted as potential waste from the construction of the drystone walls which formed the garden walls. The stones may have been dumped to raise and level the ground, because the natural geology had a steep gradient from north to south.

7.15 Within the proposed driveway, to the south of the garden walls, a machine stripped two parallel trenches, 0.60m wide by 0.20m deep (Plate 9). No archaeological features or finds were identified or retrieved from this area of excavations.

7.16 During the watching brief no further light was shed on the possible features exposed in Test Pits 3 and 4 and they are considered to be the result of bioturbation or relatively recent and ephemeral disturbance in the garden at Wind Hill.

8 Conclusion

8.1 The Test Pits 1, 2 and 4-8 in the proposed car park area demonstrated that the natural sandstone bedrock geology was overlain by potential subsoil deposits which typically measured up to 0.28m thick. This phase of material was truncated by a possible pit [4/003] and a linear feature [4/005] towards the west, which were sealed by topsoil. Test Pits 3, 9 and 10 demonstrated that the natural sandstone in the proposed location of the driveway was sealed by a relatively shallow subsoil (maximum depth 0.15m) and then by topsoil. In Test Pit 3 a small linear cut was recorded [3/004]. However, the features in Test Pits 3 and 4 are interpreted as being the result of bioturbation or recent disturbance and have negligible archaeological significance. Other than modern cuts and service trenches, no additional archaeological features were encountered.

8.2 Pottery and CBM fragments which were demonstrably of late post-medieval date (19th and 20th century) were retrieved from some of the topsoil and subsoil deposits during the evaluation and watching brief. In consultation with the National Trust's Archaeologist, it was decided that these items did not warrant further specialist assessment. However, a small number of very small flint fragments were retrieved from Test Pits 3 and 9 in the driveway where the ground was less disturbed than in the garden of Wind Hill. These lithics have been briefly assessed by Rob Engl of AOC Archaeology.

8.3 The flints are as follows:

- (3/002) RF 6 burnt grey flint – fragment
- (3/003) RF 7 grey flint with blooms of patination, rolled – irregular flake with crushed platform
- (9/002) RF 4 grey flint with blooms of patination, – fragment
- (9/001) RF 2 grey flint with blooms of patination, – fragment
- (9/002) RF 5 grey flint with blooms of patination, – fragment
- (9/001) RF 3 grey flint– fragment
- (9/001) RF 1 grey flint– fragment
- (9/001) RF 1 grey flint with blooms of patination– fragment

8.4 It is difficult to say whether these items are the result of human action, as they are just as likely to be the result of frost shatter or machine action and they show few distinguishing characteristics. They cannot be used to suggest prehistoric activity with any certainty.

8.5 With regard to the research objectives of the project, the following comments can be made:

- No definitive evidence for prehistoric activity or occupation was encountered during the works at Wind Hill.

9 Archiving

9.1 A full site archive will be produced which will contain all the data collected during the archaeological works, including the finds (if required by the receiving institution). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent.

9.2 The archive will be assembled in line with the recommendations provided in Historic England's MoRPHE *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (PPN3) (2008), and in accordance with the *Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long–term storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and *Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1994).

9.3 An OASIS form has been completed and uploaded for this project and a copy of this is provided in Appendix 2.

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Figures

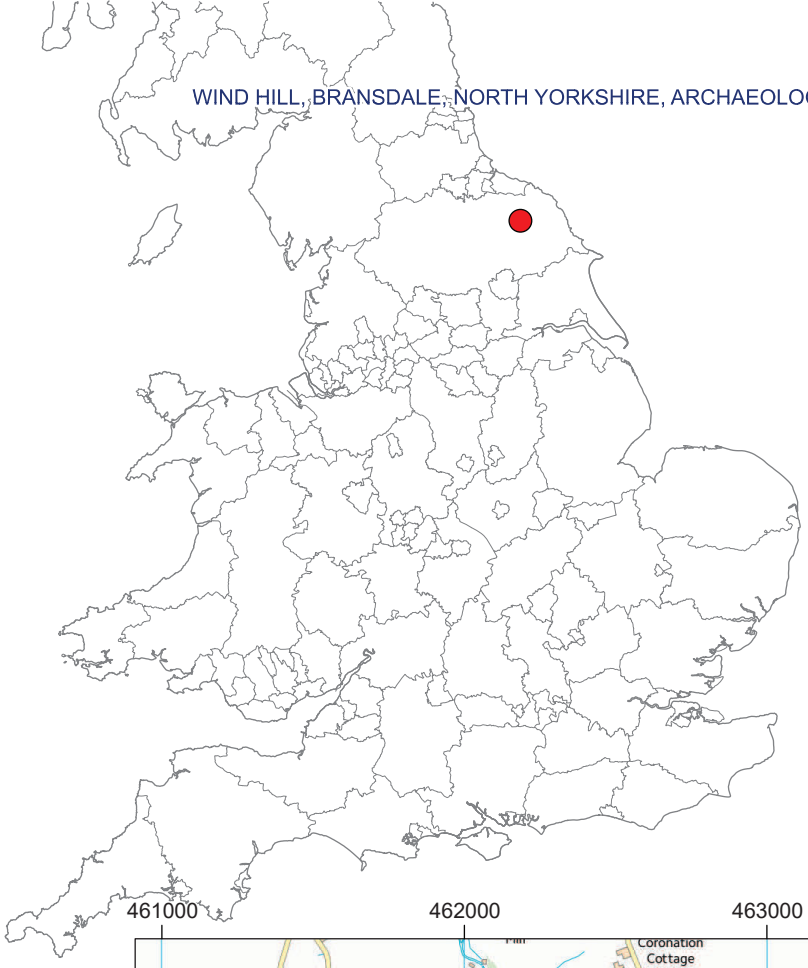

Figure 1

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Site location

0 1km

1:25,000 at A4

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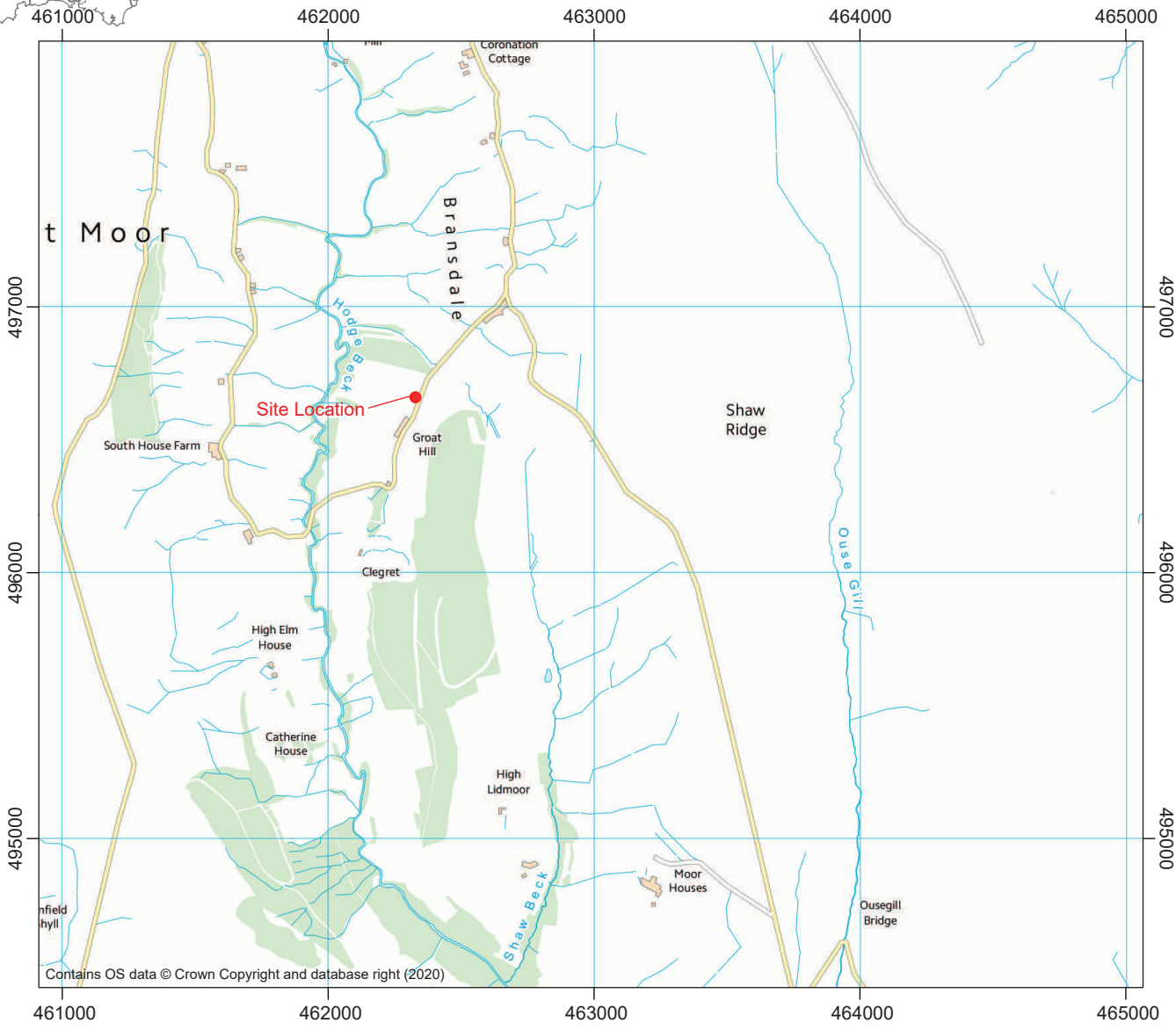

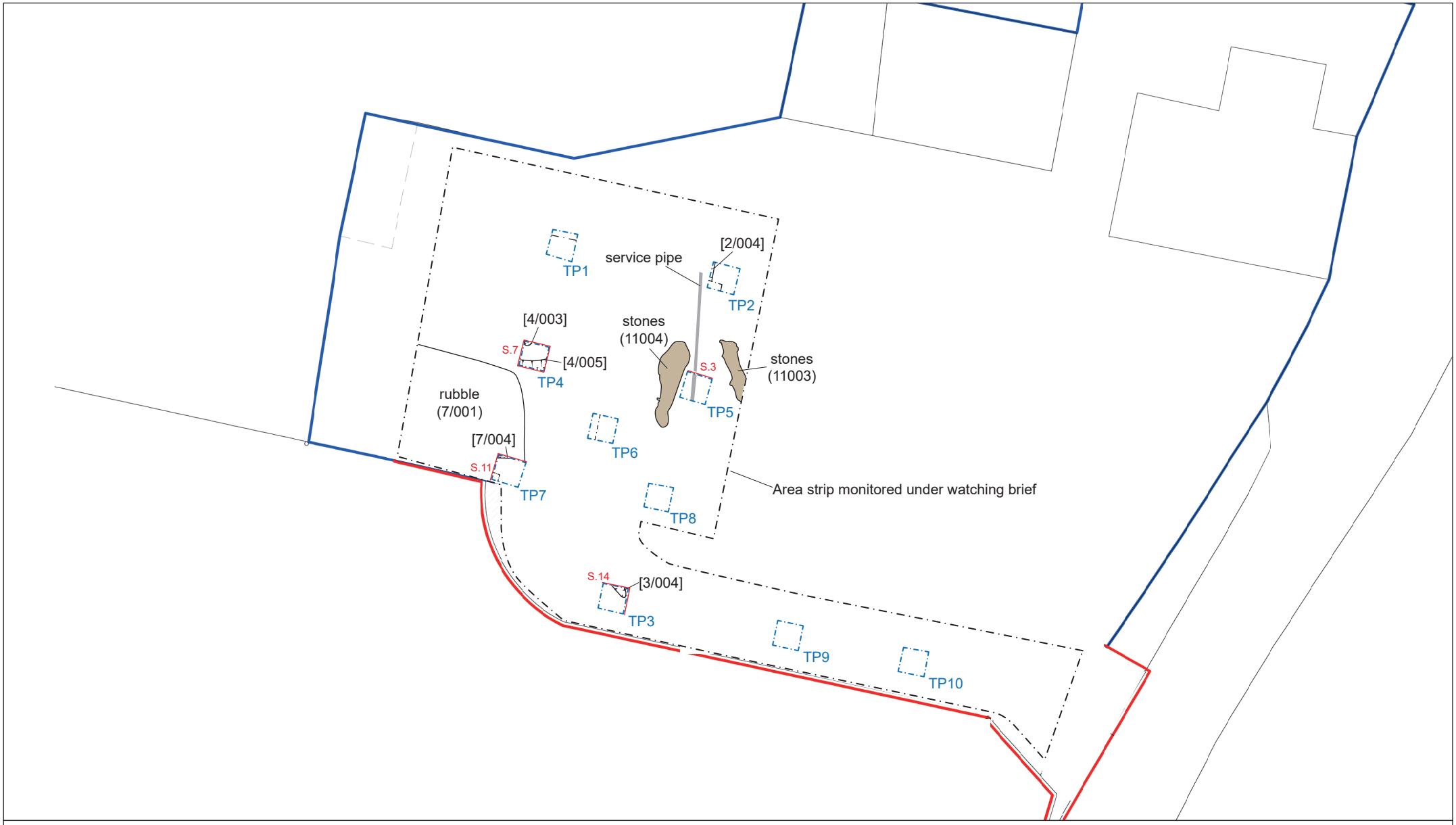

Site plan showing test pit and watching brief results

Figure 2

N

Hand-excavated Test Pit

S.3 Illustrated section

0 10m

1:200 at A4

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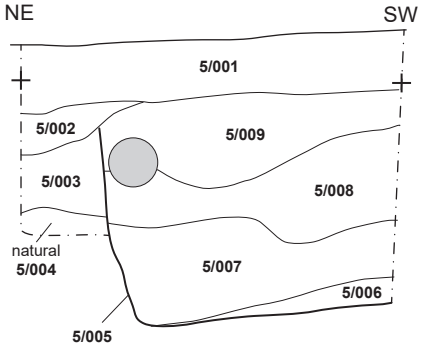
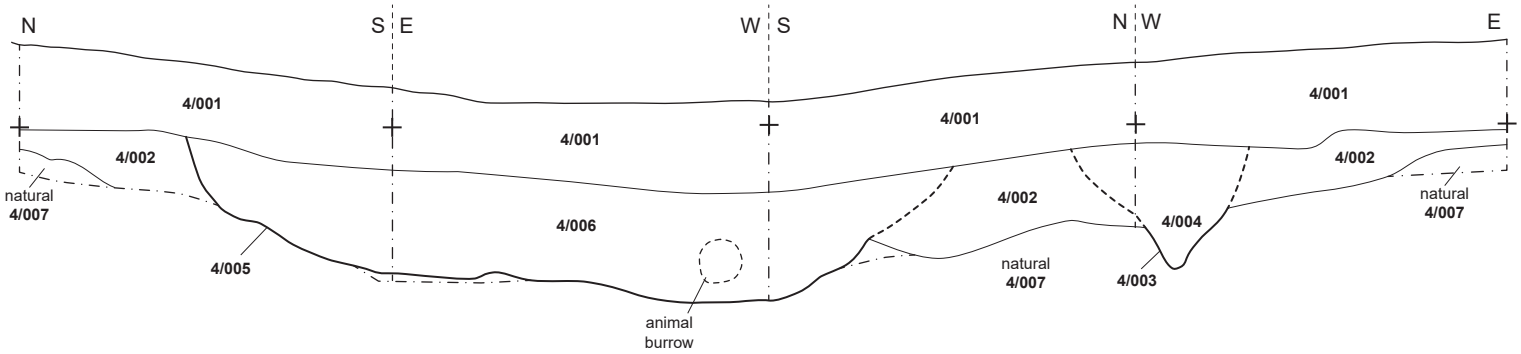
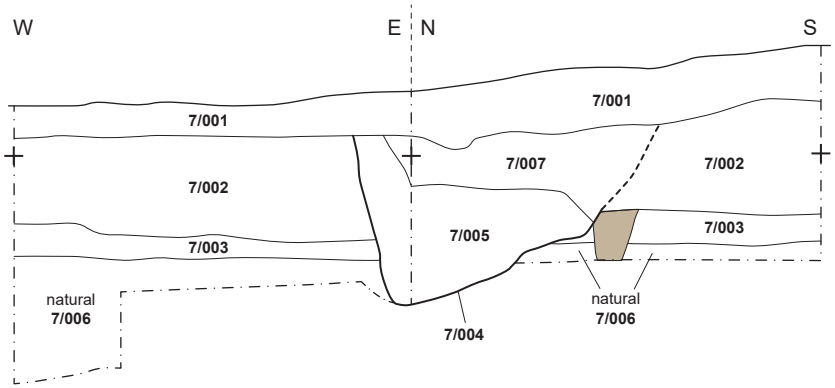
Section 3: Test Pit 5



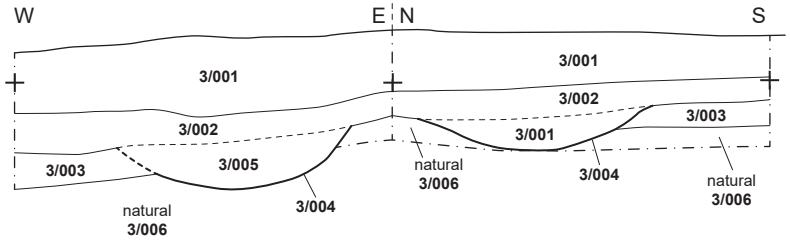
Section 7: Test Pit 4



Section 11: Test Pit 7



Section 14: Test Pit 3



Selected Test Pit Sections

Figure 3

------ Indistinct horizon

Service pipe (plastic)

Rooting

0 1m

1:20 at A4

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Plates

Plate 1: Pre – excavation shot of proposed car park area, facing west.

Plate 2: Test Pit 3. West – facing section 14 of shallow linear [3/004]. Facing east.

Plate 3: Test Pit 4. West – facing section 7 of possible linear feature [4/005]. Facing east.

Plate 4: Test Pit 4. South – facing section 7 of possible pit feature [4/003]. Facing north.

Plate 5: Test Pit 2. North – facing section of service trench [2/003]. Facing south.

Plate 6: Test Pit 5. South – facing section 3 of service trench [5/005]. Facing north.

Plate 7: Test Pit 7. East – facing section 11 of linear cut [7/004]. Facing west.

Plate 8: Watching brief stripped area of proposed car park area. Facing west.

Plate 9: Watching brief stripped trenches of proposed driveway area. Facing west.

Appendix 1

Context Summary Table

Test Pit 1	Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.58m				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
1/001	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt, compact	>1m	>1m	0.25m
1/002	Natural	Mid brownish-red silty clay, compact	>1m	>1m	0.29m
1/003	Natural	Light whitish-yellow sand, compact	0.25m	>1m	0.13m
1/004	Natural	Yellow stone bedrock, compact	>0.20m	>1m	0.01m
1/005	Natural	Light orangish- yellow sand, compact	0.20m	>1m	>0.13m
Test Pit 2	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.39-0.72m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
2/001	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, compact	>1m	>1m	0.20m
2/002	Natural	Mid yellowish-brown silty clay, compact	>1m	>1m	0.22m
2/003	Cut	Cut of pipe	>0.30m	>1m	0.14m
2/004	Deposit	Dark greyish-brown silty clay, compact	0.30m	>1m	0.16m
Test Pit 3	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.40m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
3/001	Deposit	Dark brown sandy silt, loose	>1m	>1m	0.20m
3/002	Topsoil	Dark yellow silty sand, firm	>1m	>1m	0.12m
3/003	Subsoil	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand, compact	>1m	>1m	0.01m
3/004	Cut	Cut of linear. Filled by (3/005)	0.65m	0.05m	0.02m
3/005	Deposit	Fill of [3/004]	0.65m	0.05m	0.02m
3/006	Natural	Mid yellow-orange clayey sand, compact	>1m	>1m	>0.05m
Test Pit 4	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.51m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
4/001	Topsoil	Mid brown silty sand, firm	>1m	>1m	0.25m

4/002	Natural	Mid yellowish-brown silty sand, firm	>0.70m	>0.75m	0.23m
4/003	Cut	Cut of pit. Filled by (4/004)	>0.17m	>0.30m	0.33m
4/004	Deposit	Fill of [4/003]	>0.17m	>0.30m	0.33m
4/005	Cut	Cut of possible linear. Filled by (4/006)	>1m	>0.55m	0.28m
4/006	Deposit	Fill of [4/005]	>1m	>0.55m	0.28m
4/007	Natural	Mid brownish yellow sandy clay, compact	>1m	>1m	>0.08m
Test Pit 5	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.71m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
5/001	Turf	Mid brownish-grey sandy silt, compact	>1m	>1m	0.14m
5/002	Topsoil	Mid greyish-brown sandy silt, firm	>1m	>0.30m	0.13m
5/003	Natural	Mid greyish brown, firm	>1m	>0.22m	0.20m
5/004	Natural	Bedrock sheets of limestone	>1m	>1m	>0.35m
5/005	Cut	Cut of drain. Filled by (5/006),(5/007),(5/008),(5/009)	>1m	>0.80m	0.32m
5/006	Deposit	Primary fill of [5/005]	>1m	>0.60m	0.10m
5/007	Deposit	Secondary fill of [5/005]	>1m	>0.80m	0.32m
5/008	Deposit	Tertiary fill of [5/005]	>1m	>0.80m	0.25m
5/009	Deposit	Quaternary fill of [5/005]	>1m	>0.80m	0.23m
Test Pit 6	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.61m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
6/001	Topsoil	Dark brownish grey clay silt, compact	>1m	>1m	0.22m
6/002	Subsoil	Medium brown silty	>1m	>1m	0.22m
6/003	Natural	Medium brownish orange, compact	>1m	>1m	>0.22m
Test Pit 7	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.55-0.73m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**

7/001	Deposit	Dark brown grey silty sand, loose	>1m	>1m	0.15m
7/002	Topsoil	Mid yellow-brown clayey sand, firm	>1m	>1m	0.32m
7/003	Subsoil	Mid yellow-brown sandy clay, firm	>1m	>1m	0.09m
7/004	Cut	Cut of linear. Filled by (7/005)	0.65m	0.15m	0.45m
7/005	Deposit	Fill of [7/004]	0.48m	0.15m	0.45m
7/006	Natural	Mid brownish-yellow sandy clay, compact	>1m	>1m	>0.34m
7/007	Fill	Upper fill of [7/004]	0.65m	0.15m	0.27m
Test Pit 8	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 1.06m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
8/001	Topsoil	Dark greyish-brown clayey silt, loose	>1m	>1m	0.16m
8/002	Natural	Mid greyish-brown silty clay, compact	>1m	>1m	>0.90m
Test Pit 9	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.48m**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
9/001	Topsoil	Dark brownish-grey clayey silt, loose	>1m	>1m	0.23m
9/002	Subsoil	Mid greenish-grey, silty clay	>1m	>1m	0.13m
9/003	Natural	Mid yellowish-orange, silty clay	>1m	>1m	0.12m
Test Pit 10	**Dimensions : 1m x 1m x 0.36**				
Context No	**Type**	**Description**	**Length**	**Width**	**Depth**
10/001	Topsoil	Greyish-brown sandy loam, soft	>1m	>1m	0.18m
10/002	Subsoil	Yellowish-grey brown silty clay loose	>1m	>1m	0.15m
10/003	Natural	Yellowish-brown clayey silt, loose	>1m	>1m	>0.3m

Watching Brief Phase

Context No	Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth
11001	Deposit	Topsoil	>10m	>10m	0.22m
11002	Deposit	Subsoil	>10m	>10m	>0.05m
11003	Deposit	Mid- pale brown silty sandy clay.	2.20m	0.80m	-
11004	Deposit	Pale-brown silty sandy clay	3.20m	0.96m	-

Appendix 2

OASIS Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-386697

Project details

Project name	Wind Hill, Bransdale, North Yorkshire
Short description of the project	AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by the National Trust through to undertake an archaeological evaluation by test pitting at Wind Hill Farm. This was carried out prior to groundworks associated with the construction of a protected vehicle parking space and a new length of driveway. Following completion of the test pitting, a watching brief was undertaken to monitor the groundworks. Ten test pits were hand excavated during the evaluation. A stratigraphic sequence of natural bedrock geology, overlain by subsoil deposits, and then by topsoil, was identified and recorded. This profile was confirmed during the watching brief. Modern intrusions and evidence for bioturbation were recorded. A small number of flint fragments were retrieved during the works but they cannot confidently be interpreted as evidence of prehistoric activity.
Project dates	Start: 23-08-2019 End: 13-09-2019
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	52051 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	National Park
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	'"Test Pits"'
Development type	Car park (flat)
Prompt	Research
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORTH YORKSHIRE RYEDALE BRANSDALE Wind Hill, Bransdale, North Yorshire
Postcode	YO62 7JL
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	SE 62337 96687 54.36173965335 -1.040565976363 54 21 42 N 001 02 26 W Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	AOC Archaeology Group
Project brief originator	National Trust
Project design originator	N/A
Project director/manager	Stephen Potten
Project supervisor	Matthew Walker
Project supervisor	Rebecca Jarosz-Blackburn
Project supervisor	Charlie Morris
Type of sponsor/funding body	Charity
Name of sponsor/funding body	National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	TBC
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	TBC
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Wind Hill, Bransdale, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation and Watching Brief Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Walker, M.
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	AOC Archaeology Group
Place of issue or publication	y
Description	A4 report

Entered by	Stephen Potten (stephen.potten@aocarchaeology.com)
Entered on	28 February 2020

OASIS:

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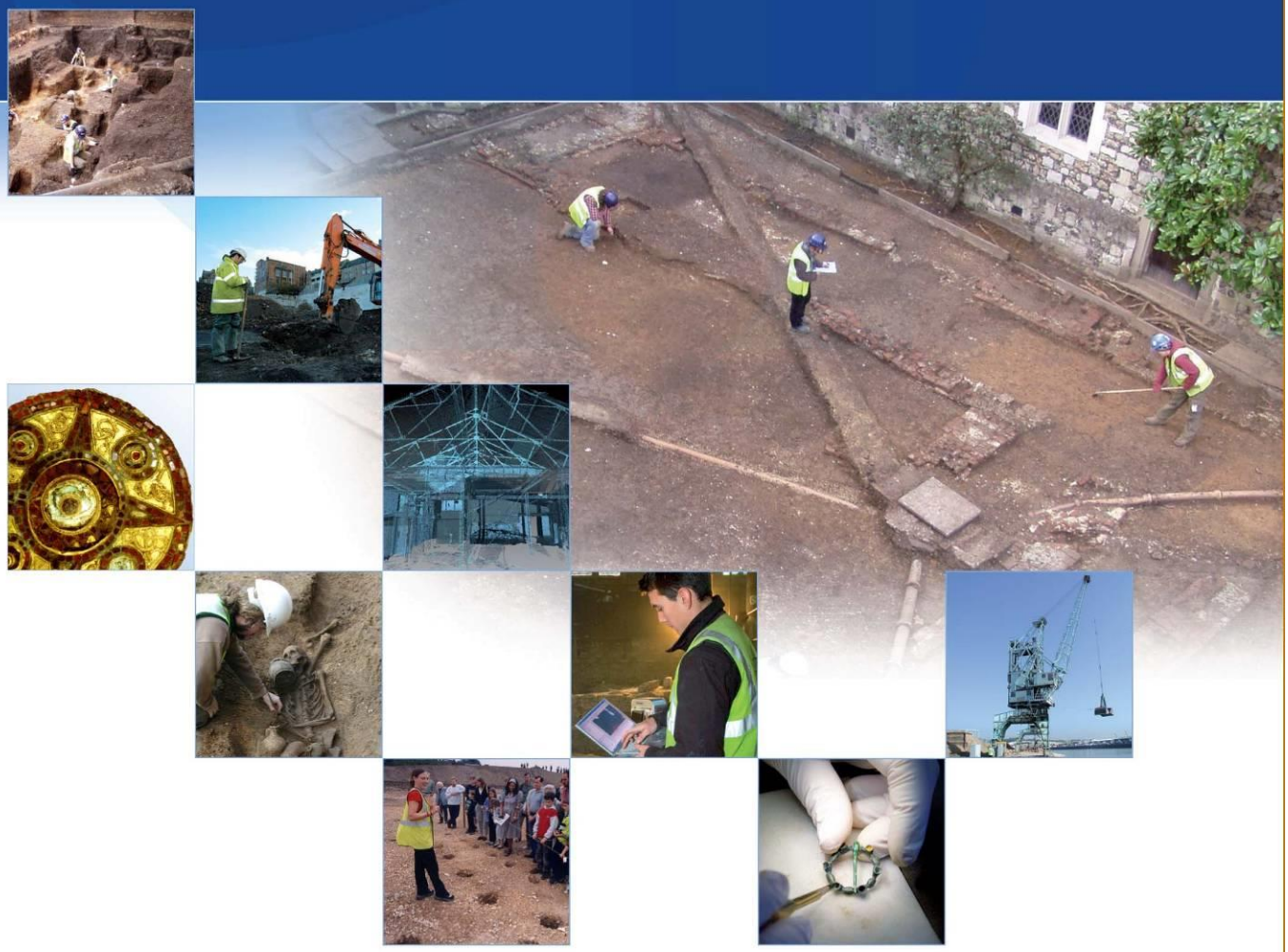

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