Wessex Archaeology

Ulnaby Hall, High Coniscliffe
County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Ref: 68731
November 2008

Ulnaby Hall, High Coniscliffe, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Prepared on behalf of:
Videotext Communications Ltd
49 Goldhawk Road
LONDON
SW1 8QP

By:
Wessex Archaeology
Portway House
Old Sarum Park
SALISBURY
Wiltshire
SP4 6EB

Report reference: 68731.01

November 2008

Ulnaby Hall, High Coniscliffe, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Contents

Figures

Tables

Ulnaby Hall, High Coniscliffe, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Summary

In April 2008 an archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Ulnaby Hall in High Coniscliffe, County Durham (NGR 422778 517155). This site is the location of the Ulnaby deserted medieval village (Scheduled Monument Number 20961).

An evaluation comprising eight trenches largely confirmed the results of the 2007 earthwork survey carried out by English Heritage, while highlighting the different information that can be gained from excavation as opposed to non-intrusive methods.

The village of Ulnaby appears to have been occupied for a relatively short period of time beginning in the late 13th or early 14th century, becoming largely unoccupied by the 15th century. The evidence suggests that the two-rowed plan, either side of a hollow-way and green, was the original form of the village, with an adjacent manorial enclosure. In the 15th-16th century activity appears to have focused on the westernmost tofts of the North Row and some enclosures in the former South Row. The hollow-way appears to have remained an important access route well into the 19th century. No evidence was found to support a pre-medieval origin for the village.

Ulnaby Hall, High Coniscliffe, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

Acknowledgements

This programme of post-excavation and assessment work was commissioned and funded by Videotext Communications Ltd, and Wessex Archaeology would like to thank the staff at Videotext, and in particular Michael Douglas (Series Editor), Jane Hammond (Production Manager), Ben Knappett (Assistant Producer), Louise Ord (Researcher) and Emily Woodburn (Production Coordinator) for their considerable help during the recording and post-excavation work.

The geophysical survey was undertaken by John Gater, Jimmy Adcock and Emma Wood of GSB Prospection Ltd. The field survey was undertaken by Henry Chapman (University of Birmingham) and landscape survey and map regression was undertaken by Stewart Ainsworth (English Heritage). The excavation strategy was devised by Mick Aston. The on-site recording was co-ordinated by Naomi Hall, and on-site finds processing was carried out by Talla Hopper, both of Wessex Archaeology.

The excavations were undertaken by Time Team's retained archaeologists, Phil Harding (Wessex Archaeology), Brigid Gallagher, Ian Powlesland, Raksha Dave, Naomi Sewpaul and Matt Williams assisted by Cat Grindey, Deborah Anderson, Jamie Scott, Philip Abramson, Jocelyn Strickland, Paul Owens and George Clarkson. The metal detector survey was carried out by Tom Allinson and Adam Richardson.

The archive was collated and all post-excavation assessment and analysis undertaken by Wessex Archaeology. This report was compiled by Naomi Hall with specialist reports prepared by Jenny Vaughan (pottery), Jessica Grimm (animal bone) and Lorraine Mepham (other finds). The illustrations were prepared by Kenneth Lymer. The post-excavation project was managed on behalf of Wessex Archaeology by Lorraine Mepham.

Finally thanks are extended to the Land Agent, Mr Hugo Remnant of Land Factor, and the current tenant, Mr Ian Dods, for allowing access to the Site for geophysical survey and archaeological evaluation.

Ulnaby Hall, High Coniscliffe, County Durham

Archaeological Evaluation and Assessment of Results

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Videotext Communications Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological recording and post-excavation work on an archaeological evaluation undertaken by Channel 4's 'Time Team' at the site of Ulnaby Hall, High Coniscliffe, County Durham (hereafter the 'Site') (**Figure 1**).

1.1.2 This report documents the results of archaeological survey and evaluation undertaken by Time Team, and presents an assessment of the results of these works.

1.2 Site Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The Site consists of land surrounding the farm of Ulnaby Hall, centred on NGR 422778 517155, and is located within the parish of High Coniscliffe, approximately 6.8km north-west of Darlington. The Site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (NMR number 20961). The scheduled site comprises an area of approximately 0.16km^2 and work was mainly focused within these limits. A number of well preserved earthworks can be seen.

1.2.2 The Site comprises a field currently under pasture, bounded by a north – south road to the west and a north-west – south-east road to the north. The Site is situated on a gentle slope with the ground rising to the north. A north-west to south-east aligned stream, Ulnaby Spring, runs through the southern third of the Site. The underlying geology is Boulder Clay overlying Magnesian Limestone (British Geological Survey, sheet 32; Grindey *et al*. 2008, 4).

1.3 Archaeological Background

Prehistoric

1.3.1 In 1991 a copper alloy awl was found some 700m to the south-west of the Site by a metal-detectorist and dated to the Early to Middle Bronze Age (Site and Monuments Record (SMR) entry 3278).

1.3.2 Fieldwalking at Piercebridge to the south discovered several pieces of worked flint (SMR entry 929).

1.3.3 Three bowl barrows (National Sites and Monuments Record (NMR) numbers 29523, 29524 and DA69) lie between 1.5-2.75km to the south-west of the Site. They are believed to be Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age and probably date from between 2400-1500BC.

Romano-British

1.3.4 The Site lies only about 1.6km from Dere Street, a major Roman route that runs from York (*Eboracum*) to the Antonine Wall.

1.3.5 Just over 2km to the south-west lies Piercebridge Roman Fort (NMR DA29) and an associated bridge crossing over the River Tees. Holme House villa was originally adjacent to the fort but has been destroyed by gravel extraction. Excavations in the 1960s and 70s show that the villa was occupied from the Middle or Late Iron Age to the late 4th century AD. The fort is the southernmost of four County Durham forts that were constructed along Dere Street and is believed to have been built around 270AD. Occupation seems to have lasted into the 5th century and there may have been continuity of use until it was taken over by Anglian settlers during the second half of the 6th century. Civilian settlement on both the northern and southern banks of the river appears to date from *c.*100AD. The bridge, also postulated to have been a dam or spillway, survives as stone piers and abutments thought to have supported a timber construction in conjunction with stone paving. (http://www.durham.gov.uk/durhamcc/usp.nsf/pws/Archaeology+-+Archaeology-Projects-Piercebridge+Aggregates+Levy+Sustainability+Fund+(ALSF); http://www.theheritagetrail.co.uk/roman%20britain/piercebridge.htm).

1.3.6 A single Roman coarseware sherd was found during fieldwalking to the west of the Site at High Carlbury farm (SMR entry 937).

1.3.7 A re-used Roman carving can be seen within the village of High Coniscliffe, 1.9km to the south (SMR entry 5394).

1.3.8 The farm itself has produced a number of abraded Roman pottery sherds and 15 years ago a metal detectorist is reported to have discovered a Roman coin (Videotext Communications 2008, 7).

Anglo-Scandinavian

1.3.9 Ulnaby is believed to derive from the Norse for 'Ulfhethin's farm', which suggests a possible pre-medieval settlement (Watts 2002, 128).

Medieval

1.3.10 The first documented reference to Ulnaby is in a marriage settlement where along with Thornton and eight other manors it forms part of the dowry of Alice, daughter of Ivo and Agnes of the Greystoke family (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 6). The document is undated but thought to be mid 12th century. A later document of 1198 apparently confirms it as a holding of the Greystoke family. By the early 13th century it had become the property of William de Somerville who exchanged the manor for land in Scotland held by the Marmaduke family. In 1320 the widow of Marmaduke Fitz Geoffrey's son John gave the manors of Ulnaby and Carlbury to Sir Thomas, Earl of Lancaster until her death when it was to revert back to her family. Sir Thomas was executed for treason in 1322 and after a legal dispute the land was claimed by the Neville family. The estate along with Carlbury and Ingleton was eventually settled in 1354 on the fourth son, Sir Ralph de Neville. It is suggested that an appropriate manorial residence would date from this time if there was not already a manor house in existence (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 6-7). Carlbury and Ulnaby were said to be jointly worth £20 per annum (Deed B 3606, listed in Lyte 1894, 421-31), suggesting that they were significant and productive estates (Christian Liddy *pers. comm.*).

1.3.11 There are some references in 1913 and 1916 to a Norman chapel in use as a barn on the Site, but a comment in 1953 confirms that no trace of this

could be seen (SMR entry 1563). This may be a confused reference to a reused building in nearby Walworth (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 34). Local tradition cites the existence of a schoolhouse and church on the Site that were burnt down by the Scots (NMR entry 23721).

1.3.12 Barely 2km to the north lies the deserted medieval village of Walworth, the well preserved earthworks of which comprise a series of rectangular house platforms with associated gardens, stock enclosures and yards surrounding a village green (NMR 20872). The deserted medieval village of Archdeacon Newton lies 2.75km to the east. Here remains of a moated enclosure, building platforms and ridge and furrow can be seen (NMR 28547). Documentary evidence suggests the moated area contained a large manorial complex and chapel (NMR 28547). Just over 1km to the west of Ulnaby is a moated enclosure at High Carlbury surrounded by pronounced ridge and furrow (SMR entry 1551). Another moated enclosure lies 3km to the north-west at Summerhouse where the remains of a possible tower and large enclosed building can be seen (NMR 20875). The evidence suggests that this was a defended manor house (NMR 20875). Ingleton, the other estate mentioned in 1354, lies some 6.4km to the north-west and is still populated today.

Post-medieval

1.3.13 The holding became subsumed into the Westmorland estate of the Neville family and so in 1573 when Charles, Earl of Westmorland was attainted for High Treason for his role in the 'Rising of the North' it was forfeited (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 7). It then passed through a number of different families (Surtees 1972, 384). A license to alienate (transfer feudal lands) dated 1629 lists the holding as containing five messuages, three cottages, five barns, three gardens and orchards, a water mill and a dovecote, 100 acres of arable, 100 acres of meadow, 200 acres of pasture and five acres of wood (Surtees 1972, 384). A messuage is a dwelling and its associated outbuildings and garden. One of the five listed in the license to alienate would have been the capital messuage, i.e. the manorial dwelling itself. This would seem then to indicate four remaining tofts (rectangular plots of land containing peasant houses or small farmsteads and their associated yards and gardens) surviving at this time. A marriage settlement of 1654 mentions the capital messuage and a water corn mill. The specification of the capital messuage may suggest that lesser messuages were still in existence (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 8).

1.3.14 The existing farmhouse at Ulnaby appears to be later than the original medieval manor. The earliest visible architecture is of the late 16th to early 17th century (SMR entry 11097).

1.3.15 Thornton Hall which lies 1km to the east still retains elements of Tudor and Elizabethan architecture (SMR entry 1564, 11130). This was the seat of the Tailboys (Tailbois) family who initially held Ulnaby after its forfeiture (Surtees 1972, 384). To the north-east of the Site is Low Walworth Hall which retains some late 17th century elements (SMR entry 11077)

Modern

1.3.16 In 1823 the estate was re-united with Thornton Hall (Surtees 1972, 384). Cartographic evidence suggests that the last building of presumed medieval origin was still standing in 1855 but had been demolished by 1896 (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 2)

1.3.17 An 1841 Rent Apportionment map lists a number of field names for the estate. The Site is formed of three fields, Back Field to the west, Garths to the east and New Acridge Carr to the south. Evidence for quarrying in Back Field can still be seen today and this is reflected in the place names of the fields immediately west, Kiln Field and Lime Kiln Field. A 'garth' is an enclosed garden, yard or paddock and can therefore be seen as a reference to the tofts still visible as earthworks (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 9). Carr derives from the Middle English kerr and means marshland (Gelling 1984, 52). The evidence points to the fact that these fields have been under pasture for some considerable time (Grindey *et al*. 2008, 10).

1.4 Previous Archaeological Work

1.4.1 During 2007 English Heritage's Research Department carried out a detailed investigation of the Site looking at the historical background and undertaking a Level 3 earthwork survey (Grindey *et al*. 2008). In conjunction with this a rapid analysis of Ulnaby Hall, a grade II listed building, was carried out and a measured survey undertaken by the Northumberland and Durham Vernacular Architecture Group. The following paragraphs summarise their findings (**Figure 2**).

1.4.2 The main village earthworks at Ulnaby cover an area of 6.6 hectares with substantial areas of extant ridge and furrow seen to the north and west. In its mature form, the village comprised two east – west rows of tofts enclosing a rectangular green on the north side of an east – west road, which survives within the pasture as a hollow-way. There is no real evidence for any associated crofts within the village, and this may be due to the provision of nearby common grazing land. The surviving ridge and furrow earthworks follow a number of different alignments and spacings and are likely to represent a palimpsest of different phases.

1.4.3 The earliest surviving earthworks appear to comprise a sub-rectangular platform situated on the village green and apparently overlain by the tofts of the North Row. It is unclear whether the platform is artificially raised or the result of surrounding excavation. It is 45m long and at least 18m wide with projecting 'wings' to the south. It is possible that this is the site of a large building of early medieval or even Roman origins.

1.4.4 Some low east – west banks just to the north of the hollow-way as it enters the village from the east may be the remains of lynchets with a possible plough headland.

1.4.5 The manorial enclosure is sub-rectangular with a minimum internal area of 1.28 hectares. This was apparently once bounded by a stone-built wall, as a number of well dressed limestone blocks can be seen where a later feature cuts through the earthwork. Earthworks within the enclosure are interpreted as a large fishpond and possible dovecote. Some traces of ridge and furrow can be seen within the enclosure, terminating abruptly at the pond's northern edge suggesting that this agricultural activity pre-dates the pond's construction. The date of the manorial complex is uncertain; although it is described as a manor in the 12th century it is unknown when a manorial residence was constructed. The manor house is likely to lie beneath the modern farm buildings. The elements found within the enclosure suggest that it was a residence of fairly high status.

1.4.6 Few traces of the early settlement can be recognised, although the name suggests a pre-medieval origin. Two tofts on the eastern side of the Green appear to pre-date the reorganization of the village into a two-row plan with a green since they seem to underlie the tofts of the North Row. It is not clear whether these represent a planned layout to the village or a more informal development. Traces of several building platforms can be seen within the tofts. These messuages appear to have been abandoned during the later phase and incorporated into the Green.

1.4.7 The majority of the earthworks relate to a planned two-row village laid out around a green. Although few villages in the North have been thoroughly investigated, in general nucleation appears to have occurred in the 12th and 13th centuries and may be linked to the re-establishment of settlements after the 'Harrying of the North' in 1069-70. Four tofts were laid out immediately to the north of the two possible early tofts and following the same alignment. Within these, multiple building platforms can be seen, with at least one building fronting onto the Green. Behind lie yards, paths and outbuildings. Some show evidence for a back entrance to a hollow-way running to the north of the tofts. Another possible four tofts lie to the west of these but are less clearly defined and may never have been occupied.

1.4.8 Overlying the eastern two of these four possible tofts are three narrower tofts. These contain the most clearly defined earthworks seen on the Site and appear to represent the latest phase of the village. Documentary evidence from 1629 mentions five messuages and three cottages in use at that time. The three cottages are probably these three tofts. The building at the frontage of the easternmost of these three tofts was in use into the 19th century. To the south of these tofts are traces of a row of 19th century cottages, construction of which has obscured some of the earlier earthworks.

1.4.9 The earthworks of the toft on the eastern extreme of the village are partly damaged by later ridge and furrow. Its access to the Green was also blocked by the insertion of another toft immediately to the south to form a Head Row enclosing the Green to the east.

1.4.10 The South Row, comprising at least three tofts to the south of the hollow-way, may be contemporary in origin with the creation of the North Row or represent a different, possibly earlier phase of development. The arrangement of these is generally less regular than the North Row as they are laid out on the same alignment rather than taking into account the south-east turn of the hollow-way. Earthworks within the tofts are generally less well defined and this has been interpreted as suggesting that occupation of the South Row was earlier or shorter-lived. The southern part of the tofts has been divided by the post-medieval canalization of the stream.

1.4.11 Three small enclosures with traces of buildings and yards overlie the tofts of the South Row. One of these is superimposed over another indicating that they were not occupied simultaneously. Traces of two buildings also lie between the South Row and the manorial complex, overlying its eastern boundary.

1.4.12 A building situated on the Green overlies some of the village earthworks and therefore be of relatively late origin. Its size and position could suggest a communal function.

1.4.13 To the north-west the remains of a later quarry can be seen, the boundary of which overlies the earlier ridge and furrow.

1.4.14 The original planning of the village is likely to represent the desire of the lord of the manor to establish an economically prosperous village. The village, however, does not seem ever to have been fully occupied and the South Row was soon abandoned. By the 17th century the village had shrunk considerably and this may reflect the conversion of arable land to pasture. Enclosure occurred by the mid-19th century.

1.4.15 The building survey indicates that Ulnaby Hall was built in the late 16th or early 17th century, possibly after the land passed to the Tailboys family in 1573. The original timbers in the attic show that the main building was essentially constructed as a single phase, the few external changes being limited to changes in fenestration and an extension to the western rear wing in 1901. The layout is of a central south-facing façade with wings projecting at the rear (**Figure 3, Plates 1 & 2**). The central portion of the building would have consisted of a single open room on the ground floor with a similar room above. The main entrance was to the west of this just within the west wing. The west wing was probably the service wing with the higher status rooms within the east wing.

1.4.16 The series of outbuildings, which included a smithy, were constructed after the hall, using local cobbles. In 1629 five barns, three gardens and orchards are mentioned. Two of these gardens are probably the ones to the south and east of the hall that still exist today. The third may have been located in the paddock to the south of the farm track. This idea is supported by the naming of this field as Garth in 1841, meaning an enclosed garden, yard or paddock. Two buildings to the south of the Hall shown on the 1855 OS map are not depicted on either the 1841 or the 1896 editions, indicating a fairly brief life span. Some traces of these buildings still remain.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1.1 A project design for the work was compiled (Videotext Communications 2008), providing full details of the research aims and methods. A brief summary is provided here.

2.1.2 The aim of the project was to characterise the nature and date of the Site and place it within its historical, geographical and archaeological context. Of particular interest was the establishment and refining of the chronology and phasing of the settlement.

3 METHODS

3.1 Geophysical Survey

3.1.1 Prior to the excavation of evaluation trenches, a geophysical survey was carried out across the Site using a combination of resistance and magnetic survey. The survey grid was set out by Dr Henry Chapman and tied in to the Ordnance Survey grid using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS system.

3.2 Evaluation Trenches

3.2.1 Eight trenches of varying sizes were excavated, their locations determined in order to investigate and to clarify geophysical anomalies (**Figure 1**).

3.2.2 The trenches were excavated using a combination of machine and hand digging. All machine trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision and ceased at the identification of significant archaeological remains, or at natural geology if this was encountered first. When machine excavation had ceased all trenches were cleaned by hand and archaeological deposits investigated.

3.2.3 At various stages during excavation the deposits were scanned by a metal detector and signals marked in order to facilitate investigation. The excavated spoil was scanned by metal detector.

3.2.4 All archaeological deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* record sheets with a unique numbering system for individual contexts. Trenches were located using a Trimble Real Time Differential GPS survey system. All archaeological features and deposits were planned at a scale of 1:20 with sections drawn at 1:10. All principal strata and features were related to the Ordnance Survey datum.

3.2.5 A full photographic record of the investigations and individual features was maintained, utilising digital images. The photographic record illustrated both the detail and general context of the archaeology revealed and the Site as a whole.

3.2.6 At the completion of the work, all trenches were reinstated using the excavated soil.

3.2.7 A unique Site code (ULB 08) was issued prior to the commencement of works. The work was carried out on the 16th – 19th April 2008. The archive and all artefacts were subsequently transported to the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Salisbury where they were processed and assessed for this report.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Details of individual excavated contexts and features, the full geophysical report (GSB 2008), the summary of the landscape and earthwork survey and details of artefactual and environmental assessments are retained in the archive. Summaries of the excavated sequences can be found in **Appendix 1**.

4.2 Geophysical Survey

4.2.1 Geophysical survey was carried out in three distinct areas, utilising both a magnetometer and a resistivity meter; the total area surveyed was 1.2 hectares (**Figure 1**). In general the results corresponded to the visible earthworks and did not provide any additional information (**Figure 4**). However, the survey did seem to indicate that the settlement did not

continue further east, nor did it find any evidence of structures beneath the ridge and furrow to the north.

Area 1

4.2.2 A small area of the prominent ridge and furrow earthworks to the north of the settlement was surveyed using a magnetometer. The results corresponded to the visible earthworks and showed an old field boundary dividing two different alignments of ridge and furrow cultivation.

Area 2

4.2.3 Area 2 lay within the settlement area and hoped to locate possible middens or rubbish pits that could provide useful dating evidence. Both resistance and gradiometer survey closely corresponded to the visible earthworks – neither provided additional data. A zone of increased magnetic response (B) corresponds to demolished Victorian buildings.

Area 3

4.2.4 Area 3 was situated to the east of the settlement area. A possible ditch feature (C) may mark the continuation of the hollow-way that runs through the settlement. There is no indication that the settlement continues to the east. The majority of responses seen relate to medieval and modern ploughing.

4.3 Evaluation Trenches

Introduction

4.3.1 Seven of the eight trenches were positioned within the settlement area indicated by the earthworks, while the eighth trench was located slightly to the north-west in an area of well preserved ridge and furrow. The size and shape of the trenches varied to account for the varying targets that they were sited on and the archaeology subsequently uncovered. Trench 4, the most southerly trench, was situated at the lowest position of 65.32m aOD and Trench 8 occupied the highest position at a height of 70.52m aOD.

4.3.2 Each trench saw the removal of between 0.15m and 0.30m of overlying topsoil (no true subsoil was encountered) in order to expose the archaeology. Where reached the natural geology proved to be Boulder Clay.

*Trench 1 (**Figure 5**)*

4.3.3 Trench 1 was positioned on the site of a possible building and its southern frontage onto the hollow-way.

4.3.4 Removal of the turf and topsoil (101) revealed three deposits (102), (104) and (105) (**Plate 3**). Deposit (102) was a distinct east – west aligned band of rubble that was situated on and accentuated a ridge within the earthworks marking the southern edge of the building platform. Further excavation showed that this overlay a buried topsoil (103); finds from this date from the 13th-15th century. Beneath this was layer (104), which could be seen along the whole of the length of the trench. This layer was compact and contained fairly small rubble fragments in equal proportion with gravel and appears to be distinct surface. Layer (105) appeared to be a rough area of cobbling, seen in the extreme southern end of the trench.

4.3.5 After initially hand digging a sondage along the eastern edge of the trench, the decision was made to substantially deepen the trench with the mechanical digger. An extension was also dug to the east.

4.3.6 A narrow, steep-sided cut (106), east – west aligned with a concentration of small stones down the centre of the fill (107), was revealed in this extension. This is likely to be a field drain.

4.3.7 A number of layers were revealed in section when the depth of the trench was increased (**Figure 5**, section). Beneath (104) a sandy clay layer (110) was seen. This may be a bedding layer for the stony deposit (104). The layers beneath (110) do not reflect the contours of the overlying earthworks. These deposits, (114), (112) and (111), were not substantially different from the natural geology. However, there did appear to be an almost vertical interface between (111) and (112) just before the south-facing slope of the platform. In contrast, the interface between (111) and (112) some 5m further south was much more gradual. It is possible that (112) was cut into (111) and that this may be associated with the construction of a building platform, but the evidence is far from clear.

4.3.8 Deposits (108) and (109) were situated on the north-facing slope and may therefore be colluvial deposits. There was, however, some suggestion that they might relate to possible postholes, but the evidence for this was slight.

*Trench 2 (**Figure 6**)*

4.3.9 Trench 2 was positioned over earthworks marking the southern boundary of the northern row of tofts. The North Row is thought to reflect the planned stage of the village's development. Earthworks also suggested a building at this point fronting onto the village green.

4.3.10 After removal of the topsoil a prominent linear bank of stones aligned east – west was revealed (203). This structure was almost directly under the turf and was also visible as a prominent positive earthwork (**Figure 7, Plate 4**). Removal of some of the tumbled stones from this feature showed it to be formed from roughly faced stones revetting a substantial rubble core, and to be around 2m wide. Deposits (202) and (210) appeared to bank up against this feature. Finds from (202) date to the 14th/15th century.

4.3.11 Two further possible structures could also be seen, both aligned east – west. Structure (207), some 6m to the north of (203), although very ephemeral appeared to consist of blocky stones forming a possible wall or post pad. Around 2m to the south of (203) a sub-rectangular concentration of rubble (211) was revealed (**Figure 7, Plate 5**). Although it lacked any apparent facing material it was fairly distinct in plan. It was unexcavated, and it may be that a more defined structure may lie beneath some surface tumble, as was the case with (203).

4.3.12 Banked up against (207) on its northern side was humic deposit (208); its higher organic content may be an indication that this was an old topsoil deposit, part of the cultivated area of the toft. Pottery from this layer dated to the 13th-14th century.

4.3.13 Beneath overlying deposits (204) and (206), two contrasting surfaces could be seen (**Figure 7, Plate 5**). Surface (205) consisted of large sub-rectangular flagstones, while bordering it on its eastern edge was cobbled

surface (212). Both surfaces, possibly floors, lie at the same level and appeared to butt up against each other. They seem to be contemporary and therefore may reflect an internal change within a building. Finds from (204) and (206) are generally of 14th-15th century date. A silver coin from (204) dates from the reign of Edward I (1239-1307). There was some 18th century or later material from (206), but these pieces may well be intrusive.

4.3.14 Generally the finds suggest that this toft was constructed in the 13th century and continued in use into the 15th century. There is very little later material even within the topsoil context.

*Trench 3 (**Figure 8**)*

4.3.15 Trench 3 was situated much further west than the other trenches, closer to the current farm buildings. It was positioned on a building platform believed to represent the later phase of the village.

4.3.16 Removal of the turf and topsoil (301) revealed a north – south aligned stone-built wall (306) partly obscured by tumble (302) (**Plate 9**). Two similar, silt-rich deposits lay either side of this wall, (304) and (305). These appear to be natural, gradually accumulated deposits of topsoil and colluvial material. This suggests that they date from the abandonment of the village, and pottery within them mostly dates to the 14th-15th century with some later material. That they are overlaid by (302) shows that the building represented by (306) was still at least partially standing for a number of years.

4.3.17 Only one course remained of (306) and this may represent the foundation course. However, no construction cut was visible for the wall and it seems to have been built directly on the natural geology. It was fairly roughly made. The boulders used in its construction do not seem to have been modified but were left in their sub-rounded condition, and no bonding agent could be discerned. This suggests a rough cob or boulder wall.

4.3.18 A sondage dug along the southern edge of the trench revealed a fairly rough stone surface (307) within the building (**Plate 10**). This was constructed from cobbles and slabs and was very irregular; it may have been constructed from reused material. On the eastern side of the wall a dark mottled deposit (308) was present. There was a faint lighter band visible in the eastern end of this but further excavation did not discover a cut. Below this was a tightly packed cobbled surface (310); the earthworks suggests that this surface lay outside the building. It was at a similar depth to (307). Beneath (307) in the far west of the trench a small area of (311) was revealed. This was described as a possible surface but very little of it was exposed. Underneath the archaeological deposits in this area a small area of the natural geology (309) was seen.

*Trench 4 (**Figure 9**)*

4.3.19 Trench 4 was the most southerly of the trenches and the only one to be positioned on the less well defined South Row. The trench was located on the edge of the hollow-way, extending into one of the messuages and incorporating a possible building platform and associated enclosure.

4.3.20 The topsoil was assigned three separate context numbers in order to distinguish between finds discovered at the southern end of the trench beyond the building (403), those discovered over the building (402) and those discovered to the north over the hollow-way (401).

4.3.21 Just beneath the topsoil a number of areas of stone rubble or paving were revealed, (405), (406) and (410). Layer (405) was a tumble of stones and rubble towards the southern end of the trench; removal of this revealed possible north-west – south-east wall foundation (422), and (405) is likely to be a result of the destruction and collapse of this structure (**Plate 13**). Pottery from this layer dates to the 14th-15th century. Wall (422) itself proved to be very shallow and roughly constructed with no identifiable bonding or coursing. The earthworks suggest that this is the back wall of the dwelling.

4.3.22 Some distance to the north of (405) was a wide rubble spread (406). Although its shape in plan was irregular it formed a rough north-west – south-east linear band across the trench. It was primarily composed of stone slabs set as a roughly level surface bedded into (411). It appears to be an area of rough flooring, although it is possible that it incorporates another rough wall foundation similar to (422). This would then divide the slightly more regular southern area of flagstones from the more irregular paving to the north. Pottery from (411) dates from the 17th century to the early 18th century. Stratigraphically beneath this was a compacted gravel surface (404), likely to be an earlier floor. Medieval (but not closely datable) pottery was obtained from this context. It was cut through by a small pit or large posthole (407). Beneath (404) was another patch of stone rubble (417). This was similar in character to (406) though slumping down to the south-west rather than being horizontal (**Plate 13**). This may be a surviving patch of yet another earlier floor that has partly collapsed or it could be capping over a pit. As it was left *in situ* this could not be determined.

4.3.23 Layer (410) was originally seen as a linear band across the northern end of the trench. Further excavation revealed that it was the highest point of a slightly convex deposit. This compact, stony layer is thought to be the surface of the hollow-way (**Plate 12**). Pottery from this dated to the 19th century suggesting that this is a relatively late surface, and that the hollow-way remained in use after the village was largely deserted. Along the southern edge of this was a linear cut (425). This narrow gully may have been a drain along the edge of the road surface.

4.3.24 Immediately to the south of this gully, and cut by it, was cobbled surface (418) and the thin overlying silt deposit (419) (**Plate 12**). This surface was more regular than (410) and comprised more densely packed cobbles forming a compact horizontal surface. Finds from (419) date to the 17th-18th century and probably relate to the period of use of the surface.

4.3.25 At the south end of the trench, partial edges of two features, (413) and (415), were seen. Feature (415) lay at the extreme end of the trench and only the northern-most edge was visible, the other presumed to be beyond the limit of excavation (**Plate 11**). Only a very short (1m) length of the edge was seen but from this it appeared to be a linear cut with moderately steep, concave sides. The maximum depth was 0.35m. Finds from the fill (416) date to the 16th century. Feature (415) cut deposit (412), which overlay the deposits within (413). Pottery from (412) dates to the 15th century.

4.3.26 Feature (413) was probably also a linear feature and this was only partially excavated. At least two deposits, (423) and (424), were present but the feature was not bottomed. Fill (424) appeared to contain a large proportion of redeposited natural material. Pottery from both fills dates to the 13th-14th century.

*Trench 5 (**Figures 6 & 7**)*

4.3.27 Trench 5 was positioned immediately to the south and slightly to the east of Trench 2, within one of the two early tofts posited by the earthwork survey. It also corresponded with a hollow within the Green and a geophysical response.

4.3.28 After deturfing and removal of the topsoil (501) two deposits were revealed, (503) and (505) (**Figure 7, Plate 6**). Layer (503), a rubbly deposit, filled most of the trench, but was overlain at the northern end by (505). This deposit was situated on the southern side of an earthen bank at the northern end of the trench.

4.3.29 Both (503) and (505) probably represent the tumble and degradation of a boundary feature dividing the plot, consisting of a stone and earth bank. The mortar component in (505) may derive from the destruction of the possible wall (211) seen in the extreme southern end of Trench 2. Finds assigned to (502), which relate to the hand cleaning of the surface of (503), date from the late 14th-16th century, whereas the pottery from within (503) itself is 14th-15th century.

4.3.30 A sondage excavated along the eastern edge of the trench showed (503) to be a relatively shallow layer of stone rubble (**Figure 7, Plate 7**).

4.3.31 The surface hollow was not seen to correspond to any variations in the archaeological deposits within the trench.

*Trenches 6 and 7 (**Figures 1, 6, 7 & 10**)*

4.3.32 Trenches 6 and 7 were located over geophysical anomalies. In addition, both were located within slight hollows with dense vegetation, indicating a possible high phosphate level. They were therefore believed to be possible locations of rubbish pits.

4.3.33 Both trenches were shallow, only excavated down to rubble layers (**Plates 8 & 14**), with only a small intervention on the eastern side of each down to the natural geology. Pottery from the topsoil and rubble layers dates from the 13th-14th century, suggesting that this area of the village had gone out of use by a relatively early date. No evidence for rubbish pits was found in either trench.

*Trench 8 (**Figure 10**)*

4.3.34 Trench 8 was situated approximately 200m to the north-west of the main group of trenches, away from the area of settlement and in the associated ridge and furrow.

4.3.35 While the topography of the trench reflected its position in the trough of the well preserved ridge and furrow (**Plate 15**), no other features were found. One small sherd of pottery dates to the 13th-14th century.

5 FINDS

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Finds were recovered from all eight of the trenches excavated, although very few finds came from Trenches 5-8. Most material was concentrated in Trenches 2-4. The assemblage is almost entirely medieval or post-medieval in date.

5.1.2 All finds have been quantified by material type within each context, and totals by material type and by trench are presented in **Table 1**. Subsequent to quantification, all finds have been at least visually scanned in order to gain an overall idea of the range of types present, their condition and their potential date range. Spot dates have been recorded for selected material types as appropriate (pottery, metalwork). All finds data are currently held on an Access database.

5.1.3 This section presents an overview of the finds assemblage, on which is based an assessment of the potential of this assemblage to contribute to an understanding of the Site in its local and regional context, with particular reference to the origins and development of the medieval village.

5.2 Pottery

5.2.1 The assemblage comprises 462 sherds (4022g). Approximately 65% of the assemblage (by sherd count) is broadly medieval (13th to 15th century) and 27% of sherds are of later 18th/19th century types. The majority of this later material came from Trench 3 but Trenches 2, 4 and 5 also produced small numbers of sherds. There is also a small quantity of earlier post-medieval (i.e. 16th to early 18th century) types although much of this group could not be clearly identified with any confidence. A single small abraded sherd from Trench 4 appears to be Romano-British colour coated ware.

Methods of analysis

5.2.2 The assemblage has been fully analysed. The material from each context was sorted into fabric types and recorded by count and weight (in grams) in an Access database table using a system of fabric group (FG) numbers and letter codes (often brief descriptive 'names') which has been used by the writer for recording other pottery assemblages in the north-east of England. Form sherds (i.e. rims, bases, handles) were noted and comments made on the vessels present.

5.2.3 Some of the numbers refer to traditions or broad groupings rather than individual fabrics, and thus in some contexts there may be more than one record with the same number. Where identifiable, vessel families (sherds thought to be from the same vessel) also have individual entries. The types of pottery present with their quantities are summarised in **Table 2**, and by trench in **Table 3**.

The assemblage

5.2.4 The few fragments of 'gritty wares' are small and cannot be taken in this instance as indicating activity earlier than the 13th century.

5.2.5 The light-firing fabrics of FG4 are a common tradition across the north-east region. Many of the sherds probably fall into the category of 'Tees Valley A ware' (see Wrathmell 1987 and 1990) but on the whole fragments are small and undiagnostic. One exception is a rim from (202) which has the external flange typical of many TVA jars. Four sherds from Trench 4 are from a glazed vessel (presumably a jug) with some copper green staining and applied scales. This is also likely to be a Tees Valley vessel. Sherds in FG5 are on average even smaller than those of FG4. However there is one very distinctive TV vessel from Trench 4: a bowl with slightly inturned rim. This is Wrathmell's form CUD and a similar vessel is illustrated from Southgate, Hartlepool (Wrathmell 1987, ill. 65, fig 22, 41). The form appears to be peculiar to Wrathmell's TV type C fabric, which is iron rich with 'bands' of white clay. The vessel here has one or two thin white streaks in the fabric and a white margin to the top and sides of the rim. It is sooted externally which is usual for this form. The only other identifiable vessel in FG5 is a jug represented by fragments of a brown glazed, grooved rod handle from Trench 1. This is likely to be Wrathmell's type BGE2 (Wrathmell 1987, 41).

5.2.6 The largest group in the assemblage comprises FG7: reduced green glazed ware. A few sherds were catalogued as 'early glazed ware' (FG6) although this distinction may be somewhat misleading when dealing with a small quantity of fragmented material. The fabric of a FG6 rod handle with combed decoration from Trench 2 is in fact quite fine, but this form is not usually seen on the later green glazed wares. Trench 2 produced the largest number of sherds of FG7. Fragments of a vessel with a splayed and thumbed base were spread across three layers. Another thumbed base is in an oxidised fabric. There are three fragments of strap handles and a rather abraded jug rim. The smaller quantities of FG7 recovered from the other trenches actually included rather more material diagnostic of later medieval vessels. These include the base of a small drinking-jug type vessel from Trench 3 and two lid-seated rims, typical of those found on large jugs or cisterns, from Trench 4. A jug rim with thumbed cordon below, from Trench 5, represents another typical late medieval vessel. There is part of a lug handle or possible beard from Trench 4. The same context (423) also produced a flat, thick walled, green glazed fragment which is probably roof furniture of some sort. Some fabrics in this group are sandier than others, not necessarily an indication of a different production site, but there were several sherds from Trench 4, all probably from the same vessel, which are quite distinctive. These have a light grey fabric but a black internal surface and slightly pitted external green glaze.

5.2.7 There is a small quantity of early post-medieval types (FG17 to 30). Most of this material was recovered from Trench 4 and includes the six German stoneware sherds and sherds from the base of a flatware in a pink fabric with marbled slip pattern. Red slipware of 17th century type (FG27) was also present in Trench 4 and a slipware rim was recovered from Trench 3. The sherds of possible Cistercian ware are too small to be sure of the identification.

5.2.8 The later post-medieval material is a mixture of coarse, utilitarian wares (red earthenware and stoneware) and refined tablewares (including transfer printed wares) and was concentrated in Trench 3. In this trench, apart from a single sherd in 304, all the pottery came from the topsoil layer (301) and was on the whole very fragmented. The sherd from 304 is part of a large

stoneware jar also present in 301. There were a few small fragments of cream coloured refined earthenware in Trenches 2 and 5.

Conclusions

5.2.9 The presence of Tees Valley material is not surprising given the location of the Site, but the much larger quantities of reduced green glazed wares suggest that the greatest medieval activity on the site was during the 14th and 15th centuries, when the Tees Valley wares had been replaced by the reduced wares. However most contexts were quite mixed and material is, on the whole, very fragmented, making it difficult to be sure of identifications (particularly of some of the FG7 material) or to assess residuality.

5.2.10 There are some problems likewise with the post-medieval material. Pottery from Trench 4 indicates 17th/early 18th century activity but it is not possible to be more precise. Later redwares (FG32) were also present here. Although these are fairly easy to distinguish from the earlier type commonly found in the north-east in the 17th century, the transition from one to the other, presumably in the first half of the 18th century, is not yet well understood - both types could co-exist. The dish with marbled slip in Trench 4 also suggests an 18th rather than 17th century date. The bulk of the post-medieval pottery (i.e. that from Trench 3) was undoubtedly of 19th century date but the few fragments of possible creamware from Trenches 2 and 5 may also indicate 18th century activity.

5.2.11 The fragmented and scattered nature of the assemblage means there is insufficient data to make further analysis of any value. However, the material does suggest that the Site has the potential to produce the basis of a useful sequence of pottery from the 13th century through to the early post-medieval period (and possibly later) should more extensive excavation be possible at some future time.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

5.3.1 The CBM comprises fragments of brick, tile and drainpipe. While some of the tile could be of later medieval date, the majority is post-medieval – the buildings of the medieval village are very unlikely to have been tiled. Most of the CBM came from topsoil contexts.

5.4 Stone

5.4.1 Most of the stone can be identified as building material. This includes fragments of sandstone tiles (layer (304)), one piece of what appears to be a shaped sandstone block (Trench 3 topsoil), a piece of slate (Trench 3 topsoil), and two joining fragments from a cylindrical fragment about 260mm in diameter, in gritstone, from possible floor surface (406), where it was presumably reused.

5.4.2 Also recovered was a fragment of a small, perforated disc (original diameter *c.*10mm) of unknown function in a micaceous, laminar stone (Trench 7 topsoil).

5.5 Glass

5.5.1 All of the glass is of post-medieval date, and includes both vessel and window glass. All of the window glass is thin and heavily oxidised, and is

therefore likely to be of early post-medieval date; all these pieces came from trench 4. The vessel glass includes both earlier post-medieval green bottle glass as well as modern bottle/jar fragments.

5.6 Slag

5.6.1 All of the slag recovered came from Trench 3, from topsoil and from layer (304). This material is characteristic of iron-smithing waste, and includes hearth bottoms. This may represent a dump of waste from a single ironworking episode in the later medieval period or later.

5.7 Metalwork

Coins

5.7.1 Three coins were recovered, one silver (Edward II, layer (204)) and two copper alloy (one completely illegible from rubble layer (503), one George II penny from Trench 3 topsoil).

Copper Alloy

5.7.2 Other copper alloy objects include two buttons, two studs, a thimble, a kite-shaped fitting (possibly a casket mount), three pins and a perforated sheet fragment. None of these objects can be definitively dated earlier than post-medieval, and none came from well stratified medieval contexts.

5.7.3 The provenance of the pins was of particular interest. They were found inserted into the central bore of a clay pipe stem, from topsoil in Trench 4. Such a practice is reminiscent of deposits of pins in so-called 'witch bottles' in the 17th and 18th centuries (Merrifield 1987, 163-8), but no parallel for this example has been found.

Ironwork

5.7.4 The ironwork consists largely of nails and other structural items (e.g. staples, joiner's dog). Also present are a boot-heel, two horseshoe fragments, a double-looped buckle and two knives. None of these objects can be dated as medieval on morphological grounds, and only one came from a well stratified medieval context (a nail from layer (208)).

Lead

5.7.5 The lead includes three waste fragments and a cloth seal, the latter stamped WORSTED REFORMED. This is a Norwich seal dating to the last quarter of the later 17th century (Egan 1994, 48, fig. 22, nos. 86, 87); it came from Trench 4 topsoil.

5.8 Animal Bone

Introduction

5.8.1 The faunal assemblage amounts to 243 bones of mammals, birds and amphibians, all hand-recovered. Conjoining fragments that were demonstrably from the same bone were counted as one bone in order to minimise distortion; numbers do not, therefore, tally with the fragment count given in **Table 1**. On the basis of associated finds, the material dates to medieval and post-medieval period.

5.8.2 All bone fragments are in fair to good condition, but quite fragmented. This resulted in a total of 47% of bones identified to species. At 10%, the number

of loose teeth is slightly high and some re-working can be assumed. Gnawing marks mainly made by dogs were seen on 4% and thus canid scavenging could have led to biases. Only one bone showed signs of contact with fire and the burning of bone waste or their use as fuel can largely be excluded.

5.8.3 No fragments were recorded as 'medium mammal' or 'large mammal'; these were instead consigned to the unidentified category.

Animal husbandry

5.8.4 The material includes horse (7%), cattle (38%), sheep/goat (48%), pig (4%) and bird (4%). The bird species present are domestic fowl, goose and magpie. Furthermore, one anuran and two mole bones were found. The light colour of the latter indicates that they are intrusive. Although the assemblage is quite small and spans a large period, it seems that a diet of beef and mutton was supplemented by small proportions of pork and poultry. Chicken and goose would also have supplied eggs, feathers and manure. Magpies were probably attracted by human waste.

5.8.5 In total, 17 bones could be aged to provide insight in the population structure of the animals. A total of 11 bones could be measured to provide insight into the phenotype of the Ulnaby animals during the medieval and post-medieval period.

Consumption and deposition

5.8.6 The presence of elements of all parts of the animal body makes it likely that the animals were butchered locally. Butchery marks were seen on 2% of the bones and were made with knives and cleavers.

5.9 Other Finds

5.9.1 Other finds comprise 17 clay pipe stems, three worked flint flakes, and three marine shells (cockle and oyster). One of the clay pipe stems was found to contain three copper alloy pins inserted into the central core (see above).

6 PALAEO-ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

6.1.1 No deposits were encountered during the course of the evaluation that were considered suitable for environmental sampling.

7 DISCUSSION

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 This evaluation, although limited in its extent, largely confirmed the findings of the earthwork survey carried out by English Heritage in 2007. The geophysical survey, while largely reflecting the upstanding earthworks, significantly confirmed that the village did not continue further east beyond the scheduled area. In general, the structural remains encountered were slight and much less substantial than the corresponding earthworks. This suggests that interpretation of similar settlements where the earthwork survival is poor is likely to be difficult and structural remains may not necessarily be recognised as such.

7.2 Prehistoric and Roman material

7.2.1 Only a very small amount of pre-medieval material was found during the evaluation. This consisted of two struck flints and a small fragment of abraded Roman pottery, all found in topsoil contexts. No features earlier than the medieval period were discovered. There is, therefore, currently no evidence to support the possibility of a pre-medieval origin for the settlement.

7.3 The 'early village'

7.3.1 Trenches 1 and 5 were situated within the two tofts to the east of the Green, thought to pre-date the organisation of the village into a two-row plan and to have been later abandoned and incorporated into the Green.

7.3.2 The rubble deposit (102) that marked the summit of the upstanding earthwork in Trench 1, thought to be a house platform, is at least 14th century in date if not later. While the layers beneath may represent earlier occupation, the evidence for any structures was decidedly ambiguous. Trench 5 was situated in what is identified as a yard associated with a building platform on the eastern edge of the toft. The rubble deposit (503) uncovered within the trench appeared to be more consistent with tumbled stones from a boundary feature rather than a deliberate surface. Finds above and within it suggest a 14th-15th century date. It would seem, therefore, that the small amount of dating obtained from Trenches 1 and 5 does not suggest that these two tofts are substantially earlier than the North Row tofts behind.

7.3.3 Structure (211) in Trench 2 lay just within these 'early' tofts, close to northern boundary. The clearly defined shape of (211) suggests that it might be cut by the clearly defined furrow that runs along the southern boundary of the tofts.

7.3.4 The different characteristics of these two 'early' tofts to those in North Row could indicate that they are not tofts at all, and their position on the Green could relate to a communal function. Indeed, there is no evidence to indicate a date earlier than the late 13th or early 14th century for the origins of the village. The earliest medieval pottery found, gritty wares of the late 12th or mid 13th century, occur in only five contexts and always in small amounts. Three of those contexts are topsoil contexts and all of them contained later material as well. It may well be, therefore, that the village was planned from the outset.

7.4 The planned village

7.4.1 The nucleation and layout of the village to a formal plan appears to have occurred sometime in the late 13th or early 14th century and as such is unlikely to relate to the 'Harrying of the North'. It is more likely to relate to the land passing into the control of the Neville family in 1354 after a period of shifting ownership. The establishment and settlement of the village is to be expected if the family began to construct a new manorial residence and started to invest in the land and its management.

7.4.2 This date is supported by the incorporation of a possible dovecote within the perimeter of the manorial enclosure suggesting that the visible manorial

boundary is a later rather than an earlier feature. Although free-standing dovecotes have been dated to the early 14th century and possibly earlier, they are unlikely to be earlier than the mid 13th century (Spandl 1998). This of course does not preclude that the visible earthworks overlie an earlier enclosure.

7.4.3 Trenches 2, 6 and 7 lay within the North Row tofts. Trench 2 confirmed the presence of a building platform along the south edge of the toft. This building appears to have been at least partly of stone with (203) representing the southern wall and (207) the northern wall. Both walls are of stone rubble construction and may merely represent the base of the wall on which a clay, turf or timber structure would rest. Indeed the nature of the walls found both here and in Trench 4 suggests that the dwellings were probably cruck-built, where arching timbers support the roof and the walls are therefore not load-bearing. The whole building is likely to have been of fairly flimsy construction (Hurst 1971, 99-100). A stone base to the walls may well have acted as a damp course as well as providing a footing for the structure above. The internal divisions within the building suggested by the earthworks can be seen to correspond closely to the change seen between the flagstone floor (205) and the cobbles (212).

7.4.4 Trench 4 lay on the edge of the hollow-way, extending into one of the South Row tofts. This trench had the most well developed stratigraphic sequence, and finds ranged in date from the 13th to the 18th century. Most of the later activity was confined to the northern end of the trench and relates to the continued use of the hollow-way, but finds from the possible ditch (415) located in the southern part of the trench suggest a 15th or 16th century date. This suggests that the South Row may have been in use longer than postulated by the earthwork survey.

7.4.5 Cobbled surfaces (410) and (418) show at least two phases of resurfacing of the hollow-way in the post-medieval period and show its continued use into the 19th century, a fact confirmed by the 1841 Rent Apportionment map. Since these deposits were left *in situ* it was not possible to explore the earlier development of the hollow-way.

7.4.6 In construction, the building in Trench 4 appeared to be very similar to that found in Trench 2, a line of stones within (406) possibly representing the northern wall base, corresponding to the southern wall (422). In common with Trench 2 these wall foundations were shallow and unlikely to have functioned as load bearing structures. Internally the building appears to have had a flagstone floor similar to the building in Trench 2. Interestingly, the northern extent of stone spread (406) suggests that there was an area of external paving as well. This level of external paving dates to the 17th or early 18th century and may relate to the enclosure identified by the earthwork survey and which was believed to post-date the disuse of the South Row tofts. The stratigraphic position of the southern area of possible flooring (417), beneath deposits dated to the late 13th or early 14th century, suggests that the building was contemporaneous with the one in Trench 2, and by implication that the North and South Rows were planned and occupied at the same time.

7.4.7 Feature (413) appears to be stratigraphically the earliest feature revealed within Trench 4 - pottery from it dates to the late 13th or early 14th century. It

could be an earlier construction cut for the south wall of the building, but this is far from certain.

7.5 The later development of the village

7.5.1 Trench 3 lies within the eastern tofts of the North Row which were thought to represent the latest phase of the village. Most markedly, the wall of the building (306) is of much more substantial construction than seen elsewhere, with stone facing and a rubble core. This appears to indicate a stone-built structure rather than a cruck-built house. The deposits that had banked up around the wall contained 14th and 15th century material, supporting the idea that this is a later structure. However, evidence for early post-medieval activity was largely absent, suggesting a hiatus in occupation in the area between the 15th and 19th century.

7.5.2 Trench 3 contained the bulk of the later 18th and 19th century material, reflecting the proximity of this trench to the known later activity, in particular the 19th century cottages which have since been demolished.

7.6 The associated ridge and furrow

7.6.1 Trench 8 revealed very little additional information about the ridge and furrow systems than can be gleaned from the earthworks themselves. The single piece of pottery found would appear to date to the main period of occupation of the settlement.

7.7 Conclusions

7.7.1 Based on the evidence from this evaluation the village of Ulnaby appears to have been occupied for a relatively short period of time. Unlike other excavated medieval village sites such as Wharram Percy (Hurst 1971, 122-4), no evidence for a series of overlapping house plans could be seen. This is significant, because the evidence from Wharram Percy suggests that the poorly built structures would be frequently rebuilt, perhaps even every generation (Hurst 1971, 122). No evidence has been found to support the establishment of the village earlier than the late 13th century, and the village appears to have been planned from the outset with both the North and South Rows laid out simultaneously. The village seems to have been largely abandoned by sometime in the 15th century, although some 15th-16th century activity continued on the Site, focused on the enclosures constructed in the former South Row area and the westernmost tofts of North Row.

7.7.2 A dramatic reduction in the size of the village in the mid 15th century is likely to be the result of the strength of the cloth industry and, therefore, the incentive for landowners to turn arable land to pasture (Beresford 1971, 11-17). This idea is supported by the almost total absence of ridge and furrow within what would have been the disused parts of the settlement.

7.7.3 The buildings found , or inferred from the earthwork survey, appear to conform to the normal form expected for a medieval peasant dwelling, that of a long house with animals kept at one end and the living quarters at the other (Hurst 1971, 104-107; Wood 1994, 215-6). Nationally there appears to have been a change from timber to stone or partially stone-built houses sometime in the 13th century, and the buildings excavated here all appear to relate to the later part of this trend. The lack of foundation trenches and

paved rather than timber floors is in common with almost all other known examples, as is the evidence for fairly poor and insubstantial construction (Hurst 1971, 93-4, 99-100). The relative scarcity of refuse within the houses also appears to be the norm with refuse normally disposed of in pits within the yards, the houses themselves being kept relatively clean (Hurst 1971, 99).

7.7.4 The hollow-way appears to have remained an important access route well into the 19th century.

7.7.5 During the short time available only limited excavation of certain areas was possible. There was no excavation of or within the manorial enclosure and this would seem to be an important target for any future excavation. The earthwork survey also identified a possible building platform on the Green which was postulated to be the site of an early medieval manor or even a Roman structure. It was not possible to investigate this theory within the time constraints and future work should seek to test this hypothesis; however, the geophysical survey does not suggest substantial building remains. The hollow-way is likely to provide the most complete stratigraphic sequence on the Site and should, therefore, also be a target for any future excavation.

7.7.6 Despite the substantial and evocative earthworks, the structural remains of the buildings were found to be much more ephemeral, although in places the stratigraphic sequence was fairly complex. Further work should therefore seek to open larger areas in order to have a better chance of fully understanding the remains encountered.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1.1 The evaluation has revealed important new information concerning the origins and development of the medieval village of Ulnaby, which warrants publication, particularly in conjunction with the detailed documentary research and earthwork survey carried out by English Heritage.

8.1.2 It is proposed to prepare a report, jointly with Cat Grindey, and in consultation with Al Oswald (English Heritage Research Department), drawing together the results of the earthwork survey and the evaluation, to be published in the *Durham Archaeological Journal*. The article length is estimated at between 4000 and 5000 words, with 3-4 supporting figures. Finds information will be incorporated into the text, although some information (particularly for the pottery) may be tabulated for publication.

9 ARCHIVE

9.1.1 The excavated material and archive, including plans, photographs and written records, are currently held at the Wessex Archaeology offices under the project code 68731 and site code ULB08. It is intended that the archive should ultimately be deposited with the Bowes Museum, Barnard Castle, County Durham.

10 REFERENCES

Beresford, M.W., 1971, 'A Review of Historical Research' in M. W. Beresford and J. G. Hurst, *Deserted Medieval Villages*, London: Lutterworth Press, 3-75

Egan, G., 1994, *Lead Cloth Seals and Related Items in the British Museum*, British Mus. Occas. Paper 93

Gelling, M., 1984, *Place-names in the Landscape: the geographical roots of Britain's place-names*, London: J.M. Dent

Grindey, C., Jeacock, M. and Oswald, A., 2008, *Ulnaby, Darlington: An archaeological survey and investigation of the deserted medieval village*, English Heritage: Research Department Report Series 13-2008

GSB Prospection Ltd., 2008, Geophysical Survey Report Ulnaby, High Coniscliffe, County Durham, unpub. report. for Videotext Communications

Hurst, J.G., 1971, 'A Review of Archaeological Research' in M.W. Beresford and J.G. Hurst, *Deserted Medieval Villages*, London: Lutterworth Press, 76-144

Lyte, M.H.C. (ed.), 1894, 'Deeds: B.3601 - B.3700' in *A Descriptive Catalogue of Ancient Deeds: Volume 2*, History of Parliament Trust, 421-31
Available at http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=64294

Merrifield, R., 1987, *The Archaeology of Ritual and Magic*, London: Guild Publishing

Spandl, K., 1998, 'Exploring the round houses of doves', *British Archaeology 35*
Available at http://www.britarch.ac.uk/ba/ba35/ba35feat.html

Surtees, R., 1972, *History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham, volume III*, Durham: EP Publishing Limited & Durham County Library

Videotext Communications, 2008, Proposed Archaeological Evaluation High Conicliffe, County Durham NGR NZ 227 171, unpub. project design

Watts, V., 2002, *A Dictionary of County Durham Place-Names*, Nottingham: English Place Name Society

Wood, M., 1994, *The English Medieval House*, London: Random House

Wrathmell, S., 1987, 'Medieval pottery' in Young, G.A.B., 'Excavation at Southgate, Hartlepool, Cleveland 1981-2', *Durham Archaeol. J*. 3, 37-46

Internet Sources

Piercebridge Roman Fort and associated structures:
http://www.durham.gov.uk/durhamcc/usp.nsf/pws/Archaeology+-+Archaeology-Projects-Piercebridge+Aggregates+Levy+Sustainability+Fund+(ALSF)).
http://www.theheritagetrail.co.uk/roman%20britain/piercebridge.htm

English Heritage NMR information available at www.magic.gov.uk

Table 1: All finds by material type and by trench (number / weight in grammes)

Material	Tr. 1	Tr. 2	Tr. 3	Tr. 4	Tr. 5	Tr. 6	Tr. 7	Tr. 8	Unstrat.	Total
Pottery	27/208	153/1217	108/1019	116/1057	30/414	14/72	8/18	1/4	5/13	462/4022
Romano-British	-	-	-	*1/1*	-	-	-	-	-	*1/1*
Medieval	*22/184*	*145/1198*	*9/271*	*77/684*	*18/357*	*14/72*	*8/18*	*1/4*	*5/13*	*299/2801*
Post-medieval	*5/24*	*8/19*	*99/748*	*38/372*	*12/57*	-	-	-	-	*162/1220*
Ceramic Building Material	11/52	9/53	48/1868	21/227	2/45	-	4/16	-	-	95/2261
Clay Pipe	-	-	2/3	15/39	-	-	-	-	-	17/42
Stone		-	19/1064	2/5000	-	-	1/1	-	-	22/6065
Flint	1/1	-	-	-	-	-	2/14	-	-	3/15
Glass	-	-	24/255	15/22	-	-	-	-	-	39/277
Slag	-	-	51/3725		-	-	-	-	-	51/3725
Metalwork (no. objects)	9	22	17	66	12	2	2	-	-	131
Coins	-	*1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*1*
Copper alloy	*1*	-	*3*	*5*	*2*	*1*	-	-	-	*12*
Iron	*7*	*21*	*14*	*58*	*11*	*1*	*2*	-	-	*114*
Lead	*1*	-	-	*3*	-	-	-	-	-	*4*
Animal Bone	36/229	14/64	57/1109	117/775	39/135	-	-	-	-	263/2312
Shell	-	-	-	3/9	-	-	-	-	-	3/9

Table 2: Quantification of pottery types

FG	Description	No. sherds	Wt. (g)
1	Romano-British colour coated ware	1	1
3	Gritty wares of later 12th to mid 13th century date	5	21
4	Light firing (buff/white/pink) variably quartz gritted fabrics broadly of 13th to early 14th century date.	39	270
5	Oxidised, more iron-rich fabrics. Most of this group is probably Tees Valley (TV) B or C types. Mid 13th to early 14th century.	46	276
6	Early green glazed wares (egw) – fabrics generally coarser than those in FG7 with 'splashed' or uneven glaze. Broadly 13th century	9	109
6.1	Unglazed dark grey fabrics with buff/pink surfaces. 13th century.	6	38
7	Reduced (iron rich) green glazed wares (rg) usually with good glaze cover and finer fabric than those in FG6 – 14th to 15th century. The group includes a few oxidized/part oxidised iron rich vessels.	172	2008
9	Post-medieval reduced green glazed ware. 16th century	2	18
10	Medieval general – small unidentified	22	79
17	Later Rhenish stoneware (rst). 16th to 17th century	6	34
20	Red earthenware – possibly Low Countries	2	12
24	Possible Cistercian ware – late 15th to 16th century	3	17
27	Early post-medieval redware including slipware	6	119
28	Tin glazed earthenware	1	1
29	Slipware (buff or pink fabrics)	4	22
30	Local post-medieval earthenware (lpm) 16th/17th century, possibly later.	7	56
32	Later glazed red earthenware (lgre). Produced at many sites in the region from 18th to early 20th century.	56	550
33	Refined whiteware of later 18th to 19th century date	49	117
34	Miscellaneous refined earthenwares	11	38
35	'Modern' stoneware	10	221
36	Porcelain	1	4
50	Unknown	4	11
	TOTAL	**462**	**4022**

Table 3: Pottery ware types by trench (number / weight in grammes)

FG	Tr 1	Tr 2	Tr 3	Tr 4	Tr 5	Tr 6	Tr 7	Tr 8	unstrat
1				1/1					
3	1/6	1/5		2/8			1/2		
4	4/19	13/151		10/48	2/10	2/22	7/16	1/4	
5	5/99	18/54		22/122	1/1				
6	2/13	5/74		2/22					
6.1		2/17		2/14		2/7			
7	6/40	100/878	9/271	32/444	15/346	5/16			5/13
9	1/5			1/13					
10	4/7	6/19		7/26		5/27			
17				6/34					
20		1/1		1/11					
24		1/3		1/7	1/7				
27			2/53	4/66					
28				1/1					
29				4/22					
30	4/19		1/19	2/18					
32		5/9	38/330	10/179	3/32				
33		1/6	38/92	3/2	7/17				
34			11/38						
35			9/216	1/5					
36				1/4					
50				3/19	1/1				
TOTAL	**27/208**	**153/1217**	**108/1019**	**116/1057**	**30/414**	**14/72**	**8/18**	**1/4**	**5/13**

Appendix 1: Trench Summaries

bgl = below ground level

TRENCH 1			Type: Machine Excavated	
Dimensions: 7.90x5.40m		**Max. depth:** 1.42m	**Ground level:** 67.11m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
101	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey brown silt loam. Very friable. Bioturbated. <1% stone, sub-angular – angular, 2-10cm. Directly under turf.		0.00-0.29m bgl
102	*Layer*	Stone rubble. 40% blocky angular stone, 10-20cm. Dark grey brown silty clay. Bioturbated. Fairly compact. Situated on/forms ridge of land. Steep sharp edge to the north, more diffuse to the south. Overlies (103).		0.08m deep
103	*Layer*	Buried topsoil. Mid yellow brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular – angular, 2-8cm. Friable. Bioturbated. Overlies (104).		0.11m deep
104	*Layer*	Compact, possible surface. 40% stone rubble and gravel (stone-20%, sub-angular, 2-10cm, gravel-20% sub-rounded, 2-8cm). Overlies (110).		0.21m deep
105	*Layer*	Cobbles. 40% stone, sub-rounded – rounded, 4-10cm. Mid grey-brown silty clay. Compact. Bioturbated. Overlies (104).		0.20m deep
106	***Cut***	**Cut of possible land drain filled with (106). Roughly east – west aligned. Slightly diffuse in plan. Steep, straight sides, concave base. 0.28m wide. Machine excavated.**		**0.33m deep**
107	*Deposit*	Fill of (106). Very mixed mid orange clay. Frequent iron oxide mottling. 5% sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-4cm. Compact. Stones mostly concentrated down centre of feature. Machine excavated.		0.33m deep
108	*Layer*	Mid grey brown clay. 1% sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-4cm. Very little sand component. Very rare iron oxide mottling. Bioturbated. Compact. Machine excavated seen in section. Overlies (109).		0.22m deep
109	*Layer*	Mid brown sandy clay. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-2cm. Fairly homogeneous. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Machine excavated seen in section. Overlies (111).		0.17m deep
110	*Layer*	Mid grey brown sandy clay. <1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-2cm. Failry homogeneous. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Machine excavated seen in section. Overlies (114).		0.22m deep
111	*Layer*	Mid yellow brown clay. 5% stone, sub-angular, 2-8cm. Occasional coal flecks. Compact. Some bioturbation. Slightly mixed. Machine excavated seen in section. Overlies (113)		0.31m deep
112	*Layer*	Mid orange sandy clay. 10% sub-angular, <1-8cm. Mixed. Compact. Some bioturbation. Machine excavated seen in section. Overlies (111).		0.21m deep
113	*Natural*	Mid grey clay. Slightly mixed. 5% stone, sub-angular, 2-15cm. Compact.		0.90-1.42m+ bgl
114	*Layer*	Mid orange grey sandy clay. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-5cm. Slightly mixed. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Machine excavated seen in section. Overlies (112).		0.20m deep

TRENCH 2			**Type:** Hand Excavated	
Dimensions: 12.00x2.00m		**Max. depth:** 0.67m	**Ground level:** 67.96-68.34m aOD	
context	**description**			**depth**
201	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-4cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf.		0.00-0.20m bgl
202	*Layer*	Mid brown silt loam. Friable. Topsoil derived material. Number given to artefacts found when hand cleaning over (203) and to the slumped material either side of (203).		0.10m deep
203	*Structure*	East – west aligned bank of stones. Possible wall/boundary. Rough facing stone blocks retaining stone rubble. Overlies (209). Both		0.67m high

		(206) and (210) appear to bank up against this structure.	
204	*Layer*	Layer overlying (205) and banked up against (207). Mid yellow-brown silt loam. Fairly friable. Bioturbated.	0.30m deep
205	*Structure*	Flagstone floor. Horizontally laid flagstones 0.38-0.64m long, 0.25-0.52m wide. Laid onto (209).	0.10m deep
206	*Layer*	Mid brown-yellow silty clay. Frequent charcoal. Rare mortar flecks. Compact. Banked up against (203), overlies floors (205) and (212).	0.10m deep
207	*Structure*	Possible rough wall or post pad. Blocky stones set into clay. East – west aligned.	0.40m high
208	*Layer*	Layer banked up against (207). Dark grey brown silty clay. Humic. Moderately compact.	0.15m deep
209	*Layer*	Possible subsoil/natural. Pale mid orange brown clay. Compact. Not excavated.	-
210	*Layer*	Mid brown silt loam. Friable. Banked up against south face of (203). Not fully excavated.	0.10m+ deep
211	*Structure*	Sub-rectangular area of stone rubble. 60% stone sub-angular – rounded, 2-20cm. Possible wall/boundary. Not excavated.	-
212	*Structure*	Cobbled surface. Small sub-rounded stones into clay forming rammed surface. Overlies (209).	-

TRENCH 3			**Type:** Hand Excavated
Dimensions: 6.93x2.00m		**Max. depth:** 0.65m	**Ground level:** 23.39-23.51m aOD
context	**Description**		**depth**
301	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey brown silt loam. <1% stone, Sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf.	0.00-0.19m bgl
302		Stone rubble/tumble. 30% stone boulders, sub-rounded – sub-angular, 30-45cm+. 10% stone rubble, sub-rounded, 4-10cm. Mid yellow grey silty clay. Bioturbated. Compact. Concentrated in a north-south aligned band. Associated with (306). Overlies (304) and (305).	0.15m deep
303	-	VOID	-
304	*Layer*	Mid grey brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-4cm. Friable. Some bioturbation. Similar to (305). Lies to the west of wall (306). Overlies (307).	0.20m deep
305	*Layer*	Mid grey brown silt loam. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-10cm. Friable. Some bioturbation. Similar to (304). Lies to the east of wall (306). Overlies (308).	0.21m deep
306	*Structure*	North – south aligned stone built wall. Only one course remaining. No visible bonding agent. Very irregular jointing. Sub-rounded – sub-angular facing stone boulders (12-40cm) with a stone rubble core. Left in situ. Overlies (309).	0.44m high
307	*Structure*	Rough floor surface comprising of sub-rounded cobbles and slabs (6-40cm). Bedded in mid grey brown silt clay. Overlies (311), butts against (306).	0.12m deep
308	*Layer*	Mid grey silty clay loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-4cm. Occasional mid yellow clay redeposited natural mottles. Moderately friable. Overlies (310).	0.27m deep
309	*Natural*	Mid yellow clay. 2% stone, sub-rounded, 2-4cm. Occasional iron oxide mottling. Occasional mid orange-brown mottling. Compact.	0.61-0.65m bgl
310	*Structure*	Cobbled surface, sub-rounded – rounded, mostly 6-12cm, occasional larger cobbles. Set in mid brown silt loam.	-
311	*Structure*	Possible surface. Pale grey-brown silty clay loam. 10% stone, sub-rounded, 8-26cm. Occasional mortar and charcoal flecks. Only small area visible. Overlies (309).	-

TRENCH 4			**Type:** Machine excavated	
Dimensions: 9.90x2.00m		**Max. depth:** 0.35m	**Ground level:** 65.32m aOD	
context	**Description**			**depth**
401	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil in north end of trench. Dark grey brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-6cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf. Same as (402) and (403) but given a separate number in order to differentiate the finds. Overlies (410).		0.00-0.15m bgl
402	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil in centre of trench. Dark grey brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-6cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf. Same as (401) and (403) but given a separate number in order to differentiate the finds. Overlies (405) and (406).		0.00-0.23m bgl
403	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil in south end of trench. Dark grey brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 2-6cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf. Same as (401) and (402) but given a separate number in order to differentiate the finds. Overlies (416).		0.00-0.28m bgl
404	*Layer*	Possible surface. Mid grey brown silty clay. 20% gravel, Sub-angular, 1-4cm. Compact. Butts up against (422), overlies (420).		0.04m deep
405	*Layer*	Tumbled stones from wall (422). Sub-angular – sub-rounded stones, 2-45cm. Overlies (404).		0.20m deep
406	*Layer*	Possible floor surface. Spread of sub-angular slabs of stone, 10-40cm within a dark grey silty clay matrix. Overlies (411).		0.13m deep
407	***Cut***	**Cut of small pit or large posthole. Only partly seen in plan. Filled with (408). Sub-circular, moderate, concave sides. 0.46m wide, 0.70m long. Cuts (404).**		**0.18m deep**
408	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of pit **(407)**. Mid orange-brown silty clay. 2% stones, sub-angular, <1-3cm.		0.18m deep
409		VOID		
410	*Layer*	Hollow-way surface. Stony layer with slightly convex profile. 70% sub-angular – sub-rounded stones, 5-25cm. Bedded into mid orange-brown silty clay loam. Not fully excavated. Compact. Overlies (426).		0.10m+ deep
411	*Layer*	Possible bedding for (406). Dark brown grey silty clay. 1% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Abundant coal flecks. Moderately compact. Overlies (408) and (419).		0.18m deep
412	*Layer*	Gradually accumulated secondary deposit. Pale brown silty clay. <1% stone, sub-angular - sub-rounded, <1-2cm. Overlies (423) and (421).		0.12m deep
413	***Cut***	**Possible cut filled with (423) and (424). Shape, depth and extent unknown.**		**0.30m+ deep**
414		VOID		
415	***Cut***	**Linear cut, only a small portion of which was seen in plan. Only one edge seen, other side beyond the limit of excavation. 0.50m+ wide. Moderate concave side. Exact purpose unknown. Filled with (416). Cuts (412).**		**0.35m+ deep**
416	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of cut **(415)**. Mid brown-grey silt loam. 2% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-3cm. Occasional coal flecks. Some bioturbation. Moderately compact.		0.35m+ deep
417	*Layer*	Area of stone slabs, stone sub-rounded, 8-44cm wide, 8-48cm long. Set into mid brown-grey silt loam. Possible floor remnant. Left in situ. Overlies (421).		0.10m+ deep
418	*Structure*	Compact cobbled surface. Sub-angular – rounded stones, 2-10cm. Upper surface of cobbles laid or worn fairly flat. Matrix between cobbles identical to (419). Left in situ.		-
419	*Layer*	Thin layer of silt overlying cobbles (418). Dark grey brown silt loam. 2% stone, sub-rounded, <1cm. Frequent coal flacks.		0.02m deep
420	*Layer*	Mid to dark brown-grey silty clay. 5% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, <1-14cm. Occasional coal flecks. Overlies (417).		0.05m deep

421	*Layer*	Identical to (423). Overlies (427).	
422	*Structure*	Stone built wall. Roughly constructed. Sub-rounded stones, 10-30cm. Only foundation course remaining. No bonding. Overlies (423).	0.13m high
423	*Deposit*	Possible fill of cut **(413)**. Mid grey silt. 10% stone, Sub-angular – rounded, <1-6cm. Frequent mid orange-brown mottles. Occasional charcoal flecks. Bioturbated. Not fully excavated. Overlies (424).	0.14m deep
424	*Deposit*	Possible fill of cut **(413)**. Mid yellow-brown silt loam. 20% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-10cm. Slightly mixed. Not fully excavated.	0.11m+ deep
425	***Cut***	**Narrow linear cut. Filled with (426). Stone free void between two stony surfaces (410) and (418). Moderate concave sides. Not fully excavated. Cuts (419).**	**0.05m+ deep**
426	*Deposit*	Secondary fill of gully **(425)**. Mid grey brown silt loam. <1% stone, sub-rounded, <1-3cm.	0.05m+ deep
427	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid orange clay. Occasional mid orange-brown mottles. 2% stone, sub-rounded, 2-8cm. Compact.	0.30m+ bgl

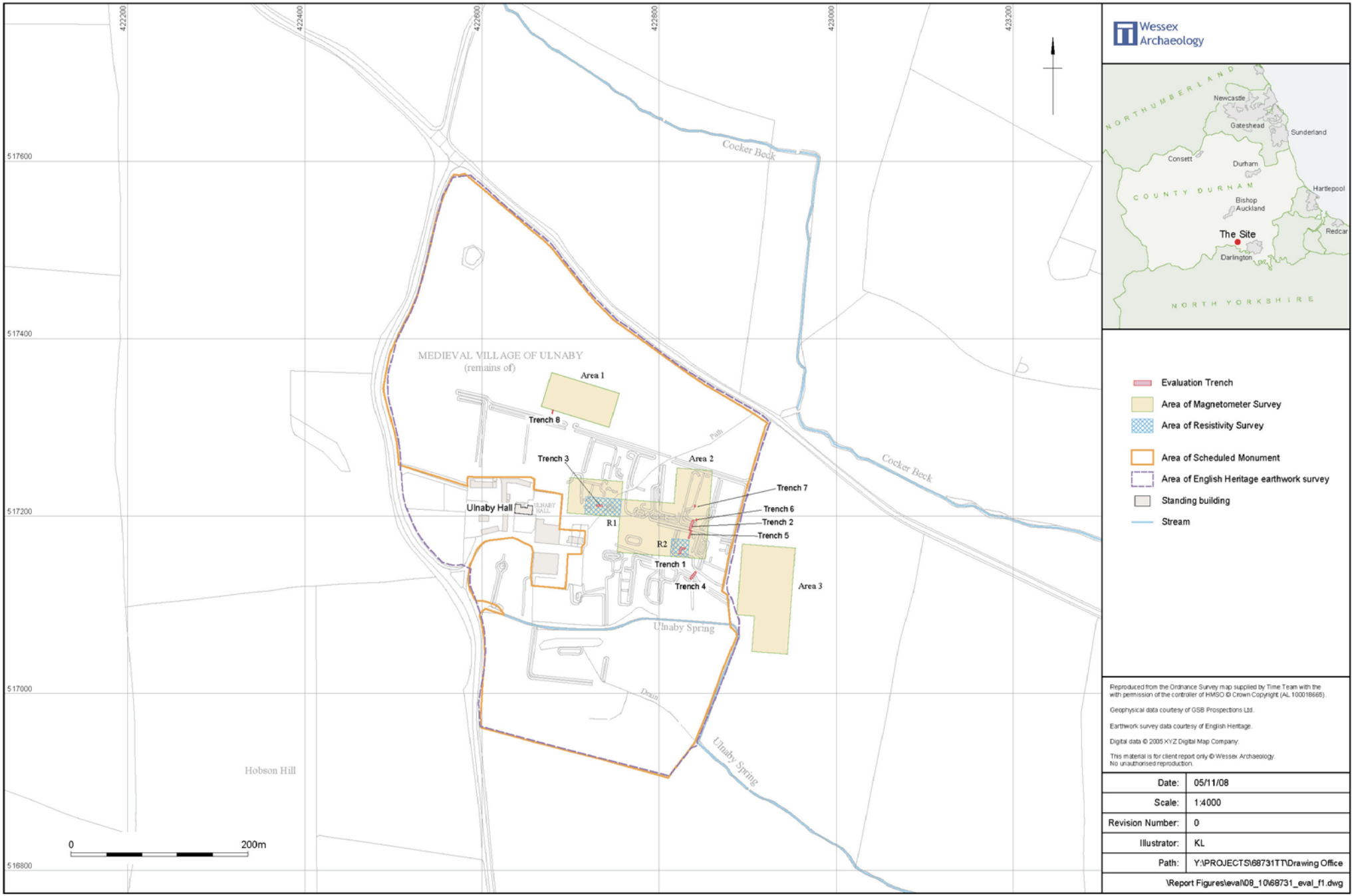
TRENCH 5			**Type:** Hand excavated
Dimensions: 9.30x1.50m		**Max. depth:** 0.46m	**Ground level:** 67.59-67.98m aOD
context	**Description**		**depth**
501	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-4cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf.	0.00-0.22m bgl
502		Number assigned to artefacts recovered from hand cleaning the interface between (501) and (503).	-
503	*Layer*	Stone rubble spread. Mid grey brown silty clay. 40% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 8-30cm. Occasional coal and charcoal flecks. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Overlies (504).	0.10m deep
504	*Natural*	Natural geology. Pale yellow brown clay. 10% stone, sub-angular, 2-4cm. Occasional iron oxide mottling. Fairly compact. Some bioturbation.	0.32-0.46m+ bgl
505	*Layer*	Bank deposit. Mid grey brown silty clay. 40% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, -30cm. 5% mortar, flecks and occasional 1-3cm sub-angular fragments. Fairly compact. Bioturbated. Very similar to (503) apart from mortar component. Overlies (503). Unexcavated.	-

TRENCH 6			**Type:** Hand excavated
Dimensions: 1.95x1.50m		**Max. depth:** 0.40m	**Ground level:** 68.00m aOD
context	**Description**		**depth**
601	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-4cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf. Overlies (602).	0.00-0.25m bgl
602	*Layer*	Subsoil and colluvium. Mid brown sandy silt loam. 30% stone, Sub-angular – rounded. Occasional coal flecks. Mid orange-brown mottling. Moderately compact. Bioturbated. Overlies (603).	0.25-0.39m bgl
603	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid yellow-grey clay. Compact. Iron oxide and manganese mottling.	0.39m+ bgl

TRENCH 7			**Type:** Hand excavated
Dimensions 2.13x1.47m		**Max. depth:** 0.30m	**Ground level:** 68.60m aOD
context	**Description**		**depth**
701	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. 1% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-4cm. Very friable. Bioturbated. Directly under turf. Overlies (702).	0.00-0.26m bgl

702	*Layer*	Mid orange-brown sandy silt loam. 50% stone, sub-angular – sub-rounded, 1-15cm. Moderately compact. Bioturbated. Overlies (703).	0.22-0.30m bgl
703	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid yellow-grey clay. Compact. Some diffuse mid orange mottling.	0.30m+ bgl

TRENCH 8			**Type:** Machine excavated
Dimensions: 4.25x1.00m		**Max. depth:** 0.54m	**Ground level:** 70.32-70.52m aOD
context	**Description**		**depth**
801	*Topsoil*	Modern topsoil. Dark grey-brown silt loam. Friable. <1% stone, Sub-angular, 1-2cm. Bioturbated. Directly under turf. Overlies (802).	0.00-0.30m bgl
802	*Subsoil*	Modern subsoil. Dark yellow-brown silt loam. Fairly compact. 5% stone, sub-angular – angular, 1-5cm. Bioturbated. Overlies (803).	0.30-0.40m bgl
803	*Natural*	Natural geology. Mid Yellow-brown silty clay. Compact. 10% stone, sub-angular, 1-15cm.	0.40m+ bgl



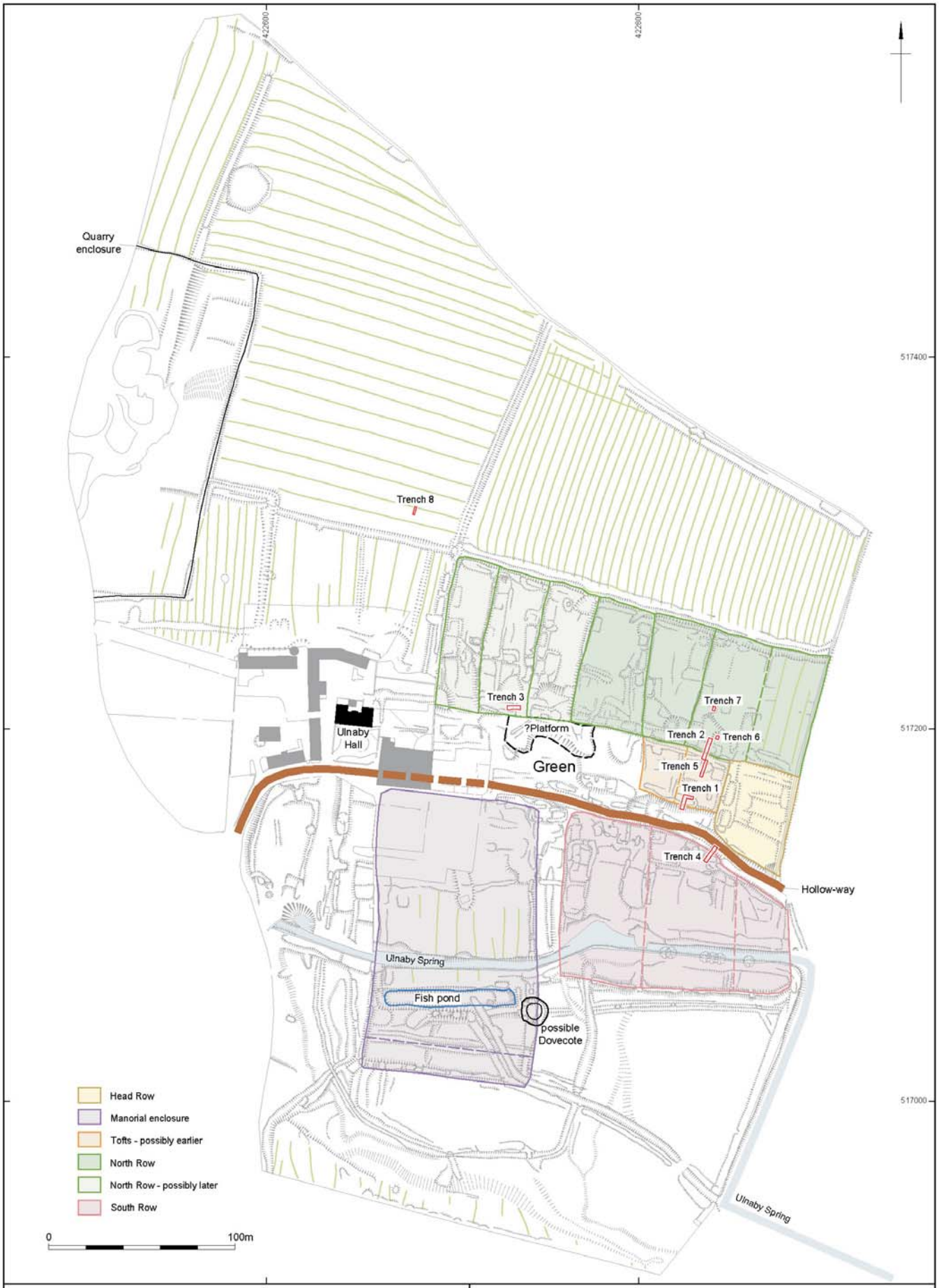
Wessex Archaeology

- Evaluation Trench
- Area of Magnetometer Survey
- Area of Resistivity Survey
- Area of Scheduled Monument
- Area of English Heritage earthwork survey
- Standing building
- Stream

Date:	05/11/08
Scale:	1:4000
Revision Number:	0
Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office
	\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f1.dwg

Location of site, trenches and geophysical survey areas

Figure 1



Interpretative plan of earthworks

Figure 2

Plate 1: South elevation Ulnaby Hall

Plate 2: North elevation Ulnaby Hall

Date:	05/11/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_Fig03.cdr		

Wessex Archaeology

Geophysical data courtesy of GSB Prospection Ltd

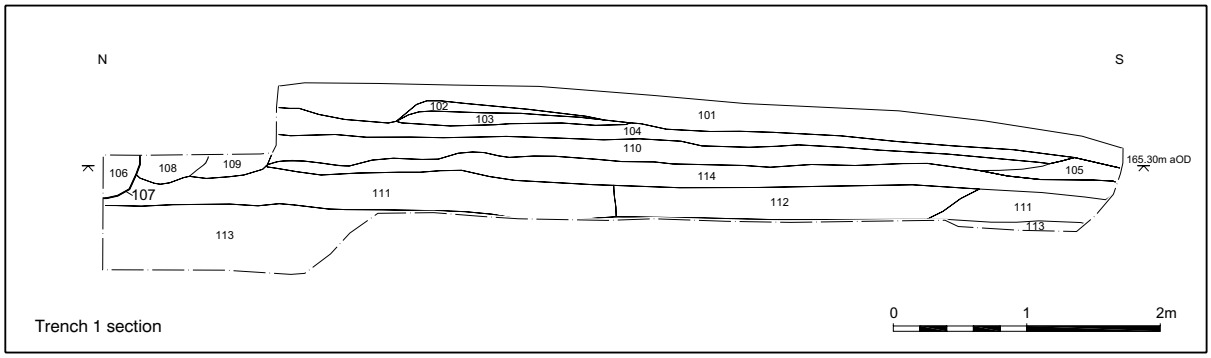
Date:	05/11/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:1500 & Inset 1:1250	Illustrator:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f4.dwg		

Wessex Archaeology

Results of magnetometer survey with resistivity survey inset

Figure 4

Plate 3: Pre-excavation view of Trench 1
(view from the south)



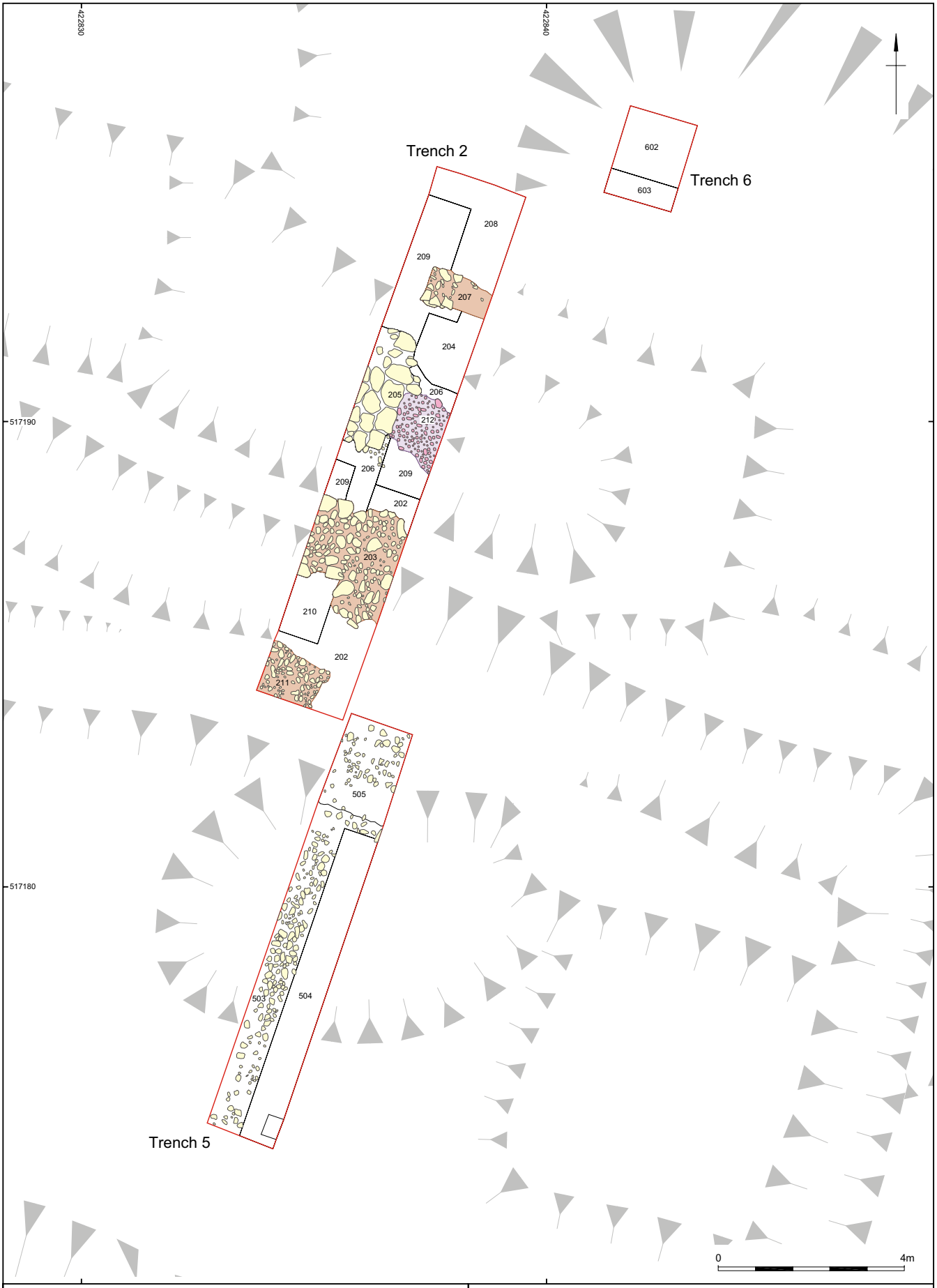
Trench 1 section

Evaluation Trench

Earthwork survey data courtesy of English Heritage.

Date:	07/10/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50 & Section 1:40	Illustrator:	NH/KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f5.dwg		

Wessex Archaeology



Earthwork survey data courtesy of English Heritage.

Date:	07/10/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	1:80	Illustrator:	NH/KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f6.dwg		

Plan of Trenches 2, 5 and 6

Figure 6

Plate 4: Pre-excavation view Trench 2 (view from the south)

Plate 5: Post-excavation view Trench 2 (view from the north)

Plate 6: Pre-excavation view Trench 5 (view from the north)

Plate 7: Post-excavation view Trench 5 (view from the south)

Plate 8: Trench 6 (view from the west)

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	07/10/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f7_Fig07.cdr		

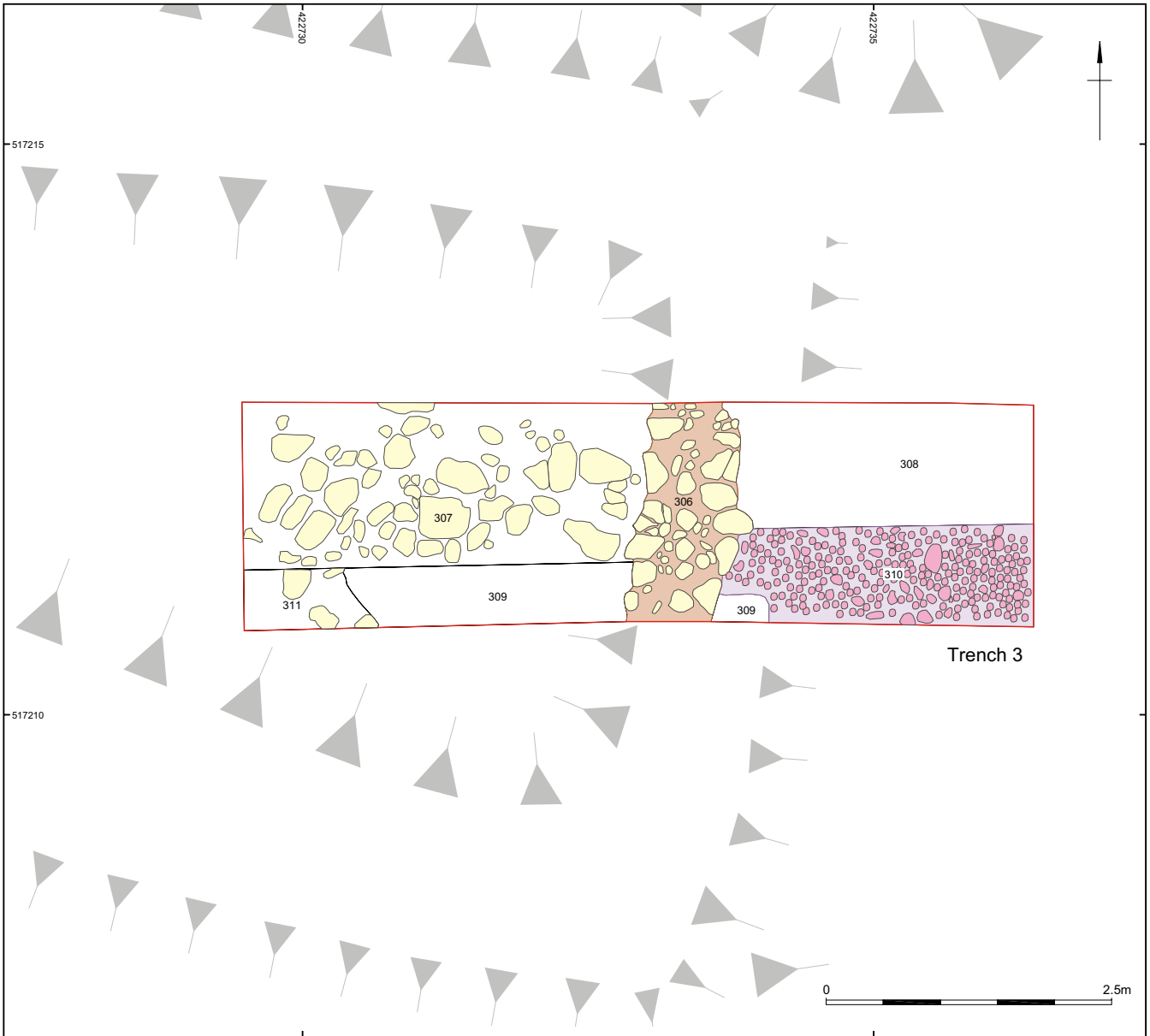


Plate 9: Mid-excavation view Trench 3 (view from the west)

Plate 10: Post-excavation view Trench 3 (view from the west)

Evaluation Trench
Wall
Cobbling
Stone

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	07/10/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:40	Illustrator:	NH/KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f8.dwg		

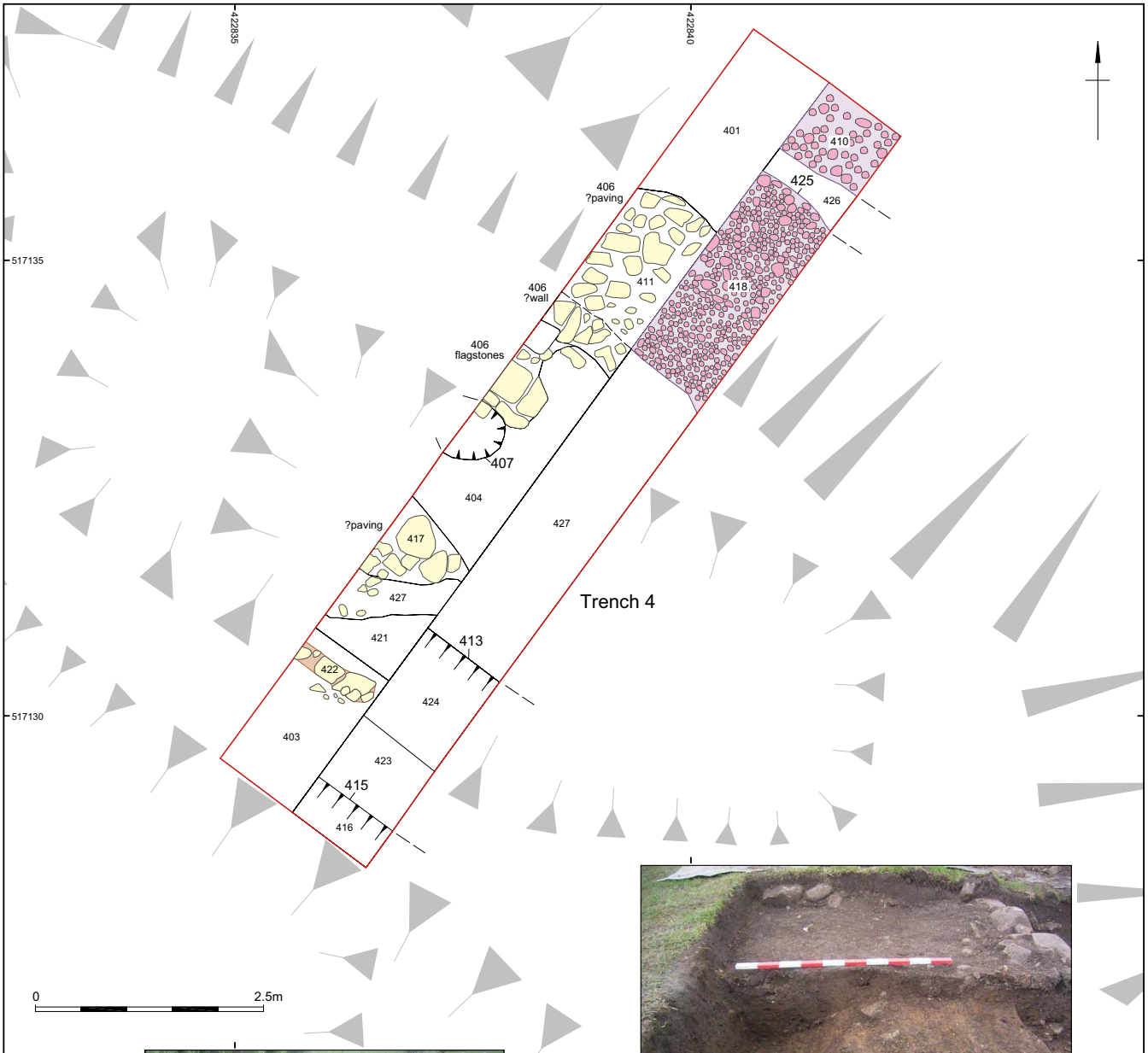


Plate 11: East-facing section, feature 415

Plate 12: Trench 4 (view from the north)

Plate 13: Trench 4 (view from the south)

Evaluation Trench
Wall
Cobbling
Stone

Wessex Archaeology

Date:	08/10/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	Plan 1:50	Illustrator:	NH/KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f9.dwg		

Plate 14: Trench 7 (view from the west)

Plate 15: Location of Trench 8 within ridge and furrow (from the south-east)

Date:	08/10/08	Revision Number:	0
Scale:	n/a	Layout:	KL
Path:	Y:\PROJECTS\68731TT\Drawing Office\Report Figures\eval\08_10\68731_eval_f10_Fig10.cdr		

Wessex Archaeology

WESSEX ARCHAEOLOGY LTD.
Head Office: Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB.
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk
London Office: Unit 113, The Chandlery, 50 Westminster Bridge Road, London SE1 7QY.
Tel: 020 7953 7494 Fax: 020 7953 7499 london-info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk