DETERMINING THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF DEPOSIT TYPES CONDUCIVE TO ORGANIC PRESERVATION FROM HERITAGE AT RISK MOATED SITES: YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER PILOT STUDY

Final report

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Project name
Determining the Presence or Absence of Deposit Types Conducive to Organic Preservation from Heritage at Risk Moated Sites: Yorkshire and the Humber Pilot Study.

Summary description
Moated sites are disproportionately represented on the Heritage at Risk (HAR) Register. It has been assumed that all moated sites contain deposit types conducive to organic preservation in their ditches. Consequently, a significant minority are considered to be at 'high' risk and in a 'declining' condition trend. These assumptions require substantiating through site investigation. As a pilot study, the presence or absence of deposit types conducive to organic preservation has been determined for 25 sites in Yorkshire and the Humber. This project has not fully characterised any organic material encountered; sampling for laboratory-based palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating would have to form the basis of a separate follow-on project. Refer to Hammon (2014) for the Project Design.

Background[1]
Heritage at Risk[2]
English Heritage (EH) launched the HAR programme in 2008, as a way of understanding the overall state of England's designated historic environment assets. In particular, the programme identifies those sites that are most at risk of being lost as a result of neglect, decay or inappropriate development. Historic England (HE) is committed to reducing the overall number of sites at risk of loss and the approach is set out in the Heritage at Risk Strategy (EH 2012a). Reducing the number of assets at risk includes a number of tactical responses, such as grant aid for repairs and the development of management plans. Every year HE updates the HAR Register (https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/types/).

There are currently 19,759 scheduled monuments (SMs) in England, and 3,286 (16.6%) of those sites are on the HAR Register; Yorkshire and the Humber has 676 SMs, and 174 (25.8%) of those sites are on the HAR Register.

'Risk' (high, medium or low) is assigned using a combination of data recorded during the last site inspection, knowledge of the case history and future projections. These variables are used to work through a decision-tree to allocate a risk category. This approach depends on a series of broad assumptions about the relationship between current land-use and risk however, it is considered to be as objective as possible within the constraints of the reliability of readily accessible information and forecasting (see Fearn and Humble 2004, 19-20 and Figure 1).

[1] Taken from Hammon (2014).
[2] Summarised from the HE HAR web-pages (https://historicengland.org.uk/advice/heritage-at-risk/types/) and EH (2012b).

Addendum
HAR terminology has now changed:
'High' risk = 'at risk'
'Medium' risk = 'vulnerable'

'Condition trend' definitions are as follows (Fearn and Humble 2004: 12-13):

- 'Improving' – There is a visible improvement in the condition of the monument since the last inspection, typically as a result of ongoing management, for example, as part of an Agri-Environment Scheme or S17 Management Agreement.
- 'Declining' – The condition of the monument is deteriorating as a result of ongoing damage, causing loss of fabric which might be gradual (e.g. through repeated cultivation, scrub encroachment) or rapid (severe animal burrowing, structural collapse). Rapid decline in condition of field monuments in intensive cultivation is indicated by subsoil/vulnerable material/ artefacts exposed in the plough soil.
- 'Stable' – The monument shows no sign of active deterioration either recent or mid-term. The condition of a monument with localised problems such as seasonal stock erosion is stable, provided the damage remains constant.
- 'Unknown' – It is not possible to assess the trend in condition of the fabric as a field assessment has not been made recently or is not known, as in the case of monuments in cultivation for which there is no clear evidence of ongoing damage in the plough soil. More detailed evaluation may be required to make an assessment on condition trend.

Moated sites in England

There are around 6000 moated sites known in England. They consist of wide ditches, often or seasonally water-filled, partly or completely enclosing one or more islands of dry ground on which stood domestic or religious buildings. In some cases the islands were used for horticulture. The majority of moated sites served as prestigious aristocratic and seigneurial residences with the provision of a moat intended as a status symbol rather than a practical military defence. The peak period during which moated sites were built was between about 1250 and 1350 AD and by far the greatest concentration lies in central and eastern parts of England. However, moated sites were built throughout the medieval period, are widely scattered throughout England and exhibit a high level of diversity in their forms and sizes. They form a significant class of medieval monument and are important for the understanding of the distribution of wealth and status in the countryside. Many examples provide conditions favourable to the survival of organic remains.[3] Contrary to this description, many of the moated sites encountered in this study appear to have been much more humble and utilitarian. The moats mainly appear to be shallow, and designed to keep the areas they surrounded dry, rather than representing a water-filled feature aimed at demonstrating status.

[3] Generic moated sites list entry description, see for example Cleaving Hall, Londesborough, East Riding of Yorkshire (http://list.historicengland.org.uk/resultsingle.aspx?uid=1007817).

There are two historic environment considerations associated with moated sites: the feature itself and the remains preserved within the feature. Moated site ditch deposits often provide waterlogged anoxic conditions conducive to the preservation of organic remains, such as wood. Preserved remains are indicative of past human activities and past environmental conditions, and include the archaeology (such as structures and artefacts) and the palaeoecology (such as plant and animal remains). The composition, structure and chemistry of sediments and associated organic remains, if present, provide a sequential record of the local landscape and environment that may also reflect local activities and events.[4]

There are currently 1,396 moated sites in England on the HAR Register. A significant minority (167; 12.0%) are recorded as being at 'high' risk; of which 123 (73.7%) are thought to have a 'declining' condition trend. Three reasons account for this situation:

- The assumption that the majority, if not all, moated sites contain waterlogged material (organic-rich deposits and/or organic artefacts);
- The presumed deterioration of those deposits due to land management regimes; and,
- The fact most sites have not been inspected or investigated in the recent past.

Yorkshire and the Humber moated sites

There are 133 designated moated sites in Yorkshire and the Humber (HE's Yorkshire and East Midlands regions). Seventy-one of those sites (53.4%) are currently on the HAR Register. These are concentrated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and North Yorkshire (Table 1). A further 26 sites classified as 'other dewatered' are also on the HAR Register, although these do not form part of this project (Table 1).

County/Class	*Moated*	*Other dewatered**	*Total*
East Riding	33	9	42
South Yorkshire	16	3	19
North Yorkshire	15	12	27
North Lincolnshire	4	2	6
West Yorkshire	2		2
North East Lincolnshire	1		1
Total	71	26	97

Table 1. Total number of Yorkshire and the Humber moated, and other dewatered, sites recorded on the HAR Register by county. * 9 fishponds, 3 granges, 2 castles, 2 chapels, 2 earthworks, 2 enclosures, 2 nunneries, 1 Deserted Medieval Village, 1 dovecote, 1 field system and 1 harbour.

[4] Summarised from Hazell and Robinson (2011).

The majority (60.2%) of Yorkshire and the Humber moated sites on the HAR Register are categorised as being at 'high' risk. A further 29.6% are at 'medium' risk and the remaining 9.8% are at 'low' risk (Table 2).

County/Risk	*High*	*Medium*	*Low*
East Riding	22	10	1
North Yorkshire	14	1	
South Yorkshire	4	8	4
North Lincolnshire	2	2	
West Yorkshire	1		1
North East Lincolnshire			1
Total	43	21	7

Table 2. Total number of Yorkshire and the Humber moated sites by county and risk category.

The condition trend of the vast majority (79.0%) of Yorkshire and the Humber moated sites at 'high' risk on the HAR Register is thought to be 'declining' (Table 3).

County/Condition trend	*Improving*	*Stable*	*Declining*	*Unknown*
East Riding			22	
North Yorkshire	1	6	5	2
South Yorkshire			4	
North Lincolnshire			2	
West Yorkshire			1	
North East Lincolnshire				
Total	1	6	34	2

Table 3. Total number of Yorkshire and the Humber moated sites at 'high' risk by county and condition trend.

Project Scope

The scope of this project was limited to determining the presence or absence of deposit types conducive to organic preservation from the ditches and other features of medieval moated sites. Sites in Yorkshire and the Humber that have been recorded as at 'high' risk and in a 'declining' condition trend on the HAR Register formed the basis of this study. Detailed palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating of deposits conducive to organic preservation identified by this project could form the basis of a separate project.

Sites

The project has considered 25 medieval moated sites across the East Riding of Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire and North Lincolnshire (Figure 1 and Appendix 1). All sites were at 'high' risk on the HAR Register, and the majority were in a 'declining' condition trend. It was not possible to include all 'high' risk Yorkshire and Humber sites in a 'declining' trend due to the presence of standing water, complicated land-ownership issues, etc. In other instances, permission to gain access to some sites was not forthcoming and other 'high' risk sites were substituted in their place (highlighted in Appendix 1), based on the Heritage at Risk Project Officer's (HARPO's) knowledge and experience.

Deposit types conducive to organic preservation
For the purposes of this project, two categories exist:

- Deposits that have potential intrinsic value, such as peat-like material and organic-rich alluvium or colluvium; and,
- Wet deposits that are not particular organic but provide conditions suitable for the preservation of organic artefacts.

Research aims and objectives
This project had two primary aims:

- Determine the presence or absence of deposit types conducive to organic preservation from ditch deposits of designated moated sites in the study area.
- Adjust their at risk classification, including removal, as appropriate on the HAR Register.

These aims have been achieved through the following objectives:

- A pilot study has been conducted in Yorkshire and the Humber that has considered sites recorded as being at 'high' risk and in a 'declining' condition trend on the HAR Register.
- Pertinent background information has been obtained before and during each site visit, including:
    - local geology and soil;
    - previous archaeological research; and,
    - hydrology and drainage.
- Each site has been visited in turn and the overall condition of each recorded, including obvious land management issues (using HAR risk assessment methodologies) and the HAR database has been updated accordingly.
- Physical characteristics of ditch, and other feature type, deposits at each site has been ascertained using a gouge auger to record the following:
    - basic stratigraphy; and,
    - the presence or absence of deposit types conducive to organic preservation.
- A meeting between the project team and the relevant HAR team members was held to:
    - review data collected; and,
    - reclassify individual sites as appropriate.
- Evaluate the methodology and, if successful and appropriate, adopt it nationally.

Methodology
Recording and analysis
This project has determined the presence or absence of deposit types conducive to organic preservation at 'high' risk moated sites in Yorkshire and the Humber in a 'declining' condition trend; it has <u>not</u> fully characterised those deposits and samples have not been collected for laboratory assessment. A follow-on project could be developed to fully characterise the most promising deposits/sites identified in this project using palaeoenvironmental techniques and scientific dating.

Fieldwork
Maps and satellite images were consulted beforehand to determine the probable number and location of auger points for each site. However, the exact number of boreholes, and their locations, were only confirmed 'on the day' once local ground conditions, obstructions, etc, have been evaluated.

The gouge auger survey adhered to HE best practice guidance (Ayala *et al*. 2007, Campbell *et al*. 2011). Augering was undertaken using a bespoke Van Walt set, primarily with a 1000 mm long gouge head with a diameter of 30 mm. Boreholes were excavated to varying depths (determined by the specific characteristics of individual sites, i.e. the depth at which the moat was cut into the underlying natural deposits). Augering continued until deposits conducive to organic preservation were identified or it became apparent that a site had low or no potential.

The physical characteristics of each separate stratigraphic unit were recorded on log sheets. Descriptions followed a modified version of Tröels-Smith (1955) (see Appendix 2):

- Upper and lower deposit depth (relative to ground surface);
- Darkness (light to dark);
- Elasticity (ability to regain shape);
- Dryness (moisture content);
- Colour (using Munsell soil colour classifications);
- Structure (particle size, composition, etc);
- Inclusions (natural and anthropogenic); and,
- Boundary to next horizon (degree of distinction).

In addition, for organic-rich deposits colour change and odour was noted in accordance with Riksantikvarnen (nd, 30):

- Colour change (light to dark);
- Change rate (slow to fast);
- Odour type (description); and,
- Odour strength (absent to overpowering).

Select cores were photographed using a digital Single Lens Reflex camera with a minimum resolution of 10 MB. Setting and working shots were taken for illustrative purposes. The location of individual boreholes was measured with tapes using local landscape features (height was measured in relative to ground-surface).

Updating the HAR Register
Sites were reclassified on the HAR Register if no deposit types conducive to organic preservation were present, unless other land management issues were prevalent.
Sites with deposit types conducive to organic preservation should not be reclassified until they have been fully characterised (laboratory-based assessment and scientific dating) and their evidential and interpretative value is better understood.

Results
Appendix 3 details the fieldwork results. Fieldwork was undertaken in September and October 2014.

The physical characteristics, composition and stratigraphy encountered at the pilot study sites could be placed into one of three broad categories (see Table 4):

- Deep (≥100 cm) organic rich sediment (predominantly silt) with obvious ecofacts (usually macroscopic plant remains and molluscs);
- Moderately deep (≥70 cm) organic rich sediment (predominantly silt) with occasional ecofacts (usually macroscopic plant remains and molluscs); and,
- Shallow (≤70 cm) to moderately deep (≥70 cm) minerogenic sediment (predominantly silt) with no obvious ecofacts.

A site could obviously feature more than one category, although for the purposes of this project each was characterised by its highest potential category.

In general terms, these categories equated to high, moderate and low (or none) potential respectively, regarding burial conditions being conducive to organic preservation. However, other factors occasionally meant this correlation did not apply, such as organic rich deposits being well-humified for example. When applying these categories certain assumptions had to be made. For instance, it was thought that silty sand and sand deposits would, if present, only contain poorly preserved pollen grains.

USD	*Name*	*Character*	*Potential*
1004074	Hutton Hall (site of)	Deep organic silt and obvious ecofacts	High
1007717	Barf Hill moated site	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1007815	North Garth moated site and associated enclosures	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1007817	Cleaving Hall moated site	Moderately deep organic silt and obvious ecofacts	High
1007818	Moated site at St Lois Farm	Deep organic silt and obvious ecofacts	High
1007875	Paull Holme moated site and tower	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1007949	Moated site of Leconfield Castle	Moderately deep humified organic silt	Low
1008043	Hayholme moated site	Moderately deep organic silt and some obvious ecofacts	Moderate
1008045	Bolton Old Hall moated site	Moderately deep silt	None
1008122	Hall Garth moated site south of Beverley Minster	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1008228	Brocket Hall moated site	Shallow silt	None
1009383	Site of Archbishop's moated palace and fishponds, Hall Garth.	Moderately deep clay and some obvious ecofacts	Moderate
1011920	Moat Hill moated site	Shallow clay	None
1013190	Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond	Shallow clay	None
1013705	Hallgarth medieval hall and moat	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1015307	Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London	Moderately deep silt and some obvious ecofacts	Moderate

1015818	Moated site 310m north east of Scorborough church	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1015925	Moated site at Newland Farm	Moderately deep clay	Low
1016025	Parkshaw moated site, 170m north west of Wood Farm	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1016250	Moated site 550m south east of Scorborough Hall	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1016429	Moated site 285m east of Castlethorpe	Shallow and minerogenic	None
1017456	Catterton Hall moated site and adjacent building platform	Deep organic silt and obvious ecofacts	High
1017458	Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site, 600m north west of Fulham House	Moderately deep sandy clay	Moderate
1017823	Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church	Deep organic silt clay and obvious ecofacts	High
1020887	Moated site 50m north west of Red House	Moderately deep organic silt and some obvious ecofacts	Moderate

Table 4. Sites by general character and potential.

Recommendations

Pilot study sites

Based on their physical characteristics, composition and stratigraphy, a number of sites have high potential for organic preservation and merit further investigation. Core samples should be retrieved from these sites. Scientific dating (AMS dates on suitable macroscopic plant remains, in all likelihood) should then be carried-out to confirm the absolute dating of each depositional sequence. If moat deposits prove to be contemporaneous with their respective monuments, full palaeoenvironmental assessment should be undertaken. This would need to include macroscopic plant remains, invertebrates (Coleoptera and Mollusca), pollen and, possibly, diatoms. Sites that would benefit from further investigation are:

- 1004074 Hutton Hall (site of)
- 1007817 Cleaving hall moated site
- 1007818 Moated site at St Lois Farm
- 1007949 Moated site of Leconfield Castle
- 1008043 Hayholme moated site
- 1009383 Site of Archbishop's palace and fishponds, Hall Garth
- 1017456 Catterton Hall moated site and adjacent building platform
- 1017823 Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church

After discussion with the Yorkshire and East Midlands HAR teams, it was decided to re-grade a number of sites from 'high' to 'low' risk because they had no potential for organic preservation and were not subject to any other management issues. These sites were:

- 1007717 Barf Hill (only reduced to 'medium' risk)
- 1007815 North Garth moated site and associated enclosures
- 1008045 Bolton Old Hall moated site
- 1008228 Brocket Hall moated site
- 1011920 Moat Hill moated site
- 1013190 Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond.
- 1013705 Hallgarth medieval hall and moat
- 1016025 Parkshaw moated site, 170m north west of Wood Farm
- 1016429 Moated site 285m east of Castlethorpe

The remaining sites, although having no potential for organic preservation, remained at 'high' or 'medium' risk due to other land management reasons, such as cattle poaching or vegetation cover. These were:

- 1007875 Paull Holme moated site and tower
- 1008122 Hall Garth moated site south of Beverley Minster
- 1015307 Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London
- 1015818 Moated site 310m north east of Scorborough Church
- 1015925 Moated site at Newland Farms
- 1016250 Moated site 550m south east of Scorborough Hall
- 1017458 Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site, 600m north west of Fulham House
- 1020887 Moated site 50m north west of Red House

Wider adoption

The pilot project has demonstrated that the simple method applied is capable of identifying the presence or absence of deposits conducive to organic preservation. Therefore, it could legitimately be employed in other areas. The method also has the virtue of being fairly simple to undertake for anyone with basic archaeological skills. When utilised, it should be made absolutely clear that it represents a field reconnaissance technique and is no substitute for true palaeoenvironmental assessment (and scientific dating).

Summary and conclusion

The project developed a simple methodology to determine the presence or absence of deposit types conducive to organic preservation at medieval moated sites. The rationale for doing so stemmed from the need to rapidly assess sites that had been placed at 'high' risk on the HAR Register, based on the assumption that they all featured organic remains. The methodology was trialled on 25 designated sites in the Yorkshire and Humber region.

Based on their physical characteristics, deposits encountered could be placed into one of three broad categories (see above):

- Deep and organic = 4 sites;
- Moderately deep and organic = 9 sites; and,
- Shallow and minerogenic = 12 sites.

Taking into account physical characteristics, site-specific conditions and circumstances, sites were assumed to have varying potential for organic preservation (see above):

- High = 5 sites;
- Moderate = 5 sites; and,
- Low/none = 15 sites.

After discussion with the Yorkshire and East Midlands HAR teams, it was agreed to leave 16 sites at 'high' risk (8 sites due to their potential for organic preservation and 8 sites due to other land management issues) and downgrade 9 sites to 'low' risk on the HAR Register.

It was concluded that the methodology proved successful. It could therefore be adopted more widely, and represents an effective and efficient way to help HE meet its corporate aims and objectives. Due to the simplicity of the methodology, it would even be possible to train volunteers, students, etc, to undertake further surveys on our behalf.

It was also decided that 8 sites warrant further evaluation because of their high potential for organic preservation, i.e. the retrieval of core samples for full palaeoenvironmental assessment and scientific dating. A new project should be developed to undertake this work.

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Appendix 1. Yorkshire and the Humber moated sites at declining high risk on the HAR Register pre-fieldwork *(* denotes a 'high' risk site not in a 'declining' condition trend, see text)*.

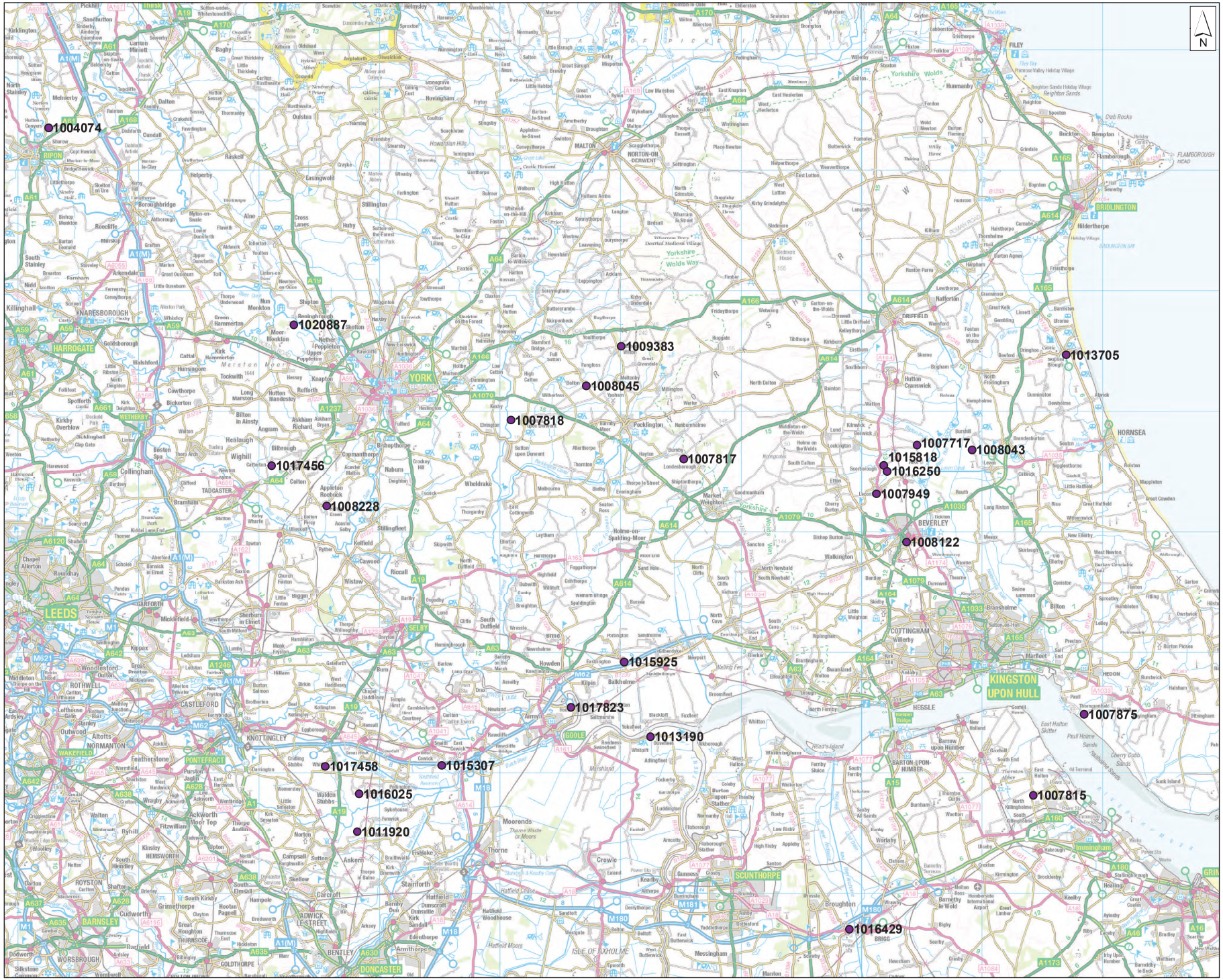
USD	NGR	Monument Name	County	Last Site Visit	Overall Condition	Land Use On	Fabric Principal Vulnerability
**1004074*	*SE3253473523*	*Hutton Hall (site of)*	*North Yorkshire*	*21/08/2013*	*Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems*	*Grassland, heathland 3 - disturbed*	*Drainage/dewatering*
**1007717*	*TA0462947194*	*Barf Hill moated site*	*East Riding of Yorkshire*	*09/06/2005*	*Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems*	*Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland*	*Drainage/dewatering*
1007815	TA1428318111	North Garth moated site and associated enclosures	North Lincolnshire	20/11/2008	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Drainage/dewatering
1007817	SE8525446034	Cleaving Hall moated site	East Riding of Yorkshire	17/02/2005	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Arable ploughing also drainage /dewatering. The central part of the moat under permanent pasture. Moats described as being wet during the winter but AP evidence suggests they dry out during the summer.
1007818	SE7092649245	Moated site at St Lois Farm	East Riding of Yorkshire	17/02/2005	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Scrub / tree growth. Previous site visit 2005 noted outer moats wet, inner ones dry.
1007875	TA1850224825	Paull Holme moated site and tower	East Riding of Yorkshire	01/01/2005	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Drainage/dewatering. Moat thought to be dry most of the year.
1007949	TA0126743122	Moated site of Leconfield Castle	East Riding of Yorkshire	24/09/2009	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 5 - character undetermined	Drainage/dewatering
**1008016*	*SE7170860710*	*Bossall Hall: a quadrangular castle*	*North Yorkshire*	*06/08/1992*	*Generally satisfactory with minor localised problems*	*Other 5 - garden*	*Drainage-dewatering*
1008043	TA0920546792	Hayholme moated site	East Riding of Yorkshire	13/01/2005	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Woodland 5 - undetermined	Scrub / tree growth. Moat filled with water, not known if water levels stable
**1008045*	*SE7717452088*	*Bolton Old Hall moated site*	*East Riding of Yorkshire*	*25/09/2007*	*Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems*	*Grassland, heathland 3 - disturbed*	*Drainage/dewatering*
1008047	TA2180231152	Moated site at North Park Farm	East Riding of Yorkshire	01/10/2009	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Woodland 5 - undetermined	Scrub / tree growth. Moat wet but full, owner says it does dry out in summer.

1008122	TA0374439119	Hall Garth moated site south of Beverley Minster	East Riding of Yorkshire	08/11/2004 Site note dated 2009 on HAR	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Drainage/dewatering. Part of west side of ditch excavated 1980, medieval timber bridge remains found. Much of the moat appears to be dry .
1008228	SE 5561442110	Brocket Hall moated site	North Yorkshire	12/09/2013	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Scub & trees; animal burrowing and dewatering
1008292	TA0099641988	Moated site 100m north of Parkhouse Farm	East Riding of Yorkshire	28/02/2005	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Woodland 7 - scrub	Scrub / tree growth. Moat said to be dry in summer.
*1009383	SE8006955373	Site of Archbishop's moated palace and fishponds, Hall Garth.	East Riding of Yorkshire	20/08/2007	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Drainage/dewatering
1011920	SE5816115073	Moat Hill moated site	South Yorkshire	08/06/2006	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Drainage/dewatering. 'Marshy Corner' not marshy at the time of the site visit
1012461	SK5343494349	Moat Hall moated site and site of external ancillary buildings	South Yorkshire	20/11/2009	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Other 5 - garden	Collapse / Dewatering The eastern and southern sections of the moat were backfilled a long time ago; much of the northern and western arms are still visible. The bottoms still held water and, according to Mr Brewster, have only just reduced from high levels. It seems the moat floods very easily in wet weather, but the level shrinks during dry spells. Field drains inserted in living memory had an instant lowering effect on the water levels of the moat. The wishing well is a modern superstructure over a much older functioning well.
1013190	SE8250122963	Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond	East Riding of Yorkshire	13/05/1996	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Drainage/dewatering. Evidence taken from APs because not visited for so long.
1013655	SE5724106064	Moat Hills moated site, Bentley	South Yorkshire	15/03/2006	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Scrub / tree growth. Central moat wet.
1013705	TA1700254662	Hallgarth medieval hall and moat	East Riding of Yorkshire	13/01/2005	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Cultivated land 2 - operations to a depth <0.25m	Drainage/dewatering
1013896	SE1195512289	Crosland Lower Hall moated site	West Yorkshire	18/07/2002	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Other 5 - garden	Development requiring planning permission. Moat believed to be permanently waterlogged

1015307	SE6518720572	Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London	East Riding of Yorkshire	20/01/2005	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Woodland 2 - deciduous introduced	Scrub / tree growth. Dewatering not an issue - There is water in the moat permanently
1015309	TA3806018037	Moated monastic grange 300m south west of Winsetts Farm	East Riding of Yorkshire	12/06/2002	Extensive significant problems i.e. under plough, collapse	Cultivated land 2 - operations to a depth <0.25m	Arable ploughing but Dewatering also an issue - moats dry
1015818	TA0186445491	Moated site 310m north east of Scorborough church	East Riding of Yorkshire	10/11/2005	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Scrub / tree growth also Dewatering - SM dries out seasonally
1015925	SE8031929178	Moated site at Newland Farm	East Riding of Yorkshire	02/10/2009	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	The scrub / tree growth has been dealt with through CWWW MMS and risk reduced to Medium BUT drainage/dewatering still and issue.
1016025	SE5833018225	Parkshaw moated site, 170m north west of Wood Farm	North Yorkshire	07/10/2008	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Woodland 3 - mixed	Plant growth - also animal burrowing and drainage/dewatering
1016250	TA0214644998	Moated site 550m south east of Scorborough Hall	East Riding of Yorkshire	13/12/2004	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Woodland 3 - mixed	Drainage/dewatering
1016429	SE9902307002	Moated site 285m east of Castlethorpe	North Lincolnshire	25/09/2008	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Grassland, heathland 5 - character undetermined	Drainage/dewatering
1017456	SE5105645472	Catterton Hall moated site and adjacent building platform	North Yorkshire	10/10/2008	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Drainage/dewatering
**1017458*	*SE5550220510*	*Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site, 600m north west of Fulham House*	*North Yorkshire*	*07/10/2008*	*Generally satisfactory with minor localised problems*	*Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland*	*Drainage-dewatering*
1017716	SE2820949396	Moated site 50m north east of North Rigton School	North Yorkshire	02/04/2003	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Grassland, heathland 2 - undisturbed grassland	Moderate stock erosion plus unknown condition of the moat deposits

1017823	SE7590125403	Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church	East Riding of Yorkshire	08/09/2011	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Other 13 - waste ground	Drainage/dewatering. Tree & shrub works done through CWWS MMS so reduced to MEDIUM risk 2013 but dewatering still very much an issue. Mr Faubert has records of changing water levels going back over 30 years.
1019823	TA0408833042	Baynard Castle	East Riding of Yorkshire	21/08/2001	Generally satisfactory but with significant localised problems	Other 5 - garden	Drainage/dewatering (but other vulnerabilities too)
1020887	SE5290957167	Moated site 50m north west of Red House	North Yorkshire	22/04/2002	Generally unsatisfactory with major localised problems	Grassland, heathland 5 - character undetermined	Drainage/dewatering

Figure 1. Distribution of pilot study sites.



Legend

- Sites

Map Centre:	483201, 447811
Map Scale:	1:297,557
Print Date:	11/11/2014

ENGLISH HERITAGE
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APPENDIX

SITE: Hutton Hall (site of).

UDS: 1004074.

County: North Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 32534 73523.

Fieldwork date: 30/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown and Andy Hammon.

Site description: Complex site with distinct moat(s) and other features (including quarry and hollow-way?). Dry and grassland throughout, plus areas of hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) shrub and nettles (*Urtica dioica*). Northern monument boundary located in ploughed field.

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Successive layers of dark grey-brown homogenous humic silt with varying frequencies of wood, macroscopic plant remains and molluscs.

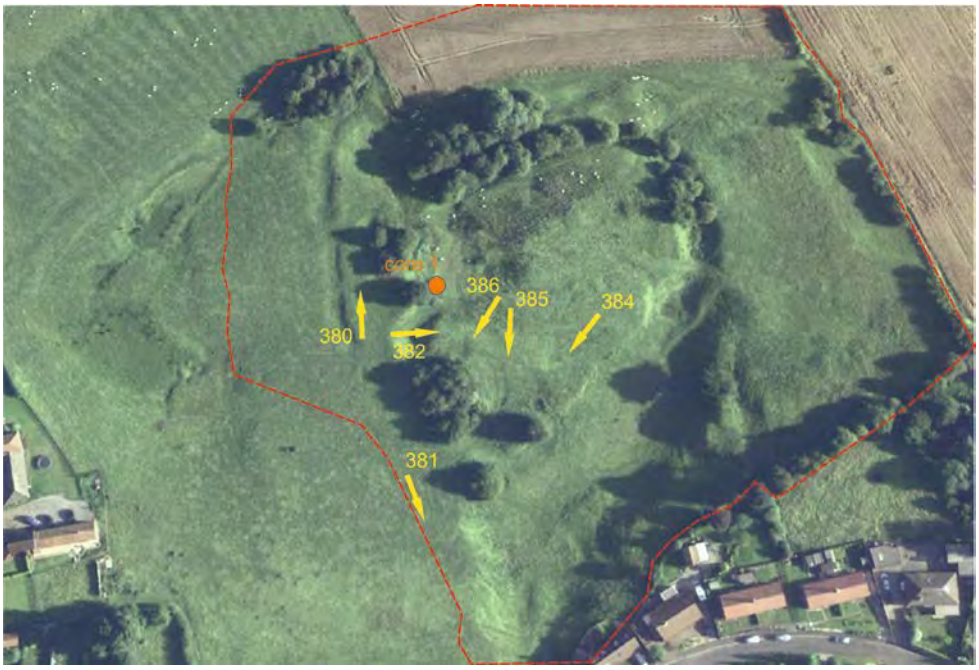
Core description(s):

#1	0-30cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; humic fine silt; moderate rootlets.
	30-56cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic fine silt; no obvious inclusions.
	56-105cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; infrequent gravel.
	105-150cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; humic very fine silt; no obvious inclusions, excluding one 'patch' of clean sand.
	150-170cm	Moist/wet; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic very fine silt; infrequent wood and occasional molluscs.
	170-225cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic very fine silt; infrequent wood.
	225-258cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; humic very fine silt; frequent molluscs.
	258-308cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; humic very fine silt; infrequent macroscopic plant remains.
	308-423cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; humic very fine silt; frequent moss(?).
	423-443cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; humic very fine silt; occasional macroscopic plant remains.

Potential for survival of organic material: Very high; wood, macroscopic plants remains, molluscs and moss(?) all observed, plus potential for insect and pollen survival.

Recommendations:

- Samples should be retrieved for scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment (assessment should only commence if dating suggests deposits are contemporaneous with the monument); and,
- Topographic survey of the site should be conducted, due to its atypical nature and obvious complexity.



1004074 Hutton Hall (site of): Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	30	2	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	-						+			1		3					Rootlets
#1	30	56	2	0	3	10YR 3/2	Hom.	0						+			1	+	3			+		
#1	56	105	4	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	3						+			2		2			+		
#1	105	150	4	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	1						+			2	+	2		+			
#1	150	170	4	0	3/4	10YR 4/2	Hom.	2				+		+			2	+	2					Molluscs
#1	170	225	4	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	1				+		+			2	+	2					
#1	225	258	4	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	1						+			2	+	2					Molluscs
#1	258	308	4	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	0					+	+			2	+	2					
#1	308	423	3	0	3	10YR 4/3	Hom.	1	+?			+	+	+			1	+	3					
#1	423	443	3	0	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	1					+	+			1	+	3					Plant macros

1004074 Hutton Hall (site of): Sediment record.

SITE: Barf Hill moated site.

UDS: 1007717.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 04629 47194.

Fieldwork date: 23/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Wide shallow moat following hilltop contours. Grassland and some hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.).

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Grass and dry silty soil.

Core description(s):

#1	0-50cm	Dry; pale brown; crumbly; humic sandy silt; frequent herb detritus.
	50-55cm	Moist; brown; plastic; silty clay; occasional fine detritus, sand and gravel.
	55-70cm	Dry; yellowish brown; plastic; humic sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- Morphology and location of the monument seemed at odds with its 'medieval moated site' classification, therefore could be re-evaluated; and,
- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1007717 Barf Hill moated site: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	50	3	0	4	10YR 6/3	Crumbly	-					+				1		2		1			
#1	50	55	3	1	3	10YR 5/3	Plastic	1						+				3	1		+	+		
#1	55	70	3	0	4	10YR 5/4	Plastic	1									+		3		1			

1007717 Barf Hill moated site: Sediment record.

SITE: North Garth moated site and associated enclosures.

UDS: 1007815.

County: North Lincolnshire.

NGR: TA 14283 18111.

Fieldwork date: 29/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon and Jim Williams.

Site description: A series of enclosure demarcated by ditches; mostly dry and grassland throughout.

Number of cores: 3.

Broad nature of core(s): Grass and minerogenic silt with infrequent small CBM fragment inclusions.

Core description(s):

#1	0-47cm	Moist/dry; yellowish brown; homogenous; silt; no obvious inclusions.
#2	0-40cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; silt; infrequent small CBM fragments.
#3	0-35cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; silt; infrequent small CBM fragments.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1007815 North Garth moated site and associated enclosures: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	47	2	0	3/4	10YR 5/4	Hom.	-						+			+		4					
#2	0	40	2	0	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	-											4				+	Small CBM fragments
#3	0	35	2	0	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	-											4				+	Small CBM fragments

1007815 North Garth moated site and associated enclosures: Sediment record.

Monument name: Cleaving Hall moated site.

UDS: 1007817.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 85254 46034.

Fieldwork date: 24/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown, Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Well-defined moat (becoming shallower on the western side); dry and grassland throughout. Creeping thistles (*Cirsium arvense*) in moat base.

Number of cores: 3.

Broad nature of core(s): #1 featured organic-rich alluvium; #2 and #3 essentially consisted of compacted soil.

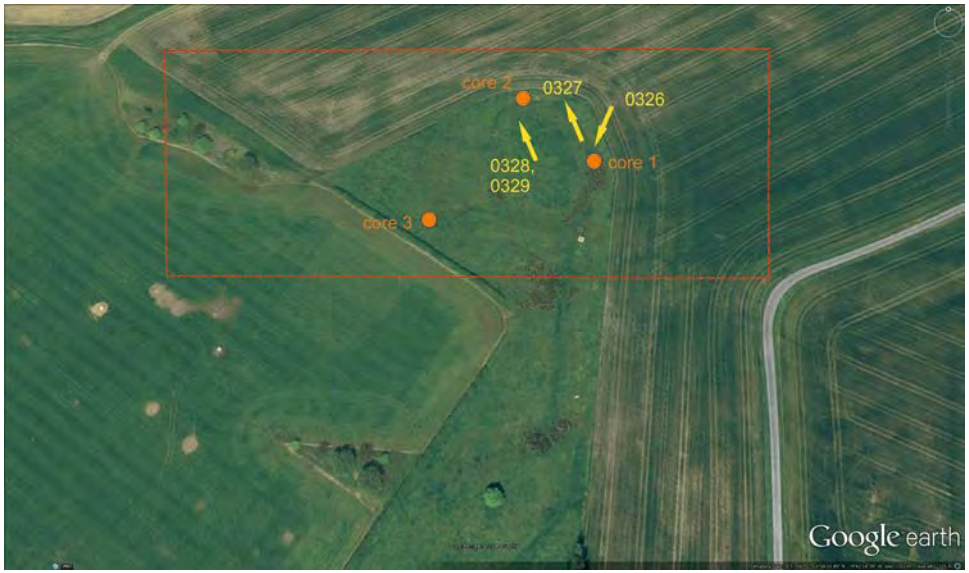
Core description(s):

#1	0-45cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; humic silt; no obvious inclusions.
	45-76cm	Wet; brown to grey (with depth); homogenous; clay; occasional gravel and mollusc inclusions (plus single anuran humerus).
	76-89cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; humic silt; abundant mollusc inclusions.
#2	0-60cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; silt; occasional mollusc inclusions.
#3	0-22cm	Dry; brown; homogenous; humic silty clay; occasional gravel.

Potential for survival of organic material: High in #1, especially in the lower part; low potential in #2 and #3.

Recommendations:

- Samples should be retrieved for scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment from #1 (assessment should only commence if dating suggests deposits are contemporaneous with the monument);
- Possibly use percussion corer to investigated non-moat (fishpond?) features;
- Topographic survey of the site (see below); and,
- Scheduled area requires amending (bears little relation to earthworks).



1007817 Cleaving Hall moated site: Core locations (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	45	3	3	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	-						+			1		3					
#1	45	76	1	0	2	10YR 5/1	Hom.	2		+		+						4				+		Molluscs; anuran humerus
#1	76	89	3	3	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	2									1		3			+		
#2	0	60	3	2	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	-									2		2					Molluscs
#3	0	22	2	2	4	10YR 5/3	Hom.	-									+	2	2			+		Molluscs

1007817 Cleaving Hall moated site: Sediment record.

SITE: Moated site at St Lois Farm.

UDS: 1007818.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 70926 49245.

Fieldwork date: 1/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Yvonne Luke.

Site description: Interior of monument rough grassland. To the east and north, the moat is flanked by deciduous trees dominated by willow (*Salix* sp.). Moat base generally not vegetated. Standing water lies in the northern and western moat sections. The eastern moat section is particularly dry. An external ditch to the north/north-east is several metres below the monument, so the moat is 'perched'.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Contrast between the two cores; one core comprised shallow dry sandy silt, and the other core deep wet organic-rich deposits.

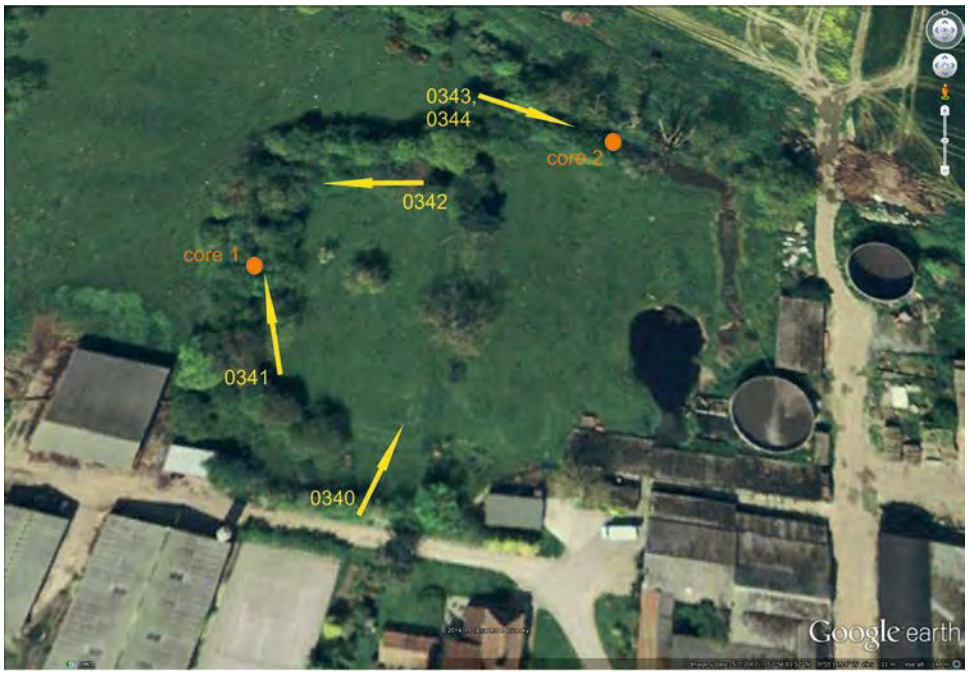
Core description(s):

#1	0-35cm	Dry; light grey; homogenous; sandy silt; frequent fine detritus and infrequent charcoal.
#2	0-40cm	Standing water/wet; dark greyish brown; homogenous; mud; frequent herbs and wood detritus.
	40-90cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; silty muddy sand; frequent fine detritus and occasional gravel.
	90-118cm	Wet; greyish brown; homogenous; silty humus; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None in #1. Very high in #2; wood, and macroscopic plants remains observed, plus potential for pollen survival.

Recommendations:

- Samples should be retrieved for scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment from #2 (assessment should only commence if dating suggests deposits are contemporaneous with the monument).



1007818 Moated site at St Lois Farm: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	35	3	0	4	10YR 7/2	Hom.	-						+	+				2		2			
#2	0	40	4	0	1/2	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-				+	+							4				
#2	40	90	3	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	0						+					1	1	2	+		
#2	90	118	4	0	2	10YR 5/2	Hom.	0									4		+					
#2	118	130+	3	0	3	10YR 6/3	Hom.	0										4	+					

1007818 Moated site at St Lois Farm: Sediment record.

SITE: Paull Holme moated site and tower.

UDS: 1007875.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 18502 24825.

Fieldwork date: 29/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon and Jim Williams.

Site description: Central enclosure (poorly defined as ditches truncated and/or silted-up) with standing ruinous post-medieval tower, plus adjacent earthworks to the west (outside designated area); grassland throughout punctuated with occasional shrubby field boundaries, mostly hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica dioica*). Bounded to the north by a quarry.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Moist to dry sandy or sandy clayey silt.

Core description(s):

#1	0-50cm	Moist; dark yellowish brown; homogenous; sandy clayey silt; no obvious inclusions.
	50-70cm	Moist/dry; dark yellowish brown; homogenous; sandy silt; occasional manganese flecks.
#2	0-20cm	Dry; dark yellowish brown; humic silt; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1007875 Paull Holme moated site and tower: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	50	1	0	3	10YR 4/6	Hom.	-										2	2		+			More clayey at top?
#1	50	70	1	0	3/4	10YR 4/4	Hom.	0											2		2			Occassional manganese flecks
#2	0	20	2	0	4	10YR 3/4	Hom.	-		+	+		+	+			1		3					

1007875 Paull Holme moated site and tower: Sediment record.

SITE: Moated site of Leconfield Castle.

UDS: 1007949.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 01267 43122.

Fieldwork date: 23/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Jenny Lee.

Site description: Interior rough grassland. Moat is flanked by deciduous trees dominated by willow (*Salix* sp.). Moat base generally not vegetated, although some nettles (*Urtica dioica*) present. To the south-west, moat is well-defined.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Upper deposits slightly more organic, but well-humified. Humic silt generally becoming more clayey with depth.

Core description(s):

#1	0-34cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic clayey silt; no obvious inclusions.
	34-45cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic clay; no obvious inclusions.
	45-70cm	Moist; yellowish brown; homogenous; clay; no obvious inclusions.
#2	0-25cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; frequent herb and wood detritus.
	25-28cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; humic silt; infrequent brick and mortar fragments.
	28-40cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; humic sandy silt; occasional gravel.
	40-47cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; sandy silt; occasional gravel.
	47-51cm	Wet; pale brown; homogenous; humic silty clay; infrequent brick fragments.
	51-70cm	Moist; dark brown; homogenous; humic silty clay; occasional herb detritus.
	70-100cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; sandy clay; occasional gravel.

Potential for survival of organic material: Low potential due to degree of humification, although some potential for pollen.

Recommendations:

- Samples could be retrieved for scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment (assessment should only commence if dating suggests deposits are contemporaneous with the monument).

1007949 Moated site of Leconfield Castle: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	34	3	1	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-									1	1	2					
#1	34	45	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	0									+	4						
#1	45	70	1	0	3	10YR 5/4	Hom.	1										4						
#2	0	25	3	2	3	10YR 3/2	Hom.	-			+	+					2		2					
#2	25	28	2	2	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	1									1		3				+	Brick and mortar fragments
#2	28	40	2	2	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	1									+		4		+	+		
#2	40	47	2	2	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	1											4		+	+		
#2	47	51	1	1	2	10YR 6/3	Hom.	1									+	3	1				+	Brick fragments
#2	51	70	2	1	3	10YR 3/3	Hom.	1					+				2	2	+					
#2	70	100	2	1	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	1										4			+	+		

1007949 Moated site of Leconfield Castle: Sediment record.

SITE: Hayholme moated site.

UDS: 1008043.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 09205 46792.

Fieldwork date: 24/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown, Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Overgrown with trees, but moat obvious. Variety of mature trees in interior, including: ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), pine (*Pinus* sp.), sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) and yew (*Taxus baccata*). Moat damp and strewn with fallen trees and leaf litter, plus some nettles (*Urtica dioica*) in base. Seasonal standing water also a possibility.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): The upper deposits consist of moist humic silt and the lower deposits are more sandy and clayey with gravel inclusions.

Core description(s):

#1	0-15cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; woody humic silt; occasional herb detritus inclusions.
	15-37cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; clayey silt; occasional sand and gravel inclusions.
	37-51cm	Moist; yellowish brown; homogenous; clayey sand; occasional charcoal and gravel inclusions.
	51-68cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; clay; occasional silt and gravel inclusions.
#2	0-11cm	Dry; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; no obvious inclusions.
	11-26cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; woody humic silt; occasional herb detritus inclusions.
	26-35cm	Moist; yellowish brown; homogenous; silt; occasional sand and gravel inclusions.
	35-47cm	Moist; yellowish brown; homogenous; sandy gravel; occasional charcoal and humic inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: The palaeoenvironmental potential of the upper deposits, and the basal clay deposit of #1, is reasonably high. Pollen, macroscopic plants remains and invertebrates could all survive. The sandy deposits, in all likelihood, have no potential.

Recommendations:

- Samples should be retrieved for scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment from the deposits outlined above (assessment should only commence if dating suggests deposits are contemporaneous with the monument).

1008043 Hayholme moated site: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	15	3	2	3	10YR 3/2	Hom.	-				1		+			1		2					
#1	15	37	2	1	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	1										1	3		+	+		
#1	37	51	2	0	3	10YR 5/4	Hom.	1								+		1			3	+		
#1	51	68	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	1										4	+			+		
#2	0	11	3	2	4	10YR 3/2	Hom.	-									2		2					
#2	11	26	3	2	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	1				1	+				2		1					
#2	26	35	2	0	3	10YR 5/4	Hom.	1											4		+	+		
#2	35	47	2	0	3	10YR 5/4	Hom.	1							+		+				3	1		

1008043 Hayholme moated site: Sediment record.

SITE: Bolton Old Hall moated site.

UDS: 1008045.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 77174 52088.

Fieldwork date: 1/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Yvonne Luke.

Site description: Grass throughout. Spiny rush (*Juncus acutus*) present in the north and east sections of the moat. Some rabbit burrowing.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Humic clayey silt or silty clay with occasional organic (fine and woody detritus, etc) and inorganic (sand and gravel) inclusions.

Core description(s):

#1	0-60cm	Moist/dry; very dark grey; crumbly; humic sandy soil; occasional fine detritus inclusions.
	60-73cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; clayey silt; occasional sand inclusions.
	73-87cm	Moist; gray; homogenous; humic silty clay; occasional woody plants and detritus.
#2	0-40cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; crumbly; silty soil; occasional charcoal flecks.
	40-65cm	Moist/dry; dark grey; homogenous; silty clay; occasional gravel inclusions.
	65-90cm	Moist; gray; homogenous; silty clay; occasional wood detritus.

Potential for survival of organic material: None, although the basal clay deposits could conceivably contain pollen.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1008045 Bolton Old Hall moated site: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	60	3	0	3-4	10YR 3/1	Crumbly	-						+			+			3	1			
#1	60	73	3	0	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	1										1	2	1	+			
#1	73	87	3	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	1		+		+					+	4	+					
#2	0	40	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Crumbly	-							+				1	3				
#2	40	65	3-4	0	3-4	10YR 4/1	Hom.	1										3	1	+		+		
#2	65	90	3	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	1				+						4	+	+				

1008045 Bolton Old Hall moated site: Sediment record.

SITE: Hall Garth moated site south of Beverley Minster.

UDS: 1008122.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 03744 39119.

Fieldwork date: 23/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Jenny Lee.

Site description: Grassland throughout. No obvious moat, although ditch on the eastern boundary could be a remnant. Several depressions could represent fishponds.

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow moist humic sandy silt with some gravel inclusions.

Core description(s):

#1	0-24cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; humic sandy silt; occasional gravel inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: Very limited palaeoenvironmental potential.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1008122 Hall Garth moated site south of Beverley Minster: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	24	3	0	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	-						+			1	2			1	+		

1008122 Hall Garth moated site south of Beverley Minster: Sediment record.

SITE: Brocket Hall moated site.

UDS: 1008228.

County: North Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 55614 42110.

Fieldwork date: 1/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown, Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Yvonne Luke.

Site description: Grassland throughout. Shrub, including hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), located along northern and eastern moat sections. The moat base was wet underfoot and contain bulrush (*Bolboschoenus* sp. or *Schoenoplectus* sp.), flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), Himalayan balsam (*Impatiens glandulifera*) and rush (*Juncus* sp.). Large banks located on inside of moat (evidence of historic dredging?).

Number of cores: 2 (plus one in possible fishpond feature).

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow moist silt with no inclusions.

Core description(s):

#1	0-18cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; crumbly; humic silt; occasional herb detritus.
	18-44cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; mottled; clayey silt; occasional herb detritus.
#2	0-5cm	Moist; brown; fibrous; sandy silty clay; frequent herb detritus.
	5-38cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; humic clay silt; no obvious inclusions.
#3	0-4cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; fibrous; humic silt; frequent fine detritus.
	4-66cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: Very limited palaeoenvironmental potential.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1008228 Brocket Hall moated site: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	18	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Crumbly	-					+				1		3					
#1	18	44	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	2										1	3					
#2	0	5	3	0	3	10YR 5/3	Fibrous	-					1					2	1		+			
#2	5	38	3	0	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	2									+	2	2					
#3	0	4	3	0	3	10YR 4/3	Fibrous	-						1			2		1					
#3	4	66	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	2											3		1			

Sediment record.

SITE: Site of Archbishop's moated palace and fishponds, Hall Garth.

UDS: 1009383.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 58161 15073.

Fieldwork date: 1/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Yvonne Luke.

Site description: Large obvious moat demarcated by deciduous trees. Abundant nettles (*Urtica dioca*) in moat base, excluding northeast – southwest aligned section. The interior includes various earthworks (house platforms) and is grassland throughout. A beck runs along the northeast – southwest aligned section, which incorporates a fishpond (the approximate location of #2). A reasonable amount of cattle poaching was observed in the wetter areas.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): #1 consists of dry compact topsoil, whereas #2 features moist to wet clay with occasional sand and gravel inclusions.

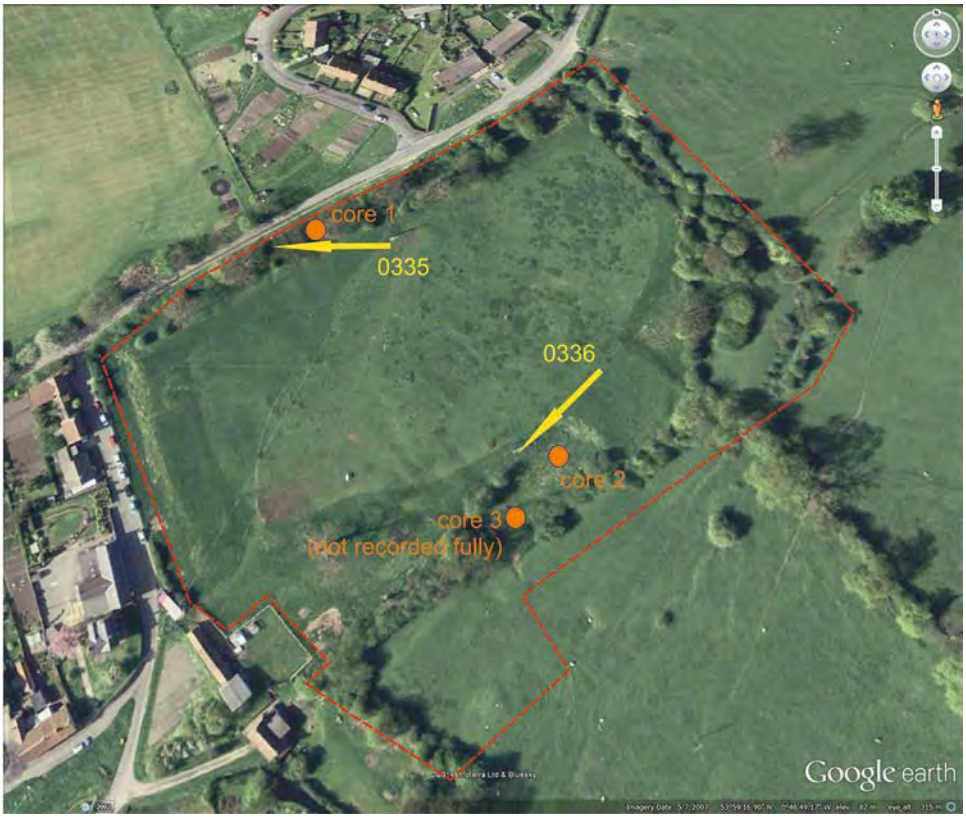
Core description(s):

#1	0-5cm	Leaf litter and topsoil.
#2	0-33cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; mud; frequent organic inclusions.
	33-41cm	Moist; gray; silty clay; no obvious inclusions.
	41-44cm	Moist; gray; silty clay; occasional sand and gravel inclusions.
	44-89cm	Moist; gray; clay; occasional gravel inclusions.
	89-92cm	Sediment too wet to retrieve and water at base of hole.

Potential for survival of organic material: #2 has reasonable potential, particularly for pollen.

Recommendations:

- Samples should be retrieved for scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment (assessment should only commence if dating suggests deposits are contemporaneous with the monument).



1009383 Site of Archbishop's moated palace and fishponds, Hall Garth: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	5	Leaf litter and topsoil.																					
#2	0	33	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-					+	+						4				
#2	33	41	2	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	2										4	+					
#2	41	44	2	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	2										4	+		+	+		
#2	44	89	2	0	3	10YR 6/1	Hom.	2										4				+		
#2	89	91	Sediment too wet to retrieve and water in base of hole.																					

1009383 Site of Archbishop's moated palace and fishponds, Hall Garth: Sediment record.

SITE: Moat Hill moated site.

UDS: 1011920.

County: South Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 58161 15073.

Fieldwork date: 22/10/15.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Sue Stallibrass.

Site description: Poorly defined and shallow moat. Grassland throughout, and shrubs demarcate the eastern and southern sections. Adjacent field ploughed to the northern and southern edges of the scheduled area.

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow topsoil and compact clay.

Core description(s):

#1	0-16cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; humic muddy clay; abundant modern rootlets.
	16-40cm	Moist; brown; mottled; clay; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- No further work is recommended.

1011920 Moat Hill moated site: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	16	3	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	-									1	2		1				Roots
#1	16	40	3	0	3	10YR 5/3	Mottled	2										4						

1011920 Moat Hill moated site: Sediment record.

SITE: Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond.

UDS: 1013190.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 82501 22963.

Fieldwork date: 14/10/15.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown, Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Reasonably well-defined moat. Some trees and shrubs along the northern and eastern moat sections. Grassland throughout.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow topsoil and silty clay.

Core description(s):

#1	0-15cm	Moist; dark brown; homogenous; mud; occasional CBM inclusions.
#2	0-20cm	Moist; dark brown; homogenous; humic muddy silt; no obvious inclusions.
	20-30cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; silty clay; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1013190 Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	15	2	0	3	10YR 3/3	Hom.	-												4			+	Occasional CBM
#2	0	20	3	0	3	10YR 3/3	Hom.	-									1		2	1				
#2	20	30	3	0	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	2										3	1					

1013190 Hall Garth moated site, associated drainage channels and fishpond: Sediment record.

SITE: Hallgarth medieval hall and moat.

UDS: 1013705.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 17002 54662.

Fieldwork date: 24/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown, Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Well-defined moat, but incorporated into current drainage system (therefore previously dredged presumably). Trees/shrubs/hedgerow demarcates the moat. Grassland throughout. Possible northwest – southeast aligned linear feature across the interior of the monument (location of #1).

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Sandy silt topsoil.

Core description(s):

#1	10-30cm	Moist; dark yellowish brown; homogenous; sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1013705 Hallgarth medieval hall and moat: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	30	2	0	3	10YR 4/4	Hom.	-											3		1			

1013705 Hallgarth medieval hall and moat: Sediment record.

SITE: Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London.

UDS: 1015307.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 65187 20572.

Fieldwork date: 22/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley, Yvonne Luke and Sue Stallibrass.

Site description: Well-defined moat with standing water around three-quarters of its circumference. Probable causeway located on eastern section (#1 located adjacent to it). A band of mature deciduous trees and shrubs demarcate the external edge of moat. Interior completely wooded with mature deciduous trees.

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Moist to wet humic silt clay with organic inclusions upper deposits.

Core description(s):

#1	0-17cm	Moist; greyish brown; silt; abundant organic inclusions (leaf litter, etc).
	17-26cm	Wet; light brownish grey; gravelly clay; infrequent organic inclusions and small CBM fragments.
	26-41cm	Wet; dark greyish brown; humic clayey silt; no obvious inclusions.
	41-50cm	Wet; very dark grey; humic silty clay; no obvious inclusions (excluding one slug plate).
	50-86cm	Wet; light brownish grey; humic silty clay; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: Reasonable potential for macroscopic plant remains, pollen and invertebrates.

Recommendations:

- No further work is recommended, despite the nature of the deposits and reasonable palaeoenvironmental potential, because the List Entry Description states the moat was dredged in 1976 and was over-cut. Therefore, the material must have accumulated in the last 40 years and is of no archaeological value.

1015307 Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	17	3	1	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	-		+	+	1	1	1					1					
#1	17	26	2	0	3	10YR 6/2	Hom.	1		+								4				+		Small brick fragments
#1	26	41	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	1										+	1	3				
#1	41	50	2	0	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	1									2	2	+					Slug plate
#1	50	86	2	0	3	10YR 6/2	Hom.	1									1	3	+					

1015307 Kings Manor moated site, 450m south of Little London: Sediment record.

SITE: Moated site 310m north east of Scorborough church.

UDS: 1015818.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 01864 45491

Fieldwork date: 23/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Grassland throughout with scattered hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) shrub. Northern moat section dominated by acquatic grasses, although no standing water present. Eastern and southern moat sections featured some standing water. Western moat section must occasional have standing water, as evidenced by wild watercress (*Nasturtium officinale*). Cattle poached and rabbit burrowing also present.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Two distinct layers, the upper consisting of humified organic silt and the lower consisting of silty clay.

Core description(s):

#1	0-25cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; clayey silt; abundant organic inclusions.
	25-32cm	Moist; brown; mottled; sandy gravelly clayey silt; occasional organic inclusions.
#2	0-20cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; organic sediment.
	20-35cm	Moist; dark brown; homogenous; humic sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: The lower strata have low potential (pollen only).

Recommendations:

- No further scientific work is recommended.

1015818 Moated site 310m north east of Scorborough church: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	25	2	1	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-					+	1				+	3					
#1	25	32	2	0	3	10YR 4/3	Mottled	1						+				1	3		+	+		
#2	0	20	3	2	2	10YR 3/1	Hom.	-						1			3							
#2	20	35	2	0	3	10YR 3/3	Hom.	1									1		3		+			

1015818 Moated site 310m north east of Scorborough church: Sediment record.

SITE: Moated site at Newland Farm.

UDS: 1015925.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 80319 29178.

Fieldwork date: 14/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown, Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Grassland throughout and cattle grazed. Northern and eastern moat sections feature standing water. Southern moat section, including fish pond, features standing water with occasional scattered willows (*Salix* sp.). Western moat section is located under the modern farmyard. According to the owner, the moat and fishpond were dry two weeks prior to fieldwork and filled due to recent precipitation.

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Surface water, organic clay with reducing conditions increasing with depth.

Core description(s):

#1	0-40cm	Standing water.
	40-50cm	Saturated surface vegetation and root mat.
	50-66cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; humic clay; occasional macroscopic plant remains.
	66-73cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; silty clay; occasional macroscopic plant remains.
	73-78cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; silt clay; abundant macroscopic plant remains.
	78-100cm	Moist; light brownish grey; mottled; clay; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: High potential for pollen.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific work is necessary (already under S17 Management Agreement).

1015925 Moated site at Newland Farm: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	40	Standing water.																					
#1	40	50	Saturated surface vegetation and root mat.																					
#1	50	66	2	1	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	-					+				1	3	+					
#1	66	73	2	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	1					+					3	1					
#1	73	78	2	1	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	1				+	2					1	1					
#1	78	100	2	0	3	10YR 6/2	Mottled	1										4						

1015925 Moated site at Newland Farm: Sediment record.

SITE: Parkshaw moated site, 170m north west of Wood Farm.

UDS: 1016025.

County: North Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 58330 18225.

Fieldwork date: 22/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley, Yvonne Luke and Sue Stallibrass.

Site description: Ditch completely full of brambles (*Rubus* sp.) and interior completely covered in deciduous trees, including oak (*Quercus robur*) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*).

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow dry humus going to humic silt and dry clay.

Core description(s):

#1	0-10cm	Moist/dry; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humus; no obvious inclusions.
	10-25cm	Moist/dry; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; silty humic sand; occasional fine detritus.
	25-28cm	Moist/dry; yellowish brown; homogenous; sand, no obvious inclusions.
	28-30cm	Dry; pale brown; homogenous; clay; no obvious inclusions.
#2	0-15cm	Moist/dry; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humus; no obvious inclusions.
	15-29cm	Moist/dry; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; sandy humic silt; no obvious inclusions.
	29-45cm	Dry; light yellowish brown; homogenous; silty clay; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1016025 Parkshaw moated site, 170m north west of Wood Farm: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	10	3	0	3/4	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-									4							
#1	10	25	2	0	3/4	10YR 3/2	Hom.	2						+			2		+		2			
#1	25	28	1	0	3/4	10YR 5/4	Hom.	4													4			
#1	28	30	1	0	4	10YR 6/3	Hom.	4										4						
#2	0	15	3	0	3/4	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-									4							
#2	15	29	2	0	3/4	10YR 3/2	Hom.	2									2		2		+			
#2	29	45	1	0	4	10YR 6/4	Hom.	3										3	1					

1016025 Parkshaw moated site, 170m north west of Wood Farm: Sediment record.

SITE: Moated site 550m south east of Scorborough Hall.

UDS: 1016250.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: TA 02146 44998.

Fieldwork date: 23/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Broad moat. Whole site covered in deciduous trees, mostly ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and poplar (*Populus tremula*) but also beech (*Fagus Sylvatica*) and hazel (*Corylus avellana*). Scattered shrub, including elder (*Sambucus nigra*) and hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), also present across the site. Poplar often located at moat edge (stumps also present in moat bottom).

Number of cores: 1.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow dry humus going to humic silt.

Core description(s):

#1	0-35cm	Dry; brown; homogenous; humic sandy silt; occasional organic detritus inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.
- Tree cover could be detrimental to the survival of any below-ground archaeological deposits. It would therefore be advisable to negotiate a land management agreement with the owner.

1016250 Moated site 550m south east of Scorborough Hall: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	35	2	0	4	10YR 5/3	Hom.	-					+	+			1		3		+			

1016250 Moated site 550m south east of Scorborough Hall: Sediment record.

SITE: Moated site 285m east of Castlethorpe.

UDS: 1016429.

County: North Lincolnshire.

NGR: SE 99023 07002.

Fieldwork date: 29/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon and Jim Williams.

Site description: Grassland throughout. Nettles (*Urtica dioica*) and longer grass in moat bottom. Occasional mature ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) trees and shrub, mostly hawthorne (*Crataegus* sp.), also present.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow dry silt.

Core description(s):

#1	0-15cm	Dry; brown; homogenous; organic sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.
	15-28cm	Moist; dark yellowish brown; homogenous; sandy silt; occasional molluscs.
	28-38cm	Moist/dry; light brownish grey; homogenous; sandy silt; occasional molluscs.
#2	0-20cm	Moist/dry; brown; homogenous; organic sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.
	20-25cm	Moist/dry; dark yellowish brown; homogenous; gravelly silt; abundant anthropogenic(?) stone fragments.
	25-34cm	Moist/dry; yellowish brown; homogenous; sandy gravelly clayey silt; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: None (molluscs almost certainly intrusive modern burrowing species).

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.

1016429 Moated site 285m east of Castlethorpe: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	15	3	0	4	10YR 4/3	Hom.	-						1					3		+			
#1	15	28	2	0	3	10YR 4/4	Hom.	1											4		+			Occasional molluscs.
#1	28	38	1	0	3/4	10YR 6/2	Hom.	1											4		+			Occasional molluscs.
#2	0	20	2	0	3/4	10YR 4/3	Hom.	-						+					4		+			
#2	20	25	2	0	3/4	10YR 4/4	Hom.	2											2			1	1(?)	
#2	25	34	2	0	3/4	10YR 5/8	Hom.	3										2	2		+	+		

1016429 Moated site 285m east of Castlethorpe: Sediment record.

SITE: Catterton Hall moated site and adjacent building platform.

UDS: 1017456.

County: North Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 51056 45472.

Fieldwork date: 24/6/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley and Hannah Saxton.

Site description: Grassland all round and within the centre of the site. Moat survives around the whole site and the original entrance bridge position is visible. Most of the moat was dry at time of visit, but water not far below the surface in places and the pond in the southern section remains open water. The western side of the moat is essentially dry at the surface, with an obvious peaty soil and densely vegetated. The western edge is an overgrown, mature hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) hedge whilst the eastern edge comprises scattered mature hawthorn, oak (*Quercus robur*) and willow (*Salix* sp.) trees along the top of an approximate 2m bank up to the centre of the moated site. Ground vegetation in the western sector is dense and comprises predominantly tall nettles (*Urtica dioica*) with some grass, buttercups (*Ranunculus repens*), water veronica (*Veronica becca bunga*) and occasional young shrubs of elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The tree cover becomes increasingly dense to the south and at the south corner is sufficiently complete to preclude much ground vegetation. Large willows are present and some at least have fallen partly across the moat. Water forget-me-not (*Myosotis* sp.) and creeping jenny (*Lysimachia nummularia*) were present in small patches in this section. The short southern section – running roughly east-west – is shown as a pond on Google map. This was very much reduced at the time of the visit but open water was present on the eastern end of this sector. Water buttercups were abundant. An outflow would run from this section if cleared out. The eastern sector is kinked with the first part remaining under tree cover – large oaks – but then opening out on either side. The vegetation within the moat here is Glyceria and other aquatic grasses, and the ground is generally wetter underfoot. Moving up to the north east corner the ground becomes drier and great willow herb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) dominates the ground flora. There is a very sharp but curved boundary between the great willow herb and grass dominated sections, presumably a result of water line through much of the year. The northern sector, running east to west, features drier grassy vegetation with some more damp loving plants as well as nettles and thistles indicating increased levels of nutrient. These are not as dense as along the western sector. The original entrance to the centre of the site was across this section and took the form of a stone-based bridge.

The inside of the moated site is re-sown grass currently being grown as a hay crop, but with plans to then graze it. Inflow from north – recently dredged up to SAM boundary.

Number of cores: 8.

Broad nature of core(s): Mostly highly organic above but becoming more silty below, often with freshwater mollusc shells. Clean solid clay reached at base in some cores. The upper organics varying from highly humified to containing moderate fragments of wood. Beetle elytra and charcoal fragments also present in some samples.

Core description(s):

#1	0-25cm	Wet; very dark grey; homogenous; humus; no obvious inclusions.
	25-50cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; humus; frequent wood detritus.
	50-100cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; organic humus; frequent wood detritus.
	100-101cm	Wet; greyish brown; homogenous; humic sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.
#2	0-40cm	Moist; very dark grey; patchy; organic humic sandy silt; frequent wood detritus.
	40-49cm	Dry; black; homogenous; humus; abundant charcoal fragments.
	49-61cm	Dry; greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; occasional wood detritus.
	61-72cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; abundant organic detritus.
	72-75cm	Moist; light brownish grey; clayey sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.
	75-78cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; clayey sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.
#3	0-41cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; mottled; gyttja; frequent herb detritus.

	41-49cm	Dry; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humus; abundant charcoal fragments.
	49-70cm	Dry; very dark grey; homogenous; humic silt; occasional CBM fragments.
	70-90cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; humic silty clay; no obvious inclusions.
	90-92cm	Dry; greyish brown; homogenous; silty clay; no obvious inclusions.
#4	0-50cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; humic silt; occasional fine detritus.
	50-133cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; silty humus; frequent wood detritus and abundant herb detritus.
	133-150cm	Wet; grey; homogenous; silty sandy; no obvious inclusions.
	150-160cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; silty clay; occasional fine detritus.
	160-200+cm	Wet; dark grey; clayey silty sand; occasional fine detritus.
#5	0-30cm	Moist; very dark grey; crumbly; humic silt; no obvious inclusions.
	30-85cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; silty humus; occasional fine detritus and charcoal fragments.
	85-130cm	Wet; grey; homogenous; humus; occasional herbs, wood and fine detritus. Nymphaea seeds and beetle elytra also apparent.
	130-170cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; clay; no obvious inclusions.
#6	0-33cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; humic silty sand; occasional CBM fragments.
	33-48cm	Moist; light red; homogenous; silt sand; occasional CBM fragments.
	48-52cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic gravelly silt; no obvious inclusions.
	52-135cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; humus; occasional herb detritus. Beetle elytra apparent.
	135-142cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; silty sandy humus; occasional wood detritus. Molluscs apparent.
	142-200cm	Wet; brown; homogenous; silty sand; no obvious inclusions.
#7	0-25cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; crumbly; humic silt; no obvious inclusions.
	25-40cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; sandy silt; occasional fine detritus.
	40-80cm	Dry; black; homogenous; humus; occasional fine detritus.
#7a	0-35cm	Dry; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; occasional wood and herb detritus.
	35-40cm	Moist; light grey; homogenous; chalk fragments; no obvious inclusions.
	40+cm	Moist; black; silt; abundant fine detritus and occasional herb detritus; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: Many of the organic deposits are completely homogeneous demonstrating that there have been periods, as currently, of less than 100% saturation (resulting in a certain amount of degradation). The fact that they remains damp and the obvious presence of macrofossils in some contexts, however, equally demonstrates that biological proxies, such as pollen, invertebrates and seeds, survive in good condition. The majority of deposits therefore have high potential to contain evidence of the historic environment. Lower deposits with organic silts, often containing freshwater molluscs, have very high potential. The stiff, clean clays at the bottom of several cores would suggest that they form the original base of the moat although whether this was natural clay or material imported to form an impervious bottom is not possible to determine. Whilst it is known that the moat contained water all the way round some decades ago there is no stratigraphic evidence of how or whether there has been dredging in the past. The upper organics may all reflect those last few decades, but the lower organic silts may well be considerably older. It is not possible to tell in the field or, indeed, in the laboratory without some means of independent dating. The presence of stones, especially in #2, #7 and #7a, might indicate material fallen in or dumped and might relate to the main period of occupation of the site (especially given the fact that they are essentially in the lower silty sandy organics rather than the more or less pure organic upper sediments).

Recommendations:

- It is recommended that this site remains in the Register until such time that further analytical work can be undertaken. This might take the form of archaeological sections across the moat or a full 5cm core and associated assessment of biological proxies, and scientific dating.

1017456 Catterton Hall moated site and adjacent building platform: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gytjia	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	25	2	3	2	10YR 3/1	Hom.	-									4							
#1	25	50	3	3	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	2				1					3							
#1	50	100	2	3	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	2				1					3							Slight colour change.
#1	100	101	1	0	2	10YR 5/2	Hom.	2									1		3		+			
#2	0	40	2	3	3	10YR 3/1	Patchy	-	1			1		+			2		+		+			
#2	40	49	3	4	4	10YR 2/1	Hom.	2							2		2							Distinct charcoal pieces
#2	49	61	1	0	4	10YR 5/2	Hom.	2				+					1		3					White flecks(?)
#2	61	72	3	0	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	2	+			1	1	2										
#2	72	75	2	0	3	10YR 6/2	Hom.	2										1	2		1			
#2	75	78	2	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	2										1	2		1			
#3	0	41	2	0	3	10YR 3/2	Mottled	-					1			3						+		
#3	41	49	3	0	4	10YR 4/2	Hom.	2							3		1							
#3	49	70	2	2	4	10YR 3/1	Hom.	3									2		2				+	CBM fragments.
#3	70	90	2	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	3									1	2	1					
#3	90	92	2	0	4	10YR 5/2	Hom.	3										3	1					
#4	0	50	3	3	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	-						+			2		2					
#4	50	133	3	0	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	2				1	2				1		+					
#4	133	150	1	0	2	10YR 6/1	Hom.	2											1		3			
#4	150	160	1	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	2						+				3	1					
#4	160	200+	1	0	2	10YR 4/1	Hom.	2						+				1	1		2			
#5	0	30	3	3	3	10YR 3/1	Crumbly	-									2		2					
#5	30	85	2	3	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	0						+	+		3		1					
#5	85	130	2	3	2	10YR 5/1	Hom.	0			+	1		1			2							Nymphaea seeds and beetle elytra.
#5	130	170	2	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	3										4						
#6	0	33	2	3	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	-						+			1		1		2		++	CBM fragments.
#6	33	48	2	3	3	2.5YR 6/8	Hom.	3											2		2		+	CBM fragments.
#6	48	52	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	3									1		3			+		
#6	52	135	3	0	3	7.5YR 4/2	Hom.	3					1				3							Beetle elytra.
#6	135	142	2	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	3				+					3		1		+			Molluscs.
#6	142	200	2	0	2	10YR 5/3	Hom.	3											+		4			
#7	0	25	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Crumbly	-									1		3					
#7	25	40	3	0	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	3						+					3		1			
#7	40	80	3	3	4	10YR 2/1	Hom.	3						1			3							
#7a	0	35	3	0	4	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-				1	+				1		2					
#7a	35	40	1	0	3	10YR 7/2	Hom.	3															4(?)	Chalk rubble.
#7a	40	-	3	0	3	10YR 2/1	Hom.	3					1	3					+					

1017456 Catterton Hall moated site and adjacent building platform: Sediment record.

SITE: Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site, 600m north west of Fulham House.

UDS: 1017458.

County: North Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 55502 20510.

Fieldwork date: 22/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Andy Hammon, Jacqui Huntley, Yvonne Luke and Sue Stallibrass.

Site description: Grassland throughout with some cattle poaching. Some standing water in the southern moat section. Two discreet depressions with standing water located outside the moat on the western side (fishponds?).

Number of cores: 3.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow poached topsoil followed by sandy silt and then clay.

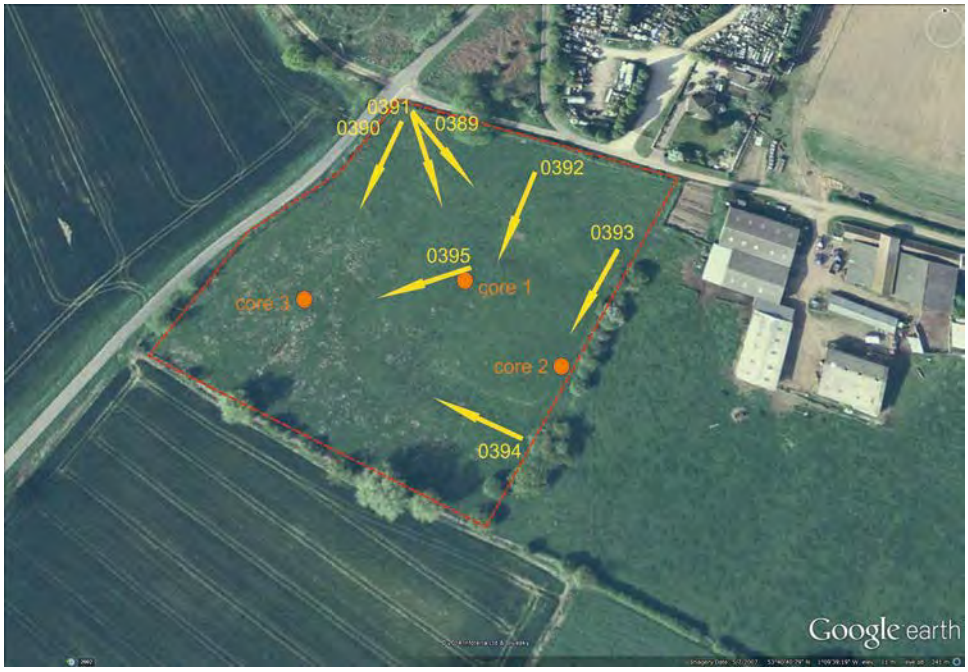
Core description(s):

#1	0-10cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic sandy silt; occasional woody plants.
#2	0-42cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic sandy silt; occasional woody plants.
	42-49cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; silty sand; no obvious inclusions.
	49-54cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic sandy silt; no obvious inclusions.
	54-56cm	Moist; brown; homogenous; silty sand; no obvious inclusions.
	56-79cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; clay; no obvious inclusions.
#3	0-32cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic gravelly silt; no obvious inclusions.
	32-62cm	Moist; dark brown; homogenous; humic silt; occasional woody plants.
	62-84cm	Moist; grey; homogenous; clay; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: Limited and restricted to fishpond deposits and, possibly, basal clay (pollen). Moat supposedly completely flooded in 1960s, but dried-out during the 1990s (possibly due to adjacent mining activities). Therefore, any remains likely to be degraded.

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.



1017458 Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site, 600m north west of Fulham House: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	10	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-		+							1		2		1			
#2	0	42	3	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-		=							1		2		1			
#2	42	49	2	0	3	10YR 5/3	Hom.	2											1		3			
#2	49	54	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	2									1		3		+			
#2	54	56	3	0	3	10YR 4/3	Hom.	2											1		3			
#2	56	79	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	2										4						
#3	0	32	3	0	3	10YR 3/2	Hom.	-									2		2			+		
#3	32	62	2	0	3	10YR 3/3	Hom.	2		+							1		3					
#3	62	84	2	0	3	10YR 5/1	Hom.	2										4						

1017458 Whitley Thorpe moated Templar grange site, 600m north west of Fulham House: Sediment record.

SITE: Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church.

UDS: 1017823.

County: East Riding of Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 75901 25403.

Fieldwork date: 14/10/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown, Andy Hammon and Jacqui Huntley.

Site description: Grassland throughout and sheep grazed. Dense willow (*Salix* sp.) growth associated with moat, although cleared several years and there is now some regrowth. Abundant common thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*) and hairy willowherb (*Epilobium hirsutum*) growing on the moat banks.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Organic silt going to sand and/or clay.

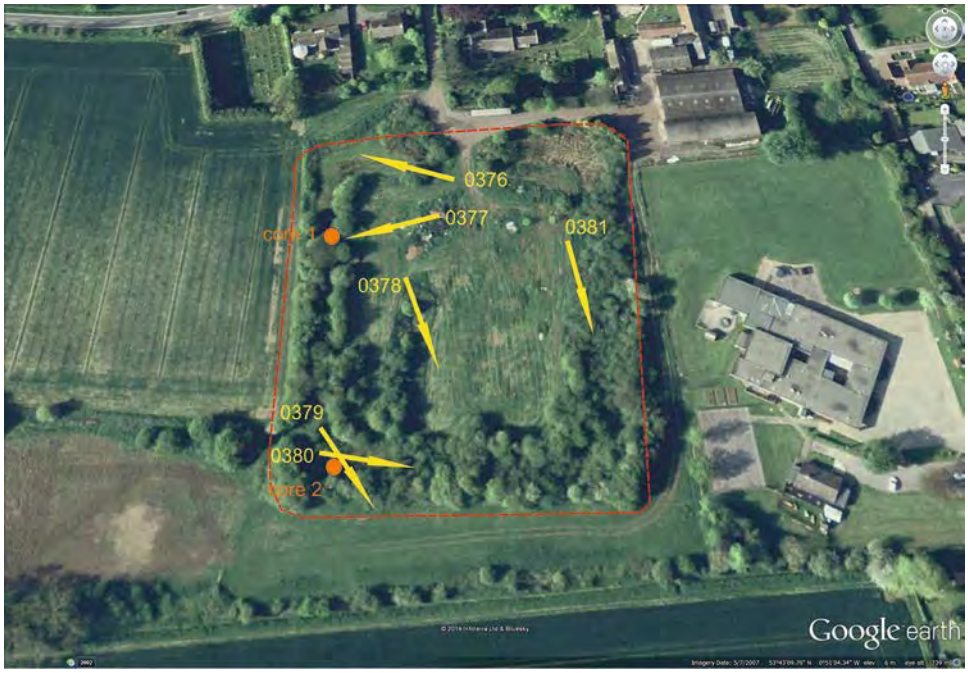
Core description(s):

#1	0-18cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; silty humus; occasional fine detritus.
	18-49cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; clayey silt; occasional fine detritus.
	49-75cm	Moist; brown; mottled; silty sandy clay; no obvious inclusions.
#2	0-20cm	Moistness; very dark greyish brown; homogeneity; sediment; inclusions.
	20-85cm	Wet; dark yellowish brown; homogenous; humic silty clay; occasional wood and fine detritus.
	85-95cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic clay silt; occasional wood and herb detritus.
	95-138cm	Moist; very dark grey; homogenous; humic clay silt; no obvious inclusions. Some molluscs apparent.
	138-148cm	Wet; greyish brown; homogenous; humic silty sand; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: High potential for invertebrates, macroscopic plant remains, molluscs and pollen. The site was cored in 1995-6 as part of the Humber Wetlands Project, which found good pollen preservation.

Recommendations:

- Samples should be retrieved for scientific dating and palaeoenvironmental assessment and the results compared to the 1995-6 data to determine the stability of the burial environment.



1017823 Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	18	3	0	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	-						+			3		1					
#1	18	49	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	2						+				1	3					
#1	49	75	2	0	3	10YR 4/3	Mottled	2										3	1		+			
#2	0	20	3	0	2	10YR 3/2	Hom.	-									1	1	2					
#2	20	85	3	0	3	10YR 4/4	Hom.	2				+		+			+	3	1					
#2	85	95	3	0	3	10YR 3/2	Hom.	2				+	+				+	2	2					
#2	95	138	4	0	3	10YR 3/1	Hom.	2									2	1	1					Molluscs
#2	138	148	3	0	2	10YR 5/2	Hom.	2									1		1		2			

1017823 Hall Garths moated site, immediately south of St Mary's Church: Sediment record.

SITE: Moated site 50m north west of Red House.

UDS: 1020887.

County: North Yorkshire.

NGR: SE 52909 57167.

Fieldwork date: 30/9/14.

Fieldwork personnel: Nicky Brown and Andy Hammon.

Site description: Grassland throughout. Hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) and sycamore (*Acer pseudoplatanus*) shrub generally demarcates the moat. Mature sycamore trees present in interior. Several horse jumps cut into moat bank. Some horse poaching of moat banks and interior. Moat base reported to be seasonally wet; buttercup (*Ranunculus repens*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and nettles (*Urtica dioica*) all present.

Number of cores: 2.

Broad nature of core(s): Shallow poached topsoil followed by organic silt and basal clay.

Core description(s):

#1	0-10cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; occasional herb and fine detritus.
	10-43cm	Moist; dark grey; homogenous; humic silt; occasional charcoal fragments.
	43-70cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; humic clayey silt; occasional fine detritus. Some seeds apparent.
	70-95cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; clay; no obvious inclusions.
#2	0-15cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; occasional herb and fine detritus. Some CBM fragments apparent.
	15-40cm	Moist; very dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic silt; occasional charcoal and CBM fragments.
	40-75cm	Moist; dark greyish brown; homogenous; humic clayey silt; occasional fine detritus.
	75-90cm	Moist; greyish brown; homogenous; clay; no obvious inclusions.

Potential for survival of organic material: Low potential (occasional macroscopic plant remains and potentially pollen in the clay).

Recommendations:

- No further scientific dating or palaeoenvironmental work is recommended.
- Land management needs to be discussed with the owner with regard to poaching and horse jumps.

1020887 Moated site 50m north west of Red House: Core location (orange), designated area (red) and photos (yellow).

Core	Upper (cm)	Lower (cm)	Darkness	Elasticity	Dryness	Munsell score	Structure	Upper boundary	Mosses	Woody plants	Herbs	Wood detritus	Herb detritus	Fine detritus	Charcoal	Gyttja	Humus	Clay	Silt	Mud	Sand	Gravel	Anthropogenic	Comments
#1	0	10	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	-					1	+			1		2					
#1	10	43	2	0	3	10YR 4/1	Hom.	0							+		1		3					
#1	43	70	2	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	0						+			1	1	2					Occasional plant seeds
#1	70	95	2	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	1										4						
#2	0	15	2	0	3	10YR 3/2	Hom.	-					1	+			1		2				+	Occasional CBM fragments
#2	15	40	2	0	3	10YR 3/2	Hom.	0							+		1		3				+	
#2	40	75	2	0	3	10YR 4/2	Hom.	0						+			1	1	2					
#2	75	90	2	0	3	10YR 5/2	Hom.	1										4						

1020887 Moated site 50m north west of Red House: Sediment record.