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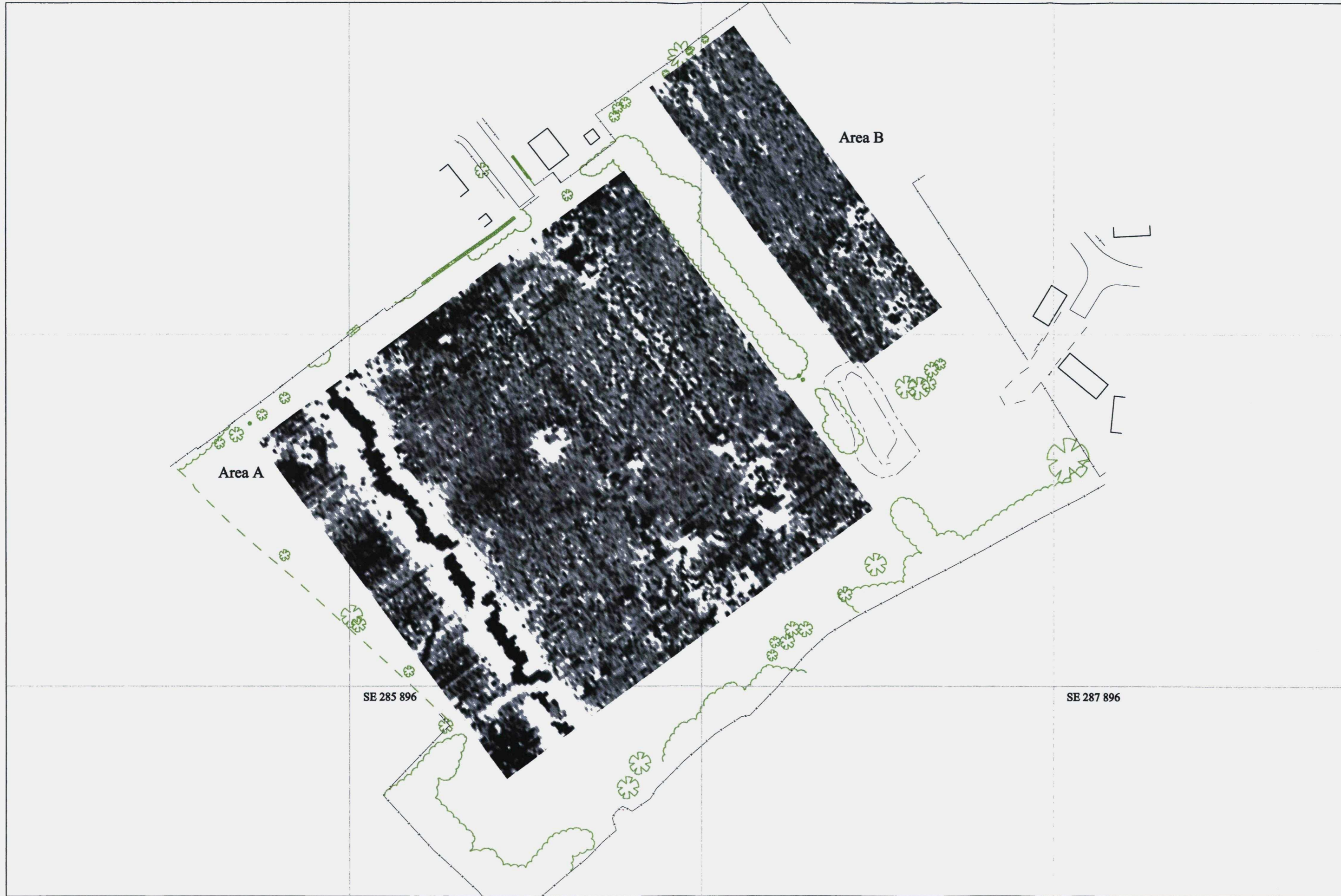
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Location of geophysical survey area

Scale 1:1000



Figure 2



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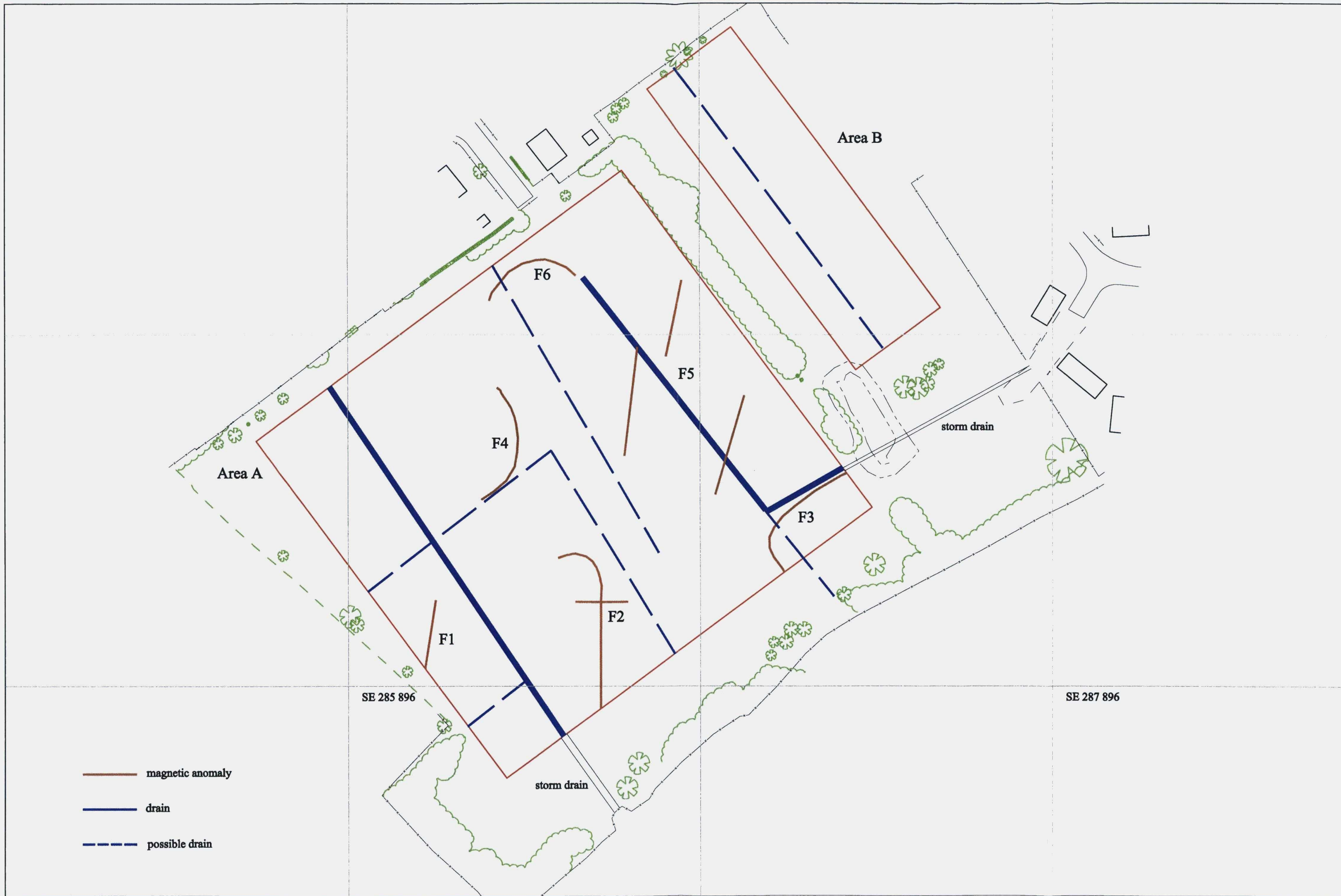
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Results of magnetometer survey

Scale 1:1000



Figure 3



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Interpretation map of magnetic anomalies

Scale 1:1000



Figure 4

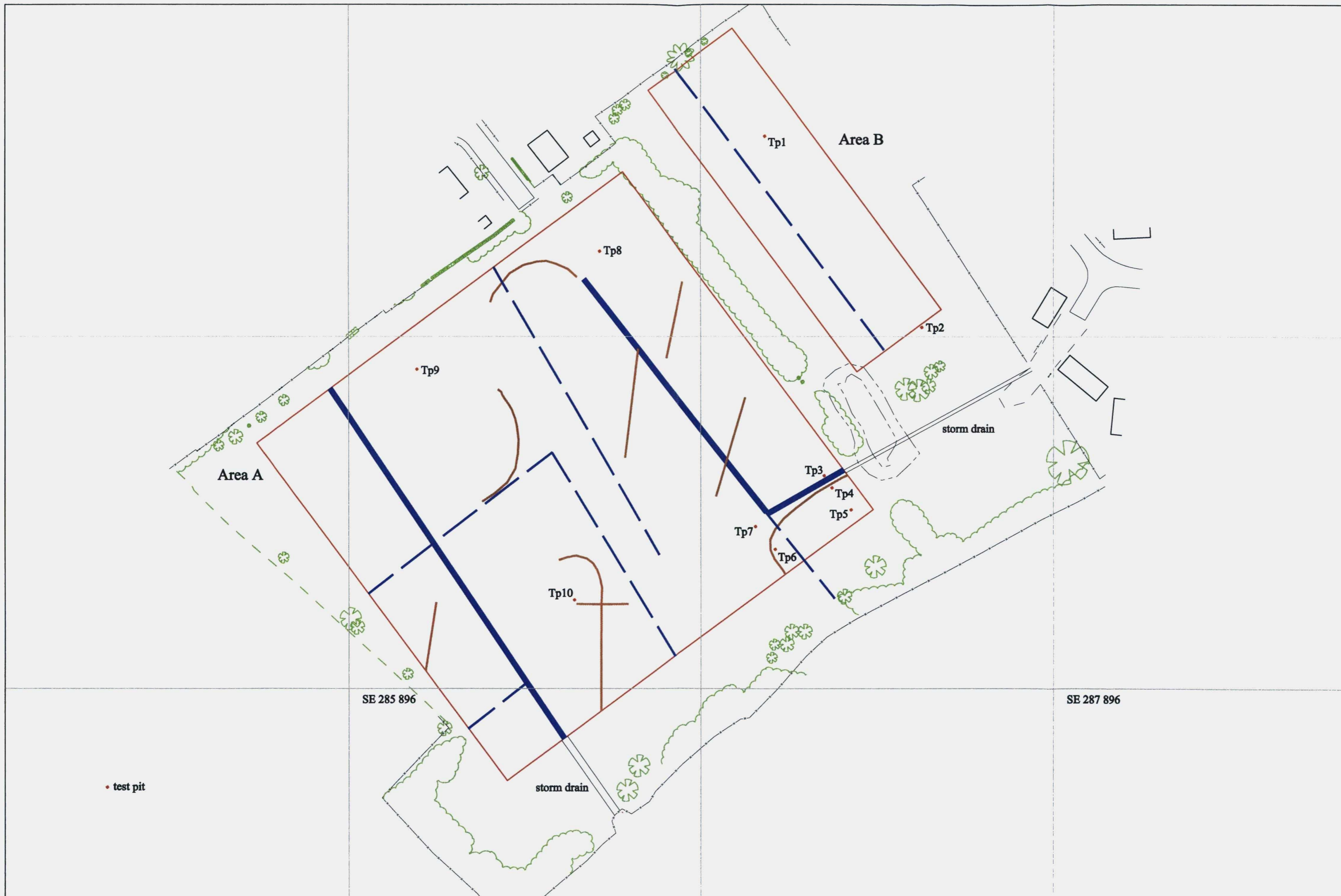


Location of proposed evaluation trenches

Scale 1:1000



Figure



• test pit

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Location of test pits

Scale 1:1000



Figure 5



In Pits 3-6 this overburden seals what appears to be a very compacted buried topsoil. This may have been deposited during the construction of the storm drains, its compaction being due to it having had heavy plant running over it. Alternatively, this buried soil may indicate of the presence of an earlier ground surface. However, the modern inclusions within this deposit suggest that it represents 19th-20th century agricultural activity at the earliest.

Pit 9 was unusual in that it contained some very dense deposits of charcoal but this is in an area that is currently used for burning rubbish and garden refuse from adjacent properties. The subsoil(C1008) in Pit 9 was waterlogged and was similar to C1007 seen in other pits. The nature of this deposit may be due to the fact that the site was marginal or marshland.

All of the test pits were excavated down to clean subsoil, and the water table was reached in Pits 4 and 5 respectively.

Table 1 Summary of Contexts

Context No.	Test Pit	Depth of Test Pit	Identity	Munsell	Description
1000	1	0.90m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1001	1		layer	2.5Y3/2	Silty sand with occasional charcoal and gravel
1002	1		subsoil	10YR5/4	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation
1003	2	0.30m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1004	2		layer	2.5Y3/2	Silty sand with occasional charcoal and gravel
1005	2		subsoil	2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation
1006	3	0.75m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1007	3		overburden	10YR3/4	Sand with limestone and brick fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional clods of clay
1008	3		buried soil	7.5YR5/2	Clay sand with brick and charcoal fragments
1009	3		subsoil	2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation
1010	3		subsoil	2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with evidence of gleying
1011	4	0.75m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1012	4		overburden	10YR3/4	Sand with limestone and brick fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional clods of clay
1013	4		buried soil	7.5YR5/2	Clay sand with brick and charcoal fragments
1014	4		subsoil	2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation



anomaly that runs parallel to the modern storm drain. It appears to be an archeological feature although the subsequent test pit results suggest that it may have been formed during the construction of the modern drains.

- Feature 4** Is a curvilinear anomaly adjacent to one of the possible field drains, its strength and form suggest that it is not part of the modern drainage system. It may be associated with earlier attempts to drain the land or it could be part of an earlier agricultural system.
- Feature 5** Consists of three weak anomalies in the eastern half of Area A. They are approximately 20m long and are aligned NE-SW. This group of anomalies share the same alignment as F1 and, therefore, may be part of a site-wide drainage/agricultural system.
- Feature 6** This is a weak curvilinear anomaly located in the north-eastern corner of Area A. It appears to be disturbed by the modern drains so it is likely that it predates this system. The shape and strength of this anomaly suggests that it is not a drain and may represent an archaeological feature.

4.0 TEST PIT EXCAVATION

In order to assess the reliability of the results of the geophysical survey, a series of small test pits were excavated across the site.

4.1 FIELDWORK PROCEDURE

The test pits were set out in the vicinity of magnetic anomalies using a total station theodolite (Fig.5). The test pits were hand excavated and measured sketch sections were drawn. Individual deposits identified within the test pits were allocated context numbers, described and given a Munsell colour notation.

4.2 FIELDWORK RESULTS

The results of the test pits are presented as schematic sections (Figure 6).

None of the test pits show any obvious signs of archaeological deposits. Present in Pits 3-7 is what appears to be a consistent layer of modern overburden which probably relates to the construction of the storm drains. This deposit did not appear to be present in the north-western part of the western field or throughout the eastern field. Where it was present, it ranged between 0.08m to 0.70m in depth.



1015	4		subsoil	2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with evidence of gleying
1016	5	0.90m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1017	5		overburden	10YR3/4	Sand with limestone and brick fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional clods of clay
1018	5		buried soil	7.5YR5/2	Clay sand with brick and charcoal fragments
1019	5		subsoil	2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation
1020	5		subsoil	2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with evidence of gleying
1021	6		0.85	topsoil	10YR3/3
1022	6	overburden		10YR3/4	Sand with limestone and brick fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional clods of clay
1023	6	buried soil		7.5YR5/2	Clay sand with brick and charcoal fragments
1024	6	subsoil		2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation
1025	6	subsoil		2.5Y4/2	Clay sand with evidence of gleying
1026	7	1.00m		topsoil	10YR3/3
1027	7		overburden	10YR3/4	Sand with limestone and brick fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional clods of clay
1028	7		backfill	variable	Limestone chippings within a modern service trench
1029	8	0.60m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1030	8		layer	10YR4/4	Silty sand with occasional dense lenses of charcoal
1031	8		subsoil	10YR5/8	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation
1032	9	0.85m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1033	9		layer	10YR4/4	Silty sand with occasional dense lenses of charcoal
1034	9		subsoil	10YR3/2	Waterlogged silty sand (marsh bed)
1035	10	0.60m	topsoil	10YR3/3	Silty sand with occasional brick charcoal and fine roots
1036	10		overburden	10YR3/4	Sand with limestone and brick fragments, charcoal flecks and occasional clods of clay
1037	10		subsoil	10YR5/8	Clay sand with some traces of mineralisation

5.0 ASSESSMENT

The geophysical survey has not conclusively identified archaeological remains within the area of investigation although several weak magnetic anomalies defined by the survey may represent archaeological features. The strong magnetic anomalies defined by the survey clearly relate to modern drainage.

The results of the test pit excavation appear to indicate that a layer of modern overburden is present within the south-eastern part of the site. This deposit may well have masked archaeological features from detection by the geophysical survey.

Recent attempts to improve drainage within the site appear to have been unsuccessful as the area remains fairly waterlogged. It is possible that it has always been an area of marginal land and as such may never have been used for intensive occupation or agriculture.

