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WOODSIDE, BOYNTON, EAST YORKSHIRE

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REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION  
OSA REPORT No: OSA09EV01

MARCH 2009

**OSA**

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**Report Summary.**

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**REPORT NO:** OSA09EV01

**SITE NAME:** Land adjacent to Woodside, Boynton

**COUNTY:** East Yorkshire

**SMR CASE NO:** SMR/PA/CONS/15210

**PLANNING APPLICATION:** DC/08/04418/PLF

**NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:** TA141 679

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Boynton  
Bridlington  
YO16 4XG

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**TIMING:** Fieldwork  
11<sup>th</sup> to 13<sup>th</sup> February 2009  
Post excavation & report preparation  
March 2009

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**PERIODS REPRESENTED:** Romano-British, medieval, post medieval

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## 1.0 Abstract.

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*An Archaeological investigation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at the site of a proposed new recycling facility adjacent to Woodside, Boynton, in February 2009. Seven trenches were excavated in the locations of stanchion pits, which were to provide the foundations for the proposed development.*

*Evidence for Romano-British activity, in the form of ditches and postholes was encountered. This is likely to relate to a series of rectilinear enclosures known from aerial photographs to be present to the north of the site. Medieval features were also present, probably representing agricultural land use. Three ditches of post-medieval to early modern date were also found that probably relate to the re-organisation of the Boynton estate during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.*

*Due to the limited impact of the new foundations and the existence of a thick concrete slab across the site the majority of the archaeological remains have been preserved in-situ beneath the new development.*



Figure 1. Site Location (NGR TA 141 679)

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## 2.0 Site Location and Land Use.

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The site considered by this report lies to the southeast of the village of Boynton, approximately 3km west-northwest of the centre of the town of Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire. It is centred at National Grid Reference TA141 679. The site of the new building lies within the western part of an existing recycling facility, immediately adjacent to a similar modern building. The area on which the new building is to be constructed is covered with a thick, reinforced concrete slab.

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## 3.0 Archaeological Background.

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The site of the proposed development lies within an archaeological landscape dating back to the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. The site lies to the south of a probable Roman road that survives as a linear east-west bank. This is thought to represent the course of the Roman road that ran from Sledmere to Bridlington. Immediately to the north of the road lies a complex of crop-marks identified using aerial photography, these show various enclosures that are likely to represent the remains of a settlement of late Iron Age or Romano-British date. The enclosures appear to be associated with a double ditched track-way, also further north are other crop-mark features which are most likely associated with the settlement site. These features are on a different alignment to the Roman road, therefore probably predate it. The Gypsy race stream also lies within the vicinity of the application site, immediately to the southwest of it. This has been identified as an important focus for settlement in prehistoric times.

To the east of the application site lies the deserted medieval village of Easton. Traces of the village can be seen to the north and south of the modern day road. To the south of the road, property boundaries can be seen along with ridge and furrow and other vague crop-marks. Records dating from the 14<sup>th</sup> century show that ten adults were paying the poll tax in 1377, over the years this number did not increase significantly; in fact there were most likely will not have been many more houses in the hamlet than the three which are known to have existed in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The site lies to the northeast of Boynton Hall. This house was originally constructed in the mid 16<sup>th</sup> century by the Strickland family but is predominantly of 18<sup>th</sup> century design. The main house and elements of the surrounding estate have been attributed to John Carr. The estate included a large scale woollen manufactory in the 1760's, and the watermill associated with this lies immediately to the east of the development site (see Pevsner, N. & Neave, D. 1995, pp.334-336). The construction of the watermill involved the creation of an artificial leat, diverted from the Gipsy Race stream, which meant that the location of the site was completely surrounded by water. During the late 19<sup>th</sup> century the site was occupied by a saw mill, which utilised water power (this is visible on the 1891 and 1894 Ordnance Survey maps).



It is likely, therefore, that any ground-works in this area will encounter below-ground deposits of the Romano-British period, with the possibility of recovering evidence of later periods.

(Unless otherwise referenced the above information is drawn from A Specification for Archaeological Evaluation, prepared by Humber Sites & Monuments record Office, January 2009).

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#### 4.0 Methodology.

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The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains and identify the extent, condition, character, survival, importance and date of any archaeological features or deposits and the impact the development will have upon this. Originally it was intended to undertake a topsoil strip of the entire footprint of the proposed new building followed by targeted excavation of archaeological features if these proved to be present. However, as the site was covered with a thick reinforced concrete slab and the proposed development intended to utilise this for the floor of the new building an alternative methodology was agreed with Humber Archaeology Partnership. This involved the excavation of trenches at the locations of the seven proposed stanchion pits, which were to form the foundations of the new building. All non-modern archaeological features were completely excavated within the limits of the trenches, having first been half sectioned. In addition a narrow foundation trench was excavated linking the stanchion pit trenches along the southwest side of the new building. Archaeological features encountered along this narrow trench were also excavated.

Modern overburden was removed by a small mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposit. All exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand in order to detect archaeological features revealed through textural or colour changes in the deposits. All further excavation was conducted by hand in accordance with stratigraphic principles.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the evaluation. This involved the completion of a written description for each deposit or cut encountered, along with plans and sections drawn to scale. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

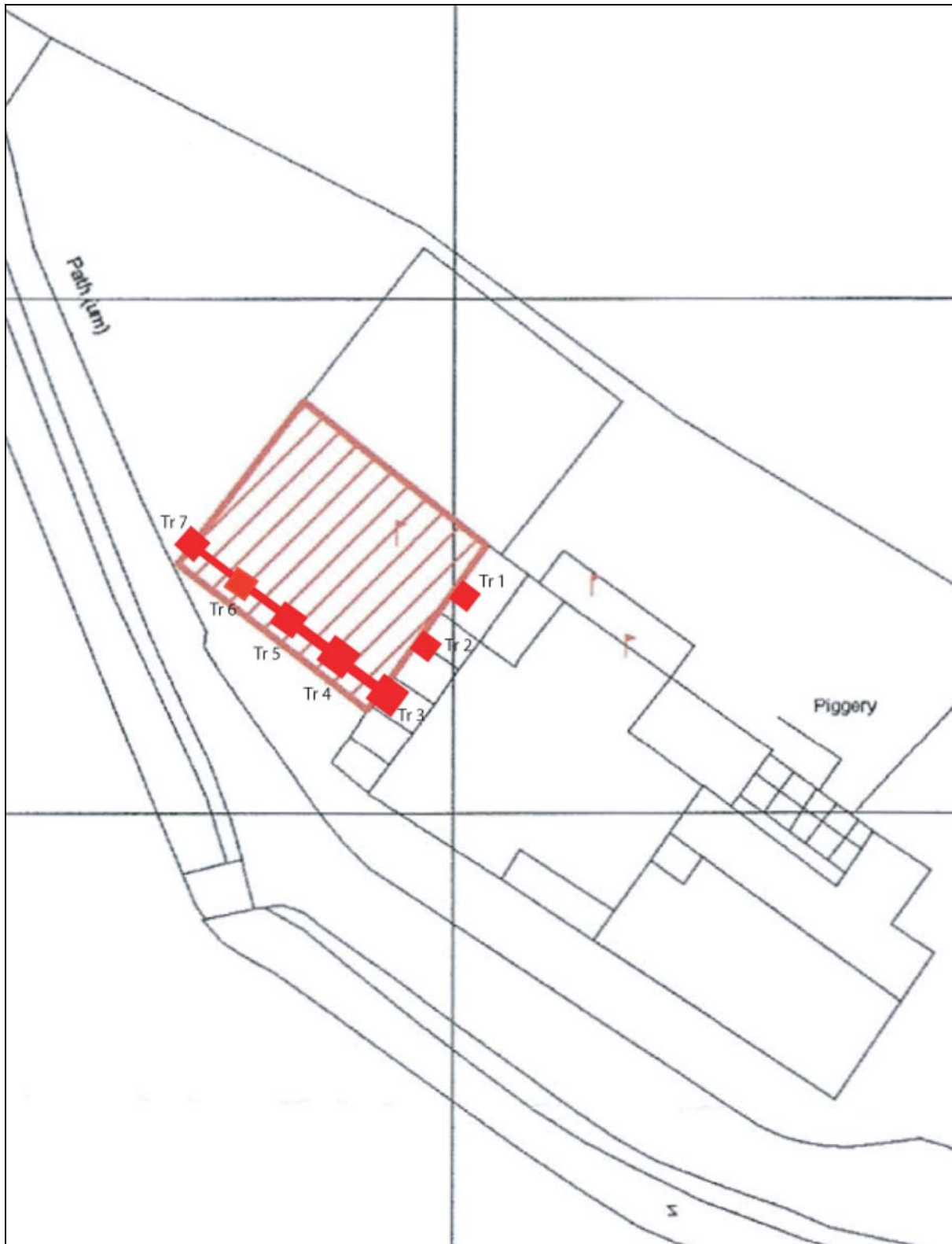


Figure 2. Location of Trenches

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## 5.0 Results.

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### 5.1 Trench 1.

The loose yellow/white chalk gravel natural (102) was encountered at a depth of 0.55m below the modern surface. The natural was cut by two archaeological features in this trench.

Within the northeast corner of the trench the natural was cut by a narrow, north-south, linear feature [104]. This was recorded for a total length of 1.20m within the trench and was 0.45m wide; it extended beyond the northeast edge of excavation. The south end had fairly sharp right angled corners, while the sides sloped moderately down to a flat base at a depth of 0.20m. The fill (103) of friable mid brown sandy silty clay did not contain any artefactual material.

The natural was cut by a second feature [106] in the southern corner of the trench. This was a maximum of 0.70m long and 0.30m wide, and as it extended beyond both the southeast and southwest edges of excavation, is likely to represent a part of a larger feature. The profile of the feature varied, the northwest side being steep and the northeast shallow, down to a slightly uneven base at a depth of 0.15m. The single fill (105) of friable mid brown silty clay contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

The two features were sealed by 0.40m depth of friable, mid brown sandy clay silt (101) ploughsoil. This was in turn covered by 0.15m of modern concrete (100).

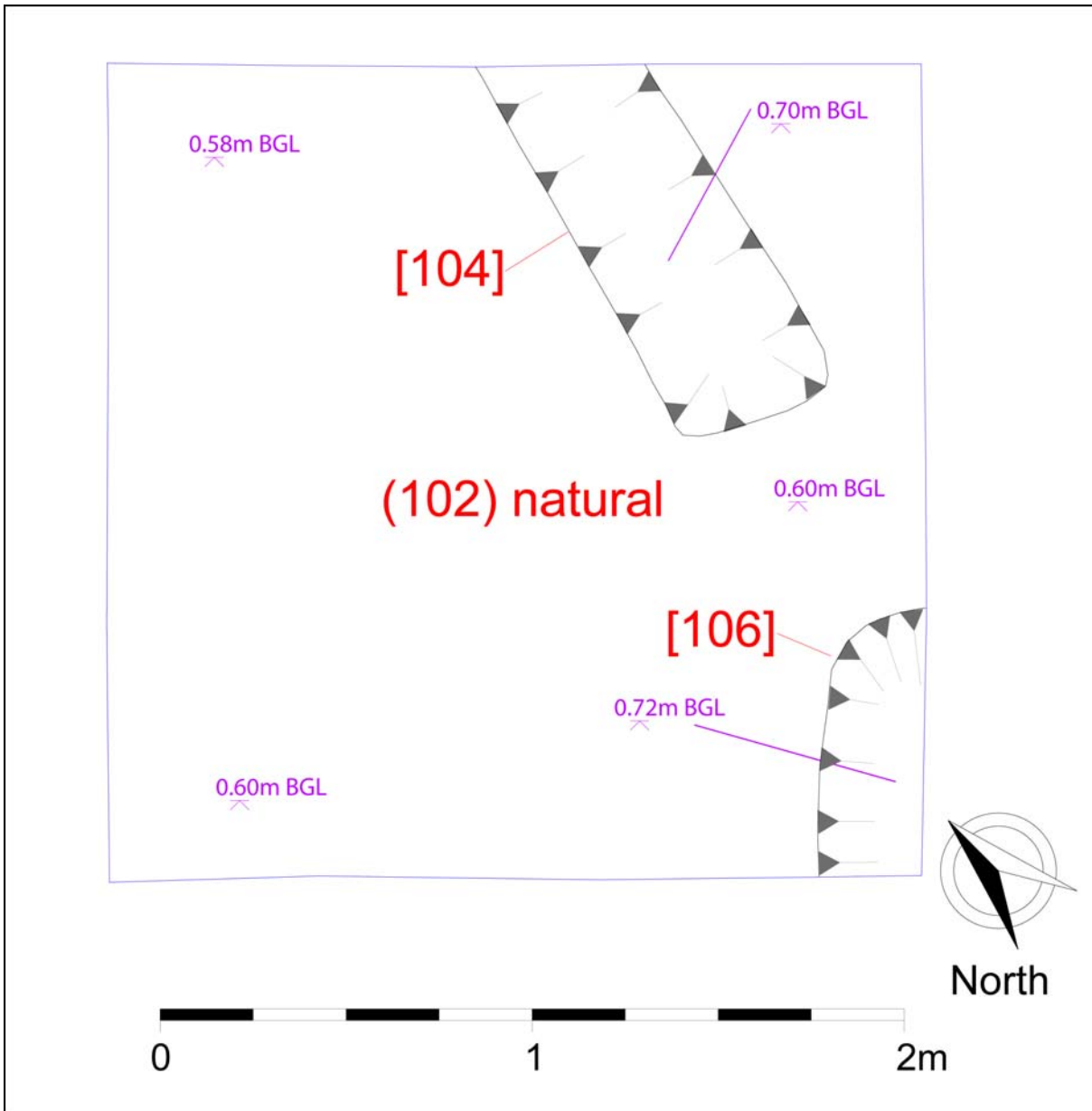


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1

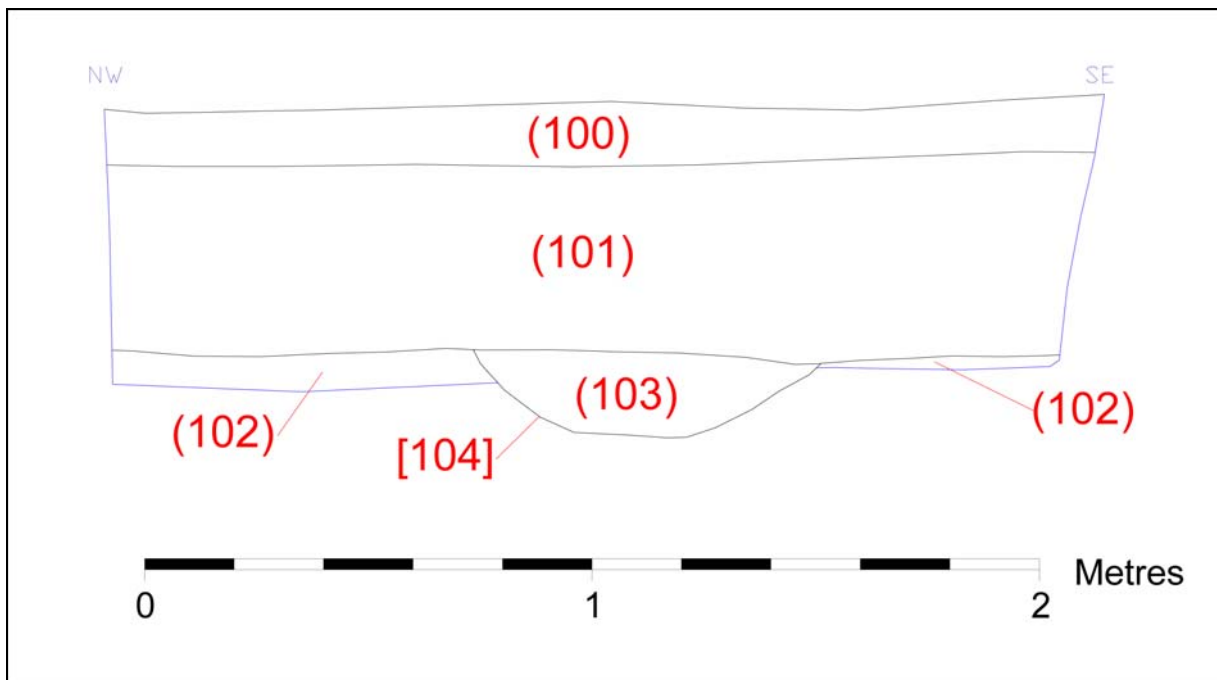


Figure 4. Trench 1, southwest facing section

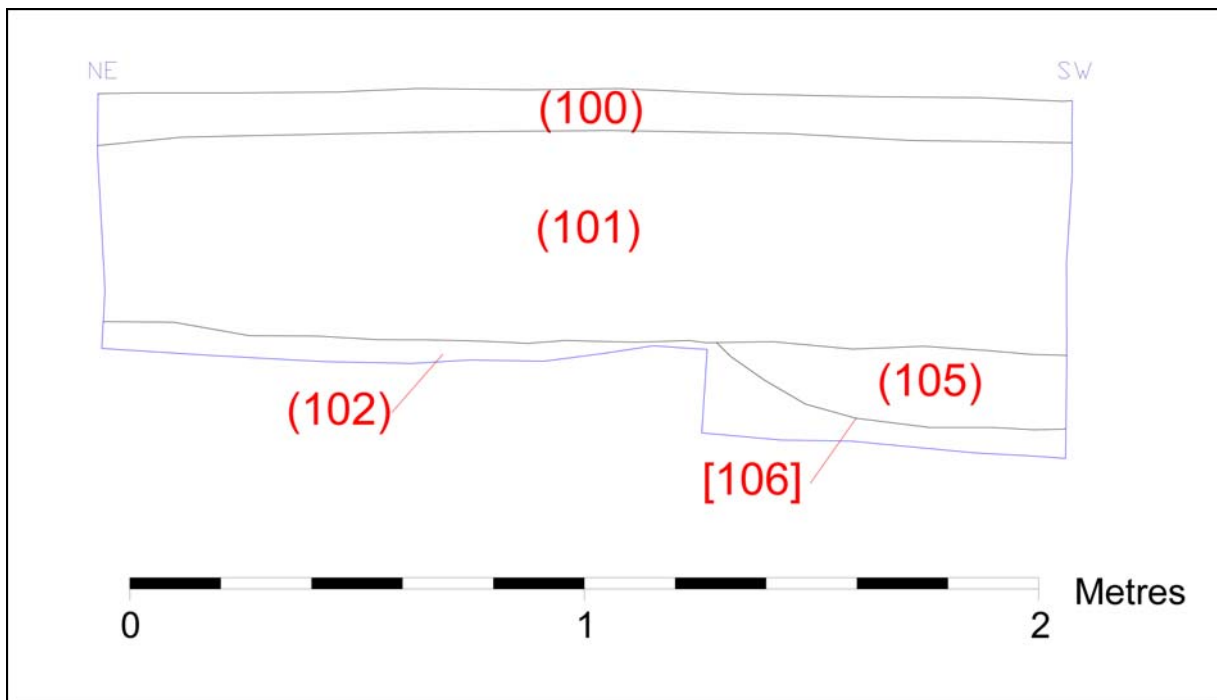


Figure 5. Trench 1, northwest facing section

## 5.2 Trench 2.

The chalky gravel natural (202) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below the modern ground surface and was cut by a single east to west aligned ditch [205]. This ditch was a minimum of 3.00m long, extending beyond the edges of excavation at both ends. It was 1.40m wide, with moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base at a depth of 0.40m. A thin primary fill (204) of loose mid yellow brown sandy silt and gravel was present. The remaining depth of the ditch was filled with a fill of friable mid brown clay sand silt (203).

This contained a moderate assemblage of Romano-British pottery, together with fragments of animal bone, suggestive of domestic refuse.

The ditch was sealed by a 0.40m depth of ploughsoil (201), and the modern concrete (200) forming the current ground surface.

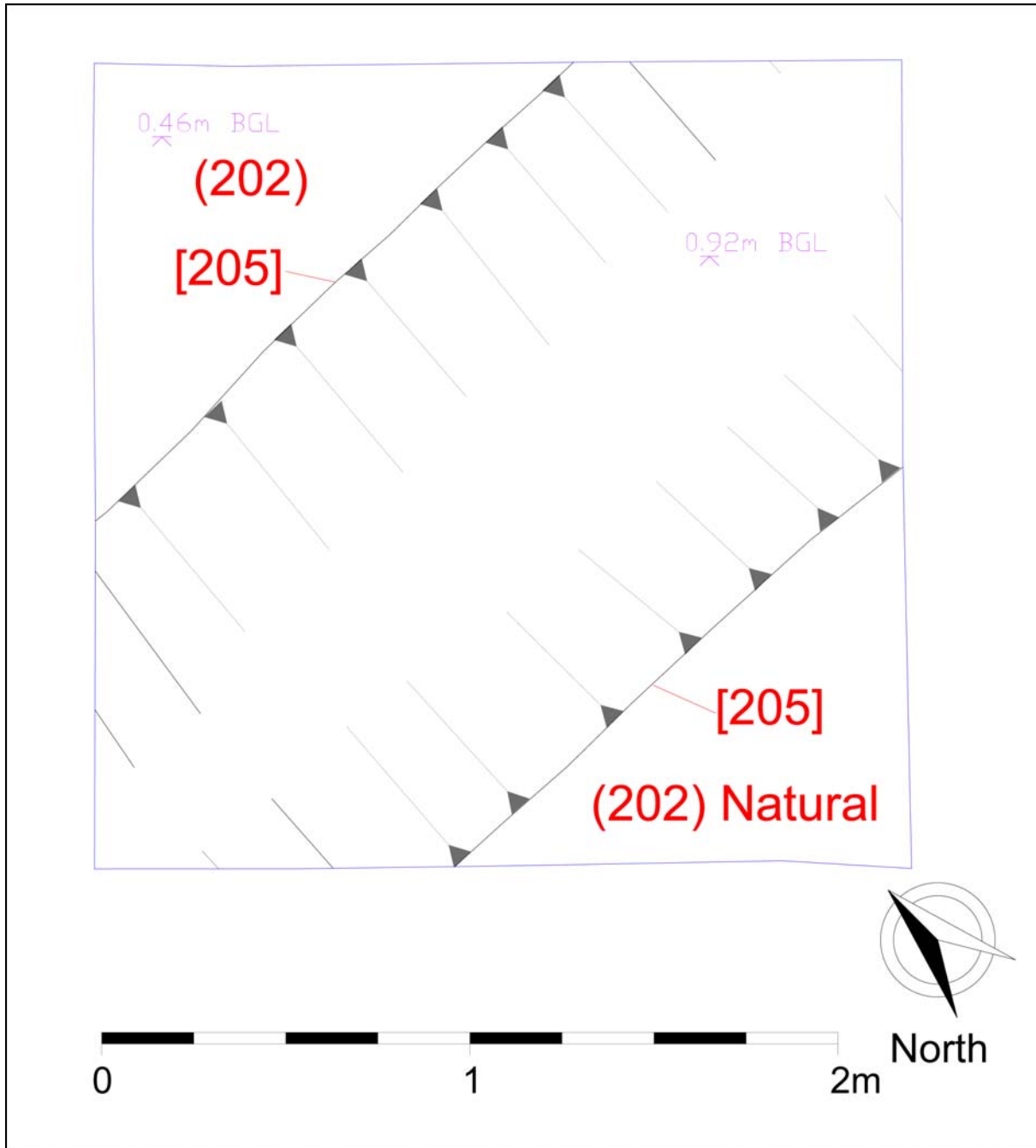


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 2

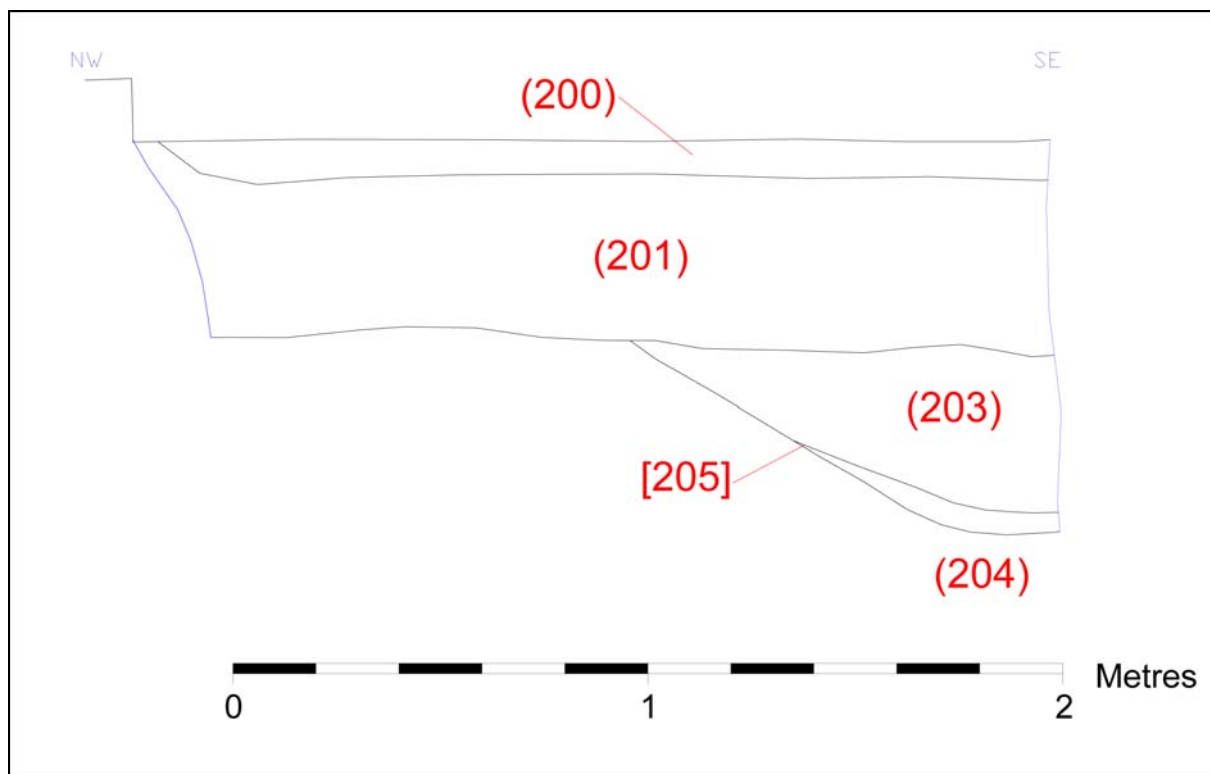


Figure 7. Trench 2, southwest facing section

### 5.3 Trench 3.

The chalky gravel natural (302) was encountered at a depth of 0.50m below the modern ground level. It was cut by a total of four features.

Two of the features in this trench were almost identical, sub-circular postholes [308] and [310], located just to the east of the centre of the trench. These had maximum diameters of 0.50m, moderately sloping, concave sides and flat bases 0.25m deep. The fills (307) and (309) were both mid brown sandy silt. No finds were present.

A third, similar posthole [304] was located adjacent to the southwest edge of excavation (and extending beyond it). This also had a maximum diameter of 0.50m, with a moderate, concave side and base, but was less deep, at only 0.15m. The fill also differed slightly, being a friable mid grey brown sandy clay silt (303), from which two sherds (from a single vessel) of abraded Romano-British pottery were recovered.

The final feature excavated was located in the centre of the trench. This was a large sub-circular posthole [306], with a maximum diameter of 0.90m, steep sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.30m. The fill (305) was significantly different from the other postholes excavated, as it consisted friable, mid brownish grey silty clay, and contained fragments of modern timber post.

The natural and the three smaller postholes were sealed by 0.40m of ploughsoil (301). It was not clear during the machine excavation of this deposit if the larger posthole was cut through layer (301), but this is likely. The ploughsoil was sealed by the modern concrete (300) forming the current ground surface.

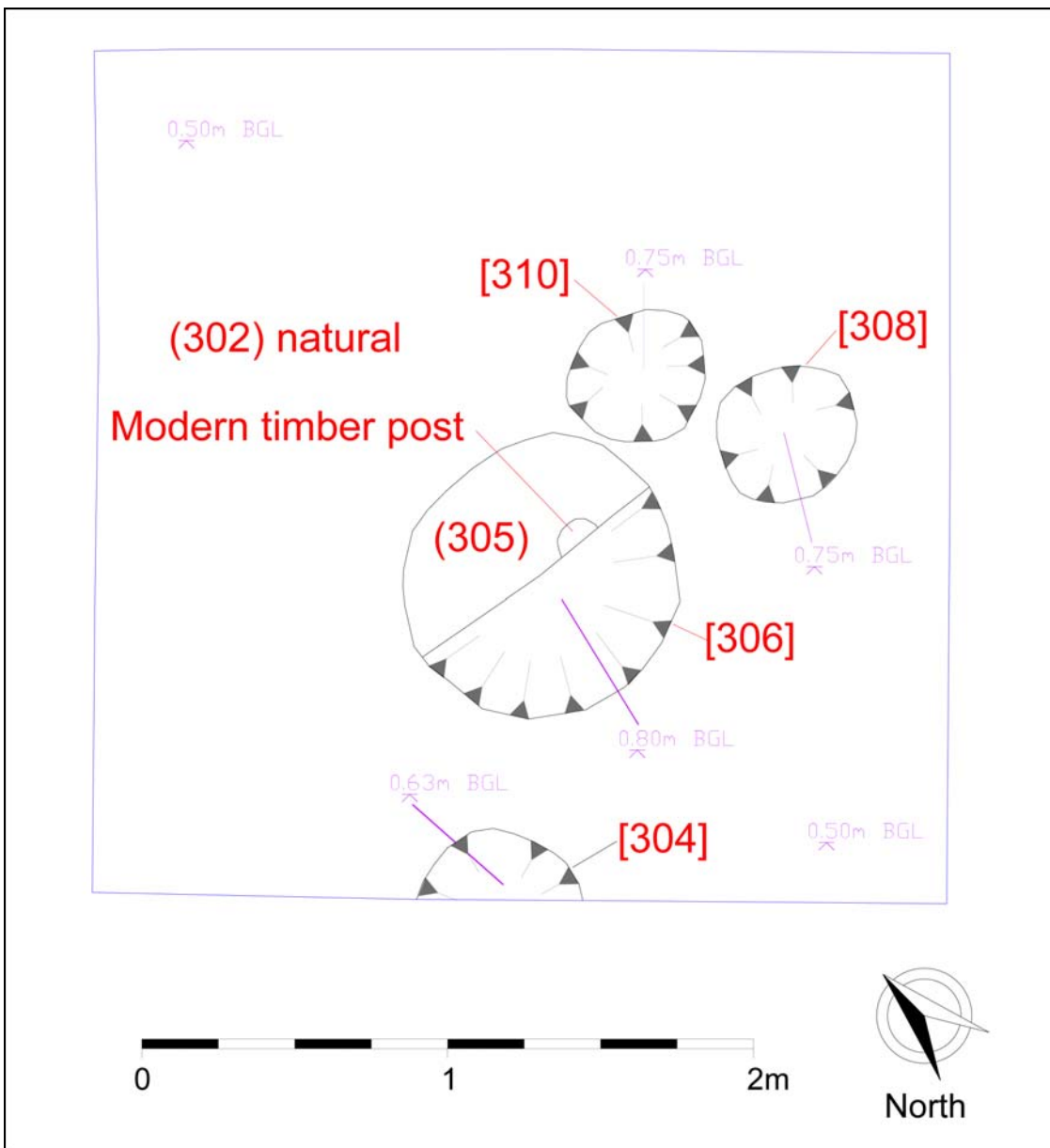


Figure 8. Plan of Trench 3

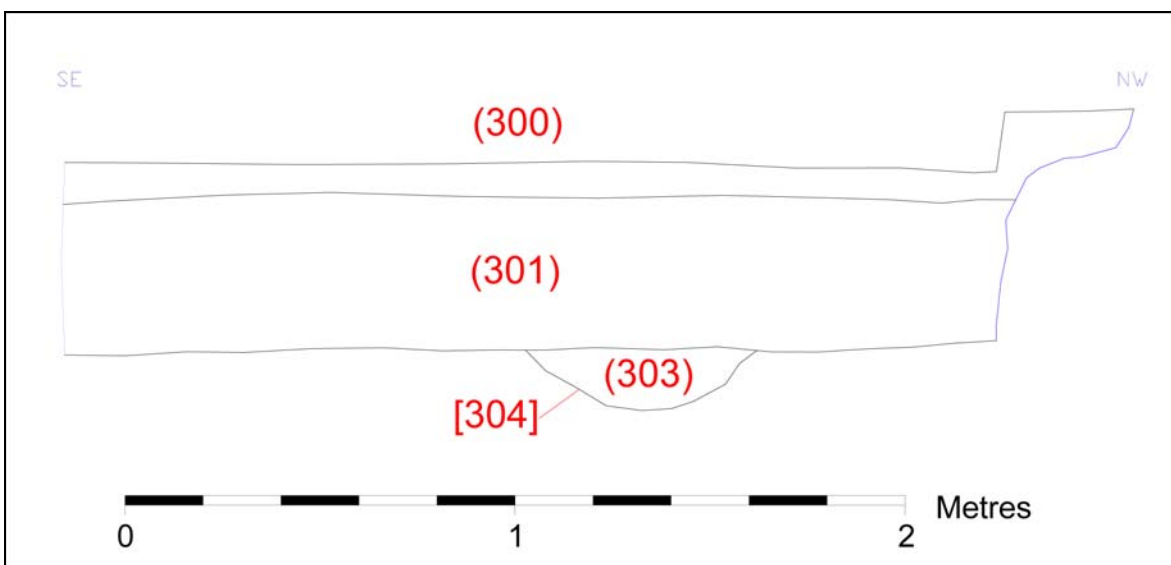


Figure 9. Trench 3, northeast facing section



#### 5.4 *Trench 4.*

The chalky gravel natural (404) was only exposed in a narrow strip along the northwest edge of this trench due to the presence of a deep modern intrusion (see (402) below). Where it was visible the natural was recorded at a depth of 0.80m below the modern ground surface.

The natural was cut by a single archaeological feature, ditch [407]. This ditch was orientated approximately east to west, and was almost certainly a continuation of the ditch recorded in Trench 2 (see [205] above). Although severely truncated by (402) the ditch was recorded for a total length of 2m. It was 1.60m wide, again with moderately sloping sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.55m. The same sequence of fills was recorded as in Trench 2, with a thin primary fill (406) of loose mid yellow brown sandy silt and gravel, followed by a main fill (405) of mid brown clay sand silt. This fill contained several sherds of Romano-British pottery and occasional fragments of bone.

Ditch [407] was sealed by a 0.65m thick layer of ploughsoil (403) within the northwest part of the trench. Across the majority of the trench the ploughsoil had been removed by the construction of a concrete and block inspection pit or ramp (402). The concrete floor of this structure was in excess of 1m below the modern ground surface and it was not excavated. The ramp or pit had been backfilled with modern rubble (401) and sealed by modern reinforced concrete (400) forming the current ground surface.

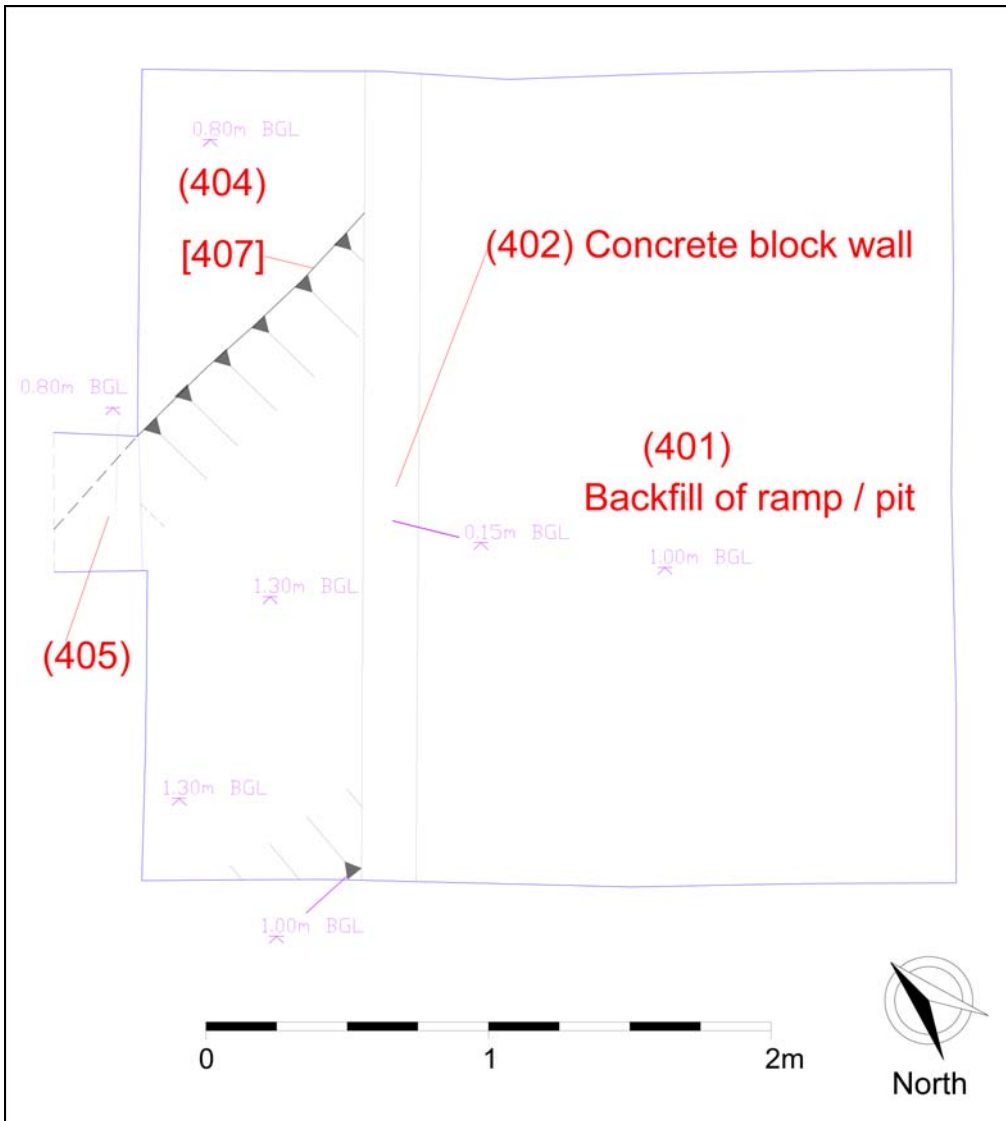


Figure 10. Plan of Trench 4

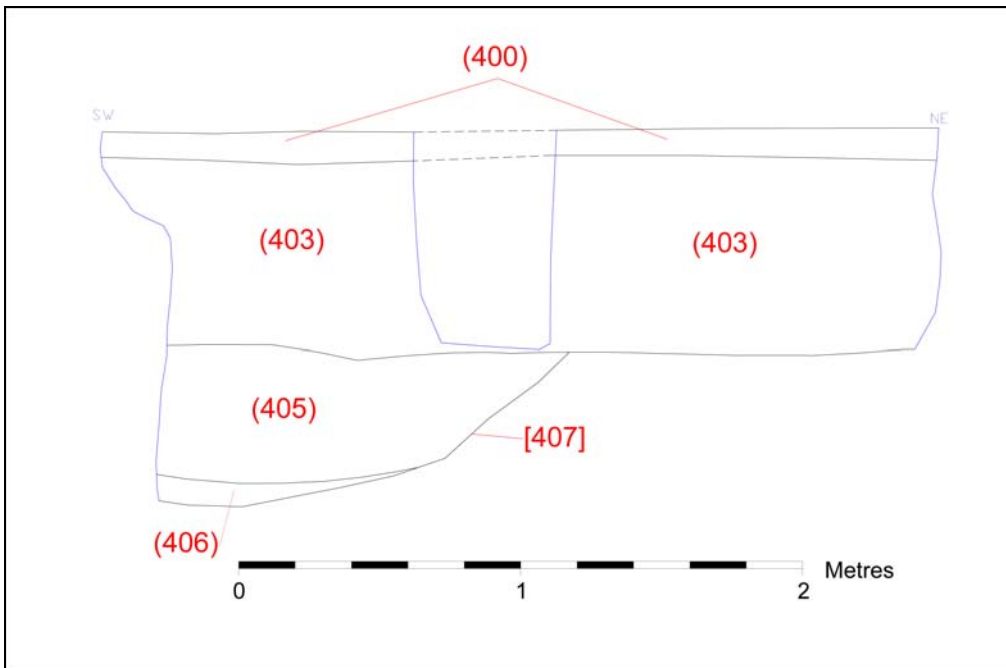


Figure 11. Trench 4, southeast facing section

## 5.5 Trench 5

The chalky gravel natural (502) was recorded at a depth of 0.50m to 0.60m below the modern ground surface. This was cut by two archaeological features.

The earlier of the two features was a northeast to southwest linear [506], which was recorded for a total length of 2.00m. This was 0.80m wide, with moderate, concave sides, down to a concave base at a depth of 0.30m. The fill (505) of friable mid brown silty sandy clay contained no finds. Linear [506] was cut on its southeast side by a large oval pit [504]. This was a maximum of 2.20m x 1.50m with moderately sloping sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.30m. The friable mid brown sandy clay fill (503) again contained no finds.

The two features were sealed by 0.40m depth of ploughsoil (501) and 0.15m thick modern concrete (500).

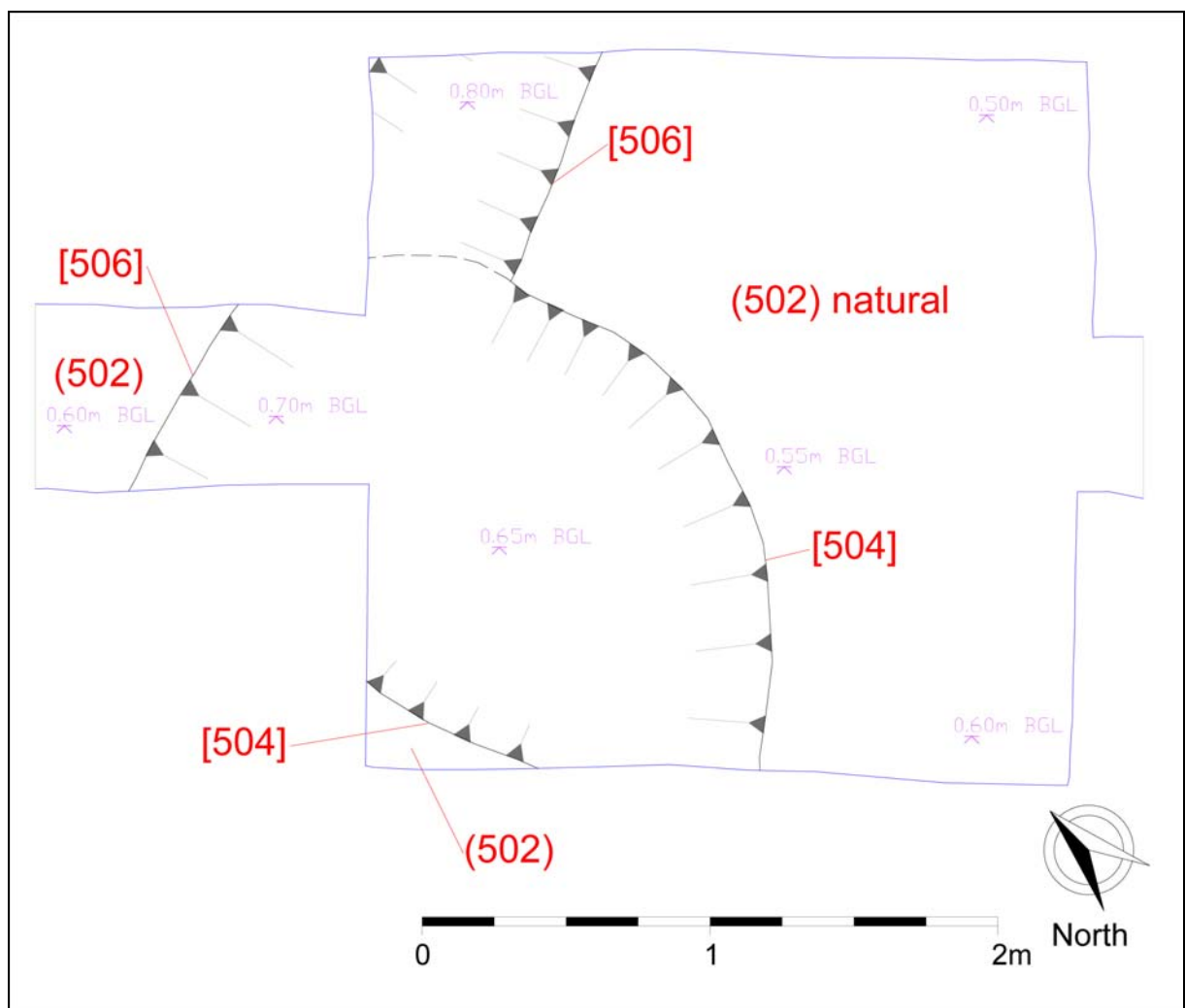


Figure 12. Plan of Trench 5

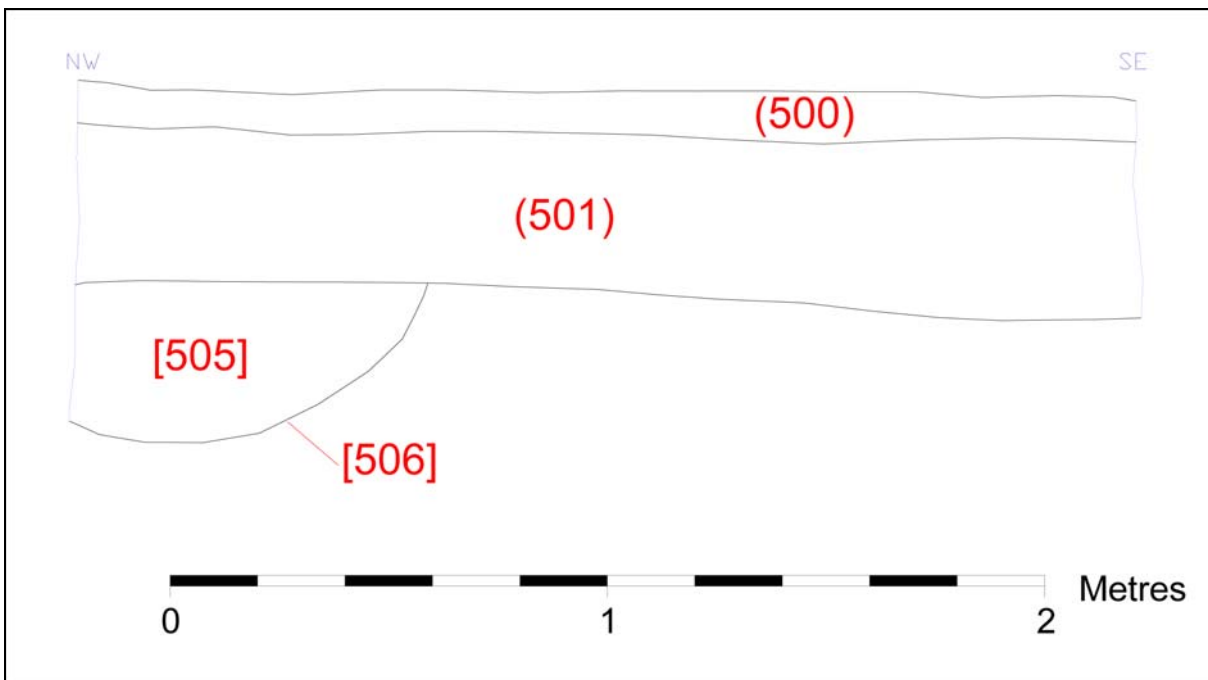


Figure 13. Trench 5, southwest facing section

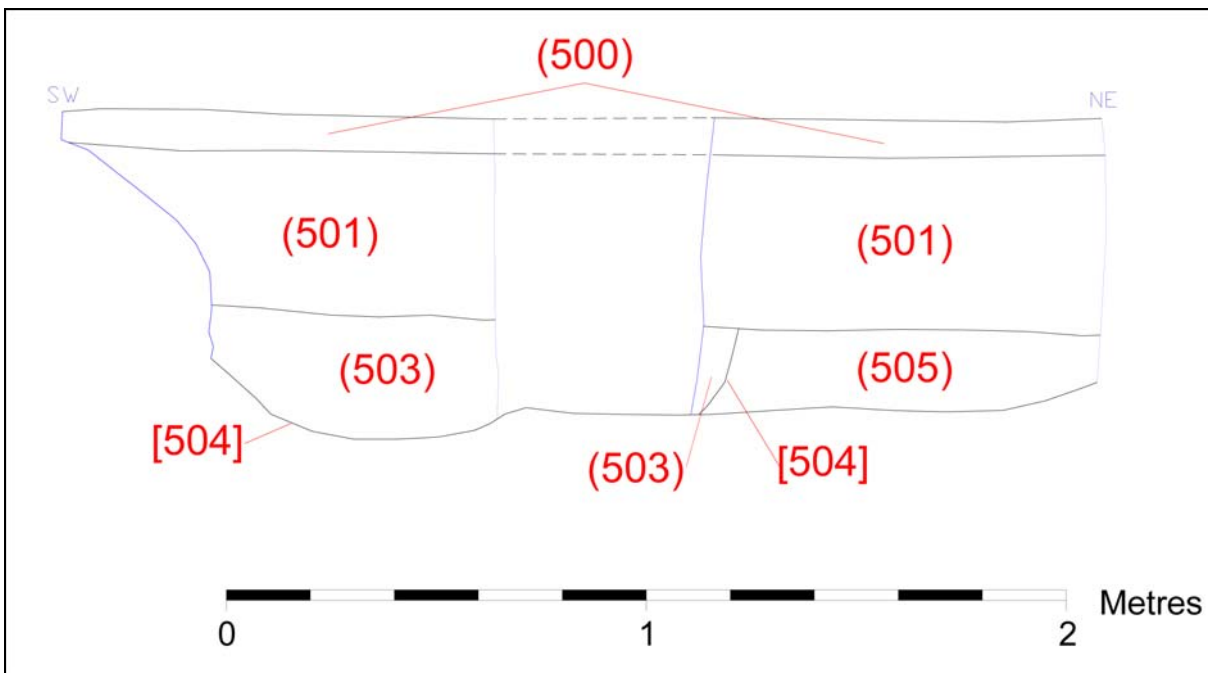


Figure 14. Trench 5, southeast facing section

### 5.6 Trench 6

The chalky gravel natural (603) was recorded at a depth of 0.55m to 0.60m below the modern ground surface. The natural was cut by two parallel linear features.

The earlier of the two linears was [607], which was aligned northeast to southwest. It was a minimum of 2.50m long (extending beyond the trench edges at both ends) and 0.50m wide, with regularly sloping sides, and a flat base at a depth of 0.25m. The single fill (606) of friable, slightly grey brown, sandy silty clay contained occasional small scraps of CBM, but no other finds.

Linear [607] was cut on its southeast side by a wider, parallel linear [605]. This followed the same orientation as [607], was a maximum of 1.10m wide and 0.25m deep. The southeast side was steep whilst the northwest was much more moderately sloping, down to a flat base. The fill (604), a friable mid brown sandy silty clay contained fragments of CBM, a single animal bone and several sherds of pottery. The majority of these appear to come from a single vessel of post-medieval date.

The two linear features were sealed by a 0.25m depth of ploughsoil (602), which was in turn covered by crushed stone hardcore (601) and modern reinforced concrete (600), which formed the current ground surface.

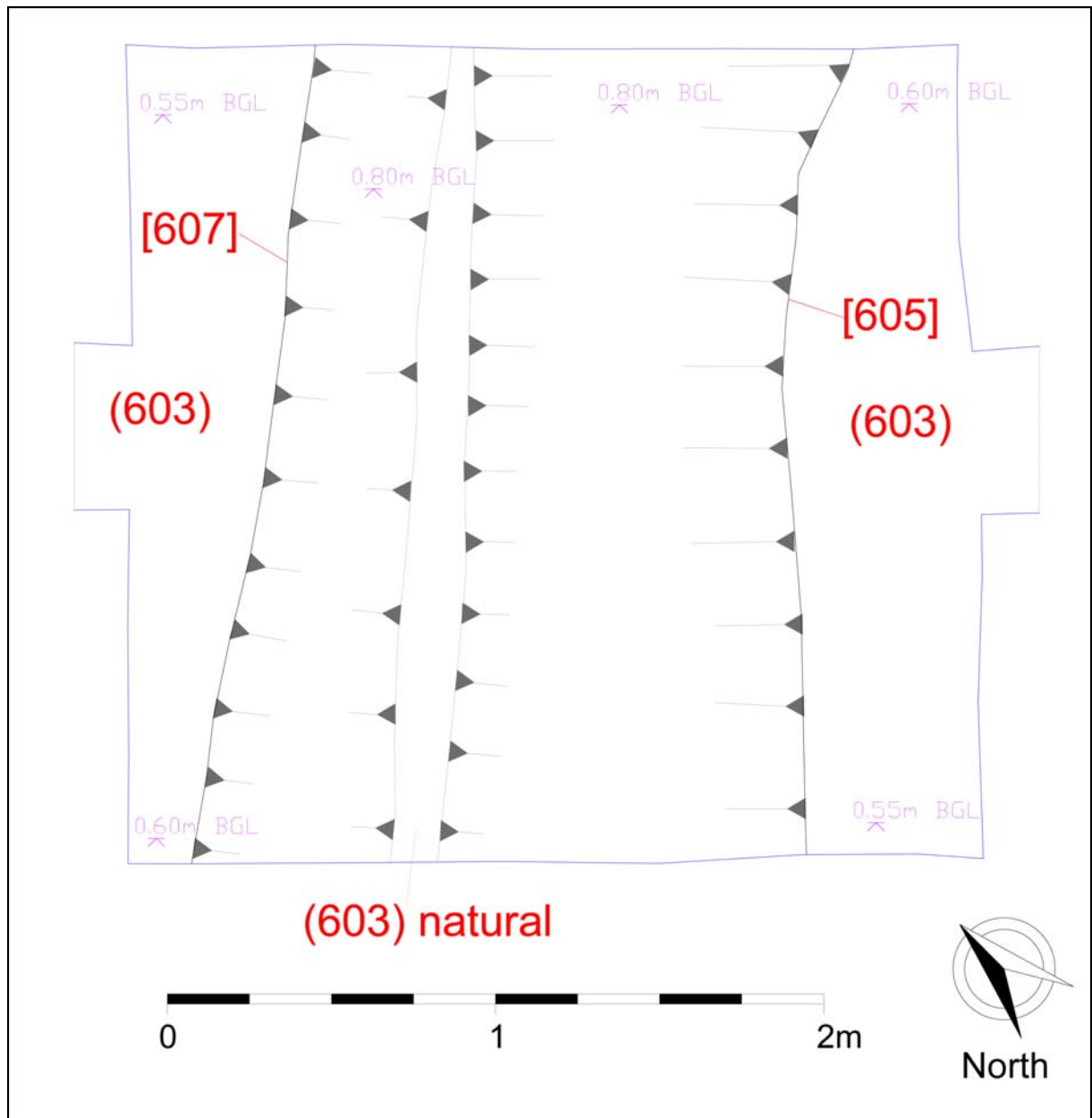


Figure 15. Plan of Trench 6

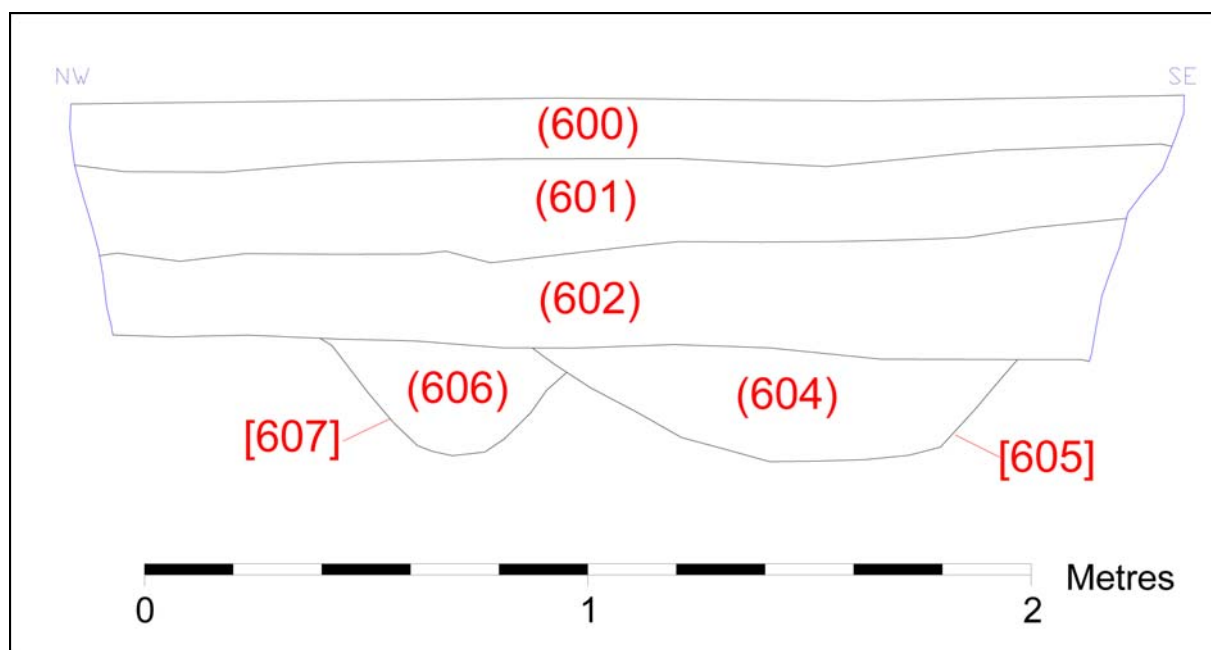


Figure 16. Trench 6, southwest facing section

### 5.7 Trench 7

The natural chalky gravel (703) was reached at a depth of 0.75m to 0.80m below the modern ground surface. It was cut by two features.

Within the beam trench extending from the southeast side of Trench 7 the natural was cut by a northeast to southwest linear feature [707], probably a ditch (although this was not certain within the confines of the narrow trench). Cut [707] was a maximum of 1.70m wide, with a steep, straight southeast side and a gently sloping northwest side, culminating in a concave base at a depth of 0.50m. The single fill (706) was a friable mid grey brown silty sandy clay contained occasional small undiagnostic fragments of CBM, but no other finds.

The second cut feature was also a linear [705], which crossed the main area of Trench 7 from north to south. This was a maximum of 1.10m wide, with very gently sloping sides and a flat base at a depth of 0.05m to 0.10m. The single fill (704) of friable mid brown sandy clay contained occasional fragments of abraded pottery and CBM. This fill was similar to the overlying, 0.30m depth of ploughsoil (702), and linear [705] is therefore likely to be the base of a plough furrow. The ploughsoil was sealed by recent deposits of crushed chalk hardcore (701) and brick rubble with a thin tarmac surface (700).

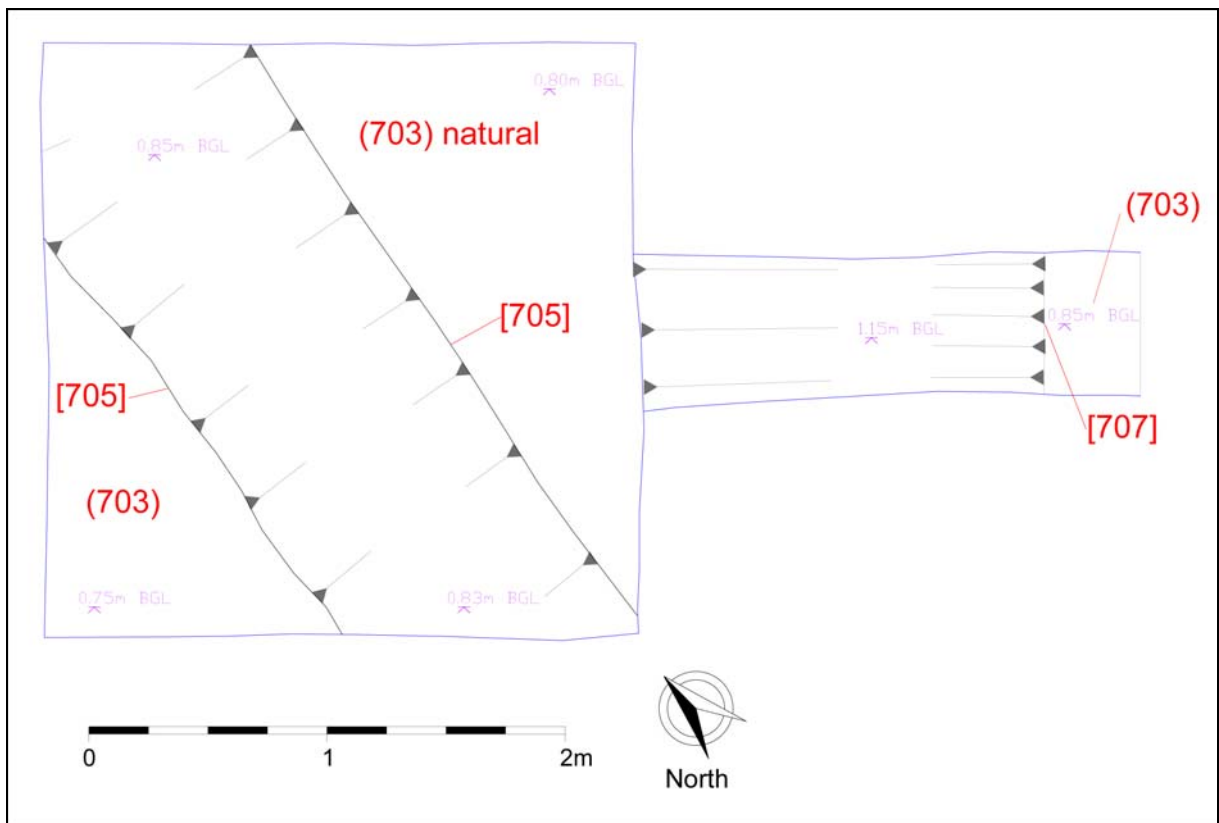


Figure 17. Plan of trench 7

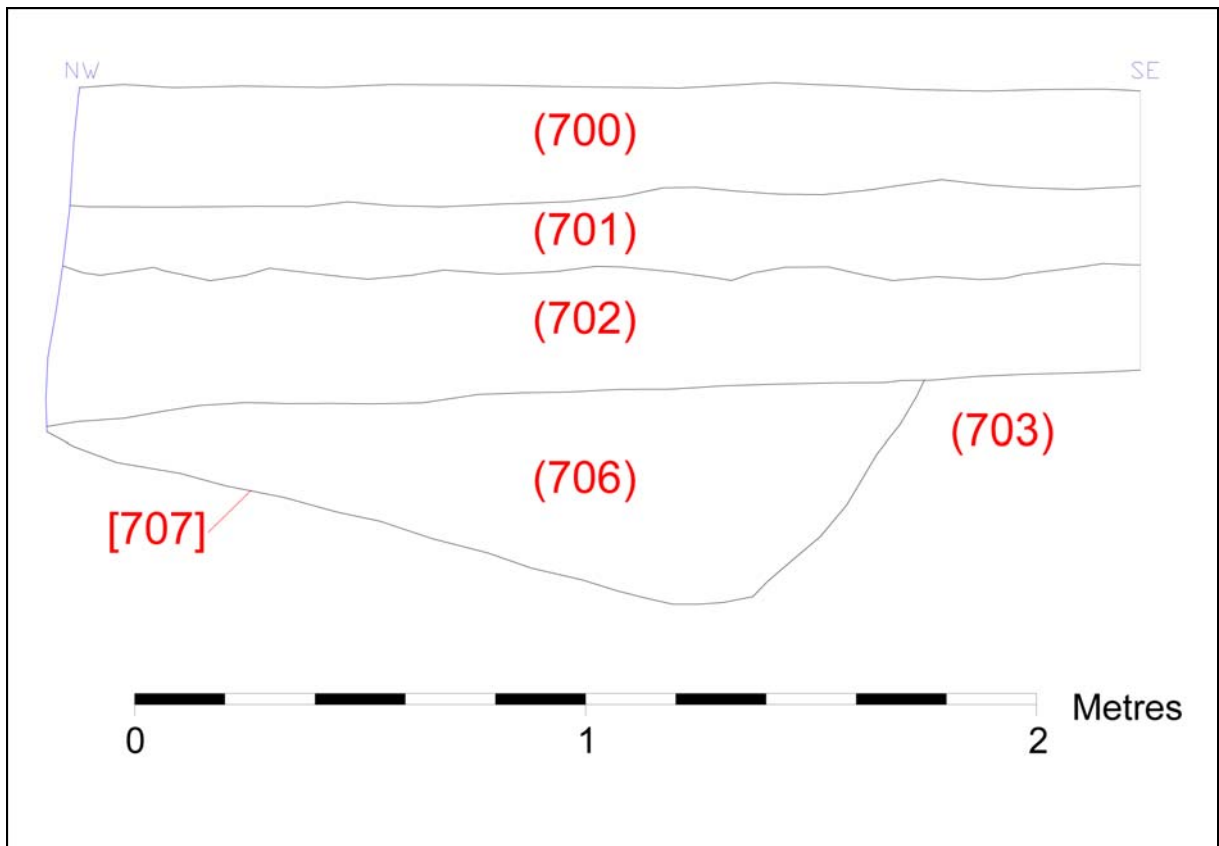


Figure 18. Trench 7 beam trench, southwest facing section

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## 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

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The excavation of the seven trenches has revealed the presence of archaeological features dating from the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods (see Figure 19).

The clearest evidence for Romano-British activity comprised the east west ditch, excavated in Trench 2 and 4. In addition to this ditch several other excavated features may be of Romano-British date. These include the stratigraphically early ditch excavated in Trench 5, and the undated pit excavated in the same trench, although as it cuts the backfilled ditch it clearly represents a change in organisation. The group of postholes excavated in Trench 3 is also likely to be Romano-British in date. Although two of the postholes were undated the third included Romano-British pottery. It is unclear from the limited area exposed what structure these postholes formed part of, but they do suggest some degree of settlement associated with the ditches. The undated linear feature excavated in Trench 1 may also be of this date.

Presumably the Romano-British features formed part of a much wider system of fields and enclosures. Approximately 200m to the north of the site (to the north of the old road between Easton and Boynton church) a series of rectilinear enclosures are visible on aerial photographs (see Stoertz, 1997, Map 2). These cropmarks appear to include a trackway, orientated approximately north south. A southward continuation of this trackway would come very close to the site of the current investigation, suggesting that the excavated ditch may be related to the enclosures observed on the aerial photographs. As such this would place the current site within a possible ladder settlement, centred along the north south trackway. Settlements such as these are known from across the Yorkshire Wolds, where they date from the later Iron Age and throughout the Roman-British period. It is worth noting that the area between the known cropmarks and the current site has been substantially altered during the early modern period, which has probably led to further parts of this system of enclosures being obscured.

The site has also produced evidence of medieval activity. One of the dated features in Trench 1 contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. As the majority of this feature lay beyond the edges of excavation it is difficult to interpret. Occasional fragments of medieval pottery were also present within the ploughsoil and the shallow linear feature excavated in Trench 7 is likely to represent the base of a plough furrow. It is therefore possible that during the medieval period the site was predominantly in agricultural land use, presumably relating to the medieval village of Boynton. The alignment of the furrow is interesting as it is approximately perpendicular to the Romano-British ditch excavated in Trenches 2 and 4. This would seem to imply either that the furrow was contemporary with the ditch, or that the apparent relationship was coincidental, or that the boundaries laid out in the Romano-British period continued to exert an influence over the organisation of the rural landscape for a considerable period after they had gone out of use. This third possibility is entirely possible as the Yorkshire Wolds contain numerous examples of boundaries that stretch back considerably further than the Romano-British period.



The post-medieval period is also represented. The three parallel linear features in Trench 6 and along the southeast side of Trench 7 are all likely to be related and show a marked change in organisation of features within the site. Such a change could have been imposed during the reorganisation of the landscape in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and it is noticeable that the northeast to southwest alignment of these features can be extended towards Boynton Hall itself. The Hall and several of the estate boundaries follow this orientation, so it seems probable that these three excavated features form part of the wider early modern landscape. The large posthole excavated in the centre of Trench 3 is most likely to relate to the late 19<sup>th</sup> century use of the site as a saw mill and timber yard.

Despite the relatively small scale of the trenches the investigation has revealed evidence for activity on the site in the Romano-British, medieval and early modern periods. Due to the presence of the modern concrete slab across the site the new building has only impacted upon the archaeological remains in the locations of the stanchion pits and the linking beam along the southwest wall. These remains were excavated in their entirety during the course of the evaluation. As the new building is to be serviced directly from the existing building immediately to the northeast no additional service trenches are required. The majority of the archaeological remains on the site have therefore been preserved beneath the new building.

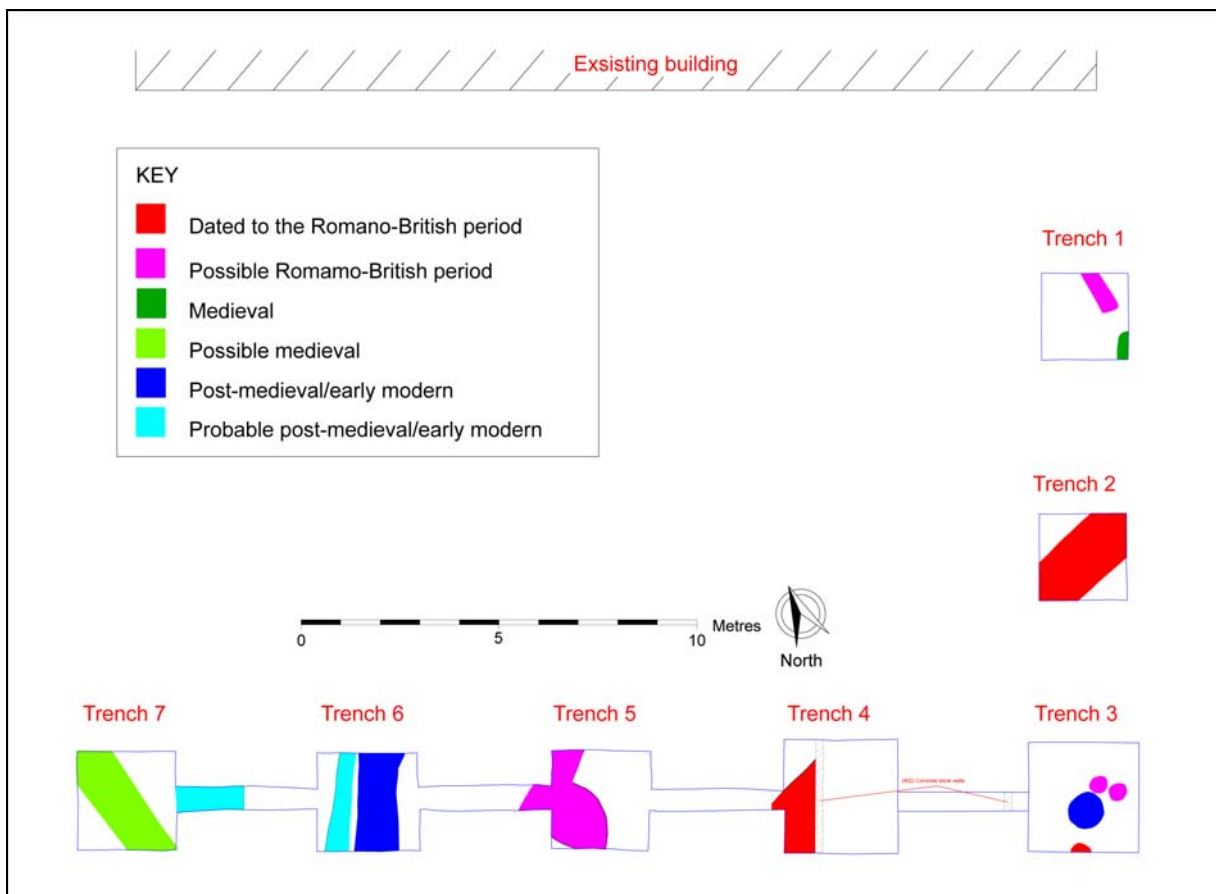


Figure 19. Interpretive phase plan of the site

## 7.0 Bibliography.

Humber Sites & Monuments Office. 2009. Specification for Archaeological Evaluation by a monitored Topsoil Strip, to be followed by targeted trial trenching.

Pevsner, N. & Neave, D. 1995, (Second edition.) *The Buildings of England. Yorkshire: York and the East Riding.*

Stoertz, C. 1997. *Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds.* (RCHME).

## 8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Extent (metres)	Depth (metres)
<i>Trench 1</i>			
100	concrete	tr	0.15m
101	Friable mid brown sandy clay silt ploughsoil	tr	0.40m
102	Loose white/ yellow chalky gravel	tr	N/a
103	Friable mid brown sandy silty clay	1.20m x 0.45m	0.20m
104	n-s linear with moderate sides and a flat base	1.20m x 0.45m	0.20m
105	Friable mid brown silty clay	0.70m x 0.30m	0.15m
106	Sub-oval feature with moderate to steep sides and an uneven base	0.70m x 0.30m	0.15m
<i>Trench 2</i>			
200	concrete	tr	0.10m
201	Friable, mid brown sandy clay silt, ploughsoil	tr	0.40m
202	Loose white/ yellow chalky gravel	tr	N/a
203	Friable mid brown clay sand silt	3.00m x 1.40m	0.30m
204	Loose, mid yellow brown sandy silt and chalk gravel	3.00m x 0.70m	0.10m
205	E-w ditch with moderately sloping sides and concave base	3.00m x 0.70m	0.40m
<i>Trench 3</i>			
300	concrete	tr	0.15m
301	Friable, mid brown sandy clay silt, ploughsoil	tr	0.40m
302	Loose white/yellow chalk gravel, natural	tr	N/a
303	Friable, mid grey brown sandy clay silt	0.50m x 0.25m	0.15m
304	Sub-oval post hole with moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.50m x 0.25m	0.15m
305	Friable mid brownish grey silty clay with fragments of modern timber post	0.90m dia	0.30m
306	Sub circular post hole with steep sides and flat base	0.90m dia	0.30m

307	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.50m dia	0.25m
308	Sub-oval post hole with moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.50m dia	0.25m
309	Friable mid brown sandy silt	0.50m dia	0.25m
310	Sub-oval post hole with moderate sloping sides and concave base	0.50m dia	0.25m
<i>Trench 4</i>			
400	concrete	tr	0.15m
401	modern rubble	2.90m x 1.70m	1m
402	concrete pit or ramp	2.90m x 1.70m	1m +
403	Friable, mid brown sandy clay silt, ploughsoil	2.90m x 0.80m	0.65m
404	Loose white/yellow chalk gravel, natural	2.90m x 0.80m	N/a
405	Friable mid brown clay sand silt	2m x 1.60m	0.50m
406	Loose, mid yellow brown sandy silt and chalk gravel	1.50m x 0.80m	0.05m
407	E-w ditch with moderately sloping sides and concave base	2.00m x 1.60m	0.55m
<i>Trench 5</i>			
500	concrete	tr	0.15m
501	Friable, mid brown sandy clay silt, ploughsoil	tr	0.40m
502	Loose white/yellow chalk gravel, natural	tr	N/
503	Friable mid brown sandy clay	2.20m x 1.50m	0.30m
504	Oval cut (pit) with moderately sloped, slightly irregular sides and a flat base	2.20m x 1.50m	0.30m
505	Friable mid brown silty sandy clay	2m x 0.80m	0.30m
506	Ne-sw linear with moderately sloping concave sides and concave base.	2m x 0.80m	0.30m
<i>Trench 6</i>			
600	Reinforced concrete	tr	0.15m
601	Crushed stone hardcore	tr	0.20m
602	Friable, mid brown sandy clay silt, ploughsoil	tr	0.25m
603	Loose white/yellow chalk gravel, natural	tr	N/a
604	Friable, mid brown sandy silty clay	2.50m x	0.25m

		1.10m	
605	Ne-sw linear, se side steep, nw side moderate slope, flat base	2.50m x 1.10m	0.25m
606	Friable, slightly grey brown sandy silty clay	2.50m x 0.50m	0.25m
607	Ne-sw linear, 45° sloping sides, flat base	2.50m x 0.50m	0.25m
<i>Trench 7</i>			
700	Brick rubble and tarmac	Tr	0.25m
701	Crushed chalk hardcore	Tr	0.20m
702	Friable, mid brown sandy clay silt, ploughsoil	Tr	0.30m
703	Loose white/yellow chalk gravel, natural	tr	N/a
704	Friable mid brown sandy clay	3.50m x 1.10m	0.10m
705	N-s linear, with gently sloping sides and flat base	3.50m x 1.10m	0.10m
706	Friable, mid grey brown silty sandy clay	1.70m x 0.60m	0.50m
707	Ne-sw linear, with steep se side, gentle nw side and concave base	1.70m x 0.60m	0.50m

## 9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

### 9.1 Drawing Register.

Drawing No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Trench location plan	1:100	110209	GB
2	Trench 1 plan	1:20	110209	GB
3	Trench 1 sw facing section	1:20	110209	GB
4	Trench 1, nw facing section	1:20	110209	GB
5	Trench 2 plan	1:20	110209	GB
6	Trench 2, e facing section ditch [205]	1:20	110209	GB
7	Trench 2, sw facing section	1:20	110209	GB
8	Trench 3 plan	1:20	110209	GB
9	Trench 3, ne facing section	1:20	110209	GB
10	Trench 4 plan	1:20	120209	GB
11	Trench 4 se facing section	1:20	120209	GB
12	Trench 5 plan	1:20	120209	GB
13	Trench 5 sw facing section	1:20	120209	GB
14	Trench 5, se facing section	1:20	120209	GB
15	Trench 6 plan	1:20	130209	GB
16	Trench 6, sw facing section	1:20	130209	GB
17	Trench 7 plan	1:20	130209	GB
18	Trench 7, ne facing section	1:20	130209	GB
19	Trench 7, sw facing section [707]	1:20	130209	GB

### 9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	View	Scale	Date	Initials
<i>Digital download 130209</i>					
1-10	General view of site pre-machining	various	-	110209	GB
11-17	Tr 1 pre ex	Various	2 x 1m	110209	GB
18-29	Tr 1 post ex	Various	1m	110209	GB
30-47	Tr 2 pre ex	Various	2 x 1m	110209	GB
48-63	Tr 2 ditch [205]	W	2 x 1m	110209	GB
64	Tr 2, ditch [205]	N	2 x 1m	110209	GB
65-75	Tr 2, ditch [205]	E	1m	110209	GB
76-8-	Tr 2, ditch [205] following full excavation	W	1m	110209	GB
81-95	Tr 3, pre ex	Various	2 x 1m	110209	GB
96	Tr 3-4, beam trench	Various	1m	110209	GB
97-104	Tr 4-5, beam trench	Various	1m	110209	GB
105-109	General views of site	Various	-	110209	GB
110-123	Tr 3, post ex	Various	1m	110209	GB
124-130	Tr 4, concrete ramp/pit	Various	1m	110209	GB
131	Tr 3 post ex with snow	Various	-	120209	GB
132	General view of site	Various	-	120209	GB
133-137	Tr 5, pre ex	Various	2 x 1m	120209	GB
138-142	Tr 4 ditch [407], pre ex	Various	1m	120209	GB
143-148	Tr 4 ditch [407] post ex	Various	2 x 1m	120209	GB
149-150	Tr 5-6, beam trench	Various	1m	120209	GB
151-158	Tr 5, post ex	Various	2 x 1m	120209	GB
159-161	Tr 4, base of concrete ramp	Various	1m	120209	GB
162-164	Tr 6, pre ex	Various	2 x 1m	120209	GB

165-169	Tr 6, ditches [605] and [607] half sectioned	Various	1m	130209	GB
170-173	Tr 7, pre ex	Various	2 x 1m	130209	GB
174-175	Tr 7, linear [705] half sectioned	N	1m	130209	GB
176-177	Tr 7, linear [705] half sectioned	S	1m	130209	GB
178-180	Tr 6-7, beam trench[707]	Various	1m	130209	GB
181-182	Tr 7, linear [705] fully excavated	N	1m	130209	GB
183-187	Tr 6, ditch [605] and [607] fully excavated	Various	2 x 1m	130209	GB

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## 10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Summary of Recovered Artefacts.

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The evaluation produced a small assemblage of finds, the details of which are briefly summarised in the table below. The materials represented are pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone.

The pottery covers a range of periods and types. Wheel made Romano-British types are the most common, with hand made heavily tempered material being present in the same contexts. This material may represent residual Iron Age activity, or be the continuation of a local tradition of ceramic production into the Roman period. Occasional sherds of medieval pottery are present, together with post-medieval material, all of which appears to come from a single vessel.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM) is predominantly represented by very small scraps the original form of which cannot be determined. The only identifiable form that is present is flat roof tile. Plain roof tile was the most common ceramic roofing material during the medieval period. This could take the form of nib tile, peg tile, or a combination of both of these attachment methods. However, none of the tile recovered included any evidence for attachment method. Pantile began to replace flat tile as the predominant roofing material in England from the 17<sup>th</sup> century, initially being imported from Holland. No pantile was present in the excavated assemblage. The majority of the assemblage is in the same bright orange, fine sandy fabric, with occasional bands of pale yellow. Inclusions are very rare, being restricted to very small fragments of chalk (<3mm). A different, harder fabric was seen in context (706), a buff to orange colour, sometimes with a grey oxidised core, with pale bands and occasional flecks chalk (<1mm). It is worth noting that no CBM was recovered from any of the contexts that contained only Romano-British pottery (such as the ditch fills in Trenches 2 and 4), but it was found in close association with post-medieval pottery (in Trench 6).

Animal bone was recovered from three contexts. The majority was from ditch fill (203). Many of the fragments recovered are small and difficult to assign to species or body part. Identifiable body parts in the assemblage include a lower jaw, several long bone fragments and occasional ribs fragments. These are likely to represent domestic food waste.

More accurate dating of all of the artefacts and therefore the archaeological deposits from which they were recovered may be undertaken through specialist analysis of the assemblage.



## Summary of Recovered Artefacts.

Context	Finds description	Provisional dates
<i>Trench 1</i>		
105	1 x sherd gritty ware (body sherd)	medieval
<i>Trench 2</i>		
203	13 x sherds pottery (5-6 different fabrics) Includes wheel made grey wares and chalk tempered hand made fabrics. Rims, bases and body sherds (1 with external decoration) present.	Romano-British
203	23 fragments bone. Includes 2 fragments of lower jaw and 4 teeth (probably associated), 7 long bone fragments, 2 ribs? And 8 unidentifiable	
<i>Trench 3</i>		
303	2 x body sherds grey ware pottery (from same vessel	Romano-British
<i>Trench 4</i>		
405	4 x sherds pottery (3-4 different fabrics, includes both wheel made and hand made). 3 small body sherds and 1 larger fragment of Rim	Romano-British
405	2 x small splinters bone (1 small rib?, 1 small mammal/bird long bone?)	-
<i>Trench 5</i>		
501	1 x body sherd green glazed pottery, with incised line decoration	medieval
<i>Trench 6</i>		
604	7 x sherds pottery. Includes 5 sherds probably from same vessel (shallow dish) of green glazed earthenware, base and rim present. Also 1 small unglazed body sherd and 1 abraded, green glazed handle or rim	Post-medieval
604	6 x fragments CBM. All same bright orange, fine sandy fabric, with occasional bands of pale yellow and lacking coarse inclusions. 2 fragments are large enough to be identified as flat roof tile	Medieval/Post-medieval
604	1 x fragment of animal bone. Complete mammal long bone	
606	5 x small fragments CBM (same fabric as 604)	
<i>Trench 7</i>		
702	2 x fragments of CBM (originally from same piece). Bright orange fine sandy fabric with rare inclusions of chalk (<3mm). Flat roof tile	Medieval/Post-medieval
704	2 x abraded sherds of pottery (1 grey ware body sherd, 1 quartz tempered rim)	
	1 x small fragment CBM (same fabric as in 604)	
706	3 x small fragments CBM. Buff to orange colour, largest fragment has grey oxidised core, with pale bands and occasional flecks chalk (< 1mm). Not same fabric as 604	

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## 11.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates



*Plate 1. Trench 1, southwest facing section showing [104]*



*Plate 2. Trench 2, looking west showing ditch [205]*



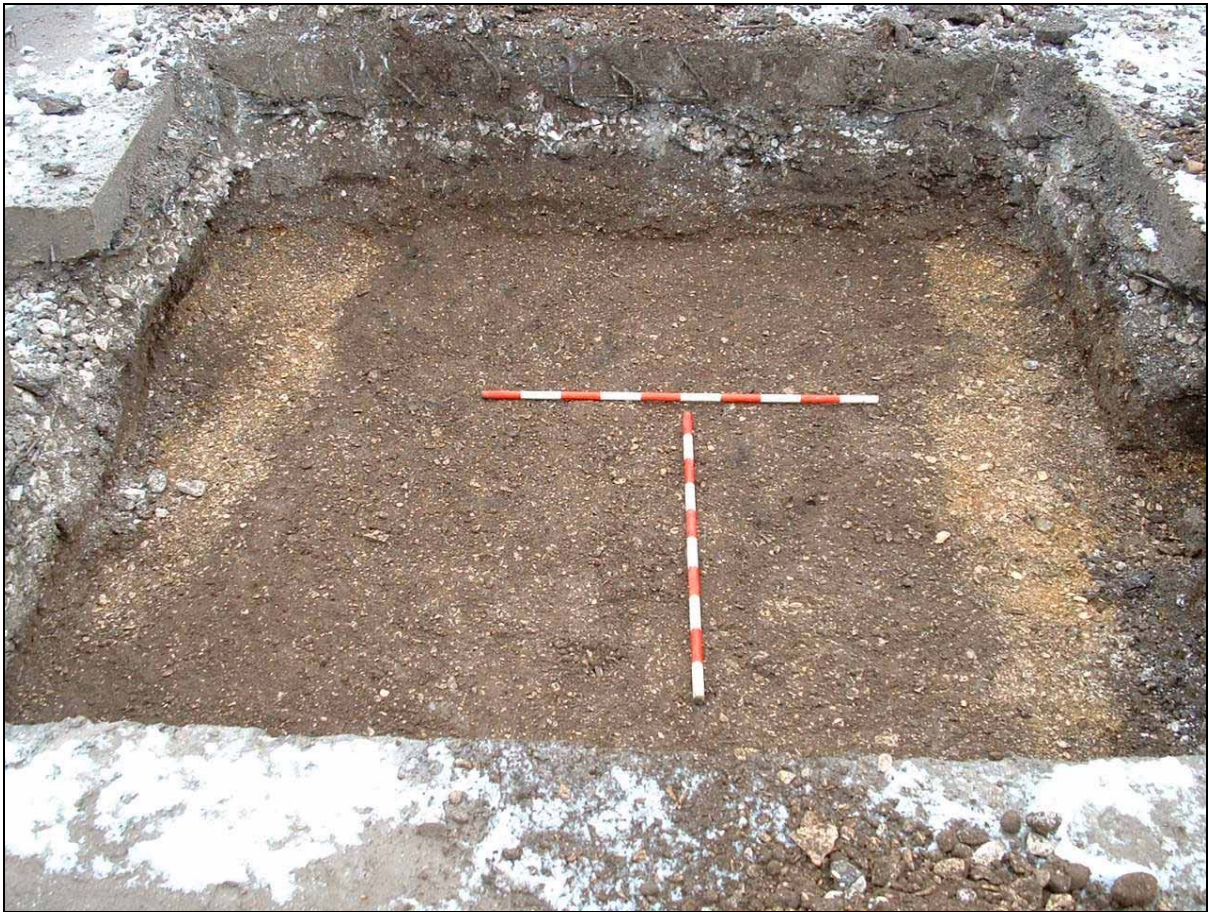
*Plate 3. Trench 3, post holes [306] and [308] looking north*



*Plate 4. Trench 4, pre-excitation, showing ditch fill (405) and inspection pit (402), looking northeast*



*Plate 5. Trench 5, ditch [506] looking northeast*



*Plate 6. Trench 6, pre-excavation, looking northeast*



*Plate 7. Trench 6, ditches [605] and [607], looking northeast*



*Plate 8. Trench 7, furrow [705] looking north*



*Plate 9. Trench 7, ditch [707], looking east*