
LAND TO THE REAR OF FERNLEA, HAYTON.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF.
OSA REPORT No: OSA06WB37.

NOVEMBER 2006.

OSA

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Report Summary.

REPORT NO: Mr & Mrs Watson

SITE NAME: Land rear of Fernlea, Town Street, Hayton

COUNTY: East Riding of Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 82098 45803

PLANNING APPLICATION No: DC/06/04022/PLF/WESTWW

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TIMING: Fieldwork
19th and 20th October 2006
Post excavation & report preparation
26th and 27th October 2006

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PERIODS REPRESENTED: Romano-British, Medieval/Post-Medieval.

MUSEUM ACCESSION NO: N/A

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1.0 Introduction.

In light of a decision to construct a detached dwelling with integral garage on land to the rear of Fernlea, Town Street, Hayton, East Yorkshire (Planning Ref DC/06/04022/PLF/WESTWW; SMR case Number PA/CONS/13175) *On-Site Archaeology* were commissioned to undertake a watching brief on the mechanical excavation of the footings for the said development (Site code OSA06WB37). The watching brief took place on the 19th and 20th October 2006 within a plot of land to the southeast of the existing dwellings known as Fernlea (SE 82098 45803).

The watching brief identified evidence for occupation activity including two linear ditches and a possible plough soil/garden soil. On the basis of the finds recovered from the features the ditches dated to the Romano-British period while the plough soil/garden soil was medieval/post-medieval in date.

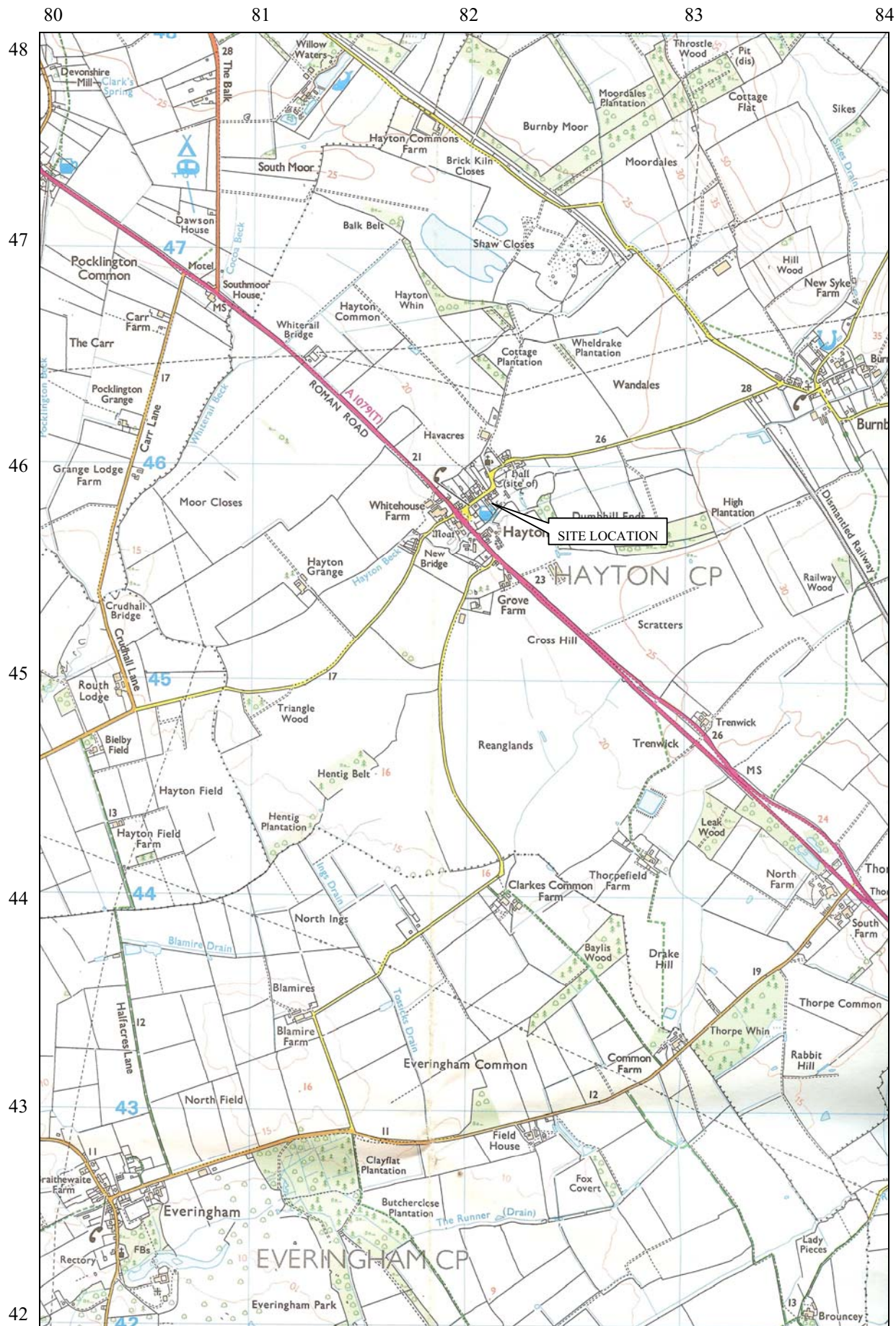


Figure 1. Site Location (NGR SE 82098 45803)

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2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use.

Hayton lies on the route of the A1069 the main route between York and Hull. The village is located 3km southeast of Pocklington and 7km northwest of Market Weighton (Fig.1). The application area lies to the eastern end of the existing village, to the southeast of Fernlea, which fronts onto Town Street (Fig.1). Further residential buildings lie to the northwest, southwest and northeast, while to the southeast the application site is bounded by Hayton Beck (Fig.2).

The geology comprises glacial deposits of sands, clays and chalk and flint gravels overlying . The local topography comprised a low lying landscape situated c. 3km from the foot of the raised chalk formations of the Yorkshire Wolds. Land use is predominantly given over to dairy and arable farming.

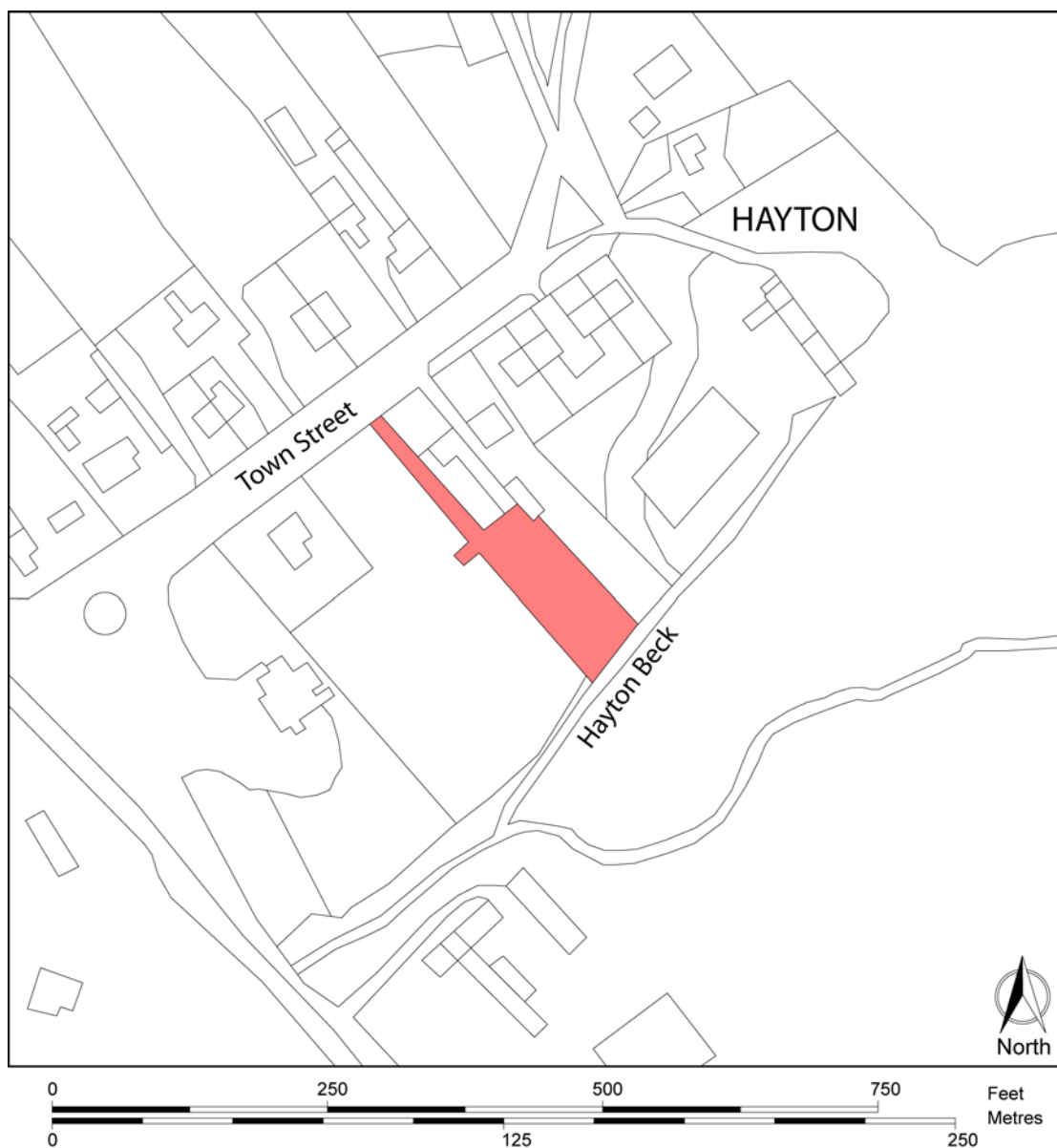


Figure 2. Site location plan.

3.0 Archaeological Background.

The earliest evidence for archaeological activity was discovered during recent excavations on Burnby Lane at Hayton. They included a collection of pits which dated to the Neolithic, however, the area witnessed an expansion of activity during the late Iron age and the Romano-British periods. The focus for the Romano-British settlement was the Roman road between Brough and York and the construction of a Roman fort to the west of the existing village. Settlement along the route of the Roman Road (which the A1079 now follows the course of) included a series of ditched enclosures and a substantial stone building, covering an area of 5.4 hectares.

Archaeological work at Burnby Road identified a protracted sequence of occupation which originated in the late Iron age (Millet M: University of Southampton, Department of Archaeology). This early phase comprised a series of ditches forming a ladder settlement along with several roundhouses.

During the early Romano-British period evidence for occupation included a substantial wooden building and associated bathhouse and oven. Also identified was a series of enclosures and a small cremation cemetery.

Late Roman occupation on the same site comprised a large stone built building and a wood lined well, which were succeeded by a large east/west aligned enclosure ditch which was found to contain an inhumation burial.

Further archaeological excavations to the southwest and southeast of the application site has recorded the presence of substantial Romano-British buildings, enclosures and burials.

The Burnby road excavations also uncovered several pits and evidence for medieval ridge and furrow relating to the out field system associated with the medieval village of Hayton. Furthermore, the remains of a hall of which originated in the medieval period lies to the northeast of the application site.

4.0 Methodology.

A one tonne mini digger fitted with a toothed bucket undertook the excavation of the foundations. The foundations for the new building had a maximum depth of 1.00m and were up to 0.60m wide. Close archaeological supervision was maintained during machining in order to identify the presence or absence of any surviving archaeological deposits. Spoil heaps were also inspected during excavation in order to recover dating evidence.

When detected, archaeological deposits were recorded using standard *On-Site Archaeology* recording techniques. This involved the cleaning of all sections and the completion of a context sheet for each deposit and or cut identified. Along side this, plans and/or sections, drawn to the relevant scale, of all features was undertaken. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained.

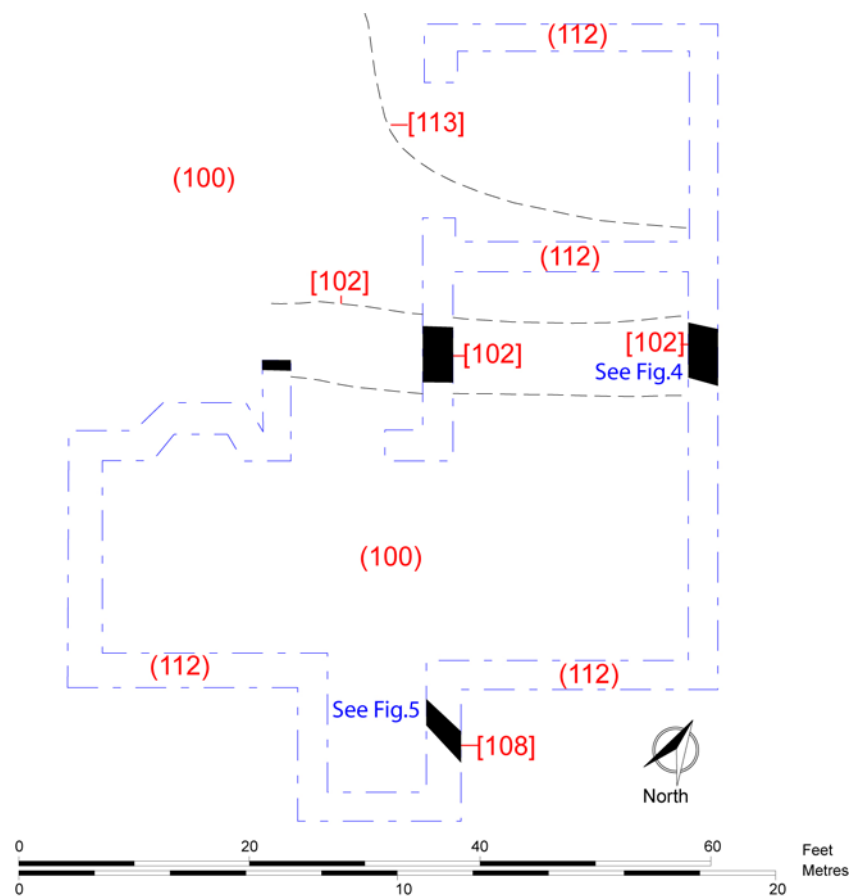


Figure 3. Plan of footings showing location of recorded features.

5.0 Results.

Natural deposits, context (112), were identified in the base of the foundation trenches and comprised loose light brownish yellow clayey sand with frequent chalk and flint gravel (Fig.3). In the southwest half of the site the chalk and flint gravel natural was overlain by a layer of mid greenish brown sandy clay, which represented part of the sequence of natural deposits. In the northwest area of the application area the layer of mid greenish brown sandy clay was not present.

The stratigraphically earliest archaeological features included two linear ditches. Ditch [102] was recorded in the northern zone of the application area (Fig.3; Plate.1). The ditch was aligned northeast/southwest and appeared to cross the width of the site area as it was identified in the footings to the western zone of the site area (Fig.3; Plate.2). The feature had steep straight sides and was 1.95m wide (Fig.4). Furthermore, the depth of the ditch was not recorded as it extended below the limit of excavation and thus beyond a safe working depth.

The ditch contained two fills (Fig.4). The earliest fill was probably context (103), which was a light greenish yellow clay silt with frequent small fragments of chalk and flint. The fact that context (103) comprised a similar deposit to the natural and was recorded as overlying the northern edge of ditch [102] suggested that it probably represented the degradation of bank material which must have been situated along that side of the ditch. The second fill context (106) was recorded as overlying the southwestern edge of ditch [102] (Fig.4) and was a mid greenish grey silty clay with occasional small fragments of chalk and flint. A small pottery assemblage comprising sherds dating from the Iron Age period were recovered from context (106) (see Appendix 3).

A probable re-cut, context [107], truncated fills (103) and (106) (Fig.4; Plate.1). The re-cut was only recorded in the most northeasterly foundation trench and was not identified in the foundations to west. Only ditch [102] and probably fills (103) and (106) could be identified there suggesting that context [102] did indeed represent a re-cut, however it did not continue to the west. Context [107] was aligned on the same orientation as the earlier ditch. The feature had steep straight sides and was 1.40m wide.

The ditch re-cut contained two fills (Fig.4). The earliest was context (104), which comprised a mid greenish brown clay silt with moderate small fragments of chalk and flint. This deposit probably represented bank material similar to context (103) in the earlier ditch. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from context (104) (see Appendix 3). The second fill, context (105), was a dark greenish grey silty clay with occasional small fragments of chalk and flint. A small pottery assemblage comprising sherds of Iron Age handmade ware dating and Roman greyware was recovered from context (105) (see Appendix 3).

A much shallower and narrower ditch was recorded in the southeastern zone of the application area (Fig.3; Plate.3). The ditch, context [108], was aligned east/west with steep straight sides and a concave base (Fig.5). The ditch was 0.75m wide and 0.50m deep, however, the length of the feature could not be recorded, although, it probably did not

continue across the site to the west as it was not identified in any of the footings in that area of the site. The cut contained a single fill, context (109), a dark greenish brown clay silt with occasional small fragments of chalk and flint. A small pottery and ceramic building material (CBM) assemblage was recovered from the deposit which contained sherds of Yorkshire Gritty ware dating to the 11th – 13th century and fragments of late medieval pottery, (see Appendix 3).

A shallow feature cut context (109) (Fig.5). The cut of the feature, context [111] had shallow concave sides and a flat base and was 0.34m deep (Fig.5; Plate.3). The full extent of the feature could not be recorded as it continued to the west and northwest under the limits of excavation. The feature contained a single fill, context (110), which was a light greenish brown sandy silt with rare small chalk fragments. This feature may have represented a shallow pit or could have been a natural feature such as a tree bowl.

Overlying the archaeological features described above was a layer of friable mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small rounded chalk fragments and occasional angular flint fragments, context (101). This deposit extended across the application area and was 0.68m thick in the eastern and northeastern zone of the application area (Fig.4; Plates.1 & 4). In the southern and southwestern zones of the application area the layer was much shallower where it was up to 0.28m thick. The deposit was interpreted as a garden/plough soil. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from the material which dated to 14th – 16th centuries (see Appendix 3).

In the northern zone of the application area a layer of made up ground was identified (Fig.3; Plate.5). This deposit, context (113) overlay the garden/plough soil (more likely truncated the deposit but a cut/interface could not be readily identified) and comprised a dark greyish brown silty clay with animal bone, fragments of modern brick and roof tile, 20th century pottery and plant pots, modern glass bottles, iron objects and wood. The deposit also contained rare lenses of chalk gravel. The layer was up to 0.80m deep and was probably associated with the construction and demolition of out buildings that once stood in that part of the application area (pers. com the landowner).

The made up ground and the garden/plough soil was overlain by a layer of topsoil, context (100), which was a 0.25m thick friable dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments.

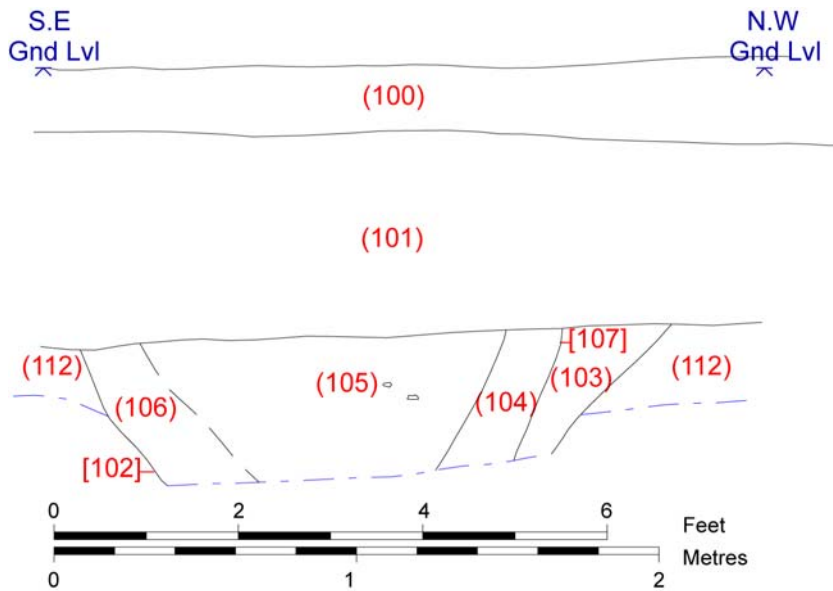


Figure 4. Northeastern facing section showing cuts [102] & [107].

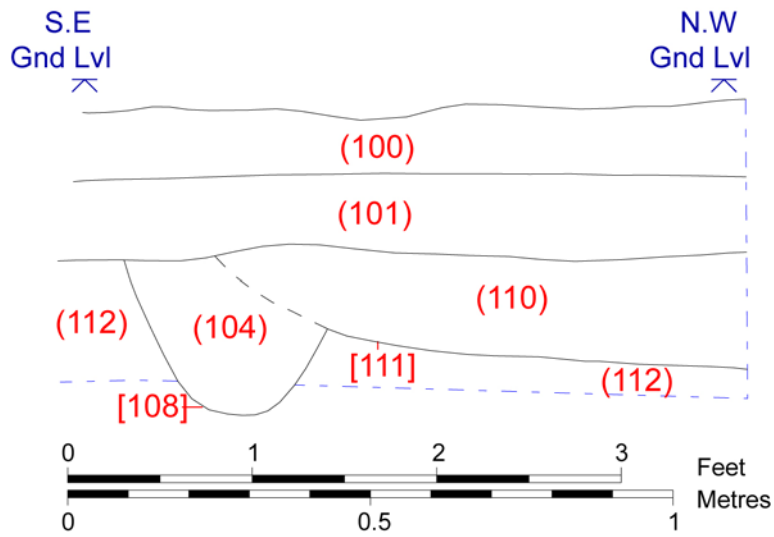


Figure 5. Northeastern facing section showing cuts [108] & [111].

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

The earliest features identified within the application area were ditches [102], ditch re-cut [107] and ditch/gully [108], which dated to the late Romano-British period. The earliest feature ditch [102] was aligned east/west and appeared to extend beyond the limits of the application area in those directions. In that respect the feature was interpreted as a boundary ditch probably associated with settlement activity recorded during pre-development excavation to the southwest of the site. Certainly the ditch was of grand enough dimensions to represent a major boundary, possibly part of a wider ditch system such as a ladder settlement (see Stoertz 1995). The ditch was partially re-cut during the Roman period and this may reflect the re-organisation of boundaries within the settlement.

A much smaller ditch/gully was identified in the southeastern zone of the site. This feature, context [108], was not recorded in any of the footings elsewhere on site and therefore it was difficult to ascribe an interpretation to. Nevertheless the feature was probably associated with the settlement activity identified to the southwest and may have represented an internal division within the main system of boundaries represented by ditch [102] to the north.

Ditch [108] was truncated by shallow cut [111] on its northern edge. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature and its sandier fill may have resulted from natural processes rather than reflecting the silting/backfill of an archaeological feature.

Furthermore, the lack of any other features of a Romano-British date and also a dearth of pottery in later features and deposits within the application area suggested that the recorded ditches and gullies were situated away from the main core of settlement activity and they may have been associated with a wider system of enclosures and or fields.

The ditches and possible pit described above were overlain by a layer of possible plough/garden soil. Artefacts recovered from this deposit were found to be modern. In the northern zone of the application area a layer of made up ground was recorded which comprised demolition material which was probably associated with a range of outbuildings which stood in that area until quite recently. Those buildings were associated with the existing buildings known as Fernlea situated to the northwest.

In summary three phases of occupation activity were identified during the course of the watching brief. The earliest activity was represented by a series of linear land boundaries which were probably associated with the romano-British settlement recorded to the west and southwest.

The second phase of occupation activity was represented by layer of plough/garden soil dating to the modern period.

The final phase of activity recorded on site was reflected as a layer of disturbed and made up ground which was associated with the construction and abandonment of recent outbuildings in the 20th century.

7.0 Bibliography.

Millet M.: University of Southampton, Department of Archaeology. Excavations at Hayton at <http://www.arch.soton.ac.uk/research/hayton/hay.htm>

Stoertz, C. 1997. **Ancient Landscapes of the Yorkshire Wolds**. Swindon: the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England.

8.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Extent	Depth
100	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil	N/A	0.25 m
101	Mid greyish brown silty clay possible garden/plough soil	N/A	0.68 m
102	Ditch with steep straight sides	N/A	N/A
103	Friable light greenish yellow clay silt, fill of ditch [102]	0.23 m	N/A
104	Friable mid greenish brown clay silt, fill of ditch [107]	0.27 m	N/A
105	Friable dark greenish grey silty clay, fill of ditch [107]	1.21 m	N/A
106	Friable mid greenish grey silty clay, fill of ditch [102]	0.29 m	N/A
107	Ditch with steep straight sides	1.40 m	N/A
108	Ditch/gully with steep straight sides and a concave base	0.75 m	0.50 m
109	Friable dark greenish brown clay silt, fill of [108]	0.75 m	0.50 m
110	Friable light greenish brown sandy silt, fill of possible pit/natural feature	N/A	0.34 m
111	Poss pit/natural feature with shallow concave sides and a flat base	N/A	0.34 m
112	Loose/friable light brownish yellow clay sand and chalk and flint gravel	N/A	N/A
113	Friable dark greyish brown silty clay, modern made up ground	N/A	> 1.00 m

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

9.1 Drawing Register.

Dwg No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	Northeast facing section showing cuts [102] and [107]	1:10	20/10/06	AD
2	Northeast facing section showing cuts [108] and [111]	1:20	20/10/06	AD
3	Plan of footings showing location of recorded features	1:100	20/10/06	AD

9.2 Photographic Register.

Frame	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
<i>Film: Digital 19/10/06 10:42</i>				
1	Ditch [102] and re-cut [107]	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
2	Ditch [102] and re-cut [107]	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
3	Layer (101)	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
4	Ditch [102]	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
5	Ditch [102]	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
6	Made up ground (113)	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
7	Northwest end of footings	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
8	Northwest end of footings	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
9	Northwest end of footings	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
10	Northwest end of footings	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
11	General shot of southeast area	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
12	General shot of southeast area	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
13	General shot of western area	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
14	General shot of western area	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
15	General shot of southeast area	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
16	Working shot	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
17	Ditch [108] and feature [111]	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD
18	Ditch [108] and feature [111]	1 x 1 m	20/10/06	AD

9.3 Bulk Finds Catalogue.

Context	Description	Date range
(101)	Pottery, bone and CBM	
(104)	Pottery	
(105)	Pottery	
(106)	Pottery	
(109)	Pottery and CBM	
(113)	Pottery, animal bone, glass, metal, CBM and wood	All 20 th century in date (not retained)

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pottery Assessment Report.

Alan Vince & Kate Steane¹

10.1 Summary.

An archaeological watching brief carried out at Beckside, Hayton, East Yorkshire, produced a small collection of ceramic building material and pottery. The Pottery is mostly of Iron Age to early Roman character with a small quantity of medieval and later material whilst the ceramic building material is most of post-medieval or later date.

10.2 Description.

10.2.1 Ceramic Building Material.

Ten fragments of ceramic building material were recovered. They consist of seven fragments of brick and three fragments of pantile. The bricks include one of clearly modern character, from context 101, whilst the remainder were not closely datable. They include one fragment made from a calcareous fabric, with salt-surfacing. Such bricks were mostly produced from estuarine clays from the Humber Basin and deposits of this type were exploited for brickmaking and pottery production at Holme-upon-Spalding Moor and Cawood in the later medieval period. However, this brick could easily be of post-medieval or modern date.

The pantiles are of late 16th century or later date.

10.2.2 Pottery.

Iron Age to early Roman.

Thirty-one fragments of pottery of Iron Age to early Roman date were recovered. They represent no more than 17 vessels and weigh in total 442 gm. They show little sign of abrasion and clearly come from occupation on the site.

The sherds were examined at x20 magnification and assigned to fabric groups (table 1).

GRFF is a fairly-fine textured wheelthrown greyware of Roman date. The remainder are all handmade and contain large coarse inclusions of various types; Calcite (IACALC); basic igneous rock (IAERR); unspecified limestone (IALST); oolitic limestone (IAOOL); Rounded quartz sand (IASAND); crushed slag (IASLAG); and a sandstone-derived sand (IASST).

¹ 25West Parade, Lincoln, LN1 1NW

Cname	Sum of Nosh	Sum of NoV	Sum of Weight
GRFF	2	1	16
IACALC	3	3	63
IAERR	10	1	74
IALST	6	5	126
IAOOL	1	1	15
IASAND	3	1	43
IASLAG	1	1	17
IASST	5	4	88
Total	31	17	442

Table 1

The various fabric groups probably reflect both the choice of the potters (e.g. IASLAG) and the available temper. Calcite, for example, is commonly found in deposits in the Vale of Pickering, originating in veins formed in the chalk; The limestone and oolitic limestones were probably obtained from Jurassic outcrops along the west side of the Wolds; Basic igneous erratic rock occurs in boulder clay in the Vale of York and in the East Yorkshire tills. This wide variety of potential sources suggests that Hayton was part of a complex network connecting different parts of Yorkshire.

The sherds all come from jars of which only three are complete enough to assign to one of the vessel form groups identified by Rigby, all of which are pear-shaped jars (IALST, IAERR and IASLAG). In addition, one sherd comes from a vessel with a footring (IACALC).

Medieval.

A single sherd of Yorkshire Gritty ware (YG) was recovered. This ware was produced in West Yorkshire, using Coal Measures white-firing clays and a coarse gravel temper derived from Millstone Grit. It dates between the mid 11th and the early 13th centuries.

Two sherds of Humberware were recovered, one from a jar and the other either a jug or a jar. This ware was produced from the mid 14th to the early 16th centuries and the nearest sources were at York (15 miles to the west) and Holme-upon-Spalding Moor (7 miles south).

Post-medieval and later.

A single sherd from a wheelthrown chimney pot of 19th or 20th-century date was found.

10.3 Assessment.

10.3.1 Dating.

The finds came from five contexts of which 101 and 109 contain modern material. The remainder either contain solely Iron Age to early Roman handmade wares (contexts 104 and 106) or these wares with Roman greyware (context 105). Given the lack of typologically distinct sherds, the only possibility of obtaining a closer date from the pottery will be if it is found that the fabrics were used over different periods. However, it is already known that

calcite tempered fabrics were used from the later Bronze Age into the early Anglo-Saxon period (C Houghton and D Powlesland, pers com. and {Rigby 2004 #46083}) and it is likely that traditional sources of clay and temper were used throughout north and east Yorkshire throughout the Iron Age and into the Roman period. .

Context	GRFF	HUM	IACALC	IAERR	IALST	IAOOL	IASAND	IASLAG	IASST	LPMLOC	YG	Grand Total
101		2										2
104					1							1
105	2		1	10	3	1	3	1	2			23
106			2		2				3			7
109										1	1	2
Grand Total	2	2	3	10	6	1	3	1	5	1	1	35

Table 2.

10.3.2 Further Work.

Analysis of the pottery fabrics using thin section and chemical analysis would enable the source of the vessels to be determined and would therefore help to test the suggestion made here that the site was well-connected in the Iron Age. However, chemical analysis requires at least six samples of each fabric to be analysed and most of the wares present in this collection are not represented by more than a few examples. However, four of the sherds (the three pear-shaped jar rims and the footring base) could be drawn and these sherds should also be analysed to confirm the visual identification of their fabrics.

10.4 Costing.

Task	Rate	Quantity	Amount
Thin Section Analysis	£24.00 plus VAT	4	£96.00 plus VAT
Chemical Analysis (ICPS)	£24.00 plus VAT	4	£96.00 plus VAT
Illustration	£15.00 plus VAT	4	£60.00 plus VAT
Total			£252.00 plus VAT
Total + VAT			£296.10

10.5 Retention.

All of the Iron Age, Roman and medieval pottery should be retained. The ceramic building material and chimney fragment could be discarded.

10.6 Appendix 1.

Context	Action	class	Cname	Subfabric	Description	Form	Part	Nosh	NoV	Weight	Condition	Use
106		POTTERY	IASST			JAR	B S	2	2	70		SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
101		POTTERY	HUM			JAR	B S	1	1	11		
101		CBM	PMTIL			PANT	B S	3	3	19		
101		CBM	MOD			BRICK	B S	1	1	39 7		
101		CBM	PMTIL			BRICK	B S	5	5	11 6		
101		GEO	GEO	RED CHA LK			B S	1	1	58		
109		CBM	PMTIL	CAL CAR EOU S		BRICK	B S	1	1	22 7	SALT SURF ACIN G	
109		POTTERY	LPML OC			CHIM NEY POT	R	1	1	26 4		SOOTED INT/RIM
109		POTTERY	YG			JAR	B S	1	1	5		SOOTED EXT
106		POTTERY	IACAL C			JAR	B S	1	1	15		SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
106	D R	POTTERY	IALST		PEAR- SHAPE D JAR	JAR	R	1	1	48		SOOTED EXT
101		POTTERY	HUM			JUG/J AR	B S	1	1	33		
106	D R	POTTERY	IACAL C	FIN E	FOOTRI NG	JAR	B	1	1	41		
105	D R	POTTERY	IAERR	SST ,LST ,OO LITE	PEAR- SHAPE D JAR	JAR	R; B S	10	1	74		
106		POTTERY	IASST			JAR	B S	1	1	8		BLACK DEP INT
104		POTTERY	IALST			JAR	B S	1	1	14		SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
105		POTTERY	IACAL C			JAR	B S	1	1	7		
105		POTTERY	IAOOL			JAR	B S	1	1	15		SOOTED EXT; BLACK DEP INT
105		POTTERY	GRFF	NO N LOC AL		JBK	B S	2	1	16		
105		POTTERY	IASAN D			JAR	B S	3	1	43		
105	D R	POTTERY	IASLA G		PEAR- SHAPE D JAR	JAR	R	1	1	17		
105		POTTERY	IALST			JAR	B	2	1	25		

							S					
105		POTTERY	IALST			JAR	B S	1	1	16		
105		POTTERY	IASST			JAR	B S	2	1	10		SOOTED EXT
106		POTTERY	IALST			JAR	B S	1	1	23		

11.0 Appendix 4 ~ The Plates.



Plate 1. Section showing ditch [102], ditch re-cut [107] and layer (101). (Scale of 1m).



Plate 2. Section showing ditch [102]. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 3. Section showing ditch [108] and feature [111]. (Scale of 1m).



Plate 4. Section showing possible plough/garden soil (101). (Scale of 1m).



Plate 5. Made up ground (113).