TRANSCO WEST HULL REINFORCEMENT: PHASE II

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
OSA REPORT No. 01EV005

National Grid Reference: TA 083 373 - SE 951 283

March 2001

OSA

ON SITE ARCHÆOLOGY

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Report Details

REPORT NO:	OSA01EV05 ~ Evaluation Report
PROJECT NAME:	Transco West Hull Reinforcement: Phase II
COUNTY:	East Yorkshire
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE:	TA 083 373- SE 951 283
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TIMING:	Excavation 15th Jan 2001 – 9th Feb 2001 Post excavation & report preparation 12th Feb 2001 –16th Mar 2001
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PERIODS REPRESENTED:	Prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval, Post-medieval.
MUSEUM ACCESSION NOs:	ERYMS 2001/11, 2001/12, 2001/13, 2001/14, 2001/15.

Table of Contents

List of Figures and Plates

1.0 Abstract

In light of a decision by Transco to construct a natural gas pipeline between Wawne and Elloughton a programme of archaeological survey was undertaken. The route of the pipeline passes through a major archaeological landscape, which has been intensively occupied from the Mesolithic onwards. A fieldwalking and geophysical survey has already been undertaken at selected locations along the route of the pipeline (see OSA 00FW01: Report on a Programme of Fieldwalking and Geophysical Surveying). The results from the initial survey work highlighted a number of locations where possible below ground archaeological deposits survive. It is highly likely that the construction of the pipeline will impact on these deposits. Therefore in light of the results from the survey work already undertaken a programme of test pit survey, metal detecting and trial trenching was conducted in order to assess the nature, character and potential of the archaeological resource.

The test pit survey recovered a number of lithics, thereby adding a body of data to the assemblage of artefacts all ready retrieved during fieldwalking. The metal detecting survey recovered several more bronze artefacts adding significantly to the material retrieved during the fieldwalking survey. The results of the evaluation indicate the survival of archaeological remains at a number of locations along the route of the pipeline. These include the discovery of a possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age site; the confirmation of the presence of significant remains pertaining to the survival of a multi-period site on the Wolds and the remains of the medieval outfield system and associated features at Wawne.

already

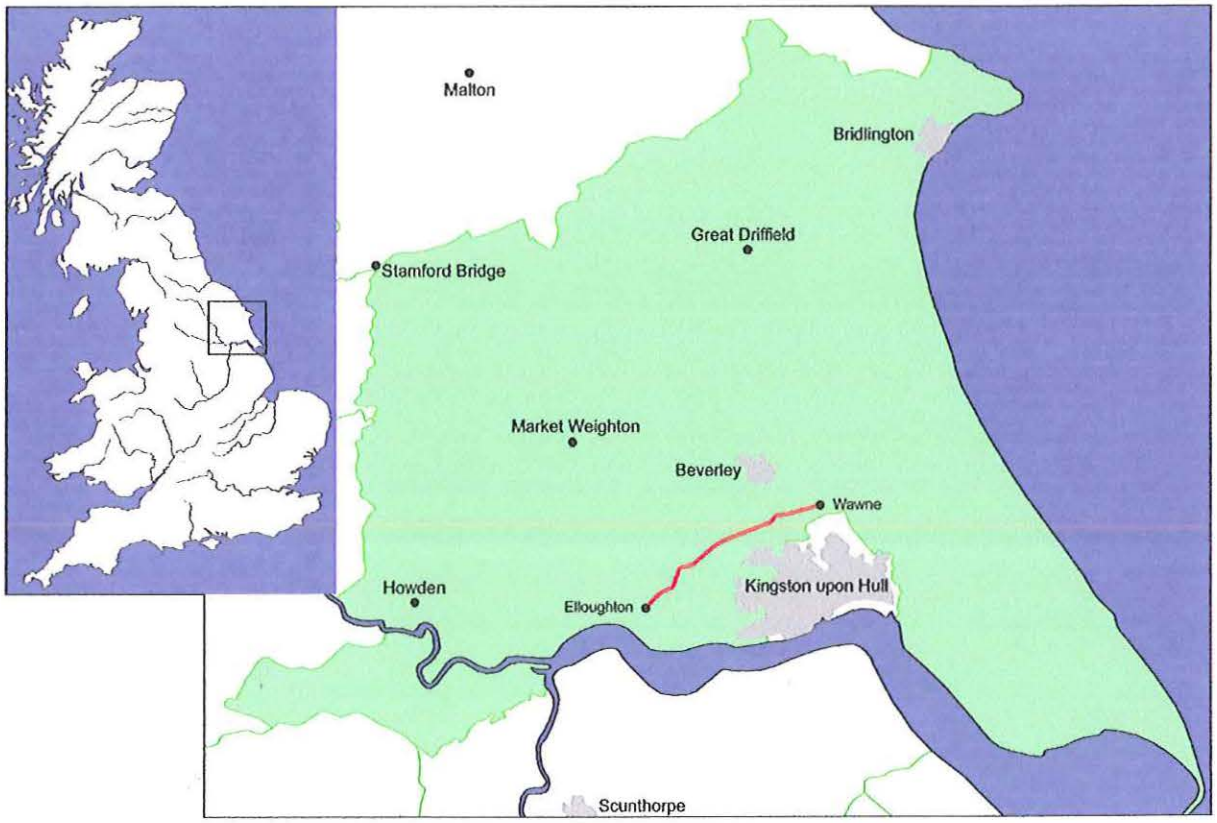

Figure 1. Pipeline route in relation to East Yorkshire (not to particular scale, north to top).

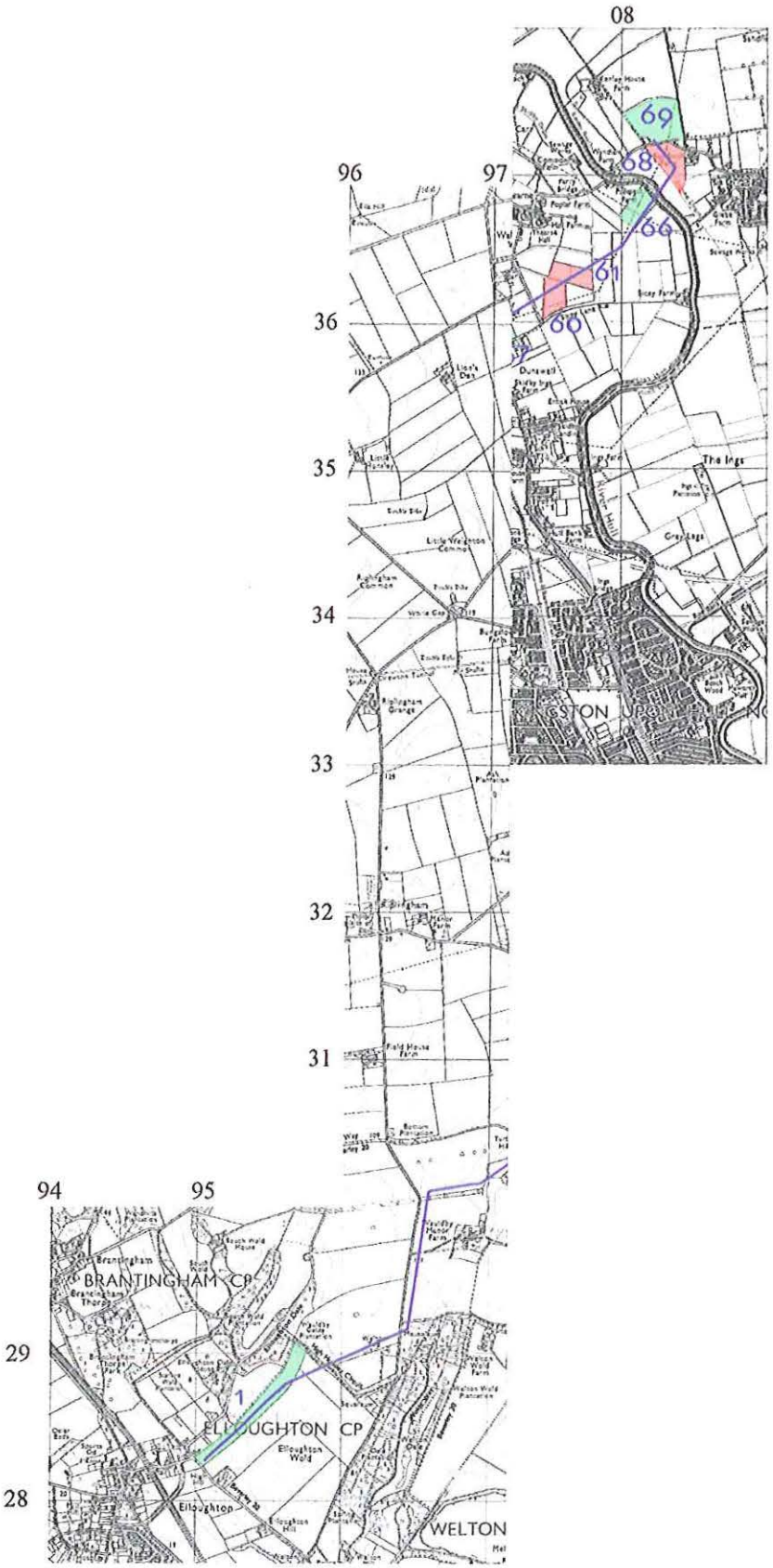

Figure 2. Pipeline route (blue) and investigati
Reproduced from the 1991 Ordnance Survey 1:25,000 maps with the permissi

2.0 Site Location, Geology, Topography and Land Use

The pipeline runs for a distance of 17.8 km between Wawne and Elloughton, East Yorkshire, with a northeasterly to southwesterly orientation (see Figures 1 and 2). The southwestern end of the pipeline lies at the foot of the escarpment of the Yorkshire Wolds from where it rises up and crosses the higher ground of the chalk land. From there it descends in a northeasterly direction down the gentle dip slope of the Wolds to meet the low ground of the Hull Valley, just east of Skidby. The final stretch of the route crosses the flat ground of the Hull Valley floodplain, terminating on the eastern side of the River Hull.

The land-use of this area is largely arable, especially on the Wolds where virtually all land is intensively exploited and regularly ploughed. In some places the pipeline crosses the grassland fields of dry valleys, a common feature of the Wolds landscape, which are often too steep to plough effectively. The lower ground to either side of the River Hull is generally kept under permanent grassland and used as pasture.

The geology of the area is varied. The western end of the pipeline development is located on the Yorkshire Wolds, which comprises a raised zone of chalk formations on a north/south orientation divided by the Humber Estuary into the Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Wolds. The natural solid rock below the drift deposits of glacial till and alluvium is Cretaceous Chalk comprising various geological formations. Burnham Chalk lies beneath most of the pipeline corridor. This chalk contains continuous tabular and lenticular flints and is easily weathered. On the Wolds there is very little, if any, drift geology overlying the chalk. However in the region of the village of Skidby the till and alluvial[1] deposits encroach onto the descending chalk dip slope, forming thicker deposits above the bedrock. The route of the pipeline crosses lower lying ground forming the plains of the Lower Hull Valley; here the geological makeup consists of deep alluvial/warp deposits and peat. The topography in this area contrasts markedly with that of the Wolds in that the ground level forms a low lying, gently undulating plain.

[1] see Glossary, page 118

3.0 Archaeological Background

3.1 Late Upper Palaeolithic (c.10 000 - 7600 BC)

As yet no evidence pertaining to archaeological activity for this period has been discovered in the area of the pipeline.

3.2 Mesolithic (c.7600 - 3500 BC)

Evidence for Mesolithic occupation on the Yorkshire Wolds is scarce. One possible occupation site has been identified at Vessey ponds (near Birdsall, SE 817 654) on the Northern High Wolds (Pat Wagner pers. com.). These rare, former open areas of water appear to have been the focus for limited, intermittent occupation spanning the Late Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. The evidence for occupation took the form of an extensive lithic scatter[2] composed of a large number of cores and a vast quantity of knapping debris indicative of the on-site preparation of tools of all periods.

Recent fieldwork in the Hull Valley has demonstrated that there was considerable activity during the Mesolithic period in this area. These low lying wetlands have often been seen as an area largely avoided by ancient settlement, but recent discoveries show that this is a false impression caused by the fact that many sites maybe buried at depth by a layer of alluvium. A late Mesolithic site (Weel 2: Stone Carr) was discovered by the Humber Wetlands Project in 2000, with extensive evidence of flint working. This site was interpreted as a late Mesolithic flint production site. The site lay close to the river on a till outcrop, and was discovered during field walking (RSK Ltd 2000b). Due to the number of lithics retrieved during the limited excavation of the site and the location of the site on a island of drier ground within a wetland environment, Stone Carr was thought to be a prime location for people to prepare tools, and could be associated with a nearby domestic complex. A borehole survey conducted at the same time recovered palaeo-environmental evidence from the Mesolithic as well as later periods.

3.3 Neolithic (c.3500 - 1700 BC)

The Yorkshire Wolds contains a dense concentration of Neolithic sites signalling the importance of the area during this period. Those associated with Peterborough Ware pottery represent one of the densest concentrations in the country (Manby 1999). As with the national outlook, the overwhelming majority of these sites are ceremonial, although occupational evidence is likely to be represented by lithic scatters. In the earlier Neolithic both round barrows and long barrows were constructed widely across the Wolds. The nearest known example of a long barrow to the survey area is located at Walkington, 4 km northeast of Skidby.

[2] See Glossary, page 118

The concentration of monuments reflects this importance of the area, but added to it must be the easy availability of high quality flint from coastal sources stretching south from Flamborough Head. The flint that is available close to the surface in the chalk of the Wolds in the majority of cases fractures too easily to be useful for tool manufacture, however some Wold flint was utilised for the manufacture of scrapers and other small tools (Manby 1988). Higher quality flint is found in the Devensian Age tills mantling the Yorkshire coast that becomes accessible on the beaches stretching south from Flamborough. Flint scatters are a dominant feature of the archaeological record in the area around Flamborough Head, but appear less commonly on the Wold tops.

The later Neolithic on the Wolds sees the construction of new ceremonial monuments in areas that were already established centres. For example, the area centred on the Great Wold Valley around Rudston (TA 095 679) became a complex and extensive monumental landscape during the later Neolithic, containing cursus monuments, a henge and barrows (Manby 1988). The distribution of Neolithic stone axes, from a wide variety of sources, on the Wolds is again one of the densest concentrations in the country emphasising the importance of the area and the nationwide exchange links the communities here must have enjoyed (Edmonds 1995; Bradley and Edmonds 1993).

Trends in stone tool manufacture follow the existing national pattern from narrow blade and flake industries to broader flake industries coupled with the specialised production of certain types of tools (Durden 1995). Exotic artefacts both in stone and ceramics become prevalent. In the latter part of the Later Neolithic the introduction of Beaker pottery into the region coincides with a greater concern with the individual in life and in death and single inhumations under round barrows become common features in the landscape.

In the Hull Valley less is known about the course of events during the Neolithic. However the early Neolithic period was represented in a survey of the Hull Valley by the Humber Wetlands Project (RSK Ltd 2000b). A flint production site at Stone Carr (see above) also produced some flints typical of early Neolithic assemblages, but most of the evidence at this site dated from the Mesolithic period. Other sites have been discovered by borehole survey, with useful palaeo-environmental evidence recovered. The results of the have suggested that the level of survival of waterlogged remains and palaeo-environmental evidence of all periods is high along the banks of the River Hull. This suggests that new sites are yet to be discovered and the area of the Hull Valley largely thought to be devoid of prehistoric settlement may have been equally important for settlement activity similar to the higher ground to the west.

3.4 Bronze Age (c.1700 - 600 BC)

During the early Bronze Age on the Wolds there is much continuity in the archaeological record with the preceding later Neolithic period, evidenced by the finds of food vessels in areas of known Neolithic occupation and the continued use of Beaker pottery in the region. Within the study area two round barrows of a probable late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date survive, in a ploughed out state, at Howe Hill (Field 16) and Turtle Hill (Field 10). The former site acted as a focus for later activity in the form of linear enclosures and trackways.

Reliable evidence for settlement remains scarce and most of the information regarding the organisation of early Bronze Age society is dominated by the results of barrow excavations (Manby 1980). Alongside this what little is known about habitation comes from surface finds of battle axes, bronze implements and flint and pottery scatters.

There is some limited evidence for early Bronze Age occupation in the River Hull Valley, but, again, this is dominated by evidence from a few round barrow excavations (*ibid.*). Additionally, a complex of cropmarks to the west of Low Farm (centred on TA 050 357) shows ring ditches reminiscent of Bronze Age round barrows.

For the later Bronze Age evidence for occupation becomes a little more tangible in the form of finds of bronze implements in hoard associations and occupational assemblages; although the majority of the evidence is un-associated surface finds. However definite occupation sites take the form of fortified structures reminiscent of hillforts, known from other areas of the country, and sites consisting of postholes and pits (*ibid.*). Perhaps the most intriguing evidence for occupation concerns the management of the landscape in the form of the construction of large bank and ditch systems across many areas of the Wolds, which are now known to stretch down into lowland areas (Chris Fenton-Thomas pers. com.). Burial practices change from inhumation to cremation and the tradition of internment in barrows declines during the later Bronze Age.

The later Bronze Age also sees the extension of settlement onto the lowlands surrounding the Wolds. This is indicated by the increasing number of bronze metalwork finds from this period, found on the clay lands of Holderness. Such finds include hoards of bronze objects and singular finds of swords axes and a gold ring from near Cottingham (TA 055 332) (Manby 1980).

3.5 *Iron Age & Romano-British (c.600 BC - AD 410)*

The Wolds has a concentration of Early Iron Age cemeteries, comprising square barrow[3] cemeteries, although the associated settlement evidence have been found difficult to identify and date. However recent excavations at Wetwang Slack (SE 933 589) have attempted to readdress this problem (Dent 1982). It is not until the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period that recognisable settlements become common. These take the form of ladder settlements[4] and other distinctive types of enclosed settlement, in many cases denoting the presence of farmsteads and their associated trackways and field systems. In the northern area of the Wolds this pattern of settlement is supplemented by the presence of a few villa sites. Aerial photographic survey of the Wolds has done much to further our understanding of the settlement pattern for the latter part of the preceding period and the Iron Age and Romano-British period. One cropmark site within the pipeline corridor lies on the Wolds, to the west of Skidby, at Howe Hill (centred on SE 984 315) where there is also record of a probable Bronze Age round barrow. The cropmarks there form a large open enclosure centred on the hill and defined on its southwestern boundary by a ditched trackway. The southeastern end of

[3] see Glossary, page 118
[4] see Glossary

the latter feature terminates at an approximately 200 metre by 200 metre square area of pits, which may be contained within a ditched enclosure. The northwestern end of the trackway terminates at an area of possible Iron Age ditched enclosures, which may well represent a Banjo enclosure[5]. Similarly, the northeastern side of the enclosure is defined by a long linear ditch focused upon which is a further set of ditched enclosures. To the northeast and southwest of the main enclosure lies a system of linear cropmark features probably relating to the presence of further rectilinear field systems. These in turn appear to be overlain by the cropmarks of ridge and furrow.

Most sites, similar in plan to the one outlined above, have been identified on the Wolds where the ground conditions are more susceptible to the formation of cropmarks, but recent field work has identified examples of Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in the Hull Valley, some of which lie close to the route of the pipeline. An extensive area of cropmarks occurs in the Hull Valley between Cottingham (TA 055 332) and Woodmansey (TA 055 378). Here there is evidence for linear ditches forming probable field boundaries, enclosures and trackways. In addition there are cropmarks of ring ditches reminiscent of Bronze Age round barrows and also some indication of the presence of Iron Age square barrows. Furthermore, evaluation work immediately to the south of this latter area has identified extensive evidence for Iron Age settlement at Wanlass (TA 043 351).

3.6 Anglo-Saxon to Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1540)

There is a large amount of Anglo-Scandinavian place name evidence in the area to suggest it was extensively settled in this period. The names Skidby and Elloughton show Norse influences: Elloughton contains the Old Norse element *elgr*, 'a heathen temple' and Skidby is from the Old Norse *Skyti*, 'archer'. Cemeteries and some settlements of Anglian / Anglo-Scandinavian date are known from the southwestern slope of the Wolds at Newbald (SE 910 361) and Sancton (SE 900 392) and recently settlement evidence has come to light in the Lower Hull Valley; otherwise, this period is under represented in the area.

Evidence from the medieval period in the area mainly comes from the remains of ridge and furrow ploughing, which can be seen at many locations on the Wolds and in the lower Hull Valley. These characteristic cropmarks and earthwork features are found associated with surviving villages and shrunken or Deserted Medieval Villages (DMVs)[6] such as Wawne and the deserted village close to Wauldby Manor farm (SE 968 297). In fact DMVs are a prominent feature of the Wolds landscape and many examples are known throughout the area. Furthermore, the word Wawne is from the Old English and is probably associated with 'quaking bog'. Wawne is a shrunken medieval village with the remains of the medieval settlement forming cropmarks and earthworks to the north and west of the existing village.

Alongside the secular aspect of the medieval landscape monastic houses and their associated granges and land management projects had a profound effect on the landscape. Not least of the projects concerned was the management of the landscape in regards to land reclamation

[5] see Glossary, page 118
[6] see Glossary

and drainage and the construction of the Cistercian House of Meaux Abbey (TA 097 397), and Beverley Minster (TA 036 392). The latter sites had a profound effect on the management of the landscape regarding the cutting of drainage dykes such as the Engine Drain and the canalisation of the River Hull.

3.7 Post-Medieval (AD 1540 to present)

The post-medieval period saw further management of the landscape typically associated with the canalisation of existing waterways, drainage, land management, farming practices and the expansion of settlement and communications. There are also the remains of a carriage ride close to Thearne Hall in the village of Thearne (TA 072 367), which is thought to date from the 1700s. Also connected with places such as Thearne Hall was the large-scale management of land as estates.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Introduction

The route of the pipeline passes through a major archaeological landscape, which has been intensively occupied from the Mesolithic onwards. A fieldwalking and geophysical survey has already been undertaken at selected locations along the route of the pipeline (see OSA 00FW01: Report on a Programme of Fieldwalking and Geophysical Surveying). The results from the initial survey work highlighted a number of locations where possible below ground archaeological deposits survive. It is highly likely that the construction of the pipeline will impact on these deposits. Therefore based on the results from the survey work already undertaken a programme of test pit survey, metal detecting and trial trenching was conducted in order to asses the nature, character and potential of the archaeological resource. All work was confined to the area of the easement strip: the working width of the pipeline construction, a total of 44m. At all times the location of test pits, the metal detecting survey and the trial trenching was confined to this width to provide a representative sample of the area that was under threat from construction work. In the case of the test pit survey the test pits were laid out to cover the centreline of the pipe trench cut and the remainder of the area to either side. The metal detecting survey covered the full width of the easement strip. The trial trenches were mainly located along the centre line of the pipe trench and where the results from the geophysical survey had identified anomalies within a 30m area of the easement strip (see OSA00FW01: Report on a Programme of Fieldwalking and Geophysical Surveying).

The test pit survey was proposed at two locations: one location in Field 26 where a lithic scatter had been identified during the first phase of the fieldwalking survey. The scatter was examined further during the second intensive gridded fieldwalking survey in an attempt to retrieve additional data and locate its extent. A second location for test pit survey was proposed for Field 50 where the geophysical survey team had identified a number of flint artefacts, though due to access restrictions this was not carried out. The metal detecting survey was undertaken at one location where a socketed bronze axe had been recovered during the first phase of the fieldwalking survey. Finally trial trench locations were proposed on the basis of the results from the geophysical survey, and to a lesser extent from the fieldwalking survey, at six locations. At these locations trial trenches were located on features identified from the survey and a number of control trenches were placed in adjacent blank areas in order to check for the existence of further features. Again, access restrictions prevented the undertaking of all the proposed trial trenching.

4.2 Test Pit Survey

4.2.1 Field 26

The fieldwalking survey, both the first phase and second intensive phase, produced a number of worked flints from Field 26 including a pyramid core, one possible thumbnail scraper, and another damaged scraper, and a number of unmodified flakes and blades. The second phase of the survey also managed to identify the approximate extent of the scatter within the area of

the easement strip. However the quantity of artefacts enabled us to say very little about its character in terms of a date and technological attributes. Therefore it was proposed to instigate a test pit survey to retrieve a sample of artefacts from the plough zone in order to elucidate further on the character of the lithic scatter. This method also allowed for the identification of surviving buried archaeological deposits that may warrant further investigation.

From the results of the earlier fieldwalking surveys the approximate location of the flint scatter was identified as an area, which covered the width of the easement strip for a length of 80m beginning at 100m northeast of the southwestern corner of the field. In this respect the target sampling area for the test pit survey focused on the same area covered by the gridded fieldwalking survey. The centre line of the easement strip was used to locate eight 1m x 0.5m test pits situated at every 10m. Similarly parallel transects at 10m either side of the centreline were set out, along which a further sixteen, 1m x 0.5m test pits were set out: 8 to each transect. The test pits were staggered at 10m intervals (starting at 5 metres) producing a staggered grid of 24 test pits. The purpose of establishing a grid of this nature was to raise the probability of intersecting buried features and assured the retrieval of a representative sample of artefacts from the plough zone.

All the test pits were laid out in relation to the Ordnance Survey national grid using an EDM. They were then each given a unique number: from 1-24. Each test pit was excavated by hand down to the natural sub-soil (C horizon) or the first identifiable archaeological deposit. The spoil from each test pit was sieved through a 10mm mesh in order to retrieve artefacts.

Each test pit was given its own unique number related to the field number in which it was located. For each test pit, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated relating to the test pit number. Written descriptions of all test pits, comprising both factual data and interpretive elements were recorded on standardised sheets. This included information such as conditions, contexts and artefact totals. All artefact totals were recorded by class.

All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained for study. All finds were bagged according to artefact class within each test pit. Finds were placed into bags labelled with the project code, the field number, the test pit and the context number. Later all natural stone, flint and other material considered to be non-artefactual was discarded. The remaining artefacts were washed, marked and re-bagged and sent to the relevant specialists for assessment.

All finds were treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They were cleaned, conserved, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No 2".

4.2.2 Field 50

The geophysical survey team identified a flint scatter within the area of the easement strip. It was not possible to carry out fieldwalking at this location as access to the field, when freshly ploughed, was denied by the landowner. A preliminary assessment of the flints, in the field,

considered them to be of Mesolithic date. The scatter of flints was situated in an area 250m along the length of the pipeline route. However, these observations were based on the superficial examination of the site and a more systematic investigation was required. Therefore a test pit survey, comprising a total of 24 test pits located along the centre line of the pipeline, was designed to identify the location, character and extent of the flint scatter so that further work could then be recommended.

Access to this field was denied therefore the test pit survey was not carried out.

4.3 Metal detecting Survey

4.3.1 Field 43

The fieldwalking survey carried out along the pipeline route between September and November 2000 recovered a late Bronze Age socketed axe-head from the plough soil in Field 43. Such objects are often found in hoards, especially those from the late Bronze Age, and it was possible that further contemporary metallic artefacts were present at the location. The geophysical survey did not identify any features that might have provided a context for the origin of the artefact. Therefore a formal metal detecting survey was carried out in order to identify any further similar objects.

An area of 50m to either side of the first axe findspot was systematically searched with a metal detector. The operator scanned a series of transects along the length of the easement strip in order to cover its entire width (44m). The transects extended to a length of 100m centred on the location where the first axe-head was originally found. Each 100m transect covered a 2m wide area, 1m to either side of the operator. A total of 22, 100m transects were therefore searched to cover the total area of the survey.

During the survey a number of positive responses from the detector were recorded. The plough soil was then searched for the presence of metallic artefacts. The detected finds were then bagged: each bag was marked with a unique identifying number, the project code, and the field number, and their findspot was recorded with an EDM. It became clear during the course of the survey that the findspots were concentrated within an area *c.*30m^2. This area was then closely surveyed again using the same transect pattern outlined above, but at a slower pace. This proved productive as a number of smaller metallic artefacts were detected. The finds were air dried, re-bagged, and then sent to a specialist for routine analysis and assessment.

The field in which the metal detecting survey was carried out was also targeted for trial trenching (see trial trenching results for Field 43 below: section 5.3.6, page 71). A trial trench was located within the area of the survey and the location of this trench was re-positioned and extended to cover the area where the findspots were concentrated. This was done in order to detect the presence or absence of sub-surface features from which the finds may have originated. During the machine excavation of the trench the metal detectorist scanned all the removed spoil in the hope of retrieving further artefacts; but no further finds were recovered.

All finds were treated in a proper manner and to standards agreed in advance with the recipient museum. They were cleaned, stabilised, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in UKIC's "Conservation Guidelines No 2".

4.3 Trial Trenching

A programme of trial trenching was designed, to be undertaken at six main locations, involving a total of 90 trial trenches, in order to assess the nature of features identified from the desk-based assessment reported in the Environmental Statement (RSK 2000a), aerial photographs and the fieldwalking and geophysical survey. The six areas identified for evaluation work were as follows;

- Elloughton Wold (centred on SE 955 288), Field 1, 5 trenches.
- Howe Hill (centred on SE 985 317), Field 14-17, a total of 24 trenches.
- Jillywoods (centred on TA 032 352), Fields 42-43, a total of 15 trenches.
- West of Low Farm (centred on TA 050-358), Fields 46-51, a total of 33 trenches.
- Thearne (centred on TA 075 362), Fields 56-57, 60-61 and 66, a total of 6 trenches.
- Wawne (centred on TA 083 370), Fields 68-69, a total of 7 trenches.

Due to waterlogged ground conditions, brought on by the severe rainfall over the preceding months, and access restrictions imposed by a number of landowners, the number of locations that could be trenched was reduced to 4 main locations. A total of 48 trial trenches were therefore investigated. Those areas where evaluation work could not be carried out were as follows;

- Elloughton Wold.
  Field 1. Five trenches were due to be excavated in this field to investigate two concentrations of short length curvilinear anomalies and a cropmark, which appeared to be a ditch.

- West of Low Farm.
  Field 46. A compact group of irregular, angular anomalies was identified by the geophysical survey at this location.
  Field 47. One trench was proposed for this field over an undercrossing bore location.
  Field 48. One trench was proposed for this field over an undercrossing bore location.
  Field 49. Eight trenches were proposed for this field, targeted on features identified by geophysical survey and aerial photography.
  Field 50. A series of eight trenches was proposed in this field, in order to investigate anomalies discovered by geophysical survey.
  Field 51. A series of five trial trenches were proposed in this field, in order to investigate anomalies discovered by geophysical survey.

- Thearne
  Field 56. One trench was proposed for this field over an undercrossing bore location.
  Field 57. One trench was proposed for this field over an undercrossing bore location.
  Field 66. One trench was proposed for this field over a thrust bore location.

- Wawne
  Field 69. One control trench was proposed for this location.

At each location where trenching could be carried out the position of all the all trenches were surveyed prior to excavation using an EDM, and related to the National Grid. The trenches were positioned in order to identify and investigate assumed archaeological deposits and thus evaluate their potential archaeological significance. The majority of trenches were located on the presence of features identified from the aerial photographic survey report and during the geophysical survey. A small number of control trenches were also located in areas between potential archaeological features in order to assess whether undetected archaeological deposits extended into apparently blank areas. Most of the trial trenches were 2m x 20m in area, however in some cases the length of the trenches varied between 10m and 15m where they were specifically positioned to investigate discrete individual potential features.

All trenches were initially machine excavated by a 360° tracked excavator, fitted with a 1.80m wide toothless bucket, under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist at all times. Undifferentiated topsoil or overburden of recent origin was removed in successive level spits down to the first significant archaeological horizon. On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench that required examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools. All investigation of archaeological horizons was done by hand, with cleaning, inspection and recording both in plan and section. A 20% sample of linear features and a 50% sample of pits / postholes were excavated to evaluate their character and form and to retrieve any dating evidence. Additionally, excavated material was examined in order to retrieve artefacts to help with the analysis of the spatial distribution of objects. Occasionally features had to be completely excavated within the confines of the trench to determine its character and form, but this was not done unless unavoidable. As the objective was to define remains it was not the intention to fully excavate all trenches to natural stratigraphy. However, the full depth of archaeological deposits across the entire area was assessed by partial excavation as detailed above.

In those trenches where no archaeological deposits were found a photographic record of the plan of the trench was taken. Also the recording of summary information regarding the natural deposits within the trench was undertaken and recorded on an *On-Site Archaeology* Trench Record Form.

Evaluation trenches located on the alluvial deposits of the River Hull flood plain placed across the width of the easement strip were excavated by machine in successive level spits until the first archaeological horizon was identified. In some cases where the trenches crossed the centreline of the pipeline, that part was excavated more deeply in a sondage up to 2.50m deep. This was undertaken in order to assess the possible survival of archaeological remains buried beneath alluvial deposits. The results from each sondage excavation were recorded onto Trench Record sheets.

All excavation, whether by machine or hand was undertaken with a view to avoiding damage to any archaeological features or deposits that appeared to be demonstrably worthy of preservation *in situ*.

For palaeo-environmental research, different sampling strategies were employed according to the perceived importance of the strata under investigation. For carbonised remains, bulk samples of a minimum of 10 litres (but usually 30 litres) were collected. Bulk samples of 10 to 30 litres were taken from waterlogged deposits (such as the peat layer in Field 61 trench 2) for analysis of macroscopic plant remains and cultural artefacts. Small samples were taken of any deposit thought to contain useful environmental or dating evidence such as charcoal or molluscs. Samples were sent to the *Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York* for analysis.

Each trench was given its own unique number related to the field number in which it was located. For each trench, a block of numbers in a continuous sequence was allocated related to the trench number. Written descriptions of all trenches, comprising both factual data and interpretive elements were recorded on standardised sheets. Where stratified deposits were encountered, a 'Harris' type matrix was compiled as excavation progressed.

Plans were drawn of trenches where features were discovered, with overall plans being drawn at a scale of 1:50 and more detailed plans drawn at a scale of 1:20. Long sections of trenches showing layers and any cut features were drawn at 1:50. Other sections of features or short lengths of trenches were drawn at 1:10. Registers of sections, plans and levels were kept on standardised sheets. All levels were taken from a temporary benchmark, which was then tied into an Ordnance Survey benchmark. In the case of Field 14, however, it was only possible to record a level at the ground surface near each trench. This was due to the landowner withdrawing access permission during the course of the fieldwork.

A full black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographic record was maintained. This illustrates the principle features and finds both in detail and in a general context. Digital photographs were also taken in some cases as a precaution against camera malfunction in bad weather. Overall shots were taken of every trench after cleaning and after excavation of any features. Photographs of features were taken before and after excavation, using appropriate scales. The photographic record also included working shots to represent more generally the nature of the work. A register of all photographs was kept on standardised sheets.

All recording was undertaken in accordance with the standards and requirements of the *Archaeological Field Manual* (Museum of London Archaeology service 3rd edition 1994).

All identified finds and artefacts were collected and retained for study. Finds were placed into bags labelled with the project code, the field number, the trench number and the context number. Finds were scanned on site to assess the date range of the assemblage with particular reference to pottery. In addition, the artefacts were used to characterise each site, and to establish the potential for all categories of finds should further work be necessary.

All finds except prehistoric pottery were then washed, dried, marked, re-bagged and boxed according to material. Prehistoric pottery was thoroughly air-dried and wrapped in acid free tissue paper before being boxed. Finds were then sent to the appropriate specialists for assessment reports to be prepared.

4.4 Post-excavation Methodology

Following the fieldwork, the site archives were collated and consolidated, and used to prepare this evaluation/assessment report. At the request of the client, recommendations for further work on both the assemblages recovered to date and further mitigation through fieldwork to run either prior to or in tandem with the pipeline construction have been made separately.

Finds requiring conservation/stabilisation were sent to Lincolnshire County Council Heritage Service Conservation Department (OSA's conservation sub-contractor) for treatment. Their conservation strategy is included in this report as Appendix 10, page 177.

The site archive will eventually be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museum Service, but will be held by On Site Archaeology until such a time as all fieldwork and post-excavation is complete. The environmental sample archive is currently held at the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York. The remainder of the site archive is held by On Site Archaeology, 25A Milton Street, York.

Following standard archaeological reporting, all results throughout this report are described in stratigraphic order, from earliest to latest (i.e. from the bottom upwards). This report is intended to provide a synopsis and basic quantification of the results of the fieldwork programme, and not an exhaustive reproduction of the site archives. The reader is referred to the primary site archive (see above) if they require further details of the findings.

5.0 Results

5.1 Test Pit Survey

5.1.1 Field 26. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/13.

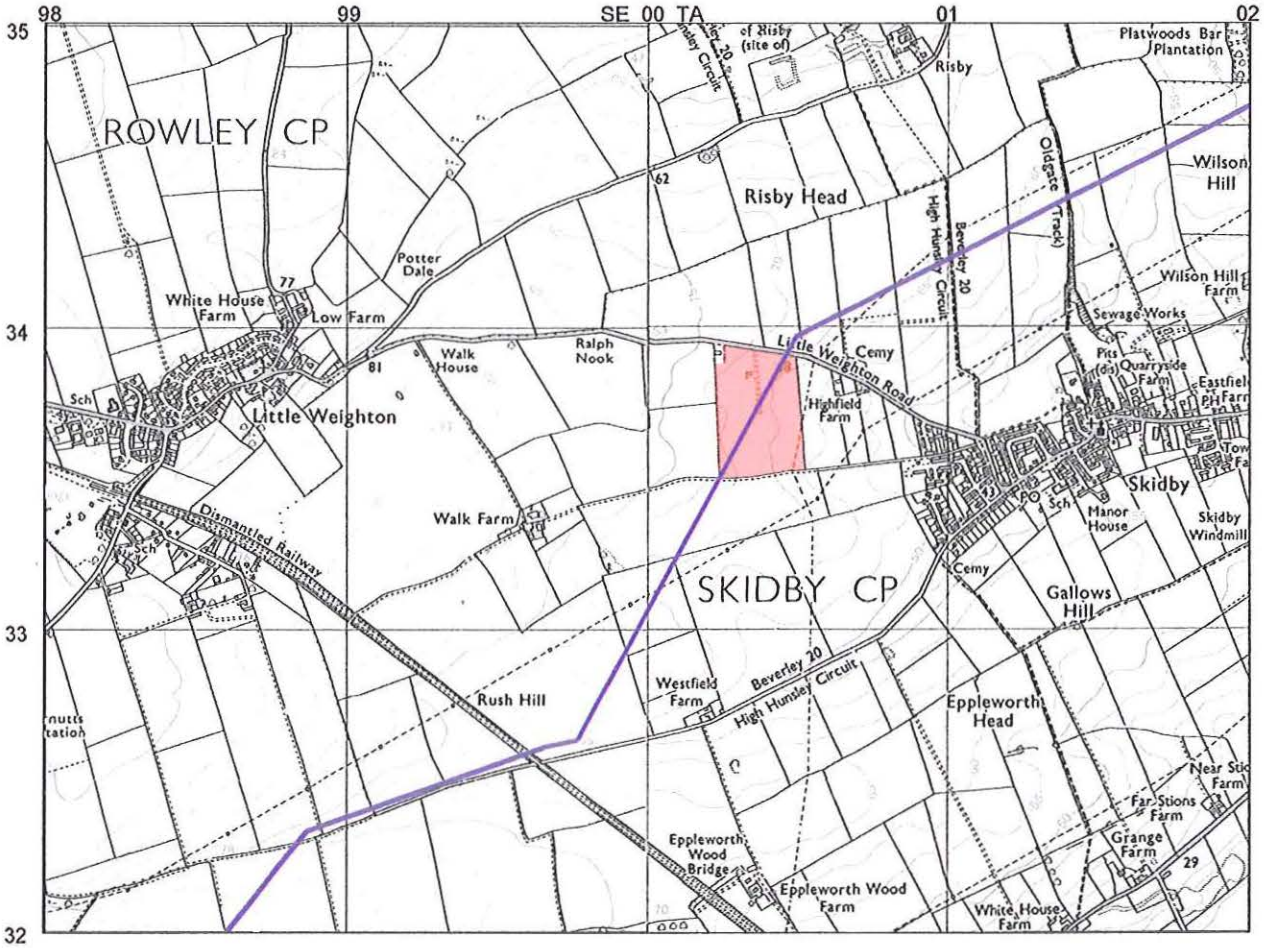

Figure 3. Field 26, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

Field 26 was previously investigated by field walking and found to have a scatter of lithics: a pyramid core, two scrapers, one of which was damaged, and a number of unmodified flakes and blades. A test pit survey was therefore undertaken, excavating 24 hand-dug pits measuring 1 m x 0.5m, each to a depth of no more than 0.75cm. The excavated material was then sieved to retrieve any lithics. See Figure 4, below, for the test pit locations.

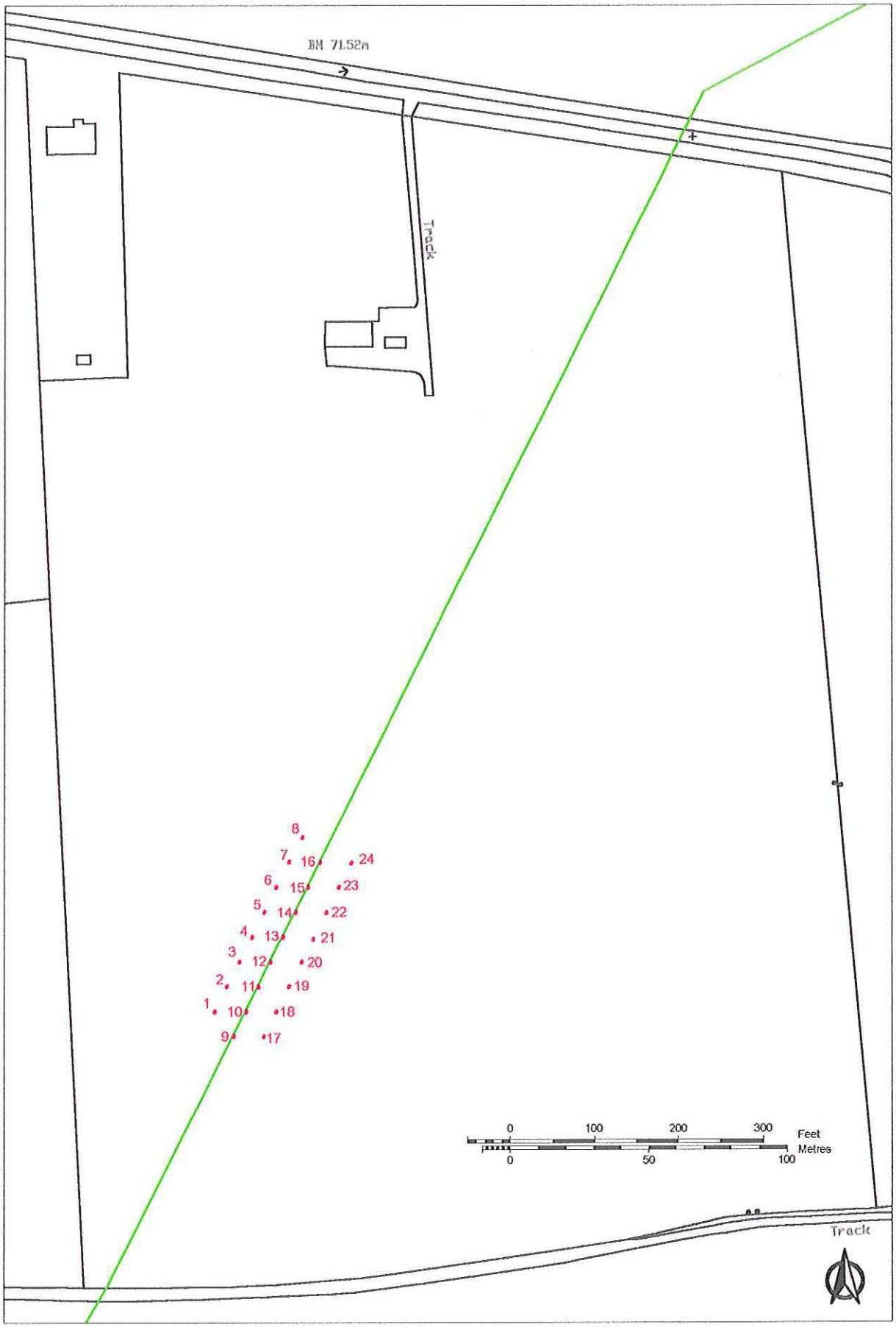

Figure 4. Field 26, Test Pit locations. Scale 1:2,000.

5.1.1.1 Test pit 1

A 0.05m spit of the natural [1001] was excavated by hand, which comprised a firm orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and rare flint fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [1000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments, 0.26m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a possible awl and an unmodified flake were recovered from context [1000] (see Appendix 6). Total depth of Test Pit; 0.31m.

5.1.1.2 Test pit 2

A 0.15m spit of the natural [2001] was excavated by hand and found to be a firm mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [2000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments, 0.32m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.47m.

5.1.1.3 Test pit 3

A 0.05m spit of the natural [3002] was excavated, which was a firm reddish brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks. Overlying the natural was a reddish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional flint [3001], which was 0.12m thick. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil [3000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint fragments, 0.23m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.40m.

5.1.1.4 Test pit 4

A 0.10m spit of the natural [4001] was excavated by hand and found to be a firm orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [4000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a broken retouched blade was recovered from context [4000] (see Appendix 6). Total depth of Test Pit; 0.40m.

5.1.1.5 Test pit 5

A 0.20m spit of the natural [5001] was excavated by hand and found to be a firm orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [5000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint and chalk fragments, 0.32m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.52m.

5.1.1.6 Test pit 6

A 0.05m spit of the natural [6001] was excavated and found to be a firm mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and rare flint and charcoal fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [6000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint and

occasional small pebbles, 0.22m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.27m.

5.1.1.7 Test pit 7

A 0.05m spit of the natural [7002] was excavated and found to be a compact mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent chalk and rare flint fragments. The natural was overlain by subsoil [7001], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt, with occasional flint and chalk fragments, 0.10m thick. This was in turn overlain by topsoil [7000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint and rare chalk and charcoal fragments, 0.20m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.35m.

5.1.1.8 Test pit 8

A 0.05m spit of the natural [8002] was excavated and found to be a firm orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and rare flint fragments (the natural was then further excavated in one half of the pit to a depth of 0.40m). The natural was overlain by firm mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [8001] with rare charcoal and chalk flecks and flint fragments, which was 0.10m thick. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil [8000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments, 0.20m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.70m.

5.1.1.9 Test pit 9

A 0.06m spit of the natural [9002] was excavated and found to be a compact orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. The natural was overlain by firm mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [9001] with rare chalk flecks and flint fragments, the deposit being 0.10m thick. This was overlain by topsoil [9000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments and round stones, 0.20m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.36m.

5.1.1.10 Test pit 10

A 0.06m spit of the natural [9002] was excavated and found to be a compact orange-brown sandy silt with occasional flint fragments. The natural was overlain by compact mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil [10001] with rare flint fragments and moderate pebbles, found to be 0.10m thick. This was in turn overlain by topsoil [10000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint fragments and round stones, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.46m.

5.1.1.11 Test pit 11

A 0.20m spit of the natural [11002] was excavated and found to be a firm orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (the natural was excavated to a depth of 0.5m in one half of

the trench). The natural was overlain by subsoil [11001], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare chalk and charcoal flecks and flint fragments, 0.10m thick. This was overlain by topsoil [11000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments, 0.20m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a broken utilised flake was recovered from context [11000] (see Appendix 6). Total depth of Test Pit; 0.50m.

5.1.1.12 Test pit 12

A 0.05m spit of the natural [12002] was excavated and found to be a compact orange-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and flint fragments. Cutting the natural was a land drain, running diagonally north to south. The land drain fill [12003] was made up of loosely packed small to medium chalk and flint pieces, and was at least 0.40m thick. The land drain was not fully excavated, so the cut [12004] could not be fully measured. It had vertical sides and was approx 0.20m wide. Above the land drain was subsoil [12001], compact mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare pebbles and flint fragments, 0.10m thick. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil [12000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint fragments and round stones, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.45m.

5.1.1.13 Test pit 13

A 0.07m spit of the natural [13001] was excavated and found to be a compact orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks. The natural was overlain by topsoil [13000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and an unmodified flint flake was recovered from context [13001] (see Appendix 6). Total depth of Test Pit; 0.37m.

5.1.1.14 Test pit 14

A 0.05m spit of the natural [14001] was excavated and found to be a firm orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks and flint fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [14000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint and chalk fragments and round stones, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.35m.

5.1.1.15 Test pit 15

A 0.05m spit of the natural [15001] was excavated and found to be a compact reddish brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks. The natural was overlain by topsoil [15000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint fragments, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.35m.

5.1.1.16 Test pit 16

A 0.10m spit of the natural [16001] was excavated and found to be a compact mid orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks and flint fragments. The natural was overlain by

topsoil [16000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.40m.

5.1.1.17 Test pit 17

A 0.05m spit of the natural [17001] was excavated and found to be a plastic mid orange-brown silty clay. The natural was overlain by topsoil [17000], a plastic mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments and pebbles, 0.26m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.31m.

5.1.1.18 Test pit 18

A 0.15m spit of the natural [18001] was excavated and found to be a firm light orange-brown clay with rare chalk fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [18000], a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments and pebbles, 0.34m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.49m.

5.1.1.19 Test pit 19

A 0.05m spit of the natural [19002] was excavated and found to be a compact orange-brown sandy silt with occasional flint fragments. This was overlain by subsoil [19001], a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint fragments, 0.05m thick. The subsoil was overlain by topsoil [19000], a soft mid brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments and small pebbles, 0.35m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a broken unmodified blade was recovered from context [19000] (see Appendix 6). Total depth of Test Pit; 0.45m.

5.1.1.20 Test pit 20

A 0.05m spit of the natural [20001] was excavated, which was a plastic mid orange clay with rare chalk and flint fragments. This was overlain by topsoil [20000], a plastic mid brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments and charcoal flecks, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.35m.

5.1.1.21 Test pit 21

A 0.10m spit of the natural [21001] was excavated and found to be a compact mid orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks. The natural was overlain by topsoil [21000], a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments, 0.30m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.40m.

5.1.1.22 *Test pit 22*

A 0.05m spit of the natural [22001] was excavated, which comprised a firm light orange-brown clay with rare chalk and flint fragments. This was overlain by topsoil [22000], a firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments and pebbles, 0.28m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a number of natural flint flakes were recovered. Total depth of Test Pit; 0.33m.

5.1.1.23 *Test pit 23*

A 0.05m spit of the natural [23002] was excavated, which comprised a plastic mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments. The natural was overlain by subsoil [23001], a plastic mid greyish brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint fragments, 0.09m thick. This was overlain by topsoil [23000], a plastic mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare flint fragments and small stones, 0.20m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a retouched flint flake was recovered from context [23001] (see Appendix 6). Total depth of Test Pit; 0.34m.

5.1.1.24 *Test pit 24*

A 0.05m spit of the natural [24001] was excavated and found to be a plastic mid orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk and flint fragments. The natural was overlain by topsoil [24000], a plastic mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments and pebbles, 0.28m thick. The excavated material was then sieved and a broken utilised blade and a broken miscellaneous flake were recovered from context [24000] (see Appendix 6). Total depth of Test Pit; 0.33m.

5.1.1.25 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 26*

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
1000	Flint	1 retouched flake: possible awl/fabricator with retouched point, made on brownish grey flint, which had medium sized and dispersed inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
1002	Flint	1 broken unmodified flake made on brownish grey flint, which had a white patina.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
4000	Flint	1 broken retouched blade made on black almost translucent flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
11000	Flint	1 broken utilised flake made on blackish brown flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
13001	Flint	1 unmodified flake made on brownish red flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
19000	Flint	1 broken unmodified blade made on bluish grey flint	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
23001	Flint	1 miscellaneous retouched flake made on brownish black flint	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
24000	Flint	1 broken unmodified flake made on blackish grey flint, which had magnesium inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age

5.2 *Metal Detecting Survey*

5.2.1 *Field 43, Jillywoods. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/14.*

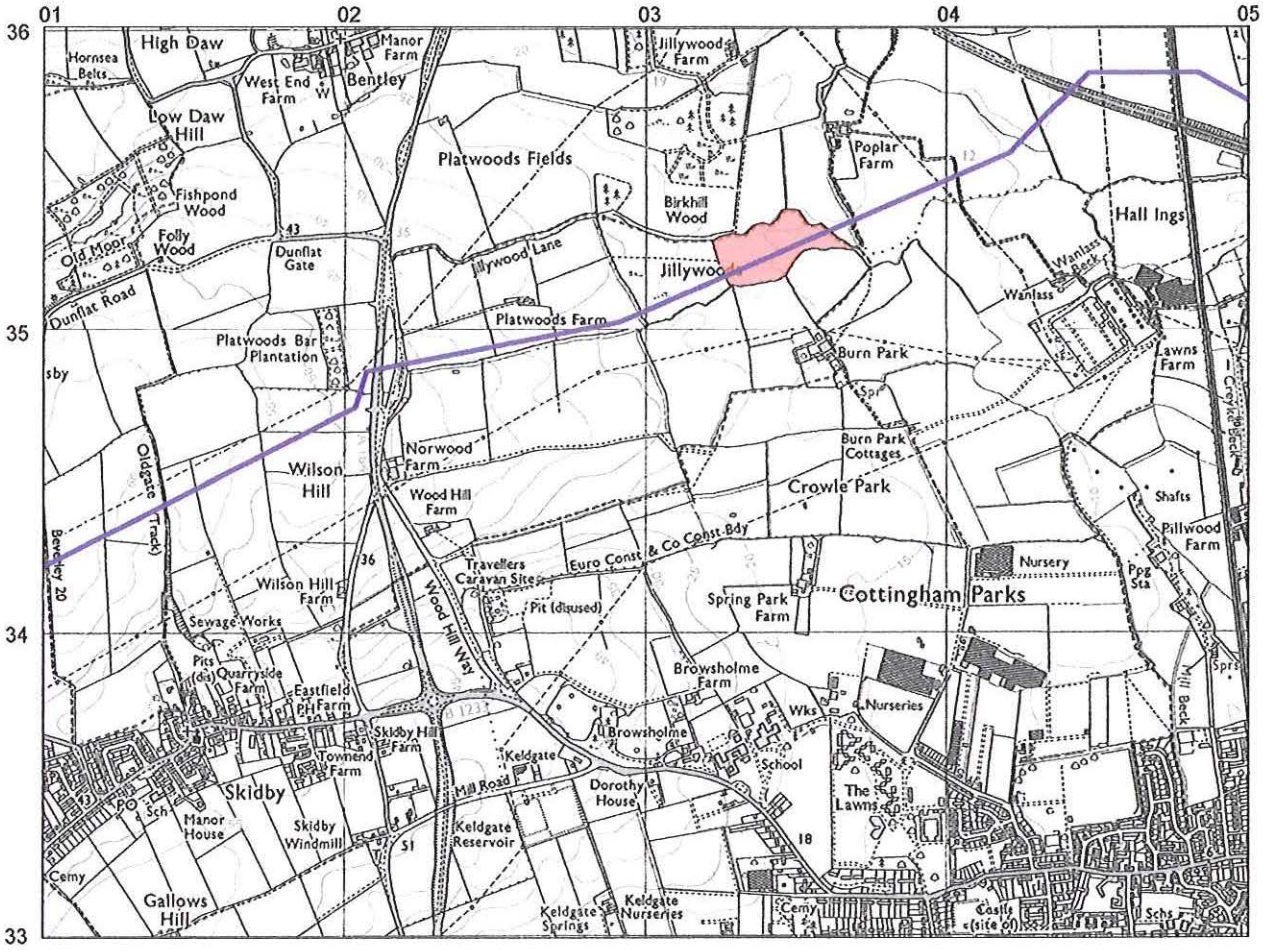

Figure 5. Field 43, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

A 100m length of the easement strip was metal detected in this field. A number of bronze and other metal objects were recovered during the survey. The following results also include the bronze axe found during fieldwalking, which is without doubt a component of the same group of artefacts (see Figure 6, page 32, for axe distribution plot).

All the bronze axes were located in close proximity to each other, from within a 15m^2 area. An 'L' shaped trench (Trench 6, Field 43) was placed over this area in order to investigate the survival of any below ground features within which the artefacts may have been deposited. Upon excavation of the trench no archaeological features were identified. However the natural stratigraphy observed in section suggested that they may have been deposited in an area of former open water or waterlogged ground (see trial trenching results for Trench 6, Field 43, page 73). If this was the case then the axes may have been deposited as a votive offering rather than a smithy's hoard deposit (see Discussion, page 100).

5.2.1.1 *Artefact Catalogue*

Artefact	Description	Date
Object, Axe	Type: Southeastern Double ribbed moulded collar, flashing around lip filed down flat; single internal ribs down the front and back faces of socket. Loop springs from the lower moulding of the collar. Body is square in section with marked chamfers down the body angles, boldly expanded cutting edge. Low casting seams down each side face, one is off-centre.	Late Bronze Age
Object, Axe	Type: Everthorpe Squarish cutting edge with intact cast flashing that continues up each side to the socket. A piece is broken from socket at one corner, and other patches of recent damage are evident.	Late Bronze Age
Object, Axe	Type: Yorkshire A large piece is broken from the socket at one side, one corner and most of the cutting edge are badly abraded.	Late Bronze Age
Object, Axe	Type: Southeastern, Varient Isle of Harty Splayed cutting edge. Irregular socket rim. Some flashing remains down each side but shows signs of wear. Loop indicates an alignment discrepancy in the two pieces of the mould:	Late Bronze Age
Object, Axe	Type: Yorkshire Sharp, slightly splayed cutting edge. Flashing ridges down each side, with short transverse runs caused by cracks in the mould.	Late Bronze Age
Object, Axe	Type: Meldreth, Varient Westow Heavy rounded rim 31 mm external diameter, squarish socket 20 x 18 mm internally. Deep double collar, the blade has angle facets down to a splayed cutting edge. The loop springing from the middle moulding and lower edge of the collar has been broken off and a large piece of one face is missing as a result of a recent crushing impact.	Late Bronze Age
Object, bracelet	Bar Bracelet fragment. Solid lozenge-sectioned bar with expanded terminal 8 x 9 mm. Straight profile for 20 mm from terminal, then curving.	?Late Bronze Age
Object, Flanged rim?	Deep collar-like flange, depth 19 mm; flat lip with step to lower level, closely spaced comb lines on the exterior, a narrow zone of lines inside lip, three roughly tooled rows under. Orange-brown colour, fine grain texture, angular fractures. Very hard and high in density. Metal?	uncertain
Object, Penny	Queen Victoria, 1863. Smooth dark green patina. Some scratches and pitting, rough and abraded around the rim.	1863

N.B. see Appendix 5, page 154, for fuller details of the metal artefacts.

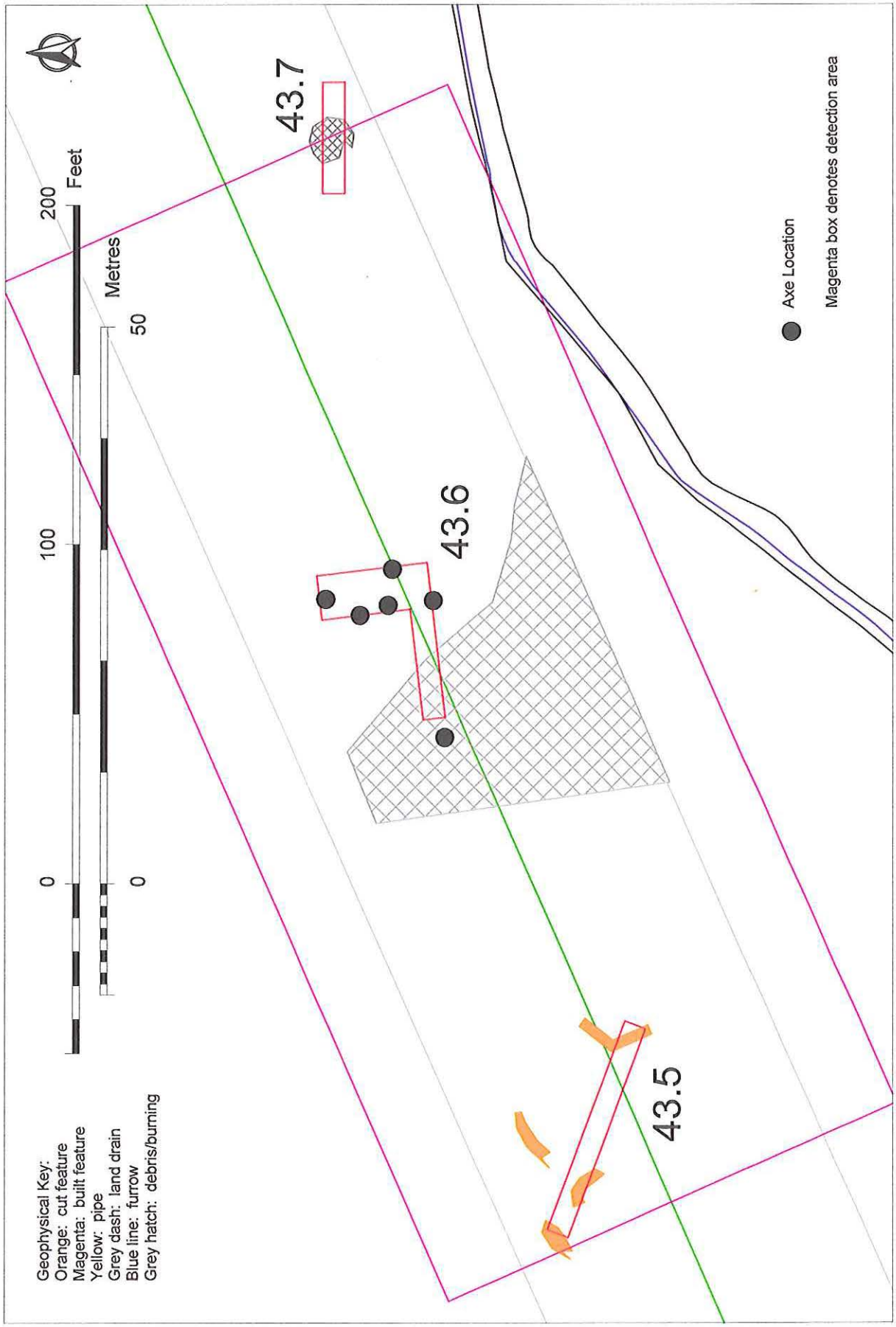

Figure 6. Field 43, Axe distribution in relation to trenches 5, 6 and 7. Scale 1:500

5.3 *Trial Trenching*

5.3.1 *Field 14, Howe Hill. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/11*

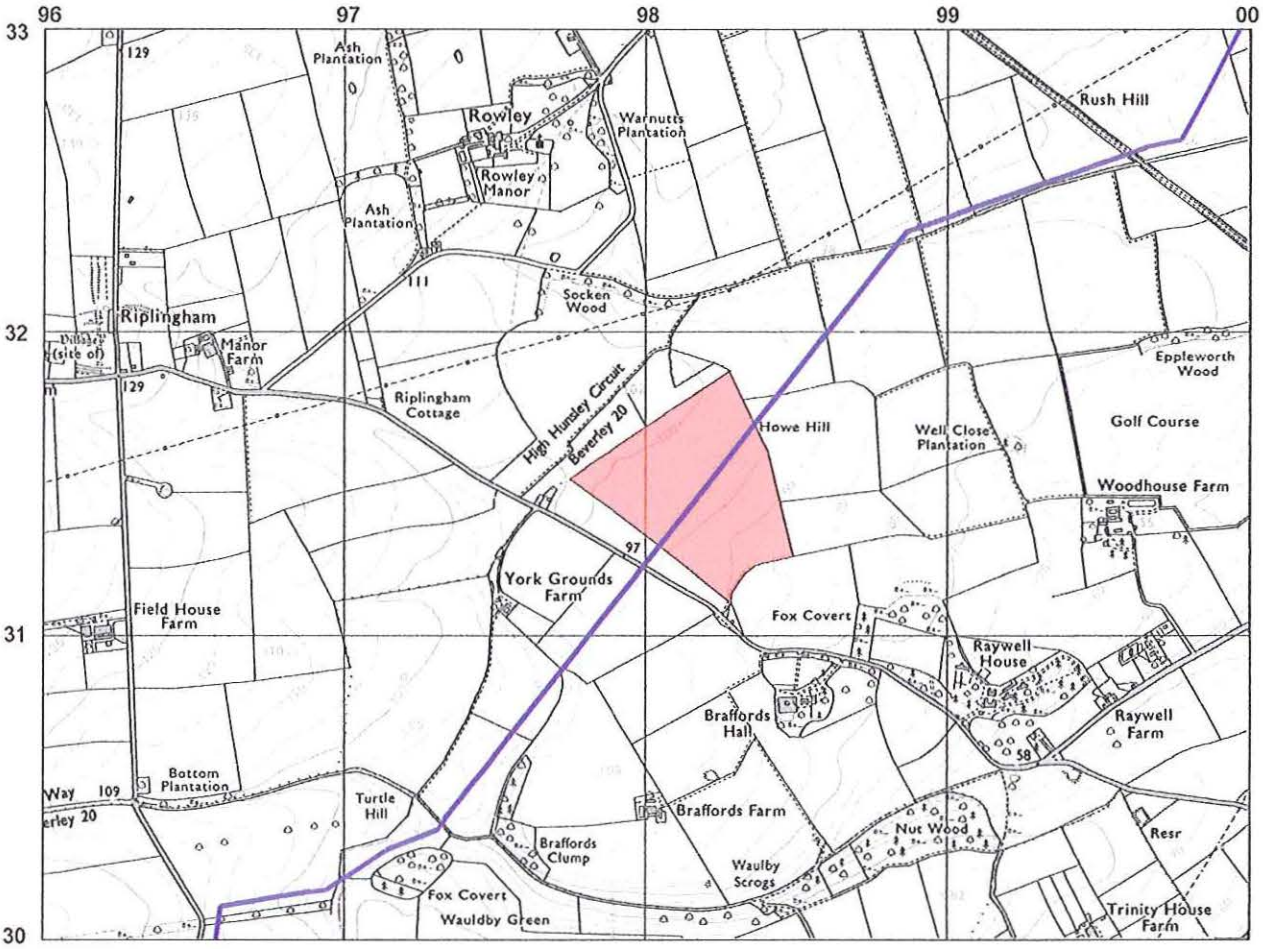

Figure 7. Field 14, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

A total of twelve trenches were excavated in field 14 (see Figure 12, page 41 for trench locations).

5.3.1.1 *Trench 1 (14.1)*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. No archaeological features were identified. The natural, [1002], was of chalk which contained patches of firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with fairly frequent pieces of flint and chalk. This was overlain by 0.10m of subsoil [1001], which was composed of moderate, mid to dark greyish brown clay silt with approximately 5% flint and chalk pieces and charcoal flecks. The topsoil [1000] was 0.30m thick and comprised a soft, mid to dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt with approximately 5% coarse components including frequent flint and chalk flecks, as well as occasional charcoal.

5.3.1.2 *Trench 2 (14.2) see Figure 13, page 42*

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural and a number of potential features were identified, though all but one proved to be of

geological origin. The natural, [2004], comprised a mid brown clay silt, which contained abundant chalk pieces. Into this was cut feature [2001], which originally appeared to be a ditch terminus extending beyond the northern edge of the trench. This proved to be a sub-circular pit measuring 0.90m by 1m and 0.40m in depth. It was characterised by steep, concave sides and a concave base (see Figure 8, below). The primary fill of the pit, fill [2006], was made up of soft, dark reddish brown silty clay with moderate, small fragments of chalk and flint as well as rare charcoal fragments. This deposit was 0.10m thick and a sample was taken of traces of burnt material identified towards the sides and base of the pit. No dating evidence was retrieved from this fill. The upper fill of the pit, fill [2002], was 0.30m thick and comprised a soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional to moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular chalk and flints. Again, no dating material was retrieved from this deposit. The subsoil [2005] was 0.30m thick and was made up of firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate, angular flint fragments. The topsoil [2003] was 0.30m thick and comprised a soft, dark brown clayey silt with moderate angular flint fragments and sub-rounded chalk fragments.

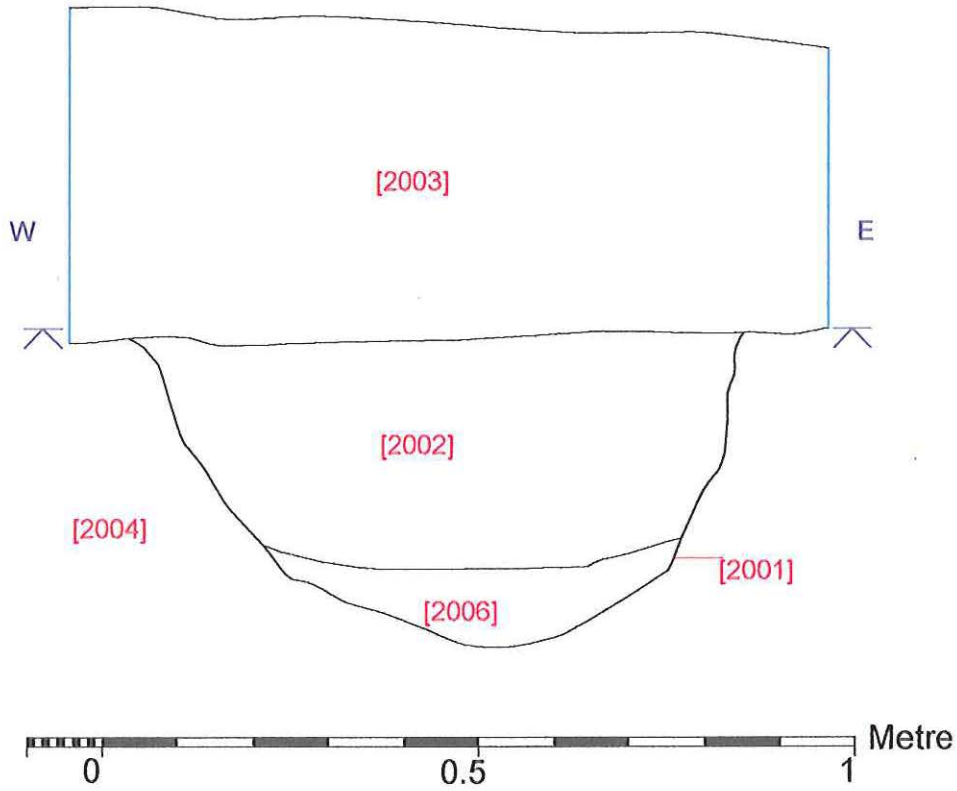

Figure 8. Field 14, Cut [2001], Section. Scale 1:10

5.3.1.3 *Trench 3 (14.3) see Figure 14, page 43*

Trench 3 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural and a number of archaeological features were identified. These were cut into weakly cemented whitish yellow natural chalk, [3006], with flint nodule inclusions. A linear feature [3004] ran across the width of the trench on a north-south alignment and measured 2.50m in width. A 1m wide section was excavated across the feature to a total depth of 0.90m. The eastern side of the feature was characterised by a slight step, while the western side was steep and slightly concave. Towards the western side of the base was a slight step, but in profile it was generally flat. This feature had been recognised by geophysical surveying and it may represent a field boundary or the drainage ditch of a trackway. The fill [3001] of this ditch comprised a friable, mid reddish brown clayey silt with moderate, angular and sub-angular flints, chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. A small number of pottery sherds were recovered from fill [3001], but were too small and weathered for identification.

A holloway or trackway, [3005], was identified running to the west of ditch [3004]. This feature had also been located through geophysical survey and was linear in plan on a north-south alignment. A 1m wide section was excavated across the feature. The cut measured 6.50m in width, with a maximum depth of 0.45m. The sides were shallow and concave with a concave base (see Figure 9, below). This trackway was filled with [3002], a friable, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent fragments of sub-angular chalk concentrated towards the base of the deposit. In plan, there was no discernible difference between this fill and that of the adjacent ditch [3001]. No artefacts were retrieved from this feature.

No subsoil horizon was identified in this trench. The topsoil, [3000], was 0.40m thick and comprised a plastic, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flints, frequent chalk fragments and occasional small unidentifiable ceramic building material (CBM[7]) fragments.

What was all the feature labelled 3003 on fig 14? and what data was the CBM?

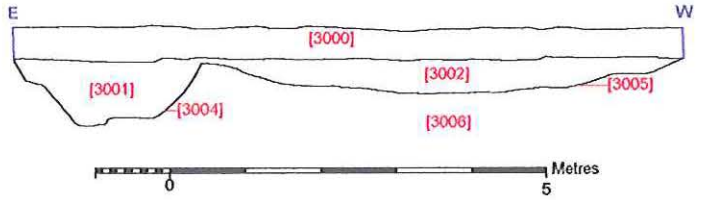

Figure 9. Field 14, Cuts [3004] and [3005], Section. Scale 1:100

[7] see Glossary, page 118

5.3.1.4 *Trench 4 (14.4) see Figure 15, page 44*

Trench 4 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. Two features were identified and excavated. These were cut into the natural [4007], which comprised a compact, light yellowish white chalk. A section was excavated through a ditch [4004], which measured 1.80m in width and ran across the width of the trench on an east west alignment. This feature was characterised by moderate, concave sides with a concave base, and was 0.60m deep (see Figure 10, below). The ditch fill, [4003], comprised stiff, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional to moderate chalk, flints and pea gravel inclusions. Pottery and animal bone were retrieved from the fill of this feature, which may represent a boundary ditch. The pottery and bone were too eroded to identify precisely.

An irregular feature, cut [4006], measuring 0.60m wide by 0.26m deep was half sectioned. This was found to have steep, concave sides with a concave base and was filled by firm, yellowish brown sandy silt, fill [4005]. The irregularity and lack of archaeological components within this feature suggest that it was likely to be of biological/geological origin.

Overlying these features was a thin band of subsoil, [4002], 0.04m thick. This was made up of compact, mid to light yellowish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments. The topsoil [4001] was 0.36m thick. This deposit comprised loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments and pea gravel.

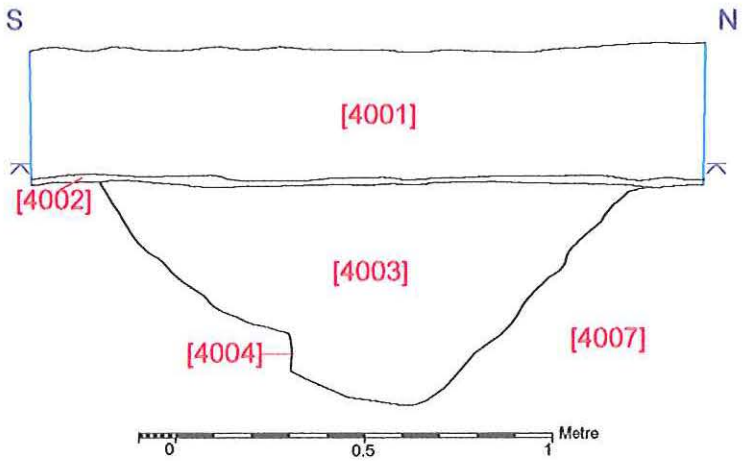

Figure 10. Field 14, Cut [4004], Section. Scale 1:20.

5.3.1.5 *Trench 5 (14.5) see Figure 16, page 45*

Trench 5 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. A number of archaeological features were identified. The archaeological features were cut into natural [5011], which varied from hard, mid yellowish white chalk to mid, orange-brown silty clay.

An oval pit [5004] was half sectioned against the southernmost baulk of the trench. This feature was 0.95m wide, 0.32m deep and was characterised by moderate, concave sides and a flat base. The primary fill [5003] of this pit produced a number of small sherds of late Bronze Age pottery. The deposit was 0.20m in depth and comprised compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with flint, pebble and charcoal inclusions. The upper fill [5002], 0.12m in depth, was made up of compact, mid brownish yellow silty clay with flint, charcoal and stone inclusions. This deposit produced no finds.

A second pit, cut [5006], was located next to pit [5004]. This was oval in plan, measuring 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep. This feature was half sectioned against the southern most edge of the trench and had steep, straight sides and a concave base. Due to the similarity of the fills, it was not possible to establish a relationship between the two features. The fill [5005] of this second pit comprised plastic, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate flints, occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks. This fill produced late Bronze Age pottery and two broken flint blades.

A third pit [5010] was excavated in Trench 5. This was irregular in plan, measuring 1.32m wide, and 0.41m deep. The shape of this feature was characterised by moderate, concave sides and a concave base. The fill [5009] was made up of firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to large flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were retrieved from the fill of this pit.

A linear feature, [5008], was identified and excavated. This measured 0.72m wide and 0.12m deep. This was on a north-south alignment with shallow, concave sides and an irregular base. Firm, mid reddish brown silty sand [5007] filled this feature, which also contained moderate flint pieces and occasional small pebbles. One piece of fragmentary late Bronze Age pottery was pressed into the side of this feature. The irregular form of the feature suggests that it may have been geological in origin.

No subsoil horizon was apparent in this trench. The features were overlain by topsoil [5000], which was 0.50m thick, and comprised loose, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate flint fragments and occasional chalk fragments.

5.3.1.6 *Trench 6 (14.6)*

Trench 6 measured 20m by 2m. The entire trench was machined and then hand cleaned down to natural [6002], comprising firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with patches of cleaner chalk. Manganese flecks and occasional pieces of flint were also present in the natural. No features were identified after cleaning. Overlying the natural was 0.30m of subsoil [6001], made up of

moderate to firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% coarse components including chalk and charcoal flecks. The topsoil [6000] was 0.20m thick and comprised soft, mid greyish brown slightly silty clay with 5 to 10% coarse components including frequent flint, occasional chalk flecks and charcoal flecks.

5.3.1.7 Trench 7(14.7)

Trench 7 measured 20m by 2m. The trench was machined and hand cleaned down to variable natural deposits [7002], comprising clean patches of chalk and red brown silty clay with flints and chalk pieces. With the exception of a number of modern plough scars, which may be represented in the geophysical survey, no archaeological features were identified in this trench. The subsoil [7001] consisted of a 0.20m thick layer of mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% inclusions, namely occasional flints and fairly frequent chalk pieces and flecks. The topsoil [7000] was 0.20m thick and was composed of soft, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% coarse components including flints, chalk pieces and rare charcoal flecks.

5.3.1.8 Trench 8 (14.8)

Trench 8 measured 10m x 4m. The trench was hand cleaned down to natural [8002], which comprised dark yellowish brown silty clay with very rare small flints and stones. All the features investigated in this trench proved to be the result of either animal action or variations in the natural [8002]. The subsoil [8001] was 0.04m thick and was made up of friable, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. The topsoil [8000] was 0.30m thick and comprised mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint and occasional chalk inclusions.

5.3.1.9 Trench 9 (14.9) *see Figure 17, page 46*

Trench 9 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. Two linear features turned out to be archaeological upon excavation. The features investigated in this trench were cut into hard, yellowish white chalk rubble natural [9006]. A linear ditch [9002] measuring 3m in length and 0.80m wide on a north-south alignment was investigated. The northern terminus of this feature was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.60 m. The shape of this ditch was characterised by sharp, vertical sides to the west and rounded, sloping sides to the east, with a flattish base (see Figure 11, below). The single fill, [9003], was made up of loose, mid orange-brown sandy silt with rare flint fragments and pebbles. Unfortunately no finds were retrieved from this deposit.

A possible ditch [9004], measuring 1m in width, was identified running on an east-west alignment across the width of the trench. Excavation showed this feature to be linear in plan with sloping, rounded sides and a flattish base. The ditch fill [9005] was 0.20m thick and comprised loose, mid orange-brown sandy silt with rare coarse components including flint fragments and pebbles. This fill produced no dating evidence. No subsoil horizon was evident in this trench. The overlying topsoil [9001] was 0.50m in depth and comprised loose,

mid brown silty sand with approximately frequent chalk and flint fragments and occasional small pebbles. A broken flint blade was recovered from the topsoil.

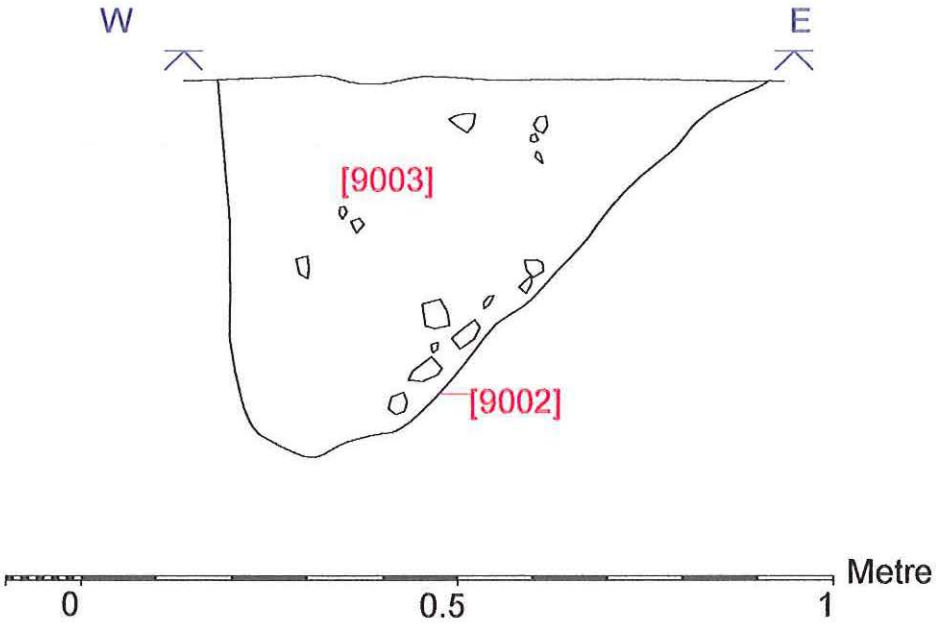

Figure 11. Field 14, Cut [9002], Section. Scale 1:10.

5.3.1.10 *Trench 10 (14.10)*

Trench 10 measured 20m x 2m. The trench was machined and hand cleaned down to natural [10002], which consisted of chalk patches and mid reddish brown silty clay with flints and chalk. The subsoil [10001] was 0.10m thick and made up of firm, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% small chalk flecks and granules, flint and charcoal. The topsoil [10000] was 0.20m thick and comprised a soft, mid to dark greyish brown slightly clay silt. Occasional chalk granules and flints made up about 5% of the ploughsoil.

5.3.1.11 *Trench 11 (14.11)*

Trench 11 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and hand cleaned down to sticky, light to mid orange-brown clay natural [11002]. Ridge and furrow features were identified in the vicinity of this trench through geophysical survey, but no archaeological features were uncovered. Overlying the natural was a 0.05 to 0.10m thick layer of subsoil [11001], which consisted of mid to light brown sticky clay with a high proportion of flint and some chalk fragments. The topsoil [11000] was 0.40m thick and comprised friable, mid brown clayey silt with frequent flint fragments.

5.3.1.12 *Trench 12 (14.12)* *see Figure 18, page 47*

Trench 12 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, a hard, mid yellowish white chalk rubble [12009]. A linear feature [12004] was identified on a north-south alignment across the width of the trench. Excavation showed this to be 0.48m wide and 0.40m deep. This feature was characterised by moderate, concave sides and a concave base. The fill [12003] was made up of firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments. No finds were retrieved from the fill, and it is possible that this feature represents a natural fissure in the chalk.

A second linear feature [12006] was excavated in Trench 12. This ran across the width of the trench on a north south alignment and measured 0.50m wide and 0.35m deep. The edges were shallow and concave. The base of this feature was characterised by a number of undulations, which may suggest the presence of postholes. The fill [12005] of this gully comprised firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions. A single sherd of eroded Romano-British pottery was retrieved from this fill.

A third linear feature [12008] was identified in Trench 12. This was 0.57m wide, 0.33m in depth and ran across the width of the trench on a north-south alignment. The feature was characterised by shallow, concave sides and a concave base. No pottery was retrieved from the fill [12007], which was made up of firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint fragments.

The overlying subsoil [12002] measured 0.20m in thickness and was made up of plastic, light to mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk fragments. The topsoil [12001] was 0.34m thick and comprised loose, mid to dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional to moderate flints and chalk fragments.

5.3.1.13 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 14*

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
5005	Flint	1 unmodified broken flint blade made on opaque, bluish grey flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
5005	Flint	1 burnt unmodified broken flint blade. The natural colour of the flint was heavily stained by a dark, grey smokey patina, which may have resulted from the effects of burning.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
9000	Flint	1 broken retouched blade made on brownish grey flint, which exhibited a white patina or a secondary cortex.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
3001	Pottery	Two small sherds and 3 crumbs. Weathered and eroded buff fabric and dark grey.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
4003	Pottery	Rough sherd, weathered and eroded surface. Compact brick red, grey core, angular sand temper.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
5003	Pottery	Three small sherds, 11 flakes and 7 crumbs. Layered grey fabric and one sherd of buff fabric. Angular flint temper, mostly grey-white Wold flint, scarce coloured till flints >5 mm.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
5005	Pottery	Small sherd and 6 flakes and crumbs. Weathered and eroded wall sherd. Hard dark grey, buff exterior, much angular Wold flint temper >5 mm. Flakey dark grey fabric, angular Wold flint temper.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
5007	Pottery	Sherd, flat surface of base. Layered grey, compacted dark grey exterior with whipping marks, buff interior. Fine sand, angular flint and stone (dolerite) temper >6 mm.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
12005	Pottery	Sherd, weathered and eroded. Hard, harsh, grey sandy fabric, some voids. Wall thickness 6 mm.	?Romano-British

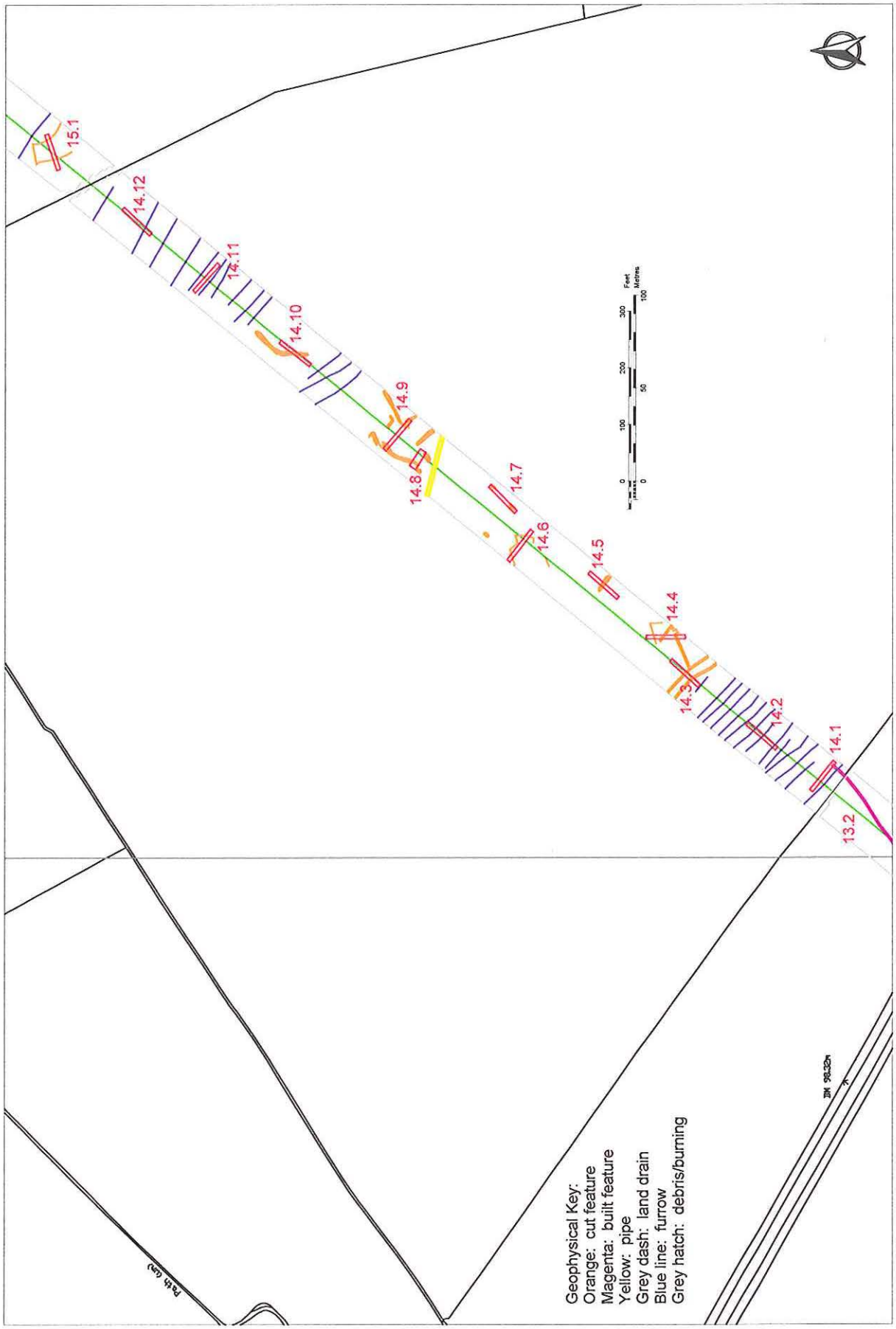

Figure 12. Field 14, Trench Locations. Scale 1:3,000

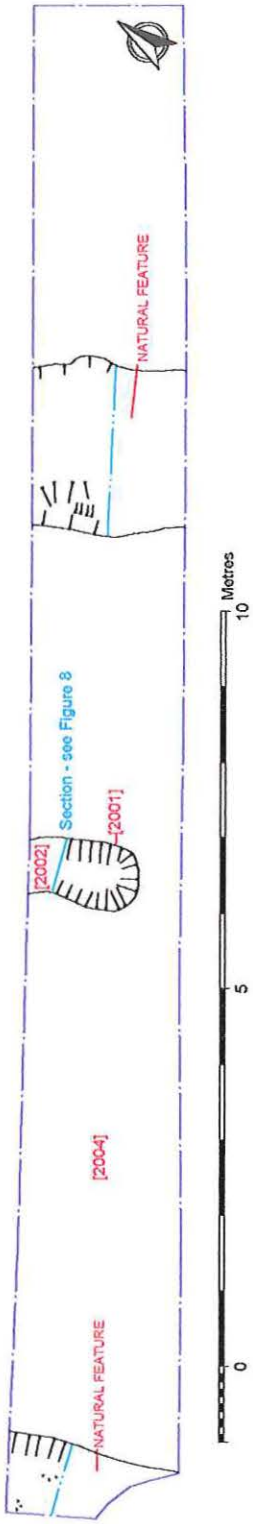

Figure 13. Field 14, Trench 2, Plan. Scale 1:100

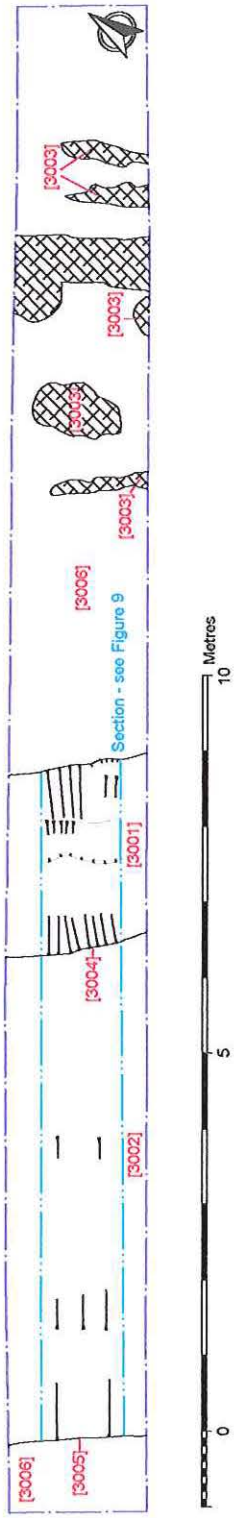

Figure 14. Field 14, Trench 3, Plan. Scale 1:100

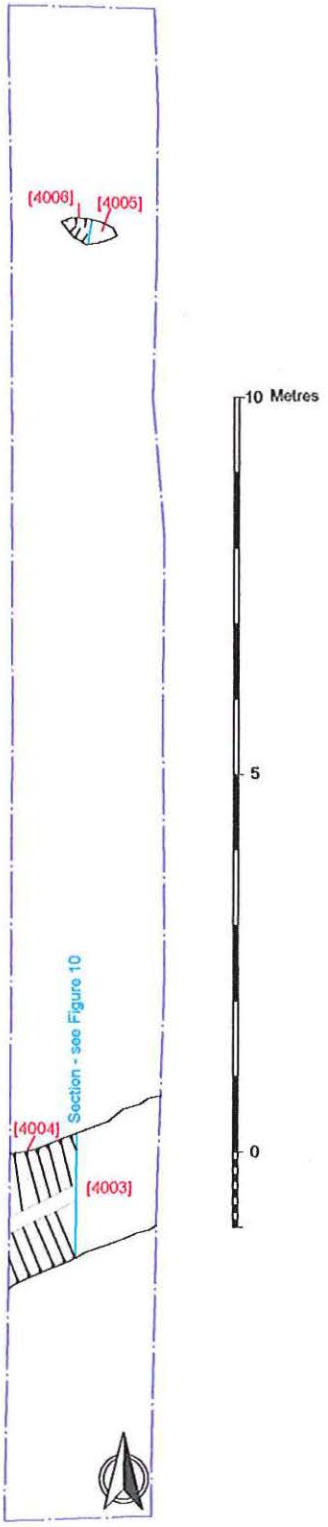

Figure 15. Field 14, Trench 4, Plan. Scale 1:100

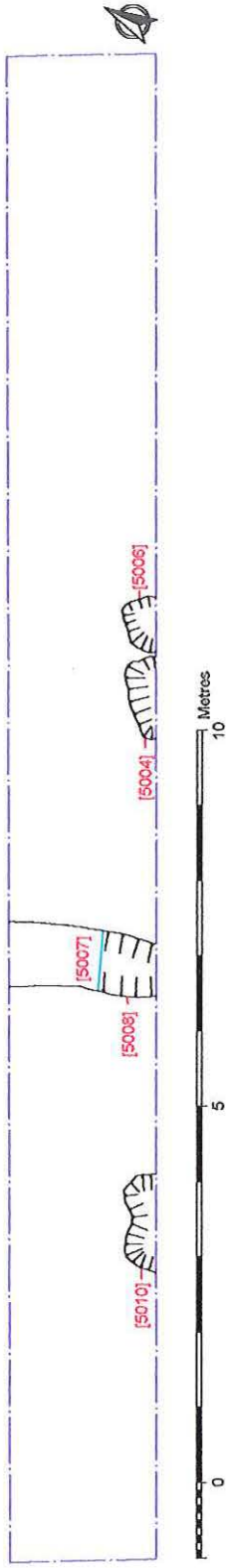

Figure 16. Field 14, Trench 5, Plan. Scale 1:100

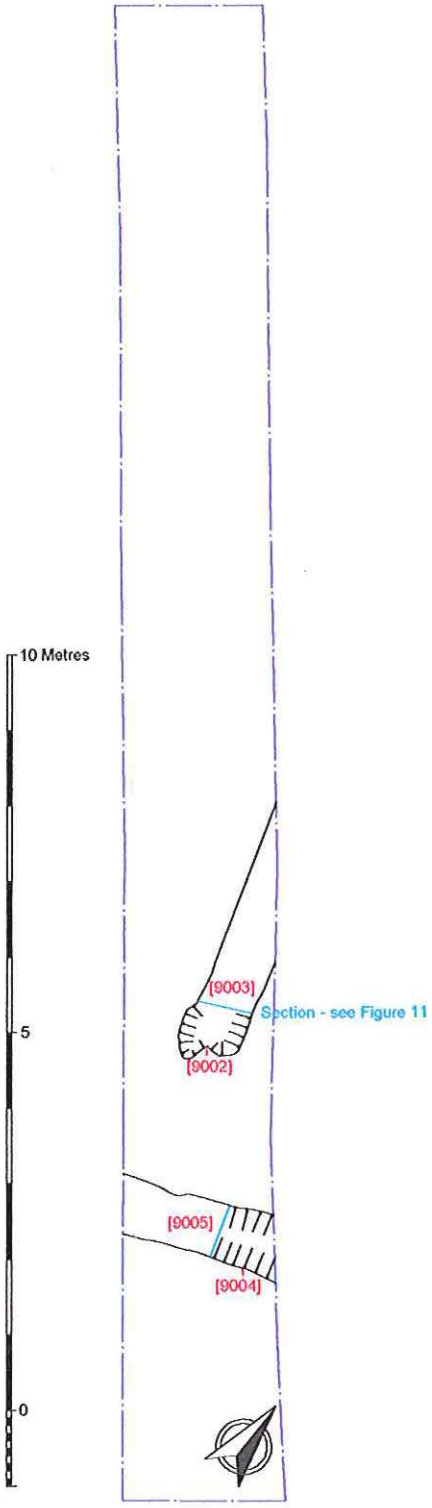

Figure 17. Field 14, Trench 9, Plan. Scale 1:100

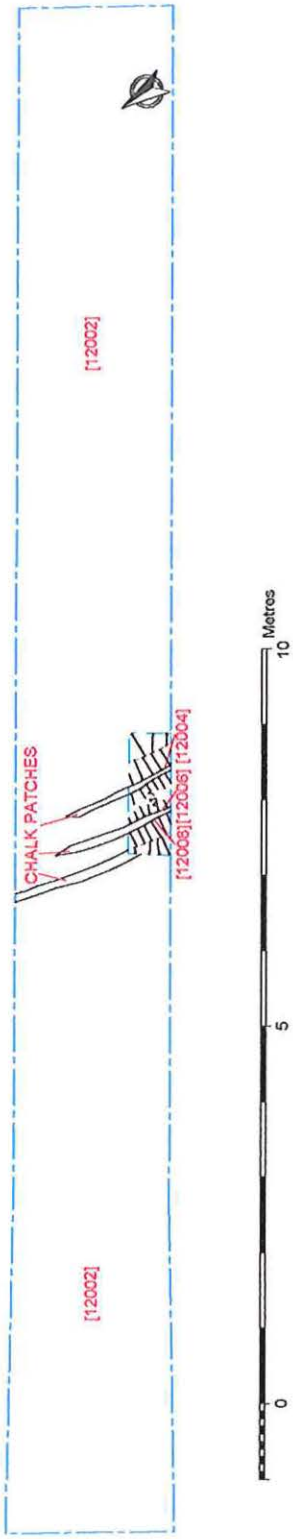

Figure 18. Field 14, Trench 12, Plan. Scale 1:100

5.3.2 *Field 15, Howe Hill. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/11.*

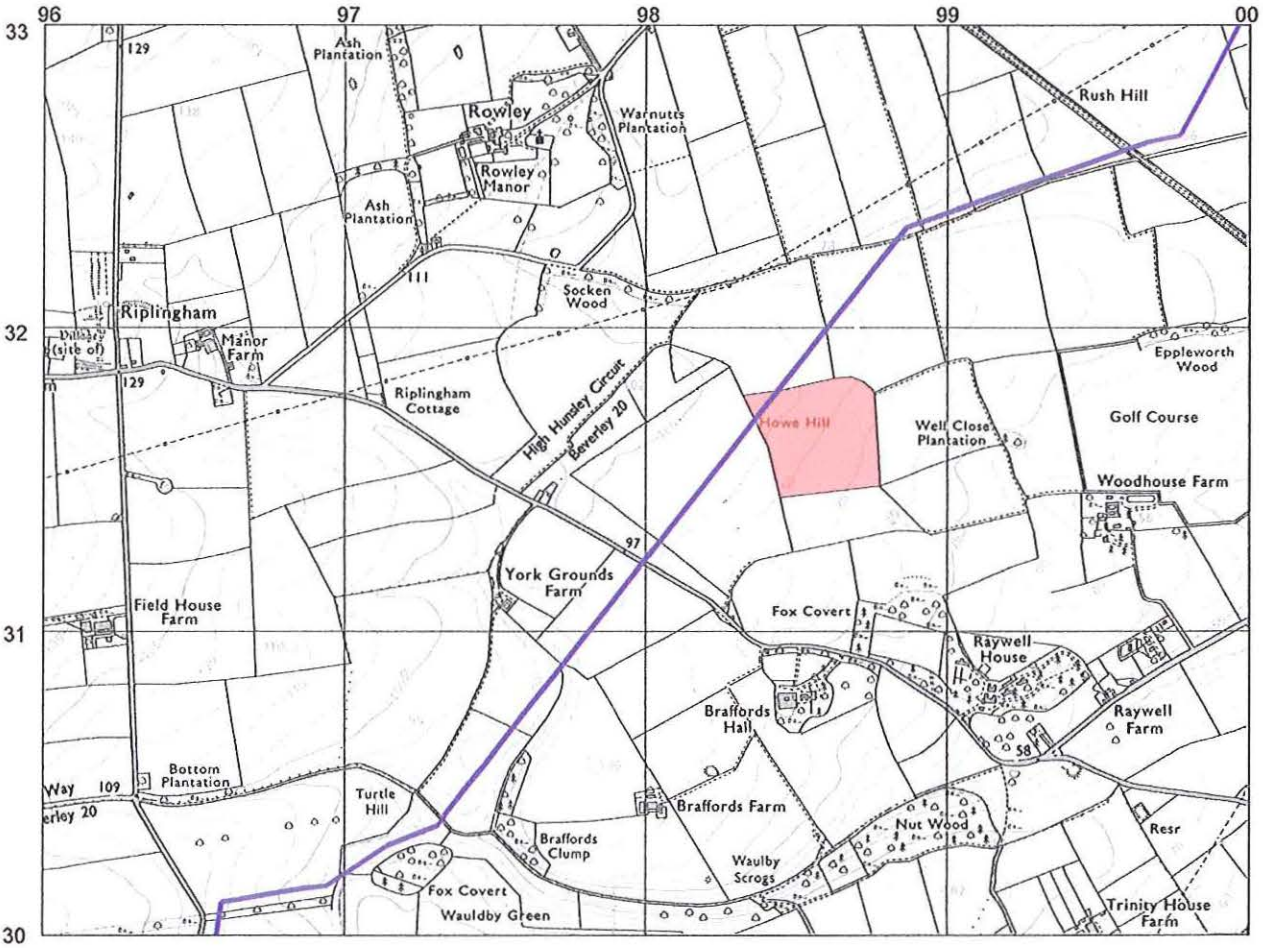

Figure 19. Field 15, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

A total of two trenches were excavated in this field (see Figure 21, page 50 for trench locations).

5.3.2.1 *Trench 1 (15.1)*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. The natural, [1003], comprised compact mid yellowish red silty clay with occasional flint and moderate chalk fragments. The natural was overlain by subsoil [1002]: a 0.05m thick layer of light to mid orange brown silty clay. This in turn was overlain by a layer of 0.34m thick topsoil comprising loose dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments, context [1001].

5.3.2.2 *Trench 2 (15.2) see Figure 22, page 51*

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, [2005], a compact mid yellowish red silty clay with occasional flint and moderate chalk fragments. A linear feature was revealed cut into the natural, cut [2004]. This was 1m wide and 0.3m deep with shallow concave sides and a concave base, and was interpreted as a shallow linear ditch (see Figure 20, below). This ditch was filled by [2003], a soft mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments. Deposit [2003] was cut

by a narrow linear feature, which was on the same alignment and also appeared to be a ditch. The cut of this feature [2000] was 0.76m wide and 0.23m deep, with moderate concave sides and a concave base (see Figure 20, below). It was filled by [2001]: a soft, light pinkish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk and flint fragments. This fill also contained some charcoal fragments. The fills of these two ditches were sampled for dating and environmental evidence. Overlying these features was a 0.30m thick layer of loose dark greyish brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional chalk and flint fragments, context [2002].

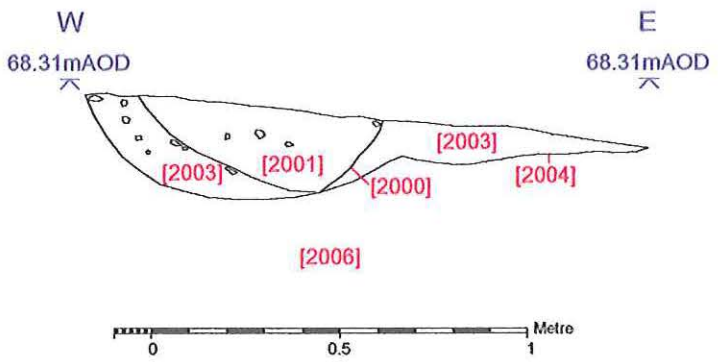

Figure 20. Field 15, Cuts [2000] and [2004], section. Scale 1:20

5.3.2.3 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 15*

No artefacts were recovered

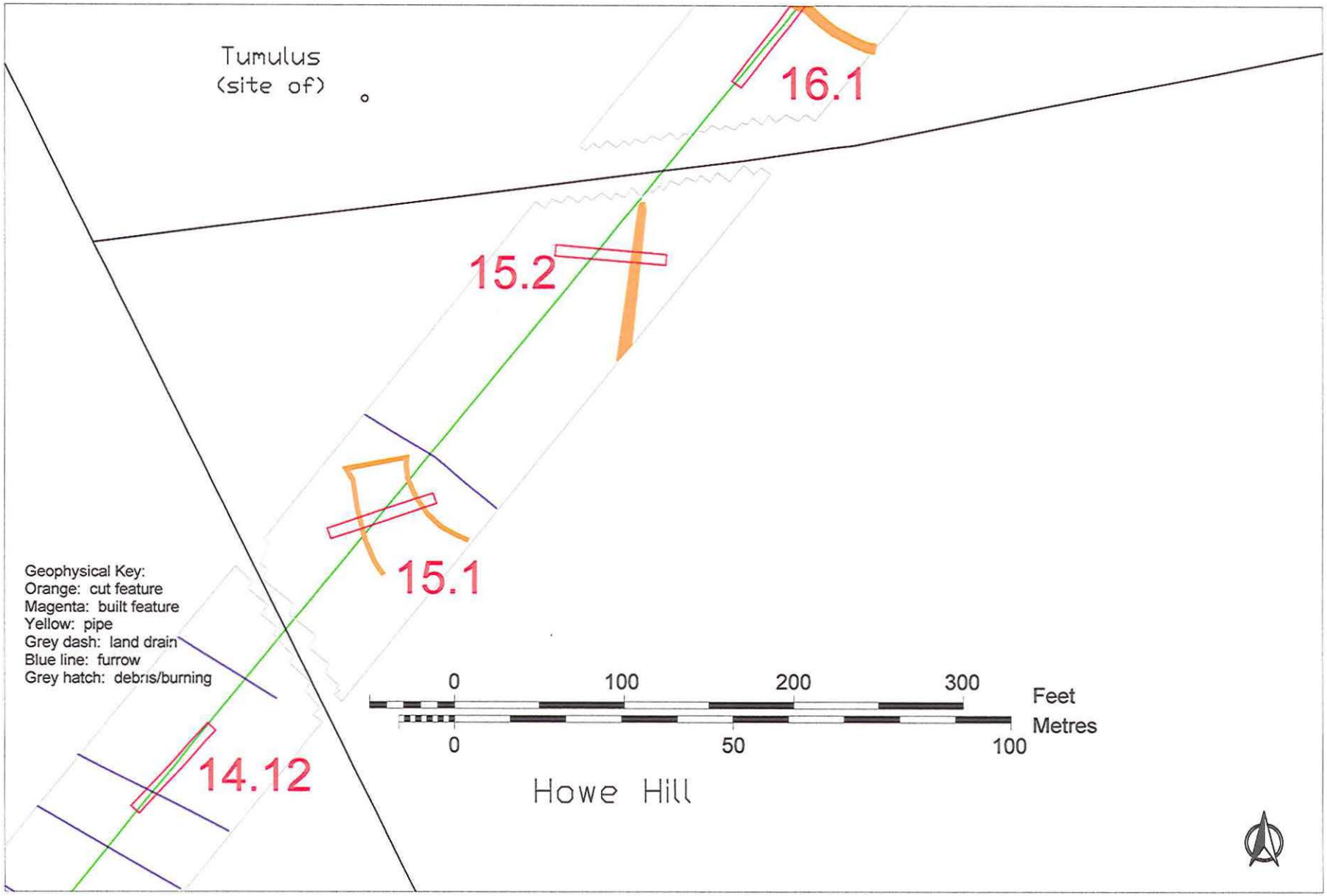

Figure 21. Field 15, Trench Locations. Scale 1:1,000

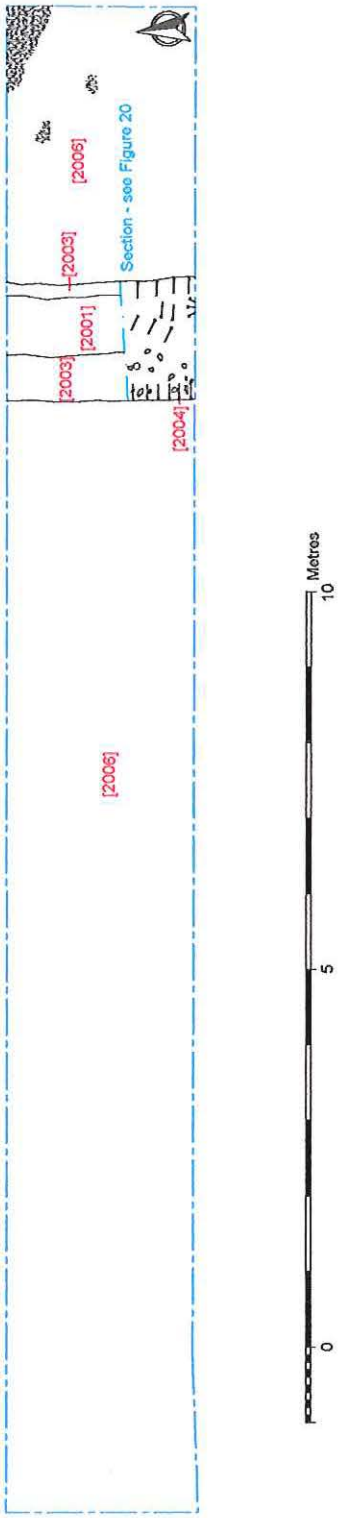

Figure 22. Field 15, Trench 2, Plan. Scale 1:100

5.3.3 *Field 16, Howe Hill. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/11.*

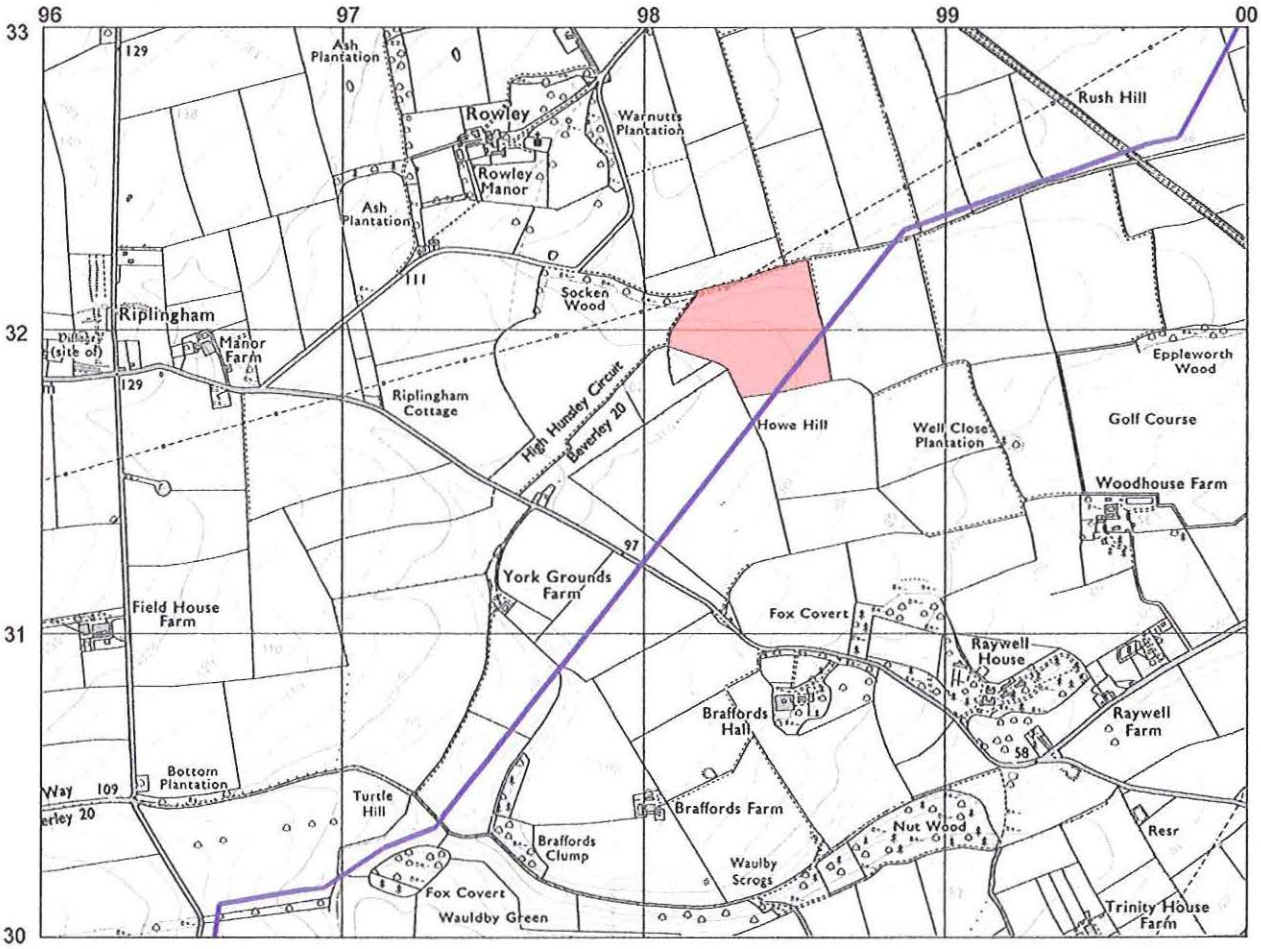

Figure 23. Field 16, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

A total of five trenches were excavated in this field (see Figure 26, page 56 for trench locations).

5.3.3.1 *Trench 1 (16.1) see Figure 27, page 57*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and then cleaned by hand down to natural, [1005], a plastic, mid brownish red silty clay natural with moderate chalk and flint fragments. Two features, a small pit and a large ditch, were cut into the natural.

The cut of the small pit [1003] was oval in plan, 0.60m long, 0.50m wide and approximately 0.40m in depth with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The fill of this feature, [1002], was a firm light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal flecks. Deposit [1002] was cut by a furrow interface [1001], which was shallow and concave: 0.06m in depth and orientated on an east to west alignment at the north end of the trench. The furrow was filled by [1000], a compact mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate flint fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.

Cut into the natural at the western end of the trench was a large ditch [1008] with steep straight sides and a V-shaped base (see Figure 24, below). The ditch was 1m deep and 1.60m wide. Associated with this ditch were two deposits, [1010] and [1006], which ran parallel to

the southern edge of the ditch and have been interpreted as the remains of a bank. Deposit [1010] appeared to be the remains of excavated contemporary topsoil, which would have been removed during the initial cutting of the ditch, providing the primary material for the bank construction. It is also possible that this material would have been thrown up on the existing ground surface: the contemporary topsoil. However any distinction between the *in-situ* ground surface and the excavated topsoil could not be made. Deposit [1010] consisted of a compact mid reddish orange silty sand with occasional flint fragments, and was 0.20m-0.30m thick. Samples were taken from this context for environmental analysis and dating. Above [1010] lay a loose chalk and flint deposit [1006] (see Figure 25, below). This deposit comprised the up cast natural bedrock from the excavated ditch. Cut [1008] was filled by two different deposits: a primary fill [1011], which comprised a compact dark reddish brown silty clay with abundant chalk and flint fragments, and a secondary fill [1007], a friable dark brownish yellow sandy silt. Both deposits were approximately 0.50m in depth. Deposit [1011] probably represents the initial collapse of bank material into the ditch, which was then sealed by [1007] as the components of the ditch stabilised and gradually silted up over time. Thus context [1007] had a physical relationship with the northern extremities of context [1006]. At this location two modern metal artefacts were recovered from the interface between the two deposits. Furthermore to the east of the ditch, at the interface between the topsoil and natural, a flint flake was recovered. Overlaying the features within the trench was 0.30m thick layer of topsoil. The bank and ditch construction appeared to be aligned east-west across the field towards the remains of a tumulus.

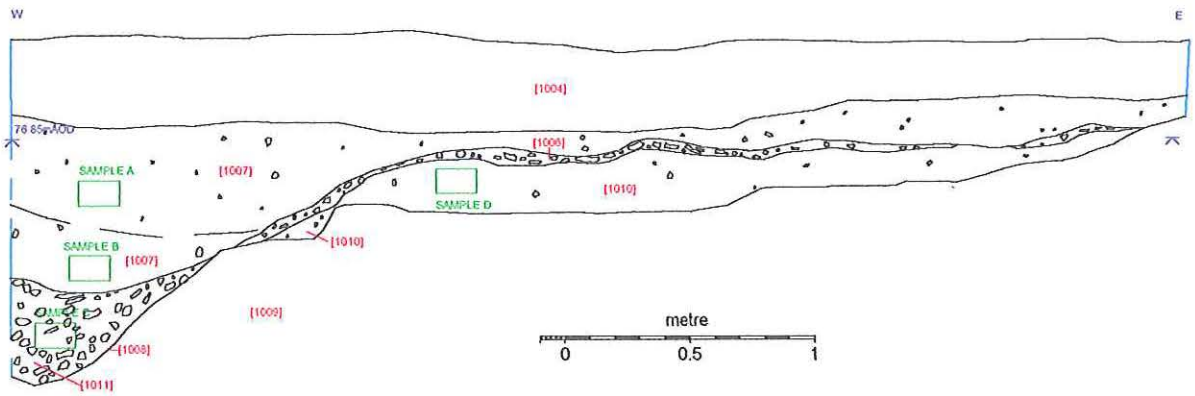

Figure 24. Field 16, Cut [1008], Section. Scale 1:30.

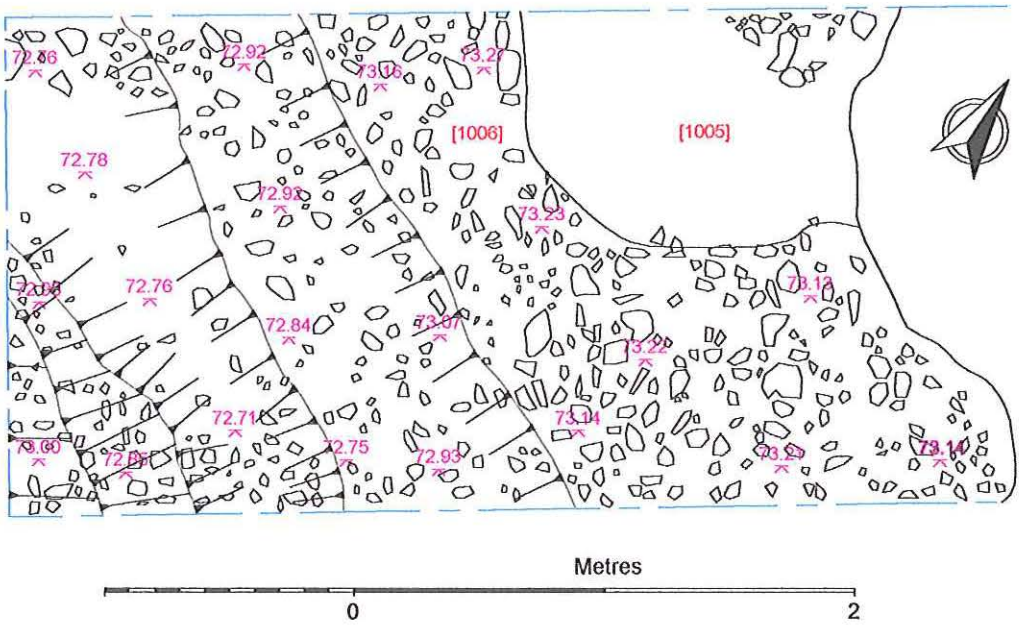

Figure 25. Field 16, Contexts [1005] and [1006], Plan. Scale 1:30.

5.3.3.2 *Trench 2 (16.2)*

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. After cleaning, a linear feature was identified at the eastern end of the trench. This was investigated and turned out to be an undulation in the natural [2002], which was a mixture of dark reddish brown silty clay and hard mid yellowish white chalk. The undulation was filled with a mixture of natural clay and subsoil. The subsoil consisted of a 0.10m thick layer of soft mid orange-brown sandy silt [2001]. This was covered by a 0.40m thick layer of loose mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil with moderate chalk and flint fragments, context [2000].

5.3.3.3 *Trench 3 (16.2)* *see Figure 28, page 58*

Trench 3 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and subsequently cleaned by hand down to natural, [3001]: a soft mid orange-brown silty clay natural with moderate chalk and flint fragments. After cleaning the exposed surface a linear feature was revealed cutting the natural, running across the trench from north to south. The cut, [3003], was 0.70m wide and 0.10m deep and concave in profile and was interpreted as a furrow. This feature was filled by [3002], a soft mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint fragments. Above this lay loose dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with moderate chalk fragments and frequent flint fragments, context [3000].

5.3.3.4 *Trench 4 (16.4)*

Trench 4 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and then cleaned by hand down to natural, [4002]: a firm light pinkish orange silty clay natural. Hand cleaning revealed ephemeral remains of a possible furrow: interface [4003] and fill [4001] (or more probably the remnants of subsoil lying in a natural undulation). The subsoil consisted of 0.13m thick layer of soft mid orange-grey clayey silt [4002]. Above this lay a 0.30m thick layer of soft mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil with occasional chalk and flint fragments, context [4000].

5.3.3.5 *Trench 5 (16.5)*

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. The natural consisted of a friable mid orange-brown sandy clay silt: context [5002]. Hand cleaning revealed the remains of modern plough scars, but no other features. Above the natural lay a 0.30m thick layer of plastic mid greyish brown silty clay topsoil with frequent flint fragments and moderate pebbles, context [5001].

5.3.3.6 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 16*

Key
Fe: Iron

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
1004	Flint	1 unmodified flake made on greyish black flint, which had large, rare inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
1006	Object, Fe	Rectangular buckle and iron pin	uncertain
1006	Object, Fe	Iron nail	uncertain

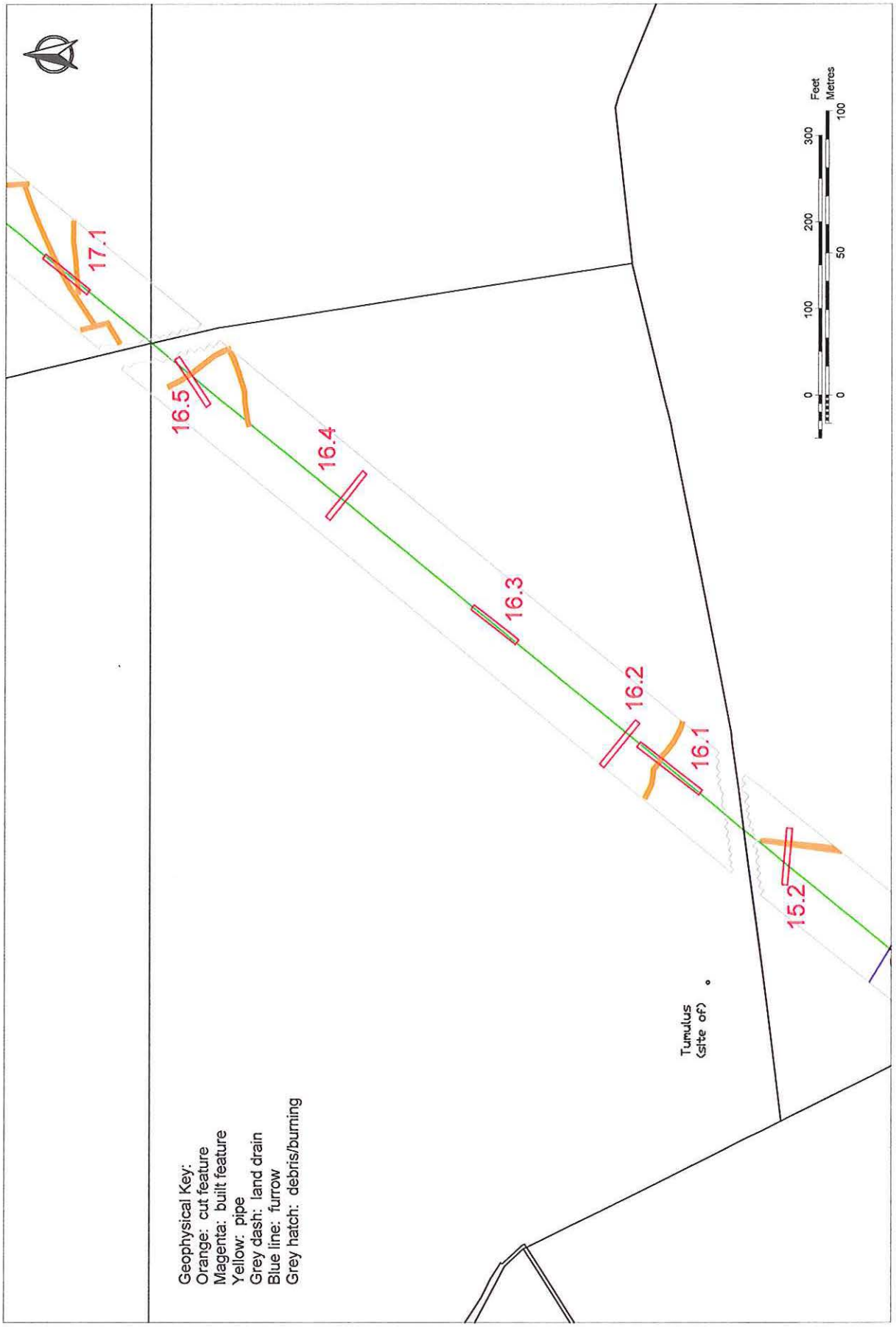

Figure 26. Field 16, Trench Locations. Scale 1:2,000

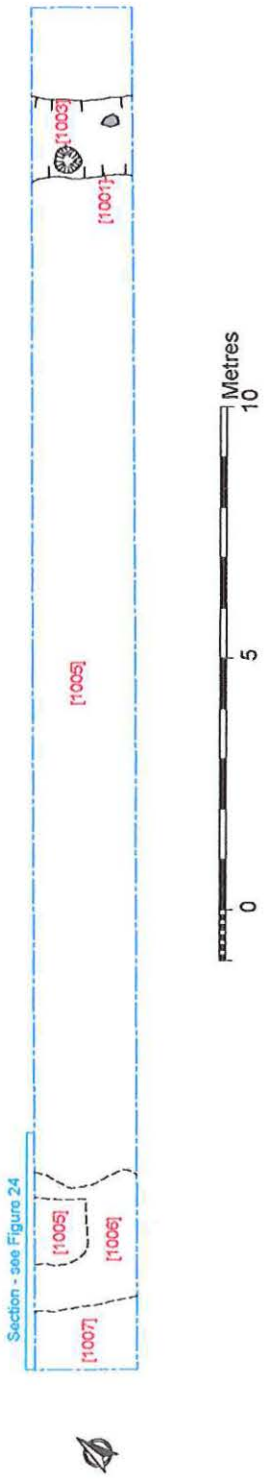

Figure 27. Field 16, Trench 1 Plan. Scale 1:150

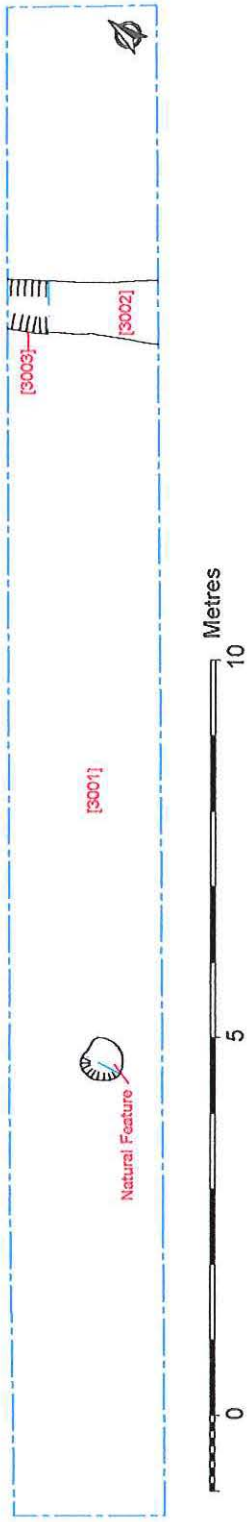

Figure 28. Field 16, Trench 3, Plan. Scale 1:100.

5.3.4 *Field 17, Howe Hill. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/12.*

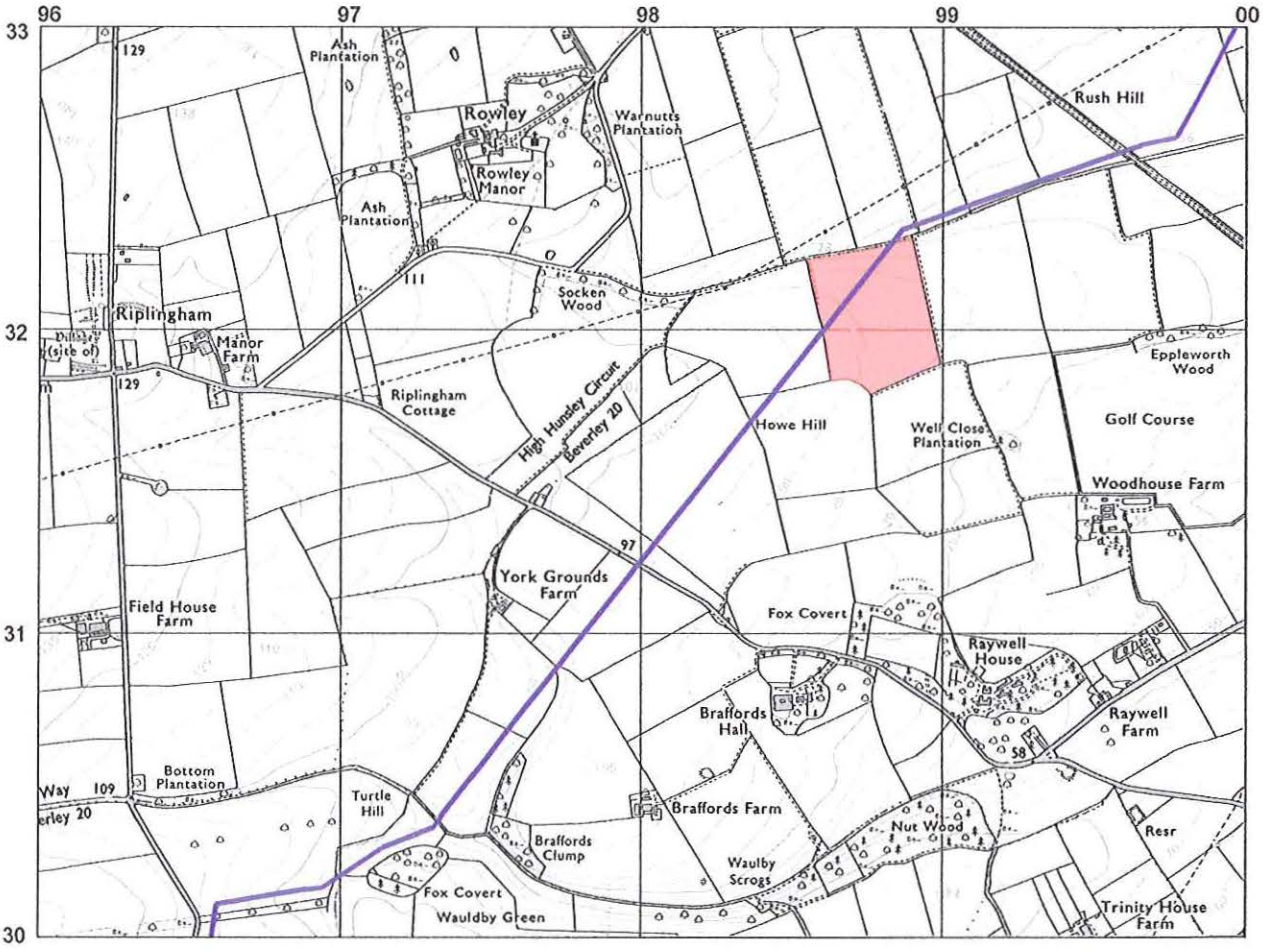

Figure 29. Field 17, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

A total of five trenches were excavated in this field (see Figure 32, page 63 for trench locations)

5.3.4.1 *Trench 1 (17.1)*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. The natural, [1006], consisted of a mixture of chalk and reddish brown silty clay. Cut into the natural was a large V-shaped ditch, [1003], with steep straight sides, 1.50m wide and 0.80m deep (see Figure 30, below). This was filled by a primary deposit [1002], which was 2.20m wide and 0.45m in depth - a hard dark yellowish brown clayey silt with no inclusions, and a secondary fill [1001], 5.05m wide and 0.42m in depth, a friable mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional large stones. The ditch ran from north to south across the trench close to the western end. At the east side of this ditch, another linear feature could be seen which appeared to cut ditch [1003]. This feature, [1005], consisted of a shallow sided cut with a concave base, which was approximately 0.30m deep and 0.40m wide. The cut was filled by [1004], a hard mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional large stones. Only a small part of the feature was excavated, and it was therefore difficult to determine if it was of archaeological origin. Above these features lay a 0.10m thick layer of firm mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional flints and pebbles, context [1007], and a

0.30m thick layer of loose dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil with moderate stones, context [1000].

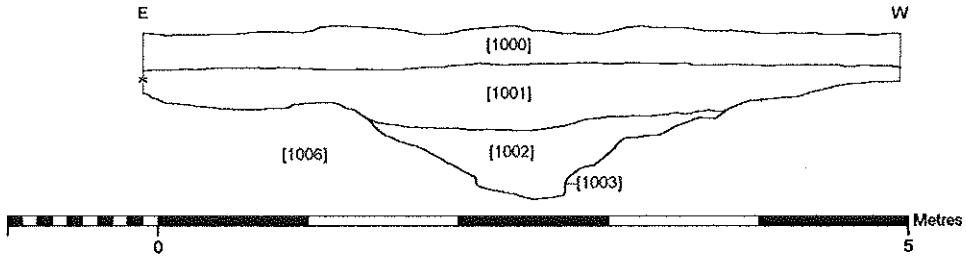

Figure 30. Field 17, Cut [1003], Section. Scale 1:50.

5.3.4.2 *Trench 2 (17.2)*

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. The natural consisted of a firm mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments [2002]. No archaeological features were identified in the trench. Above the natural lay a 0.30m thick layer of firm dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil with occasional chalk and flint fragments [2001].

5.3.4.3 *Trench 3 (17.3)*

Trench 3 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, [3002], a patchy loose brownish white chalk, which was part of the natural bedrock. No archaeological features were encountered. The natural was covered by a 0.10m thick layer of compact mid pinkish brown sandy clay silt subsoil with occasional flint fragments [3001]. Above this lay a 0.30m thick layer of friable dark greyish brown clay silt topsoil with frequent flint fragments, context [3000].

5.3.4.4 *Trench 4 (17.4)* *see Figure 34, page 65*

Trench 4 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand revealing the natural, [4010], a mixture of chalk bedrock and dark reddish brown silty clay. Four features were revealed cut into the natural. At the southern end of the trench was an irregularly shaped feature. The part of the cut revealed [4006] had steep straight sides and a very irregular base. It was filled by a very soft mid reddish yellow silty clay sand with frequent flint fragments and moderate pebbles, fill [4007], which was 0.70m thick. This feature contained no archaeological evidence and was very irregular in shape. Thus it was

interpreted as a natural feature of the underlying bedrock. Cutting this feature on the eastern side was [4008], a steep straight-sided cut with a sloping base: 0.50m wide and 0.50m deep. This was filled by [4009], a firm mid reddish brown sandy silt clay with moderate flint fragments, frequent pebbles and occasional chalk fragments. Though no finds were retrieved, this feature was convincing as an archaeological feature, and was interpreted as a pit.

Near the centre of the trench, close to the eastern edge, was a well defined circular feature, which on excavation was discovered to be a pit. This pit, cut [4004], was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base: 0.75m wide and 0.38m deep. It was cut into the chalk and had very smoothly faced sides and base. The fill [4005] was a friable dark brownish grey sandy silty clay with occasional flint fragments. This fill also contained a flint flake and a number of fragments of Beaker pottery[8], of which some were decorated. The fill [4005] was recorded as one deposit, but further excavation suggested that there might have been a later re-cut in the centre of this feature, but due to the nature of the excavation technique this element of the feature could not be recorded. Deposit [4005] was sampled for environmental and dating evidence.

Why no section drawing?

At the northern end of the trench was a linear feature, 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep. The cut [4002] had steep straight sides and a flat base (see Figure 31, below), and the fill [4003] was friable mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt with moderate flint fragments and occasional pebbles. There were no finds from the fill, and this feature was interpreted as a shallow ditch running southwest to northeast across the trench.

Above all these features lay a patchy layer of compact mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil [4001] with moderate flint fragments and pebbles, which was in turn overlain by a 0.30m thick layer of friable dark brownish grey sandy clay silt topsoil with moderate flint fragments and pebbles, context [4000].

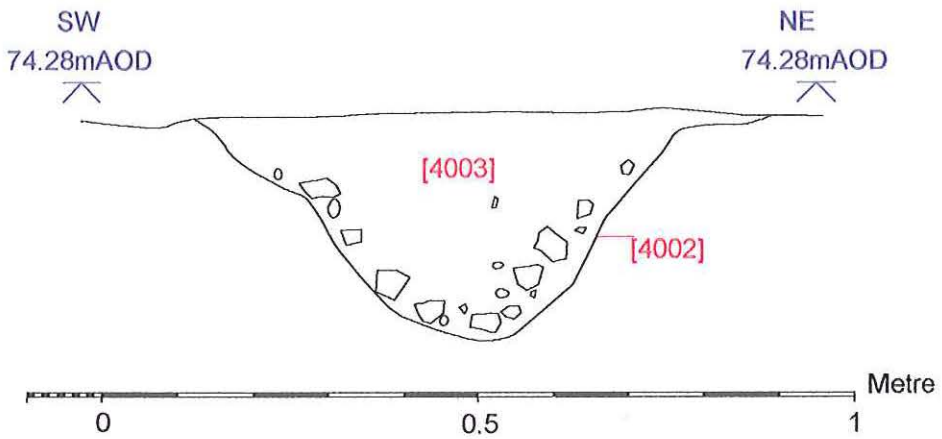

Figure 31. Field 17, Cut [4002], Section. Scale 1:10.

[8] see Glossary, page 118

5.3.4.5 *Trench 5 (17.5) see Figure 35, page 66*

Trench 5 measured 20m x 2m. The trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [5002]: a white chalk bedrock with some patches of reddish brown silty clay. After cleaning, three possible stake holes were identified, but on excavation these proved to be natural variations in the chalk. Above these lay a 0.10m thick layer of soft mid reddish brown silty clay subsoil with occasional pebbles, [5001], and above that a 0.30m thick layer of friable dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with moderate flint fragments and pebbles [5000].

5.3.4.6 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 17*

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
4000	Flint	1 retouched flake: a snapped side and end scraper made on brownish grey flint, which had small weakly associated inclusions and an interspersed white patina.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
4005	Flint	1 broken unmodified flake made on bluish grey flint, which had large, coarse closely associated inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
4005	Pottery	Rim sherd, rounded lip. Compact fine dark brown fabric, orange exterior, fine sand temper. Three horizontal lines, criss-cross infill between the lower pair, comb impressioned. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
4005	Pottery	Two joining sherds of a rounded girth, a straight profiled either neck or lower body, and three small pieces and a crumb. Compact dark grey orange-buff exterior. Decoration of short impressions from a blunt point forming crude lines of a closely spaced herring bone arrangement. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
4005	Pottery	Small sherd, weathered and abraded. Soft orange fabric, grey core; sand tempered. A pair of horizontal lines (comb), short vertical lines above and below. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
4005	Pottery	Flake of a flat base; same fabric as 3. above	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
4005	Pottery	Wall sherd, compact orange fabric, sand temper. Irregular exterior surface has two pairs of vertical strokes. Wall thickness 8 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
4005	Pottery	Wall sherd, compact dark grey, brown exterior. Sand temper. Three shallow ring-like imprints - hollow bone or stem 3-4 mm diameter. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
4005	Pottery	Two small sherds, weathered and rounded. Compact orange-buff. Wall thickness 5-7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC

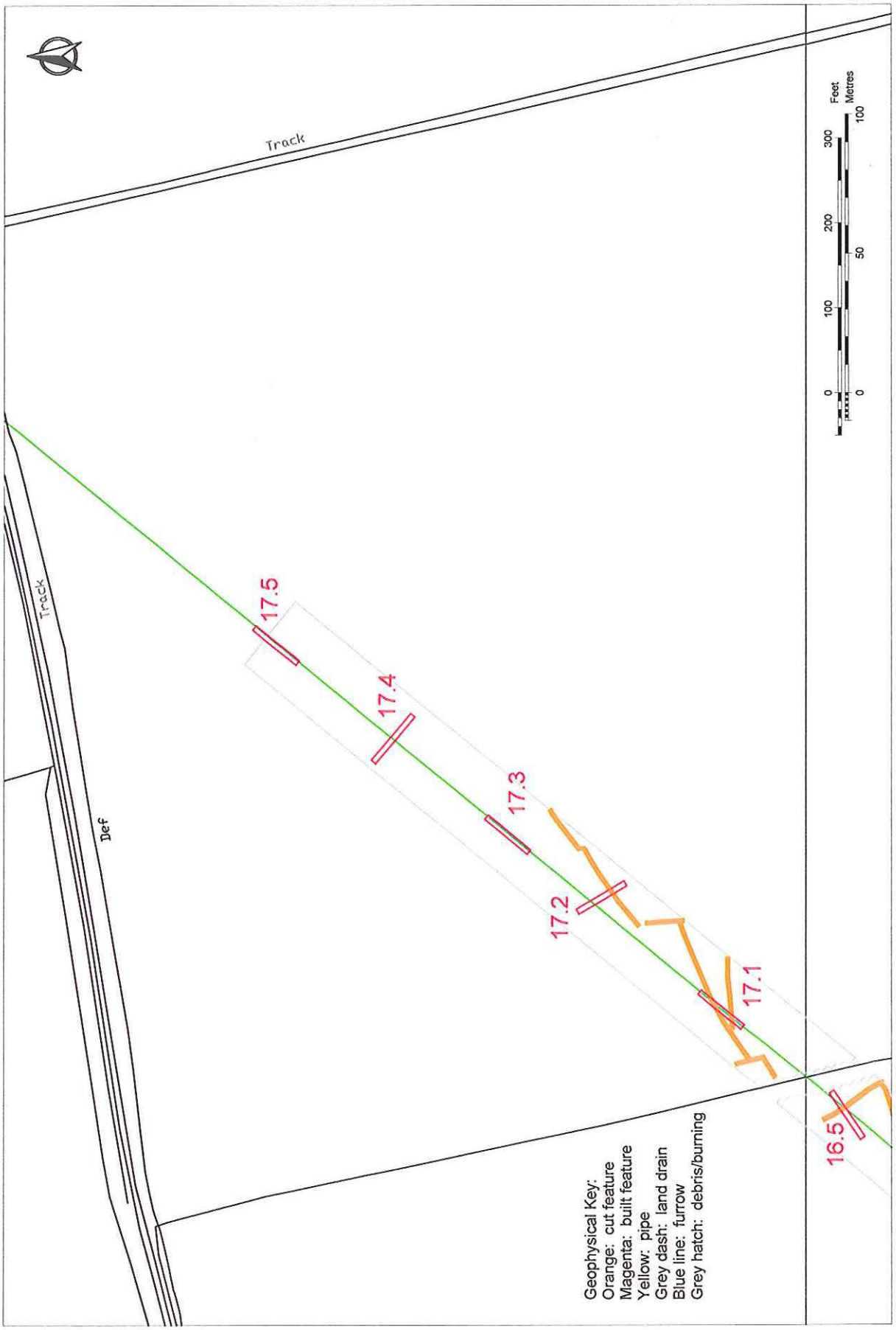

Figure 32. Field 17, Trench Locations. Scale 1:2,000

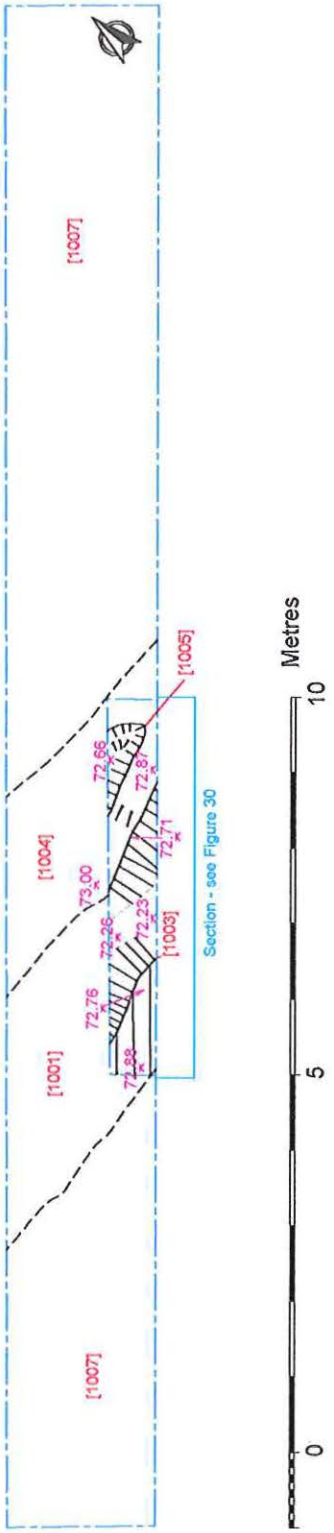

Figure 33. Field 17, Trench 1, Plan. Scale 1:100.

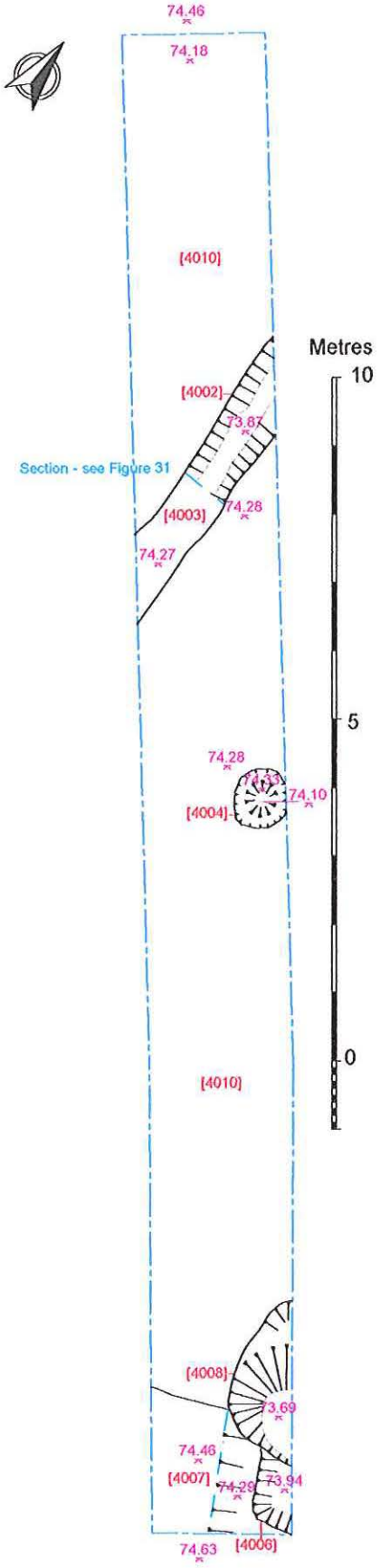

Figure 34. Field 17, Trench 4, Plan. Scale 1:100.

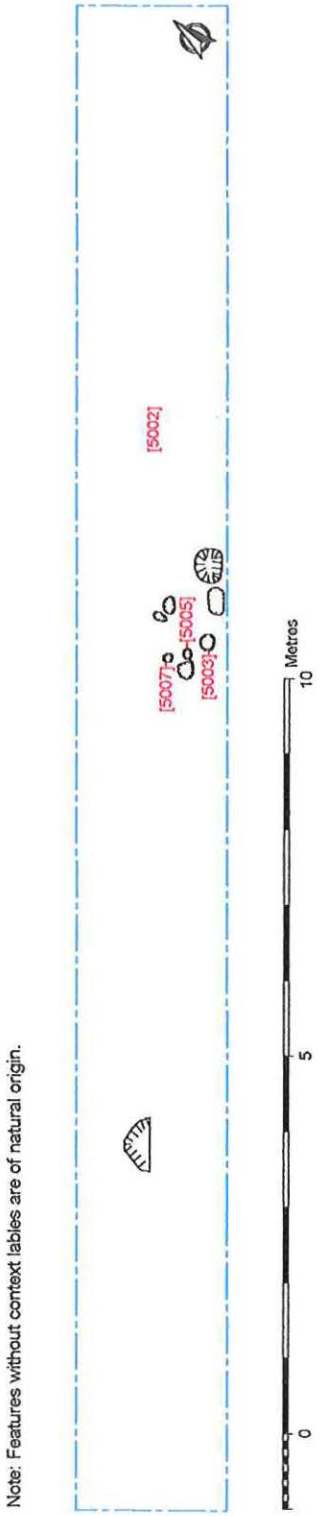

Figure 35. Field 17, Trench 5, Plan. Scale 1:100.

5.3.5 *Field 42, Jillywoods*

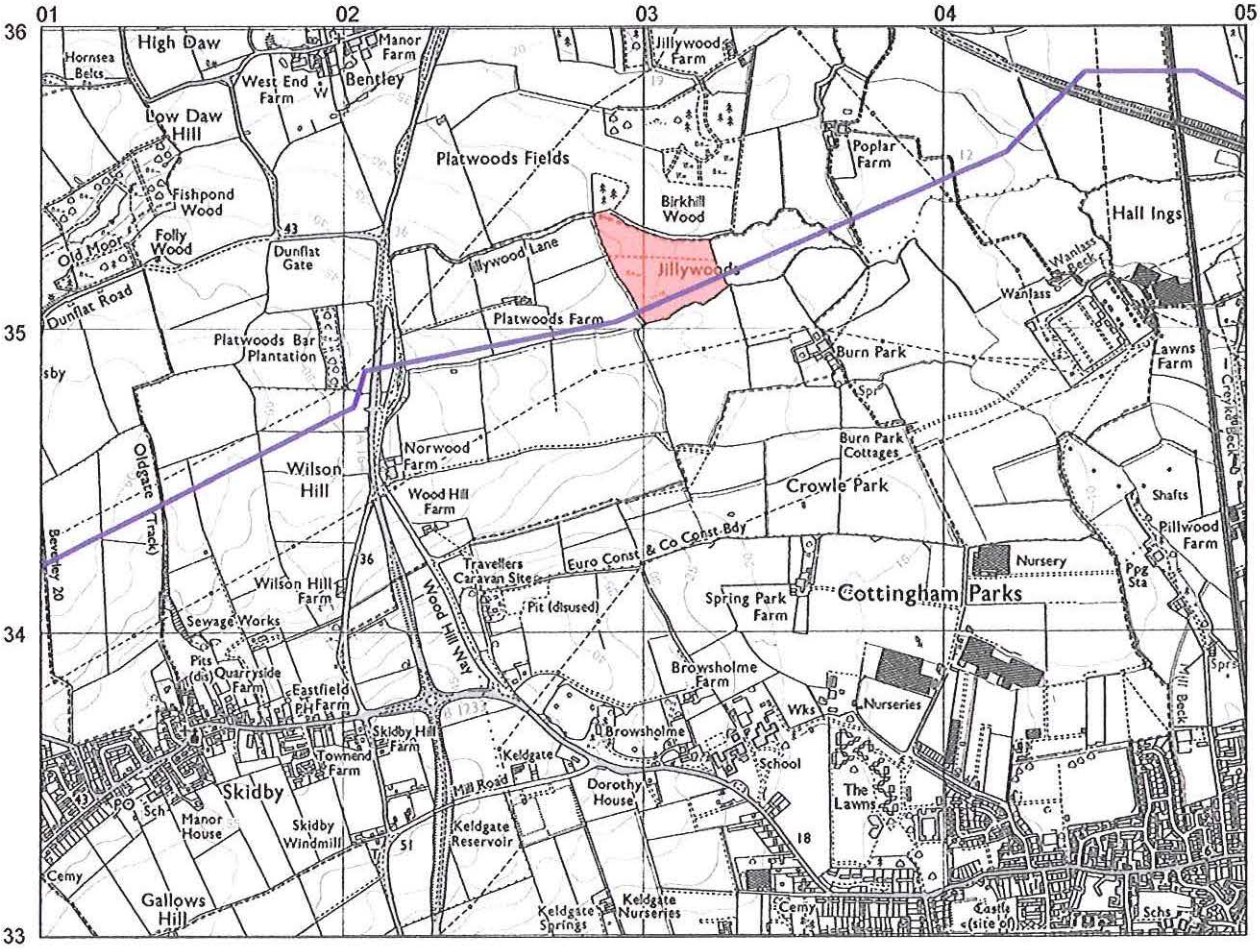

Figure 36. Field 42, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

A total of seven trenches were excavated in this field (see Figure 37, page 70 for trench locations).

5.3.5.1 *Trench 1(42.1)*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, which comprised a compact mid yellow/orange-grey silty clay, [1001]. No archaeological features were identified within the area of the trench. Above the natural lay a 0.30m thick layer of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with rare flint and chalk fragments [1000].

5.3.5.2 *Trench 2 (42.2)*

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, which comprised a compact mid yellow/orange-grey silty clay [2001]. No archaeological features were evident. Above the natural lay a 0.30m deep layer of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with rare flint and chalk fragments, context [2000].

5.3.5.3 Trench 3 (42.3)

Trench 3 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, which comprised a compact mid yellow/orange-grey silty clay, [3001]. No archaeological features were evident. Above the natural lay a 0.25m thick layer of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil, [3000], with rare flint and chalk fragments.

5.3.5.4 Trench 4 (42.4)

Trench 4 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, [4001], a compact mid yellow / orange-grey silty clay. A small group of irregularly shaped features, detected by the geophysical survey, were revealed cutting the natural. Cut [4003] was rectangular in plan, 0.10m long, 0.04m wide and 0.08m deep with steep straight sides and a concave base. It was filled by [4002], a mid greyish brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. This feature was thought to be a stake hole, and most likely a modern feature due to the similarity of its fill to the topsoil. Cut [4005] was interpreted as a complex of animal burrows: it comprised a group of irregular cuts dug into the natural at different angles. This feature was filled by context [4004], which was a soft greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles. Cut [4007] was another rectangular cut with steep, straight sides and a concave base, 0.20m long, 0.08m wide and 0.15m deep. The cut was filled by [4006], a firm mid reddish yellow clayey silt with occasional pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks. The feature was interpreted as a posthole, which may have contained evidence of burning and was possibly older than stakehole [4003], though still thought to be modern. Linear cut [4009] was partially excavated, and proved to be a modern plough scar 0.20m wide and 0.02m deep, filled by [4008]. This fill was almost identical to the friable mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with rare flint and chalk fragments [4000], which overlay the features in the trench. As all the features in the trench were of modern or natural origin, they were recorded photographically rather than by drawn plan.

5.3.5.5 Trench 5 (42.5)

Trench 5 measured 15m x 2m. The natural, [5001] comprised compact mid yellow/orange-grey silty clay natural. After cleaning, a possible feature was revealed and excavated by hand. This was an irregularly shaped cut, 0.70m long, 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep with shallow sides and a concave base. The fill of the feature, [5002], was a friable light orange-brown clayey silt with no visible inclusions. This feature was interpreted as a natural feature formed by root or animal action. Above the natural lay a 0.30m deep layer of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with rare flint and chalk fragments, context [5000].

5.3.5.6 Trench 6 (42.6)

Trench 6 measured 20m x 2m. The natural, [6001], was a compact mid yellow / orange-grey silty clay. No archaeological features were identified. Above the natural lay a 0.30m thick layer of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with rare flint and chalk fragments, context [6000].

5.3.5.7 *Trench 7(42.7)*

Trench 7 measured 10m x 2m. The natural, [7001], was a compact mid yellow / orange-grey silty clay. The only feature exposed was a land drain cut, [7002], aligned east to west across the trench. This cut was filled by [7003], a mixture of topsoil and natural with frequent iron pan fragments. Above this lay a 0.27m thick layer of friable mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with rare flint and chalk fragments, context [7000].

5.3.5.8 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 42*

No artefacts were recovered.

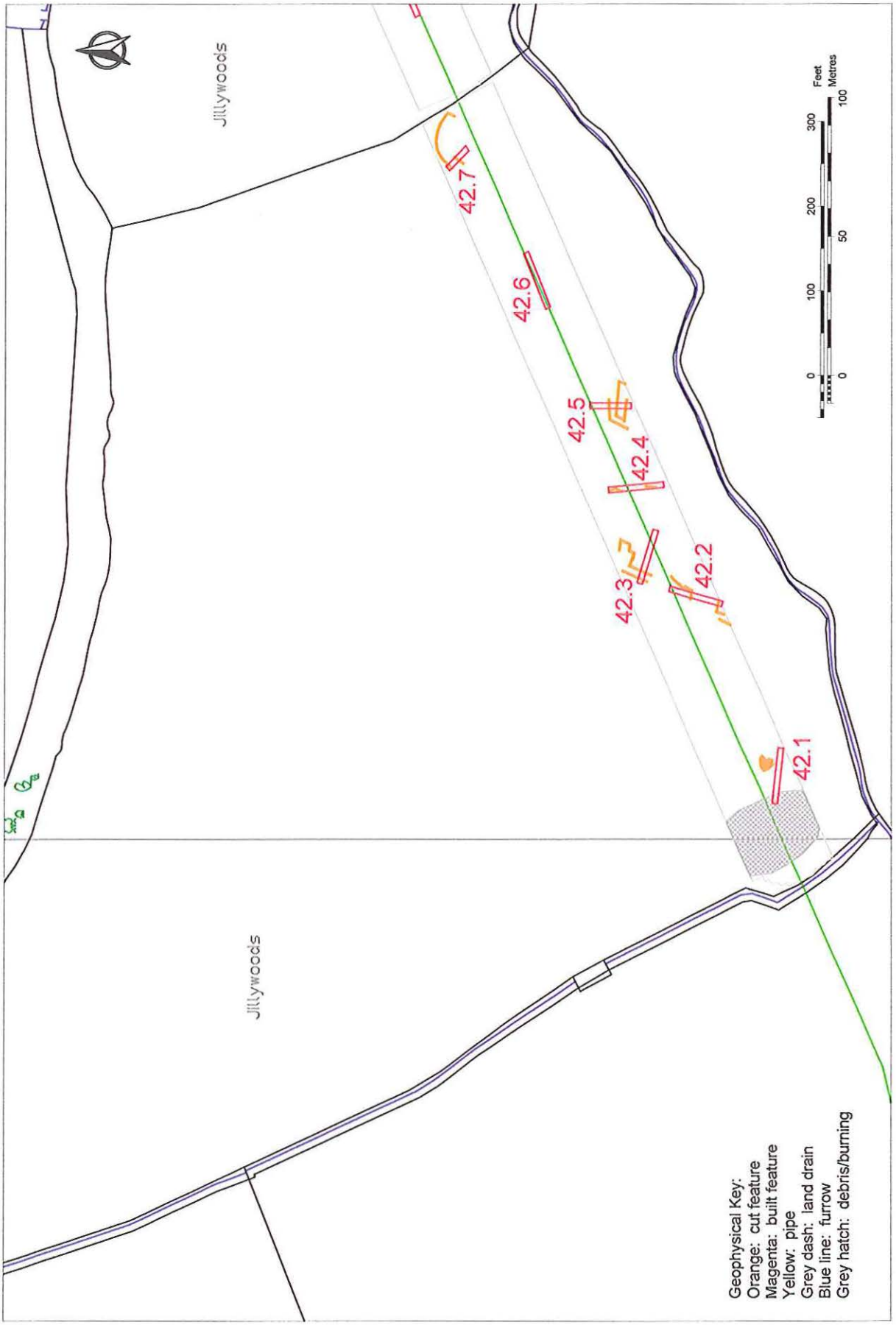

Figure 37. Field 42, Trench Locations. Scale 1:2,000

5.3.6 *Field 43, Jillywoods. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/14.*

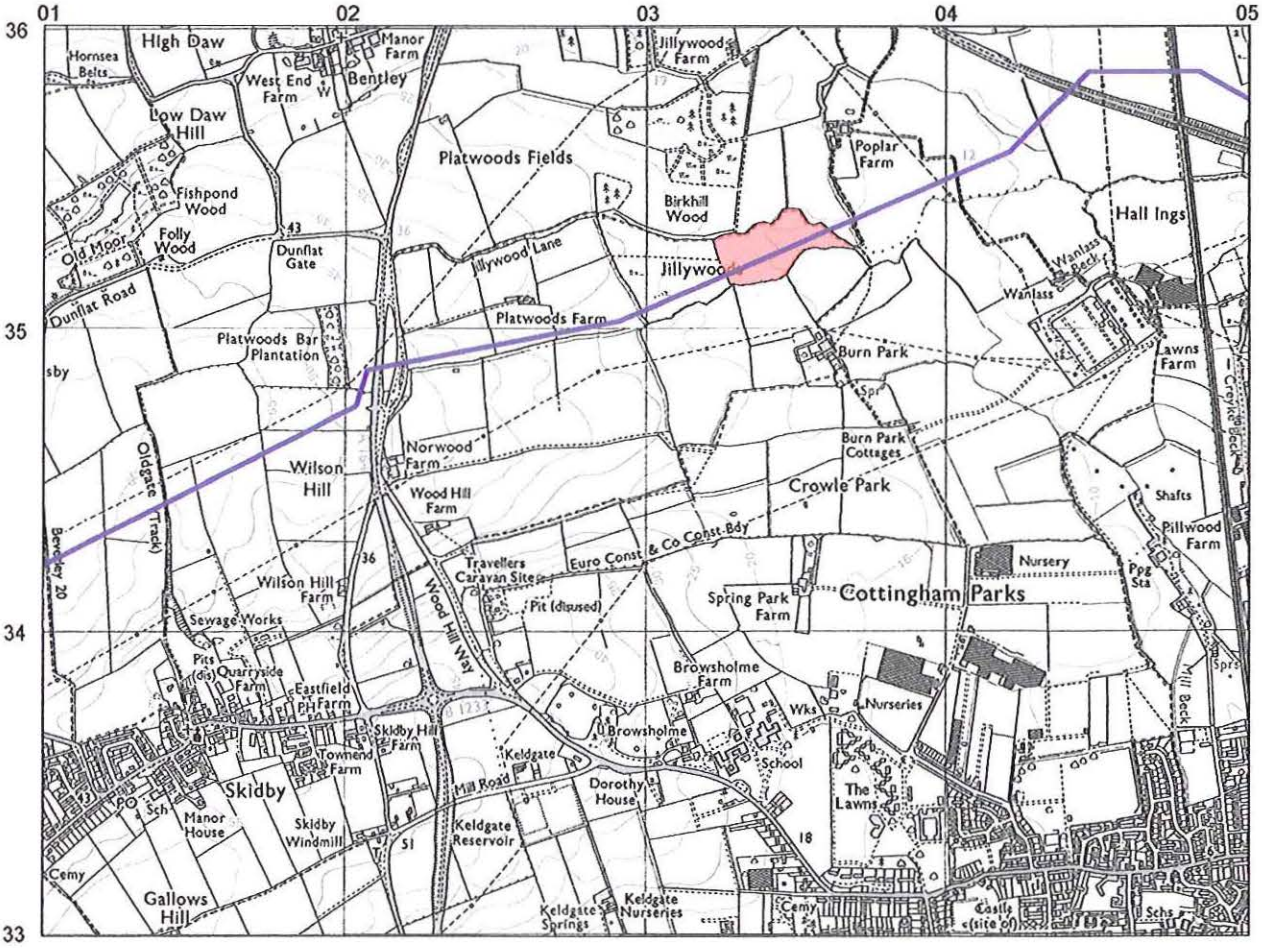

Figure 38. Field 43, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

A total of eight trenches were excavated in this field (see Figure 40, page 75 for trench locations)

5.3.6.1 *Trench 1 (43.1) see Figure 41, page 76*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural, [1002], a firm, light orange brown sandy clay with flint and pebble inclusions. Having cleaned the trench by hand, one archaeological feature [1005] was identified. This was an oval pit with shallow, irregular sides and a convex base measuring 0.85m in diameter and 0.18m deep (see Figure 39, below). Half sectioning of this pit identified two fills, but unfortunately no dating evidence was retrieved from either. The primary fill [1004] of this pit comprised stiff, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments as well as fragments of burnt stone. This deposit was 0.11m thick. The upper fill [1003] was 0.09m thick, and comprised stiff, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments. Charcoal and burnt clay patches made up approximately 20% of this deposit.

An overlying thin deposit of subsoil [1001] was removed by machine, and consisted of firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flints and pebbles. The topsoil [1000] was

0.25m thick layer and comprised a soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and flint fragments.

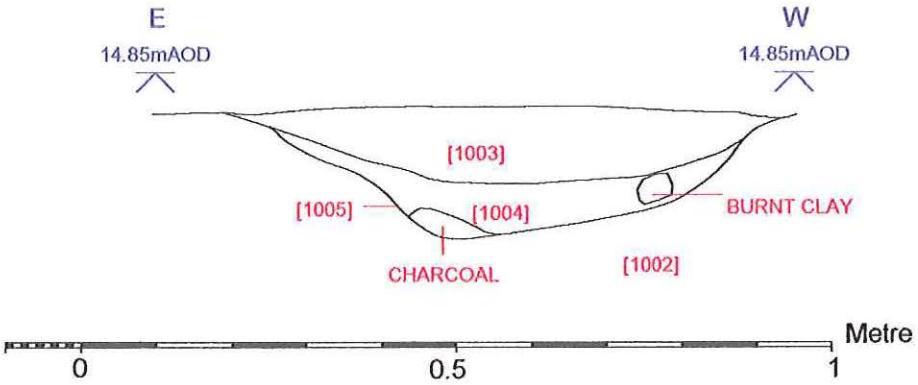

Figure 39. Field 43, Cut [1005], Section. Scale 1:10.

5.3.6.2 Trench 2 (43.2)

Trench 2 measured 15m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [2002]: a pinkish-orange sandy clay with small patches of lighter sand. No archaeological features were identified. The subsoil [2001] in this trench was made up of greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints and pebbles. The topsoil [2000] was 0.25m thick and was comprised of a soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and flint.

5.3.6.3 Trench 3 (43.3)

Trench 3 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [3001]: a firm, yellowish brown sandy clay with rare small stones. A number of modern plough scars were noted truncating the natural but no other archaeological features were apparent in this trench. No subsoil horizon was identified in this trench. The topsoil [3000] was 0.30m thick and comprised loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare chalk and flint inclusions.

5.3.6.4 Trench 4 (43.4)

Trench 4 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [4002]: a compact, light yellowish orange sandy clay with rare stones and flint. A

number of small, irregular features were investigated but these turned out to be geological in origin or the result of animal action. No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Overlying the natural, 0.05m thick layer of subsoil [4001] was removed and was made up of soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints and pebbles. The topsoil [4000] was a 0.25m thick layer of soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flints and pebbles.

5.3.6.5 Trench 5 (43 .5)

Trench 5 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [5002]: a compact, mid yellowish orange sandy clay with occasional pebbles and flint. This revealed a number of modern plough scars truncating the natural. No further archaeological features were identified. The subsoil [5001] was of a very similar make up to the overlying topsoil, but slightly more clayey and was 0.05m thick. The topsoil [5000] was 0.25m thick and consisted of a soft, mid greyish brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles and flint fragments.

5.3.6.6 Trench 6 (43.6)

Trench 6 was an 'L' shaped trench measuring 10 m x 4 m on a north-south alignment and 10 m x 2 m on an east-west alignment. The location of this trench was determined by the presence of six socketed axes retrieved from the topsoil in the vicinity through metal detection and fieldwalking. The trench was machined and hand cleaned down to the natural [6002]. No archaeological features were identified. It is however, of some note that the natural geology was distinct from that of the other trenches in Field 43. The natural comprised firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small pieces of flint, chalk and manganese flecks. It also contained frequent patches of light greyish blue clay silt, which were amorphous in plan and fairly extensive throughout the trench. These deposits probably represented remnants of the subsoil, but were much more pure in terms of their colour and silt content. These were investigated and it is possible that they may be indicative of former waterlogged ground.

Overlying this was a 0.10m to 0.20m thick layer of subsoil [6001]. This was composed of firm, light bluish grey clayey silt with rare chalk flecks and flint as well as occasional manganese flecks. The topsoil [6000] was 0.25m thick and comprised a loose, mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt with rare coarse components including flint, occasional chalk flecks and small round stones.

Two column samples were taken through the topsoil [6000] and subsoil [6001] for environmental analysis, which may shed some light on their composition and whether or not the deposits are the result of waterlogging.

5.3.6.7 Trench 7 (43.7) *see Figure 42, page 77*

Trench 7 measured 10m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [7001]: firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions. Following hand cleaning of the trench, a series of four postholes [7003], [7005], [7007] and

[7009] were identified cut into the natural. All four were oval in plan, with average dimensions of 0.20m by 0.15m and approximately 0.15m deep. They were closely spaced and aligned north-south, and may represent part of a fence line. Each posthole was half-sectioned and the fills comprised firm, dark reddish brown clayey sand with moderate chalk flecks and some gravel. One piece of CBM was retrieved from the fill [7002] of posthole [7003], but it is possible that this was residual. No subsoil horizon was identified. The topsoil [7000] was 0.27m thick and comprised a firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional small stones and chalk granules.

5.3.6.8 Trench 8 (43.8)

Trench 8 measured 15m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [8003]: a hard, light yellowish brown clay with occasional chalk flecks and pebbles. Aside from a number of modern plough scars no other archaeological features were identified. The overlying subsoil [8002] was 0.03m thick. This deposit was made up of stiff, light reddish brown clayey silt and contained occasional flint fragments, charcoal flecks, manganese flecking and some iron panning. The topsoil [8001] was 0.34m thick and comprised a firm, dark greyish brown clayey silt with occasional flints, pebbles and charcoal fragments.

5.3.6.9 Artefact Catalogue, Field 43

No artefacts were recovered during the evaluation. See Section 14, page 154, for metal detected finds from field 43.

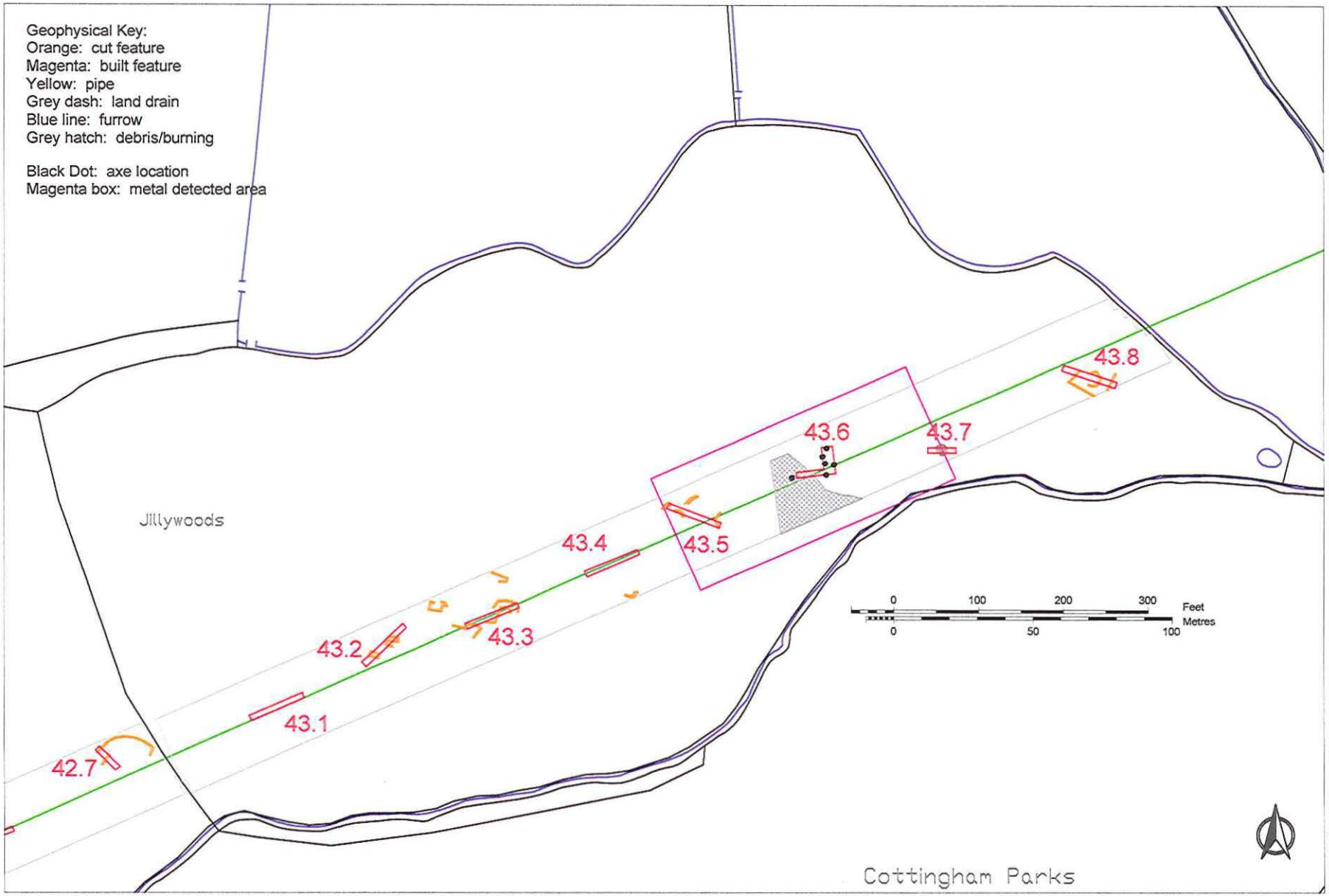

Figure 40. Field 43, Trench Locations. Scale 1:2,000

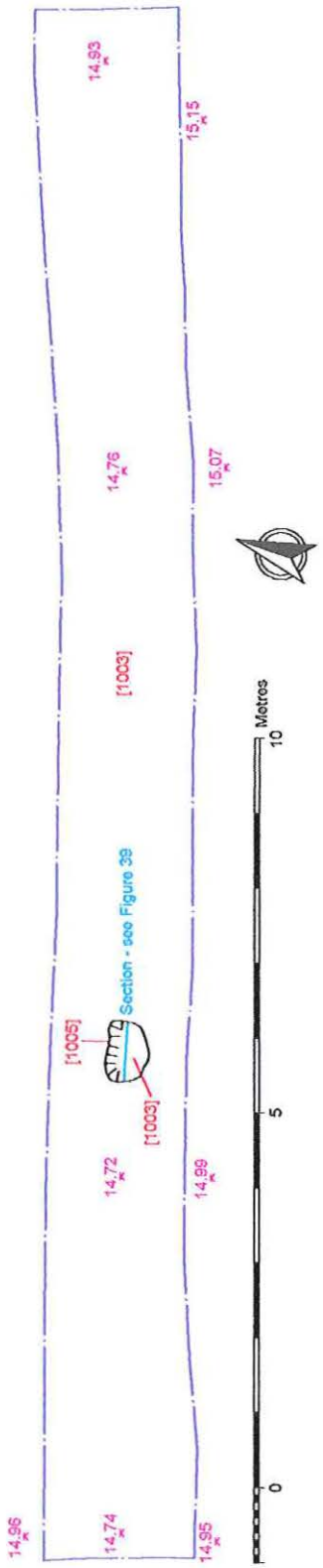

Figure 41. Field 43, Trench 1, Plan. Scale 1:100.

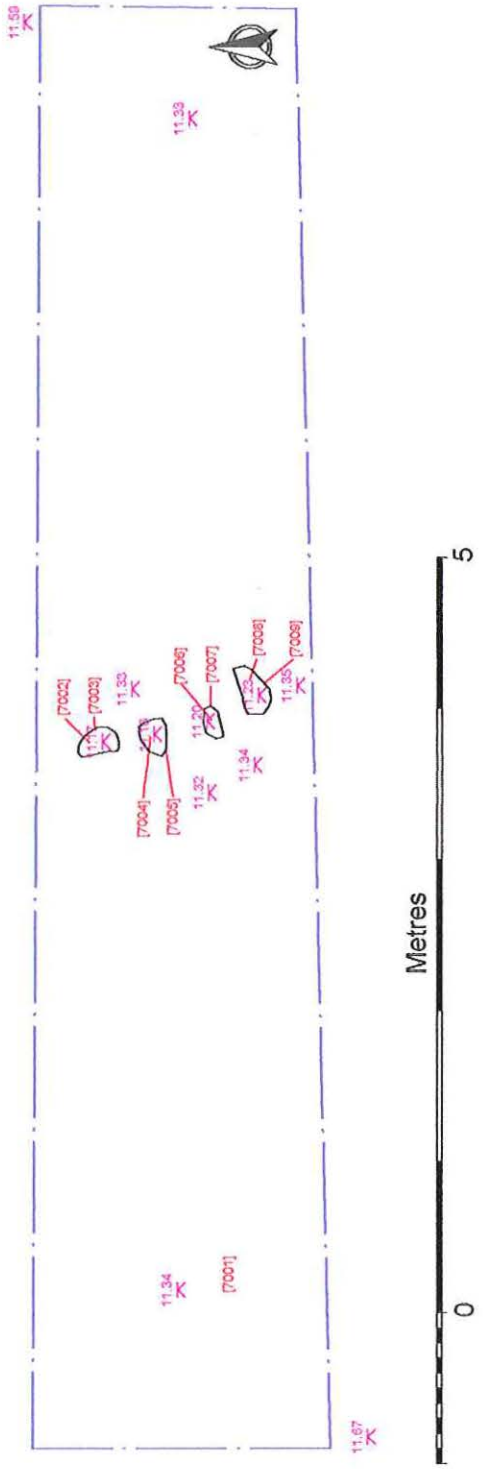

Figure 42. Field 43, Trench 7, Plan. Scale 1:50.

5.3.7 *Field 60, Thearne*

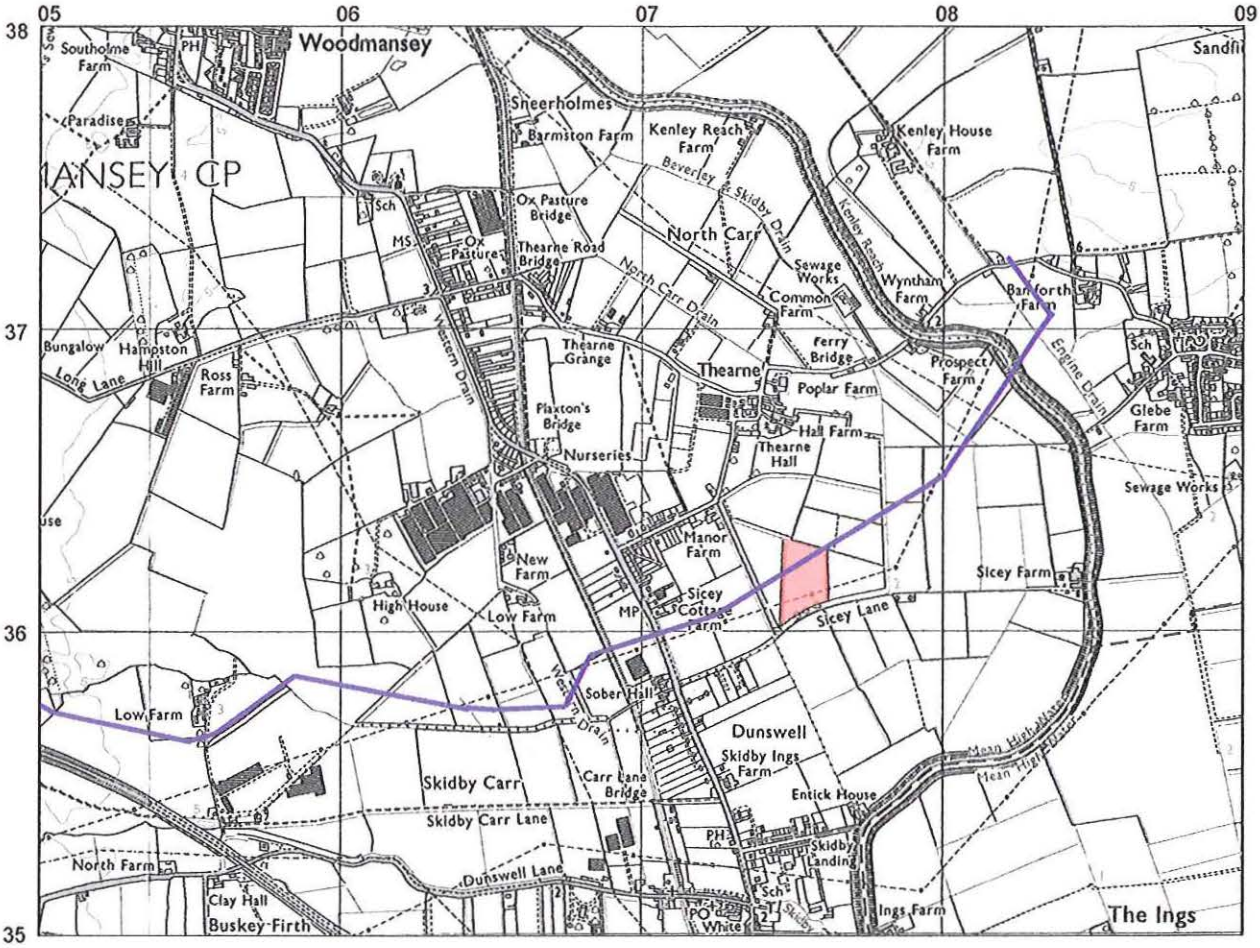

Figure 43. Field 60, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

Field 60 lies in the area of the River Hull floodplain. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that archaeological remains may survive buried under alluvial deposits. At the evaluation stage most of the trenches could only be excavated to the top of any suspected features, however where possible sondages were excavated down to the base of the pipe trench cut to 2.50m or the first natural deposits other than alluvium. Thus the central part of Trench 1 was excavated deeper where the centre of the proposed pipeline ran through the trench.

One evaluation trench was excavated in this field (see Figure 44, page 80 for trench location).

5.3.7.1 *Trench 1 (60.1) see Figure 45, page 81*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural. After the surface of the trench was cleaned, a $2m^2$ sondage was excavated in the centre of the trench, aligned with the centre of the pipeline to determine the survival of buried archaeological deposits at depth. This sondage was excavated through the alluvium until a natural mid brown clay and stone deposit was reached at *c.*2.00m below ground level. However, part of a possible archaeological feature was uncovered approximately 0.50m below ground level, cut into an alluvial deposit, which comprised a compact light orange layer with occasional pebbles, flint fragments and manganese deposits [1002]. This deposit

was then sealed by a later alluvial layer, similar in composition to the lower deposit. The visible part of the feature was excavated and shown to be a shallow (0.10m) scoop/pit. The cut [1004] was very shallow (0.10 m at its deepest point) with a flat base. The full dimensions of the feature could not be identified. It was filled by a mid blueish grey sandy silt containing abundant charcoal flecks, [1003]. The fill was sampled for carbon dating and environmental evidence. The fact that only part of this feature could be excavated made it difficult to interpret. A dip in the alluvium could be seen above the lower feature. This was recorded during excavation as a furrow interface [1006], 5.5m wide and 0.05-0.2m deep, oriented east-west across the centre of the trench. This was filled by context [1005] which was a compact mid yellowish brown clayey silt. A land drain, cut [1008] filled by a mixture of topsoil and alluvium [1007], was uncovered. This land drain ran southeast-northwest across the north end of the trench, and was 0.2m wide and 0.5m deep, cut into the natural.

Above this lay a 0.06m thick layer of compact light yellowish brown subsoil [1001] and a 0.25m thick layer of loose mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil with occasional pebbles, modern pot and CBM fragments [1000].

5.3.7.2 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 60*

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
1000	CBM	Flat Roof tile	uncertain
1000	CBM	Drain, Extruded, 4 sherds	uncertain
1000	CBM	Brick, Mixed yellow/red clay	uncertain
1000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Abraded	Medieval

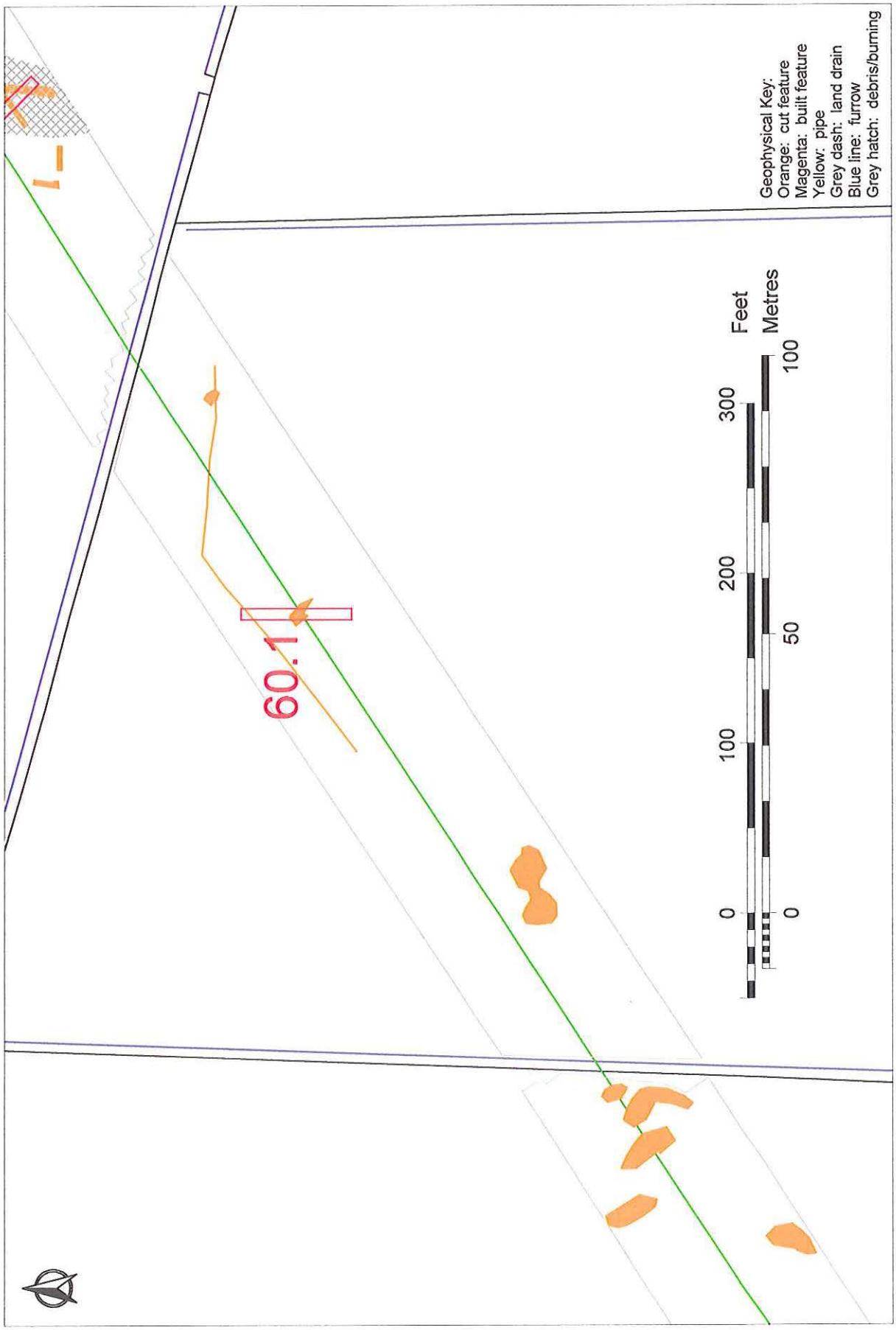

Figure 44. Field 60, Trench Locations. Scale 1:1,000

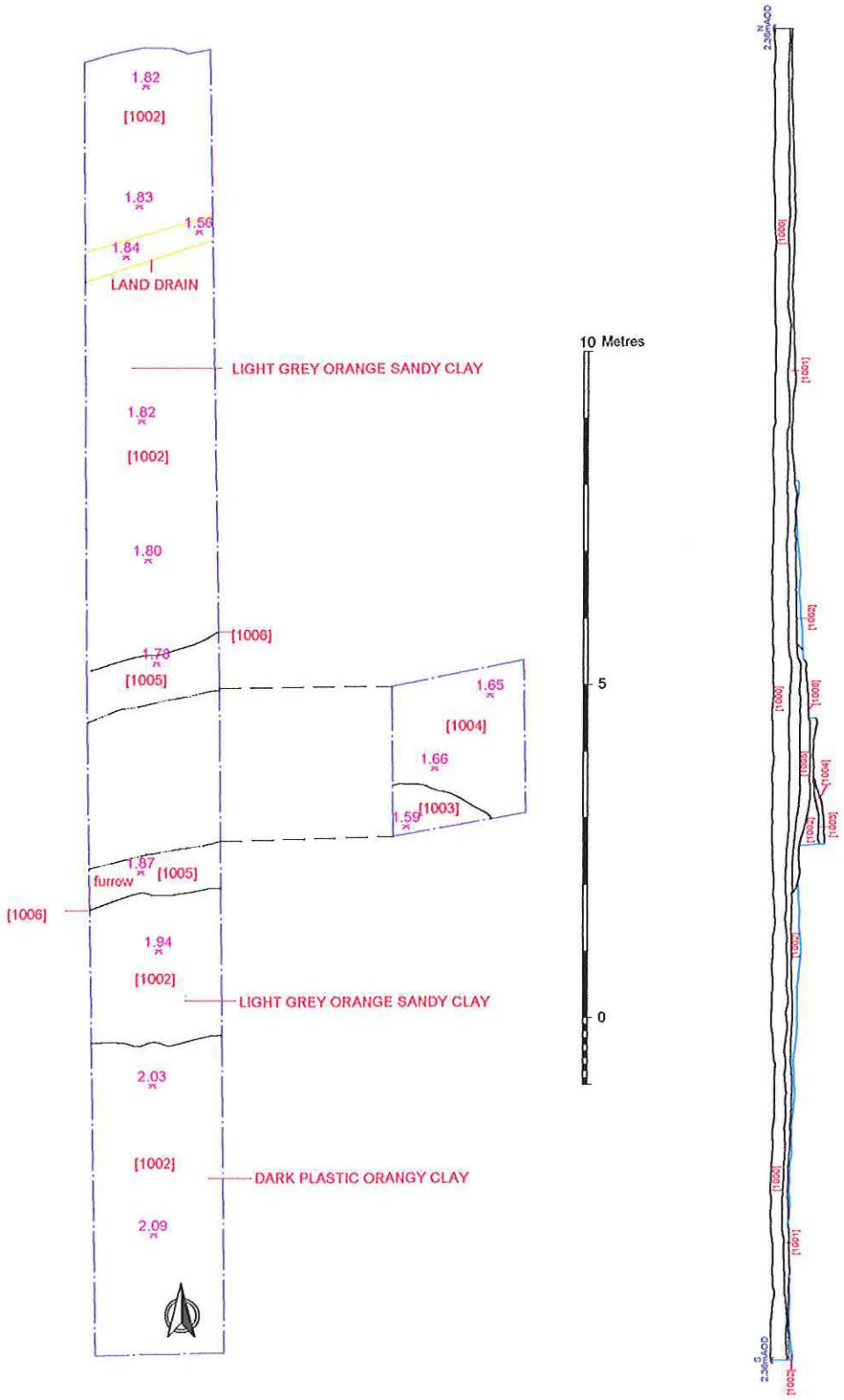

Figure 45. Field 60, Trench 1, Plan & Section. Scale 1:100.

5.3.8 *Field 61, Thearne*

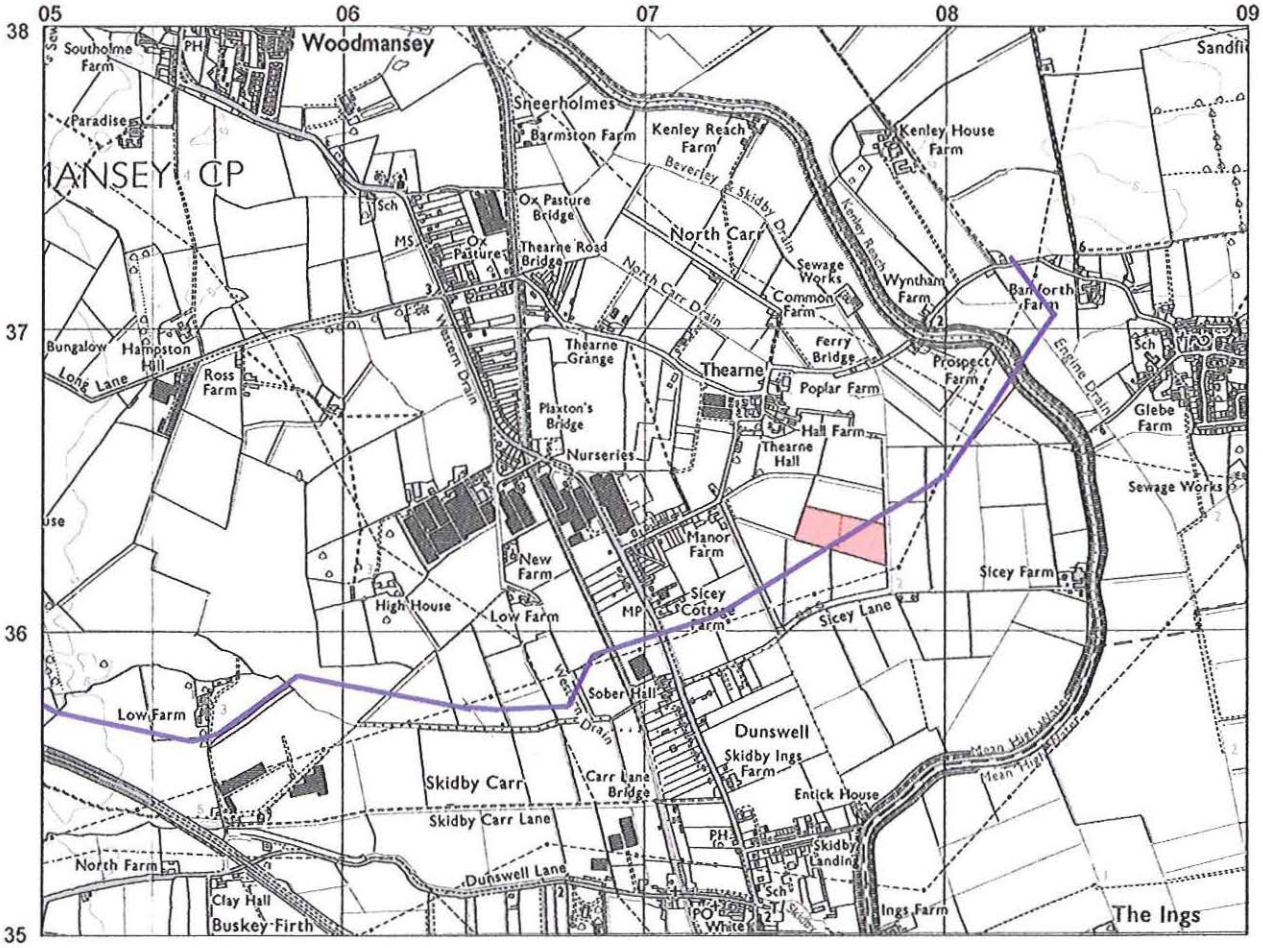

Figure 46. Field 61, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

Field 61 lies in the area of the River Hull floodplain. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that archaeological remains may survive buried under alluvial deposits. At the evaluation stage most of the trenches could only be excavated to the top of any suspected features, however where possible sondages were excavated down to the base of the pipe trench cut to 2.50m or the first natural deposits other than alluvium. Thus a sondage was excavated on the northern edge of Trench 2 on the centreline of the proposed pipeline.

Two evaluation trenches were excavated in this field (see, page 85 for trench locations).

5.3.8.1 *Trench 1(61.1) see Figure 48, page 86*

Trench 1 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand revealing natural alluvium [1003]. This was a mixed deposit comprising a mid yellowish – orange clayey sand and a firm mid yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent snail shells and occasional pebbles and flint fragments. A land drain was identified cutting through the natural alluvium at this lower level. Above the natural lay a spread of modern debris [1002]: a loose dark greyish brown sandy clay containing tile fragments, coal, charcoal and pottery fragments. This layer measured 7m wide and was. 0.10m thick, and was situated across the width of the trench. A land drain was also revealed at this level, cutting through [1002]. The

modern debris layer was interpreted as night soiling[9] material. Above the modern debris layer lay a 0.05m thick layer of firm mid yellowish brown silty clay subsoil [1001] with occasional pockets of sand. Above the subsoil lay a 0.25m thick layer of friable dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil [1000] with occasional chalk and coal fragments. Two metal objects, fragments of CBM and pottery sherds were recovered from the topsoil.

5.3.8.2 *Trench 2 (61.2) see Figure 49, page 87*

Trench 2 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural revealing a mid reddish brown silty clay alluvium, [2003]. In addition, a deep sondage was excavated by machine at the north side of Trench 2, along the line of the pipe trench. This sondage measured 2m x 2m and was dug to a depth of 2m. At the bottom of the sondage was a mid brownish pink clay, which was considered to be the natural clay. On top of this lay a 0.80m thick layer of mid yellow/reddish brown silty sand alluvium with moderate large rounded cobbles, which was overlain by a 0.30m thick layer of mid yellowish brown silty clay alluvium. Above this was a 0.20m thick layer of dark purplish brown humic/organic peat [2008], which was recorded and sampled for environmental evidence. Above the peat layer was a 0.35m thick layer of mid reddish brown silty clay alluvium.

At the west end of the trench a feature was identified which appeared to continue beyond the northern excavation limit. This feature was excavated by hand, and was interpreted as a possible pit. The cut [2007] was roughly oval shaped with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was 0.2m deep and 1.9m in length, the actual width could not be measured. The fill [2006] was a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments, with no archaeological components.

The only other feature evident was a land drain, [2005], cut northeast-southwest across the trench. The cut was 0.25m wide and 0.50m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. The fill of the drain [2004] consisted of a compact yellowish brown sandy gravel with sandy clay lenses. No ceramic drain was found in the fill. Overlying these features lay a 0.03m thick layer of firm light/mid greyish brown subsoil [2001] and a 0.30m thick layer of similar topsoil, context [2002].

5.3.8.3 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 61*

Key
CBM: Ceramic Building Material
Cu: Copper

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
1000	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+
1000	CBM	Pan	17th+
1002	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
1002	CBM	Plain tile, silty fabric, smoothed	13th+
1000	Clay Pipe	stem	18th/19th C
1002	Object, Coal		uncertain

[9] see Glossary, page 118

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
1000	Object, Cu	Copper Brooch made from circular-sectioned wire	uncertain
1000	Object, Cu	Copper Lock plate with small rectangular and circular holes	uncertain
1000	Pottery	English Stoneware, Vertically fluted jar, Robinson's marmalade	Early Modern
1000	Pottery	English Stoneware, Vertically fluted jar, Robinson's marmalade	Early Modern
1000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Plate, Og enamels	Early Modern
1000	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Plate	Early Modern
1000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Cup	Early Modern
1000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Plate	Early Modern
1000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug	Medieval
1002	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Spalled	Early Modern

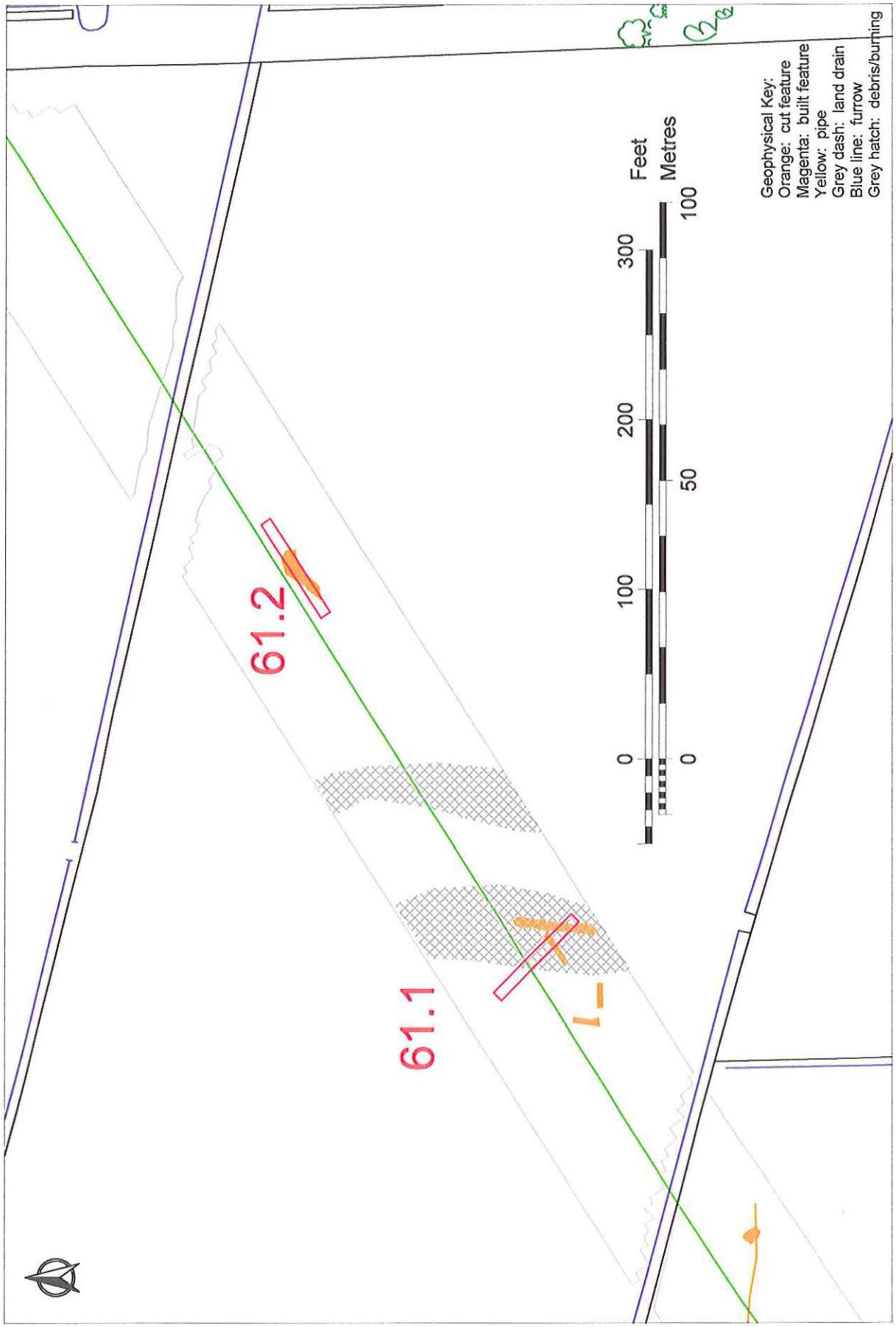

Figure 47. Field 61, Trench Locations. Scale 1:1,000

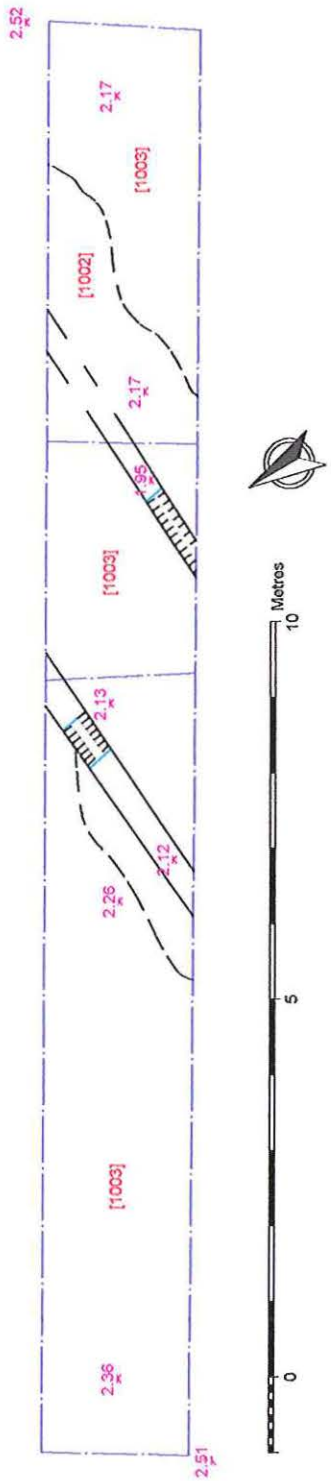

Figure 48. Field 61, Trench 1, Plan. Scale 1:100.

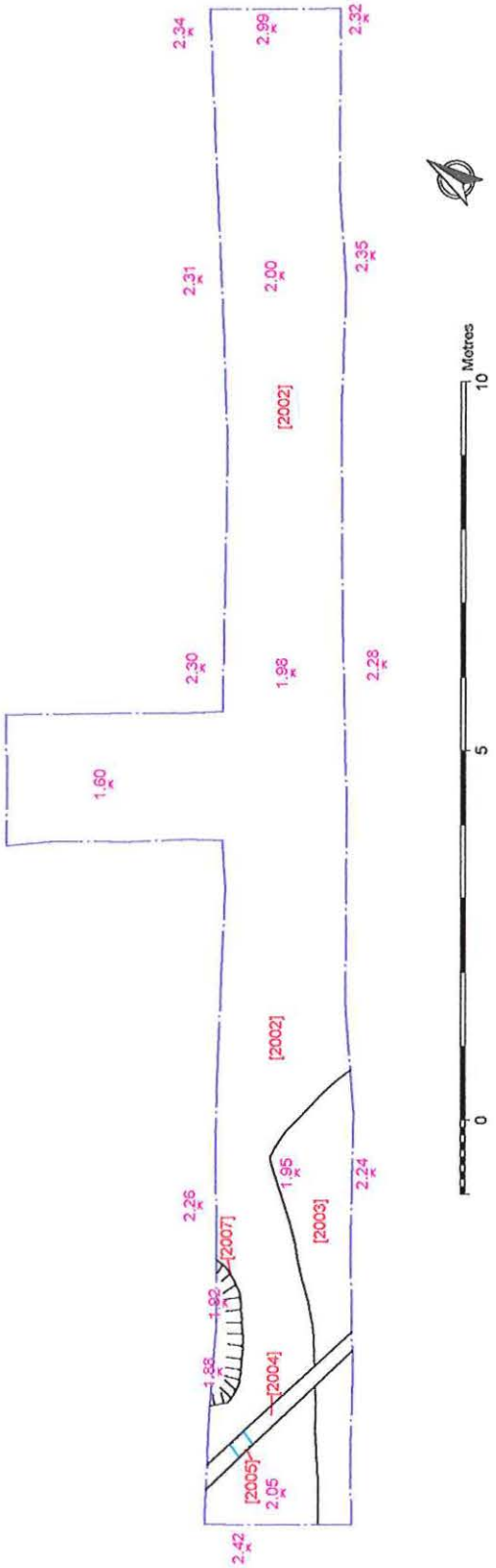

Figure 49. Field 61, Trench 2, Plan. Scale 1:100.

5.3.9 *Field 68, Wawne. Accession Code: ERYMS 2001/15.*

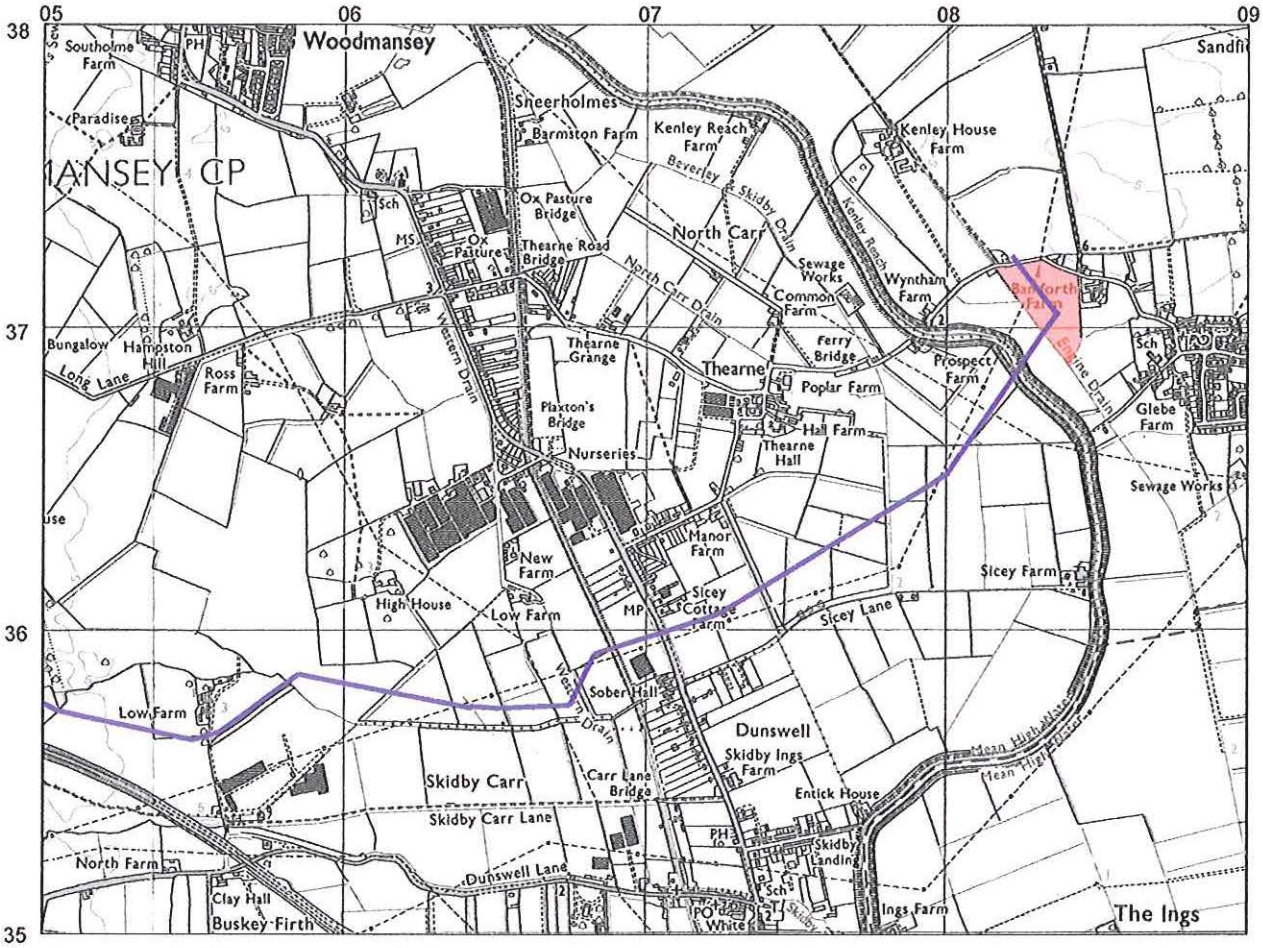

Figure 50. Field 68, Location. Scale 1:25,000 – north to top.

Field 68 lies in the area of the River Hull floodplain. Therefore, there is a strong possibility that archaeological remains may survive buried under alluvial deposits. At the evaluation stage most of the trenches could only be excavated to the top of any suspected features, however where possible sondages were excavated down to the base of the pipe trench cut to 2.50m or the first natural deposits other than alluvium. Thus Trenches 2, 4 and 6 in Field 68 were excavated deeper where the centre of the proposed pipeline cut the trench.

A total of six trenches were machine excavated in this pasture field (see Figure 52, page 94, for trench locations).

5.3.9.1 *Trench 1 (68.1)*

Trench 1 measured 10m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [1002]: a firm, orange-brown silty clay with patches of grey silty clay. Manganese flecks and occasional small, sub-rounded stones were the primary inclusions within this deposit. The overlying subsoil horizon [1001] was a 0.10m thick layer. This material was made up of firm, mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt with very rare charcoal flecks and rare, small round stones. The topsoil/ploughsoil comprised of a 0.10m thick layer of a soft,

mid greyish brown sandy silt [1000] with less than 2% coarse components including rare, very small stones.

5.3.9.2 *Trench 2 (68.2) see Figure 53, page 95*

Trench 2 covered an area measuring 5.4m square over the proposed thrust bore location. This was on the centre line of the pipeline, at the point where the route of the pipeline changes from a northwest orientation to the southwest in order to cross the river Hull.

The natural [2007] in this trench comprised of firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and manganese inclusions as well as occasional small, round pebbles. A 2m wide sondage was machine excavated towards the western limit of the trench to test for the survival of buried archaeological remains, buried within the underlying natural alluvial deposits. These consisted of natural alluvial clay deposits, similar in make up to the natural identified at the surface, extending down to 2m. However a number of archaeological features were cut into the natural at a level below subsoil.

A linear feature [2009] running on a northwest-southeast alignment across the length of the trench proved to be a modern land drain filled with mottled orange-brown clay and sand [2006]. Hand cleaning of the trench revealed a narrow, curvilinear feature [2004] in the far northwest corner of the trench. This measured 0.40m wide and 0.05m deep and was filled by soft, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt [2003]. Occasional flints and pebble inclusions were present. CBM fragments were retrieved from this fill, but the limited visible extent of the feature means that its purpose remains unclear. A very shallow linear feature, cut [2008], on an east-west alignment running across the trench was investigated. The feature measured 0.54m wide and was characterised by shallow, straight sides and a very slightly concave base. The fill [2005] was 0.05m thick and comprised firm, reddish brown sandy clay with small pebbles and rare chalk flecks. It is likely that this feature represents the base of a furrow.

The subsoil [2002] measured 0.06m in depth and was made up of light to mid yellowish brown sandy silt. The topsoil [2001] was 0.27m thick and comprised firm, mid to dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional flint fragments and pebbles. Two flint flakes, an iron nail and fragments of CBM and medieval pottery (Beverley Orange ware), were recovered from the topsoil.

5.3.9.3 *Trench 3 (68.3) see Figure 54, page 96*

Trench 3 measured 20m x 2m. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to the first archaeological horizons: contexts [3004] and [3002] and natural [3003], which was only visible at the northern end of the trench. The natural [3003] consisted of a firm, mid orange brown slightly silty clay with occasional small, round stones, chalk granules and flecks as well as manganese flecks. A cobble rich deposit [3002] was revealed in the southern area of the trench (see Figure 51, below). It was believed that this might have formed part of a cobbled surface. It is likely that these cobbles represent the spread of debris picked up by geophysical surveying and that they extend for *c.*50m beyond the southern reaches of Trench 3. Within the trench itself, the cobbles extended for the full 2m width of the trench and for a

distance of 5.90m to the north. A 0.50m section was hand excavated through these cobbles along the western most edge of the trench to a depth of 0.25m. The appearance of the cobbles suggested that they did form some sort of rough surface rather than random dumping of material. The cobbles ranged in size from 0.30m by 0.30m to 0.13m by 0.12m and were well bedded within a dark greyish brown silty clay matrix. The surface was truncated towards its northern most limit by a modern land drain containing a ceramic pipe. This cut also truncated deposit [3004] which overlay context [3003].

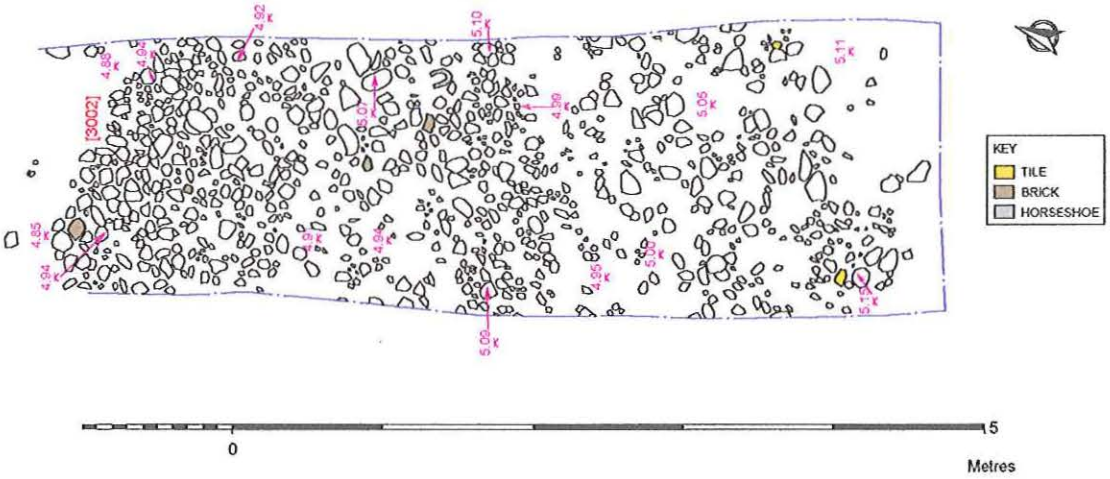

Figure 51. Field 68, Cobbled surface [3002], Plan. Scale 1:50.

Due to the fact that context [3004] appeared similar in makeup to the subsoil a sondage was excavated along the western edge of the trench to determine the nature, depth and northern extent of the deposit. The sondage proved that this deposit extended for *c.*10.50m northwards, beyond the drainage ditch cut, although it was still not clear whether the deposit was archaeological in origin or represented a change in the natural. Also the vertical extent of the deposit could not be identified in the sondage therefore it was decided to investigate this deposit further by machine. The material excavated, [3004], comprised a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with less than 5% coarse components including small round stones and occasional charcoal and manganese flecks, animal bone and a sherd of pottery and extended to a depth of 0.60m. It was also characterised by patches of blueish clay towards the bottom of the deposit. The colour, makeup and extent of this deposits implied that it might have been associated with a former area of open water that had silted up over time. This homogenous and extensive deposit appeared to overlay the cobble spread [3002] to the south. The occurrence of further random cobbles towards the base of this deposit suggests that these may have slumped or been trampled into an area of former standing water or waterlogged ground.

Deposit [3004] was overlain by a 0.10m thick layer of subsoil [3001], which comprised of a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecking and recovered from it were medieval CBM, medieval Humberware pottery fragments, an iron nail and animal bone. The topsoil [3000] in this trench was comprised of a 0.30m thick layer of loose, dark brownish-black clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. Finds recovered from the topsoil include medieval CBM, a horseshoe, slag, medieval Humberware and Beverley Orange ware sherds, and a single sherd of Langwehe Stoneware pottery.

5.3.9.4 *Trench 4 (68.4) see Figure 55, page 97*

Trench 4 comprised an 'L' shaped trench formed by two limbs each measuring 10m by2 m, one on a northeast-southwest orientation the other on a northwest-southeast orientation. The entire trench was machined and cleaned by hand down to natural [4002]: a firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional patches of greyer silt with frequent manganese flecks and small sub-rounded stones. A 2m wide sondage was machine excavated at the easternmost edge of Trench 4, on the central line of the pipeline to ascertain the nature of the underlying geology. This proved to be of natural clay deposits, similar to the natural deposit identified above, containing frequent cobbles, and extending to a depth of at least 2.50m, context [4002].

Cutting the natural in the northwest-southeast arm of the trench was a linear feature [4004]. This feature was characterised by very gradual, straight sides and a flattish base. It measured 0.80m wide and 0.05m deep. The fill [4003] was made up of firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with few coarse components including rare small round stones, occasional charcoal flecks and frequent manganese flecks. No finds were retrieved from this feature. This linear was fairly similar to [2008] in Trench 2, and probably represents the base of a furrow. An extensive patch of brownish grey clayey silt [4005] to the south and east of this feature probably represents the remnants of a ridge associated with this possible furrow.

The overlying subsoil [4001] was 0.10m thick and comprised firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and small stones. Topsoil [4000] was machine excavated to a depth of 0.20m and comprised a soft, mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with less than 2% coarse components including occasional chalk granules and flecks as well as rare small stones and flint fragments. Several fragments of medieval CBM and a sherd of Beverley Orange ware were recovered from this deposit.

5.3.9.5 *Trench 5 (68.5) see Figure 56, page 98*

Trench 5 measured 15m x 2m. The natural in this trench, [5002], was composed of yellowish-brown silty clay. A ditch [5004] was the only archaeological feature in Trench 5, cutting the natural. This feature was located towards the northern end of the trench and a 0.50m wide section was hand excavated through the ditch. Measuring 1.40m wide and 1m deep, this feature was characterised by a steepish, straight side to the south and a concave base. The northernmost edge was obscured by the trench edge. Animal bone, Beverley Orange ware pottery and two iron objects were retrieved from the fill [5003], which comprised firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with rare coarse components including chalk flecks and granules and

occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. Additionally a 30 litre sample was taken of this fill in the hope that environmental analysis might shed some light on its composition.

The overlying subsoil [5001] was 0.10m thick and this was made up of firm, mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt with rare charcoal flecks and small round stones.

The topsoil [5000] was 0.15m thick and was made up of soft, mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with rare small round stones, chalk flecks and flint fragments.

5.3.9.6 *Trench 6 (68.6) see Figure 57, page 99*

Trench 6 measured 15m x 2m. The natural, [6005], comprised a yellowish brown clayey silt. A sondage measuring 2m x 2m was machine excavated in the centre of the trench to a depth of approximately 1.50m. This was located along the centre line of the pipeline in order to ascertain the nature and depths of natural geology. These proved to be of natural clay/silt deposits containing frequent cobbles and stones and very similar to the natural deposits identified above.

A linear feature [6004] running on a northeast-southwest alignment was identified. This was investigated by placing a 2m wide slot trench across its width. This feature was characterised by moderate, straight sides and a concave base and was 0.30m deep. Fragments of animal bone and a metal object were retrieved from the fill [6003], which comprised firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular and sub-rounded stones. A linear land drain [6001] truncated this ditch.

The overlying subsoil [6006] was 0.10m thick and comprised firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% coarse components including chalk flecks and rare sub-rounded stones. Topsoil [6000] was of 0.20m thick. This was made up of friable, dark brown clayey silt with moderate small rounded and sub-angular stones.

5.3.9.7 *Artefact Catalogue, Field 68*

Key
CBM: Ceramic Building Material
Fe: Iron

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
2000	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+
3000	CBM	Brick, reused, probably slop moulded	14th+
3000	CBM	Brick	14th+
3000	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+
3000	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
3000	CBM	Plain tile	13th +
3000	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
3000	CBM	Roman brick, reused, fine fabric, burnt broken edges	Roman
3000	CBM	Ridge tile, possibly imbrex	13th+
3000	CBM	unidentifiable	uncertain
3000	CBM	unidentifiable	uncertain
3000	CBM	2 sherds	uncertain
3001	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+

Context	Artefact	Description	Date
3001	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
3001	CBM	unidentifiable	uncertain
3001	CBM	unidentifiable	uncertain
4000	CBM	Brick, slop moulded	?14-16th
4000	CBM	Flue?? combed? possibly smoothed nib	??Roman
4000	CBM	Tile, nib on smoothed side	13th+
5003	CBM	Beverley Orange ware?, Flat roof tile	?Medieval
3000	Clay Pipe	Footed, unmarked	mid 17th C
2000	Flint	1 broken utilised blade made on dark reddish brown flint, which was translucent.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
2000	Flint	1 broken miscellaneous retouched flake made on brown flint, which had small to large dispersed inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
2000	Object, Fe	Rectangular-sectioned nail shank 86mm long	uncertain
3000	Object, Fe	Complete horseshoe, Iron	Late/Post-Medieval
3000	Object, Fe	Iron slag, two fragments	uncertain
3001	Object, Fe	Iron nail, Shank 25mm long	uncertain
5003	Object, Fe	Small iron nail	uncertain
5003	Object, Fe	Rectangular plate c.22 x 35mm, Iron	uncertain
6003	Object, Fe	D-shaped Buckle, Iron	uncertain
3001	Object, Glass	Clear glass bottle	Post-Medieval
5003	Object, Shale	Burnt shale	uncertain
2000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Abraded	Medieval
3000	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Cup, Purple ink	Early Modern
3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Pipkin, Bichrome	Post-Medieval
3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Pipkin, Bichrome	Post-Medieval
3000	Pottery	Humberware, Jug	Medieval
3000	Pottery	Flower pot	uncertain
3000	Pottery	Humberware	Medieval
3000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, 2 sherds	Medieval
3000	Pottery	Langewehe Stoneware, Drinking Jug, Abraded	Medieval
3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, 2 sherds	Post-Medieval
3000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Spalled	Early Modern
3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, White slipped int	Post-Medieval
3000	Pottery	English Porcelain, Cup	Early Modern
3000	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Plate, Green ink	Early Modern
3001	Pottery	English Porcelain, Moulded vess	Early Modern
3001	Pottery	Westerwald Stoneware, Tankard	Post-Medieval
3001	Pottery	Humberware, Jug, Abraded	Medieval
3001	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, 3 sherds	Post-Medieval
3002	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl	Post-Medieval
3004	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Sagging base	Medieval
4000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Intermittently thumbed base	Medieval
4000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Frying Pan, Dutch copy	Post-Medieval
5003	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Abraded, 3 sherds	Medieval
6002	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, Sooted ext; silty fabric	Post-Medieval
6002	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Cup	Early Modern
6002	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Plate	Early Modern
6002	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Dish	Early Modern
6002	Pottery	Creamware, Plate, Spalled	Early Modern

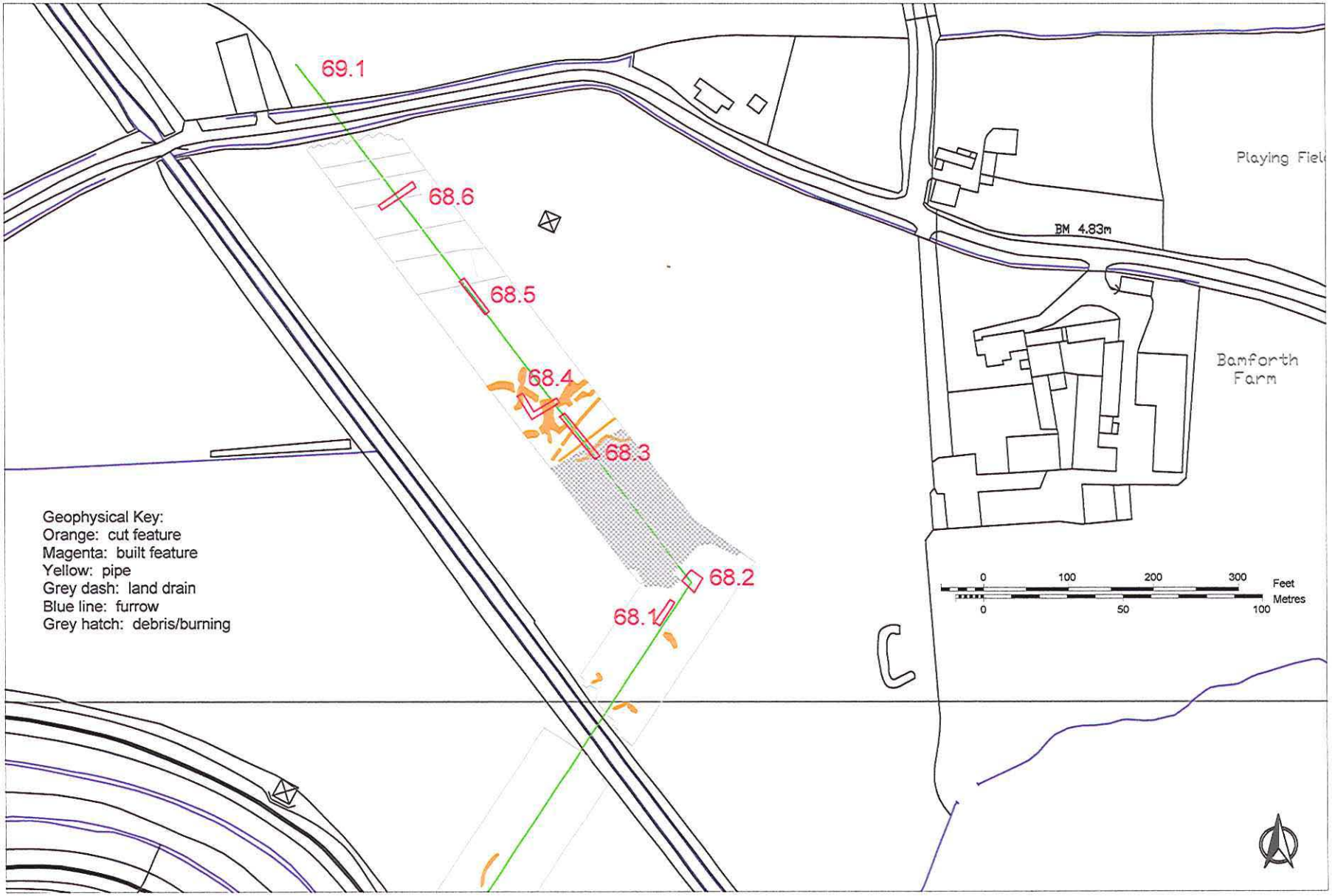

Figure 52. Field 68, Trench Locations. Scale 1:2,000

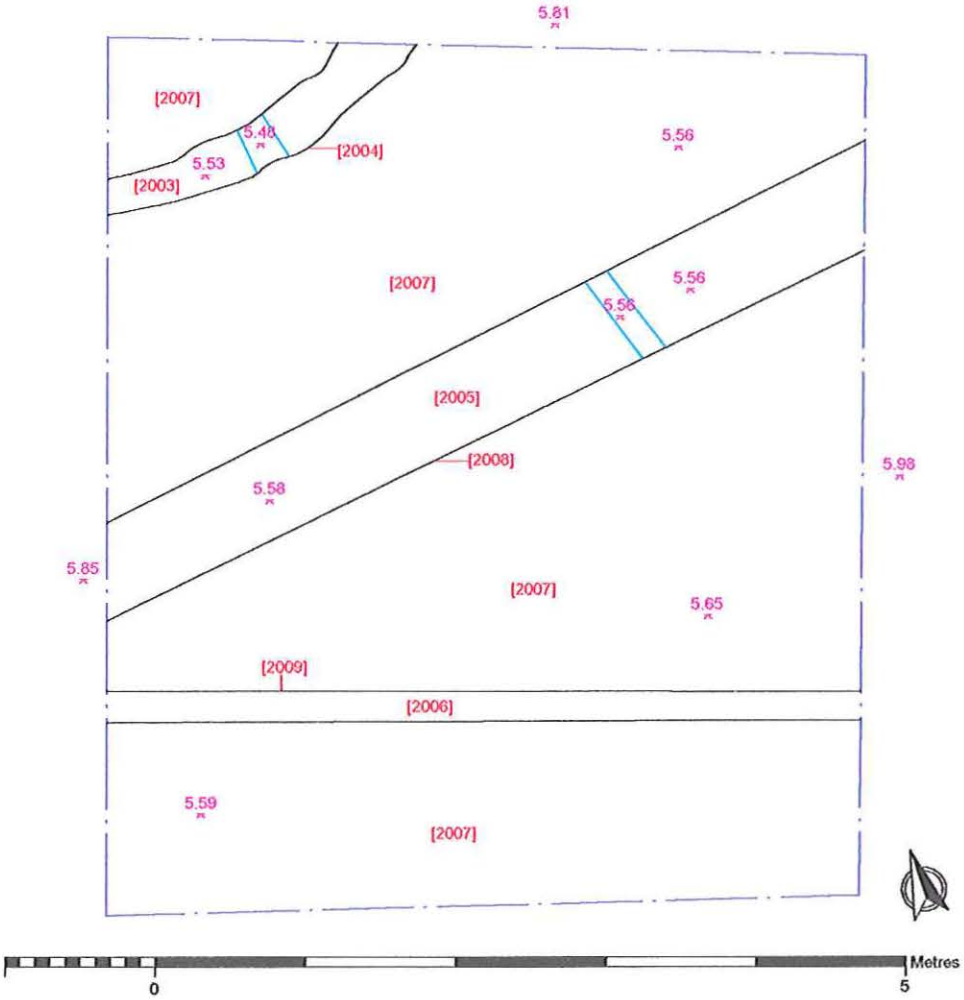

Figure 53. Field 68, Trench 2, Plan. Scale 1:50.

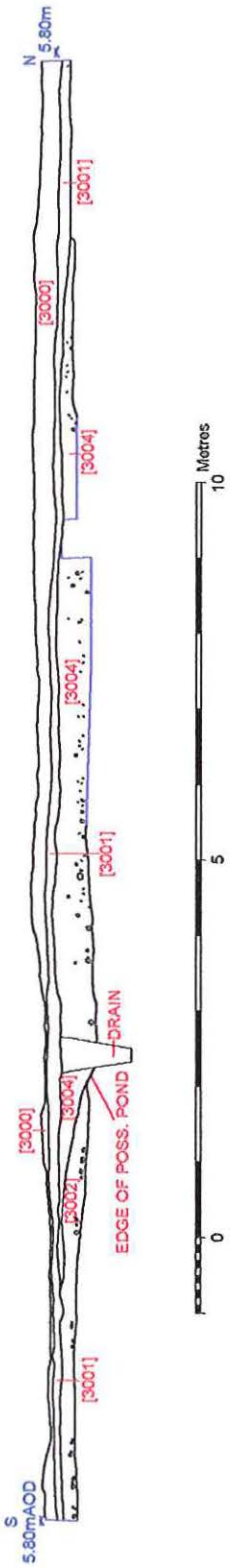

Figure 54. Field 68, Trench 3, Section. Scale 1:100.

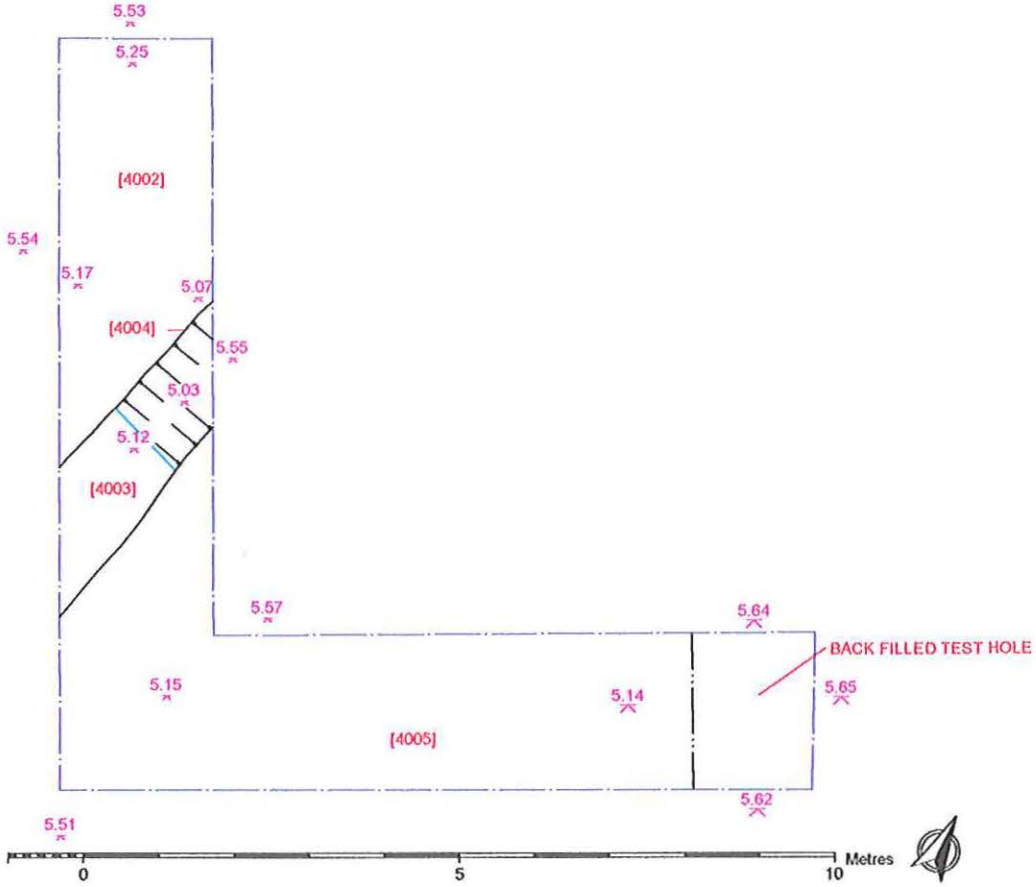

Figure 55. Field 68, Trench 4, Plan. Scale 1:100.

Figure 56. Field 68, Trench 5, Plan and Section. Scale 1:100.

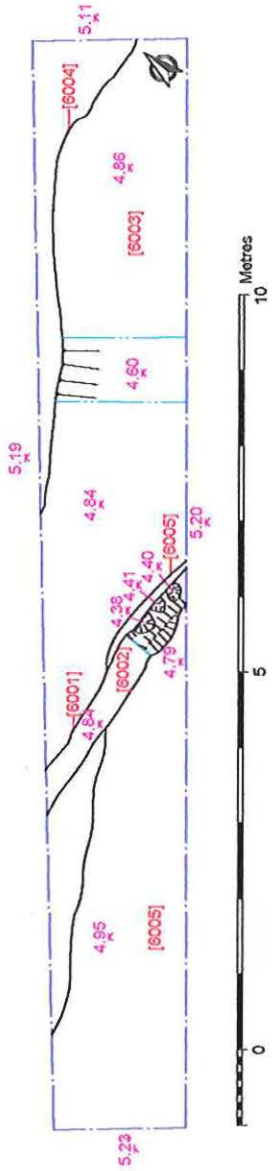

Figure 57. Field 68, Trench 6, Plan. Scale 1:100.

6.0 Discussion

6.1 Test pit Survey

6.1.1 Field 26

The 24 test pits in this field were positioned to investigate further a scatter of lithics discovered during fieldwalking. Therefore it was proposed to instigate a test pit survey to retrieve a sample of artefacts from the plough zone in order to elucidate further on the character of the lithic scatter. This method also allowed for the identification of surviving buried archaeological deposits that may warrant further investigation. No below ground level archaeological features were identified during the survey and surprisingly only a small amount of flint artefacts were retrieved from the test pits: eight worked flints were recovered by sieving, these coming from seven different pits.

The flint artefacts included a broken unmodified flake and a retouched awl recovered from test pit 1; a broken retouched blade recovered from pit 4; a broken utilised flake from pit 11; a flake from pit 13; a broken unmodified blade from pit 19, a retouched flake from pit 23 and another broken unmodified flake from pit 24.

At this stage it is difficult to provide a date range for the assemblage, suffice to say that along with the pyramid core, scrapers and the presence of a number of narrow blades a preliminary date for part of the assemblage of an early Neolithic (or possibly Mesolithic) date can be postulated. However, it must be stressed that a full technological analysis of the entire assemblage should be undertaken to provide a reliable date range. This should include a technological analysis of all the artefacts recovered from both stages of the field walking survey and the material from this survey.

It was alluded to in the fieldwalking report that the distribution plot of artefacts suggested that the edge of a flint scatter had been identified. This fact may account for the small number of artefacts retrieved during the survey. Also the weather conditions have to be taken into account: heavy rain and mist made the clayey topsoil very sticky and almost impossible to sieve, therefore a bias in the amount of artefacts recovered may have occurred.

6.2 Metal Detecting Survey

6.2.1 Field 43

The most significant evidence for archaeological activity at this location was obtained through the metal detecting survey. A total of five late Bronze Age socketed axes in various states of preservation were retrieved from the topsoil during the metal detecting (giving a total of six axes including the artefact recovered during fieldwalking). Further to these, a Victorian coin, a ?modern metallic rim and a fragment of a late Bronze Age bracelet were also found. All the axes show damage most probably inflicted by modern agricultural equipment, and their surface colours are similar indicating a sustained period of deposition within the same environment. However, the fragment of bar bracelet has a different surface condition

implying it may have lain in a different soil context. The axes are of 'Yorkshire', 'Everthorpe', 'Meldreth' and 'South-Eastern' types, and are well represented in the region, occurring together in recovered hoard finds such as those from Everthorpe (SE 902 316), Westow (SE 753 652), Scalby Ness (just north of Scarborough) and Bilton-in-Ainsty (TA 163 331). The wider associations of these axe types all belong to the Late Bronze Age 2: Ewart Park metalwork Phase, 950-750 BC.

Bronze objects such as the axes and bracelets are often found in hoards or as votive deposits, especially during the late Bronze Age. During the early and the middle Bronze Age axes were an important component of inhumation funerary assemblages, however the late Bronze Age sees a number of important changes taking place in the character of burial processes, settlement pattern and the organisation of food production. Burial practices changed from inhumation under round barrows to cremation and the deposition of remains within ceramic containers, in the majority of cases without any associated grave goods. The latter element of the burial practice appears to have been replaced by the placement of grave goods away from funerary events, in the majority of cases in watery locations (Bradley 1998). In this respect the hoard of axes found during the metal detecting survey may represent such an event or events. This is lent further weight when considering the assumed good condition of most of the axes at the time of deposition, and the inclusion of one artefact which had probably not been used (Small Find 2 (SF2) Appendix 5, page 155). However, the close distribution of the artefacts may be read as indicating an origin from a discreet location such as a sub-surface feature, and they may have then been dispersed over a wider area by later agricultural practices.

However no features from which these artefacts may have originated were identified during the geophysical survey. Thus Trench 6 was located over the distribution area of the artefacts in order to check for the presence/ absence of such a feature. The excavation of Trench 6 revealed no archaeological features, but it is possible that a feature may survive outside the area covered by the trench. Nevertheless, it was of some note that the natural geology observed in plan and section was distinct from that of the other trenches in Field 43. The natural here contained frequent patches of light greyish blue silt, which were amorphous in plan and extensive throughout the trench. The natural was then overlain by a layer of greyish blue silty clay, which existed at *c*.0.20m in depth in places. This material suggests that at some point the area of the trench, and that of the metalwork, may have been characterised by waterlogged ground or an area of open water. If this is the case, it is possible that these finds may be the result of votive depositional practises of the late Bronze Age. Their close distribution could result from the artefacts being placed in such a location within a container, possibly a bag which has decayed given that no ceramic artefacts were retrieved during the excavation of the trench.

6.3 *Trial Trenching*

6.3.1 *Field 14*

Half of the twelve trenches excavated within Field 14 revealed features of archaeological significance. Most of the features correlated closely with the results from the aerial

photographic survey and the geophysical survey. Of particular note were trenches 2, 3, 4 & 5. These were located just north of (in the case of Trench 3 directly across) an area of considerable archaeological activity, which included pits, linear ditches and a trackway/holloway.

Trench 2 lay to the west of the aforementioned trackway. The only features identified through geophysical survey and aerial photographs in this area were ridge and furrow, on a northwest southeast alignment. Excavation of the trench however revealed a sub-circular pit [2001] with two fills [2002] and [2006]. While no finds were recovered from this feature, the base and sides showed traces of burning. This deposit was sampled to retrieve environmental data, however the sample was assessed as having no potential for interpretative value. The only recommendation for further work on the sample suggested that it could be sieved for small bone and/or artefact recovery. It is worth noting that this feature did not show up on the geophysical survey and may have been masked by ridge and furrow. It is possible to speculate that this feature may be a western continuity of the pits identified, to the east of the trackway, from the aerial photographic survey

Both geophysical survey and aerial photographs picked up a double ditched sinuous trackway running on a northwest-southeast alignment through the field. The easternmost of these linear features [3004] comprised a wide (2.50m) ditch with an adjacent broad (6.50m) feature, which has been interpreted as a trackway [3005]. While five small pieces of pottery were retrieved from the fill of the ditch, their degraded condition meant that it was not possible to date them. It is of some note that during excavation the similarity of the fills of the two features [3001] & [3004], made it impossible to discern one from the other. Consequently, it is possible to suggest that the two features may be of contemporary origin. The trackway appeared on aerial photographs as a positive cropmark, along with an associated rectilinear enclosure, various ditches and several well defined pits.

In Trench 4, to the northeast of Trench 3, three linear features were picked up by geophysical survey and one of these proved to be archaeological. This feature [4004] ran through the trench on an east west alignment and can be seen on the geophysical survey merging with the trackway in Trench 3. Interestingly this feature did not show as cropmark on the aerial photographic survey. Trench 3 was not located over the juncture between the above linear and the large ditch, context [3004], therefore it is not possible to ascertain their relationship to one another. The excavated ditch [4004] was interpreted as a possible boundary ditch and produced two unidentified shaft fragments of animal bone. Both were extremely poorly preserved, with the whole surface of the bones destroyed by chemical action. One rough sherd of pottery was also recovered from this fill, which, similarly was too weathered to date. The aerial photography report suggests that this general area of activity was probably used for stock penning, settlement or agriculture in the pre-medieval, possible Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The linear features identified as ditches were well defined and morphologically typical of Romano-British or prehistoric settlement sites. The location of ditch [4004] in relation to the excavated trench, and other nearby features identified on the aerial photographs, suggest that this feature may have formed a northern boundary to the pit cluster identified south east of the pipeline.

Evidence for Bronze Age activity in the area came from Trench 5 to the north east of Trench 4. Three pits [5004], [5006] & [5010] were excavated in this trench. Two of these pits, [5003] and [5005], produced sherds of pottery (see Prehistoric Pottery report, Appendix 2, page 147) that were identified as being consistent with late Bronze Age types (late Bronze Age fabrics from East Yorkshire at Grimthorpe, Thwing, Staple Howe and Devil's Hill: date range 1150-700BC). The fill of pit [5006] also contained one broken, unmodified flint blade and one burnt, broken blade. Little can be said about the artefacts as they were broken, however one appeared to have been utilised. Their association with the pottery is unclear as flint artefacts associated with this period are extremely rare and are usually based on a broad blade technology; therefore they are probably residual. A 'cigar' shaped feature, identified through geophysical survey was excavated [5008]. The fill of this gully [5007] also produced one fragmentary piece of late Bronze Age pottery.

Several linear anomalies were located by geophysical survey in the vicinity of Trench 9 and these were identified through excavation as a linear ditch terminating towards the south of the trench [9002] and a probable ditch, to the north [9004]. One broad broken retouched flint blade was found while cleaning the trench, in the remnants of the topsoil, but no dating material was found within the fills of excavated features. It is worth noting that the ditch terminus [9002] was interpreted as being too small to be a boundary ditch (0.80m wide), and its purpose remains unclear.

Ridge and furrow features identified through geophysical survey in the region of Trench 12 at the far north east of the field, appeared to be masking three linear features [12004], [12006], [12008] which were excavated within the trench. These features ran on a north south alignment. A sherd of probable Romano-British (see Appendix 2, page 147) pottery was retrieved from the fill [12005] of one of these features [12006]. This fact, together with their regularity of dimensions and their proximity to one another means that they may be archaeological in nature although their purpose remains unclear.

In Field 14 the archaeological features excavated, and the dates of the pottery retrieved, suggest that, particularly in the southeastern corner, there is evidence for late prehistoric activity. The lithic artefacts are a mixture of narrow and broad blades, although their damaged condition means little further can be said regarding their date and technological attributes. The broad damaged flake was recovered from the topsoil from Trench 9 therefore it cannot be directly associated with any of the features from the trench. Pottery dates range from late Bronze Age to Romano-British and indicate that there may well have been continuous activity or settlement within the area during these periods. Most of the features investigated correlate with those identified from the geophysical survey, however it is the scale of the archaeological remains situated at Howe Hill that should be of concern. The evaluation results seen in conjunction with the aerial photographic plots indicate the existence of a rich and apparently multi-phased archaeological landscape. In this respect the potential for encountering further undetected archaeological remains during the construction of the pipeline is a distinct possibility.

6.3.2 *Field 15*

Only one of the two trenches excavated within Field 15 revealed features of archaeological significance. The features in Trench 2 correlated closely with the results from the aerial photographs and the geophysical survey.

Trench 1 was targeted on two linear anomalies, which were not identified during excavation. They may have represented variations in the geology occurring at depth, however the aerial photographic report showed the cropmark of a linear feature running parallel to the western field boundary. Therefore it is possible that the trench was positioned on the location of a natural geophysical feature believed to be the same feature as the one from the aerial photographic report. Therefore the feature could be situated closer to the western field boundary or may indeed relate to geological activity.

Trench 2 was targeted on a wider linear anomaly detected during the geophysical survey. This linear feature comprised a ditch orientated north-south and a later re-cut. The earliest ditch [2004] was the widest, approximately 1m wide, and had a very clean fill [2003]. The re-cut [2000] was narrower, cut into the centre of the fill in the earlier ditch.

The features formed part of a wider system of linear features associated with the complex of enclosures on Howe Hill. No finds were recovered from any of the contexts , nevertheless the linear feature probably represents a boundary ditch, which links with a probable iron age ditched enclosure to the northeast, although there is no evidence to suggest that the complex of features are contemporary. The potential for encountering further archaeology is a possibility especially if the unidentified linear feature running parallel to the western field boundary is an archaeological feature. Also the prospect of encountering further unidentified archaeological deposits in this field cannot be dismissed.

6.3.3 *Field 16*

Three of the five trenches excavated within Field 16 revealed features of archaeological significance. The feature in Trench 1 correlated closely with the results from the aerial photographs, but not with the geophysical survey. The aerial photographic survey showed a network of rectilinear features, which probably post date the barrow sited in the corner of this field. The cropmarks form a complex pattern of enclosures and ditched trackways, which seemingly connect with a ditched enclosure of probable Iron Age date in the northeastern corner of Field 16. The rest of the features identified from excavation related to the medieval management of the landscape: the remains of ploughed out ridge and furrow.

Trench 1 contained the well preserved remains of a bank and ditch orientated east/west with the remains of the chalk and flint bank to the north. The ditch [1008] was V-shaped and approximately 1m deep. The remnants of the bank were visible as a layer of sandy material [1010] covered with a layer of chalk and flint fragments: context [1006]. An iron nail and a buckle were found at the interface of context [1006] and [1007]. This would mean that two modern metal objects came from a relatively secure archaeological deposit. However it was not clear to the excavator where the interface between the topsoil and deposit [1007] could be

identified suggesting that there may have been a subsoil horizon, which was difficult to distinguish from context [1007], and the metal objects may have come from a much later context. The bank material [1010] below the chalk and flint layer was very clean and sandy, and appeared to be either up cast from the ditch construction or a mixture of up cast and the remains of the contemporary topsoil horizon. This deposit was sampled to retrieve environmental data, however the samples were assessed as having no potential for interpretative value. The only recommendation for further work on the samples suggested that they could be sieved for small bone and/or artefact recovery. The primary fill of the ditch [1011] was composed of a mixed, stony deposit, suggesting that it was formed by the gradual collapse of the bank material into the ditch. The secondary fill [1007] probably resulted from the gradual silting of the ditch. Both these deposits contained no artefacts. The bank and ditch feature was fully excavated to the width of the trench in case the ditch proved to be deep, in which case stepping of the sides would be needed for safety.

The only other features discovered in Field 16 were three furrows, in Trenches 1, 3 and 4, suggesting a medieval date for these features. The furrow in Trench 1 had a small oval-shaped feature [1003] in the base, which could have been a pit as it contained some charcoal flecks in the fill [1002]. No dating evidence was recovered from this feature, but as it was below the furrow a date earlier than medieval could be suggested.

The ditch in Trench 1 was orientated towards the site of the barrow, and was visible as a cropmark on the aerial photographic report, and curves around its northern edge suggesting a definite attempt to not disturb the barrow. In this respect it would seem highly likely that the ditch was later than the barrow, probably dating to the Iron Age or Romano-British period. The ditch was identified on the aerial photographic report and is the most southerly of four east west aligned ditches, which make up a sub divided rectilinear enclosure, which was probably used for stock management. No finds were recovered from the bank and ditch, although a core trimming flake[10] was retrieved from the topsoil of this trench. The two metal objects from the feature are probably modern in date although the context that they were recovered from confuses this assumption. The remainder of the features from Trenches 1, 3 and 4 all relate to medieval activity and are probably associated with the outfield system of one of the former medieval settlements in the area.

The ditch and bank identified in Trench 1 forms part of a wider complex of rectilinear enclosures therefore the probability of encountering the northeastern part of this complex remains a distinct possibility. Trench 1 was extended in order to evaluate the presence of such features, but was unsuccessful in locating them. Similarly there is a distinct possibility that further archaeological features pertaining to the medieval ridge and furrow maybe encountered.

[10] see Glossary, page 118

6.3.4 *Field 17*

Two of the five trenches excavated within Field 17 revealed features of archaeological significance. The feature identified in Trench 1 partly correlated with the results from the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey identified a pattern of rectilinear ditches, which appeared to continue outside the survey area of the easement strip to form a wider pattern of sub-rectangular field enclosures. Also, during the field walking exercise a quantity of burnt flint and a few flint flakes were retrieved from the same area. Trench 4 was a control trench and had not been positioned on known archaeological deposits. Within this trench a number of archaeological features were identified including a small pit containing sherds of beaker pottery.

Trench 1 contained a wide V-shaped ditch, context [1003], orientated north-south. It appeared to have two fills [1001] and [1002], however no dating evidence was recovered from the excavated section of the ditch.

Trench 4 contained three distinct features. When investigated, these features were found to be a ditch and two pits. The ditch [4002] had a narrow u-shaped cut and one fill [4003] with no finds or other dating evidence. The ditch was orientated northeast to southwest across the trench. A pit [4008] was excavated at the north end of the trench, which was quite large with a flat base. Again, no dating evidence was retrieved from the fill [4009]. Near to the centre of the trench on the western edge, another pit [4004] was excavated. This proved to be circular and possibly contained two fills, one darker than the other. The fills were recorded as one deposit [4005] by the first excavator, but later investigation showed a possible re-cut filled by dark material, possibly from burning. This deposit was sampled to retrieve environmental data, however the sample was assessed as having no potential for interpretive value. The only recommendation for further work on the sample suggested that it could be sieved for small bone and/or artefact recovery. A broken unmodified flint flake and 13 sherds of prehistoric pottery, many with decoration, were recovered from context [4005] (see Prehistoric Pottery report, Appendix 2, page 147). The sherds were found to represent at least four different vessels and the decorative motif indicated that the sherds were of S-Beaker group with a date range of 2200-1800 BC, which spans the full period of S-Beaker dating and associations in northern and eastern England. Also a side and end scraper was found during the initial cleaning of the trench, unfortunately the artefact came from an unsecure context: [4000], but was found next to the large pit [4008]. This artefact has a probable date range spanning the later Neolithic when scrapers with retouch extending along one or both sides and the distal end of flakes became a common feature of the technologies used. Similarly, the flint flake recovered from context [4005], although broken is large in size and would not be an uncommon feature in late Neolithic assemblages.

Initially it was expected that a series of rectilinear enclosures were situated at the field boundary between Field 16 and 17 of which the ditch in Trench 1 formed part. It now appears that this is the only feature in this area of the evaluation and probably represents a linear boundary ditch of an unknown date, but maybe associated with the Iron Age/Romano-British features located on Howe Hill.

It is unclear at this stage whether the features identified in Trench 4 were associated and thus as to what type of site they may comprise. Nevertheless the pottery and flint artefacts from pit [4004] indicate late Neolithic/early Bronze Age activity, and if the other features found in this trench prove to be of the same date this could represent a significant find pertaining to those periods. Such sites are rare and so the site may be of potential significance at the local and regional scale.

It is clear that the features identified in trenches 1 and 4 extend beyond the limits of the evaluation trenches so there is a strong probability that further archaeological remains associated with those already identified will be encountered during the construction of the pipeline.

6.3.5 *Field 42*

Only one of the seven trenches revealed features of archaeological significance. However most of the features from the other trenches correlated closely with the results from the geophysical survey, which turned out to be geological in origin.

Two small rectangular postholes were excavated in Trench 4. One of these [4003] was interpreted as modern in origin due to its fill [4002] being almost exactly the same as the topsoil. The other posthole [4007] was twice the size of the first, and its fill [4006] was very different in colour and makeup containing charcoal flecks. This suggested an earlier date for the feature.

It is known that Field 42 was used as an estate plantation until fifty years ago, so the later posthole could be evidence of fencing in or around the wooded area. Therefore the possibility of encountering similar features exists.

6.3.6 *Field 43*

Two of the eight trenches excavated revealed features of archaeological significance. The geophysical survey identified anomalies in six trenches out of a total of eight. Archaeological features were located in Trench 1 and Trench 7.

Trench 1 was located towards the far east of the field; here a small pit [1005] was excavated. The fills of this feature produced charcoal and a quantity of burnt stone, but lack of dating evidence means that very little can be said regarding the date of the feature or its function.

Trench 6 was re-located and placed over the distribution of the findspots of several bronze axes and other metal finds recovered during the metal detecting survey (see Appendix 5, page 154). No archaeological features were identified during excavation; however the natural stratigraphy provided a clue as to the origin of the axes. The presence of a heavily gleyed band of silty clay, in places *c.*0.20m in depth, between the natural and topsoil suggests that this area may have been former waterlogged ground. No similar deposits were identified in any of the other seven trenches in this field and the topographical location of the trench in a low-lying hollow appears to back up this interpretation. These deposits were sampled to

retrieve environmental data, however the sample was assessed as having no potential for interpretative value.

Trench 7, towards the western edge of the field produced a total of four postholes: context [7002]-[7009]. The regularity of shape and dimensions of these features suggest that they are likely to represent a fence line. A piece of CBM retrieved from the upper fill [7002] of one of these postholes suggests that they may be of relatively recent origin. It is however worth noting that the find was retrieved from the topmost fill, and may have been a residual find.

The bronze artefacts recovered during the metal detecting survey all date to the late Bronze Age. The other finds, which included a Victorian penny and a fragment of a metal rim, were dated to the early modern period. It appears that the bronze artefacts were deposited in an area of open water or waterlogged ground; therefore they probably represent a votive deposit rather than the deliberate deposition of a collection of metal objects as a hoard. The line of postholes cannot be dated reliably and could represent activity from any period.

The area from which the metal artefacts were recovered was intensively investigated during the metal detecting survey, however there is a possibility that further metal artefacts may be present at a deeper level outside the area of the location of Trench 6: the metal detector could only scan the top 0.18 m of the topsoil. In this respect the possibility of further artefacts lying yet undiscovered should be considered.

The line of postholes identified in Trench 7 extended outside both sides of the trench, thus there is a strong possibility that more of these features will be encountered during the construction of the pipeline.

6.3.7 *Field 60*

One trench was located in this field to investigate a geophysical anomaly and the possible survival of buried archaeological deposits covered by alluvium. One possible archaeological feature and a possible natural feature were identified in the trench.

An irregularly shaped feature approximately 3m long and 2m wide was identified during the geophysical survey. A 2m deep sondage was excavated to investigate this and a small part of a possible archaeological feature was uncovered: cut [1004]. The fill [1003] was greyish/black in colour implying that it contained large amounts of either charcoal or organic material. This deposit was sampled to retrieve environmental data, however the sample was assessed as having no potential for interpretative value. The only recommendation for further work on the sample suggested that it could be sieved for small bone and/or artefact recovery. Therefore it is unlikely that the black material represented preserved plant remains implying that the feature may contain an abundant deposit of charcoal possibly suggesting human activity. However, the presence of a thick deposit [1005] above the natural alluvium [1002], which seems to be filling a hollow created by the lower feature, may suggest a former pond or area of waterlogged ground. This deposit was initially interpreted as the fill of a furrow, but after excavation appeared to be too wide and deep to be such a feature. The limited area of excavation of the lower feature and the lack of any dating evidence and environmental data

means that the true nature of this feature cannot be postulated. Similarly, the lack of any artefacts from the fill [1005] makes this feature difficult to interpret as an archaeological feature and therefore may be natural in origin.

A weak and narrow linear anomaly was detected by the geophysical survey. This was investigated and proved to be a land drain of unknown date.

One sherd of medieval Beverly Orange ware was found in context [1000], the topsoil, along with medieval and post-medieval CBM, this was probably introduced to the topsoil through night soiling activity.

The buried cut and deposit identified in the excavation may represent early archaeological activity; although there was no direct evidence to confirm such. The origin of the same feature may also relate to natural agencies associated with wetland environments. Nevertheless due to the fact that the feature was situated in the area of the pipe trench cut the possibility of exposing more of this feature would perhaps shed light on its true character. In this respect further possible archaeological remains may be encountered during the construction of the pipeline.

6.3.8 *Field 61*

Both trenches excavated in this field revealed features of archaeological significance. Most of the features correlated closely with the results from the geophysical survey. Trench 1 produced the probable remains of post-medieval ridge and furrow. The other trench produced evidence for a buried peat layer and several cut features.

Two land drains were identified in Trench 1 cut above and below a linear deposit containing post-medieval material: context [1002]. This deposit probably represented the remains of ridge and furrow and contained 18th and 19th century pottery sherds and a clay pipe fragment of 18th / 19th century date. Two pieces of tile were also recovered from context [1002], which dated to the 13th century. One sherd of medieval Beverly Orange ware and medieval brick and post-medieval building material were retrieved from the topsoil: context [1000], along with a medium-sized mammal bone shaft fragment. Also two copper objects, part of a lock and a brooch, both dating to the post-medieval period were recovered from the same deposit.

A small pit [2007] was discovered at the west end of Trench 2, which had not been detected in the geophysical survey. One cow mandibular tooth was recovered from the fill of this pit [2006] otherwise no other dating evidence was retrieved.

A large irregularly shaped feature identified during the geophysical survey could not be identified in the excavated trench, but it could relate to either a change in the sub-surface natural or the buried peat horizon [2008] found in the sondage dug to the north of the trench. The peat deposit was sampled, but the few biological remains recovered from the sediment sample were of no interpretative value. Nevertheless, the presence of the peat layer suggests that this area was waterlogged in the past, which means that the level of preservation of possible archaeological remains at this level could be very high. The fact that this area of the

Hull Valley was waterlogged at some time in the past is well documented, and investigations have shown that preserved archaeological material can be found in such peaty layers (RSK Ltd, 2000b).

The irregularly shaped pit attests to the possible survival of archaeological deposits within the area of the pipeline construction, although their date and possible location is unclear. The buried peat deposit identified in the sondage represents the survival of stratified pre-alluvial environments and the possibility of encountering further such deposits is, obviously, a real possibility.

6.3.9 *Field 68*

A total of six trenches were excavated in the vicinity of the shrunken medieval village at Wawne. Aerial photographs, geophysical survey, and earthworks show the remains of the shrunken medieval settlement and outlying field systems to the west, north and south sides of the modern village. With the exception of Trench 1, all trenches showed traces of archaeological activity.

While no features were identified through geophysical survey in the region of Trench 2, two features were in evidence. A narrow, shallow curvilinear feature [2004] was excavated although little can be said of this as no finds were recovered and only a small part of the feature was visible. An ephemeral furrow base was also excavated [2008], this was orientated on an east-west alignment, and again no dating evidence was found. Two flints were recovered from the topsoil [2000]: a broken utilised blade and a broken miscellaneous retouched flake. Also recovered from the topsoil was 1 sherd of medieval pottery: Beverley Orange ware, and a fragment of medieval brick and an iron nail.

Trench 3 was located to the northwest of Trench 2, its location determined by the identification of three linear anomalies and a spread of debris through geophysical surveying. Above the natural and extending from the southern end of the trench for 5.90m, a spread of cobbles forming a rough surface was identified: context [3002]. Although this deposit formed a surface it appeared to be rather worn/disturbed in places where as in other areas it survived in a far better condition. Due to the cobbled areas close association with the possible pond to the north it is tempting to see the cobbles as a hard stand surrounding open water to provide secure access to a water supply. This may have been intended for both animal and human use. A horseshoe was found at the interface between the cobbles and the topsoil. A deposit of silty clay [3004] overlay these cobbles and continued through most of the trench to a depth of about 0.60m. The silty nature of this deposit and the presence of cobbles towards the base of it, suggest that this may have been an area of standing water or pond, with an associated cobbled hardstanding, which gradually silted up until deposit [3004] completely filled the original extent of the former pond. A single sherd of Beverley Orange ware was recovered from this deposit along with a number of fragments of animal bone (see below). A modern land drain cut through deposit [3004]. During the process of machining a number of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil and the subsoil deposits: five sherds of medieval pottery fabrics, ten fragments of CBM including a re-used fragment of Roman brick, iron slag, a nail, bone and a number of post-medieval and Early Modern pottery fragments.

A fairly dense concentration of linear geophysical anomalies was identified in the region of the 'L' shaped Trench 4 by the geophysical survey, but on excavation only one of these was located. This comprised of a furrow base [4004], fairly similar in form to that excavated further south in Trench 2 [2008]. Similarly, no dating material was recovered. An extensive and unexcavated patch of brownish grey clayey silt [4005] to the south and east of this feature may represent remnants of ridge material associated with this possible furrow. This deposit was partially removed by machine: up to 0.10m in depth and was further seen in section of the sondage cut into the end of the trench, surviving for a further *c.*0.10m in depth. Due to the fact that the topsoil strip is highly unlikely to extend below 0.30m, the limit of the topsoil, no further investigation of this deposit was undertaken. The section in the small sondage showed a natural silty clay deposit extending to the bottom of the excavation: *c.*2.00m. A number of artefacts were recovered from the topsoil [4000]: one sherd of medieval pottery, 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery, two fragments of medieval CBM and a fragment of possible Roman flue tile.

While no features were identified in the vicinity of Trench 5 through geophysical survey, excavation revealed a large ditch [5004], on an east/west alignment towards the northern end of the trench. During excavation, it was initially suspected that this may have been a geological feature, but the presence of bone, two sherds of Beverly Orange ware and an iron nail and strip of iron prove otherwise. The full width of this ditch remains unclear as it extends beyond the northern limit of the trench. A sample from the feature was taken and was found to be of no interpretative value, however, given the considerable dimensions and depth of the ditch it is possible that it forms some sort of boundary or drainage ditch.

Trench 6, in the furthest northwestern edge of the field was a control trench placed to check for the masking of archaeological features beneath crop marks of ridge and furrow. A linear feature: cut [6004] containing [6003] orientated on a northeast-southwest alignment was identified, from which fragments of animal bone and an iron buckle were retrieved. Deposit [6003] was contained within this shallow cut and it is likely that it represents the fill of a medieval furrow.

Given the dating evidence and the form of the archaeological features excavated in this field, it is likely that they on the whole represent medieval and post-medieval agricultural land use comprising of ridge and furrow, boundary ditches and a cobble hard standing next to a former area of open water. The majority of the medieval pottery sherds were retrieved from the topsoil/subsoil and were predominantly Beverley Orange wares, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries, with sherds of Humber ware (*c.*1300-1550 AD) from contexts [3000] and [3001] and a sherd of Langewehe stoneware (*c.*1350-1500 AD) from context [3000], although two sherds of Beverley Orange ware were retrieved from [5003]: the fill of the ditch in Trench 6. Similarly most of CBM came from the topsoil and was all of medieval date: 13th to 14th apart from the two Roman fragments. A quantity of post-medieval pottery was recovered all of which came from the topsoil/subsoil. None of the finds are either numerous or complete enough to indicate *in situ* occupation on the pipeline route. Most are likely to have been brought onto the fields with night soil or manure and are evidence for ploughing. The

medieval sherds are all abraded to some extent and even some of the modern sherds have spalled surfaces, which are probably due to frost shattering.

Deposits from Field 68 (contexts [3000], [3001], [3004] and [5003]) produced 41 fragments of animal bone, most of which were recovered from context 5003. Eighteen of the fragments were identified to species (see Appendix 8, page 169). On the whole, vertebrate remains from the trenches were well preserved, although some variability of angularity (the nature of the broken edges) was apparent in material from contexts [3000] and [3001]. Material from these deposits included fragments that had rounded edges and were rather battered in appearance. Dog gnawing was apparent on some of the bones and evidence for butchery was noted on many of the cattle fragments. A horse humerus recovered from context [3000] had a series of knife marks across its shaft, probably indicating skinning.

Remains of cattle were most numerous, closely followed by those of horse, with caprovids (sheep or goat) represented by a total of only two fragments. Dog bones, including skull and maxilla fragments, were identified from context [5003]. This deposit also included a cat femur.

It is highly likely that further deposits associated with medieval activity will be encountered during construction work. This is nowhere more apparent than in the area of Trench 3, where the cobble surface probably extends for a further *c.*50m outside the southern end of the trench and is liable to damage/destruction within the pipe cut or during the topsoil strip.

6.4 Regional Significance of the Results

6.4.1 Fields 14-16

The results from the aerial photographic survey, the geophysical and fieldwalking survey and the trial trenching indicate the preserved archaeological remains of a rich and complex multi-phased archaeological landscape comprising evidence for settlement, and ceremonial activity connected to the presence of a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age round barrow. The aerial photographic interpretation of the cropmarks alludes to the fact that the ditch features are "well defined and morphologically typical of Romano-British or prehistoric rural settlement sites" (Air Photo Services UK 2000: p.9). Furthermore, pottery retrieved from features in Field 17 and Field 14 dates to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age and late Bronze Age respectively and the excavation of several features confirming them as definite archaeological features all indicate that the interpretation of the site as a multi-phased site is correct.

The significance of the finds within a regional context indicates potential for furthering our knowledge of the periods represented. The discovery of a possible late Neolithic/early Bronze age occupation site would add considerably to our understanding of developments within the transitional phase between the two periods. Archaeological sites from this period with well preserved remains pertaining to occupation activity appear to be under-represented in the local area. Additionally, the feature or features may be associated with activity concerning the construction or use of the round barrow *c.*500 m to the southwest. The late Bronze Age pottery discovered in Field 14 suggests activity within a possible open landscape

context. Most of our knowledge of this period is derived from a series of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age enclosed hilltop settlements at Grimthorpe, Staple Howe and Devil's Hill and a larger fortified structure reminiscent of a Hill fort at Thwing. Thus the potential for understanding further elements of occupation during this period is highlighted. Evidence for occupation pertaining to settlement for the Iron Age and Romano-British period is well documented for the region (for example Wetwang (Dent 1982), to the north of the survey area), however the features discovered in Fields 14-17 may add considerably to the existing data.

6.4.2 *Field 26*

Most of our understanding of the regional development for settlement activity in the Neolithic period is focused on archaeological evidence from the area around Flamborough and Rudston, to the north of the study area, which mainly comprises lithic scatters. Ceremonial sites are evenly distributed throughout the Wolds and consequently our knowledge of the ceremonial aspect of life in the Neolithic is far better documented than the mundane activity of day to day living. Furthermore, flint scatters alluding to settlement activity are scarce out side the core area outlined above.

Despite the small size of the assemblage recovered from the test pit survey, the artefacts may represent a single discrete phase of activity dating to the Mesolithic/early Neolithic, which is a rare find in this area of the Wolds. The potential of the site in adding to our understanding of this period is therefore potentially very significant.

6.4.3 *Field 43*

The discovery of the axes in Field 43 has significant potential for furthering our knowledge of metalworking depositional activity within the Humber Wetlands. A number of hoard deposit have been recovered from East Yorkshire, concentrated on the lowlands to the west and northwest of the Wolds: at Everthorpe, Westow and Scalby Ness. Metal working finds from the Humber Wetlands predominantly consist of single surface finds and have been interpreted as evidence for expansion of settlements onto the eastern lowlands during the late Bronze Age. The discovery at Jillywoods of a possible votive deposit within a wetland context offers the chance to compare the assemblage with those from other locations to assess their composition and depositional background, with a view to understanding the (often ambiguous) notions behind the interpretation of hoards regarding their depositional context. It also raises awareness to the possibility of similar deposits surviving in the Hull Valley, which, during the late Bronze Age, would probably have been a wetland environment consisting of islands of high ground surrounded by open water and waterlogged ground.

6.4.4 *Fields 60-61*

Although the archaeological evidence from this area was considerably limited (the discovery of two possible un-dateable archaeological features, one in Field 60, Trench 1 and another from Field 61, Trench 2) the potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains and buried archaeological deposits in context cannot be ignored. The possible feature identified in

Field 60 buried below a layer of alluvium alludes to the survival of buried deposits. Similarly, the buried peat horizon in field 61 implies the survival of environmental information, which may have possible associations with archaeological remains. Such evidence has already come to light through the work of the Humber Wetlands Research Project (see RSK 2000b for information concerning results from the local area), so there is a real potential to add to this data from the results of any further work carried out.

6.4.5 Field 68

Although the results from Field 68 confirmed the presence of the outfield system and associated features related to medieval activity at the site of the shrunken medieval village of Wawne, the number of features and quantity of artefacts recovered was limited in regard to further information which can be added to what is already known about the site and the regional study of medieval villages in general. Nevertheless elements of the artefact assemblage such as the CBM have potential within a wider arena of study regarding their incorporation into a programme of analysis of the building material industry of Hull and the surrounding area.

7.0 Conclusions

7.1 Fields 14-16

In Fields 14-16, aerial photographs, geophysical survey and excavated features all highlight an area of significant prehistoric activity. The range of pottery, from late Bronze Age through to Romano-British, hint at a continuity of use or settlement in this area. Of particular note is Field 14 in the area to the southeast of the pipeline, incorporating Trenches 1 to 5. In these trenches the well preserved remains of a trackway, ditches and pits appear to form part of a broader prehistoric landscape that extends well beyond the limits of the investigated area. Similarly the remains of a bank and ditch feature in Field 16 attest to the well preserved nature of the features extending across a wider area, in a contemporary landscape that is intensively ploughed. Further investigation of the sites has potential to inform quite considerably on the development of this part of the archaeological landscape of the Wolds

7.2 Field 17

Field 17 contained evidence of a possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age site (including pits and ditches, some containing Beaker pottery). Given the exceptional survival of the features within the contemporary arable landscape and the potential of the site for broadening the understanding of the occupational development of a period, which is poorly understood, this site represents one of the most significant archaeological finds along the route of the pipeline.

7.3 Fields 42 and 43

The evaluation trenches excavated in Field 42 produced two postholes, which may well be associated with the post-medieval management of the landscape. The most significant archaeological material retrieved from Field 43 was in the form of a number of late Bronze Age metal artefacts. These finds were the result of a metal detecting survey in the vicinity of Trench 6. No archaeological features were identified in this location, which could have provided a context for these artefacts. It is therefore possible that their presence may be the result of votive depositional practises within an area of standing water. In this respect the discovery of the hoard is highly significant set against the background of similar finds from the region and hints at the possible presence of similar deposits in a late Bronze Age wetland environment within in this area of the lowland landscape.

7.4 Fields 60 and 61

The peat layer in Field 61 and the possible natural feature in Field 60 are at the same level (0.7m below ground level), and as such could be parts of the same waterlogged landscape. Such deposits usually provide excellent conditions for the preservation of archaeological material, including metal and organic objects. Well preserved objects from the Bronze age have been found in the general area of the Hull Valley, such as the Ferriby boat. Therefore the potential for the discovery of similar deposits and preserved archaeological deposits in context remains a distinct possibility in this area.

7.5 Field 68

Field 68 was characterised predominantly by archaeology associated with medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity. In many respects, investigation at the site of Wawne confirmed what was already known about the area. The modern village is surrounded by crop marks that point to the fact that during the medieval period it was considerably larger than it stands in its present form. Investigation of the trenches at this site identified a possible pond, a probable boundary ditch and ridge and furrow. The presence of ridge and furrow was obvious from aerial photographs and, like the pond and ditch, were not really unexpected features within a medieval agricultural landscape. What is not clear is whether these features are masking earlier activity at the site, as a couple of flint flakes were found in the topsoil of one of the trenches. Therefore the potential for discovery of earlier deposits remains a real possibility.

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9.0 Glossary

Alluvium	Material deposited by running water.
Banjo Enclosures	Distinctive types of Iron Age enclosed settlement can take the form of Banjo enclosures comprising a circular or sub-circular enclosure with linear splayed ditched trackways representing an entrance. Within the circular enclosure features indicative of occupation activity are usually found.
Beaker Pottery	A type of pottery widely distributed in Europe. Beaker pots are generally tall, open mouthed, narrow necked vessels with an S-shaped profile. They are covered in intricate decoration of impressed cord and incised lines, arranged in bands down the side of the vessel. In Britain beakers were used between *c.*2700 and 1700 BC.
Bulb of Percussion	This is situated just below the striking platform on the ventral surface of a struck flint flake, and appears as a raised rounded protrusion. Large bulbs of percussion are generally indicative of cases when a hard hammer is used or where a great force has been applied in the flaking process.
Caprovids	Sheep or goats
CBM Ceramic Building Material	Ceramic Building Material such as brick and tile.
Core	A piece of raw material (e.g. flint), from which flakes have been struck.
Core Trimming Flake	Flake removed from a flint core during the process of core maintenance or rejuvenation (necessary to maintain a flaking angle of less than 90 degrees).
Debitage	All categories of waste flakes generated during the production of cores and tools from materials such as flint.
DMV Deserted Medieval Village:	Deserted Medieval Villages is a misleading term in that it refers to abandoned settlement sites and the site of former Medieval settlements where the inhabitants were often evicted from their small holdings so that the landowner could utilise the land for more economically efficient means.
Dorsal Surface	The outer face of a flint flake.
Ladder Settlement	Ladder settlements consist of linear arrangements of enclosures associated with a settlement site or sites, usually associated with linear or sinuous ditched trackways.
Lithic Scatters	Lithic scatters represent the archaeological signature of presumed occupation activity, normally represented by the agglomeration of worked flint pieces, or lithics, identifiable on the contemporary ground surface as a discrete spread of utilised flint. Such scatters are composed of waste material, or debitage, produced during the manufacture of basic blade and flake tools and diagnostic tools such as scrapers, arrowheads, axes etc. The scatters usually pertain to occupation evidence from the Mesolithic through to the Bronze age.
Night Soiling	The application of household waste and/or excrement to fields to enrich the soil.
Reduction Sequence	A reduction sequence is the series of steps involved in the working of a core or in the maintenance and re-use of a tool. With flint it is often possible to identify these steps in detail, and it is frequently possible to distinguish between the by-products associated with the primary, secondary and later stages of a production process.
Retouch	The deliberate flaking of the edge of a (flint) tool in order to maintain or modify that edge. The traces of retouch can vary between small regular scars restricted to the edge of a tool, to extensive or invasive scars across much of an artefact's surface.
SMV Shrunken Medieval Village	Shrunken Medieval village is a term that refers to settlements whose physical extent contracted during the Medieval period due to population decline within the village. Often the original extent of the Medieval settlement is visible as cropmarks and earthwork features surrounding contemporary settlement.
Square Barrows	Square barrow cemeteries succeed the early tradition of round barrow internment and are characterised by the presence of a square ditch surrounding a burial mound, which usually contains a single inhumation in a grave pit. This monument type dates from the Iron Age/Romano-British periods, and are commonly associated with Ladder Settlements.
Ventral Surface	The inner face of a flint flake (i.e. the surface which exhibits the bulb of percussion).

10.0 Appendix 1 ~ Archive Index

10.1 List of contexts

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
14	1000	Topsoil in trench 1: Soft, mid dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt with approx. 5% coarse components incl: frequent flint and chalk, occasional charcoal flecks.	Trench	0.10m
14	1001	Subsoil in trench 1: Moderate, mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with approx. 5% coarse components incl: flint, chalk pieces and granules, occasional charcoal flecks.	Trench	0.30m
14	1002	Natural in trench 1: Variable patches of 'clean' chalk, also firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with frequent pieces of chalk and flint.	Trench	N/A
14	2000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
14	2001	Cut of pit in trench 2, filled by 2002 & 2006: Oval in plan with steep, concave sides and a concave base.	1.50m by 0.90m	0.40m
14	2002	Upper fill of pit in trench 2: Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular and sub-rounded chalk, as well as flint fragments.	1.50m by 0.70m	0.30m
14	2003	Topsoil in trench 2: Soft, dark brown clayey silt with moderate angular flint fragments and moderate sub-rounded chalk fragments.	Trench	0.30m
14	2004	Natural in trench 2: Friable mid brown clayey silt with 90% rounded and sub-rounded chalk fragments.	Trench	N/A
14	2005	Subsoil in trench 2: Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate angular flint fragments.	Trench	0.30m
14	2006	Lower fill of pit in trench 2: Soft, dark reddish brown silty clay with moderate small fragments of chalk and flint.	1.50m by 0.50m	0.10m
14	3000	Topsoil in trench 3: Plastic, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flints, frequent sub-angular fragments of chalk and occasional CBM fragments.	Trench	0.25m to 0.40m max
14	3001	Fill of ditch 3004, in trench 3: Friable, mid reddish brown clayey silt with moderate small angular and sub-angular flint fragments, moderate small sub-angular fragments of chalk and occasional charcoal flecks.	2.50m wide	0.90m
14	3002	Fill of Holloway/trackway 3005, in trench 3: Friable-compact, mid yellowish brown clayey silt with frequent fragments of sub-angular chalk pieces.	6.50m wide	0.45m
14	3003	Geological deposits filling undulations in natural 3006, in trench 3: Friable to compact, mid yellow to mid red-brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub round chalk and occasional sub-angular flint.	N/A	Unexcavated
14	3004	Cut of ditch filled by 3001, in trench 3: Linear in plan with variable, stepped sides and a flat base.	2.50m wide	0.90m
14	3005	Cut of Holloway/trackway filled by 3002, in trench 3: Linear in plan with shallow, concave sides and a concave base.	6.50m wide	0.45m
14	3006	Natural in trench 6: Weakly cemented light yellowish white chalk with flint nodules.	Trench	N/A
14	4000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
14	4001	Topsoil in trench 4: Loose, mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint, pea gravel and chalk.	Trench	0.36m
14	4002	Subsoil in trench 4: Compact, light to mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments.	Trench	0.03m
14	4003	Fill of ditch 4004, in trench 4: Stiff, mid to dark reddish brown silty clay with occasional to moderate flint and chalk fragments and moderate pea gravel.	1.80m wide	0.60m
14	4004	Cut of ditch filled by 4003, in trench 4: Linear in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	1.80m wide	0.60m
14	4005	Fill of small irregular feature 4006, in trench 4: Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments and chalk pieces.	0.60m by 0.26m	0.20m
14	4006	Cut of irregular feature (possible animal burrow) filled by 4005, in trench 4: Irregular in plan with steep, concave sides and concave base.	0.60m by 0.26m	0.20m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
14	4007	Natural in trench 4: Compact, light yellowish white chalk.	Trench	N/A
14	5000	Topsoil in trench 5: Loose, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate flint fragments and occasional chalk fragments.	Trench	0.05m
14	5001	Natural in trench 5: Compact, dark reddish brown clayey silt with occasional chalk fragments.	Trench	N/A
14	5002	Upper fill of pit 5004, in trench 5: Compact, mid brownish yellow silty clay with moderate flint fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional large stones.	1.80m wide	0.12m
14	5003	Primary fill of pit 5004, in trench 5: Compact, dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate flint fragments, occasional small to medium pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.95m wide	0.20m
14	5004	Cut of pit in trench 5, filled by 5002 & 5003: Oval in plan with moderate, concave sides and flat base.	0.95m wide	0.32m
14	5005	Fill of pit 5006, in trench 5: Compact, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint fragments, occasional charcoal flecks and pebbles.	0.60m wide	0.18m
14	5006	Cut of pit in trench 5, filled by 5005: Oval in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base.	0.60m wide	0.18m
14	5007	Fill of gully 5008, in trench 5: Firm mid reddish brown silty sand with moderate flint and occasional small pebbles.	0.72m wide	0.12m
14	5008	Cut of gully in trench 5, filled by 5007: Linear in plan with gradual, concave sides and irregular base.	0.72m wide	0.12m
14	5009	Fill of pit 5010, in trench 5: Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small-large flint fragments and very occasional charcoal flecks.	1.25m wide	0.40m
14	5010	Cut of pit in trench 5, filled by 5009: Irregular in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	1.25m wide	0.40m
14	5011	Natural in trench 5: Hard, mid yellowish white chalk rubble.	Trench	N/A
14	6000	Topsoil in trench 6: Soft, mid to dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt with 5-10% coarse components incl: frequent flint fragments, occasional chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks.	Trench	0.20m
14	6001	Subsoil in trench 6: Moderate-Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% coarse components incl: occasional flint pieces and chalk flecks and granules.	Trench	0.30m
14	6002	Natural in trench 6: Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional patches of clean chalk, flint pieces and occasional manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
14	7000	Topsoil in trench 7: Soft, mid-dark greyish brown slightly clayey silt with less than 5% coarse components incl: flint and chalk pieces and rare charcoal flecks.	Trench	0.20m
14	7001	Subsoil in trench 7: Moderate, mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% coarse components incl: flint and fairly frequent chalk pieces and flecks.	Trench	0.20m
14	7002	Natural in trench 7: Variable 'clean' patches of chalk and firm, reddish brown silty clay with flint and chalk fragments.	Trench	N/A
14	8000	Topsoil in trench 8: Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint and occasional chalk inclusions.	Trench	0.30m
14	8001	Subsoil in trench 8: Friable, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk inclusions.	Trench	0.04m
14	8002	Natural in trench 8:Friable, dark yellowish brown silty clay with very rare small flints and stones.	Trench	N/A
14	9000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
14	9001	Topsoil in trench 9: Loose mid brown silty sand with 30% chalk and flint fragments and occasional small pebbles.	Trench	0.50m
14	9002	Cut of ditch in trench 9, filled by 9003: Linear in plan with variable, moderate sides and flattish base.	0.80m wide	0.60m
14	9003	Fill of ditch 9002, in trench 9: Loose, mid orange-brown sandy silt with 5% flint fragments and pebbles.	0.80m wide	0.60m
14	9004	Cut of shallow ditch in trench 9, filled by 9005: linear in plan with moderate sides and flattish base.	1m wide	0.20m
14	9005	Fill of ditch 9004, in trench 9: Loose, mid orange-brown sandy silt with 5% flint fragments and pebbles.	1m wide	0.20m
14	9006	Natural in trench 9: Hard, mid yellowish white chalk rubble.	Trench	N/A

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
14	10000	Topsoil in trench 10: Soft, mid-dark greyish brown slightly clay silt with approx. 5% coarse components incl; occasional flint and chalk pieces.	Trench	0.20m
14	10001	Subsoil in trench 10: Firm, mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with less than 5% coarse components incl; small chalk flecks and granules, occasional charcoal flecks and flint pieces.	Trench	0.10m
14	10002	Natural in trench 10: Mixture of chalk patches and firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with flecks of chalk.	Trench	N/A
14	11000	Topsoil in trench 11: Friable, mid brown clayey silt with frequent flint fragments and occasional small pebbles.	Trench	0.40m
14	11001	Subsoil: Sticky, mid-light brown clay with frequent flint and occasional chalk fragments.	Trench	0.05m to 0.10m
14	11002	Natural in trench 11: Sticky, light-mid brown-orange clay.	Trench	N/A
14	12000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
14	12001	Topsoil in trench 12: Loose, mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments.	Trench	0.34m
14	12002	Subsoil in trench 12: Firm, light-mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate flint fragments and occasional patches of chalk.	Trench	0.20m
14	12003	Fill of linear feature 12004 in trench 12, Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional flint fragments and chalk fragments.	0.48m wide	0.40m
14	12004	Cut of linear feature in trench 12, filled by 12003: Linear in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	2m by 0.48m	0.40m
14	12005	Fill of linear feature 12006, in trench 12: Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments.	0.50m wide	0.35m
14	12006	Cut of linear feature in trench 12, filled by 12005: Linear in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base.	0.50m wide	0.35
14	12007	Fill of linear feature 12008, in trench 12: Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional fragments of flint and chalk.	0.57m wide	0.33m
14	12008	Cut of linear feature in trench 12, filled by 12007: Irregular in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base.	0.57m wide	0.33m
14	12009	Natural in trench 12: Hard, mid yellowish white chalk rubble.	Trench	N/A
15	1000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
15	1001	Topsoil in trench 1: Friable, mid-dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint and chalk fragments, moderate chalk flecking.	Trench	0.34m
15	1002	Subsoil in trench 1: Firm, light-mid orange-brown silty clay with moderate flint and chalk fragments.	Trench	0.05m
15	1003	Natural in trench 1: Hard, mid yellowish white chalk rubble.	Trench	N/A
15	2000	Re-cut of ditch in trench 2, filled by 2001; linear in plan with moderate concave sides and a concave base.	0.76m wide	0.23m
15	2001	Fill of ditch 2000, in trench 2: Soft, light greyish brown very sandy silt with frequent chalk fragments and occasional flints.	0.76m wide	0.23m
15	2002	Topsoil in trench 2: Loose, dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate chalk flecks and infrequent flints.	Trench	0.30m
15	2003	Fill of ditch 2004, in trench 2: Soft, mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments.	1m wide	0.30m
15	2004	Cut of ditch in trench 2, filled by 2003: Linear in plan with shallow concave sides and concave base.	1m wide	0.30m
15	2005	Natural in trench 2: Compact mid yellowish red silty clay with occasional flints and moderate chalk flecks.	Trench	N/A
15	2006	Natural in trench 2: Compact, light yellowish white chalk.	Trench	N/A
16	1000	Fill of furrow 1001, in trench 1: Compact, mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate, medium-large flint and occasional charcoal smears.	1.20m wide	0.06m
16	1001	Cut of furrow in trench 1, filled by 1000: Linear in plan with shallow, concave sides and flat base.	1.20m wide	0.06m
16	1002	Fill of pit 1003, in trench 1: Firm, light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small flints and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.60m by 0.50m	0.20m
16	1003	Cut of pit in trench 1, filled by 1002: Oval in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	0.60m by 0.50m	0.20m
16	1004	Topsoil in trench 1: Friable, dark greyish black silty clay with infrequent chalk and flint pieces.	Trench	0.30m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
16	1005	Natural in trench 1: Plastic, mid brownish red silty clay with chalk and flint fragments.	Trench	N/A
16	1006	Remnant of bank in trench 1: Compact, light brownish white chalk and flint pieces with occasional charcoal flecks.	2.5m wide	0.05m
16	1007	Infill of ditch 1008, in trench 1: Friable dark brownish yellow clayey silt with occasional large flints, moderate small-medium flints and occasional small chalk pieces.	4m by 2m	0.05m
16	1008	Cut of ditch in trench 1, filled by 1007 & 1011: Linear in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base.	1.6m wide	1m
16	1009	Natural in trench 1: Strongly cemented light yellowish white chalk pieces with moderate flints.	Trench	N/A
16	1010	Remnant of bank in trench 1: Compact, mid reddish orange silty sand with occasional flint fragments	2.5m wide	0.20m-0.30m
16	1011	Fill of ditch 1008, in trench 1: Compact, dark reddish brown silty clay with frequent chalk and flint fragments.	1m wide	0.40m
16	2000	Topsoil in trench 2: Loose, mid-dark greenish grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments.	Trench	0.40m max
16	2001	Subsoil in trench 2: Soft, mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium chalk fragments and infrequent flints.	Trench	0.14m max
16	2002	Natural in trench 2:Hard, mid yellowish white chalk.	Trench	N/A
16	3000	Topsoil in trench 3: Loose, dark brownish grey slightly clayey silt with moderate chalk fragments and frequent flints.	Trench	0.50m
16	3001	Natural in trench 3: Soft, mid orange-brown silty clay with moderate chalk fragments and frequent flints.	Trench	N/A
16	3002	Fill of furrow 3003, in trench 3: Soft, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small-medium flint fragments.	0.50m wide	0.10m
16	3003	Cut of furrow in trench 3, filled by 3002: Linear in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base.	0.70m wide	0.10m
16	4000	Topsoil in trench 4: Soft, mid grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint pieces.	Trench	0.30m
16	4001	Subsoil in trench 4: Soft, mid orange-grey clayey silt with occasional flints and chalk flecks.	Trench	0.13m
16	4002	Natural in trench 4: Firm, light pinkish orange silty clay.	Trench	N/A
16	5000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
16	5001	Topsoil in trench 5: Plastic, mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent flints and moderate rounded and sub-rounded pebbles.	Trench	0.30m
16	5002	Natural in trench 5: Friable-plastic, mid reddish to mid yellowish brown sandy-clayey silt with moderate sub-angular flint.	Trench	N/A
17	1000	Topsoil in trench 1: Loose, dark greyish brown silty clay with moderate small to large stones.	Trench	0.30m
17	1001	Fill of ditch 1003, in trench 1: Friable, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional large stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	1.50m wide	0.40m
17	1002	Primary fill of ditch 1003, in trench 1: Hard, dark yellowish brown clay-silt.	1m wide	0.40m
17	1003	Cut of ditch in trench 1, filled by 1001 & 1002: Linear in plan with steep, straight sides and flat base.	1.50m wide	0.80m
17	1004	Fill of linear feature 1005, in trench 1: Hard, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional large stones and occasional charcoal flecks.	0.40m wide	0.30m
17	1005	Cut of feature in trench 1 , filled by 1004: Linear in plan with Shallow, concave sides and concave base.	0.40m wide	0.30m
17	1006	Natural in trench 1: Indurated small chalk nodules.	Trench	N/A
17	1007	Subsoil in trench 1: Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional flints and rare charcoal flecks.	Trench	0.10m
17	2000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
17	2001	Topsoil in trench 2: Firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments and moderate flint.	Trench	0.30m
17	2002	Subsoil in trench 2: Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments.	Trench	0.20m
17	2003	Natural in trench 2: Hard, mid yellowish white chalk.	Trench	N/A

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
17	3000	Topsoil in trench 3: Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flints.	Trench	0.30m
17	3001	Subsoil in trench 3: Compact, mid pinkish brown clayey silt with occasional flints.	Trench	0.10m
17	3002	Natural in trench 3: loose, brownish white chalk.	Trench	N/A
17	4000	Topsoil: Friable, dark brownish grey clayey silt with frequent medium-large flint fragments, occasional chalk pieces and frequent small-medium pebbles.	Trench	0.25m
17	4001	Subsoil: Compact, mid reddish brown sandy clay with moderate medium-large flints and occasional small-medium pebbles.	Trench	0.02m
17	4002	Cut of ditch in trench 4, filled by 4003: Linear in plan with steep, straight sides and flat base.	0.60m wide	0.30m
17	4003	Fill of ditch 4002, in trench 4:Friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate medium-large flints and occasional pebbles.	0.60m wide	0.30m
17	4004	Cut of posthole in trench 4, filled by 4005: Circular in plan with moderate sides and concave base.	0.74m diam	0.38m
17	4005	Fill of posthole 4004, in trench 4: Friable, dark brownish grey silty clay with occasional small-medium flints and frequent charcoal flecks.	0.74m diam	0.38m
17	4006	Cut of possible pit in trench 4, filled by 4007: Incomplete, with steep straight sides and sloping base.	Not fully exposed	0.70m
17	4007	Fill of possible pit 4006, in trench 4: Very soft mid reddish yellow silty sand with frequent small-large flints and moderate pebbles.	Not fully exposed	0.70m
17	4008	Cut of pit in trench 4, filled by 4009: Incomplete, with steep, straight sides and sloping base.	Not fully exposed	0.50m
17	4009	Fill of pit 4008, in trench 4: Firm, mid reddish brown sandy clay with 40% moderate medium-large flint and frequent small-medium pebbles and occasional chalk.	Not fully exposed	0.50m
17	4010	Natural in trench 4: Compact, mid yellowish white chalk.	Trench	N/A
17	5000	Topsoil in trench 5: Friable, greyish brown clayey silt with 30% well sorted small-large flints and moderate, small-large pebbles.	Trench	0.30m
17	5001	Subsoil in trench 5: Soft, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	Trench	0.10m
17	5002	Natural in trench 5: Compact, light greyish white chalk with occasional flints.	Trench	N/A
17	5003	Cut of possible stake hole in trench 5, filled by 5004: Circular in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base. More likely to be natural feature.	0.20m diam	0.17m
17	5004	Fill of 5003, in trench 5: Compact, mid reddish brown silty clay with moderate, medium-large flint and occasional small-medium pebbles.	0.20m diam	0.17m
17	5005	Cut of stake hole in trench 5, filled by 5006: Circular in plan, with steep, straight sides and concave base. More likely to be natural feature.	0.10m diam	0.12m
17	5006	Fill of 5005, in trench 5: Loose, mid reddish brown clayey silt with frequent medium-large flint and occasional chalk.	0.10m diam	0.12m
17	5007	Cut of stake hole in trench 5, filled by 5008: Circular in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base. More likely to be natural feature.	0.10m diam	0.08m
17	5008	Fill of 5007, in trench 5: Loose, mid reddish brown clayey silt with moderate, medium-large flint fragments and frequent small flint fragments and occasional small pebbles.	0.10m diam	0.08m
26	1000	Topsoil in test pit 1: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with frequent chalk and flint pieces.	Trench	0.26m
26	1001	Natural in test pit 1: Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk and flint pieces.	Trench	N/A
26	2000	Topsoil in test pit 2: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with frequent flint and chalk inclusions.	Trench	0.32m
26	2001	Natural in test pit 2: Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions.	Trench	N/A
26	3000	Topsoil in test pit 3: Moderate to firm, mid grey-brown clay silt with moderate flint.	Trench	0.23m
26	3001	Subsoil in test pit 3: Firm, reddish-brown silty clay with occasional flint.	Trench	0.12m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
26	3002	Natural in test pit 3: Compact, reddish-brown silt-clay with rare chalk flecks.	Trench	N/A
26	4000	Topsoil in test pit 4: Moderate-firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with fairly frequent chalk and flint pieces.	Trench	0.30m
26	4001	Natural in test pit 4: Compact, mid orange-brown silty clay with occasional chalk pieces	Trench	N/A
26	5000	Topsoil in test pit 5: Moderate to firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate flint and stone fragments	Trench	0.37m
26	5001	Natural in test pit 5: Firm, orange- brown silty clay with occasional chalk fragments.	Trench	N/A
26	6000	Topsoil in test pit 6: Moderate-firm, mid greyish-brown slightly silty clay with less than 2% coarse components including flint and occasional small round stones.	Trench	0.22m
26	6001	Natural in test pit 6: Compact, mid orange-brown very slightly silty clay with rare flints, chalk flecks and rare charcoal flecks.	Trench	N/A
26	7000	Topsoil in test pit 7: Firm, mid greyish-brown clay-silt with 2% coarse components including flint, rare charcoal flecks and chalk granules.	Trench	0.20m
26	7001	Subsoil in test pit 7: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with less 2% coarse components including flint and chalk pieces.	Trench	0.10m
26	7002	Natural in test pit 7: Compact, mid orange-brown slightly silty clay with fairly frequent chalk granules and flecks, rare flint.	Trench	N/A
26	8000	Topsoil in test pit 8: Firm, mid greyish-brown clay silt with less than 2% coarse components including flint and chalk granules.	Trench	0.20m
26	8001	Subsoil in test pit 8: Firm, mid grey-brown clay silt with rare charcoal and chalk granules, rare flint.	Trench	0.10m
26	8002	Natural in test pit 8: Compact, mid orange-brown silty clay with less than 2% chalk granules.	Trench	N/A
26	9000	Topsoil in test pit 9: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with less than 5% coarse components including occasional small round stones and chalk granules.	Trench	0.20m
26	9001	Subsoil in test pit 9: Firm, mid greyish-brown clay with less than 5% coarse components including occasional chalk granules and flint pieces.	Trench	0.10m
26	9002	Natural in test pit 9: Compact, mid orange-brown slightly silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.	Trench	N/A
26	10000	Topsoil in test pit 10: Soft, mid brown silty clay with rare pebbles and occasional flint fragments.	Trench	0.30m
26	10001	Subsoil in test pit: Firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	Trench	0.10m
26	10002	Natural in test pit 10: Compact, orange-brown sandy silt with occasional pebbles.	Trench	N/A
26	11000	Topsoil in test pit 11: Firm, mid greyish brown slightly clay silt with less than 2% coarse components including occasional chalk flecks and flint pieces.	Trench	0.20m
26	11001	Subsoil in test pit 11: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with less than 2% coarse components including flint pieces, occasional chalk flecks and granules, rare charcoal flecks.	Trench	0.10m
26	11002	Natural in test pit 11: Firm, mid orange-brown slightly silty clay with 2% chalk granules and flecks.	Trench	N/A
26	12000	Topsoil in test pit 12: Moderate-firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and moderate flint fragments.	Trench	0.30m
26	12001	Subsoil in test pit 12: Firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint pieces.	Trench	0.10m
26	12003	Natural in test pit 12: Compact, orange-brown sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments and flints.	Trench	N/A
26	12004	Fill of drain in test pit 12: Small loosely packed chalk pieces.	1m length	0.40m
26	12005	Cut of drain in trench 12: vertical sided linear cut filled by 12 004.	1m length	0.40
26	13000	Topsoil in test pit 13: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with approx. 2% flint pieces and chalk granules.	Trench	0.30m
26	13001	Natural in test pit 13: Compact, mid orange-brown slightly silty clay with rare chalk flecks.	Trench	N/A
26	14000	Topsoil in test pit 14: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with 2% coarse components including rare small round stones, flint and chalk flecks.	Trench	0.30m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
26	14001	Natural in test pit 14: Firm, orange-brown slightly silty clay with rare flint and chalk pieces.	Trench	N/A
26	15000	Topsoil in test pit 15: Moderate-firm, greyish brown clay silt with occasional flint fragments.	Trench	0.30m
26	15001	Subsoil in test pit 15: Compact, orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks.	Trench	N/A
26	16000	Topsoil in test pit 16: Firm, medium greyish brown clay-silt with infrequent flint and chalk inclusions.	Trench	0.30m
26	16001	Natural in test pit 16: Firm, medium orange-brown silty clay with very rare flint and chalk pebbles.	Trench	N/A
26	17000	Topsoil in test pit 17: Plastic, medium greyish brown silty clay with rare flint and stone pieces.	Trench	0.26m
26	17001	Natural in test pit 17: Plastic, mid orange-brown silty clay with rare flint and chalk pieces.	Trench	N/A
26	18000	Topsoil in test pit 18: Moderate-firm, mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional flints, pebbles and chalk flecks.	Trench	0.34m
26	18001	Natural in test pit 18: Firm, might orange-brown clay with occasional flint and chalk fragments.	Trench	N/A
26	19000	Topsoil in test pit 19: Soft, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint fragments.	Trench	0.35m
26	19001	Subsoil in test pit 19: Compact, mid brown silty clay with occasional small stones and flint fragments.	Trench	0.05m
26	19002	Natural in test pit 19: Compact, orange-brown sandy silt with occasional flint.	Trench	N/A
26	20000	Topsoil in test pit 20: Plastic, mid brown clay with 2% inclusions of flint, chalk and rare charcoal.	Trench	0.30m
26	20001	Natural in test pit 20: Plastic, mid orange-brown clay with 1% chalk and flint fragments.	Trench	N/A
26	21000	Topsoil in test pit 21: Firm, mid greyish brown clay silt with approx. 2% coarse components incl: flint and chalk pieces.	Trench	0.30m
26	21001	Natural in test pit 21: Compact, mid orange-brown silty clay with rare chalk flecks.	Trench	N/A
26	22000	Topsoil in test pit 22: Moderate-firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional flint and chalk flecks.	Trench	0.28m
26	22001	Natural in test pit 22: Compact: light orange-brown silty clay with occasional flints and chalk.	Trench	N/A
26	23000	Topsoil in test pit 23: Moderate-firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with rare flint and small stone inclusions.	Trench	0.20m
26	23001	Subsoil in test pit 23: Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with very rare flint and stone inclusions.	Trench	0.09m
26	23002	Natural in test pit 23: Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with some small pieces of chalk and flint.	Trench	N/A
26	24000	Topsoil in test pit 24: Moderate-firm, mid grey brown clay-silt with rare flint and pebbles.	Trench	0.28m
26	24001	Natural in test pit 24: Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with very rare flint and chalk inclusions.	Trench	N/A
42	1000	Topsoil in trench 1: Moderate, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional flint, chalk fragments and rare small pebbles.	Trench	0.33m
42	1001	Natural in trench 1: Firm, light to mid orange-grey silty clay with no visible inclusions.	Trench	N/A
42	2000	Topsoil in trench 2: Friable, mid greyish brown clay-silt with less than 2% coarse components incl. Rare chalk pieces and occasional flints.	Trench	0.27m
42	2001	Natural in trench 2: Compact, mid orange-grey silty clay with occasional manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
42	3000	Topsoil in trench 3: Friable, mid greyish brown clay-silt with rare flints and chalk flecks.	Trench	0.24m
42	3001	Natural in trench 3: Compact, orange-grey silty clay with very rare chalk flecks.	Trench	N/A
42	4000	Topsoil in trench 4: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with less than 2% coarse components including flint pieces and chalk granules.	Trench	0.20m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
42	4001	Natural in trench 4: Firm, mid yellowish brown clay-silt with occasional manganese flecks and flint fragments.	Trench	N/A
42	4002	Fill of stake hole in trench 4: Soft, greyish brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks.	0.10m by 0.04m	0.08m
42	4003	Cut of stake hole in trench 4, filled by 4002: Steep straight sides with concave base.	0.10m by 0.04m	0.08m
42	4004	Fill of probable animal burrow in trench 4: Soft, greyish brown clay-silt with occasional small pebbles.	N/A	N/A
42	4005	Cut of animal burrow in trench 4, filled by 4004: Irregular sides and base.	N/A	N/A
42	4006	Fill of posthole in trench 4: Firm, mid reddish yellow clay-silt with occasional pebbles and moderate charcoal flecks.	0.20m by 0.08m	0.15m
42	4007	Cut of posthole in trench 4, filled by 4006: Steep straight sides with concave base.	0.20m by 0.08m	0.15m
42	4008	Fill of plough scar in trench 4: Soft, mid greyish brown clay-silt.	0.20m wide	0.02m
42	4009	Cut of plough scar in trench 4, filled by 4008: Shallow concave sides with concave base.	0.20m wide	0.02m
42	5000	Topsoil in trench 5: Firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: small round stones occasional flint and chalk granules.	Trench	0.30m
42	5001	Natural in trench 5: Firm, mid yellowish brown slightly silty clay with rare flints and occasional manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
42	5002	Fill of probable animal burrow in trench 5: Friable, light yellowish brown clay-silt with no visible coarse components.	0.70m by 0.40m	0.10m
42	5003	Cut of probable animal burrow in trench 5, filled by 5002: Shallow, irregular sides with concave base.	0.70m by 0.40m	0.10m
42	6000	Topsoil in trench 6: Soft, mid brown silty clay with occasional pebbles.	Trench	0.30m
42	6001	Natural in trench 6: Firm, mid yellow-orange sandy clay with occasional flint and stones.	Trench	N/A
42	7000	Topsoil in trench 7: Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay with rare flint and small to medium stones.	Trench	0.27m
42	7001	Natural in trench 7: Friable, light yellowish orange mottled sandy clay.	Trench	N/A
42	7002	Cut of land drain in trench 7, filled by 7003.	0.20m wide	0.20m
42	7003	Fill of land drain in trench 7: Friable, mid greyish brown silty clay.	0.20m wide	0.20m
43	1000	Topsoil in trench 1: Soft, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional small pebbles and flint.	Trench	0.25m
43	1001	Subsoil in trench 1: Moderate-firm, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional pebbles and flint.	Trench	0.05m
43	1002	Natural in trench 1: Firm. Light orange-brown sandy clay with occasional flint and small pebbles.	Trench	N/A
43	1003	Upper fill of small pit in trench 1: Stiff, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments, moderate charcoal flecking and occasional burnt clay fragments.	0.85m diam.	0.11m
43	1004	Primary fill of small pit in trench 1: Stiff, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional chalk and flint fragments, charcoal and burnt clay patches.	0.48m diam	0.09m
43	1005	Cut of small pit in trench 1, filled by 1003 & 1004: Oval in plan with shallow, irregular sides and convex base.	0.85m diam	0.18m
43	2000	Topsoil in trench 2: Soft, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional pebbles and flint.	Trench	0.25m
43	2001	Subsoil in trench 2: Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint.	Trench	0.05m
43	2003	Natural in trench 2: Firm, pinkish orange sandy clay with lighter patches of sand.	Trench	N/A
43	3000	Topsoil in trench 3: Loose, mid greyish brown clay-silt with rare flints and chalk granules.	Trench	0.30m
43	3001	Natural in trench 3: Firm, light yellowish brown sandy clay with rare small stones.	Trench	N/A
43	4000	Topsoil in trench 4: Soft, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional pebbles and flint.	Trench	0.25m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
43	4001	Subsoil in trench 4: Soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint.	Trench	0.05m
43	4002	Natural in trench 4: Compact, light yellow-orange sandy clay with rare stones and flint.	Trench	N/A
43	5000	Topsoil in trench 5: Soft, mid greyish brown clay-silt with occasional pebbles and flint fragments.	Trench	0.25m
43	5001	Subsoil in trench 5: soft, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint pieces.	Trench	0.05m
43	5002	Natural in trench 5: Compact, mid yellow-orange sandy clay with occasional flint and pebbles.	Trench	N/A
43	6000	Topsoil in trench 6: Loose, mid-dark greyish brown clay-silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: flints, occasional chalk flecks and small round stones.	Trench	0.20m
43	6001	Subsoil in trench 6: Firm, light brownish grey clay silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: chalk flecks, rare flint and occasional manganese flecks.	Trench	0.10m
43	6002	Natural in trench 6: Firm, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small pieces of flint, chalk granules and manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
43	7000	Topsoil in trench 7: Firm, dark greyish brown clay-silt with occasional small stones and chalk granules.	Trench	0.27m
43	7001	Natural in trench 7: Firm, light yellowish brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions.	Trench	N/A
43	7002	Fill of posthole in trench 7: Firm, mid dark reddish brown clay-silt with moderate chalk flecks and gravel.	0.22m by 0.16m	0.14m
43	7003	Cut of posthole in trench 7, filled by 7002: Oval in plan with steep, straight sides and concave base.	0.22m by 0.16m	0.14m
43	7004	Fill of posthole in trench 7: Firm, dark reddish brown clay-silt with moderate chalk and gravel inclusions.	0.20m by 0.16m	0.15m
43	7005	Cut of posthole in trench 7, filled by 7004: Oval in plan with steep, concave sides and sloping base.	0.20m by 0.16m	0.15m
43	7006	Fill of posthole in trench 7: Firm, dark reddish brown clay-silt with moderate chalk inclusions.	0.18m by 0.12m	0.16m
43	7007	Cut of posthole in trench 7, filled by 7006: Oval in plan with steep sides and concave base.	0.18m by 0.12m	0.16m
43	7008	Fill of posthole in trench 7: Firm, reddish brown clay-silt with moderate chalk flecks.	0.23m by 0.16m	0.13m
43	7009	Cut of post hole in trench 7, filled by 7008: Oval in plan with steep sides and concave base.	0.23m by 0.16m	0.13m
43	8000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
43	8001	Topsoil in trench 8: Firm, dark greyish brown clay-silt with occasional flint and chalk fragments.	Trench	0.34m
43	8002	Subsoil in trench 8: Stiff, reddish brown silty clay with occasional chalk, flint and manganese flecks.	Trench	0.03m
43	8003	Natural in trench 8: Hard, light yellowish-brown clay with occasional chalk flecking and rare pebbles.	Trench	N/A
60	1000	Topsoil in trench 1: Loose, mid greyish brown Clay-silt with occasional pebbles.	Trench	0.25m
60	1001	Subsoil in trench 1: Compact, light yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional small pebbles and flint fragments.	Trench	0.06m
60	1002	Natural in trench 1: Compact, light greyish yellow clay-sand with occasional small stones, flint fragments and occasional manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
60	1003	Fill of possible pit in trench 1: Compact, mid blueish grey sandy silt with rare sub-angular pebbles.	1.40m wide	0.10m
60	1004	Cut of possible pit in trench 1, filled by 1003: Full extent undetermined, shallow, concave sides and flat base.	1.40m wide	0.10m
60	1005	Fill of furrow in trench 1: Compact mid yellowish brown clay-silt with occasional small pebbles and flint fragments.	5.50m wide	0.05m-0.20m
60	1006	Cut of furrow in trench 1, filled by 1005: Linear in plan with shallow, concave sides and concave base.	5.50m wide	0.05m-0.20m
60	1007	Fill of land drain in trench 1: Firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint fragments.	0.20m wide	0.50m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
60	1008	Cut of land drain in trench 1, filled by 1007: Linear in plan with straight sides and concave base.	0.20m wide	0.50m
61	1000	Topsoil in trench 1: Friable dark greyish brown clay-silt with occasional chalk and coal fragments.	Trench	0.25m
61	1001	Subsoil in trench 1: Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional sandy pockets.	Trench	0.05m
61	1002	Modern debris layer in trench 1: Loose, dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional tile fragments, coal, charcoal, flint and modern pottery fragments.	7m by 2m	0.10m
61	1003	Natural in trench 1: Firm, mid yellowish brown sandy clay with occasional pebbles and flint fragments. Also patches of yellow/orange clayey sand.	Trench	N/A
61	2000	Un-stratified/cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
61	2001	Topsoil in trench 2: Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt.	Trench	0.30m
61	2002	Subsoil in trench 2: Stiff, mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional to moderate pea grit and chalk flecks.	Trench	0.03m
61	2003	Natural in trench 2: Friable, light yellowish brown sandy clay with pockets of coarse sand and gravel.	Trench	N/A
61	2004	Fill of land drain in trench 2: Hard light yellowish brown mixed sandy gravel and sandy clay.	0.21m wide	0.50m
61	2005	Cut of land drain in trench 2, filled by 2004: Linear in plan with vertical sides and irregular base.	0.21m wide	0.50m
61	2006	Fill of pit in trench 2: Firm, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional chalk flecks and rare flints.	1.90m by 0.50m	0.20m
61	2007	Cut of pit in trench 2, filled by 2006: Oval in plan with moderate, concave sides and concave base.	1.90m by 0.50m	0.20m
61	2008	Peat in trench 2: Dark purplish brown humic/organic deposit	Not fully exposed	0.20m
68	1000	Topsoil in trench 1: Soft, mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: Rare very small stones.	Trench	0.10m
68	1001	Subsoil in trench 1: Firm, mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt with less than 2% coarse components including very rare charcoal flecks and rare small stones.	Trench	0.10m
68	1002	Natural in trench 1: Firm, mid orange-brown silty clay with patches of grey silty clay. Fairly frequent manganese flecks and occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Trench	N/A
68	2000	Cleaning layer	Trench	N/A
68	2001	Topsoil in trench 2: Firm, mid reddish brown clayey silt with occasional flint fragments and pebbles.	Trench	0.27m
68	2002	Subsoil in trench 2: Loose, light yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional flint and pebbles.	Trench	0.06m
68	2003	Fill of linear feature in trench 2: Soft, mid-dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint fragments and pebbles.	0.40m wide	0.05m
68	2004	Cut of linear feature in trench 2, filled by 2003: Shallow, concave sides and flat base.	0.40m wide	0.05m
68	2005	Fill of furrow in trench 2: Firm, mid reddish brown sandy clay with some pebbles and rare chalk flecks.	0.54m wide	0.02m
68	2006	Fill of land drain in trench 2: Firm, mid reddish brown mixed silt and sandy clay with flint fragments.	0.25m wide	0.50m+
68	2007	Natural in trench 2: Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional chalk and manganese flecks as well as small-medium pebbles.	Trench	N/A
68	2008	Cut of furrow in trench 2, filled by 2005: Linear in plan with shallow, straight sides and concave base.	0.54m wide	0.02m
68	2009	Cut of land drain in trench 2, filled by 2006: Linear in plan, straight sides, not fully excavated.	0.25m wide	Un-excavated
68	3000	Topsoil in trench 3: Loose, brownish black clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks.	Trench	0.20m
68	3001	Subsoil in trench 3: Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecking and CBM fragments.	Trench	0.10m
68	3002	Cobble spread in trench 3: Small-medium rounded cobbles in a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay matrix	Not fully exposed	0.25m

Field	Context	Description	Extent	Depth/ thickness
68	3003	Natural in trench 3: Firm, mid orange brown slightly silty clay with occasional small round stones, chalk granules and flecks, manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
68	3004	Probable pond in trench 3: Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with less than 5% coarse components incl: small round stones, occasional charcoal and manganese flecks. Also, occasional patches of blueish clay.	Not fully exposed	0.60m
68	4000	Topsoil in trench 4: Soft, mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: occasional chalk granules and flecks, rare small stones and flints.	Trench	0.20m
68	4001	Subsoil in trench 4: Firm, mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt with less 2% coarse components incl: rare charcoal flecks and rare small stones.	Trench	0.10m
68	4002	Natural in trench 4: Firm, mid slightly orange-brown silty clay with occasional patches of greyer silt. Also contains smaller sub-rounded stones and frequent manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
68	4003	Fill of furrow in trench 4: Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: rare small round stones, occasional charcoal flecks and fairly frequent manganese flecks.	0.80m wide	0.05m
68	4004	Cut of furrow in trench 4, filled by 4003: Linear in plan with gradual straight sides and flat base.	0.80m wide	0.05m
68	4005	Possible remnant of ridge in trench 4: Moderate-firm, mid brownish grey slightly clayey silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: small round stones, charcoal flecks and occasional manganese flecks.	Not fully exposed	Not excavated.
68	5000	Topsoil in trench 5: Soft, mid greyish brown slightly sandy silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: very rare small stone and rare chalk flecks.	Trench	0.15m
68	5001	Subsoil in trench 5: Firm, mid brownish grey clayey silt with less 2% coarse components incl: rare charcoal flecks and rare small stones.	Trench	0.10m
68	5002	Natural in trench 5: Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional medium round stones and fairly frequent manganese flecks.	Trench	N/A
68	5003	Fill of ditch in trench 5: Firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with rare chalk flecks and granules, occasional small-medium sub-rounded stones.	Not fully exposed	1m
68	5004	Cut of ditch in trench 5, filled by 5003: Linear in plan with moderate-steep, straight sides and concave base.	Not fully exposed	1m
68	6000	Topsoil in trench 6: Friable, dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate to small rounded and sub-angular stones.	Trench	0.20m
68	6001	Cut of land drain in trench 6, filled by 6002	0.43m wide	0.48m
68	6002	Fill of land drain in trench 6: Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt.	0.42m wide	0.43m
68	6003	Fill of ditch in trench 6: Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small to medium angular and sub-rounded stones.	*c.*2.5m wide	0.24m
68	6004	Cut of ditch in trench 6, filled by 6003: Linear in plan with moderate, straight sides and concave base.	*c.*2.5m wide	0.30m
68	6005	Natural in trench 6: Firm, mid yellowish brown silty clay with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones.	Trench	N/A
68	6006	Subsoil in trench 6: Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with less than 2% coarse components incl: chalk flecks and rare sub-rounded stones.	Trench	0.10m

10.2 *Drawing Register*

Field	Dwg No	Description	Scale	Initials	Date
14-17	1	Field 14: Trench 5: [5001]	1:50	JW	2/02/01
14-17	2	Field 15: Trench 2: [2003], [2060], [2061]	1:10	JW	31/01/01
14-17	3	Field 15: Trench 2: [2000], [2001]	1:50	JW	31/01/01
14-17	4	Field 16: Trench 1: [1005]-[1007]	1:50	SW/LJP	31/01/01
14-17	5	Field 16: Trench 1: [1006]	1:20	SW/FP	31/01/01
14-17	6	Field 16: Trench 3: [3001]	1:50	JW	2/02/01
14-17	7	Field 16: Trench 3: furrow [3002]	1:10	JW	2/02/01
14-17	8	Field 14: Trench 5: [5004], [5006]	1:20	LJP	2/02/01
14-17	9	Field 14: Trench 12: [12002]	1:50	NGA	2/02/01
14-17	10	Field 14: trench 12: section	1:10	NGA	2/02/01
14-17	11	Field 14: Trench 4: [4003]	1:50	NGA	6/02/01
14-17	12	Field 14: Trench 4: [4003], [4004]	1:10	NGA	6/02/01
14-17	13	Field 17: Trench 5: general	1:50	SW	7/02/01
14-17	14	Field 14: Trench 2: general	1:50	CFT	8/02/01
14-17	15	Field 14: trench 2: [2001], [2002]	1:10	CFT	8/02/01
14-17	16	Field 14: Trench 9: [9001]-[9005]	1:50	DPR	7/02/01
14-17	17	Field 14: Trench 9: [9002], [9003]	1:10	DPR	7/02/01
14-17	18	Field 14: Trench 9: [9004], [9005]	1:10	JW	7/02/01
14-17	19	Field 14: Trench 3: general	1:50	GB	7/02/01
14-17	20	Field 16: Trench 1: east facing section	1:10	FP	7/02/01
14-17	21	Field 17: trench 4: general	1:50	DPR	8/02/01
14-17	22	Field 17: Trench 4: [4006]	1:10	DPR	8/02/01
14-17	23	Field 16: Trench 4: [4001], [4002]	1:50	AB	8/02/01
14-17	24	Field 17: Trench 1: [1003], [1005]	1:50	ND	9/02/01
14-17	25	Field 17: Trench 1: [1003]	1:10	TPR	9/02/01
14-17	26	Field 14: Trench 5: [5005], [5006]	1:10	LJP	7/02/01
14-17	27	Field 14: Trench 3: [3001], [3002], [3004]	1:20	AB	6/02/01
14-17	28	Field 14: Trench 5: [5003], [5004]	1:10	LJP	7/02/01
14-17	29	Field 14: Trench 5: [5007], [5008]	1:10	LJP	7/02/01
14-17	30	Field 14: Trench 5: [5009], [5010]	1:10	LJP	7/02/01
14-17	31	Field 17: Trench 4: [4002], [4003]	1:10	DPR	7/02/01
14-17	32	Field 17: Trench 4: [4008], [4009]	1.10	DPR	7/02/01
14-17	33	Field 17: Trench 4: profile [4004]	1:10	DPR	7/02/01
60-61	1	Field 61: Trench 2: general	1:50	NGA	25/01/01
60-61	2	Field 61: Trench 1: general	1:50	LP	25/01/01
60-61	3	Field 60: Trench 1: general	1:50	FP	24/01/01
60-61	4	Field 60: Trench 1: east facing section	1:10	FP	25/01/01
60-61	5	Field 61: Trench 2: east facing section	1:10	NGA	25/01/01
43	1	Trench 1: pit [1005], [1003], [1004]	1:10	NA	22/01/01
43	2	Trench 1: general	1:50	NA	22/01/01
43	3	Trench 7: general	1:50	LP	22/01/01
43	4	Trench 6: north facing section	1:20	SD	22/01/01
68	1	Trench 6: [6001], [6002], [6003]	1:50	CFT	26/01/01
68	2	Trench 6: [6001]	1:10	CFT	26/01/01
68	3	Trench 3: cobbles [3002]	1:20	DR	26/01/01
68	4	Trench 6, general	1:20	SW	26/01/01
68	5	Trench 2: [2003]-[2007]	1:50	TPR	29/01/01
68	6	Trench 2: [2003], [2004]	1:10	TPR	29/01/01
68	7	Trench 6: land drain	1:10	TPR	29/01/01
68	8	Trench 6: furrow [6001]	1:10	TPR	29/01/01

Field	Dwg No	Description	Scale	Initials	Date
68	9	Trench 5: general	1:50	SD	30/01/01
68	10	Trench 5: east facing section	1:20	SD	30/01/01
68	11	Trench 3: east facing section	1:20	TPR	30/01/01
68	12	Trench 4: general	1:50	TPR	6/02/01

10.3 Photographic Register

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & **Frame**	
14	Field 14: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	1
14	Field 14: Trench 1, General shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	2
14	Field 14: Trench 1, General shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	3
14	Field 14: Trench 8:General shot, view north	2m & 1m	8/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	7
14	Field 14: Trench 8:General shot, view north	2m & 1m	8/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	8
14	Field 14: Trench 2, view north. [2001], [2002]	0.50m	8/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	9
14	Field 14: Trench 2, contexts [2002] and [2001]	0.50m	8/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	10
14	Field 14: Trench 2, view north. [2001], [2002]	0.50m	8/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	11
14	Field 14: Trench 5, contexts [5004] and [5006]	0.50m & 1m	8/2/01	LJP	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	12
14	Field 14: Trench 5, view south:[5004], [5006]	0.50m & 1m	8/2/01	LJP	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	13
14	Field 14: Trench 5, context [5008]	0.50m & 1m	8/2/01	LJP	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	14
14	Field 14: Trench 5, view south:[5008]	0.50m & 1m	8/2/01	LJP	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	15
14	Field 14: Trench 5, contexts [5004] and [5006]	0.50m & 1m	8/2/01	LJP	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	16
14	Field 14: Trench 5, view south:[5004], [5006]	0.50m & 1m	8/2/01	LJP	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	17
14	Field 14: trench 6, view south	1m & 0.50m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	2
14	Field 14: trench 6, view south	1m & 0.50m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	3
14	Field 14: trench 6, view south	1m & 0.50m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	4
14	Field 14: Trench 2: [2001], view north	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	5
14	Field 14: Trench 2: [2001], view north	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	6
14	Field 14: Trench 2: [2001], view north	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	7
14	Field 14: Trench 2, final shot, view east	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	8
14	Field 14: Trench 2, final shot, view east	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	9
14	Field 14: Trench 2, final shot, view east	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	10
14	Field 14: Trench 1: final shot , view south	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	11
14	Field 14: Trench 1: final shot, view south	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	12
14	Field 14: Trench 1: final shot, view south	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	13
14	Field 14: Trench 4: final shot, view north west	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	14
14	Field 14: Trench 4: final shot, view north west	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	15
14	Field 14: Trench 4: final shot, view north west	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	16
14	Field 14: Trench 3: [3004], view south	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	17
14	Field 14: Trench 3: [3004], view south	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	18
14	Field 14: Trench 3: [3004], view south	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	19
14	Field 14: Trench 3: [3004], view south west	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	20
14	Field 14: Trench 3: [3004], view south west	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	21
14	Field 14: Trench 3: [3004], view south west	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	22
14	Field 14: Trench 3: General shot, view west	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	23

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
14	Field 14: Trench 3: General shot, view west	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	24
14	Field 14: Trench 3: General shot, view west	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	25
14	Field 14: Trench 3: General shot, view east	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	26
14	Field 14: Trench 3: General shot, view east	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	27
14	Field 14: Trench 3: General shot, view east	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	28
14	Field 14: Trench 5: General shot, view north east	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	29
14	Field 14: Trench 5: General shot, view north east	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	30
14	Field 14: Trench 5: General shot, view north east	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	31
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	32
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	33
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north	1m	6/2/02	CFT	Film # 02/060201/1502 (Colour Slide)	34
14	Field 14: Trench 7	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	2
14	Field 14: Trench 7	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	3
14	Field 14: Trench 7	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	4
14	Field 14: Trench 8	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	5
14	Field 14: Trench 8	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	6
14	Field 14: Trench 8	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	7
14	Field 14: Trench 9, contexts [9004] and [9005]	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	8
14	Field 14: Trench 9, contexts [9004] and [9005]	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	9
14	Field 14: Trench 9, contexts [9004] and [9005]	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	10
14	Field 14: Trench 9, contexts [9003] and [9002]	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	11
14	Field 14: Trench 9, contexts [9003] and [9002]	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	12
14	Field 14: Trench 9	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	14
14	Field 14: Trench 9	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	15
14	Field 14: Trench 9, contexts [9003] and [9002]	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	16
14	Field 14: Trench 9	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	16
14	Field 14: Trench 10	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	17
14	Field 14: Trench 10	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	18
14	Field 14: Trench 10	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	19
14	Field 14: Trench 11	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	20
14	Field 14: Trench 11	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	21
14	Field 14: Trench 11	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	22
14	Field 14: Trench 12	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	23
14	Field 14: Trench 12	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	24
14	Field 14: Trench 12	1m	6/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	25
14	Field 14: Trench 7: General shot, view north west	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	23
14	Field 14: Trench 7: General shot, view north west	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	24
14	Field 14: Trench 7: General shot, view north west	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	25

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north.	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	26
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north.	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	27
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north.	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	28
14	Field 14: Trench 7: General shot, view northwest	1m & 2m	1/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	8
14	Field 14: Trench 7: General shot, view northwest	1m & 2m	1/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	9
14	Field 14: Trench 7: General shot, view northwest	1m & 2m	1/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	10
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north	1m & 2m	1/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	11
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north	1m & 2m	1/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	12
14	Field 14: Trench 6: General shot, view north	1m & 2m	1/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	13
14	Field 14: Trench 12: view south, [12004], [12006], [12008]	1m & 0.50m	2/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	35
14	Field 14: Trench 12: view south, [12004], [12006], [12008]	1m & 0.50m	2/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	36
14	Field 14: Trench 5, contexts [5004] and [5006]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	2
14	Field 14: Trench 5, contexts [5004] and [5006]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	3
14	Field 14: Trench 5, context [5008]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	4
14	Field 14: Trench 5, context [5008]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	5
14	Field 14: Trench 5, context [5008]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	6
14	Field 14: Trench 5, context [5010]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	7
14	Field 14: Trench 5, context [5010]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	8
14	Field 14: Trench 5, context [5010]	1m	6/2/01	LJP	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	9
14	Field 14: Trench 6	1m	6/2/01	-	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	10
14	Field 14: Trench 6	1m	6/2/01	-	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	11
14	Field 14: Trench 6	1m	6/2/01	-	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	12
14	Field 14: Trench 2, context [2001]	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	13
14	Field 14: Trench 2, context [2001]	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	14
14	Field 14: Trench 2, context [2001]	1m	6/2/01	CFT	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	15
14	Field 14: Trench 3, context [3004]	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	16
14	Field 14: Trench 3, context [3004]	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	17
14	Field 14: Trench 3, context [3004]	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	18
14	Field 14: Trench 3, context [3004]	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	19
14	Field 14: Trench 3, context [3004]	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	20
14	Field 14: Trench 3, context [3004]	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	21
14	Field 14: Trench 3, general shot	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	22
14	Field 14: Trench 3, general shot	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	23
14	Field 14: Trench 3, general shot	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	24
14	Field 14: Trench 3, general shot	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	25
14	Field 14: Trench 3, general shot	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	26
14	Field 14: Trench 3, general shot	1m	6/2/01	GB	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	27
15	Field 15: Trench 1: General shot, view west	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	29
15	Field 15: Trench 1: General shot, view west	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	30
15	Field 15: Trench 1: General shot, view west	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	31
15	Field 15: Trench 2: General shot, view east.	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	32

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
15	Field 15: Trench 2: General shot, view east.	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	33
15	Field 15: Trench 2: General shot, view east.	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	34
16	Field 16: Trench 5, General shot, view east	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	4
16	Field 16: Trench 5, overall shot	1m & 2m	2/2/01	GJB	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	5
16	Field 16: Trench 5, General shot, view east	1m & 2m	2/2/01	SD	Film # 02/020201/1240 (Colour Slide)	6
16	Field 16: Trench 1: general shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	29
16	Field 16: Trench 1: general shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	30
16	Field 16: Trench 1: general shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	31
16	Field 16: Trench 1: general shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	32
16	Field 16: Trench 1: view south, [1006]	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	33
16	Field 16: Trench 1: view south, [1006]	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	34
16	Field 16: Trench 1: view south, [1006]	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	35
16	Field 16: Trench 2: General shot, view south east	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	36
16	Field 16: Trench 1, General shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	14
16	Field 16: Trench 1, General shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	15
16	Field 16: Trench 1, General shot, view north	1m & 2m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	16
16	Field 16: Trench 1: view south, [1006]	1m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	17
16	Field 16: Trench 1: view south, [1006]	1m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	18
16	Field 16: Trench 1: view south, [1006]	1m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	19
16	Field 16: Trench 2: General shot, view south east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	20
16	Field 16: Trench 2: General shot, view south east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	21
16	Field 16: Trench 2: General shot, view south east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	22
16	Field 16: Trench 3: General shot, view east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	23
16	Field 16: Trench 3: General shot, view east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	24
16	Field 16: Trench 3: General shot, view east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	25
16	Field 16:Trench 4:[4001]	1m	7/2/01	AB	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	1
16	Field 16: Trench 4:[4001]	1m	7/2/01	AB	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	2
16	Field 16: Trench 1, view west, [1010], [1008]	2m	6/2/01	FP	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	8
16	Field 16: Trench 1, view west, [1010], [1008]	2m	6/2/01	FP	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	9
16	Field 16: Trench 1, view west, [1010], [1008]	2m	6/2/01	FP	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	10
16	Field 16: Trench 1, view south, [1010], [1008]	2m	6/2/01	FP	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	11
16	Field 16: Trench 1, view south, [1010], [1008]	2m	6/2/01	FP	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	12
16	Field 16: Trench 1, view south, [1010], [1008]	2m	6/2/01	FP	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	13
16	Field 16: trench 4: General shot	1m	7/2/01	AB	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	26
16	Field 16: trench 4: General shot	1m	7/2/01	AB	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	27
16	Field 16: trench 4: General shot	1m	7/2/01	AB	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	28

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
16	Field 16: Trench 3, overall shot	1m x2	2/2/01	FP	Film # 12/020201/0955 (Black/White)	2
16	Field 16: Trench 3, overall shot	1m x2	2/2/01	FP	Film # 12/020201/0955 (Black/White)	3
16	Field 16: Trench 3, overall shot	1m x2	2/2/01	FP	Film # 12/020201/0955 (Black/White)	4
16	Field 16 Trench 1 Ditch [1008]	none	9/2/01	FP	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	9
16	Field 16 Trench 1 Ditch [1008]	none	9/2/01	FP	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	10
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4006] and [4007]	1m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	26
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4006] and [4007]	1m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	27
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4006] and [4007]	1m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	28
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4008] and [4009]	1m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	29
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4008] and [4009]	1m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	30
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4008] and [4009]	1m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	31
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4005] and [4006]	0.50m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	32
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4005] and [4006]	0.50m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	33
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4005] and [4006]	0.50m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	34
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4002] and [4003]	0.50m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	35
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4002] and [4003]	0.50m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	36
17	Field 17: Trench 4, contexts [4002] and [4003]	0.50m	8/2/01	DR	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	37
17	Field 17: Trench 2	2m	8/2/01	NGA	Film # 02/060201/1630 (Colour Slide)	38
17	Field 17: Trench 3: General shot, view east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	26
17	Field 17: Trench 3: General shot, view east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	27
17	Field 17: Trench 3: General shot, view east	2m & 1m	2/2/01	FP	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	28
17	Field 17: Trench 5: General shot, facing west	2m	9/2/01	SW	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	4
17	Field 17: Trench 5: General shot, facing west	2m	9/2/01	SW	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	5
17	Field 17: Trench 1: [1001], [1002], view south	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	6
17	Field 17: Trench 1: [1001], [1002], view south	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	7
17	Field 17: Trench 1: [1001], [1002], view south	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	8
17	Field 17: Trench 1: [1005], view north	1m & 0.20m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	9
17	Field 17: Trench 1: [1005], view north	1m & 0.20m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	10
17	Field 17: Trench 1: [1005], view north	1m & 0.20m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	11
17	Field 17: Trench 4: [4004], view south	1m	9/2/01	FP	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	12
17	Field 17: Trench 4: [4004], view south	1m	9/2/01	FP	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	13
17	Field 17: Trench 4: [4004], view south	1m	9/2/01	FP	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	14
17	Field 17:Trench 4: [4004], view east	1m	9/2/01	FP	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	15
17	Field 17:Trench 4: [4004], view east	1m	9/2/01	FP	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	16
17	Field 17:Trench 4: [4004], view east	1m	9/2/01	FP	Film # 07/070201/1600 (Colour Slide)	17
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view west, [4006], [4007]	1m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	14
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view west, [4006], [4007]	1m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	15

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view west, [4006], [4007]	1m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	16
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view east, [4008]	1m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	17
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view east, [4008]	1m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	18
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view east, [4008]	1m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	19
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view east, [4004], [4005]	0.50m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	20
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view east, [4004], [4005]	0.50m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	21
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view east, [4004], [4005]	0.50m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	22
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view west, [4002], [4003]	0.50m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	23
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view west, [4002], [4003]	0.50m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	24
17	Field 17: Trench 4: view west, [4002], [4003]	0.50m	7/2/01	DR	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	25
17	Field 17: Trench 5: General shot, view south west	2m	8/7/01	SJM	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	29
17	Field 17: Trench 5: General shot, view south west	2m	8/7/01	SJM	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	30
17	Field 17: Trench 1: view south, [1001], [1002]	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	31
17	Field 17: Trench 1: view south, [1001], [1002]	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	32
17	Field 17: Trench 1: view south, [1001], [1002]	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	33
17	Field 17: Trench 1: view north, [1005]	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	34
17	Field 17: Trench 1: view north, [1005]	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	35
17	Field 17: Trench 1: view north, [1005]	2m & 1m	9/2/01	ND	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	36
17	Field 17: Trench 4: Pit [4005]	1m	8/2/01	FP	Film # 09/080201/1550 (Black/White)	2
17	Field 17: Trench 4: Pit [4005]	1m	8/2/01	FP	Film # 09/080201/1550 (Black/White)	3
17	Field 17: Trench 4: Pit [4005]	1m	8/2/01	FP	Film # 09/080201/1550 (Black/White)	4
17	Field 17: Trench 3, overall shot	1m x2	2/2/01	FP	Film # 12/020201/0955 (Black/White)	5
17	Field 17: Trench 3, overall shot	1m x2	2/2/01	FP	Film # 12/020201/0955 (Black/White)	6
17	Field 17: Trench 3, overall shot	1m x2	2/2/01	FP	Film # 12/020201/0955 (Black/White)	7
17	Field 17: Trench 2	2m	7/2/01	NGA	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	28
17	Field 17: Trench 2	2m	7/2/01	NGA	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	29
17	Field 17: Trench 2	2m	7/2/01	NGA	Film #xx/060201/1506 (Black/White)	30
26	Field 26: Test Pit 1	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	2
26	Field 26: Test Pit 2	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	3
26	Field 26: Test Pit 3	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	4
26	Field 26: Test Pit 4	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	5
26	Field 26: Test Pit 5	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	6
26	Field 26: Test Pit 6	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	7
26	Field 26: Test Pit 7	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	8
26	Field 26: Test Pit 8	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	9
26	Field 26: Test Pit 9	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	10
26	Field 26: Test Pit 10	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	11
26	Field 26: Test Pit 11	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	12
26	Field 26: Test Pit 12	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	13
26	Field 26: Test Pit 13	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	14
26	Field 26: Test Pit 14	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	15
26	Field 26: Test Pit 15	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	16
26	Field 26: Test Pit 16	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	17
26	Field 26: Test Pit 17	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	18

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
26	Field 26: Test Pit 18	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	19
26	Field 26: Test Pit 19	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	20
26	Field 26: Test Pit 20	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	21
26	Field 26: Test Pit 21	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	22
26	Field 26: Test Pit 22	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	23
26	Field 26: Test Pit 23	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	24
26	Field 26: Test Pit 24	0.5m	17/1/01	SD	Film # D/170101 (Digital)	25
42	Field 42: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	16/1/01	NGA	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	7
42	Field 42: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	16/1/01	NGA	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	8
42	Field 42: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	16/1/01	NGA	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	9
42	Field 42: Trench 5, overall shot		17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	10
42	Field 42: Trench 5, overall shot		17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	11
42	Field 42: Trench 5, overall shot		17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	12
42	Field 42: Trench 6	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	13
42	Field 42: Trench 6	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	14
42	Field 42: Trench 6	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	15
42	Field 42: Trench 2	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	16
42	Field 42: Trench 2	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	17
42	Field 42: Trench 2	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	18
42	Field 42: Trench 5	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	19
42	Field 42: Trench 5	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	20
42	Field 42: Trench 5	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	21
42	Field 42: Trench 4	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	22
42	Field 42: Trench 4	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	23
42	Field 42: Trench 4	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	24
42	Field 42: Trench 4, animal burrows	0.50m	17/1/01	SM	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	25
42	Field 42: Trench 4, animal burrows	0.50m	17/1/01	SM	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	26
42	Field 42: Trench 4, animal burrows	0.50m	17/1/01	SM	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	27
42	Field 42: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	WP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	28
42	Field 42: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	WP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	29
42	Field 42: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	WP	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	30
42	Field 42: Trench 7	1m & 2m	18/1/01	ND	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	31
42	Field 42: Trench 7	1m & 2m	18/1/01	ND	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	32
42	Field 42: Trench 7	1m & 2m	18/1/01	ND	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	33
42	Field 42: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	1
42	Field 42: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	2
42	Field 42: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	3
42	Field 42: Trench 2, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	4
42	Field 42: Trench 2, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	5
42	Field 42: Trench 2, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	6
42	Field 42: Trench 5, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	7
42	Field 42: Trench 5, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	8
42	Field 42: Trench 5, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	9
42	Field 42: Trench 4, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	10
42	Field 42: Trench 4, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	11
42	Field 42: Trench 4, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	12
42	Field 42: Trench 4, animal burrows	0.50m	17/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	13
42	Field 42: Trench 4, animal burrows	0.50m	17/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	14
42	Field 42: Trench 6, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	15
42	Field 42: Trench 6, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	16
42	Field 42: Trench 6, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	17
42	Field 42: Trench 3, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	18
42	Field 42: Trench 3, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	19

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
42	Field 42: Trench 3, overall shot	1m & 2m	17/1/01	FP	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	20
42	Field 42: Trench 7, overall shot	1m & 2m	18/1/01	ND	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	26
42	Field 42: Trench 7, overall shot	1m & 2m	18/1/01	ND	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	27
42	Field 42: Trench 7, overall shot	1m & 2m	18/1/01	ND	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	28
42	Field 42: Trench 3, view east	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	29
42	Field 42: Trench 3, view east	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	30
42	Field 42: Trench 3, view east	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	31
42	Field 42: Trench 7:view south, [7002]-[7009]	1m	22/2/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	21
42	Field 42: Trench 7:view south [7002] - [7009]	1m	22/2/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	22
42	Field 42: Trench 7:view south [7002]-[7009]	1m	22/2/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	23
42	Field 42: Trench 1:view south, [1005]	1m	22/2/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	24
42	Field 42: Trench 1:view south, [1005]	1m	22/2/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	25
42	Field 42: Trench 1:view south, [1005]	1m	22/2/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	26
42	Field 42: Trench 5	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SD	Film # D/180101 (Digital)	14
42	Field 42: Trench 6	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SD	Film # D/180101 (Digital)	15
42	Field 42: Trench 7	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SD	Film # D/180101 (Digital)	16
42	Field 42 Trench 7 overall	1m & 2m	19/1/01	ND	Film # D/190101 (Digital)	7
43	Field 43: Trench 2, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	3
43	Field 43: Trench 2, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	4
43	Field 43: Trench 2, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	5
43	Field 43: Trench 5, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	6
43	Field 43: Trench 5, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	7
43	Field 43: Trench 5, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	8
43	Field 43: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	9
43	Field 43: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	10
43	Field 43: Trench 1, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	11
43	Field 43: Trench 8, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	12
43	Field 43: Trench 8, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	13
43	Field 43: Trench 8, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	14
43	Field 43: Trench 4, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	15
43	Field 43: Trench 4, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	16
43	Field 43: Trench 4, overall shot	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # 12/190101/0900 (Black/White)	17
43	Field 43: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SD	Film # 13/160101/xxxx (Black/White)	34
43	Field 43: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	29
43	Field 43: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	30
43	Field 43: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SJM	Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	31
43	Field 43: Working shots				Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	32
43	Field 43: Working shots				Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	33
43	Field 43: Working shots				Film # xx/170101/1400 (Colour Slide)	34
43	Field 43: Trench 4: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	3
43	Field 43: Trench 4: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	4
43	Field 43: Trench 4: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	5
43	Field 43: Trench 1: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	6
43	Field 43: Trench 1: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	7
43	Field 43: Trench 1: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	8
43	Field 43: Trench 2: General shot, view north east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	9

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
43	Field 43: Trench 2: General shot, view north east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	10
43	Field 43: Trench 2: General shot, view north east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	11
43	Field 43: Trench 5: General shot, view south east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	12
43	Field 43: Trench 5: General shot, view south east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	13
43	Field 43: Trench 5: General shot, view south east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	14
43	Field 43: Trench 8 (board says 7): General shot, view south east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	15
43	Field 43: Trench 8 (board says 7): General shot, view south east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	16
43	Field 43: Trench 8 (board says 7): General shot, view south east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	17
43	Field 43: Trench 7: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	18
43	Field 43: Trench 7: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	19
43	Field 43: Trench 7: General shot, view east	1m & 2m	18/2/01	SD	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	20
43	Field 43: Trench 7, contexts [7002] - [7009]	1m	22/1/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	21
43	Field 43: Trench 7, contexts [7002] - [7009]	1m	22/1/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	22
43	Field 43: Trench 7, contexts [7002] - [7009]	1m	22/1/01	LJP	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	23
43	Field 43: Trench 1, context [1005]	1m	22/1/01	NGA	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	24
43	Field 43: Trench 1, context [1005]	1m	22/1/01	NGA	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	25
43	Field 43: Trench 1, context [1005]	1m	22/1/01	NGA	Film # xx/180101/1330 (Colour Slide)	26
43	Field 43: Trench 4	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SD	Film # D/180101 (Digital)	12
43	Field 43: Trench 3	1m & 2m	18/1/01	SD	Film # D/180101 (Digital)	13
43	Field 43: Trench 7, contexts [7002] - [7009]	1m	22/1/01	SD	Film # D/180101 (Digital)	17
43	Field 43: Trench 7, contexts [7002] - [7009]	1m	22/1/01	SD	Film # D/180101 (Digital)	18
43	Field 43 Trench 7 overall	1m & 2m	19/1/01	LP	Film # D/190101 (Digital)	5
43	Field 43 Trench 4 overall	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SW	Film # D/190101 (Digital)	6
43	Field 43 Trench 7 postholes	1m	24/1/01	LP	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	2
43	Field 43 Trench 7 postholes	1m	24/1/01	LP	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	7
43	Field 43 Trench 6 overall	1m & 2m	24/1/01	SD	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	8
43	Field 43 Trench 6 overall	1m & 2m	24/1/01	SD	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	9
43	Field 43 Trench 6 overall	1m & 2m	24/1/01	SD	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	10
43	Field 43 Trench 6 overall	1m & 2m	24/1/01	SD	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	11
60	Field 60: Trench 1, view west	0.50m	24/1/01	FP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	1
60	Field 60: Trench 1, view west	0.50m	24/1/01	FP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	2
60	Field 60: Trench 1, view west	0.50m	24/1/01	FP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	3
60	Field 60: Trench 1: General shot, view north	0.50m	24/1/01	FP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	13
60	Field 60: Trench 1: General shot, view north	0.50m	24/1/01	FP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	14
60	Field 60: Trench 1: General shot, view north	0.50m	24/1/01	FP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	15
60	Field 60 Trench 1 Sondage	2m	3/2/01	AD	Film # D/030201 (Digital)	3
60	Field 60 Trench 1 Sondage	2m	3/2/01	AD	Film # D/030201 (Digital)	4
60	Field 60 Trench 1 overall	0.5m	24/1/01	FP	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	5
60	Field 60 Trench 1 overall	0.5m	24/1/01	FP	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	6

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
61	Field 61: Trench 2, overall shot	0.50m	24/1/01	NGA	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	4
61	Field 61: Trench 2, overall shot	0.50m	24/1/01	NGA	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	5
61	Field 61: Trench 2, overall shot	0.50m	24/1/01	NGA	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	6
61	Field 61: Trench 1, overall shot	0.50m	24/1/01	LJP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	7
61	Field 61: Trench 1, overall shot	0.50m	24/1/01	LJP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	8
61	Field 61: Trench 1, overall shot	0.50m	24/1/01	LJP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	9
61	Field 61: Trench 1, context [1002] pre excavation	0.50m	24/1/01	LJP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	10
61	Field 61: Trench 1, context [1002] pre excavation	0.50m	24/1/01	LJP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	11
61	Field 61: Trench 1, context [1002] pre excavation	0.50m	24/1/01	LJP	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	12
61	Field 61: Trench 2, context [2007]	1m	25/1/01	NGA	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	16
61	Field 61: Trench 2, context [2007]	1m	25/1/01	NGA	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	17
61	Field 61: Trench 2, context [2007]	1m	25/1/01	NGA	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	18
61	Field 61 Trench 2 Sondage	2m	3/2/01	AD	Film # D/030201 (Digital)	2
61	Field 61 Trench 2 Sondage	2m	3/2/01	AD	Film # D/030201 (Digital)	5
61	Field 61 Trench 2 Sondage	2m	3/2/01	AD	Film # D/030201 (Digital)	6
61	Field 61 Trench 2 Sondage	2m	3/2/01	AD	Film # D/030201 (Digital)	7
61	Field 61 Trench 1 overall	0.5m	24/1/01	LP	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	12
61	Field 61 Trench 1 overall	0.5m	24/1/01	LP	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	13
61	Field 61 Trench 1 overall	0.5m	24/1/01	LP	Film # D/240101 (Digital)	14
68	Field 68: Trench 6, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	20
68	Field 68: Trench 6, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	21
68	Field 68: Trench 6, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	22
68	Field 68: Trench 5, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	23
68	Field 68: Trench 5, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	24
68	Field 68: Trench 5, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	25
68	Field 68: Trench 4, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	26
68	Field 68: Trench 4, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	27
68	Field 68: Trench 4, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	28
68	Field 68: Trench 4, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	29
68	Field 68: Trench 6, context [6004] (land drain)	1m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	30
68	Field 68: Trench 6, context [6004] (land drain)	1m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	31
68	Field 68: Trench 6, context [6004] (land drain)	1m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	32
68	Field 68: Trench 1, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	33
68	Field 68: Trench 1, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	34
68	Field 68: Trench 1, overall shot	2m	25/1/01	SD	Film # 02/240101/1155 (Colour Slide)	35
68	Field 68: Trench 4: General shot, north arm, view south	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	7
68	Field 68: Trench 4: General shot, north arm, view south	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	8
68	Field 68: Trench 4: General shot, north arm, view south	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	9
68	Field 68: Trench 4: General shot, east arm, view east	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	10
68	Field 68: Trench 4: General shot, east arm, view east	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	11
68	Field 68: Trench 6, view south, [6001]	0.50m	26/1/01	CFT	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	12
68	Field 68: Trench 6, view south, [6001]	0.50m	26/1/01	CFT	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	13
68	Field 68: Trench 6, view south, [6001]	0.50m	26/1/01	CFT	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	14
68	Field 68: Trench 1: General shot, view east	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	15

Field	Photo Description	Scale	Date	Initials	Film & Frame	
68	Field 68: Trench 1: General shot, view east	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	16
68	Field 68: Trench 1: General shot, view east	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	17
68	Field 68: Trench 3: view south, cobbles [3002]	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	18
68	Field 68: Trench 3: view south, cobbles [3002]	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	19
68	Field 68: Trench 3: view south, cobbles [3002]	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	20
68	Field 68: Trench 3: view north, cobbles [3002]	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	21
68	Field 68: Trench 3: view north, cobbles [3002	1m	26/1/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/0930 (Black/White)	22
68	Field 68: Trench 3: cobbles [3002], view south	1m & 2m	26/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	2
68	Field 68: Trench 3: cobbles [3002], view south	1m & 2m	26/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	3
68	Field 68: Trench 3: cobbles [3002], view south	1m & 2m	26/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	4
68	Field 68: Trench 3: cobbles [3002], view north	1m & 2m	26/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	5
68	Field 68: Trench 3: cobbles [3002], view north	1m & 2m	26/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	6
68	Field 68: Trench 3: cobbles [3002], view north	1m & 2m	26/2/01	SD	Film # 02/260101/xxxx (Colour Slide)	7
68	Field 68: Trench 4, view south west, [4003], [4004]	1m	6/2/01	SD	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	5
68	Field 68: Trench 4, view south west, [4003], [4004]	1m	6/2/01	SD	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	6
68	Field 68: Trench 4, view south west, [4003], [4004]	1m	6/2/01	SD	Film # 09/060201/1300 (Black/White)	7
68	Field 68 Trench 5 section through feature	2m	9/2/01	SD	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	2
68	Field 68 Trench 5 section through feature	2m	9/2/01	SD	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	3
68	Field 68 Trench 5 section through feature	2m	9/2/01	SD	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	4
68	Field 68 Trench 5 section through feature	2m	9/2/01	SD	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	5
68	Field 68 Trench 4 section through feature	1m	9/2/01	SD	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	6
68	Field 68 Trench 4 section through feature	1m	9/2/01	SD	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	7
68	Field 68 Trench 4 section through feature	1m	9/2/01	SD	Film # D/090201 (Digital)	8
68	Field 68 Trench 5 overall	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # D/190101 (Digital)	3
68	Field 68 Overall, trench not recorded	1m & 2m	19/1/01	SD	Film # D/190101 (Digital)	4
68	Field 68 Trench 6 overall	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	2
68	Field 68 Trench 3 Cobble surface	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	3
68	Field 68 Trench 3 cobble surface	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	4
68	Field 68 Trench 6 overall	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	5
68	Field 68 Trench 5 overall	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	6
68	Field 68 Trench 5 overall	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	7
68	Field 68 Trench 4 overall	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	8
68	Field 68 Trench 1 overall	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	9
68	Field 68 Trench 3 cobble surface	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	10
68	Field 68 Trench 3 Cobble surface	2m	26/1/01	SD	Film # D/260101 (Digital)	11

10.4 *Finds Catalogue*

Field	Context	Artefact	Description	Date
14	3001	Pottery	Two small sherds and 3 crumbs. Weathered and eroded buff fabric and dark grey.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
14	4003	Pottery	Rough sherd, weathered and eroded surface. Compact brick red, grey core, angular sand temper.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
14	5003	Pottery	Three small sherds, 11 flakes and 7 crumbs. Layered grey fabric and one sherd of buff fabric. Angular flint temper, mostly grey-white Wold flint, scarce coloured till flints >5 mm.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
14	5005	Flint	1 unmodified broken flint blade made on opaque, bluish grey flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
14	5005	Flint	1 burnt unmodified broken flint blade. The natural colour of the flint was heavily stained by a dark, grey smokey patina, which may have resulted from the effects of burning.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
14	5005	Pottery	Small sherd and 6 flakes and crumbs. Weathered and eroded wall sherd. Hard dark grey, buff exterior, much angular Wold flint temper >5 mm. Flakey dark grey fabric, angular Wold flint temper.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
14	5007	Pottery	Sherd, flat surface of base. Layered grey, compacted dark grey exterior with whipping marks, buff interior. Fine sand, angular flint and stone (dolerite) temper >6 mm.	Prehistoric. 1150-700 BC
14	9000	Flint	1 broken retouched blade made on brownish grey flint, which exhibited a white patina or a secondary cortex.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
14	12005	Pottery	Sherd, weathered and eroded. Hard, harsh, grey sandy fabric, some voids. Wall thickness 6 mm.	?Romano-British
16	1004	Flint	1 unmodified flake made on greyish black flint, which had large, rare inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
16	1006	Object, Fe	Rectangular buckle and iron pin	uncertain
16	1006	Object, Fe	Iron nail	uncertain
17	4000	Flint	1 retouched flake: a snapped side and end scraper made on brownish grey flint, which had small weakly associated inclusions and an interspersed white patina.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
17	4005	Flint	1 broken unmodified flake made on bluish grey flint, which had large, coarse closely associated inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
17	4005	Pottery	Rim sherd, rounded lip. Compact fine dark brown fabric, orange exterior, fine sand temper. Three horizontal lines, criss-cross infill between the lower pair, comb impressioned. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
17	4005	Pottery	Two joining sherds of a rounded girth, a straight profiled either neck or lower body, and three small pieces and a crumb. Compact dark grey orange-buff exterior. Decoration of short impressions from a blunt point forming crude lines of a closely spaced herring bone arrangement. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
17	4005	Pottery	Small sherd, weathered and abraded. Soft orange fabric, grey core; sand tempered. A pair of horizontal lines (comb), short vertical lines above and below. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
17	4005	Pottery	Flake of a flat base. Soft orange fabric, grey core; sand tempered.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
17	4005	Pottery	Wall sherd, compact orange fabric, sand temper. Irregular exterior surface has two pairs of vertical strokes. Wall thickness 8 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
17	4005	Pottery	Wall sherd, compact dark grey, brown exterior. Sand temper. Three shallow ring-like imprints - hollow bone or stem 3-4 mm diameter. Wall thickness 7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
17	4005	Pottery	Two small sherds, weathered and rounded. Compact orange-buff. Wall thickness 5-7 mm.	Prehistoric. 2200-1800 BC
26	1002	Flint	1 retouched flake: possible awl/fabricator with retouched point, made on brownish grey flint, which had medium sized and dispersed inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
26	1002	Flint	1 broken unmodified flake made on brownish grey flint, which had a white patina.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
26	4000	Flint	1 broken retouched blade made on black almost translucent flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age

Field	Context	Artefact	Description	Date
26	11000	Flint	1 broken utilised flake made on blackish brown flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
26	13001	Flint	1 unmodified flake made on brownish red flint.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
26	19000	Flint	1 broken unmodified blade made on bluish grey flint	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
26	23001	Flint	1 miscellaneous retouched flake made on brownish black flint	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
26	24000	Flint	1 broken unmodified flake made on blackish grey flint, which had magnesium inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
43	US	Object, Axe	Double ribbed moulded collar, flashing around lip filed down flat; single internal ribs down the front and back faces of socket. Loop springs from the lower moulding of the collar. Body is square in section with marked chamfers down the body angles, boldly expanded cutting edge. Low casting seams down each side face, one is off-centre.	Late Bronze Age
43	-	Object, Axe	Squarish cutting edge with intact cast flashing that continues up each side to the socket. A piece is broken from socket at one corner, and other patches of recent damage are evident.	Late Bronze Age
43	-	Object, Axe	A large piece is broken from the socket at one side, one corner and most of the cutting edge are badly abraded.	Late Bronze Age
43	-	Object, Axe	Splayed cutting edge. Irregular socket rim. Some flashing remains down each side but shows signs of wear. Loop indicates an alignment discrepancy in the two pieces of the mould:	Late Bronze Age
43	-	Object, Axe	Sharp, slightly splayed cutting edge. Flashing ridges down each side, with short transverse runs caused by cracks in the mould.	Late Bronze Age
43	-	Object, Axe	Heavy rounded rim 31 mm external diameter, squarish socket 20 x 18 mm internally. Deep double collar, the blade has angle facets down to a splayed cutting edge. The loop springing from the middle moulding and lower edge of the collar has been broken off and a large piece of one face is missing as a result of a recent crushing impact.	Late Bronze Age
43	-	Object, bracelet	Bar Bracelet fragment. Solid lozenge-sectioned bar with expanded terminal 8 x 9 mm. Straight profile for 20 mm from terminal, then curving.	?Late Bronze Age
43	-	Object, Flanged rim?	Deep collar-like flange, depth 19 mm; flat lip with step to lower level, closely spaced comb lines on the exterior, a narrow zone of lines inside lip, three roughly tooled rows under. Orange-brown colour, fine grain texture, angular fractures. Very hard and high in density. Metal?	uncertain
43	-	Object, Penny	Queen Victoria, 1863. Smooth dark green patina. Some scratches and pitting, rough and abraded around the rim.	1863
60	1000	CBM	Flat Roof tile	uncertain
60	1000	CBM	Drain, Extruded, 4 sherds	uncertain
60	1000	CBM	Brick, Mixed yellow/red clay	uncertain
60	1000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Abraded	Medieval
61	1000	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+
61	1000	CBM	Pan	17th+
61	1000	Clay Pipe	stem	18th/19th C
61	1000	Object, Cu	Copper Brooch made from circular-sectioned wire	uncertain
61	1000	Object, Cu	Copper Lock plate with small rectangular and circular holes	uncertain
61	1000	Pottery	English Stoneware, Vertically fluted jar, Robinson's marmalade	Early Modern
61	1000	Pottery	English Stoneware, Vertically fluted jar, Robinson's marmalade	Early Modern
61	1000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Plate, Og enamels	Early Modern
61	1000	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Plate	Early Modern
61	1000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Cup	Early Modern
61	1000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Plate	Early Modern
61	1000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug	Medieval
61	1002	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
61	1002	CBM	Plain tile, silty fabric, smoothed	13th+

Field	Context	Artefact	Description	Date
61	1002	Object, Coal		N/A
61	1002	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Spalled	Early Modern
68	2000	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+
68	2000	Flint	1 broken utilised blade made on dark reddish brown flint, which was translucent.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
68	2000	Flint	1 broken miscellaneous retouched flake made on brown flint, which had small to large dispersed inclusions.	Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
68	2000	Object, Fe	Rectangular-sectioned nail shank 86mm long	uncertain
68	2000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Abraded	Medieval
68	3000	CBM	Brick, reused, probably slop moulded	14th+
68	3000	CBM	Brick	14th+
68	3000	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+
68	3000	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
68	3000	CBM	Plain tile	13th +
68	3000	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
68	3000	CBM	Roman brick, reused, fine fabric, burnt broken edges	Roman
68	3000	CBM	Ridge tile, possibly imbrex	13th+
68	3000	CBM	unidentified	uncertain
68	3000	CBM	unidentified	uncertain
68	3000	CBM	2 sherds	uncertain
68	3000	Clay Pipe	footed unmarked	mid 17th C
68	3000	Object, Fe	Complete horseshoe, Iron	Late/Post-Medieval
68	3000	Object, Fe	Iron slag, two fragments	uncertain
68	3000	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Cup, Purple ink	Early Modern
68	3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Pipkin, Bichrome	Post-Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Pipkin, Bichrome	Post-Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	Humberware, Jug	Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	Flower pot	modern
68	3000	Pottery	Humberware	Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, 2 sherds	Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	Langewehe Stoneware, Drinking Jug, Abraded	Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, 2 sherds	Post-Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	Modern Whiteware, Spalled	Early Modern
68	3000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, White slipped int	Post-Medieval
68	3000	Pottery	English Porcelain, Cup	Early Modern
68	3000	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Plate, Green ink	Early Modern
68	3001	CBM	Brick, silty fabric	14th+
68	3001	CBM	Plain tile	13th+
68	3001	CBM	unidentified	uncertain
68	3001	CBM	unidentified	uncertain
68	3001	Object, Fe	Nail, Shank 25mm long	uncertain
68	3001	Object, Glass	Clear glass bottle	Post-Medieval
68	3001	Pottery	English Porcelain, Moulded vess	Early Modern
68	3001	Pottery	Westerwald Stoneware, Tankard	Post-Medieval
68	3001	Pottery	Humberware, Jug, Abraded	Medieval
68	3001	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, 3 sherds	Post-Medieval
68	3002	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl	Post-Medieval
68	3004	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Sagging base	Medieval
68	4000	CBM	Brick, slop moulded	?14-16th
68	4000	CBM	Flue?? combed? possibly smoothed nib	??Roman
68	4000	CBM	Tile, nib on smoothed side	13th+
68	4000	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Intermittently thumbed base	Medieval
68	4000	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Frying Pan, Dutch copy	Post-Medieval

Field	Context	Artefact	Description	Date
68	5003	CBM	Beverley Orange ware?, Flat roof tile	?Medieval
68	5003	Object, Fe	Small nail	uncertain
68	5003	Object, Fe	Rectangular plate *c.*22 x 35mm, Iron	uncertain
68	5003	Object, Shale	Burnt shale	uncertain
68	5003	Pottery	Beverley Orange ware, Jug, Abraded, 3 sherds	Medieval
68	6002	Pottery	Miscellaneous Post-Medieval redware, Bowl, Sooted ext; silty fabric	Post-Medieval
68	6002	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Cup	Early Modern
68	6002	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Plate	Early Modern
68	6002	Pottery	Transfer printed ware, Dish	Early Modern
68	6002	Pottery	Creamware, Plate, Spalled	Early Modern
68	6003	Object, Fe	D-shaped Buckle, Iron	uncertain

11.0 Appendix 2 ~ Prehistoric Pottery Assessment

Terry Manby

11.1 Introduction

Pottery recovered during the evaluation work along the pipeline consists of small sherds from several contexts. The sherds were washed under running water with the aid of a watercolour brush. After air drying, recently broken fragments were joined using UHU. Fabric was examined with a x10 lens and temper identified macroscopically. No encrustation or residues were found.

11.2 Field 14

11.2.1 Context [3001]

Two small sherds and 3 crumbs. Weight 4 gm. Weathered and eroded buff fabric and dark grey.

11.2.2 Context [4003]

Rough sherd, weathered and eroded surface. Compact brick red, grey core, angular sand temper. Thickness 7 mm.

11.2.3 Context [5003]

Three small sherds, 11 flakes and 7 crumbs. Weight 20 gm. Layered grey fabric and one sherd of buff fabric. Angular flint temper, mostly grey-white Wold flint, scarce coloured till flints >5 mm.

11.2.4 Context [5005]

Small sherd and 6 flakes and crumbs. Weight 15 gm.

1. Weathered and eroded wall sherd. Hard dark grey, buff exterior, much angular Wold flint temper >5 mm.

2. Flakey dark grey fabric, angular Wold flint temper.

11.2.5 Context [5007]

Sherd, flat surface of base. Layered grey, compacted dark grey exterior with whipping marks, buff interior. Fine sand, angular flint and stone (dolerite) temper >6 mm.

11.2.6 Context [12005][11]

Sherd, weathered and eroded. Hard, harsh, grey sandy fabric, some voids. Wall thickness 6 mm.

Comments;
The sherds show only fabric characteristics. Those from contexts [5003], [5005] and [5007] have the layered wall structure, angular flint temper and softness that are consistent with the Late Bronze Age fabrics at the east Yorkshire sites of Grimthorpe, Thwing, Staple Howe and Devil's Hill. Dating range 1150-700 BC.

11.3 Field 17

11.3.1 Context [4005]

Group of 16 sherds and small fragments. At least four vessels are represented by fabric variations. Weight 60 gm.

1. Rim sherd, rounded lip. Compact fine dark brown fabric, orange exterior, fine sand temper. Three horizontal lines, criss-cross infill between the lower pair, comb impressioned. Wall thickness 7 mm.

2. Two joining sherds of a rounded girth, a straight profiled either neck or lower body, and three small pieces and a crumb. Compact dark grey orange-buff exterior. Decoration of short impressions from a blunt point forming crude lines of a closely spaced herring bone arrangement. Wall thickness 7 mm.

3. Small sherd, weathered and abraded. Soft orange fabric, grey core; sand tempered. A pair of horizontal lines (comb), short vertical lines above and below. Wall thickness 7 mm.

4. Flake of a flat base; same fabric as 3. above

5. Wall sherd, compact orange fabric, sand temper. Irregular exterior surface has two pairs of vertical strokes. Wall thickness 8 mm.

6. Wall sherd, compact dark grey, brown exterior. Sand temper. Three shallow ring-like imprints - hollow bone or stem 3-4 mm diameter. Wall thickness 7 mm.

7. Two small sherds, weathered and rounded. Compact orange-buff. Wall thickness 5-7 mm.

Comments;
Fabric and decoration of Beaker character, the decorative motifs are of the S-Beaker Group. A date range of 2200-1800 BC spans the full period of S-Beaker datings and associations in northern and eastern England.

[11] Probably Romano-British.

12.0 Appendix 3 ~ Medieval & Post Medieval Pottery Assessment

Alan Vince

12.1 Methodology

The finds were identified by reference to the systems employed at Lincoln and Hull museums. Sherd count and vessel count were used as quantification methods. A list of ware codes used is given in Appendix A and a list of form codes is given in Appendix B. Forms were classified using the MPRG *Dictionary of Ceramic Forms* (MPRG 1998). The pottery was recorded, sherd by sherd, using an Access 97 database (Appendix C). In addition to ware name and form, a record was made of decoration, part of vessel present, traces of use and condition.

12.2 Medieval

Medieval pottery was found in Fields 60, 61 and 68. It was only common in Field 68, however, with the other two fields producing one sherd each. The majority of the sherds were of Beverley Orange wares, dating from the 12th to 14th centuries, with sherds of Humber ware from contexts [3000] and [3001] and a sherd of Langewehe stoneware from context [3000].

12.3 Post-Medieval

Sherds of post-medieval pottery were present only in Field 68. They consist of red earthenware bowl sherds and a single scrap of Westerwald stoneware.

12.4 Early Modern

Sixteen sherds of early modern pottery were found. Most of these appear to be of 19th/20th century date although a single sherd of Creamware, of late 18th or early 19th century date was also found.

12.5 Clay Tobacco Pipes

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe were found. One was a complete, unmarked footed bowl of mid 17th century form (Field 68, context [3000]) and the other a stem fragment of probable 18th/19th century date (Field 61, context [1000]).

12.6 Assessment

None of the finds are either numerous or complete enough to indicate *in situ* occupation on the pipeline route. Most are likely to have been brought onto the fields with night soil or manure and are evidence for ploughing. The medieval sherds are all abraded to some extent and even some of the modern sherds have spalled surfaces, which are probably due to frost shattering. Activity was not evenly spread across the sampled fields and there is a concentration of activity at all periods in Field 68 with decreasing quantities in Fields 61 and 60.

12.7 *Appendix A ~ Pottery ware codes*

Cname	Sherd	Vess	period	full name	broadsource	narrowsource	source
BEVO	10	10	med	Beverley Orange ware	England	Humber Estuary	Beverley
BEVO?	1	1		Beverley Orange ware?	England	Humber Estuary	Beverley
CREA	1	1	Emod	Creamware	England	Staffordshire	
CTP	2	2	PMED	Clay Tobacco Pipe			? numerous
ENGS	2	2	Emod	Unspecified English Stoneware	England	nk	? numerous
ENPO	2	2	Emod	English Porcelain	England		
HUM	3	3	Med	Humberware	England	Humber Estuary	various
LANG	1	1	Med	Langewehe stoneware	Belgium	Meuse valley	Langewehe
MISC	1	1	Nk	Unidentified wares	nk	nk	
PMRED	11	11	Pmed	Misc Post-Medieval redware	England	various	various
TPW	6	6	Emod	Transfer printed ware	England	Staffordshire	? numerous
WEST	1	1	Pmed	Westerwald stoneware	Germany	Rhineland	Westerwald
WHITE	5	5	Emod	Modern whiteware	England	Staffordshire	? numerous

12.8 *Appendix B ~ Pottery form codes*

Form	Sherds	class	Full Form Name	functional group
	5			
-	4	-	Uncertain/unknown	unassigned
BOT	1	pottery	Bottle	storage
BOWL	9	pottery	Bowl	food preparation
CUP	4	pottery	Cup	Drinking
DISH	1	pottery	Dish	food preparation
DJ	1	pottery	Drinking jug	Drinking
FLP	1	pottery	Flower pot	Other
FRYP	1		Frying pan	food preparation
JAR	2	pottery	Jar	Storage
JUG	12	pottery	Jug	Serving
PANC	1	pottery		food preparation
PIP	2	pottery	Pipkin	food preparation
PIPE	2			Smoking
PLATE	6	pottery	Plate	Serving
TANK	1	pottery	Tankard	Drinking

12.9 *Appendix C ~ Pottery database*

Field	Context	Cname	Form	Nosh	NoV	SUBFABRIC	PART	Description
60	1000	BEVO	JUG	1	1		BS	Abraded
61	1000	ENGS	JAR	1	1		BS	Vert fluted jar cf Robinson's marmalade
61	1000	ENGS	JAR	1	1		R	Vert fluted jar cf Robinson's marmalade
61	1000	WHITE	PLATE	1	1		R	Og enamels
61	1000	TPW	PLATE	1	1		BS	
61	1000	WHITE	CUP	1	1		R	
61	1000	WHITE	PLATE	1	1		B	
61	1000	CTP	PIPE	1	1		BS	18/19c stem
61	1000	BEVO	JUG	1	1		BS	
61	1002	WHITE		1	1		BS	Spalled
68	2000	BEVO	JUG	1	1		B	Abraded
68	3000	TPW	CUP	1	1		R	Purple ink
68	3000	CTP	PIPE	1	1		BOWL	Mid 17th c footed unmarked
68	3000	PMRED	PIP	1	1		B	Bichrome
68	3000	PMRED	PIP	1	1		B	Bichrome
68	3000	HUM	JUG	1	1		R	
68	3000	MISC	FLP	1	1	NW	BS	
68	3000	HUM	PANC	1	1		BS	
68	3000	BEVO	JUG	2	2		BS	
68	3000	LANG	DJ	1	1		BS	Abraded
68	3000	PMRED	BOWL	2	2		BS	
68	3000	WHITE	-	1	1		BS	Spalled
68	3000	PMRED	BOWL	1	1		B	White slipped int
68	3000	ENPO	CUP	1	1		B	
68	3000	TPW	PLATE	1	1		R	Green ink
68	3001	ENPO		1	1		BS	Moulded vess
68	3001	WEST	TANK	1	1		BS	
68	3001	HUM	JUG	1	1		BS	Abraded
68	3001	PMRED	BOWL	3	3		BS	
68	3002	PMRED	BOWL	1	1		BS	
68	3004	BEVO	JUG	1	1		B	Sagging base
68	4000	BEVO	JUG	1	1		B	Intermittently thumbed base
68	4000	PMRED	FRYP	1	1		R	Dutch copy
68	5003	BEVO	JUG	3	3		BS	Abraded
68	6002	PMRED	BOWL	1	1		BS	Sooted ext; silty fabric
68	6002	TPW	CUP	1	1		BS	
68	6002	TPW	PLATE	1	1		BS	
68	6002	TPW	DISH	1	1		R	
68	6002	CREA	PLATE	1	1		BS	Spalled

13.0 Appendix 4 ~ Ceramic Building Materials Assessment

Sandra Garside-Neville; Brick and Tile Services

13.1 Introduction

One plastic tub of material was submitted for examination[12]. The date of the material ranges from the Roman to post medieval periods. For the most part, the fragments are fairly small, and much abraded, which makes identification difficult.

13.2 Roman material

There is one definite fragment of Roman brick from Field 68, context [3000]. This fragment is reused and has burning on a broken edge. There is also one other fragment that might be combed Roman flue tile from Field 68, context [4000]. Combing tends to be associated with 2nd century or later buildings. However, the fragment is quite small, and may actually be part of a smoothed down plain tile.

13.3 Medieval material

Plain roofing tile is present. The flat pieces could come from peg, nib or a combination of both. One fragment shows signs of a nib, which is a common East Yorkshire form. There is one probable fragment of ridge tile. There is one measurable fragment of brick in a silty fabric. The thickness measurement suggests a medieval date.

13.4 Post medieval material

Some of the small fragments of brick and tile might be post medieval in date, though not 20th century.

13.5 Conclusion

This sample is quite small and abraded, however further study (including fabric identification) might help pin point the dating of the material. It should be retained until such time as it can be studied and incorporated into the study of the ceramic building materials industry of Hull and the surrounding area.

[12] A further thirteen fragments of ceramic building material were identified amongst the artefacts analysed by Alan Vince. Probably all but one are of post-medieval or modern date. The exception is a possible fragment of Beverley ware flat tile. The post-medieval fragments include flat tiles, bricks and land drains (Field 60, context [1000]). The latter appear to be extruded rather than hand formed and are probably of 19th-century date. These artefacts are included in the bulk finds catalogue (see section 10.4, page 143).

13.6 *Context Listing*

Key
Cxt = *Context*
T = *Thickness*
Date range = *date range of form*
Date = *estimated date of context*
* = *only minimum measurement available*

NB: *This list indicates only forms present and any variations (such as slag attached, pawprints attached). It does not list every fragment of CBM*

Field	Cxt	Form	T	Comments	Date range	Date
61	1000	Brick		Silty	14th+	17th+
61	1000	Pan			17th+	
61	1002	Plain	17		13th+	13th+
61	1002	Plain		Silty, smoothed	13th+	
68	2000	Brick		Silty	14th+	14th+
68	3000	Brick		Reused, probably slop moulded	14th+	14th+
68	3000	Brick			14th+	
68	3000	Brick		Silty	14th+	
68	3000	Plain	16		13th+	
68	3000	Plain			13th +	
68	3000	Plain			13th+	
68	3000	Rbrick		Reused, fine fabric, burnt broken edges	Roman	
68	3000	Ridge	14	Possibly imbrex	13th+	
68	3001	Brick		Silty	14th+	14th+
68	3001	Plain			13th+	
68	4000	Brick	49	Slop moulded	?14-16th	?14-16th
68	4000	Flue??		Combed? Possibly smoothed nib	??Roman	
68	4000	Nib		Nib on smoothed side	13th+	

14.0 Appendix 5 ~ Metal Detecting Artefact Assessment (Field 43)

Terry Manby

14.1 Introduction

A group of Late Bronze Age axes, and other metal objects were recovered from the agricultural ploughsoil at TA 03492 35270, on Transco Hull West pipe-line course between Skidby and Wawne, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. The artefacts were located through an intensive metal detecting survey.

The axes were received with their sockets still filled with soil that was left in situ for specialised soil analysis; dry mud on the exterior surfaces was removed by light brushing to enable examination to proceed. (Note: weights given include any soil content)

14.2 The Artefacts

14.2.1 Socketed Axe, complete: Type South-eastern. SF01.

Weight 140 gm.; Length 75 mm.; Width across cutting edge 43 mm.; 23 x 25 mm across lips of socket. Double ribbed moulded collar, the flashing around the lip filed down flat; single internal ribs down the front and back faces of the socket. The loop springs from the lower moulding of the collar. The body is square in section with marked chamfers down the body angles, boldly expanded cutting edge. Low casting seams down each side face, one is off-centre.

Matt dark brown surface (iron stained), underlying light green corrosion exposed in recent abrasion and scaled patches, the sharp cutting edge has been effected by some chipping.

The double moulded collar, spring of the loop and square section allows the axe to be seen as a variant of the South-eastern Type.

The socket is filled with earth, but the tops of the internal vertical ribs are apparent.

Figure 58. SF01 - Socketed Axe, Southeastern type.

14.2.2 Socketed Axe, damaged: Type Everthorpe. SF02.

Weight 95 gm.; Length 63 mm.; Width across cutting edge 32 mm. 23 x ? mm across lips of squarish socket. Squarish cutting edge with intact cast flashing that continues up each side to the socket. A piece is broken from socket at one corner, and other patches of recent damage are evident.

Matt dark brown surface, underlying light green corrosion in recent abrasion patches and scrubbing.

The socket is filled with earth and could not be examined for internal features.

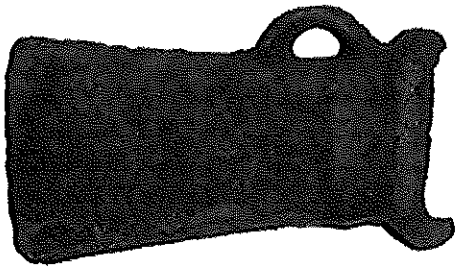

Figure 59. SF02 - Socketed Axe, Everthorpe type.

14.2.3 Socketed Axe, damaged: Type Yorkshire. SF03.

Weight 155 gm.; Length 75 mm.; Width across cutting edge 40 mm. 28 x ? mm across lips of socket. A large piece is broken from the socket at one side, one corner and most of the cutting edge are badly abraded.

Matt dark brown surface, underlying pale green corrosion in recent abrasion patches and scrubbing.

The socket could not be examined for any internal features.

Figure 60. SF03 - Socketed Axe, Yorkshire type.

14.2.4 Socketed Axe, complete: Type Southeastern, Varient Isle of Harty. SF04.

Weight 90 gm.; Length 57 mm.; Width of cutting edge 33 mm. 27 x 25 mm across lips of squarish socket. Splayed cutting edge. Irregular socket rim. Some flashing remains down

each side but shows signs of wear; the loop indicates an alignment discrepancy in the two pieces of the mould:

Matt dark brown surface, underlying pale green corrosion showing in small patches of abrasion and along the cutting edge which is battered and chipped.

The socket could not be examined for internal features.

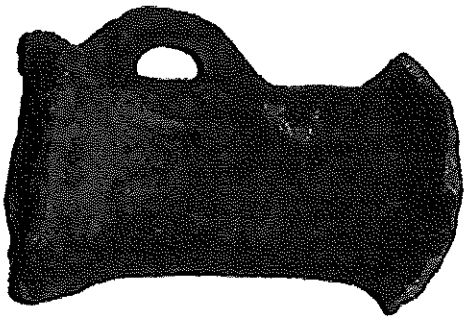

Figure 61. SF04 - Socketed Axe, Southeastern type.

14.2.5 Socketed Axe, complete: Type Yorkshire. SF05.

Weight 245 gm.; Length 84 mm.; Width of cutting edge 45 mm. 28 x 31 mm across the lips of squarish socket. Sharp, slightly splayed cutting edge. Flashing ridges down each side, with short transverse runs caused by cracks in the mould.

Matt dark brown surface with some pitting, the underlying green corrosion showing in small abrasion patches and the scrubbing of one side angle.

The socket could not be examined for internal features.

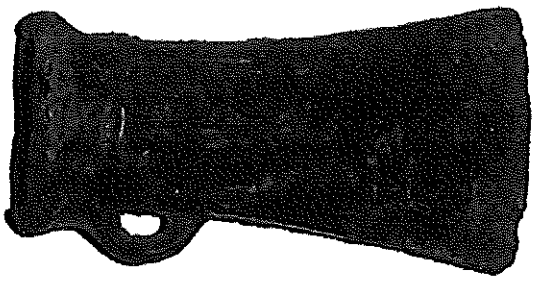

Figure 62. SF05 - Socketed Axe, Yorkshire type.

14.2.6 Socketed Axe, damaged: Type Meldreth, Varient Westow. SF09.

Weight 140 gm.; Length 109 mm.; Width of cutting edge 44 mm. Heavy rounded rim 31 mm external diameter, squarish socket 20 x 18 mm internally. Deep double collar, the blade has angle facets down to a splayed cutting edge. The loop springing from the middle moulding and lower edge of the collar has been broken off and a large piece of one face is missing as a result of a recent crushing impact.

Matt dark brown surface, the underlying green corrosion shows in the broken edges of the impact damage, also in the small abrasion patches and scratchings, most of the cutting edge has been chipped.

The socket could not be examined for internal features.

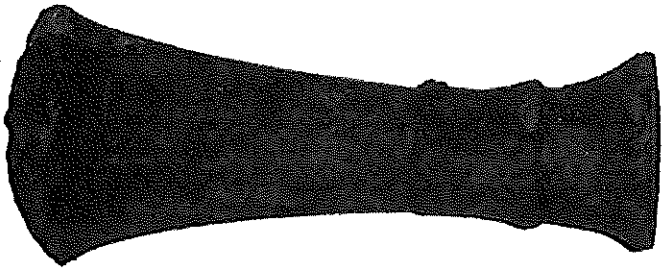

Figure 63. SF09 - Socketed Axe, Meldreth type.

14.2.7 Penny: Queen Victoria, 1863. SF06.

Worn. Smooth dark green patina. Some scratches and pitting, rough and abraded around the rim.

14.2.8 Fragment of deep flanged rim?. SF07.

Weight 30 gm.; Length 41 mm.; Width 24 mm.; Thickness 7 mm. Deep collar-like flange, depth 19 mm; flat lip with step to lower level, closely spaced comb lines on the exterior, a narrow zone of lines inside lip, three roughly tooled rows under. Orange-brown colour, fine grain texture, angular fractures. Very hard and high in density. Metal?

14.2.9 Bar Bracelet, fragment of (?Late Bronze Age). SF08.

Weight 20 gm; Length 62 mm; Thickness 6 x 7 mm. Solid lozenge-sectioned bar with expanded terminal 8 x 9 mm. Straight profile for 20 mm from terminal, then curving.

Rough dark green surface that also extends over the fracture. The surface condition suggests this fragment has lain in a different soil context from the axes.

In section and profile it is similar to some Late Bronze Age penannular bracelets in gold - British Variety 6 (Eogan 1994, 85). Metal analysis would provide an indicator of the age of this piece.

14.3 Source

There are grounds for regarding the six axes as coming from a recently disturbed deposit or hoard:

The surface colour of all the axes is similar, indicating long burial in the same environment.

All the axes show recent damaged of the kind usually associated with mechanically cultivated soils, however an absence of the characteristic pitting damaged caused by chemical fertilisers suggests the axes had only recently become incorporated in the agricultural ploughsoil.

The soil within the axe sockets should be that of their original burial context. It may also contain traces of any organic material associated with their hafting. Traces of the casting core may also remain, especially in SF 2 whose cutting edge has not been sharpened and is unlikely to have been hafted for use.

It would be of great importance to locate the original burial feature these axes came from, possibly a pit in the upper surface of the sub-soil, that has been denuded by recent cultivation.

14.4 Dating

The axes are of 'Yorkshire', 'Everthorpe', 'Meldreth' and 'South-Eastern' types (Schmidt & Burgess 1981), that are well represented in the region, occurring together in recovered hoard finds such as those from Everthorpe, Westow, Scalby Ness and Bilton-in-Ainsty. The wider associations of these axe types all belong to the Late Bronze Age 2: Ewart Park metalwork Phase, 950-750 BC (Needham 1996, 136-7).

Metalwork of this period is well known from hoards of axes, spear-heads and swords that have been chance discoveries during quarrying, draining and engineering works. Very few hoards have been excavated archaeologically to determine their context and relationship to structural features. Hoards that include scrap-metal and tools suggest a metalworker's stock originally buried for security until required. This is particularly the case where the finds come from an occupation or settlement site. In other cases, where complete weapons of high quality are found together, some votive depositional practise is likely, especially if the find comes from a bog or lake environment.

It would be of great importance to location the original source of the Skidby axes and to establish if there is any relationship to occupational activity, settlement or a wetland feature.

14.5 Local Significance

Of the Late Bronze Age finds from Holderness, all metalwork - axes, spear-heads and swords, mostly comes from wetland marginal areas east of the River Hull (Manby 1980, 331, Fig. 11). Relatively few Late Bronze Age metal types have been recovered from the till clay belt west of the river that mantles the easterly dip slope of the Wolds. The Skidby find is an addition to the small cluster of socketed axes recorded from the Beverley area

Beverley, garden at Black Friar's (TA 038/393)
* Beverley, West Close, Molescroft (TA 026/408)
* Beverley, (Schmidt & Burgess 1981, 226, No. 1395) Hull Mus.
Woodmansey (Information P. Didsbury)
Rowley (SE 966/355) hoard of seven axes in a small pit

* Possibly the same find.

This cluster of axe finds, with the two finds of gold bracelets at Cottingham in 1862 & 1884 (area TA 052/326), indicate early 1st millennium activity on the till and gravel country that formed the north-western flank of the River Hull estuary. Successive marine transgression episodes during the later 2nd millennia BC effecting the Humber estuary carried the inter-tidal zone of the River Hull up to 2 km east of the Skidby site (Van der Noort & Ellis 2000).

14.6 Recommendations

1. The soil content of the axe sockets require examination by an appropriate palynological specialist (see Appendix 9, page 174).

2. Conservation treatment for the axes will be necessary to stabilise their metal content as it is likely they will have been subjected to some contamination by chemical fertiliser.

3. Metal analysis might be considered.

4. The axes require some further examination after conservation and the removal of soil from their sockets, and drawing to publication standard.

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15.0 Appendix 6 ~ Lithics Assessment

Antony Dickson

15.1 Introduction

A total of sixteen lithics were submitted from the archaeological evaluation, on the Transco West Hull Gas Reinforcement pipeline, undertaken by On-Site Archaeology on behalf of RSK Limited. All the flakes were made on flint, which varied in colour from brownish grey/bluish grey to black. The flint artefacts varied in translucency: a small number were partly translucent whilst the majority of the artefacts were opaque (Henson 1985). In this respect the majority of the lithics probably derived from chalk flint while a much smaller number derived from till flint. Of the sixteen artefacts six were broken unmodified flakes and blades, five were broken utilised flakes and blades, two were unbroken flint flakes, there was one side and end scraper and one possible retouched awl or fabricator. Due to the scattered distribution and small size of the assemblage no relative date can be inferred from technological characteristics, suffice to say that they probably could fall into a broad date range spanning both phases of the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age.

15.2 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the assessment were:

- To identify all the material by context
- To provide a brief discussion of the artefact's technological attributes
- To provide a date range for the assemblage
- To recommend and justify any further necessary analysis

15.3 Results

Field 14, Trench 5:

Context [5005]

- 1 unmodified broken flint blade made on opaque, bluish grey flint.
- 1 burnt unmodified broken flint blade. The natural colour of the flint was heavily stained by a dark, grey smokey patina, which may have resulted from the effects of burning.

Field 14, Trench 9:

Context [9000]

- 1 broken retouched blade made on brownish grey flint, which exhibited a white patina or a secondary cortex.

Field 16, Trench 1:

Context [1004]

- 1 unmodified flake made on greyish black flint, which had large, rare inclusions.

Field 17, Trench 4:

Context [4000]

- 1 retouched flake: a snapped side and end scraper made on brownish grey flint, which had small weakly associated inclusions and an interspersed white patina.

Context [4005]

- 1 broken unmodified flake made on bluish grey flint, which had large, coarse closely associated inclusions.

Field 26, Test Pit 1:

Context [1000]:

- 1 retouched flake: possible awl/fabricator with retouched point, made on brownish grey flint, which had medium sized and dispersed inclusions.
- 1 broken unmodified flake made on brownish grey flint, which had a white patina.

Field 26, Test Pit 4:

Context [4000]

- 1 broken retouched blade made on black almost translucent flint.

Field 26, Test Pit 11:

Context [11000]

- 1 broken utilised flake made on blackish brown flint.

Field 26, Test Pit 13:

Context [13001]

- 1 unmodified flake made on brownish red flint.

Field 26, Test Pit 19:

Context [19000]

- 1 broken unmodified blade made on bluish grey flint

Field 26, Test Pit 23:

Context [23001]

1. 1 miscellaneous retouched flake made on brownish black flint

Field 26, Test Pit 24:

Context [24000]

2. 1 broken unmodified flake made on blackish grey flint, which had magnesium inclusions.

NO !! (by chalk)

Field 68, Trench 2:

Context [2000]

3. 1 broken utilised blade made on dark reddish brown flint, which was translucent.
4. 1 broken miscellaneous retouched flake made on brown flint, which had small to large dispersed inclusions.

15.4 Discussion

15.4.1 Field 14, Trench5 , Context [5005]

The unmodified broken flint blade was made on bluish grey flint. The colour and opaqueness of the blade implies that the flint derived from a chalk geological context (Henson 1985). There was a slight trace of cortex on one edge of the blade, although this may relate to a natural hollow in the original surface of the flint nodule. However, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the blade consisted of the distal end only. The remnants of the dorsal face displays four multi-directional negative scars. The ventral face exhibits typical pronounced conchoidal fractures and a stepped or plunging terminal fracture.

The natural colour of the burnt unmodified broken flint blade is heavily stained by a dark, grey smokey patina, which appears to have resulted from the effects of burning. This was reflected further by the presence of deep fissures within the body of the broken artefact. There was no evidence for the remains of any cortex covering on the broken artefact. However, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the blade consisted of the distal end only. The remnants of the dorsal face displays three parallel negative scars, producing a central ridge, which may have been used to position and guide the intended removal of which this broken artefact forms part. The terminal fracture may have been altered by the removal of small flakes producing semi-abrupt retouch to re-sharpen or

alter the distal end of the flake. The ventral face displays conchoidal fractures and a worn edge at the tip of the distal end of the artefact. With the above in mind the broken blade may have been produced, originally, as part of a utilised blade tool.

15.4.2 *Field 14, Trench 9: Context [9000]*

The broken retouched blade was made on brownish grey flint, which exhibited a white patina or a secondary cortex. The colour, opaqueness and the presence of a secondary cortex implies that the flint derived from a chalk geological context (Henson 1985). There was no evidence for a primary cortex on this part of the broken artefact; however, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the blade consisted of the proximal end only. The remnants of the dorsal face bears five vertical negative scars, which may have been used to position and guide the intended removal of which this broken artefact forms part. The ventral face exhibits diffuse conchoidal fractures and a fairly wide platform and a pronounced bulb of percussion resolved around the point of impact, indicating the use of hard hammer technology. The edges of the artefact display irregular retouch, some of which may be later plough damage as they presented fresh breaks in the secondary cortex covering.

15.4.3 *Field 16, Trench 1: Context [1004]*

The unmodified flake was made on greyish black flint, which had large, weakly connected inclusions. The colour of the flint and the presence of a water worn cortex implied that the flake may have been derived from flint from the glacial till (Henson 1985). There was evidence for a primary cortex covering less than 25% of the artefact inferring that the flake was produced during the secondary phase of the reduction sequence. The dorsal face exhibited four opposed negative scars producing a central ridge running down the centre of the flake. The ventral face exhibits diffuse conchoidal fractures and bulb of percussion. The platform is wide and robust. The edges of the artefact display irregular retouch, which may well be the result of plough damage.

15.4.4 *Field 17, Trench 4: Context [4000]*

The retouched flake with a snapped/broken side and end scraper were made on brownish grey flint, which had small weakly associated inclusions and an interspersed white patina. The colour, opaqueness and the presence of a secondary cortex implies that the flint derived from a chalk geological context (Henson 1985). There was no evidence for a primary cortex on this part of the broken artefact; however, as the flake may have been deliberately snapped the artefact could be assigned to the tertiary phase of the reduction sequence. The scraper was made on the distal end of a flake. The remnants of the dorsal face exhibited two vertical negative scars, which may have been used to position and guide the intended removal of which this broken artefact forms part. The ventral face exhibits diffuse conchoidal fractures. The edges of the artefact display regular retouch around the end and sides of the flake on the dorsal face only.

15.4.5 *Field 17, Trench 4: Context [4005]*

The broken unmodified flake, made on bluish grey flint, had large coarse closely associated inclusions. The colour and opaqueness implied that the flake derived from a chalk geological background (Henson 1985). There was no evidence for a primary cortex on this part of the broken artefact; however, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the blade consisted of the proximal end only. The remnants of the dorsal face bears four vertical negative scars, which may have been used to position and guide the intended removal of which this broken artefact forms part. The ventral face exhibits a diffuse bulb of percussion indicating the use of a soft hammer technology. There was a narrow platform present, however there was no evidence for any platform preparation.

15.4.6 *Field 26, Test Pit 1, Context [1000]*

The awl/fabricator was made on brownish grey flint, which had medium sized and dispersed inclusions. The colour and opaqueness of the flake implied that it was derived from a chalk geological background (Henson 1985). The tool appeared to have been made on a very irregular and heavily abraded flake. The flake had three faces and was roughly triangular in section. In this respect it was impossible to tell which was the ventral or dorsal face. Therefore there was no evidence for a platform or bulb of percussion, although one face did display characteristic conchoidal fractures. However, one end of the flake had been shaped into a point by the use of pressure flaking, effectively bevelling the edge of one of the faces into a point, the other edge of which was formed by the ridge separating the other two faces.

The second flake from this context was a broken unmodified flake made on brownish grey flint, which had a dispersed secondary cortex. The colour and opaqueness implied that the flake derived from flint from a chalk geological background (Henson 1985). The remains of a primary cortex was visible on the dorsal face of the broken artefact; however, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the blade consisted of the distal end only. The remnants of the dorsal face bears two vertical negative scars, which may have been used to position and guide the intended removal of which this broken artefact forms part.

15.4.7 *Field 26, Test Pit 4, Context [4000]*

The broken retouched blade was made on black translucent flint. The colour and translucency of the blade suggests that the artefact came from flint derived from till deposits (Henson 1985). There was no evidence for a primary cortex on this part of the broken artefact; however, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the blade consisted of the distal end only. The remnants of the dorsal face exhibited four opposed negative scars, two of which were very small and may be retouch creating an abrupt edge to the broken end of the flake. The other two flakes were struck prior to the removal of the blade creating a central ridge on the dorsal face of the blade. The ventral face exhibited conchoidal fracture scars and acute retouch along one edge of the blade.

15.4.8 Field 26, Test Pit 11, Context [11000]

The broken utilised flake was made on blackish brown flint. The colour and semi-translucent nature of the flake implied that the artefact came from flint derived from till deposits (Henson 1985). There was evidence for a primary cortex on the broken artefact; however, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The flake was small and exhibited four multi-directional negative scars on one face and two vertical negative scars on the other face making it difficult to identify the distal or ventral face, and, thus, to suggest which end of the flake the broken part of the flake came from. However on one edge of the flake abrupt retouch was identified suggesting utilisation of the flake.

15.4.9 Field 26, Test Pit 13, Context [1300]

The small and thin unmodified flake was made on brownish red flint. The colour of the flake implied that the artefact came from flint derived from till deposits (Henson 1985). There was no evidence for a primary cortex on the flake implying that the flake was produced during the tertiary stage of the reduction sequence. The dorsal face exhibited a negative scar from a previous removal. The ventral face displayed conchoidal fractures and a flat bulb of percussion implying a soft hammer technology used to detach the flake. There was a very narrow platform present, however there was no evidence for any platform preparation.

15.4.10 Field 26, Test Pit 19, Context [19000]

The broken unmodified blade was made on bluish grey flint. The colour and opaqueness implied that the blade derived from flint from a chalk geological (Henson 1985). The remains of a primary cortex was visible on the dorsal face of the broken artefact; however, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the blade consisted of the proximal end only. The remnants of the dorsal face displayed two opposed negative scars and several smaller removals on one edge. The ventral face exhibited a fairly wide platform and a pronounced bulb of percussion. The shape of the flake may have been influenced by the presence of a large inclusion near the bulb of percussion.

15.4.11 Field 26, Test Pit 23, Context [23001]

The miscellaneous retouched flake was made on brownish black flint. The colour of the flint implied that the flake derived from till deposits (Henson 1985). The remains of a primary cortex was visible on the dorsal face of the flake implying that the flake came from the secondary phase of the reduction sequence. The dorsal face displayed three opposed negative scars and possible retouch along one edge. The ventral face exhibited a fairly wide platform, but a flat bulb of percussion.

15.4.12 Field 26, Test Pit 24, Context [24000]

The broken unmodified flake was made on blackish grey flint, which had magnesium inclusions. The colour and opaqueness suggests that the flake derived from a chalk geological background (Henson 1985). There was no evidence for a primary cortex on this part of the

broken artefact; however, it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The broken part of the flake was probably from the centre of the artefact. The remnants of the dorsal face exhibited a number negative scars.

15.4.13 Field 68, Context [2000]

The broken utilised blade was made on dark, reddish brown translucent flint. The colour and translucency implied that the blade derived from flint from till deposits (Henson 1985). The blade was missing the proximal and distal ends, but displayed vertical negative scars on one face and pronounced conchoidal fractures on the other. Also one edge was worn suggesting use wear.

The second flake was a large broken miscellaneous retouched flake made on brown flint, which had small to large dispersed inclusions. The colour of the flake implied that the artefact came from flint derived from till deposits (Henson 1985). There was no evidence for a primary cortex on the broken artefact; however it would be presumptive to ascribe a broken artefact to any phase of the reduction sequence based on the presence or absence of cortex covering. The flake exhibited six multi-directional negative scars on one face suggesting that this was the ventral face. The other face displayed no evidence for a bulb of percussion or conchoidal fractures. However on one edge of the flake abrupt retouch was identified suggesting utilisation of the flake.

15.4.14 Date Range

The small number of artefacts and distribution of the assemblage from a number of trenches across a wide survey area limits the information available to indicate a precise date. The majority of the lithics were broken (56 %) and only two diagnostic tools were identified. The side and end scraper has a broad date range spanning the entire Neolithic. The blades are all broken but a couple of examples indicate a narrow short blade technology associated with early Neolithic industries. The two flakes were broad and robust in form especially the one from context [4005] implying a later Neolithic/early Bronze Age industries. Regarding the lithics recovered from the test pit survey a date range for these should be provided from the consultation and analysis of the full assemblage, including the artefacts collected from the fieldwalking survey.

15.5 Recommendations

Even though the assemblage comprises a small amount of artefacts its potential for providing additional information to other forms of data connected to the overall interpretation of the site/sites should not be discounted. In this respect a full technological analysis of the assemblage from the trial trenching is recommended; to include the compilation of a data base containing all analytical data; a written report based on the results of the analysis to include draft drawings of artefacts to supplement discussion, an assessment and comparison of the assemblage regarding its potential for the further understanding of the regional development of flint production. The artefacts recovered from the test pit survey together with the assemblage already collected from the fieldwalking survey should be seen as a separate

assemblage and therefore form the basis of a separate technological analysis with the aim of producing a similar report to that outlined above.

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16.0 Appendix 7 ~ Registered Finds Assessment

Alan Vince

16.1 Introduction

Seventeen non-ceramic finds were noted. These include fragments of coal and shale, presumably post-medieval/modern fuel waste, from Fields 61 and 68. Most of these finds are only broadly datable (i.e. iron nails might be of any date from the Romano-British to the modern periods). However, only the glass bottle from Field 68 is definitely of early modern date.

16.2 The Artefacts

Key:
Fe: Iron
Cu: Copper
US: unstratified

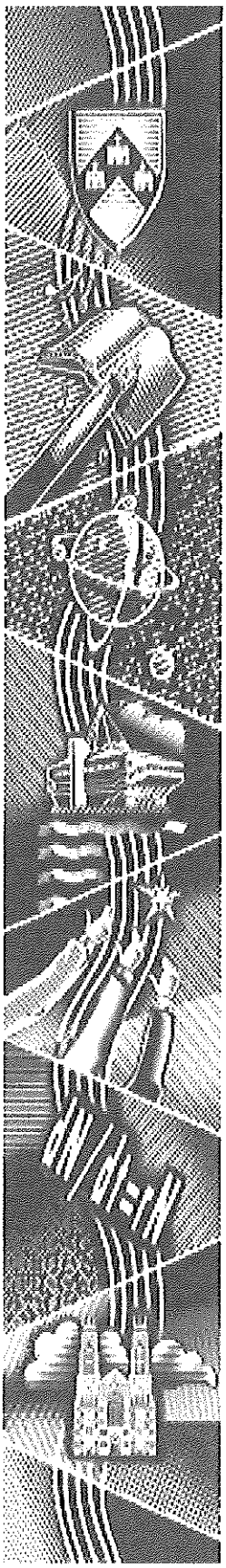
Field	Context	Form	Description	Date
16	1006	Object, Fe	Rectangular buckle and iron pin	uncertain
16	1006	Object, Fe	Iron nail	uncertain
43	US	Object, Flanged rim?*	Deep collar-like flange, depth 19 mm; flat lip with step to lower level, closely spaced comb lines on the exterior, a narrow zone of lines inside lip, three roughly tooled rows under. Orange-brown colour, fine grain texture, angular fractures. Very hard and high in density. Metal?	uncertain
43	US	Object, Penny*	Queen Victoria, 1863. Smooth dark green patina. Some scratches and pitting, rough and abraded around the rim.	1863
61	1000	Object, Cu	Copper Brooch made from circular-sectioned wire	uncertain
61	1000	Object, Cu	Copper Lock plate with small rectangular and circular holes	uncertain
61	1002	Object, Coal		uncertain
68	2000	Object, Fe	Rectangular-sectioned nail shank 86mm long	uncertain
68	3000	Object, Fe	Complete horseshoe, Iron	Late/Post-Medieval
68	3000	Object, Fe	Iron slag, two fragments	uncertain
68	3001	Object, Fe	Nail, Shank 25mm long	uncertain
68	3001	Object, Glass	Clear glass bottle	Post-Medieval
68	5003	Object, Fe	Small nail	uncertain
68	5003	Object, Fe	Rectangular plate c.22 x 35mm, Iron	uncertain
68	5003	Object, Shale	Burnt shale	uncertain
68	6003	Object, Fe	D-shaped Buckle, Iron	uncertain

* identified and recorded by Terry Manby – see Appendix 5, page 154.

16.3 Assessment

None of the finds are either numerous or complete enough to indicate *in situ* occupation on the pipeline route. Most are likely to have been brought onto the fields with night soil or manure and are evidence for ploughing. Activity was not evenly spread across the sampled fields and there is a concentration of activity at all periods in Field 68 with decreasing quantities in Fields 61, 43 and 16.

17.0 Appendix 8 ~ Environmental Sample Assessment



Allan Hall, Harry Kenward, Deborah Jaques, and John Carrott

Evaluation of biological remains from evaluations along the route of Transco West Hull Pipeline: Report 2001/16 (project code: OSA01EV05)

by

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8 March 2001

17.1 Summary

A series of sediment samples and a tub of hand-collected bone, from deposits of medieval date, revealed by excavations on the line of the Transco West Hull pipeline, were submitted for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

The few biological remains recovered from the single sediment sample processed were of no interpretative value. All of the remaining sediment samples may be discarded unless they are to be sieved for small bone and/or artefact recovery.

Vertebrate remains were rather scarce from the deposits excavated at Field 14 and Field 61 and these sites show little potential for the recovery of vertebrate remains. Deposits revealed during excavations at Field 68 were slightly more productive, with the recovery of a small but well preserved assemblage of bone. However, insufficient fragments were recovered for meaningful interpretation of the deposits and no further work is warranted on the current material.

17.2 Introduction

Archaeological evaluation excavations were carried out by On-Site Archaeology at sites on the line of the Transco West Hull pipeline.

A series of sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' (General Biological Analysis/Bulk Sample) sensu Dobney *et al.* 1992) and a tub (approximately 10 litres) of hand-collected bone, were recovered from the deposits. Preliminary evidence suggested a medieval date for the deposits.

All of the material was submitted to the EAU for an evaluation of its bioarchaeological potential.

17.3 Methods

17.3.1 Sediment samples

The sediment samples were inspected in the laboratory. One of the samples was selected for evaluation and its lithology was recorded, using a standard *pro forma*, prior to processing, following the procedures of Kenward *et al.* (1980; 1986), for recovery of plant and invertebrate macrofossils. The washover and residue were examined for plant remains. The washover was also examined for invertebrate remains, and the residue was examined for other biological and artefactual remains.

17.3.2 Hand-collected vertebrate remains

For each context (or sample) subjective records were made of the state of preservation, colour of the fragments, and the appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Additionally, where more than ten fragments were present, semi-quantitative information was recorded concerning fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breakage. Where possible,

fragments were identified to species or species group, using the reference collection at the EAU.

17.4 Results

Archaeological information, provided by the excavator, is presented in square brackets.

17.4.1 Field 61, Trench 2 [Buried ?peat layer]

Sample 1/T (2 kg sieved to 300 microns with washover)

Moist to wet, dark grey-brown, soft and sticky (working more or less plastic and slightly sticky), moderately humic, sandy clay silt with some stones (2 to 20 mm, including flint) present.

The tiny washover consisted of modern rootlets; the only identifiable plant macrofossil remains were traces of seed fragments of chickweed, Stellaria media (L.) Vill. There was a moderate-sized to large residue of about 300 cm^3 of clean quartz sand, grit and angular and rounded gravel (to 25 mm).

17.4.2 Hand-collected vertebrate remains

The results of the evaluation are presented by Field.

17.4.2.1 Field 14

Only a single context, [4003], from this site produced bone. This deposit produced only two unidentified shaft fragments. Both were extremely poorly preserved, with the whole surface of the bones destroyed by probable chemical action.

17.4.2.2 Field 61

This site produced a total of two bone fragments from two deposits (contexts [1000] and [2006]). Both were well preserved and were identified as a cow mandibular tooth (M3, context [2006]) and a medium-sized mammal shaft fragment (context [1000]).

17.4.2.3 Field 68

Deposits from Field 68 (contexts [3000], [3001], [3004] and [5003]) produced 41 fragments, most of which were recovered from context [5003]. Eighteen of the fragments were identified to species (Table 1). On the whole, vertebrate remains from this site were well preserved, although some variability of angularity (the nature of the broken edges) was apparent in material from contexts [3000] and [3001]. Material from these deposits included fragments that had rounded edges and were rather battered in appearance. Dog gnawing was apparent on some of the bones and evidence for butchery was noted on many of the cattle fragments. A horse humerus recovered from context [3000] had a series of knife marks across its shaft, probably indicating skinning.

Remains of cattle were most numerous, closely followed by those of horse, with caprovids represented by a total of only two fragments. Dog bones, including skull and maxilla fragments, were identified from context [5003]. This deposit also included a cat femur. Four of the fragments were measurable.

17.5 Discussion and statement of potential

The few biological remains recovered from the sediment sample were of no interpretative value.

Vertebrate remains were rather scarce from the deposits excavated at Field 14 and Field 61 and these sites show little potential for the recovery of vertebrate remains.

Deposits revealed during excavations at Field 68 were slightly more productive, with the recovery of a small but well preserved assemblage of bone. Insufficient fragments were recovered for meaningful interpretation of the deposits and no further study of the material is warranted.

17.6 Recommendations

No further work is required on the current material and it seems unlikely that study of other samples from these deposits would be productive.

However, the vertebrate assemblages do show that some of the deposits (particularly those from Field 68) contained well preserved bones. The potential to recover larger and more interpretatively useful vertebrate assemblages should be borne in mind in the event of further excavation of these areas in the future.

17.7 Retention and disposal

All of the remaining sediment samples may be discarded unless they are to be sieved for small bone and/or artefact recovery.

The vertebrate assemblages should be retained for the present.

17.8 Archive

All material is currently stored in the Environmental Archaeology Unit, University of York, along with paper and electronic records pertaining to the work described here.

17.9 Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to Nick Pearson of On-Site Archaeology for providing the material and the archaeological information, and to English Heritage for allowing Allan Hall to contribute to this report.

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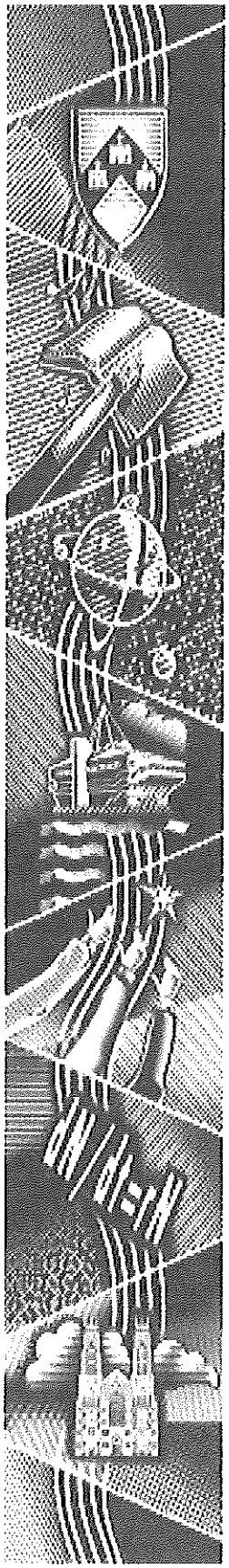
Table 1. Hand-collected vertebrate remains recovered from excavations at Field 68. **Key:** *meas = number of measurable fragments.*

Species		meas	Total
Felis f. domestic	cat	-	1
Canis f. domestic	dog	1	4
Equus f. domestic	horse	2	5
Bos f. domestic	cow	-	6
Caprovid	sheep/goat	1	2
Unidentified		-	23
Total		4	41

18.0 Appendix 9 ~ Axe Socket Sediments Assessment



Allan Hall

Notes on the examination of sediment from the sockets of five bronze axes collected along the course of the Transco West Hull Gas Pipeline: Report 2001/19
(project code: OSA01EV05)

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18.1 Summary

Sediment from the sockets of five bronze axes collected during field survey along the line of the Transco pipeline to the west of Kingston-upon-Hull were examined for plant and invertebrate remains. Only modern remains were observed and it is suggested that the sediment was mostly emplaced in recent times. Some possibly ancient amorphous organic matter was also noted in two specimens but is not thought worthy of further analysis.

18.2 Materials and methods

Five socketed bronze axes collected from superficial deposits during survey by Onsite Archaeology in advance of a pipeline to the north and west of Kingston-upon-Hull were submitted for examination of the sediment contained within the sockets. In all cases there was a more or less coherent plug of dry clay silt or silty clay which was readily removed with a little gentle prodding with the pointed end of a wooden paintbrush handle. Any further sediment was gently extracted by brushing the walls of the socket. A brief examination of the material was then made under the binocular microscope. The sediment samples were weighed and left to soak overnight in tap water. Each was then disaggregated gently in warm water and sieved to 300 μm. The residue remaining was checked in water under the binocular microscope and notes made concerning inclusions, biological or non-biological.

18.3 Results

Notes on the observations are presented in the table below. None of the material appeared to be ancient, though in two cases (SF2 and SF4) there was some very decayed organic material which may represent traces of wood or packing (though it was not present in a layer lining the interior of the socket but was mixed with the main fill). In view of the context of these finds, it seems very likely that all the sediment found its way into the sockets in recent times.

There is probably little more that can usefully be done to pursue the nature of the minute quantities of amorphous organic matter in axes 2 and 4, but the disaggregated sediments will be dried and retained in case they are required.

Axe	Weight of dry sediment (g)	Notes
SF2	13.3	traces of modern rootlets visible in dry sediment before washing; a few fragments of copper alloy corrosion visible after disaggregation, also some fragments with a brownish colour (and thus probably an organic content); addition of dilute acid led to disaggregation of this material, releasing some ?amorphous organic material and abundant tiny spicules which seemed to be amorphous rather than crystalline
SF3	18.6	some modern rootlets amongst sediment which looks as if it has been loosely but forcibly packed in; traces of ?cinder and charcoal (to 5 mm in maximum dimension) and stones (to 10 mm) in residue
SF4	10.0	a few modern woody and herbaceous root fragments and some modern insect material, plus a small fragment of charcoal (to 2 mm) visible in dry sediment; some brownish material amongst clasts remaining after disaggregation may include amorphous organic material, as indicated by examination of a subsample disaggregated in dilute acid on a glass slide
SF5	36.9	stones (to 15 mm) amongst sediment examined dry before washing, along with modern rootlets and modern straw culm; whole plug appears packed in loosely (as if soil was forced into cavity); on disaggregation there were traces of coal (to 2 mm, ?from drift) and charred and partly-charred modern cereal straw
SF9	14.0	modern straw visible, together with some modern rootlets; traces of ?cinders and ?burnt soil (t0 3 mm) on disaggregation

19.0 Appendix 10 ~ Conservation Strategy

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18.1 Background And Guidance Documentation

Lincolnshire County Council's Heritage Service Conservation Department adopts a rigorously structured approach to the conservation of material recovered from archaeological projects (particularly developer-funded initiatives). This is delivered in accordance with currently accepted best practice as framed in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (M4P2)* along with its associated *Conservation Strategy,* and also according to the generic areas of archive transfer responsibility as defined in the Society of Museum Archaeologist's *Towards an Accessible Archaeological Archive: The Transfer of Archaeological Archives to Museums.*

The Department's work also strictly adheres to UKIC's (United Kingdom Institute for the Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works) Code of Ethics and Rules of Practice.

18.2 Methodology

Site archive level conservation, as set out in the above documentation, describes the broad areas of work representing the desired standard of processing to facilitate the transfer of an excavation archive to a recipient organisation (usually a recognised museum/archaeological storage facility). It includes:

- Appropriate packaging / provision of microclimates for all classes of material.

Correct packaging of all materials with provision of appropriate microenvironments where necessary, in order to ensure the long-term integrity of the assemblage and render its handling/viewing safer and easier

- Remedial treatment of unstable structures.

This might include, for example, treatment of actively corroding metalwork or perhaps controlled drying/structural consolidation of fragile/delaminating material. It would also include the stabilisation of waterlogged material.

- X-radiography.

Provision of as full a level as the assemblage warrants and delivered according to a rigorous methodology involving precise object rotations and multiple variable exposures, in order to clarify a variety of morphological features such as:

- typology of items where this is completely obscured by accretion

- level of deterioration

- presence of decoration and/or other related evidence (e.g. method of fabrication, presence of mineral replaced organic components etc).

Completion of site archive level conservation locates within the MAP2 process at stage 2 - Fieldwork. It provides an assemblage which is stable, safely accessible with minimal handling, and intelligible at a level which facilitates archive reporting. It is an essential pre-requisite of transfer to a museum store and also enables other finds specialists to undertake their own Assessments of Potential for Analysis (MAP2 Phase 3). Individual components of site archive level conservation are assessed to determine the resource implication that would need to be agreed with the contractor prior to commencement of works.

Production of the MAP2 Assessment Report may indicate the requirement for further investigative conservation to be undertaken (e.g. corrosion removal to clarify structures for publication drawing etc). The tasks required to deliver this type of work would respond directly to the requirements flagged by finds specialists associated with the project. All resources required to accommodate such work would again be determined and agreed with the contractor prior to work being undertaken. Such work (if authorised) would normally form a part of the Analysis (Phase 4) phase within MAP2 and would facilitate the production of the Full Report.

Site archive level conservation, facilitating archive transfer, is the responsibility of the contracting unit unless it has made alternative arrangements with the receiving organisation. Further work associated with MAP2's Assessment of Potential for Analysis and Analysis phases may also be deemed the responsibility of those generating the archive. Once the latter has been transferred the responsibilities of the excavating unit with respect to its long-term preservation/advocacy etc cease.

18.3 Documentation

Appropriate levels of conservation documentation where this is necessary would accompany all work undertaken. This would include:

- x-radiographs
- photographs in formats responsive to the requirements of the contractor (for example transparencies and/or digital images copied to CD)
- treatment records where appropriate
- summary reports, where required and by arrangement with, the contractor.

North to top, gridlines at 1km intervals.

Figure 2. Pipeline route (blue) and investigation target areas (those shaded red were subject to evaluation, those shaded green were not available for evaluation; field numbers in blue)