



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING
REPORT**

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**MARTON TO ACOMB LANDING
PIPELINE**

prepared for

LAING O'ROURKE

on behalf of

YORKSHIRE WATER SERVICES LTD

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NAA 08/113
December 2008

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Summary

This document presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken during the upgrade of a water main between Marton, North Yorkshire and Acomb Landing, York. The report was prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Laing O'Rourke on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd.

Archaeological deposits were exposed and investigated in six fields during soil stripping. Within Fields 29, 36 and 50, the plough-damaged remains of a cobbled surface were observed within low-lying agricultural land (between 10 and 22 m AOD) between Green Hammerton and Nether Poppleton in the Vale of York. This feature was interpreted as a continuous Roman road whose orientation, structure and associated finds indicate Roman-period construction and use.

In Fields 21 and 22 a Roman-period cremation and the remains of three roundhouses were found associated with a network of ditches, suggesting that an area around Kirk Hammerton was an occupied and managed agricultural landscape during the Roman-period.

Investigation in Field 26, which occupied an elevated strategic location near the river Nidd and the Roman road, revealed a group of features that comprised three postholes, a probable Roman-period roundhouse ring gully and a complex of ditches which may have been drains, boundaries, or both. These features yielded finds that were indicative of 'high status' Roman activity and consequently the archaeological remains have been interpreted as representative of a Roman signal station or minor fort.

Many finds were recovered from the topsoil during soil-stripping and in certain fields their densities could indicate the presence of buried archaeological remains of settlement activity. Residual finds can also signify the ploughing-in of midden material for the enrichment of topsoils throughout periods of agricultural activity in the Vale of York.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document presents the results of archaeological monitoring undertaken during the upgrade of an existing water main between Marton, North Yorkshire and Acomb Landing, York (Fig. 1). The report was prepared by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) for Laing O'Rourke on behalf of Yorkshire Water Services Ltd.
- 1.2 A written scheme of work (NAA 2008a) was drawn up and supplied to North Yorkshire County Council and York City Council prior to work commencing, in order to accord with Yorkshire Water's general duties in respect of conservation as required by the Water Industry Act (1991).
- 1.3 The groundworks for the new pipeline involved the stripping of topsoil and sample sections of subsoil within an easement that varied in width between 1.2m and 12m. This was followed by the excavation of a trench, which measured between 0.5 and 1 metre in width, and between 0.5 and 3 metres in depth, for the installation of the pipe. In addition, where road crossings and in situ pipe welds were necessary, pits measuring up to 3m x 5m x 3m were excavated to allow safe access for contractors. The work was undertaken between July and Dec 2008.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The pipeline route runs from Marton Service Reservoir (SE 418 629) at the north-western end to Acomb Landing Water Treatment Works (SE 581 528) at its south-eastern extent via Whixley (SE 446 574) and Green Hammerton (SE 460 475) and is located on generally low-lying ground at an elevation of between 10m and 75m AOD with the higher ground at the north-western end. The route of the new pipeline runs parallel to the A59 for most of its length (Fig. 2).
- 2.2 The solid geology of the area is recorded as Permian and Triassic sandstones (BGS 1979) and the drift as boulder clay to the north of Green Hammerton and lacustrine clays, silts, and sands to the east of it (BGS 1977). The soils are mapped as coarse to fine loamy soils of the Bishampton 1 and Escrick 2 associations to the north of Green Hammerton and slowly permeable clayey soil, which lies over glaciolacustrine clay, of the Foggathorpe 2 association, to the east (Jarvis et al 1984).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 An archaeological assessment of the pipeline route (NAA 2007) identified 61 archaeological sites or find-spots, including one Scheduled Monument, and 29

Listed Buildings within 0.5km. These sites are listed in Appendix 1 and illustrated on Figures 2 to 3. There are no Registered Battlefields or Historic Parks and Gardens within the development area.

- 3.2 The nearest Scheduled Monument is a medieval moated site (Site 1), which lies approximately 0.5km to the north of the pipeline route (SM 28234), on the north-east side of Nether Poppleton. A second Scheduled Monument (Site 2), a 20th century Cold War observer post, lies some 0.7km from the southern end of the route at Acomb. In the wider area, a third Scheduled Monument, also a medieval moated site, lies 2.6km to the north at Redhouse Ings, east of Moor Monkton. The Registered Battlefield of Marston Moor lies 1.7km to the south of the route, south-west of Monkton Moor.
- 3.3 The route lies more than 2km to the east of Allerton Park and to the south of Beningborough Hall, both of which are Registered Park and Gardens. There are six Listed Buildings in close proximity to the pipeline route, while a further twenty-three are recorded within 0.5km. The majority of those structures on the route are milestones or boundary stones, listed Grade II; Skip Bridge, on a former section of the A59, is also listed Grade II.
- 3.4 Relatively little evidence of early prehistoric remains is recorded within the development area. However, a ring ditch is recorded as a cropmark adjacent to the pipeline route north-west of Green Hammerton (Site 38).
- 3.5 The principal Roman components are the roads which the pipeline route follows and, in places, crosses. Margary's route 8a, Dere Street (Site 6: approximating to the B6265 from Marton to just north of Whixley, and the A59 from Green Hammerton to York), was the main road from York up to Hadrian's Wall and thence into Scotland and its importance as a major route continued into the medieval period. A Roman milestone has been recorded from this section (Site 7). Route 280, Rudgate (Site 5: now an unclassified road from the fork just north of Whixley into Whixley itself), provided a southern extension to Dere Street down to the major road junction at Tadcaster. A series of cropmarks belonging to Romano-British field systems have been identified at various points close to these roads which may be contemporary with it or earlier (Sites 8, 10, and 11). These comprise a series of ditched enclosures north-east of Whixley and rectilinear enclosures south and west of Upper Poppleton. Geophysical survey identified a similar series of rectilinear enclosures close to the pipeline route in Field 4, to the north of Whixley (see Fig. 2).
- 3.6 The villages of Whixley, Green Hammerton, and Nether Poppleton all have origins in the medieval period and lie adjacent to and partly within the development area, whilst the deserted medieval village of Wilstrop lies just outside (Site 13). Evidence of medieval or early post-medieval ridge and furrow cultivation has been noted in association with several villages (e.g. Sites 14, 16, and 17). The open fields, meadows, pasture and common lands were enclosed in 1801–6 for Whixley and Green Hammerton, and 1769–75 for

Nether Poppleton (English 1985). Many of the present-day field boundaries around these villages will have been established at these times although some of the enclosures could be earlier.

- 3.7 A number of post-medieval structures are recorded adjacent to the pipeline route, including a cottage (Site 20) west of Skip Bridge. The pipeline route also passes in close proximity to the River Ouse Navigation (Site 18) and, at its south-eastern end, to two historically significant railway lines, the East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway and the Great North of England Railway (Sites 24 and 25 respectively).
- 3.8 Geophysical survey (GSB 2007, 2008) was undertaken in 17 fields along the route, prior to the commencement of the project (Fields 4, 8, 17, 21, 22, 23, 26, 30, 32, 36, 37, 48, 49, 50, 55, 56, and a field opposite 59, which was later removed from the route). The results suggested that only Fields 4 and 23 contained significant archaeological remains. The easement within Field 23 crossed through the archaeological remains and so the field was excavated in advance of groundworks. The results of the excavation there are reported separately (NAA 2008b).

4.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 4.1 The aim of the project was to investigate and comprehensively record any archaeological remains in order that, in the absence of preservation in situ, they were preserved by record.
- 4.2 The principle aims of the programme of archaeological monitoring were:
- to establish the date, nature, extent, degree of preservation and significance of archaeological deposits within the pipeline easement;
 - to establish the potential for the preservation of environmental evidence within the pipeline easement;
 - to provide a means of assessing in detail the impacts on the archaeological resource of the area as a basis for future decisions about the preservation of deposits in situ or recording in advance of construction;
 - to undertake a scheme of works that meets with the professional standards for archaeological work both nationally and within the local authority within which the development occurred; and
 - if the results of the archaeological investigation identify significant archaeological remains a report shall be prepared on the results of the excavation to be published in a local, regional or national journal as appropriate.

- 4.3 The principle objectives of the archaeological monitoring were:
- to investigate and record any archaeological features identified during the course of topsoil and subsoil stripping and recover any associated artefacts; and
 - to establish the location, date and nature of any areas of archaeological activity and assess the degree of preservation of any remains encountered.

5.0 METHODOLOGY

- 5.1 Topsoil stripping was undertaken under archaeological supervision by 360° back-acting excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. In some instances two or more machines were used, working alongside each other, or from opposite ends of the easement towards each other.
- 5.2 Photographs of the easement were taken with 35mm black and white and colour slide formats on removal of the topsoil, then the character of the topsoil, subsoil and natural drift geology was recorded in accordance with NAA procedure.
- 5.3 The topsoil and underlying subsoil were checked for residual finds during stripping. On removal of the topsoil, the depth and character of the subsoil were tested by machine-excavating sample areas until natural drift geology was uncovered where possible. Based on this information it was possible to establish where machine activity would be likely to impact upon any potential archaeological deposits, and where such deposits would be protected by sufficient depth of subsoil.
- 5.4 Where subsoil was particularly thin, and archaeological features or deposits could not be preserved in situ, it was necessary to strip more extensive areas of subsoil under close observation. When archaeological deposits were identified they were recorded using the standard NAA recording system and photographed at 35mm format. Sections of significant features were drawn and a site plan was produced indicating the location of features.
- 5.5 All recovered finds were appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions. Finds recovery and storage strategies were in accordance with published guidelines (Watkinson and Neal 1998).

6.0 RESULTS

- 6.1 Archaeological features or deposits were identified in six fields and can be divided into two themes: in Fields 21, 22 and 26 conclusive evidence for settlement and land division, and circumstantial evidence for the nearby

Roman road were discovered; while in Fields 29, 36 and 50, remains of elements of the Roman road were encountered. For the majority of the work, the site code MAL08 was used. Two sites were allocated different site codes where a further phase of excavation was anticipated. These were YRG08, for Fields 21 and 22, and WAL08 for Field 4.

Field 21

- 6.2 Finds from this field were allocated the site code YRG08 (York Road, Green Hammerton). The easement in Field 21 was aligned approximately east to west along the line of the A59, and measured between 5m and 8m wide (Fig. 4). Geophysical survey had not identified any significant archaeological anomalies within this field, although there were linear trends on north to south, east to west and north-east to south-west alignments. The natural drift geology (04) consisted of yellowish grey glacial silty clay to the east, and mid-brown silty clay with reddish sandy inclusions to the west. Within the matrix were infrequent dispersed angular and rounded cobbles. The drift geology was cut along the length of the easement by narrow post-medieval furrows and modern field drains, all of which were orientated roughly north-east to south-west. Subsoil (05) was a yellowish grey-brown clayey silt layer measuring between 0.1m and 0.2m in depth, with infrequent rounded cobbles, and probably represented a layer of relict medieval plough soil. During stripping the poor quality clayey sand topsoil (06), which measured between 0.2m and 0.35m in depth, yielded post-medieval pot sherds and clay pipe fragments which were discarded on site. In particularly waterlogged areas, modern building materials had been imported in order to consolidate the ground.
- 6.3 The archaeological evidence from Field 21 comprised a Romano-British period cremation (16), located about 40m to the north of the A59, with a ditch (12) and two pits some 75m to the east. The cremation survived to a maximum depth of 0.13m and had been placed in a sub-circular pit that measured 0.42m north to south by 0.33m east to west. The primary deposit (17) and secondary deposit (18), probably placed in the pit at the same time, contained the remains of two Roman colour-coated beakers and around 800 iron nails, possibly including hobnails. The dark grey and black matrix contained a high density of burnt bone within which the pot sherds and nails were apparently disordered, suggesting that the pots were intentionally broken and mixed with the other elements prior to deposition. There was no evidence that the pots had been burnt as part of the cremation rite.
- 6.4 Ditch 12 was situated at the eastern end of Field 21. It was orientated north-east to south-west and was U-shaped in profile, measuring 1.21m wide and up to 0.4m deep. A single sherd of Roman-period pottery was recovered from the upper fill (11). Given the proximity and orientation towards a watercourse running between Fields 21 and 22, it is probable that ditch 12 functioned primarily as a drainage ditch and/or as a boundary, which ran perpendicular or parallel with linear features in the adjacent Field 22, described below. Some

6m and 7m respectively to the east of the ditch were two shallow, sub-elliptical features (01) and (14), which have been interpreted as tree boles and warrant no further discussion.

Field 22

- 6.5 Finds from this field were allocated the site code YRG08. The easement in Field 22 was orientated approximately east to west along the line of the A59 and measured between 7 and 10m wide (Fig. 5). The results of the geophysical survey at the eastern end of this field were dominated by strong anomalies caused by field drains, with no obvious archaeological features. The yellowish grey silty clay natural drift geology (04) was different to that of Field 21, while the subsoil (05) and topsoil (06) were similar. Topsoil finds from Field 22 included fragments of post-medieval clay pipe and post-medieval pot sherds which were discarded on site. On removal of the topsoil and subsoil, modern field drains orientated north-east to south-west were identified. These had been identified on the geophysical survey, and may have obscured the archaeological features. A significant number of archaeological features were also revealed, including the partial remains of three ring gullies (2201), (2202) and (2203), ten ditches, and several discrete features.
- 6.6 The pipeline in this field was installed by directional drilling in order to allow preservation in situ of archaeological features. A rapid assessment of the character of archaeological deposits was undertaken and the most significant were surveyed using a Leica Total Station Theodolite (TST). Excavation was restricted to samples of ring gully (2201) towards the west end of the easement, ring gully (2203) at the centre of the easement, and a ditch (08) and gully (10) towards the eastern end of the easement. The results are presented in this order below.
- 6.7 The exposed southern half of a ring gully (2201) was located approximately 20m from the western end of the easement. It measured 8m in diameter, had a U-shaped profile and survived to a depth of between 0.1 and 0.25m. Its entrance was approximately 0.5m wide and faced eastward. Excavation revealed that the gully had been partially backfilled with heated and fire-damaged cobbles or 'pot-boilers' which were within a matrix of silty soil (21). These cobbles and frequent fragments of charcoal were distributed in random concentrations throughout the soil matrix, but were particularly prevalent at the southern terminus, though the stones did not appear to have had any secondary function such as for posthole packing. A total of 5 sherds of Roman-period pottery were retrieved from the fill (21), two of which were sealed beneath the 'pot-boilers', giving a probable Roman-period date for their deposition.
- 6.8 Ring gully (2201) enclosed at least 5 internal features which remained unexcavated but appeared to be postholes. Four unexcavated ditches surrounded the remains of the structure; the two to the west ran parallel in a

north-west to south-east direction - the eastern ditch being 9.5m from 2201. To the south and east of ring gully 2201 were a group of ditches apparently forming enclosures.

- 6.9 The exposed northern arc of ring gully (2203) was located centrally within the easement, approximately 60m to the east of gully 2201. It measured 8m in diameter, had a shallow-sloped U-shaped profile and survived up to a depth of 0.11m. Its entrance was 0.45m wide and faced east-north-east. In addition to a number of 'pot-boilers' that were recovered, the infill (20) yielded sherds of a Roman flagon and other pot sherds of Romano-British date.
- 6.10 At least one posthole and a pit were identified within ring gully (2203), and four unexcavated discrete features lay immediately outside to the east. Located 2.8m to the north-west of (2203) was the southern arc of another ring gully (2202) with a minimum diameter of 6m, though this was not excavated as it lay mostly beyond the edge of the stripped easement. An unexcavated north-east to south-west orientated ditch 1.3m wide ran 3.3m to the west, possibly forming part of an enclosure for (2203).
- 6.11 At the eastern end of the easement a ditch (08) with V-shaped profile, measuring up to 2.68m wide and 0.62m deep, extended for approximately 12m on a north-east to south-west alignment. Some slag, indicative of localised industry, was recovered from the single layer of infill (07). Extending in south-easterly direction perpendicular to (08) was a gully (10), which had a U-shaped profile and maximum width of 0.4m and depth of 0.11m. The infill of both features was identical and probably deposited simultaneously meaning that the ditch and gully were probably contemporary.
- 6.12 Between ditch (08) and ring gully (2203) at least 6 discrete and 2 linear features were exposed but remain unexcavated. The most extensive feature was 5m wide, orientated north to south across the width of the easement and may represent disturbance of the natural drift geology (04) caused by root activity from a partially removed hedge, still extant to the south. This also corresponded with a vague linear anomaly on the geophysical survey.

Field 26

- 6.13 This field comprised three smaller fields separated by hedges (Fig. 2). The western third of the field was not stripped of topsoil, being liable to flooding (an Environment Agency instruction); so pipe trenching within this area did not facilitate monitoring. Surviving elements of north to south orientated narrow ridge and furrow cultivation were seen in the central part of the field, on a plateau at the top of the slight hill. The natural drift geology here consisted of reddish brown silty sand, which was overlain by 0.3m of silty topsoil.
- 6.14 Within the eastern part of the field, falling away on a gentle slope to the east, the ridge and furrow was orientated west to east and abutted an ancient field

boundary which followed the crest of the hill. Where visible lower down the slope, the natural drift geology was greyish yellow silty clay.

- 6.15 For approximately 70m, the natural clay was overlain by up to 0.4m of dark silt (2601) which contained a concentration of Romano-British potsherds, slag, ceramic building materials, lead fragments and burnt stones. A series of sondages was excavated through this material, identifying a number of features of Romano-British date (Fig 6). It is thought that (2701) represented a layer of accumulated midden material filling and sealing a series of underlying features.
- 6.16 In Sondage 1 a U-shaped ditch (2711) orientated north-west to south-east, broadly parallel with the presumed route of the Roman road, proved to have an upper layer of infill which was contemporary with spread (2701) (Fig. 6). It measured 1.10m deep and a maximum width of 3m was inferred from the section excavated. It narrowed to 2.2m wide immediately adjacent to its terminus in Sondage 4. A second ditch (2706) and re-cut (2708) were broadly parallel or gradually convergent with 2711. They were located 3m to the southwest in Sondages 1 and 7, but were appeared to turn almost 90 degrees to the north in Sondages 5 and 6 - it is not known if this change in course is mirrored by ditch (2711). The dimensions of ditches (2711) and (2706) were comparable, the latter attaining a maximum width of 2.1m and depth of 0.75m. Furthermore, the primary deposits (2712 and 2707 respectively) and later fills, were similar in their matrix and in the range of finds they contained: Romano-British potsherds, slag, animal bone and fragments of fired clay. This suggests that the ditches were in-filled, and therefore probably open and in use, contemporaneously.
- 6.17 In Sondage 2 the upper layers of infilled material in several features were found to be contemporary with Roman-period spread (2701). At the south-western end of the sondage and perpendicular to it was a gradual incline which may have been the lower reaches of a terrace for the Roman road. Located 1.27m from the south-east corner of Sondage 2, were the shallow truncated remains of two postholes (2721) and (2722).
- 6.16 A section of gully (2605) and a further posthole (2715) were identified towards the north-east corner of the sondage. The gully extended for only 1m from the edge of the sondage to its terminal, and was approximately 0.2m deep, while the adjacent posthole measured approximately 0.4m in diameter and was 0.13m deep. Romano-British potsherds, slag and animal bone were recovered from the fills of the gully and posthole (2716 and 2703 respectively).
- 6.17 Further evidence for potentially high-status Roman-period construction came from a block of roughly-tooled masonry which was sealed by spread (2701) and had been deposited on to the natural clay near the centre of Sondage 2 (Fig.6). It measured 0.3m x 0.5m at one end, 0.5m in length and widening to 0.34m x 0.58m at the other end, making it wedge-shaped in two planes. This

suggests that it may have been used as a keystone for an arch in a building or bridge. Its rough finish was probably not intended to be seen as part of a façade but may have been intended to receive render or plaster. It is also possible that the stone acted as a foundation stone for a surveying marker for the setting out of the Roman road - a theory which was expounded by Wenham (1964, 535) for a similar find in Blossom Street, York.

- 6.19 Sondage 3 was located 12.8m up-slope to the west of Sondage 2. A ditch (2718) with an 'ankle break' at the base and irregular profile measuring 2.15m wide and 0.64m deep, was found to be orientated in a north-east to south-west direction (Fig. 6). The recovery of Romano-British pot sherds, slag, animal bone and fired clay from the deposit (2720) filling the ditch suggest that it was broadly contemporary with the other ditches.
- 6.20 On the upper half of the slope, soil layer 2701 was partially overlain by a layer of subsoil (2702) which measured in excess of 0.4m deep at the top of the slope and up to 0.3m deep further to the east. This contained Roman and medieval pottery and fragments of fired clay and appeared to represent the remains of a medieval plough soil. Only modern artefacts were observed within the overlying topsoil, where a series of plough furrows on the top of the slope were filled with dark silt that contained much 19th to 20th century pottery, glass and brick. The furrows cut through medieval soil layer (2702), suggesting that the phase of ridge and furrow, visible as earthworks within the un-stripped areas of the field, was post-medieval in date.

Field 29

- 6.21 This field comprised two narrow paddocks (Fig. 2) occupying a terrace that was parallel with the presumed route of the Roman road (and the modern A59). A sondage was excavated through subsoil (2903) within the eastern paddock. Natural yellow-brown clay was encountered at a depth of 0.75m and was sealed by 0.15m of dark silty clay (2902), into which a layer of cobbles (2901) had been pressed. These were rounded river cobbles up to 0.1m across, and together with the dark deposit (2902), which may have been a buried turf layer, probably represent the ploughed-out remains of the Roman road.
- 6.22 Overlying the cobble layer was a layer of subsoil (2903) some 0.3m deep, comprising a reddish-brown fine sandy silt with occasional rounded river cobbles measuring up to 0.1m across. This appears to represent a relict medieval plough soil, incorporating cobbles ploughed out of the Roman road.
- 6.23 Topsoil (2900) consisted of mid-dark brown sandy clay silt which measured up to 0.4m in depth. The northern side of the field had been built-up with modern brick rubble and other building debris to form a 2m–3m wide trackway, although this has since overgrown such that it is no longer visible on the surface. A second sondage excavated through the remains of the brick

trackway confirmed the existence of the cobbled surface at a depth of 0.3m. Sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from the topsoil

Field 36

- 6.24 The natural drift geology (3604) encountered in Field 36 was dark grey glacial clay containing sub-rounded and rounded cobbles. The clay was found to underlie a stretch of Roman road, which was examined in four sondages positioned in locations that would allow excavation to both characterise and establish the extent and orientation of the road (Fig. 7). The approximate extent of the road (3601), (3605), (3606) and (3607) was marked by ploughed-out cobbles identified in the sandy silt subsoil (3602), indicating that it crossed the easement away from the modern alignment of the A59, for a distance of 160m. The subsoil was overlain by up to 0.3m of sandy silt topsoil (3600). During machine stripping sherds of Roman-period pottery and fragments of post-medieval clay pipe were recovered from the topsoil and retained for further analysis.
- 6.25 The road structure was found to be composed of cobbles pressed into the underlying clay in Sondages 1, 3 and 4 and in to an intermediary sand layer (3603) in sondage 2. Although heavily truncated by modern service trenches and prolonged periods of ploughing, it survived in Sondage 3 to a depth of 0.12m and a width of 4.5m on a west-north-west to east-south-east orientation - approximately on the same alignment as the A59. Conspicuous by its absence was any evidence for roadside ditches, which might be expected in this low-lying poorly-drained section of the route. A layer of silty clay (3608), which filled a shallow linear depression, abutted the road surface in Sondage 4, but was clearly not a roadside ditch.
- 6.26 Finds of Roman-period pot sherds from the matrix of the road surface (3606) and (3601) in Sondages 1 and 2 respectively corroborate the structural evidence for the Roman date of the road...
- 6.27 Additional evidence for the route of the road in the adjacent Field 37 came in the form of a series of linear anomalies identified during the geophysical survey, which coincided with a slight earthwork crossing the field. In 2006, a possible Roman bridge footing was excavated on the west bank of The Foss, between Fields 38 and 39, some 150m further to the east (Heritage Technology 2008).

Field 50

- 6.28 The cobble remains of the Roman road in Field 50 (5002), along the northern edge of the north-west to south-east orientated easement, resembled those encountered in Field 36 (Fig. 8). The natural drift geology consisted of yellowish brown silty clay in to which were pressed sub-rounded and rounded river cobbles measuring up to 0.15m. Although heavily truncated by

ploughing, the discontinuous road surface measured 0.1m thick, was exposed for a distance of approximately 60m, and subsequently investigated in two locations. The cobbling extended up to 2.5m from the northern edge of the easement, and presumably survived beyond the more recent hedge boundary and beneath the A59.

- 6.29 A pit (5001) was exposed 1.54m from the northern edge of the easement, 43m from the north-west end of the field. Considered to be recent in origin, it had been backfilled with soil (5006) and a disordered layer of cobbles (5005). It is thought that this backfill probably represents ploughed-out remains of the Roman road surface.
- 6.30 Sealing the archaeological deposits was a layer of silty subsoil (5004), which appears to have been a relict medieval plough soil and contained a sherd of Roman-period greyware and frequent cobbles presumably ploughed up from the road surface below. This was overlain by a thin layer of sandy silty loam topsoil (5000) which contained medieval and 19th-century pottery, and fragments of post-medieval clay pipe.

7.0 RESULTS FROM TOPSOIL STRIPPING

- 7.1 During the monitoring of soil-stripping a number of fields contained no archaeological features, but archaeologically unprovenanced finds were identified. They are described below in numerical field order – north-west to south-east. The locations of Fields 2–38, within North Yorkshire, are shown on Figure 2, while Fields 39 to 72, within the City of York, are shown on Figure 3.

Field 3

- 7.2 The easement was orientated north to south along the eastern edge of Field 3, with the B6265 (Margary's route 8a - Dere Street) immediately beyond (Fig. 2). Natural drift geology consisted of orangey brown sand with infrequent rounded stones measuring 0.01-0.06m. This was overlain by a rich mid-brown sandy loam topsoil measuring up to 0.4m deep, from which a single sherd of Roman-period pottery was identified.

Field 4

- 7.3 This field was allocated site code WAL08 (Whixley, Acres Lane). The easement was orientated north to south along the eastern edge of Field 4 (Fig. 2). It occupied a shallow south to north slope. An earlier geophysical survey identified an anomaly orientated north to south which proved to be a modern drainage ditch. Geophysics also showed a series of probable RB enclosures only 10m to the west of the stripped easement though these were not exposed. Field 4 was bounded to the south by a 1.8m-2m deep hollow-way called Acres Lane, now a bridleway.

- 7.4 Natural drift geology consisted of orangey brown sand with infrequent rounded stones measuring 0.01-0.06m. This was overlain by a rich mid-brown sandy loam measuring up to 0.3m deep. Finds from the topsoil included 2 medieval pot sherds and a piece of worked flint. They were retained for further analysis.

Field 5

- 7.5 The easement followed the eastern edge of the field (Fig. 2). It was bounded to the north by Acres Lane which separates it from Field 4.
- 7.6 Subsoil comprised of a silty sand matrix with frequent disordered rounded cobbles which were tested by machine excavation and thought to be ploughed up from the cobble-rich sandy clay natural drift geology. Subsoil was overlain by sandy loam topsoil from which fragments of post-Medieval clay pipe and 19th and 20th century pot sherds were identified. All finds were discarded on site.

Field 6

- 7.7 The easement in Field 6 was again along the eastern edge of the field (Fig. 2). Field 6 occupied a gentle north to south slope, at the base of which it was separated from Field 7 by a stream which had been cleaned out and excavated to a depth of 1.5m.
- 7.8 Natural drift geology was exposed in isolated areas and revealed to be a reddish-brown sandy clay. Subsoil and topsoil were very similar to those adjacent in Field 5. Fragments of post-Medieval clay pipe and 19th and 20th century pot sherds were also identified from the topsoil in Field 6. They were discarded on site.

Field 7

- 7.9 The easement in Field 7 also followed the eastern field boundary and B6265, but the slope faced north, terminating at the southern bank of the stream described for Field 6 (Fig. 2).
- 7.10 Subsoil comprised of a silty sand matrix with frequent disordered rounded cobbles which were thought to be ploughed up from the cobble-rich sandy clay natural drift geology. Topsoil was a sandy loam which yielded fragments of post-Medieval clay pipe, 19th and 20th century pot sherds and a piece of worked flint. The flint was retained for further analysis.

Field 14

- 7.11 The easement in Field 14 (Fig. 2) was restricted to a single bucket-width topsoil strip (1.2m wide) which followed the eastern field boundary along the base of a gentle slope from Green Hammerton. Observed during excavation of the

pipe trench, the natural drift geology was reddish-brown silty clay which was overlain by mid brown silty sand subsoil measuring 0.1-0.2m deep. Topsoil consisted of mid brown sandy silty loam and yielded sherds of 19th and 20th century pottery, which were discarded on site.

Field 15

- 7.12 Located immediately south of Field 14, Field 15 (Fig. 2) was stripped of topsoil within a similarly narrow easement. Excavation of the pipe trench followed immediately. The soil types and profiles were similar to those of Field 14, as were the finds and their treatment.

Field 17

- 7.13 The natural drift geology in Field 17 (Fig. 2) consisted of reddish-brown silty clay and was overlain by a thin layer of plough-scarred sandy silt subsoil. 0.35m of topsoil was removed and a single piece of worked flint and a sherd of medieval pottery were recovered and retained for further analysis.

Field 18

- 7.14 The easement in Field 18 followed the eastern boundary hedge at the base of a gentle east-facing slope leading up to Green Hammerton (Fig. 2). The field was a narrow strip, suggestive of early enclosure, and was bounded by hawthorn hedges which had been laid for some considerable period of time.
- 7.15 The natural drift geology was not seen in this field but it was overlain by at least 0.2m-0.4m of gingery silty sand subsoil which displayed scars from ploughing and soil 'ripping' which involved binding the subsoil and topsoil by drawing spikes through them. A dark layer of sandy loam topsoil measuring between 0.25m and 0.3m deep contained sherds of 19th and 20th-century pottery which were discarded on site.

Field 19

- 7.16 Field 19 (Fig. 2) was similar in disposition and soil character and profiles to those of Field 18. The topsoil also yielded sherds of 19th and 20th-century which were discarded on site.

Field 20

- 7.17 Field 20 (Fig. 2) was similar in disposition and soil character and profiles to those of Fields 18 and 19, but the natural drift geology was seen to consist of mid brown silty sand with pockets of yellowish grey clay. The topsoil contained sherds of 19th and 20th-century pottery which were discarded on site.

Field 27

- 7.18 Prior to soil stripping, ridge and furrow was visible, orientated parallel to the A59, but this was not evident once topsoil was removed. The easement followed the southern boundary hedge which was parallel to the A59. The silty clay subsoil was overlain by topsoil which measured up to 0.3m deep. Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Field 30

- 7.19 The easement in Field 30 ran parallel to the northern boundary hedge and the A59 beyond (Fig. 2). The subsoil and any shallow archaeological deposits had been de-stoned for cultivating potatoes, resulting in a sandy silt topsoil up to 0.5m deep. A sherd of Roman-period pottery was recovered from this mixed layer and might signify the presence of the Roman road prior to modern ploughing. This seems likely due to the presumed route of the road and its recorded presence in Field 29.

Field 39

- 7.20 The easement in Field 39 followed the field boundary and A59 to the north (Fig. 3). Natural drift geology consisted of yellow sandy clay containing sub-rounded and rounded cobbles measuring between 0.01m and 0.1m. Subsoil was absent and the overlying topsoil was dark brown silty sand which measured up to 0.4m deep. From this layer a sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of post-medieval clay pipe were recovered.

Field 52

- 7.21 The easement followed the northern boundary hedge and A59 beyond along the presumed line of the Roman road (Fig. 3). Natural drift geology comprised mottled yellowish grey clay and was overlain by clayey silty sand topsoil from which were recovered two badly degraded sherds of medieval pottery which were retained, and a post-medieval pipe stem which was discarded on site.

Field 57

- 7.22 The easement in Field 57 followed the northern boundary hedge and A59 beyond (Fig. 3), diverging from the presumed route of the Roman road which is considered to have continued in a south-east direction from Field 54, crossing the south-west corner of Field 57.
- 7.23 Soilstripping exposed two backfilled ponds and a ditch marking the western edge of Platt Lane. These were all recorded on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1850, and Platt Lane survived as late as the OS revision of 1952. The features all contained 19th to 20th-century glass and potsherds, which were not retained.

- 7.24 Sherds of badly degraded medieval pottery and a piece of worked polished stone were recovered from the topsoil and retained for further analysis.

Field 58

- 7.25 The easement followed the northern boundary fence and A59 beyond (Fig. 3). There was a shallow slope up to the A59 embankment which proved to be made ground constructed from imported material for the construction of the modern road.
- 7.26 The made ground consisted of mixed sand and twentieth century building rubble and was overlain by dark brown sandy loam topsoil with a maximum depth of 0.3m, from which medieval pot sherds, fragments of post-medieval clay pipe, a piece of polished red stone and a piece of metal were recovered.

Field 60

- 7.27 The easement followed the south-east boundary hedge (Fig. 3). Natural drift geology was pinkish silty clay, overlain by silty sand subsoil which had a minimum depth of 0.4m. Topsoil consisted of 0.35m – 0.4m of well-drained silty sand which yielded sherds of medieval and Roman-period pottery and a piece of worked flint.

Field 61

- 7.28 The easement followed the south-east boundary hedge (Fig. 3), but turned to the north near the north-east end of the field in order to negotiate a gate. A potato trench, aligned with the south-east field boundary was observed to cut in to the natural clay drift geology along the length of the easement. This was overlain by a thin clayey silt subsoil which displayed plough-scars and 'ripping' scars. Above this was a layer of sandy loam topsoil from which a piece of worked flint was recovered.

8.0 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 Although badly damaged by subsequent ploughing and the excavation of service trenches, recognisable remains of the Roman road between York and Aldborough were encountered in Fields 29, 36 and 50. The road followed a relatively direct course between Field 29 to the west and Field 50 to the east along Margary's route 8a. In typical Roman fashion, it appears not to have respected many of the natural and man-made topographic features that caused the builders of the modern A59 to divert the route in various places, such as at Turn Bridge, over The Foss. Within Field 23, immediately to the west of the bridging point of the River Nidd, a further section of Roman road was excavated as a separate element of the project, and is reported elsewhere (NAA2008b). That section of road headed off to the north of the presumed

route, perhaps indicating the true Roman alignment as it approached what is now the settlement of Green Hammerton.

- 8.2 The archaeological evidence from Fields 21, 22, (and 23) is indicative of an area of Romano-period settlement and associated managed agricultural landscape located within the economic and cultural hinterland of York. The nature and density of the archaeological remains, including the cremation in Field 21, suggest that the Roman road was a focus for settlement activity.
- 8.3 Given the quantity and quality of artefacts recovered from Field 26, it is considered that the archaeological deposits represent midden material derived from a relatively high-status Roman-period site. It is possible that the small knoll occupied by the modern farm called 'Gowlands' was the location of a Roman signal station or fortlet. This would have been situated at a nodal point where the river Nidd, which joins the river Ouse 3km to the north-east, crosses the Roman road between York and Aldborough. The location would have obvious strategic significance for observing and/or exercising a measure of control over the passage of goods and people. Alternatively, there may have been a high-status farmstead or villa, the predecessor of the modern farmhouse, taking advantage of the elevated position.
- 8.4 The ditches that were sealed by the midden deposits were reasonably substantial and may represent water management features or even minor defensive works for any such high status site.
- 8.5 The conclusions that can be drawn from the topsoil and subsoil finds are necessarily tentative, and it is possible that additional undiscovered deposits are sealed below protective subsoil. Romano-British pottery was identified in Fields 3 and 60; the former probably relates to enclosures identified by geophysical survey immediately to the south. Within Field 60 there was approximately 0.4m of subsoil, which was left in situ in order to protect any underlying archaeological features or deposits.
- 8.6 Medieval and later pot sherds recovered from a considerable proportion of fields are consistent with the manuring of arable fields with midden material. This practice was still followed in the 19th century, when ridge and furrow at Gowlands, Field 26, was still in use.

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Appendix A

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC SITES WITHIN 1KM OF PIPELINE

No.	SM No.	Grid ref.	Description	Period	Grade
1	28234	SE 5645 5513	Nether Poppleton moated site	Medieval	1
2	32702	SE 580 515	Cold War ROC Group HQ	Modern	1
No.	NMR/SMR ref.	Grid ref.	Description	Period	
3	SE 46 SW 5	SE 420 631	Hillfort (descheduled)	Prehistoric (Iron Age)	3
4	SE 46 SW 8	SE 4451 6012	Barrow with burials	Prehistoric	2
5	LINEAR 247	SE 458 414 to SE 449 589 (linear)	Road (Margary 280)	Roman	2
6	LINEAR 290	SE 596 513 to SE 405 664 (linear)	Road (Margary 8a): Dere Street	Roman	2
7	SE 46 SW 3	SE 4285 6335 to SE 4271 6327	Milestone (and tumulus)	Roman	2
8	SE 45 NE 19	SE 4515 5860	Cropmarks (ditched enclosures)	Roman	3
9	SE 46 SW 6	SE 4210 6315	Findspot: coin	Roman	3
10	SE 55 SE 153	SE 551 538	Cropmarks	Iron Age/Roman?	3
11	SE 55 SE 154	SE 552 534	Cropmarks (rectilinear enclosures)	Roman	3
12	SE 45 NE 2	SE 4600 5738	Green Hammerton Hall	Medieval	2
13	SE 45 NE 8	SE 4867 5532	Deserted Medieval Village (Wilstrop)	Medieval	2
14	SE 45 NE 15	SE 464 573	Ridge and furrow cultivation	Medieval	3
15	SE 45 NW 7	SE 44 58	Findspot: cross fragment	Medieval	3
16	SE 55 SE 162	SE 566 544	Ridge and furrow cultivation	Medieval	3
17	SE 55 SW 13	SE 522 535	Ridge and furrow cultivation	Medieval	3
18	LINEAR 754	SE 8611 2346 (linear)	Canal: River Ouse Navigation	Post-medieval	3
19	SE 45 NE 39	SE 459 571	Cottages	Post-medieval	3
20	SE 45 NE 41	SE 487 560	Farm house	Post-medieval	3
21	SE 45 NW 23	SE 4440 5783	Cottage	Post-medieval	3
22	SE 46 SW 16	SE 445 606	Farmhouse	Post-medieval	3
23	SE 55 SE 136	SE 585 525	Hospital	Post-medieval	3
24	LINEAR 1472	SE 57 53 (linear)	Railway: East and West Yorkshire Junction Railway	Modern	3
25	LINEAR 1477	SE 59 51 (linear)	Railway: Great North of England Railway	Modern	3
26	SE 45 NE 31	SE 489 554	Railway station: Wilstrop	Modern	3
27	SE 46 SW 27	SE 43563 61746	Workhouse	Modern	3
28	SE 45 NE 5	SE 4642 5658	Cropmark (agricultural, not round barrow)	Modern	3
29	SE 46 SW 15	SE 419 629	House	Modern	3
30	SE 46 SW 19	SE 44 60	Military remains protected site	Modern	2
31	SE 55 SE 140	SE 559 536	Station	Modern	3
32	SE 55 SW 10	SE 523 539	Transport depot	Modern	3
33	SE 55 SW 20	SE 510 545	Station	Modern	3
34	SE 55 SE 155	SE 559 538	Cropmark (enclosure)	Unknown	3
35	18447	SE 42 63	Stone axe	Prehistoric (Neolithic)	3
36	18269	SE 4643 5659	Plough marks	Unknown	3
37	18286	SE 4568 5726	Ditch	Unknown	3
38	18287	SE 4558 5745	Ring ditch	Unknown	2
39	18462	SE 4376 6034	Enclosure	Unknown	3
40	18463	SE 4362 6053	Soil mark	Unknown	3
41	18464	SE 4366 6070	Trackway	Unknown	3
42	18466	SE 4338 6096	Ring ditch	Unknown	2

43	18467	SE 4335 6095	Ditch	Unknown	3
44	18468	SE 4410 6098	Trackway	Unknown	3
45	18469	SE 4406 6101	Enclosure	Unknown	3
46	18470	SE 4444 6098	Enclosure	Unknown	3
47	18471	SE 4445 6101	Hut circle	Unknown	2
48	18472	SE 4449 6104	Hut circle	Unknown	2
49	18473	SE 4415 6122	Enclosure	Unknown	3
50	18474	SE 4414 6149	Enclosure	Unknown	3
51	18475	SE 4394 6160	Rectangular enclosure	Unknown	3
52	18476	SE 4355 6160	Enclosure	Unknown	3
53	18477	SE 4357 6157	Ditch	Unknown	3
54	18478	SE 4384 6203	Trackway	Unknown	3
55	18479	SE 4379 6201	Enclosure	Unknown	3
56	18482	SE 4383 6216	Ring ditch	Unknown	2
57	18484	SE 4360 6241	Trackway	Unknown	3
58	18485	SE 4355 6236	Field system	Unknown	3
59	18488	SE 4346 6175	Rectangular enclosure	Unknown	3
60	18491	SE 4323 6336	Enclosure	Unknown	3
61	18516	SE 4208 6353	Enclosure	Unknown	3

No.	Listed Bldg ref	Location	Description	Period	Grade
62	330631	SE 45937 57145	Low Royd (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
63	330656	SE 443 580	The Old Cottage (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
64	SE 46 SW 17	SE 4180 6272	Christ Church (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
65	SE 55 NE 32	SE 5640 5505	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
66	SE 55 NE 33	SE 5638 5505	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
67	SE 55 NE 34	SE 5642 5500	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
68	SE 55 SE 190	SE 554 539	House (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
69	330662	SE 44458 57847	Barn and gin gang (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
70	330351	SE 41598 63409	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
71	331874	SE 44889 58888	Boundary stone (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
72	331873	SE 45010 58640	Boundary stone (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
73	331821	SE 43885 61074	Boundary stone (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
74	331858	SE 44600 59701	Boundary stone (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
75	331823	SE 43572 61690	Column (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
76	330352	SE 41691 63275	House (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
77	330355	SE 41673 62846	House (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
78	331870	SE 44635 60673	Farm buildings (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
79	330358	SE 41685 62823	Garden wall (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
80	330660	SE 44481 57831	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
81	330353	SE 41712 63264	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
82	331822	SE 43634 61540	Milestone (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
83	330350	SE 41741 62812	Orchard Cottage (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
84	330358	SE 41800 62883	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
85	330659	SE 44448 57866	House (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
86	330354	SE 42004 63297	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
87	330357	SE 41789 62953	Inn (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
88	331690	SE 48254 56064	Bridge (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
89	330657	SE 44261 57938	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II
90	331871	SE 44611 60666	Farmhouse (Grade II)	Post-medieval	II

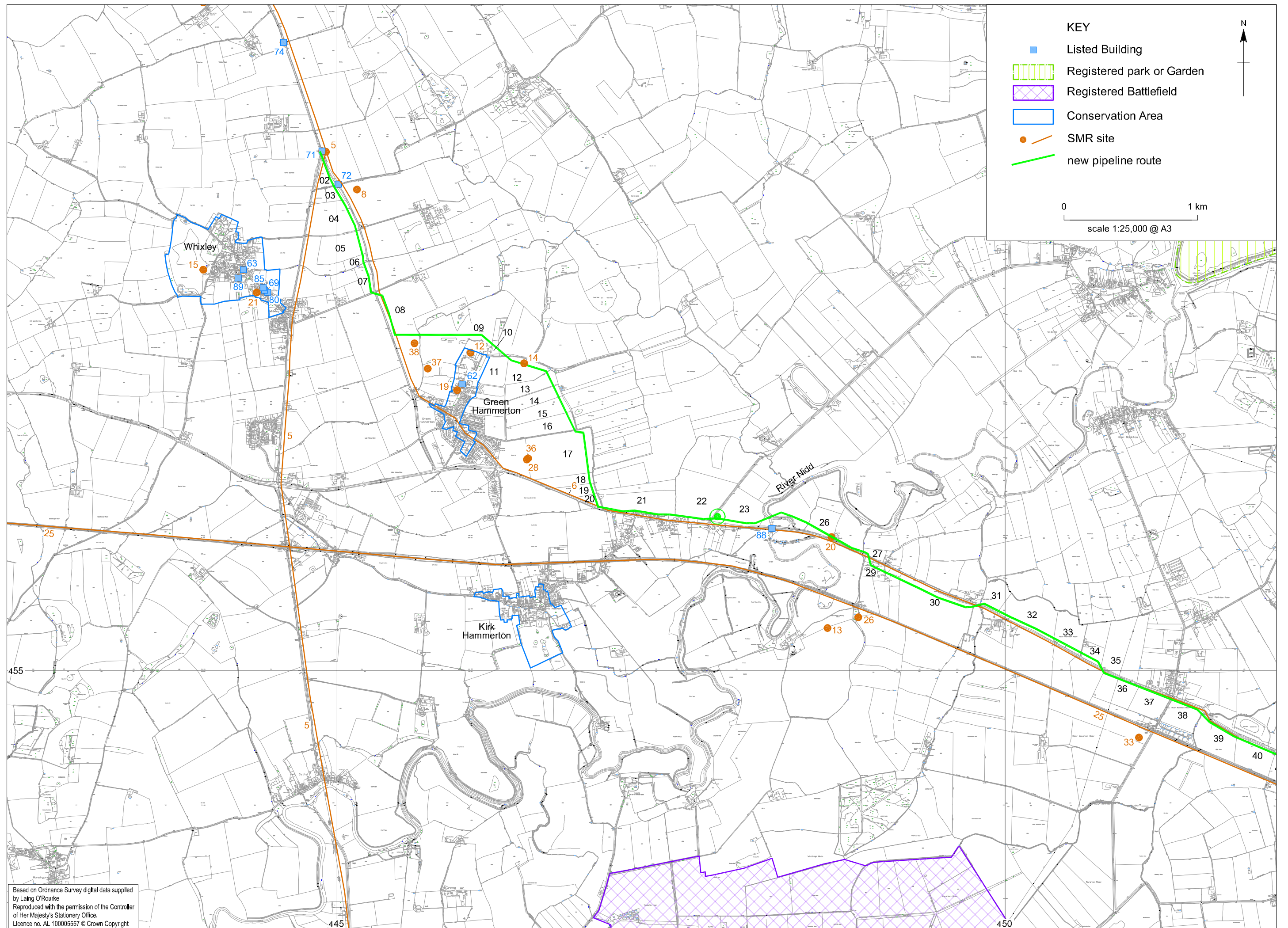
Appendix B

CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Context	Interpretative description	Field	Notes
	Site code WAL08		
01	Topsoil in Field 4	Field 4	Flint, medieval pottery
	Site code YRG08		
1	Cut of tree throw?	Field 21	'grave' shape
2	Primary fill of 1	Field 21	
3	Secondary fill of 1	Field 21	
4	Natural drift geology	Field 21/22	
6	Topsoil in Fields 21/22	Field 21/22	Romano-British pottery
7	Fill of Ditch (8)	Field 22	Slag
8	Cut of NE-SW Ditch	Field 22	
9	Fill of Gully (10)	Field 22	
10	Cut of NW-SE Gully	Field 22	
11	Fill of Ditch (12)	Field 21	
12	Cut of NE-SW Ditch	Field 21	Romano-British pottery
13	Fill of Ditch (12)	Field 21	
14	Cut of tree throw?	Field 21	'grave' shape
15	Fill of (14)	Field 21	
16	Cut of Cremation Pit	Field 21	
17	Primary Fill of Pit (16)	Field 21	
18	Primary Fill of Pit (16)	Field 21	Romano-British pottery, hobnails and other nails
19	Secondary Fill of Pit (16)	Field 21	
20	Fill of Ring Gully (2203)	Field 22	Romano-British pottery
22	Fill of Ring Gully (2202)	Field 22	
	Site code MAL08		
5	Subsoil in Fields 21/22	Field 21/22	Romano-British pottery
21	Fill of Ring Gully (2201)	Field 22	Romano-British pottery, fired clay
301	Topsoil in Field 3	Field 3	Romano-British pottery
701	Topsoil in Field 7	Field 7	Flint
1701	Topsoil in Field 17	Field 17	Medieval pottery
1901	Topsoil in Field 19	Field 19	CBM
2001	Topsoil in Field 20	Field 20	Post-medieval brick waster
2201	Cut of Ring Gully (Western)	Field 22	
2202	Cut of Ring Gully (Central)	Field 22	
2203	Cut of Ring Gully (Eastern)	Field 22	
2700	Topsoil in Field 26	Field 26	Flint, Romano-British pottery
2701	Dark silty sand spread	Field 26	Romano-British pottery, metalwork, CBM, animal bone, fired clay, slag
2702	Subsoil in Field 26	Field 26	Romano-British, Roman

Context	Interpretative description	Field	Notes
			and medieval pottery, metalwork, CBM
2703	Dark silty fill of Gully (2705)	Field 26	Sondage 2: Romano-British pottery, slag, animal bone
2704	Upper fill of Ditch (2708)	Field 26	Sondage 1 Romano-British pottery, slag, animal bone
2705	Cut of Gully	Field 26	Sondage 2
2706	Cut of Ditch (S)	Field 26	Sondage 1, Sondage 7
2707	Primary fill of Ditch (2706)	Field 26	Sondage 1: Romano-British pottery, fired clay, slag, animal bone
2708	Re-cut of Ditch (S)	Field 26	Sondage 1, Sondage 7
2709	Primary fill of Ditch (2708)	Field 26	Sondage 1: Romano-British pottery, slag, fired clay
2710	Secondary fill of Ditch (2706)	Field 26	Sondage 1
2711	Cut of Ditch (N)	Field 26	Sondage 1, Sondage 4
2712	Primary fill of Ditch (2711)	Field 26	Sondage 1: Romano-British pottery, animal bone, fired clay, slag
2713	Secondary fill of Ditch (2711)	Field 26	Sondage 1: Romano-British pottery, Pb object, fired clay, animal bone
2714	Upper fill of Ditch (2711)	Field 26	Sondage 1, Sondage 4: Romano-British pottery, fired clay, animal bone
2715	Cut of Posthole at terminus of Gully (2705)	Field 26	Sondage 2
2716	Fill of Posthole (2715)	Field 26	Sondage 2: Romano-British pottery
2717	Dark clayey-silt spread	Field 26	Sondage 1
2718	Cut of N-S Ditch	Field 26	Sondage 3
2719	Primary clayey fill of Ditch (2718)	Field 26	Sondage 3
2720	Secondary silty fill of Ditch (2718)	Field 26	Sondage 3: Romano-British pottery, fired clay slag, animal bone
2721	Cut of posthole to south-east	Field 26	Sondage 2
2722	Cut of posthole to south-west	Field 26	Sondage 2
2800	Topsoil in Field 27	Field 27	Medieval pottery
2900	Topsoil in Field 29	Field 29	Medieval pottery
2901	Layer of rounded cobbles	Field 29	
2902	Layer of dark silty-clay beneath 2901	Field 29	
2903	Subsoil in Field 29	Field 29	
3600	Topsoil in Field 36	Field 36	
3601	Remains of cobbled surface	Field 36	Sondage 2: Romano-British pottery
3602	Subsoil in Field 36	Field 36	

Context	Interpretative description	Field	Notes
3603	Silty layer above (3604), below (3601)	Field 36	Sondage 2
3604	Natural drift geology	Field 36	
3605	Remains of cobbled surface	Field 36	Sondage 3: CBM, clay pipe
3606	Remains of cobbled surface	Field 36	Sondage 1
3607	Remains of cobbled surface	Field 36	Sondage 4
3608	Silty layer adjacent to cobbled surface	Field 36	Sondage 4
3901	Topsoil in Field 39	Field 39	Medieval and later pottery, clay pipe
5000	Topsoil in Field 50	Field 50	Medieval and later pottery, clay pipe
5001	Cut of Pit	Field 50	
5002	Remains of cobbled surface/track	Field 50	
5003	Natural drift geology in Field 50	Field 50	
5004	Subsoil in Field 50	Field 50	
5005	Upper cobble-rich fill of Pit (5001)	Field 50	
5006	Primary sandy-silt fill of Pit (5001)	Field 50	
5201	Topsoil in Field 52	Field 52	Medieval pottery, Fe object, clay pipe
5701	Topsoil in Field 57	Field 57	Medieval pottery
5801	Topsoil in Field 58	Field 58	Post-medieval pottery, glass, metalwork, polished stone, clay pipe
6001	Topsoil in Field 60	Field 60	Flint, Romano-British and medieval pottery
6101	Topsoil in Field 61	Field 61	Flint



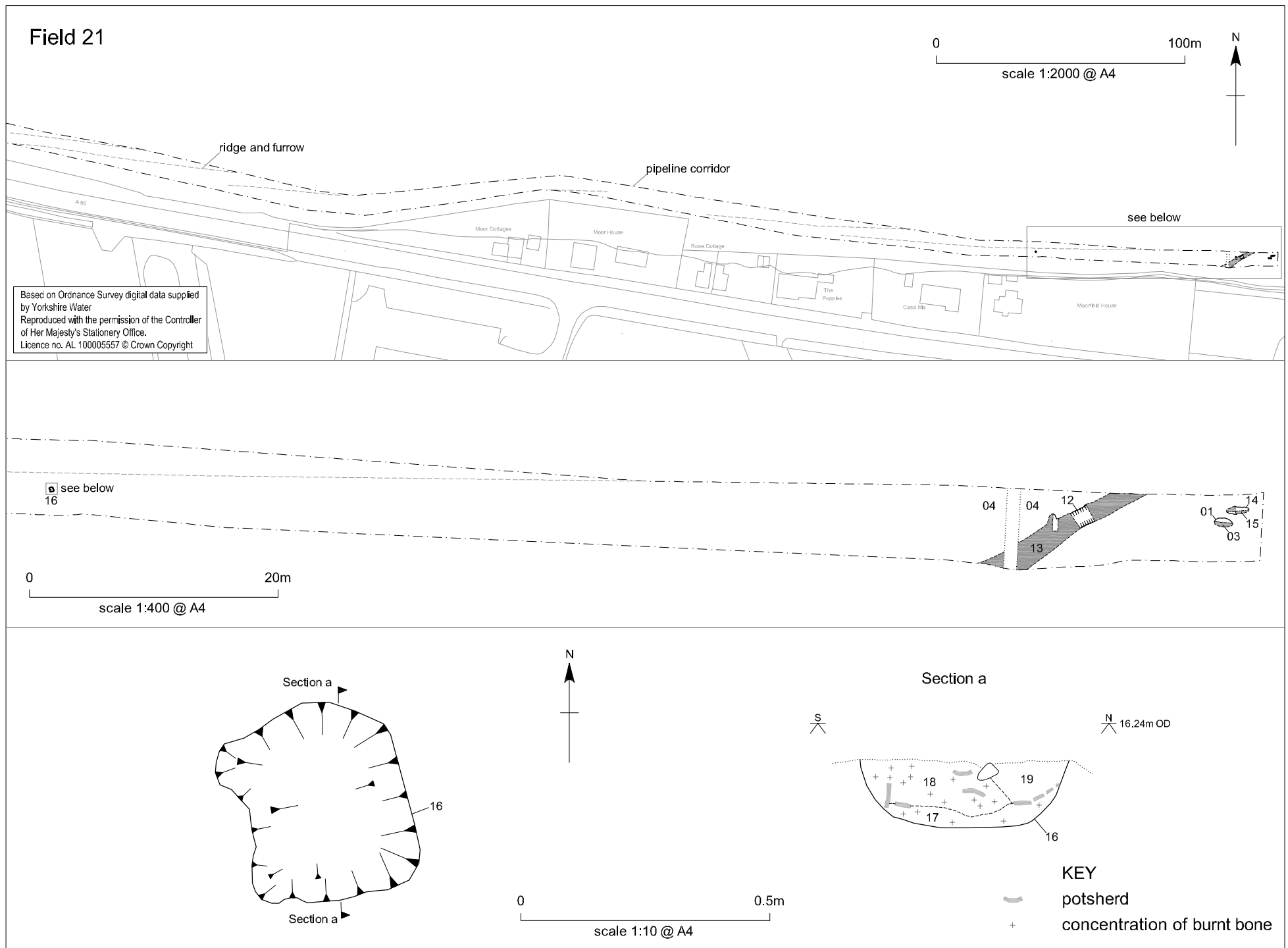


Figure 4 Marton to Acomb Landing: watching brief results, Field 21

Field 22



Figure 5 Marton to Acomb Landing Pipeline: watching brief results, Field 22

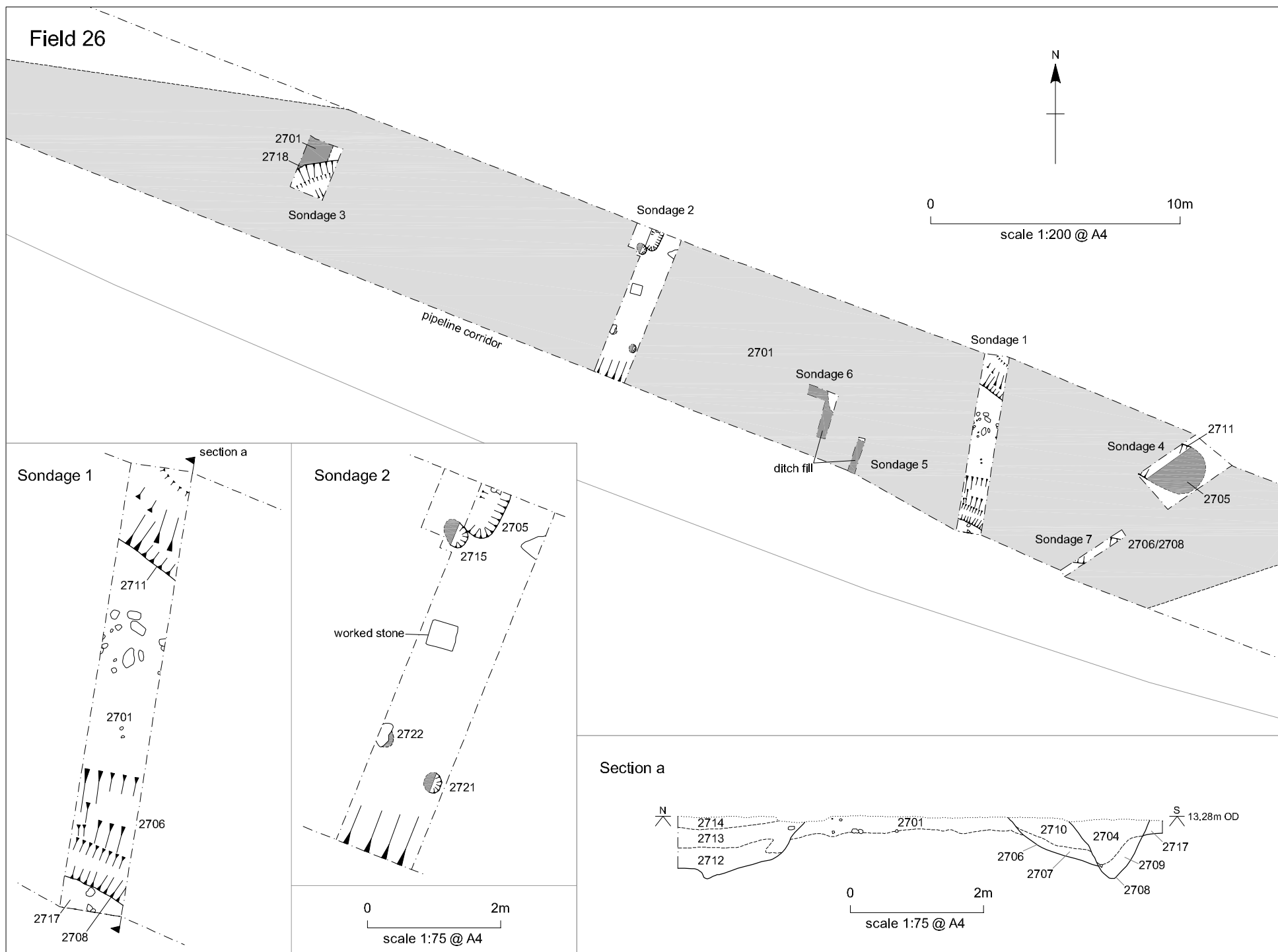


Figure 6 Marton to Acomb Landing Pipeline: watching brief results, Field 26

Field 36

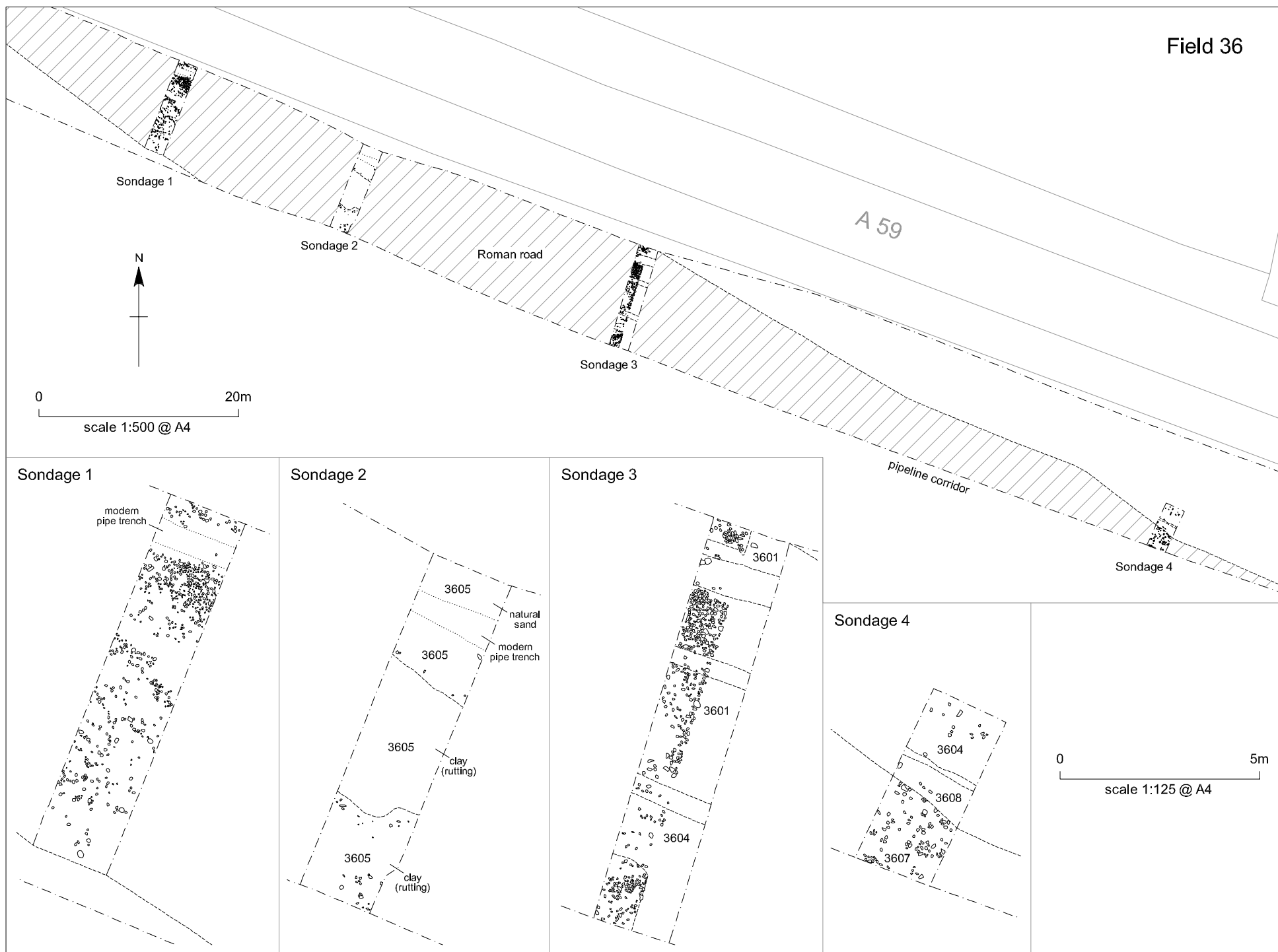
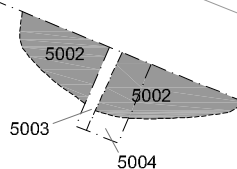
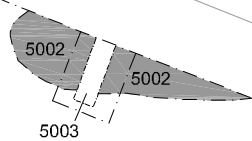


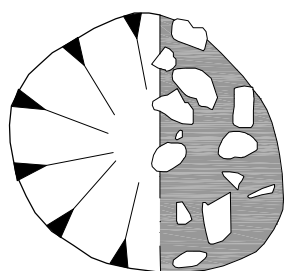
Figure 7 marton to Acomb Landing Pipeline: watching brief results, Field 36

Field 50

A 59



pipeline corridor



0 10m
scale 1:250 @ A4

Figure 8 Marton to Acomb Landing: watching brief results, Field 50