ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICES WYAS

Long Lane Quarry
Barnsdale Bar
North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

July 1997

Report No. 490

CLIENT

Darrington Quarries

Long Lane Quarry,

Barnsdale Bar, North Yorkshire (SE 5180 1485)

Archaeological Evaluation

Contents

Summary

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Archaeological Services WYAS

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1. Summary

1.1 Client

1.1.1 Darrington Quarries Ltd, Darrington Leys, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, West Yorkshire WF1 OAH.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the development area and the nature of features located by fluxgate gradiometer survey.

1.2.2 To determine the extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains present.

1.2.3 To determine the environmental/ecofactual potential of any archaeological features and deposits.

1.2.4 To provide information that will enable an informed decision to be taken regarding the future treatment of any remains and any mitigatory measures appropriate either in advance of and/or during development.

1.3 Method

1.3.1 A total of eleven trial trenches were positioned in the area of concern to investigate geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological character. The trenches were mechanically excavated down to the first archaeological horizon or the underlying geology, whichever was reached first. All potential archaeological features were then cleaned by hand, and appropriately sized sections were excavated to examine the nature and stratigraphic relationships of features.

1.4 Results

1.4.1 Archaeological features corresponding to, and in addition to, geophysical anomalies, were identified in nine of the eleven trenches, with a distinct concentration of features in trenches 1 - 6, excavated towards the southern end of the site. No archaeological features were identified in trenches 7 and 10. The features investigated comprised linear ditches and discrete pits, and appeared to suggest activity of late Iron-Age/Roman date. A number of other geophysical anomalies were shown to be water formed geological features in the surface of the degraded limestone, or features formed by bioturbation and animal activity.

2. Introduction

2.1 Archaeological Services (WYAS) were commissioned by David Harper on behalf of Darrington Quarries Ltd. to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land to the east of Long Lane Quarry (Fig. 1), in advance of a proposed quarry extension. The site is bounded by Long Lane Quarry to the north and west and agricultural land, including Wooddle Hole Plantation and Old Whin Fox, a second plantation, to the south and east.

2.2 The site lies just inside the boundary of North Yorkshire, immediately adjacent to its boundaries with South and West Yorkshire, and is centred at NGR SE 5180 1485.

2.3 The site slopes gradually down from south to north and is situated on cultivated land. The soils are classified as Brown Calcareous loam, typical of the region, with the underlying geology comprising Magnesian Limestone with outcropping sands and gravels.

2.4 Four on-site archaeologists carried out the specified archaeological works between June 16th and June 27th 1997.

3. Archaeological Background

3.1 The site lies within an extensive landscape of archaeological cropmarks of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date. In the 9km^2 around the proposed quarry extension, 30 archaeological sites (Fig. 2) have been identified primarily from cropmark evidence (Boucher 1996). More recently an extensive field/enclosure system has been identified by gradiometer survey to the south of Wooddle Hole Plantation (Cottrell 1996).

3.2 A scheme of investigation to determine the nature of the geophysical anomalies identified by gradiometer survey at Long Lane Quarry (Webb 1997), through trial trenching, was drawn up by Archaeological Services (WYAS) and agreed by the North Yorkshire Sites and Monuments Record.

4. Methodology

4.1 In accordance with the agreed scheme of investigation a total of eleven trial trenches were required to intersect areas of archaeological potential (Fig. 3). The trenches were established and set out using the 600 series robotic Geodimeter system.

4.2 The eleven trial trenches were machine excavated using a 360° wheeled mechanical excavator with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket under direct archaeological supervision. The topsoil and subsoil were removed in spits to expose the first significant archaeological horizon or underlying natural geology, whichever was reached first.

4.3 All possible archaeological features and deposits were investigated by means of appropriately sized hand excavated sections, and recorded according to the Archaeological Services (WYAS) standard method (Boucher 1995). All trenches were planned at 1:100, with larger scale plans, sections of features, and sample sections of trenches drawn at 1:20.

4.4 A total of 22 bulk samples were taken, mainly from primary ditch deposits, for the retrieval of palaeo-environmental information. These samples were processed by Archaeological Services (WYAS) staff and the results form part of the primary archive. In addition, three spot samples of organic material suitable for radiocarbon dating were taken.

4.5 All finds were three-dimensionally recorded as small finds.

5. Results

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 Archaeological features were investigated in trenches 1-6, 8, 9 and 11 (Fig. 3). Trenches 7 and 10 were devoid of archaeological features. All group numbers referred to in the text are indicated on plans and sections in bold type. The underlying geology on the site revealed in all eleven trenches was of a variable yellowish white limestone. The depth of topsoil and subsoil varied according to topography, and consequently archaeological remains in trenches 1-6 appeared truncated, presumably by modern agricultural practices. In all but one trench, natural/geological features, corresponding to geophysical anomalies, filled with a reddish brown silty sand and/or clay fill, with little or no inclusions, and easily recognisable in plan, were observed. The majority of these water formed features (solution holes) were identical in form, and tended to have a red clay deposit at the interface of the silt and the natural limestone, and a smooth edge. The naturally accumulated fills were completely clean. In contrast, the archaeological features had sharp cut edges with little erosion of the limestone, and the fills always contained limestone inclusions.

5.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

5.2.1 Trench 1 measured 10m by 10m, and was located to establish the nature of, and relationship between, geophysical anomalies A and E (Fig. 3). The trench contained five linear features thought to represent ditches. Ditch 112 (100 and 106), aligned north-west/south-east, and ditch 113 (102 and 104), aligned east/west, intersected in the north eastern corner of the trench. Ditches 112 (corresponding to anomaly E) and 113 (anomaly A) measured 1m by 0.5m, had a flat-bottomed V-shaped profile, and were each filled by a single and similar deposit of orange brown sandy silt (Sections 5 and 3, Fig. 9). The ditches may be considered contemporary through similarities in feature morphology and deposits. One flint fragment (small find no. 8, see paragraph 6.3.4) was recovered from feature 113.

5.2.2 Two smaller and shallower linear features, aligned N-S, were also excavated. Ditch 108 measured 3m by 0.8m, with a depth of 0.3m, and had a flattened U-shaped profile and a rounded terminal. Ditch segment 110 measured 2.2m by 0.51m with a depth of 0.2m. The feature had two rounded terminals and a U-shaped profile. A further segment 114 on the same alignment as 110 was visible in the north facing trench section. Features 108, 110 and 114 were each filled by a single and similar deposit of mid brown silty clay.

5.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 5)

5.3.1 Trench 2 measured 10m by 10m, and was located to establish the nature of, and relationship between, geophysical anomalies A and D (Fig. 3). The trench contained three linear features thought to represent ditches, and two discrete features thought to represent shallow post-holes or pits. A large ditch 227 (201, 207 and 224), with a U-shaped profile, was aligned north/south and turned 90° in the centre of the trench and ran east (Sections 17 and 26, Fig. 9). The feature (corresponding in part to anomaly D) measured 1.5m by 0.5m and was filled by two-three deposits of yellow and reddish brown sandy silt. The upper deposits contained frequent inclusions of small-large limestone fragments which may represent back-filled bank material. The fragmented base and wall of a prehistoric vessel (small find no. 1, see paragraph 6.1.2) was recovered from a secondary fill 206 of this ditch.

5.3.2 A smaller and shallower ditch 228 (215 and 209), also aligned north/south, intersected 227 at the point where it turned east. Ditch 228 (also anomaly D) was filled by a single deposit of orange brown sandy silt. The feature measured 1m by 0.5m, had a U-shaped profile, and contained one flint fragment (small find no. 7, see paragraph 6.3.3). A further ditch 229 (211 and 220), was aligned east/west, had a U-shaped profile, and cut features 227 (Section 26, Fig. 9) and 228. Ditch 229 measured 1.1m by 0.4 - 0.6m, and was filled by a three deposits of pale-mid brown silty sand.

5.3.3 Features 202 and 204 were located to the south and west of the intersecting ditches 227, 228 and 229. Feature 202 was a small and shallow sub-circular post-hole/pit, measuring 0.58m by 0.5m, with a depth of 0.11m, and was filled by a charcoal rich deposit 203 of dark brown sandy silt. Feature 202 cut a similar sub-circular post-hole/pit 204, which measured 0.47m by 0.35m, with a depth of 0.09m, and was filled by a single deposit 205 of mid brown sandy silt.

5.4 Trench 3 (Fig. 6)

5.4.1 Trench 3 measured 10m by 2m, and was located to further establish the nature of geophysical anomaly E (Fig. 3). The trench contained two linear features thought to represent ditches, and one discrete feature thought to represent a small pit. Pit 305 was a sub-circular feature with a U-shaped profile, which was filled by primary and secondary deposits, 307 and 306, of mid orange brown silty sand (Section 19, Fig. 9). Pit 305 measured

0.53m in width and 0.75m in depth, with only 0.3m of the features length visible in plan.

5.4.2 Ditch 315 was aligned north/south, measured 0.6m by 0.5m, and had a flat-bottomed V-shaped profile. Both features 305 and 315 were cut by a large ditch 300, aligned north/south, with a rounded terminal and a U-shaped profile. Ditch 300 measured 1.5m by 0.72m, and contained two deposits, 301 and 302, of orange brown sandy silt. A large quantity of partially articulated faunal remains (small find no. 2, see paragraphs 6.2.2 and 6.2.3) were recovered from a secondary fill 301 of this feature.

5.5 Trench 4 (Fig. 6)

5.5.1 Trench 4 measured 10m by 2m, and was located to further establish the nature of geophysical anomaly D (Fig. 3). The trench contained one linear feature 400 aligned north/south. Ditch 400 measured 0.5m by 0.2m, had a U-shaped profile, and was filled by a single deposit 401 of mid brown silty sand.

5.6 Trench 5

5.6.1 Trench 5 measured 25m by 2m, and contained two linear features, aligned north/south, which were thought to represent ditches. Ditch 501 measured 1m by 0.7m, with a depth of 0.6m, had a U-shaped profile, and was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown sand 500. Ditch 503 measured 1.2m by 0.7m, with a depth of 0.3m, had a U-shaped profile, and was filled by a primary deposit 502 of mid reddish brown silty sand, and a secondary deposit 504 of light reddish brown sandy silt. A sherd of Roman pottery (small find no. 4, see paragraph 6.1.7), was recovered from deposit 504.

5.7 Trench 6 (Fig. 7)

5.7.1 Trench 6 measured 10m by 10m, and was located to establish the nature of, and relationship between, anomalies B and D (Fig. 3). The trench contained five linear features thought to represent ditches, one linear feature thought to represent a gully, and one discrete feature thought to represent a pit. Pit 604 was a sub-circular feature located close to the eastern edge of the trench which was cut by the east/west ditch 605/627 (Section 35, Fig. 9). Pit 604 measured 1.4m by 1.2m, with a depth of 0.4m, and was filled by a primary deposit 625 of pale mid brown sandy silt, and a secondary deposit 624 of mid reddish brown sandy silt.

5.7.2 Ditch 602 (corresponding to anomaly D), was aligned north/south, measured 1.1m by 0.26, and was cut by east/west linear features 627 and 628. The feature appeared in plan to have a rounded terminal to the immediate north of the 602, 627 and 628 intersection. A sherd of prehistoric pottery (small find no. 3, see paragraph 6.1.3), was recovered from the single deposit 603 of mid orange brown silty sand which filled 602.

5.7.3 Ditch 616 was aligned north-west/south-east and had a rounded terminal immediately north of ditch 627. The feature, which was cut by ditch 627, measured 0.80 by 0.24m, and was filled by a single deposit 617 of mid reddish brown silty sand.

5.7.4 Ditch 627 (605 and 613) was a large linear feature aligned east-west, with a V-shaped and flat-bottomed profile, and a rounded terminal in the centre of the trench. Feature 627 measured 1.45-1.74m by 0.6m, and was filled by two-three deposits of light/mid reddish brown silt/sand. Ditch 627 cut the north/south ditch 602 and the pit 624, and appeared contemporary with the similarly aligned features 628 and 606.

5.7.5 Ditch 606 was aligned east-west, and had a rounded terminal towards the centre and west of the trench. The ditch had a V-shaped and flat-bottomed profile, and measured 1.10m by 0.35m (Section 42, Fig. 10). The feature appeared contemporary with the gully feature 628. Two small fragments of prehistoric pottery (small find no. 5, see paragraph 6.1.4) were recovered from the upper fill 608 of ditch 606.

5.7.6 Gully 628 (600 and 609) was a narrow and shallow feature, aligned east-west, and filled by a single deposit 601 of mid orange brown silty sand. The cut had a U-shaped profile and measured 0.35-0.5m by 0.1m The gully appeared to be cut by the north/south ditch 602, and was contemporary with the two east/west ditch terminals 627 and 606, potentially forming an entranceway with these features. Features 606,627 and 628 corresponded to geophysical anomaly B.

5.7.7 Ditch 612 was aligned north/south, had a rounded terminal, and was located towards the northern edge of the trench. The feature measured 1.5m by 0.6m, with a depth of 0.35m, and was filled by a single deposit 611 of mid reddish brown sandy silt. A sherd of Roman pottery (small find no. 6, see paragraph 6.1.8), was recovered from the fill 611 of this ditch.

5.8 Trench 8

5.8.1 Trench 8 measured 10m by 2m, and was located to establish the nature of anomaly G (Fig. 3). The trench contained one linear feature, aligned north-west/south-east, which was thought to represent a ditch. Ditch 800 measured 1.7m by 0.8m and had a V-shaped profile. The feature was filled by four deposits; a primary deposit 804 of mid orange brown silty sand, a secondary deposit 803 of pale orange brown silty sand, and final deposits 802 and 801 of dark orange brown silty sand.

5.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 8)

5.9.1 Trench 9 measured 10m by 10m, and was located to establish the nature of anomaly C (Fig. 3). The trench contained two linear features, aligned north-west/south-east, with rounded terminals, which were thought to represent ditches. A further feature, thought to represent a re-cut of the more westerly ditch, was also observed. Ditch 911 (900 and 910) was located to the immediate east of ditch 912, and had a U-shaped profile

(Section 39, Fig. 10). The feature measured 1.1m by 0.4-0.42m, and was filled by two-three deposits of pale-mid brown silty sand. The deposits contained abundant inclusions of small-large limestone fragments which may represent back-filled bank material. A flint fragment (small find no. 9, see paragraph 6.3.5) was recovered from a secondary fill 908 of 911.

5.9.2 Ditch 912 (907 and 916), corresponding to anomaly C, was located to the immediate west of ditch 611 and had a U-shaped profile. The feature measured 1.2 - 1.4m by 0.51m, and was filled by three deposits of pale-mid brown silty sand. The deposits also contained abundant inclusions of small-large limestone fragments which may represent back-filled bank material. A further feature 919, which appeared to be a rounded ditch terminal, was seen in plan and section to be cutting ditch 912 (Section 50, Fig. 10). This feature also had a U-shaped profile, but was partly obscured by the western and northern edge of the trench. Ditch re-cut 919 measured 1.4m by 1m and was filled by two deposits of pale-mid brown sandy silt.

5.10 Trench 11

5.10.1 Trench 11 measured 10m by 10m, and was located to establish the nature of anomaly F (Fig. 3). The trench contained one linear feature, aligned east west, thought to represent a ditch. Ditch 1100 had a flat-bottomed U-shaped profile, and measured 1.5m by 1m. The feature appeared to cut through a natural depression 1103, filled by colluvium, at the base of a steep natural slope towards the west of the trench. Ditch 1100 was filled by two deposits of pale-mid brown sandy silt. The deposits contained abundant inclusions of small-large limestone fragments which may represent back-filled bank material.

6. Artefacts

6.1 Pottery

6.1.1 The prehistoric pottery was analysed by P. Beswick, and is summarised below (Beswick 1997).

6.1.2 The base and wall sherd of a medium sized shell tempered Iron Age jar (small find no. 1), was recovered from context 206 of ditch 228, trench 2. The external surface is slightly abraded but bears traces of 'wipe marks' or slight scouring, - a deliberate roughening of the vessel surface carried out by wiping the wet clay with course material (e.g. grass, straw or textile), and possibly intended to aid handling rather than decoration (Gibson and Woods 1997). 'Scoured ware' pottery is particularly common in the East Midlands (Elsdon 1996) but does extend into Yorkshire (Challis and Harding 1975). The date range begins around the 3rd or 4th century BC (Cunliffe 1978) and overlaps with the advent of wheel made pottery and Roman imports (Elsdon 1996).

6.1.3 A small bodysherd (small find no. 3), recovered from context 603 of ditch 602, trench 6, is of a sandy fabric with clay pellet inclusions. The sherd is

abraded and the surfaces plain. Although there are no diagnostic features to assist with dating, a prehistoric attribution is likely.

6.1.4 Two tiny fragments (small find no. 5) of a sandy fabric (similar to small find no. 3), with quartz inclusions, were recovered from context 608 of ditch 606, trench 6.

6.1.5 In conclusion, the only typologically recognisable pottery is of Iron Age date. The second fabric is undateable in the absence of diagnostic features for the vessel concerned.

6.1.6 The Roman pottery was analysed by J. Evans, and is summarised below (Evans 1997).

6.1.7 A wheel thrown Roman (2nd-4th century AD) sandy greyware sherd (small find no. 4), was recovered from context 504 of ditch 503, trench 5.

6.1.8 A small abraded Roman (2nd-4th century AD) sandy greyware sherd (small find no. 6), found in context 611 of ditch 612, trench 6, appears to have been re-used as a gaming counter, with one surface deliberately rounded.

6.2 Animal Bone

6.2.1 The animal bone was analysed by D. Berg of Archaeological Services WYAS. The report (Berg 1997) is reproduced below.

6.2.2 Thirty two fragments of animal bone (small find no. 2) were recovered from context 301, trench 3. All fragments were quite fragile and very eroded with exposed trabecular bone. Signs of fresh breakage were present on all fragments. The total assemblage was derived from the lower right hind leg of a pony comprising (fragment number in brackets); distal third of a femur shaft (12), complete tibia (3), navicular cuboid (1), tarsal bone (2), metatarsal complete (3), lateral metatarsals II and IV (3), proximal phalanx I (1), and small long bone splinters (7).

6.2.3 All articular surfaces were damaged or missing but the distal tibia was fused, this would normally take place between 20-24 months (Silver 1969), and an estimated lateral length of the metatarsal of 233mm gives a withers height of 1.244m (Kiesewalter reproduced in von den Driesch and Boessneck 1974) or 12.2 hands. This size is comparable to modern Exmoor ponies. There was no sign of any visible pathologies or of cause of death. Although the evidence suggests that all the bones were mature the surviving muscle attachments indicate that the pony had not yet reached any great age.

6.3 Flint

6.3.1 The flint was analysed by H. Taylor, and is summarised below (Taylor 1997).

6.3.2 Three pieces of worked flint were recovered from three different features, and are all of the same opaque white flint.

6.3.3 A flake (small find no. 7) recovered from context 216, of ditch 215, trench 2, may have been a small narrow blade, but the distal end is broken making it impossible to be sure. There is cortex remaining on one lateral edge.

6.3.4 A chip (small find no. 8) found in context 103, of ditch 102, trench 1, appears to have been broken at some time in the past. The striking platform remains and shows evidence of the flake having been carefully detached from the core.

6.3.5 A flake (small find no. 9) recovered from context 908, of ditch 910, trench 9, has some cortex along one lateral edge. The tip of the flake also appears to have been broken off at some time in the past. There are several scars on the dorsal surface from flakes detached before this flake was struck from the core.

6.3.6 In the absence of diagnostic formal tool types little can be said of these pieces. The pieces represent casual debris from flint working, but the fact that they are broken makes it hard to discuss the technology and working techniques in order to suggest a possible chronology. The material is undoubtedly residual and the broken nature of the flakes suggests these pieces had been lying around on the site for some time before being incorporated into the ditch fills.

7. Discussion and Conclusions

7.1 Archaeological features corresponding to, and in addition to, geophysical anomalies, were identified in nine of the eleven trenches, with a distinct concentration of features in trenches 1 - 6 excavated towards the southern end of the site. The majority of additional features identified included small linear ditches and discrete post-holes/pits of varying dimensions.

7.2 Given the complexity of the archaeological features identified, phasing the site on the basis of what appears in the trial trenches is problematic. Despite this, and assuming that features are continuations of those observed in other trenches, three broad phases in the southern part of the site were evident.

7.3 The earliest stratigraphic phase towards the southern end of the site was represented by the large north/south, then east/west boundary/enclosure ditch 227 in trench 2. Associated with ditch 227 was the smaller north/south ditch 228 which intersected 227 as it turned east in trench 2, and appeared to continue northwards into trench 4 (400), terminating in trench 6 (602). A second phase was represented by the east/west ditch (113 and 229) in trenches 1 and 2, and the north/south ditch (112 and 315) in trenches 1 and 3. The pits (305 and 604) identified in trenches 3 and 6, and the ditch 616 in trench 6, could belong to either of these phases.

7.4 A third phase was represented by the large north/south enclosure/boundary ditch in trench 3 (300), the east/west enclosure/boundary ditches (627 and 606) and the gully 628 that joins them, in trench 6, appearing to form an entranceway. Unphased features in the southern part of the site include the post-holes/pits 202 and 204 in trench 2, and the north/south linear 612 in trench 6.

7.5 Towards the north of the site, the ditch terminals (911 and 912) in trench 9 appeared to form a narrow enclosure entranceway, with the re-cut 919 perhaps indicating a movement of that entrance. The abundant stone packing is perhaps indicative of an associated bank which has been slighted into the ditch. The north-west/south-east ditch observed in trench 8 may be associated with these features. The ditch in trench 11 was of a similar, although more linear nature, to those investigated in trench 9, and may represent a field boundary ditch.

7.6 The archaeological remains investigated appear to be consistent with the archaeological landscape of late Iron Age/Romano-British boundary/enclosure ditches and ditched field systems identified by previous evaluations, watching briefs and geophysical surveys carried out in the vicinity of Long Lane Quarry. These have indicated, that far from being uniform, field systems and enclosures of the period vary considerably in their complexity and nature.

7.7 A number of factors must be taken into consideration in advance of, and/or during development:

- The complexity of the archaeological remains.
- The continuation of, and relationships between, features which were not observed by trial trenching.
- The presence of small linear and discrete features, and the potential presence of burials adjacent to ditches, which are virtually impossible to detect by gradiometer survey.
- The truncated nature of the archaeological remains towards the southern end of the site.

8. Recommendations

8.1 With respect to the concerns outlined in paragraph 7.7 the following recommendations are made:

- Stripping should be carried out under direct archaeological supervision using plant equipped with a wide bladed toothless bucket.
- Any archaeological remains identified should be planned at an appropriate scale.
- A contingency for excavation should be implemented for areas where further work is deemed necessary.

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Acknowledgements

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Pottery Analysis	Pauline Beswick
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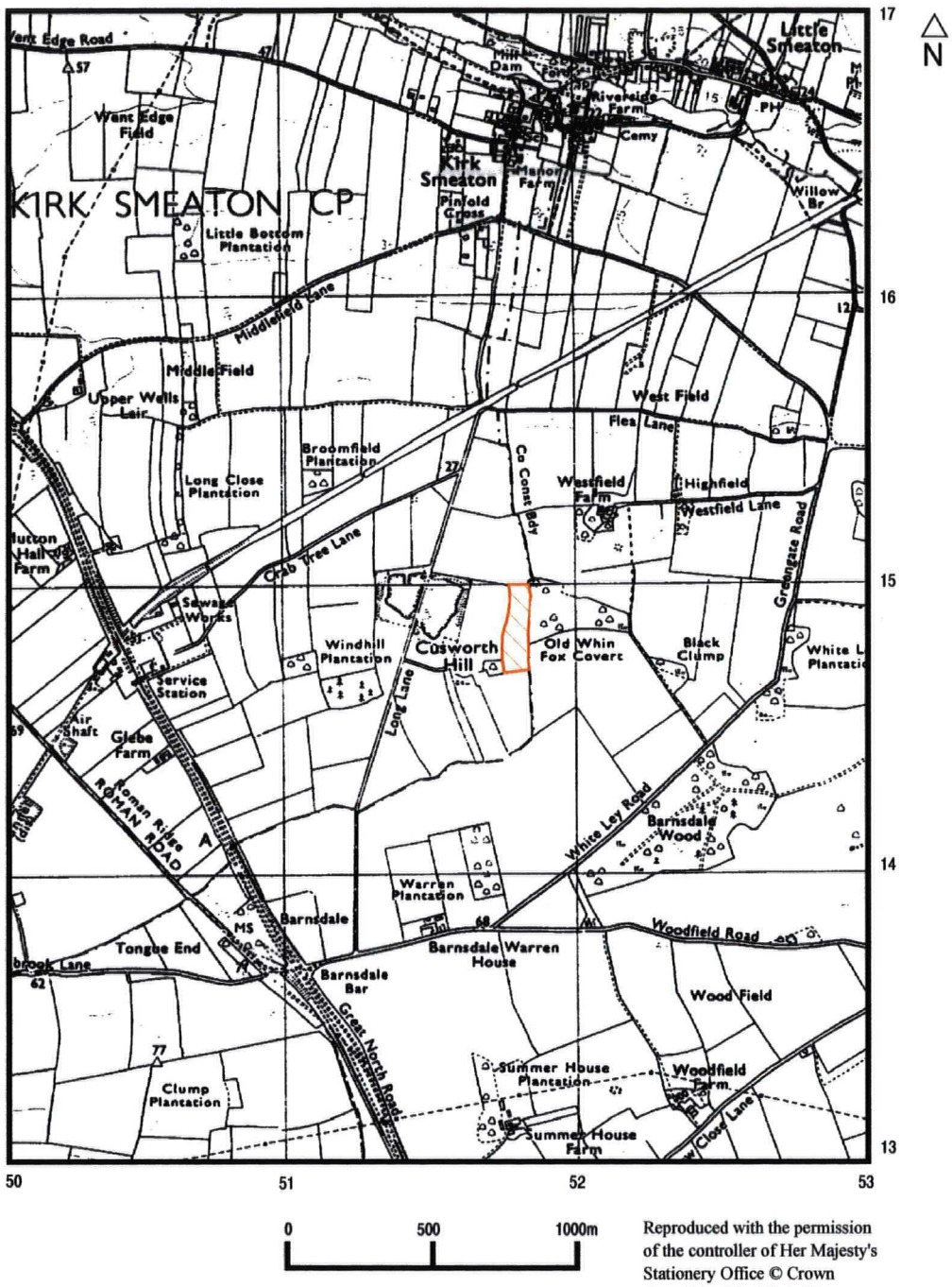

Fig. 1. Location of archaeological evaluation at Long Lane Quarry

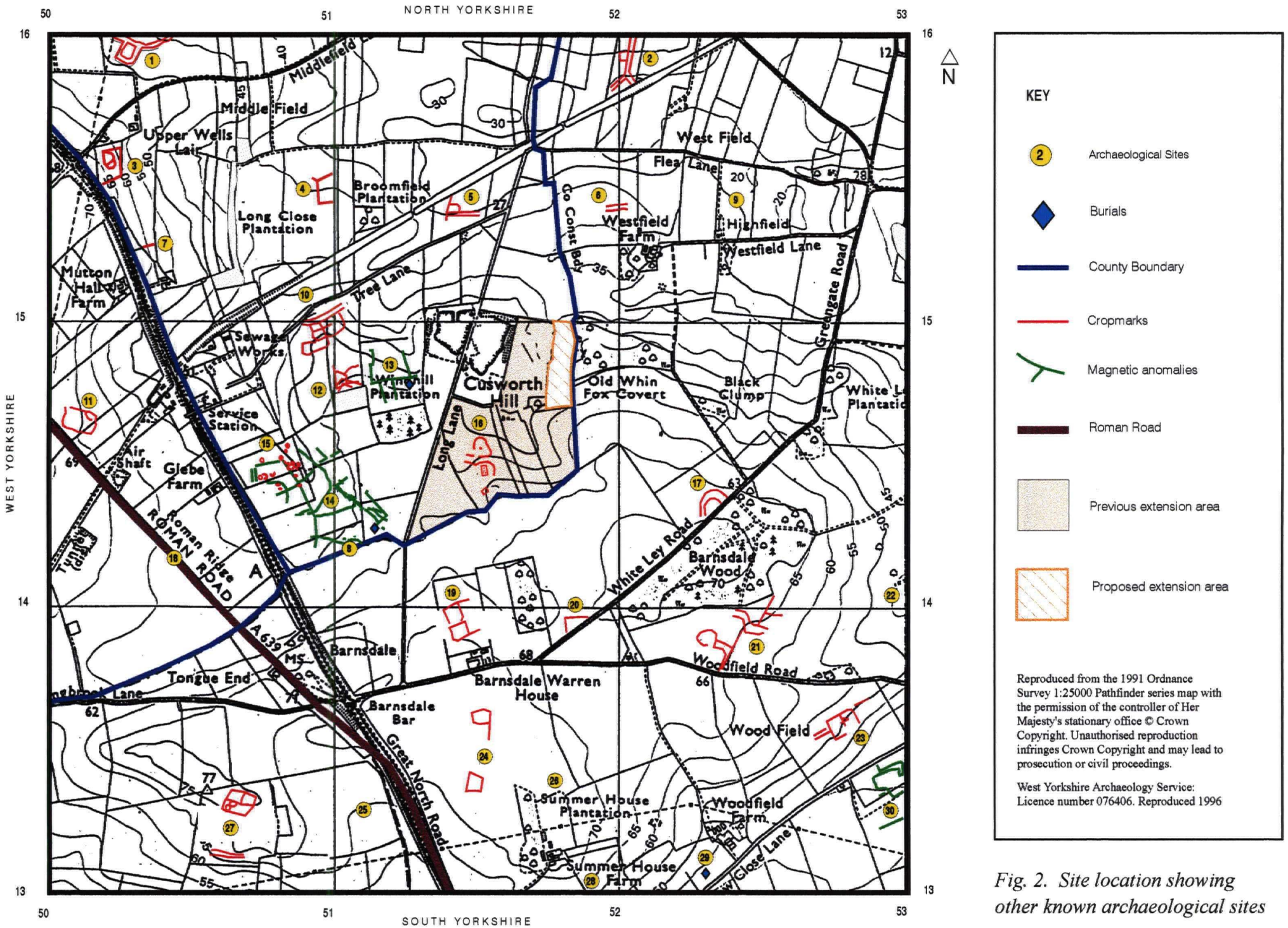

Fig. 2. Site location showing other known archaeological sites

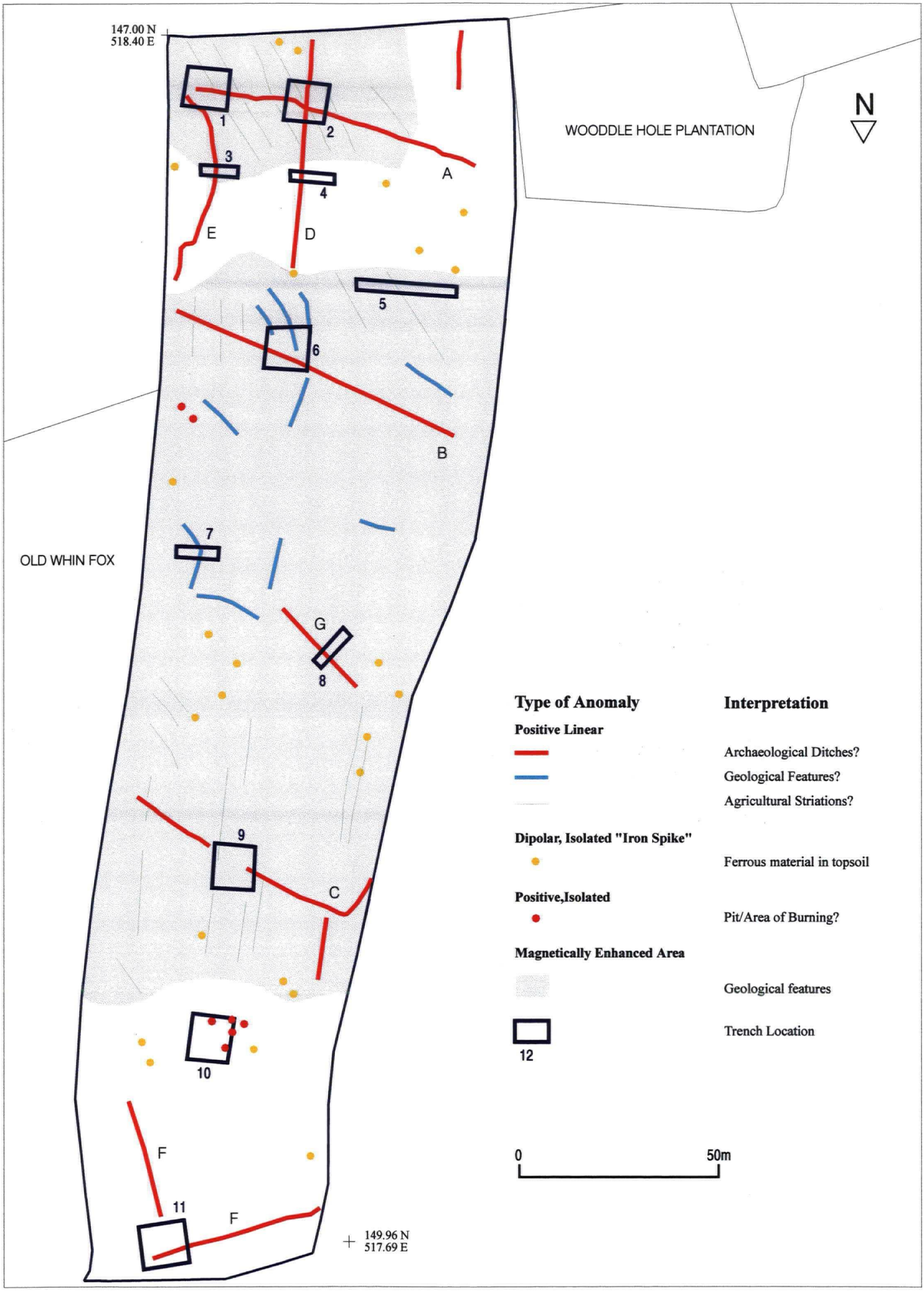

Fig. 3. Location of trenches with respect to geophysical data

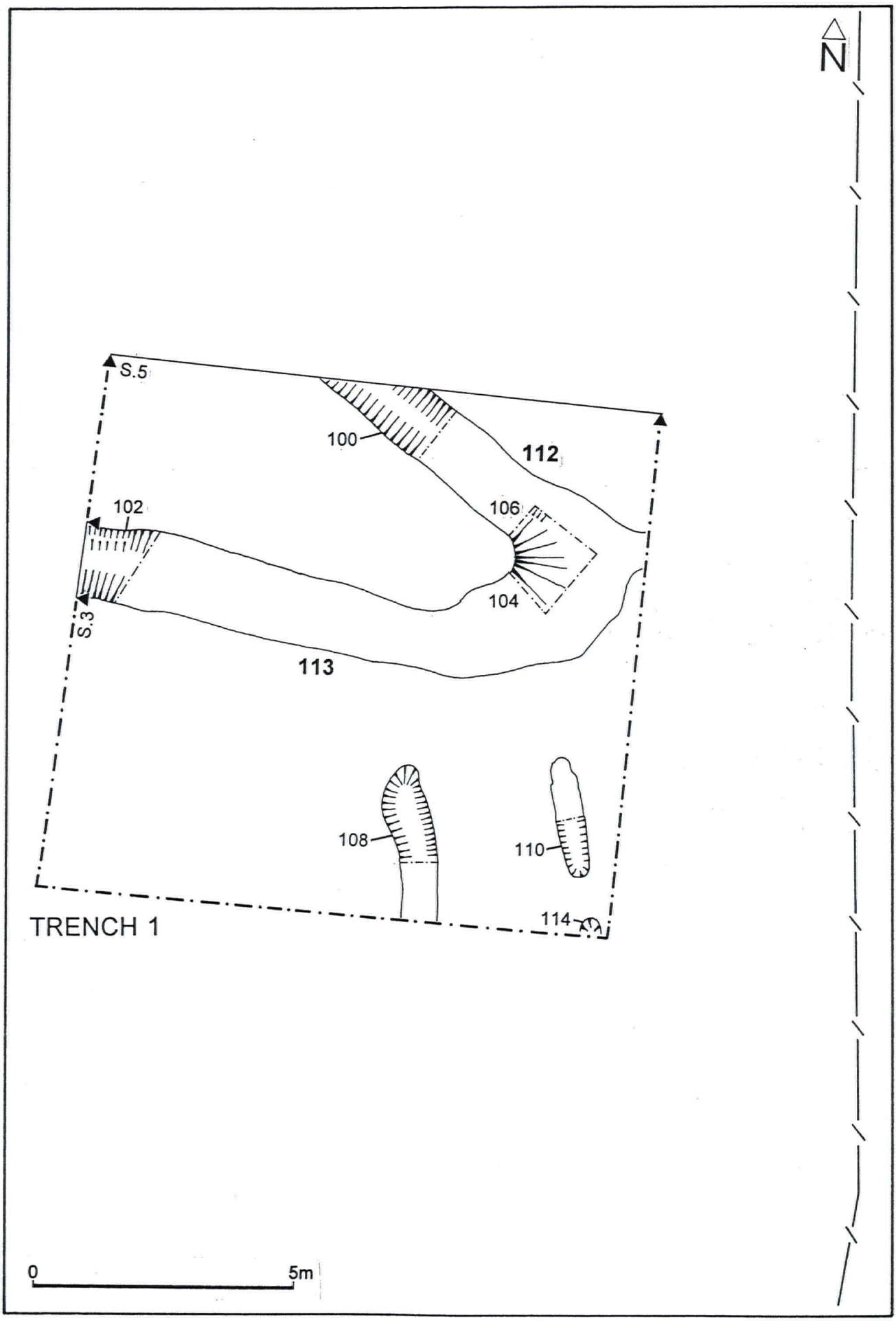

Fig.4

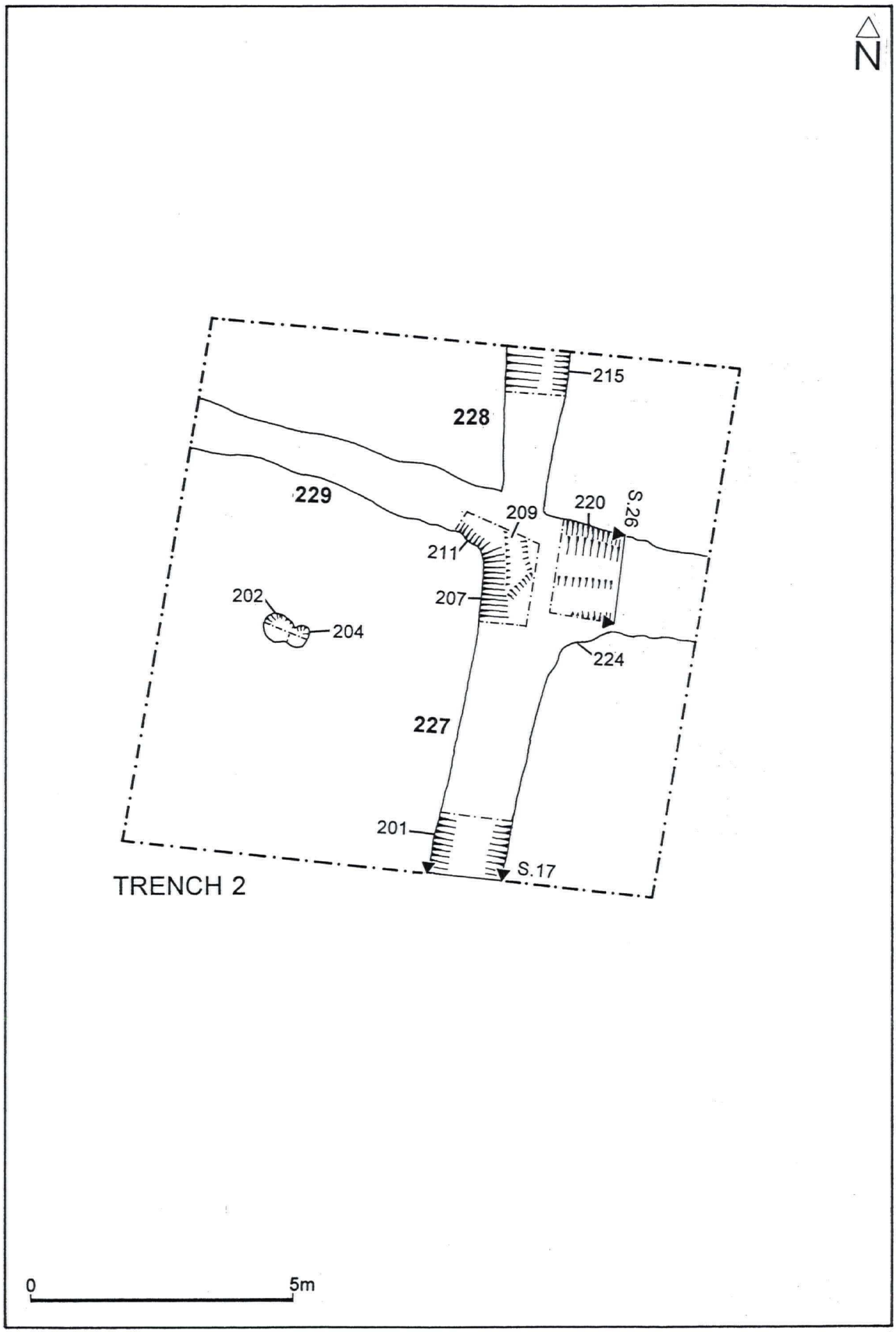
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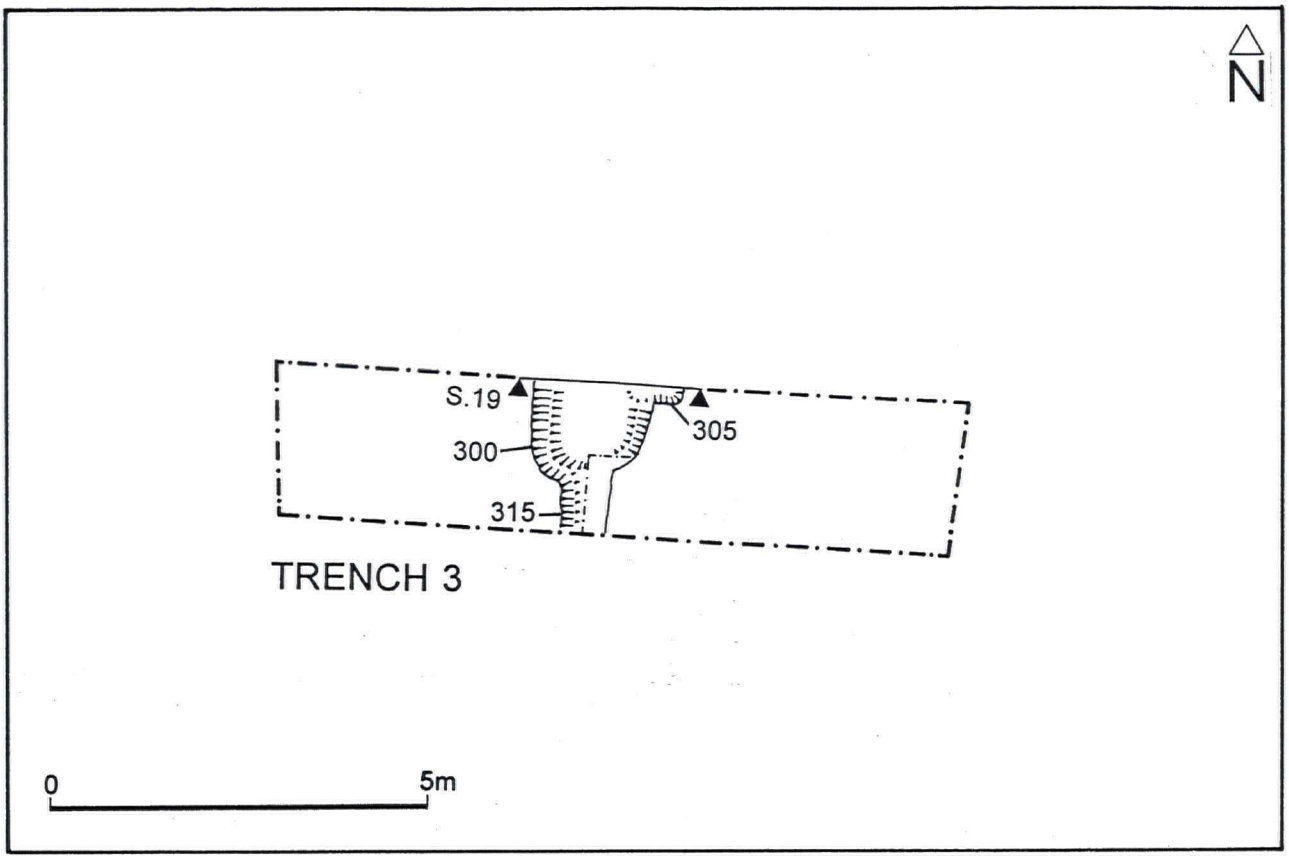
Fig.5



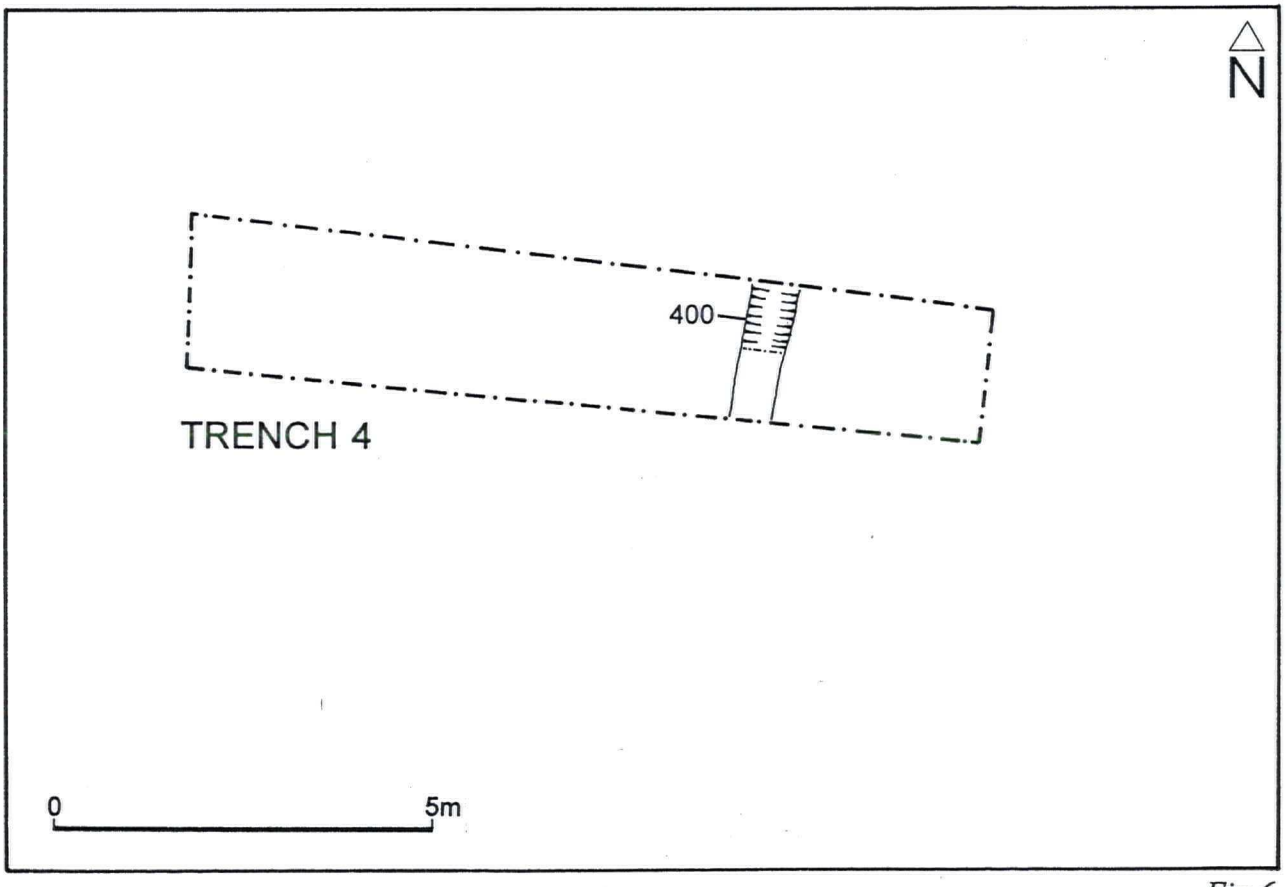


Fig.6

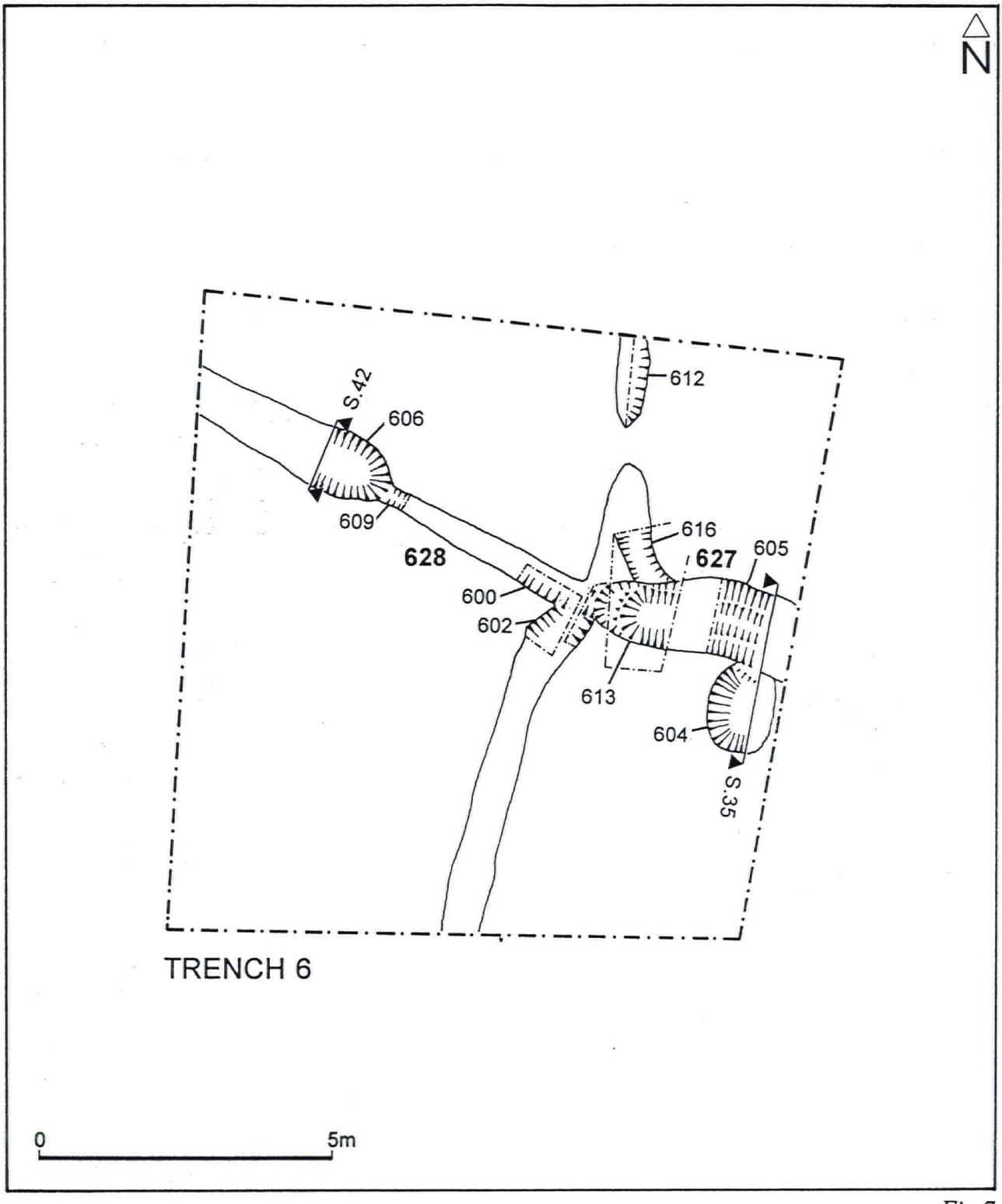

N
S.42
606
609
612
628
627
616
605
600
602
613
604
S.35
TRENCH 6
0
5m

Fig.7

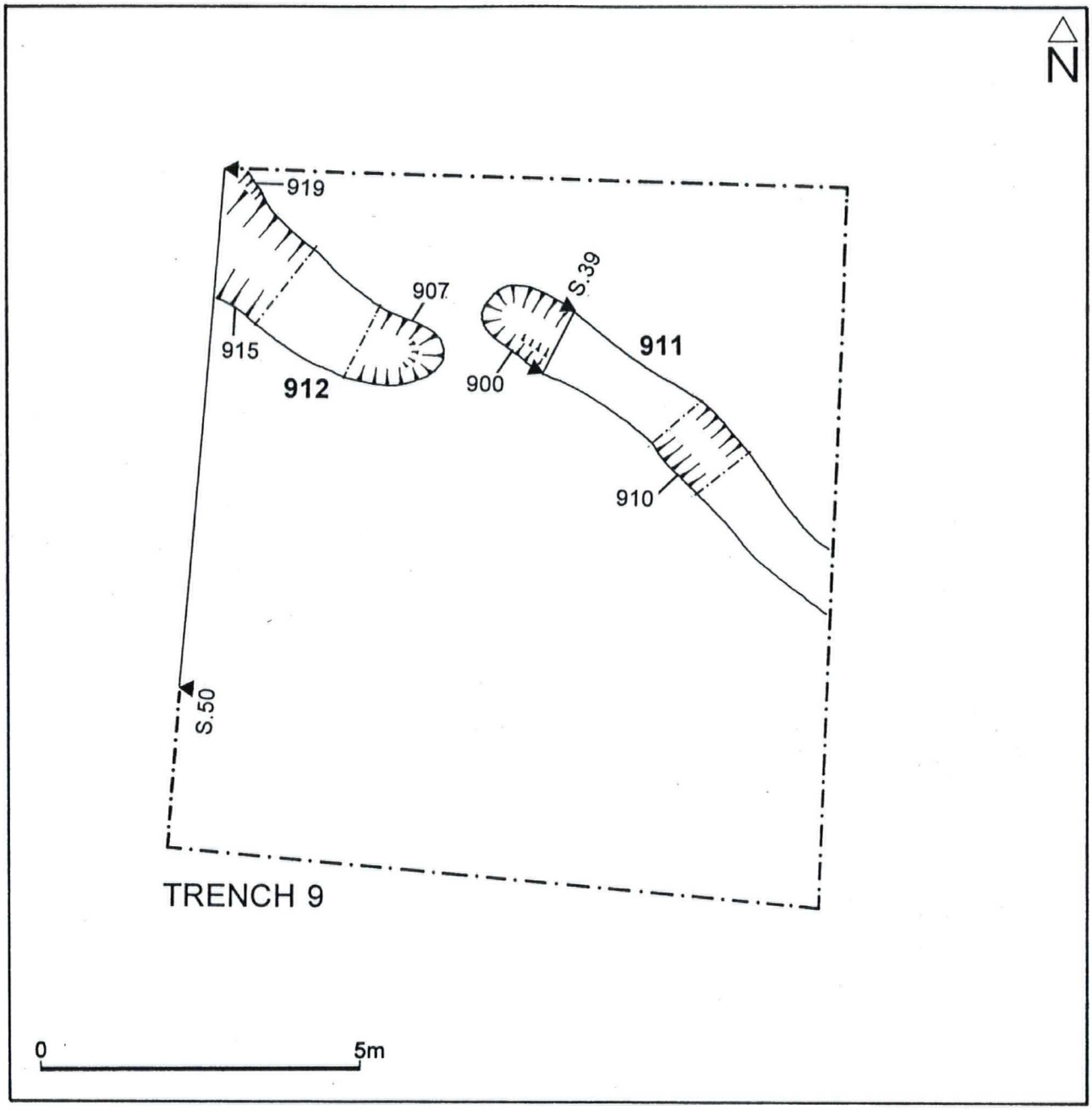
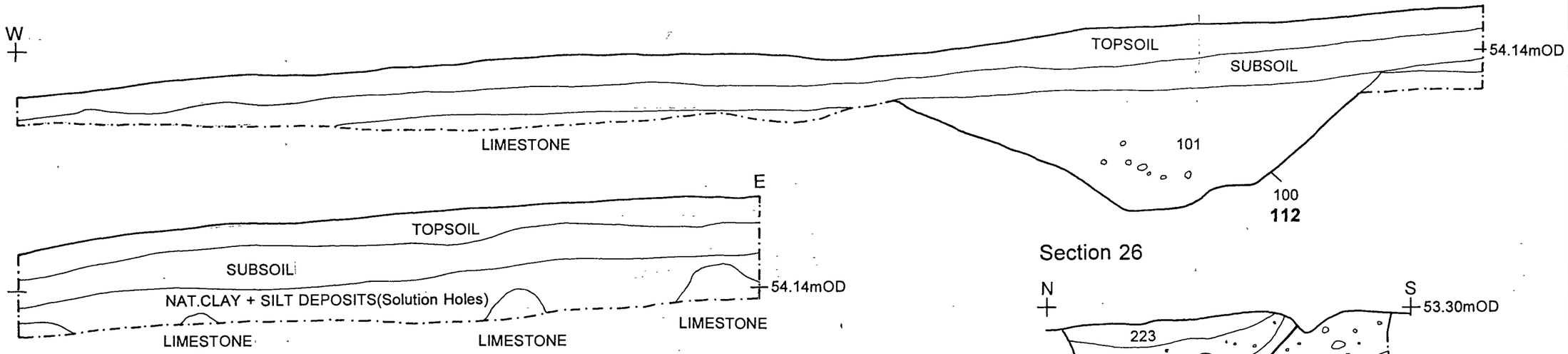
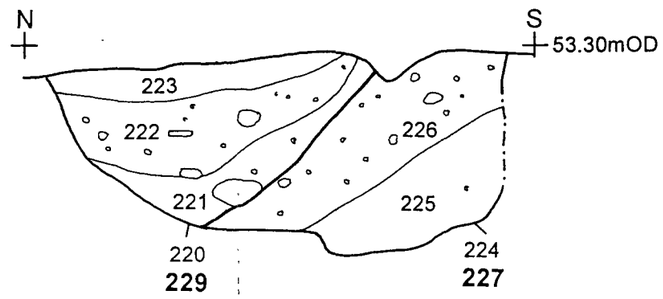


Fig.8

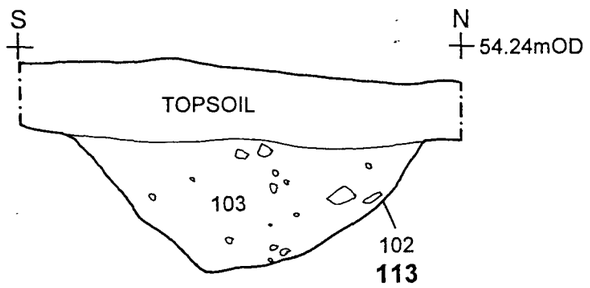
Section 5



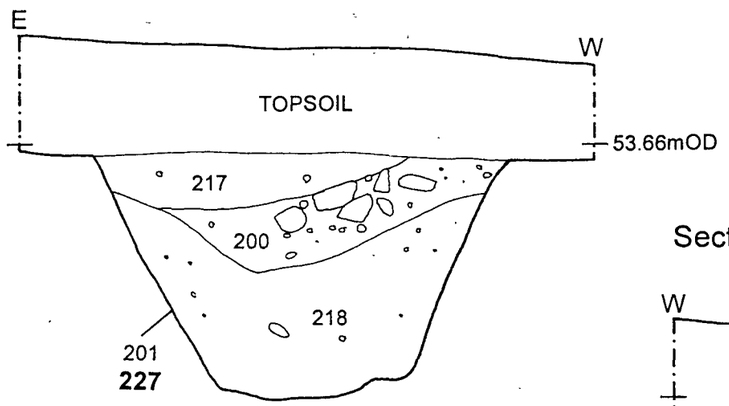
Section 26



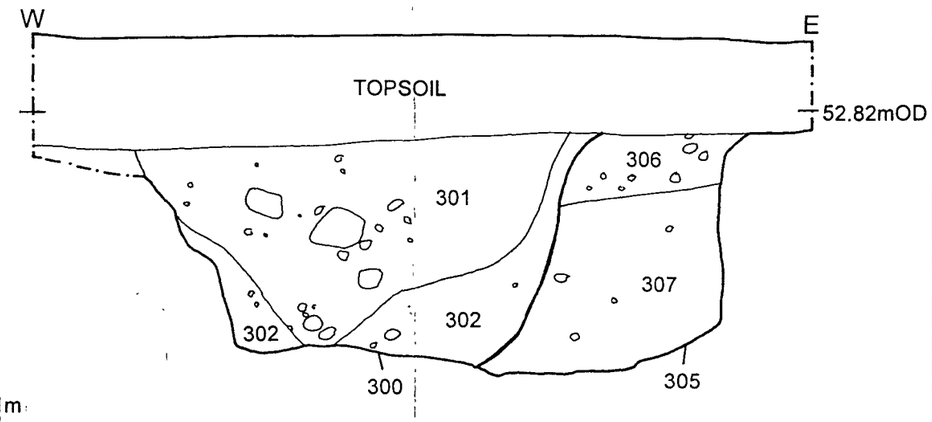
Section 3



Section 17



Section 19



Section 35

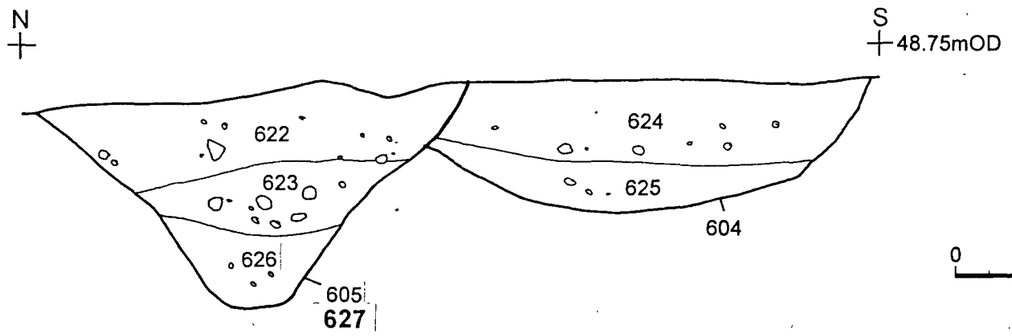


Fig.9

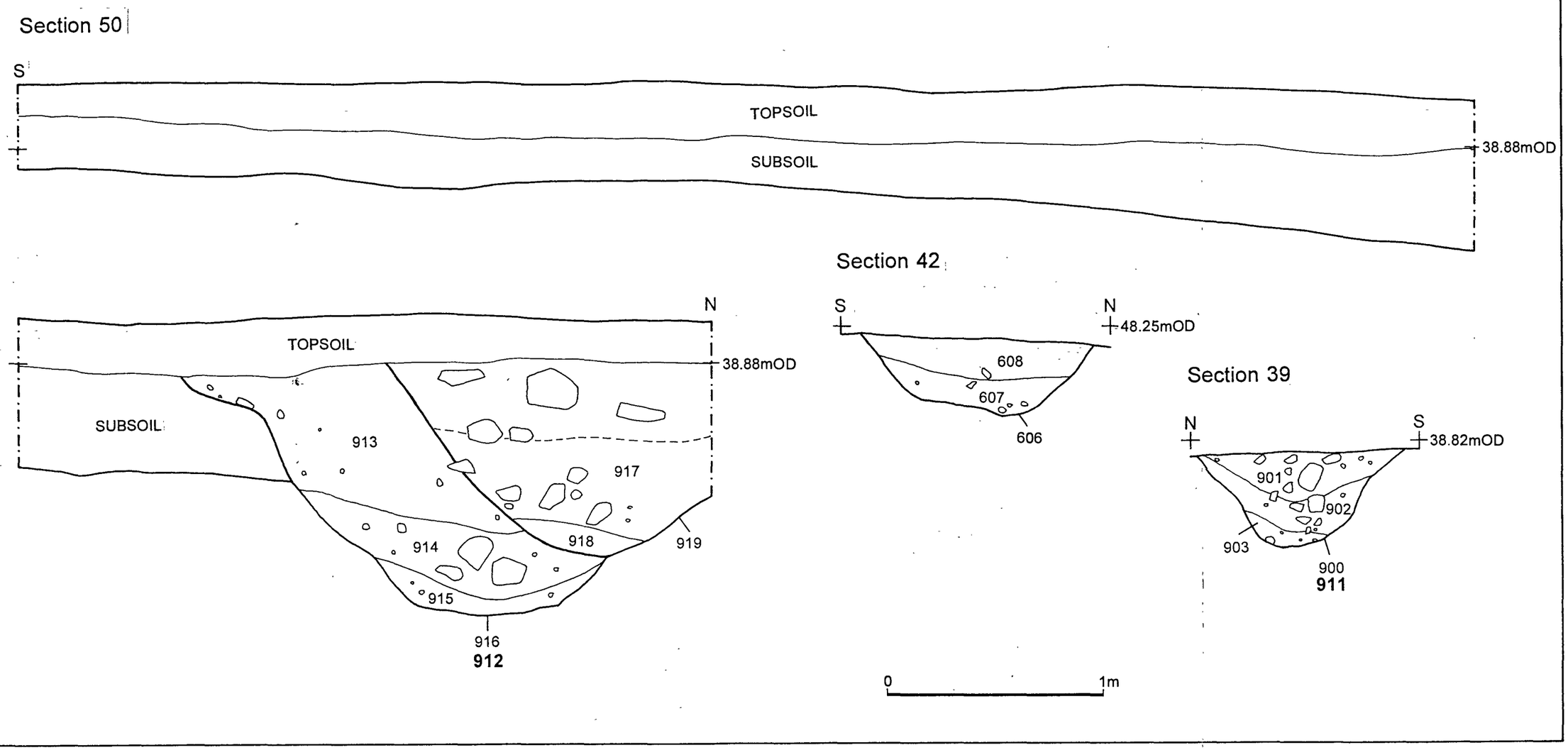

Section 50
S
TOPSOIL
SUBSOIL
38.88mOD
Section 42
S
N
48.25mOD
608
607
606
Section 39
N
S
38.82mOD
901
902
903
900
911
N
TOPSOIL
38.88mOD
SUBSOIL
913
917
914
918
919
915
916
912
0
1m

Fig.10

Appendix I

Inventory of Primary Archive (currently stored by Archaeological Services WYAS)

1 Lever Arch file containing (number of A4 sheets):

Context register	(11)
Context cards	(109)
Group context cards	(10)

1 Lever Arch file containing (number of A4 sheets):

Environmental samples register	(2)
Environmental sample forms	(25)
Environmental laboratory record sheets	(22)
Small finds register	(1)
Finds registration form B	(4)

1 Green file containing (number of A4 sheets):

Drawing register	(6)
Drawing sheets	(19 A3, 2 A2 loose)
5 Colour slide film	(WYAS ref. no's. 4302, 4301, 4304, 4306, 4309)
5 Monochrome print film	(WYAS ref. no's. 4268, 4300, 4303, 4305, 4310)
Photographic record sheets	(10)

A copy of the scheme of investigation produced by Archaeological Services (WYAS).

Appendix II

Inventory of Finds

Small find no	*Provenance*	*Description*	*Quantity*
1	206 - Trench 2	Pot sherds	5
2	301 - Trench 3	Bone (faunal)	32
3	603 - Trench 6	Pot sherd	1
4	502 - Trench 5	Pot sherd	1
5	608 - Trench 6	Pot frags.	2
6	611 - Trench 6	Pot sherd	1
7	216 - Trench 2	Flint flake.	1
8	103 - Trench 1	Flint chip.	1
9	908 - Trench 9	Flint flake.	1