

# Severn Drive, Garforth, Leeds: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

AOC 21044  
23<sup>rd</sup> December 2008



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

## Severn Drive, Garforth, Leeds: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

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**On Behalf of:** Shay Homes Ltd  
20 Kirkfield View  
Colton  
Leeds LS15 9DX

**National Grid Reference (NGR):** centred on SE 4179 3267

**AOC Project No:** 21044

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This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

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## Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>List of illustrations</b> .....	3
<b>List of plates</b> .....	3
<b>List of appendices</b> .....	3
<b>Non-Technical Summary</b> .....	4
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	5
1.1 Reasons for the project .....	5
1.2 Location and topography .....	5
1.3 Project parameters .....	5
<b>2. OBJECTIVES</b> .....	5
<b>3. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	6
3.1 Documentary research .....	6
3.2 Fieldwork methodology .....	6
3.3 Artefact recovery and methodology .....	7
3.4 Environmental methodology .....	7
3.5 Structural analysis .....	7
<b>4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT</b> .....	7
<b>5. RESULTS</b> .....	8
5.1 Statement of confidence .....	8
5.2 Natural deposits .....	9
5.3 Undated deposits .....	9
<b>6. CONCLUSIONS</b> .....	10
<b>7. RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS</b> .....	11
<b>8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	11
<b>9. SITE ARCHIVE</b> .....	11
<b>10. BIBLIOGRAPHY</b> .....	12
<b>APPENDIX 1</b>	
Trench summaries	

## List of illustrations

- Figure 1: Site location plan  
Figure 2: Known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development site  
Figure 3: Trench location plan  
Figure 4: Sections for features [304], [306], [308], [505] and [507]  
Figure 5: Plans showing possible alignments of features [505], [304] and [306]=[308]

## List of plates

- Plate 1: Trench 2, showing natural deposits, from the south  
Plate 2: Trench 4, showing natural deposits, from the south-east  
Plate 3: North-facing section, Trench 3, showing gleyed natural deposits and features [304] and [306]=[308], from the north-west  
Plate 4: Trench 3, showing gleyed natural deposits, from the east  
Plate 5: North-facing section, Trench 4, showing soil profile, from the north-west  
Plate 6: North-facing section, Trench 4, showing soil profile, from the north  
Plate 7: East-facing section, Trench 5, showing made ground above natural soil profile, from the east  
Plate 8: Trench 6, from the north-east  
Plate 9: North-facing section, feature [505], from the north  
Plate 10: East-facing section, feature [505], from the east  
Plate 11: North-facing section, Trench 3, showing features [304] and [306]=[308]  
Plate 12: South-facing section, Trench 3, showing feature [306]=[308]

## List of appendices

- Appendix 1 Trench summaries

## Non-Technical Summary

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AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Shay Homes Ltd (the client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land to the east of Severn Drive, Garforth, Leeds (centred on NGR: SE 4179 3267). This involved monitoring groundworks associated with the construction of two pairs of semi-detached houses and three garages.

The project aimed to identify and record any significant archaeological deposits affected or exposed during the groundworks. Further, it aimed to establish whether cropmarks identified in fields to the east of Severn Drive which are presumed to represent Iron Age or Romano-British activity extend westwards into the development site.

Six foundation trenches were monitored but no datable archaeological features were observed. A slightly diffuse linear feature was observed in Trench 5 and is thought to represent remnant ridge and furrow. Two sterile intercutting features were also observed in Trench 3 but their interpretation is problematic. They are most likely modern features.

The archaeological significance of the remains encountered is low. Further, the watching brief suggests that the cropmarks identified to the east of Severn Drive do not extend into the development area.

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Reasons for the project

- 1.1.1 AOC Archaeology Group was commissioned by Shay Homes Ltd (the client) to undertake an archaeological watching brief on land to the east of Severn Drive, Garforth, Leeds (centred on NGR: SE 4179 3267). The client is constructing two pairs of semi-detached houses and three garages on the land and the archaeological works were a condition of the planning consent issued by Leeds City Council which is advised on archaeological matters by West Yorkshire Archaeology Advisory Service (WYAAS - **planning reference; 07/00453/FU**).

## 1.2 Location and topography

- 1.2.1 Garforth is a small suburban settlement located approximately 11km east of Leeds. The development site is located on the eastern edge of a 20<sup>th</sup> century housing development lying between the A63 and the A642. It lies immediately south of Green Lane Junior and Infant School and is bounded to the west by Severn Drive, to the south by an access road (un-named) and to the east by agricultural fields (Figure 1). At the time of the development the site was under grass and it appears that the land has never been developed (WYAAS 2007, 4.2). The site slopes notably but gently from the east down towards Severn Drive.
- 1.2.2 Much of the solid geology of the area around Garforth comprises middle coal measures of the Upper Carboniferous period. To the east of the settlement, however, the coal measures give way to the Magnesian Limestone belt (Geological Survey of England and Wales 1950, rep. 1974). The superficial (drift) deposits consist of slowly permeable, seasonally wet, loamy and clayey soils (National Soil Resources Institute 2008).

## 1.3 Project parameters

- 1.3.1 The project conforms to the *Standard and guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (IFA 1994, rev. 2008). The project also conforms to a brief prepared by WYAAS and for which a detailed specification was produced (WYAAS 2007; AOC Archaeology 2008).

# 2. OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The aims of the archaeological watching brief were to observe ground breaking activities associated with the development so as to identify and record any significant archaeological deposits affected or exposed by the works. If such deposits were present, the watching brief further aimed to determine their extent, state of preservation, date and type (as far as circumstances permitted). The purpose of this was to determine their significance. The underlying principle governing the watching brief was that of 'preservation by record': the destruction of any buried archaeological remains was to be mitigated by compiling written, drawn and photographic records supplemented by environmental and artefactual data.

- 2.2 The project also had the following specific aims:

To determine if cropmarks identified in the fields to the east of the development site, and any archaeological activity associated with them, spread into the area affected by the development (Figure 2). The cropmarks suggest a series of enclosures and ditches, some of which probably date from the Iron Age or Romano-British periods (WYAAS 2007, 4.1). If associated archaeological features were discovered, the watching brief further aimed to assess their nature, extent, date and condition.

To identify any archaeological activity that might be associated with or that might develop knowledge of the medieval grange estate centred on Sturton Grange Farm, 0.6km to the north-east of the development site.

2.3 The watching brief also had limited scope to inform wider research priorities, as outlined by Ottaway 2003, 146-149:

- To examine the character and pattern of rural settlement in Roman Yorkshire and to distinguish it from that of the Iron Age.
- To elucidate the interaction between Roman populations and those of native Britons and to assess the rate at which Romanised material culture was adopted.
- To investigate the evolution of rural settlements in Yorkshire over the course of the Roman period and to clarify their status in the late-Roman and immediate post-Roman period.
- To investigate the variability in visibility of archaeological features in aerial photographs and to relate this to underlying geology (Garforth is located at the junction of the Coal Measures and the Magnesian Limestone belt).

## 3. METHODOLOGY

### 3.1 Documentary research

3.1.1 A search was made of the Historic Environment Record for West Yorkshire. In addition, the following sources were consulted:

First edition Ordnance Survey map, 6 inches to 1 mile, 1850

Data transcribed from the following sources were also assessed:

Sturton Grange estate map, 1805 [original at Leeds City Archives GC/MA.37]

Plan of Garforth / Barwick, 1821 [original at Leeds City Archives GC Unlisted plans]

Tithe award map, 1841 [original at Leeds City Archives RDP 27/38]

### 3.2 Fieldwork methodology

3.2.1 The fieldwork for the archaeological watching brief was undertaken on Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> May 2008 and Tuesday 11<sup>th</sup> November 2008.

3.2.2 Foundation trenches for two semi-detached houses, three garages and a boundary wall were excavated by the contractor using a mechanical excavator with a toothless bucket measuring 0.70m in width (Trenches 1-6). Where circumstances permitted, the works were observed by an experienced field archaeologist. All trench sections were examined after excavation. The location of the trenches is indicated in Figure 2.

3.2.3 Any potential archaeological features were cleaned by hand and investigated to determine their nature and to retrieve artefactual and environmental samples where appropriate.

- 3.2.4 Field recording was undertaken according to AOC Archaeology Group's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2003, 1.1-9.1, Appendix 1, Appendix 2: 21.1-21.3).
- 3.2.5 Trenches were drawn at 1:100 and related to nearby landscape features. Levels were taken across Trenches 3, 4 and 5 and were related to a temporary benchmark established on site.

### **3.3 Artefact recovery and methodology**

- 3.3.1 The artefact recovery policy conformed to AOC Archaeology's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2003, 6.1-6.2.6.2, 8.4, Appendix 2: 7.26-7.29, 21.1-21.3). In the event, no artefacts were observed or retrieved during the works.

### **3.4 Environmental methodology**

- 3.4.1 The environmental sampling methodology conformed to AOC Archaeology's standard operating procedures (AOC Archaeology 2003, 7.1-7.5.4, 8.5, Appendix 2: 7.11, 21.1-21.3). In the event, no features were observed which were suitable for detailed environmental analysis.

### **3.5 Structural analysis**

- 3.5.1 All fieldwork records were checked and cross-referenced. Stratigraphic relationships were also checked once fieldwork was completed and a Harris matrix was produced for each trench. Structural evidence was considered in combination with the results of documentary research. This analysis provides the basis of the narrative in Sections 5 and 6.

## **4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL CONTEXT**

- 4.1 No certain prehistoric sites, monuments or finds are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the development site. The wider area is known to have been extensively farmed in the Roman period, however, and late prehistoric activity might be expected. Indeed, some of the cropmark features in the fields to the east to the development site are suggestive of Iron Age and/or Romano-British activity. These include a number of rectilinear enclosures and apparent trackways and boundaries whose form and dimensions are characteristic of both Iron Age and Romano-British field and farming systems (HER 1018, 4993, 4994; NMR SE43SW30 (924215)). There are also characteristic D-shaped enclosures associated with possible boundary ditches which are likely to be of the same periods (HER 4991; NMR SE43SW71 (1400612)). These cropmarks begin approximately 230m to the east of the development site (Figure 2). Further, the Roman villa at Dalton Parlours is located c.11.75km to the north of Garforth and Iron Age/Romano-British activity is known at Swillington, c.3.25km to the south-west (Ottaway 2003, 138-139). It is possible, therefore, that the development site falls within a wider cultivated landscape associated with Iron Age or Romano-British agriculture. It is also located 1.25km west of the A656, a former Roman road providing a valuable supply and transportation route.
- 4.2 It should be noted, however, that few of the cropmarks have been investigated beyond an initial identification based on their form and their exact dates and function are not definitively established. That some of the cropmarks appear to relate to post-medieval quarrying also demonstrates that they are not all of great antiquity (HER 4990).
- 4.3 Although the origin of Garforth itself is unclear, it appears to have existed by the Anglo-Saxon period: the word 'Garforth' possibly derives from two Anglo-Saxon words whose meaning was 'ford by a triangular piece of land'



(Gelling and Cole 2003, 74). Further, a 7<sup>th</sup> century Frisian coin was found to the west of the development site (HER 2863). The settlement is also recorded in Domesday Book (1086) under the lands of Ilbert de Lacy. It records land for 6 ploughs, a church and a priest, as well as meadowland and woodland pasture (Williams and Martin 2003, 821). The vill (or 'township') of neighbouring Sturton, to the north-east of the development site, is also recorded in Domesday Book (Williams and Martin 2003, 821). This settlement probably suffered depopulation but its focal point, now occupied by Sturton Grange Farm (0.6km north-east of the development site), appears to have been moated and incorporated a chapel and possible fishponds. It is likely that this site became the administrative centre of a grange estate after the vill was granted to Holy Trinity Priory (York) in c.1100 (HER 1031). These clear indicators of early medieval activity in the immediate vicinity of the development site are supplemented by aerial photographic evidence for medieval and post-medieval ridge and furrow field systems on land to the west of Severn Drive (NMR 1400673; Figure 2).

- 4.4 Late post-medieval and modern activity in the area is also apparent. A coal pit was excavated in the 19<sup>th</sup> century approximately 0.6km to the south-west of the development site and 19<sup>th</sup> century maps of Garforth have field names suggestive of limeworks ('Limekiln Close' Tithe Award map, 1841) and quarrying ('Quarry Close' Untitled plan of Garforth, 1821). Further, First and Second World War anti-aircraft gun emplacements were sited in the vicinity of Sturton Grange Farm (HER 6366).
- 4.5 The only archaeological intervention recorded in the immediate vicinity of the development site is a watching brief at Sturton Grange Farm in 2001 (HER 7496). No archaeology was encountered.
- 4.6 Given the proximity of cropmarks indicating Iron Age or Romano-British land use and the evidence for medieval occupation and agriculture, it was felt that archaeological remains might be encountered during the construction programme at Severn Drive. It was also considered that the lack of previous development on the site (it is shown as open ground on early Ordnance Survey maps) might enhance the potential for archaeological survival (WYAAS 2007, 4.2).

## 5. RESULTS

### 5.1 Statement of confidence

- 5.1.1 Having undertaken the project the following comments may be made regarding the methods adopted and the conditions under which the work was carried out. The topsoil had been stripped from parts of the development site and the area then tracked over by plant before archaeological observation. This removed some stratigraphic relationships and hindered the identification of features in plan. The method of excavation employed by the contractor entailed the removal of several soil horizons simultaneously: topsoil (where it remained), subsoil and a depth of natural. Again, this reduced the likelihood that any archaeological features would be observed in plan. The excavation of Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 5 was observed by the project archaeologist. Trenches 3 and 6 were excavated without archaeological monitoring but, once open, all sections were studied and any archaeological features were recorded. Archaeological visibility, however, was generally good. These factors having been taken into account, the conditions and the methods adopted allow a medium-to-high degree of confidence that the aims of the project have been achieved.
- 5.1.2 The trenches and features recorded are shown in Figures 3-5 and Plates 1-12. The results of the structural analysis are presented in Appendix 1. The following sections should be read in conjunction with these data.

## 5.2 Natural deposits

- 5.2.1 Natural deposits were exposed in all trenches and consisted of a compact, cohesive pinkish red silty clay with bands and lenses of light bluish grey silty clay and rare angular stones (Plates 1 and 2). In Trenches 2 and 3, on the northern part of the site, a thick and irregular band of dark blue silty clay was observed within the natural deposits (Plates 3 and 4). It is interpreted as gleyed natural material. Certainly, Trench 3, which was left open for a period, collected water and did not appear to drain as easily as other areas of the site, indicating a tendency for the north-eastern part of the site to hold water.
- 5.2.2 With the exception of Trench 6, the trenches showed the same soil profile: topsoil (where it survived) over a thin yellow / orange sandy silt subsoil which in turn lay above natural deposits (Plates 5 and 6). The transition between the subsoil and the natural deposits was relatively abrupt. However, the subsoil was observed to be shallow, with a maximum recorded depth of 0.20m, and discontinuous across the site (it had been removed during the topsoil strip in some areas). Topsoil depths appeared to be deepest on the eastern edge of the site, notably in the north-eastern corner (0.44m deep); elsewhere depths of 0.15-0.30m were apparent. In the south-eastern corner of the site rubble and re-deposited soils had been placed directly on top of the topsoil to provide easier access to the site ([503]; Plate 7). In Trench 6, which ran along the southern boundary of the site, the soil profile was heavily truncated: modern hardcore had been placed above a layer of disturbed or redeposited natural clay which in turn lay above the natural deposits (Plate 8).
- 5.2.3 No unstratified artefactual material was observed within the surviving topsoil and subsoil horizons during the groundworks. This most likely results from the removal of topsoil from the site prior to archaeological monitoring and the lack of previous development on the plot (WYAAS 2007, 4.2).

## 5.3 Undated deposits

- 5.3.1 In Trench 5 an apparently linear feature was observed in section ([505]; Figures 3 and 4; Plate 9). The north facing section showed a shallow U-shaped ditch with gently sloping sides filled with a light yellow sandy silt that was very similar in nature to the subsoil ([505] and [504]). Rare charcoal flecks were observed within [504], as were lenses of redeposited natural, but no artefacts were observed. The eastern edge of the feature was notably more diffuse than the western and the ditch had been cut by a modern posthole ([507]). Feature [505] was also observed in the east-facing section of the trench where it was seen to have similar dimensions, the same fill and the same single diffuse edge (Plate 10). It was not, however, observed in adjacent trenches. Ground conditions did not permit the feature to be observed in plan and any attempts to reconstruct its linear form are necessarily speculative. The reconstructions shown in Figure 5 should therefore be treated cautiously. The similarity of its fill to the subsoil and the shallow nature of the subsoil layer also made it difficult to determine the stratigraphic sequence for feature [505]. It was the opinion of the project archaeologist, however, that feature [505] most likely cut through the subsoil layer and was then filled with redeposited subsoil with lenses of natural clay.
- 5.3.2 Feature [505] most likely represents ridge and furrow: its shallow profile, diffuse boundaries and mixed fill of subsoil and natural are all indicative. Its alignments (approximately north-south and east-west) perhaps suggest the intersection of two furrows. Certainly, this would agree with existing evidence from aerial photography to the west of the development site which has identified extensive ridge and furrow earthworks with furrows on several alignments (NMR 1400673; Figure 2). That this feature was only identified in Trench 5, on the higher ground to the east, might indicate some truncation of the ground to the west, though this is entirely speculative. Trench 6, however, did demonstrate that there has been some ground reduction along the southern boundary of the site in

the past, so it may also have occurred elsewhere. Alternatively, the topsoil strip, which also removed the subsoil in many places, may have destroyed further evidence of these shallow features.

- 5.3.3 In Trench 3, two inter-cutting features were observed in section at the south-western corner of the trench. They comprised feature [304], of unknown form, and a small apparently linear ditch (feature [306]=[308]), both cutting through natural deposits (including gleyed natural). Cut [304] had a near vertical eastern edge which continued beyond the excavated base of the trench; its western edge appeared to lie beyond the western extent of Trench 3 (Figures 3 and 4; Plates 3 and 11). This feature was backfilled with compact redeposited natural clay, the only apparent inclusions being very rare angular stones (no charcoal or artefacts were observed). The course of the cut could be traced across the base of the trench and is reconstructed in Figure 5; it did not appear in the northern part of Trench 3, suggesting that it terminated a short distance to the north of the observed sections. Feature [304] was truncated by linear cut [306]=[308], aligned approximately north-east to south-west. This cut was again clear and distinct but had a shallower, gently curving profile and a concave base, being 0.44m wide and c.0.50m deep (Figure 4; Plate 12). It was filled with very compact redeposited natural clay devoid of any inclusions. Feature [306]=[308] could be seen in both the north and south facing sections of the southern part of Trench 3; it did not appear in the northern part the trench suggesting that it terminated abruptly to the north. Its course has been reconstructed in Figure 5.
- 5.3.4 The features in Trench 3 are difficult to interpret with confidence for several reasons. First, both topsoil and subsoil had been largely removed from the western end of the trench prior to archaeological observation, destroying stratigraphic relationships. It is therefore not possible to state whether they are relatively recent features cut through the overburden or older features sealed by the overburden. Second, it was not possible to observe the features in plan and their forms are speculative as they have been reconstructed via sections in a narrow trench (0.70m wide). Third, datable material is lacking for both features. It is possible to state, however, that both features appear to have been backfilled rapidly after excavation: the fills contained no apparent anthropogenic material and there was no evidence of silting. Further, the sharp, near vertical cut of feature [304] *might* be indicative of machine excavation.

## 6. CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1 No datable archaeological features were identified during the watching brief. The undated features that were identified were viewed in narrow trenches and were obscured in plan making it impossible to relate their alignments to those of the known cropmarks to the east with any accuracy or confidence. It seems most likely that they have no relation to the cropmarks: the character of feature [505] is suggestive of ridge and furrow; the features in Trench 3 defy accurate analysis for the reasons discussed above (5.3.4) but may well be modern. The results of the watching brief suggest, therefore, that the Iron Age or Romano-British activity represented by cropmarks in fields to the east of Severn Drive does not extend into the development site.
- 6.2 The identification of remnant ridge and furrow in Trench 5 adds to existing evidence for an extensive medieval and post-medieval agricultural regime on the land to the west of the development site. Some of this activity may be associated with the grange estate centred on Sturton Grange Farm.
- 6.3 The significance of the archaeological remains encountered during the watching brief is low.

## 7. RESEARCH FRAMEWORKS

- 7.1 The watching brief has provided no further data to elucidate Iron Age or Romano-British rural settlement in the vicinity of Garforth, other than to indicate that the activity represented by cropmarks in the fields to the east does not extend into the development area.
- 7.2 The results of the watching brief add to existing knowledge about medieval and post-medieval agricultural landuse in the vicinity of Garforth but add little to research priorities. The identification of additional ridge and furrow might also help to define further the extent of medieval agricultural activity associated with Sturton Grange.
- 7.3 The watching brief also suggests that the lack of aerial photographic evidence for cropmarks on the development site reflects a genuine lack of archaeological activity rather than being a consequence of the underlying geology (Coal Measures).

## 8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 8.1 AOC Archaeology would like to thank the following for their assistance in the successful conclusion of this project: Seamus Hallinan (Shay Homes Ltd), Martin Kenneally (Site Director, Shay Homes Ltd), Ian Sanderson (Principal Archaeologist, WYAAS), Jason Dodds (SMR Officer, WYAAS).
- 7.2 The project was managed by John Gooder and David Lakin. Fieldwork was undertaken by Alan Duffy and Stephen Potten. Stephen Potten prepared the report and the illustrations.

## 9. SITE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

2	Watching brief day sheets
6	Trench record sheets
10	Context sheets
1	Drawing register sheet
2	Photographic register sheets
10	Colour slides
10	Black and white negatives
10	Black and white prints
39	Digital photographs
5	Scale drawings

The project archive is intended to be deposited at:

Leeds Museum Discovery Centre  
Carlisle Road  
Leeds LS10 1LB

Tel: 0113 214 1548

## 10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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# Severn Drive, Garforth, Leeds: Archaeological Watching Brief Report

## Appendices

## APPENDIX 1

### Trench summaries

#### Trench 1

Dimensions: Overall Length: 12.00m Overall Width: 10.25m Depth: 1.40m

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
100	Topsoil	REMOVED PRIOR TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	n/a
101	Subsoil	REMOVED PRIOR TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	n/a
102	Natural	Compact and cohesive pinkish red silty clay with bands and lenses of light bluish grey silty clay; occasional manganese flecks; rare medium angular stones.	0.00m+

#### Trench 2

Dimensions: Overall Length: 12.00m Width: 10.25m Depth: 1.40m

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
200	Topsoil	REMOVED PRIOR TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	n/a
201	Subsoil	REMOVED PRIOR TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING	n/a
202	Natural	Compact and cohesive pinkish red silty clay with bands and lenses of light bluish grey and dark blackish blue silty clay and ; occasional manganese flecks; rare medium angular stones.	0.00m+

#### Trench 3

Dimensions: Overall Length: 5.60m Overall Width: 3.45m Depth: 0.60-1.04m

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
300	Topsoil	Moderately compact and cohesive mid brown silty clay; occasional flecks of mortar, charcoal and CBM.	0.00 - 0.20-44m
301	Natural	Compact and cohesive pinkish red silty clay with bands and lenses of light bluish grey and dark blackish blue silty clay and ; occasional manganese flecks; rare medium angular stones.	0.25m+
302	Subsoil	Firm but friable light yellow / orange brown sandy silt; occasional manganese flecks.	0.20 – 0.25-0.64m
303	Fill	Compact redeposited natural clay (pinkish red silty clay with light blue mottles and lenses of dark blackish blue silty clay); rare sml-medium degraded sandstone fragments. Fill of [304].	0.08 - 0.76m+
304	Cut	Only viewed in section. Near vertical eastern side; base not observed. Filled by (303).	0.08 - 0.76m+
305	Fill	Compact redeposited natural clay (pinkish red silty clay with light blue mottles). Fill of [306]. Same as (307).	0.14m – 0.43m
306	Cut	Only observed in section. Possibly linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Steeply sloping sides with a concave base. Filled by (305). Same as [308].	0.14m – 0.43m
307	Fill	Compact redeposited natural clay (pinkish red silty clay with light blue mottles). Fill of [308]. Same as (305).	0.06m – 0.60m

308	Cut	Only observed in section. Possibly linear in plan aligned NE-SW. Steeplly sloping sides with a concave base. Filled by (307). Same as [306].	0.06m – 0.60m
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## Trench 4

Dimensions: Overall Length: 7.10m Overall Width: 5.50m Depth: 0.70-0.96m

Orientation: N-S

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
400	Topsoil	Moderately compact and cohesive mid brown silty clay; occasional flecks of mortar, charcoal and CBM.	0.00 - 0.15-0.40m
401	Natural	Compact and cohesive pinkish red silty clay with bands and lenses of light bluish grey silty clay; occasional manganese flecks; rare medium angular stones.	0.15m+
402	Subsoil	Firm but friable light yellow / orange brown sandy silt; occasional manganese flecks.	0.23m – 0.25-0.40m

## Trench 5

Dimensions: Overall Length: 6.55m Overall Width: 5.65m Depth: 0.70-1.00m

Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
500	Topsoil	Moderately compact and cohesive mid brown silty clay; occasional flecks of mortar, charcoal and CBM.	0.20-0.40m – 0.33-0.65m
501	Natural	Compact and cohesive pinkish red silty clay with bands and lenses of light bluish grey silty clay; occasional manganese flecks; rare medium angular stones.	0.45-0.85m+
502	Subsoil	Firm but friable light yellow / orange brown sandy silt; occasional manganese flecks.	0.33-0.65m - 0.45-0.85m
503	Made ground	Rubble and redeposited soils.	0.00m – 0.20-0.40m
504	Fill	Firm but friable light yellow / orange brown sandy silt; abundant manganese flecks; rare charcoal flecks; rare small-medium sub-angular stones. Fill of [505].	0.30m – 0.80m
505	Cut	Only viewed in section. Possibly rectilinear in plan. Steeplly sloping but irregular sides (especially eastern side); base not observed. Filled by (504).	0.30m – 0.80m
506	Fill	Moderately compact mixture of redeposited topsoil and natural clay; occasional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks. Fill of [507].	0.30m – 0.80m
507	Cut (posthole)	Only viewed in section. Steeplly sloping sides; base not observed. Filled by (506).	0.30m – 0.80m

## Trench 6

Dimensions: Length: 22m Width: 0.70m Depth: 0.60-1.15m

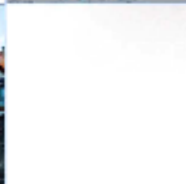
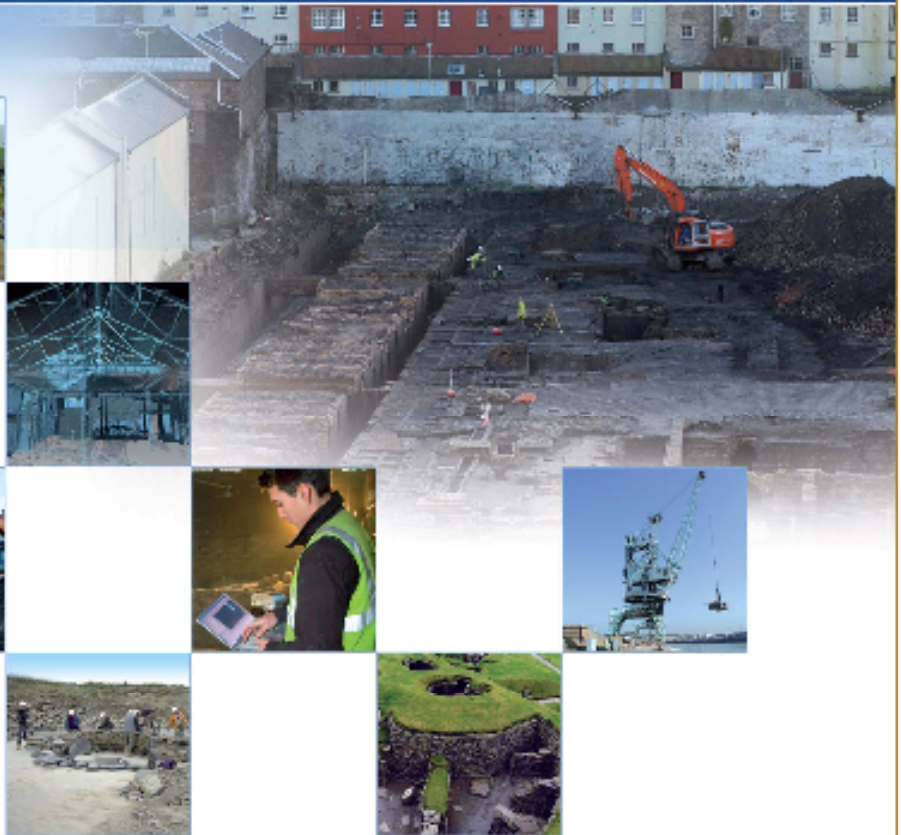
Orientation: E-W

Context	Classification	Description	Depth below ground surface
600	Made ground	Hardcore.	0.00 - 0.20-0.25m
601	Natural	Compact and cohesive pinkish red silty clay with bands and lenses of light bluish grey silty clay; occasional manganese flecks; rare medium angular stones.	0.45m+



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602	Made ground (?)	Compact, redeposited or heavily disturbed natural clay (pinkish red silty clay with light blue mottles) with occasional orange ceramic drainage tiles. Possibly made ground; possibly disturbance associated with a ceramic land drain running along the southern section of the trench.	0.20 – 0.45-0.80m
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