

MOLY/01



MOOR LANE, YORK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP)
on behalf of Barwood Strategic Land II LLP

February 2015

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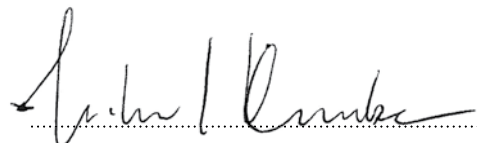
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MOOR LANE, YORK, NORTH YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

An archaeological evaluation comprising 94 trial trenches was carried out to assess the nature of the archaeological resource at Moor Lane, York. Two separate areas of enclosures dating to the Later Iron Age/Romano-British period were found within the site, both were well defined in extent. Other discoveries were primarily undated linear features; there was some suggestion in one area of the site that these might represent a system of field enclosures.

Archaeologically significant activity appeared to be constrained to areas of higher – and presumably drier – ground, with lower lying areas containing only the undated features presumed to relate to agricultural activity.

At the southern extent of the site the trial trenching also identified evidence relating to the formation of the Askham Bog glacial lake and raised mire sequence, including a thin horizon of organic material of potential Windermere Interstadial date.

1 INTRODUCTION

This document is a summary of the results of archaeological trial trenching undertaken by Headland Archaeology at Moor Lane, York, between 18th October and 21st November 2014. The project was commissioned by The Environmental Dimension Partnership (EDP) on behalf of Barwood Strategic Land II LLP. The purpose of the trial trenching was to support the client's promotion of land for residential-led development on the site.

The evaluation was to provide further information about the archaeological resource. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design agreed in advance with the archaeological advisor to the planning authority.

1.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site comprises an area of agricultural land between Askham Bog to the south, the A1237 to the west and the western edge of York to the north and east, approximately 98ha in area.

The underlying solid geology within the site comprise the Vale of York sand and gravel formation to the east of the area, and the Alne Glaciolacustrine formation to the west.

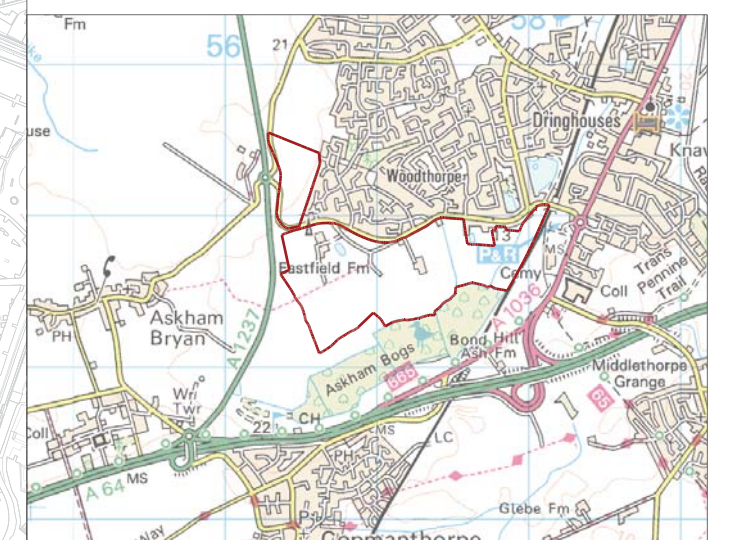
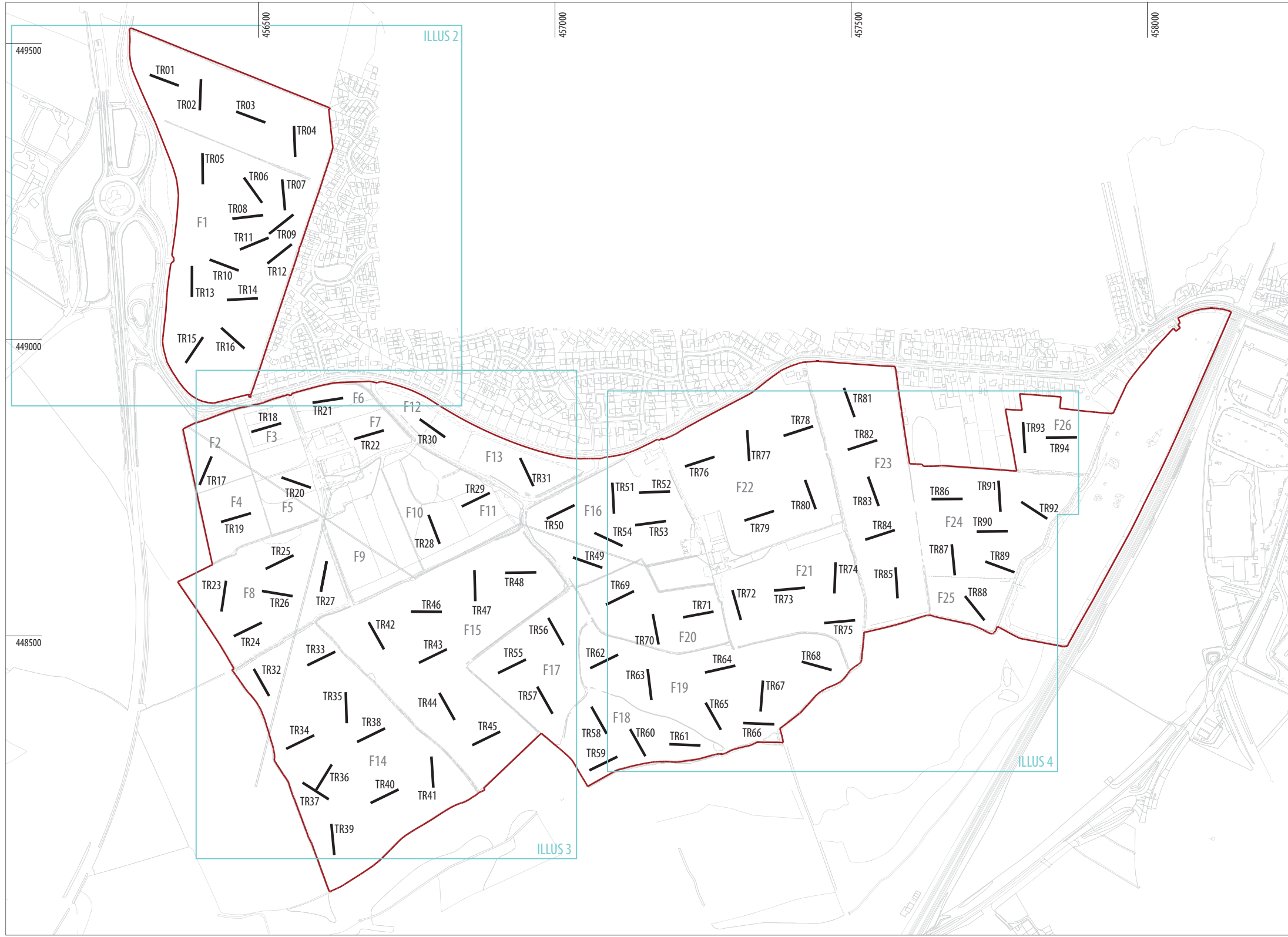
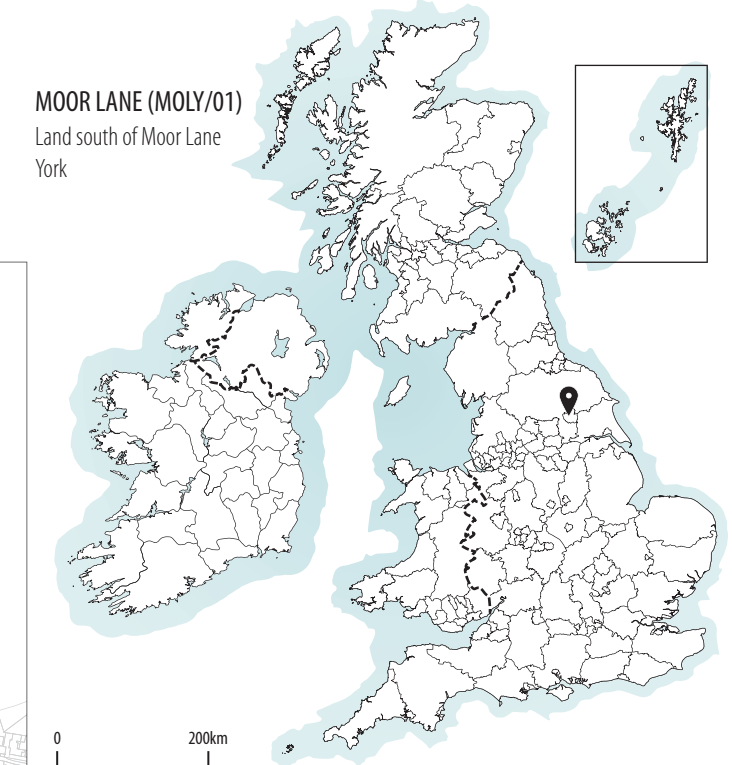
1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

An archaeological and cultural heritage assessment of the site was produced by EDP in February 2014 (Crutchley 2014); in addition the area has been subject to geophysical survey (Webb 2014). The full results will not be repeated here; the previous desk based work highlights a lack of known archaeological remains within the site but noted a general presence of prehistoric and Romano-British activity in the area.

The survey area is located adjacent to the northern edge of Askham Bog. This feature formed within the base of a late Devensian glacial lake, created when part of the terminal moraine of the Vale of York glacier – represented by the Vale of York sand and gravel formation – impeded the drainage of meltwater towards the North Sea basin. This caused the deposition of deep lacustrine clays of late glacial date, represented by the Alne Glaciolacustrine formation. In the Holocene part of this lake developed into fen, and then raised bog, before medieval and later peat cutting caused a reversion into fenland (Hall et al 1979).

The Rivers Ouse and Fosse – which meet at York – may, from the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods onwards, have been convenient routes for local and regional travel. This is likely to mean that there is a general potential in the area for remains of this date to occur.

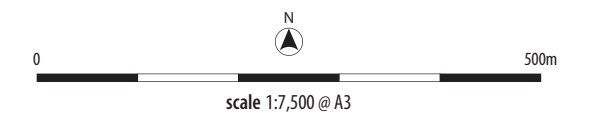
MOOR LANE (MOLY/01)
Land south of Moor Lane
York



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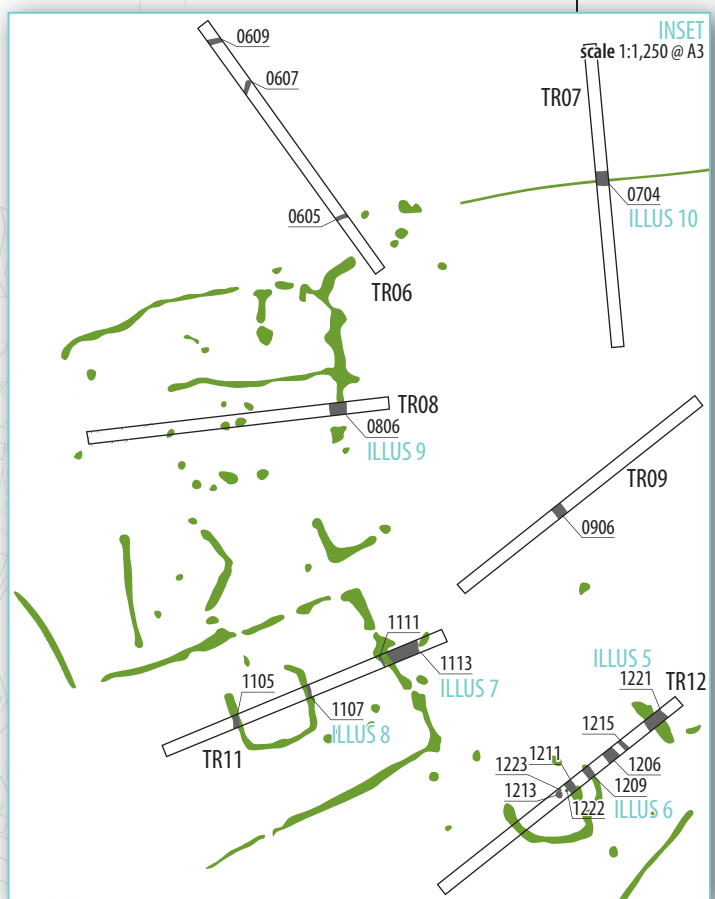
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KEY
 development boundary
 trench location

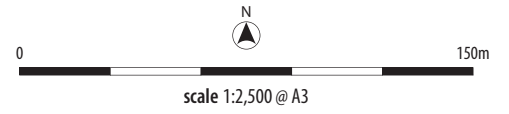


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ILLUS 1
Site location



- KEY
- development boundary
 - trench location
 - archaeological feature
 - geophysical anomaly – probable archaeology



ILLUS 2
Plan of northern part of site with inset showing archaeology around Trenches 06–12

Iron Age settlement around York is only really represented by rural settlement sites, although prior to the current phases of work at Moor Lane none were known to exist within 1km of the site.

The Romano-British period began in AD71 with the establishment of the legionary fortress on the River Ouse, this later grew to incorporate a major civilian settlement. The A1036, to the east of the site, follows the course of a Roman road that ran between York and Tadcaster, and may have been associated with roadside settlement and cemeteries. It was considered that the most likely type of remains of this date would relate to agricultural exploitation of the land.

There was no previously recorded Saxon or medieval archaeology within the site or its vicinity and this was attributed to it having reverted to woodland or waste following the end of Roman rule in Britain. The presence of ridge and furrow agriculture was noted, suggesting that the site had lain within the agricultural hinterland of York for some centuries.

The geophysical survey identified a complex of presumed enclosures in the northern part of the site which were thought to represent an archaeological site of Romano-British date. In the south-western part of the site there is a further possible enclosure, and there was also evidence for palaeochannels along the site's southern boundary.

2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

In general, the purpose of the evaluation was to provide sufficient evidence for confident prediction of the impact of any possible development work, by establishing the extent, nature and importance of any heritage assets within the affected area.

Specifically the evaluation aimed to:

- assess vulnerability/sensitivity of any exposed remains;
- provide sufficient information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
- assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
- inform formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains;
- produce a site archive for deposition with the York Museums Trust and to provide information for accession to the City of York Historic Environment Record.

The local and regional research contexts are provided by the Archaeological Research Framework for Yorkshire and the Humber. The evidence retrieved during the works was analysed in light of the objectives contained in these frameworks.

The results of the evaluation will be used to describe the significance of heritage assets potentially affected by the proposed development, allowing the planning authority to make an informed assessment of any potential impacts on the historic environment in line with Paragraph 128 of the National Policy Framework.

3 METHOD

A total of 94 trenches, each 50m long and 1.8m wide, were excavated across 26 separate fields. Trenches were positioned to target known geophysical anomalies and also to get a representative sample of apparently blank areas. This comprised an approximate 1% sample of the red-line area, although areas of modern buildings, vegetation and roads substantially reduced the land available for trial trenching.

All trenches were set out using differential GPS, which was also used to provide absolute heights above OD. Service plans were consulted in advance of excavation and safe digging techniques were observed at all times.

All trenches were opened by a 21 tonne tracked excavator equipped with a 2.1m wide ditching bucket. All trenches were initially excavated by machine under direct archaeological supervision in controlled spits, terminating at the top of the natural geology or the first significant archaeological horizon. Palaeochannels were investigated by machine sondage subsequent to an initial investigation by hand. Topsoil and subsoil was stored separately on either side of the trench.

On completion of machine excavation, all faces of the trench requiring examination or recording were cleaned using appropriate hand tools, and the basic stratigraphic sequence was recorded in every trench even where no archaeological deposits were identified. Sample excavation of all archaeological deposits and features was undertaken by hand in accordance with the Project Design, and in a way which satisfied the objectives of the evaluation and fully characterised the archaeology.

Typically this involved the excavation of 50% of discrete features, and a 1m slot of linear features. Where features formed a definite arrangement only a sample was excavated, and features not suited to evaluation excavation, such as intercutting features, in-situ floor surfaces or kilns for example, were investigated in plan only. A single feature [1212], which contained burnt animal bone (initially thought to be human), was 100% excavated.

All recording followed ClfA standards and Guidance for conducting archaeological evaluations. All contexts, small finds and environmental samples were given unique numbers, and all recording was undertaken on pro-forma record sheets. 35mm colour and black and white prints were used and digital images were taken for illustrative purposes. All significant archaeological features within the trenches were hand drawn at the appropriate scale, and surveyed using GPS equipment.

All deposits of potential environmental significance identified during the evaluation were sampled, in line with English Heritage guidelines on environmental archaeology. A specific area of peat identified during the trial trenching in Field 19, Trench 68 was the subject of an additional stage of augering, to be covered in a separate report.



4 RESULTS

Below is a summary of the results of the trenching. Full trench descriptions are provided in tabulated form as an Appendix 1. A separate plan is also included.

Field	Summary of findings
01	Iron Age Site 1 (see below), palaeochannels, ridge and furrow, undated features
02	Clay field drain
03	None
04	None
05	None
06	None
07	None
08	None
09	Not evaluated due to access restrictions, trench relocated to F8
10	Undated linear feature (see below)
11	Surface ridge and furrow, no below ground component
12	Undated linear feature (see below)
13	None
14	Iron Age Site 2 (see below)
15	Clay field drains
16	Modern linear feature
17	Undated linear features (see below)
18	None
19	Thin peat horizon (see below)
20	Clay field drains
21	Traces of surface ridge and furrow
22	None
23	None
24	Palaeochannel
25	None
26	Clay field drain

4.1 GEOLOGICAL DEPOSITS

Variations in superficial geology were noted across the site. Sandy clays and gravels were identified on the slightly higher ground centred on Field 1 in the north-west of the development area, continuing into the area of the lower ground in Fields 2 to 15, in general defining a broad strip along the western side of the development area. Two distinct palaeochannels were identified in Field 1, in Trenches 2 (0204) and Trenches 15–16, characterised by very firm blue clay (0204), (1504), (1605), and a depth of over two metres. A single large sherd of post-medieval pottery was recovered

from palaeochannels deposit (0204), suggesting that this feature may have been an open watercourse in the relatively recent past.

A 0.1m thick deposit of colluvium (1604) at the south-eastern end Trench 16 was removed by machine to check for the presence of archaeological features beneath it.

The eastern half of the site, beginning from Fields 16, 20, 19 and 18, was marked by the increasing presence of blueish grey alluvial clays of varying depths, with at least one wide palaeochannel identified running across Field 24, in a north-east to south-west direction.

A series of distinctive geological deposits were identified along the south-eastern periphery of the development area, bordering the edges of Fields 18, 19, 21 and 25. In the majority of trenches opened in this part of the site, a clean white fine sand was identified in association with the blue alluvial clay. This material was explored via machine-dug sondage at regular intervals across the site. At the eastern end of Field 19 in Trench 68, the white sand was interweaved with alternating bands of greyer sand (6803)–(0807), below which was an undisturbed thin deposit of brown spongy, fibrous peat 3cm thick (6808), approximately 1.2m from current ground surface. Below this lay a deposit of alluvial clay (6809).

Topographically, a low knoll in the centre of Field 19 would appear to mark the transition of deposits from sandy gravels and clays to the west, and the lacustrine/palaeo-deposits associated with Askham bog to the east and south.

4.2 FIELD 1 – SITE 1 - IRON AGE SETTLEMENT

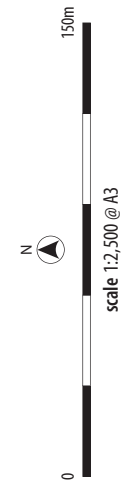
In Field 1, of 16 trenches, Trenches 6–9 & 11–12 were targeted across the ditches of a series of inter-connected, sub-rectangular enclosures, initially identified through geophysics. The survey interpretation showed clear evidence of smaller internal enclosures. The features were located on the east facing slope of a low hill, with lower ground to the east. Four of the trenches were located over what appeared to be the larger enclosures.

Trench 12

At the southern end of the complex, Trench 12 targeted a faint series of anomalies that appeared to represent a large rectilinear enclosure containing a smaller sub-square or sub-circular enclosure. At the north-east end of this trench, a ditch measuring 4.1m wide x 0.84m deep was excavated running in a NW/SE direction [1221], corresponding to the location of the large outer enclosure. The profile of the ditch was u-shaped and contained three separate fills. The basal fill was composed of a yellowish brown, loose, sandy silty clay, measuring 0.12m thick, with three additional deposits (1218) (1219) and (1217) making up the sequence of fill deposits. Fragments of pottery provisionally dated to the Iron Age were recovered from (1218), the middle deposit in the sequence. A spread of material containing small flecks of charcoal (1216) adjacent to the north-east edge of [1221] was interpreted as representing the presence of a former external bank flanking the enclosure ditch.



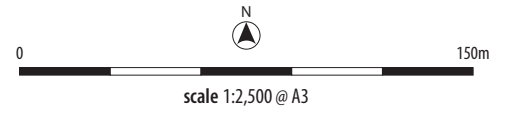
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 - trench location
 - archaeological feature
 - geophysical anomaly – probable archaeology



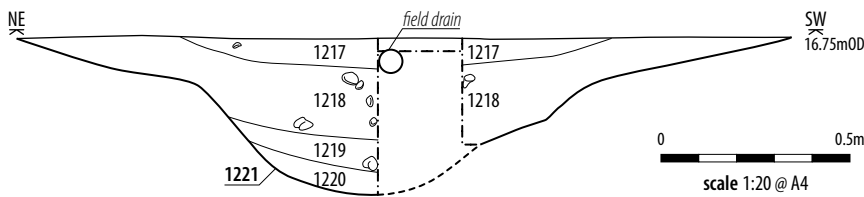
ILLUS 3
 Plan of southern part of site with inset showing archaeology around Trenches 36–37



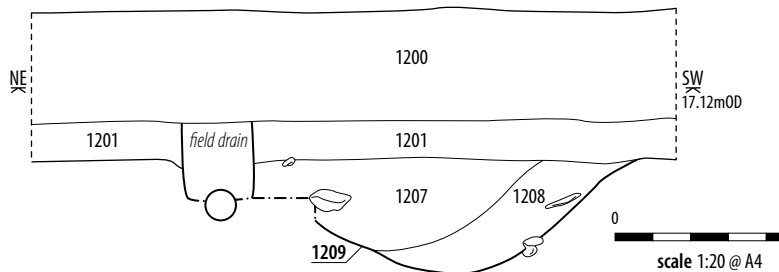
- KEY
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 - trench location
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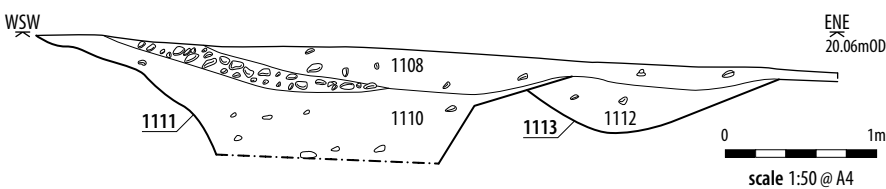
ILLUS 4
 Plan of eastern part of site with inset showing
 archaeology around Trenches 55–57 and 65



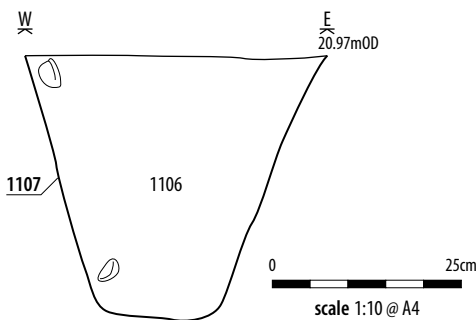
ILLUS 5
NW facing section through outer enclosure ditch [1221]



ILLUS 6
NW facing section through inner enclosure ditch [1209]



ILLUS 7
SE facing section through outer enclosure ditches [1113] and [1111]



ILLUS 8
S facing section of internal ring gully [1107], Trench 11

Towards the centre of this trench, a large amount of pottery of Iron Age or Romano-British date was recovered from the excavated terminus of a ditch or large pit [1211], measuring 1.2m wide x 0.56m deep, partially corresponding with a discrete geophysical anomaly. It was aligned NW/SE, with a regular concave profile, and was filled with a single deposit of greyish brown, sandy silt (1210). Assessment of this pottery suggests parts of three vessels were placed within it (Appendix 2). Next to this feature was a medium sized pit [1213] measuring approximately 0.8m diameter x 0.2m deep, with the single fill (1212) containing fragments of Romano-British pottery (Appendix 2) and burnt animal bone (Appendix 3).

There were three other ditches in this trench, [1209], [1206] and [1215] which were all aligned in the same direction as the features mentioned above. Of these [1209] corresponded with the presumed inner enclosure. It measured 1.1m wide x 0.3m deep, and contained sherds of probable Iron Age pottery in the primary fill (1208). Linear [1206] was 0.5m deep x 0.6m wide and contained a single fragment of probable Iron Age pottery in the uppermost fill of three (1203). Linear [1215] measured 0.6 wide x 0.16m deep but produced no dating evidence.

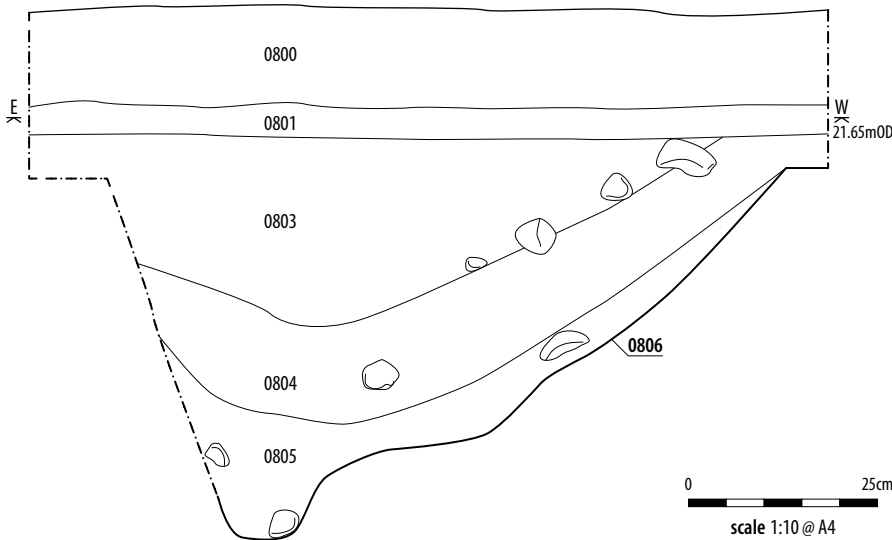
Trench 11

Trench 11 was targeted on a second large rectilinear outer enclosure with a smaller square enclosure within it. Following machine stripping these were revealed as a large outer ditch and smaller internal feature.

The outer enclosure was found on excavation to comprise a sequence of two ditches. The earlier feature [1113] was 1.64m wide and 0.32m deep with a rounded base and clean single fill (1112), no dating evidence was recovered. The later feature [1111], which partially truncated [1113], had steep sides and was 3.5m wide. It was at least 0.76m deep, but was not bottomed as the limit of safe excavation was reached at this point. The feature had three fills, the earliest of which (1110) contained six fragments of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery. The middle fill (1109) was sterile, whilst the upper fill (1108), which also sealed the fills of the earlier ditch [1113] contained five sherds of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery. Towards the centre of the trench both sides of the smaller internal ring gully were excavated [1107], [1105], measuring 0.4 wide x 0.35 deep and 0.7 x 0.29 respectively.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was targeted on a possible third enclosure system, and produced evidence of a large ditch [0806]. This feature was 2.6m wide and 1.07m deep, containing three fills (0803), (0804), & (0805), the upper of which (0803) yielded a single abraded sherd of definite Romano-British pottery. The middle fill of slumped material (0804) contained burnt stone. No return to this feature was observed but it appears similar to the enclosure features located in Trenches 11 and 12.



ILLUS 9

S facing section of outer enclosure ditch [0806], Trench 8

Trench 6

This trench was targeted over an area of faint geophysical anomalies suggestive of further enclosures. There were no archaeological remains associated with these anomalies. Three shallow linear features were located. Features [0605] and [0609] had similar dimensions and profiles, being approximately 0.6m wide and 0.25–0.43m deep with a v-shaped profile. These features are undated and were interpreted as drainage features. A terminal of a third linear feature [0607] was also excavated, measuring 0.75m wide and 0.34m deep. Again this feature was undated and as it was cut through the subsoil layer is interpreted as being of recent date and agricultural origin.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was targeted over a faint linear anomaly appearing to represent a continuation or offshoot from the enclosure ditch found in Trench 8. A linear feature [0704] was associated with this anomaly; its 2.16m width and 0.66m depth, plus the three fills (0705), (0706) & (0707) suggest that it could be associated with the Iron Age remains found in Trenches 8, 11 & 12, which are of similar character. However no dating material was found and the ditch fills were sterile.

Trench 9

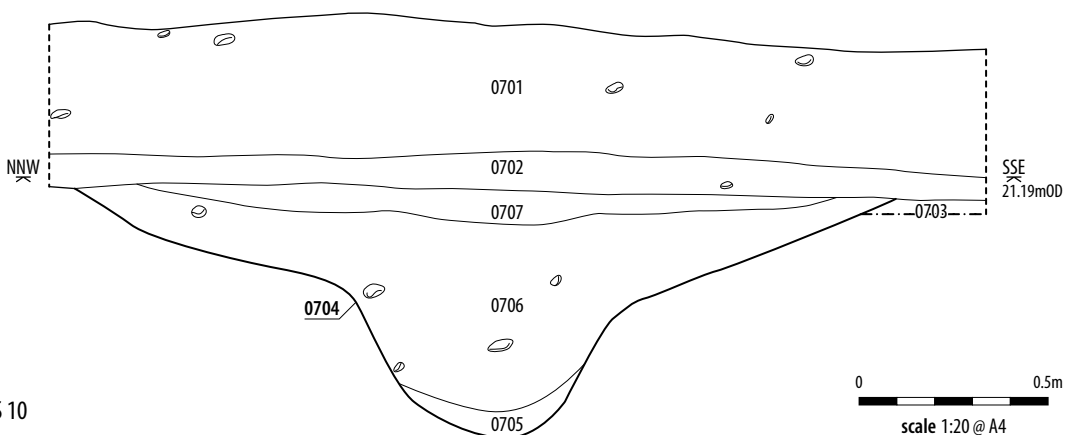
This trench was targeted over an area east of the known enclosures, apparently clear of significant geophysical anomalies. A single undated ditch [0906] measuring 1.7m wide and 0.58m deep was present, the upper fill of this feature (0904) was interpreted as representing the deliberate backfilling of an associated bank. This feature almost corresponds with a faint suggestion of an enclosure on the geophysical survey and it may represent the remains of a further enclosure.

4.3 FIELD 14 – SITE 2 – ROMANO-BRITISH SITE

Prior to the evaluation, the geophysical survey had identified a second potential settlement focus located in this field. Trenches 36 and 37 were targeted over these anomalies.

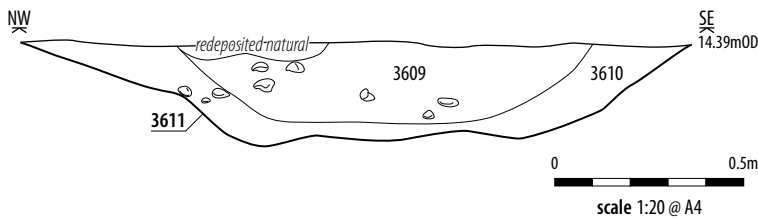
Trench 36

Trench 36 exposed three features in total. Feature [3606] was associated with a geophysical anomaly and was the terminus of a ditch measuring 0.89m wide x 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base, aligned NE/SW. It contained three fills, the uppermost



ILLUS 10

SW facing section through boundary ditch [0704]



ILLUS 11

SW facing section of pit [3611], Trench 36

of which (3604) contained pottery fragments of Iron Age date. Approximately 5m to the north-east of this feature, was a sub-rectangular pit [3611], measuring approximately 3.3m long x 1.77m wide x 0.26m deep. The sides were gently sloping down to a flattish base, with the upper fill (3609), producing moderate amounts of charcoal, daub, CBM and Iron Age pottery. A small undated gully [3608] was identified at the western end of the trench, measuring 0.37m wide x 0.15m deep, which contained a single fill (3607).

Trench 37

Two linear ditches were exposed in Trench 37, both correlating to very faint anomalies identified by the geophysical survey but not interpreted as archaeological. At the north-west end, feature [3708] measured 1.48m wide x 0.54m deep, and contained three main fills, (3704) (3705) and (3706), none of which produced any finds. At the opposite end of the trench, feature [3709] was a much larger ditch, measuring 2.3m wide x 1.2m deep, and with a distinctive v-shaped profile. It contained a lower and upper fill, (3710) and (3711) respectively, which were differentiated in terms of colour rather than composition, which was a silty clay for both. The upper fill (3711) contained fragments of Romano-British pottery of late 1st to early 3rd century AD date.

4.4 MODERN FEATURES

Trench 30 – modern linear feature

Trench 30 was located in field 12 along the northern boundary of the central part of the site adjacent to Moor Lane Road. A small gully [3004], was identified running in a E-W direction across the trench. It measured 0.4 wide x 0.12m deep, with the fill containing small fragments of coke and coal, the likelihood is that this feature relates to modern activity.

Trench 46 – former hedge line

A former hedge line was identified in Trench 46, yielding 19th/20th century china and a piece of 17th/18th century pottery. This feature appears once to have divided Field 15 into two parcels of land.

4.5 UNDATED LINEAR FEATURES

A number of undated linear features were located throughout the evaluation area. Most of these appeared isolated, although possible systems of these were present in Field 1, Trench 5 and Field 17, Trenches 55–57. There was no indication on the geophysical survey that these features might be present.

Trench 5

This trench contained four parallel shallow linear features that appear to represent a small boundary ditch [0505] associated with three probably agricultural furrows [0507], [0509] and [0511].

Trench 13

This trench contained a single undated linear feature 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep. Given the presence of medieval and later agricultural activity in this area, this feature is likely to be related to cultivation.

Field 17 – Site 3 – undated field system

In field 17, in the central part of the site, a series of linear features were identified in Trenches 55, 56 and 57.

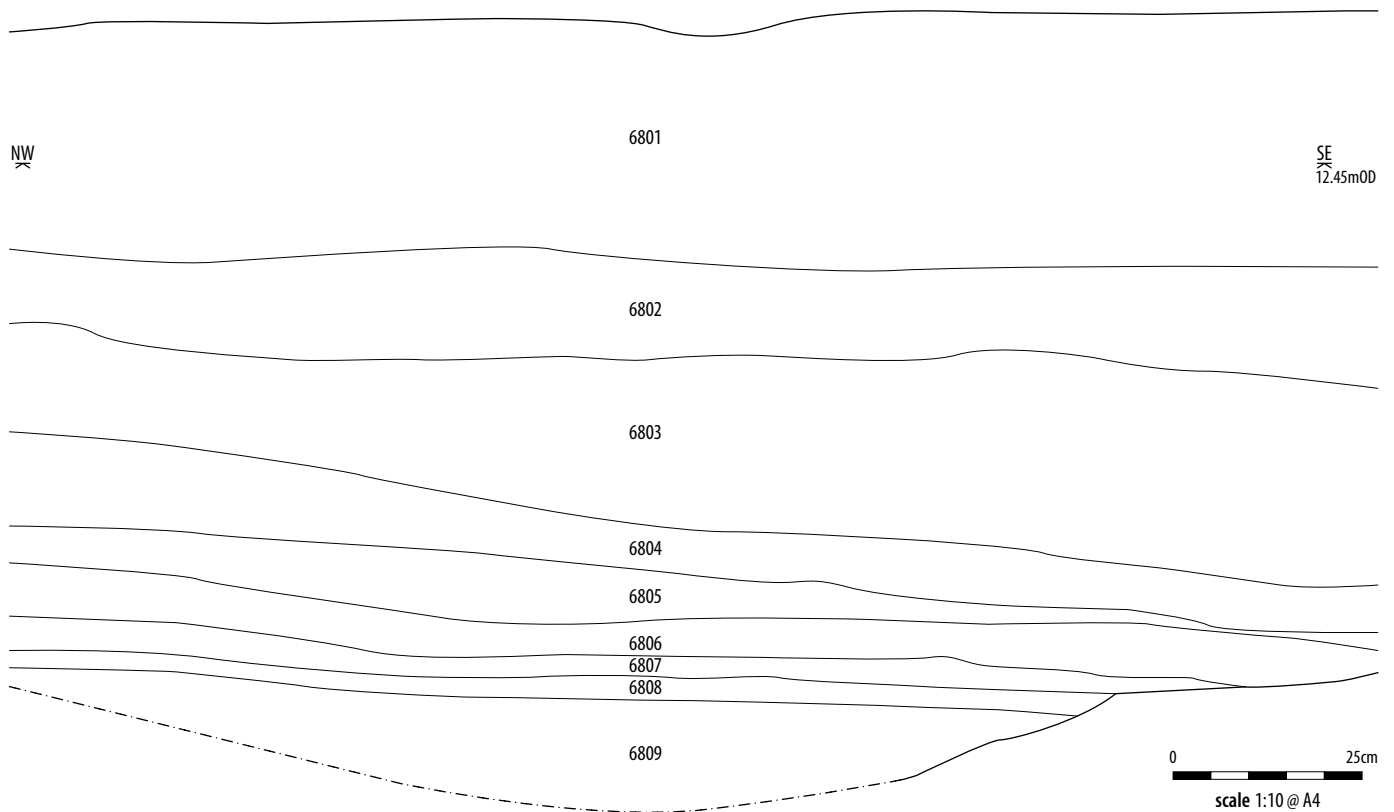
In Trench 55, two features were identified. Feature [5504] was a shallow linear ditch measuring 1.2m wide x 0.07m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Running NW-SE, it contained one fill (5503), but no dating evidence. Feature [5506] was a ditch terminus, measuring 1.55m wide x 0.6m deep, and in contrast to [5504], it was aligned E-W, it contained one fill (5505) but no dating evidence.

Approximately 70m north-east of Trench 55, was Trench 56, which contained two linear features. Feature [5604] was a small linear ditch, running south-west/north-east across the trench. It measured 0.5m wide x 0.19m deep, and contained a single fill (5603). Feature [5606] was a medium sized linear ditch, aligned east-west across the Trench. It measured 1.15m wide x 0.45m deep with steep sides and a flattish base. The single fill (5605) produced no dating evidence.

Trench 57 was located approximately 50m south of Trench 55. It contained one definite linear ditch [5704], which measured 1.4m wide x 0.55m deep. It was steep sided with a concave base, and was orientated E-W, the single fill (5703), produced no dating evidence. A second feature [5706], was identified as a small ditch terminus close to feature [5704]. It was aligned N-S and measured 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep, the single fill (5705) produced no finds.

Trench 28

In Trench 28, a small ditch [2905], was identified running in a NE-SW direction. Measuring 0.45m wide x 0.10m deep, it contained a single fill (2805) but no dating evidence. Medieval ridge and furrow was still visible over the surface of this field running in an E-W direction.



ILLUS 12

S facing section of geological deposits in Trench 68

Trench 65

In Trench 65, close to the edge of Askham Bog, a linear ditch was identified at the north-west end of the Trench. It was aligned NW-SE, and measured 1.25m wide x 0.40m deep. The profile was regular and concave, with a single fill (6503).

Trench 80

In Trench 80, Field 22 a small linear ditch [8006] was identified running NW-SE across the trench. It measured 0.55m wide x 0.18m deep, and contained a single fill (8007), but there was no dating evidence.

Trench 83

In Trench 83, a small ditch [8305] was identified running in an east-west direction. It measured 0.65m wide x 0.2m deep, and containing a single fill (8306), there was no dating evidence.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 CONFIDENCE IN THE GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

The geophysical survey predicted two discrete areas of archaeological activity in Fields 1 and 14, plus potential for palaeoenvironmental remains along the southern boundary of the evaluation area. The results of the trial trenching largely bore out this prediction. In Field 1, the trenching identified the enclosure systems

shown by the geophysical survey, although there is a small level of uncertainty around the fainter responses on the survey – in some cases these were associated with real features and in some cases they were not.

In Field 14, archaeological remains were associated with geophysical anomalies, although the responses were not strong enough to give significant information as to the organisation of the archaeology in this area.

Some undated linear features were not detected by the geophysical survey, however based on the results of sample excavation, these appear to be of negligible value.

5.2 PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

The thin organic deposit in Trench 68 may be of some interest in relation to the development of Askham Bog. It was sealed by a thick layer of sand, almost certainly wind-transported in an environment quite different from that of the modern and even the later prehistoric periods. The organic deposit has been the subject of further auger survey (Kimber et al 2015), it has been found to relate to a late glacial warm period where conditions around the glacial lake were suitable for limited vegetation growth. The sand layer is thought to have been accumulated during a cold glacial period. The results of radiocarbon dating on plant remains place this layer in the Windermere Interstadial (c 13,000-11,000 BP).

This material appears to be of limited extent, having only been detected in a single trench.

ILLUS 13

Large ditch [1221], SE facing

ILLUS 14

Large ditch [0806], S facing, Trench 8

ILLUS 15

Pit [3611], SW facing, Trench 36

5.3 FIELD 1 – SITE 1 - IRON AGE SETTLEMENT

The site is located on the east facing slope of a small hill which runs north-south through the site and which plateaus to the west, beneath the present York bypass. Prior to the evaluation, geophysical survey had identified a potential settlement foci in Field 1. The features appeared as a series of at least four, inter-connected, sub-rectangular enclosures measuring approximately 40–50m in length x 30m wide. They were organised in a semi-circular, crescent shaped formation, with the long axis generally aligned east-west. On at least two of the enclosures the western (short) return is missing, effectively making them three sided. Given the curving arrangement of the enclosures and the potential offshoot boundary ditch located in Trench 7, the possibility exists that the settlement formerly extended to the east, beyond the current site, where a modern housing estate now exists.

The excavation work confirmed what the suggestions of the geophysics plot - that the outer ditches of the rectangular enclosures were considerably wider and deeper than the ditches associated with the smaller internal features. This may normally indicate a defensive function, however given the open nature of the features on the 'outside' edge of the arrangement and the potential evidence for an external bank, this may not be the case.

The smaller enclosures, were uniformly sited at the centre of the larger feature, and measured approximately 20m across. There was no dating evidence, and there was no obvious signs of a central hearth or post holes. This, coupled with their size, may exclude a structural interpretation of these features – unless plough truncation has played a role in removing shallower remains.

There was limited evidence of activity other than the enclosure ditches. This comprised only the deposition of what appears to be substantial parts of three vessels in pit



13



14



15



ILLUS 16

Large ditch [3709], SW facing, Trench 37

ILLUS 17

Ditch [5506], E facing, Trench 55

ILLUS 18

Section of geological deposits, N facing, Trench 68

[1211]; and pit [1213] containing burnt bone fragments. The environmental assemblage was generally poor and limited to charcoal fragments, suggesting a lack of cereal processing, and potentially a focus on stock raising in the economy of the site. Despite the lack of structural evidence, the features, finds, faunal and environmental information indicates activities associated with settlement rather than a funerary or defensive site.

The possibility remains that the western/outer ditches of the enclosures being closer to the crest of the hill, may have been removed through ploughing, (of which there was strong evidence). Later agricultural truncation (particularly at the northern end of the complex) may also explain why some fainter geophysical anomalies were not associated with negative features, and why there are no definitively structural remains.

Although the spot dating of much of the late prehistoric pottery from this site is imprecise, it appears more likely than not that the enclosures were in active use in the pre-Roman Iron Age (Appendix 2). Contexts containing definitively dated Romano-British pottery comprise only the topsoil, the very uppermost fill of the enclosure ditch in Trench 8, and the fill of pit [1213], which could easily represent a later phase of limited activity on the site. The six small sherds of late Bronze Age or early Iron Age pottery from enclosure ditch [1111] hint at the presence of limited activity of an earlier date on the site. As this feature appeared to truncate an earlier feature [1113], it is possible that these sherds derived from it.

5.4 FIELD 14 – SITE 2 – ROMANO-BRITISH STOCK ENCLOSURES

Site 2 is located closer to Askham bog and on lower lying land than Site 1, although it is around 1m higher in elevation than the fields to its east. The features in this site form a smaller, less obviously organised layout than the larger settlement to the north in Field 1. The linear



features [3708] and [3709] may be part of an enclosure – albeit not clearly defined on the geophysical survey – and support the idea of these features functioning as a stock corral, in an area given over to pasture and seasonal animal movement. The low quantities of finds and burnt bone do not suggest any intensive occupation in this area and could easily have derived from manuring of the fields. The burnt cereal grains recovered from a palaeoenvironmental sample are heavily abraded and do not necessarily reflect on-site processing of grain.

For the date of this site, the small amounts of pottery and CBM that were recovered seem more solidly Romano-British than at Site 1 and therefore this site is currently thought to represent a later phase of activity in the area.

5.5 FIELD 17 – SITE 3 – UNDATED FIELD SYSTEM

The relatively close proximity of trenches 55, 56 and 57 and the associated archaeology, may suggest a related complex of features associated with field drainage or land divisions. The ditch identified in Trench 65, does share a common alignment with the ditch in Trench 56 for example, again suggesting the extent of the ditch system involved and an association of function and period.

There was no dating evidence, but the character of the features is consistent with a Romano-British or later date. In the view of the archaeological advisor to the planning authority a Romano-British date was plausible.

6 CONCLUSION

The evaluation confirmed the presence of later prehistoric/Romano-British settlement activity within two separate parts of the development site. Both areas were sited in fields where the underlying geology comprised a sandy orange clay. Effectively no significant density of settlement or archaeological remains were found in the eastern part of the site. The underlying geology in this area was archaeologically sterile alluvial clay and sand associated with the formation of the late Devensian glacial lake. These sediments indicate that the fringes of this early feature formerly extended into a small part of the site – although there was no evidence for any significant palaeoenvironmental deposits associated with it (barring the limited area of peat in Trench 68, which was subject to further palaeoenvironmental augering).

Sites 1 and 2 differ markedly in character and layout. Site 1, on drier, higher ground represents a more permanent settlement. Site 2 was possibly more temporary or seasonal, closer to the bog and potentially wetter, reflecting increased exploitation of more marginal environments in the Romano-British period.

The linear ditches identified in Trenches 55, 56 and 57, may represent later attempts to improve marshy ground in the Romano-British period. This tends to suggest that the lower lying land – the majority of the site – was at most utilised as rough grazing during the prehistoric period, with only limited improvements and enclosure being made from the Romano-British period onwards.

The desk-based assessment predicted that remains dating to the later Prehistoric and Romano-British periods were the most likely type of feature to occur with the area, and that these unlikely to be associated with areas close to the fringes of Askham Bog. The geophysical survey predicted the presence of two well defined clusters of archaeological remains, in Field 1 and Field 14. On the basis of the evaluation, the targeted trenches have supported these conclusions, indicating that any potentially significant archaeological remains within the development area have been identified and evaluated.

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8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 TRENCH REGISTER

TRO1	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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0101 Topsoil – dark brown, friable, silty clay, occasional medium stone 3–4cm diameter 0–0.20

0102 Subsoil – dark greyish brown, soft, silty clay, occasional stone 0.20–0.25

0103 Natural – sandy orange clay 0.25+

Trench description

No archaeology

TRO2	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
---------	-------------	--------------------------

0201 Topsoil – dark greyish brown, clayey silt, frequent small-med stones 0–0.20

0202 Subsoil – mid brownish grey, silty clay, occasional small-med stones 0.20–0.25

0203 Natural – mid brownish orange, frequent small stones 0.25–0.30+

0204 Palaeochannel observed running E–W across trench. Composed of very firm blue clay, 4m wide. Irregular sides, contained single large sherd of post-medieval pottery. 0.30–1.2+

Trench description

No archaeology

TRO3	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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0301 Topsoil – dark brown, friable, silty clay 0–0.20

0301 Subsoil – greyish dark brown, friable silty clay 0.20–0.30

Trench description

Rape seed vegetation, no archaeology

TRO4	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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0401 Topsoil – dark brown friable silty clay, 0–0.20

0402 Subsoil – Greyish dark brown, friable silty clay 0.20–0.25

0403 Natural – orange sandy clay 0.25–0.30+

Trench description

Rape seed vegetation, no archaeology

TRO5	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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0501 Topsoil – dark greyish brown, silty clay, occasional small stone 0–0.15

0502 Subsoil – mid brownish grey, silty clay, occasional small stone 0.15–0.30

0503 Natural – Orangey brown clay silt. 0.30+

0504 Deposit – Mid greyish brown, speckled orange, friable, silty clay, fill of [0505]. 0.30–0.62

0505 Linear – linear, W:1m D: 0.32m, steep sided, concave base, sharp break of slope. 0.30–0.62

0506 Deposit – mid greyish brown, friable, silty clay, fill of [0507]. 0.30–0.18

0507 Furrow – linear W: 0.70m D: 0.18m, rounded profile, concave base, sharp break of slope. 0.30–0.48

0508 Deposit – mid brownish grey with orange specks, friable, silty clay, fill of [0509]. 0.30–0.51

0509 Furrow – linear, steep sided, concave base, sharp break of slope. 0.30–0.51

0510 Deposit – mid greyish brown, friable, clayey silt, fill of [0511]. 0.30–0.39

0511 Furrow – linear, W: 1.40m D: 0.09m, gentle sides, uneven base, non-perceptible break of slope. 0.30–0.39

Trench description

Linear features orientated in same direction. Possible post-medieval activity

TRO6	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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0601 Topsoil – as trench 5 0–0.25

0602 Subsoil – as Trench 5 0.25–35

0603 Natural – as Trench 5 0.35+

0604 Deposit – mid greyish brown, friable, silty clay, fill of [0605] 0.35–0.77

0605 Ditch–linear, vertical sides, concave base, sharp break of slope. 0.35–0.77

0606 Deposit – mid brown grey, stiff, silty clay, fill of [0607]. 0.30–0.64

0607	Ditch-linear, steep sides, concave base, sharp break of slope.	0.30 – 0.64
0608	Deposit – mid brown grey, friable, silty clay, frequent small stones, fill of [0609]	0.35 – 0.60
0609	Ditch-linear, steep sides, concave base, sharp break of slope.	0.35-0.60

Trench description

Rapeseed vegetation, possible prehistoric ditches running across trench

TR07	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.45

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0701	Topsoil. Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0.20
0702	Subsoil. Same as Trench 4.	0.10
0703	Natural. Yellowish brown, friable clayey silt.	+0.30
0704	Ditch – linear, gentle sides, concave/uneven base, gradual – sharp break of slope.	0.66
0705	Deposit – mid brownish orange, soft, silty clay, fill of [0704].	0.07m
0706	Deposit – mid brownish grey, speckled orange, friable, silty clay [0704].	0.47m
0707	Deposit – mid greyish brown, friable, silty clay, occasional small stones, fill of [0704].	0.12

Trench description

Rapeseed vegetation. Ditch linear [0704] orientated ENE-WSW.

TR08	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0800	Topsoil – dark greyish brown silty clay,	0.26
0801	Subsoil – mid brownish grey silty clay	0.10
0802	Natural – light yellow brown clay	0.35+
0803	Deposit – mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay, fill of [0806].	0.5
0804	Deposit – mid brownish grey, firm, clayey silt, fill of [0806].	0.74
0805	Deposit – mid greyish brown, firm, clayey silt, fill of [0806].	1.07
0806	Ditch – linear, stepped sides, pointed base, moderate break of slope.	1.07

Trench description

Linear feature relates to apparent late prehistoric enclosure system.

TR09	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
0901	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable silty clay	0 – 0.36
0902	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, friable, silty clay	0.36 – 0.48
0903	Natural – Yellowish brown clay	0.48+
0904	Deposit – mid brown grey, firm, silty clay, occasional small stones. Fill of [0906].	0.20
0905	Deposit – mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay. Fill of [0906]	0.38
0906	Ditch – linear, steep sides, concave	0.58

Trench description

No clear indication of whether the single linear feature relates to the adjacent complex of late prehistoric remains.

TR10	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	e/w	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1001	Topsoil – dark brown, friable, silty clay	0 – 0.20
1002	Subsoil – greyish dark brown, friable, silty clay	0.20 – 30
1003	Natural. Greyish orange, friable clayey silt.	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology, eastern aspect, sloping ground

TR	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
11	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1101	Mid to dark loose silty loam.	0 – 0.25
1102	Subsoil. Mix of topsoil and natural.	0.25 – 0.30
1103	Natural – mid brown orange clay, occasional small stone	0.30+
1104	Deposit – silty clay, dark brown speckled red, friable, charcoal inclusions 10%. Fill of [1105]	0.29
1105	Ditch – linear, steep sides, concave base	0.29
1106	Deposit – silty clay with occasional small stones, mid brown grey, friable, charcoal 1%. Fill of [1107]	0.35
1107	Ditch – linear, vertical sides, concave base.	0.35
1108	Deposit – deposit, silty clay with occasional small stones, mid brown grey, friable. Upper fill sealing ditches [1111] & [1113].	0.26
1109	Deposit – silty clay, frequent small – med stones, light brown grey, friable. Fill of [1111]	0.14
1110	Deposit – silty clay, mid greyish brown, friable. [Basal fill of 1111]	0.46



1111	Ditch — linear, stepped sides, concave base, truncates [1113].	0.76
1112	Deposit — silty clay, occasional small — med stones, mid greyish brown, friable. Fill of [1113]	0.32
1113	Ditch — linear, gentle sides, concave base. Truncated by [1111]	0.32

Trench description

Sloping ground, prehistoric archaeology/ditches forming part of a clear complex of such remains.

TR12	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	SW/NE	50	2.1	0.25

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1200	Dark brown, friable silty clay	0.25
1201	Subsoil. Yellowish brown clay	0.36
1202	Natural. Light yellow gravel.	+0.36
1203	Deposit — sandy silt, light brown grey, loose, occasional small stones. Fill of [1206]	0.23
1204	Deposit — sandy silt, mid brown grey, loose. Fill of [1206]	0.18
1205	Deposit — sandy silt, mid brown grey, loose. Fill of [1206]	0.12
1206	Ditch — linear, gentle sides, concave base	0.54
1207	Deposit — silty sand, mid brownish grey, loose, occasional small/med stones. Fill of [1209]	0.25
1208	Deposit — sandy silt, mid blueish grey, loose. Fill of [1209]	0.30
1209	Ditch — linear, gentle sides, concave	0.30
1210	Deposit — sandy silt, mid greyish brown, loose. Fill of [1211]	0.36
1211	Ditch — terminus, gentle sides, concave base	0.56
1212	Deposit — sandy silt, dark grey brown, loose. Fill of [1213]	0.20
1213	Pit — circular, stepped sides, uneven base	0.20
1214	Deposit — sandy silt, light brown grey, loose. Fill of [1215]	0.16
1215	Ditch — linear, gentle sides, concave base	0.16
1216	Deposit — sandy silt, dark brownish grey containing fragments of charcoal. Spread of material overlying the geological horizon, possibly indicating presence of a former bank associated with ditch [1221]	0.25
1217	Deposit — sandy silt, sandy silt, dark brownish grey, loose, occasional small stones. Fill of [1221]	0.17
1218	Deposit — sandy silt, mid greyish brown, loose. Fill of [1221]	0.39
1219	Deposit — sandy silt, mid brownish grey, loose. Fill of [1221]	0.16
1220	Deposit — sandy silt, mid greyish/yellow brown, loose. Fill of [1221]	0.12
1221	Ditch — linear, stepped sides, concave base	0.84

Trench description

Positioned over large rectilinear enclosure with abundant evidence of archaeological remains.

TR13	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	n/s	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1301	Topsoil — Dark brown, friable silty clay	0 — 0.30
1302	Subsoil — dark brown, silty clay, friable	0.30 — 0.35
1303	Natural — Sandy Clay	0.35+
1304	Deposit — sandy silt, mid brownish grey, firm	0.20
1305	Ditch — linear, moderate sides, concave base	0.20

Trench description

Trench on high ground, rape seed vegetation

TR14	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	e/w	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1401	Topsoil — Dark brown, friable, silty clay, occasional stone	0 — 0.20
1402	Subsoil — dark greyish brown, friable silty clay	0.20 — 0.30
1403	Natural — sandy orange clay	0.30+

Trench description

Trench on lower slope of small hill, rape seed vegetation, some evidence of post ridge and furrow

TR15	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1501	Topsoil. Light brown, friable silty clay	0 — 0.20
1502	Subsoil — dark greyish brown, friable, silty clay, occasional small stone.	0.20 — 0.30
1503	Natural — sandy clay	0.30+
1504	Palaeochannel — upper layer of firm mottled dark grey, overlying orange blue clay with large cobbles	1.00m+

Trench description

No archaeology, rape seed vegetation crop

TR16	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	SE/NW	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
1601	Topsoil. Same as trench 13.	0.20
1602	Subsoil — dark brown, loose, sandy loam	0.20 — 30
1603	Natural light sandy clay	0.30+
1604	Colluvium sandy silt deposit at SE end of trench	0.20 — 0.30

1605 Palaeochannel deposit of sandy sediment 0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology, evidence of post med ridge and furrow

TR17	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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1701 Topsoil – dark brown, friable silty clay, 0 – 0.30

1702 Natural – orange sandy clay 0.30+

Trench description

Field under pasture, no archaeology

TR18	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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1801 Topsoil. Mid brown, loose silty loam. 0 – 0.30

1802 Natural – sandy clay 0.30+

Trench description

Under pasture, no archaeology

TR	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
19	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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1901 Topsoil – Dark brown, friable, silty clay. 0 – 0.30

1902 Natural – 0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology, under pasture

TR20	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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2001 Topsoil – dark brown, sandy silt, friable/loose 0 – 0.30

2002 Natural. Sandy clay. 0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology, pasture

TR21	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
---------	-------------	--------------------------

2101 Topsoil – dark brown, friable, clayey silt 0.20

2102 subsoil – orangey brown, soft, sandy clay 0.20 – 0.35

2103 Natural – stony orange gravel/clay 0.35

Trench description

Under pasture, no archaeology

TR22	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
---------	-------------	--------------------------

2201 Topsoil – dark brown, sandy silt, loose 0 – 0.15

2202 Subsoil – brown, friable, sandy clay 0.15 – 0.30

2203 Natural – sandy clay 0.30+

Trench description

Under pasture, no archaeology

TR23	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
---------	-------------	--------------------------

2301 Topsoil – dark brown, sandy clay, friable 0 – 0.25

2302 Subsoil – mid brown sandy silt 0.25 – 0.35

2303 Natural – sandy clay 0.35 – +

Trench description

No archaeology, rape seed vegetation

TR	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
24	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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2401 Topsoil – dark brown, silty sand, friable, occasional stone, 2 – 3cm 0 – 0.20

2402 Subsoil – mid brown, sandy silt, friable 0.20 – 0.30

2403 Natural – sandy clay 0.30 – 0.35

Trench description

Rape seed field, no archaeology



TR25	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2501	Topsoil – dark brown, sandy clay, friable, occasional small stone	0 – 0.20
2502	Subsoil – mid brown, sandy silt, friable	0.20 – 0.35
2502	Natural – sandy clay	0.35

Trench description

No Archaeological features, rape seed vegetation

TR	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
26	E/W	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2601	Topsoil – dark brown sandy clay, friable, occasional small stone	0 – 0.20
2601	Interface. Mixed topsoil material, silty clay.	0.20 – 0.35
2602	Natural – sandy clay	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology, rape seed vegetation

TR27	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2701	Topsoil – dark brown, sandy clay, friable, occasional small stone	0 – 0.20
2702	Subsoil – mid brown, sandy silt, friable	0.20 – 0.35
2703	Natural. Mottled blueish grey orange clay.	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology

TR28	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2801	Topsoil – dark brown, loose, sandy silt	0 – 0.25
2802	Subsoil – brown, soft, sandy clay, common small stones	0.25 – 0.35
2803	Natural – rusty orange, sandy clay	0.35
2804	Linear – W: 0.45m; D: 0.10m aligned approx. north – south.	0.10
2805	Fill of [2804] – mid brown friable silty clay with occasional small stones.	0.10

Trench description

Ridge and furrow in evidence over field

TR29	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
2901	Topsoil – Mid brown, friable, rooty/dry, silty clay.	0.20
2902	Subsoil – orangey brown, stony, soft, clayey sand	0.20 – 0.35
2903	Natural – orange, friable, sandy clay	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology, some evidence of ridge and furrow

TR30	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3001	Topsoil – Greyish brown, with clay flecks, silty clay.	0 – 0.20
3002	Subsoil – same as trench 30	0.20 – 0.30
3003	Natural – same as trench 30	0.30+
3004	Ditch – modern gully, sloping sides, concave flattish base	0.12
3005	Deposit – dark greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small rounded stone	0.12

Trench description

Rapeseed vegetation. Modern gully orientated E-W, 12-20m from SE trench end.

TR31	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3101	Topsoil – mid greyish brown, silty sand, very loose, very occasional small sub – angular/rounded stone.	0.0 – 0.2
3102	Subsoil – mid brownish grey, silty sand, friable, very occasional small sub – angular/rounded stone.	0.2 – 0.32
3103	Natural – mid brownish orange, clayey sand, moderately firm, friable, occasional sub rounded stone.	0.32+

Trench description

Rapeseed vegetation. Old field drains present.

TR32	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.3

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3201	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, sandy clay, friable	0.0 – 0.3
3202	Natural – orangey, sandy clay	0.3+

Trench description

Rapeseed vegetation.

TR33	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.4

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3301	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, sandy clay, friable	0.0 – 0.4
3302	Natural – sandy clay	0.4+

Trench description

No Archaeological features.

TR34	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.4

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3401	Topsoil – brown, sandy clay, friable, occasional stone	0.0 – 0.3
3402	Subsoil – greyish brown, sandy clay	0.3 – 0.35
3403	Natural sandy clay	0.35+

Trench description

No Archaeological features.

TR35	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3501	Topsoil – dark brown, sandy clay, friable.	0.0 – 0.2
3502	Subsoil – dark greyish brown, sandy clay	0.2 – 0.3
3503	Natural – sandy, orange	0.3+

Trench description

No Archaeological features.

TR36	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.4

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3601	Topsoil – mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose, occasional small – medium sub rounded stone	0.0 – 0.3
3602	Subsoil (horizon – slightly lighter) – mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose (slightly more firm than 3701)	0.3 – 0.4
3603	Natural – mid orangey grey, clayey sand, firm, moderate small – medium sub rounded/angular stone	0.4+
3604	Deposit – dark brownish grey, clayey sand, clear, loose, frequent small – medium sub rounded/angular stone. Fill of [3606]	0.4 – 0.67
3605	Deposit – mid brownish grey, silty sand, clear, loose, occasional small sub rounded stone. Fill of [3606]	0.67 – 0.77

3606 Ditch terminus – linear, W: 0.89m; D: 0.38m, steep sides, flattish base, and sharp break of slope. 0.4 – 0.77

3607 Deposit – mid greyish brown, silty sand, clear interface, loose, frequent small – medium sub rounded stone. Fill of [3608] 0.4 – 0.55

3608 Gully – linear, W: 0.37m; D: 0.15m, gentle sides, concave base, non – perceptible break of slope. 0.4 – 0.55

3609 Deposit – dark brownish grey, clayey sand, clear, loose, very frequent small – large sub rounded/angular stone. Fill of [3611] 0.4 – 0.61

3610 Deposit – mid brownish grey, clayey sand, clear, loose, moderate small – medium sub rounded/angular stone. Fill of [3611] 0.4 – 0.66

3611 Large pit – irregular, W: 1.77m; D: 0.26m, gently sloping into stepped, flattish, gentle break of slope. 0.4 – 0.66

Trench description

Rape seed vegetation. Ditch [3606] orientated E-W, 22–27m from NE trench end. Gully [3608] orientated NW-SE, 39m from NE trench end. Pit [3611] orientated NE-SW, 16m from NE trench end. Field drain orientated N-S, 35m from NE trench end.

TR37	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
3701	Topsoil – mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose, occasional small – medium sub rounded stone	0.0 – 0.24
3702	Subsoil (horizon – slightly lighter) – mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose (slightly more firm than 3701)	0.24 – 0.35
3703	Natural – mid orangey grey, clayey sand, firm, moderate small – medium sub rounded/angular stone	0.35+
3704	Deposit – dark brownish grey, clayey sand, clear, loose, occasional small – medium sub rounded stone and very occasional large stone. Fill of [3708]	0.42 – 0.52
3705	Deposit – dark brownish grey, clayey sand, clear, loose, moderate small – medium sub rounded/angular stone and very occasional large stone. Fill of [3708]	0.52 – 0.8
3706	Deposit – Light brownish grey, silty sand, clear, very loose, very occasional small sub rounded stone. Fill of [3708]	0.8 – 0.96
3707	Deposit – light greyish brown, silty sand, clear, loose, moderate small sub rounded/angular stone. Fill of [3708]	0.42 – 0.96
3708	Ditch – linear, W: 2m; D: 0.54m, moderate sides (NW side gentle, stepped into moderate), concave base, gentle break of slope.	0.42 – 0.96
3709	Ditch – Linear, W: 2.30m; D: 1.20m, v – shaped sides, flat base, clear break of slope	0.42 – 1.62
3710	Deposit – silty clay, mottled orange clay, soft, no inclusions, diffuse interface. Fill of [3709]	0.42 – 0.56
3711	Deposit – Silty clay, grey, soft, no inclusions, diffuse interface. Fill of [3709]	0.42 – 0.60

Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation located in s/w area of site



TR38	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3801	Topsoil – mid grey – brown friable silty sand, occasional stones	0 – 0.30
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3802	Natural – mid grey sandy clay	0.30+
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Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology,

TR39	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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3901	Topsoil – mid grey – brown friable silty sand, occasional stones	0 – 0.24
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3902	Natural – mid grey sandy clay	0.24+
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Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology, wet trench generally. Two NW-SE orientated field drains present within trench

TR40	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4001	Topsoil – mid grey – brown friable silty sand, occasional stones	0 – 0.30
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4002	Natural – mid grey sandy clay	0.30+
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Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology

TR41	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4101	Topsoil – mid grey – brown friable silty sand, occasional stones	0 – 0.30
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4102	Natural – light grey sandy clay	0.30+
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Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology. Field drains present within trench

TR42	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4201	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand, friable, occasional stone	0 – 0.35
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4202	Natural – mottled orange sandy clay	0.35+
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Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology

TR43	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4301	Topsoil – dark brown sandy silt, friable, rooting	0 – 0.10
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4302	Subsoil – grey brown silty clay, friable	0.10 – 0.40
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4303	Natural – orange sandy clay	0.40+
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Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology. 18th/19th century pottery sherds visible in topsoil

TR44	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4401	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand, friable, occasional stone	0 – 0.30
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4402	Natural – mottled orange sandy clay	0.30+
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Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology

TR45	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4501	Topsoil – dark brown silty sand, friable,	0 – 0.40
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4502	Natural – light orange sandy clay	0.40+
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Trench description

No archaeology

TR46	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4601	Topsoil – mid greyish – brown silty sand, friable, occasional small sub – rounded stone	0 – 0.20
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4602	Subsoil – mid grey – brown silty sand, occasional small sub – rounded stone	0.20 – 0.30
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4603	Natural – mid grey orange, sandy clay	0.30+
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4604 Hedge line – 0.90 wide x 2.00m+, stepped profile, contains modern ceramic, in line with alignment of trees indicating old hedge line/boundary 0 – 0.34

Trench description

Under rape seed vegetation, no archaeology, wet trench generally.

TR47	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4701 Topsoil – mid greyish – brown silty sand, friable, occasional small sub – rounded stone 0 – 0.21

4702 Subsoil – mid grey – brown silty sand, occasional small sub – rounded stone 0.21 – 0.35

4703 Natural – mid orange – grey silty sand with a moderate amount of medium sub – angular to sub – rounded stones 0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology. One E-W field drain present within the trench

TR48	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4801 Topsoil – mid greyish – brown silty sand, friable, occasional small sub – rounded stone 0 – 0.25

4702 Subsoil – mid grey – brown silty sand, occasional small sub – rounded stone 0.25 – 0.32

4703 Natural – mid orange – grey silty sand with a moderate amount of medium sub – angular to sub – rounded stones 0.32+

Trench description

No archaeology. One NE/SW field drain present within the trench

TR49	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW – SE	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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4901 Topsoil – dark grey – brown sandy clay, occasional stone 0 – 0.40

4902 Natural – mid brown – grey sandy clay mixed with mid grey – yellow clay sand 0.40+

Trench description

No archaeology. One NE/SW field drain present within the trench

TR50	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE – SW	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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5001 Topsoil – dark grey – brown sandy clay, occasional stone 0 – 0.40

5002 Natural – mid brown – grey sandy clay mixed with mid grey – yellow clay sand 0.40+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR51	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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5101 Topsoil – dark greyish brown, sandy clay, firm, occasional small sub rounded stone 0 – 0.40

5102 Natural – mid yellowish, sandy clay, very firm

5103 Ditch – linear, gentle sides, concave base imperceptible break of slope 0.4 – 0.64

5104 Deposit – dark greyish brown, clayey sand, occasional small stone, fill of [5103] 0.4 – 0.64

Trench description

Seeded field, dry trench, modern ditch

TR52	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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5201 Topsoil – dark grey – brown sandy clay, occasional stone 0 – 0.38

5202 Natural – mid brown – grey sandy clay mixed with mid grey – yellow clay sand 0.38+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR53	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
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5301 Topsoil – dark grey – brown sandy clay, occasional stone 0 – 0.4

5202 Natural – mid brown – grey sandy clay mixed with mid grey – yellow clay sand 0.4+

Trench description

No archaeology.



TR54	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW-SE	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5401	Topsoil – dark grey – brown sandy clay, occasional stone	0 – 0.38
5202	Natural – mid brown – grey sandy clay mixed with mid grey – yellow clay sand	0.38+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR55	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.28

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5500	Topsoil – dark brown, silty clay, occasional stone, friable	0 – 0.23
5501	Subsoil – greyish brown, silty clay, friable,	0.23 – 0.28
5502	Natural – mid orange brown clay	0.28+
5503	Deposit – sandy silt, mid greyish brown, clear interface, loose, moderate small stones, fill of [5504]	0.28 – 0.07
5504	Gully – linear, gentle sloping sides, concave base, imperceptible break of slope	0.28 – 0.07
5505	Deposit – sandy silt, light brownish grey, clear interface, loose, occasional small stone, fill of [5506]	0.28 – 0.60
5506	Ditch terminus – linear, steep sides, shallow concave base, 1.55 wide x 1.5+	0.28 – 0.60

Trench description

Ploughed field, two ditches possible RB date

TR56	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.46

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5601	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stone	0 – 0.46
5602	Natural – mid orange brown, sandy silt, occasional small stone	0.46+
5603	Deposit – silty sand, light greyish brown, clear interface, loose, fill of [5604]	0.46 – 0.65
5604	Gully – linear, gentle sides, concave base, imperceptible break of slope. 1.15w x 3.9+	0.46 – 0.65
5605	Deposit – silty sand, light brownish grey, clear interface, loose, fill of [5606]	0.49 – 0.94
5606	Ditch – linear, steep sides, flattish base, gradual break of slope.	0.49 – 0.94

Trench description

Ploughed field, two ditches possible RB date

TR57	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5700	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand, occasional small angular stone	0 – 0.35
5701	Subsoil – dark brown, silty clay, friable	0.35 – 0.40
5702	Natural – sandy clay	0.40+
5703	Deposit – fine sand, light yellow grey, clear break of slope, loose, no inclusions, fill of [5704]	0.40 – 0.95
5704	Ditch – linear, steep sides, concave base, gradual break of slope, 1.4w x 2.5+	0.40 – 0.95
5705	Deposit – silty sand, mid yellow grey, no inclusions, fill of [5706]	0.42 – 0.62
5706	Gully terminus – linear, gentle sides, concave base, imperceptible break of slope	0.40 – 0.62

Trench description

Ploughed field, possible RB ditches

TR58	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5801	Topsoil overlying alluvial deposit – mid black – brown silty sand, occasional small sub – angular to sub – rounded stone, with mid blue – grey silty clay (natural alluvium) from 0.4 – 0.46m	0 – 0.46
5802	Natural – light orange – grey silty sand, very occasional small stone	0.46+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR59	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.44

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
5901	Topsoil overlying alluvial deposit – mid black – brown silty sand, occasional small sub – angular to sub – rounded stone, with mid blue – grey silty clay (natural alluvium) from 0.38 – 0.42m	0 – 0.42
5902	Natural – light orange – grey silty sand, very occasional small stone	0.42+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR60	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.55

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6001	Topsoil— mid black — brown silty sand, occasional small sub — angular to sub — rounded stone	0 — 0.54
6002	Natural alluvium — mid blue — grey silty clay	0.54 — 0.58
6003	Natural — light orange — grey silty sand, very occasional small stone	0.58+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR61	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.45

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6101	Topsoil— mid black — brown silty sand, occasional small sub — angular to sub — rounded stone	0 — 0.43
6102	Subsoil — mid grey — brown silty sand, occasional small stone	0.43 — 0.52
6103	Natural — light orange — grey silty sand, fine grey — yellow sand, very occasional small stone	0.52+

Trench description

No archaeology. Modern straight-edged drainage trench running NE-SW across trench

TR62	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6201	Topsoil — dark grey — brown silty sand, occasional small sub — angular stone	0 — 0.40
6202	Natural — mid orange — brown silty sand with gravel inclusions	0.40+

Trench description

No archaeology. Deep modern plough scarring in natural running NW-SE across trench

TR63	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6301	Topsoil — dark grey — brown silty sand, occasional small sub — angular stone	0 — 0.50
6302	Natural — mid brown orange silty sand with clay patches, becomes light grey brown silty sand and gravel towards SW end of trench	0.50+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR64	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	1.8	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6401	Topsoil — dark brown silty sand, frequent small stones	0 — 0.30
6402	Natural — grey sandy gravel	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology. 3 modern field drains running NW-SE through trench

TR65	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6500	Topsoil — dark greyish brown, silty sand, occasional small stone	0 — 0.35
6501	Subsoil — dark brown, grey silty clay,	0.35 — 0.40
6502	Ditch — linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base, imperceptible break of slope. 1.2w x 3m+	0.35 — 0.70
6503	Deposit — silty sand, mid greyish brown, clear interface, loose, frequent, fill of [6504]	0.35 — 0.70
6504	Natural — mid orange brown silty sand,	0.40+

Trench description

Trench in ploughed field, on edge of slightly raised ground.

TR66	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	1.8	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6601	Topsoil — dark brown silty sand, frequent small stones	0 — 0.50
6602	Natural — mid brown — orange silty sand and gravel in W part of trench, mid grey — brown silty sand in E part of trench	0.50+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR67	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	1.8	0.50

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6701	Topsoil — dark brown silty sand, frequent small stones	0 — 0.30
6702	Subsoil — mixed light brown loose silty sand	0.3 — 0.50
6703	Natural — light brown stony sand, with frequent gravel inclusions towards S end of trench	0.50+

Trench description

No archaeology.



TR68	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.45

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6801	Topsoil – dark greyish brown, friable, silty sandy clay, occasional small stone	0–0.30
6802	Subsoil – mixed mottled, greyish/brown, silty loam	0.30–0.40
6803	Natural – light yellowish white, orange lenses, fine well sorted, fine grains	0.40–0.55
6804	Greyish fine sand – with dark horizontal streaks, soft clayey sand	0.55–0.69
6805	Yellowish sand – light yellowish, loose fine sand	0.69–0.75
6806	Greyish fine sand – grey with darker horizontal streaks	0.75–0.80
6807	Orange fine sand – orange fine sand, soft clayey sand, poorly sorted	0.80–0.86
6808	Brown peat – chocolate brown, spongy, laminated, fibrous	0.86–0.90
6809	Alluvial clay – soft, blueish grey, silty clay	0.90–1.05

Trench description

Trench containing undisturbed sequence of sediments related to Askham Bog.

TR69	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
6901	Topsoil – dark brown friable silty clay, occasional small stone	0–0.30
6902	Subsoil/interface – same as topsoil, but with higher clay content	0.3–0.35
6903	Natural – blue – grey silty clay with sand patches	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR70	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7001	Topsoil – dark brown friable silty clay, occasional small stone	0–0.30
7002	Subsoil/interface – same as topsoil, but with higher clay content	0.3–0.35
7003	Natural – blue – grey silty clay with sand patches	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR71	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7101	Topsoil – dark brown friable silty clay, occasional small stone	0–0.28
7102	Subsoil/interface – same as topsoil, but with higher clay content	0.28–0.30
7103	Natural – blue – grey silty clay with sand patches	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR72	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7201	Topsoil/vegetation – dark brown humic sandy silt	0–0.10
7202	Subsoil – light brown sandy silt	0.1–0.30
7203	Natural – blue alluvial clay	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR73	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7301	Topsoil/vegetation – dark brown humic sandy silt	0–0.10
7302	Subsoil – light brown sandy silt	0.1–0.30
7303	Natural – light white – grey sand	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR74	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE – SW	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7401	Topsoil/vegetation – dark brown humic sandy silt	0–0.10
7402	Subsoil – mid grey – brown silty sand	0.1–0.35
7403	Natural – light grey brown silty sand	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR75	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E/W	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7501	Topsoil/vegetation – mid grey – brown humic silty sand	0 – 0.10
7502	Subsoil – mid grey – brown silty sand	0.1 – 0.40
7503	Natural – light grey brown silty sand	0.40+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR76	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7601	Topsoil – mid grey brown sandy clay, very occasional small stone	0 – 0.36
7602	Subsoil – mid orange – grey silty sand	0.36 – 0.55
7603	Natural – mid blue – grey silty clay	0.55+

Trench description

No archaeology. Sondage dug at SW end of trench

TR77	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N/S	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7701	Topsoil – mid grey brown sandy clay, very occasional small stone	0 – 0.35
7702	Subsoil – mid orange – grey silty sand	0.35 – 0.40
7703	Natural – mid blue – grey silty clay	0.40+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR78	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7801	Topsoil – mid grey brown sandy clay, very occasional small stone	0 – 0.20
7802	Subsoil – mid orange – grey silty sand	0.20 – 0.35
7803	Natural – mid blue – grey silty clay	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR79	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
7901	Topsoil – mid grey brown sandy clay, very occasional small stone	0 – 0.30
7902	Natural – mid blue – grey silty clay	0.30 – 0.35
7903	Natural – mid brown – grey clay sand	0.35 – 0.79
7904	Natural – light grey – brown sandy clay with gravel	0.79+

Trench description

No archaeology. Sondage dug at NE end of trench

TR80	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.45

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8001	Topsoil – mid greyish brown, sandy clay, firm, occasional small stone	0 – 0.30
8002	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, clayey sand, firm	0.30 – 0.46
8003	Alluvial clay – blueish grey, very firm	0.46 – 0.48
8004	Alluvial sand – same as TR79	
8005	Alluvial gravel	
8006	Gully – rounded base, gently sloping sides, linear	0.43 – 0.61
8007	Deposit – dark blueish grey, clay, firm, no inclusions, fill of [8006]	0.43 – 0.61

Trench description

Under grass, well drained land, small isolated gully

TR81	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8101	Topsoil – mid grey brown sandy clay, very occasional small stone	0 – 0.30
8102	Natural – mid blue – grey silty clay	0.30 – 0.35
8103	Natural – light grey – brown sandy clay with gravel	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.



TR82	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE/SW	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8201	Topsoil – mid grey brown sandy clay, very occasional small stone	0 – 0.35
8202	Natural – mid blue – grey silty clay,	0.35+
8203	Natural – light grey – brown sandy clay with gravel	0.35+
8204	Natural – light grey brown gravel	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology. Variable natural, recorded here as 8202,8203 and 8204

TR83	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW/SE	50	2.1	0.40

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8301	Topsoil – vegetation layer, mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	0 – 0.10
8302	Subsoil – mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose	0.1 – 0.35
8303	Alluvial clay	0.35+
8304	Alluvial sand	0.42 – 1.07
8305	Ditch – linear W: 0.65m D: 0.2m, gently sloping sides, imperceptible break of slope	0.40 – 0.60
8306	Deposit – dark greyish brown, clayey sand, loose, no inclusions, flecks of charcoal, fill of [8305]	0.40 – 0.60

Trench description

No archaeology

TR84	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N – S	50	2.1	0.36

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8401	Topsoil – same as TR85	0 – 0.09
8402	Subsoil – same as TR85	0.09 – 0.36
8403	Substrate – same as TR85	0.36+

Trench description

No archaeology

TR85	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NE – SW	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8501	Topsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, no inclusions	0 – 0.10
8502	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, no inclusions	0.10 – 0.35

8503	Natural – light greyish yellow/orange fine silty sand. No inclusions. Patches of mid blue grey clay over the sand as in Field 24.	0.35+
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Trench description

No archaeology. Field drain.

TR86	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E – W	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8601	Topsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, no inclusions	0 – 0.05
8602	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, no inclusions	0.05 – 0.30
8603	Natural – clean fine white sand interspersed with loose clayey sand.	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR87	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N – S	50	2.1	0.30

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8701	Topsoil – mid greyish brown clay – silt, loose	0 – 0.08
8702	Subsoil – dark greyish brown silty clay, loose, no inclusions	0.08 – 0.21
8703	Natural clay – mid bluish grey silty clay, no inclusions, friable	0.21 – 0.30
8704	Natural sand – mid yellowish grey fine silty sand, very loose, no inclusions	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology. Field drain.

TR88	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW – SE	50	2.1	0.25

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8801	Topsoil – dark brown humic, rooty	0 – 0.10
8802	Subsoil – dark brown, humic, peaty and friable	0.10 – 0.25
8803	Natural – clean fine white sand interspersed with loose clayey sand.	0.25 – 0.55+

Trench description

No archaeology. Plough marks and field drains running E-W across. Closer to the bog, the sand becomes whiter.

TR89	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW – SE	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
8901	Topsoil – loose dark greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	0 – 0.12
8902	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand	0.12 – 0.35
8903	Natural – light greyish yellow/orange fine sand, loose	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR90	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E – W	50	2.1	0.32

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
9001	Topsoil – loose dark greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	0 – 0.07
9002	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand	0.07 – 0.32
9003	Natural – light greyish yellow/orange fine sand, loose. At western half of trench same overlying patches of clay present as at TR87.	0.32+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR91	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N – S	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
9101	Topsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, no inclusions	0 – 0.05
9102	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, no inclusions	0.05 – 0.30
9103	Natural – clean fine white sand interspersed with loose clayey sand. At southern half of trench same overlying patches of clay present as at TR87.	0.30+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR92	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	NW – SE	50	2.1	0.35

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
9201	Topsoil – loose dark greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	0 – 0.12
9202	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand	0.12 – 0.35
9203	Natural – light greyish yellow/orange fine sand, loose	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR93	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	N – S	50	2.1	0.29

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
9301	Topsoil – loose dark greyish brown silty sand, no inclusions	0 – 0.10
9302	Subsoil – mid greyish brown silty sand	0.10 – 0.29
9303	Natural – light greyish yellow/orange fine sand, loose	0.29+

Trench description

No archaeology.

TR94	Orientation	L (m)	M (m)	Avg. D (m)
	E – W	50	2.1	0.20

Context	Description	Thickness of deposit (m)
9401	Topsoil – dark greyish brown clay sand, loose with heavy rooting and occasional small stones	0 – 0.10
9402	Subsoil – dark brownish grey sandy clay, firm with moderate numbers of small stone inclusions	0.10 – 0.20
9403	Natural – dark blue – grey silty clay, compact with lenses of sand.	0.35+

Trench description

No archaeology.



Trench	Pottery (PH)		Pottery (Rom)		Pottery (Medi-Mod)		CBM		Glass		Industrial waste	Stone Wgt	Dating
	Sherds	Wgt	Sherds	Wgt	Sherds	Wgt	Sherds	Wgt	Sherds	Wgt			
2	–	–	–	–	1	87g	–	–	–	–	–	–	PM
8	–	–	1	5g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2442g	Rom
11	11	71g	–	–	1	14g	2	114g	–	–	–	–	LBA/IA/ Medi/Mod
12	88	2286g	4	56g	–	–	7	4g	–	31g	–	–	IA/Rom
36	2	75g	–	–	–	–	10	22g	1	10g	–	–	IA/Rom
37	–	–	3	40g	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Rom
47	–	–	–	–	3	2g	4	1501g	–	–	–	–	Mod
Total	101	2432g	8	101g	5	103g	23	1641g	1	41g		2442g	

TABLE 1

Summary of the finds assemblage by trench

APPENDIX 2 FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE FRANKLIN, IAN ROWLANDSON & JANE YOUNG

The assemblage numbered 114 sherds (2.6kg) of pottery, with 23 sherds (1.6kg) of ceramic building material as well as fragments of glass and industrial waste. The majority of the assemblage was of Iron Age date, through the Roman, medieval, post-medieval and modern periods were also represented.

The prehistoric and Roman pottery has been recorded using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by The Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using the codes developed by Monaghan for York (1997) in the database structure of the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (see Darling and Precious 2014). Where appropriate terminology from the PCRG guidelines (1997) and the Trent & Peak prehistoric pottery manual (Knight 1998) have been used for characterising the earlier pottery. Rim equivalents have been recorded and an attempt at a 'maximum' vessel estimate has been made following Orton (1975, 31).

The post-Roman pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope where appropriate and recorded using local fabric codes (Brooks 1987; Jennings 1992). The assemblage was quantified by number of sherds, vessel count and weight, in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, et al (2001).

The pottery and other finds catalogues have been collated into a single Access database which will form part of the site archive. A copy of this database is given at the end of the report. A summary of the assemblage is shown below.

Prehistoric & Roman pottery

A total of 109 sherds (2.5kg) of prehistoric and Roman date were recovered. Much of this pottery (79 sherds, 2.2kg) was retrieved from fresh handmade vessels found in ditch terminal [1211] fill (1210). The prehistoric and Roman sherds have different distributions. The former was found in Trenches 11, 12 and 36, the latter in Trenches 8, 12 and 37. Though both were found in Trench 12, they were never mixed in the same context. The following fabrics were noted:

Fabric code	Fabric name	Sherds	Weight	Rim EVE	Dating
GRCC	Handmade-Grog-gritted common coarse	6	26g	2	LBA-EIA
IAIG	Handmade-Rock-gritted-igneous	5	77g	5	IA-?Rom
IASA	Handmade-Quartz sand gritted	1	3g	6	IA-?Rom
IASST	Handmade-Rock-gritted-Sandstone	89	2326g	2	IA-?Rom
YE1	Ebor ware 1-Monaghan 1997, E1	2	35g	0	L1st-E3rd
YG1	Local greyware-Monaghan 1997, G1	5	13g	4	L1st-E3rd
YK1	Huntcliff ware-Monaghan 1997, K1	1	53g	7	L4th-5th

TABLE 2

Summary of the prehistoric and Roman pottery by fabric

The earliest sherds were fragments from a single handmade grog and quartz-gritted jar (GRCC) with a tapered direct angle found in enclosure ditch [1111] (1110). This vessel can be dated to the first half of the first millennium BC or earlier. The fabric was black, friable and poorly mixed and a later Bronze Age to early Iron Age date is most appropriate. Assemblages such as Staple Howe and a single vessel from Heslington East are perhaps the best parallels for this vessel (Brewster 1963; Jenner 2009, 2). The latter is dated by a C14 date of associated wooden artefacts to the late Bronze Age (ibid).

The remainder of the handmade pottery falls into the rock-gritted Iron Age tradition commonly seen in eastern Yorkshire (IAIG, IASA, IASST). The sand, sandstone and igneous rocks present within these vessels were all locally available in glacial drift deposits in this area and all the vessels were probably from a local source. Examples of similar handmade rock-gritted pottery from the York Heslington East project have been recently discussed by Jenner (2009). In rural areas of Yorkshire it is clear that handmade pots in this tradition also

remained in use for much of the Roman period (Rowlandson 2012). Monaghan in his study of pottery from the fortress and colonia of York encountered little handmade pottery of this type (1997) as the inhabitants appear to have favoured the wheel-made products of the local industries to fulfil their needs. It is likely that the proximity of the new Roman pottery production centre eclipsed the importance of household manufacture of handmade pottery in the environ of York and therefore, in the absence of any wheel-made pottery stratified with the handmade vessels from this site, a date in the mid to late Iron Age for their use and deposition has been favoured.

Few feature sherds were present with three pinched out bases all found in ditch terminals [1211, 3606], (1210, 3604) and a small number of simple fairly undiagnostic everted rim variants. Where a vessel form could be suggested most were jars mostly large examples. A single sand-gritted rim from a thin walled jar with a rounded everted rim was also found in pit [3611] (3609).

The majority of the sherds were from ditch terminal [1211] (1210) which included a large proportion of three handmade large jars including a large proportion of the bases of two of the vessels and the rim from one. The rim was of a slightly flattened everted type (Jenner 2009, Fig. 2.1). Sherds from a further two rock-gritted vessels were retrieved from deposit (1208), both in very coarse fabrics including a further vessel with a rounded everted rim. Featureless fragments from rock-gritted vessels were retrieved from (1108, 1203 and 1218).

The Roman pottery was rarer and more scattered. Single sherds of Ebor ware (YE1) were retrieved from ditch fill (0803), and subsoil (3702). These can be dated to the later 1st to early 3rd century AD. Fragments from a local greyware (YG1) lid from deposit (3711) and a body sherd found in pit [1213] (1212), were of a similar date to the Ebor ware. A single rim fragment from a Huntcliff ware lid-seated jar dating to the later 4th to 5th century AD was found in deposit (1200).

Medieval to modern pottery

Five sherds (103g) of post-Roman pottery were found, representing four different vessels. Sherds are all abraded to varying degrees. The following types were present:

Fabric code	Fabric name	Sherds	Weight	Vessels	Dating
HUM	Humberware	1	14g	1	1250–1550
RYDALE	Rydale ware	1	87g	1	1550–1750
TGW	Tin-glazed ware	1	1g	1	1640–1770
WHITE	Modern whiteware	2	1g	1	1850–1900

TABLE 3

Summary of the medieval, post-medieval and modern pottery by fabric

Humberware (1102) was produced at several centres in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1987, 98; Watkins 1993, 76–90), in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005) and probably also in North Lincolnshire. Production started in the late 13th century and continued until the mid-16th century with little development of fabric or form.

A basal sherd from a large cylindrical Ryedale jar of 17th to 18th century date was found in palaeochannel (0204). A number of sites in North Yorkshire are known to have been producing this type of pottery including Stearsby (Hayes 1978) and Yearsley (Young 2013). It can be dated between the mid 16th and 18th centuries (Brooks 1987, 162–163; Watkins 1993, 123–124).

More recent are sherds from deposit (4704) of tin-glazed earthenware and modern whiteware. These are of 17th to 18th and 19th to 20th century dates respectively.

Ceramic building materials

The ceramic building materials and fired clay have as varied a date range as the pottery. The earliest pieces are 16 abraded and formless fragments (25g) of fired clay found in pits [1213, 3611] (1212, 3609). These are too small to be diagnostic but in both contexts they are associated with ironworking waste suggesting they may derive from ironworking furnaces. Both contexts contained only Roman or Iron Age finds. A tiny piece (1g) of what appears to be Opus Signinum or coarse mortar was also recovered from pit [3611] (3609). The fragment contains pieces of glassy black slag, reduced quartz-tempered tile and abundant round to sub-round quartz grains. If this is indeed Opus Signinum it implies a Roman date.

Later finds amount to two sherds of flat roofer tile and a brick. The tiles are 14–15mm thick. The larger of the two is fired to a reduced mid-grey and has oxidised orange surfaces, the other is fully oxidised to a mid-orange colour. The larger sherd has vertical finger-striking and a crude pre-firing incised X, that may either be incidental or possibly represent a batch mark. These flat roofer tiles are of medieval to post-medieval type and probably date to between the 13th and 18th centuries. They were found in subsoil (1102), associated with a sherd of medieval Humberware pottery.

Lastly, a near complete brick was recovered from deposit (4704) together with three fragments from a different brick. The near complete brick is over-fired to the point to being semi-vitrified, with an uneven and heat-damaged surface. The all-over nature of this heat damage suggests this may relate to manufacturing faults rather than use in an industrial structure. The brick sherds are all likely to be of post-medieval or modern date and are associated with pottery of that date.

Glass

A small fragment of cobalt-blue glass was recovered from the fill of ditch terminal [3606] (3604). It is too small to provide any diagnostic detail and may have belonged to a vessel or a bead. It was stratified with a sherd of Iron Age pottery and there was no post-Roman material recovered from this trench. This colour of glass is known in Britain from the mid-1st millennium BC onwards (Guido 1978, 13–4) and thus it may be contemporary with the associated Iron Age pottery. Equally so small a fragment may be intrusive and could derive from a 19th century pharmaceutical bottle. The glass itself is in good condition and transparent which might argue in favour of the latter interpretation.



Stone

A sample of five burnt stones (2.4kg) were taken from ditch fill (0804). They imply some sort of burning activity in the vicinity. They were found in the same ditch as a sherd of Roman Ebor ware.

Industrial waste

Industrial waste in the form of a small lump of iron slag, another piece of possible slag and some magnetic residues. All the material was retrieved during the processing of soil samples, with no industrial remains visible on site. However, the lump of slag from pit [3611] (3609) can at least be tied to ironworking and the magnetic residues also relate to some sort of high-temperature industry. While ironworking therefore might be implied in the general vicinity, the remains are too sparse to suggest this was associated with any features uncovered during this evaluation. All the finds were associated with Roman or Iron Age pottery.

Discussion

The site has clearly seen activity during a number of periods, though for most, evidence is sparse. The late Bronze Age or early Iron Age is represented by six sherds of pottery in enclosure ditch [1111] (1110). No later material was found in this deposit, and thus these sherds might date the context.

The Iron Age is the best represented period, concentrated particularly in the three large pottery jars found in ditch terminals [1211] (1210) with further deposition in ditch terminal [3606] (3604) and in other deposits and features (1108, 1203, 1208, 1218, 3609). A mid to late Iron Age date is suggested for the pottery. The concentration of the best of the pottery in ditch terminals is indicative of ritual deposition. This is a well-recognised phenomenon during the Iron Age, with evidence for 'structured' deposition particularly focused on ditch terminals (Chadwick 2009, 41). Other finds associated with material of this period include a possible early glass fragment [3606] (3604), and a thin scattering of ironworking waste.

Roman material is again sparse and mostly abraded. Though it is possible that the Iron Age and early Roman material may have been contemporary, there is no evidence of mixing in any contexts. What's more two different Roman periods are represented, with sherds found in (0803, 1212, 3702, 3711) dating to the late 1st-early 3rd century and a sherd from (1200) dating to the late 4th-5th century. Sherds are abraded and it seems likely that this represents a lower intensity of activity than was present in the Iron Age.

Similarly low levels of activity are represented in the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods, with occasional finds of pottery and ceramic building material in (0204, 1102, 4704). Sherds are typically abraded and it is likely that this material derives from manuring.

The main potential in the assemblage lies in the Iron Age pottery, though the small size of the assemblage limits its value at present. Should further investigation at the site result in a larger assemblage, analysis could provide valuable insights into the use of the site in this period. In the case of a significant assemblage, comparison should be drawn with other sites where 'structured' deposition is evident in

ditch terminals (Chadwick 2009, 41). The relationship between the material in the ditch terminals with that in pits and other features should be investigated. The late Bronze Age/early Iron Age material also gives a longer date range to this activity and in the event of further work, direct comparisons should be made between this and those found at Heslington East. Where possible, C14 dating of associated organic material ought to be considered to help to refine the date of such vessels and contrast them with other dated groups (eg. Jenner 2009; Rigby 2004).

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TABLE 4
Finds catalogue

Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object/fabric code	Fabric name	Description	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Rim EVE	Vessels	Spot date	Period	
2	0204	—	1	87	Pottery (PM)	RYDALE	Rydale ware	large cylindrical jar; base; int glaze	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17th/18th	PM	
8	0803	—	1	5	Pottery (Rom)	YE1	Ebor ware 1— Monaghan 1997, E1	BS; ABR	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	L1st—E3rd	Rom	
8	0804	—	5	2442	Stone	Burnt Stone	—	unworked	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
11	1102	—	1	27	CBM	PNR	oxid med sandy	Peg, nib or ridge tile; flat roof; abraded; 14mm. Fabric composed of medium-sized quartz grains and also includes some iron-rich grains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Medi/PM	Medi/PM
11	1102	—	1	87	CBM	PNR	OX/R/OX med sandy	Peg, nib or ridge tile; flat roof; vertical finger strike; small crude incised X on upper; 15mm thick. Fabric composed of medium-sized quartz grains and also includes some iron-rich grains	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Medi/PM	Medi/PM
11	1102	—	1	14	Pottery (Medi)	HUM	Humberware	jug; BS; abraded	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	L13th/ M16th	Medi
11	1108	—	5	45	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock— gritted—Sandstone	BS; OX/R	—	—	U	—	HM	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom	
11	1110	—	6	26	Pottery (PH)	GRCC	Handmade—Grog— gritted common coarse	RIM; R; BLACK LOOSE GROG COMMON COARSE; FRILABLE POORLY MIXED SANDY GROG & QU INCLUSIONS; DATE OF VESSEL UNCLEAR ALTHOUGH EARLIER PREHISTORIC DATE POSSIBLE; ?BA AS SMALL FRAG OF TAPERED DIRECT RIM IS PRESENT	—	TDA	—	—	HM	2	1	LBA—EIA	—	
12	1200	—	1	24	Industrial Waste/Stone	Pumice/Slag	—	Lump of vitrified material, possibly industrially produced, possibly volcanic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	1200	—	1	53	Pottery (Rom)	YK1	Huntcliff ware	RIM; HUNTCLIFF JAR; ABR	JHB	Diam 32	—	—	—	7	1	L4th—5th	Rom	
12	1203	—	1	3	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock— gritted—Sandstone	BS; IRF; THIN WALLED; ABR	—	—	U	—	HM	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom	
12	1208	—	3	58	Pottery (PH)	IAIG	Handmade—Rock— gritted—igneous	BS; OX/R; VERY COARSE ROUGH SURFACES; ABR	JBL	—	GLOB/ OV	—	HM	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom	
12	1208	—	2	19	Pottery (PH)	IAIG	Handmade—Rock— gritted—igneous	RIM OX/R; VERY COARSE ROUGH SURFACES; ABR	JBEV	EVR, Diam 30	—	—	HM	5	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom	
12	1210	—	19	601	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock— gritted—Sandstone	BASE; IRF; MORE REDUCED MAYBE SAME VESSEL AS TRIF RIM; SANDY FEEL	JBL	—	GLOB/ OV	FLP	HM	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom	



Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object/Fabric code	Fabric name	Description	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Rim EVE	Vessels	Spot date	Period
12	1210	—	11	863	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock-gritted—Sandstone	BASE, IRF; THICK WALLED WITH SOME LARGE ROUNDED SANDSTONE PEBBLES; NEARLY ALL BASE PRESENT; BASAL WIDTH 17CM	JBL	—	GLOB/ OV	FLP	HM	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom
12	1210	—	49	718	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock-gritted—Sandstone	RIM; IRF; NO RIM TIPS ALMOST 7% OF INSIDE OF RIM PRESENT	JL	TRIF	GLOB/ OV	—	HM	2	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom
12	1212	—	1	3	CBM	Fired Clay	oxid fine—med sandy	very abraded formless; abundant fine round to sub—round quartz sparse to moderate larger grains up to 0.8mm occ fe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1212	1	6	1	CBM	Fired Clay	oxid fine—med sandy	various tiny scraps; abundant fine round to sub—round quartz sparse to moderate larger grains up to 0.8mm occ fe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1212	1	—	7	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	1212	—	3	3	Pottery (Rom)	YG1	Local greyware—Monaghan 1997, G1	BS; SAMPLE 1	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	L1st—E3rd	Rom
12	1218	—	1	2	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock-gritted—Sandstone	BS; FORMLESS; FINE SANDY & ROCK; OV/R/?	—	—	U	—	—	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom
12	1218	—	2	22	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock-gritted—Sandstone	BS; OV/R	—	—	U	—	HM	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom
36	3604	3	1	0	Glass	Fragment	—	fragment of cobalt—blue glass	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	IA—Mod
36	3604	3	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	3604	—	1	72	Pottery (PH)	IASST	Handmade—Rock-gritted—Sandstone	BASE, IRF	JL	—	—	FLP	HM	0	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom
36	3609	4	7	10	CBM	Fired Clay	dull oxid fine—med sandy	various tiny very abraded lumps; abundant fine round to sub—round quartz sparse to moderate larger grains up to 0.8mm occ fe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	3609	—	1	7	CBM	Fired Clay	bright oxid med sandy	very abraded formless; abundant fine round to sub—round quartz sparse to moderate larger grains up to 0.8mm moderate fe up to 5.0mm occ small pebbles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	3609	—	1	4	CBM	Fired Clay	bright oxid med sandy	very abraded formless; abundant fine round to sub—round quartz sparse to moderate larger grains up to 0.8mm moderate fe up to 5.0mm occ small pebbles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	3609	—	1	1	CBM	OPSIG	—	Opus Signinum; includes glassy black slag reduced tile frags & abundant round to sub—round quartz lump	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rom?	Rom
36	3609	4	2	8	Industrial Waste	Iron Slag	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



Trench	Context	Sample	Qty	Weight (g)	Material	Object/Fabric code	Fabric name	Description	Form	Rim	Body	Base	Decoration	Rim EVE	Vessels	Spot date	Period
36	3609	4	—	1	Industrial Waste	Mag Res	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36	3609	—	1	3	Pottery (PH)	IASA	Handmade—Quartz sand gritted	RIM; R; SOME COARSE QUARTZ SAND; THIN WALLED	JEV	EVR, Diam 12	—	—	HM	6	1	IA—?Rom	IA/?Rom
37	3702	—	1	30	Pottery (Rom)	YE1	Ebor ware 1— Monaghan 1997, E1	BASE; FIG; ABR	J	—	—	—	—	0	1	List—E3rd	Rom
37	3711	—	2	10	Pottery (Rom)	YG1	Local greyware— Monaghan 1997, G1	RIM	LF	Diam 22	—	—	—	4	1	List—E3rd	Rom
47	4704	—	4	1501	CBM	Brick	—	Near complete brick that has been very overfired and semi—vitrified, surface uneven and heat—damaged, three smaller red fragments from a different brick. W108, T57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	PM/Mod	PM/Mod
47	4604	—	2	1	Pottery (Mod)	WHITE	Modern white ware	BS	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	19th/20th	Mod
47	4604	—	1	1	Pottery (PM)	TGW	Tin—glazed ware	light orange fabric; BS; spalling int white glaze; lost ext glaze	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	17th/18th	PM

APPENDIX 3 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY & DAVE HENDERSON

Three samples recovered during the course of an evaluation carried out at Moor Lane, York were received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The site comprised a series of enclosures and ditches dating to the Later Iron Age/Romano-British period. The samples were from various features including the fills (1212, 3609) of pits [1213] and [3611] respectively and the fill (3604) of ditch [3606]. The samples ranged in volume from 20 to 110 litres. The aims of the assessment were to assess the environmental potential of the deposits.

Method

The samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any remaining material in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seeds atlases using Cappers et al (2006).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Table 5 & 6 (Retent samples and Flotation samples). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Charcoal

Wood charcoal was present in all samples in varying quantities. Charcoal fragments were heavily fragmented and relatively unabraded. Wherever preservation allowed, charcoal was categorised as oak or non-oak. Both oak and non-oak charcoal were present in all samples.

Cereal grain

A small amount of heavily abraded cereal grain was present in both the fill (3604) of ditch [3606] and the fill (3609) of pit [3611]. Three heavily abraded hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains were present in the fill (3604) of ditch [3606]. Two bread wheat (*Triticum aestivo-compactum*) grains, three barley grain and one heavily abraded, vesicular, indeterminate grain was recovered from the fill (3609) of pit [3611].

Plant remains

Charred 'weed' seeds were recovered in small numbers from deposits (3609) and (1212). The weed seeds included knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*) and buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp). Both are commonly associated with cultivated and disturbed ground.

Bone

Bone was recovered from three contexts on the site: (1212), (3604) and (3609) [samples 1, 3 and 4 respectively].

Sample 1 produced 335g of burnt bone, of very mixed degrees of burning. Approximately 80% of the material was fully calcined (burned white) indicating that it had been subjected to sustained temperatures of over 600°C (McKinley 2000, 406). The rest of the assemblage ranged in colour from black, to dark brown and blue-grey, indicating lower temperatures (perhaps at the margins of the fire, or burning for a shorter time). All of the fragments of bone in the assemblage which were identifiable to species, were faunal; parts of the skull, vertebrae, the proximal humerus and the lower legs and toes of sheep were identified with certainty. It may be that the sample represents burning, possibly incidental, of low value parts of carcasses. No identifiable fragments from "meatier" areas of the sheep were identified.

Samples 3 and 4 contained very small amounts (6 g and 1 g, respectively) of bone. Most (4 g) of sample 3 was from a broken cattle molar tooth. The burnt material from sample 4 was non-identifiable, comprising several tiny fragments of bone.

It is not necessary that any further analysis be carried out on this material.

Other finds

Finds recovered from the retents, including pottery, will be discussed as the subject of a separate finds report.

Discussion

It is likely that the animal bone may be the result of incidental burning rather than deliberate cremation. The presence of cereal grain and pottery together with the bone suggest that the material may originally have had a domestic origin but there is little evidence to suggest that this lay in the immediate vicinity.

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TABLE 5

Flotation sample

Context	Sample	Total flot vol (ml)	Cereal grain				Other charred plant remains	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
			Oat	Barley	Wheat	Cerealindet.		Qty	Max size (mm)		
1212	1	100					Polygonum aviculare +	++	10	Yes	Charcoal non-oak
3604	3	10		+			Ranunculus sp+	+	5	Yes	Modern roots and seeds. 3 Hordeum vulgare. Cereal heavily abraded
3609	4	20		+	+	+		++	10	Yes	Contains 2 bread wheat grains, 3 barley and 1 heavily abraded, vesicular indeterminate cereal grain.

Key: += rare (1–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (16–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

TABLE 6

Retent sample

Context	Sample	Sample vol (l)	Pottery	Burnt bone	Charcoal		Material available for AMS dating	Comments
				Mammal	Qty	Max size (mm)		
1212	1	110	+	+++	+++++	3	No	Charcoal mostly oak and non-oak
3604	3	20		++	+++	30	Yes	Charcoal oak and non-oak
3609	4	20	+	++	+++	20	Yes	Charcoal oak and non-oak

Key: += rare (0–5), ++ = occasional (6–15), +++ = common (15–50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating



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