



making sense of heritage

Humber Bridgehead (Phase 2) Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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July 2015



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Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Humber Bridgehead (Phase 2) Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Contents

Summary.....	iv
Acknowledgements.....	v
1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Project background	1
1.2 The Site.....	1
1.3 Geology.....	1
1.4 Topography.....	1
2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	2
2.1 Introduction	2
2.2 Historical background.....	2
2.3 Previous Archaeological Investigation	3
3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	3
3.1 General	3
3.2 Specific	3
4 METHODOLOGY.....	4
4.1 General	4
4.2 Machine excavation	4
4.3 Hand excavation	4
4.4 Recording.....	4
5 RESULTS	5
5.1 Introduction	5
5.2 Geological Substrata.....	5
5.3 Trenches with no archaeological features.....	5
5.4 Trenches with archaeological features.....	6
6 FINDS	7
6.1 General	7
Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)	7
6.2 Pottery.....	8
Table 2: Site fabric profile	9
Table 3: Vessel types and parallels	10



Table 4: Pottery distribution by trench	10
6.3 Worked Flint	11
6.4 Stone.....	11
6.5 Slag.....	11
6.6 Animal Bone.....	12
7 ENVIRONMENTAL.....	12
7.1 Introduction	12
7.2 Charred plant remains.....	12
7.3 Wood charcoal	13
7.4 Recommendations	13
8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION.....	13
8.1 General	13
8.2 Recommendations for mitigation.....	14
9 STORAGE AND CURATION.....	14
9.1 Museum	14
9.2 Preparation of archive	14
9.3 Security copy	14
10 REFERENCES.....	15
10.1 Bibliography	15
11 APPENDICES.....	17
11.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions.....	17
11.2 Appendix 2: Fabric and other codes employed in the pottery database	27
11.3 Appendix 3: Pottery data.....	28
11.4 Appendix 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal	31
11.5 Appendix 5: OASIS Form.....	32
OASIS ID: wessexar1-215287.....	32

Figures

Figure 1	Site and Trench locations
Figure 2	Trenches 29- 41 overlain on geophysical survey
Figure 3	Plan of Trench 32, south-facing section 3205, west-facing section of ditches 3206 and 3208
Figure 4	Plan of Trench 33, west-facing section of ditches 3304 and 3306
Figure 5	Plan of Trench 34, east-facing section of ditches 3406 and 3408
Figure 6	Plan of Trench 36 and 37
Figure 7	Sections of 3603, 3605, 3609 and 3611
Figure 8	Sections of 3703, 3705 and 3707



Plates

Front Cover	Working shot hand excavation and sampling
Plate 1	South-facing section of gully 3204
Plate 2	West-facing section of ditches 3206 and 3208
Plate 3	East-facing section of ditches 3304 and 3306
Plate 4	Oblique shot terminus 3404
Plate 5	East-facing section ditches 3406 and 3408
Plate 6	West-facing section ditch 3603
Plate 7	Plan of termini 3605 and 3607
Plate 8	Northeast-facing section terminus 3605
Plate 9	Oblique shot terminus 3607
Plate 10	Pit/terminus, northeast-facing section 3609
Plate 11	East-facing section ditch 3611
Plate 12	South-facing section ditches 3703 and 3705
Plate 13	South-facing section of ditch 3707
Plate 14	Culvert 3904 from north

Tables

Table 1	All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)
Table 2	Site fabric profile
Table 3	Vessel types and parallels
Table 4	Pottery distribution by trench



Humber Bridgehead (Phase 2) Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Summary

Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wykeland Group Limited to undertake a programme of evaluation trenching on land north of Ferriby Road, Hessle, to fulfil a condition of consent for a planning application for the development of a Business Park. The site has previously been subject to a geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology 2015a) which identified a low density of anomalies of archaeological interest. Following this work and in discussions with Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP) it was decided that a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was required to assess the nature of these geophysical anomalies.

A total of forty-one trenches were excavated across the development area. The northern section of the site (Trenches 1-28) contained no features of archaeological interest. The proposed geophysical anomalies were associated with variations in the natural geology or natural features and not of archaeological interest.

A cluster of archaeological features were identified across the southern section of the Site within Trenches 31-34 and 36-37. These features correspond to the locations of a series of ill-defined anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. A probable ring gully was identified within Trench 32 along with an associated east to west aligned boundary ditch which was identified within Trenches 32-34. Trenches 36 and 37 contained a dense cluster of ditches and associated features. Trench 36 contained at least two east-west aligned ditches with a further three features only partially exposed within the trench and either representing ditch termini or pits. Trench 37 contained a further three north to south aligned ditches.

Ditches 3611, 3703 and 3707 may well form three sides of a small enclosure measuring 8.5m internally. The remaining features within Trench 36 are likely to be a mixture of boundary ditches and pits of unknown use.

The remaining trenches within this southern section of the site (Trenches 29-30 and 38-41) were either blank or contained Post-medieval drainage features.

The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that the majority of the development area is of low archaeological significance. However, a dense cluster of features identified across the southern section of the Site are likely to be associated with agricultural settlement, with associated pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period. A probable ring gully identified within Trench 32 as well as a small enclosure within Trenches 36 and 37 indicates low density settlement survives within the development area. The exact character and form of this settlement is however not clear from the combined results of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

The archive of the archaeological evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code **109630**. It will be deposited with The Treasure House with an accession code to be issued upon deposition of the archive.



Humber Bridgehead (Phase 2) Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was commissioned by Wykeland Group Limited, with Tom Cannon acting as overall Project Manager. The archaeological works were monitored for compliance of all ecological constraints by Ecus ecologist Chris Birkenshaw. A monitoring visit to ensure compliance of archaeological planning constraints was carried out by Dave Evans (HAP).

Fieldwork was supervised by Martina Tenzer with the assistance of Lucy Reddin, Emma Barber, Callum Bruce, Andrew Reid, Jonathan Buttery and Phillip Maier between the 15th and 25th June, 2015. This report was written by Martina Tenzer, with illustrations by Alix Sperr. The pottery was assessed by Peter Didsbury and other finds by Lorraine Mephram. A specialist report for environmental samples was prepared by Sarah Wyles. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



Humber Bridgehead (Phase 2) Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wykeland Group Limited (hereafter 'the Client') to undertake an archaeological evaluation on land north of Ferriby Road, Hessle (hereafter the 'Site', centred on NGR: 501868, 426286), to fulfil a condition of consent for a planning application for the development of a Business Park.
- 1.1.2 The Site has previously been subject to a geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology 2015a) which identified a low density of anomalies of archaeological interest. Following this work and in discussions with Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP) it was decided that a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching was required to assess the nature of these geophysical anomalies. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by AOC Archaeology (2015b) and submitted to Dave Evans (HAP advising Hull City Council) for approval prior to archaeological works commencing.
- 1.1.3 All works undertaken conformed to current best practice and to the guidance outlined in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment ('MoRPHE') (English Heritage 2006), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a and 2014b) and in accordance with CIfA Codes of Conduct (2014c).

1.2 The Site

- 1.2.1 The Site comprised a triangular parcel of land approximately 10.5ha in area (**Figure 1**). This is bounded to the north, west and east by the A15 and to the south by Ferriby Road. The northern section of the development area had previously been used as a golf course and so has been heavily landscaped. The southern section of the Site is characterised by a mix of scrubland and woodland and is separated from the northern section by a modern drainage ditch.

1.3 Geology

- 1.3.1 The solid geology for the majority of the Site comprises chalk of the Burnham Chalk Formation with overlying deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel (British Geological Survey). The uppermost deposit consists of slightly acid loamy and clayey soils (AOC Archaeology 2015).

1.4 Topography

- 1.4.1 The Site is situated on a gentle west to east slope. The Site slopes from a high point of 35m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) to 30m aOD.



2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 The following section summarises the Site's historical and archaeological background as presented in Written Scheme of Investigation (AOC Archaeology 2015b). The WSI considered evidence taken from the East Riding Local Plan.

2.2 Historical background

- 2.2.1 The WSI established that there were no designated archaeological assets within the proposed development area. An overview of the undesignated heritage assets in the surrounding area is presented below:

Prehistoric

- 2.2.2 Finds in the wider landscape around the Site identified a probable Bronze Age flint scraper (see chapter 2.3.2) and a chalk pendant from a chalk pit near Hesslewood. The most famous discoveries in the vicinity are three Bronze Age boats approximately 5 km to the south-west of the Site.
- 2.2.3 Approximately 5km to the west of the Site at Melton, Bronze Age and Iron Age barrows associated with a wider landscape of trackways and enclosures of the late Iron Age and Romano-British period have been identified by aerial photography. Excavations north of the A63, around 4km to the south of the Site discovered remains of a late Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement, Bronze Age burials and an early Iron Age inhumation.

Roman

- 2.2.4 Brough was the principle centre of the Roman occupation at the north side of the Humber, around 7km to the west of the Site. At the time around AD 70 a fort was built in this location. The adjacent civilian settlement became the civitas capital of the *Parisi*. Evidence of further early Roman and continuing Iron Age settlements has been found close to Brough and across East Yorkshire.
- 2.2.5 To the north-east of the Site a Hoard with Roman coins of the 3rd and 4th century has been discovered in a garden on Heads Lane.

Post Roman - Medieval

- 2.2.6 Burials are the most common features found in the vicinity to the proposed development area. Pagan burials were suggested through finds of two amber bead necklaces and 'accessory vessels' from the 5th to 7th century AD at Hessle High School to the north of the Site. Anglo-Saxon burials have been identified during the work along A63.
- 2.2.7 The Scandinavian influence is represented by the place name Ferriby for a settlement during the 9th and 11th century.
- 2.2.8 The Site was a meeting point of the Saxon Hundred (administrative district) and later located within the medieval parish of Hessle, known as *Hoesella* (hazel wood or meadow) and recorded as *Hause* in the Domesday Book of 1086.
- 2.2.9 The Site was part of the open field system proved by arial photography that showed evidence of ridge and furrow. Land to the south of the development have been a chalk

quarry during the 14th century. The small bronze seal found around 1km to the south of the proposed development area dates to the same century.

Post-medieval and modern

- 2.2.10 Hull was twice besieged by Royalist forces during the Civil War of 1640 and a fort with unknown location is recorded.
- 2.2.11 The Site was located across three or four equally sized, rectangular fields between the enclosure of the open fields from 1796 into the 1930s. Hessle was an agricultural settlement until the 18th century when it changed and expanded due to its location into a residential area of merchants. Several buildings and infrastructural elements give evidence for this development in the vicinity to the Site, like Tranby House, Tranby Park House, Hesslewood Hall, which were surrounded by parks, tree lined carriageways, stables and lodges, bounding the proposed development site to the south and east.
- 2.2.12 Quarries for gravel and chalk led to the construction of a windmill, today a Grade II listed building, in the 18th century for the whiting industry, part of this industrial site has become a designated Scheduled Monument.
- 2.2.13 The proposed development area was leased by the Hessle Golf Club in 1935 to provide an additional area for the existing golf course to the south. This use as golf course remained till the construction of the Humber Bridge in the 1970s, hence the parklike appearance of the area. The A1105 constructed in the 1930s to the southeast and northeast cutting through field boundaries that remained in place. The A15 bounding the Site to the east was constructed in the 1980s.

2.3 Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 2.3.1 Previous investigations have taken place within the development boundary. In February 2015 AOC Archaeology undertook a geophysical survey (AOC Archaeology 2015a). A low density of possible archaeological anomalies, modern disturbances and geological responses were identified (**Figure 2**).
- 2.3.2 Two archaeological watching briefs have been carried out in 1999 and 2000 within the surrounding area of the by Humber Field Archaeology (HFA). A possible Bronze Age flint scraper in the area of Hessle High School and a possible Anglo-Saxon burial at Heads Lane have been identified (AOC Archaeology 2015b).

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The general aims of the project were:

- *to gather information about the presence, extent, character, date and state of preservation of remains in the area*

3.2 Specific

- 3.2.1 The specific aims of the project were:

- *to assess the results of the geophysical survey against the archaeological results of the evaluation trenching;*
- *to assess the local, regional and national significance and potential of any identified remains;*
- *to produce a site archive and record and make a report available; and*
- *to allow informed decisions to be made by HAP about the need for any further mitigation works to adequately fulfil the conditions attached to planning consent.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

- 4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the excavation of forty-one trenches. Twenty-four of which measured 30m by 2m and the remaining seventeen measuring 20m by 2m. The evaluation conformed to current national guidelines (ClfA 2015a-c). Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12 – 16, 18, 19, 22 – 24 and 27 – 41 were positioned to evaluate geophysical anomalies with the remaining trenches targeting ‘blank’ areas within the geophysical survey.

4.2 Machine excavation

- 4.2.1 The location of all trenches was scanned using a CAT to check for uncharted services.
- 4.2.2 Topsoil was removed using a mechanical excavator (20 ton tracked excavator) fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under the continuous direct supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was removed in a series of level spits down to the natural geology. Topsoil and subsoil was stored separately at the side of the trench, at a minimum safe distance of 1m from the trench edge.
- 4.2.3 All spoil was scanned with a metal detector for artefacts but none were found.

4.3 Hand excavation

- 4.3.1 All identified archaeological features were cleaned and investigated by hand. At the request of Dave Evans (HAP) hand excavated slots were extended beyond a width of 1m in an attempt to better characterise and date the archaeological features.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. A stratigraphic matrix was compiled to record the relationships between features and deposits.
- 4.4.2 The location of all trenches, archaeological features and significant deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied into the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or - 100mm.
- 4.4.3 A photographic record was maintained using digital images (minimum 10million pixels) and 35mm monochrome film.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the information held in the Site archive, with a full list of context numbers and context descriptions contained in **Appendix 1**.

5.2 Geological Substrata

- 5.2.1 The Site was divided into two areas by a modern drainage ditch (**Figure 1**). The natural geology was consistent to the north and south of this drainage ditch.
- 5.2.2 The topsoil was consistent across the Site as a mid-greyish brown silty sand. The thickness varied from 0.24m (**Trench 11**) to 0.48m (**Trench 8**). Topsoil finds were not visible due to the high standing dense grass and only identified during excavation of **Trenches 5 and 18**.
- 5.2.3 The subsoil varied from a mid-brown to mid orangey brown silty sand with a thickness of 0.07m (**Trench 2**) to 0.28m (**Trench 34**). This stratum was disturbed by heavy rooting from the grass and burrowing animals
- 5.2.4 The natural geology encountered varied only in colour from a mid brown to an orangey brown silty sand, with more or less frequent chalk flecks and occasional small stones and pebbles.

5.3 Trenches with no archaeological features

- 5.3.1 Trenches with no archaeological features were concentrated in the area covering the northern section of the Site (**Trenches 1 – 28**). Most of these trenches contained modern land drains (**Trenches 8, 11 – 13, 16 – 19**) with additional ceramic drains.
- 5.3.2 **Trench 15** identified a shrub bowl with no superficial finds and containing no charcoal. The shape in plan was irregular. The feature was isolated and was not investigated further. The modern disturbed area from the geophysical survey (**Figure 2**) could not be identified during excavation.
- 5.3.3 An area of modern intrusion, covered in tarmac rubble, was identified in **Trench 16**. This corresponded with the geophysical survey results in the northern part of the trench (**Figure 2**).
- 5.3.4 Plough scarring resulting from modern deep ploughing was identified in **Trenches 20 and 24**.
- 5.3.5 Possible worked flint was recovered from **Trenches 5** and but no associated feature could be identified within this trench.
- 5.3.6 Five trenches within the southern section of the Site were also absent of archaeological features (**Trenches 29, 30, 35, 38 and 41**).

5.4 Trenches with archaeological features

- 5.4.1 A cluster of archaeological features were identified across the southern section of the Site within Trenches 31-34 and 36-37. These features correspond to the locations of a series of ill-defined anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (**Figure 2**).
- 5.4.2 **Trench 31** identified a single east-west aligned linear **3104**, it was 2.40m wide, with irregular sides and base, a depth of 0.22cm and was filled with clean silty sand that contained no finds or charcoal. The feature corresponded with an anomaly identified during the geophysical survey and has been interpreted as a hedge line acting as a field boundary (**Figure 2**). No dating evidence was recovered from this feature.
- 5.4.3 **Trench 32** identified three linear features (**Figure 3, Plate 1 and 2**). Probable ring gully **3204** was 0.6m wide, 0.34m deep and v-shaped in profile. It was filled with a dark grey silty sand that was absent of finds. This feature did not correspond to any anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.4 Intercutting ditches **3206** and **3208** were identified within **Trench 32**. The east to west aligned ditches had a combined width in plan of 2.4m. Ditch **3206** was flat bottomed, 0.64m deep and cut by v-shaped ditch **3208**. The fill of ditch **3206** contained pottery and animal bone. Re-cut **3208** also contained pottery and animal bone. This intercutting ditch was also identified within **Trenches 33** and **34** and corresponds with an east to west aligned anomaly within the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.5 **Trench 33** identified the same east-west aligned ditch and recut identified within **Trenches 32** and **34** (**Figure 4, Plate 3**). The ditch consisted of intercutting features **3304** and **3306** and had combined width of 1.8m. Flat bottomed ditch **3306** was cut by v-shaped ditch **3304**, which was the deeper of the two features at 0.45m deep. Both ditches contained pottery and animal bone, and ditch **3304** also produced one worked flint flake.
- 5.4.6 **Trench 34** identified the same east-west aligned ditch and recut identified within **Trenches 32** and **33** and the geophysical survey (**Figure 5, Plate 4 and 5**). Ditch **3406** was recut by ditch **3408** with both ditches of the same size and shape as characterised elsewhere on Site. The fill of ditch **3406** contained pottery, flint and animal bone.
- 5.4.7 Towards the southern end of the trench feature **3404** was identified. The feature was 2.35m wide, 0.26m deep and extended 1.1m into the trench from its eastern edge (**Figure 4, Plate 4**). The feature has been interpreted as the terminus of an east to west aligned ditch but could feasibly form one half of a shallow pit. Pottery and a piece of CBM were recovered from its fill. The feature corresponds to an area of disturbance on the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.8 **Trench 36** contained a total of five archaeological features, two east to west aligned ditches and three features which extended only partly into the trench, representing either ditch termini or shallow pits (**Figure 6 and 7, Plate 8-11**).
- 5.4.9 Ditch **3603** was east to west aligned, measured 1.16m in width, concave in profile and was 0.72m deep. The single fill contained worked flint and pottery.
- 5.4.10 Ditch **3611** was identified at the southern end of **Trench 36**. The ditch was east to west aligned, measured 1.40m in width, concave in profile and was 0.39m deep. The ditch is of a similar profile, and size to ditches **3703** and **3707** within **Trench 37**. All three ditches correspond well to a rectangular anomaly identified on the geophysical survey and could

represent three sides of a small enclosure. The internal width between ditches **3703** and **3707** measures 8.5m. Pottery was recovered from within Ditch **3611**.

- 5.4.11 Features **3605**, **3607** and **3609** were also identified within **Trench 36**. All three features were only partly exposed in plan within the trench and their exact form is unclear, likely forming either ditch termini or one half of shallow pits. All three features survived to a depth of c. 0.16m within the trench. Pottery was recovered from all three features. All three features correspond to ill-defined anomalies on the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.12 **Trench 37** contained three features, all north-south aligned ditches (**Figure 6 and 8, Plate 12 and 13**).
- 5.4.13 Ditch **3703** (**Figure 8, Plate 12**) was 1.30m wide with a flat base and a depth of 0.45m. This feature was cut by the v-shaped ditch **3705**. It was 1.05m deep and 0.45m deep. Its single fill contained 10 sherds of pottery.
- 5.4.14 Ditch **3707** (**Figure 8, Plate 13**) was 1.40m wide and 0.14m wide, with a significant amount of pottery recovered from its fill (**Figure 2**). Ditch **3707** represents the east side of a rectangular enclosure with ditch **3611** and **3703**.
- 5.4.15 **Trench 39** contained two features in north-south alignment. Structure **3904** was a culvert containing a red ceramic pipe, capped with red un-frogged bricks (**Plate 14**). This corresponds to an anomaly within the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.16 A very shallow, linear feature **3905** was identified to the east end of the trench. It had an irregular base, was 0.63m wide and 0.13m deep. Its fill contained no finds. It is assumed that feature **3905** represents a hedgerow of unknown date. The feature corresponds to an anomaly identified within the geophysical survey.
- 5.4.17 **Trench 40** contained only one feature. Brick covered culvert **4004** represented the extension of culvert **3904** in **Trench 39**.

6 FINDS

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 The evaluation produced a very small quantity of finds, in a restricted range of material types; all datable material is prehistoric. The quantified breakdown of all finds by material type and by context is given in **Table 1**.

Table 1: All finds by context (number / weight in grammes)

Context	Description	Animal Bone	Worked Flint (no.)	Pottery	Other Finds
3205	?ring gully 3204			4/26	
3207	ditch 3206	2/1		46/364	
3209	ditch 3208			73/940	67g slag
3305	ditch 3304	5/23	1	9/63	
3307	ditch 3306			3/18	
3405	ditch terminus	6/12		3/33	1 CBM; 1 stone

	3404				
3407	ditch 3406	9/16	1	21/95	
3604	ditch 3603		6	3/24	
3606	?ditch terminus 3605			4/18	
3608	?ditch terminus 3607			5/29	
3610	pit/terminus 3609			2/21	
3612	ditch 3611			5/8	
3704	ditch 3703			10/51	151g slag
3706	ditch 3705		2	113/1249	1 stone
3708	ditch 3707			65/503	
Total		22/52	10	366/3442	

6.2 Pottery

Introduction

- 6.2.1 A total of 450 sherds of pottery, weighing 3367 grams and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 7.5 grams, was submitted for examination. In addition, there were 6 fragments of fired clay, weighing 27 grams. All the pottery can confidently be seen as belonging to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British indigenous potting tradition.
- 6.2.2 All material was examined, and then quantified by the two measures of count and weight, according to pottery fabric or material category, by archaeological context. This quantification, together with extensive descriptive remarks, was entered onto an Access database, intended to constitute the basic archive for this class of pottery on the site. The database forms an integral part of this assessment, and should be consulted on matters of detail when appropriate. It is supplied as a stand-alone file, but is also embedded in the present report as **Appendix 3**. Fabric and other codes employed in the database are listed in **Appendix 2**.

Fabric terminology

- 6.2.3 The ceramics have been accorded alpha-numeric codes, employed both in the database and in this assessment (**Appendix 2**).
- 6.2.4 The categorization of handmade material in the indigenous Iron Age/Romano-British potting tradition, used in this report, is designed to reflect that basic dichotomy between calcareously tempered and stone-tempered fabrics which is characteristic of East Yorkshire assemblages throughout much of the first millennium BC. Fabrics H1 and H2 therefore equate to the CTW “calcite-tempered” and ETW “erratic-tempered” wares of Rigby 1986, 145-146, while H3 and H4 allow fabrics with mixed or other tempering material, or those where leaching out of originally calcareous temper has resulted in “vesicular ware” (H4) usefully to be distinguished. For the most recent and detailed discussion of Iron Age fabrics in parts of East Yorkshire cf. Rigby 2004, 5-29. Although there is some evidence of centralized pottery production in the Vale of Pickering during part of the period, the kind of tempering employed is essentially conditioned by site location in relation to surface geology (Rigby 2004, 29). In general, and as common sense might suggest, sites situated on the till produce a preponderance of stone-tempered

wares, making use of the local glacial erratics and gravels, while sites on the Wolds tend to make use of calcite and chalk tempering. Assemblages with mixed fabric types may result from a site's location at the interface between two different surface geologies, or a dominant tempering suite at such sites may indicate the community's preferred, or available, resource collection area. Unusual divergence from the expected tempering pattern may sometimes elucidate socio-economic links (including marriage) with other, more distant, communities, or suggest practices such as transhumance (Didsbury forthcoming).

- 6.2.5 The above fabric types had a lengthy currency in the first millennium BC. The hard-fired and well-knit fabrics in the H2 groups, suggest a Late Iron Age date, such fabrics having been known in the region from the 4th century BC onwards (Manby 1996), while the relatively light tempering employed might suggest a later rather than earlier date within the period, perhaps the 1st century BC. These observations gain a degree of support from a consideration of the vessel forms (see below).

Fabric profile

Table 2: Site fabric profile

Fabric	% no. of sherds (n=456)	% wt of sherds (n=3394 grams)
FC	1.3	0.8
H	1.1	0.1
H2	49.3	78.3
H3	0.2	0.1
H4	48.0	20.7
Total	99.9	100

- 6.2.6 The Site was clearly drawing upon both of the two main regional tempering traditions, a fact which probably reflects the site's location, where it would have access to both the chalk of the Wolds and the till sheets to the east. In terms of sherd count, the two types are represented in approximately equal proportions; the difference in terms of weight can be explained by the much lighter, leached, calcareously tempered fabrics.

Forms and dating

- 6.2.7 Iron Age vessel forms in the region are not susceptible to close dating. In the absence of the angularity and distinctive decorative types associated with such assemblages as those from Scarborough Castle and Staple Howe in the first half of the 1st millennium BC (Challis and Harding 1975, *passim*) it is often difficult to assign vessels more than a "Late Iron Age date" in the second half of the millennium.
- 6.2.8 A discussion of the vessel forms in these assemblages is also constrained by the facts that no substantial vessel profiles were present and that there were only 21 rim sherds, coming from an estimated 9 vessels, all in H2 fabric. Full details of these are given in the database. For convenience, they may be summarised as follows:

Table 3: Vessel types and parallels

Feature	Vessel type	Parallel
3208	1, 2 and 3	Similar to the vessels from 3707 (q.v.) and 3304. A thin-walled slightly inturned rim from a small barrel jar, the rim flat-topped or slightly bevelled. The form occurs throughout much of the Mid and Late Iron Age.
3304	1	Rim similar to that of the jars in 3707 (q.v.) and 3208.
3609	1	Flake from a relatively flat-topped, and slightly externally thickened jar rim. It could come from a wide range of similar Late Iron Age vessels.
3705	1	Rim fragment with near upright, flat-topped rim. The form can last into the early second century AD, c. Evans with Creighton 1999, illustrations G01-J04, G25-J02 et al.
3705	2	A rather globular small jar with a slightly everted to upright flat-topped rim component. Cf. Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 46, nos 1 and 11 (Pale End and Great Ayton Moor), or even op. cit. fig. 39, no. 7 (from Faxfleet A). The latter site is conventionally seen as belonging to the first century BC.
3707	1	A jar with a short, stubby, upright, flat-topped rim component, closely similar to Corder and Kirk 1932, nos 21 and 41, though those are in "calcite-gritted" fabric, as opposed to the stone-tempered fabric (H2) employed here.

- 6.2.9 It will be noted that the vessels exhibit a narrow range of forms, though greater variety may have been discernible had more complete profiles been present. As far as the available evidence goes, the rims are typical of those in common use in the regional Late Iron Age, specifically the closing stages. The forms with cited parallels from Challis and Harding 1975 are mainly those which they attribute to their "La Tène III" of the 1st centuries BC and AD; the vessel from **3707** has a parallel in jars from the so-called "Early Fortlet" at Langton Villa, the latest pottery from which is now thought to belong to the earlier 2nd century AD; and the first listed vessel from **3705** also has parallels in forms which continued to be used into the Roman period.

Spatial distribution of the pottery

Table 4: Pottery distribution by trench

Trench	% no. of sherds (n=456)	% wt of sherds (n=3394 grams)
32	29.6	38.2

33	2.9	2.4
34	6.8	3.3
36	4.2	2.9
37	56.6	53.2
Total	100.1	100

- 6.2.10 The pottery comes from a limited number of features: from a possible ring gully and two associated east-west ditches in **Trench 32 (3204, 3206, 3208)**; from the continuation of these ditches in **Trenches 33 and 34 (3306, 3304, 3406, 3408)** and a ditch terminus or pit in **Trench 34 (3404)**; from ditches in **Trench 36 (3603, 3611)** along with further ditch termini or pits (**3605, 3607, 3609**); and from three north-south ditches in **Trench 37 (3703, 3705, 3707)**.
- 6.2.11 For the purposes of this assessment it is sufficient to note that the great majority of the site assemblage (86% by number of sherds, 91% by weight) comes from **Trenches 32 and 37**. It can cogently be argued that the distribution reflects the presence of a possible ring gully in **Trench 32**, and the fact that ditches **3611, 3703** and **3707** apparently form three sides of a rectangular enclosure. Both groups of features may have furnished suitable loci for the deposition of ceramic rubbish. It may be noted that all the pottery comes from fills described as “secondary” or “single”. The majority of the fills with pottery assemblages also contained animal bone.

Conclusions and recommendations

- 6.2.12 The pottery, the distribution of which is compatible with settlement activity centred on Ditches 32 and 36/37, probably dates from the closing years of the regional Iron Age and perhaps the Early Roman period. It consists of entirely typical forms for the period and appears to belong to a single ceramic horizon, though the duration of such a horizon is impossible to estimate.
- 6.2.13 No further work is deemed necessary on this material, though it is recommended that it be kept in an appropriate archive in the interests of future research.

6.3 Worked Flint

- 6.3.1 The worked flint comprises ten pieces. All are flakes, mostly in good quality chalk flint, but with examples of poorer quality gravel or beach-derived flint. One flake from ditch **3603** is possibly retouched, but there are no other tools or utilised pieces. In the absence of chronologically diagnostic tools, this small group cannot be more closely dated.

6.4 Stone

- 6.4.1 Two rounded pebbles were recovered. The example from ditch **3705** shows no signs of working or utilisation, while the second, from ditch terminus **3404**, is an elongated pebble with possible use-wear faceting at one end, although this could equally well be due to natural abrasion.

6.5 Slag

- 6.5.1 Slag was recovered from two contexts, both containing Iron Age pottery. One piece (151g) from ditch **3703** is iron smithing slag, while three small fragments (67g) from ditch **3208** are in a light, vesicular material presumably deriving from pyrotechnical activity, but not necessarily metalworking.

6.6 Animal Bone

- 6.6.1 The animal bone is very fragmentary, and consists almost entirely of fragments of cattle teeth. One fragment from ditch **3406**, unidentifiable to species, is burnt.

7 ENVIRONMENTAL

7.1 Introduction

- 7.1.1 A series of five bulk samples were taken from ditches and a ditch terminus of Iron Age date within evaluation **Trenches 34, 36 and 37** to evaluate the presence and preservation of palaeo-environmental remains. This information can contribute to ascertaining the archaeological significance of the sampled features. The samples were processed for the recovery and assessment of charred plant remains and charcoal.

7.2 Charred plant remains

- 7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.5 mm mesh, residues fractionated into 5.6 mm, 2 mm and 1 mm fractions and dried. The coarse fractions (>5.6 mm) were sorted, weighed and discarded. The flots were scanned under a x10 – x40 stereo-binocular microscope and the preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains recorded in **Appendix 5**. Preliminary identifications of dominant or important taxa are noted below, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals.
- 7.2.2 The flots varied in size and there were generally moderately high numbers of roots and modern seeds that may be indicative of stratigraphic movement and the possibility of contamination by later intrusive elements. Charred material comprised varying degrees of preservation.
- 7.2.3 Small charred assemblages were recovered from ditch terminus **3404** and ditch **3406** in **Trench 34**. The few fragments of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type) are likely to be intrusive. Other remains included a few seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), a tuber fragment and monocotyledon stem fragments.
- 7.2.4 The sample from ditch **3603** in **Trench 36** produced a similar assemblage.
- 7.2.5 A high number of charred remains were recorded in the sample from ditch **3703** and a moderate quantity from ditch **3705** in **Trench 37**. The cereal remains included hulled wheat, emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*), grain and glume fragments, barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grain fragments and oat (*Avena* sp.) awn fragments. The weed seeds included seeds of oat/brome grass and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). There were also hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments and monocotyledon stems.
- 7.2.6 The assemblages from the ditches in **Trench 37** are indicative of general settlement waste and activity in the vicinity. The weed seed assemblages are typical of grassland, field margins and arable environments. There is an indication of the exploitation of the local hedgerows/woodland resource and the stem fragments may be reflective of the burning of turves. These assemblages are compatible with an Iron Age date. There are some similarities between these assemblages and those small assemblages from other Iron Age deposits in the vicinity such as Melton near Brough on Humber (Bishop 1999), Creyke Beck Cottingham (Huntley 1998) and Ganstead (Jaques *et al* 2002). There are

also comparisons with some richer deposits in the wider area, such as at Langedale Receiving Facilities, Easington (Richardson 2011).

7.3 Wood charcoal

- 7.3.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples and is recorded in **Appendix 5**. A moderate amount of wood charcoal fragments greater than 2 mm was retrieved from ditch **3703** in **Trench 37**. Only small quantities of charcoal were observed in the other samples.

7.4 Recommendations

Charred plant remains

- 7.4.1 It is proposed that the assemblage from ditch **3703** should be analysed, assuming any further archaeological work is carried out on the Site.
- 7.4.2 All identifiable charred plant macrofossils will be extracted from the 2 and 1mm residues together with the flot. Identification will be undertaken using stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope, following the nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary and Hopf (2000, Tables 3, page 28 and 5, page 65), for cereals and with reference to modern reference collections where appropriate. They will be quantified and the results tabulated.
- 7.4.3 The sample proposed for analysis is indicated with a "P" in the analysis column in **Appendix 5**.

Wood charcoal

- 7.4.4 No further work is proposed on these samples.

8 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

8.1 General

- 8.1.1 A cluster of archaeological features were identified across the southern section of the Site within **Trenches 31-34** and **36-37**. These features correspond to the locations of a series of ill-defined anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. A probable ring gully was identified within **Trench 32** along with an associated east to west aligned boundary ditch which was identified within **Trenches 32-34**.
- 8.1.2 **Trenches 36** and **37** contained a dense cluster of ditches and associated features. **Trench 36** contained at least two east-west aligned ditches with a further three features only partially exposed within the trench and either representing ditch termini or pits. **Trench 37** contained a further three north to south aligned ditches.
- 8.1.3 Ditches **3611**, **3703** and **3707** may well form three sides of a small enclosure measuring 8.5m internally. A total of 1,900g of pottery was recovered from these features and has been dated to the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period. The remaining features within **Trench 36** are likely to be a mixture of boundary ditches and pits of unknown use.
- 8.1.4 The localised nature of the pottery recovered from Site is indicative of settlement within the vicinity of trenches 31-37, with a particularly high percentage of the pottery recovered

from trenches 32 and 37. The environmental assemblages from the ditches in **Trench 37** are indicative of general settlement waste and activity in the vicinity.

- 8.1.5 The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that the majority of the development area is of low archaeological significance. However, a dense cluster of features identified across the southern section of the Site are likely to be associated with agricultural settlement, with associated pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period. A probable ring gully identified within **Trench 32** as well as a small enclosure within **Trenches 36** and **37** indicates low density settlement survives within the development area. The exact character and form of this settlement is however not clear from the combined results of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.

8.2 Recommendations for mitigation

- 8.2.1 It is recommended that no further archaeological works will be required in the areas evaluated by **Trenches 1-30**. A cluster of archaeological features were identified across the southern section of the Site within **Trenches 31-34** and **36-37**, at a depth of 350mm+ below the current ground surface. Any groundworks associated with the development, within this area of archaeological significance, that are likely to impact to this depth will need to be mitigated against. It is recommended that any such groundworks are to be machine stripped under the direct control and supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist with any archaeological features exposed excavated and recorded. The extent and methodology for such a mitigation strategy will have to be outlined and agreed with HAP in a revised WSI, prior to any groundworks taking place.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The archive of the archaeological evaluation is currently held at the offices of Wessex Archaeology in Sheffield, under the project code 109630. It will be deposited with The Treasure House with an accession code to be issued upon deposition of the archive.

9.2 Preparation of archive

- 9.2.1 The complete Site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by an agreed upon museum, and in general follow nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014d; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with an accession code, and a full index will be prepared.

9.3 Security copy

- 9.3.1 In line with current best practice (e.g. Brown 2011), on completion of the project a security copy of the written records will be prepared, in the form of a digital PDF/A file. PDF/A is an ISO-standardised version of the Portable Document Format (PDF) designed for the digital preservation of electronic documents through omission of features ill-suited to long-term archiving.

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On-line resources;

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11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Context descriptions

Trench No. 1		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
101	Topsoil: Mid greyish brownish silty sand, sparse stone inclusions, grass	0.00 – 0.24
102	Subsoil: Mid reddish brown silty sand, sparse stone inclusions, chalk fragments	0.24 – 0.36
103	Natural: Orangey brown sandy clay, occasional small stones and pebbles, unworked flint fragments	0.36+

Trench No. 2		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.35m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
201	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.28
202	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown silty sand, chalk flecks	0.28 – 0.35
203	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles, frequent chalk flecks	0.35+

Trench No. 3		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
301	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.32
302	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown silty sand, chalk flecks	0.32 – 0.40
303	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles, frequent chalk flecks	0.40+

Trench No. 4		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.39m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
401	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.24
402	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand, chalk flecks, sparse small stones	0.24 – 0.39
403	Natural: Mid reddish brown sandy clay, occasional small pebbles and fragments of flint, frequent chalk flecks	0.39+

Trench No. 5		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
501	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass,	0.00 – 0.26
502	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand, chalk flecks, sparse small stones	0.26 – 0.34



Trench No. 5		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
503	Natural: Mid reddish brown sandy clay, occasional small pebbles and fragments of flint, frequent chalk flecks	0.34+

Trench No. 6		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
601	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.24
602	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown silty sand, chalk flecks >5%	0.24 – 0.40
603	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles >5%, frequent chalk flecks	0.40+

Trench No. 7		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
701	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35
702	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown silty sand, chalk flecks >5%	0.35 – 0.40
703	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles >5%, frequent chalk flecks	0.40+

Trench No. 8		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.58m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
801	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5% (diameter 2-4 cm) and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.24
802	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, chalk flecks	0.24 – 0.40
803	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles >10%, frequent chalk flecks (diameter approx. 3cm), land drain	0.40+

Trench No. 9		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
901	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35
902	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, chalk flecks	0.35 – 0.45
903	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles >5%, frequent chalk flecks (diameter approx. 2-4 cm)	0.45+



Trench No. 10		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1001	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.40
1002	Subsoil: Yellowish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, chalk flecks	0.40 – 0.50
1003	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles >5%, frequent chalk flecks (diameter approx. 2-4 cm)	0.50+

Trench No. 11		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.62m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1101	Topsoil: Dark brown silty sand, sparse stone inclusion, chalk flecks, grass	0.00 – 0.28
1102	Subsoil: Mid brown silty clay, abundant stone and chalk inclusions	0.28 – 0.50
1103	Natural: Reddish brown silty clay, 10 land drains (ceramic pipes, chalk boulders, pipes covered with chalk boulders)	0.50+

Trench No. 12		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1201	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5% (diameter 2-4 cm) and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35
1202	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown silty sand, chalk flecks	0.35 – 0.40
1203	Natural: Yellowish brown silty sand, frequent small chalk flecks, pebbles >5% (diameter 2-4 cm)	0.40+

Trench No. 13		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1301	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35
1302	Subsoil: Mid yellowish brown silty sand, chalk flecks >5%	0.35 – 0.48
1303	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small pebbles >5%, frequent chalk flecks, land drain	0.48+

Trench No. 14		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.60m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1401	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.45
1402	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, chalk flecks	0.45 – 0.60
1403	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones >10% (diameter approx. 2-5 cm), frequent chalk flecks	0.60+



Trench No. 15		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1501	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5%, flecks of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35
1502	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.35 – 0.45
1503	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones >10% (diameter approx. 2-5 cm), frequent chalk flecks	0.45+
1504	Cut: Shrub bowl, irregular shape in plan, filled with 1505 , no associated feature in vicinity	at 0.45+
1505	Fill: Brown loose silty sand, fill of 1504 , no superficial finds, no charcoal, feature not further investigated, no slot	

Trench No. 16		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1601	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5%, flecks of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.24
1602	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.24 – 0.40
1603	Natural: Yellowish brown silty sand, frequent small chalk flecks, pebbles >5% (diameter 2-4 cm), land drain	0.40+
1604	Cut: Modern service, irregular shape, filled with tarmac rubble	at 0.40+

Trench No. 17		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1701	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5%, flecks of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.30
1702	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.30 – 0.40
1703	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones, frequent chalk flecks, land drain	0.40+

Trench No. 18		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1801	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5% (diameter 2-4 cm) and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35
1802	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.35 – 0.50
1803	Natural: Light brown silty sand, sparse small stones >10% (diameter 2-5 cm), no archaeological feature, land drains	0.50+

Trench No. 19		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1901	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, flecks of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35



Trench No. 19		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
1902	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5%	0.35 – 0.45
1903	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones >10% (diameter 2-5 cm), frequent chalk flecks, land drain	0.45+

Trench No. 20		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.48m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2001	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, flecks of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.35
2002	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.35 – 0.48
2003	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones, chalk flecks, plough scars visible in east-west alignment	0.48+

Trench No. 21		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2101	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, flecks of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.30
2102	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand	0.30 – 0.40
2103	Natural: Brown silty sand, sparse small stones, chalk flecks	0.40+

Trench No. 22		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.60m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2201	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, flecks of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.40
2202	Subsoil: Brown silty sand, sparse small stones, chalk flecks	0.40 – 0.60
2203	Natural: Brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.60+

Trench No. 23		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2301	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5% and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.40
2302	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.40 – 0.50
2303	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones >10% (diameter 3-8 cm), plough scars in east-west alignment	0.50+



Trench No. 24		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2401	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5% and pieces of chalk, grass	0.00 – 0.40
2402	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.40 – 0.50
2403	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones >10% (diameter 3-8 cm), plough scars in east-west alignment	0.50+

Trench No. 25		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2501	Topsoil: Mid brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.28
2502	Subsoil: : Mid orangey brown silty sand, small stones >5% (diameter 2-5 cm),	0.28 – 0.40
2503	Natural: Mid brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.40+

Trench No. 26		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2601	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.40
2602	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand	0.40 – 0.50
2603	Natural: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones and chalk flecks	0.50+

Trench No. 27		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.35m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2701	Topsoil: : Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones >5% (diameter 2-6 cm), grass	0.00 – 0.25
2702	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.25 – 0.35
2703	Natural: Orangey brown silty sand	0.35+

Trench No. 28		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.30m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2801	Topsoil: Brown silty sand, grass	0.00 – 0.20
2802	Subsoil: Orangey brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.20 – 0.30
2803	Natural: Orangey brown silty sand	0.30+

Trench No. 29		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2901	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.40



Trench No. 29		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
2902	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.40 – 0.50
2903	Natural: Orangey brown silty sand	0.50+

Trench No. 30		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.60m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3001	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.50
3002	Subsoil: Mid brown silty sand, sparse small stones	0.50 – 0.60
3003	Natural: Light brown silty sand, chalk and small stones	0.60+

Trench No. 31		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.50m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3101	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.29
3102	Subsoil: Light greyish brown sandy clay, sparse stone inclusions, heavily bioturbated by root action	0.29 – 0.47
3103	Natural: Light reddish brown silty clay, abundant small stones and pebbles, chalk fragments	0.47+
3104	Cut: Probable field boundary formed by hedgerow, filled with 3105 , linear in plan, irregular side and base shape, east-west aligned, width 2.40m	0.47 – 0.65
3105	Fill: Fill of 3104, clean and sterile light brown silty sand, no finds	

Trench No. 32		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3201	Topsoil: Mid brown silty sand, grass, bioturbation	0.00 – 0.28
3202	Subsoil: Yellowish brown silty sand, c. 5% pebble and chalk flecks, bioturbation	0.28 – 0.38
3203	Natural: Yellowish brown sandy clay, c. 10% stone inclusions	0.38+
3204	Cut: Possible ring gully, slight bend in plan, v-shaped, possibly truncated, southeast-northwest aligned, 0.60m wide, 2.10m length as seen in trench, filled with 3205	0.38 – 0.72
3205	Fill: Secondary fill of 3204 , dark grey silty sand, no finds retained	
3206	Cut: Ditch, filled with 3207 , same as 3306 and 3406 , cut by 3207 to north, linear in shape, stepped side to south, flat base, 0.44m deep, 0.90m wide seen to cutting feature	0.38 – 0.82
3207	Fill: Secondary fill of 3206 , light greyish brown silty sand, same as 3407 and 3207 , pottery, flint and animal bones	
3208	Cut: Ditch, filled with 3209 , linear in plan, v-shaped, same as 3408 and 3304 , east-west aligned, 2.10m length as seen in trench, width 1.40m	0.38 – 1.02
3209	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 3208 , dark greyish brown silty sand, one big sand stone boulder at base, pottery, animal bone, same as 3409 and 3305	



Trench No. 33		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3301	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones and rounded pebbles, grass, bioturbation	0.00 – 0.29
3302	Subsoil: Light brown silty sand, sparse small stones, chalk fragments	0.29 – 0.40
3303	Natural: Light brown sandy clay, chalk fragments and small stones	0.40+
3304	Cut: Ditch, filled with 3305 , linear in plan, v-shaped, same as 3208 and 3408 , east-west aligned, 2.10m length as seen in trench, width 1.60m	0.40 – 0.75
3305	Fill: Secondary fill of 3304 , dark grey silty sand, same as, 3209 and 3409 , chalk, sandstone fragments, worked flint, animal bones, pottery	
3306	Cut: Ditch, cut by 3304 , filled with 3307 , same as 3206 and 3406 , cut by 3304 to north, linear in shape, flat base, width 1.20m, depth 0.45m	0.40 – 0.85
3307	Fill: Secondary fill of 3306 , light greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, same as 3207 and 3407 , pottery, unworked flint and animal bones	

Trench No. 34		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.58m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3401	Topsoil: Mid brown silty sand, grass	0.00 – 0.28
3402	Subsoil: Reddish brown silty sand, bioturbation, sparse small stones	0.28 – 0.56
3403	Natural: Orangey brown sandy clay, sparse small stones, chalk fragments	0.56+
3404	Cut: Ditch terminus, east-west aligned, depth 0.26m, width 1.60m, filled with 3405	0.58 – 0.84
3405	Fill: Secondary fill of 3404 , blackish brown silty sand, sparse small subrounded stones, occasional charcoal, worked flint, pottery	
3406	Cut: Ditch, cut by 3408 , filled with 3407 , same as 3306 and 3406 , cut by 3408 to north, linear in shape, flat base, width 1.10m, depth 0.40m	0.58 – 0.98
3407	Fill: Secondary fill of 3406 , light reddish brown silty sand, small stone inclusions, same as 3207 and 3307 , pottery, flint and animal bones	
3408	Cut: Ditch, filled with 3405 , linear in plan, v-shaped, same as 3208 and 3304 , east-west aligned, 2.10m length as seen in trench, width 1.60m	0.58 – 1.14
3409	Fill: Secondary fill of 3408 , dark grey silty sand, same as, 3209 and 3305 , chalk, sandstone fragments, flint, animal bones	

Trench No. 35		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.56m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3501	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, grass	0.00 – 0.38
3502	Subsoil: Reddish brown silty sand, bioturbation	0.38 – 0.52
3503	Natural: Reddish brown silty clay, sparse small stone inclusions >5%, chalk fragments, land drains	0.52+



Trench No. 36		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.42m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3600	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, grass	0.00 – 0.25
3601	Subsoil: Light brown silty sand	0.25 – 0.42
3602	Natural: Light brown sandy clay, chalk, small stones	0.42+
3603	Cut: Ditch, east-west aligned, filled with 3604 , 0.72m deep, 1.16m wide, length 2.10m as seen in trench, linear in shape, concave sides, flat base	0.42 – 1.14
3604	Fill: Secondary fill of 3603 , dark greyish brown silty sand, mineralisation, pottery, unworked flint	
3605	Cut: Possible ditch terminus, forming western side of opening with ditch terminus 3607 , east-west aligned, filled with 3606 , 0.60m wide, 0.80m length as seen in trench, 0.16m deep, flat base and concave sides	0.42 – 0.58
3606	Fill: Secondary fill of 3605 , possibly similar to 3608 , grey silty sand, sparse charcoal, pottery	
3607	Cut: Possible ditch terminus, forming western side of opening with ditch terminus 3605 , east-west aligned, filled with 3608 , 0.86m wide, 0.84m length as seen in trench, 0.17m deep, flat base and concave sides	0.42 – 0.59
3608	Fill: Secondary fill of 3607 , possibly similar to 3606 , dark greyish brown silty sand, pottery	
3609	Cut: Pit or terminus of gully, filled with 3610 , southeast-northwest aligned, flat base, irregular sides, depth 0.18m, width 1.06m, length 0.62m as seen in trench	0.42 – 0.60
3610	Fill: Secondary fill of pit/terminus 3609 , dark greyish brown silty sand, sparse charcoal, pottery	
3611	Cut: Ditch, east-west aligned, linear in shape, flat base, concave sides, filled with 3612 , width 1.14m, length 2.10m as seen in trench, depth 0.32m	0.42 – 0.76
3612	Fill: Secondary fill of 3611 , dark greyish brown silty sand, sparse charcoal, animal bones, flint	

Trench No. 37		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.35m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3700	Topsoil: Dark greyish brown silty sand, grass	0.00 – 0.23
3701	Subsoil: Light brown silty sand	0.23 – 0.35
3702	Natural: Light brown sandy clay, chalk, small stones	0.35+
3703	Cut: Ditch, filled with 3704 , north-south aligned, linear in shape, concave sides, flat base, 1.30m wide, 2.10m wide as seen in trench, 0.45m deep, cut by 3705	0.35 – 0.80
3704	Fill: Secondary fill of 3703 , mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, pottery, flint	
3705	Cut: Ditch, southeast-northwest aligned, filled with 3706 , cuts ditch 3703 , linear in plan, v-shaped, 2.20m length as seen in trench, 1.05m wide, 0.45m depth	0.35 – 0.80
3706	Fill: Secondary fill of ditch 3705 , dark grey silty sand, sparse small stones, abundant pottery	
3707	Cut: Ditch, filled with 3708 , 1.40m wide, 0.14m depth, 2.10m length as seen in trench	0.35 – 0.49
3708	Fill: Fill of ditch 3707 , mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small	



Trench No. 37		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.35m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
	stones, no finds	

Trench No. 38		Dimensions: 30.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.45m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3801	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.25
3802	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, chalk flecks, bioturbation	0.25 – 0.39
3803	Natural: Reddish brown sandy clay, chalk and flint fragments, no archaeological features	0.39+

Trench No. 39		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.39m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
3901	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.17
3902	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, chalk flecks, bioturbation	0.17 – 0.39
3903	Natural: Reddish brown sandy clay, chalk fragments, frequent small to medium sized pebbles, bioturbation	0.39+
3904	Structure: Culvert, red ceramic pipe covered with unfrogged red bricks, southeast-northwest aligned, extending as 4004 in Trench 40	at 0.35
3905	Cut: Hedgerow, north-south aligned, linear in plan, irregular sides and base, filled with 3906 , 2.10m length as seen in trench, 0.63m wide, 0.13m deep	0.39 – 0.52
3906	Fill: Fill of hedgerow 3905 , dark brown silty clay, chalk fragments and sparse small pebbles, no finds	

Trench No. 40		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.54m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4001	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.36
4002	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, chalk flecks, bioturbation	0.36 – 0.52
4003	Natural: Reddish brown sandy clay, chalk fragments, frequent small to medium sized pebbles, bioturbation	0.52+
4004	Structure: Culvert, red ceramic pipe covered with unfrogged red bricks, southeast-northwest aligned, extending as 3904 in Trench 39	at 0.35

Trench No. 41		Dimensions: 20.0 x 2.10m Depth to natural: 0.40m+
Context	Description	Depth (m)
4101	Topsoil: Mid greyish brown silty sand, sparse small stones, grass	0.00 – 0.24
4102	Subsoil: Mid orangey brown silty sand, chalk flecks, bioturbation	0.24 – 0.40
4103	Natural: Reddish brown sandy clay, chalk fragments, frequent small to medium sized pebbles, bioturbation, land drain	0.40+



11.2 Appendix 2: Fabric and other codes employed in the pottery database

Code	Fabric/material category
FC	Fired clay
H	Handmade pottery in the indigenous tradition, untempered or with uncertain temper
H2	Handmade pottery in the indigenous tradition, with non-soluble stone temper
H3	Handmade pottery in the indigenous tradition, with mixed non-soluble and calcareous temper
H4	Handmade pottery in the indigenous tradition, vesicular after the leaching out of original calcareous temper



11.3 Appendix 3: Pottery data

11.3.1 The cut/fill column gives a three-part alpha-numeric description of the feature type. It consists of a descriptor (D=ditch, RG=ring gully, P/T=pit/terminus) followed by the feature number, followed by the position of the fill where appropriate (2=secondary etc.)

ID	Trench	Context	Cut/fill	Fabric	No	Weight of sherds	Remarks
12	32	3207	D.3206.2	H4	35	125	Bodies, flakes, scrap, crumbs. Mainly reduced, often with exterior oxidization tones. Minimum number of vessels not calculated. Wall thicknesses c. 10 mm. BAG MARKED 3107. CHANGED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH J.TIBBER, 14.7.15
14	32	3207	D.3206.2	FC	2	10	Amorphous oxidized fragments. BAG MARKED 3107. CHANGED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH J.TIBBER, 14.7.15
13	32	3207	D.3206.2	H2	18	211	Bodies and base flake. Mainly reduced, often with exterior oxidization tones. Minimum number of vessels not calculated. Wall thicknesses c. 8 - 11 mm. Mainly with moderately abundant large angular inclusions (quartz, sandstones), c. 3-5mm. BAG MARKED 3107. CHANGED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH J.TIBBER, 14.7.15
11	32	3207	D.3206.2	NONCER	0	0	Coal. 8 grams. BAG MARKED 3107. CHANGED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH J.TIBBER, 14.7.15
29	32	3209	D.3208.2	H4	8	85	Bodies and flakes. 12 mm maximum wall thickness. One base flake. BAG MARKED 3209. CHANGED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH J.TIBBER, 14.7.15
31	32	3209	D.3208.2	H2	67	839	Mainly bodies, but includes one large base (10 mm wall, basal diameter c. 180 mm), and 6 rims from 3 vessels. Two of these are similar to that in 3708, the other is a thin-walled slightly inturned rim from a small barrel, the rim flat-topped or slightly bevelled. Fabrics the same range as in 3708 etc. BAG MARKED 3109. CHANGED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH J.TIBBER, 14.7.15
30	32	3209	D.3208.2	FC	1	3	Amorphous red-orange fragment. BAG MARKED 3109. CHANGED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH J.TIBBER, 14.7.15
21	32	3205	RG?3204.2	H4	2	10	Reduced bodies. Two vessels. Wall thicknesses 7 and 9 mm.
20	32	3205	RG?3204.2	H2	2	14	Body and flake, 2 vessels. Flake has moderately abundant angular temper including quartz and possibly basic igneous rock to c. 3mm. Body has common angular inclusions, including quartz, in same size range.
26	33	3305	D.3304.2	H2	7	54	Bodies and rim. Main temper seems to be fairly large quartz and chert, c. 5mm. Possibly four vessels. The rim is closely similar in form to that of the jar in 3708.
25	33	3305	D.3304.2	H4	3	9	Bodies and flake.



ID	Trench	Context	Cut/fill	Fabric	No	Weight of sherds	Remarks
8	33	3307	D.3306.2	H4	2	5	Bodies, same vessel. Wall thickness: 6mm. Reduced with light red exterior. Vesicular. Some possibly non-soluble temper extant.
7	33	3307	D.3306.2	H2	1	13	Body, reduced with orange-brown exterior. Moderately abundant small stone inclusions in 1-2 mm range, several having the appearance of basic igneous rock. Wall thickness: 11 mm.
34	34	3405	D.3404.2	H3	1	3	SAMPLE . Body, reduced with brownish exterior. Abundant temper, to c. 2-3 mm, chert or flint plus possible calcareous material.
35	34	3405	D.3404.2	H4	2	10	SAMPLE . Body and flake.
36	34	3405	D.3404.2	H	1	3	SAMPLE . Body.
15	34	3405	D.3404.2	FC	1	2	Amorphous oxidized fragment.
4	34	3405	D.3404.2	H4	3	2	Jar base and two bodies, probably same vessel. Reduced with patchy exterior oxidization. Wall thickness to c. 15mm. Large vessel, basal diameter hard to measure but possibly as large as c. 220 mm.
10	34	3407	D.3406.2	H4	23	93	Bodies, flakes and scrap. Reduced, often with variously oxidized surfaces. Wall thickness: c. 8 mm. Minimum number of vessels not estimated.
23	36	3604	D.3603.2	H4	1	2	Body. Reduced with light reddish-brown exterior.
24	36	3604	D.3603.2	H2	2	21	Bodies, two vessels. 1. Fully reduced, relatively sparsely tempered but with single 6mm sub-rounded quartz fragment extant. 2. Reduced with reddish exterior, sherd from jar neck. Common angular temper of unidentified dark rock(s) in 3-5mm range.
5	36	3606	D.3605.2	H2	3	15	Bodies, two vessels. One reduced with buff inner surface, the other reddish-brown surfaces. The former has common small quartz grains, and the latter large quartz clusters derived from coarse sandstones (to c. 6mm).
6	36	3606	D.3605.2	H4	1	4	Vesicular body, reduced with reddish-brown outer margin and surface. Wall thickness 8 mm.
22	36	3608	D.3607.2	H2	5	27	Body. Reduced with patchy oxidized exteriors. Coarse sandy to gritty fabrics, possibly from two vessels.
3	36	3612	D.3611.2	H4	5	8	Bodies, including a neck sherd from a small jar. Reduced. Wall thickness 5-6mm. Probably same vessel.
9	36	3610	P/T.3609.2	H4	2	21	Bodies and rim flake, different vessels. Body has 12 mm wall, is finely vesicular, and has reduced core with light red exterior. Rim flake is reduced, relatively flat-topped, and slightly externally thickened. A wide range of similar Late Iron Age vessels.
16	37	3703	D	FC	1	10	Amorphous oxidized fragment.
32	37	3707	D	FC	1	2	Amorphous oxidized scrap.
19	37	3704	D.3703.2	H	4	2	Reduced scrap.
18	37	3704	D.3703.2	H4	2	15	Bodies. Reduced with variably oxidized exteriors. Two vessels.



ID	Trench	Context	Cut/fill	Fabric	No	Weight of sherds	Remarks
17	37	3704	D.3703.2	H2	4	35	Bodies, 1-3 vessels. Reduced with oxidized exteriors. One sherd has large quartz fragments c. 4mm.
33	37	3706	D.3705.2	H2	6	26	SAMPLE . Bodies, and a rim fragment with near upright, flat-topped rim. Form difficult to date: can last into early second century AD, c. Evans with Creighton 1999, illustrations G01-J04, G25-J02 et al.
27	37	3706	D.3705.2	H4	93	226	Thin-walled sherds from a limited number of vessels, mainly reduced but a little red-orange material. Includes 5 small jar base fragments, and 8 rim sherds from a single vessel. Wall thicknesses c. 7mm. The rims are from a rather globular small jar with a slightly everted to upright flat-topped rim component. Cf. Challis and Harding 1975, fig. 46, nos 1 and 11 (Pale End and Great Ayton Moor), or even op. cit. fig. 39, no. 7 (from Faxfleet A).
28	37	3706	D.3705.2	H2	81	991	No rims. Mainly bodies from a limited number of vessels, though includes 7 base sherds from an estimated 4 vessels, the basal diameter of at least one of them as much as c. 180 mm. Majority are reduced with fairly smooth light brown surfaces, very similar to the material in 3708. A little coarse sandy and orange material. Mixed temper, generally no larger than 6 mm maximum. One sherd with band of (applied??) thumbnail decoration. Wall thicknesses to c. 8 mm.
1	37	3708	D.3707	H4	37	87	Bodies, scrap. Generally reduced, wall thicknesses mainly 5-10 mm.
2	37	3708	D.3707	H2	29	411	Bodies and three rims, latter all from same vessel. Estimated number of vessels c. 4-5. Mainly in hard, dense, close-knit, smoothly finished fabrics. Reduced with browner exteriors. Wall thicknesses to c. 10 mm. Sparse temper. Occasional large angular fragments of quartzite, sandstone, polymineralic rock etc., up to c. 7 mm. Rims are from a jar with short, stubby, upright, flat-topped rim component, closely similar to Corder and Kirk 1932, nos 21 and 41, though those are in "calcite-gritted" fabric.



11.4 Appendix 4: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Iron Age Ditches and Ditch terminus													
Trench 34													
3404	3405	3	16	50	50	-	-	-	C	Tuber, stem frags	2/3 ml	coal	
3406	3407	1	17	40	65	C	-	Free-threshing wheat grain frags	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , stem frags	2/3 ml	coal	
Trench 36													
3603	3604	2	33	125	65	C	-	Free-threshing wheat grain frags	-	Stem frags	3/2 ml	coal	
Trench 37													
3703	3704	4	19	80	50	A	A	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags, glume base frags inc. spelt, oat awn	A	<i>Corylus avellana</i> shell frags, <i>Avena/Bromus</i> , <i>Fallopia</i>	5/15 ml	-	P
3705	3706	5	16	120	75	B	-	Hulled wheat + barley grain frags	C	<i>Avena/Bromus</i> , stem frags	2/2 ml	coal	

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Analysis: P = plant,



11.5 Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: wessexar1-215287

Project details

Project name	Humber Bridgehead Phase II, Hessle. Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	Wessex Archaeology was commissioned by Wykeland Group Limited to undertake a programme of evaluation trenching on land north of Ferriby Road, Hessle, to fulfil a condition of consent for a planning application for the development of a Business Park. The site has previously been subject to a geophysical survey which identified a low density of anomalies of archaeological interest. A total of forty-one trenches were excavated across the development area. The northern section of the site (Trenches 1-28) contained no features of archaeological interest. The proposed geophysical anomalies were associated with variations in the natural geology or natural features and not of archaeological interest. The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that the majority of the development area is of low archaeological significance. However, a dense cluster of features identified across the southern section of the Site are likely to be associated with agricultural settlement, with associated pottery dating from the Late Iron Age to early Romano-British period. A probable ring gully identified within Trench 32 as well as a small enclosure within Trenches 36 and 37 indicates low density settlement survives within the development area. The exact character and form of this settlement is however not clear from the combined results of the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching.
Project dates	Start: 15-06-2015 End: 25-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	109630 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Woodland 7 - Scrub
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	DITCHES Iron Age
Monument type	RING GULLY Roman
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Roman
Monument type	PITS Uncertain
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Monument type	PLOUGH FURROWS Modern
Monument type	BRICK CULVERT Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	STONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	SLAG Iron Age



Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE HESSLE Humber Bridgehead Phase II, Hessle.
Postcode	HU13 0DH
Study area	10.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TA 0187 2627 53.7226454606 -0.455946985414 53 43 21 N 000 27 21 W Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.00m Max: 35.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Wessex Archaeology
Project brief originator	Wykeland Group Limited
Project design originator	AOC
Project director/manager	Chris Swales
Project supervisor	Martina Tenzer
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wykeland Group Limited

Project archives

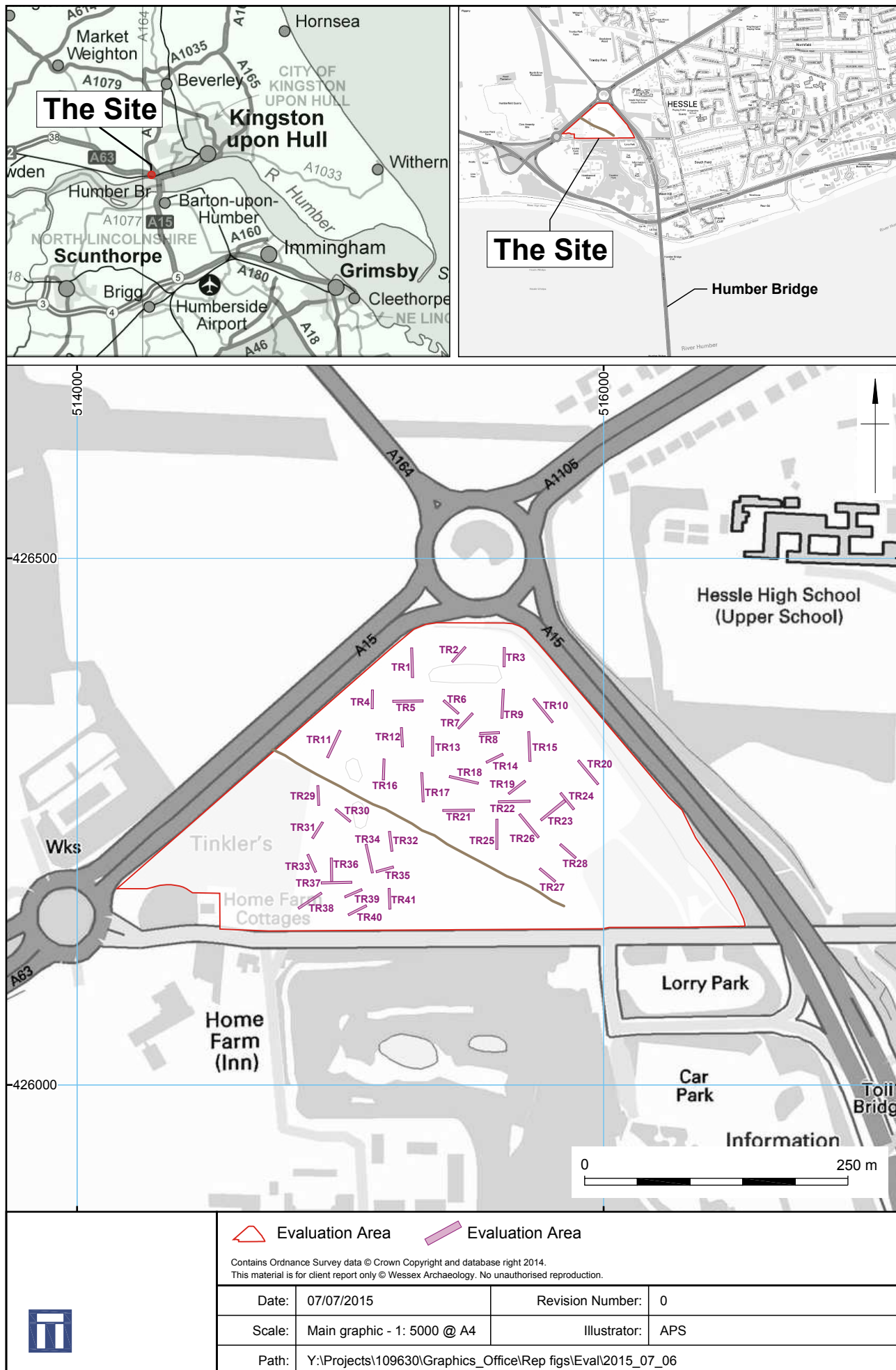
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
------------------	---

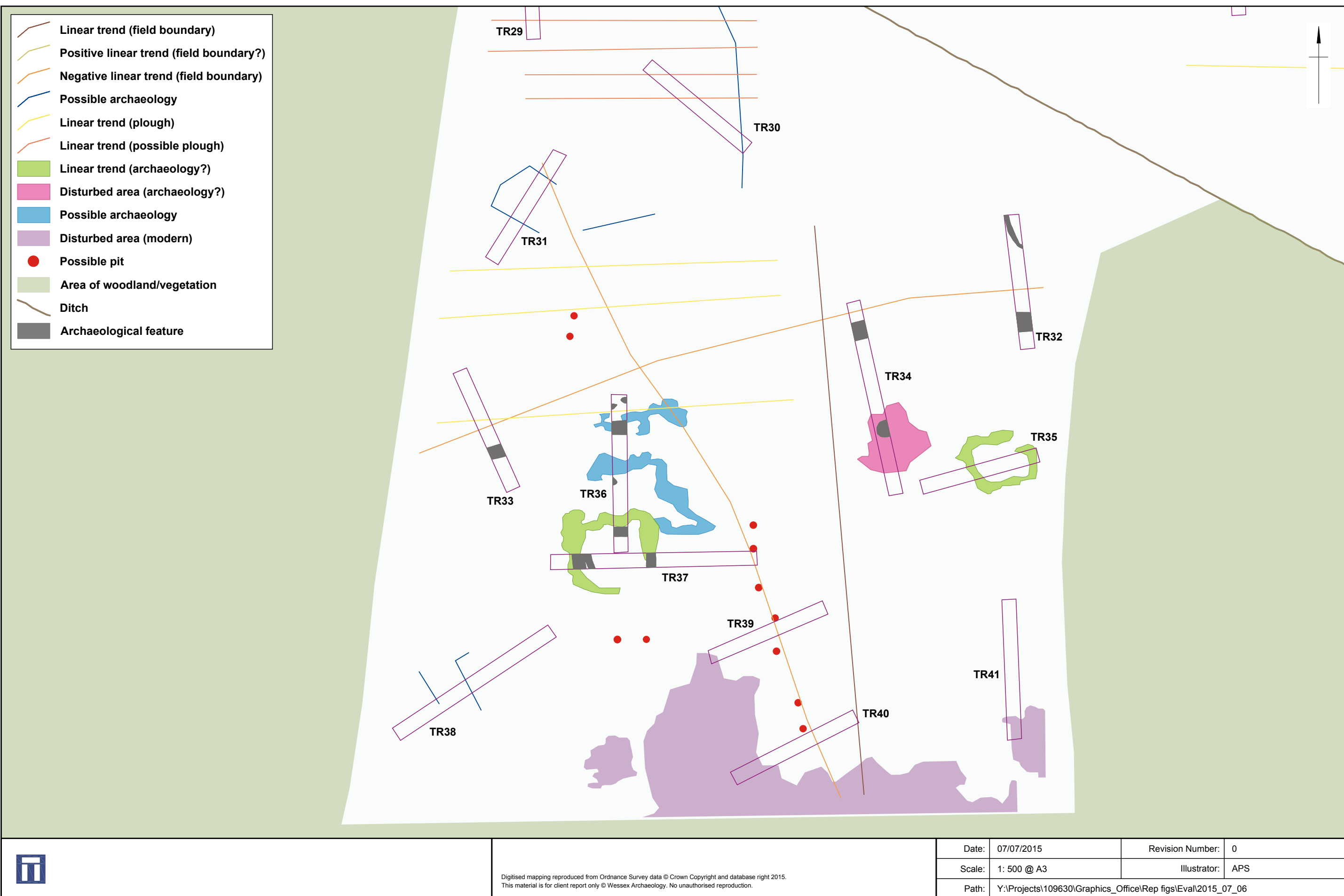


Title	Humber Bridgehead (Phase 2) Hessle, East Riding of Yorkshire. Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Tenzer, M
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Swales, C.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Didsbury, P.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mephram, L.
Other bibliographic details	109630
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	Wessex Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Sheffield
Description	A4 Comb bound report
Entered by	Jessica Tibber (j.tibber@wessexarch.co.uk)
Entered on	23 July 2015



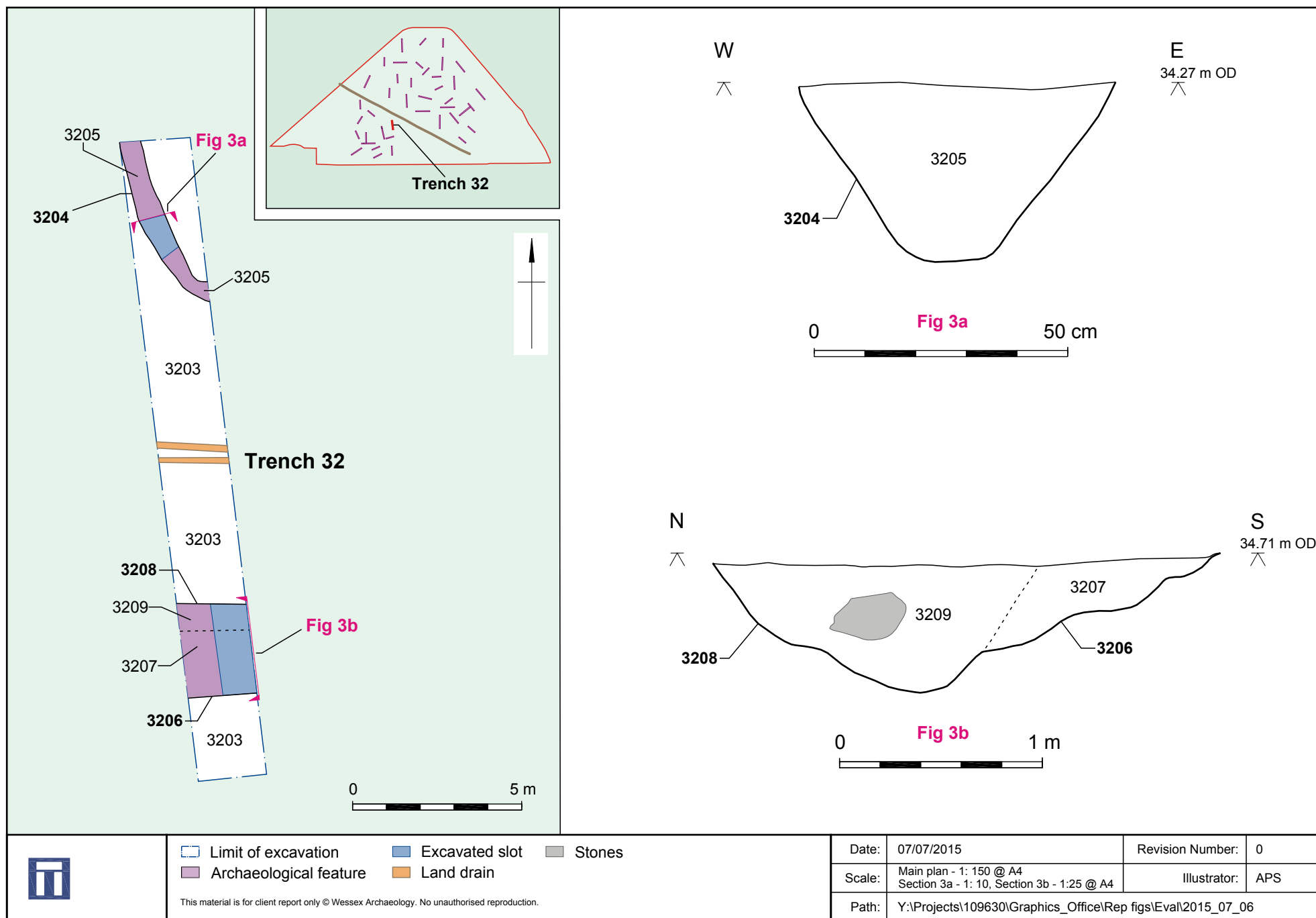
Site and Trench location

Figure 1

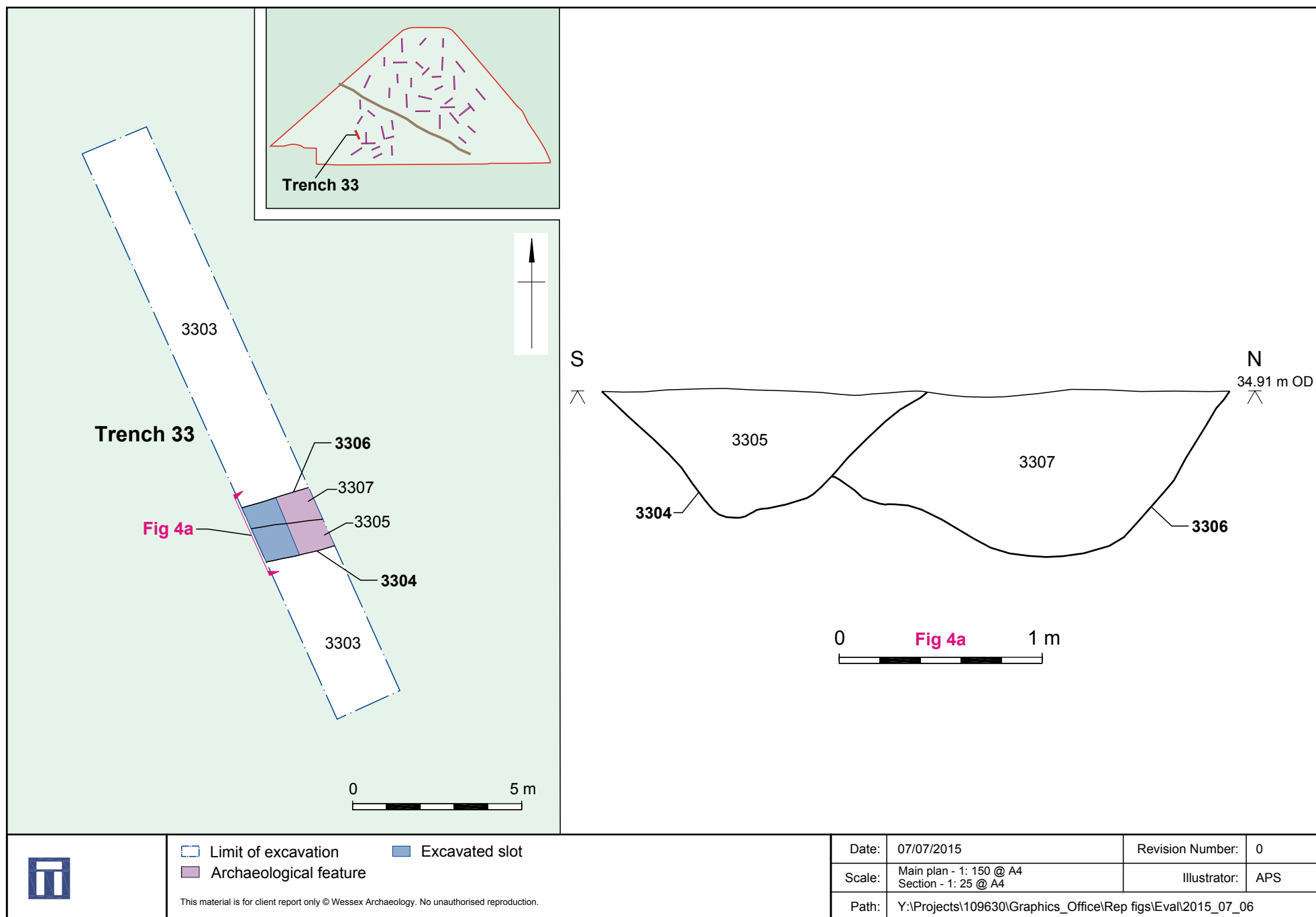


Trenches 29 -41 overlain on geophysical survey

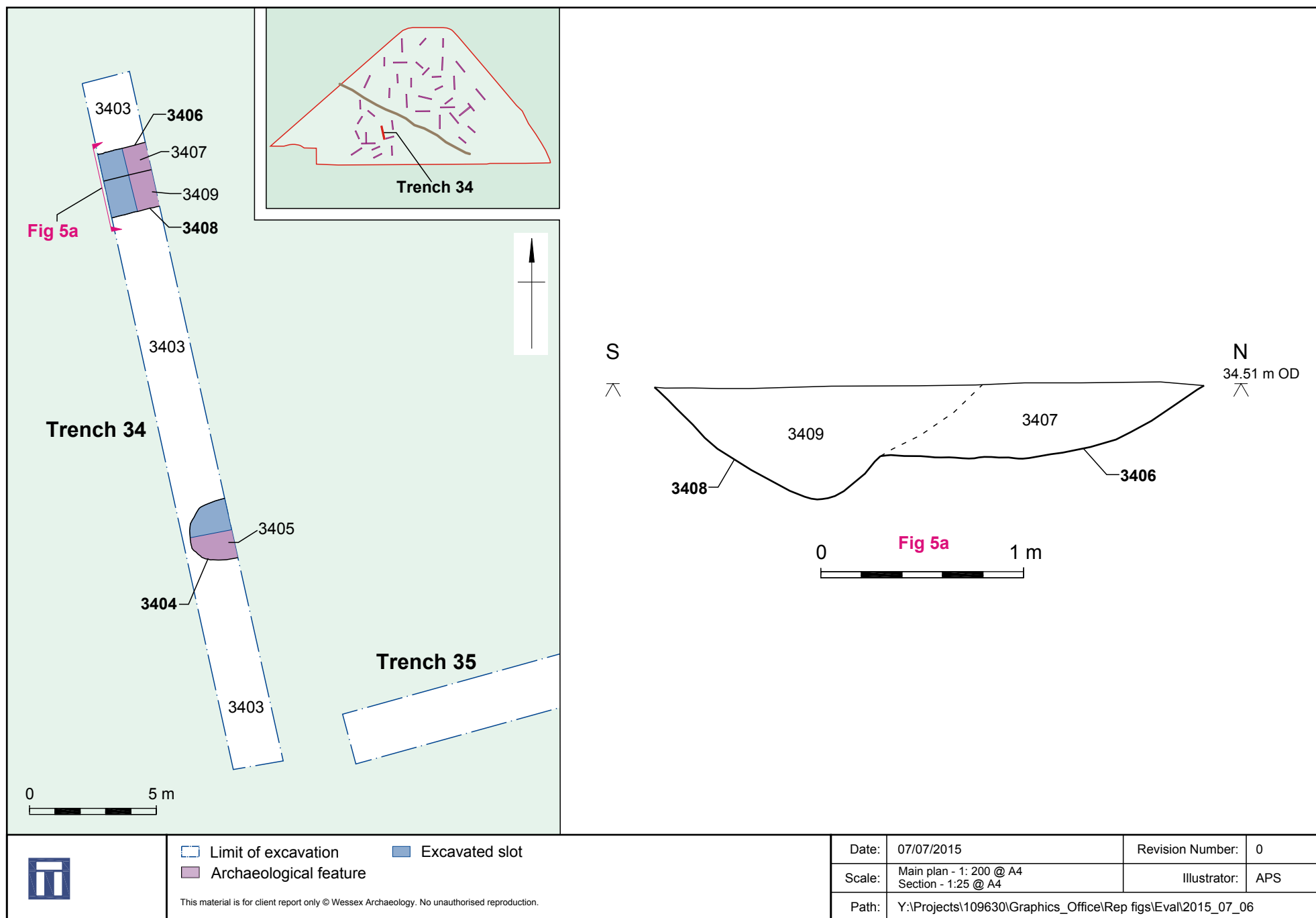
Figure 2

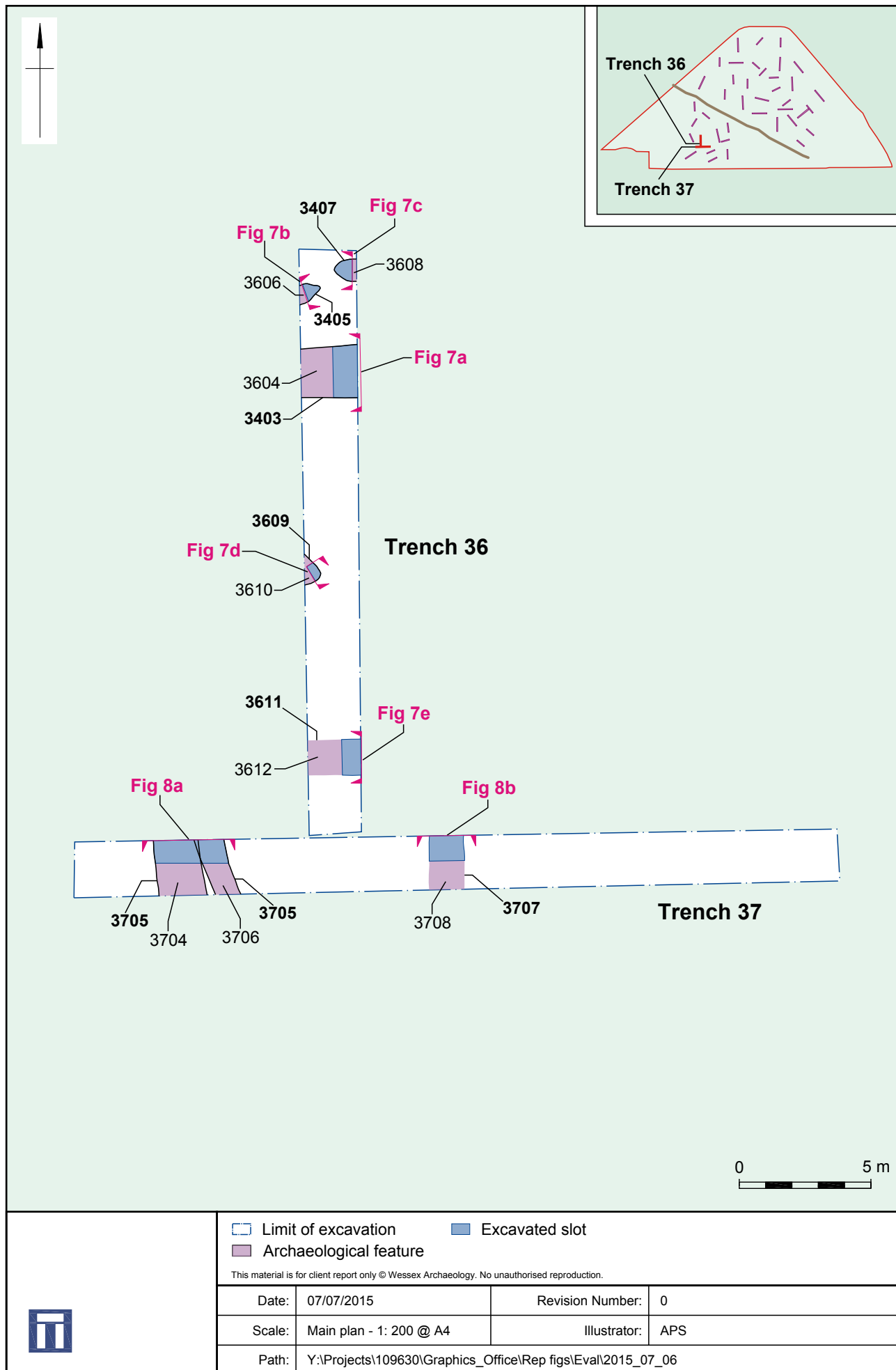


Plan of Trench 32, south-facing section of 3205, and west-facing section of ditches 3206 and 3208



Plan of **Trench 33**, west-facing section of ditches **3304** and **3306**





Plan of **Trenches 36** and **37**

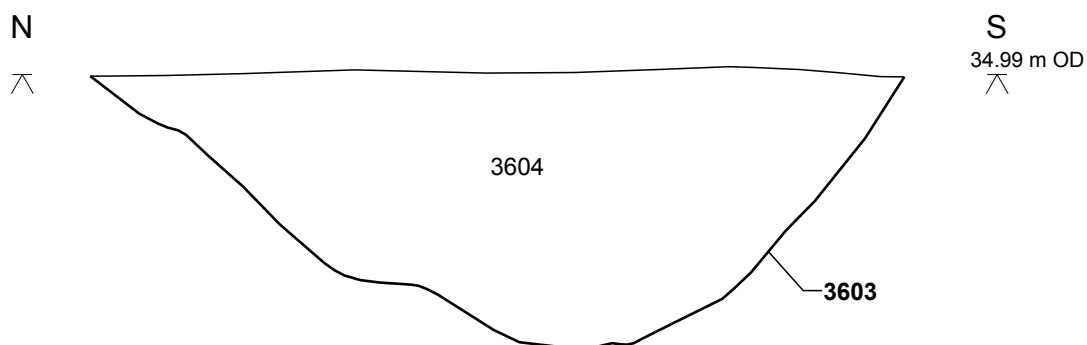


Fig 7a

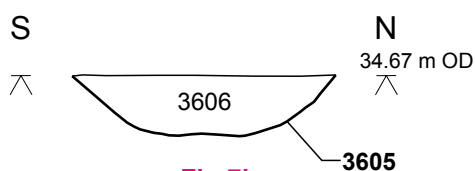


Fig 7b

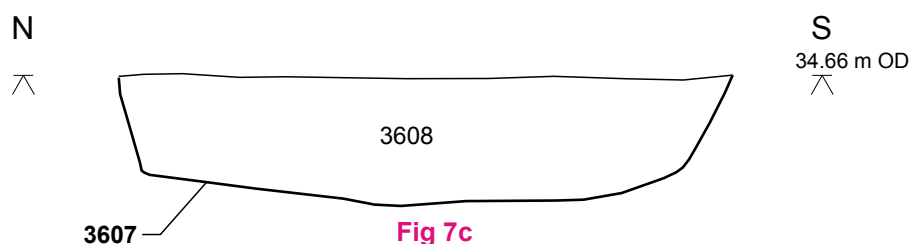


Fig 7c

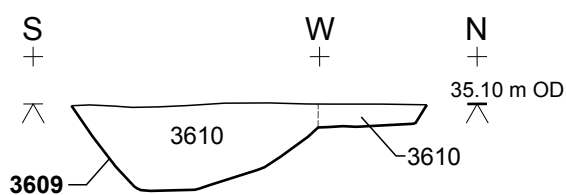


Fig 7d

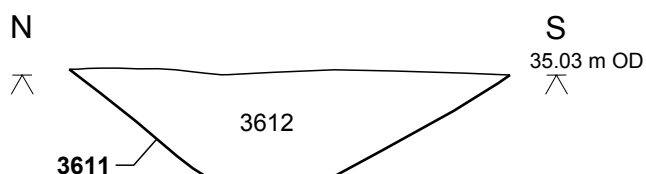


Fig 7e



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APS

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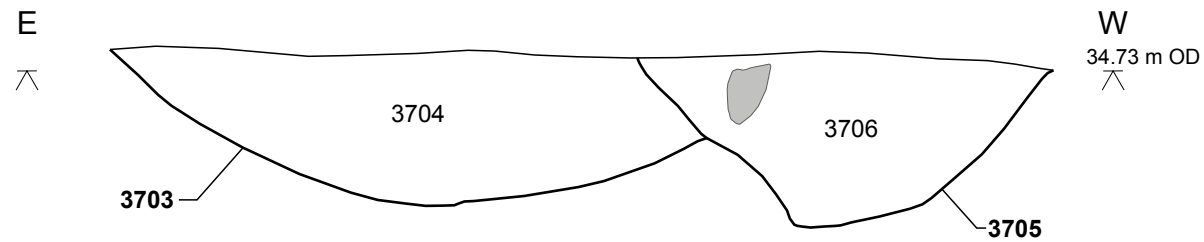


Fig 8a

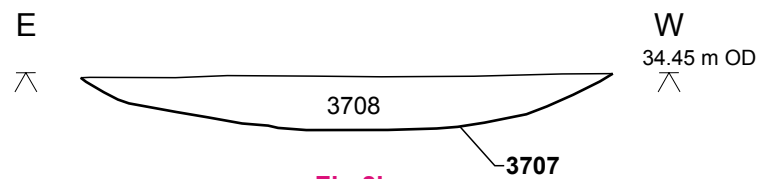


Fig 8b



Stones

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Plate 1: South-facing section of gully **3204**



Plate 2: West-facing section of ditches **3206** and **3208**


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Plate 3: East-facing section of ditches **3304** and **3306**



Plate 4: Oblique shot terminus **3404**


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Plate 5: East-facing section ditches **3406** and **3408**



Plate 6: West-facing section ditch **3603**


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Plate 7: Plan of termini **3605** and **3607**



Plate 8: Northeast-facing section **3605**


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Plate 9: Oblique shot terminus **3607**



Plate 10: Pit/terminus, northeast-facing section **3609**


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Plate 11: East-facing section ditch **3611**



Plate 12: South-facing section **3703** and **3705**



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Plate 13: South-facing section of ditch **3707**



Plate 14: Brick culvert **3904**

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