



George Street, Pocklington, East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report



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**George Street, Pocklington
East Riding of Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Prepared for:

CgMs Consulting
8 Exchange Quay
Salford
M5 3EJ

Prepared by:

Wessex Archaeology
Unit R6
Riverside Block
Sheaf Bank Business Park
Prospect Road
Sheffield
S2 3EN

www.wessexarch.co.uk

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Summary

Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the southwest of George Street, Pocklington, Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference 480093, 449013. The Work was undertaken ahead of the proposed residential development of the Site (Planning Application Ref. 16/02134/PLF).

The archaeological works comprised the excavation of four evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development, with each trench to measure 10 m by 1.8 m. The trenches were positioned to achieve a representative sample of the site as well as to target areas to be disturbed by the forthcoming groundworks.

Three ditches were identified within trenches 1, 3 and 4 of the evaluation. The ditches within trenches 1 and 3 were aligned northwest to southeast and run at 90 degrees to the Post-medieval field system as recorded on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map. No dating material was recovered from trench 1, however a sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered from the ditch within trench 3. Although the dating evidence is limited these features may relate to the earlier Medieval field system on the western edge of Pocklington.

The segmented ditch within trench 4 was aligned northeast to southwest and is located in the vicinity of a boundary ditch marked on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map. No dating material was recovered from this feature but it would seem likely that it is associated with the Post-medieval field system with the ditch serving as a field boundary.

A pit was also recorded within trench 4 and this seems likely to have been used as a general rubbish pit. No dating evidence was recovered but historic mapping dating to 1892 onwards shows the Site being gradually subdivided into backyard plots associated with the structures fronting on to George Street. It would seem most likely that the pit is related to this phase of activity.

The evaluation was successful in identifying features relating to the field systems and backyard plots along the western edge of the town. No features were identified to indicate settlement within the Site boundary pre dating the Post-medieval structures fronting on to George Street.

The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with East Riding Archives and Local Studies Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until deposition the archive will be stored at the Sheffield office of Wessex Archaeology under project number 116620.



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Acknowledgements

The archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Pete Owen of CgMs Consulting.

Thanks are extended to the Humber Archaeology Partnership Development Management Archaeologist, James Goodyear, who provided curatorial support and guidance throughout the project.

The fieldwork was carried out by Stuart Pierson and Owen Jenkins between April 10th and 12th 2017. Stuart Pierson supervised the excavations and produced this report. Illustrations were prepared by Alix Sperr. Finds were assessed by Lorraine Mephram and environmental samples by Ines Lopez Doriga. The project was managed for Wessex Archaeology by Chris Swales.



George Street, Pocklington East Riding of Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation Report

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project background

- 1.1.1 Wessex Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs Consulting (hereafter 'the Client') to carry out a programme of archaeological evaluation trenching on land to the southwest of George Street, Pocklington, Yorkshire, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 480093, 449013 (hereafter 'the Site'). The Work was undertaken ahead of the proposed residential development of the Site (Planning Application Ref. 16/02134/PLF).
- 1.1.2 A desk-based assessment (DBA) of the Site (CgMs 2015) concluded that the development area had moderate/low potential for Post-medieval archaeological remains associated with the rear plots of properties located along George Street and a low/nil potential for all other periods.
- 1.1.3 Following discussions between CgMs and the Humber Archaeology Partnership Development Management Archaeologist (HAPDMA), a program of evaluation trenching was agreed to test the archaeological potential of the Site. CgMs produced a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI, CgMs 2017) outlining how the requirements of the work would be met. The WSI was approved by the HADMA prior to work commencing.
- 1.1.4 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of four evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development, with each trench to measure 10 m by 1.8 m. The trenches were positioned to achieve a representative sample of the Site as well as to target areas to be disturbed by the forthcoming groundworks.

1.2 Scope of this document

- 1.2.1 This report provides a brief overview of the archaeological background to the Site, the methodologies employed during fieldwork and the results of the evaluation trenching. In form and content this report conforms to national guidelines (Historic England 2015; ClfA 2014a-c)

1.3 Site location, geology and topography

- 1.3.1 The Site is located within the town of Pocklington, East Riding of Yorkshire and immediately to the southwest of George Street (B1246). The Site is bounded to the north by residential housing, to the east, by commercial properties and to the south and west by Scaife Garth. The Site comprises customer and staff car parking for The Cooperative Supermarket which fronts onto George Street (Plate 1).
- 1.3.2 The topography is flat for the majority of the Site, at approximately 34 m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The north side of the car park slopes gently upwards towards the north.



- 1.3.3 The underlying solid geology consists of sedimentary bedrock of the Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone. Superficial deposits consist of Pocklington Gravel Formation – Gravel, Sandy (BGS 2017). The local soils are described as freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (LandIS 2017).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 A DBA was produced by CgMs (CgMs 2015) which details the historic and archaeological background of the Site; an overview of this information is presented below. The DBA identified a moderate to low potential for Post-medieval remains with no known archaeological assets present within the Site. The DBA concluded that archaeological features if present, would be truncated or totally removed in the areas of the Site subject to development, due to modern construction of the extant retail store and car park.

2.2 Prehistoric and Roman

- 2.2.1 The DBA identified three main areas of prehistoric activity within the surroundings of the Site. A possible Iron Age and/or Romano-British field system is located 760 m north of the Site. To the south and southwest of the Site a series of flint artefacts have been recovered and are likely associated with cropmark evidence for settlement and barrow cemetery located c. 1 km and 670 m distant from the Site. To the east of the Site cropmark evidence of a possible settlement and barrow cemetery has been identified at a distance of 800 m.
- 2.2.2 Roman evidence is largely focused on four sites within the wider landscape including the route of the Brough on Humber to York Roman road, which runs c. 1.4 km to the southwest of the Site. A Romano-British burial has been previously located within 70 m of the Site and to the west, although the exact location is not known. A coin hoard and two Roman vases were identified 990 m south of the Site. Further afield, the nearest Roman fort is at Hayton, 3.8 km to the south of the Site.

2.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

- 2.3.1 The Site is located within the medieval settlement of Pocklington with the Domesday survey recording '*Poclington*' as a royal manor with three mills, a church, a priest and 15 burgesses. The town was granted a charter for a four day fair in AD 1245 and subsequently prospered as a result of the woollen industry and corn mill.
- 2.3.2 The Church of All Saints is located 70 m to the southeast of the Site with the current structure dating from the 12th century. The church is known to have Saxon foundations however, with the earliest church possibly dating to AD 627.
- 2.3.3 The Site was likely to have been located within or on the edge of the medieval settlement of Pocklington and, consequently, numerous stray Medieval finds have been discovered in the surroundings of the Site. However, findings during archaeological interventions within the medieval core have been limited to pits (many undated) and a well.

2.4 Post-medieval

- 2.4.1 There are a large number of archaeological assets recorded within the surrounding area relating to stray finds, chapels and churches, houses, gardens, mills and a small number associated with the Market Weighton to York railway, all of which reflect the built up surroundings of the Site.



2.4.2 The economy of Pocklington continued to grow steadily during the Post-medieval period, with wool production and maltings key employers. The construction of the Pocklington Canal in 1818, located c. 1.6 km to the south of the site, linked the town to the River Derwent and together with the Market Weighton to York railway (opened in 1847), located c. 95 m to the southwest of the Site, provided easier access to markets further afield. This factor further contributed to the gradual rise in the economy and wealth of the town and led to much of it being rebuilt during the 19th century.

2.5 Historic mapping

2.5.1 A review of the available historic mapping has demonstrated that the Site was largely undeveloped prior to 1854. The 1854 Ordnance Survey map shows the Site occupied by open fields and back yard plots associated with houses fronting on to George Street to the east. The 1892 shows a gradual expansion of structures into the current Site boundary with a mixture of upstanding buildings and back yard plots (Figure 2). The Site was further developed in the mid 20th century as a builders yard and joinery.

2.6 Previous archaeological investigations

2.6.1 No previous investigations have taken place within the current development area. Watching briefs, geophysical surveys and historic building recording have been undertaken in proximity to the Site. These investigations have largely identified Post-medieval settlement activity with only very few medieval remains recovered.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Summary

3.1.1 The key aim of the archaeological works was to identify whether there were any previously unrecorded archaeological features within the Site and to determine the character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality of any identified archaeological deposits.

3.1.2 The general objectives as set out in the WSI were:

- *to identify the location, extent and character of archaeological remains within the Site;*
- *to provide information that will enable an assessment of the impact of the development on any potential archaeological remains identified;*
- *to ensure that any below-ground archaeological deposits exposed were promptly identified; and*
- *to ensure the recording of archaeological remains, to place this record in its local context and to make this record available.*

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The methodology for excavation, recording and artefact analysis is detailed in the WSI (CgMS 2017). All work was carried out in line with this document as well as national guidelines (ClfA 2014a-c; HE 2015).

4.1.2 The archaeological works comprised the excavation of four evaluation trenches within the footprint of the development, with each trench measuring 10 m by 1.8 m. The trenches



were positioned to achieve a representative sample of the Site as well as to target areas to be disturbed by the forthcoming groundworks (Figure 1).

- 4.1.3 The location of trench 4 was marginally altered from the WSI specification to avoid live services.

4.2 Machine excavation

- 4.2.1 Excavation of the trenches was undertaken using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket working under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Machining ceased at the first archaeological horizon or the level of natural geology, whichever was reached first. A toothed bucket was used to remove the tarmac of the car park.

4.3 Hand excavation

- 4.3.1 Archaeological features and deposits were cleaned to define their extent, and then hand excavated.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All deposits were recorded using Wessex Archaeology's *pro forma* recording sheets and a continuous unique numbering system. As per standard practice, excavated stratigraphic units were individually numbered and recorded, with the trench number forming the prefix for the context number. Hence, contexts 100–199 were reserved for use within trench 1, contexts 200–299 were allocated to trench 2 etc.
- 4.4.2 Trial trenches and excavated deposits were located by means of an RTK GPS system and tied in to the OS grid with a tolerance of better than + or – 100 mm. All deposits had spot heights recorded in relation to Ordnance Datum, correct to two decimal places.
- 4.4.3 A photographic record was maintained using high specification digital photographic equipment supplemented with 35 mm monochrome film, where required.

4.5 Monitoring

- 4.5.1 The results of the excavation were relayed to the HAPDMA following the machine excavation of all trenches and the hand digging of the archaeological features identified. Following conversations between CgMs and the HAPDMA it was agreed that trenches could be backfilled following completion of all excavation and recording as detailed in the WSI.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A full list of all trench depths and context numbers is presented within Appendix 1. Archaeological features were identified in trenches 1, 3 and 4. A summary of the archaeology within these trenches is presented below. No archaeological features were identified in trench 2 (Plate 4).

5.2 Overburden

- 5.2.1 All trenches were overlain with tarmac (eg, 101), beneath this was a layer of levelling hardcore (eg, 102) Within trenches 1, 2 and 4 a spread of 19/20th century waste was identified (eg, 103) with an average depth of 0.24 m. A 0.25 m to 0.6 m thick subsoil (303 and 404) was identified in trenches 3 and 4 only. Natural geology comprised a pale brown



sandy clay with common chalk inclusions. Natural geology was reached at a depth of between 0.6 m and 0.97 m below ground level (bgl).

5.3 Trench 1

5.3.1 Trench 1 contained a northwest to southeast orientated ditch 105 (Figure 3 Plates 2-3). Ditch 105 measured 1.8 m + in length, was 0.83 m wide and was 0.14 m deep.

5.4 Trench 3

5.4.1 Trench 3 contained a northwest to southeast orientated ditch 305 (Figure 4, Plates 5-6). Ditch 305 measured 4.8 m in length, was 0.75 m wide and 0.18 m deep.

5.5 Trench 4

5.5.1 Trench 4 contained two northeast to southwest orientated ditch terminus' 406 and 408 (Figure 5, Plates 7-11). Ditch 406 measured 1.5 m in length, was 0.8 m wide and was 0.18 m deep. Ditch 408 measured 2.5 m in length, was 0.6 m wide and was 0.16 m deep. Trench 4 also contained pit 410. The pit measured 1 m in length, was 0.9 m wide and was 0.51 m deep.

6 ARTEFACTUAL EVIDENCE

6.1 General

6.1.1 The only finds recovered were from the fill of ditch 305, and comprise two pieces of animal bone (one unidentifiable, the other from a cattle ulna), and one body sherd of Medieval pottery. This sherd is from a glazed jug of 13th century date, in a pale-firing, sandy fabric, decorated with vertical lines of iron oxide pellets between vertical combed lines, possibly York Glazed ware (Jennings 1992, nos 57–9).

7 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Bulk samples were taken from two ditches and were processed for the recovery and assessment of environmental remains, particularly charred plant remains and charcoal. The size of the samples varied between 28 and 40 litres.

7.2 Aims and methods

7.2.1 The bulk samples were processed by standard flotation methods; the flot retained on a 0.25 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 using a stereo incident light microscopy at magnifications of up to x40 using a Leica MS5 microscope for the identification of environmental remains. Different bioturbation indicators were considered, including the percentage of roots, the abundance of modern seeds and the presence of mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia (eg, *Cenococcum geophilum*) and animal remains which would not be preserved unless anoxic conditions were detected, such as earthworm eggs and insects. The preservation and nature of the charred plant and wood charcoal remains, as well as the presence/absence of other environmental remains such as molluscs and animal bone, is recorded in Table 1.

7.2.2 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. Abundance of remains is qualitatively quantified (A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B



= 9-5, C = <5) as an estimation of the minimum number of individuals and not the number of remains per taxa.

7.3 Charred plant remains

7.3.1 Charred material was poorly preserved and with most elements being highly degraded. The assemblages were dominated by cereal grains, mostly naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oats (*Avena cf. sativa*). Other possible domestic plants were pea/broad bean (*Pisum/Vicia*) and mustard or rapeseed (*Brassica sp.*). A few seeds of wild plants, such as docks (*Rumex sp.*), vetches (*Vicieae*), and ryegrass or fescue (*Lolium/Festuca*).

7.4 Wood charcoal

7.4.1 Wood charcoal was noted from the flots of the bulk samples in small quantities, with both mature and twig/branch wood present.

7.5 Discussion

7.5.1 The assemblages were dominated by charred cereal grains, which are often more resistant to fire than other plant remains such as cereal chaff (Boardman and Jones, 1990) or seeds. These latter were very scarce and the former completely absent, but it is difficult to tell whether this is a result of a preservation bias or, rather, that they were absent in the assemblages. If this latter assumption is correct, then the charred assemblages recovered in these features originated from the latter stages of plant processing and food preparation. The assemblages recovered might represent accidents occurred during roasting, which can facilitate milling the grains, for the preparation of porridges or flours, or to improve the storage life. The charred assemblages can also be a result of accidental fire affecting a store of bulk grain, or can be spoilt grain retrieved from storage (the presence of some germinated grain in the assemblage could support this).

7.5.2 The earlier stages of cereal processing, such as threshing, screening, or dehusking, and the consequent by-product discard, might have taken place elsewhere. Also, the preparation of other foodstuffs (such as legumes) is scarcely represented in the assemblage. This is not surprising, since the entire components of the diet would not be represented in a charred assemblage (Van Der Veen 2007). This type of preservation involves that only plant foods prepared with fire or accidentally burnt are preserved, whilst vegetables consumed raw (such as fruits) or boiled (such as legumes and leafy vegetables), rather than roasted, would not always be preserved.

7.5.3 The charred assemblages recovered so far represent activities typical of a domestic site and are consistent with a Post-medieval chronology. They require no further analysis.



Table 1: Assessment of the charred plant remains and charcoal

Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot (ml)	Bioturbation proxies	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Notes for Table	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Charcoal	Other	Comments
105	106	1	40	35	C	A**	-	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , <i>Secale cereale</i> , <i>Avena</i> sp.	B	Viciae, <i>Lolium/Festuca</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Brassica</i> sp.	10 ml	Mature + roundwood	Slag	Poor, some germination
406	407	2	28	7.5	10%, A, I	A	-	<i>Triticum aestivum/turgidum</i> , <i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	C	<i>Galium</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Pisum</i>	2 ml	Mature + roundwood	Phosphate nodule	Poor, some evidence of mineralisation

Key: A*** = exceptional, A** = 100+, A* = 30-99, A = >10, B = 9-5, C = <5; Bioturbation proxies: Roots (%), Uncharred seeds (scale of abundance), F = mycorrhizal fungi sclerotia, E = earthworm eggs, I = insects; Sab/f = small animal/fish bones/charred faecal pellets, Moll-t = terrestrial molluscs, Moll-f = aquatic molluscs; Analysis: C = charcoal, P = plant, M = molluscs, C14 = radiocarbon



8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary

- 8.1.1 Three ditches were identified within trenches 1, 3 and 4 of the evaluation. The ditches within trenches 1 and 3 were aligned northwest to southeast and run at 90 degrees to the Post-medieval field system as recorded on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map. No dating material was recovered from trench 1, however a sherd of 13th century pottery was recovered from the ditch within trench 3. Although the dating evidence is limited these features may relate to the earlier Medieval field system on the western edge of Pocklington.
- 8.1.2 The segmented ditch within trench 4 was aligned northeast to southwest and is located in the vicinity of a boundary ditch marked on the 1854 Ordnance Survey map. No dating material was recovered from this feature but it would seem likely that it is associated with the Post-medieval field system with the ditch serving as a field boundary.
- 8.1.3 A pit was also recorded within trench 4 and this seems likely to have been used as a general rubbish pit. No dating evidence was recovered but historic mapping dating to 1892 onwards shows the Site being gradually subdivided into backyard plots associated with the structures fronting on to George Street. It would seem most likely that the pit is related to this phase of activity.

8.2 Conclusions

- 8.2.1 The evaluation was successful in identifying features relating to the field systems and backyard plots along the western edge of the town. No features were identified to indicate settlement within the Site boundary pre-dating the Post-medieval structures fronting on to George Street.

9 STORAGE AND CURATION

9.1 Museum

- 9.1.1 The project archive resulting from the excavation will be deposited with East Riding Archives and Local Studies Service. The Museum has agreed in principle to accept the project archive on completion of the project, under an accession code to be confirmed. Deposition of any finds with the Museum will only be carried out with the full agreement of the landowner. Until deposition the archive will be stored at the Sheffield office of Wessex Archaeology under project number 116620.

9.2 Preparation of archive

- 9.2.1 The complete site archive, which will include paper records, photographic records, graphics, artefacts, ecofacts and digital data, will be prepared following the standard conditions for the acceptance of excavated archaeological material by East Riding Archives & Local Studies Service Museum, and in general following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2014c; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).
- 9.2.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises the following:
- *01 cardboard boxes or airtight plastic boxes of artefacts & ecofacts, ordered by material type*
 - *01 files/document cases of paper records & A3/A4 graphics*



9.3 Discard policy

- 9.3.1 Wessex Archaeology follows the guidelines set out in Selection, Retention and Dispersal (SMA 1993), which allows for the discard of selected artefact and ecofact categories which are not considered to warrant any future analysis. Any discard of artefacts will be fully documented in the project archive.
- 9.3.2 The discard of environmental remains and samples follows nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1993; 1995; English Heritage 2011).

9.4 Security copy

- 9.4.1 In line with current best practice (eg, 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.



10 REFERENCES

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10.2 On line sources

<http://www.landis.org.uk/>

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>



11 APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1: Trench tables

Trench 1		Trench dimensions: L: 10 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.6 m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
101	Layer	Tarmac.	0–0.05
102	Layer	Hardcore.	0.05–0.3
103	Layer	Spead. 19/20th century waste of glass, metal and brick	0.3–0.6
104	Layer	Natural. Pale yellow orange silty sand with common chalk inclusions	0.6+
105	Cut	Linear gully with stright, shallow sides and a flat base	0.6–0.74
106	Fill	Secondary fill with mid orangey brown sandy silt and rare chalk inclusions	0.6–0.74

Trench 2		Trench dimensions: L: 10 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.7 m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
201	Layer	Tarmac.	0–0.10
202	Layer	Hardcore.	0.10–0.57
203	Layer	Spead. 19/20th century waste of glass, metal and brick	0.57–0.7
204	Layer	Natural. Pale yellow orange silty sand with common chalk inclusions	0.7+

Trench 3		Trench dimensions: L: 10 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.97 m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
301	Layer	Tarmac.	0–0.07
302	Layer	Harcore.	0.07–0.33
303	Layer	Subsoil. Mid grey black clayie sand	0.33–0.97
304	Layer	Natural. Pale yellow orange silty sand with very common chalk inclusions	0.97+
305	Cut	Linear ditch with straight, moderate sides and a flat base	0.97–1.15
306	Fill	Secondary fill with mid grey black sandy clay and compacted chalk with gravel	0.97–1.15

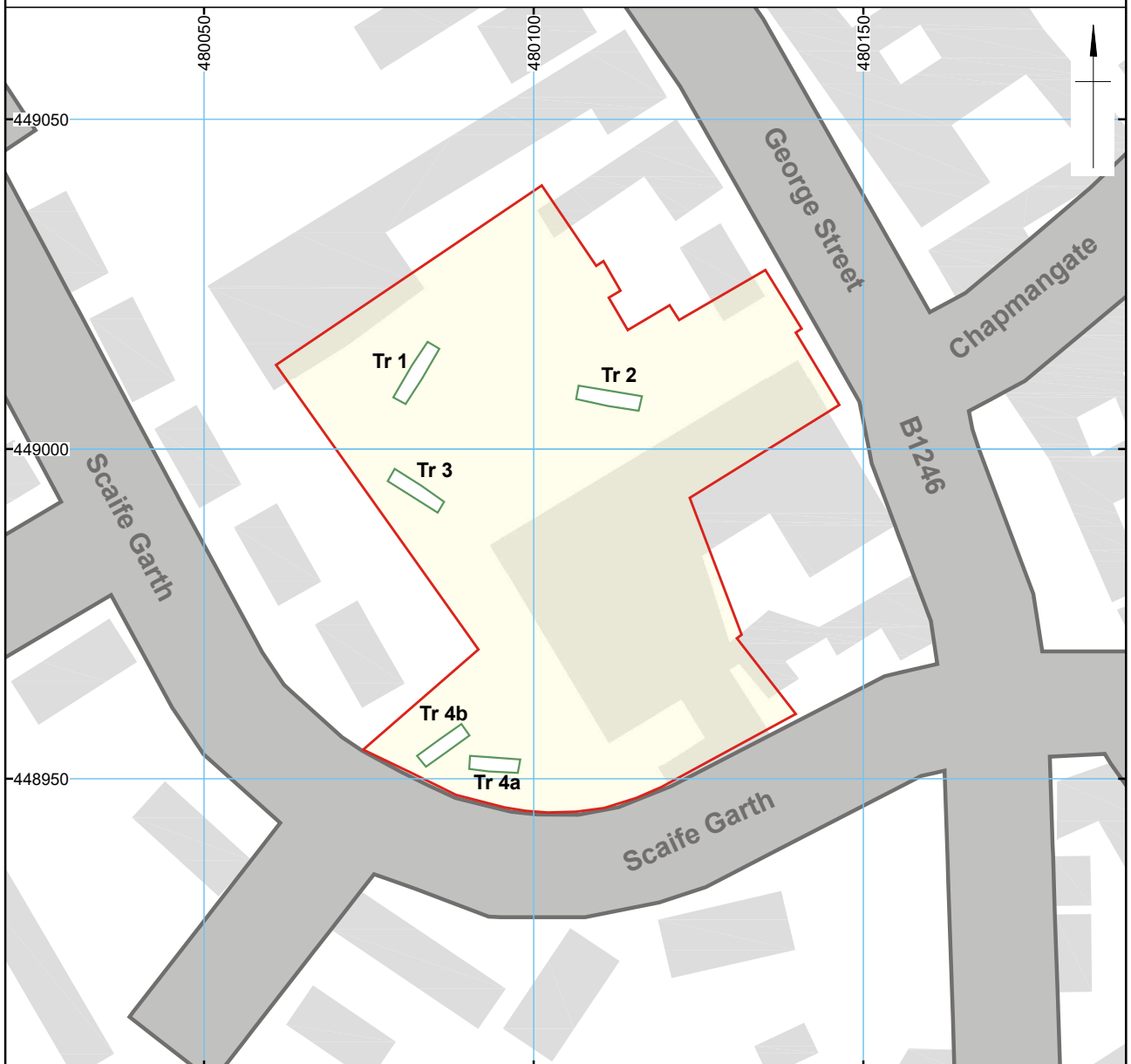
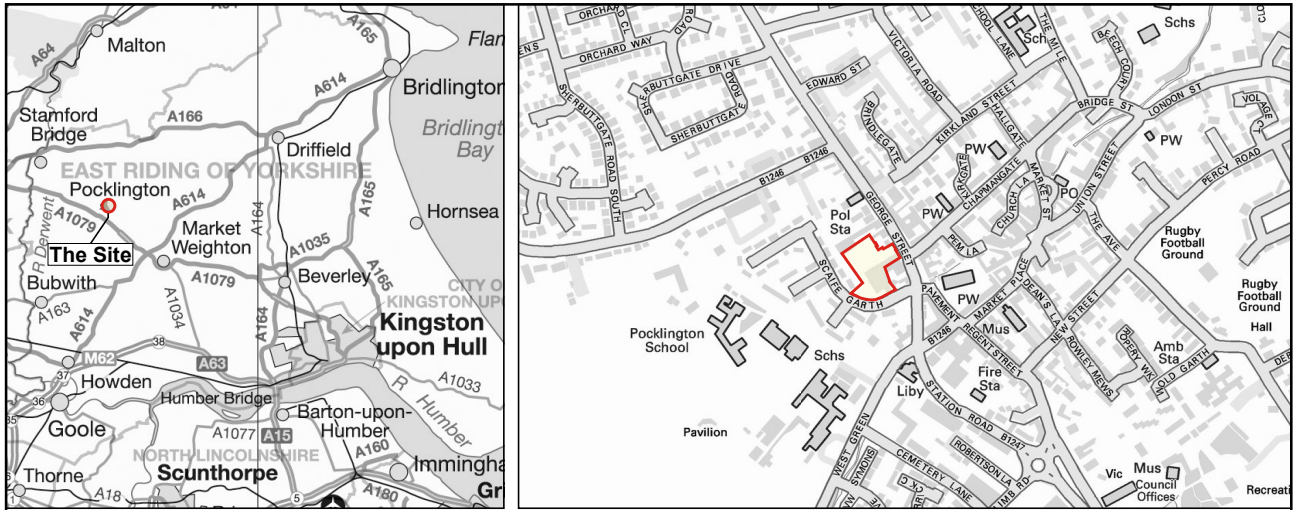
Trench 4		Trench dimensions: L: 10 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.75 m	
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
401	Layer	Tarmac.	0–0.1
402	Layer	Hardcore.	0.1–0.2
403	Layer	Spead. 19/20th century waste of glass, metal and brick	0.2–0.5



Trench 4	Trench dimensions: L: 10 m, W: 1.8 m, D: 0.75 m		
Context	Type	Description	Depth (m)
404	Layer	Subsoil. Pale brown sandy clay with common chalk inclusions	0.5–0.75
405	Layer	Natural. Pale grey clayie sand with common chalk and gravel inclusions	0.75+
406	Cut	Linear gully with concave, moderate sides and a concave base	0.75–0.93
407	Fill	Secondary fill with mid to pale brown sandy clay and chalk un-common inclusions	0.75–0.93
408	Cut	Linear gully with concave, moderate sides and a concave base	0.75–0.91
409	Fill	Secondary fill with mid to pale brown sandy clay and uncommon chalk inclusions	0.75–0.91
410	Cut	Oval pit with with concave, moderate sides and a flat base	0.75–0.85
411	Fill	Secondary fill with pale brown sandy clay and common chalk with gravel	0.75–0.85



11.2 Appendix 2: OASIS form



Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)				
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Path: Y:\Projects\116620\Graphics_Office\Rep figs\Eval\2017_04_21				


Site location

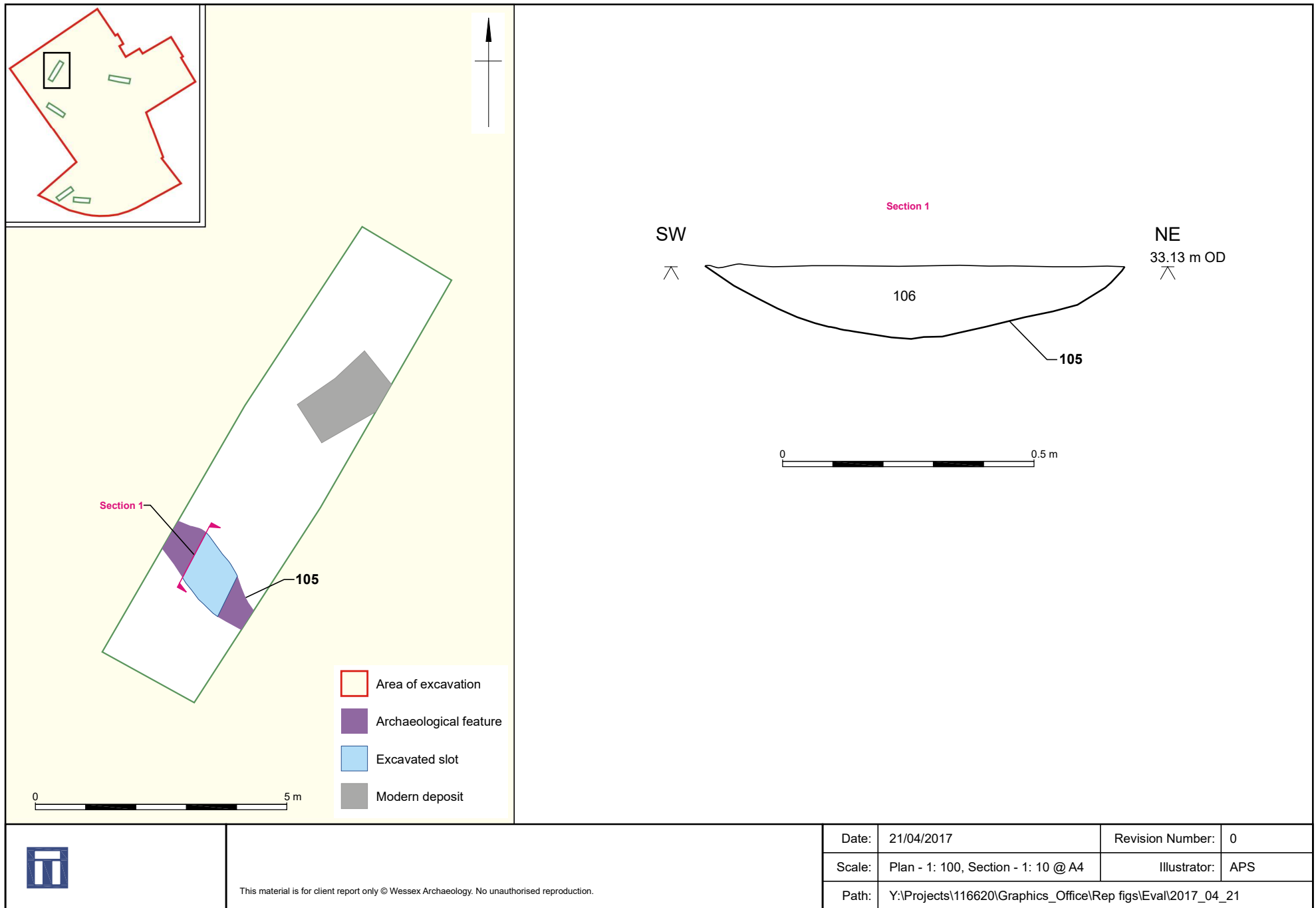
Figure 1



1854-55 Ordnance Survey map, 1: 10,560

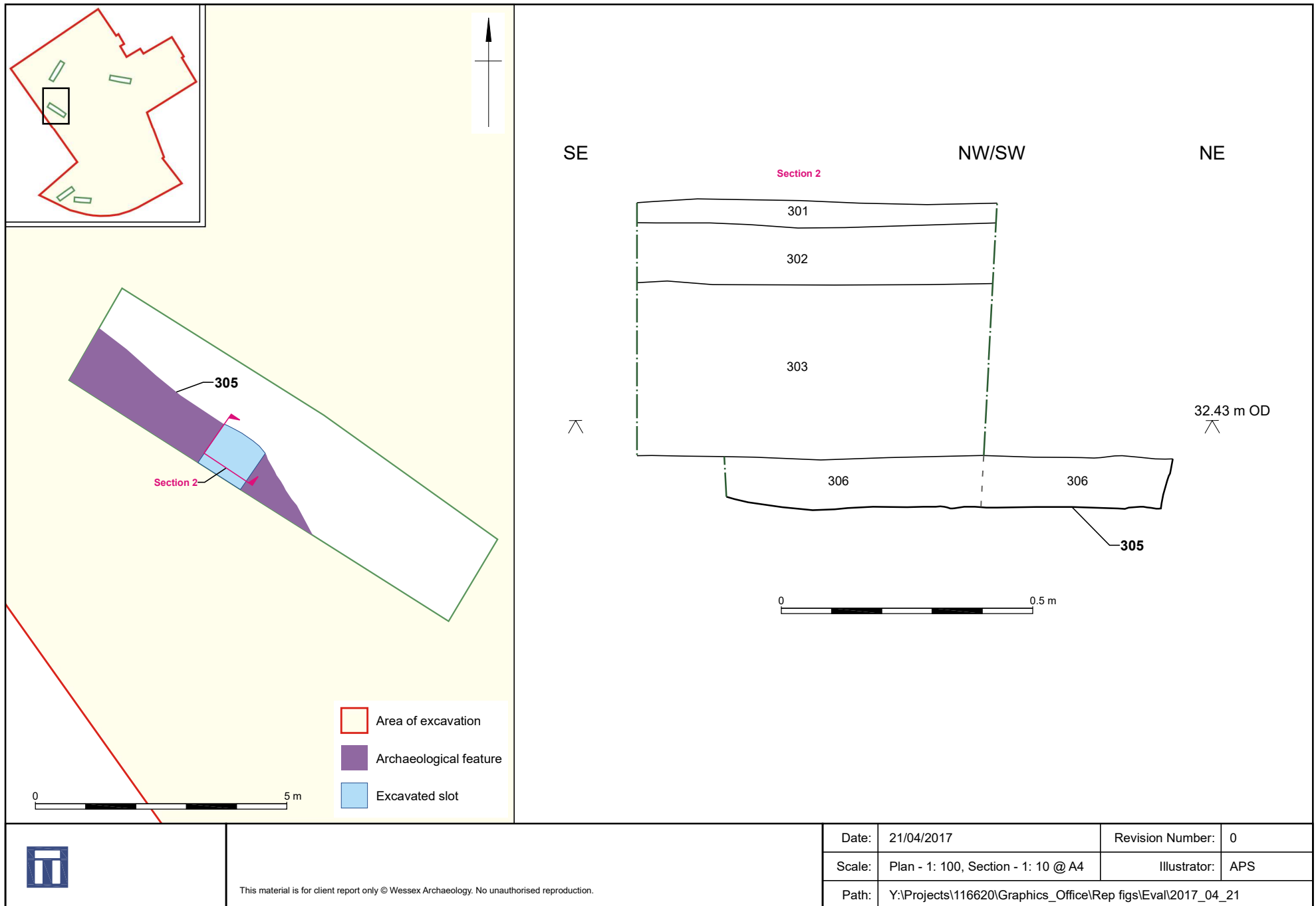
1892 Ordnance Survey map, 1: 2500

 <p>Coordinate system: OSGB36 (OSTN15/OSGM15)</p>	<p>Reproduced from the 1854-55 Ordnance Survey 1: 10,560, and the 1892 Ordnance Survey 1: 2500 map with the permission of the controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office © Crown copyright, Wessex Archaeology, Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire. SP4 6EB. Licence Number: 100028190. Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown Copyright and database right 2016. This material is for client report only © Wessex Archaeology. No unauthorised reproduction.</p>	Date:	21/04/2017	Revision Number:	0
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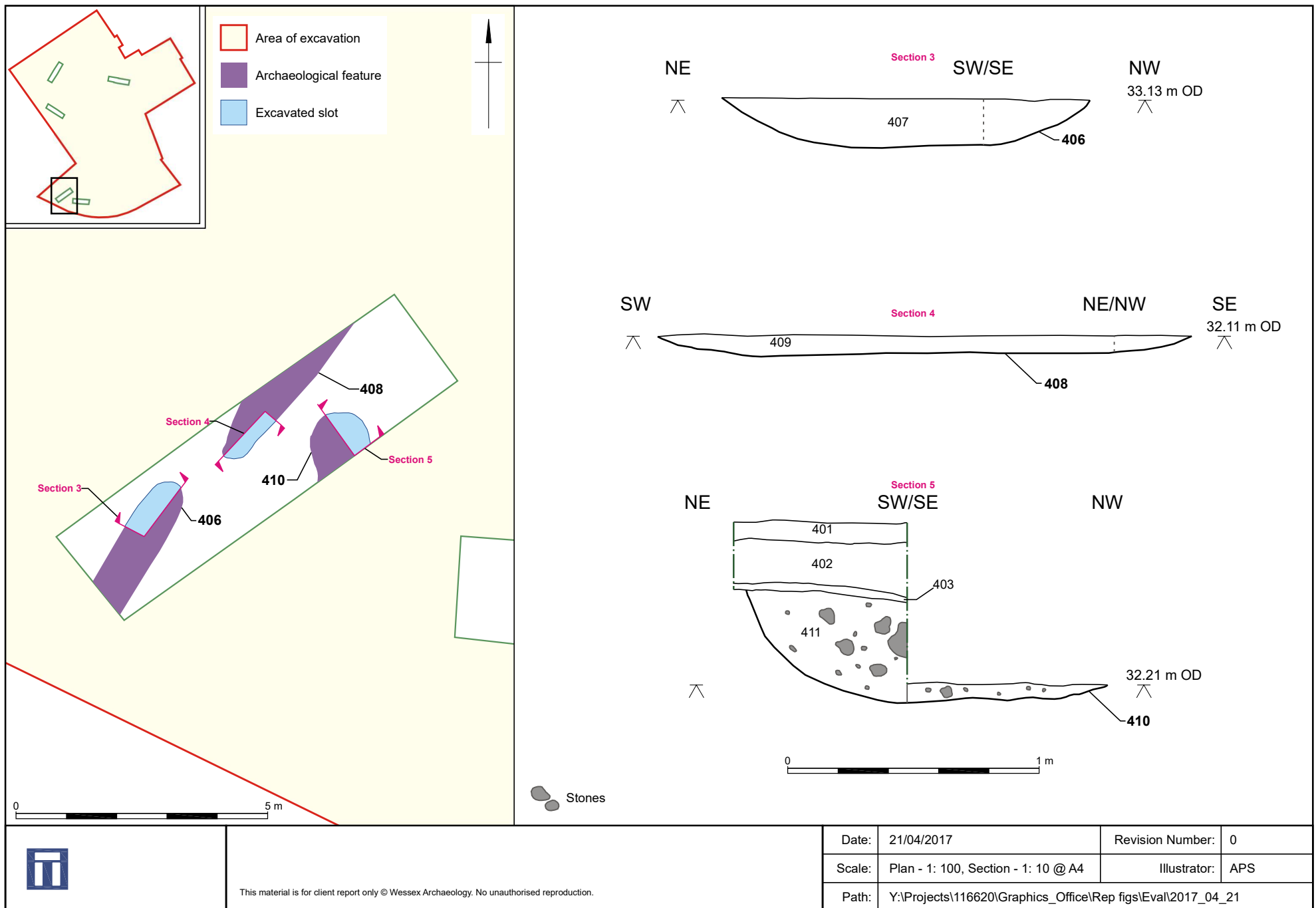
Plan and section of features in Trench 1

Figure 3



Plan and section of features in Trench 3

Figure 4



Plan and section of features in Trench 4b

Figure 5



Plate 1: General shot of the car park pre-excitation



Plate 2: General shot of trench 1, facing northeast


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Plate 3: Detail shot of ditch 105, post-excitation



Plate 4: General shot of trench 2, facing northwest


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Plate 5: General shot of trench 1, facing northeast



Plate 6: Detail shot of ditch 305, post-excitation


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Plate 7: General shot of trench 4a, facing west

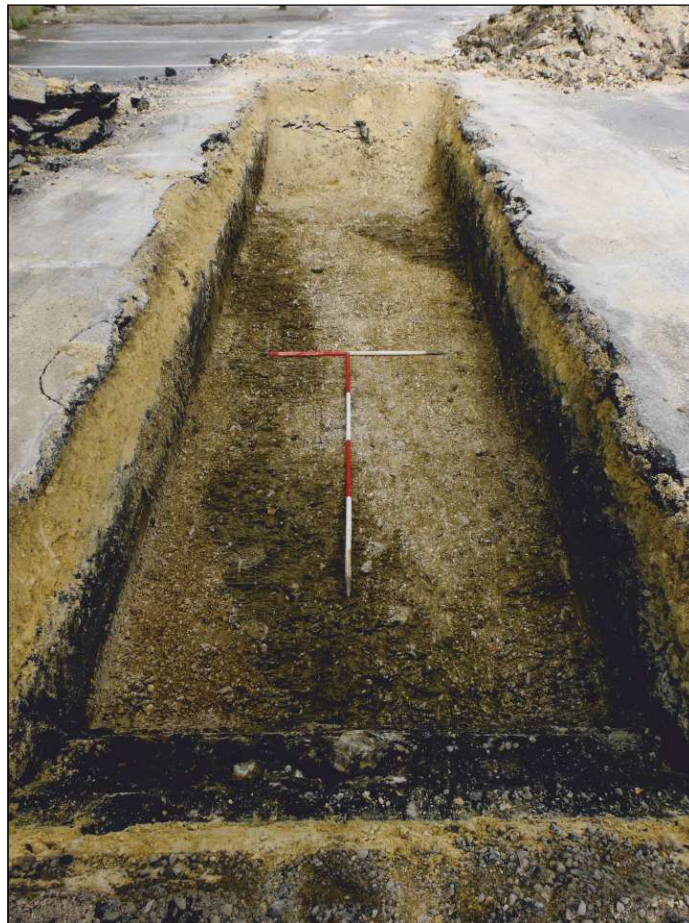


Plate 8: General shot of trench 4b, facing northeast


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Plate 9: Detail shot of pit 410, post-excitation

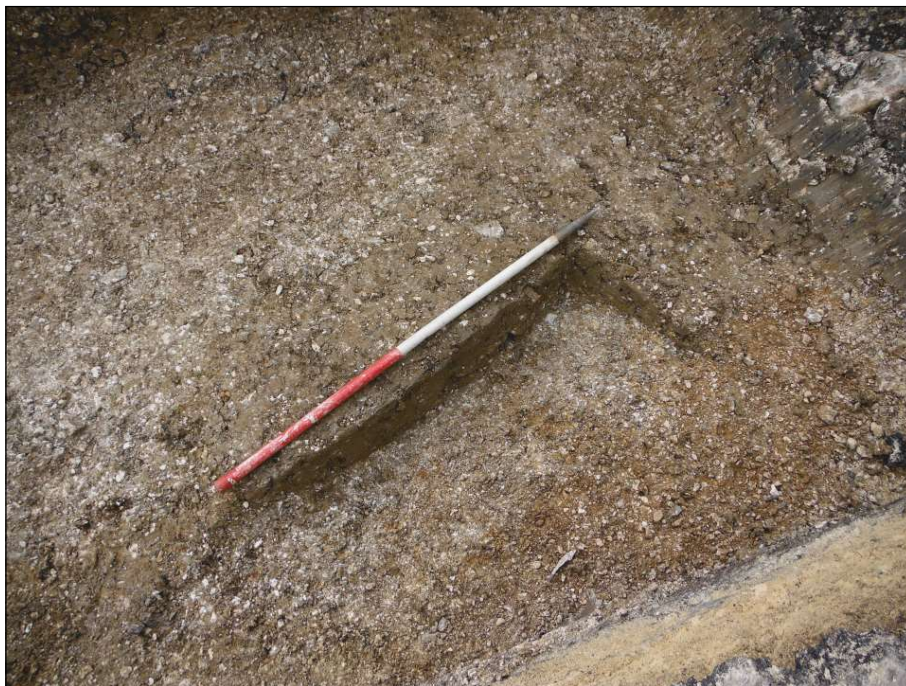


Plate 10: Detail shot of ditch 406, post-excitation



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Plate 11: Detail shot of ditch 408, post-excavation

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Wessex Archaeology Ltd registered office Portway House, Old Sarum Park, Salisbury, Wiltshire SP4 6EB
Tel: 01722 326867 Fax: 01722 337562 info@wessexarch.co.uk www.wessexarch.co.uk



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