

# Humber Field Archaeology

*Archaeological Consultants and Contractors*



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND RECORDING

**LAND EAST OF 37 BACCHUS LANE  
SOUTH CAVE  
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

**June 2019 – September 2021**

**Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2185**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
EVALUATION AND RECORDING  
AT  
LAND EAST OF 37 BACCHUS LANE  
SOUTH CAVE  
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE  
June 2019 – September 2021**

*Work carried out for Toft Developments Ltd.*

Planning Reference:	15/02148/OUT; 18/02678/REM
HHER casework number:	PA/CONS/19761
National Grid Reference:	SE 9219 3092
HFA Site Code:	SCB 2019
Museum Reference:	ERYMS (BAG): 2021.49

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**October 2021**

**Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2185**

REPORT DETAILS	
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<i>Document Type:</i>	Fieldwork report
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<i>Position:</i>	Project Manager

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## **1 SUMMARY**

Between June 2019 and September 2021, a programme of archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in advance of the construction of 34 houses on land to the east of 37 Bacchus Lane, South Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire.

The scheme of works identified that archaeological features and deposits were not present within the development site, however the limitations presented in being able to observe excavations as required may have influenced this apparent lack of archaeology.

No artefacts were identified or retained as a result of this programme of work.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Circumstances of the fieldwork

The report presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation and recording on the proposed site of a residential development of 34 dwellings on land east of 37 Bacchus Lane, South Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire (centred at National Grid Reference SE 9219 3092; HFA site code SCB2019 – see Figures 1 and 2). This scheme of works was carried out over the course of fourteen visits which were conducted from the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2019 to the 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

A planning application for this development (reference 15/02148/OUT & 18/02678/REM) was submitted to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) in July 2015. Permission was subsequently granted in August 2016, subject to a condition (no. 25) which states:

‘No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details (Circular 11/95, Model Clause 55).

- i) The proper identification and evaluation of the extent, character and significance of archaeological remains within the application area.
- ii) An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological remains
- iii) Proposals for the preservation in situ, or for the investigation, recording and recovery of archaeological remains and the publishing of the findings, it being understood that there shall be a presumption in favour of their preservation in situ wherever feasible.
- iv) Sufficient notification and allowance of time to archaeological contractors nominated by the developer to ensure that archaeological fieldwork as proposed in pursuance of (i) and (iii) above is completed prior to the commencement of permitted development in the area of archaeological interest; and
- v) Notification in writing to the Curatorial Officer of the Humber Archaeology Partnership of the commencement of archaeological works and the opportunity to monitor such works.

This pre-commencement condition is included because the application site lies within an archaeological landscape of prehistoric and Romano-British activity. The request for this condition is in line with Policies 128, 129, 130, 131, 135, 146, 139 and 141 within Section 12 ‘Conserving and enhancing the historic environment’, in the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

A suitable staged scheme to preserve or record the archaeological deposits should include the following provisions:

#### *Evaluation*

1. A non-destructive geophysical survey of the proposed development area to test for the presence of buried archaeological deposits on the site.
2. Should the above survey indicate the presence of likely archaeological features, limited trial trenching would be recommended to determine the nature, extent and importance of any remains. The results of these preliminary stages should enable the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological deposits to be fully assessed. An informed and reasonable decision can then be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains.

#### *Further Work*

3. Should the evaluation show that the site contains significant archaeological remains, mitigation measures should be explored to achieve physical or in situ preservation of those remains. If destruction is unavoidable, detailed excavation of selected areas, followed by

post-excavation analysis and publication of results, should take place in order to achieve preservation by record. All archaeological site work, including geophysical survey, must be undertaken by an archaeological contractor, who is acceptable to the Local Planning Authority, after consultation with their archaeological advisor.

The Humber Historic Environment Record Office (HHER), archaeological advisors to ERYC, had recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation and recording be undertaken to record any surviving archaeological remains which might be disturbed and/or destroyed during development.

Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) were appointed to undertake the archaeological work and produced a site-specific written scheme of investigation (WSI) which was submitted to and approved by HHER and the local planning authority in advance of any work commencing on site.

## **2.2 Site topography and geology**

The covers an area of approximately 1.2ha, lies within two adjacent fields, one formerly arable land, now uncultivated, and the other a small grass paddock used for grazing horses; both lie south of Bacchus Lane, in the south-western part of South Cave (see Figures 1 and 2).

The site sits on relatively level ground, lying at around 30m OD. Underlying geology is bedrock of Ooidal Limestone of the Upper Lincolnshire Limestone Member, bordering Mudstone of the Thorncroft Sand Member (data from <http://www.maps.bgs.ac.uk> – geology of Britain viewer). Overlying soils are described as freely draining lime-rich loamy soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

## **2.3 Archaeological background**

The site lies within a significant archaeological landscape of prehistoric and later activity and settlement. The following description of the archaeological background to the site is, at least in part, adapted from the HSMR consultation response letter (dated 14<sup>th</sup> August 2015).

The site lies in an archaeological landscape that contains heritage assets dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British and medieval periods. South Cave village is situated on the route of a Roman road – which runs on a NNW/SSE alignment around 200m east of the proposal site – and the area in and around the modern village has produced much evidence of Romano-British activity. A Romano-British burial and iron-smelting furnace are reported to have been found in a nearby part of the village; this burial was covered with Romano-British roofing tiles, Samian pottery and amphora fragments. An early Iron Age settlement has also been discovered nearby, whilst geophysical survey has confirmed the presence of a large later prehistoric hill-top enclosure overlooking the village.

In the medieval period, South Cave was a substantial market town and regional administrative centre, comprising a single large estate (24 carucates) in 1066 and 1086. In the 12<sup>th</sup> century it was known as Marcacave and Marchedcave, indicated the holding of a market there; from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards it was known as South Cave. The rights to hold a market and fair here were transferred to the Knights Templar in 1253; in 1291, they were granted a market and two annual twice-weekly markets are mentioned in 1539. Hence, long-surviving market and fairs are attested, and the site of the medieval marketplace is still apparent. An

assize of bread and ale was granted in 1275-6 and the Templars claims gallows there. Manorial courts were held here from the 16<sup>th</sup> century onwards, if not before. South Cave was served by a strategically placed port at Faxfleet, which had existed as a trading settlement since the Roman period; this was licensed as a place of trans-shipment for boats too large to reach York in 1339, and was mentioned as a port of maritime place in 1342. There were 129 poll taxpayers in 1381 and 112 households in 1672.

It is likely therefore that any groundworks in this area would encounter previously unknown heritage assets dating to the prehistoric Romano-British and medieval periods.

A fluxgate gradiometer survey was carried out on the 28<sup>th</sup> January 2019 by Pre-Construct Geophysics Ltd (Bunn 2019). The survey of a single block of around 0.9ha area encompassed the area of the proposed residential development.

The survey recorded suggestions of roughly N-S aligned cultivation, for the most part probably ridge and furrow. Two linear zones of relatively strong variation correspond to low spoil heaps and the survey also registered traces of a recently cleared field boundary. It is likely that most, if not all stronger variation indicates miscellaneous ferrous-rich material/objects associated with current or recent occupation of the site, particularly widespread in the western region. More isolated examples probably signify miscellaneous objects contained within the ploughsoil (e.g. plough shares, fragments of brick/tile rubble etc.). The anomalies discussed above were recorded against a backdrop of natural variation.

The survey did not record any clearly defined indications of buried archaeological remains, although there are suggestions of possible residual ridge and furrow cultivation. The majority of stronger variation can be clearly associated with recent or current occupation of the site, including two spoil heaps and likely miscellaneous ferrous rich debris.



### 3 THE EXCAVATIONS

#### 3.1 Methodology

The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA, in accordance with the written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation and recording produced by HFA, (K. Steedman, 2018), HER Reference: PA/CONS/19761 and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (a) Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation and (b) Standard and Guidance for archaeological watching brief.

The scheme of works comprised the recording of multiple foundation plots ahead of the construction of 34 dwellings on land on the south side of Bacchus Lane, South Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire. This was undertaken over the course of fourteen visits which were conducted from the 7<sup>th</sup> June 2019 to the 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021.

Standard Humber Field Archaeology recording procedures were used throughout; each identified feature was allocated a context number, with written descriptions recorded on pro forma sheets. Plans and sections were drawn to scale on pre-printed permatrace sheets. A digital photographic record was maintained.

#### 3.2 Results

##### General Site Area (Plates 1 - 10, Figure 3):

Situated on the southern side of Bacchus Lane, the development measured approximately 110m north-west by south-east and 120m north-east by south-west and encompassed an area approximately 1.2ha. Within the area a significant amount of groundwork was undertaken prior to archaeological involvement.

The western portion of the site (outlined in blue, see Figure 3) appeared to have had an uppermost skim of topsoil removed which left either the remaining topsoil or an underlying subsoil exposed, although ascertaining which of these possible materials it was is difficult as this portion of the works was not observed. In the north western corner three plots had already been excavated and subsequently filled with concrete meaning observations could not be carried out.

Adjacent to this area and extending further south a chalk hardcore had been deposited into a machine cut road and hardstanding for a compound (outlined in green, see Figure 3) but was carried out without archaeological supervision so any underlying materials were not recorded.

An area on the northern boundary of the site (outlined in magenta, see Figure 3) measuring approximately 54m north south by 52m east west was stripped to an undetermined level and then had a piling mat layered on top of it, with the piles already in place ahead of excavations to facilitate ground beams. At this level only the piling mat materials had been cut through and no underlying geology was exposed.

Finally encompassing the eastern side of the site was an area of terraced land peaking in the south-eastern corner and running down to meet what is believed to be the original ground level towards the centre of the site (outlined in red, see Figure 3). Throughout, this terracing,

natural underlying sands are exposed but have been heavily weathered and disturbed by machine so accurate observations are beyond this phase in the observations.

In September 2019 an approximately 2m strip was excavated and stoned up over a length of 40m on the south side of Bacchus Lane (Plates 11).

House Plot in North East Corner of Site (Plates 12 - 14, Figures 3 & 4):

This house plot excavated in the north eastern corner of the site featured a piling mat despite being offset from that general area and measured 22m north south by 11m east west, was approximately 2.00m wide and averaged a depth throughout of 1.00m.

The lowest recorded material present within the foundation trench was a yellow sandy clay natural (1002) and averaged a depth of 0.30m that extended beyond the limits of the excavation. Following on was a mid-brown clay deposit (1001) averaging a total depth of 0.40m which was then capped by the material used as a piling mat which encompassed a depth of 0.30m.

Throughout the investigation no artefacts were found.

## **4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **4.1 Discussion of the results**

As a result of the programme of archaeological evaluation and recording that has been carried out, no archaeological features or deposits of significance have been identified within the area of the development.

Where possible to observe them, only natural layers of sandy clay (1002) and subsequent mid-brown clay deposits (1001) have been identified however there is clear evidence for changes in ground level across the site, particularly with it proving to be of a higher level in the south east corner and tapering away as the site meets with Bacchus Lane on its northern border.

### **4.2 Recommendations**

The following is solely the opinion of HFA, and may not reflect that of HHER, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were discovered during this scheme of works and, whilst this corroborates with the geophysical survey, it is important to note how limited the archaeological evaluation and recording has been throughout the course of this development. The fact that the area was stripped in advance of monitoring commencing has meant that potential deposits/ features may have been removed without recording.

As such in the event of further groundworks being carried out in the surrounding area, or even additional works happening within the development site itself, further archaeological work may be required in order to attempt to determine the extent of potential archaeology within the area.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are accorded to Sangwin Architects Ltd for their help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The site recording was undertaken by Neil Adamson, Bradley Eyre, Douglas Jobling, Stephen Kennedy & David Rawson

Report text, figure and plates by Bradley Eyre & Douglas Jobling

Administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

## REFERENCES

- Brown, D. H. 2007  
*Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation*,  
Published by IFA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a  
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*Residential development, land east of 37 Bacchus Lane, South Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire: written  
scheme of investigation for geographical survey, subsequent archaeological evaluation and recording*.  
HFA, 2018
- Steedman, K. 2019  
*Residential development, land east of 37 Bacchus Lane, South Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire:  
addendum to written scheme of investigation for geophysical survey, subsequent archaeological  
evaluation and recording*. HFA, 2019
- Online
- Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute  
<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>
- The British Geological Survey  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> – geology of Britain viewer).

## **APPENDICES**

### **Appendix 1**

#### Context list

- 1001 – Mid-brown clay deposit
- 1002 – Yellow sandy clay natural

## Appendix 2

### Archive

**Project Details:** Archaeological evaluation and recording; land east of 37 Bacchus Lane, South Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire.

**Site Code:** SCB2019

**National Grid Reference:** SE 9219 3092

**SMR Casework Reference:** PA/CONS/19761

**Planning Reference Number:** 15/02148/OUT; 18/02678/REM

**Museum Reference or Accession Number:** ERYMS (BAG): 2021.49

**Author** B Eyre

**Date of fieldwork** 7<sup>th</sup> June 2019 – 29<sup>th</sup> September 2021

**Report Number.** Humber Field Archaeology Report Number 2185

### Quantity

1x A4 folder contains the paper archive

The digital archive is stored on Hull City Council Servers.

No artefacts were found

### Summary of work.

Between June 2019 and September 2021 a programme of archaeological excavation and recording was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in advance of the construction of 34 houses on land to the east of 37 Bacchus Lane, South Cave, East Riding of Yorkshire.

The scheme of works identified that archaeological features and deposits were not present within the development site, however the limitations presented in being able to observe excavations as required may influence this apparent lack of archaeology.

No artefacts were identified or retained as a result of this programme of work.

### Index to Archive

Archive component	Hard Copy	Digital Copy	Notes
1.1 Site Summary/ Abstract	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.2 Archive Index	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
1.3 Guide to Elements of the Archaeological Archive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>2. Project Planning</b>			
2.1 Planning Documentation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.2 Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design/ Project Specification	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.3 Risk Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.4 Correspondence (date order)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.5 Miscellaneous documentation (flow charts, bills, receipts, administration, staffing etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>3. Initial Survey and Documentary Research</b>			
3.1 HER Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

3.2 Historic Maps	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.3 Documentary Research	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.4 Desk-Based Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.5 Geophysical Survey Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.6 Aerial Photographs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
3.7 Other Survey material	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>4 Site Fieldwork Data</b>			
4.1 Site notes and diaries	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
4.2 Context Index and Context Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.3 Level Books	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.4 Plan Index and Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Plan, no index
4.5 Section Index and Section Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.6 Survey and Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>5 Photographic Record:</b>			
5.1 Photographic Site Record Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.2 Photographic Concordance Table (database printout)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.3 Contact Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5.4 Negatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.5 Colour Transparencies (slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.6 Prints	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5.7 Digital Images (computer printout)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>6 Post-excavation Fieldwork Data:</b>			
6.1 Matrices and Phasing Information	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.2 AutoCAD Site Drawings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6.3 Site Structural Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>7 Digital Archive</b>			
7.1 Digital Archive Storage Statement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.2 Contents of digital archive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.3 CD / DVDs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.4 Other Discs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7.5 Metadata for Digital Record (data about data, eg what the codes mean)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>8 Material Archive Record</b>			
8.1 Post-excavation Finds Progress Checklist Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.2 Recorded Finds Index and Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.3 Context Finds Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.4 Bulk Finds Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.5 Recorded Finds Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.6 Recorded Finds Database Copy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.7 Recorded Finds Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

8.8 Bulk Finds Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.9 Bulk finds Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.10 Pottery Database Copy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.11 Spot Dating Record	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.12 Pottery Assessment Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.13 Pottery Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.14 Ceramic Building Materials Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.15 Industrial Residues Assessment Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.16 Scientific Analysis and Dating Reports	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.17 Finds Digital Photographs Index	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.18 Finds Digital Images (computer printout)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.19 Box Index	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.20 Material Archive Rationalisation Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8.21 Finds Archive Contents Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>9 Conservation Record</b>			
9.1 Conservation Assessment Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.2 X-rays	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.3 Conservation Record Sheets for Individual Objects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
9.4 Further conservation Report	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>10 Biological Material Record</b>			
10.1 Sample Index and Sample Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.2 Biological Material Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.3 Biological Material Assessment Report Draft	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.4 Animal Bone Assessment (if a separate report)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.5 Shell Assessment (if a separate report)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.6 Human Bone Data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
10.7 Human Bone Assessment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>11-13 Dissemination</b>			
11. Publicity: Press releases, paper cuttings, recordings of interviews both on the radio and T.V.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
12. Final Assessment Report: The complete Assessment Report. Including illustrations and plates, as sent to the client and Historic Environment Record	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HFA Report 2185
13. Additional Reports: Interim Statements, watching brief report copy, papers and articles written for journals or other publications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>14 Watching Brief Archive</b>			
14. Watching Brief Archive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Publication Archive</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> Did this site proceed to publication after assessment?	

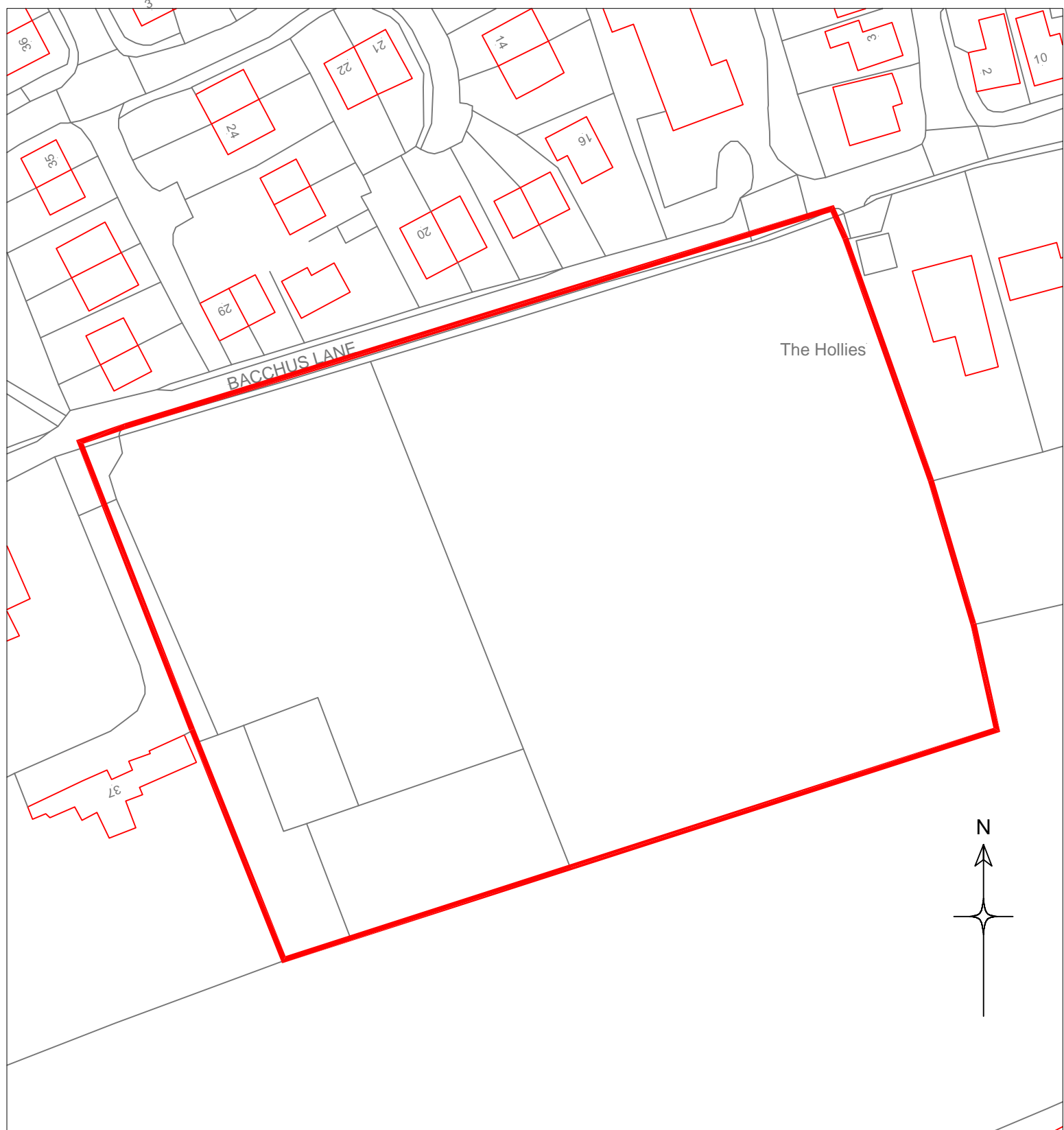




Figure 1 General location plan (red circle)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright; Licence no. 100034493)



Figure 1 General location plan (red circle)  
(Ordnance Survey © Crown Copyright; Licence no. 100034493)



Area of the development

1:1000

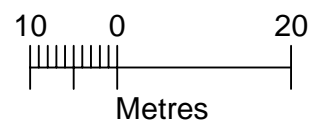


Figure 2 Site location plan, shown in red

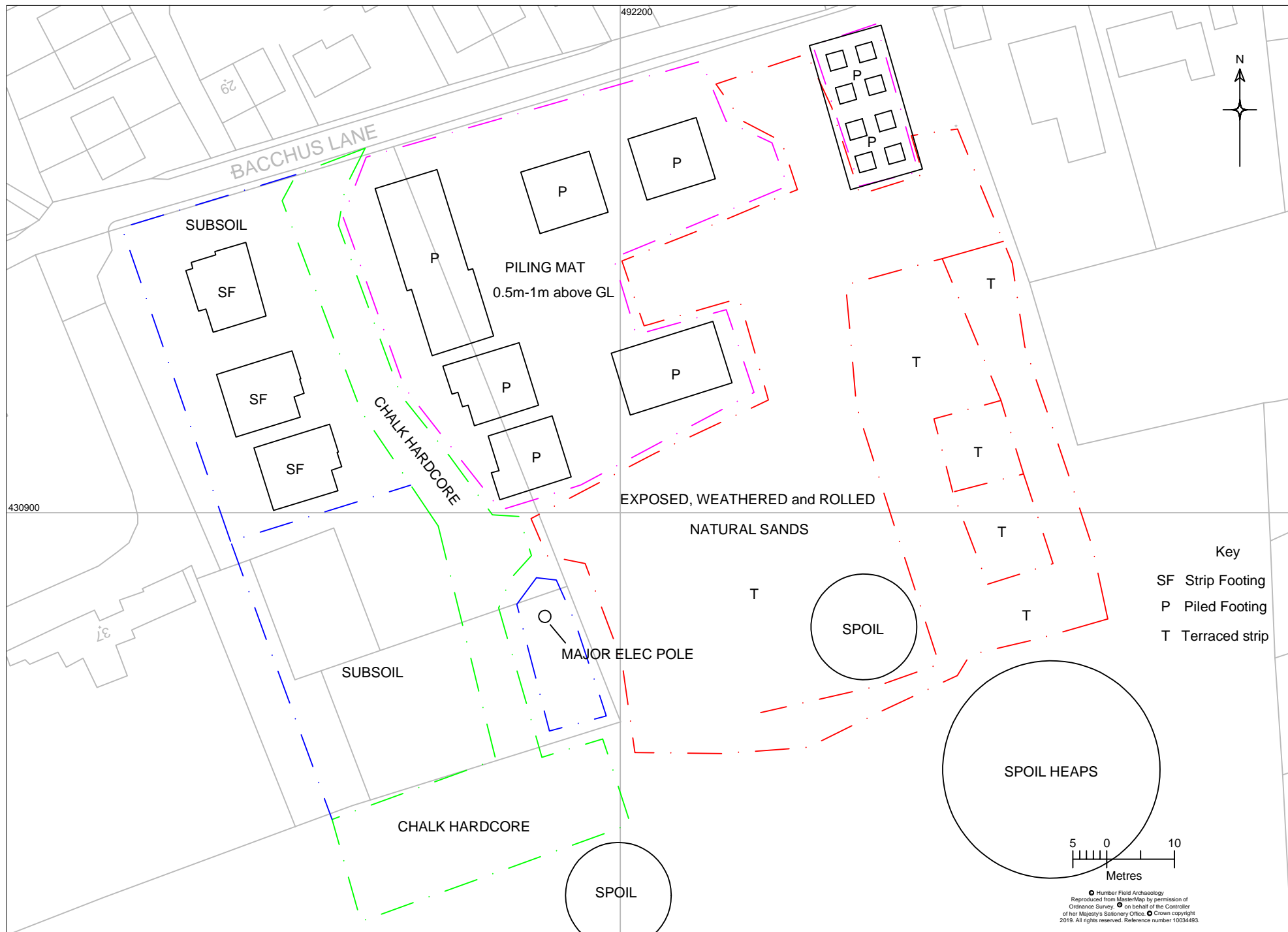






Figure 4 Location Plan of Observed House Foundation



Plate 1 General view of the site access road, looking north.



Plate 2 General view of the site overlooking the piling mat area, looking north west.





Plate 3 General view of the terraced area of the site, looking east.



Plate 4 General view overlooking the eastern portion of the site, looking north.





Plate 5 Overview of houses being constructed in the topsoil stripped area of the site, looking south west.



Plate 6 Excavated house foundation awaiting concrete, looking north east.





Plate 7 Excavated and concreted house foundation, looking north west.



Plate 8 Overview of foundations dug into piling mat, looking north west.





Plate 9 Representative section of piling mat material within house foundation, looking east (1.00m scale).



Plate 10 Overview of completed house foundation, looking south.





Plate 11 The area adjacent to Bacchus Lane, looking west.



Plate 12 General shot of piled positions ahead of foundation excavation, looking north east.





Plate 13 Overview of excavated northern portion of house foundation, looking north west.



Plate 14 Representative shot of exposed materials within house foundation, looking south west.



## Humber Field Archaeology

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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Fieldwork • Finds Research  
• Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is an independently-funded part of the Humber Archaeology Partnership, a partnership serving The East Riding of Yorkshire Council and Kingston upon Hull City Council