

# Humber Field Archaeology

*Archaeological Consultants and Contractors*



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL EXCAVATION

**Dianthus Business Park  
Common Lane  
Newport  
East Riding of Yorkshire**

**April 2021**

**Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2165**

**AN**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**  
**BY TRIAL EXCAVATION**  
**AT**  
**DIANTHUS BUSINESS PARK**  
**COMMON LANE**  
**NEWPORT**  
**EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

**April 2021**

*Work carried out for Ian Lanham Associates Ltd on behalf of Newport Buildings LLP*

Planning Reference:	20/02699/STPLF
HHER casework number:	PA/CONS/20851
National Grid Reference:	SE 8771 3084 (approximate centre)
HFA Site Code:	DBN2021

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**May 2021**

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<b>REPORT DETAILS</b>	
<i>Report title:</i>	An archaeological evaluation by trial excavation at Dianthus Business Park, Common, Lane, Newport, East Riding of Yorkshire.
<i>Document Type:</i>	Fieldwork report
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<i>Position:</i>	Project Manager

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## **1 SUMMARY**

In April 2020 a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial excavation was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in support of the proposals for the Phase 9 extension to the Phase 5 building (area 3) and an additional area (area 4) to the south at the Dianthus Business Park, Common Lane, Newport, East Riding of Yorkshire.

Seven trenches were excavated. Five of the trenches (1, 2, 5, 6 and 7) contained no archaeological features, and only contained the remnants of disused ceramic land drainage schemes. Trenches 3 and 4 demonstrated the remains of a former 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundary which can be seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of this area from 1855. This ditch was likely filled in to create a larger arable field after 1966, as the boundary appears on maps from that period, but not subsequently.

## 2 INTRODUCTION

### 2.1 Circumstances of the fieldwork

The report presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial excavation was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in support of the proposals for the Phase 9 extension to the Phase 5 building (area 3) and an additional area (area 4) to the south at the Dianthus Business Park, Common Lane, Newport, East Riding of Yorkshire.

An application made for the erection of a Phase 9 extension to the existing Phase 5 building, and the erection of a smoking shelter with associated parking, landscaping and works, reference 20/02699/STPLF was submitted to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), The East Riding of Yorkshire Council. Permission was subsequently granted subject to conditions.

Condition (no.12) stated:

No development shall commence until a written scheme of archaeological investigation has been submitted to and approved by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
2. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.
3. The programme for post investigation assessment.
4. 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
5. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation and a timetable for publication.
6. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.
7. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.

No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved or any subsequent written scheme of investigation to secure a programme of archaeological mitigation. The archaeological programme shall be carried out as approved.

The recommendation for a programme of evaluation by trial trenching has been made in order to test the results of the geophysical survey, thereby allowing for the archaeological potential of the site to be determined. The request for pre-commencement condition of the archaeological work is in line with the policies outlined in Section 16 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2019.

In addition, the developer has requested that a further area be also included in the evaluation which is covered under the development application number 20/03369/STPLF.

The Humber Historic Environment Record Office (HHER), archaeological advisors to East Riding of Yorkshire Council, had recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation

by trial excavation 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 proposed development site occupies an area of c.4.3ha. of agricultural land. It is bordered to the north by the Business Park and to the east, south and west by more agricultural land.

The site lies between 2m and 3m O.D. The underlying drift geology is sand of the Bielby Sand Member, over bedrock of Mudstone of the Mercia Mudstone Group (data from <http://mapapps2.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex/home.html> – 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**

This archaeological background is taken, in part, from the HHER consultation document to EYRC (ref: /PA/CONS/20851).

The site of the proposed development lies within an archaeologically sensitive landscape, one containing heritage assets dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. Evidence of activity from these periods comes from aerial photography, geophysical survey and previous excavations; much of the previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place within the minerals application areas to the north-east and east. One such settlement site has been identified to the east of the proposal site, whilst another can be seen to the north-east. These crop-mark complexes contain a series of large enclosures, some smaller rectilinear enclosures, trackways and field systems; these sites have been dated to the later Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

To the north of the application site, a programme of evaluation by geophysical survey undertaken in 2013 revealed a number of anomalies which appeared to suggest that the western half of the application plot was crossed by two large parallel palaeochannels on an approximately north-west to south-east alignment; additional anomalies appeared to be clustered around these. Subsequent trial trenching in March 2014 confirmed the presence of a number of features within the areas examined. Fragments of handmade pottery, consistent with a Late Iron Age or early Romano-British date were recovered from some of the features. In some areas, thin bands of peat were also encountered. Further archaeological work on the site revealed an intensively exploited landscape, the palaeochannels were discovered to be joined, and in places overlaid by a network of man-made channels, often set at right-angles to them. There are also numerous cut features, post-holes and lines of post-holes. Some of these features may simply have been drainage ditches, but there does also appear to be a number of features associated with them, and perhaps with settlement debris.

It was considered likely, therefore, that any ground-works in this area would encounter previously unknown heritage assets dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods.

The geophysical survey (Bunn 2020) recorded only limited magnetic variation that can be attributed to buried archaeological remains with any level of confidence. A possible pit and adjacent ditch were detected along the south-western edge of the site and it is unclear whether an array of linear features in the north-west region signify ditches or are merely palaeochannels.

The survey identified probable agricultural features also including in situ remains of a recently removed boundary.

Elements of stronger variation include that associated likely deposits of some form(s) of modern debris in the north-western field. These are considered to be of potential post medieval origin, conceivably indicative of back filled quarry pits and/or ponds, albeit not depicted on early O.S Maps.

Strongest responses were induced by buried services, a water trough, an electricity pole and other miscellaneous ferrous-rich objects and material, most of which lie along or in close proximity to existing boundaries.



## 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 by trial excavation produced by HFA, (Atkinson, D. May 2021), 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 excavation.

The scheme of works comprised the excavation of seven trenches, 30m long by 2m wide which were excavated across the site in the positions agreed with HHER (see Fig 2).

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. The locations of the trenches and the level of the features were surveyed relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum respectively, using survey-grade GPS equipment. A small percentage (approximate 3%) of the spoil generated from the excavation of the trenches was sieved by hand to see if there were any artefacts contained in the topsoil horizon which would help to provide any background information about the area. In the event, no artefacts were recovered during this portion of the work. Overall, no artefacts were retained during this programme of work, although a copy of the report in .pdf format will be sent to the appropriate repository, in this case the East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service. The paper archive will remain with HFA.

### 3.2 Results

Analysis of the stratigraphic sequence alongside map regression, has enabled a single chronological phase to be assigned to the site, as follows:

**Phase 1**        Modern (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries)

Context numbers allocated to archaeological deposits and features are referred to in the text below and Figures 3 and 4 show them as recorded in plan and in section where appropriate. A selection of photographs has also been included (Plates 1-10).

#### **Trench 1**

*Fig 2; Plate 2*

This trench was oriented SW to NE, was 31.53m long and 1.95m wide. Ground level was between 2.60mOD and 2.70mOD, the base of the trench was from 2.23mOD at the SW to 2.29mOD at the NE.

The natural sands 102 was present throughout the base of the trench, which was sealed by the current surface soil horizon 101. No archaeological features were noted in the trench, although there was significant intrusive dark scarring in the sands from modern agricultural farming practices (plough scars for example).

## **Trench 2**

*Fig 2; Plate 3*

This trench was oriented WNW to ESE, was 31.70m long and 1.99m wide. Ground level in the area of the trench averaged 2.95mOD, the base of the trench was also fairly level at around 2.55mOD.

The natural sands 202 was present throughout the base of the trench, which was sealed by the current surface soil horizon 201. No archaeological features were noted in the trench, although there was significant intrusive dark scarring in the sands from modern agricultural farming practices (plough scars for example).

## **Trench 3**

*Figs 2, 3 and 4; Plates 4 and 5*

This trench was oriented NW to SE, was 41.44m long and 2.00m wide. Ground level around the trench averaged 2.50mOD, the base of the trench was from 2.05mOD at the SE to 2.16mOD at the NW. This trench was longer than the others. This was due to the discovery of the modern ditch in Trench 4 (see below), and so the NW end of Trench 3 was extended by around 10m to see if that same ditch carried on through. In the event, the ditch feature did continue, and is described below.

The natural sands 302 was present throughout the base of the trench

### *Phase 1*

Cutting into the natural sands was the remains of a modern ditch cut 303. The cut was up to 2.83m wide and around 0.80m deep (1.52mOD) with a generally concave profile. The basal fill, 304, was mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent light yellow sandy lens inclusions up to 0.50m thick, which was sealed by 305, a slightly 'patchier' version of similar material, up to 0.50m thick. The ultimate fill, 306, was a more consistent mid grey brown sandy silt, up to 0.30m thick. The edges were slightly indistinct in this trench, so the feature was 'box sectioned' to examine the cut edge properly. This was due to the nature of the underlying sandy natural 302.

Hand sieving of the fill of the ditch did not produce any artefacts.

Sealing the ditch was the current soil horizon, 301, up to 0.30m thick.

## **Trench 4**

*Figs 2, 3 and 4; Plates 6 and 7*

This trench was oriented NW to SE, was 41.05m long and 2.00m wide. Ground level around the trench was 2.87mOD at the NW and 2.67mOD at the SE, the base of the trench averaged about 2.32mOD.

The natural sands 402 was present throughout the base of the trench

## *Phase 1*

Cutting into the natural sands was the continuation of a modern ditch, here represented by context cut 403. The cut was up to 1.40m wide and around 0.55m deep (1.95mOD) with a generally concave profile. The basal fill, 404, was mid grey brown sandy silt up to 0.35m thick, which was sealed by 405, a band of mixed grey silts and yellow sands up to 0.1m thick. This was sealed by 406, mid grey brown sandy silt, up to 0.35m thick. During subsequent hand sieving of the unexcavated fill of the ditch, a large section of a 'supersleve'-type drain (i.e. late 20<sup>th</sup> century) was recovered from 406, indicating the relatively modern backfilling of the ditch. The modern drainage fragment was not retained.

Sealing the ditch was the current soil horizon, 401, up to 0.30m thick.

### **Trench 5**

*Fig 2; Plate 8*

This trench was oriented WNW to ESE, was 32.21m long and 1.97m wide. Ground level in the area of the trench was at 2.78mOD at the WNW and 2.65mOD at the ESE, the base of the trench was fairly level at around 2.26mOD.

The natural sands and chalky gravels 502 was present throughout the base of the trench, which was sealed by the current surface soil horizon 501. No archaeological features were noted in the trench.

### **Trench 6**

*Fig 2; Plate 9*

This trench was oriented SW to NE, was 29.68m long and 2.03m wide. Ground level in the area of the trench averaged 2.40mOD, the base of the trench was fairly level at around 1.85mOD.

The natural sands and chalky gravels 602 was present throughout the base of the trench, which was sealed by the current surface soil horizon 601. No archaeological features were noted in the trench, but several examples of disused land drainage schemes were noted.

### **Trench 7**

*Fig 2; Plate 10*

This trench was oriented WNW to ESE, was 33.18m long and 1.98m wide. Ground level in the area of the trench averaged 2.50mOD, the base of the trench was fairly level at around 2.15mOD.

The natural sands and chalky gravels 702 was present throughout the base of the trench, which was sealed by the current surface soil horizon 701. No archaeological features were noted in the trench, but several examples of disused land drainage schemes were noted.

### **Other Works**

Three test pits had been previously excavated at the development site (see Figure 2). Their locations across the site were to determine current ground water levels in the area of the

proposed wetlands. As they were present, the open excavations were cursorily examined for archaeological deposits or features. None were seen. The only deposits present were the current topsoil horizon and the underlying natural sands. In one instance, the remains of a plastic drainage pipe was seen on the spoil heap. The dimensions of each test pit ranged between 7m<sup>2</sup> and 11m<sup>2</sup> with depths exceeding a measurable limit due to collapsing sides and ground water, but they appeared at least 2m deep per test pit.

## **DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **3.3 Discussion of the results**

Five of the seven trenches cut did not reveal any archaeological features. In some instances, evidence for former land drainage schemes were present, as was evidence for very modern agricultural activity. Hand sieving of a small percentage of the topsoil for artefact recovery was also not successful. A single archaeological feature was identified running across two of the seven trenches, as follows:

#### **Phase 1**

Ditch 303/403, was a SW to NE oriented ditch which appears on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey mapping of 1855 (see Fig 5). The current excavations match the same location and orientation as that depicted on the mapping. This same ditch boundary can still be seen on Ordnance Survey mapping well into the mid- to late-20<sup>th</sup> century. Certainly, with the discovery of a 'Supersleve'-type ceramic drainage section in the backfill of the ditch in Trench 4 suggests very late backfilling at the upper level, with the lower fills demonstrating more of a natural accumulation of deposits over the past 150 to 200 years. The basal levels of the ditch also indicate that it drained water from the NE to the SW, which would have made the runoff egress into the Skelfleet Drain which forms the SW boundary of the current development site.

Other intrusions into the underlying natural sand were caused either by modern agricultural activity or by now-disused land drainage schemes.

The three test pits excavated to determine ground water levels also did not reveal any archaeological deposits or features.

### **3.4 Recommendations**

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

It is recommended that no further archaeological work be undertaken on this phase of the development.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Thanks are accorded to Ian Lanham Associates Ltd, Newport Buildings LLP, Intergreen and J Flowers, for their help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The site recording was undertaken by Doug Jobling and Joseph Shearsmith

Report text, figure and plates by Doug Jobling

Administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

## REFERENCES

- Atkinson, D, 2021  
Dianthus Business Park, Common Lane, Newport, East Riding of Yorkshire: Phase 9 Extension plus Wetland Area. Written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by trial excavation
- 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  
*Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*, December 2014
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014b  
*Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*, December 2014
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c  
*Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* December 2014
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014d  
*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief*, December 2014
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2019  
*National Planning Policy Framework*

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1:

#### Context list

Context Record								
Context	Phase	Trench/Area	ContextType	Fill Of	Interpretation	Section No	Photo	ProvDate
101	1	1	LAY		Topsoil		Yes	MOD
102		1	NAT		Natural post-glacial sands (and gravels)		Yes	
201	1	2	LAY		Topsoil		Yes	MOD
202		2	NAT		Natural post-glacial sands (and gravels)		Yes	
301	1	3	LAY		Topsoil	2	Yes	MOD
302		3	NAT		Natural post-glacial sands (and gravels)	2	Yes	
303	1	3	CUT		C19 ditch cut	2	Yes	MOD
304	1	3	FIL	303	Fill of ditch	2	Yes	MOD
305	1	3	FIL	303	Fill of ditch	2	Yes	MOD
306	1	3	FIL	303	Fill of ditch	2	Yes	MOD
401	1	4	LAY		Topsoil	1	Yes	MOD
402		4	NAT		Natural post-glacial sands (and gravels)	1	Yes	
403	1	4	CUT		C19 ditch cut	1	Yes	MOD
404	1	4	FIL	403	Fill of ditch	1	Yes	MOD
405	1	4	FIL	403	Fill of ditch	1	Yes	MOD
406	1	4	FIL	403	Fill of ditch	1	Yes	MOD
501	1	5	LAY		Topsoil		Yes	MOD
502		5	NAT		Natural post-glacial sands (and gravels)		Yes	
601	1	6	LAY		Topsoil		Yes	MOD
602		6	NAT		Natural post-glacial sands (and gravels)		Yes	
701	1	7	LAY		Topsoil		Yes	MOD
702		7	NAT		Natural post-glacial sands (and gravels)		Yes	

## Appendix 2:

### Archive

**Project Details:** An archaeological evaluation by trial excavation at Dianthus Business Park, Common, Lane, Newport, East Riding of Yorkshire.

**Site Code:** DBN2021

**National Grid Reference:** SE 8771 3084 (approximate centre)

**HER Casework Reference:** PA/CONS/27243

**Planning Reference Number:** 20/02699/STPLF

**Museum Reference or Accession Number:** *pending from ERYMS*

**Author:** Douglas Jobling      **Date of fieldwork:** April 2021

**Report Number:** Humber Field Archaeology Report Number 2165

### Quantity:

1 x A4 lever arch file contains the paper record. There is no artefact record.

The digital archive is stored on Hull City Council Servers

### Summary of work:

In April 2020 a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial excavation was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in support of the proposals for the Phase 9 extension to the Phase 5 building (area 3) and an additional area (area 4) to the south at the Dianthus Business Park, Common Lane, Newport, East Riding of Yorkshire.

Seven trenches were excavated. Five of the trenches (1, 2, 5, 6 and 7) contained no archaeological features, and only contained the remnants of disused ceramic land drainage schemes. Trenches 3 and 4 demonstrated the remains of a former 19<sup>th</sup> century field boundary which can be seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of this area from 1855. This ditch was likely filled in to create a larger arable field after 1966, as the boundary appears on maps from that period, but not subsequently.

### Index to Archive

Documentary Archive Record			
1. Project summary			
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 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
2.5 Miscellaneous documentation (flow charts, bills, receipts, administration, staffing etc.)	<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 checked="" 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"/>	
<b>4 Site Fieldwork Data</b>			
4.1 Site notes and diaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.2 Context Index and Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>	
4.5 Section Index and Section Drawings	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4.6 Survey and Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>5 Photographic Record:</b>			
5.1 Photographic Site Record Sheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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 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"/>	
<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 checked="" 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"/>	
	<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HFA Report 2165
13. Additional Reports: Interim Statements, watching brief report copy, papers and articles written for journals or other publications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>14 Watching Brief Archive</b>			
14. Watching Brief Archive	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Publication Archive</b>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Did this site proceed to publication after assessment?	

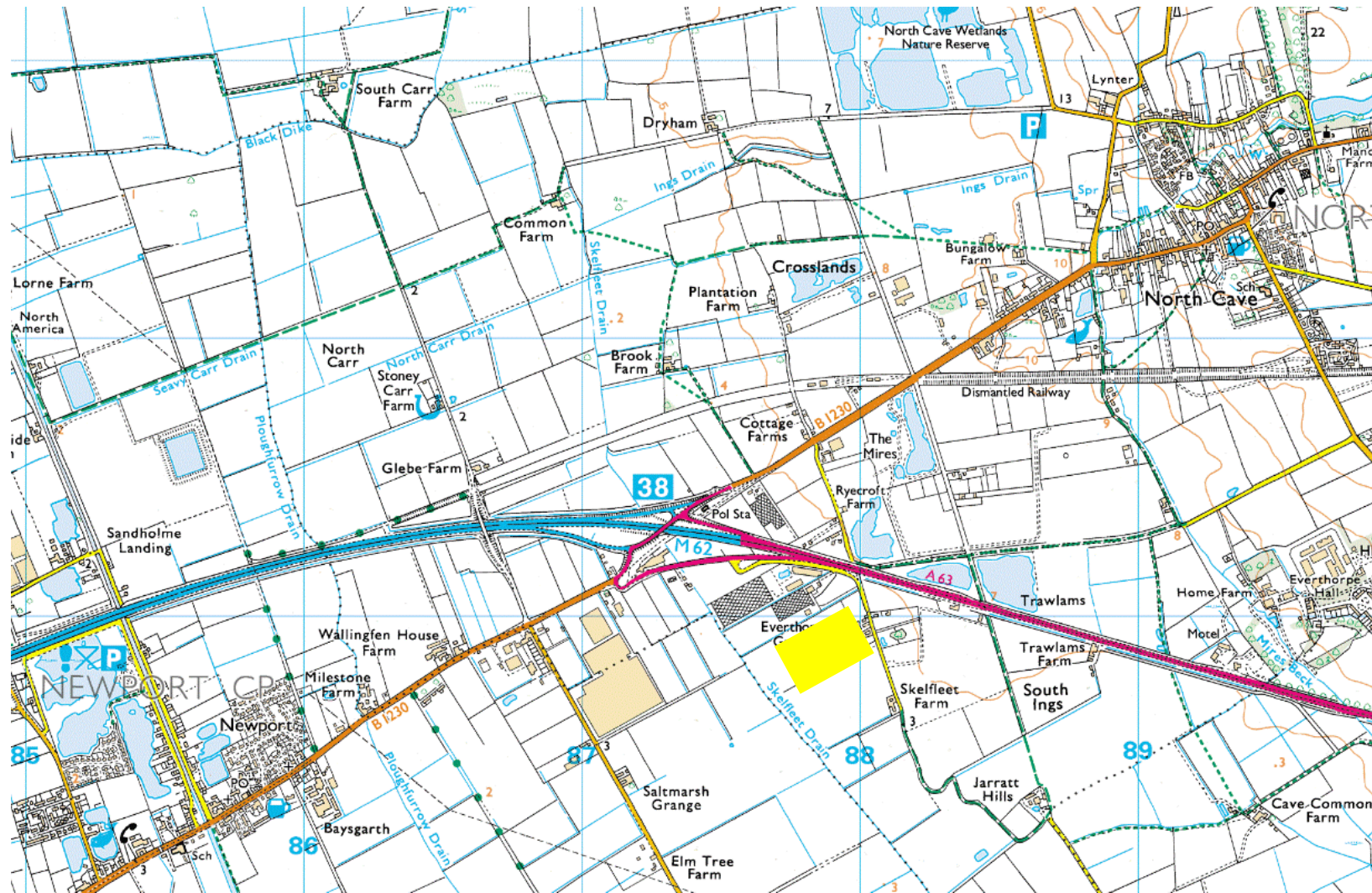
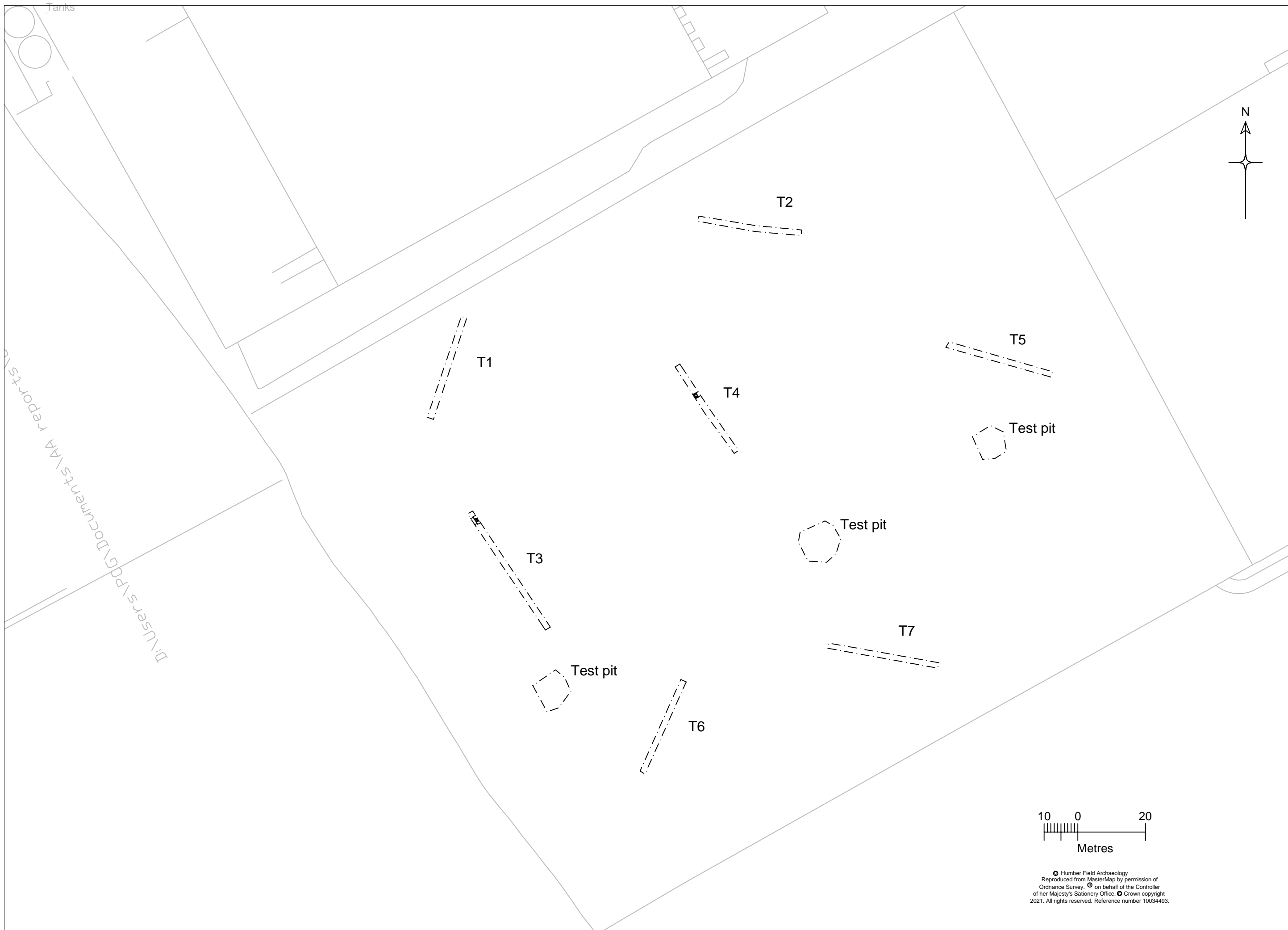
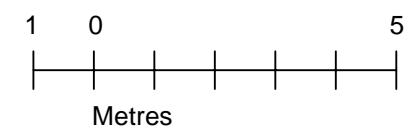
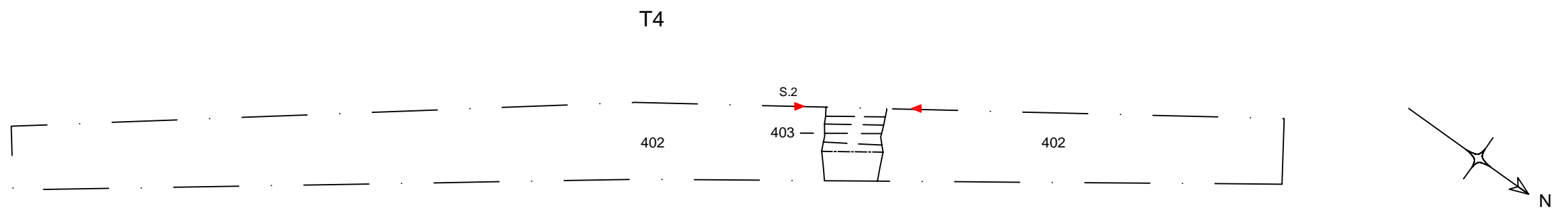
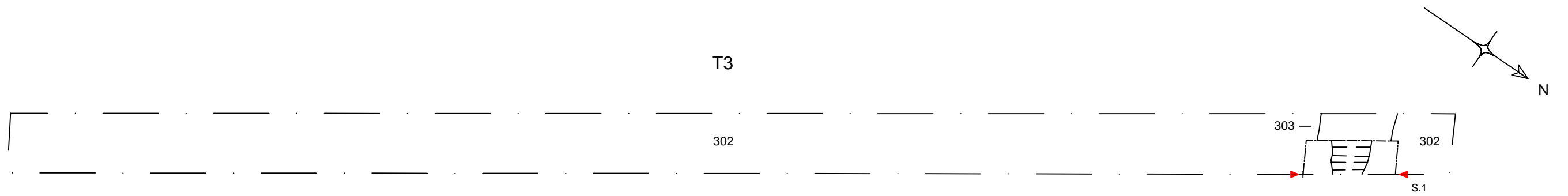
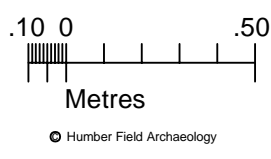
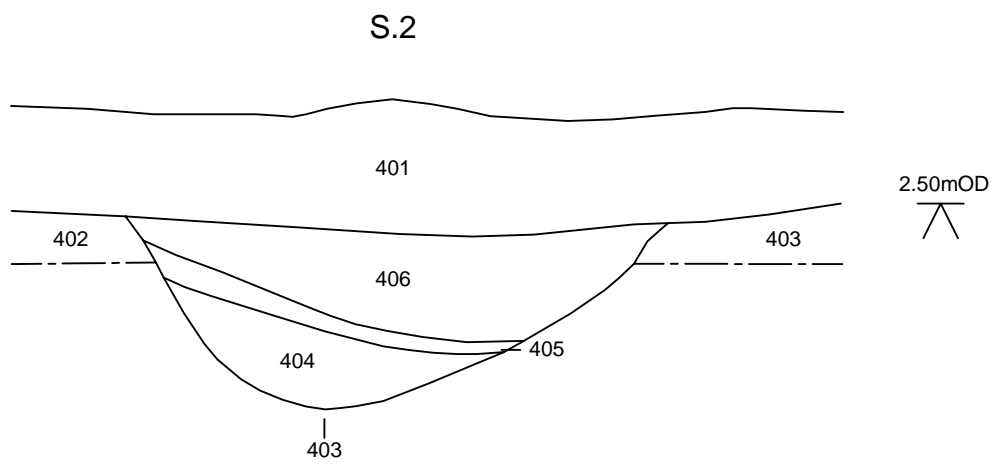
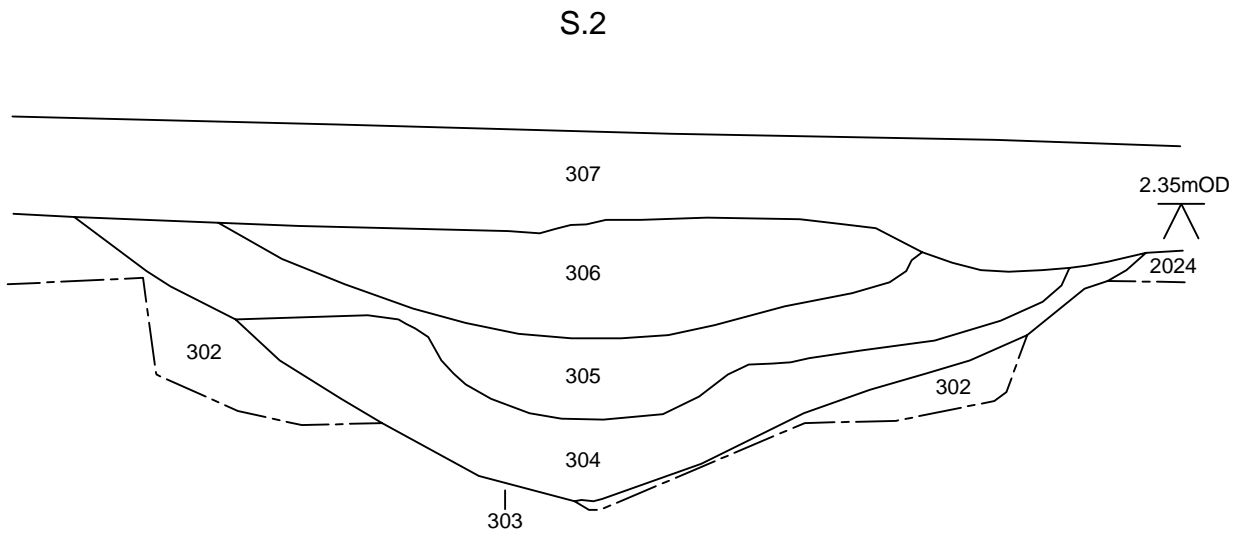


Figure 1: Approximate location of the proposed development (yellow)  
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scaled to fit

Figure 5 Plan showing the excavated ditch overlaid on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1855





Plate 1 The site of the evaluation, taken from the NW corner of the field



Plate 2 Trench 1, looking N (1m scales)



Plate 3 Trench 2, looking NW (1m scales)



Plate 4 Trench 3, looking SE with unexcavated modern ditch 303 in the foreground running left to right (1m scales)





Plate 5 Phase 1 modern ditch cut 304, looking NE (1m scale)



Plate 6 Exposing the continuation of the modern ditch here in Trench 4, looking W





Plate 7 Ditch 404, looking SE towards the end of Trench 3 where its presence continues as context 303 (1m scale)



Plate 8 Trench 5, looking WNW (1m scales)





Plate 9 Trench 6, looking NNE (1m scales)



Plate 10 Trench 7, looking W (1m scales)



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

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