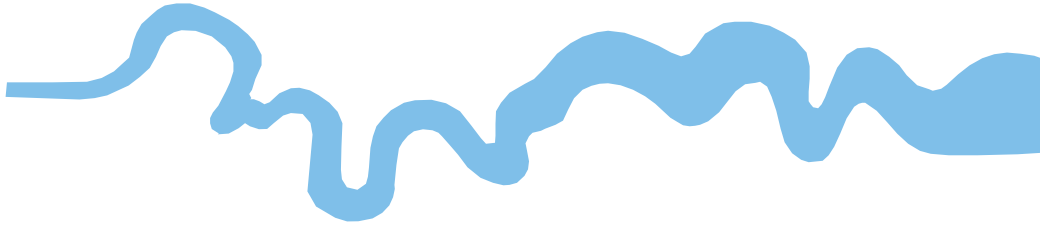


T V A S



NORTH MIDLANDS

**Palmer's Field, Hull Road, Woodmansey,
Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire**

Archaeological Evaluation

by Helen Daniel and Bethany Tucker

Site Code: PFB20/109

(TA 0490 3859)

**Palmer's Field, Hull Road, Woodmansey, Beverley,
East Riding of Yorkshire**

**An Archaeological Evaluation
for Lakeminster Park Ltd**

by Helen Daniel and Bethany Tucker
TVAS (North Midlands)

Site Code PFB 20/109

January 2022

Summary

Site name: Palmer's Field, Hull Road, Woodmansey, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire

Grid reference: TA 0490 3859

Site activity: Archaeological Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 6th – 10th December 2021

Project coordinator: Helen Daniel

Site supervisor: Helen Daniel

Site code: PFB 20/109

Area of site: 4.08ha

Summary of results: The archaeological evaluation revealed two pits and four ditches dating to the late Roman period in the northern and north-western areas of the field. No features of archaeological interest were recorded in the rest of the field. Two of the linear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey were identified during trenching, however, they were found to be modern. The third feature identified in the geophysical survey was not observed.

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited at East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service in due course.

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www.tvas.co.uk/reports/reports.asp.*

Report edited/checked by: Steve Ford ✓ 31.01.22 Steve Preston ✓ 27.01.22

Palmer's Field, Hull Road, Woodmansey, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire An Archaeological Evaluation

by Helen Daniel and Bethany Tucker

Report 20/109b

Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out at Palmer's Field, Hull Road, Woodmansey, Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire (TA 0490 3859) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Helen Martin-Bacon, of Avalon Heritage on behalf of Lakeminster Park Ltd, 2 The Orchard, Mossways Park, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5PA.

Planning permission (21/30381/CONDET) is sort after from East Riding of Yorkshire Council for the extension of Lakeminster Park static caravan site into the field to the north of the existing site. The planning consent is subject to a condition (9) relating to archaeology. This is in accordance with the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government's *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF 2019) and the District Council's policies on archaeology.

An initial phase of evaluation by geophysical survey found an area of magnetic debris and three possible archaeological features (Beaverstock 2020). As a result of this, further archaeological investigation in the form of evaluation by trial trenching has been requested to understand the extent of archaeological deposits and assess the impact the development may have on these deposits. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr James Goodyear, the Development Management Archaeologist of Hull City Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Helen Daniel and Bethany Tucker from 6th to 10th December 2021 and the site code is PFB20/109. The archive is presently held at TVAS North Midlands, Stoke-on-Trent and will be deposited with the East Riding of Yorkshire Museums Service in due course.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located on the south-eastern side of the town of Beverley in East Riding of Yorkshire, 1km north-west of the village of Woodmansey (Fig. 1). The Beverley Beck runs 650m to the north of the site and joins the River Hull c. 1km to the north-east. Directly to the east is the Beverley Park Sewer. The area of proposed development comprises of 4.08ha of relatively flat arable land within the open countryside just south of the A164 and west of the A1174. It lies approximately 3m above Ordnance Datum. It is overgrown in places and currently contains a

building, a few small sheds and a modern trackway in the southern portion of the site. A gas pipeline crosses the site from east to west, and this was identified in the geophysical survey. The geology is mapped as Flamborough Chalk Formation overlain by alluvium (clay, silt, sand and gravel deposits) on the east side of the site and Devensian Till (diamicton deposits) in the centre and west (BGS 2022). This geology was identified during the trial trenching.

Archaeological background

The area of investigation lies within the boundary of the liberties of Beverley, just south of the Borough of Beverley and so is within the modern district of Beverley Parks (VCH 1989). Beverley is recorded in Domesday Book of AD1086 as *Bevrelei* (Williams and Martin 2002, 800) as a very substantial manor in the extensive lands held by the Bishop of York. The name appears to mean ‘beaver meadow’ but it also appears earlier in the 11th century as *Beferlic* ‘beaver stream’, which would be more plausible (from Old English *beofor* and *licc*) (Mills 1998, 35). The ‘Parks’ part of the name is thought to have derived from the archbishop's Medieval deer park which encompassed most of the area. The earliest evidence of activity in the area includes a Bronze Age round barrow, four square Iron Age barrows and two Late Iron Age settlements excavated ahead of the construction of the Minster Way bypass which lies just north and north-west of the site (East Riding of Yorkshire Council 2016). A Roman settlement was also recorded approximately 500m to the north of the site. A bleaching site was first recorded immediately to the north of the site in 1775 and in 1852 was a site dealing with sailcloth. Beverley remained largely an agricultural area until the late 19th century.

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits within the area of development. The specific research aims for this project were:

- to expose and investigate the anomalies identified and interpreted in the geophysical survey;
- to determine if there are archaeological deposits present within the investigation area;
- to investigate and determine the date and character along with function and significance of any such remains; and
- to provide information with which to draw up a mitigation strategy if necessary.

The potential significance of any such deposits located was to be assessed according to the research priorities set out in Historic England Research Agenda (HE 2017) or the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2005).

Eighteen trenches were proposed to be dug, each 25m long and 1.8m wide. The trenches were positioned to target the geophysical anomalies interpreted as archaeological, as well as in 'blank' areas. Topsoil and any other overburden were to be removed by a 360°-type machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to expose archaeologically sensitive levels, under constant archaeological supervision. The spoil heaps were monitored for finds and any possible archaeological deposits were cleaned and excavated or sampled by hand in accordance with the objective outlined above, without compromising any archaeological deposits which would warrant preservation *in-situ* or which would have been better excavated under conditions pertaining to full excavation.

Results

Seventeen trenches were dug, most of them in the intended locations and to the intended lengths (Fig. 2). The excavated trenches ranged in length between 4.5m and 25.3m, with depths ranging from 0.32m to 1.5m. Trench 7 not excavated as its intended location lay over a needed access route to farm buildings, this was agreed with the Principal Heritage Consultant of Avalon Heritage. Trench 3 was moved slightly to the north to avoid a live telephone cable. Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 5 were not excavated to the level of the natural geology as they were dug into soft peaty deposits which were unstable and were below the water table, so quickly infilled with water. Trenches 2, 3, 5 and 11 were not excavated to their intended lengths. Trenches 2 and 5 were shortened due to water ingress and the machine becoming stuck in the soft peaty soil of Trench 2. Trench 3 was shortened due to live telephone cables laid across the intended location of the trench and Trench 11 was shortened due to the needed access route which was across the intended location of the trench.

A list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1. The excavated features, with dating evidence, are summarized in Appendix 2.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

Trench 1 was aligned NW-SE and was 24.3m long and 1.24m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.53m of topsoil, 0.22m of subsoil above 0.49m of peat. The natural geology was not reached due to the sides of the trench being unstable caused by the soft peat and water ingress. No features of archaeological interest were observed nor finds recovered.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

Trench 2 was aligned E-W and was 13.1m long and 0.75m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.58m of topsoil and 0.12m of subsoil overlying the natural bluish-grey gravelly-clay geology. Trench 2 was not excavated to the intended length of 25m due to water ingress and the machine becoming stuck in the soft topsoil. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

Trench 3 was aligned E-W and was 4.5m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.15m of hardcore and 0.34m of made ground. The natural geology was not reached due to concern over large pieces of concrete and brick hitting a live telephone cable that had been uncovered by the machine. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

Trench was 4 aligned N-S and was 25m long and 1.21m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.55m of topsoil, 0.17m of subsoil above 0.49m of peat. The natural geology was not reached due to the sides of the trench being unstable caused by the soft peat and water ingress. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

Trench 5 was aligned E-W and was 5.8m long and 1.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.72m of topsoil, 0.08m of subsoil and 0.7m of peat, the natural geology was not reached due to the sides of the trench being unstable caused by the depth, soft peat and water ingress . No features of archaeological interest were observed nor finds recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2; Pl. 1)

Trench 6 was aligned N-S and was 23.4m long and had a depth which varied from 0.58m at the south end to 1.1m at the north end. The stratigraphy at the south end of the trench consisted of 0.47m of topsoil and 0.11m of subsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. The stratigraphy at the north end of the trench consisted of 0.47m of topsoil, 0.12m of subsoil and 0.51m of peat, overlying the natural geology. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 7

With approval from the Principle Heritage Consultant, trench 7 was not excavated as it had an intended location which would have destroyed a trackway needed to access farm buildings.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

Trench 8 was aligned NE-SW and was 24.3m long and 0.8m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.48m of topsoil and 0.16m of subsoil overlying the natural bluish-grey gravelly-clay geology. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 9 (Figs 2 and 3; Pl. 2)

Trench 9 was aligned E-W and was 22.8m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.47m of topsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. Four modern land drains and a gully were observed during the excavation of this trench. Unfortunately, due to heavy rain and a high water table the trench flooded before the gully could be excavated, therefore only its width (0.4m) and location could be established. The gully was located 10.2m from the west end of the trench, on a WNW-ESE alignment. No other features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recorded.

Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

Trench 10 was aligned almost E-W and was 25.3m long and 0.67m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.55m of topsoil overlying the natural dark reddish-brown silty-sand geology. One modern land drain and an area of modern disturbance were recorded, however, there were no features or finds of archaeological interest.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

Trench 11 was aligned N-S and was 5.8m long and 0.28m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.28m of disturbed topsoil. The natural geology was not reached and the trench was excavated considerably shorter than intended in order to preserve a trackway for access. The area was considerably disturbed by the construction of the overgrown gravel trackway. No features or finds of archaeological interest were noted.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

Trench 12 was aligned E-W and was 21.5m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.46m of topsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. No features of archaeological interest were observed nor finds recovered.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

Trench 13 was aligned NW-SE and was 23.5m long and 0.59m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.45m of topsoil and 0.14m of subsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

Trench 14 was aligned NE-SW and was 21.4m long and 0.58m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.48m of topsoil and 0.1m of subsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. Trench 14 contained two modern land drains and two modern ditches which were dated by a modern piece of glass and a piece of 'china' pottery. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 15 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pls 3 and 5)

Trench 15 was aligned N-S and was 25.2m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. Five features were observed during the stripping of this trench. At 4.2m from the south end of the trench, a shallow ditch (4) with a concave base on a E-W alignment was found to have truncated a pit (3). Both features contained animal bone and the ditch (4) contained a few sherds of Late Roman pottery. The shape of pit 3 was not fully visible in plan and its length could not be measured as it went under the limit of the trench. It had steep sides and a concave base, measuring 1.37m wide and 0.57m deep, with two fills. The bottom fill (56) was a mid greyish-brown sandy-clay and contained unidentifiable animal bone, while no finds were recovered from the top fill (57) which was a dark bluish-grey sandy-clay. Ditch 4 measured 0.82m in width and 0.2m in depth, it was filled with a dark brownish-grey sandy-clay (58) and contained a single sherd of middle to late Roman pottery.

Ditch 5 located at 9.6m from the south end of the trench, had an E-W alignment, measured 1.01m wide and 0.33m deep and had moderate sides with a concave base. It was filled with a dark bluish-grey sandy-clay (59) and contained 10 sherds of late Roman pottery. At 11.5m from the south end of the trench, a shallow ditch (6) with a flat base on a E-W alignment measured 1.16m in width and 0.17m in depth. It was filled with two fills. The primary fill, a mid yellowish-brown silty-clay (60), was overlain by a dark greyish-black sandy-clay burning fill (61) which contained 4 sherds of broadly Roman pottery. A small pit 13.2m from the south end of the trench contained modern building material and so was disregarded.

Trench 16 (Figs 2, 3 and 4; Pls 4 and 6)

Trench 16 was aligned E-W and was 23.8m long and 0.49m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.32m of topsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. Five features were recorded in this trench: one Roman pit (1), one Roman ditch (2), two land drains and a modern ditch containing 'china'. Located 20.2m from the west end of the trench, pit 1 had shallow sides and a concave base, its length was unknown as it was greater than the 1.8m width of the trench. Its depth was 0.34m and its width was approximately 2m, this was unclear due to it being truncated by a modern land drain. Pit 1 had two fills (53 and 54), and pottery was retrieved from both. The bottom fill (53) was a dark bluish-grey sandy-clay and the top fill (54) was a light yellowish-brown silty-clay with light grey mottling. The two fills combined yielded 3 sherds of Roman pottery. Pit 1 truncated ditch 2 and was itself truncated by a modern land drain. Ditch 2 had a flat base and moderate sides, its full width was not visible due to the truncations. The width in the slot measured 0.93m and its depth was 0.33m, it was filled with a light bluish-grey sandy-clay (55) containing 4 sherds of Roman pottery.

Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

Trench 17 was aligned NE-SW and was 24.5m long and 0.43m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.34m of topsoil overlying the natural mid reddish-brown sandy-clay geology. Two modern land drains and a modern ditch containing a piece of plastic were recorded in this trench. No features or finds of archaeological interest were observed or recovered.

Trench 18 (Fig. 2)

Trench 18 was aligned NNW-SSE and was 24m long and 0.46m deep. The stratigraphy consisted of 0.43m of topsoil overlying the natural light yellowish-brown silty-clay geology. A linear feature observed in trench 18 contained modern glass and was not further recorded.

Finds

Pottery by Philip Mills

There were 24 sherds, weighing 569g presented for study. The material was studied following the pottery standard (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and recorded using the Warwick Museum / Oxford Archaeology recording system (Booth 2000). Fabrics were assigned to classes: G (Gritted wares), R (Reduced), and recorded using a fabric series already used in the East Riding of Yorkshire. A catalogue by context is presented in Appendix 3; more data are included in archive (minimum number of rims, rim diameters, rim equivalents, base diameter and base equivalents).

Fabrics

G01 Calcite gritted ware Tomber and Dore 1998 HUN CG

R07 Holme-on-Spalding Moor greyware, Tomber and Dore 1998 HSM RE

R09 Crambeck reduced ware, Tomber and Dore 1998 CRA RE

R11 Coarse sandy greyware A hard greyware; common moderate sand temper $\leq 0.3\text{mm}$. This group almost certainly includes fabrics from more than one source.

R393 North Lincolnshire A reduced fabric with grey core, orange-brown margins and black surfaces, with occasional shell fragments $\leq 3\text{mm}$ long and occasional oololiths $\leq 2-3\text{mm}$ and very occasional large red ironstone $\leq 4\text{mm}$.

This is a small group of Roman pottery which would appear to date to the late Roman period with the only rims being a simple rim dish and four Huntcliff type rims in calcite gritted ware, the latter of which date from AD355 until the end of pottery supply in Roman Britain, along with a Crambeck greyware base and sherds of probable Holme-on-Spalding Moot greyware which have a late 3rd century or later date.

Much of the material is calcite gritted ware, along with a Crambeck greyware base, some sherds of Holme-on-Spalding Moor greyware and some probable Lincolnshire greyware body sherds as would be expected for the location of the site.

The size of the group is too small to meaningfully analyse but is consistent with a rural site of the mid 4th century or later.

Conclusion

The archaeological evaluation undertaken in Palmer's Field revealed a small number of archaeological features dating to the late Roman period. These features were concentrated in two trenches in the northern and north-western portion of the field (trenches 15 and 16), and no features of archaeological interest were recorded in the rest of the field although a gully in Trench 9 could not be investigated. The geophysical survey (Beaverstock 2020) revealed two linear features in the north of the field, and these were observed in evaluation Trench 17 but were both clearly modern features. The geophysical survey also noted a linear feature in the south-western part of the field, however, this was not observed during trenching although two trenches intercepted its line.

Unfortunately, due to a high water table and soft peaty soil, some of the trenches towards the southern and south-eastern part of site (trenches 1, 3 4 and 5) were not reduced to the relevant horizon and so the archaeological potential of these areas was not assessed. These trenches did however, reach depths of between 1.21m to 1.5m – with the exception of trench 3 which showed signs of extensive modern disturbance – and so it is unlikely that the proposed development would have an impact on any surviving archaeological deposits at deeper levels in these areas.

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APPENDIX 1: Trench details

0m at S, or W end

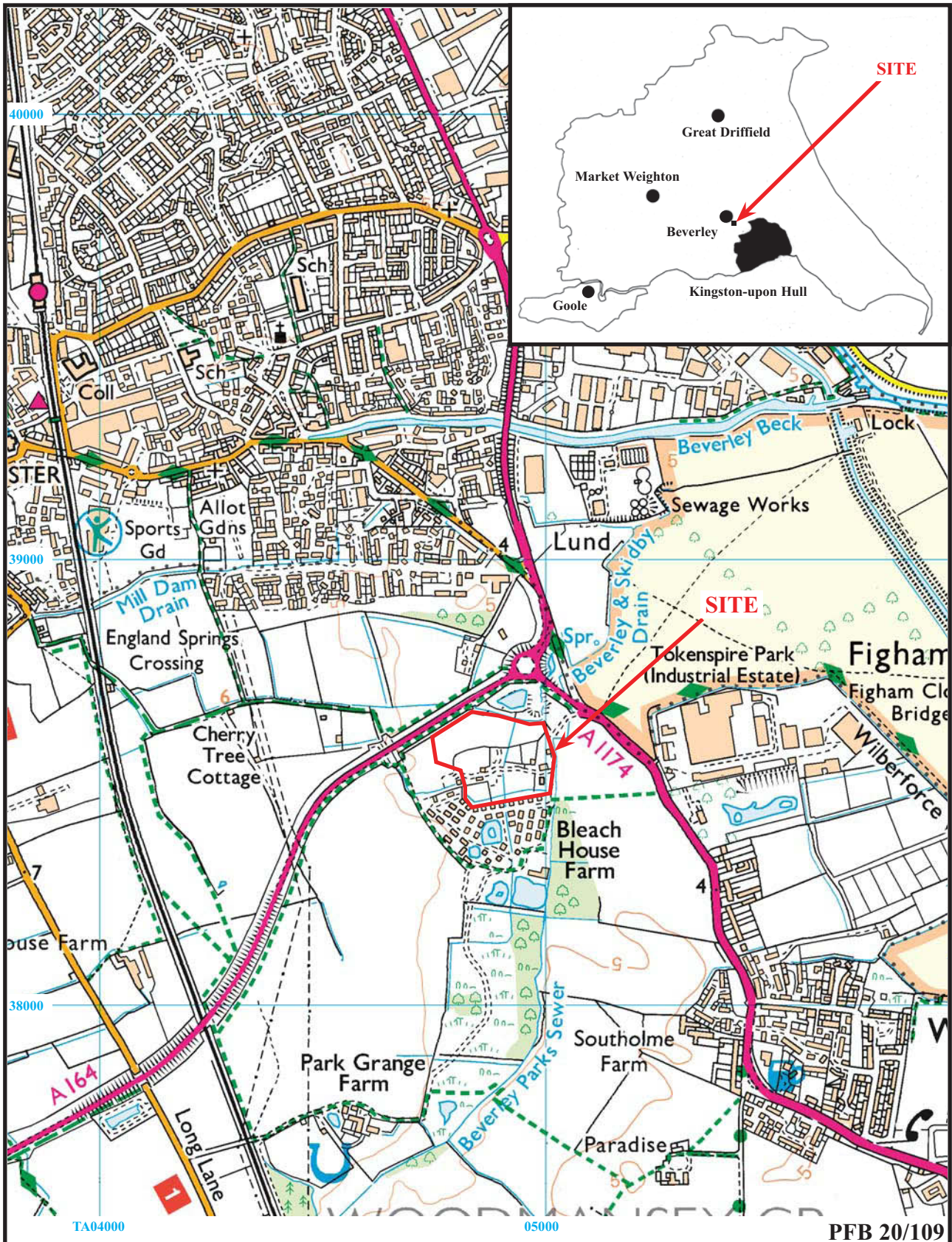
<i>Trench</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Breadth (m)</i>	<i>Depth (m)</i>	<i>Comment</i>
1	24.30	1.80	1.24	0–0.53m dark blackish-brown, silty-loam topsoil; 0.53-0.75m dark reddish-black silty-clay subsoil; 0.75-1.24m+ dark brownish-black peat. Natural geology not reached. No archaeological features.
2	13.10	1.80	0.75	0–0.58m dark blackish-brown, silty-loam topsoil; 0.58-0.7m greenish-brown, silty-clay subsoil; 0.7m+ bluish-grey, gravelly-clay natural geology. No archaeological features.
3	4.50	2.00	0.49	0-0.15m hardcore/ modern stone chipping; 0.15-0.49m modern brick and rubble backfill; Natural geology not reached. No archaeological features.
4	25.00	1.80	1.21	0–0.55m dark blackish-brown, silty-loam topsoil; 0.55-0.72m dark reddish-black, silty-clay subsoil; 0.72-1.21m+ dark brownish-black peat; Natural geology not reached. No archaeological features.
5	5.80	1.80	1.5	0-0.72m dark brownish-black, silty-clay topsoil; 0.72-0.8m dark reddish-black, silty-clay subsoil; 0.8-1.5m+ dark brownish-black, peat; Natural geology not reached. No archaeological features.
6	23.40	1.80	0.58-1.1	0-0.47 dark brownish-black, silty-clay topsoil; 0.47-0.58/0.59m dark reddish-black, silty-clay; 0.59-1.1m dark brownish-black peat; 0.58/1.1m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. No archaeological features [Pl. 1] .
7	-	-	-	Trench not excavated to preserve trackway needed for access.
8	24.30	1.80	0.8	0-0.48m dark blackish-brown, silty-loam topsoil; 0.48-0.64m greenish-brown, silty-clay subsoil; 0.64m+ bluish-grey, gravelly-clay natural geology. No archaeological features.
9	22.80	1.80	0.58	0-0.47m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil; 0.47m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with light reddish-yellow, sandy-clay patches natural geology. No archaeological features [Pl. 2] .
10	25.30	1.80	0.67	0-0.55m dark reddish-brown, silty-sand, rooted topsoil; 0.55m+ dark reddish-brown, silty-sand natural geology. No archaeological features.
11	5.80	1.80	0.28	0-0.28m dark brownish-black, silty-sand disturbed topsoil; 0.28m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay made ground with modern rubble. Natural geology not reached. No archaeological features.
12	21.50	1.80	0.5	0-0.46m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil; 0.46m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. No archaeological features.
13	23.50	1.80	0.59	0-0.45m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil 0.45-0.59m mid brownish-grey, silty-clay subsoil; 0.59m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with gravel inclusions natural geology. No archaeological features.
14	21.40	1.80	0.58	0-0.48m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil; 0.48-0.58m dark greyish-black, silty-clay subsoil; 0.58m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with light reddish-yellow, sandy-clay patches natural geology. No archaeological features.
15	25.20	1.80	0.49	0-0.32m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil; 0.32m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with light reddish-yellow, sandy-clay patches natural geology. Features: pit 3 and ditches 4, 5 and 6 [Pls 3 and 5] .
16	23.80	1.80	0.56	0-0.48m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil; 0.48m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with light reddish-yellow, sandy-clay patches natural geology. Pit 1 and ditch 2 [Pls 4 and 6] .
17	24.50	1.80	0.43	0-0.34m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil; 0.34m+ mid reddish-brown, sandy-clay with light greyish-blue, sandy-clay patches natural geology. No archaeological features.
18	24.00	1.80	0.46	0-0.43m dark blackish-brown, sandy-silt topsoil; 0.43m+ light yellowish-brown, silty-clay natural geology. No archaeological features.

APPENDIX 2: Feature details

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Cut</i>	<i>Fill (s)</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
16	1	53, 54	Pit	Roman	Pottery
16	2	55	Ditch	Roman	Pottery
15	3	56, 57	Pit	Roman	Pottery
15	4	58	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
15	5	59	Ditch	Late Roman	Pottery
15	6	60-61	Shallow ditch	Roman	Pottery

APPENDIX 3: Pottery catalogue

									<i>Pottery date</i>
		50	Body	R06			1	3	Roman
15	4	58	Body	R07			1	35	Late 3rd+
15	5	59	Base	R09			1	27	Late 3rd+
15	5	59	Body	G01			3	75	Roman
15	5	59	Body	R07			2	13	Roman
15	5	59	Rim	G01	J	Huntcliff	1	28	AD 355+
15	5	59	Rim	G01	J	Huntcliff	1	33	AD 355+
15	5	59	Rim	G01	J	Huntcliff	1	36	AD 355+
15	5	59	Rim	G01	WMJ	Huntcliff	1	56	AD 355+
15	6	61	Base	G01			1	46	Roman
15	6	61	Base	R11			2	46	Roman
15	6	61	Body	G01			1	43	Roman
16		50	Body	R393			1	21	Roman
16	1	53	Body	G01			2	13	Roman
16	1	54	Body	R393			1	9	Roman
16	2	55	Base	G01			1	23	Roman
16	2	55	Body	G01			1	10	Roman
16	2	55	Body	R11			1	5	Roman
16	2	55	Rim	G01	D	Curving walled dish with a simple rim	1	47	Roman

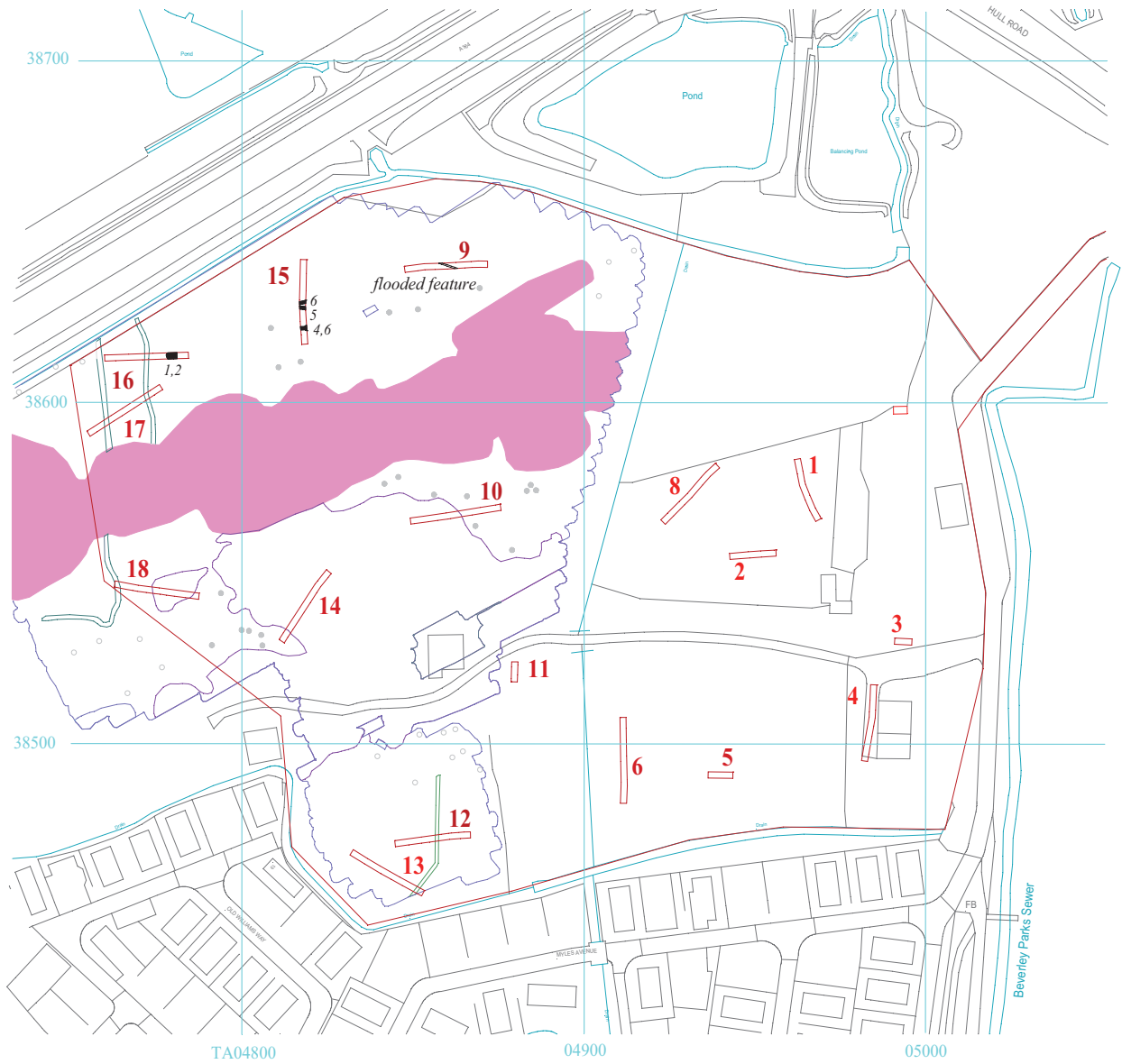


**Palmer's Field, Hull Road, Woodmansey,
Beverley, East Riding of Yorkshire, 2021
Archaeological Evaluation**

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Woodmansey and Beverley, within the East Riding of Yorkshire.

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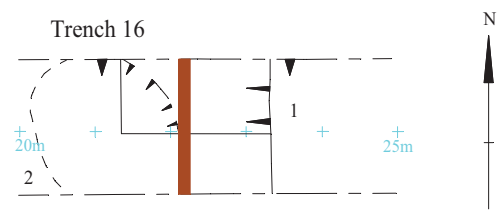
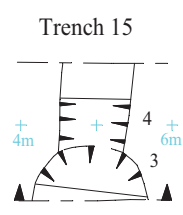
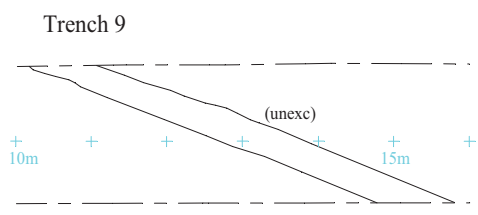


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Figure 2. Location of trenches.





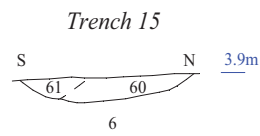
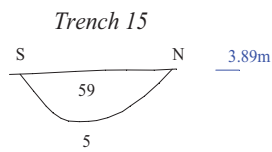
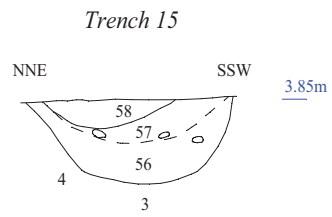
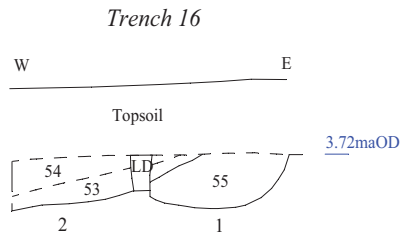
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Figure 3. Detail of trenches.





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Figure 4. Sections.





Plate 1. Trench 6 oblique, looking North West, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 2. Trench 9, looking East, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.1m.

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**Palmer's Field, Hull Road, Woodmansey,
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Archaeological Evaluation
Plates 1 and 2.**

T V A S

NORTH MIDLANDS



Plate 3. Trench 15, looking North, Scales: 2m and 1m.



Plate 4. Trench 16, looking East, Scales: horizontal 2m and 1m, vertical 0.1m.

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Plates 3 and 4.**





Plate 5. Trench 15, pit 3 and ditch 4, looking South East, Scales: 1m and 0.3m.



Plate 6. Trench 16, ditch 1 and 2, looking North, Scales: 1m and 0.5m.

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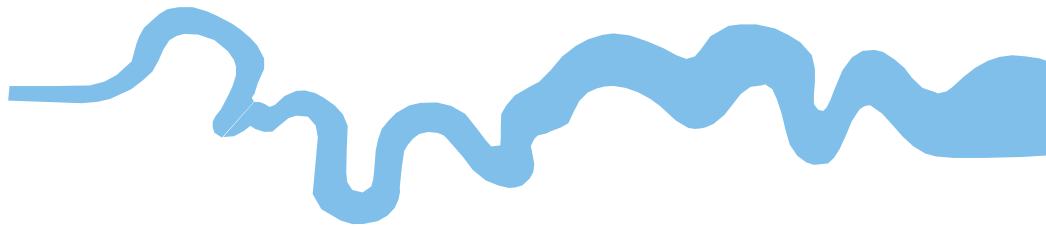
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Plates 5 and 6.**



TIME CHART

	Calendar Years
Modern _____	AD 1901
Victorian _____	AD 1837
Post Medieval _____	AD 1500
Medieval _____	AD 1066
Saxon _____	AD 410
Roman _____	AD 43 AD 0 BC
Iron Age _____	750 BC
Bronze Age: Late _____	1300 BC
Bronze Age: Middle _____	1700 BC
Bronze Age: Early _____	2100 BC
Neolithic: Late	3300 BC
Neolithic: Early	4300 BC
Mesolithic: Late	6000 BC
Mesolithic: Early	10000 BC
Palaeolithic: Upper	30000 BC
Palaeolithic: Middle	70000 BC
Palaeolithic: Lower	2,000,000 BC





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