

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT:
TRIAL TRENCHING ON LAND AT WEST NEWTON B WELLSITE, WEST NEWTON, EAST RIDING OF
YORKSHIRE**

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By
Allen Archaeology Limited
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Element:	Name:	Date:
Report prepared by:	Feenagh Johnson BA (Hons)	12/08/2016
Illustrations prepared by:	Feenagh Johnson BA (Hons)	22/07/2016
Report edited by:	Chris Clay BA MA (Hons)	12/08/2016
Report reviewed by:	Mark Allen BSc (Hons)	12/08/2016
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Executive Summary

- Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Zetland Group on behalf of Rathlin Energy (UK) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at West Newton B Wellsite, West Newton, East Riding of Yorkshire, as a condition of planning consent for construction of a temporary wellsite.
- The site is archaeologically sensitive, lying in an area of potential archaeological interest. A preceding desk-based assessment produced by AAL outlined in detail the archaeological and historical background for the area. It identified very little evidence for pre-medieval activity in the vicinity of the proposed development site, however it is of note that a number of undated cropmarks comprising possible enclosures, droeways and curvilinear features were recorded in the area surrounding the proposed development site and access road. A subsequent geophysical survey also revealed series of former field boundaries present on historic mapping, and probable boundary features of an earlier date as well as evidence for recent land drainage and ploughing, present in both the access road and wellsite area. Recent archaeological evaluations conducted by Network Archaeology Ltd. in the surrounding area have also revealed extensive evidence of Late Iron Age and Roman activity, most relevantly at Burton Constable, 3.5km to the west of the proposed development site, where a Late Iron Age settlement and a 3rd-4th century Roman ladder settlement were identified.
- Four evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, each measuring 50m long x 1.6m wide and targeted on anomalies identified during the previous geophysical survey of the site. Archaeological remains were present in all four of the excavated trenches comprising a series of linear features which most likely represent field boundaries and drainage features, some of which correspond to anomalies identified by the geophysical survey as well as to former known field boundaries noted on earlier Ordnance Survey maps. Trench 3 also exposed a series of pits and a complex of intercutting features consisting of a large stone filled pit; two curvilinear ditches; a shallow pit and two postholes, as well as a shallow cremation pit [326] which contained the burned remains of a sheep/goat and appear to represent a single individual. Although finds of all categories were generally found in low quantities across the site Trenches 1 and 3 both produced dated archaeological remains which suggest that the site was occupied between the 3-4th century and was most likely peripheral to the main focus of settlement activity in the area.
- The results of the archaeological evaluation suggest that the site is of local and regional significance, especially considering the limited but growing body of evidence for other sites of Roman occupation within the wider area. It is therefore likely that further development on the site is likely to impact upon surviving archaeological deposits; although it is also likely that ongoing agricultural activity on the site will also result in the gradual erosion of any underlying archaeological remains.

1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 Allen Archaeology Limited (AAL) was commissioned by Zetland Group on behalf of Rathlin Energy (UK) Limited to undertake an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land at West Newton B Wellsite, West Newton, East Riding of Yorkshire, as a condition of planning consent for construction of a temporary wellsite.
- 1.2 The site works and reporting conformed to current national guidelines as set out in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists '*Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluations*' (CIfA 2014), and the Historic England document '*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*' (English Heritage 2006), as well as a specification produced by this company (AAL 2016).

2.0 Site Location and Description

- 2.1 West Newton village is situated within the administrative district of East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The proposed wellsite (hereafter referred to as 'the site') lies within the parishes of Burton Constable and Humbleton approximately 13 kilometres northeast of the centre of Hull. The site is located 1km southeast of the village core and is centred on NGR TA 2047 3724.
- 2.2 The bedrock geology comprises Flamborough Chalk Formation, with a superficial geology of Devensian Till (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

3.0 Planning Background

- 3.1 Planning permission has been granted for '*Construction of a temporary wellsite, erection of a drilling rig to a maximum of 50m with associated plant, equipment and access track followed by wellsite restoration*' (Reference 14/04107/STPLF). Prior to determination of the application, Humber Archaeology Partnership, advising East Riding of Yorkshire Council, recommended the undertaking of a geophysical survey by magnetometry, in order to provide further information concerning the nature and extent of the archaeological resource in the proposed development area. This was completed in May 2015 (AAL 2015). Planning permission was subsequently granted in June 2015, with conditions, including for a programme of archaeological investigation in order to fully characterise the nature and extent of the archaeological resource.
- 3.2 The approach adopted is in accordance with National Planning Policy Framework, which states that 'Where a site on which development is proposed includes...heritage assets with archaeological interest, local planning authorities should require developers to submit an appropriate desk-based assessment and, where necessary, a field evaluation.' (NPPF 2012, para 128).

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

- 4.1 A preceding desk-based assessment detailed the archaeological and historical background for the site (AAL 2014), and a summary of this information is presented here.
- 4.2 There is very little recorded evidence for prehistoric, Roman or Anglo-Saxon activity within the vicinity of the site, with only a single artefact predating the medieval period being recorded in the 1km radius study area; a prehistoric flint flake found during fieldwalking to the north of West Newton village. However, archaeological evaluations conducted in 2009 by Network Archaeology between Easington to Ganstead for a National Grid Natural Gas pipeline scheme have revealed

extensive evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation in the Holderness area (NAL 2009). The most relevant of these is an Iron Age and Roman site at Burton Constable, 3.5km to the west of the proposed development area, which has revealed extensive evidence for two distinct periods of activity, a Later Iron Age to Early Roman settlement comprising six roundhouses and ancillary buildings; and a Roman field system with a single human burial (*ibid.*). The Iron Age roundhouses appear to have been rebuilt multiple times before eventually being abandoned, perhaps for a period of up to two hundred years, before a Roman ladder settlement was established to the north of the previous site in the late 3rd century AD before its abandonment sometime in the 4th century (Glover *et al.* 2016, 19-22).

- 4.3 West Newton is recorded as a settlement in the Domesday Survey of 1086, as a small farming area of mostly meadow under the control of the Archbishop of York. Shrunken medieval village earthworks survive around the modern village, to the north of the site. Later activity was represented in the local landscape by a number of post-medieval farmsteads, and associated features such as sheep washes and sluices, as well as gravel, sand and clay quarries. A number of undated cropmarks were also recorded in the study area, comprising enclosures, droveways and curvilinear features close to the proposed access road.
- 4.4 A subsequent geophysical survey was undertaken along the line of the proposed access road, and the proposed wellsite (AAL 2015). The survey revealed evidence for recent land drainage and ploughing, former field boundaries present on historic mapping, and probable boundary features of an earlier date, present in both the access road and wellsite area.

5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 The trial trenching methodology comprised the excavation of four trenches in the area of the proposed wellsite, each measuring 50m long by 1.6m wide, targeted on positive anomalies identified during the geophysical survey of the site (Figure 2). The fieldwork was undertaken by a team of three experienced field archaeologists over a period of five working days between 13th June and 17th June 2016, and were supervised by the author.
- 5.2 The evaluation trenches were accurately located using a Leica GS08 RTK NetRover GPS unit receiving RTK corrections. A JCB 3CX wheeled excavator fitted with a smooth ditching bucket was used to remove topsoil, subsoil and underlying non-archaeological deposits in spits no greater than 10cm in thickness. The process was repeated until the first archaeologically significant or natural horizon was exposed. Machine excavation was monitored at all times by an experienced field archaeologist.
- 5.3 A full written record of the archaeological deposits was made on standard AAL context recording sheets. Archaeological deposits were drawn in plan and section at an appropriate scale (1:20 and 1:50), with OD heights being displayed on each class of drawing. Colour photography comprising colour transparencies, and monochrome 35mm photography, as well as colour digital photography formed an integral part of the recording strategy, with all photographs incorporating scales, an identification board and directional arrow, as appropriate.
- 5.4 Artefacts of all classes were collected, other than obviously modern material from modern overburden contexts, and were bagged and labelled with the appropriate deposit context number. All finds were processed (cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate) at the offices of AAL, prior to assessment by approved specialists.

- 5.5 Each deposit or layer was allocated a unique identifier (context number), and accorded a written description, a summary of these are included in Appendix 5. Three-digit numbers within square brackets reflect cut features, e.g. ditch [103].

6.0 Results

- 6.1 The stratigraphic sequence proved to be broadly consistent across the site, comprising a dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil which varied between 0.26m and 0.4m thick, 100, 200, 300 and 400, which overlay a mid orangey brown silty clay subsoil layer, 101, 201, 301 and 401, which varied between 0.12m and 0.28m thick across the site.
- 6.2 These deposits overlay a firm mid brownish orange silty sand and clay, 102, 204, 302 and 413, which has been interpreted as the natural geology of the site, into which the archaeological features have been cut.

Trench 1 (Figure 3)

- 6.3 Trench 1 was situated towards the western end of the site and aligned broadly west-southwest to east-northeast to investigate a number of probable linear boundary features as well as possible pit like anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.4 Towards the west-southwest end of this trench there was a single north-northwest to south-southeast aligned linear ditch, [103], which measured 0.72m wide x 0.32m deep and contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay, 104, from which no dating evidence was recovered. This ditch was evident on the geophysical survey as a linear anomaly.
- 6.5 At the east-northeast end of this trench were two intercutting ditches; [106] and [108] (Plate 1). The latest feature in the sequence was ditch [106], which was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 1.40m wide x 0.66m deep and truncated ditch [108] to the west. It contained a single silting deposit, 105, of soft dark blueish grey silty sand, from which seven sherds of pottery from a single sandy grey ware large jar or bowl dating to the 3rd-4th century were recovered. A soil sample was taken for environmental processing which produced a small amount of very rounded and abraded charcoal and charred wood fragments, which were heavily coated in mineral concretions and small grits which suggests that the material had been exposed to the elements prior to incorporation within the feature. These features were broadly evident on the geophysical survey as a northwest to southeast linear anomaly.



Plate 1: Southeast facing section of ditches [106] and [108], scales 1m and 0.5m

- 6.6 Ditch [108] was initially northwest-southeast aligned turning to a southwest-northeast orientation where it appears to become shallower in depth and terminates after approximately 8.0m, the terminus being assigned cut number [110]. The northwest-southeast aligned ditch measured 0.6m wide x 0.6m deep and contained a single fill of mid orangey brown silty sand, 107, from which no dating material was recovered. Terminus [110] measured approximately 0.24m deep and contained an identical fill, 109, which was also undated.

Trench 2 (Figure 3)

- 6.7 Trench 2 was situated towards the western end of the site and aligned broadly west-southwest to east-northeast to investigate a number of probable linear boundary features as well as possible pit like anomalies identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.8 To the centre of the trench was a single northwest to southeast oriented shallow linear feature, [202] (Plate 2), which measured 2.2m wide x 0.2m deep and contained a single fill of light greyish yellow silty sand, 203, from which no dating evidence was recovered. The feature corresponds to the linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey.



Plate 2: East-southeast facing section of ditch [202], scales 1m and 0.5m

- 6.9 The linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey at the east-northeast end of the trench, which was broadly interpreted as a possible ditch, track, path or former channel (AAL 2015, negative linear feature [9]), was excavated to a depth of 1.4m and was revealed to be a modern ceramic land drain.

Trench 3 (Figures 4 and 5)

- 6.10 Trench 3 was situated towards the centre of the site and aligned west-southwest to east-northeast to investigate probable linear boundary features identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.11 Towards the west-southwestern end of the trench were two northwest to southeast oriented ditches, [304] and [307], neither of which were clearly visible in the geophysical survey. Ditch [304] measured 1.3m wide x 0.22m deep and contained a single fill of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 303, from which no dating evidence was recovered.
- 6.12 Approximately 6.5m to the east-northeast of ditch [304] was ditch, [307] (Plate 3), which measured 1.6m wide x 0.64m deep and contained two silting deposits, a 0.22m thick deposit of soft mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks, 305, which overlay a lower deposit of soft mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional stones, 306. Deposit 306 contained two fragments of mid 3rd – 4th century Roman pottery, a rim sherd from a sandy grey ware jar and an unusual mortarium with oxidised surfaces and a reeded rim, possibly from Crambeck or the Nene Valley. Environmental sampling also produced a small amount of very abraded charcoal and charred wood fragments.



Plate 3: East-southeast facing section of ditch [307], scales 1m and 0.5m

- 6.13 To the centre of Trench 3 was a north-south oriented gully, [309], again not visible in the geophysical survey results. Gully [309] measured 0.5m wide x 0.05m deep and contained a single fill of light greyish brown sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, 308, from which no dating evidence was recovered.
- 6.14 Approximately 4.1m to the east-northeast of [309] was a sub-circular pit, or possible posthole, [311] (Plate 4), which measured 0.72m long x 0.6m wide x 0.42m deep and contained a single fill of firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with very occasional fired clay flecks and patches of redeposited brownish orange clay, 310, from which no dating evidence was recovered. Due to the presence of redeposited natural within fill 310, this deposit has been interpreted as a deliberate backfill of feature [311], although it is not clear at this stage why this occurred.



Plate 4: Southeast facing section of pit [311], scale 0.5m

- 6.15 Towards the east-northeast end of the trench was a single north – south oriented ditch, [313] (Plate 5), which measured 1.4m wide x 0.3m deep and had an irregular profile. It contained a single fill of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, 312, from which no dating evidence was recovered. The ditch broadly corresponds to a linear anomaly from the geophysics which represents an earlier field boundary which can be seen on the 1855 Ordnance Survey map of the area (AAL 2015, magnetic anomaly [7]).



Plate 5: East-southeast facing section of ditch [313], scales 1m and 0.5m

- 6.16 To the east-northeast of ditch [313] was as a series of intercutting features consisting of a stone filled pit, [328]; two curvilinear ditches, [315] and [321]; a shallow pit, [323], and two postholes [317] and [319].
- 6.17 Stratigraphically the latest feature in this area was a 2.6m long x 0.8m wide stone-filled pit, [328] (Plates 6 and 8), which extended north beneath the limit of excavation. It contained a single fill of friable dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and fragments as well as seven small limestone boulders which measured between 0.21 and 0.37m in diameter, 327, from which no dating evidence was recovered. A soil sample was taken for environmental processing which revealed a small amount of charred cereal grain as well as very abraded charcoal and charred wood fragments. This ditch truncated two curvilinear ditches, ditch [315] to the west-southwest and ditch [321] to the east-northeast.



Plate 6: East-southeast facing section of stone-filled pit [328] truncating ditch [315], scales 1m and 0.5m

- 6.18 Curvilinear ditch [315] (Plates 6 and 7) was roughly northeast to southwest oriented, parallel to ditch [321], and measured 1.0m wide x 0.13m deep. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey sandy clay, 314, from which a single sherd of Roman vesicular pottery was recovered, and environmental sampling produced a small amount of rounded and abraded charcoal and charred wood fragments. This ditch cut two small stake holes, [317] and [319] (Plate 7) which were approximately 0.15m apart, to the southeast.
- 6.19 Stake hole [317] measured 0.26m in diameter by 0.02m deep and contained a single fill of compact mid orangey brown sandy clay, 316, from which no dating evidence was recovered.
- 6.20 Stake hole [319] measured 0.25m in diameter by 0.04m deep and contained a single fill of compact mid orangey brown sandy clay, 318, from which approximately half of a Roman discoid shale spindle whorl was recovered.



Plate 7: Northeast facing section of ditch [315] and posthole [317], scale 1m

6.21 Curvilinear ditch [321] (Plate 8) was roughly northeast to southwest oriented, parallel to ditch [315], and measured 1.10m wide x 0.2m deep. It contained a single compact dark brownish grey sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, 320, from which a varied assemblage of seven sherds of late 3rd – 4th century Roman pottery were recovered, including examples of a Crambeck grey ware plain rim bowl, Holme-on-Spalding-Moor fine fabric and a calcareous gritted jar. This ditch cut a small shallow, sub-circular pit, [323], to the east-northeast, which measured 0.47m long x 0.27m wide x 0.12m deep and contained a single silting deposit of compact mid orangey brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal fleck, 322, from which no dating material was recovered.



Plate 8: East-southeast facing section of ditch stone-filled pit [328] truncating ditch [321] and pit [323], scales 1m and 0.5m

6.22 To the east-northeast of this complex of features was a single circular cremation pit [326] (Plate 9) which measured 0.42m long x 0.4m wide x 0.08m deep and contained two fills, 324 and 325. Deposit 324 was a 0.23m wide x 0.04m thick deposit of compact mid grey heat affected sandy clay with very frequent charcoal fragments. It contained a single fragment of burnt sheep/goat bone and a single piece of Roman grey ware pottery. Deposit 325 was a 0.08m thick deposit of compact very dark grey brown sandy clay with very frequent charcoal and ash flecks and fragments. A total of 680 fragments of bone, which do not appear to have been completely calcined, were recovered from the sieved sample from this deposits with all identifiable remains coming from a sheep/goat or medium sized mammal and probably originated from a single individual. It is likely that this deposit represents the placed cremated remains of the animal, which was possibly deposited whilst the embers were still hot due to the composition of the underlying clay natural and the heat affected layer overlaying it, 324.

6.23 Both deposits 324 and 325 were fully excavated and sampled for environmental processing, which produced a significant range and density of material, indicating that small amounts of cereal processing waste, dried grass and/or brushwood as well as other unidentifiable charred bud remains had been used as fuel.



Plate 9: Pre-excavation shot of pit [326], scales 0.5m and 0.3m

- 6.24 To the east-northeast of Trench 3 were two small pits, [330] and [333] (Plate 10). Oval pit [330] measured 0.55m long to the limit of excavation x 0.37m wide x 0.04m deep and continued beneath the southwestern limit of excavation. It contained a single fill of firm dark brownish grey sandy clay, 329, from which no dating evidence was recovered.
- 6.25 Circular pit [333] measured 0.8m long x 0.7m wide x 0.22m deep and contained two fills, a 0.18m thick deposit of compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium charcoal flecks and small stones, 331, which sealed a 0.04m thick deposit of compact mid greyish brown sandy clay, 332, from which a single sherd of Roman vesicular pottery was recovered. A soil sample was also taken from this deposit for environmental processing and produced a small amount of very rounded and abraded charcoal and charred wood fragments.



Plate 10: North facing section of pits [330] and [333], scale 1m

Trench 4 (Figure 6)

- 6.26 Trench 4 was situated towards the east of the site and aligned west-southwest to east-northeast to investigate probable linear boundary features identified by the geophysical survey.
- 6.27 Towards the east-northeast end of this trench were two intercutting north to south oriented linear ditches, [402] and [405]. Ditch [402] measured 0.6m wide x 0.3m deep and contained a 0.06m thick basal fill of mid greyish brown silty clay, 403, which was sealed by a 0.18m thick deposit of mid orange brown sandy clay, 404, both of which have been interpreted as natural silting deposits. Deposit 403 was truncated to the west by a later ditch [405], which measured 1.0m wide x 0.5m deep and contained a single fill of mid orangey brown sandy clay, 406. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features, however they do correspond to a positive linear feature (AAL 2015, [6]) visible on the geophysical survey.
- 6.28 Towards the west-southwest of this trench an intercutting north-south oriented ditch, [412], and a northwest-southeast oriented ditch, [410], were excavated (Plate 11). Ditch [412] measured 0.54m wide x 0.3m deep and contained a single fill of light orangey brown silty sand, 411. This deposit was then truncated to the east-northeast by ditch [410] which measured 0.56m wide x 0.28m deep and contained three silting deposits, a 0.22m thick deposit of firm light brown silty gravelly sand, 407 which overlay a 0.18m thick deposit of soft mid orange brown silty sand, 408, which in turn sealed a 0.06m thick alluvial basal deposit of soft light purplish grey silty sand, 409. No dating evidence was recovered from either of these features, however [410] corresponds to a positive linear feature (AAL 2015, [6]) visible on the geophysical survey.



Plate 11: Southeast facing section of ditches [410] and [412], scales 1m and 0.5m

7.0 Discussion

- 7.1 The archaeological evaluation has revealed a moderate archaeological potential for the site, with archaeological remains being present in all four of the excavated trenches.
- 7.2 A series of linear features, [103] [202]; [304]; [307]; [309]; [313]; [402]; [405]; [410] and [412], were revealed across the extent of the site and most likely represent field boundaries or drainage channels, some of which correspond to anomalies identified by the geophysical survey (AAL 2015)

as well as to former known field boundaries that have been noted on earlier Ordnance Survey maps.

- 7.3 Trench 1, revealed a single undated gully [103] as well as two intercutting ditches; ditch [106], and ditch [108] which could represent part of a field enclosure system. Ditch [108] was stratigraphically the earliest feature in Trench 2 and could be seen to turn at an approximately 90 degree angle in plan before terminating after 8m, [110]. This ditch was then truncated by a later ditch, 106, which has been securely dated to the 3rd-4th century. This suggests that there are multiple phases of reuse within the field system, although at this stage the extent and longevity of these features is not known.
- 7.4 Trench 3, however revealed a concentration of archaeological features, exposing a series of pits, [330] and [333]; a possible posthole [311]; a series of linear ditches, [304], [307], [309] and [313]; as well as a complex of intercutting features to the east-northeast of the trench consisting of a large stone filled pit, [328]; two curvilinear ditches, [315] and [317]; a shallow pit, [323], and two stake holes [317] and [319]. A cremation pit, [326], containing fragments of sheep/goat bones was also recorded in this area of Trench 3.
- 7.5 Pottery was generally found in low quantities across the site, suggesting that the site lies beyond the focus of settlement activity. The ceramic dating evidence suggests that the features were in use for a limited period of time between the late 3rd to the 4th century, with the assemblage being dominated mostly by late Roman grey ware pottery, although a few examples of local handmade fabrics were also recovered from Trench 3. The general lack of imported wares also suggests that this was a rural settlement of moderately low status or with little access to or desire for imported goods.
- 7.6 Other finds from the site were rare, but approximately half a Roman discoid shale spindle whorl, SF1, was recovered from within stake hole [319]. The recovery of a spindle whorl from the site suggests that some form of textile production was taking place on or near the site in the 3rd to 4th century, although at this stage the extent of this industry is not obvious. It is also of note that Roman discoidal spindle whorls are more commonly associated with the military frontier (Allason-Jones 2011, 5), yet there is little recorded evidence for a military presence in the surrounding area (Glover *et al.* 2016 263).
- 7.7 The environmental and animal bone assemblages also suggest that the site was relatively low status and was most likely peripheral to the main focus of settlement activity in the area as, with the exception of the animal cremation pit [326], only a single piece of cattle bone was recovered from the site. The environmental assemblage was also generally of a low density and the small amount of charcoal and charred wood fragments recovered were generally very abraded, suggesting that they had been incorporated into feature fills as scatters of windblown detritus, rather than as a result of direct dumping. It is also of note that the charcoal remains recovered from within ditch [106] (sample 1) were very rounded and abraded and the plant macrofossils very heavily coated with mineral concretions and small grits which suggests that the material had been exposed to the elements prior to incorporation within the feature fills, further supporting the idea that these remains were incorporated as a result of natural processes.
- 7.8 Cremation pit [326] (plate 9) contained two placed deposits, 324 and 325, from which a high proportion of charcoal fragments and burnt bone were recovered. These deposits were fully excavated and sampled for environmental processing (samples 6 and 7 respectively) which produced a range of material including evidence of cereal processing waste, dried grass and/or brushwood, which may have been used as tinder/kindling, as well as a moderate density of charcoal, charred wood fragments. A number of indeterminate charred buds were also recovered

from deposit 325. A total of 681 fragments of bone were also recovered from the sieved samples, of which 13.5% were identifiable as coming from a sheep/goat or medium sized mammal but all the material could have originated from a single individual. A single sherd of Roman grey ware pottery was also recovered from deposit 324.

- 7.9 The significance of this feature is, however, uncertain as the bones do not appear to have been completely calcined, which would suggest that they had not been burnt for significant lengths of time, and there is no indication that the animal was butchered or processed for consumption before burning. It is a possibility that the remains could have burnt as part of the disposal process of a diseased carcass or could have formed part of a larger ritual activity.
- 7.10 Until recently the potential of the Holderness area has been underrepresented in the archaeological record and the area as a whole has produced very little evidence of Roman, or earlier, settlement activity, despite a Roman presence in the area from the end of the 1st century AD (Cunliffe 2005, 215). It is not until the 3rd century AD when limited evidence of Roman activity becomes apparent in the area surrounding the proposed development site, with evidence of Roman wares and commerce encountered during excavations near Aldborough, 4km northeast of the site (Norman 1960, 16), and indication of a Roman military presence at evident at Swine, approximately 7km to the east of the site (Allen 1852, 270). However, archaeological evaluations conducted in 2009 by Network Archaeology for a National Grid Natural Gas pipeline between Easington and Ganstead (NAL 2009), have begun to rewrite this interpretation and have revealed extensive evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation in the Holderness area. These settlements were encountered roughly every 1.4km along the route of the pipeline, particularly in areas which were over 10m above sea level, a trend that was most likely influenced by the wetter ground conditions encountered at lower levels in the landscape (NAL 2009, 159). Although the remains uncovered during the course of the archaeological evaluation trenching suggests that the proposed development site was most likely peripheral to any main settlement activity, it does appear to broadly correspond to this model of the Romano-British landscape, being situated around the 12m contour of the landscape and located approximately 3.5km to the west of the late Iron Age and Roman site identified at Burton Constable.

8.0 Conclusions

- 8.1 The evaluation trenching was undertaken to assess the potential for archaeological remains to exist on the site and to understand the likely impact of the development on any underlying archaeological remains. It has revealed a site of local and regional significance, as archaeological remains indicative of peripheral settlement activity were encountered in all four of the excavated areas, with Trenches 1 and 3 producing dated archaeological remains. Trench 3 in particular also revealed a significant quantity of archaeological features of interest, including complex of intercutting features and a cremation pit, [326] which contained the burned remains of a sheep/goat and appear to represent a single individual.
- 8.2 The archaeological or natural horizon generally occurs at between 0.36m and 0.56m below the existing ground surface, and a number of the archaeological features encountered across the site correspond reasonably well to the interpretation of the geophysical survey. This suggests that the geophysical survey results are a reasonably reliable indicator of the extent of remains at the site although some features, particularly those that were either small or shallow, were not apparent on the survey.
- 8.3 It is also highly likely that although remains survive in some areas of the site, later post-medieval activity, such as ploughing, may have had a detrimental impact on any underlying archaeological

deposits, with many of the recorded features surviving to relatively shallow depths. Nonetheless some substantial linear features, for example ditches [105] and [307], were also recorded on the site, surviving to almost 0.7m deep.

- 8.4 The archaeological remains identified during the course of the evaluation trenching suggests that the site is of local and regional significance, especially considering the limited but growing body of evidence for other sites of Roman occupation within the wider area. It is therefore likely that further development on the site is likely to impact upon surviving archaeological deposits; although it is also likely that ongoing agricultural activity on the site will also result in the gradual erosion of any underlying archaeological remains.

9.0 Effectiveness of Methodology

- 9.1 The trial trenching methodology employed was suited to the scale and nature of the project in determining the nature of the archaeology present and the potential impacts of the proposed development. It has shown a reasonable correlation to the previous geophysical survey and indicates a potentially significant site of local and regional interest.

10.0 Acknowledgements

- 10.1 Allen Archaeology Limited would like to thank Zetland Group and their client, Rathlin Energy (UK) Limited, for this commission.

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1855, First Edition Ordnance Survey map, (East Riding Records Office)

Appendix 1: Roman Pottery

By I.M. Rowlandson

Introduction

An archive has been produced to comply with the requirements of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 2004) using codes and system developed by the City of Lincoln Archaeological Unit (Darling and Precious 2014). A tabulated summary by context and a sherd archive is presented below (Tables 1-4). The date provided represent the pottery recorded here: the main text of the report and other specialist contributions should be consulted to ascertain the overall date attributed to each context.

Discussion

Twenty sherds (0.614kg, RE0.41), retrieved from seven contexts, were presented for study. The majority of the assemblage consisted of late Roman pottery, mostly grey wares, with few examples of the local handmade tradition wares. The presence of Crambeck grey ware, a possible Crambeck mortarium with a reeded rim and high fired Holme on Spalding Moor type grey wares suggests that the majority of the Roman activity on the site was during the late 3rd to 4th century AD.

Recommendations

It is recommended that this pottery should be deposited with the relevant local museum along with the rest of the archive. In the event of further work on the site the pottery from this evaluation ought to be integrated into any final report.

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Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2, Museum Of London= NRFRC

Context	Spot date	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Total RE %
105	3-4C?	Sherds from a single sandy grey ware large jar or bowl.	7	229	4
306	M3-4	A small group including a rim sherd sherd from a sandy grey ware jar and an unusual mortarium with oxidised surfaces and a reeded rim possibly from Crambeck or the Nene Valley.	2	80	28
314	Roman?	A single vesicular sherd, inclusions were probably calcite or chalk.	1	8	0
320	L3-4	A small group including sherds of Crambeck grey ware plain rim bowl, grey ware and a calcareous gritted jar and abraded sherds from a high-fired grey ware jar probably from the Holme on Spalding Moor industry.	8	268	9
324	Roman	A single grey ware sherd.	1	25	0
332	Roman?	A single vesicular sherd, inclusions were probably calcite or chalk.	1	4	0

Table 1: Pottery Dating Summary

Fabric code	Fabric group	Fabric details	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
MORT	Mortaria	Mortaria; undifferentiated	1	5.00%	47	7.65%	7
CRGR	Reduced	Crambeck grey wares NRFRC= CRA RE	1	5.56%	27	4.98%	7
GREY	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	8	44.44%	262	48.34%	25
GREY?	Reduced	Miscellaneous grey wares	2	11.11%	32	5.90%	2
HOSM1	Reduced	Holme-on-Spalding-Moor; fine fabric NRFRC= HSE RE	4	22.22%	195	35.98%	0
VESIC	Calcareous	Vesicular fabric	3	16.67%	26	4.80%	0

Table 2: Fabric Summary

Form	Form Type	Form Description	Sherd	Sherd %	Weight (g)	Weight %	Total RE %
-	Unknown	Form uncertain	3	15.00%	16	2.61%	0
BL	Bowl- large	Large	7	35.00%	229	37.30%	4
BPR	Bowl	Plain rimmed	1	5.00%	27	4.40%	7
CLSD	Closed	Form	2	10.00%	39	6.35%	0
J	Jar	Unclassified form	1	5.00%	33	5.37%	21
J?	Jar	Unclassified form	2	10.00%	32	5.21%	2
JL	Jar	Large	3	15.00%	191	31.11%	0
MRR	Mortaria	Reeded rim	1	5.00%	47	7.65%	7

Table 3: Form Summary

Context	Fabric	Form	Vessels	Alt	Comments	Sherd	Weight (g)	Rim diameter (cm)	Rim eve (cm)
105	GREY	BL	1	ABR	RIM BASE; SANDY FABRIC; ?SOURCE	7	229	30	4
306	GREY	J	1		RIM; SANDY FABRIC; ?SOURCE	1	33	13	21
306	MORT	MRR	1		RIM; PALE ORANGE OXID EXT; PALE GREY CORE; A VARIANT OF THE CRAMBECK WHITE WARE FABRIC OR POSSIBLY AN UNUSUAL NENE VALLEY FABRIC; NO TRITURATION PRESENT ON THIS RIM FRAGMENT	1	47	34	7
314	VESIC	-	1		BS; LEACHED OUT CHALK/CALCITE?	1	8	0	0
320	HOSM1	-	1	VAB	BS	1	4	0	0
320	CRGR	BPR	1	ABR	RIM	1	27	24	7
320	VESIC	CLSD	1	ABR	BASE	1	14	0	0
320	GREY?	J?	1	ABR	RIM?; ROMAN OR STAXTON?	2	32	0	2
320	HOSM1	JL	2	VAB	BS	3	191	0	0
324	GREY	CLSD	1	ABR	BS	1	25	0	0
332	VESIC	-	1		BS; LEACHED OUT CHALK/CALCITE?	1	4	0	0

Table 4: Pottery archive

Appendix 2: Shale Object Report

By Mike Wood

Introduction

A single shale object was recovered during archaeological evaluation on land at the proposed West Newton B site, East Yorkshire.

Methodology

The material was counted and weighed in grams, then examined visually to identify any diagnostic pieces and the overall condition of the assemblage. A summary of the material is recorded in Table 5.

Assemblage

Context	SF No.	Material	Object	Measurements	Date	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
318	SF1	Shale	Spindle whorl	47x23x17mm	Roman	1	8	Approximately half of a discoid shale spindle whorl. The central aperture is c.9mm in diameter and appears to have been drilled from one side only. The hole is slightly off-centre and the curved perimeter of the object is rather roughly carved.

Table 5: Shale

Discussion

The assemblage contained a single discoidal spindle whorl formed of shale, similar to the discoidal forms known from Silchester (Lawson 1976), Colchester (Crummy 1983, 67) and South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 171-190). This example has been drilled slightly off-centre and quite roughly shaped, but would presumably have been functional and only discarded after breaking. The presence of a spindle whorl suggests some form of textile production was taking place near the site, but the lack of any associated artefacts limits the interpretation of what kind of scale or material was used.

Shale spindle whorls are reasonably well-known from the Roman period (Allason-Jones 1996), with shale more commonly associated with southern Britain due to presence of raw material in the southwest (Ekardt 2014, 117-120). Shale objects are however known as far north as Hadrian's Wall, with notable assemblages from York, Piercebridge and South Shields (Ekardt 2014, 117-120; Allason-Jones and Miket 1984). While the globular form of spindle whorls are better known from southern Britain, the flat discoidal forms are more commonly associated with the military frontier and are often decorated, unlike this example (Allason-Jones 2011, 5).

The shale itself was probably collected from along the Whitby coastline, which has produced much of York's shale and jet through erosion of coastal strata; although raw shale imported from Kimmeridge deposits in the south of the country has also previously been discovered at York (Ekardt 2014, 120).

Recommendations

No further analysis is necessary at this stage. While the shale object is currently stable, there are visible signs of cracking and traces of fine dust in the finds box, which requires frequent monitoring and appropriate storage. Conservation will however be required before any long-term archiving can be undertaken.

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Eckardt, H 2014, *Objects and Identities: Roman Britain and the North-Western Provinces* Oxford University Press

Lawson, A, 1976, 'Shale and jet objects from Silchester', *Archaeologia* 105



Plate 12: The front and back of the shale spindle whorl (SF1), scale 2cm. Photography by J. Hogue

Appendix 3: Animal Bone Report

By Jen Wood

Introduction

A total of 1 (24g) refitted fragment of animal bone were recovered by hand during a program of archaeological works undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd to take place on Land at West Newton B Well site, West Newton, East Yorkshire. A further 681 (58g) fragments of burnt bone were recovered from sieved samples from possible cremation pit [326]. The remains were recovered from stake hole [319] and cremation pit [326] of late 3rd to 4th century in date.

Methodology

For the purposes of this assessment the entire assemblage has been fully recorded into a database archive. Identification of the bone was undertaken with access to a reference collection and published guides. All animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element, side and zone (Serjeantson 1996). Also fusion data, butchery marks (Binford 1981), gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (rodent size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size). The separation of sheep and goat bones was done using the criteria of Boessneck (1969) and Prummel and Frisch (1986) in addition to the use of the reference material. Where distinctions could not be made the bone was recorded as sheep/goat (S/G).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

The quantification of species was carried out using the total fragment count, in which the total number of fragments of bone and teeth was calculated for each taxon. Where fresh breaks were noted, fragments were refitted and counted as one.

Tooth eruption and wear stages were measured using a combination of Halstead (1985), Grant (1982) and Levine (1982), and fusion data was analysed according to Silver (1969). Measurements of adult, that is, fully fused bones were taken according to the methods of von den Driesch (1976), with asterisked (*) measurements indicating bones that were reconstructed or had slight abrasion of the surface.

Results

Condition

The overall condition of the bone was good to moderate, averaging at grade 3 on the Lyman criteria (1996).

Butchery

No evidence of butchery was noted in the assemblage.

Working

No evidence of working within the assemblage.

Gnawing

No evidence of gnawing was noted within the assemblage.

Burning

A total of 681 fragments of burnt bone were recovered from sieved samples from possible cremation pit [326]. The identifiable remains were all from sheep/goat or medium sized mammal and could have originated from a single individual. The bones do not appear to have been completely calcined, which would suggest that they had not been burnt for significant lengths of time as is commonly associated with the cremation rite.

Pathology

No evidence of pathological conditions was noted within the assemblage.

Species Representation

Table 6 summarises the number of fragments of bone identified to species or taxon from each context.

Context	Cut	Sample	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
318	319	0	Cattle	Calcaneus	L	1	22	Proximal shaft fragment (in three pieces)
324	326	6	Sheep/Goat	Astragalus	R	1	3	Charred grey
325		7	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	1	5	Distal condyles, burnt black
			Sheep/Goat	Calcaneus	L	1	2	Proximal shaft, burnt grey
			Sheep/Goat	Innominate	R	1	3	Acetabular fragment, burnt black/white
			Unidentified	Unidentified	X	1	>1	Burnt grey white
			Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	27	11	Burnt grey/black/brown/white
			Unidentified	Unidentified	X	128	15	Burnt grey/black/brown/white
			Unidentified	Tooth	X	3	>1	Tooth roots, burnt grey/white
			Medium Mammal	Patella	L	1	3	Burnt grey
			Sheep/Goat	Metacarpal	L	1	3	Distal shaft, burnt grey/white
			Sheep/Goat	Femur	L	1	2	Distal epicondyle, burnt black/grey
			Sheep/Goat	Humerus	R	1	2	Distal condyles, burnt grey
			Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal	L	1	3	Distal shaft, burnt grey/black
			Sheep/Goat	Nav-Cuboid	R	1	1	Burnt grey
			Sheep/Goat	Nav-Cuboid	L	1	1	Burnt brown
			Sheep/Goat	Phalanx II	X	3	1	Burnt brown/black/grey
			Sheep/Goat	Ulna	L	1	1	In two pieces, burnt grey/white
Medium Mammal	Vertebra	B	4	3	Burnt white			

Context	Cut	Sample	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	Weight (g)	Comments
			Medium Mammal	Rib	X	4	1	Burnt white
			Sheep/Goat	Innominate	R	1	2	Burnt white/grey
			Medium Mammal	Skull-temporal	X	1	1	Burnt grey
			Medium Mammal	Long Bone	X	38	35	Shaft, Burnt black/white/grey
			Unidentified	Unidentified	X	459	101	Burnt grey/black/white

Table 6: Taxon summary, by context.

As can be seen from Table 6, a single fragment of cattle calcaneus was recovered and a large number of burnt sheep/goat fragments were recovered from the sieved assemblage.

Discussion of Potential

The assemblage is too small at this stage to provide detailed data on the dietary economy, animal utilisation or husbandry practices taking place on site. The burnt sheep/goat remains appear to represent a single individual, with little evidence of selective removal of joints. There is no indication that the animal was butchered or processed for consumption before burning. It is uncertain if the remains were burnt as part of the disposal process of a diseased carcass, or if it was part of a ritual practice.

Significance of the Data

Due to the nature of the assemblage and the depositional contexts, the significance of the assemblage is limited.

No further work is recommended on this assemblage.

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Appendix 4: Environmental Report

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at West Newton, undertaken by Allen Archaeology Ltd, recorded a limited number of features of probable Roman date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit and ditch fills and from the upper and lower fills of cremation deposit [326], with a total of seven being submitted for assessment.

The samples were largely processed by the author using manual water flotation/washover, although sub-samples from the cremation deposits had been processed elsewhere. All flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

Of the seven assemblages, those from the pit (feature [328] sample 4 and feature [333] sample 5) and ditch (features [106], [314] and [307] samples 1, 2 and 3 respectively) fills are extremely limited in composition, containing little other than occasional pieces of charcoal/charred wood. The material within the assemblage from ditch [106] is very rounded and abraded and, in addition, the macrofossils are very heavily coated with mineral concretions and small grits. Other remains are also scarce, although abraded bone fragments are present along with small pieces of coal. However, it is currently unclear whether the latter are contemporary or later contaminants.

In contrast, the assemblages from cremation deposit [326] (samples 6 and 7) contain a moderate density of plant material including cereals, chaff and seeds of common segetal weeds/grassland herbs and wetland plants. Taxa noted include wheat (*Triticum* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), bedstraw (*Galium mollugo*) type, grasses (Poaceae), buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.), sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.). Charcoal/charred wood fragments are common within both assemblages and sample 7 also includes a number of indeterminate charred buds. Not unsurprisingly, bone fragments (many of which are burnt/calcined) are also abundant, but other remains are very scarce.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the paucity of material within the ditch, pit and stake hole assemblages would appear to indicate that this area of West Newton was somewhat peripheral to any main focus of domestic/agricultural activity during the Roman period, possibly because the site had some ritual significance. The few remains which are recorded are probably derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus, with the condition of the charcoal within sample 1 certainly suggesting that the material had been exposed to the elements for some considerable period prior to incorporation within the feature fills. The range and density of material within the cremation assemblages would appear to indicate that small amounts of cereal processing waste, dried grass and/or brushwood may have been used as tinder/kindling, while other plants were probably burnt *in situ*.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

Reference

Stace, C., 2010 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd edition. Cambridge University Press

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	105	306	314	327	332	324	325
Feature No.	106	307	316	328	333	326	326
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	C - UF	C - LF
Cereals							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (awn frags.)						x	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)							xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)				x			x
(glume bases)						x	
(spikelet bases)						x	
Cereal indet. (grains)					x	x	xfg
Herbs							
Asteraceae indet.							x
<i>Bromus</i> sp.							x
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.							xcf
Fabaceae indet.					x	xcf	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love							x
<i>Galium mollugo</i> type							x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>							xcf
Small Poaceae indet.							x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.					x		
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.							x
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.						x	
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>							x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.						x	x
Wetland plants							
<i>Carex</i> sp.							x
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.							xx
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.							xcf
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	xxx
Charcoal >10mm					x		x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Context No.	105	306	314	327	332	324	325
Feature No.	106	307	316	328	333	326	326
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit	C - UF	C - LF
Ericaceae indet. (stem)					xcf		
Indet. buds							xx
Indet. seeds					x	x	x
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		x	x		x	x
Black tarry material	x		x		x		x
Bone	x		x	xb	x xb	x xxb	xx xxxxb
Burnt/fired clay		x					x
Mineralised soil concretions	xxxx			xx		x	
Pottery							x
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Vitreous material				x			
Sample volume (litres)	20ss	10ss	10ss	10ss	10	5+	2+
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 7: Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt ss = sub-sample

C = cremation UF/LF = upper/lower fill

Appendix 5: Context Summary List

Trench 1

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
100	Layer	Compact dark brownish grey silty sand, 0.28m thick; seals 101	Topsoil
101	Layer	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay, 0.28m thick; sealed by 100, sealed 104 and 105	Subsoil
102	Layer	Mixed mid orange and brown silty sand; cut by [103], [106], [108] and [110]	Natural Geology
103	Cut	North-south oriented linear with shallow, concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a concave base, 0.72m wide x 0.32m deep; filled by 104, cut into 102	Cut of small linear ditch [103]
104	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.32m thick; fill of 103, sealed by 101	Natural silting within ditch [103]
105	Fill	Soft dark blueish grey silty sand with occasional small to big rounded and sub rounded stones, 0.66m thick; fill of 106, sealed by 101	Natural silting within ditch [106]
106	Cut	North-south oriented linear with steep, concave sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base, 1.40m wide x 0.66m deep; filled by 105, cut into 108	Cut of probable boundary ditch [106]
107	Fill	Friable mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded and sub-rounded stones, 0.6m thick; sealed by 106, fill of 108	Natural silting within ditch [108]. Same as 109
108	Cut	East-west oriented linear with moderately steep concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 0.6m wide to LOE x 0.6m deep; filled by 107, cut into 102	Cut of possible curvilinear ditch, which has been truncated to the west by ditch [106]. Continuation of ditch [110]
109	Fill	Friable mid orangey brown silty sand, 0.24m thick; cut by [106], fill of 110	Natural silting within ditch [110]. Same as 107
110	Cut	East-west oriented linear with moderately steep concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 0.5m wide to LOE x 0.24m deep; filled by 109, cut into 102	Cut of ditch terminus [110]. Continuation of ditch [108]

Trench 2

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
200	Layer	Hard dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent small stones, 0.32m thick; seals 201	Topsoil
201	Layer	Friable mid brown sandy clay with reddish orange mottling, 0.12m thick; sealed by 200, seals 203	Subsoil, only present to the east of the trench
202	Cut	Northeast-southeast oriented linear with shallow concave edges and a gentle break of slope to an irregular base, 2.2m wide x 0.2m deep; filled by 203, cut into 204	Cut of shallow linear ditch, heavily truncated by later ploughing activity.
203	Fill	Friable, light greyish yellow silty sand, 0.2m thick; sealed by 201, fill of 202	Natural silting within ditch [202]
204	Layer	Firm mid brownish orange silty sand with occasional manganese flecks; cut by [202]	Natural geology

Trench 3

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
300	Layer	Compact dark brownish grey silty clay, 0.26m thick; seals 301	Topsoil
301	Layer	Compact mid brown with blueish orange mottling sandy clay, 0.14m thick; sealed by 300	Subsoil
302	Layer	Compact mid brownish orange silty clay with occasional manganese flecks; cu by [304], [307], [309], [311], [313], [317], [319], [323], [326], [330] and [333]	Natural geology
303	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded stones, 0.22m thick; sealed by 301, fill of [304]	Natural silting within ditch [304]
304	Cut	Northwest-southeast oriented linear with gradual sloping straight edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 1.3m wide x 0.22m deep; filled by 303, cut into 302	Cut of drainage ditch [304], truncated to the west by a modern land drain.
305	Fill	Soft mid orangey brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks, 0.22m thick; sealed by 301, seals 306, fill of [307]	Upper fill of ditch [307], natural silting
306	Fill	Soft mid brownish grey silty clay with occasional small - medium stones, 0.64m thick; sealed by 305, fill of [307]	Lower fill of ditch [307], natural silting
307	Cut	Northwest- southeast oriented linear with steep straight sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base, 1.6m wide x 0.64m deep; filled by 305 and 306, cut into 302	Cut of drainage ditch [307]
308	Fill	Firm light greyish brown sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, 0.05m thick; sealed by 301, fill of [309]	Natural silting within gully [309]
309	Cut	North-south oriented linear with steep sides and a gentle break of slope to an irregular base, 0.5m wide x 0.05m deep; filled by 308, cut into 302	Cut of gully [309]
310	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown sandy clay with very occasional CBM flecks and patches of redeposited brownish orange clay, 0.42m thick; sealed by 301, fill of [311]	Deliberate backfill within pit [311]
311	Cut	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep straight sides and a moderately sharp break of slope to a slightly concave base, 0.72m long x 0.6m wide x 0.42m deep; filled by 310, cut into 302	Cut of sub-circular pit, or possible post hole [311]
312	Fill	Firm mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small stones and charcoal flecks, 0.3m thick; sealed by 301, fills of [313]	Natural silting within ditch [313]
313	Cut	Northwest-Southeast oriented linear with gradual sloping sides and a stepped western edge and a gentle break of slope to a concave irregular base, 1.4m wide x 0.3m deep; filled by 312, cut into 302	Cut of drainage ditch [313]
314	Fill	Hard mid brownish grey sandy clay, 0.13m thick; cut by 328, fills 315	Natural silting within curvilinear ditch [315]
315	Cut	Northeast - southwest oriented curvilinear with shallow concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 1m wide x 0.12m deep; filled by 314, cut into 316 and 318	Cut of curvilinear ditch [315]. Truncates stake holes [317] and [319]
316	Fill	Compact mid orangey brown sandy clay, 0.02m thick; cut by 315, fill of [317]	Fill of stake hole [317]. Possibly associated with a second stake hole [319]
317	Cut	Circular shape in plan with shallow concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a concave base, 0.26m long x 0.26m wide x 0.02m deep; filled by 316, cut into 302	Cut of stake hole [317]. Possibly associated with a second stake hole [319]
318	Fill	Compact mid orangey brown sandy clay, 0.04m thick; cut by 315, fill of [319]	Fill of stake hole [319]. Possibly associated with a

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
			second stake hole [317]
319	Cut	Circular shape in plan with shallow concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 0.25m long x 0.25m wide x 0.04m deep; filled by 318, cut into 203	Cut of stake hole [319]. Possibly associated with a second stake hole [317]
320	Fill	Compact dark brownish grey sandy clay with very occasional charcoal flecks, 0.2m thick; sealed by 328, fill of [321]	Natural silting within curvilinear ditch [321]
321	Cut	Northeast-Southwest orient curvilinear with shallow concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a slightly concave base, 1.10m wide x 0.2m deep; filled by 320, cut into 322	Cut of curvilinear ditch [321]. Truncates pit [323] but is truncated by pit [328]
322	Fill	Compact mid orangey brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal flecks, 0.12m thick; cut by 321, fill of 323	Natural silting within pit [322]
323	Cut	Sub circular shape in plan with shallow concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 0.47m long x 0.27m wide x 0.12m deep; filled by 322, cut into 302	Cut of pit [322], almost completely truncated by 321
324	Fill	Compact mid grey heat effected sandy clay with very frequent charcoal, ash and small burnt bone fragments, 0.23m wide x 0.04m thick; sealed by 301, seals 325	Upper fill of cremation pit [326], possibly a capping deposit overlaying cremation deposit 325
325	Fill	Compact very dark grey brown sandy clay sandy clay with very frequent charcoal, ash and small to medium burnt bone fragments 0.42m long x 0.4m wide x 0.08m deep; sealed by 324, fills 326	Placed deposit within cremation pit [326]. It contained 680 fragments of burnt sheep or goat bone which could have originated from a single individual and were not completely calcined.
326	Cut	Circular shape in plan, the northern edge is moderately shallow with a gradual break of slope to a flat base, the southern edge is moderately steep with a gradual break of slope to a flat base, 0.42m long x 0.4m wide x 0.08m deep; filled by 325, cut into 302	Cut of shallow cremation pit [326] which contained burned deposits 324 and 325,
327	Fill	Friable dark brownish grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal flecks and even small limestone boulders which measured between 0.21 and 0.37m in diameter, 0.2m thick; sealed by 301, cut into [328]	Natural silting within pit [328]
328	Cut	Circular shape in plan with steep concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 2.6m long x 0.8m wide at LOE x 0.2m deep; filled by 327, cut into [314] and [320]	Cut of stone filled pit [328]
329	Fill	Firm dark brownish grey sandy clay with occasional large charcoal fragments, 0.04m thick; sealed by 301, fill of [330]	Fill of pit [330]
330	Cut	Ovular shape in plan with gentle sloping edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 0.55m long to LOE x 0.37m wide x 0.04m deep; filled by 329, cut into [302]	Cut of pit [330]
331	Fill	Compact dark greyish brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium charcoal flecks and occasional small stones, 0.18m thick; sealed by 301, seals 332, fill of [333]	Upper fill of pit [333]
332	Fill	Compact mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional natural patches, 0.04m thick; sealed by 331, fill of [333]	Basal fill of pit [333]
333	Cut	Circular shape in plan with steep slightly concave sides and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 0.8m long x 0.7m wide x 0.22m deep; filled by 331 and 332, cut into 302	Cut of pit [333]

Trench 4

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
400	Layer	Compact dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.4m thick; seals 401	Topsoil
401	Layer	Compact mid orangey grey silty clay, 0.16m thick; sealed by 400	Subsoil
402	Cut	Northeast-southwest oriented linear with steep straight edges and a gentle break of slope to a flat base, 0.6m wide x 0.3m deep; filled by 403 and 402, cut into 413	Cut of ditch [402]
403	Fill	Friable mid greyish brown sandy clay, 0.06m thick; sealed by 404, fill of [402]	Basal fill of ditch [402]
404	Fill	Compact mid orangey brown sandy clay, 0.18m thick; cut by 405, fill of [402]	Upper fill of ditch [402]
405	Cut	Northeast-southwest oriented linear with steep concave edges and a gentle break of slope to a concave base, 1m wide x 0.5m deep; filled by 406, cut into 404	Cut of ditch [405]
406	Fill	Friable mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional manganese, 0.5m thick; sealed by 401, fill of 405	Natural silting within ditch [405]
407	Fill	Firm light brown silty gravelly sand, 0.22m thick; sealed by 401, seals 408, fill of [410]	Upper silting fill of gully [410]
408	Fill	Soft mid orangey brown silty sand, 0.18m thick; sealed by 407, seals 409, fill of [410]	Natural silting within gully [410]
409	Fill	Soft light purplish grey silty sand, 0.06m thick; sealed by 408, fill of 410	Alluvial deposit within the base of gully [410]
410	Cut	Northwest- southeast oriented linear with steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base, 0.56m wide x 0.28m deep; filled by 409, cut into 411	Cut of gully [410]
411	Fill	Soft light orangey brown silty gravelly sand, 0.3m thick; cut by 410, fill of 412	Natural silting within gully [412]
412	Cut	North- south oriented linear with steep concave sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base, 0.54m wide to truncation x 0.3m deep; filled by 411, cut into 413	Cut of gully [412]
413	Layer	Firm mid orangey brown clay with occasional chalk inclusions; cut by [402] and [412]	Natural geology

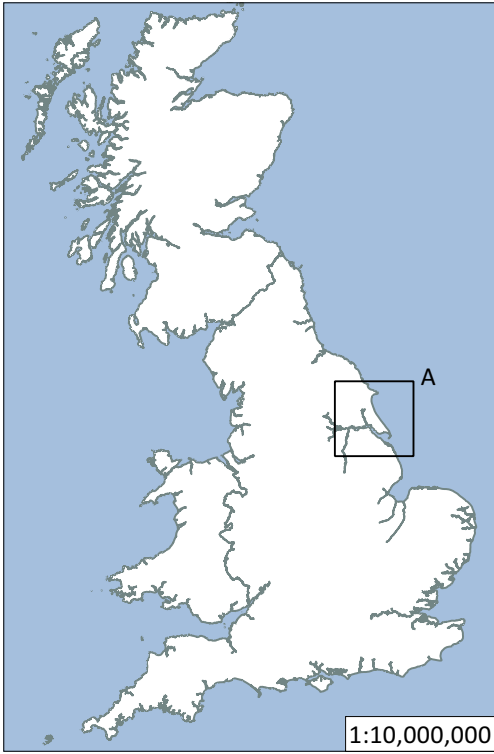


Figure 1: Site location outlined in red

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Site Code	WENB 16
Scale	1:10,000,000 1:1,000,000 1:25,000 @ A4
Drawn by	F Johnson
Date	12/07/16

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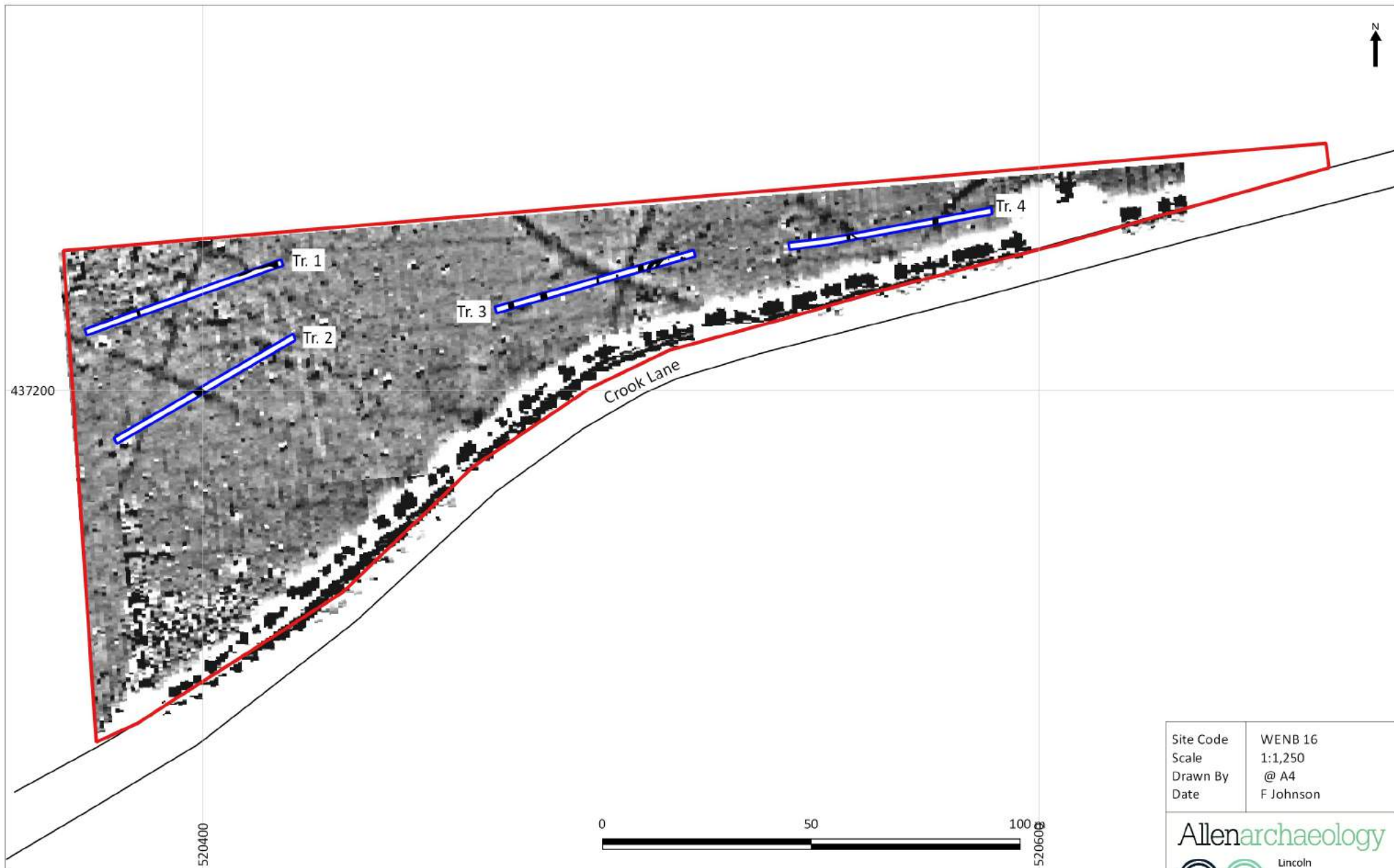


Figure 2: Trench location shown in blue with archaeological features in black and site boundary in red

Site Code	WENB 16
Scale	1:1,250
Drawn By	@ A4
Date	F Johnson


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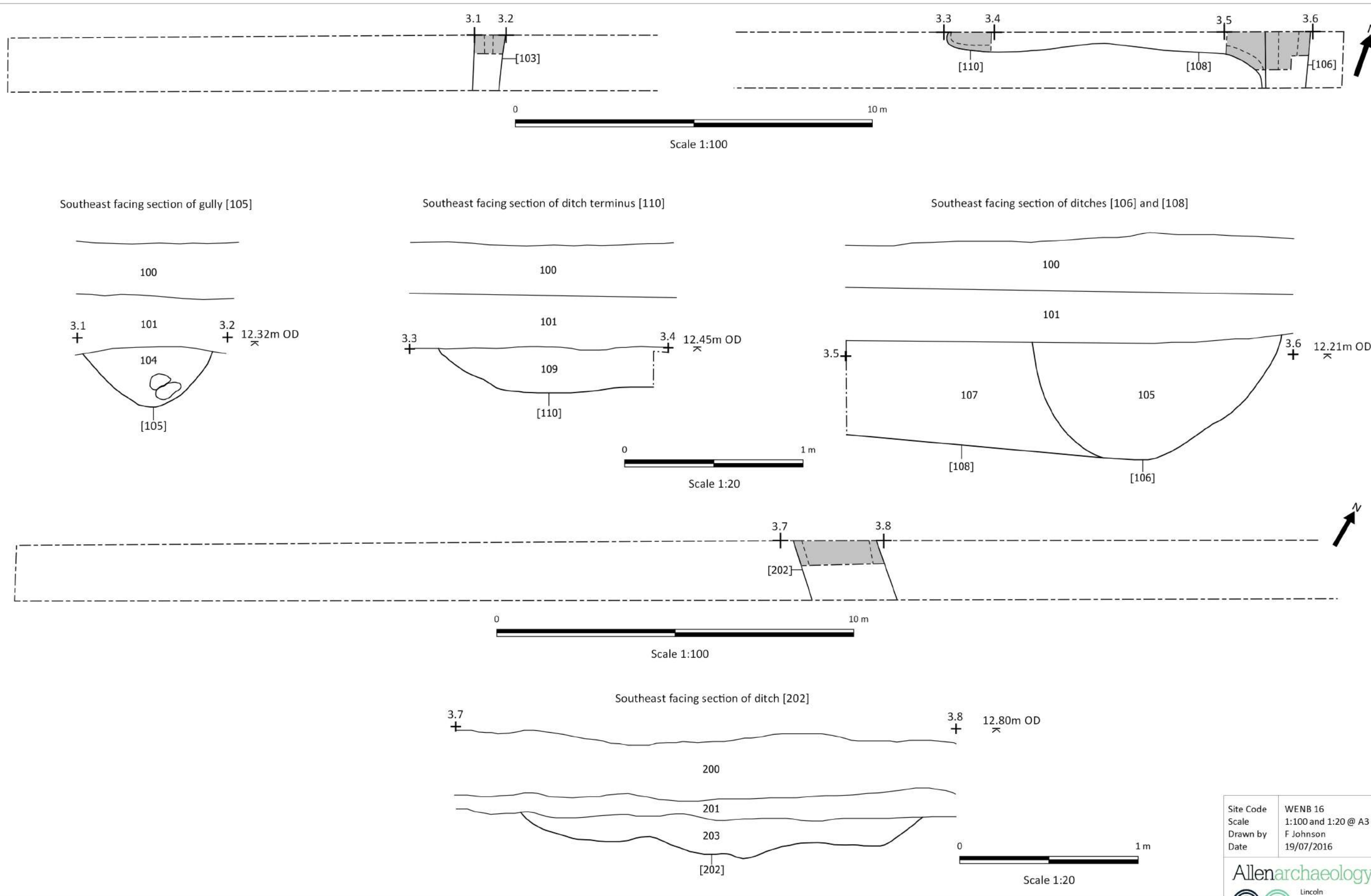


Figure 3: Plan and sections of Trench 1 and Trench 2

Site Code	WENB 16
Scale	1:100 and 1:20 @ A3
Drawn by	F Johnson
Date	19/07/2016

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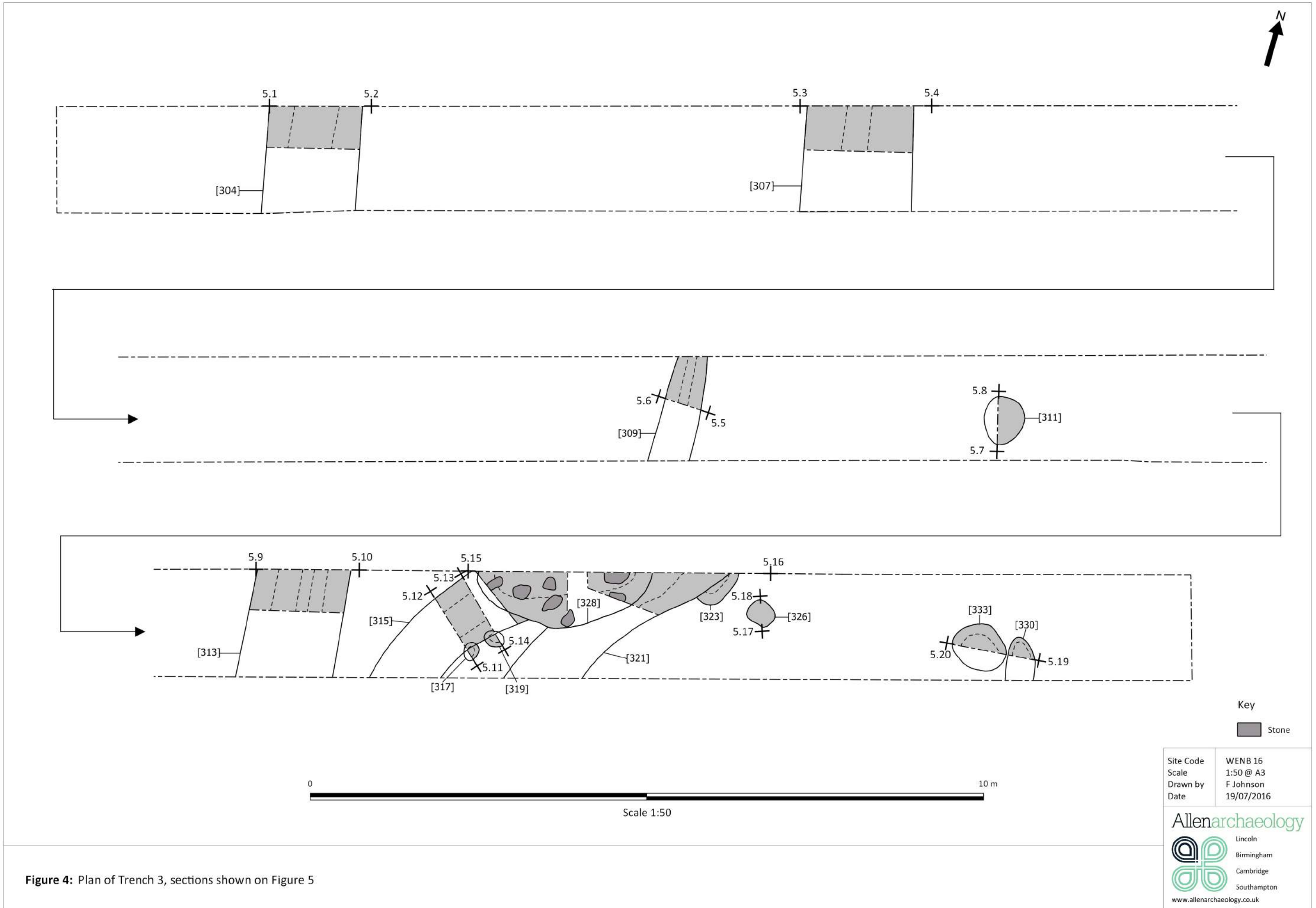


Figure 4: Plan of Trench 3, sections shown on Figure 5

Site Code	WENB 16
Scale	1:50 @ A3
Drawn by	F Johnson
Date	19/07/2016

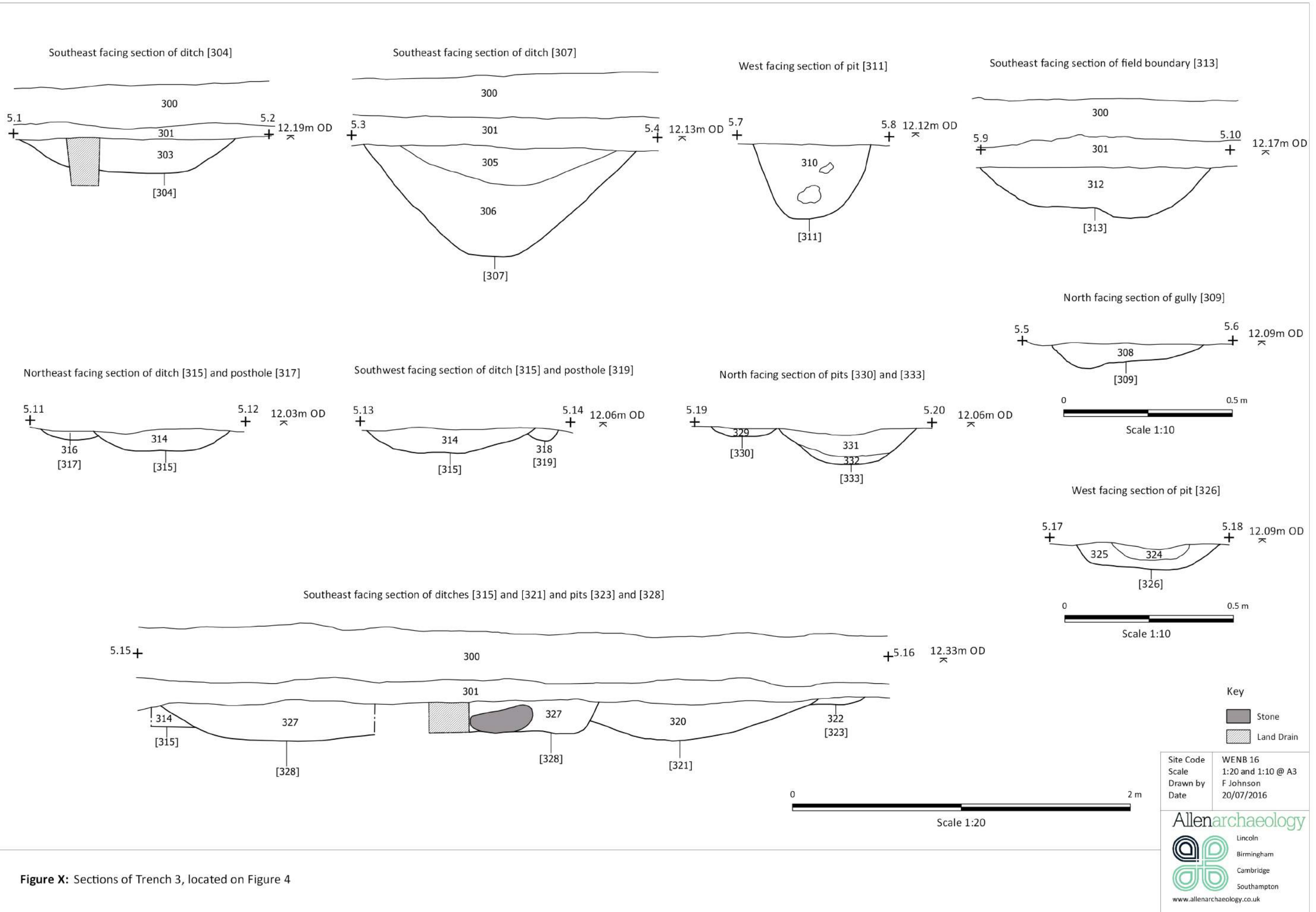


Figure X: Sections of Trench 3, located on Figure 4

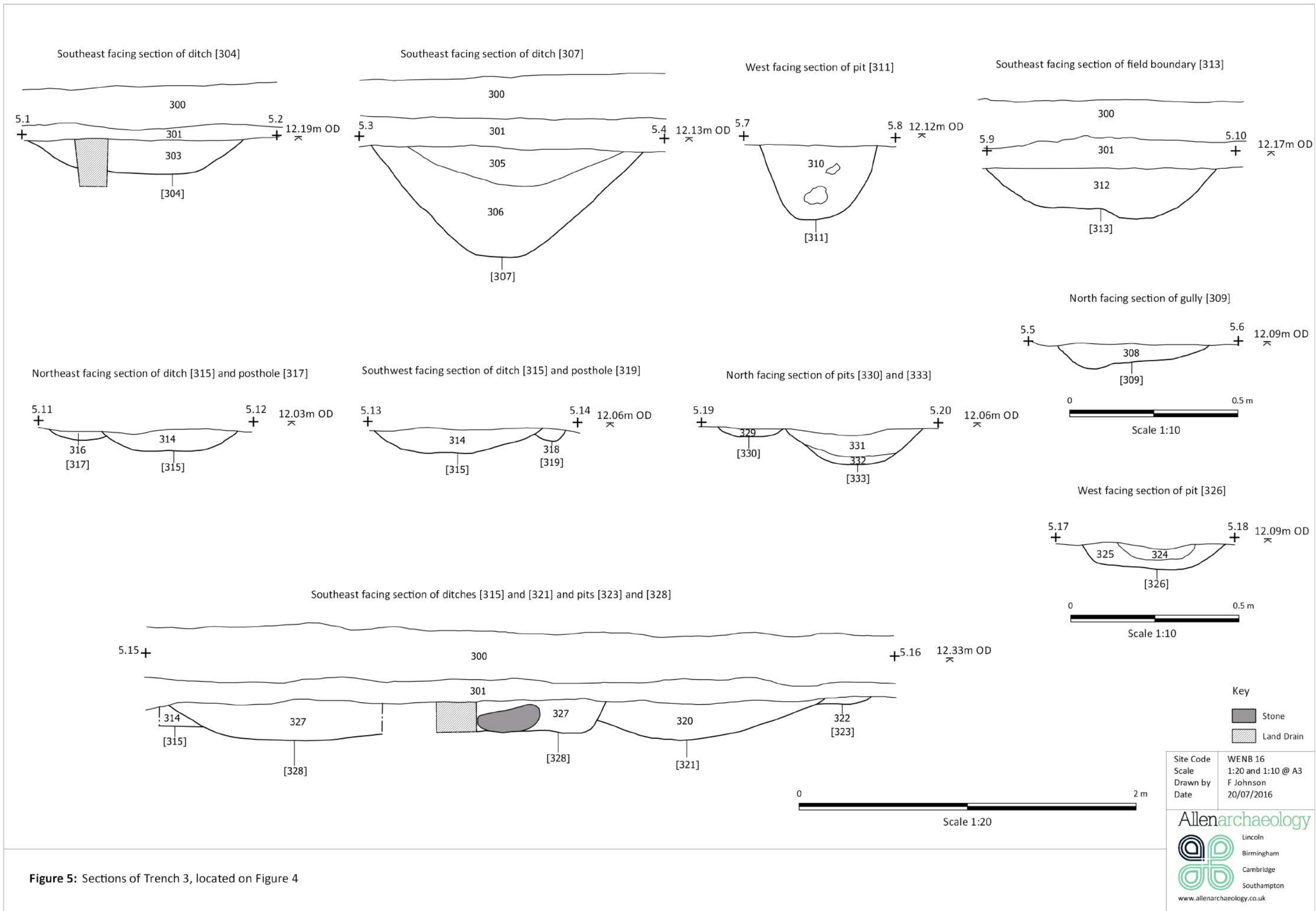
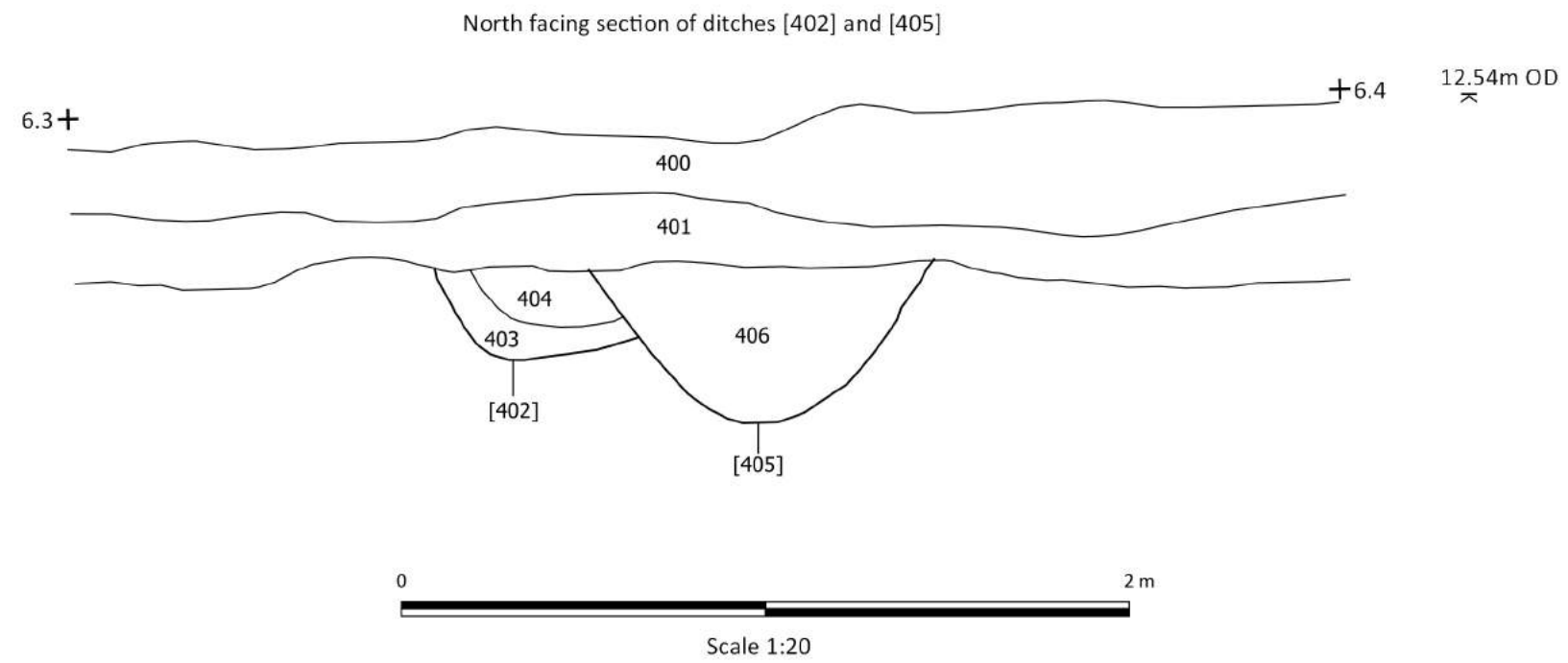
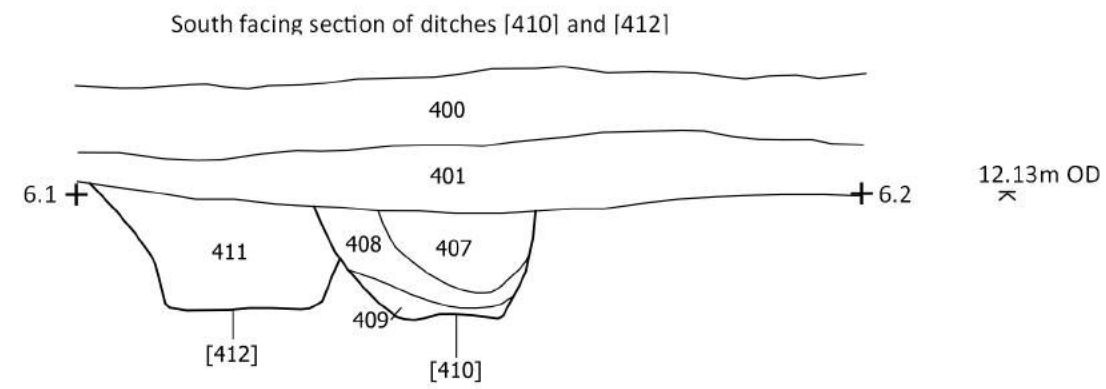
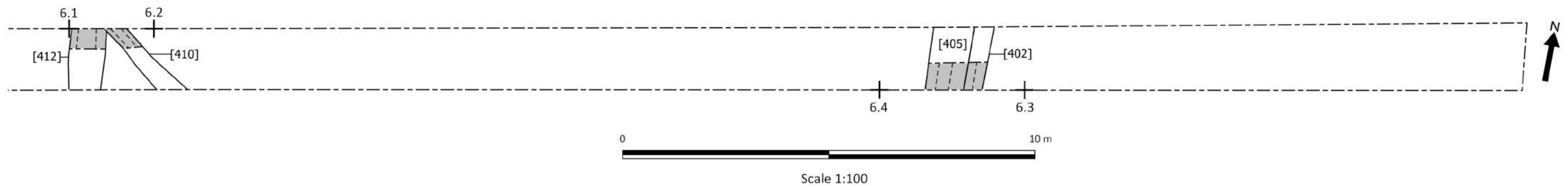


Figure 5: Sections of Trench 3, located on Figure 4



Site Code	WENB 16
Scale	1:100 and 1:50 @ A3
Drawn by	F Johnson
Date	20/07/2016

Figure 6: Plan and sections of Trench 4



Allen Archaeology Limited
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Company Registered in England and Wales No: 6935529

Lincoln
Whisby Lodge
Hillcroft Business Park
Whisby Road
Lincoln
LN6 3QL

Birmingham
Arion Business Centre
Harriet House
118 High Street
Birmingham
B23 6BG

Cambridge
Wellington House
East Road
Cambridge
CB1 1BH

Southampton
International House
Southampton International Business Park
George Curl Way
Southampton
SO18 2RZ

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 1522 685356
Email: info@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2545
Email: birmingham@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel/Fax: +44 (0) 800 610 2550
Email: cambridge@allenarchaeology.co.uk

Tel: +44 (0) 800 610 2555
Email: southampton@allenarchaeology.co.uk