



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT TRANBY PARK, HESSLE

By Gary Millward

EVALUATION REPORT

Report Number 2016/8 February 2016



YORK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST



York Archaeological Trust undertakes a wide range of urban and rural archaeological consultancies, surveys, evaluations, assessments and excavations for commercial, academic and charitable clients. We manage projects, provide professional advice and fieldwork to ensure a high quality, cost effective archaeological and heritage service. Our staff have a considerable depth and variety of professional experience and an international reputation for research, development and maximising the public, educational and commercial benefits of archaeology. Based in York, Sheffield, Nottingham and Glasgow the Trust's services are available throughout Britain and beyond.

York Archaeological Trust, Cuthbert Morrell House, 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX

Phone: +44 (0)1904 663000 Fax: +44 (0)1904 663024

Email: archaeology@yorkat.co.uk Website: <http://www.yorkarchaeology.co.uk>

© 2015 York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research Limited
Registered Office: 47 Aldwark, York YO1 7BX
A Company Limited by Guarantee. Registered in England No. 1430801
A registered Charity in England & Wales (No. 509060) and Scotland (No. SCO42846)

CONTENTS

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY	IV
KEY PROJECT INFORMATION	IV
1 INTRODUCTION	1
2 METHODOLOGY.....	1
3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY	2
4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	3
5 RESULTS	4
6 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	16
7 PLATES.....	18
REFERENCES.....	41
APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE.....	43
APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST	44
APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT	61
APPENDIX 4 – FLINT ASSESSMENT	67
APPENDIX 5 – CBM ASSESSMENT	69
APPENDIX 6 – GLASS ASSESSMENT.....	70
APPENDIX 7 – FIRED CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT	70
APPENDIX 8 – ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT	71
APPENDIX 9 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	83
FIGURES	98

PLATES

Cover: View of the Humber Bridge from site

Plate 1: Western track way ditch (Context 4611) viewed from the north west	18
Plate 2: Western track way ditch (Context 5007) viewed from the south east.....	18
Plate 3: Eastern track way ditch (Context 4615) viewed from the north west.....	19
Plate 4: Eastern track way ditch (Context 2110) viewed from the south east	19
Plate 5: Boundary ditch (Context 2906), separating enclosures C and D, viewed from the North east....	20
Plate 6: Boundary ditch (Context 2806), forming eastern side of enclosure C, viewed from the north west	20
Plate 7: Boundary ditch (Context 2909), separating enclosures B and C, viewed from the north east.....	21
Plate 8: Boundary ditch (Context 2708), forming eastern side of enclosure B, viewed from the north west	21
Plate 9: One of the boundary gullies (Context 3304), separating enclosures E and F, viewed from the south west	22
Plate 10: Boundary gully (Context 4304), separating enclosures G and H, viewed from the north east ..	23
Plate 11: Boundary ditch (Context 3310), separating enclosures F and G, viewed from the south west .	24

Plate 12: Pit (Context 3308), within enclosure F, viewed from the north east	24
Plate 13: Boundary gully (Context 4804), forming southern side of enclosure H, viewed from the north east.	25
Plate 14: Curving gully (Context 2904), within enclosure C, viewed from the north east.....	26
Plate 15: Pit (Context 3404), within enclosure G, viewed from the south west.....	27
Plate 16: Pit (Context 3406), within enclosure G, viewed from the north east.....	27
Plate 17: Posthole (Context 4416), within enclosure G, viewed from the south east.....	28
Plate 18: Large pit (Context 4913), within enclosure H, viewed obliquely from the south.....	28
Plate 19: Curving ditch/gully (Context 4917), within enclosure H, viewed from the north east.....	29
Plate 20: Gully (Context 104), in field 1, viewed from the west.	30
Plate 21: Gully (Context 406), within field 1, viewed from the east	31
Plate 22: Boundary ditch (Context 604), possibly forming western side of enclosure E in field 1, viewed from the south east	32
Plate 23: Gully (Context 1506), within field 1, viewed from the north.....	32
Plate 24: Gully/ditch (Context 808), in field 1, viewed from the west	33
Plate 25: Gully (Context 904), in field 1, viewed from the north.....	34
Plate 26: Pit (Context 1706), in field 1, viewed from the south west.....	35
Plate 27: Pit (Context 1806), in field 1, viewed from the north east	35
Plate 28: Gully (Context 1808), in field 1, viewed from the west	36
Plate 29: Boundary ditch (Context 1904), possibly an extension of the boundary between enclosures G and H in to field 1, viewed from the west.....	37
Plate 30: Pit (Context 5704), in field 5, viewed from the north west	37
Plate 31: Gully (Context 5805), in field 5, viewed from the south west	38
Plate 32: Gully (Context 5904), in field 5, viewed from the east	39
Plate 33: Pit (Context 6004), in field 5, viewed from the north east	40
Plate 34: Pit (Context 6104), in field 5, viewed from the north west	40

Tables

Table 1: Table of features per trench	7
Table 2 Index to archive.....	43
Table 3: Context List	60
Table 4: Pottery quantification	66
Table 5: Lithics Catalogue	68
Table 6: CBM by Context	69
Table 7: Environmental results by context.....	78-79
Table 8: Retent sorting results.....	80
Table 9: Faunal remains results.....	80

Figures

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench locations overlying geophysical survey

Figure 3: Field 1 trenches and features

Figure 4: Field 3 trenches and features overlying digitised ladder settlement enclosures visible in the geophysical survey.

Figure 5: Field 5 trenches and features

Figure 6: Proposed area of SMS in relation to phase 1 development plan

Figure 7: Western Trackway ditch profiles

Figure 8: Eastern Trackway ditch profiles

Figure 9: Enclosures B, C and D

Figure 10: Enclosures B, C and D boundary ditch and gully profiles

Figure 11: Profiles of features within enclosures B, C and F

Figure 12: Enclosures E & F

Figure 13: Enclosures E, F, G & H boundary ditch and gully profiles

Figure 14: Enclosure G

Figure 15: Profiles of features within enclosure G

Figure 16: Enclosure H

Figure 17: Profiles of features within enclosure H

Figure 18: Field 1 all features (outside of enclosures) profiles

Figure 19: Field 3 all features (outside of enclosures) profiles

Figure 20: Field 5 all features profiles

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

In advance of proposed development at Tranby Park, Hessle (TA 01659 27230), an archaeological evaluation was undertaken which commenced on the 2nd of November 2015 and finished on the 2nd of December 2015. Sixty one trenches in total (twenty two measuring 25m by 1.8m and thirty nine measuring 50m by 1.8m) were opened by mechanical excavator. The majority of the trenches were located to target features visible in a geophysical survey of the area carried out by Phase Site Investigations in January 2014.

Almost all of the geophysical anomalies investigated were confirmed to be well preserved archaeological features relating to a late iron age/Romano-British ladder settlement. The bulk of the features which had a strong geophysical response were large field boundary ditches, enclosure ditches and gullies. Further archaeological features which had no corresponding anomaly in the geophysical survey were found across the site, with a greater concentration in the vicinity of the ladder settlement enclosures. These features were generally shallow gullies (both straight and curving) and isolated pits

The features on this site survive in good condition and a further scheme of archaeological investigation is recommended. We propose a scheme of watching brief and strip, map and sampling, working ahead of the proposed development phasing (figure 6) in order to investigate the full extent and character of the ladder settlement.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Tranby Park, Hessle
YAT Project No.	5839
Report status	Final
Type of Project	Evaluation
Client	Barrat Homes Yorkshire East Division and David Wilson Yorkshire East Division
Planning Application No.	13/03868/STPLF
NGR	TA 01659 27203
Museum Accession No.	ERYMS(BAG):2016/3
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-241264(1)

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	GM/IDM	02/02/16	IM	03/02/16	DA	04/02/16

Copyright Declaration:

York Archaeological Trust give permission for the material presented within this report to be used by the archives/repository with which it is deposited, in perpetuity, although York Archaeological Trust retains the right to be identified as the author of all project documentation and reports, as specified in the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 (chapter IV, section 79). The permission will allow the repository to reproduce material, including for use by third parties, with the copyright owner suitably acknowledged.

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the commissioning body and titled project (or named part thereof) and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of the author being obtained. York Archaeological Trust accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than that for which it was commissioned.

1 INTRODUCTION

In advance of proposed development at Tranby Park, Hessle (TA 01659 27230), an archaeological evaluation, consisting of trial trenching, was undertaken by York Archaeological Trust. This evaluation commenced on the 2nd of November 2015 and finished on the 2nd of December 2015.

These works were commissioned as a result of the recommendations made in a rapid archaeological appraisal produced by MAP in May 2013 and the results of a geophysical survey conducted by Phase Site Investigations Ltd. in January 2014.

The geophysical survey results indicated the presence of significant archaeological activity in the form of adjoining enclosures which appear typical of a late Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement (Figure 2).

The program of trial trenching confirmed the presence of this ladder settlement and uncovered elements of a well preserved late iron age/Romano-British landscape (Figure 4).

This report is the final updated version of Interim report YAT 2015/63. Added are the environmental sample report and recommendations. External specialist review of the pottery assessment will take place alongside the material recovered during mitigation.

2 METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

The aim of the evaluation was to gather sufficient information to establish the extent, condition, character and date (as far as circumstances permitted) of any archaeological features and deposits within the area of interest. This information will inform the next stage of the planning process.

2.2 Methodology

The work involved the excavation of thirty nine 50m x 1.8m trenches and twenty two 25m x 1.8m trenches. The trench locations (Figure 2) were located to investigate the possible late Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement as well as other geophysical anomalies and for general coverage of the development area. A more detailed rationale for the trenches is contained within the written scheme of investigation (Appendix 8).

The initial survey and trench layout was carried out using a Leica Viva GNSS-GS10 GPS unit (accurate to 10mm). A mechanical excavator, with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket, was used to remove the plough soil and recent overburden in successive spits until archaeological deposits or natural was encountered. This machine work was continually supervised by an experienced archaeologist.

The trenches were manually cleaned to enable identification and definition of archaeological features. All archaeological features were excavated, typically a minimum of 20% for the linear features and 50% for the isolated features, as per the method statement (Appendix 8).

Most of the furrows encountered on the site were removed during the machine strip of the subsoil. These features were not typically assigned Context numbers. Those that survived the machine excavation were mapped using the Leica Viva GNSS-GS10 GPS unit.

The few field drains encountered on site had limited excavation, in order to determine what they were, and were mapped using the Leica Viva GNSS-GS10 GPS unit.

All of the artefacts that were recovered on site were retained for processing. Each of the archaeological features identified had an environmental sample taken (typically 40l unless the feature was too small in which case it was 100% sampled).

The trenches were recorded according to the normal principles of stratigraphic excavation. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded, even when no archaeological deposits had been identified.

All of the trenches, section lines, planning baselines and linear archaeological features were mapped using the Leica Viva GNSS-GS10 GPS unit (accurate to 10mm). This survey was supplemented by manual drawings of each trench which were planned at a basic scale of 1:100 and had a 1m long example section drawn at 1:10 scale.

Manual section drawings were produced for all of the archaeological features at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending upon the size of the feature. All of the isolated non linear features were also manually planned at a scale of 1:20.

All of the trenches and archaeological features had A.O.D. heights established using the Leica Viva GNSS-GS10 GPS unit (accurate 10mm).

Black and white film photographs (HP5, ISO400) and digital photographs (jpg file types) were taken of every trench, example 1m long section and archaeological feature. These photographs contained scales of an appropriate size.

All archaeological features, soils and natural deposits were assigned a unique Context number and recorded on a proforma Context sheet.

Further details of the methodology can be found in the written scheme of investigation (Appendix 8).

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development site (Figure 1) consists of a roughly rectangular parcel of land measuring c.12.9 hectares. It is located to the northwest of Hessle (TA 01659 27230). The site is bounded to the west by the A164, to the north by Jenny Brough Lane, to the east by residential properties and to the south by field boundaries. The site is gently undulating, with a general slope (with a fall of about 6m) from the northern end of the site to the southern end of the site.

The existing Tranby Park Farm cottage and outbuildings are clustered at the southern boundary of the site with an existing access from Jenny Brough Lane on the northern edge of the site. The majority of the land is pastoral although no livestock are currently present. There is a field of arable land within the western half of the development area which currently contains crop stubble. There is a relatively even distribution of mature trees and groups within

the pastoral land and the arable land is bounded on its southern and eastern sides by managed tree plantations.

There are high voltage overhead cables running across the site from a pylon located in the north west corner of the site. There are also overhead power lines running from the northern edge of the site towards the farm buildings and overhead BT lines to the east of the farm buildings.

The solid geology of the site consists of the Burnham chalk formation. (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>, accessed 04/12/15). The superficial deposits are recorded as Devensian Till (sandy clays containing gravels and flints).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A rapid archaeological appraisal of the proposed development site, undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. in May 2013, made recommendations for a scheme of geophysical survey and trial trenching to ascertain the scope and significance of archaeological remains. They suggested that there was no evidence for nationally significant archaeology on or within 500m of the site. This appraisal did not constitute a full desk based assessment (MAP, 2013).

The geophysical survey was carried out by Phase Site Investigations Ltd. in January 2014. They found evidence of archaeological activity over large parts of their survey area (22.6Ha), which both included and extended beyond the area of proposed development. The features identified were interpreted as a series of adjoining enclosures which appear to form several ladder-type enclosure systems. These were described as being suggestive of Romano-British activity with some potential for earlier prehistoric features (PHASE, 2014).

Information provided by Humber Archaeology Partnership Sites and Monument Record (2013) for a site 500m to the east of the currently proposed development area identified archaeologically significant remains in the area surrounding the Tranby Park site. These remains included Iron Age and Romano-British settlements to the northeast of the site which had further phases of Anglo-Scandinavian activity followed by a medieval village of Tranby (now a Deserted Medieval Village). Smaller scale investigations and field walking have uncovered further evidence of prehistoric activity in addition to a Roman coin hoard that was discovered in Hessele.

Existing research assessments and agendas for the wider region include *The Archaeology of Yorkshire*, YAS Occasional Paper No.3, 2003 and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (2005) and *Research Agenda* (2007) (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-resource-assessment/>). In particular, R Mackey's paper in YAS 2003 (pp 117-121) provides a limited regional Context for the archaeological potential of this site, particularly regarding the Iron Age. Broadly speaking, this concerns the development of settlement and agricultural activity from the Bronze Age through the Early Medieval period, and concentrates on the development of rectilinear enclosures focused on linear route-ways, identified regionally as being Iron Age in date. Local examples include the extensive 1st century AD ladder settlement at Welton Wold, dug by Mackey, which developed from an earlier settlement and continued

into the Roman period. At Melton, a similar settlement was established slightly earlier (Mackey, 2003, 119). Both these sites demonstrate that the ladder settlement form, which would appear to be present at Tranby Park, can often be only one expression of a much longer sequence of activity.

The regional distribution of settlement archaeology for this period is concentrated in the Wolds and in the north-west. Opportunities to examine other areas provide the chance to extend this distribution and contribute to a more balanced understanding of the development of settlement and its relationship with wider land-use (*Yorkshire Archaeology Research framework: research agenda, 2007, pp30-32*). In particular, if the evaluation demonstrates a good level of survival, there may be potential to contribute to refining the regional Iron Age pottery chronologies. Additionally, if this evaluation encounters conditions for good environmental survival, there may be potential to further test and explore the apparent pattern of Iron Age agricultural exploitation of more 'marginal' landscapes during what is suggested to be a period of climatic deterioration (*Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment, 2005, p64*).

5 RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

Across the site a total of 95 archaeological features were identified. 'Feature' is defined as a ditch, gully, furrow (although the vast majority of furrows these were removed during the machine strip of the subsoil), posthole or pit cut, with one or more fills. Excluded from this figure are six field drains (which were not assigned Context numbers except where they truncate earlier features), four areas of modern (post war) levelling and two geotechnical pits.

Within the figure of 95 features there were 26 ditches, 26 gullies, 26 pits, 10 postholes, 2 pits/postholes, 1 gully/field drain, 1 pit/possible cremation, 1 large quarry pit, 1 plough furrow/ditch and 1 plough furrow. A table detailing the features encountered in each trench forms section 5.2.

Of these 95 features, 29 produced dating material, in the form of pottery, ceramic building material (brick and tile) and flints. Residual finds of pottery, ceramic building material, flint, glass and fired clay tobacco pipe were also recovered from the topsoil across the site (See appendices 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7). Overlying the geological deposits described in 5.3, the periods of archaeological activity identified were Prehistoric (Iron Age), Roman (early and late), Post-Medieval and Modern.

The results are presented by period, briefly identifying the dated features and any undated features thought to relate to them. Location is identified by field number, enclosure number and by reference to the plans and profiles (Figures 3-5; 7-20). Undated features without an association with dated ones are listed briefly in 5.9.

The figures are at the back of this report after the appendices. The plates are in section 7. Appendix 2 comprises a full Context register with descriptions; in the interest of brevity, descriptions of features are not used in full in the main text.

5.2 Table of features per trench

Trench No.	Features (with cut numbers where applicable)
1	Gully (Context 104) and ditch (0106). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
2	Geotechnical pit. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
3	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
4	Two gullies (Context 404 and Context 406). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
5	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
6	Ditch (Context 604). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
7	Pit (Context 704). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
8	Ditch (Context 808) and two pits (Context 806 and Context 804). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
9	Gully (Context 904). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
10	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
11	Gully (Context 1104). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
12	Gully (Context 1204). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
13	Pit (Context 1304). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
14	Ditch (Context 1404). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
15	Pit (Context 1504) and gully (Context 1506). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
16	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
17	Two pits (Context 1704 and 1706). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
18	Two pits (Context 1804 and Context 1806) and a gully (Context 1808). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
19	Ditch (Context 1904), gully (Context 1906), post hole (Context 1908) and pit (Context 1910). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
20	Trench 20 was not excavated due to the presence of overhead cables (as discussed in the method statement).
21	Post war (20th century) levelling deposit (Context 2103), ditch (Context 2110) and gully (Context 2106). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
22	Post war (20th century) levelling deposit (Context 2203) and machine excavated demolition (Context 2205). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
23	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.

24	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
25	Three field drains. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
26	One field drain. No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
27	Modern (geo technical?) pit (Context 2706), root disturbance (Context 2704) and ditch (Context 2708). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
28	Gully (Context 2804) and ditch (Context 2806). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
29	Two ditches (Context 2906 and Context 2909) and a gully (Context 2904). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
30	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
31	Gully (Context 3104). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
32	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
33	Two gullies (Context 3304 and Context 3306), a pit (Context 3308) and a ditch (Context 3310). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
34	Two pits (Context 3404 and Context 3406) and a ditch (Context 3409). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
35	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
36	Three ditches (Context 3605, Context 3607 and Context 3609). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
37	Ditch (Context 3707) and gully (Context 3704). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
38	Two ditches (Context 3807 and Context 3815), three pits (Context 3811, Context 3819 and Context 3822) and one furrow (Context 3809). Further west to east aligned furrows were removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
39	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
40	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
41	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
42	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
43	Ditch (Context 4304). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
44	Eight post holes (Context 4404, Context 4406, Context 4408, Context 4410, Context 4412, Context 4414, Context 4416 and Context 4418), two ditches (Context 4421 and Context 4427) and a possible cremation/burnt pit (Context 4423). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
45	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
46	Three ditches (Context 4606, Context 4611 and Context 4615) and two gullies (Context 4604 and Context 4608). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.

47	Gully (Context 4704). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
48	Gully (Context 4804) and a pit (Context 4806). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
49	Post war (20th century) levelling deposit (Context 4903). Two ditches (Context 4908, and Context 4917), a large extraction pit (Context 4913) and a pit (Context 4910). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
50	Two ditches (Context 5004 and Context 5007). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
51	Furrow (Context 5104). Further west to east aligned furrows were removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
52	Ditch (Context 5204). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
53	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
54	Post war (20th century) levelling deposit (Context 5401) and a ditch (Context 5405). Trench backfilled upon discovery of asbestos fragments within modern levelling.
55	No archaeological features identified. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
56	Two pits (Context 5604 and Context 5606). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
57	Two pits (Context 5704 and Context 5706). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
58	Gully (Context 5805), a pit (Context 5807) and three modern service trenches (appeared to relate to occupied bungalow in vicinity). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
59	Gully (Context 5904). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
60	Pit (Context 6004), modern stake hole (Context 6006) and a field drain. West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
61	Pit (Context 6104). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.
62	Two gullies (Context 6209 and Context 6211), pit (Context 6206) and a post hole (Context 6204). West to east aligned furrows removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil.

Table 1: Table of features per trench

5.3 Natural deposits

The natural deposits observed during the evaluation consisted of clay and sandy clay with patches of fractured chalk and flint. The natural deposits were consistent across the site with notably less sand in the western half (primarily in field 1). This distribution correlates with the existing geological information available.

The majority of the settlement archaeology described below is located in the central part of the site (within field 3) but there is little change in terms of topography (trench bases varied between 50m AOD and 48.0m AOD across the whole site) or underlying geology across the whole area.

5.4 Prehistoric (pre Iron Age)

The evidence for pre-Iron Age activity on this site consists of nine flint artefacts potentially dating to the Mesolithic and Neolithic. No diagnostic flakes were recovered. These flints were

recovered from across the site in the topsoil and residually from Iron Age/Romano-British features (Appendix 4).

5.5 Iron Age/Roman

21 features were dated to the Late Iron Age/Roman period on the basis of pottery (Appendix 3). 10 of the dated features were ditches, 6 were pits, 3 were gullies, 1 was a large quarry pit and 1 was a posthole.

A further 39 features were dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British ladder settlement by their association with other dated features or location within enclosures of that date.

The prehistoric/Romano-British activity primarily relates to a probable ladder-type settlement running through the centre of the site on a north west to south east alignment. This ladder settlement was clearly visible in the geophysical survey plot. The parallel trackway ditches and enclosures visible in the geophysical survey plot were assigned identification letters (A through to H) during the evaluation to enable basic spatial information to be entered on to the Context cards (Figure 3). The following results are presented in relation to those enclosures, the western trackway ditch and the eastern trackway ditch.

5.5.1 The western trackway ditch

The western trackway ditch (Plates 1 and 2) was encountered in six of the seven trial trenches (trenches 34, 36, 38, 46, 49, 50 and 54) that appeared to overlay it on the geophysical survey plot (Figure 2). Trench 54 (the only trench that the ditch was not detected in) was rapidly backfilled after the discovery of asbestos within a modern levelling layer. It is currently unknown whether the construction of the farmyard complex immediately to the east and south east of this trench has impacted upon this feature.

This ditch is a major feature in the landscape running for over 240m on a roughly north west to south east alignment. It runs broadly parallel to the eastern track way ditch and appears to have four distinct enclosures (E,F,G and H) along its western edge (Figures 4 & 7).

Slots were excavated (cut Context numbers 3409, 3607, 3815, 4611, 4908 and 5007) through the western track way ditch in each of the six trenches. The ditch varied along its length but it generally had a U-shaped profile and a primary backfill of firm, light brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, chalk fragments and small naturally occurring flints. A limited quantity of charcoal, and cereal grains were identified in the samples, reflecting the presence of a settlement (Appendix 8). Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

Dateable pottery was recovered from three of the excavated slots through the western track way ditch (deposit Contexts 3606, 3812, 4904 and 4905). The ceramics from the ditch varied in date from the late Iron Age through to the 2nd-3rd Century (Appendix 3). A full assessment of the pottery may be able to refine this date range further. For now these finds seem to suggest that the trackway ditch was a major feature in the landscape for an extended period of time.

5.5.2 The eastern trackway ditch

The eastern trackway ditch (Plates 3 and 4) was encountered in all five of the trial trenches (trenches 21, 36, 38, 46 and 50) that appeared to overlay it on the geophysical survey plot

(Figure 2). It is currently unknown whether the construction of the farmyard complex to the south east of trench 50 has impacted upon this feature.

This ditch is a major feature in the landscape running for over 240m on a roughly north west to south east alignment. It runs broadly parallel to the western track way ditch and appears to have four distinct enclosures (A,B,C,D) along its eastern edge (Figures 4 & 8).

Slots were excavated (cut Context numbers 2110, 3605, 3807, 4615 and 5004) through the eastern track way ditch in each of the five trenches. The ditch varied along its length but it generally had a U-shaped profile and a primary backfill of firm, light brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, chalk fragments and small naturally occurring flints. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2. Flint and pot were also recovered from the environmental samples, along with occasional charcoal derived from mixed woodland resources (Appendix 8).

Dateable pottery was recovered from two of the excavated slots through the eastern track way ditch (deposit Contexts 3604 and 4613). The ceramics from the ditch varied in date from the late Iron Age through to the late Roman (Appendix 3). A full assessment of the pottery may be able to refine this date range further. For now these finds seem to suggest that the trackway ditch was a major feature in the landscape for an extended period of time.

5.5.3 Enclosure A

Enclosure A is the northernmost enclosure adjacent to the eastern track way ditch (Figure 4). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot but no features relating to its boundary ditches or internal features were found during the trial trenching. Trial trench 23 should have picked up the boundary between enclosures A and B but no trace was identified during evaluation.

5.5.4 Enclosure B

Enclosure B is one of four enclosures adjacent to the eastern track way ditch (Figures 4, 9-11). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot and two of its boundary ditches (in addition to the western side formed by the track way ditch) were found during the trial trenching.

Its eastern boundary ditch (cut Context 2708, Plate 8) was excavated in trench 27 and its southern boundary ditch (cut Context 2909, Plate 7) was excavated in trench 29. These ditches were aligned broadly north west to south east (cut 2708) and north east to south west (cut 2909). The ditches were quite different in character but both had U-shaped profiles and primary fills of soft brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, small chalk fragments and flints. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

Dateable pottery was recovered from both the eastern enclosure ditch (deposit Context 2709) and the boundary ditch between enclosures B and C (deposit Context 2908). The ceramics from the ditches varied in date from the late Iron Age through to the Roman period (Appendix 3). A full assessment of the pottery may be able to refine this date range further. For now these finds seem to suggest that enclosure B may have existed within the landscape for an extended period of time.

5.5.5 Enclosure C

Enclosure C is one of four enclosures adjacent to the eastern track way ditch (Figures 4, 9-11). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot and three of its boundary ditches (in addition to the western side formed by the track way ditch) were found during the trial trenching. In addition to the boundaries two internal features, both gullies, were found inside the enclosure.

Its northern boundary ditch (cut Context 2909, Plate 7) was excavated in trench 29, its eastern boundary ditch (cut Context 2806, Plate 6) was excavated in trench 28 and its southern boundary ditch (cut Contexts 2906 and 3707, Plate 5) was excavated in both trenches 29 and 37. The ditches were aligned broadly north west to south east (cut 2806) and north east to south west (cuts 2906, 2909 and 3707). The ditches varied in size and character but predominantly had U-shaped profiles and primary fills of soft brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, small chalk fragments and flints.

The internal features were both shallow gullies (cut Contexts 2804 and 2904) which were aligned north east to southwest. Gully Context 2804 appeared to be curving towards the northwest at both ends which was in contrast to gully Context 2904 (Plate 14) which was straight. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

The environmental samples recovered a variety of charcoal types and evidence for cereal processing and common crop weeds from the boundary ditch fills. The presence of fragile cereal chaff indicates good localised preservation conditions, discussed further in Appendix 8.

Dateable pottery was recovered from both the eastern enclosure ditch (deposit Context 2807) and the boundary ditch between enclosures B and C (deposit Context 2908). The ceramics from the ditches varied in date from the late Iron Age through to the Roman period (Appendix 3). A full assessment of the pottery may be able to refine this date range further. For now these finds seem to suggest that enclosure C may have existed within the landscape for an extended period of time.

5.5.6 Enclosure D

Enclosure D is the southernmost of four enclosures adjacent to the eastern track way ditch (Figures 4, 9-11). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot and two of its boundary ditches (in addition to the western formed by the track way ditch) were found during the trial trenching.

Its northern boundary ditch (cut Contexts 2906 and 3707, Plate 5) was excavated in trenches 29 and 37 whilst its southern boundary ditch (cut Context 3704) was excavated in trench 37. These ditches were all aligned broadly north east to south west. The ditches varied in size and character but predominantly had U-shaped profiles and primary fills of soft brownish grey sandy clay containing occasional charcoal flecks, small chalk fragments and flints. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2. Like the other enclosures on the eastern side of the trackway, the samples from the internal gullies contained evidence for cereal processing, along with possible fruit seeds (Appendix 8).

The geophysical survey plot suggests that the eastern side of enclosure D (a northwest to south east aligned ditch) should have been located in trench 29. No corresponding feature was discovered during the evaluation.

No dateable finds were recovered from any of the features demarcating the limits of enclosure D.

5.5.7 Enclosure E

Enclosure E is the northernmost of four enclosures adjacent to the western track way ditch (Figures 4, 12-13). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot and its southern boundary (in addition to the eastern side formed by the track way ditch) was found during the trial trenching. It is possible that the enclosure's western boundary was also found during the trial trenching, located in the north eastern corner of field one.

The southern boundary of enclosure E was formed by two parallel gullies (cut Contexts 3304 and 3306, Plate 9) with V-shaped profiles excavated in trench 33. These gullies were broadly aligned west to east and had primary fills of friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. The possible western boundary of enclosure E was a north west to south east aligned ditch (cut Contexts 604 and 1404, Plate 22) in trenches 6 and 14 (Figure 3). This ditch had a U shaped profile and a primary backfill of greyish brown, sandy clay containing occasional stones and charcoal flecks. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

No dateable finds were recovered from any of the features demarcating the limits of enclosure E.

5.5.7 Enclosure F

Enclosure F is one of four enclosures adjacent to the western track way ditch (Figures 4, 11-13). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot and two of its boundaries (in addition to the eastern side formed by the track way ditch) were found during the trial trenching. In addition to the boundaries one internal feature, a pit, was found within the limits of the enclosure.

The northern boundary of enclosure F was formed by the two parallel gullies (cut Contexts 3304 and 3306, Plate 9) with V-shaped profiles excavated in trench 33. The southern boundary of enclosure F was formed by a west to east aligned ditch (cut Context 3310, Plate 11) also excavated in trench 33. It also had a V-shaped profile and primary fill of firm, orangish brown, clay with occasional pebbles and flints. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

The only internal feature found within enclosure F was a pit (cut Context 3308, Plate 12) excavated in trench 33. It was roughly circular in plan and had a U-shaped profile. Its fill was a friable, orangish brown, clayey sand with no inclusions.

No dateable finds were recovered from any of the features demarcating the limits of enclosure E.

5.5.8 Enclosure G

Enclosure G is one of four enclosures adjacent to the western track way ditch (Figures 4, 14-15). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot and two of its boundaries (in addition to the eastern side formed by the track way ditch) were found during the trial trenching. In addition to the boundaries thirteen internal features (pits and postholes) were found within the limits of the enclosure.

The northern boundary of enclosure G was formed by the west to east aligned ditch (cut Context 3310, Plate 11) with a V-shaped profile excavated in trench 33. The southern boundary of enclosure G was formed by a broadly west to east aligned ditch (cut Contexts 4304, 4421 and 4606, Plate 10) excavated in trenches 43, 44 and 46. This ditch varied along its length but had a roughly U-shaped profile and a primary fill of firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal.

The internal features within the limits of enclosure G were pits and possible post holes. All of the post holes (cut Contexts 4404, 4406, 4408, 4410, 4412, 4414, 4416, and 4418) were excavated in trench 44. These all had roughly circular shapes in plan, U-shaped profiles and fills of friable, dark greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks (Plate 17). They did, however, vary in diameter and depth quite considerably.

Two pits (cut Contexts 3404, and 3406) were excavated in trench 34 and three pits (cut Contexts 3811, 3819 and 3822) were excavated in trench 38. There was no consistency to the shape, depth and profile of these pits. The primary fills of pit cuts 3404 (Plate 15), 3406 (Plate 16), 3811 and 3822 were firm, dark brownish grey, sandy clays. Pit Context 3819 differed in that it contained a much higher concentration of burnt clay and charcoal flecks; the primary fill 3817 produced probable daub with wattle impressions along with potentially structural charcoal and possible hammerscale fragments (Appendix 8). Further possible metalworking waste was recovered from the southern boundary ditch. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

Finds were recovered from the boundary ditch between enclosures G and H (deposit Contexts 4605 and 4419), four of the pits within the enclosure (deposit Contexts 3403, 3405, 3817 and 3821) and one of the post holes (deposit Context 4415). The ceramics from the ditch, two of the pits (Contexts 3403 and 3405) and posthole were dated to the Late Iron Age/Roman period. One of the remaining pits (Context 3821) was dated to the Iron Age whilst the other (Context 3817) was dated to the Roman period (Appendix 3). A full assessment of the pottery may be able to refine these date ranges further. For now these finds seem to suggest that enclosure G existed within the landscape for an extended period of time.

5.5.9 Enclosure H

Enclosure H is the southernmost of four enclosures adjacent to the western track way ditch (Figures 4, 16-17). The enclosure is visible on the geophysical survey plot and two of its boundaries (in addition to the eastern side formed by the track way ditch) were found during the trial trenching. In addition to the boundaries six internal features (gullies and pits) were found within the limits of the enclosure.

The northern boundary of enclosure H was formed by the broadly west to east aligned ditch (cut Contexts 4304, 4421 and 4606, Plate 10) excavated in trenches 43, 44 and 46. The southern boundary of enclosure H was formed by a broadly west to east aligned gully (cut Contexts 4704 and 4804, Plate 13) excavated in trenches 47 and 48. This gully's profile varied between V and U shaped and it contained a primary fill of friable, dark orangish brown, clayey sand with occasional pebbles.

It is possible that the southern boundary of enclosure H continues further to the west. A west to east aligned gully (cut Context 1904, Plate 29), which lines up perfectly with the gully in

trenches 47 and 48, was excavated in trench 19 (Figure 3). This gully was larger and deeper, with a U-shaped profile and a primary fill of soft, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks.

The internal features within the limits of enclosure H were curving gullies (cut Contexts 4427 and 4917), pits (cut Contexts 4423, 4806 and 4910) and a large extraction/quarrying pit (cut Context 4913) excavated across three separate tranches (trenches 44, 48 and 49).

The two gullies profiles varied but both were large curving features aligned on a roughly west to east axis (Plate 19). They contained primary fills of friable, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones; they also produced mixed environmental evidence for both cereal processing and burnt material suggests hearth dumping (Appendix 8).

The pits varied in shape, size and depth. Pit cut 4423 contained a burnt looking fill with a small number of burnt bone fragments. Although no pot was found this pit was 100% sampled in case it was a cremation. The processed sample produced predominantly apple-wood charcoal along with grassland seed types suggestive of turf but with no evidence for cereal processing; these factors may support a specific activity rather than general background occupation debris (Appendix 8). 301 fragments of very fragmented mammal bone were recovered, suggestive of high-temperature firing; no specific further interpretation was possible. The other two pits (Contexts 4806 and 4910) had primary fills of friable, greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional pebbles.

The large pit (cut Context 4913, Plate 18) in trench 49 could not be fully excavated due to its excessive depth. It is visible on the geophysical survey plot as a large oval shaped area of positive magnetic response. The lowest fill encountered was a firm, reddish brown, clay with moderately frequent chalk fragments and occasional charcoal and pebbles. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

Finds were recovered from the boundary ditch between enclosures G and H (deposit Contexts 4605 and 4419), both of the large curving gullies (deposit Contexts 4425, 4915 and 4916) and the large extraction pit (deposit Context 4914). The ceramics from the boundary ditch and gullies were dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano British period. The pottery from the large pit was dated to the Roman period (Appendix 3). A full assessment of the pottery may be able to refine these date ranges further. For now these finds seem to suggest that enclosure H existed within the landscape for an extended period of time.

5.5.10 Isolated features outside enclosures in field 3

Several isolated features which appear to relate to the ladder settlement were also identified during the trial trenching (Figures 4 & 19).

A gully (cut Context 3104) on a north east to south west alignment was excavated in trench 31. This gully appears to be a continuation of the boundary line between enclosures C and D (Figure 4). It had a U-shaped profile and a primary fill of firm, greyish brown, clayey sand with occasional burnt stone and charcoal; the presence of oats in its fill may indicate a later, medieval date than the majority of dated features from this evaluation (Appendix 8).

Three gullies (cut Contexts 2106, 3609 and 4604) were excavated in trenches 21, 36 and 46. All three of these gullies lay in the space between the track way ditches but no direct relationship could be established. Gullies 2106 and 4604 were aligned roughly northwest to south east and had shallow V-shaped profiles with fills of orangish brown, sandy clay. Gully 3609 was aligned roughly north east to south west with a deeper U-shaped profile and a fill of firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with moderately frequent cobbles; a small assemblage of poorly preserved cows teeth were recovered from the fill (Appendix 8). Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

Dateable pottery was recovered from one of the gullies (deposit Context 3608) located between the track way ditches in trench 36. This material was dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano British period.

Two further west to east aligned gullies (cut Contexts 5204 and 5405), at the southern end of field 3, were excavated in trenches 52 and 54. These gullies had U-shaped profiles and primary fills of brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks. These may be one continuous feature, which roughly the same alignment as all of the other enclosure boundaries. No direct relationship between these two gullies and the track way ditch could be established, however, and no dateable material was recovered from them.

5.5.11 Isolated features outside enclosures in field 1

Two pits (cut Contexts 1806 and 1910) containing Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery (Appendix 3) were excavated in trenches 18 and 19 in the south eastern corner of field 1 (Figures 4 & 18). The close proximity of two further pits (cut Contexts 1804 and 1908) and a west to east aligned gully (cut Context 1808, Plate 28) suggests that these are broadly contemporary features. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

5.6 Medieval

The medieval archaeology of this site is evidenced by the presence of one residual find, a solitary fragment of CBM dating between from the 13th to 16th century (Appendix 5)

5.7 Post Medieval

The post medieval archaeology of the site can be broken down in to four categories. These are pits, plough furrows, field drains and residual finds (Appendices 3 and 5) recovered from the topsoil across the site.

One pit (cut Context 5704, Plate 30) containing pottery dated to the 18th/19th century (Appendix 3). A pit (cut Context 5706) seems likely to be similar in date due to its close proximity. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

The ridge and furrow features removed during the machine excavation of the subsoil are likely to date to the post medieval period. These ridge and furrow features were visible during the evaluation and in the geophysical survey plot as parallel west to east linear trends. The furrow fills were noted to be identical to the subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) with the exception that they contained frequent small to medium sized fragments of white chalk.

A plough furrow was excavated (Context 3809) at the north eastern end of trench 38. No dateable material was recovered from this furrow or any of the others from across the site.

The field drains encountered in the north eastern part of field 3 and the eastern part of field 5 are also likely to date to the post medieval period or later. Two distinct types of field drain (type A and type B, full descriptions in Appendix 2) were identified during the evaluation but no relationship between them was established.

A possible field drain (Context 1906) was excavated at the southern end of field 1. This feature was recorded as an archaeological Context because it truncated a west to east aligned boundary ditch (Context 1904) within trench 19. No dateable material was recovered from this or any of the other field drains.

5.8 Modern

The modern archaeology of the site relates to numerous post war levelling deposits and residual 19th to 20th century finds recovered from the topsoil.

The modern levelling deposits to the northern end of field 1 (Context 2103, Context 2203, Context 2205) relate to the establishment of hard standing which allowed cattle feed to be delivered directly off of Jenny Brough Lane (Whiting, P. 2015. peers comm.). A levelling deposit (Context 4903) in the centre of the field was filling a depression in the landscape.

The modern levelling deposit (Context 5401) encountered in trench 54 appeared to be part of a larger spread of modern material forming the ground surface for the barn constructed to the east.

Residual finds, including CBM fragments, glass, fired clay tobacco pipe and ceramics, dating to the 19th and 20th century were recovered from across the site (Appendices 3, 5, 6 and 7).

Two probable geo technical pits were also encountered during the evaluation. One was located in trench 2 at the western end of field 1 the other was located in trench 27 (Context 2704 and Context 2706).

5.9 Isolated undated features

The features described in this section of the report could not be directly associated with any other dated features.

5.9.1 Undated features in Field 1

There were six undated pits (cut Contexts 804, 806, 1304, 1504, 1704 and 1706) of varying shapes and sizes excavated in field 1 (Plates 26 and 27; Figures 3 & 18).

Two parallel west to east aligned gullies (cut Contexts 104, 106, 404, 406) were excavated in trenches 1 and 4. These gullies had V-shaped profiles and primary fills of brown, sandy clay (Plates 20 and 21).

These parallel gullies appear to line up with another west to east aligned gully (cut Context 808) which was excavated in trench 8. This feature was larger, with a U-shaped profile and primary fill of firm, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional flints, sandstone and pebbles (Plate 24).

A north to south aligned gully (cut Contexts 904, 1104, 1204, and 1506) was excavated in trenches 9, 11, 12 and 15. This gully had a U-shaped profile and variable primary fill of brown,

sandy clay with occasional small stones (Plates 23 and 25). It is possible that gully cut 904 is not associated with the other three as the distance between trenches 9 and 11 is quite extensive. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

It seems likely that most of the features in field 1 (Figure 3) date to the Late Iron Age/Romano British period because the character of the gully and pit fills are similar to the dated features in fields 1 and 3.

5.9.2 Undated features in Field 3

There were two undated pits (cut Contexts 6204 and 6206) and two undated gullies (cut Contexts 6209 and 6211) excavated in trench 62 (Figures 4 & 19). Both pits were roughly circular, with U shaped profiles. One gully (cut Context 6211) was aligned roughly west to east with a U-shaped profile. The other gully (cut Context 6209) was aligned roughly north to south with a V-shaped profile. All of the features in trench 62 had similar looking fills of soft, brownish grey, silty clay with occasional pebbles. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

The shape and character of the pits and gullies excavated in trench 62 do not appear to be similar to any of the other features encountered during the trial trenching.

5.9.3 Undated features in Field 5

There were five undated pits (cut Contexts 5606, 5604, 5807, 6004 and 6104) of varying shapes and sizes excavated in field 5 (Plates 33 and 34) (Figures 5 & 20).

One north to south aligned gully (cut Context 5805, Plate 31) was excavated in trench 58 and one west to east aligned gully (cut Context 5904, Plate 32) was excavated in trench 59. Both of these gullies had U shaped profiles and primary backfills of orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and stones. Full Context descriptions are located in Appendix 2.

It is unclear whether most of the features in field 5 (Figure 5) date to the Late Iron Age/Romano British period. The character of both of the gullies and three of the pits (cut Contexts 5604, 5606 and 5807) is similar to the Late Iron Age/Roman dated features in fields 1 and 3. The remaining two pits (cut Contexts 6004 and 6104) seem more similar in character to the pit which was dated to the 18th/19th century (cut Context 5704).

6 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

This archaeological evaluation has identified a well preserved Late Iron Age/Romano-British landscape in the proposed development area. The most significant archaeology on the site appears to relate to the two parallel trackway ditches and their associated enclosures, forming a probable ladder-type settlement, in field 3 (Figure 4). Most of the dateable evidence for occupation on the site consists of pits, postholes and curving gullies, which were found within enclosures C, G and H. Outside of field 3 it seems that the western boundary of enclosure E and a continuation of the boundary between enclosures G and H were identified in field 1.

The environmental sample assessment (Appendix 8) identified evidence for IA/Roman period occupation across the site in the form of cereal processing and charcoal debris. Generally, environmental preservation is poor, and quantities of material are low, but this does not necessarily imply a low level of activity. In two places, specific structural activity may have occurred: the daub and charcoal from pit fill 3917 in Enclosure G and the burnt material from pit fill 4422 in Enclosure H. The possible metalworking waste from pit fill 3817 and the ditch between Enclosures G and H also merits further investigation.

No further enclosures were identified in either the geophysical survey or the trial trenching in fields 1 and 5. The features identified in fields 1 and 5 were linear gullies (either aligned roughly north to south or west to east) and isolated pits.

The only dateable evidence recovered from the field 5 features came from a solitary 18th to 19th century pit. It seems likely that there is a mix of 18th-19th century and Late Iron Age/Romano-British features in field 5 (Figure 5). Overall the archaeology identified in field 5 seems less significant than that identified in field 3.

The only dateable evidence recovered from field 1 comes from a pair of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pits in the south eastern corner of the field. The majority of the field 1 features appear to be similar in character to those in field 3 so seem likely to date to the Late Iron Age/Romano-British period. Overall the archaeology in the western part of field 1 seems less significant than the archaeology in the eastern part of field 1 (Figure 3), which appears to relate to the ladder settlement in field 3.

6.2 Recommendations for archaeological mitigation

It is recommended that a core area covering the ladder settlement is subject to a programme of strip, map and sampling (Figure 6). This will enable the full extent of the enclosures to be established and allow for the excavation of all of the features within the enclosures. A key priority should be to establish all of the stratigraphic relationships between the enclosure ditches and features within the enclosures in order to identify if there are any distinct phases of activity or differentiation in use of enclosures.

The rest of the area could be monitored by watching brief with a provision to scale up the intervention if more complex deposits are encountered.

The assessment of this phase of work will incorporate all data and finds from the evaluation. The pottery assessment will incorporate material from the evaluation and the mitigation and will be undertaken by YAT with oversight and advice from Peter Didsbury.

As recommended in Appendix 8, a representative environmental sample of all significant, secure contexts should be assessed as part of this work and recommendations made for analysis.

A project design for the mitigation will be submitted alongside this evaluation report.

7 PLATES



Plate 1: Western track way ditch (Context 4611) viewed from the north west



Plate 2: Western track way ditch (Context 5007) viewed from the south east



Plate 3: Eastern track way ditch (Context 4615) viewed from the north west



Plate 4: Eastern track way ditch (Context 2110) viewed from the south east



Plate 5: Boundary ditch (Context 2906), separating enclosures C and D, viewed from the North east



Plate 6: Boundary ditch (Context 2806), forming eastern side of enclosure C, viewed from the north west



Plate 7: Boundary ditch (Context 2909), separating enclosures B and C, viewed from the north east



Plate 8: Boundary ditch (Context 2708), forming eastern side of enclosure B, viewed from the north west



Plate 9: One of the boundary gullies (Context 3304), separating enclosures E and F, viewed from the south west



Plate 10: Boundary gully (Context 4304), separating enclosures G and H, viewed from the north east



Plate 11: Boundary ditch (Context 3310), separating enclosures F and G, viewed from the south west



Plate 12: Pit (Context 3308), within enclosure F, viewed from the north east



Plate 13: Boundary gully (Context 4804), forming southern side of enclosure H, viewed from the north east.



Plate 14: Curving gully (Context 2904), within enclosure C, viewed from the north east



Plate 15: Pit (Context 3404), within enclosure G, viewed from the south west



Plate 16: Pit (Context 3406), within enclosure G, viewed from the north east



Plate 17: Posthole (Context 4416), within enclosure G, viewed from the south east



Plate 18: Large pit (Context 4913), within enclosure H, viewed obliquely from the south



Plate 19: Curving ditch/gully (Context 4917), within enclosure H), viewed from the north east.



Plate 20: Gully (Context 104), in field 1, viewed from the west.



Plate 21: Gully (Context 406), within field 1, viewed from the east



Plate 22: Boundary ditch (Context 604), possibly forming western side of enclosure E in field 1, viewed from the south east



Plate 23: Gully (Context 1506), within field 1, viewed from the north



Plate 24: Gully/ditch (Context 808), in field 1, viewed from the west



Plate 25: Gully (Context 904), in field 1, viewed from the north



Plate 26: Pit (Context 1706), in field 1, viewed from the south west



Plate 27: Pit (Context 1806), in field 1, viewed from the north east



Plate 28: Gully (Context 1808), in field 1, viewed from the west



Plate 29: Boundary ditch (Context 1904), possibly an extension of the boundary between enclosures G and H in to field 1, viewed from the west.



Plate 30: Pit (Context 5704), in field 5, viewed from the north west



Plate 31: Gully (Context 5805), in field 5, viewed from the south west



Plate 32: Gully (Context 5904), in field 5, viewed from the east



Plate 33: Pit (Context 6004), in field 5, viewed from the north east



Plate 34: Pit (Context 6104), in field 5, viewed from the north west

REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

Department for Communities and Local Government 2010 Planning Policy Statement 5: planning for the Historic Environment.

***Following the recent creation of Historic England, English Heritage resources are now available though the new Historic England website.**

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-resource-assessment/>

English Heritage. 2001. *Archaeometallurgy*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines.

English Heritage. 2002. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.

English Heritage. 2002. With Alidade and Tape – graphical and plane table survey or archaeological earthworks.

English Heritage. 2003. Where on Earth are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey.

English Heritage. 2004. Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record.

English Heritage. 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England.

English Heritage. 2006. Guidelines on the x-radiography of archaeological metalwork.

English Heritage. 2006b. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.

English Heritage. 2007. Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape – a guide to good recording practice

English Heritage. 2008. Investigative Conservation.

Humber Archaeology Partnership Sites and Monuments Record, 2013. Letter in response to a planning application (ref no: PA/CONS/186723082 MP CNY12315). Unpublished.

Institute for Archaeologists. 1993. Technical paper No 13 by McKinley, J. I., and C. Roberts. *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*.

Manby, T.G., Moorhouse, S., and Ottaway, P. (eds). 2003. *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: an assessment at the beginning of the 21st century*, Yorkshire Archaeological Occasional Paper No.3

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2013. Land at Tranby Park, Hessle, Kingston Upon Hull: Rapid Archaeological Appraisal. Unpublished grey literature report.

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Phase Site Investigations Ltd. 2014. Land south of Jenny Brough Lane, Hessle, Kingston upon Hull, Archaeological geophysical survey. Unpublished grey literature report.

RCHMS. 1999. 'Recording Archaeological Field Monuments – a descriptive specification.

Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

See also the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701>

APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	429
Context register	61
Photographic register	7
Sample register	4
Environmental sample forms	92
Drawing register	4
Original drawings	97
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	7 films
Digital photographs	621
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 2 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Trench	Context no.	Description
1	100	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 1.
1	101	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 1.
1	102	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 1.
1	103	Gully backfill (friable, greyish brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill of gully cut Context 104.
1	104	Gully cut (aligned north east to south west) with a V-shaped profile in the western part of field 1. Contains Context 103.
1	105	Gully backfill (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay with moderate stones, chalk and charcoal, and occasional flint). Only fill of gully cut Context 106.
1	106	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a V-shaped profile in the western part of field 1. Contains Context 105.
2	200	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 2.
2	201	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 2.
2	202	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 2.
3	300	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 3.
3	301	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 3.
3	303	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 3.
4	400	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 4.
4	401	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 4.
4	402	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 4.
4	403	Gully backfill (soft, brown, sandy clay with moderate small stones at base) Only fill of gully cut Context 404.
4	404	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a V-shaped profile in western part of field 1. Runs parallel to cut Context 406. Contains Context 403.
4	405	Gully backfill (soft, brown, sandy clay). Only fill of gully cut Context 406.
4	406	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a V-shaped profile in western part of field 1. Runs parallel to cut Context 404. Contains Context 405.
5	500	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 5.
5	501	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 5.
5	502	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 5.
6	600	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 6.
6	601	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 6.
6	602	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 6.
6	603	Ditch backfill (firm, greyish brown, sandy clay with moderate stones and occasional charcoal and flint). Same as Context 1403. Only fill of ditch cut Context 604.

6	604	Ditch cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile. Western boundary ditch of Enclosure E. Same as cut Context 1404. Contains Context 603.
7	700	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 7.
7	701	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 7.
7	702	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 7.
7	703	Pit backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and frequent pebbles). Only fill of pit cut 704.
7	704	Pit cut with a V-shaped profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 703.
8	800	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 8.
8	801	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 8.
8	802	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 8.
8	803	Pit backfill (friable, orangish brown, clayey sand with occasional stones, charcoal and lumps of clay). Only fill of pit cut Context 804.
8	804	Pit cut with a steep sides and a flat base in the centre of field 1. Contains Context 803.
8	805	Pit backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and flint fragments). Only fill of pit cut Context 806.
8	806	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in the centre of field 1. Contains Context 805.
8	807	Gully backfill (firm to friable, greyish brown, slightly silty/sandy/clay with occasional flint, sandstone and pebbles). Only fill of gully cut Context 808.
8	808	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile in centre of field 1. Contains Context 807.
9	900	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 9.
9	901	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 9.
9	902	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 9.
9	903	Gully backfill (soft, brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones). Only fill of gully cut Context 904.
9	904	Gully cut (aligned north to south) with a U-shaped profile in the centre of field 1. Contains Context 903.
10	1000	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 10.
10	1001	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 10.
10	1002	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 10.
11	1100	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 11.
11	1101	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 11.
11	1102	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 11.
11	1103	Gully backfill (soft, greyish brown, clayey silt with occasional pebbles). Only fill in gully cut Context 1104
11	1104	Gully cut (aligned north to south) with a U-shaped profile in centre of

		field 1. Contains Context 1103.
12	1200	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 12.
12	1201	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 12.
12	1202	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 12.
12	1203	Gully backfill (soft, dark brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones). Only fill of gully cut Context 1204.
12	1204	Gully cut (aligned north west to south east) with a V-shaped profile in the centre of field 1. Contains Context 1203.
13	1300	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 13.
13	1301	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 13.
13	1302	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 13.
13	1303	Pit backfill (soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks). Only fill of pit cut Context 1304.
13	1304	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in the centre of field 1. Contains Context 1303.
14	1400	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 14.
14	1401	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 14.
14	1402	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 14.
14	1403	Ditch backfill (soft, dark brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones). Same as Context 603. Only fill of ditch cut Context 1404.
14	1404	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Western boundary ditch of Enclosure E. Same as cut Context 604. Contains Context 1403.
15	1500	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 15.
15	1501	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 15.
15	1502	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 15.
15	1503	Pit backfill (friable, brownish grey, silty clay with frequent burnt stone, moderate charcoal, and occasional burnt wood). Only fill of pit cut Context 1504.
15	1504	Pit cut with a shallow profile in the centre of field 1. Contains Context 1503.
15	1505	Gully backfill (friable, orange greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones and root disturbance). Only fill of gully cut Context 1506.
15	1506	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile in the centre of field 1. Contains Context 1505.
16	1600	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 16.
16	1601	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 16.
16	1602	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 16.
17	1700	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 17.
17	1701	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine

		strip of trench 17.
17	1702	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 17.
17	1703	Pit backfill (soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 1704.
17	1704	Pit cut with a shallow profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 1703.
17	1705	Pit backfill (friable, brownish orange, clayey sand with occasional small stones). Only fill of pit cut Context 1706.
17	1706	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in the eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 1705.
18	1800	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 18.
18	1801	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 18.
18	1802	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 18.
18	1803	Pit backfill (soft, greyish brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Only fill of pit cut Context 1804.
18	1804	Pit cut with a V-shaped profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 1803.
18	1805	Pit backfill (soft, greyish brown, silty clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Only fill of pit cut Context 1806.
18	1806	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 1805.
18	1807	Gully backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Same as Context 4303. Only fill of gully cut Context 1808.
18	1808	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a V-shaped. Boundary between Enclosures G and H. Same as Context 4304. Contains Context 1807.
19	1900	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 19.
19	1901	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 19.
19	1902	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 19.
19	1903	Gully backfill (soft, grey brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks). Only fill in gully cut Context 1904.
19	1904	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 1903.
19	1905	Gully backfill (Soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill in gully cut Context 1906.
19	1906	Gully cut (aligned north to south) with a U-shaped profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 1905.
19	1907	Posthole backfill (friable, blackish grey, silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional wood). Only fill in posthole cut Context 1908.
19	1908	Posthole cut with a U-shaped profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Context 1907.
19	1909	Pit backfill (soft, dark grey, sandy clay with moderate charcoal and flint). Only fill in pit cut Context 1910.
19	1910	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in eastern part of field 1. Contains Contexts 1909.
21	2100	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 21.
21	2101	Burnt dump (friable, black, silty clay with frequent CBM and Charcoal)

		removed during machine strip of trench 21. Same as 2203.
21	2102	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 21.
21	2103	Brick surface (modern, machine-made bricks; dimensions 220mmx50mmx10mm) removed during machine strip of trench 21.
21	2104	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 21.
21	2105	Gully backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional stones and charcoal flecks). Only fill in gully cut Context 2106.
21	2106	Gully cut (aligned north west to south east) with a V-shaped profile in western part of field 3. Contains Context 2105.
21	2107	Ditch backfill (firm, dark brownish grey, sandy clay with moderate charcoal and occasional pebbles and flint). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 2110.
21	2108	Ditch backfill (firm, light brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal, sandstone and flint). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 2110.
21	2109	Slumping (firm, orange brown, sandy clay) within ditch cut Context 2110.
21	2110	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Eastern track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3807, 4615, 5004, 3605. Contains Contexts 2107, 2108, 2109.
22	2200	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 22.
22	2201	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 22. Also deposited in modern cut 2205.
22	2202	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 22.
22	2203	Burnt dump (friable, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with frequent CBM, mortar and charcoal) removed during machine strip of trench 22. Also deposited in modern cut Context 2205.
22	2204	Rubble backfill (friable, light brownish grey, silty sand with CBM, mortar and stones) removed during machine strip of trench 21. Primary fill of modern cut Context 2205.
22	2205	Modern machine cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile and indentations from the machine in western part of field 3. Contains Contexts 2201, 2203, 2204.
23	2300	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 23.
23	2301	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 23.
23	2302	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 23.
24	2400	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 24.
24	2401	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 24.
24	2402	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 24.
25	2500	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 25.
25	2501	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 25.
26	2600	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 26.
26	2601	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 26.
26	2602	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 26.

27	2700	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 27.
27	2701	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 27.
27	2702	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 27.
27	2703	Root bowl backfill (friable, brownish grey, clayey silt with occasional pebbles and a sandy lens). Only fill in root bowl cut Context 2704.
27	2704	Root bowl cut (aligned north to south) with a U-shaped profile in the western part of field 3. Cut into ditch Context 2706. Contains Context 2703.
27	2705	Modern backfill (soft, pinkish brown, clay with occasional chalk). Disturbed by cut Context 2704. Only fill in possible geotechnical pit cut Context 2706.
27	2706	Possible geotechnical pit cut (aligned north to south) with a presumed U-shaped profile (base not reached) in western part of field 3. Disturbed by cut Context 2704. Contains Context 2705.
27	2707	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal, stones and flint). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 2708.
27	2708	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Eastern boundary of Enclosure B. Contains Contexts 2707, 2709, 2710.
27	2709	Ditch backfill (soft, brownish grey, clay with charcoal flecks). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 2708.
27	2710	Ditch backfill (firm, brownish orange, slightly silty clay with occasional flint fragments). Tertiary fill in ditch cut Context 2708.
28	2800	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 28.
28	2801	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 28.
28	2802	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 28.
28	2803	Gully backfill (friable, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal flecks). Only fill in gully cut Context 2804.
28	2804	Gully cut (aligned north east to south west) with U-shaped profile. Possible roundhouse within Enclosure C. Contains Contexts 2803.
28	2805	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and flint fragments). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 2806.
28	2806	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Eastern boundary of Enclosure C. Contain Contexts 2805, 2807.
28	2807	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish grey, silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint fragments). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 2806.
29	2900	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 29.
29	2901	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 29.
29	2902	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 29.
29	2903	Gully backfill (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles). Only fill in gully cut 2904.
29	2904	Gully cut (aligned north east to south west) with a shallow profile. Possible feature within Enclosure C. Contains Contexts 2903.
29	2905	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and sandstone). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 2906.
29	2906	Ditch cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile. Boundary

		between Enclosures C and D. Same as Context 3707. Contains Contexts 2905, 2912, 2913, 2914.
29	2907	Ditch backfill (firm, yellowish brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 2909.
29	2908	Ditch backfill (soft/friable, light grey, sandy clay with frequent ash and charcoal and a pottery dump near base). Primary fill in ditch cut 2909.
29	2909	Ditch cut (aligned north east to south west) with a U-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosures B and C. Contains Contexts 2907, 2908, 2910, 2911.
29	2910	Ditch backfill (soft, light grey, sandy clay with occasional small stones). Tertiary fill in ditch cut Context 2909.
29	2911	Slumping (firm, pinkish brown, clay with occasional small stones) within ditch cut Context 2909.
29	2912	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and sandstone). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 2906.
29	2913	Ditch backfill (firm, yellowish brown, sandy clay with occasional sandstone fragments). Tertiary fill in ditch cut Context 2906.
29	2914	Slumping (firm, brownish yellow, clayey sand) within ditch cut Context 2906.
30	3000	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 30.
30	3001	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 30.
30	3002	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 30.
31	3100	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 31.
31	3101	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 31.
31	3102	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 31.
31	3103	Gully backfill (firm, greyish brown, slightly silty clay-sand with occasional burnt stone and charcoal. Only fill in gully cut Context 3104.
31	3104	Gully cut (aligned north east to south west) with a U-shaped profile. Same alignment as C and D, possible enclosure to the east. Contains Contexts 3103.
32	3200	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 32.
32	3201	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 32.
32	3202	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 32.
33	3300	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 33.
33	3303	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 33.
33	3302	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 33.
33	3303	Gully backfill (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and flint). Only fill in ditch cut Context 3304.
33	3304	Gully cut (aligned north to south) with a V-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosures E and F. Parallel to Context 3306. Contains Context 3303.
33	3305	Gully backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and clay lumps). Only fill in gully cut Context 3306.

33	3306	Gully cut (aligned north to south) with a V-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosures E and F. Parallel to Context 3304. Contains Context 3305.
33	3307	Pit backfill (friable, orangish brown, clayey sand). Only fill in pit cut Context 3308.
33	3308	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure F. Contains Context 3307.
33	3309	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, clay with occasional pebbles and flint). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 3310.
33	3310	Ditch cut (aligned east to west) with a V-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosures F and G. Contains Contexts 3309, 3311.
33	3311	Ditch backfill (soft, orangish brown, clayey sand with occasional pebbles). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 3310.
34	3400	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 34.
34	3401	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 34.
34	3402	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 34.
34	3403	Pit backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks, and occasional sandstone). Only fill in pit cut Context 3404.
34	3404	Pit cut with a V-shaped profile in western part of field 3. Contains Context 3404.
34	3405	Pit backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional chalk and pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 3406.
34	3406	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in western part of field 3. Contains Contexts 3405.
34	3407	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, clayey sand with occasional stones and charcoal). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 3409.
34	3408	Ditch backfill (soft, orangish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal, cobbles and stones). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 3409.
34	3409	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Western track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3607, 3815, 4611, 4908, 5007. Contains Contexts 3407, 3408.
35	3500	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 35.
35	3501	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 35.
35	3502	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 35.
36	3600	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 36.
36	3601	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 36.
36	3602	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 36.
36	3603	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks and small stone). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 3605.
36	3604	Ditch backfill (firm/soft, brownish grey, clay with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small stones). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 3605.
36	3605	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Eastern track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3807, 4615, 5004, 2110. Contains Contexts 3603, 3604.
36	3606	Ditch backfill (soft to firm, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional

		pebbles and charcoal flecks). Only fill in ditch cut Context 3606.
36	3607	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a V-shaped profile. Western track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3409, 3815, 4611, 4908, 5007. Contains Context 3606.
36	3608	Gully backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with moderate cobbles). Only fill in gully cut Context 3609.
36	3609	Gully cut (aligned south west to north east) with a U-shaped profile. Feature between track way ditches. Contains Context 3608.
37	3700	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 37.
37	3701	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 37.
37	3702	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 37.
37	3703	Gully backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and flint). Only fill in gully cut Context 3704.
37	3704	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a V-shaped profile. Southern boundary of Enclosure D. Contains Context 3703.
37	3705	Ditch backfill (firm, yellowish brown, sandy clay with occasional flint, pebbles and charcoal). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 3707.
37	3706	Ditch backfill (firm, dark greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and sandstone). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 3707.
37	3707	Ditch cut (aligned east to west) with a V-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosure C and D. Contains Contexts 3705, 3706.
38	3800	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 38.
38	3801	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 38.
38	3802	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 38.
38	3803	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 3807.
38	3804	Slumping (firm, greyish orange, sandy clay with occasional charcoal) within ditch cut Context 3807.
38	3805	Slumping (firm, greyish orange sandy clay with occasional charcoal) within ditch cut Context 3807.
38	3806	Ditch backfill (soft, orangish grey, sandy clay with moderate charcoal). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 3807.
38	3807	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a V-shaped profile. Eastern track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3605, 4615, 5004, 2110. Contains Contexts 3803, 3804, 3805, 3806.
38	3808	Furrow backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with moderate charcoal). Only fill in furrow cut Context 3809.
38	3809	Furrow cut (aligned east to west) with a shallow profile in the centre of field 3. Contains Context 3808.
38	3810	Pit backfill (soft, dark grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 3811.
38	3811	Pit cut with a shallow, V-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 3810.
38	3812	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and flint). Probably re-deposited natural. Tertiary fill in ditch cut Context 3815.
38	3813	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish grey, silty clay with occasional pebbles and

		flint). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 3815.
38	3814	Ditch backfill (friable, greyish orange, silty clay with occasional pebbles and flint). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 3815.
38	3815	Ditch cut (aligned north east to south west) with a V-shaped profile. Western track way ditch. Same as Contexts 2409, 3607, 4611, 5007. Contains Contexts 3812, 3813, 3814.
38	3816	Pit backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and root disturbance). Secondary fill in pit cut Context 3819.
38	3817	Pit backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with moderate charcoal and burnt clay). Primary fill in pit cut Context 3819.
38	3818	Slumping (firm, brownish orange, sandy clay with moderate small stones) within pit cut Context 3819.
38	3819	Pit cut (aligned south west to north east) with a U-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Contexts 3816, 3817, 3818.
38	3820	Pit backfill (firm, light brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Secondary fill in pit cut Context 3822.
38	3821	Pit backfill (firm, dark brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Primary fill in pit cut Context 3822.
38	3822	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Contexts 3820, 3821.
39	3900	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 39.
39	3901	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 39.
39	3902	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 39.
40	4000	Topsoil (loose, brownish grey, clayey silt) removed during machine stripping of trench 40.
40	4001	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine stripping of trench 40.
40	4002	Natural (firm orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 40
41	4100	Topsoil (loose, brownish grey, clayey silt) removed during machine stripping of trench 41.
41	4101	Subsoil (friable to firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine stripping of trench 41.
41	4102	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 41.
42	4200	Topsoil (loose, brownish grey, clayey silt) removed during machine stripping of trench 42.
42	4201	Subsoil (friable, orange brown, sandy clay) removed during machine stripping of trench 42.
42	4202	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 42.
43	4300	Topsoil (loose, grey brown, sandy silt) removed during machine stripping of trench 43.
43	4301	Subsoil (friable, orange brown, sandy clay) removed during machine stripping of trench 43.
43	4302	Natural (firm, orange brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 43.
43	4303	Ditch backfill (soft, dark orange brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional small pebbles and charcoal flecks) only fill of ditch cut Context 4304.
43	4304	Ditch cut (aligned W-E) with a U-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosures G and H. Contains Context 4303.
44	4400	Topsoil (loose, grey brown, sandy silt) removed during machine stripping of trench 44.

44	4401	Subsoil (friable, orange brown, sandy clay) removed during machine stripping of trench 44.
44	4402	Natural (firm, orange brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 44.
44	4403	Posthole backfill (friable, dark greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4404.
44	4404	Posthole cut with shallow profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4403.
44	4405	Posthole backfill (friable, dark greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4406.
44	4406	Posthole cut with shallow profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4405.
44	4407	Posthole backfill (firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4408.
44	4408	Posthole cut with U-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4407.
44	4409	Posthole backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with frequent flint fragments). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4410.
44	4410	Posthole cut with U-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4409.
44	4411	Posthole backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4412.
44	4412	Posthole cut with V-shaped profile. Possible feature within enclosure G. Contains Context 4411.
44	4413	Posthole backfill (firm, dark greyish brown, silty clay). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4414.
44	4414	Posthole cut with V-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4413.
44	4415	Posthole backfill (firm, light brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4416.
44	4416	Posthole cut with V-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4415.
44	4417	Posthole backfill (firm, light brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill of posthole cut Context 4418.
44	4418	Posthole cut with shallow profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4417.
44	4419	Ditch backfill (friable, dark greyish brown, silty clay). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 4421.
44	4420	Ditch backfill (friable, orange brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal flecks). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 4421.
44	4421	Ditch cut (aligned E-W) with a U-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosures G and H. Same as Context 4606. Contains Contexts 4419 and 4420.
44	4422	Pit backfill/possible cremation (friable, dark grey, charcoal). Only fill of pit/possible cremation cut Context 4423.
44	4423	Pit cut/possible cremation with a V-shaped profile. Possible feature within enclosure H. Contains Context 4422.
44	4424	Gully backfill (firm, light orangish brown, sandy clay with frequent small stones). Secondary fill in gully cut Context 4427.
44	4425	Gully backfill (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional small stones). Primary fill in gully cut Context 4427.
44	4426	Slumping (firm, orangish brown, clay with occasional small stones) within

		gully cut Context 4427.
44	4427	Gully cut (aligned north east to south west) with a V-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure H. Contains Contexts 4424, 4425, 4426.
45	4500	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 45.
45	4501	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 45.
45	4502	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 45.
46	4600	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 46.
46	4601	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 46.
46	4602	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 46.
46	4603	Gully backfill (soft, brownish grey, sandy clay). Only fill in gully cut Context 4603.
46	4604	Gully cut (aligned north west to south east) with a shallow V shaped profile. Possible feature between the track way ditches. Contains Context 4603.
46	4605	Ditch backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional small stones and charcoal). Only fill in ditch cut Context 4606.
46	4606	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a V-shaped profile. Boundary between Enclosures G and H. Same as Context 4421. Contains Context 4605.
46	4607	Gully backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Only fill in gully cut Context 4608.
46	4608	Gully cut (aligned north east to south west) with a U-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure G. Contains Context 4607.
46	4609	Ditch backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and small stones). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 4611.
46	4610	Ditch backfill (soft, brown, clay with occasional charcoal and small stones and pebbles). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 4611.
46	4611	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Western track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3409, 3607, 3815, 4908, 5007. Contains Contexts 4609, 4610.
46	4612	Ditch backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal, pebbles, sandstone and flint). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 4615.
46	4613	Ditch backfill (firm, dark grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 4615.
46	4614	Slumping (firm, light yellowish brown, sandy clay) within ditch cut Context 4615.
46	4615	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a V-shaped profile. Eastern track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3605, 3807, 5004, 2110. Contains Contexts 4612, 4613, 4614.
47	4700	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 47.
47	4701	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 47.
47	4702	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 47.
47	4703	Gully backfill (friable, dark orangish brown, clayey sand with occasional pebbles). Only fill in gully cut Context 4704.
47	4704	Gully cut (aligned north east to south west) with a V-shaped profile.

		Southern boundary of Enclosure H. Same as Context 4804. Contains Context 4703.
48	4800	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 48.
48	4801	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 48.
48	4802	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 48.
48	4803	Gully backfill (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and flint). Only fill in gully cut Context 4804.
48	4804	Gully cut (aligned south west to north east) with a U-shaped profile. Southern boundary of Enclosure H. Same as Context 4704. Contains Context 4803.
48	4805	Pit backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 4806.
48	4806	Pit cut with a shallow profile. Possible feature within Enclosure H. Contains Context 4805.
49	4900	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench
49	4901	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench
49	4902	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench
49	4903	Mortar and Chalk dump (friable, light grey, mortar and chalk). Modern feature in centre of field 3.
49	4904	Ditch backfill (soft, dark brown, silty clay with pebbles and charcoal). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 4908.
49	4905	Ditch backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional pebbles, charcoal and chalk). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 4908.
49	4906	Slumping (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and sandstone) within ditch cut Context 4908.
49	4907	Slumping (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and sandstone) within ditch cut Context 4908.
49	4908	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Western track way ditch. Same as Contexts 3409, 3607, 3815, 4611, 5007. Contains Contexts 4904, 4905, 4906, 4907.
49	4909	Pit backfill (soft, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles and charcoal). Only fill in pit cut Context 4910.
49	4910	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile. Possible feature within Enclosure H. Contains Context 4909.
49	4911	Pit backfill (firm, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and small stones). Secondary fill in pit cut Context 4913.
49	4912	Pit backfill (firm, reddish brown, clay with moderate chalk and occasional charcoal and pebbles). Primary fill in pit cut Context 4913.
49	4913	Pit cut with a V-shaped profile though base not reached. Possibly an extraction pit in centre of field 3. Contains Contexts 4911, 4912, 4914.
49	4914	Pit backfill (soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and pebbles). Tertiary fill in pit cut Context 4913.
49	4915	Gully backfill (soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with frequent charcoal and pebbles). Secondary fill in gully cut Context 4917.
49	4916	Gully backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with frequent charcoal and occasional pebbles). Primary fill in gully cut Context 4917.
49	4917	Gully cut (aligned south west to north east) with a U-shaped profile.

		Possible roundhouse within Enclosure H. Contains Contexts 4915, 4916, 4918.
49	4918	Ditch backfill (friable, greyish brown, sandy clay with frequent charcoal, stones, flint and chalk). Tertiary fill in ditch cut Context 4917.
50	5000	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 50.
50	5001	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 50.
50	5002	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 50.
50	5003	Ditch backfill (firm, orangish grey, clayey sand with moderate small stones and occasional charcoal flecks). Only fill in ditch cut Context 5004.
50	5004	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Eastern track way ditch. Same as Context 3409, 3605, 3807, 4615. Contains Context 5003.
50	5005	Ditch backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional flint and charcoal). Secondary fill in ditch cut Context 5007.
50	5006	Ditch backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional flint and charcoal). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 5007.
50	5007	Ditch cut (aligned north west to south east) with a U-shaped profile. Eastern track way ditch. Same as 3409, 3607, 3815, 4611, 4908. Contains Contexts 5005, 5006.
51	5100	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 51.
51	5101	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 51.
51	5102	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 51.
51	5103	Furrow backfill (friable, brownish grey, sandy clay with moderate pebbles). Only fill in furrow cut Context 5104.
51	5104	Furrow cut (aligned north west to south east) with a shallow profile in western part of field 3. Contains Context 5103.
52	5200	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 52.
52	5201	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 52.
52	5202	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 52.
52	5203	Gully backfill (soft, brownish orange, sandy clay with moderate charcoal and occasional CBM). Only fill in gully cut Context 5204.
52	5204	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile in southern part of field 3. Contains Context 5203.
53	5300	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 53.
53	5301	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 53.
53	5302	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 53.
54	5400	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 54.
54	5401	Levelling/demolition (friable, greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent CBM, stones and mortar) in southern part of field.
54	5402	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 54.
54	5403	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 54.

54	5404	Gully backfill (firm, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and small stone). Only fill in gully cut Context 5405.
54	5405	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with U-shaped profile in southern part of field 3. Contains Context 5405.
55	5500	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 55.
55	5501	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 55.
55	5502	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 55.
56	5600	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 56.
56	5601	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 56.
56	5602	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 56.
56	5603	Pit backfill (friable, orangish brown, clayey sand with occasional pebbles, flint and clay). Only fill in pit cut Context 5604.
56	5604	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in northern part of the bungalow field. Contains Context 5603
56	5605	Pit backfill (soft, brownish orange, sandy clay with occasional stones near base). Only fill in pit cut Context 5606.
56	5606	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in northern part of the bungalow field. Contains Context 5605.
57	5700	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 57.
57	5701	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 57.
57	5702	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 57.
57	5703	Pit backfill (firm, brownish orange, sandy clay). Primary fill in pit cut Context 5704.
57	5704	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in northern part of the bungalow field. Contains Contexts 5703, 5707.
57	5705	Pit backfill (soft, brownish orange, sandy clay with occasional pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 5706.
57	5706	Pit cut with a U-shaped Context in northern part of the bungalow field. Contains Context 5705.
57	5707	Pit backfill (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles, flint and charcoal). Secondary fill in pit cut Context 5704.
58	5800	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 58.
58	5801	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 58.
58	5802	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 58.
58	5803	Gully backfill (friable, orangish grey, silty clay). Secondary fill in gully cut Context 5805.
58	5804	Gully backfill (soft, brownish orange, sandy clay). Primary fill in ditch cut Context 5805.
58	5805	Gully cut (aligned north to south) with a U-shaped profile in centre of bungalow field. Contains Contexts 5803, 5804.
58	5806	Pit backfill (soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and stones). Only fill in pity cut Context 5807.
58	5807	Pit cut with a V-shaped profile in centre of bungalow field. Contains

		Context 5806.
59	5900	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 59.
59	5901	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 59.
59	5902	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 59.
59	5903	Gully backfill (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay with occasional charcoal and stones). Only fill in gully cut Context 5904.
59	5904	Gully cut with a U-shaped profile in southern part of the bungalow field. Contains Context 5903.
60	6000	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 60.
60	6001	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 60.
60	6002	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 60.
60	6003	Pit backfill (friable, orangish brown, clayey sand). Cut by stake hole cut Context 6006. Only fill in pit cut Context 6004.
60	6004	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile in southern part of the bungalow field. Contains Context 6003.
60	6005	Stake hole backfill (friable, greyish brown, silty clayey sand). Only fill in stake hole cut Context 6006.
60	6006	Stake hole cut with a V-shaped profile in southern part of the bungalow field. Cut into pit backfill Context 6003. Contains Context 6005.
61	6100	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 61.
61	6101	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 61.
61	6102	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 61.
61	6103	Pit backfill (firm, greyish brown, sandy clay with occasional pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 6104.
61	6104	Pit cut with a shallow profile in southern part of the bungalow field. Contains Context 6103.
62	6200	Topsoil (friable, greyish brown, clayey silt) removed during machine strip of trench 62.
62	6201	Subsoil (friable, orangish brown, sandy clay) removed during machine strip of trench 62.
62	6202	Natural (firm, orangish brown, sandy clay) exposed in base of trench 62.
62	6203	Pit backfill (soft, brownish grey, silty clay with occasional pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 6204.
62	6204	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile between fields 2 and 3. Contains Context 6203.
62	6205	Pit backfill (soft, brownish grey, silty clay with occasional pebbles). Only fill in pit cut Context 6206.
62	6206	Pit cut with a U-shaped profile between field 2 and 3. Contains Context 6205.
62	6207	Gully backfill (soft, brownish grey, sandy clay with occasional pebbles). Secondary fill in pit cut Context 6209.
62	6208	Gully backfill (soft, yellowish brown, sandy clay). Primary fill in gully cut Context 6209.
62	6209	Gully cut (aligned north to south) with a V-shaped profile between fields 2 and 3. Contains Contexts 6207, 6208.

62	6210	Gully backfill (soft, brownish grey, silty clay with occasional pebbles). Only fill in gully cut Context 6211.
62	6211	Gully cut (aligned east to west) with a U-shaped profile between fields 2 and 3. Contains Context 6210.

Table 3: Context List

APPENDIX 3 – POTTERY ASSESSMENT

Anne Jenner, York Archaeological Trust, December 2015

INTRODUCTION

Three hundred and seven sherds of mainly Iron Age/Roman coarse wares were retrieved from 41 Contexts. Although dating this type of material from this area is notoriously difficult (Gibson 2002, 130) they probably range from the Iron Age to the Romano British period of occupation in Britain. There are only four Contexts with late post medieval and modern pottery in them and no medieval material at all.

Unless the date of the assemblage can be narrowed down further, it is not possible to assess the level of residuality accurately. Coarse wares may be Iron Age or Romano British and when they occur in the same Context as Roman grey wares (see Context 2908), there are several hypotheses to be forwarded. The coarse wares are contemporary with the grey wares, the grey wares are intrusive, or the coarse wares are intrusive. Added to this the levels of abrasion are substantial in most Contexts.

In many cases even when large sherds are present the sherds from one vessel clearly join, the broken edges are worn so that they do not fit perfectly (see Context 3403; 3405; 3904). This may simply suggest that they have been weathered in situ. Other sherds are extremely abraded and very small, making them difficult to diagnose accurately (see Context 1805).

METHODOLOGY

Visual analysis involved separating fabric and form groups by date and type. The number of sherds was then recorded in tabular form (see Table 1 below). Significant features, such as method of manufacture and sooting patterns are outlined briefly and Interesting Items are considered in 'Discussion' below. Any additional research and/or scientific analysis will be outlined under the heading of 'Recommendations for further work.'

DISCUSSION

The dating of the coarse wares may be as little understood as that to the north of the Tees where the 'paucity of available radiocarbon dates and stratified assemblages' has made it difficult to date them more closely than from the 1st millennium BC to the 2nd millennium AD (Gibson 2002, 130).

Almost all of the coarse ware jars within this assemblage may have been used in cooking or heating. The grey ware beaker (Context 3904) may have been used for drinking and the bucket (Context 3817) may have been used for water, though they may have been used in other ways to those assumed from Roman activities.

Few coarse ware rims are present making it difficult to ascertain the exact shape of the predominant jars. Despite this, one vessel or perhaps two, have a globular form, similar to one

from Danes Graves, in East Yorkshire (Gibson 2002, fig 68, no 2). The calcite gritted wares may have had a profile closer to one from Driffield (Gibson 2002, fig 68, no 1).

Iron Age/Romano British fabrics range from very coarse sandy to reduced soapy wares. They resemble descriptions of wares from Humberhead levels, Ancholme and Lower Trent and Vale of York (Fenwick, in Van De Noort 2000, 269). Some are tempered with angular to sub angular white veined quartz (see Van De Noort 2000, 269, fabric IA1), others with calcite of varying sizes (ibid, fabric IA2), which has leached out in some cases (see Context 3904) and others have curved, possible shell temper. Dark reduced wares have burnt organics and abundant small rounded black iron inclusions. Fine grey wares, Ebor and one possible amphora sherd have few inclusions visible by the naked eye.

Two interesting bases have a dark ring inside their lower walls and a further circular area in the centre of the base. They are also sooted on their external surfaces in some cases. This pattern of sooting is intriguing and suggests perhaps that a hot item was placed inside the vessel.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK

The location of this excavation, close to the river Humber, not far from Melton and near Welton Wold (see Manby 2003, fig 34, no's 15 and 20), makes it an ideal assemblage to compare with the contemporary assemblages from these nearby excavations.

Further work which explores the stratigraphy within the area where the coarse ware sherds are fairly large may reveal further material. It would be particularly helpful if complete forms were uncovered as there are few rims and no complete vessels within this assemblage.

Further work comparing the fabrics from this assemblage with those from similar groups within assemblages from the region may help to place these wares in Context. This should include a review of this assemblage in relation to the relevant literature. A specialist, who is familiar with this material, could be brought in to confirm fabric categories and refine the dating of these wares. Pete Didsbury has agreed to provide oversight for a collective assessment of material from the evaluation and mitigation, and he would be approached for any further work required.

Despite a reasonable quantity of Iron Age material from east Yorkshire as a whole, cemeteries have provided evidence for dating, whereas little information on the dating of domestic sites is available (Manby 2003, 117). Further intervention may reveal more material suitable for Radiocarbon dating, along with the few sherds from this assemblage which contain with burnt organics within them, though these are sparse. Samples could be sent to Alex Bayliss, who looked at the material from the Wetlands (Bayliss 1999. In Van De Noort and Ellis 1999).

Thin section and inductively coupled plasma spectroscopy would be helpful in order to accurately describe the coarse ware fabrics. These might then be compared with the mid- 1st to mid -2nd century assemblages from Melton and that from Welton Wold.

Forms may be compared with material from the above excavations, and also with those from a survey of later Prehistory from the Trent to the Tyne' (Challis and Harding 1975). It may also

be possible to analyse the fabric of the bases of the coarse ware jars (3403; 3405) to establish what their contents may have been.

Spatial relationships between the different ware types and the features that they were found in may help to shed light on patterns of discard and perhaps their meaning.

The information gleaned from the above procedures could be fed into the 'updated project design' and then the 'End of Project Report' (see English Heritage 2006, 13).

The Archive should be held at York Archaeological Trust or similar institution in the Humber region.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bayliss, A. 1999. In Van De Noort, R. and Ellis, S. 1999. *Wetland Heritage of the Vale of York*. Hull

Challis, A. J., and Harding, D. W. 1975. Later Prehistory from the Trent to the Tyne. *Brit. Arch. Rep.* 20.

English Heritage. 2006. *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide*. London

Fenton-Thomas, C. 2011. Where Sky and Yorkshire Water Meet: The Story of the Melton Landscape from Prehistory to the Present. *On-Site Archaeology Monograph 2*.

Fenwick, H. 1999. 'The Pottery' In Van De Noort, R. and Ellis, S. 1999. *Wetland Heritage of the Vale of York*. Hull.

Gibson, A. 2002. *Prehistoric Pottery in Britain & Ireland*. Stroud.

Manby, T. G. 2003, in Manby, T. G., Moorhouse, S., and Ottoway, P. 'The Archaeology of Yorkshire. An assessment at the beginning of the 21st century. *Yorkshire Archaeological Society Occasional Paper 3*.

Van De Noort, R. and Ellis, S. 1999. *Wetland Heritage of the Vale of York*. Hull

Context	Find	Quantity	Dating	Details	Phase
0	BF1	4	19TH CENTURY	From top soil 2 cream ware with flaked glaze abraded Second batch 1 Samian very small and very abraded 1 late Iron Age or Roman jar with large ill-sorted white veined quartz inclusions	
0	BF2	2	19TH CENTURY	From T25 field drain 2 transfer printed jug spout	
1805	BF32	1	ROMAN	1 fine sandy soft red ware possibly Ebor type very small very abraded	
1909	BF54	10	IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	6 dense sandy jar with ill-sorted white veined quartz 4 scraps	
2100	BF35	1	LATE 17TH/18TH CENTURY	1 slip ware with buff fabric and brown lines	

2300	BF3	3	POST MEDIEVAL	2 fine red post medieval earthen ware with mottled brown glaze 1 white ware
2301	BF10	1	19TH CENTURY	1 terracotta plant pot
2400	BF5	1	LATE IRON AGE/ROMAN	1 coarse reduced ware with soapy brown surfaces and thick walls
2500	BF6	1	MID 18TH CENTURY	1 cream ware with scalloped rim and moulded decoration in 'basket' pattern 1740-85
2705	BF7	1	?ROMAN	1 fine sandy ?Ebor ware slightly abraded
2709	BF8	3	ROMANO BRITISH	3 fine sandy jar rim and body dark core brown and burnt surface
2800	BF9	5	18TH CENTURY	1 cream ware dish with scallop rim and blue feathered edge 2 post medieval red earthen ware jar base with slip wiped internal surface under amber glaze 1 English brown stone ware small pedestal base 1 moderately gritted post medieval earthen ware with flaked mottled brown glaze
2801	BF33	2	ROMAN	2 very fine soft sandy ware with reduced core and brown surfaces
2807	BF11	7	?ROMAN	7 very fine sandy ware with reduced core and light margins with brown surfaces occasional black iron and small white flecks
2900	BF12	1	ROMAN	1 grey ware with small white inclusions and simple rounded rim
2908	BF13	124	LATE IRON AGE/ROMAN	5 coarse hand made with irregular white inclusions reduced core and orange brown surfaces 1 fine sandy small and extremely abraded 1 Roman grey ware 2 fine sandy with reduced core and patchy burnt external surface 3 prehistoric reduced ware with dark brown surfaces thin walled extremely abraded 1 Roman grey ware jar rim 100% 10 jar with lid seated squared rim brown margins and surfaces burnt 110 coarsely gritted ware with dark reduced core and buff to orange surfaces and large angular veined quartz
3000	BF14	1	19TH CENTURY	1 porcelain bowl with blue and white under glaze floral design
3100	BF15	1	ROMAN	1 Roman red ware with light grey internal margin and surface
3200	BF16	1	ROMAN	1 Ebor type bowl base

			1ST/2ND CENTURY	
3403	BF38	61	LATE IRON AGE/ROMAN	21 reduced dark coloured jar with brown internal surface wheel thrown with finger marks inside flat base moderate sub angular grits up to 3mm 40 fine sandy jar with orange red surfaces moderate abundant sub-rounded grits up to 2mm Large sherds
3405	BF36	16	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	9 jar flat base with ring of soot inside lower walls and spot on the upper surface of the base joins 7 coarsely gritted jar with orange fine sandy surfaces and matrix and black core globular body joins Large sherds
3606	BF18	3	LATE IRON AGE/ROMAN	1 Roman burnt rim with incised line at rim similar to grey ware burnt rim in Context 3604 abraded 2 Iron Age coarsely gritted ware similar to that in Context 2908
3608	BF19	5	LATE IRON AGE/ROMAN	3 fine sandy reduced core lighter surfaces jar with simple everted rim 2 coarsely gritted with soapy feel
3801	BF20	1	ROMAN 2ND/3RD CENTURY	1 Roman grey ware bowl profile
3812	BF22	5	IRON AGE AND ROMAN 2ND/3RD CENTURY	1 roman grey ware jar with horizontal incised line heavily sooted 4 scraps of brown coarse fabric with large white quartz inclusions and brown surfaces
3817	BF26	2	ROMAN	2 dark brown hackly fabric with calcite grits and black core wheel thrown bucket rim joins
3821	BF23	1	IRON AGE	2 scraps coarsely gritted ware with thick walls reduced core and orange brown surfaces
3900	BF24	1	19TH CENTURY	1 white earthen ware open form
3604	BF17	7	LATE ROMAN	? Context 3604 ON BAG 1 leached calcite gritted abraded 5 grey ware beaker profile joining sherds have differential weathering 1 burnt black rim sherd possibly from the same grey ware beaker with incised horizontal line along rim
4000	BF25	2	ROMAN 1ST/2ND CENTURY	2 red ware Ebor type very small abraded

4415	BF39	1	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	1 reduced jar with black core and moderate small sub angular white grits brown surfaces and soapy feel similar to soapy sherds in Context 3405
4419	BF40	9	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	1 wheel thrown jar with soapy surface in and very fine sandy out dense black core with sparse burnt organics and internal surface light buff out 8 dark reduced ware with small white inclusions and soapy feel on both surfaces
4425	BF41	1	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	1 coarse ware with fine sandy red surfaces and reduced dark core with small white inclusions similar fabric to Context 2405
4605	BF42	4	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	4 coarse reduced ware with soapy surfaces light brown surfaces and small black burnt organics and small black rounded iron inclusions $\leq 0.5\text{mm}$
4613	BF43	1	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	1 coarse ware with small black iron and organicc inclusions black core and internal surface and orange external surface
4904	BF44	1	ROMANO BRITISH	1 calcite gritted very small very abraded
4905	BF45	5	ROMANO BRITISH	1 very fine buff sandy amphora with light brown core very abraded 4 thin walled grey ware with buff grey surfaces and reduced core
4914	BF46	1	ROMANO BRITISH	1 leached calcite gritted wheel thrown ware with soapy surfaces
4915	BF47	5	LATE IRON AGE/ROMANO BRITISH	1 buff soapy ware with black core and internal surface 1 Roman coarse ware with moderate well sorted small calcite inclusions thin walls $\leq 2\text{mm}$ 3 coarse sandy ware with buff brown surface and black core All very small and very abraded
4916	BF48	3	ROMANO BRITISH	2 calcite gritted sandy 1 coarse shell tempered ware
5703	BF49	2	18TH/19TH CENTURY	1 fine white earthen ware plate/dish with scalloped rim burnt small 1 post medieval red ware with amber glaze with brown flecks

Table 4: Pottery quantification

APPENDIX 4 – FLINT ASSESSMENT

George Loffman, York Archaeological Trust, December 2015

INTRODUCTION

The assemblage consists of 9 artefacts including 2 Scrapers, 3 Flakes, 1 Blade, 1 Plunging Blade and 2 Cores. Although no diagnostic piece is present, flaking characteristics suggest a mixture of Mesolithic and Neolithic dates for the artefacts. The artefacts were recovered from topsoil, subsoil and within features relating to an Iron Age/Romano-British Ladder settlement, and therefore are likely to represent residual material relating to Prehistoric activity in the area.

DISCUSSION

The presence of cores and a diagnostic core maintenance piece (Plunging blade) suggest that core reduction was taking place at the site. However the low numbers of flakes recovered indicate that this is probably not evidence for an existing knapping area or floor. The only formal tools recovered were scrapers; however the blade and plunging blade also had evidence of use wear. Therefore there is some evidence for tool use at the site.

Raw material used was Drift (Speckled Till) Flint (3 pieces), White Wolds Flint (2 pieces), Yellow-brown translucent flint (2 pieces) and Chert (2 Pieces). Drift or Speckled till flint has an origin on the East coast and on the submerged North Sea Basin (Conneller 1999), and therefore would have been located nearby to the site. White Wolds flint is located in the Lincolnshire and Yorkshire Wolds areas immediately to the North and South of the Humber area. The existence of nearby sources of flint may have been one of the reasons for occupation of this area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that no further work is required on the assemblage in its current state. The assemblage is of limited value in of itself, but forms evidence for prehistoric use of the landscape, as well as indicating the potential for lithic recovery during the excavation at Tranby Park, Hessle. It may however be of further use for wider scale studies of find spots and prehistoric land use within the Humber region.

Context	Blank Type	Blank Integrity	Tool Type	Tool Integrity	Length (cm)	Width (cm)	Depth (cm)	Termination Type	Platform Type	Cortex Group	Use Wear	Raw Material	notes	Date
4102	Flake	Proximal Fragment	End Scraper	Complete	43	39	16		Abraded	Secondary	y	Indeterminate Chert	hard hammer struck	Mesolithic?
4452	Flake	Proximal Fragment	Side and End Scraper	Complete	45	57	16		Plain	Secondary	Y	Till Flint	remnants of relic platform on left lateral margin	Neolithic/Bronze Age
3606	Blade	Proximal Fragment			44	15	5		Complex	Tertiary	y	Yellow Brown Translucent Flint	some retouch use wear on distal end. Bruising on right lateral margin. En eperon spur platform preparation	Mesolithic/Terminal Palaeolithic?
4100	Flake	Complete			23	17	4	Feather	Plain	Secondary	N	White Wolds Flint		Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age
2908	Flake	Complete			25	19	2	Feather	Plain	Tertiary	n	Yellow Brown Translucent Flint		Mesolithic/Neolithic/Bronze Age
700	Flake	Complete			32	32	14	Hinge	Plain	Primary	n	Till Flint	hard hammer struck	Neolithic/Bronze Age
1303	Plunging Blade	Complete			47	17	12	Plunging	Plain	Tertiary	y	Till Flint	opposing platform present on distal end, where previous removals had been struck from. Blade struck to rejuvenate platform. Some evidence of use on left lateral margin	Mesolithic
5806	Single Platform Blade Core	Complete			28				Abraded	Secondary	n	Indeterminate Chert		Mesolithic
4613	Opposed Platform Bladelet Core	Complete			18				Abraded	Tertiary	n	White Wolds Flint		Mesolithic

Table 5: Lithics Catalogue

APPENDIX 5 – CBM ASSESSMENT

Jane McComish, York Archaeological Trust, December 2015

A small quantity of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from excavations at Tranby Park, Hessle. Eight sherds collectively weighing 280g were present and these ranged in date from medieval to modern. Three of the sherds were insufficiently diagnostic to determine their original form and date. The sherds are catalogued below.

There was a single sherd of 13-16th century plain roofing tile, which was abraded. The remaining identifiable sherds were Victorian or later glazed walls tiles.

The sherds are mainly of use to aid dating the Contexts in question, but the collection is too small and fragmentary to merit any further work. It is recommended that all the sherds are discarded.

Context	Form	Weight	Thickness	Date	Comments
US	Wall tile	100g	10	19 th /20 th	Cream fabric dark brown glaze
US	Wall tile	10g	6	19 th /20 th	Cream fabric white glaze
US	Wall tile	100g	10	19 th /20 th	Cream fabric dark green glaze
US	Wall tile	25g	15	19 th /20 th	Cream fabric dark brown glaze
2301	Unknown	5g			Too fragmentary to identify. No original surviving dimensions
2700	Plain	25g	16	13-16th	Abraded
2800	Unknown	10g			Too fragmentary to identify. No original surviving dimensions
3306	Unknown	5g			Too fragmentary to identify. No original surviving dimensions

Table 6: CBM by Context

APPENDIX 6 – GLASS ASSESSMENT

Karen Weston, York Archaeological Trust, December 2015

This is an assessment of the glass assemblage recovered from excavations at Tranby Park, Hessle. Three fragments of glass were recovered from the site; one from Context 2800 and two were unstratified.

The glass fragment from Context 2800 forms part of the base of a 19th/early 20th century green bottle. The form of the bottle could not be identified as the fragment is too small. The two unstratified sherds are thick 20th century industrial window glass. One sherd is etched with incised lines which would have minimised visibility through the window.

No further work is recommended for this assemblage and the items can be discarded.

APPENDIX 7 – FIRED CLAY TOBACCO PIPE ASSESSMENT

Karen Weston, York Archaeological Trust, December 2015

This is an assessment of the Fired Clay Tobacco Pipe assemblage recovered from excavations at Tranby Park, Hessle. Three fired clay tobacco pipe stems were recovered from three Contexts as follows; one stem from Context 3100, one stem from Context 3900 and one stem from Context 4100.

Fired Clay Tobacco Pipes first appear in the UK in the 17th century when tobacco is brought into the country. The three tobacco pipe stems recovered from this can be dated to the 19th century. There are no stamps or embossed designs on the stems recovered so the manufacturers of the pipes could not be established.

No further work is recommended for this assemblage and the stems can be discarded

APPENDIX 8 – ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLE ASSESSMENT

Sharon Carson, Jennifer Miller & Ruth Whyte

Summary

Twenty five bulk samples were submitted for processing and environmental analysis as part of archaeological assessment to inform further post excavation. Botanical remains were sparse within many of the samples and where present were poorly preserved, with considerable silt infilling observed within the limited number of charcoal fragments. The assemblage is strongly suggestive of general background scatter of material derived from domestic activities. Few samples exhibit significant potential for interpretation of specific features, although the occasional presence of fragile chaff of emmer and probable spelt wheats within certain pit fills highlight the potential for greater detail to exist within the wider collective understanding and interpretation of a domestic occupation site. This is certainly true for context (4422) a possible cremation deposit, within which a number of calcined bone fragments, abundant single taxon charcoal and a varied carbonised plant macrofossil assemblage were observed.

Flint and magnetic material were recovered from most samples. These may be naturally occurring. Metalworking slag was only observed in one sample, context (4605). Pottery fragments were occasionally recorded but were notable in contexts (2908, 2807 and 2905).

Introduction

Archaeological evaluation ahead of development at Tranby Park, Hessle (TA 01659 27230) confirmed the presence of an Iron Age/Romano-British landscape including parts of a ladder settlement. Ninety five features were identified, from which twenty five samples from contexts representing boundary ditches, enclosure ditches, gullies and pits from Tranby Park, Hessle, York were submitted to the Dickson Bio-Archaeology Laboratory for sample processing and assessment. Context (4422) was a spot sample from a possible cremation deposit. It was anticipated that the analysis of these samples would help establish the extent, condition and character of features and deposits within the area of interest.

Methodology

Bulk Sample Processing

One 10L tub from each bulk sample was processed for assessment, giving a total of 250L processed. Samples were received within 10 litre plastic tubs, sealed to exclude light and air. They were described and then floted for the recovery of environmental evidence and artefacts using standard methods and a bespoke adapted Siraf flotation system including a pumped recycled water system with four settling tanks. Wet retents were examined visually before being tagged and dried. Flot materials were air dried. Dry retents were sieved using 4mm and 2mm Endicot sieves and sorted using magnified illuminated lamps for all categories of artefacts and ecofacts. A magnet was employed to locate magnetised stone and metals. Sorted materials were bagged, labelled and weighed (where relevant) using an Ohaus CS200 digital scale calibrated to 0.01g. Sorted residues were also weighed on a digital scale, bagged and stored pending decision for disposal.

Sorting of flots was undertaken using a Nikon 93756 binocular microscope at variable magnifications with associated Schott cold light source. The matrix composition was described according to Hubbard & Clapham's abundance scale (1992).

Botanical Material Identification

For each sample, the total volumes of the flot and carbonised botanical material from the sorted retent were recorded separately. The flot was then added to the corresponding retent and the total volume sorted through a stack of calibrated 4mm, 1mm and 500µm mesh diameter sieves. The volume of carbonised material from each fraction thus obtained was recorded; this gave a total volume of charcoal present and an indication of fragments size.

Charcoal identification was undertaken using the reflected light of a Brunel SP80 metallurgical microscope at x40 magnification. Depending upon volume present, 100% of the charcoal >4mm fragment size, or a representative sample thereof, was identified as completely as preservation would allow. Weights were obtained. Charcoal >2mm fragment size was scanned, and if necessary and feasible a selection was identified to ensure the identified material provided an accurate representation of the species composition for each sample analysed. All cereals, other seeds and vegetative macroplant remains were identified as specifically as preservation would allow using a Nikon 93756 binocular microscope at variable magnifications of between X8 - X40 with associated Schott cold light source.

Charcoal identification was undertaken with reference to Schweingruber (1990). Confirmation of cereal morphology was achieved with reference to Jacomet (1987), whilst seed identification was confirmed by comparison with images within Beijerinck (1947) and Cappers (2006) and the Dickson botanical reference collection. Plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997) except cereals, which conform to Zohary & Hopf (2000).

Faunal Remains Identification

The faunal remains were examined in laboratory conditions and recorded according to Dobney et al. (1999) and O'Connor (2008). Observations were made on bone preservation, colour, angularity of breaks and fragment size. Evidence of burning or post depositional damage was recorded where present. Identification of species was completed with reference to Pales & Lambert (1971) and comparative material from the zoo-archaeological reference collection at the Dickson Laboratory. Wherever specific identification was not possible, bone fragments were classified as mammal, bird, or fish. Mammalian fragments that retained characteristics that enabled estimation of the size of the animal were further assigned to one or more of the following categories: large mammal (the size of horse/cow/large cervid [i.e. deer]), medium mammal 1 (the size of sheep/goat/pig/small cervid), medium mammal 2 (the size of dog/cat/hare), small mammal (the size of rodents, mustelidae etc). Very small bone scraps (usually smaller than 10mm) were recorded as unidentified.

Shell Identification

Terrestrial mollusc identification was achieved with reference to Cameron & Riley (2008).

Results

Results are detailed and discussed below, tabulated as follows: Table 1. Environmental Results, Table 2. Retent Sorting Results and Table 3. Faunal Remains Results.

Western Trackway Ditch

Contexts (3606 & 4610)

A limited botanical assemblage was recovered from the ditch fills including occasional charcoal fragments of oak (*Quercus*) and cherry type (*Prunoideae*). Tentative evidence of cereal

processing was recovered from ditch fill (4610) with two fragmented indeterminate cereal grains and one carbonised possible goosefoot seed (*cf Chenopodium sp*). Such a limited and poorly preserved assemblage reflects general background occupation scatter within the Western trackway ditch. Both fills contained small volumes of magnetic material and flint was notable within (4610).

Eastern Trackway Ditch

Contexts (3604, 4613, 5003 & 5006)

Flint was recovered in moderate quantities from the Eastern trackway ditch fills and small pottery was noted in (5006). The only botanical components contained within the ditch deposits were occasional small charcoal fragments and flecks including cherry type, oak, alder (*Alnus*), apple type (Maloideae) and hazel (*Corylus*). The somewhat varied assemblage implies general availability of mixed woodland resources. Context (5006) did not produce any botanical material. However, the small shards of pottery and animal bone recovered indicate anthropogenic input. The bone recovered from (5006) was hand collected during excavation and consisted of nineteen medium to large mammal tooth fragments. Preservation of these was very poor; all were highly fragmented and so delicate that they could not be fully cleaned. The fragments were enamel only; the inner tooth structure had been completely lost. Further work on the teeth is unlikely to provide significant additional information..

Enclosure B and B/C

Contexts (2709 & 2908)

No charcoal was recovered from fill (2709) within the eastern boundary ditch. However, three indeterminate poorly preserved and abraded cereal grain fragments and one fragment of possible wild radish (*cf Raphanus raphanistrum*) seed pod was recovered. The primary fill of the southern boundary ditch (2908) contained only two fragments of charcoal identified as possible cherry type and oak along with two poorly preserved indeterminate carbonised cereal fragments. These materials suggest residual evidence of background occupation hearth scatter

A quantity of pottery was recovered from of the southern boundary ditch fill context (2908). The assemblage included at least two different types of vessel.

Enclosure C

Contexts (2807, 2903 & 2905)

A number of pottery fragments were recovered from the eastern boundary ditch fill (2807). A further large shard was present within the southern boundary ditch fill (2905).

Fill (2807) revealed a scant environmental assemblage only, including only two fragments of oak charcoal and one small fragment of possible cherry type stone. The fill (2905) of the southern boundary ditch was somewhat better, including small charcoal fragments of hazel, ash (*Fraxinus*), cherry type, oak and one indeterminate fragment. Probable cereal processing waste was also found, in the form of one possible hulled 6-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare cf var vulgare*) with one seed each from the pea family (Fabaceae sp) and a stitchwort (*Stellaria sp*), both of which are common arable weeds. Further evidence for processing activities was found within the fill (2903) of the internal gully feature with one emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) glume base fragment and fat hen (*Chenopodium album*) seeds, another commonly associated crop weed. Cereal chaff is fragile and the presence of it here highlights the potential for such materials to be preserved at the site, if present. The variability in volumes of environmental

remains in samples identified during trial trenching found highlights the need for a carefully targeted sampling strategy within the full post-excavation programme.

Enclosure D

Context (3703)

Fill (3703) within the gully cut of the southern boundary ditch contained a small assemblage of charcoal fragments of oak and apple type. Four poorly preserved and fragmented indeterminate cereal grains and occasional seeds of fat hen, blinks (*Montia sp*), grasses (Poaceae), docks, (*Rumex sp*) and chickweed (*Stellaria media*) collectively imply cereal processing. Notably, one small carbonised fragment of possible crab apple (*cf Malus sylvestris*) fruit core was identified, whether reflecting natural events or domestic food waste.

Enclosure G

Contexts (3810, 3817 & 4605)

Pit fill (3810) contained occasional small charcoal fragments probably derived from locally available mixed woodland resources including oak, cherry type, hazel, alder and one fragment of Scots pine type (*Pinus sylvestris* type). This taxon was not found in any other sample. Scot's pine has a long standing association with kindling but one fragment is insufficient to suggest this here. Notably, pit fill (3817) contained an abundance of burnt clay with a variably thick coarse fabric, rough inclusions and moulded cylindrical indentations of regular 15-20mm diameter. Such material strongly suggests burnt daub. There was no definitive evidence of wattle, although 15-20mm diameter impressions would concur with the rod diameter achieved within a 5-7yrs coppice cycle (Edlin 1973; Gale & Cutler 2000). Oak and birch (*Betula*) charcoal identified from this fill may also have had structural provenance. Hammerscale/slag glassy spheres within (3817) may reflect structural or industrial processes. Southern boundary ditch fill (4605) did not include any charcoal fragments but did contain metal working waste material in the form of slag. All of the samples from enclosure G contained tentative evidence of cereal processing with one possible hulled barley grain and occasional indeterminate poorly preserved and fragmented cereals along with occasional seeds of typical crop weed taxa

Enclosure H

Contexts (4422, 4803, 4805, 4909 & 4915)

The southern boundary gully fill (4803) and the fill of the internal gully (4915) contained occasional small charcoal fragments derived from mixed woodland taxa that implies use of local resources. However, some evidence for cereal processing activities was noted with occasional poorly preserved and fragmented indeterminate carbonised cereal grains and two glume base fragments from probable spelt (*Triticum cf spelta*). The contradiction between the presence of badly damaged, indeterminate cereal grains and the presence of fragile chaff would imply dumped hearth waste.

Two of the internal pit features contained fills (4805 & 4909) from which only a small number of charcoal fragments were recovered, again representing local woodland resources. No other botanical remains were found. Pit fill (4805) also contained a small number of pottery shards and a small lump of possible mortar. Modern roots and one shell of burrowing terrestrial mollusc *Cecilioides acicula* were also noted, highlighting the potential for post depositional alteration of the fills.

Pit fill (4422) was a spot find of burnt bone and charcoal interpreted during excavation as a possible cremation deposit. A substantial number of bone fragments were recovered from the sample, together with an abundance of apple type charcoal. 'Type' here includes primarily charcoal of apple, pear, rowans and hawthorn. The single charcoal taxon reflects intentional

selection, whether by chance, for specific properties or for symbolic associations. There are many such symbolic associations with apple type charcoal. A small quantity of seeds of grassland indicators were recorded, including heath-grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), indeterminate small grasses, redshank (*Persicaria maculosa*), plantain (*Plantago sp*), violet (*Viola sp*) and selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), together with various rhizomes. Collectively, the seeds and rhizomes imply burning of burning of turves. The absence of cereals within this assemblage would suggest that the turves here probably do not reflect fuel used to slow a cereals parching hearth (Dickson 1998).

A total of 301 fragments of bone were recovered from context (4422). Of these, 300 were recorded as unidentified (mammalian) due to their small size. The remaining fragment was identified as the distal condyle of an ungulate metapodial. All the bone recovered from this sample was evenly well calcined, demonstrating that the specimens had been burnt at a high temperature in a well oxidised fire (Shipman et al 1994 & Stiner et al 1995). The preservation of these fragments was relatively poor, with a loss of trabecular bone patterning and well smoothed rounded edges. It is notable that almost all the fragments are of a similar size; 5-10mm. The potential for further analysis is limited. However, combining the observations with detailed context information and analysis of associated fills may help to determine the provenance of this deposit more closely.

Isolated Features Field 3

Contexts (3103 & 3608)

Gully fill (3103) contained few botanical components. However, occasional small charcoal fragments identified as ash, possible cherry type and two indeterminate fragments were recovered. One carbonised grain of common/black oat (*Avena sativa/strigosa*) and two indeterminate, fragmented grains were noted. Although recorded from Iron Age deposits, cultivated oats are most abundantly recovered within medieval urban deposits (e.g. Hall, Jones & Kenward 1983; Kenward & Hall 1995; Dickson & Dickson 2000). This suggests that at least some of these isolated field features may post date the Romano-British occupation.

Gully fill (3608) only produced a small quantity of bone and two fragments of alder charcoal, with no other botanical components noted. Bone included a single piece of cow molar, along with nine medium to large mammal fragments. The MNI for this is one cow. The preservation of these specimens is poor, they were high fragmented and very fragile. There was also a complete loss of the inner tooth structure, with only enamel represented. Potential for further analysis on these fragments is very low. The hand collected animal bone from this same deposit consisted of four cow premolars and thirteen fragments of cow molar, as well as 30 fragments of large mammal tooth. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) this still represents one adult cow. As with the bulk sample, preservation of the fragments was poor; despite many elements being identifiable, all were generally very delicate. Some demonstrated small changes to and loss of surface texture and there was a major loss of the inner tooth structure; the vast majority of fragments were enamel only. The potential for further work on these fragments is very low. This situation is recurrent within bone across this site; soil conditions appear not to have been conducive to good bone preservation

Undated Features Field 5

Contexts (5605, 5804 & 6103)

Pit fill (5605) and gully fill (5804) contained single fragments each of indeterminate charcoal, one indeterminate poorly preserved cereal fragment and occasional carbonised seeds of arable/ruderal taxa. A small quantity of cinder recovered from (5605) and probably derived from depiction of hearth waste. Such a limited assemblage is of minimal interpretative value to these features. Botanical remains were entirely absent from fill (6103) although other

components of the sample did include a small quantity of CBM, a small shard of green/blue glass and one small round smooth flat pebble which is perhaps more likely to be natural than anthropogenic. The glass did not display the typical iridescent patina usually found on glass buried for a considerable period and it may be intrusive. The scarcity of environmental materials and poor preservation quality of materials recovered imply that the potential for further analysis to yield useful results pertaining to the provenance of this area is low.

Context Number	2709	2807	2903	2905	2908	3103	3604	3606	3608	3703	3810	3817	4605	4610	4613	4803	4805	4909	4915	5003	5006	4422	5605	5804	6103	
Sample Number	15	11	1	23	7	19	29	33	21	32	36	17	8	26	34	51	59	58	49	48	43	67	4	20	22	
Flot volume	<5ml	5ml	20ml	20ml	10ml	30ml	5ml	5ml	10ml	20ml	10ml	30ml	20ml	5ml	5ml	20ml	10ml	<5ml	10ml	<5ml	<5ml	100ml	10ml	10ml	5ml	
Flot Composition (1-5 abundance scale)																										
Charcoal	-	+	+	++	+	++	++	+	+	++	++	+++	-	++	++	++	++	+	+	+	-	++++	+	+	-	
Cinder	+	+	+	+	+	++	+	+	+	++	+	-	++	+	+	-	++	+	+	++	++	++	+++	-	++	
Seeds	++	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	++	+	-	-	+	-	-	++	-	-	+++	+	+	-	
Cereals	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	++	-	-	-	+	+	-	
Cereal chaff	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	+	-	
Tuber/rizome	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+++	-	-	-	
Mollusc/shell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	
Bone	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	
Pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Slag spheres - glassy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	++	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Roots	++++	++++	++++	++++	+++	++++	+++	++++	+++	++++	+++	+++	++++	+++	+++	++++	++++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	+++	++
Insect/invertebrate remains	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	++	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	
Insect/invertebrate eggs	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	
Total Charcoal (Flot+Retent)																										
Charcoal >4mm	0ml	0ml	<<5ml	0ml	0ml	<5ml	5ml	0ml	0ml	<5ml	0ml	30ml	0ml	0ml	0ml	0ml	5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	0ml	100ml	0ml	0ml	0ml	
Charcoal <4mm	0ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	10ml	0ml	<<5ml	<5ml	<5ml	5ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	<5ml	0ml	20ml	<<5ml	<<5ml	0ml	
% ID >4mm	0	0	100	0	0	100	100	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	100	100	100	100	0	25	0	0	0	
% ID <4mm	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	0	0	100	100	0
AMS option Y / N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	
Charcoal	common name																									
<i>Alnus</i>	alder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (0.01g)	-	1 (0.01g)	-	-	-	5 (0.07g)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.01g)	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Betula</i>	birch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 (0.20g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Corylus</i>	hazel	-	-	-	3 (0.02g)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (0.02g)	-	-	-	1 (0.02g)	1 (0.02g)	5 (0.30g)	-	1 (0.10g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Fraxinus</i>	ash	-	-	-	1 (0.01g)	-	1 (0.06g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>cf Fraxinus</i>	<i>cf ash</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.01g)	-	-	-	-	-	
Maloideae	apple type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.07g)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.02g)	3 (0.26g)	-	-	1 (0.01g)	-	58 (5.93g)	-	-	-	
<i>Pinus sylvestris</i> type	Scots pine type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.01g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Prunoideae	cherry type	-	-	2 (0.02g)	1 (0.02g)	-	-	8 (1.37g)	1 (0.01g)	-	6 (0.13g)	5 (0.10g)	-	-	-	2 (0.05g)	1 (0.01g)	-	-	1 (0.02g)	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>cf Prunoideae</i>	<i>cf cherry type</i>	-	-	-	-	1 (0.01g)	1 (0.03g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.04g)	-	1 (0.02g)	-	-	-	-	-		
<i>Quercus</i>	oak	-	2 (0.02g)	-	-	1 (0.01g)	-	4 (0.17g)	-	-	-	2 (0.01g)	37 (7.88g)	-	8 (0.05g)	-	2 (0.05g)	3 (0.08g)	1 (0.05g)	-	5 (0.05g)	-	-	-	-	
<i>cf Quercus</i>	<i>cf oak</i>	-	-	-	2 (0.03g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.11g)	-	-	-	-	-		
Indeterminate VPC	indeterminate	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	

	VPC				(0.01g)		(0.11g)		(0.01g)									(0.01g)	(0.02g)				(0.01g)	(0.02g)	
Cereals (carbonised)	common name																								
<i>Avena sativa/strigosa</i>	common/black oat	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare cf var vulgare</i> fgmt	cf hulled 6-row barley	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> glume base fgmt	emmer	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum cf spelta</i> glume base fgmt	wheat cf spelt	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum sp</i>	wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate cereal fgmt	indet cereal fgmt	3	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	4	2	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	1
Seeds (carbonised)	common name																								
<i>cf Ajuga sp</i>	bugles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>cf Bromus sp</i> fgmt	cf brome grass fgmt	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex sp</i>	sedges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	fat hen	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>cf Chenopodium sp</i>	cf goosefoots	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i>	heath-grass	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-
Fabaceae	pea family	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Montia sp</i>	blinks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Persicaria maculosa</i>	redshank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>cf Persicaria sp</i>	cf knotweeds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	ribwort plantain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poaceae small	small seeded grass	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1
<i>Potentilla sp</i>	cinquefoils	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	selfheal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Rumex sp</i>	docks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stellaria media</i>	common chickweed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Stellaria sp</i>	stitchworts	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Viola sp</i>	violets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Other (carbonised)	common name																								
<i>cf Malus sylvestris</i> core fgmt	cf crab apple core	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>cf Prunoideae</i> stone fgmt	cf cherry type stone	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed pod fgmt	wild radish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>cf Raphanus raphanistrum</i> seed pod fgmt	cf wild radish	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-
Poaceae rhizomes	grass rhizomes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
Indeterminate rhizomes	indet rhizomes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Indeterminate seed pod fgmt	indet seed pod fgmt	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Terrestrial mollusc	common name																								
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	blind snail	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vallonia sp</i>	vallonia snails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Indeterminate fgmt	indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4

Table XX: Environmental results by context

Tranby Park 5839						Constituents weights (g)												
Context	Sample	Sample type	Tubs processed	Sample vol (l)	Retent vol (l)	Charcoal	Cinder	Bone	Pottery	Possible daub	CBM	Mortar	Glass	(?)Worked stone (flint)	(?)Worked pebble	Magnetic material	Slag	
2709	15	BS	1	10	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.05	-	
2807	11	BS	1	10	0.6	-	-	-	35.53	-	-	-	-	1.82	-	1.27	-	
2903	1	BS	1	10	0.5	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17	-	4.11	-	
2905	23	BS	1	10	0.6	-	-	-	37.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.23	-	
2908	7	BS	1	10	0.6	-	-	-	126.24	-	-	-	-	2.69	-	2.39	-	
3103	19	BS	1	10	0.2	0.33	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.39	-	
3604	29	BS	1	10	0.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.51	-	2.54	-	
3606	33	BS	1	10	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.78	-	
3608	21	BS	1	10	1	-	-	2.53	-	-	-	-	-	0.87	-	0.66	-	
3703	32	BS	1	10	0.5	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.17	-	2.49	-	
3810	36	BS	1	10	0.6	0.32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.86	-	2.55	-	
3817	17	BS	1	10	1.5	10.37	-	-	-	1093.5	-	-	-	-	-	3.46	-	
4422	67	SF	1	10	0.9	45.8	-	21.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.12	-	
4605	8	BS	1	10	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.14	-	2.67	8.21	
4610	26	BS	1	10	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.89	-	2.65	-	
4613	34	BS	1	10	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.79	-	
4803	51	BS	1	10	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.01	-	1.1	-	
4805	59	BS	1	10	0.7	0.48	-	-	4.69	-	-	15.21	-	0.56	-	1.09	-	
4909	58	BS	1	10	0.4	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	1.19	-	
4915	49	BS	1	10	0.3	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.17	-	1.48	-	
5003	48	BS	1	10	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.15	-	2.38	-	
5006	43	BS	1	10	0.3	-	-	-	1.18	-	-	-	-	2.86	-	1.29	-	
5605	4	BS	1	10	0.3	-	7.97	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.82	-	2.19	-	
5804	20	BS	1	10	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.65	-	
6103	22	BS	1	10	0.5	-	0.59	-	-	-	0.3	-	0.01	-	0.65	2.9	-	

Table XX: Retent sorting results

context number	cow (<i>Bos Taurus</i>)	ungulate	large mammal	med-lge mammal	unident mammal	total NISP
3608	17		30			47
3608 <21>	1			9		10
4422 <67>		1			300	301
5006				19		19
Total	18	1	30	9	300	358

Table XX: Faunal remains results

Discussion

With the exception of two pit fills (3817, 4422), charcoal was not abundant in the samples analysed. Furthermore, it was predominantly highly fragmented and poorly preserved with considerable silt infilling and/or mineralisation, probably reflecting post depositional alteration. Few samples contained either charcoal of a sufficient size or other suitable carbonised organic materials for potential submission for radiocarbon dating. Silt infilling and mineralisation also pose difficulties for positive identification, particularly with such minute fragments. Nevertheless, the presence of notable volumes of charcoal within certain pit and gully fills highlights the potential for such features to add to the archaeological record in terms of taxon selection for specific purposes. Pit fill (3817) suggested structural conflagration, whilst botanical materials within possible cremation pit fill (4422) will add significantly to the interpretation of that feature.

As with the charcoal assemblages, most samples contained small numbers only of other botanical remains, including primarily occasional cereal grains and weed seeds. Poor preservation caused most of the cereals to be indeterminate; again, this emphasises the likelihood of residuality and redeposition of background occupation detritus. However, although poor preservation does frequently imply redeposition or residuality, cereal grains are often only recorded in small numbers on archaeological sites, reflecting the care placed upon valuable food reserves (van der Veen 1992), meaning that even small numbers are important. Furthermore, rare finds of glumed wheat processing chaff in Enclosures C (2904) and H (4915) highlight the potential for such materials to be found, if present, in bulk samples from other features. Carbonised cereal chaff is fragile and consequently is a relatively unusual find. Both the emmer and spelt wheats found concur with the late Iron Age/Romano-British period of occupation suggested (van der Veen 1989).

Collectively, the botanical assemblages from the trackways and various enclosures have provided evidence of domestic occupation within the proposed Romano-British period. Analysis of further, selected flots from samples processed has the potential to add greater detail regarding the wealth and economy of this settlement. The plant macrofossil assemblage within possible cremation pit fill (4422) is of particular note in this respect, with evidence for turves, food preparation and burnt bone present. It is recommended that this context be closely analysed, fully interpreted and AMS dated, with close microscopic analysis of the bone undertaken to see if closer identification can be achieved that might help decide whether or not the deposit represents a cremation.

One cultivated oat grain in isolated gully fill in field 3 (3103) is tentatively suggestive of residual medieval rather than Roman cultivation. The scarcity of any environmental materials within gully fill (3608) supports the interpretation of a plough truncated landscape. The isolated gully and pit features in field 5 were similarly lacking in materials. This suggests that these layers have low potential to yield information salient to the interpretation of the Romano-British landscape.

Flint and flint flakes were present within many of the samples. Flakes were recovered and tentative evidence of potential working of the stone was noted. However, much of this breakage is more likely to be natural in origin than anthropogenic alteration.

Magnetic material was recovered from the majority of the samples. These were natural iron stone fragments, reflecting the underlying geology. However, (4605) contained possible metalworking waste in the form of small slag fragments, and hammerscale or slag spheres were noted within context (3817). Such finds may be valuable for interpretation of the deposits within certain features and may allude to specific smithing practices. Further evidence of this would be identified very quickly during the scanning of flots and retents following processing of selected samples as part of the wider post-excavation programme.

The majority of the smaller artefacts and ecofacts are likely to have derived from a general background scatter of waste from domestic practices and/or industrial processes. All samples contained modern roots; invertebrate remains and occasional burrowing terrestrial molluscs were also noted. This means that post depositional alteration of the fills and introduction of more modern material is a possibility in all cases. Nevertheless, uncarbonised, potentially modern, plant macro remains other than roots were not recovered, suggesting that redeposition is not a significant concern.

Collectively, the results discussed above emphasise that processing and analysis of fills of selected features have the potential to assist in the interpretation of function and landscape setting within the wider research agenda for the site. Carbonised botanical materials are regularly encountered in small volumes reflecting general occupation scatter on archaeological sites. However, highly selective sampling strategies increase the potential for missing an occasionally excellent sample (Huntley 2011; 29). In accordance with current Historic England Guidance in Environmental Archaeology (English Heritage 2011), it is recommended that in line with the research agenda proposed for this site, processing of at least a representative sample of all significant, secure contexts identified during the main excavation is undertaken, with flots arising then scanned and tallied using the Hubbard & Clapham (1992) scale of abundance. This will better inform the full analysis stage of post excavation and maximise the validity and value of results thus obtained within the wider project research programme.

It is further recommended that the pottery recovered to date during the bulk sample assessment plus any arising as a result of the next stage of flotation is submitted for specialist comment.

The bone assemblage was uniformly in poor condition and has little potential to add significantly to the archaeological record other than potentially from hand collected materials, given their generally larger fragment size. The one exception to this is possible cremation deposit (4422) which may benefit from closer analysis, linked to closer, comparative analysis with stratigraphically related fills.

Bibliography

Beijerinck, W. (1947) *Zadenatlas der Nederlandsche Flora*. Wageningen: Veenman & Zonen.

Cameron, R. & Riley, G. (2008). *Land Snails in the British Isles*. Telford: Field Studies Council

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. & Jans, G.E.A. (2006) *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Groningen: Barkhuis Publishing.

Dickson C, A (1998) Past Uses of Turf in the Northern Isles in Milles C, M & Coles, G (eds) *Life on the Edge: Human Settlement and Marginality* pages 105-109, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Dickson, C A & Dickson, J H (2000) *Plants and People in Ancient Scotland*. Tempus, Stroud.

Dobney, K., Jacques, D.S. & Johnstone, C.J. (1999) Protocol for recording vertebrate assemblages, *Reports from the Environmental archaeology Unit, York*, 99, 15, p. 1–12.

Edlin, H. (1973). *Woodland Crafts of Britain*. David & Charles, Newton Abbot.

English Heritage (2011). *Environmental Archaeology, a Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd ed).

<https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/environmental-archaeology-2nd/environmental-archaeology-2nd.pdf/>

- Gale, R. & Cutler, D.F. (2000) *Plants in Archaeology – Identification Manual of Artefacts of plant origin from Europe and the Mediterranean*. Kew: Westbury Scientific Publishing & Royal Botanic Gardens .
- Hall, A.R., Jones, A.K.G. & Kenward, H.K. (1983). Cereal Bran and Human Faecal Remains from Archaeological Deposits—Some preliminary Observations. Pages 85-106 in Proudfoot, B. (ed.) *Site Environment and Economy*. British Archaeological Report International Series 173, Oxford.
- Hubbard, R. N. L. B. & Clapham, A. (1992) Quantifying macroscopic plant remains, *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology* 73, pp117-132.
- Huntley, J. (2011) Case Study 1, p29 in *Environmental Archaeology, a Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (2nd ed). English Heritage.
- Jacomet, S. (1987) *Prähistorische Getreidefunde, Eine Anleitung zur Bestimmung Prähistorischer Gersten und Weizen Funde*. Basel: Herausgegeben im Eigenverlag.
- Kenward, H.K. & Hall, A.R. (1995) Biological Evidence from Anglo-Scandinavian Deposits at 16-22 Coppergate. *The Archaeology of York* 14/7. Council for British Archaeology, London.
- O'Connor, T. (2008) *The Archaeology of Animal Bones* Texas; Texas A&M University Press.
- Pales, L. & Garcia, M. A. (1981) Atlas ostéologique pour servir à l'identification des mammifères du quaternaire, *Editions du centre national de la recherche scientifique*.
- Shipman, P.; Foster, G.; Schoeninger, M. J. (1984) Burnt bones and teeth: an experimental study of colour, morphology, crystal structure and shrinkage, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 11, pp. 307-325.
- Schweingruber, F. H. (1990) *Anatomy of European Woods*. Haupt, Berne & Stuttgart.
- Stace, C. (1997) *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Stiner, M. C.; Kuhn, S. L.; Weiner, S.; Bar-Yosef, O. 1995. Differential burning, recrystallisation, and fragmentation of archaeological bone, *Journal of Archaeological Science* 22, pp.223-227.
- van der Veen, M. (1989) Charred grain assemblages from Roman-period corn driers in Britain. *The Archaeological Journal* 146, 302-319.
- van der Veen, M. (1992). Crop Husbandry Regimes. *Sheffield Archaeological Monographs* 3. University of Sheffield.
- Zohary, D. & Hopf, M. (2000) *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*. 3rd Ed. Oxford: Oxford University Press

APPENDIX 9 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT TRANBY PARK, HESSLE

Site Location:	Tranby Park, Hessle, Kingston upon Hull
NGR:	TA 01659 27203
Proposal:	Residential Development
Planning ref:	13/03868/STPLF
Prepared for:	Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division & David Wilson Yorkshire East Division
Status of WSI:	Final

1 SUMMARY

1.1 Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division and David Wilson Yorkshire East Division, have applied for planning consent for residential development on land currently used for agricultural purposes at Tranby Park, Hessle. The scheme will include 202 homes and an associated road scheme.

1.2 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared in response to a request for an archaeological WSI supplied by Barratt Homes Yorkshire East Division and David Wilson Yorkshire East Division. This WSI has been approved by Dr David Evans of the Humber Archaeology Partnership. The work will be carried out in accordance with this WSI, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

2.1 The proposed development site is a 12.9Ha area of land centred on national grid reference TA 01659 27203 at Tranby Park, Hessle (Figure 1). The existing topography and constraints limit the area accessible for archaeological evaluation to c.8.5Ha (Figure 2).

The existing Tranby Park Farm cottage and outbuildings are clustered at the southern boundary of this site, with an existing access from Jenny Brough Lane on northern edge of the site. The proposed development area consists largely of arable and pastoral agricultural land.

The land is relatively flat with a gentle fall of six metres from top to bottom (north to south) and is enclosed by dense groups of trees along its western and eastern boundaries

(with dwellings beyond to the east), and clusters of large mature trees along its northern edge. There is also a relatively even distribution of large, mature trees and groups within the site and the area contains two extensive managed tree plantations.

There are no existing public rights of way across the site.

3 DESIGNATIONS & CONSTRAINTS

3.1 There are no Scheduled Ancient Monuments, Registered Park and Gardens, Registered Battlefields, Listed buildings or Designated Conservation Areas within the proposed development area.

The site is within 200m of the Hessle Southfield Conservation Area.

There are high-voltage overhead cables running across the site from the pylon located in the northwest corner of the site. There are also overhead power lines running from the northern edge of the site towards the farm buildings and overhead BT lines to the east of the farm buildings. Appropriate distances from these cables have been maintained in the trench design (Figure 2).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST

4.1 A rapid archaeological appraisal of the proposed development site, undertaken by MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. in May 2013, made recommendations for a scheme of geophysical survey and trial trenching to ascertain the scope and significance of archaeological remains. They suggested that there was no evidence for nationally significant archaeology on or within 500m of the site. This appraisal did not constitute a full desk based assessment (MAP, 2013).

4.2 The proposed geophysical survey was carried out by Phase Site Investigations Ltd. in January 2014. They found evidence of archaeological activity over large parts of their survey area (22.6Ha), which both included and extended beyond the area of proposed development. The features identified were interpreted as a series of adjoining enclosures which appear to form several ladder-type enclosure systems. These were described as being suggestive of Romano-British activity with some potential for earlier prehistoric features (PHASE, 2014).

4.3 Information provided by Humber Archaeology Partnership Sites and Monument Record (2013) for a site 500m to the east of the currently proposed development area identified archaeologically significant remains in the area surrounding the Tranby Park site. These remains included Iron Age and Romano-British settlements to the northeast of the site which had further phases of Anglo-Scandinavian activity followed by a medieval village of Tranby (now a Deserted Medieval Village). Smaller scale investigations and field walking have uncovered further evidence of prehistoric activity in addition to a Roman coin hoard that was discovered in Hessle.

4.4 Existing research assessments and agendas for the wider region include *The Archaeology of Yorkshire*, YAS Occasional Paper No.3, 2003 and the *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment* (2005) and *Research Agenda* (2007) (<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-resource-assessment/>). In particular, R Mackey's paper in YAS 2003 (pp 117-121) provides a

limited regional Context for the archaeological potential of this site, particularly regarding the Iron Age. Broadly speaking, this concerns the development of settlement and agricultural activity from the Bronze Age through the Early Medieval period, and concentrates on the development of rectilinear enclosures focused on linear route-ways, identified regionally as being Iron Age in date. Local examples include the extensive 1st century AD ladder settlement at Welton Wold, dug by Mackey, which developed from an earlier settlement and continued into the Roman period. At Melton, a similar settlement was established slightly earlier (Mackey, 2003, 119). Both these sites demonstrate that the ladder settlement form, which would appear to be present at Tranby Park, can often be only one expression of a much longer sequence of activity.

4.5 The regional distribution of settlement archaeology for this period is concentrated in the Wolds and in the north-west. Opportunities to examine other areas provide the chance to extend this distribution and contribute to a more balanced understanding of the development of settlement and its relationship with wider land-use (*Yorkshire Archaeology Research framework: research agenda, 2007*, pp30-32). In particular, if the evaluation demonstrates a good level of survival, there may be potential to contribute to refining the regional Iron Age pottery chronologies. Additionally, if this evaluation encounters conditions for good environmental survival, there may be potential to further test and explore the apparent pattern of Iron Age agricultural exploitation of more 'marginal' landscapes during what is suggested to be a period of climatic deterioration (*Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment, 2005*, p64).

5 AIMS

5.1 The aims of the evaluation are:

to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any archaeological remains present

to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national Context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made

to provide information to enable the local authority to decide a strategy for further archaeological mitigation for the site

6 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

6.1 The evaluation will comprise the following elements:

Trial trenching

Please note that further stages of work or other mitigation measures could be required by the local authority, depending upon the results of the evaluation.

6.2 A series of 62 trenches comprising a combination of 25m x 2m and 50m x 2m trenches will be excavated, representing a 6% sample of the accessible c.8.5Ha area. The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2. Trenches will be stepped if necessary, to ensure their stated size at the base of the trench.

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
1	50m by 2m	Targeting an isolated geophysical anomaly as well as general coverage in field 1.
2	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
3	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
4	50m by 2m	Targeting possible structural and linear anomalies from the geophysical survey as well as general coverage in field 1.
5	50m by 2m	Targeting possible ridge and furrow from the geophysical survey as well as general coverage in field 1.
6	50m by 2m	Targeting possible ridge and furrow and a linear geophysical anomaly as well as general coverage in field 1.
7	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 1.
8	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 1.
9	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
10	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
11	50m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomaly and general coverage in field 1.
12	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
13	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
14	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
15	50m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 1.
16	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 1 (in an area of strong dipolar response).
17	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 1.
18	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 1.
19	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 1.
20	50m by 2m	Targeting an isolated geophysical anomaly as well as general coverage in field 1.
21	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3 (within area which may be largely disturbed by modern activity).
22	25m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3 (within area which may be largely disturbed by modern activity).
23	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
24	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage

		in field 3.
25	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
26	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
27	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
28	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
29	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
30	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 3.
31	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies and possible ridge and furrow as well as general coverage in field 3.
32	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies and possible ridge and furrow as well as general coverage in field 3.
33	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3 (partially within area which may be largely disturbed by modern activity).
34	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
35	25m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
36	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
37	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
38	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
39	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 3.
40	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 3 (possible ridge and furrow).
41	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 3 (possible ridge and furrow).
42	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 3 (possible ridge and furrow).
43	50m by 2m	Targeting possible ring feature geophysical anomaly as well as general coverage in field 3.
44	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
45	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
46	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
47	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage

		in field 3.
48	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
49	50m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
50	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
51	50m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
52	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
53	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 3.
54	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 3 (in an area of strong dipolar response).
55	25m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 5 (in an area of strong dipolar response).
56	50m by 2m	General coverage in field 5 (including an area of strong dipolar response).
57	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 5 (possible ridge and furrow).
58	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies and possible ridge and furrow as well as general coverage in field 5.
59	25m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 5.
60	50m by 2m	Targeting linear geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 5.
61	25m by 2m	Targeting isolated geophysical anomalies as well as general coverage in field 5.
62	25m by 2m	General coverage in field 3 (in an area of strong dipolar response).

6.3 The trench locations will be accurately plotted using a GPS or an EDM Total station, by measurement to local permanent features shown on published Ordnance Survey maps. All measurements will be accurate to +/-10cm, and the trenches locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the trenches can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

6.4 Overburden such as turf, topsoil or other superficial fill materials would be removed by a machine fitted with a toothless bucket. Mechanical excavation equipment would be used judiciously, under archaeological supervision down to the top of archaeological deposits, or the natural subsoil, whichever appears first. If archaeology is present machining will cease and excavation will normally proceed by hand. Where deep homogenous deposits, or deposits such as rubble infills, are encountered, these may be carefully removed by machine, after consultation with the Humber Archaeology Partnership.

6.5 All trenches will be sufficiently cleaned by hand to enable potential archaeological features to be identified and recorded; areas without archaeological features will be recorded as sterile and no further work will take place in these areas. The stratigraphy of all trenches will be recorded on trench record sheets even where no archaeological features are identified.

6.6 A sufficient sample of any archaeological features and deposits revealed will be excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to establish the aims of the evaluation. This is defined as follows:

A 100% sample should be taken of all stake-holes.

An initial 50% sample should be taken of all post-holes; but, where part of a building, these should then be 100% excavated.

A 50% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of up to 1.5m.

A minimum 25% sample should be taken of pits with a diameter of over 1.5m; but this should include a complete section across the pit to recover its full profile.

A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all enclosure ditches, but, where justified, these should then be 100% emptied.

A minimum 20% sample should be taken of all field boundary ditches up to 5m in length; for features greater than this, a 10% sample would suffice.

All junctions / intersections and corners of linear features will be investigated, and their stratigraphic relationships determined – if necessary, using box-sections – and all ditch terminals will be examined.

7 RECORDING AND SAMPLING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

7.1 All archaeological features will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made where archaeological features are encountered.

7.2 Archaeological deposits will be planned using a GPS (minimum accuracy +/-10cm), with individual features requiring greater detail being hand drawn at a scale of 1:20. Larger scales will be utilised as appropriate. Cross-section of features will be drawn to a basic scale of 1:10 or 1:20 depending on the size of the feature. All drawings will be related to Ordnance Datum. Where it aids interpretation, structural remains will also be recorded in elevation.

7.3 Each Context will be described in full on a pro forma Context record sheet in accordance with the accepted Context record conventions. Each Context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.

7.4 Photographs of work in progress and post-excavation of individual and groups of features will be taken. This will include general views of entire features and of details such as sections as considered necessary. The primary photographic archive register will comprise 35mm format black and white prints. Digital photography of not less than 10 megapixels will be used in addition to illustrate the report, but will not form the primary site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.

7.5 Areas which do not contain any archaeological deposits will be photographed and recorded as being archaeologically sterile. The natural stratigraphic sequence within these areas will be recorded.

7.6 All finds will be collected and handled following the guidance set out in the IfA guidance for archaeological materials. Finds of particular interest or fragility will be retrieved as Small Finds, and located on plans. Other finds, finds within the topsoil, and dense/discrete deposits of finds will be collected as Bulk Finds, from discrete Contexts, bagged by material type. Any dense/discrete deposits will have their limits defined on the appropriate plan.

7.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.

7.8 Sampling will be carried out in consultation with the Humber Archaeology Partnership, YAT specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.).

7.y All sampling for environmental and biological material will take place in accordance with the recommendations contained in the papers Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations, Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) and Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-Excavation 2nd Edition (English Heritage 2011).

7.z The sampling programme shall assess the potential for palaeo-environmental remains across the site in support of the aims of the evaluation. Specifically sampling will aim to inform a sampling strategy for mitigation and where possible contribute to the body of data gathered through mitigation. Samples shall be taken as routine from securely stratified deposits irrespective of their apparent 'organic' content as judged in the field or the presence of datable material. Samples shall be processed and assessed by specialist staff at the YAT Dickson Laboratory for Bio-Archaeology.

7.9 The sampling regime will include samples of the four types of deposit sample described below:

- Bulk-sieved Sample (BS). Sample size will depend upon the Context/feature size, but should be up to 40- 60 litres in size (if the Context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
- General Biological Sample (GBA): These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the Context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
- Column monolith: Kubiena tin samples may be taken for soils and pollen analysis and to determine soil accumulation processes.

- Spot samples: these samples are taken as required. they may be Contexts or material not suited to sieving, such as caches of seeds, pieces of eggshell or any specific finds of organic material. They may also be specialist samples (e.g. charcoal for radiocarbon dating).

7.10 Samples will be taken for scientific dating where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. Samples for scientific dating will be prepared at the YAT Dickson Laboratory for Bio-archaeology and processed by SUERC.

7.11 If industrial activity of any scale is detected, industrial samples and process residues will also be collected. Separate samples (c. 10ml) will be collected for micro-slugs (hammer-scale and spherical droplets) (English Heritage 2001).

7.12 In the event of human remains being discovered during the evaluation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Ministry of Justice. If human remains are identified, the Ministry of Justice and curator will be informed immediately. An osteoarchaeologist will be available to give advice on site.

If **disarticulated** remains are encountered, these will be identified and quantified on site. If trenches are being immediately backfilled, the remains will be left in the ground. If the excavations will remain open for any length of time, disarticulated remains will be removed and boxed, for immediate reburial by the Church.

If **articulated** remains are encountered, these will be excavated in accordance with recognised guidelines (see 6.12) and retained for assessment.

Any grave goods or coffin furniture will be retained for further assessment.

7.13 Where a licence is issued, all human skeletal remains must be properly removed in accordance with the terms of that licence. Where a licence is not issued, the treatment of human remains will be in accordance with the requirements of Civil Law, IfA Technical Paper 13 (1993) and English Heritage guidance (2005).

8 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT

8.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). Specialists will undertake a rapid scan of all excavated material. An assessment will be made of each artefact type and appropriate external specialists will be consulted where necessary.

8.2 Materials considered vulnerable should be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum

conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), IfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

8.3 All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used. For the sake of consistency pottery reports will use the fabric classifications published in the Hull Old Town reports (Armstrong & Ayers, and Evans 1993) and as amended and updated in the Beverly *Lurk Lane* and *Eastgate* sites (Armstrong et al. 1991; Evans and Tomlinson 1992).

9. CONSERVATION

9.1 Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration will be given to possible investigative procedures (e.g. glass composition studies, residues on or in pottery, and mineral-preserved organic material). Preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be carried out.

All metal objects will be x-rayed, then selected for conservation. Non-conserved material will be stored in controlled conditions.

All organic materials will be appropriately treated, including prior specialist recording for materials where there is possible information loss in the process of conservation.

Specialist advice will be taken for wood, leather, osseous material and textile conservation and research.

All other classes of material will be treated where appropriate.

Special packaging must be provided for all vulnerable objects.

Once processed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), IfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).

All objects stored to allow rapid access on demand.

All storage at appropriate security levels.

Safe secure and environmentally controlled storage must be provided for all material between excavation and the deposition of the archive with the receiving body.

9.2 This work will be carried out by York Archaeological Trust Conservation Laboratory.

10 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

10.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
- b) An introduction which will include the site code and project number, planning reference number, SMR casework number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.

- c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation, phased and spot-dated by ceramics where appropriate, describing structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data. This account shall include a discussion and assessment of the deposits identified, in relation to other sites in the region, and a conclusion with recommendations for further post-excavation work, if required.
- d) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
- e) Specialist artefact and environmental reports for each major find category, which will include as a minimum:
 - identification
 - quantification by Context
 - statement of significance and potential
 - recommendations for analysis and illustration
 - recommendations for retention and discard
- f) Allowance should be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and an assessment of the long-term conservation and storage needs
- g) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a Context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
- h) A copy of the key OASIS form details
- i) Copies of the Brief and WSI
- j) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report

10.2 Three copies of the report will be submitted to the commissioning body. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted direct to the Local Planning Authority and the Archaeology Manager, Humber Archaeology Partnership and subsequently for inclusion into the SMR/HER.

A copy of the evaluation report must also be sent to Andy Hammon, the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Sciences, 37, Tanner Row, York. YO1 6WP.

10.3 A field archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of Contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. York Archaeological Trust will liaise with an appropriate museum (Hull and East Riding Museum) prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms. The relevant museum curator would be afforded access to visit the site and discuss the project results.

10.4 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental

Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.

10.5 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

11 POST EXCAVATION ANALYSIS & PUBLICATION

11.1 The information contained in the evaluation report will enable decisions to be taken regarding the future treatment of the archaeology of the development site and any material recovered during the evaluation.

11.2 If further archaeological investigations (mitigation) take place, any further analyses (as recommended by the specialists, and following agreement with Humber Archaeology Partnership) may be incorporated into the post-excavation stage of the mitigation programme unless such analysis are required to provide information to enable a suitable mitigation strategy to be devised. **Such analysis would form a new piece of work to be commissioned.**

11.3 In the event that no further fieldwork takes place on the site, a full programme of post excavation analysis and publication of artefactual and scientific material from the evaluation may be required by Humber Archaeology Partnership. **If this is required, it would form a separate piece of work to be commissioned.**

11.4 If further site works do not take place, allowance will be made for the preparation and publication in a local and/or national journal of a short summary on the results of the evaluation and of the location and material held within the site archive.

11.5 If significant archaeological remains are recorded a second phase of analysis and publication may be required by the Humber Sites and Monuments Record Office (as archaeological advisors to the Local Authority). **If this is required the analysis and publication would form a separate piece of work to be commissioned.**

HEALTH AND SAFETY

12.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.

12.2 A Risk Assessment will be prepared prior to the start of site works.

PRE-START REQUIREMENTS

13.1 The client will be responsible for ensuring site access has been secured prior to the commencement of site works, and that the perimeter of the site is secure.

13.2 The client will provide York Archaeological Trust with up to date service plans and will be responsible for ensuring services have been disconnected, where appropriate.

13.3 The client will be responsible for ensuring that any existing reports (e.g. ground investigation, borehole logs, contamination reports) are made available to York Archaeological Trust prior to the commencement of work on site.

REINSTATEMENT

14.1 Following excavation and recording the spoil from the trenches will be backfilled unless requested otherwise. The backfill material will be levelled and compressed as far as possible with the mechanical excavator bucket, but will not be compressed to a specification. York Archaeological Trust are not responsible for reinstating any surfaces, including reseeding, unless specifically commissioned by the client who will provide a suitable specification for the work.

14.2 During the first monitoring visit by the Humber Archaeology Partnership a suitably staged backfill timetable for the trenches will be agreed, to avoid leaving all trenches open at once, for health and safety reasons.

15 TIMETABLE & STAFFING

15.1 The timetable is to be confirmed with the client.

15.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

Human Remains – Ruth Whyte (Dickson Laboratory for Bio-archaeology)

Palaeoenvironmental remains – Dr Jennifer Miller (Dickson Laboratory for Bio-archaeology)

Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell

Finds Researcher - Nicky Rogers

Pottery Researcher - Anne Jenner

Archaeometallurgy & Industrial Residues – Rachel Cubitt and Dr Rod Mackenzie

Conservation - Ian Panter

16 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

16.1 As a minimum requirement, Humber Archaeology Partnership will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. York Archaeological Trust will notify Humber Archaeology Partnership of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary. Any changes to this agreed WSI will only be made in consultation with Humber Archaeology Partnership.

16.2 With the client's agreement illustrated notices will be displayed on site to explain the nature of the works.

17 COPYRIGHT

17.1 York Archaeological Trust retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

18 KEY REFERENCES

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. 2014. Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation

Department for Communities and Local Government 2010 Planning Policy Statement 5: planning for the Historic Environment.

***Following the recent creation of Historic England, English Heritage resources are now available though the new Historic England website.**

<https://www.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/yorks-arch-res-framework-resource-assessment/>)

English Heritage. 2001. *Archaeometallurgy*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines.

English Heritage. 2002. Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation.

English Heritage. 2002. With Alidade and Tape – graphical and plane table survey or archaeological earthworks.

English Heritage. 2003. Where on Earth are We? The Global Positioning System (GPS) in archaeological field survey.

English Heritage. 2004. Geoarchaeology: using earth sciences to understand the archaeological record.

English Heritage. 2005 Guidance for Best Practice for Treatment of Human Remains Excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England.

English Heritage. 2006. Guidelines on the x-radiography of archaeological metalwork.

English Heritage. 2006b. Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide.

English Heritage. 2007. Understanding the Archaeology of Landscape – a guide to good recording practice

English Heritage. 2008. Investigative Conservation.

Humber Archaeology Partnership Sites and Monuments Record, 2013. Letter in response to a planning application (ref no: PA/CONS/186723082 MP CNY12315). Unpublished.

Institute for Archaeologists. 1993. Technical paper No 13 by McKinley, J. I., and C. Roberts. [*Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains*](#).

Manby, T.G., Moorhouse, S., and Ottaway, P. (eds). 2003. *The Archaeology of Yorkshire: an assessment at the beginning of the 21st century*, Yorkshire Archaeological Occasional Paper No.3

MAP Archaeological Practice Ltd. 2013. Land at Tranby Park, Hessle, Kingston Upon Hull: Rapid Archaeological Appraisal. Unpublished grey literature report.

Museum and Galleries Commission. 1992. Standards in the museum care of archaeological collections.

Phase Site Investigations Ltd. 2014. Land south of Jenny Brough Lane, Hessle, Kingston upon Hull, Archaeological geophysical survey. Unpublished grey literature report.

RCHMS. 1999. 'Recording Archaeological Field Monuments – a descriptive specification.

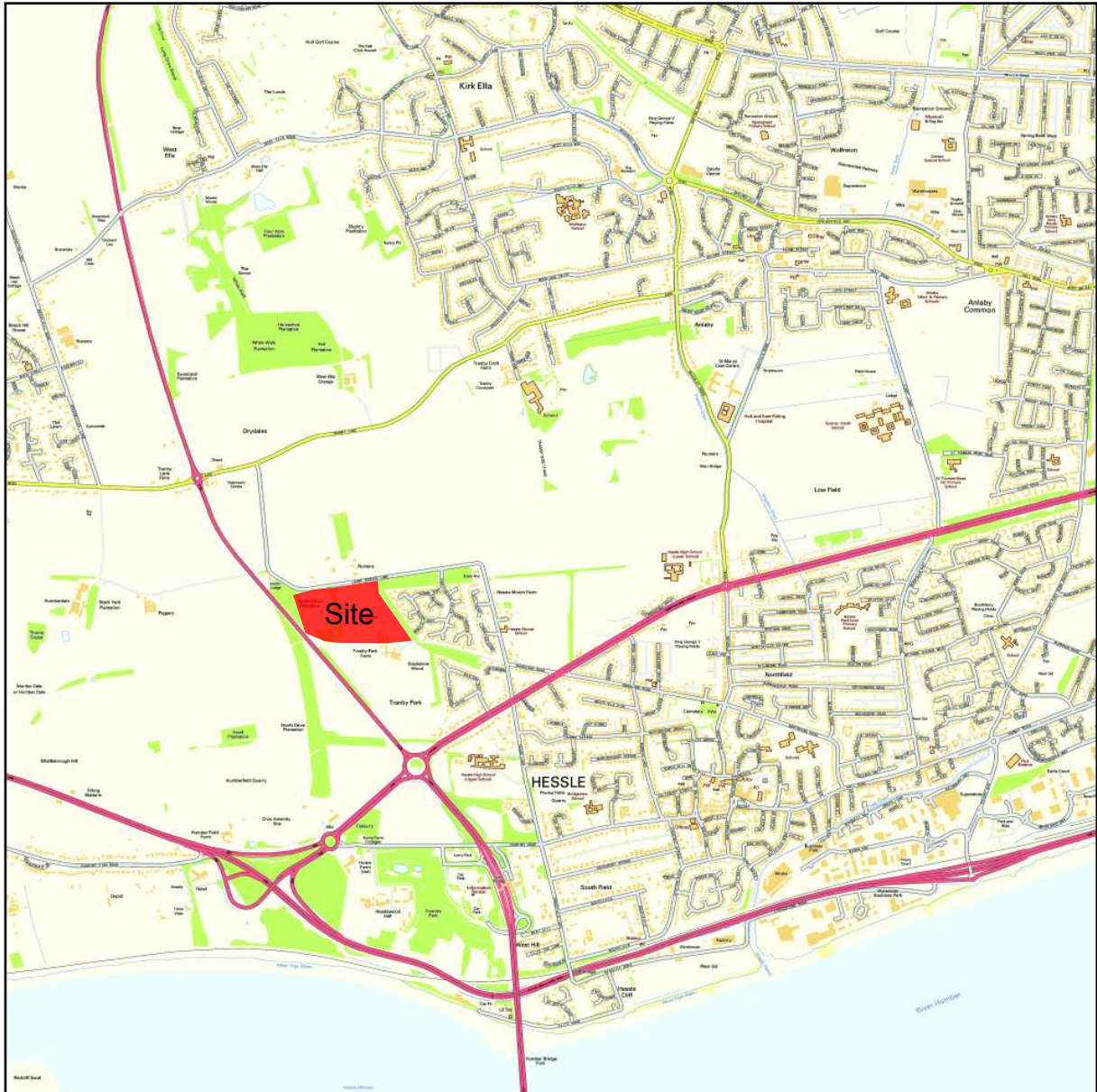
Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM). 2007. *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology*

Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3rd Revised Edition.

See also the **HELM** website for a full list of English Heritage Guidance documents.

<http://www.helm.org.uk/server/show/nav.19701>

FIGURES



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey Digital Mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, © Crown Copyright. York Archaeological Trust, 47 Aldwark, York, YO1 7BX. Licence Number 100018343

Fig. 1 Site location

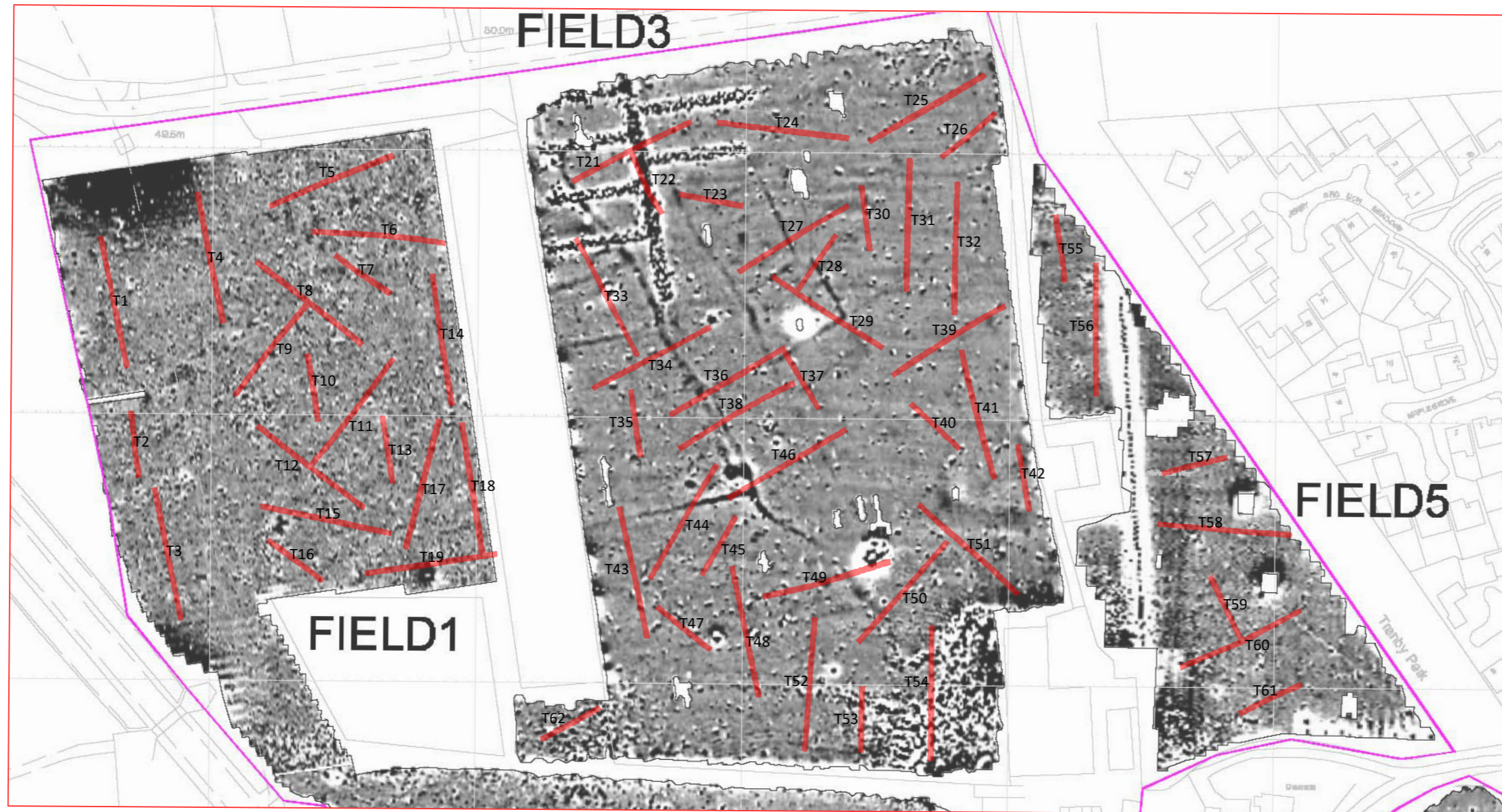


Fig. 2 Trench locations overlying the geophysical survey plot at 1:2000 scale at 1:2000 scale @ A3

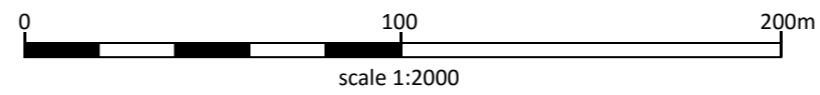
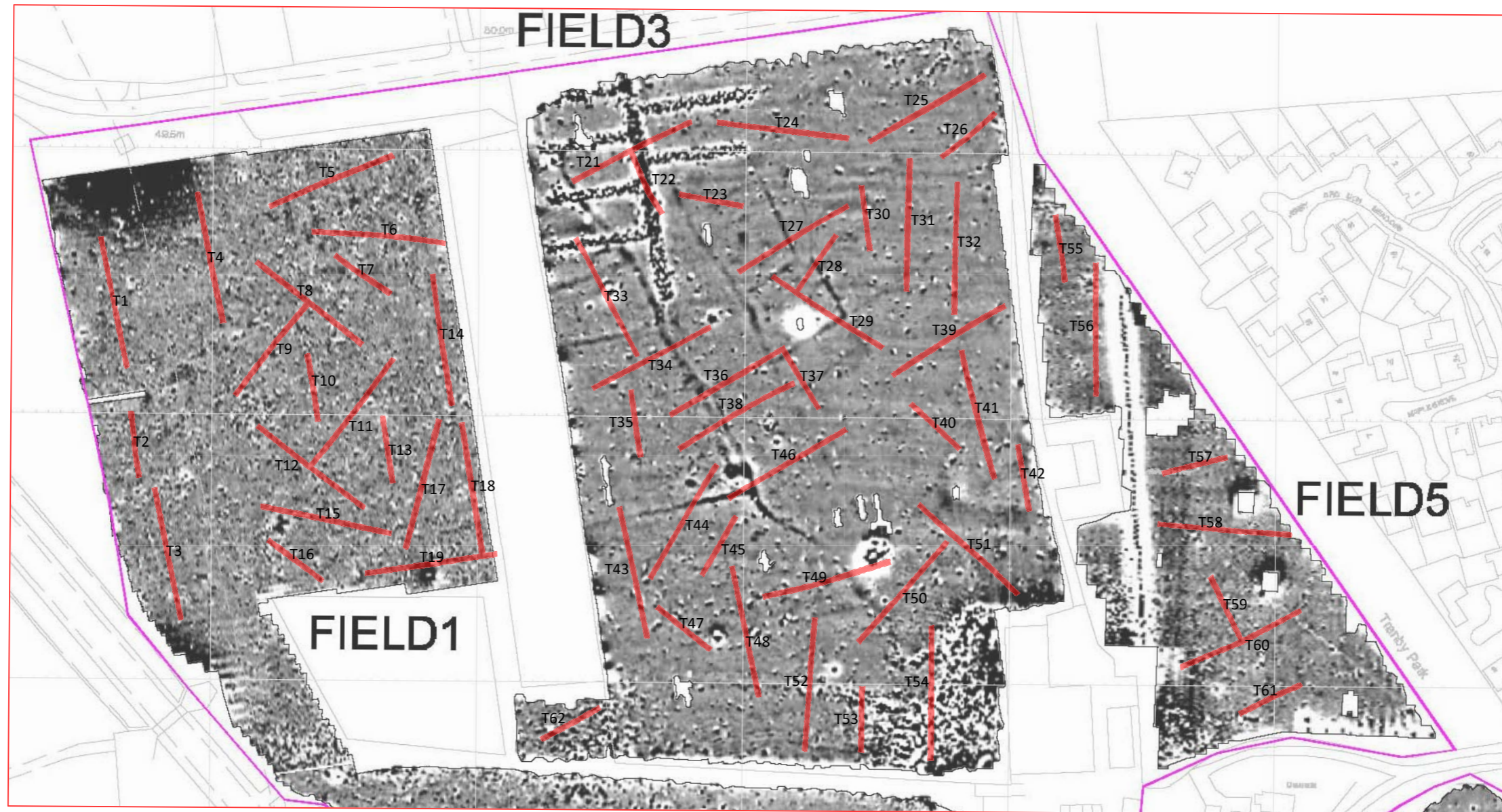


Fig. 2 Trench locations overlying the geophysical survey plot at 1:2000 scale at 1:2000 scale @ A3

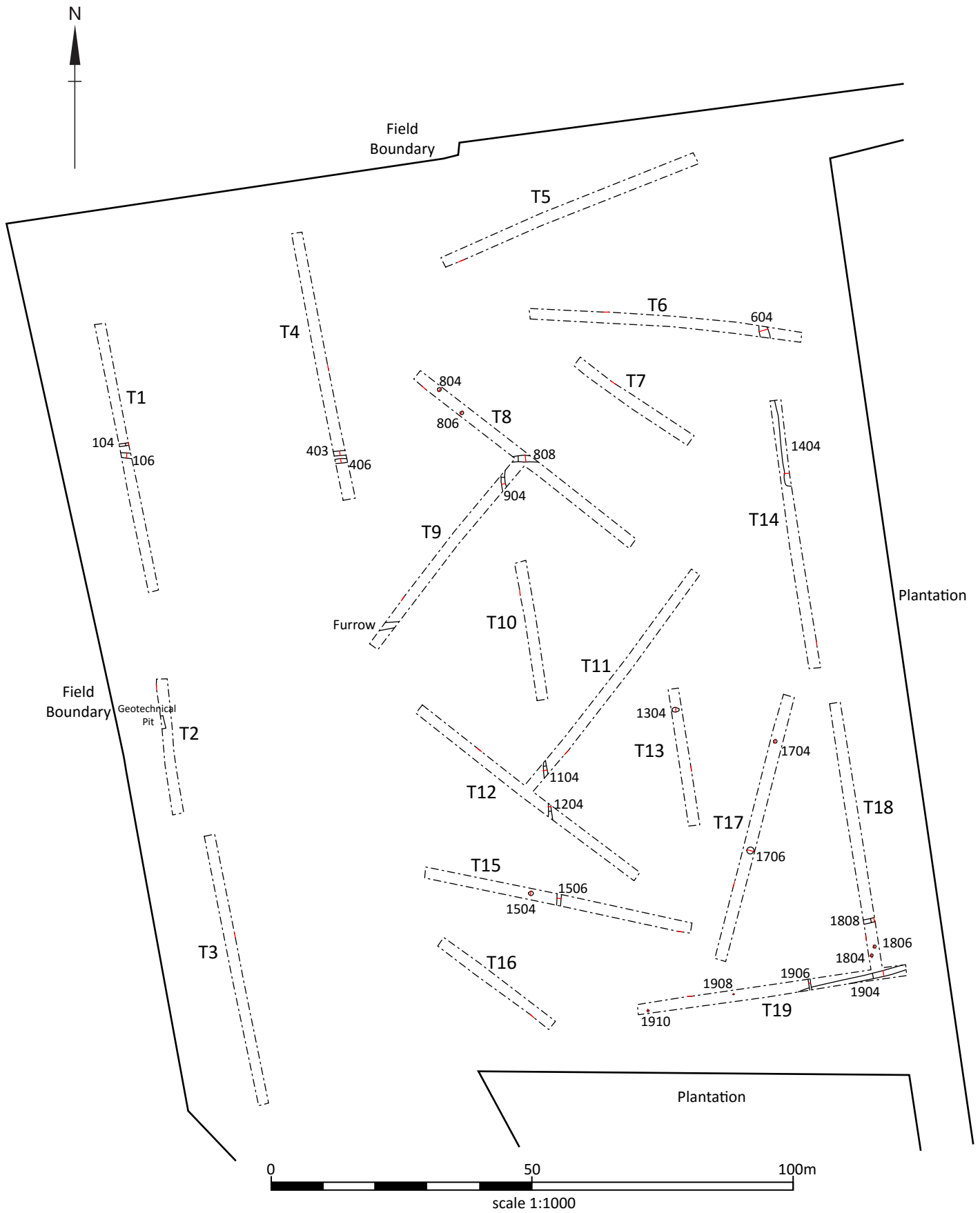


Fig. 3 Field 1 trenches and features at 1:1000 scale @ A4

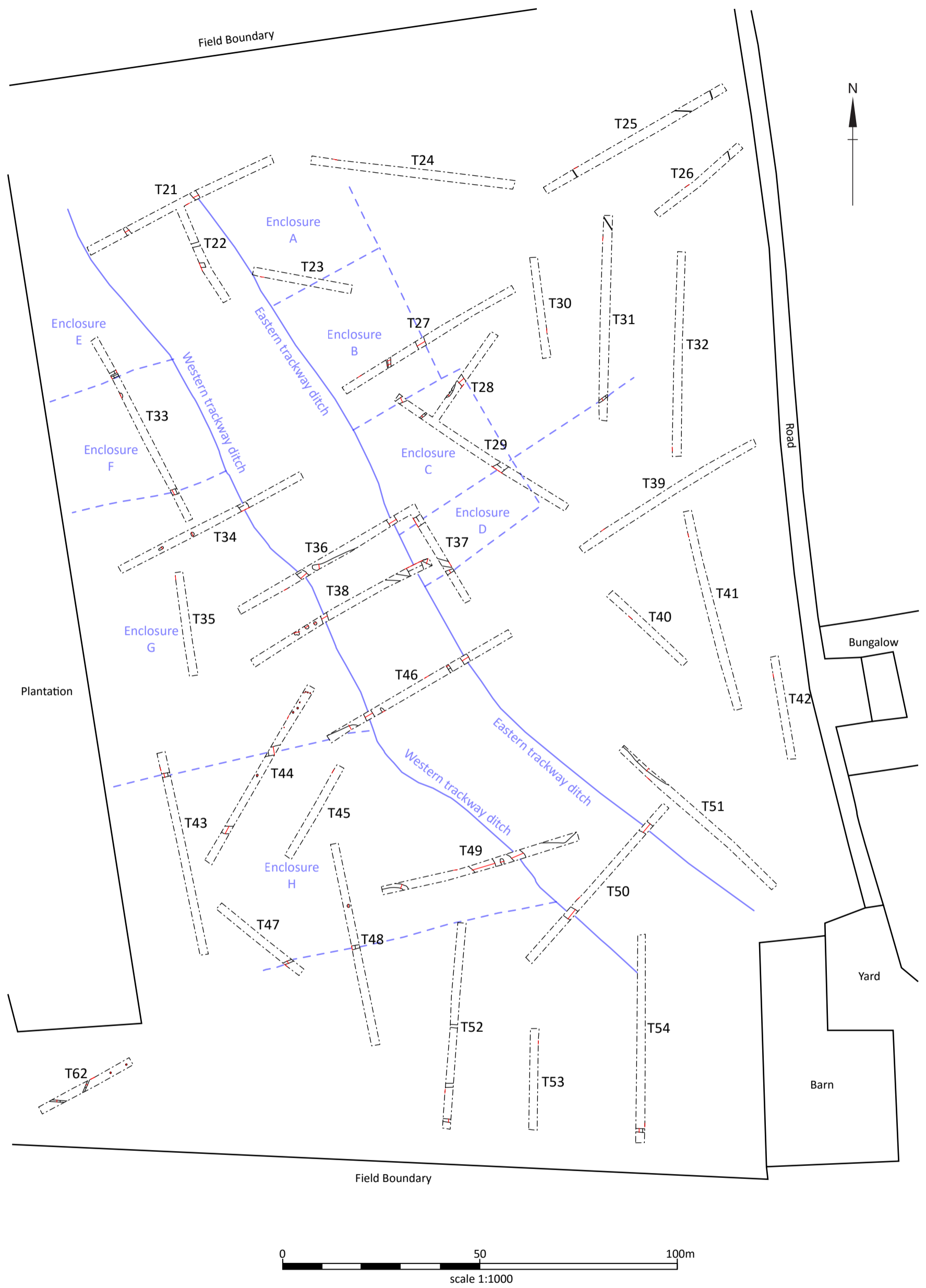


Fig. 4 Field 3 trenches overlying digitised ladder settlement enclosures visible in the geophysical survey. 1:1000 @ A3

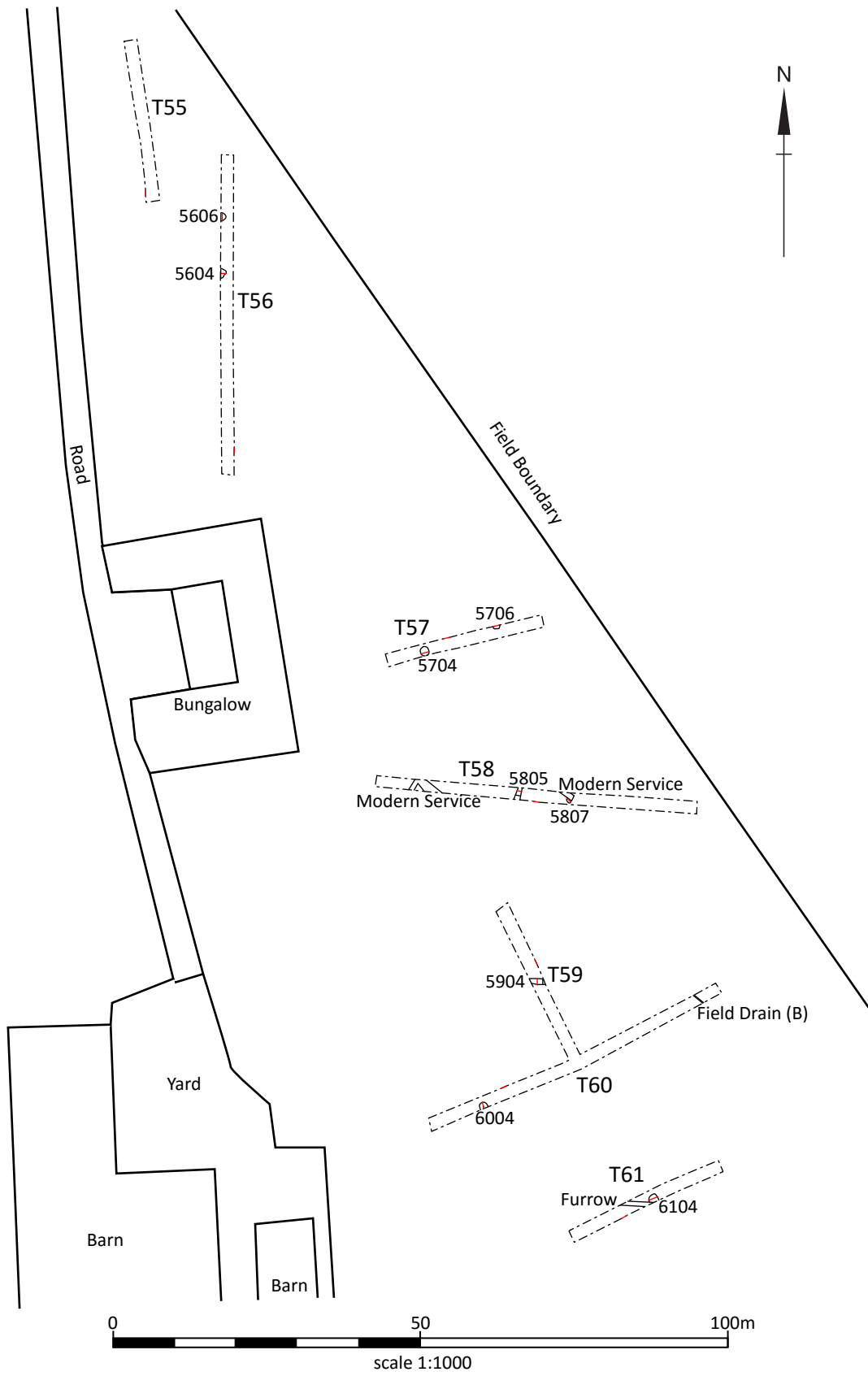


Fig. 5 Field 5 trenches and features at 1:1000 scale @ A4

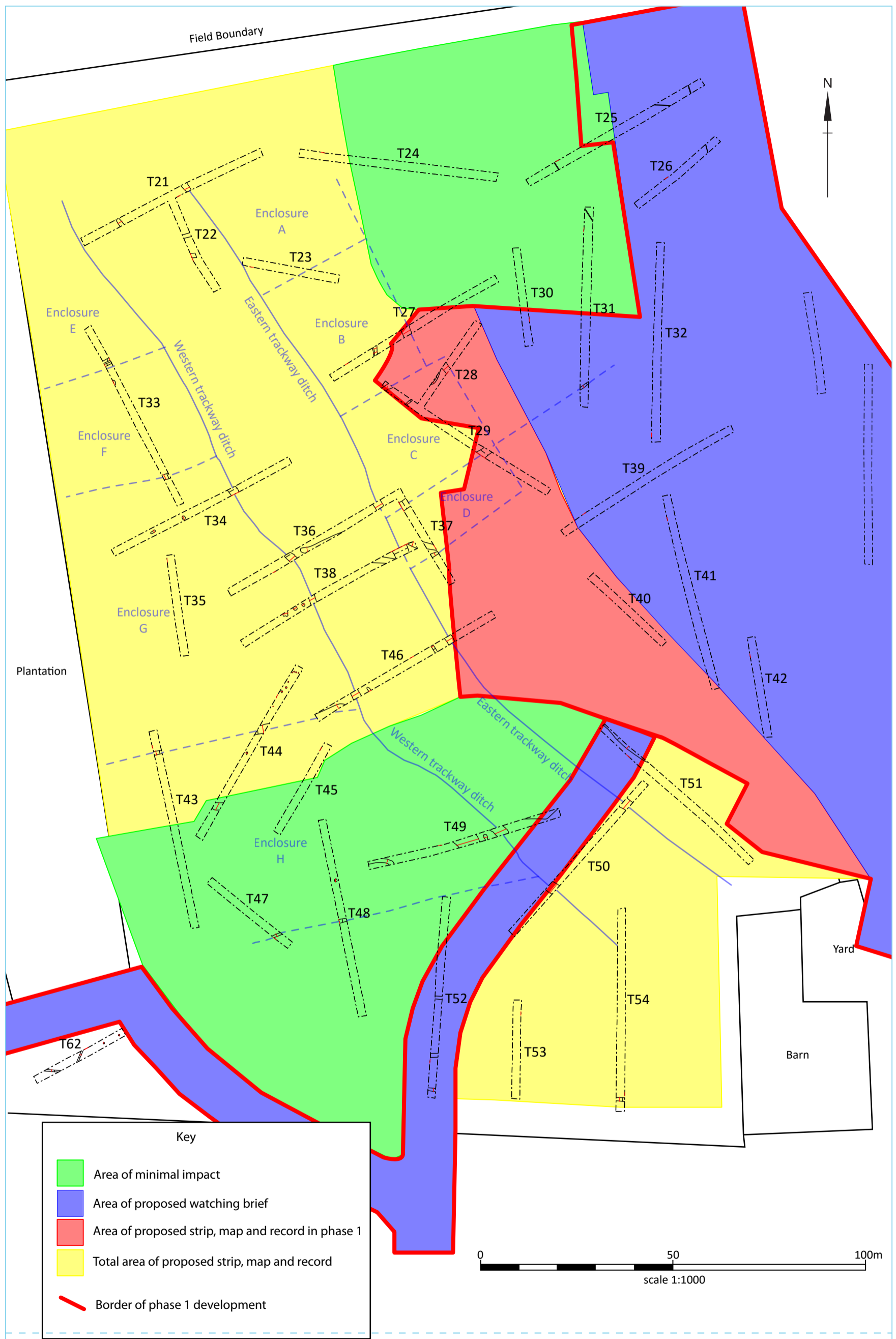


Fig. 6 Field 3 with proposed area of strip map and record in relation to proposed phase 1 development area. 1:1000 @ A3

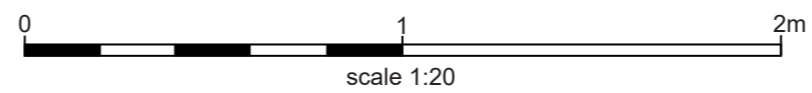
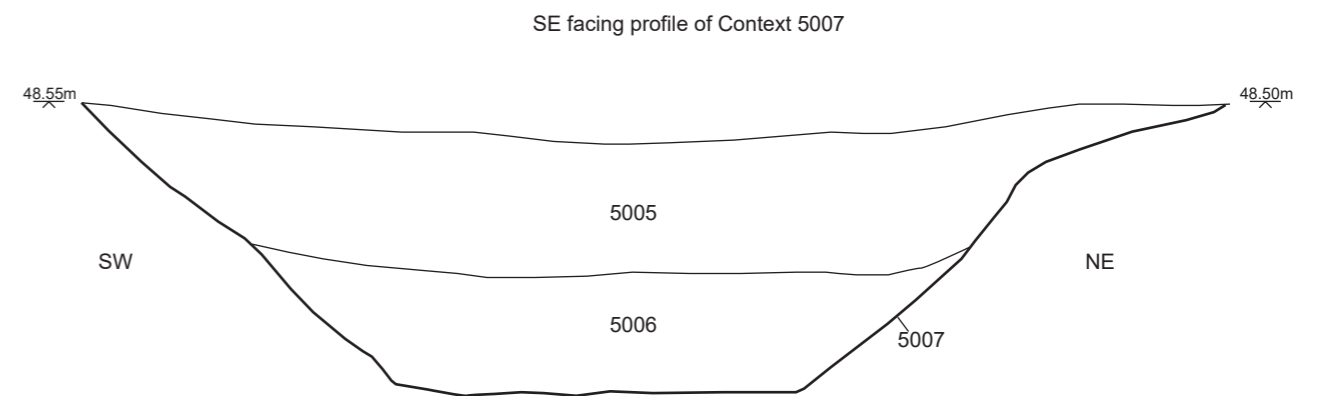
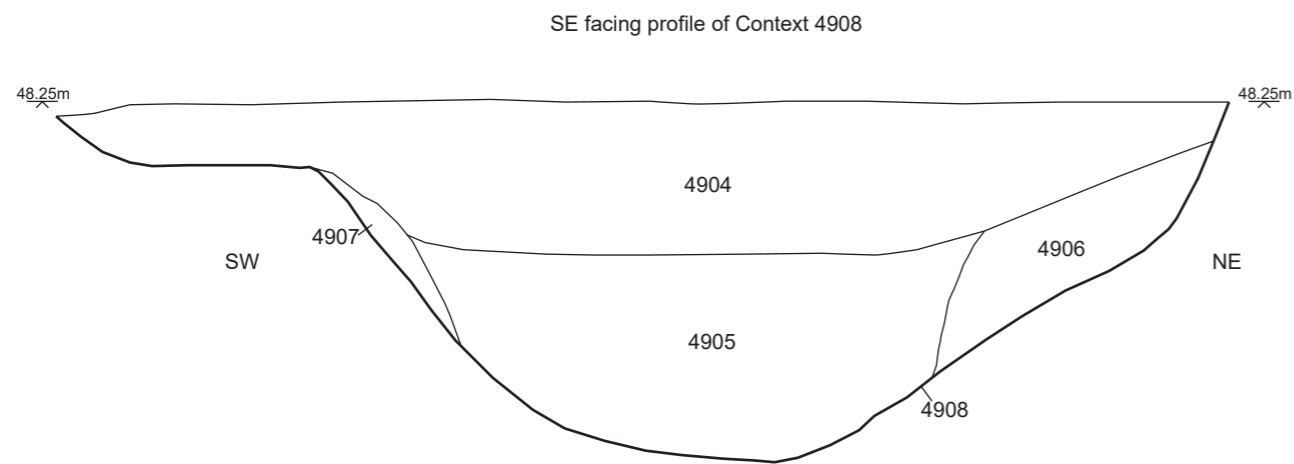
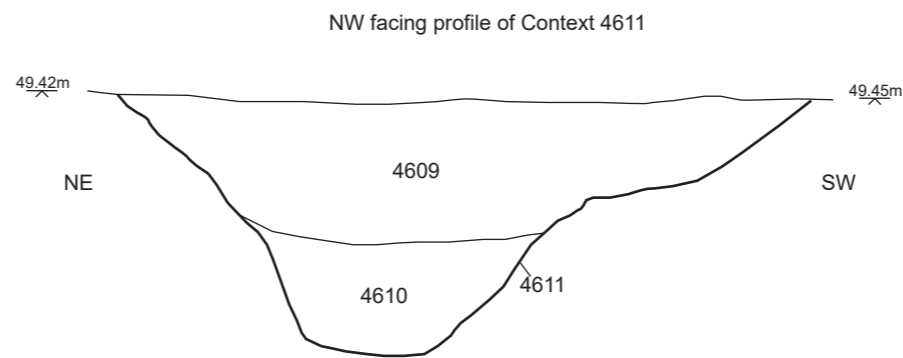
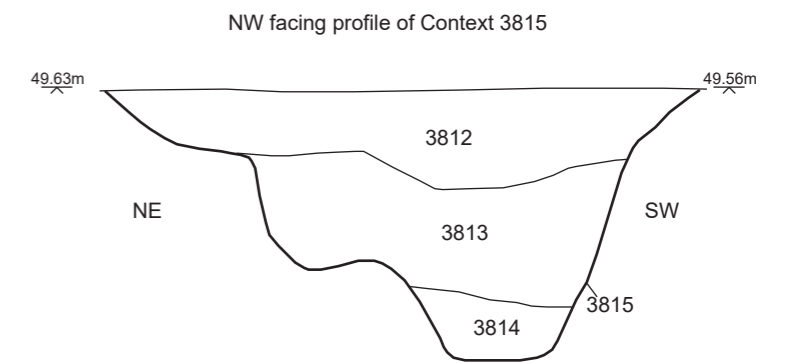
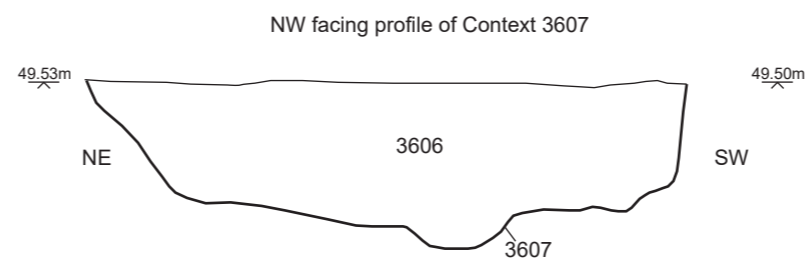
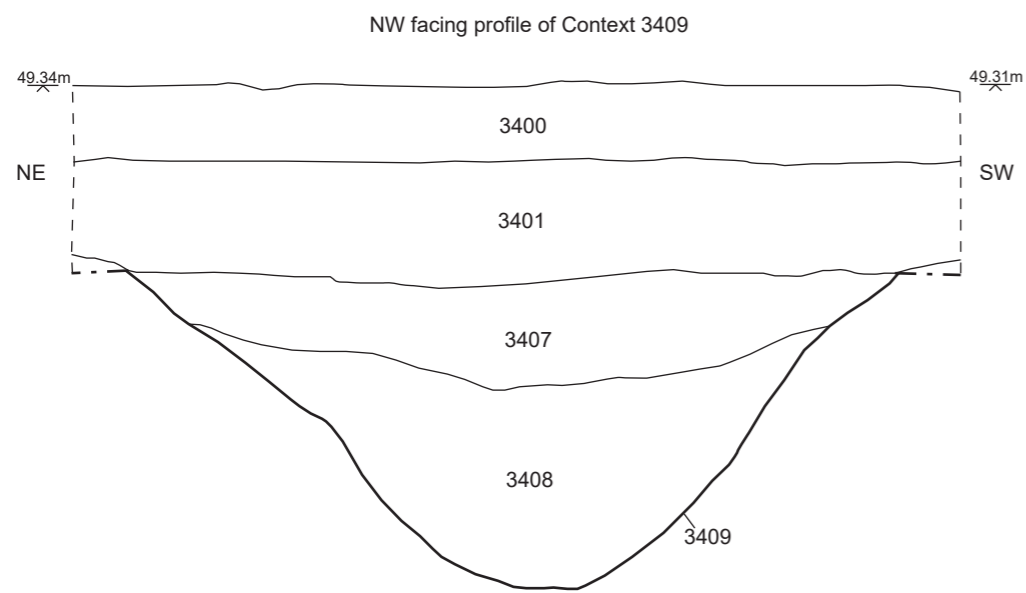


Fig. 07 Western track way ditch profiles at 1:20 scale @ A3

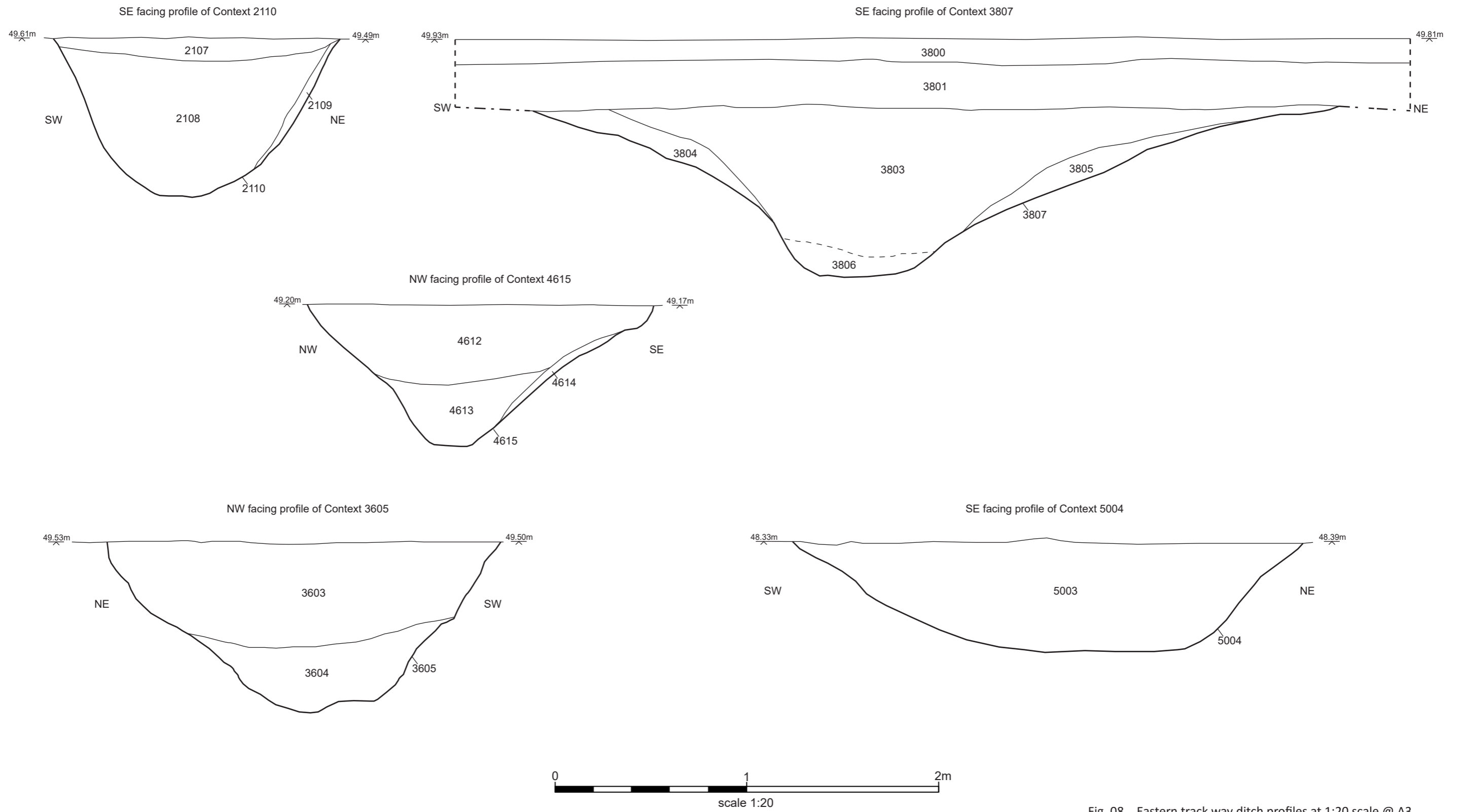


Fig. 08 Eastern track way ditch profiles at 1:20 scale @ A3

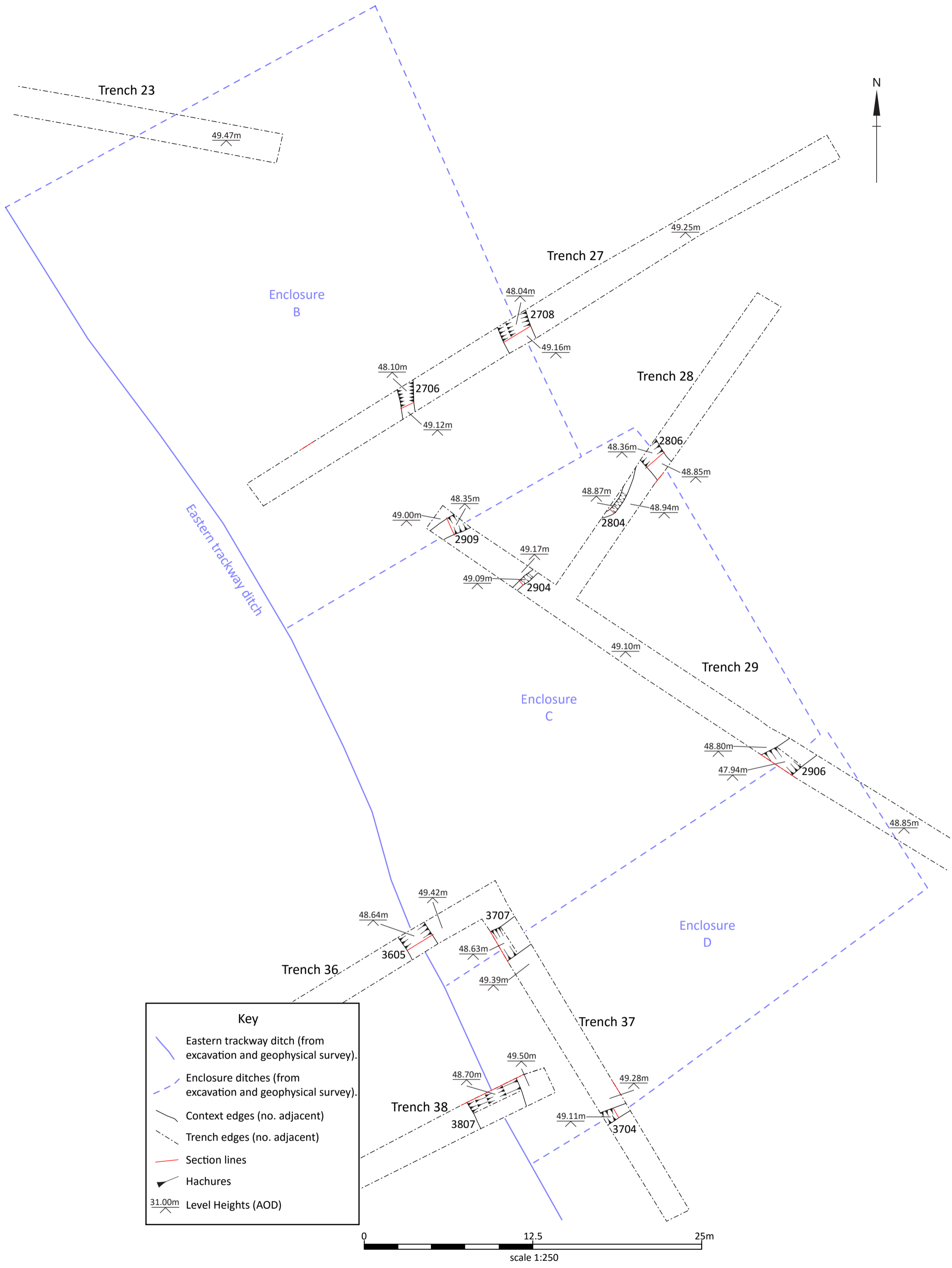


Fig. 9 Enclosures B, C and D features at 1:250 @ A3

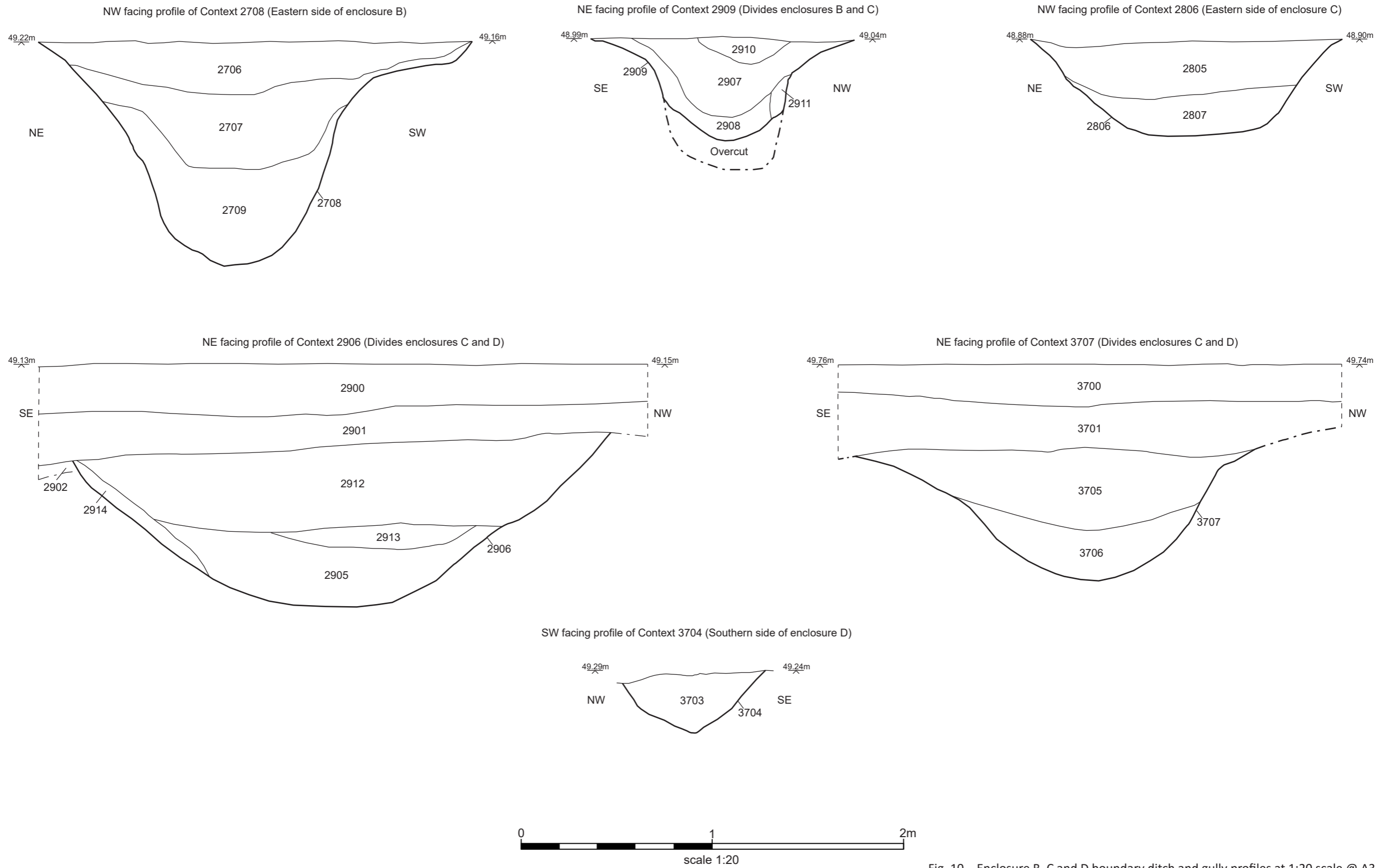


Fig. 10 Enclosure B, C and D boundary ditch and gully profiles at 1:20 scale @ A3

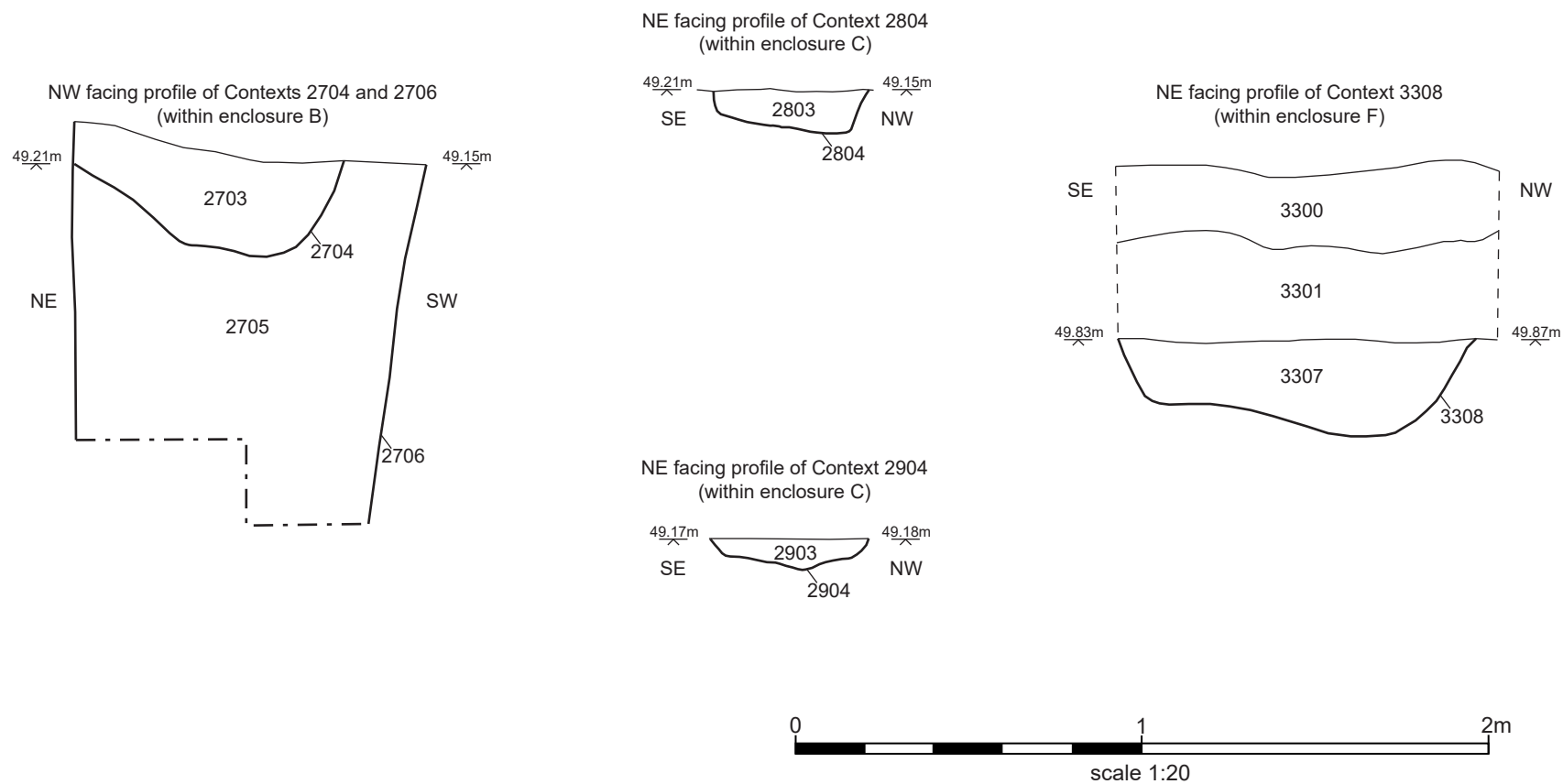


Fig. 11 Profiles of features within enclosures B, C and F at 1:20 scale @ A4

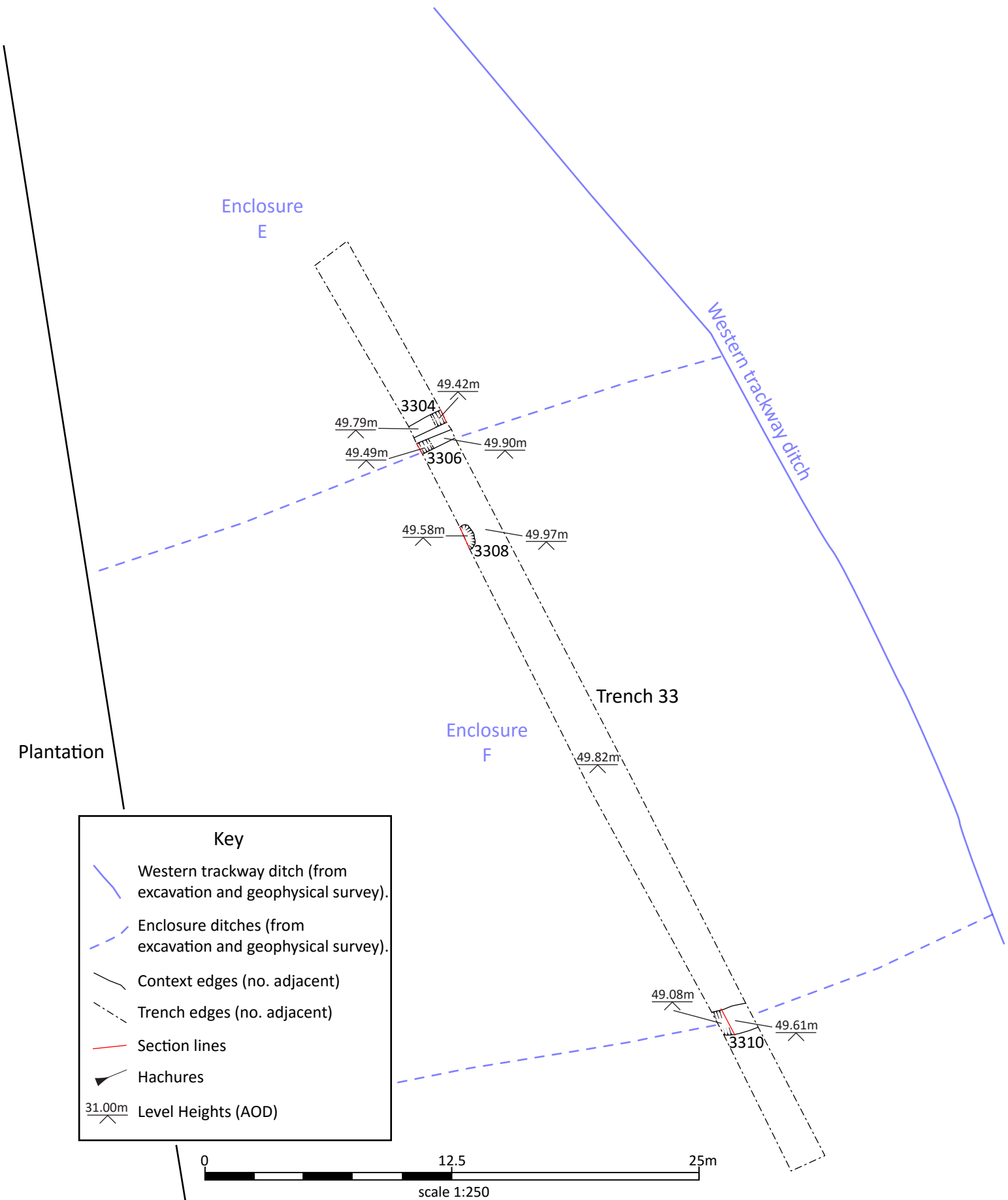
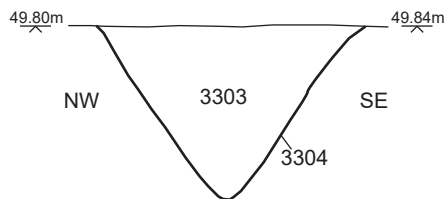
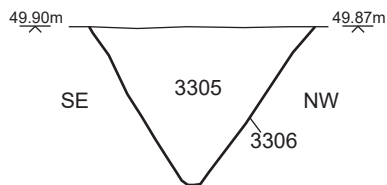


Fig. 12 Enclosures E and F at 1:250 scale

SW facing profile of Context 3304 (Divides enclosures E and F)



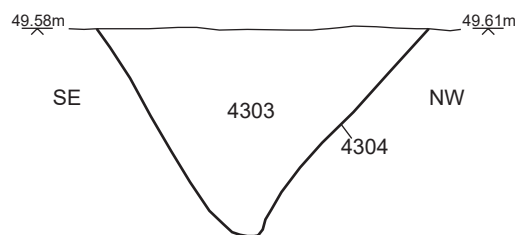
NE facing profile of Context 3306 (Divides enclosures E and F)



SW facing profile of Context 3310 (Divides enclosures F and G)



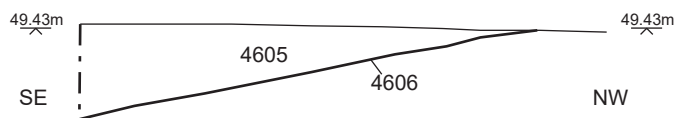
NE facing profile of Context 4304 (Divides enclosures G and H)



E facing profile of Context 4421 (Divides enclosures G and H)



NE facing profile of Context 4606 (Divides enclosures G and H)



NE facing profile of Context 4804 (Southern boundary of enclosure H)



NE facing profile of Context 4704 (Southern boundary of enclosure H)

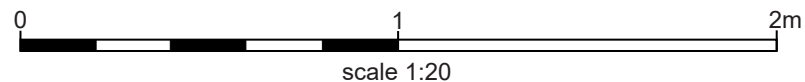
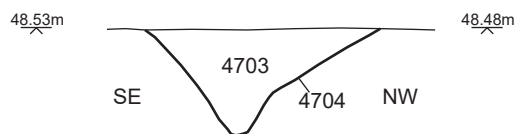


Fig. 13 Enclosures E,F,G and H boundary ditches and gully profiles at 1:20 scale @ A4

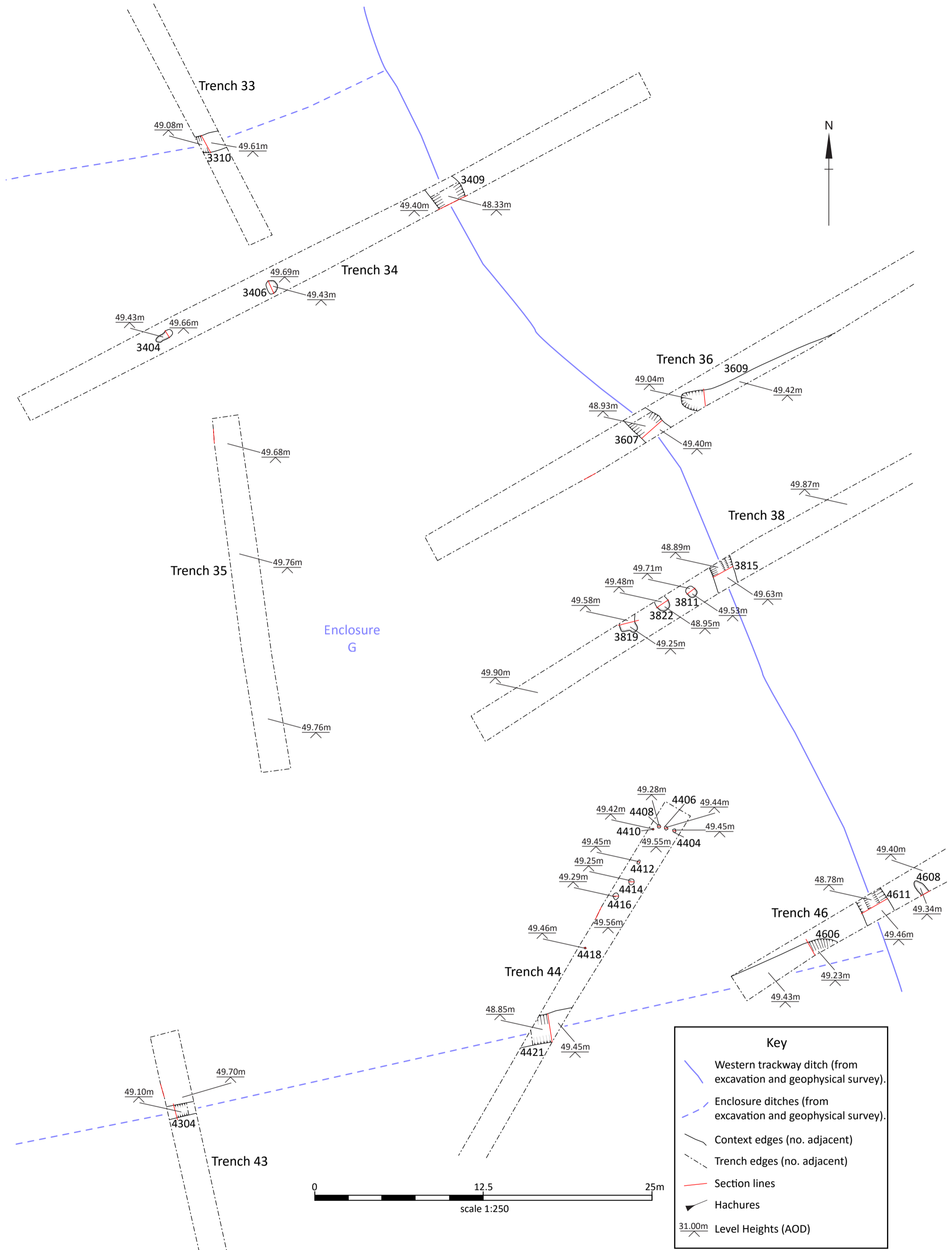


Fig. 14 Enclosure G at 1:250 scale @ A3

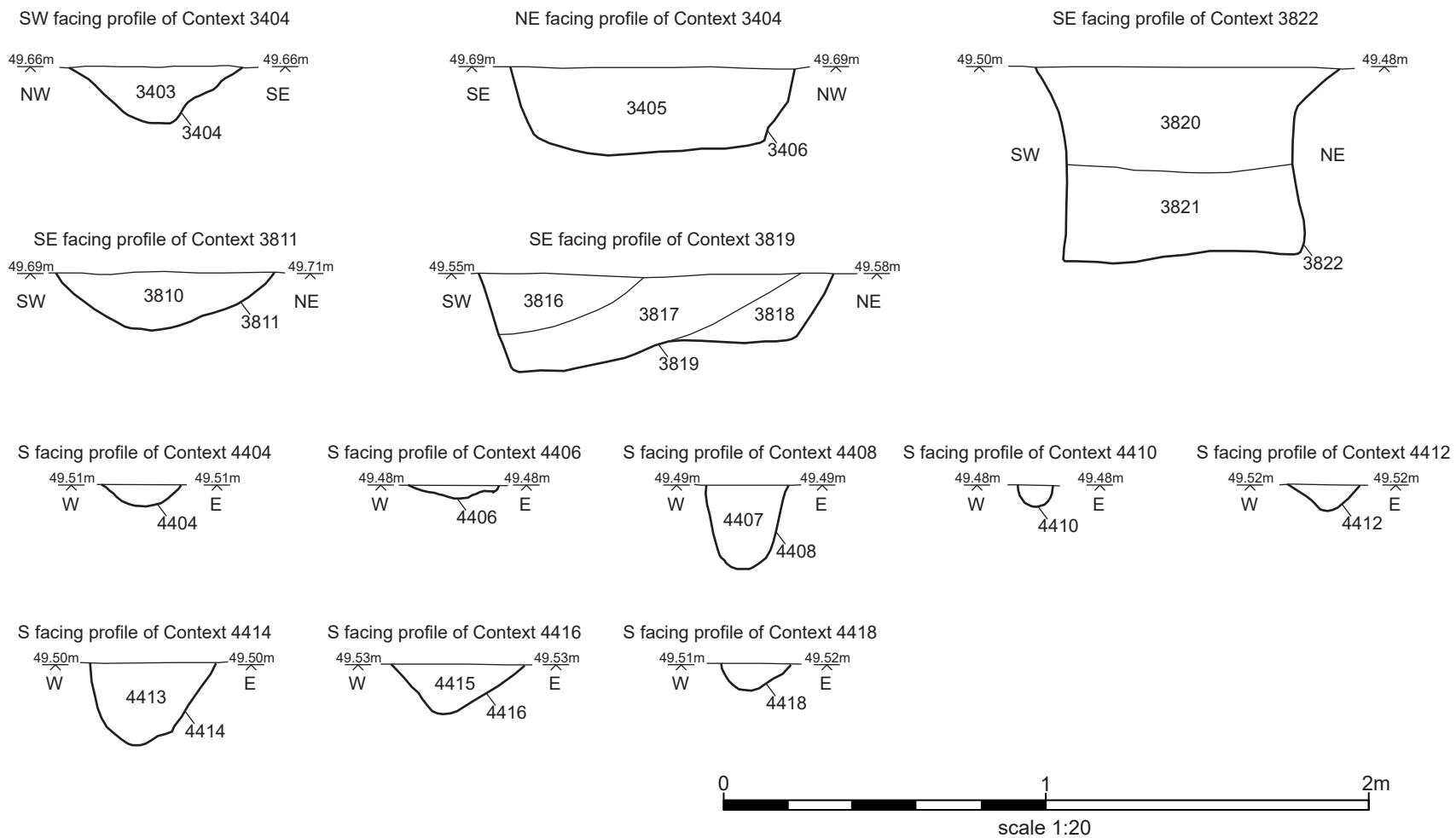


Fig. 15 Profiles of features within enclosure G at 1:20 scale @ A4

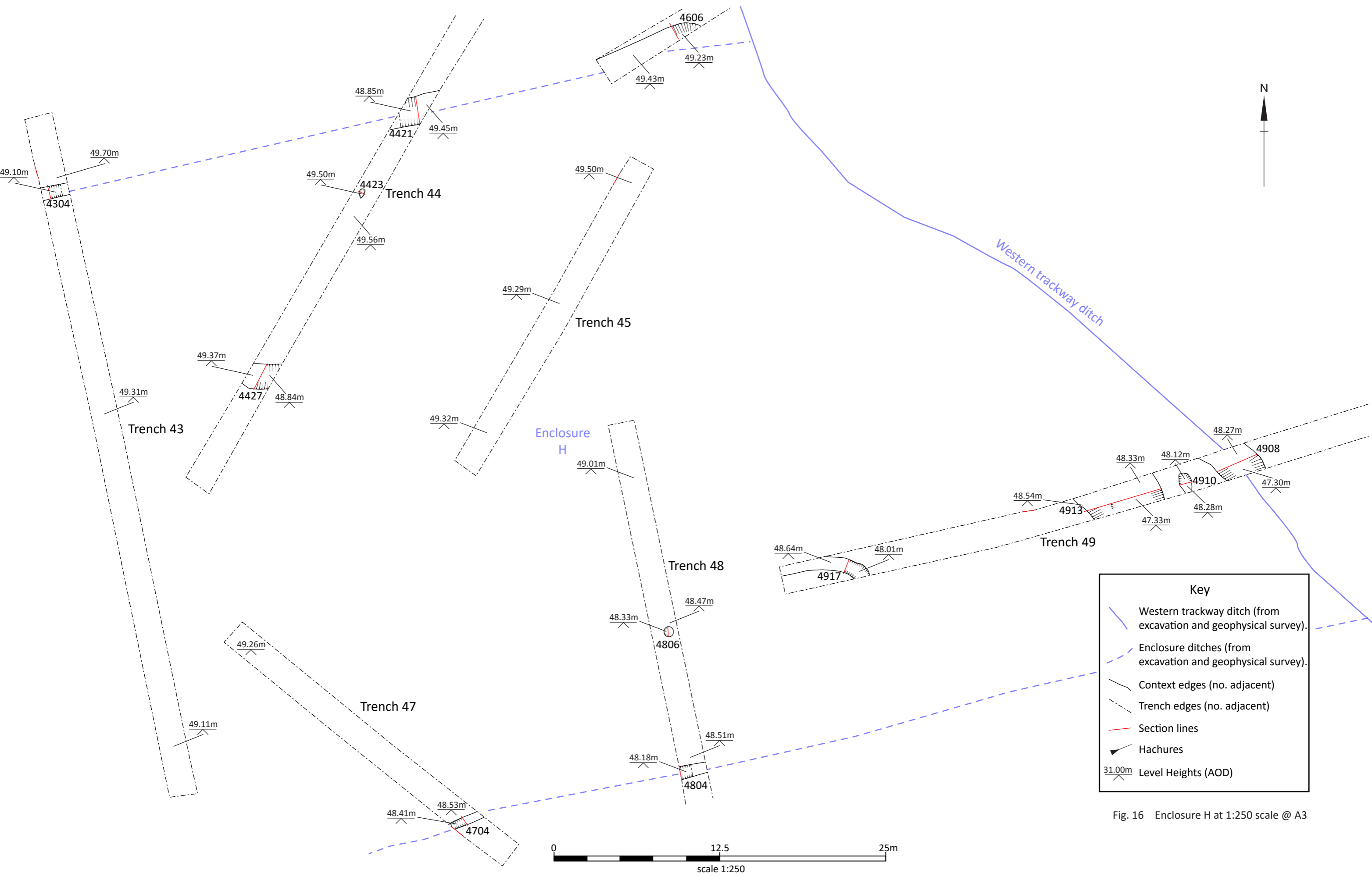


Fig. 16 Enclosure H at 1:250 scale @ A3

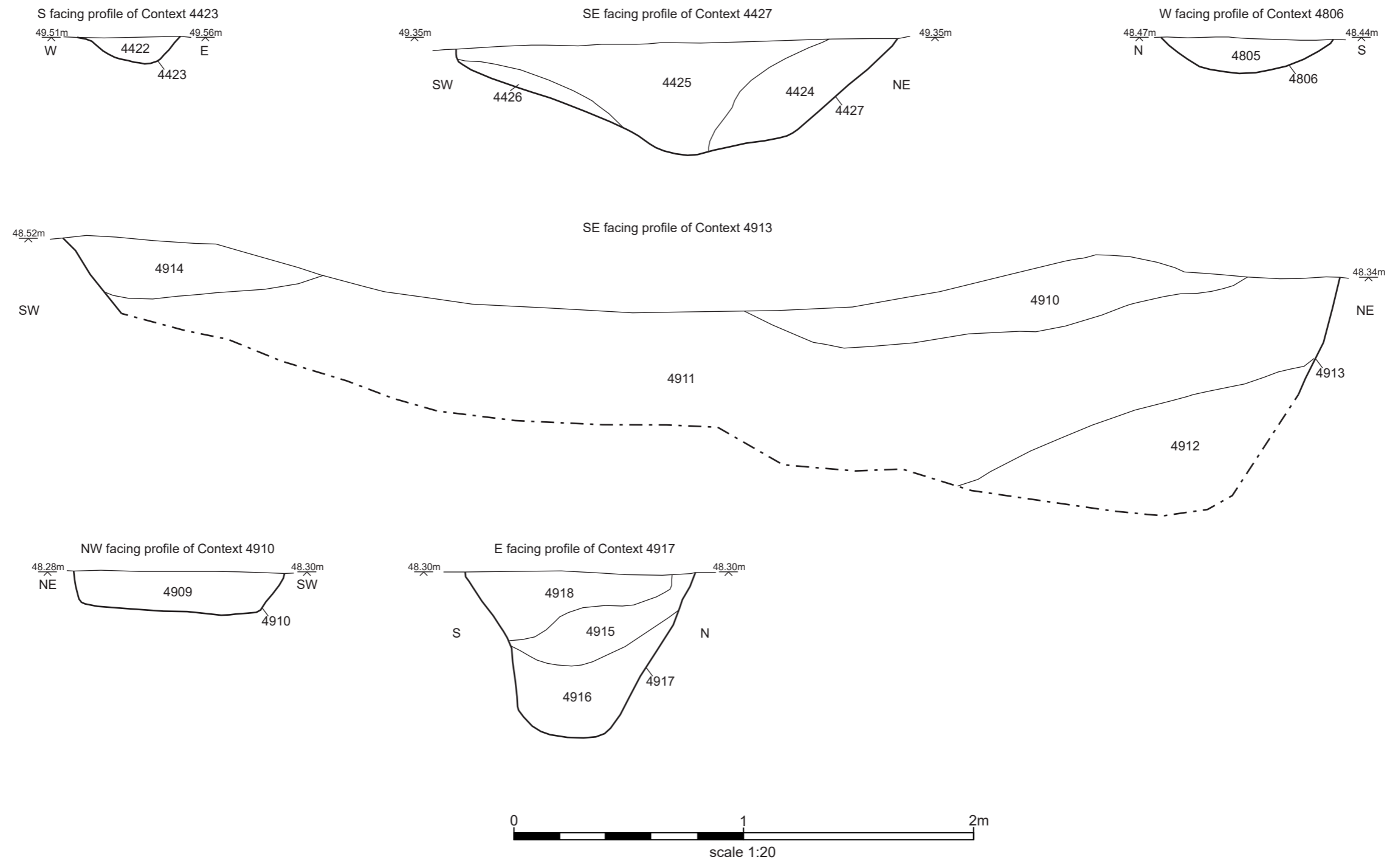


Fig. 17 Profiles of features within enclosure H, at 1:20 scale @ A3

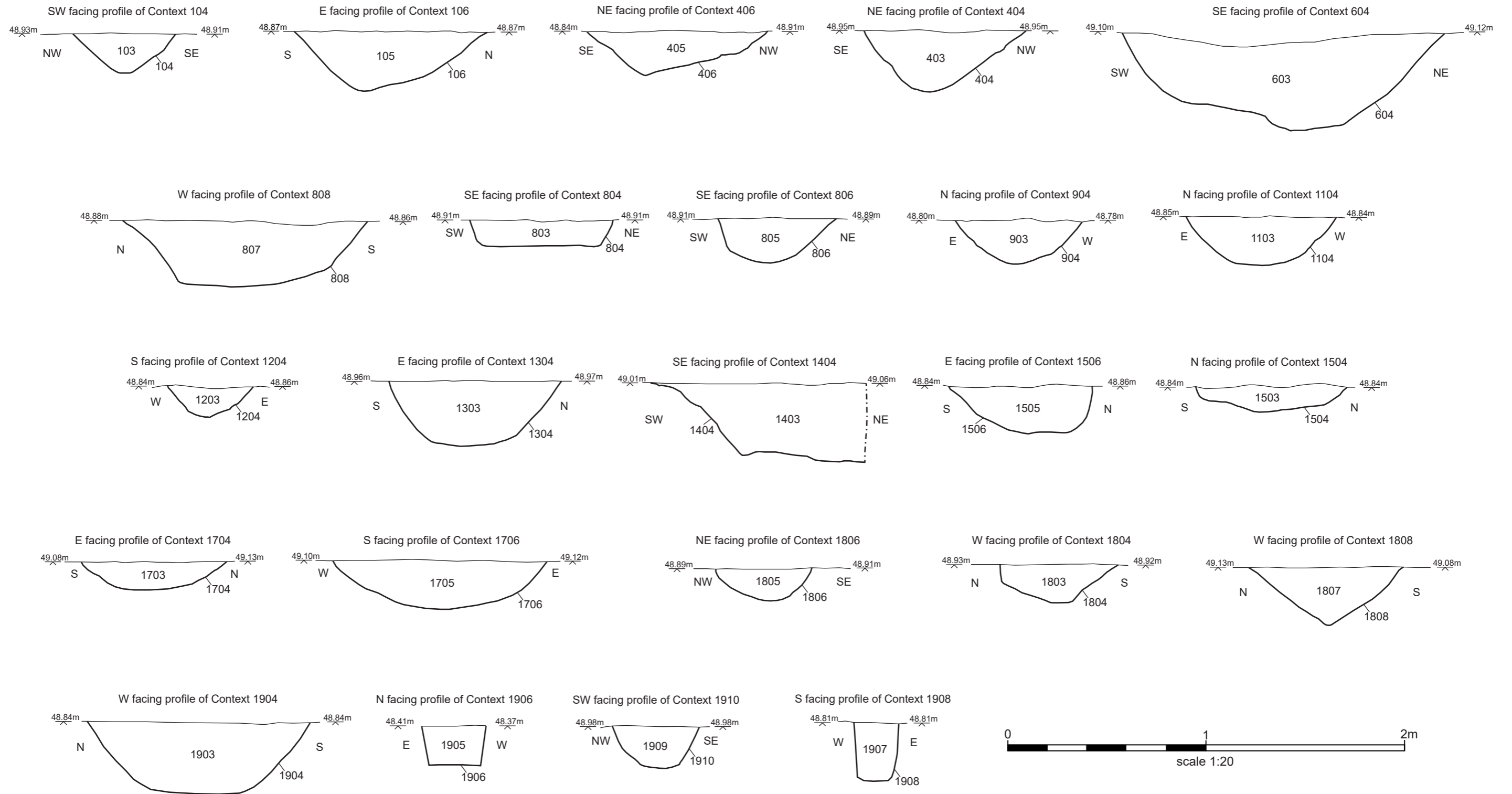


Fig. 18 Section drawings of features in field 1, at 1:20 scale @ A3

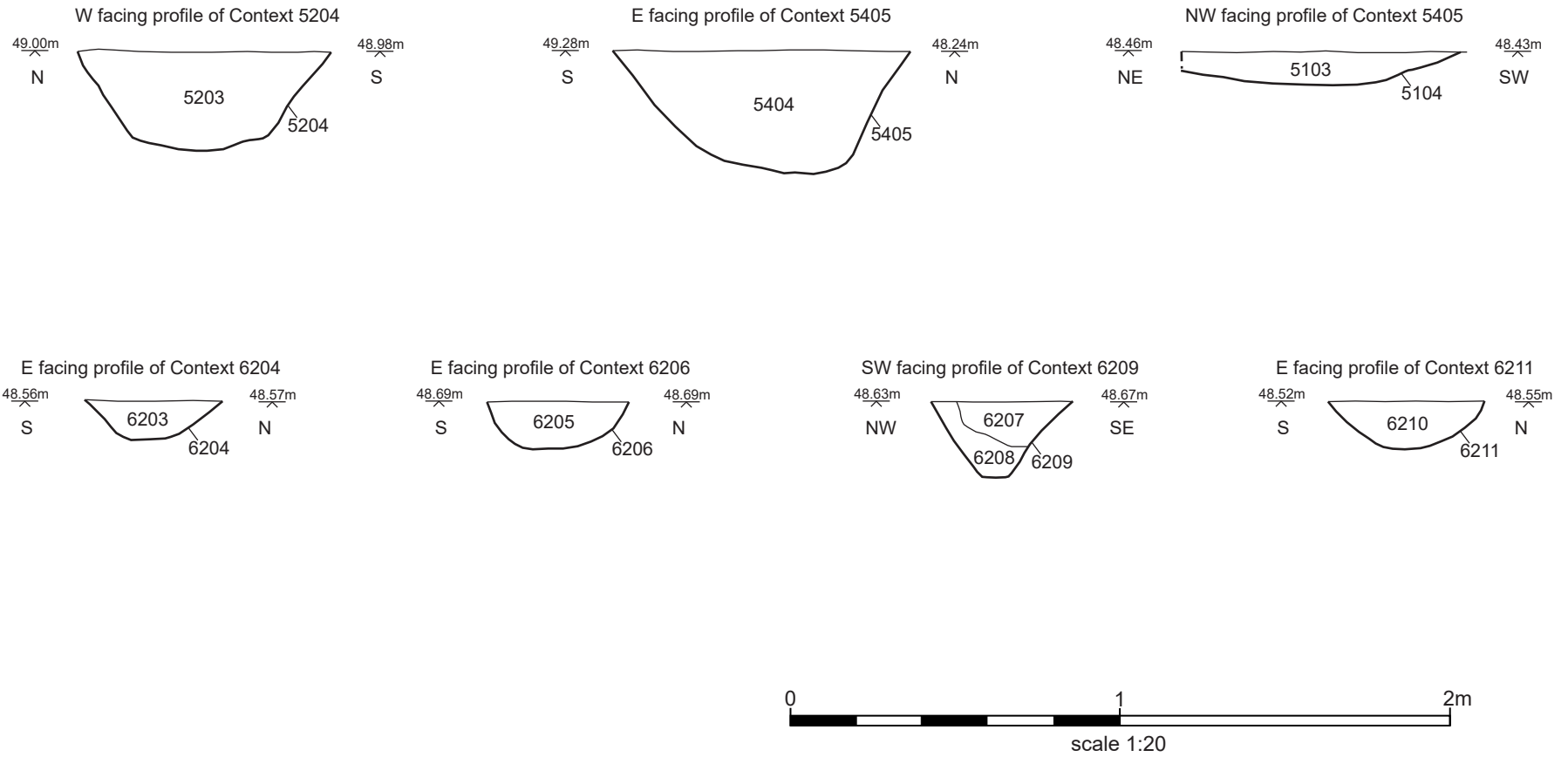


Fig. 19 Profiles of features outside enclosures in Field 3 at 1:20 scale @ A4

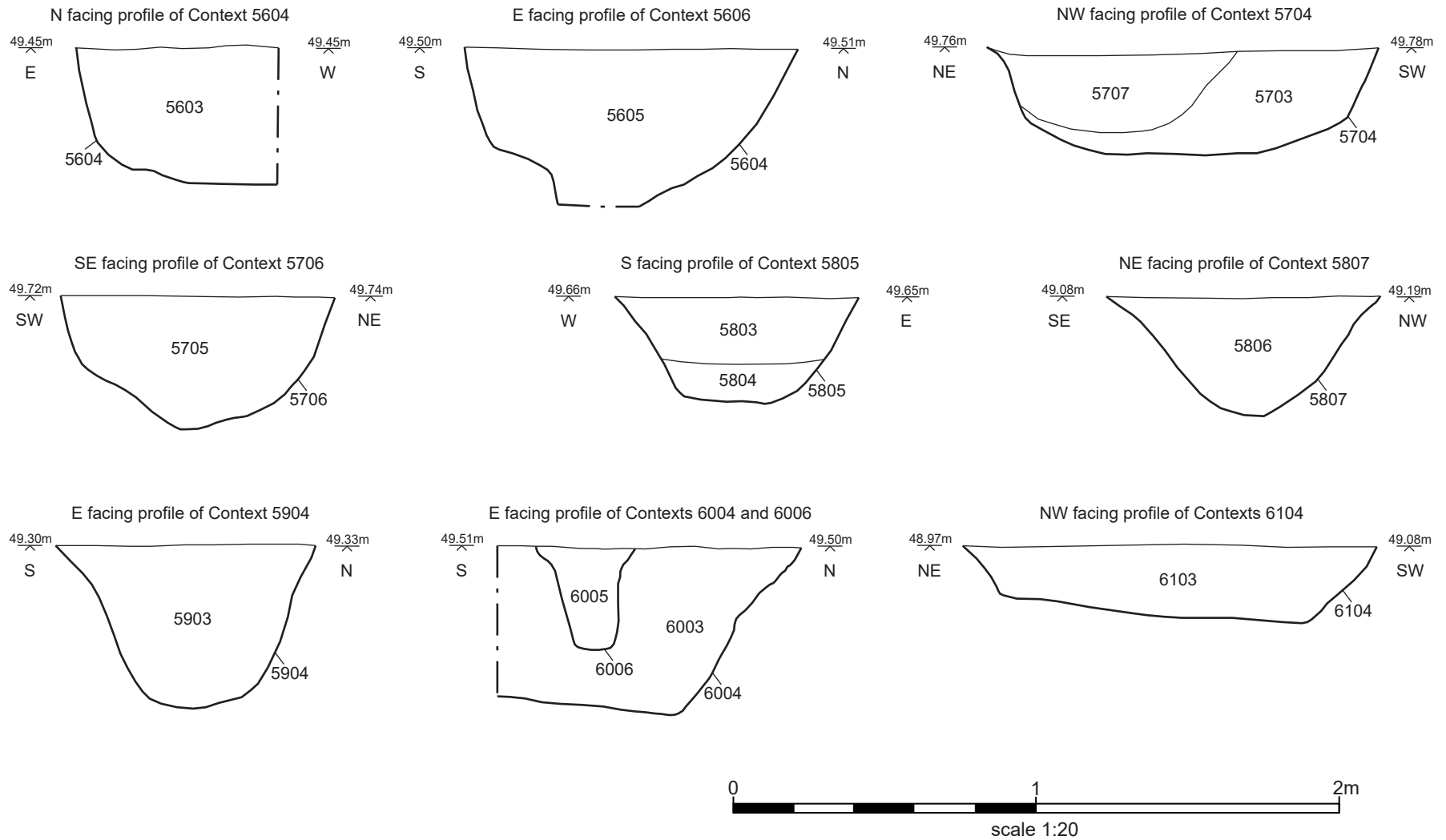


Fig. 20 Profiles of features in Field 5 at 1:20 @ A4

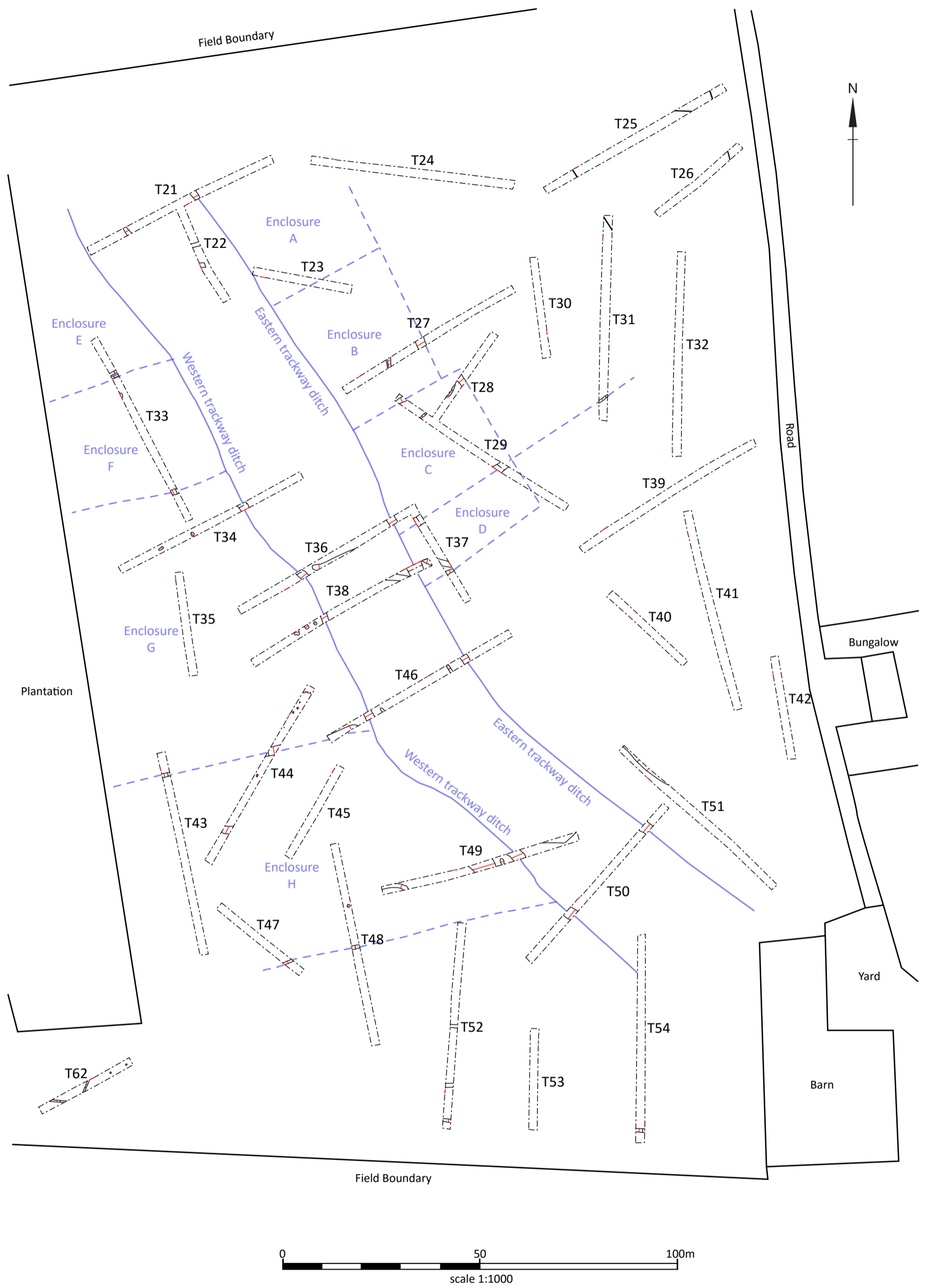
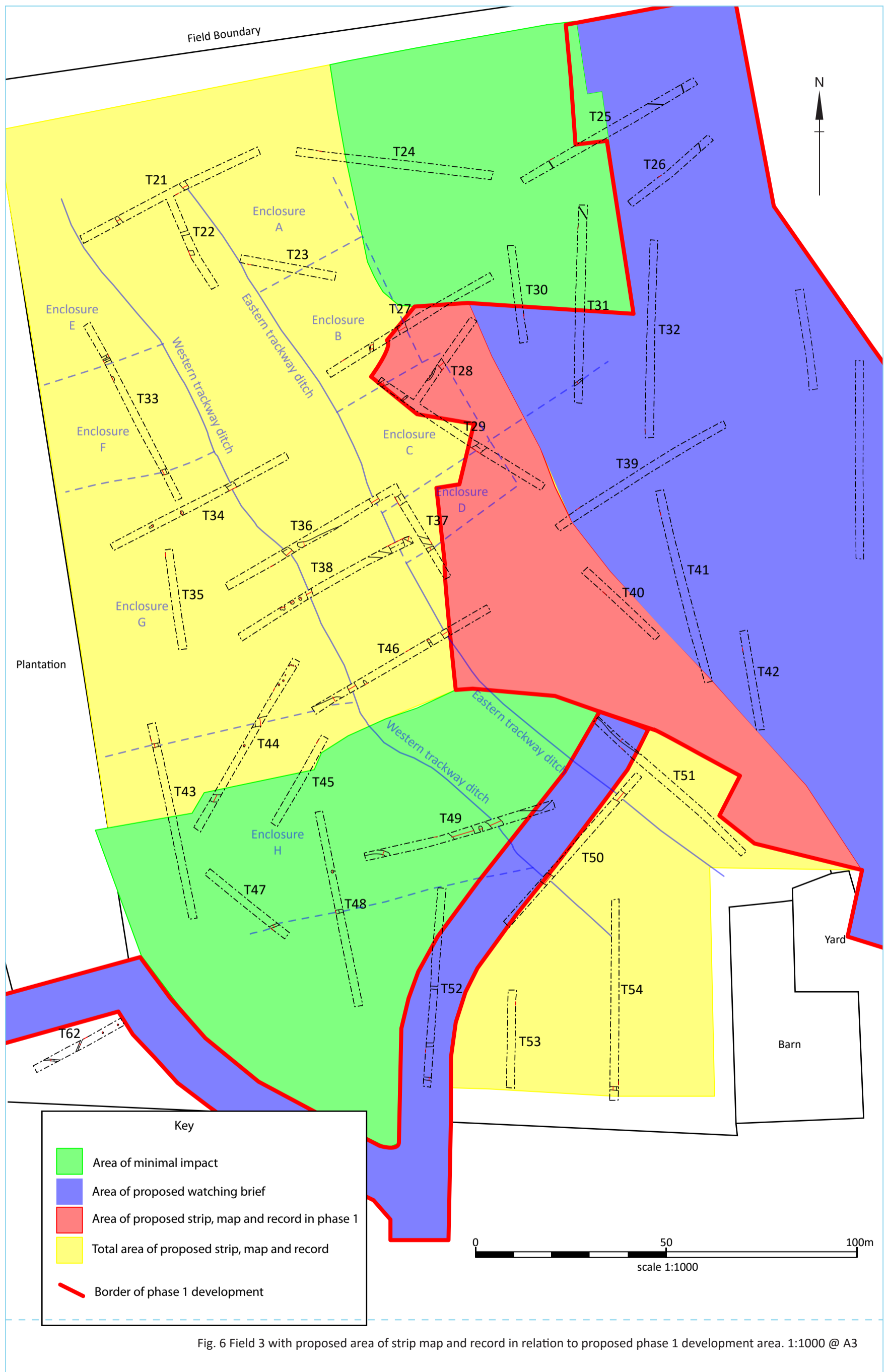


Fig. 4 Field 3 trenches overlying digitised ladder settlement enclosures visible in the geophysical survey. 1:1000 @ A3



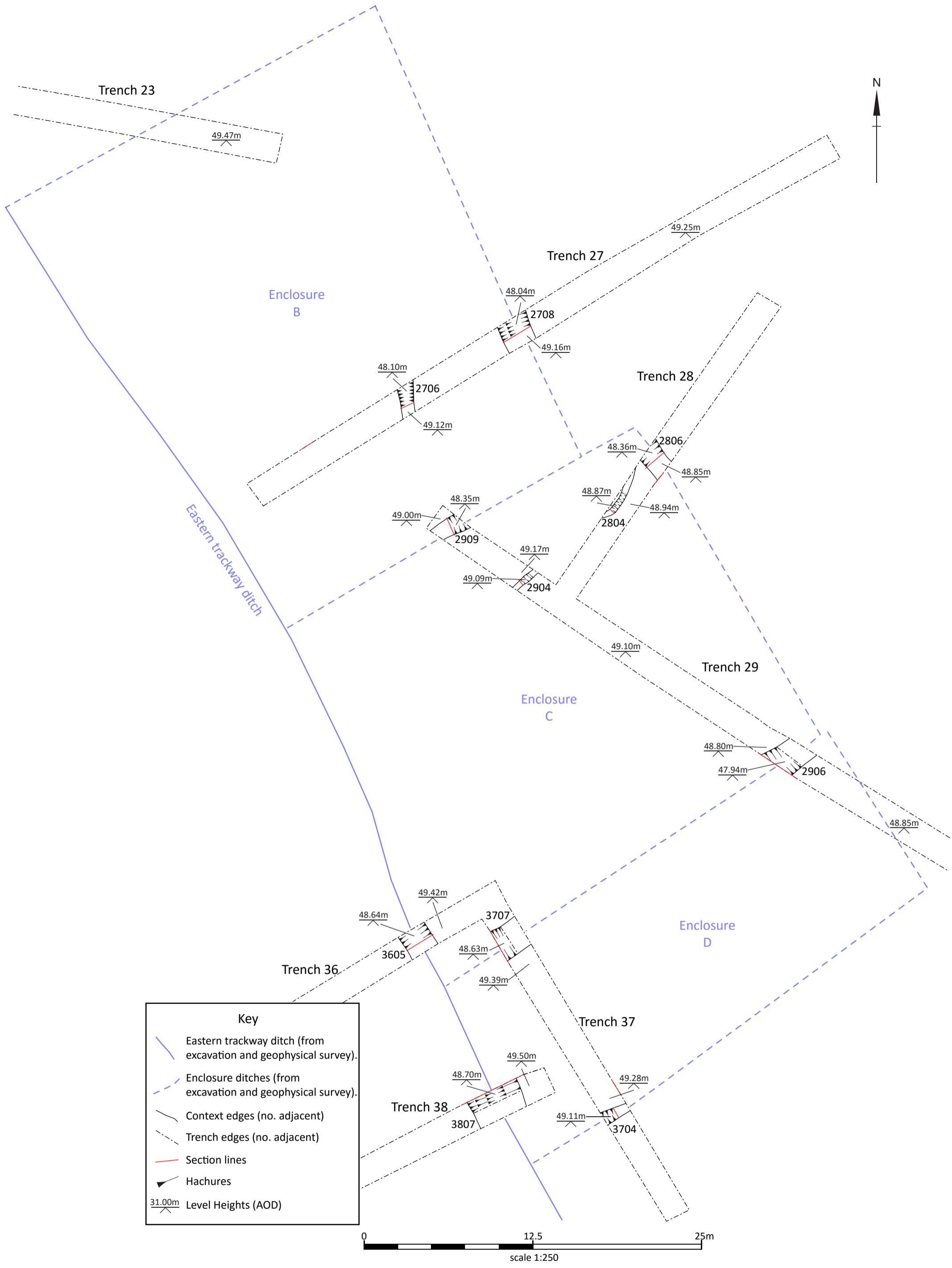


Fig. 9 Enclosures B, C and D features at 1:250 @ A3

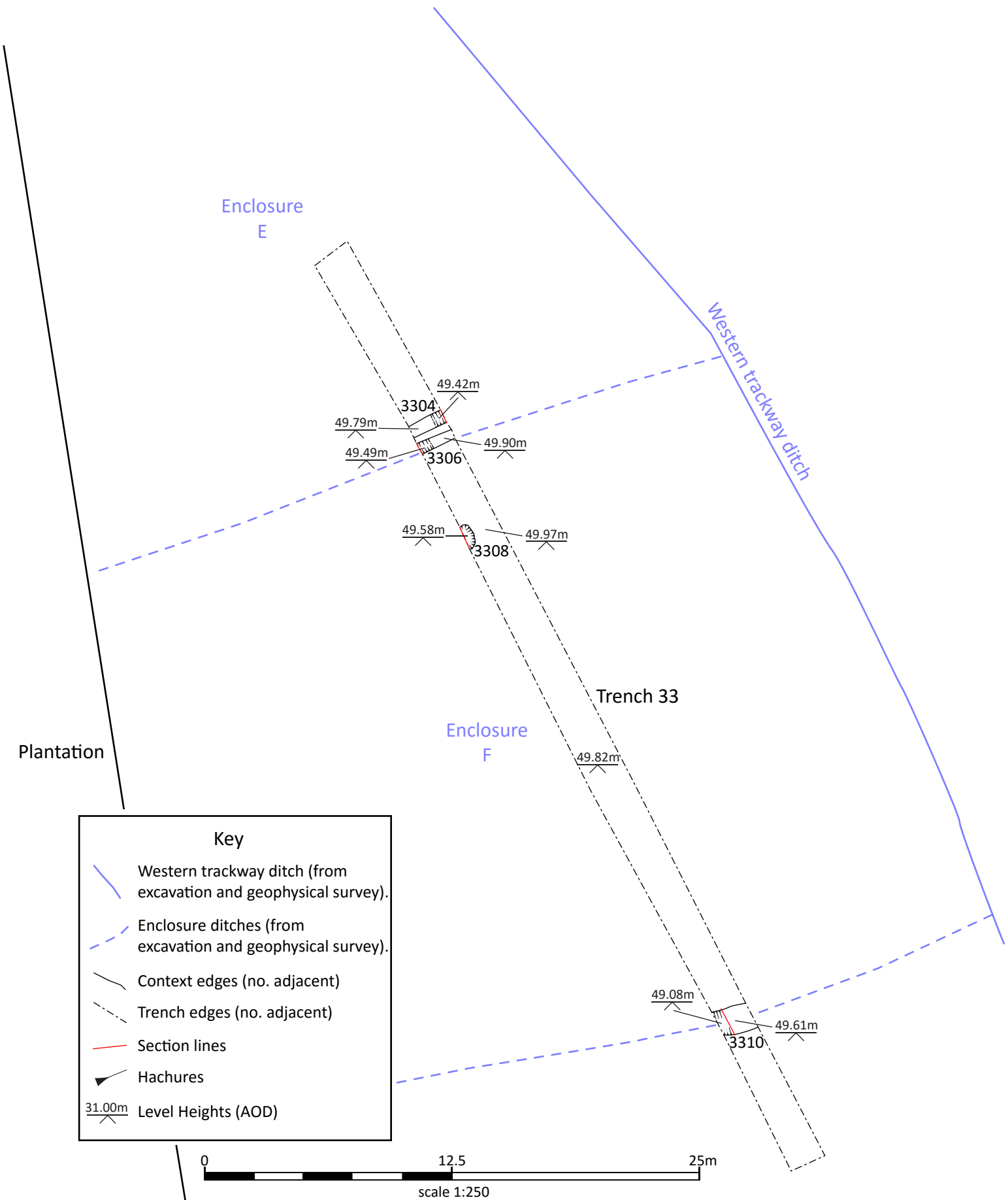


Fig. 12 Enclosures E and F at 1:250 scale

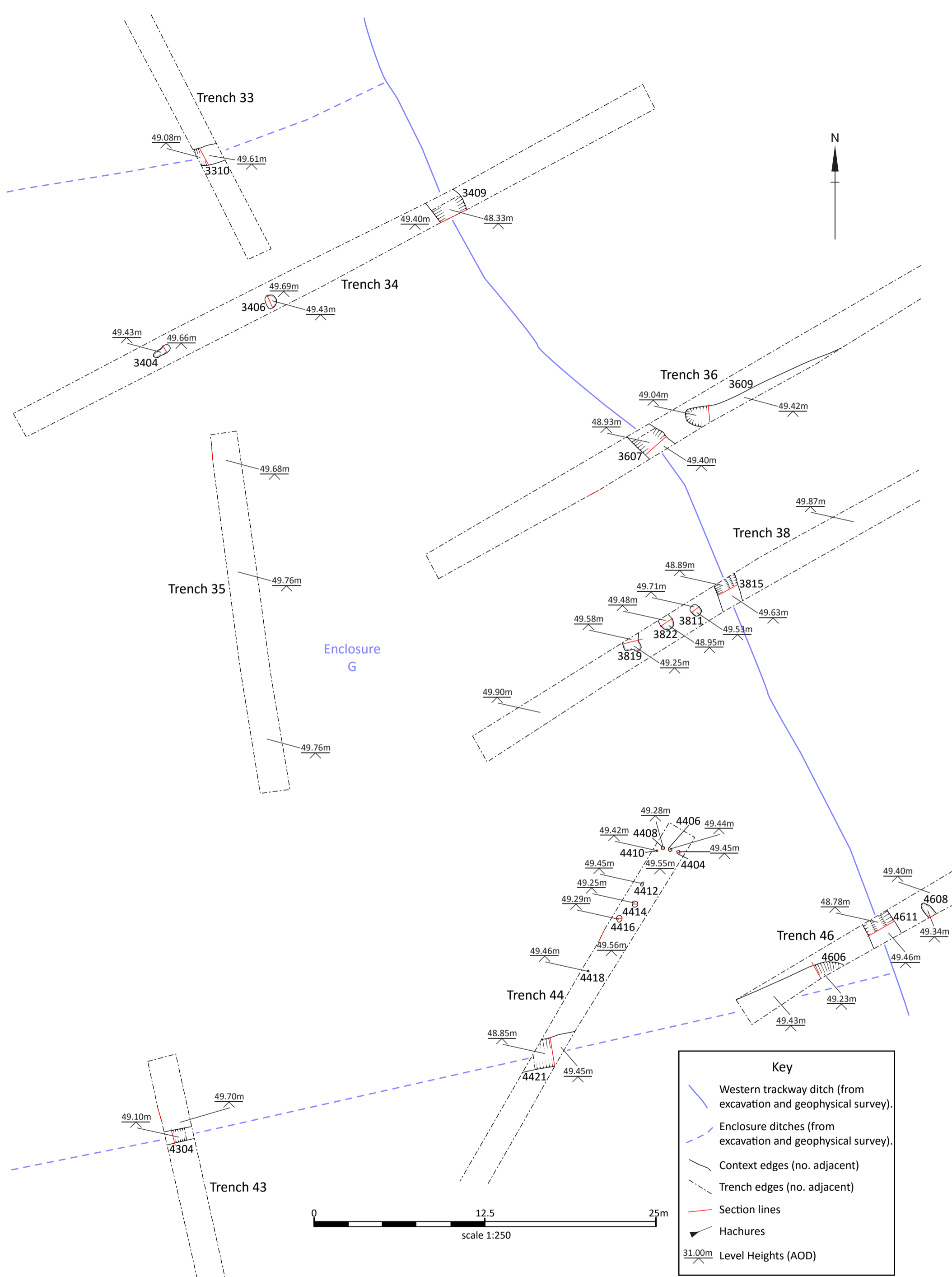


Fig. 14 Enclosure G at 1:250 scale @ A3

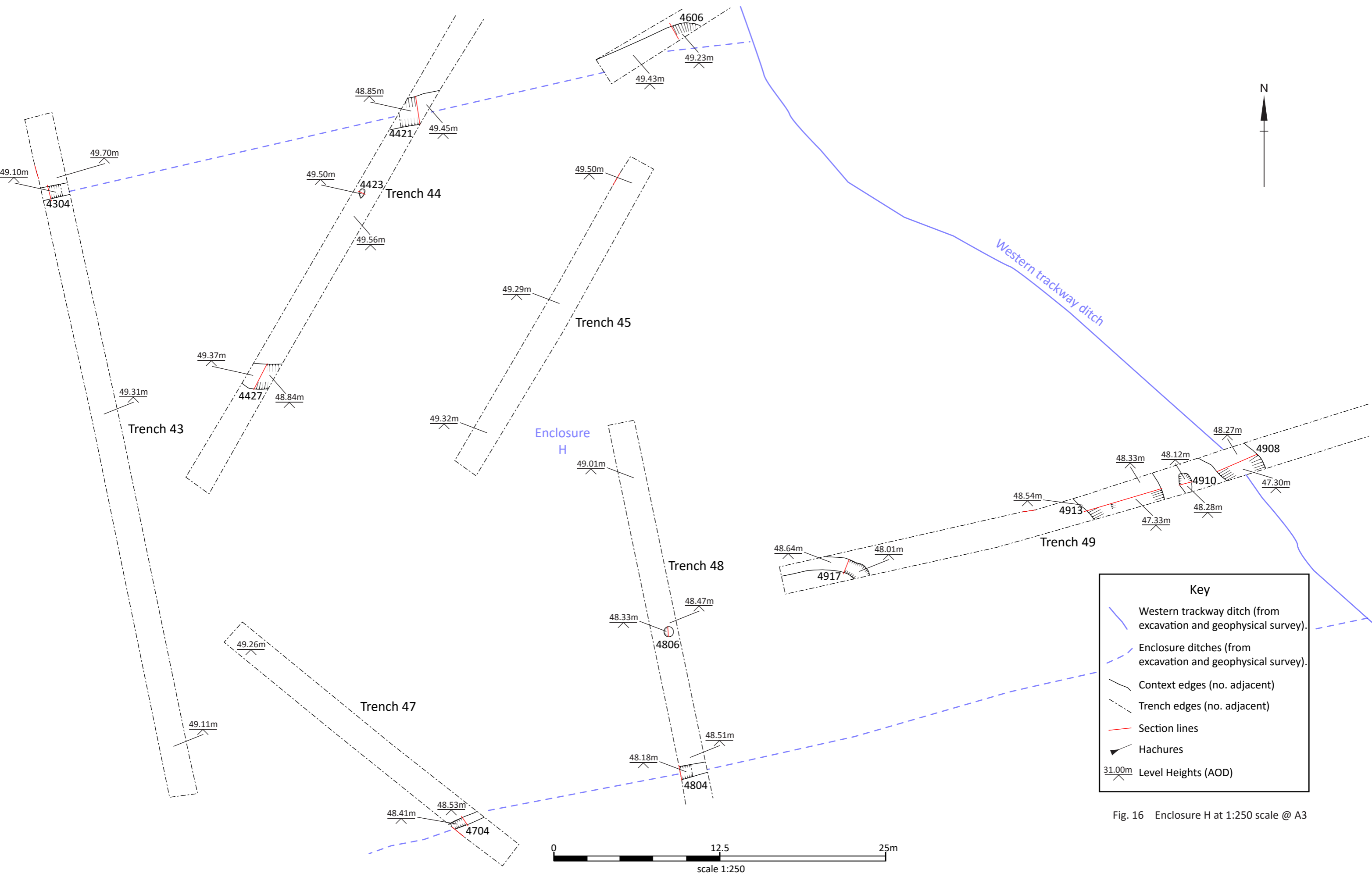


Fig. 16 Enclosure H at 1:250 scale @ A3