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Archaeological Investigations at
Castle Gateway & Foss Bridge Evaluation

By T. Coates & G.Loffman

YAT Evaluation and Borehole Watching Brief Report 2019/118

August 2019

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Abbreviations

CYC – City of York Council

RAMS – Risk Assessment & Method Statement

SAM – Scheduled Ancient Monument

YAT – York Archaeological Trust

WSI – Written Scheme of Investigation

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

Between the 5th August 2019 and the 8th August 2019 York Archaeological Trust (YAT) conducted an evaluation at Castle Gateway and Foss Bridge (SE 6059 5139).

The work was undertaken for City of York Council (CYC) to fulfil a planning condition for the Castle Gateway Project (Castle Gateway Project Planning). The work was based on an Archaeological Scheme of Investigation produced by CYC, and a subsequent RAMS produced by YAT. The works involved the excavation and recording of two 2m x 2m hand-dug trenches

The upper surface of the medieval rampart was identified beneath a series of 18th- and 20th-century deposition layers.

KEY PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Name	Castle Gateway and Foss Bridge
YAT Project No.	6150
Document Number	2019/118
Type of Project	Trial Trench Evaluation & Borehole Watching Brief
Client	City of York Council
Planning Application No.	Castle Gateway Project Planning
NGR	SE 6059 5139
Museum Accession No.	TBC
OASIS Identifier	yorkarch1-363329

REPORT INFORMATION

Version	Produced by		Edited by		Approved by	
	Initials	Date	Initials	Date	Initials	Date
1	TC & GL	09/08/19	CJ/BR	25/09/19	BR	27/09/19

1 INTRODUCTION

Between the 5th–8th August 2019 YAT conducted an evaluation at Castle Gateway and Foss Bridge (SE 6059 5139) (Figure 1, Site Location).

The work was undertaken for City of York Council to investigate the ground condition and estimate the archaeological potential within the study area. The specific aims were to characterise the deposits between the southern curtain wall and the River Foss to inform future mitigation for the construction of a proposed new bridge over the River Foss.

All works were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) supplied by CYC.

2 METHODOLOGY

The works were carried out in accordance with the WSI supplied by CYC (Appendix 3) except where there were unforeseen constraints. It was not possible to complete the full proposed area of excavation for Trench 2 due to extensive tree roots, a drain and the edge of an inspection chamber. This trench was stepped in the centre to prevent disturbance to the tree roots, the drain and the inspection chamber.

2.1 Test Pits/Trenches

A total of two trenches were excavated (Figure 2):

No.	Size (m)	Rationale
TR1	2m x 2m	To assess the archaeological potential
TR2	2m x 2m	To assess the archaeological potential

All deposits were hand excavated and recorded following the standard YAT single context recording system.

In Trenches 1 and 2, excavation ceased once it was confirmed that deposits that pre-dated the 18th century had been reached. Although the WSI required that digging cease without disturbing 18th century deposits, this proved not to be easy in practise as it was upon their excavation that the team was able to ascertain their date.

Finds were retrieved and bagged by individual context number. These have been retained for processing and assessment.

3 LOCATION, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site is bounded by the River Foss to the north and east, Raindale Mill and associated grounds to the south and the curtain wall and gateway of York Castle to the west (Figure 1).

The underlying geology is Sherwood Sandstone, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 237 to 272 million years ago in the Triassic and Permian Periods when the local environment was dominated by rivers (British Geological Survey). The bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of Vale of York Formation, namely clay, sands and gravels, which were formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period (British Geological Survey).

Ground level in this area varies from 7.59m AOD at the river edge to 11.69m AOD at the curtain wall. The ground undulates in the proposed area of development with an average height of approximately 10.00m AOD.

The site is part of the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) of York Castle: motte and bailey castle, tower keep castle (Including Clifford's Tower), and site of part of Roman-British fort-vicus and Anglian Cemetery. Monument Number 13275.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A detailed historical and archaeological background has been written for a previous desk-based assessment (McComish et al 2018) from which a brief summary is presented below.

The first documented evidence of a castle was destroyed by Danes in 1069, and rebuilt in the same year. A motte and bailey castle is mentioned in the 1086 Domesday Book. The Foss was dammed below the castle to produce an artificial moat around the motte by 1086.

The initial timber castle was burned in the massacre of the Jews in 1190. The first documentary evidence for a stone rebuild of the castle was after 1244. Clifford's Tower was probably added in the 1290's. The motte, Clifford's Tower and a portion of the bailey curtain wall, are the only buildings to survive above ground.

Deposits believed to relate to the castle ramparts and a post-hole which may have held a timber upright associated with a palisade have been found at Castle Car Park (YORYM: 1992.5). In 1998, further excavation at Castle Car Park (YORYM: 1998.32) uncovered a thick deposit of clay delineated by post-holes, and was interpreted as a rampart and palisade from the Norman castle.

5 RESULTS

5.1 Trench 1

The earliest deposit (1004) found within Trench 1 was the possible remains of the castle bailey bank (Plates 3 & 4). This consisted of a firm, mixed mid-to-light brown and mid-orange brown, clay with large pebbles and small limestone fragments. The deposit sloped down from 11.69m AOD to 11.40m AOD, west to east, with a marked increase in slope 0.5m from the eastern end of the trench. This material was exposed within a 0.5m wide slot through deposit (1003). Excavation of the trench was curtailed at the top of (1004) because it clearly pre-dated the 18th century.

Above deposit (1004), was build-up deposit (1003) (Plate 3). This consisted of loose, dark brownish grey, clayey sand. Pottery from this layer suggests this deposition occurred in the 17th century. However, a comparable layer in Trench 2 produced 19th-century CBM and pottery so Deposit 1003, may also derive from this later period of activity although this is not represented in the dating evidence recovered from it. The top of 1003 was at 11.82m AOD, and sloped gently down towards the east and it varied in thickness from 0.14m at the western end to 0.24m at the eastern end. The change in thickness may indicate the deliberate levelling out of the slope of the rampart material below.

A mixed dump/make-up layer (1002) (Plate 2) was uncovered overlying deposit (1003). This consisted of a soft to friable, mixed dark brownish grey to mid-yellowish brown, sandy silt and cinder. The top of 1002 was at around 11.93m AOD, and sloped to 11.70m AOD to the east and at the western end of Trench 1 was 0.11m thick, and at the eastern end 0.08m thick. Pottery from this deposit indicates an 18th/19th century date.

The uppermost deposit (1001) consisted of topsoil, grass and weeds (Plate 1). In the north-east corner of the trench, a plastic membrane and gravel footpath was visible where grass had overgrown. The depth of the deposit was 0.08m in the west and 0.12m in the east.

5.2 Trench 2

The earliest deposit exposed in Trench 2 was the probable top of the castle rampart/bank, Context (2006) (Plate 8 & 9). Context 2006 consisted of a firm, mid orange brown, clay with limestone fragments. It sloped down from 11.39m AOD to 10.73m AOD, west to east. This layer was reached only in a 0.60m wide slot in the centre of the trench where the trench was stepped in due to the presence of extensive tree roots to the north and a drain pipe to the south. Context (2006) was truncated by the cut [2005] to the east.

Above the medieval bank, Context 2006, was a dump/build-up of loose, dark-brown grey, slightly clayey sand (2003) containing modern refuse, including pottery, CBM, metal objects, plastic, rubble, and cement bonded asbestos tile (Plate 7). This deposit was 0.12m thick at the western end of the trench becoming 0.47m thick towards the eastern end. It is possible that this layer was deposited to raise and level the ground surface above the level of the rampart.

Overlying deposit (2003) was a make-up layer, most likely derived from 19th/20th century landscaping (2002). This material consisting of loose, dark brown to orange brown cinder, silty sand and clay (Plate 6) in which there were 19th century and later finds. The top of this deposit was at 11.75m AOD, and it was 0.24m thick, sloping to the east of Trench 2. The mixed nature of the deposit may indicate reworking or digging in the past, and there was considerable root disturbance throughout the layer.

In the south-eastern corner of Trench 2, a brick-built inspection chamber was found (construction backfill 2004 and construction cut 2005). The construction cut (2005) cut through deposit 2002 and occupied around a quarter of the total trench area.

The uppermost deposit within Trench 2 was modern topsoil (2001) (Plate 5). This varied in thickness between 0.22m and 0.12m, becoming deeper towards the east and the ground surface sloping gently also towards the east.

6 POTTERY ASSESSMENT

By Anne Jenner

Introduction

One hundred and five sherds of mainly domestic pottery were retrieved from seven contexts. They range from Roman to 19th century in date (see Table 1).

There is a large amount of residuality, but no obvious intrusion. This is probably due to the shallow nature of the intervention. Abrasion is notable on the residual medieval and Roman wares. This reinforces the interpretation that they are residual.

The pottery from this intervention is of little value for research as the contexts are generally rather mixed in date. Added to this, most of the wares are from known fabric types and are unlikely to contribute to our existing knowledge of the pottery from York.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified and recorded in the standard manner (see Orton, Tyers and Vince 1993; Orton and Hughes 2013). It was sorted into fabric and form groups, based on colour, firing, clay matrix, inclusions and glaze type. Where possible these groups were related to known types from the area. The number of sherds were calculated and these can be found with the archive.

Although it is generally agreed that weight and number of sherds provide the most useful index of quantity (Brooks 1987, 116) only the sherd count was concentrated on here. The approximate sherd sizes have also been noted. These are small <5cm, medium, >5cm to <10cm, large >10cm at the widest point.

Discussion

Wares range from residual Roman and medieval to 18th and 19th century types.

Medieval wares include York Glazed, Brandsby, Humber and Hambleton wares. These are all discussed in more detail elsewhere (cf Mainman and Jenner 213). There are a few Cistercian and Early Black Glazed wares, oxidised and buff earthenwares which may have been used during the 16th and 17th centuries. Later material includes the post medieval earthenwares, Tin Glazed and Slip wares. These are probably 17th- and 18th-century types.

Recommendations for further work

There are no recommendations for further work.

Context	No.	Description	Date
1001	9	• **1 English White Stone ware**, small sherd; • **2 drain**, small sherd; • **1 Roman Grey ware** indented beaker, medium sherd; • **3 Terracotta plant pot**, small sherd; • **1 burnt Tile**, large; • **1 burnt late Humber type jug base**, large sherd.	18TH CENTURY
1002	29	• **4 Humber jug** with reduced fabric, small to large sherds; • **1 post medieval reduced ware** with good quality green brown suspension glaze, small sherd. • **1 Tin Glazed albarello with blue and white linear motif**, small sherd; • **1 drain**, small; • **1 Mottled ware tankard** with streaked brown glaze and rilled band, small sherd; • **1 Low Countries type** post medieval oxidised earthenware, small sherd; • **1 lightly oxidised yellow glazed ware**, small sherd; • **1 Cistercian type mug**, small sherd; • **1 post medieval oxidised**, medium sherd; • **1 Brandsby moneybox**, abraded, medium sherd; • **1 Low Countries Highly decorated ware**, small sherd; • **1 post medieval oxidised earthenware** with brown and ochre glaze inside, large sherd; • **1 earthenware** with mottled light green brown glaze, small sherd; • **1 Purple Glazed**, medium sherd; • **1 terracotta plant pot**, small sherd; • **1 Humber type coarse oxidised ware**, small sherd; • **1 Humber type** oxidised strap handle, small sherd; • **1 drain**, small; • **1 ceramic building material**, medium sherd; • **4 late reduced ware** with green glaze and applied decoration, small to medium sherds; • **1 Coal measure type glazed ware**, small sherd; • **1 late Humber bowl** with oxidised fabric and light green brown internal glaze, large sherd; • **1 Humber type building material**, large.	LATE 17TH/EARLY 18TH CENTURY

1003	16	• **1 Yellow glazed buff ware**, medium sherd; • **1 terracotta plant pot**, medium; • **3 late Humber** with strap handle, joins, large sherds; • **1 Tin Glazed dish** with lead glaze externally and yellow and blue decoration, small sherd; • **1 Slip ware mug** with yellow glaze, medium sherd; • 1 **late Brandsby/Hambleton jug** rim, small sherd; • **4 Cistercian/Early Black Glazed ware**, small to medium sherds; • **4 coarse oxidised medieval jug**, small to large sherds.	LATE 17TH CENTURY
2001	7	• **1 Hambleton jar** base, abraded, large sherd; • **1 Stone ware** with dark brown external glaze and cream internal glaze, medium sherd; • **1 Sponged Transfer printed**, small sherd; • **1 Terracotta plant pot**, small sherd; • **1 Cream ware**, small sherd; • **1 White Stone ware** possibly industrial, small sherd; • **1 hard white ware** with light green brown glaze, small sherd.	LATE 18TH/19TH CENTURY
2002	20	• **2 Terracotta plant pot**, small to medium sherds; • **1 Humber** with oxidised fabric, small sherd; • **1 Transfer printed**, small sherd; • **1 post medieval oxidised earthenware** with ochre glaze inside, small sherd; • **1 Slipware dish**, abraded, small sherd; • **1 Purple Glazed** reduced burnt, medium sherd; • **Bottle glass**, small fragment; • **1 Humber** with thick wall, large sherd; • **1 Slipware** closed form, small sherd; • **1 Reduced ware jug**, medium sherd; • **1 post medieval oxidised earthenware bowl/pancheon** with black internal glaze, medium sherd; • **1 late medieval buff ware** with light green brown glaze, small sherd; • **1 North Yorkshire Red ware**, very abraded, small sherd; • **2 post medieval lightly oxidised finely gritted ware jar**, abraded, large sherd; • **1 late Humber rim**, small sherd; • **1 post medieval oxidised earthenware** closed form with ochre glaze, small sherd; • **1 Stamford unglazed type**, small sherd; • **1 reduced medieval ware**, small sherd; • **1 medieval white ware** with yellow glaze, small sherd	LATE $18^{TH}/19^{TH}$ CENTURY

2003	12	• **1 post medieval oxidised earthenware** base with green internal glaze, large sherd; • **1 Staffordshire Slipware type moulded bowl** with feathered decoration, small sherd; • **1 White dipped ware** base, medium sherd; • **1 Yellow glazed Slipware rim**, medium sherd; • **1 Early York Glazed ware**, small sherd; • **1 Brandsby jug** with rilled neck, small sherd; • **2 bottle glass**, small sherds; • **1 White stone ware ointment pot** base, small; • **1 brown glazed coarse ware**, small sherd; • **1 Low Countries type cooking vessel**, sooted, medium sherd; • **1 oxidised post medieval earthenware** with light green brown glaze inside, small sherd	18TH CENTURY
2004	12	• **1 English Stoneware jar** base, large sherd; • **1 oxidised earthenware jar** rim, large sherd; • **1 Porcelain lid**, complete, small sherd; • **1 Humber drinking jug**, small sherd; • **1 English Stoneware bottle**, small sherd; • **2 Black Glazed fine oxidised ware**, small and medium; • **1 North Yorkshire red ware**, large sherd; • **3 late Reduced ware**, small sherd; • **1 late reduced ware** with light green brown glaze inside, large sherd.	18TH CENTURY

Table 1 Pottery Quantification

7 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL ASSESSMENT

BY J. M. MCCOMISH

Introduction

This assessment relates to 4.815kg of ceramic building material (CBM) recovered from the archaeological investigations at Castle Gateway, Foss Bridge, York (York Archaeological Trust project code 6150). The CBM ranged in date from medieval to modern, though the majority of the collection was of post-medieval date.

Methodology

The collection was recorded to a standard YAT methodology (McComish 2019) whereby each sherd is individually recorded on a pro-forma sheet which details the project code, the context number, the weight in grams, the fabric type, the surviving complete dimensions (length, width, thickness, flange height) and any other relevant information (surface marks, glazes, unusual features etc.). A question mark is placed after the form name if the identification is uncertain, for example 'Imbrex?', while the form of non-standardised sherds is listed as 'Other'. The fabric is determined by comparing the sherd to a York fabric reference collection held by York Archaeological Trust (YAT).

Results

The various forms present are summarised by historical period on Table 2, while a summary of the forms present in relation to context is given on Table 3.

Medieval

Medieval CBM accounted for 29.3% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present comprised roofing tiles of 13–16th century date (peg, plain). The medieval CBM was in sizes and fabrics typical for York as a whole in terms of fabrics and dimensions.

The two peg tiles seen were 15–16mm in thickness but no other dimensions survived. In the case of York peg-holes were usually square in shape, but circular and diamond shapes are also common. The present site had two square peg-holes, thereby conforming to the pattern for York as a whole. The peg holes ranged in size from 10–11mm, which is typical for the period Smoothing lines parallel to the upper edge of the tile were present on one of the sherds.

The plain tiles examined ranged from 12–17mm in thickness 15 examples), but no other dimensions survived. Smoothing lines parallel to the edge of the tile were present on three examples, one sherd had an Indented border. Two sherds had mortar on broken surfaces indicative of re-use.

Post-medieval

The post-medieval CBM accounted for 55.6% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The sherds present were bricks of 16–18th century date. The post-medieval bricks were 54–59mm in thickness (two examples), one sherd was 117mm wide, but no lengths survived. Bricks of this date were made in wetted moulds, a technique termed slop-moulding. The post-medieval CBM was in sizes and fabrics typical for York as a whole in terms of fabrics and dimensions.

Modern

The modern CBM accounted for 15.2% of the total volume of CBM from the site. The forms present included hand-made brick, unusual roof tile (termed Other) and a sherd of machine made wall tile of mid-19th century or later date

Modern hand-made bricks were made in the same way as post-medieval bricks, i.e. slop moulding, they were, however, larger. This was as a response the Brick Taxes of 1784–1850 which were initially levied per 1000 bricks, encouraging an increase in brick size to avoid the tax (Brunskill 1997, 38). In 1803 as a response to the increased size of bricks the tax was altered to be double duty on bricks more than 150cu inches in volume, which curbed the growth in the size of bricks (ibid., 38). The only example of a brick of this date had no surviving dimensions, but it was in a fabric seen on bricks of this date from elsewhere in York (M82).

Two machine made roof tiles were present at the site which were 14–15mm in thickness, but no other dimensions were present. Both sherds were in an identical fabric which contains rare small flecks of mica. The shape of the larger sherd was unusual in profile; the main body of the tile is flat with a section adjacent to the longer edge which is curved in profile, this curved area was 67mm high and 41mm wide. The original shape of the smaller sherd was impossible to determine.

A sherd of machine-made wall tile dating to the early-19th century or later was present; this was 9mm thick with a dark grey baric and an embossed rectangular design on the upper surface. The tile was glaze a deep red colour.

The post-medieval CBM was in sizes and fabrics typical for York as a whole in terms of fabrics and dimensions, with the exception of the two roof tile sherds, which are an unusual shape.

Summary and recommendations for further research

The collection of CBM was small and of poor quality overall, being highly fragmented. All of the material being typical in terms of the forms, fabrics and dimensions seen for York as a whole or for the periods in question with the exception of one roof tile. The collection of CBM has little potential for further research, mainly being of use to provide dating evidence for the various contexts seen, and no further work is recommended. None of the material was worthy of museum display.

Recommendations for retention/discard

For excavations within the City of York, YAT routinely adopts a record and discard policy, whereby only a representative selection of CBM from each site is retained. This typically means that around 80% of the volume of CBM from any given site is discarded. In the case of this site the bulk of the CBM was typical for York as a whole and in the light of this 8.8% of the CBM from the present excavations was retained.

Period	Form	No. of sherds	Weight in grams	% of total weight
Medieval	Peg	2	165	3.4
	Plain	15	1245	25.9
Post-medieval	Brick	4	2675	55.6
Modern	Brick	1	200	4.2
	Other	2	500	10.4
	Wall tile	1	30	0.6

Table 2 CBM by form in relation to period

Context	Dating	Forms present
1001	16th–18th	Post-medieval brick
1002	16th–18th	Post-medieval brick
1003	13th–16th	Plain
2001	Mid 18th–mid 19th	Modern brick, Post-medieval brick, Peg
2002	13th–16th	Peg, Plain
2003	Mid 19th+	Pan, Plain, Wall tile
2004	13th–16th	Plain

Table 3 CBM in relation to context

8 THE STONE BUILDING MATERIALS

BY J. M. McCOMISH

This assessment relates to a variety of stone building materials recovered from the archaeological investigations at Castle Gateway, Foss Bridge, York (York Archaeological Trust project code 6150). This comprised a single fragment of magnesian limestone which probably originated from a roofing flag originally. This was from Context 2002, weighed 25g and was 13mm thick. The date of this fragment is uncertain, it could represent residual Roman or medieval material.

9 CLAY PIPES

Forty-two pieces of clay pipe were recovered from six contexts, ranging in date from the 17th–late 18th centuries. This assemblage has been quantified and listed for dating purposes but it is recommended that more detailed analysis should be carried out as part any future mitigation.

Context No.	No.	Description	Date
1002	7	Stems	18th C +
1003	7	Stems	Late 18th C
	1	Bowl, half fragment, heel, no stamp, milling around rim	Early 17th C
2001	2	Stems	Late 18th C +
2002	1	Bowl, almost complete, stamp on heel - A.B? Abraham Boyes 1646–70 F. Token. (Oswald). Internally trimmed rim	Late 17th C
	1	Bowl, complete, flat base, no stamp, milling around rim	Early 17th C
	1	Bowl, small fragment, decorated	18th C?
	9	Stems, one with red wax	18th C+
2003	1	Bowl, large fragment, internal trimmed rim, plain	Late 17th–early 18th C
	5	Stems	18th C
2004	2	Bowls, large fragments, plain, heel, no stamp, internal trimmed rim, slight milling round rim on one	Late 17th C
	5	Stems	Late 17th–late 18th C

10 ANIMAL BONE ASSESSMENT

By Claire Rainsford (pers comm.)

A quick visual assessment of the animal bone indicates that the assemblage is of mixed material and therefore of very limited potential. Animal bones contained within the assemblage include that from sheep, pig, cow, dog, goose and one piece of human metacarpal. Given the nature of the deposition from which this assemblage was recovered, predominantly levelling material, possibly also dumped deposits, and the diverse possible

taphonomic pathways through which it may have found its way into the ground, it is likely to be of little interpretive value.

It is recommended that the assemblage is recorded and then discarded as part of any post-excavation assessment should that be required as part of future mitigation of the site. This would take one day to complete.

11 DISCUSSION

The earliest material within both trenches has been interpreted as a bank or rampart possibly relating to the medieval castle wall. In both trenches the bank deposits sloped eastwards towards the River Foss away from the castle walls. No dateable finds were recovered from this material, as excavation stopped at the top of the deposit; therefore, the date of formation is unknown.

The material above the bank/rampart is likely to have been deposited to level out or landscape the area. These deposits were significantly mixed, and may have been turned over through landscaping activity. Due to the range of material recovered from these deposits it is problematic to ascribe a single date; however, this probably occurred between the 18th to 20th centuries.

LIST OF SOURCES

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APPENDIX 1 – INDEX TO ARCHIVE

Item	Number of items
Context sheets	10
Levels register	0
Photographic register	1
Sample register	0
Drawing register	0
Original drawings	2
B/W photographs (films/contact sheets)	0
Colour slides (films)	0
Digital photographs	39
Written Scheme of Investigation	1
Report	1

Table 4 Index to archive

APPENDIX 2 – CONTEXT LIST

Context Number	Type	Description	Inclusions	Interpretation
1001	Deposit	Loose, mid brown, silty sand	Moderate pebbles	Topsoil
1002	Deposit	Soft to friable, mixed dark brownish grey and mid yellowish brown, sandy silt/cinder	Occasional flecks of limestone, flecks and fragments of CBM, small to large angular pebbles, flecks and fragments of coal	Mixed dump/make up
1003	Deposit	Loose, dark brownish grey, clayey sand	Frequent small stone. Occasional small CBM fragments, limestone mortar, flecks of coal, oyster shell	Build-up
1004	Deposit	Firm, mixed mid to light brown and mid orange brown, clay with large pebbles (10 %) and small limestone fragments (10%)	Frequent mortar flecks, and small and medium sized fragments.	Bank of castle bailey
2001	Deposit	Loose, mid brown, sand	Moderate pebbles. Occasional CBM fragments, cinder, mortar fragments, modern fabric and plastic wrappers.	Topsoil
2002	Deposit	Loose; mixed dark brown grey, mid brown, light brown and mid orange brown; cinder, silty sand, sand and clay	Frequent roots. Moderate limestone fragments and pebbles. Occasional charcoal.	Make-up
2003	Deposit	Loose, dark brown grey, slightly clayey sand.	Moderate large CBM fragments, medium and large limestone fragments, small and medium sized pebbles. Occasional clay fragments and small concrete fragments.	Make-up or dump
2004	Deposit	Loose, dark grey brown, silty sand.	Frequent bricks. Moderate small concrete fragments, pebbles and tile fragments. Occasional cement bonded asbestos tile fragments.	Inspection chamber backfill

Context Number	Type	Description	Inclusions	Interpretation
2005	Cut	Rectangular shape in plan. Aligned NE-SW. Measures 1.50m x 0.90m, examined to 1.00m in depth. Sharp break of slope at top, near vertical sides.	N/A	Construction cut for inspection chamber
2006	Deposit	Firm, mid orange brown, clay with limestone fragments, ranging from 50mm to 200mm.	Moderate small to medium sized CBM fragments.	Bank of castle bailey

Table 5 Context list

PLATES

Plate 1 Context 1001 looking west, 1.0m scale

Plate 2 Context 1002 looking west, 1.0m scale

Plate 3 Context 1003 and 1004 looking west, 0.5m scale

Plate 4 Trench 1 Section 1 looking north, 0.5m and 1.0m scale

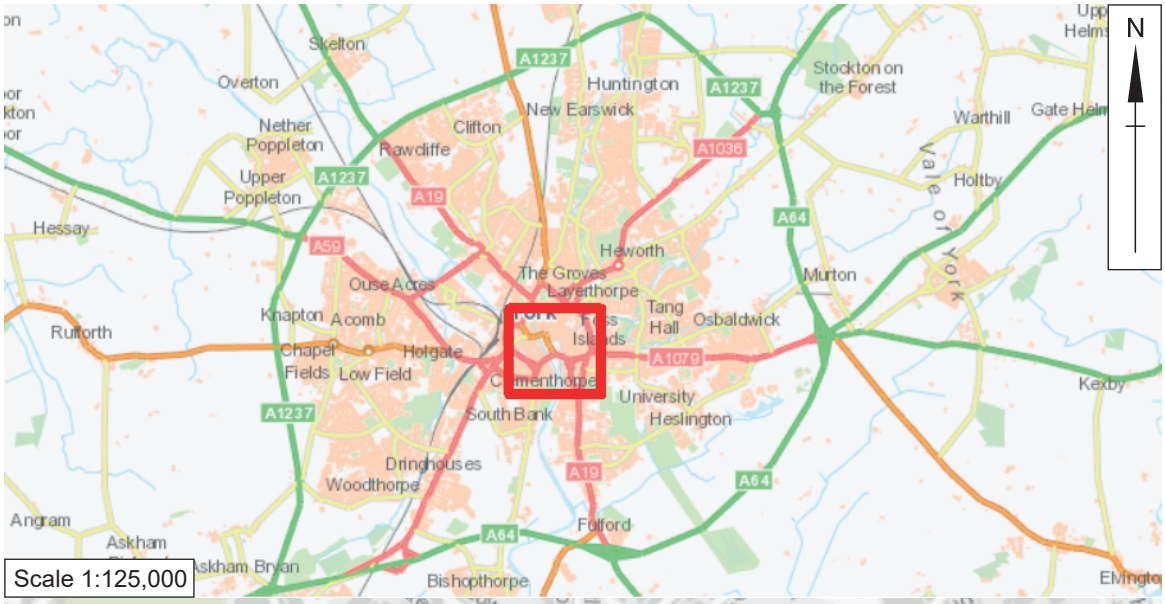
Plate 5 Context 2001 looking east, 1.0m scale

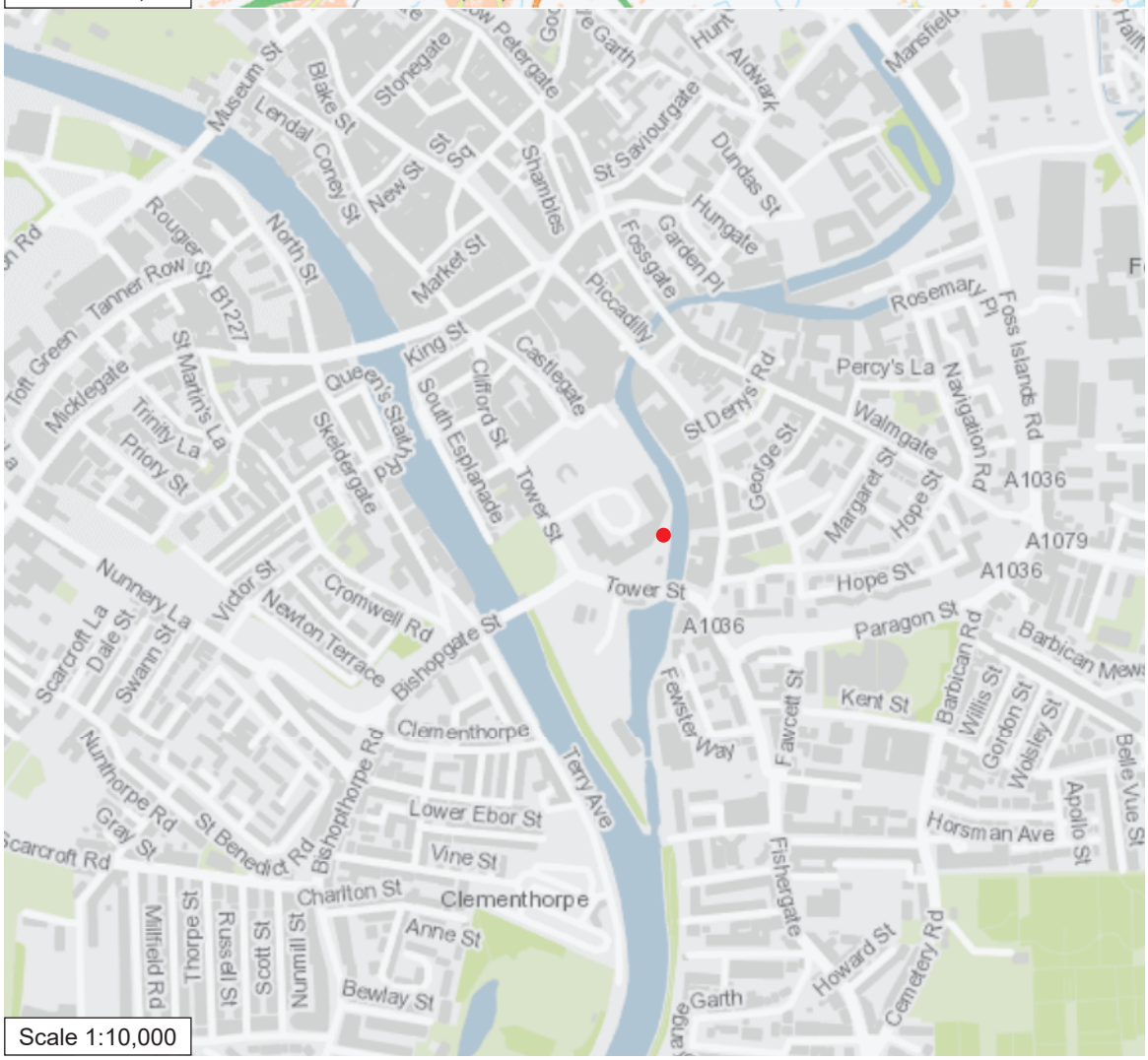
Plate 6 Context 2002 looking east, 1.0m scale

Plate 7 Context 2003 looking west, 0.5m scale

Plate 8 Context 2006 looking west, 0.5m scale

Plate 9 Trench 2 Section 2 looking north, 1.0m and 0.5m scale





Site location

Fig. 1 Site location

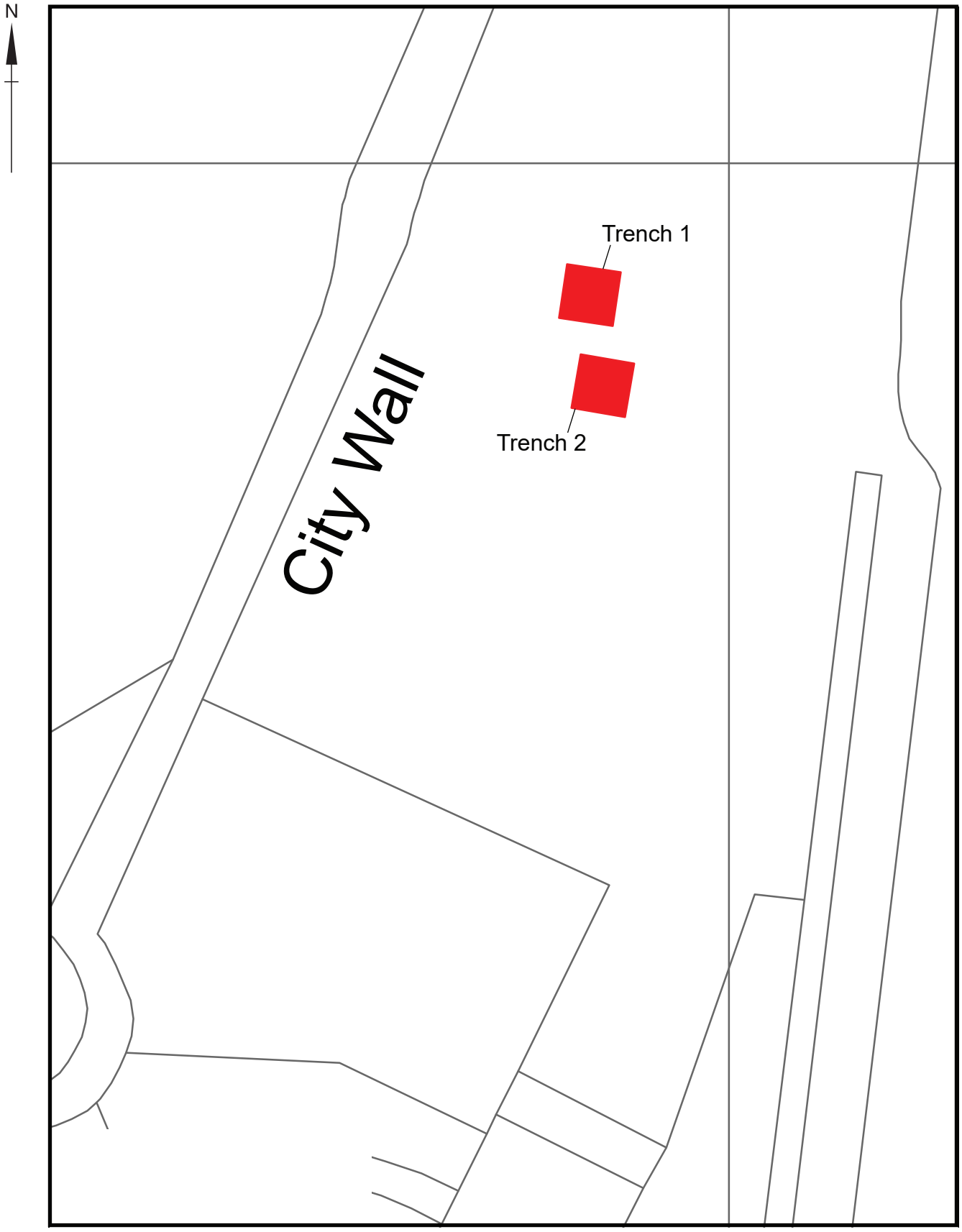


Fig. 2 Trench location plan (1:200 @ A4)

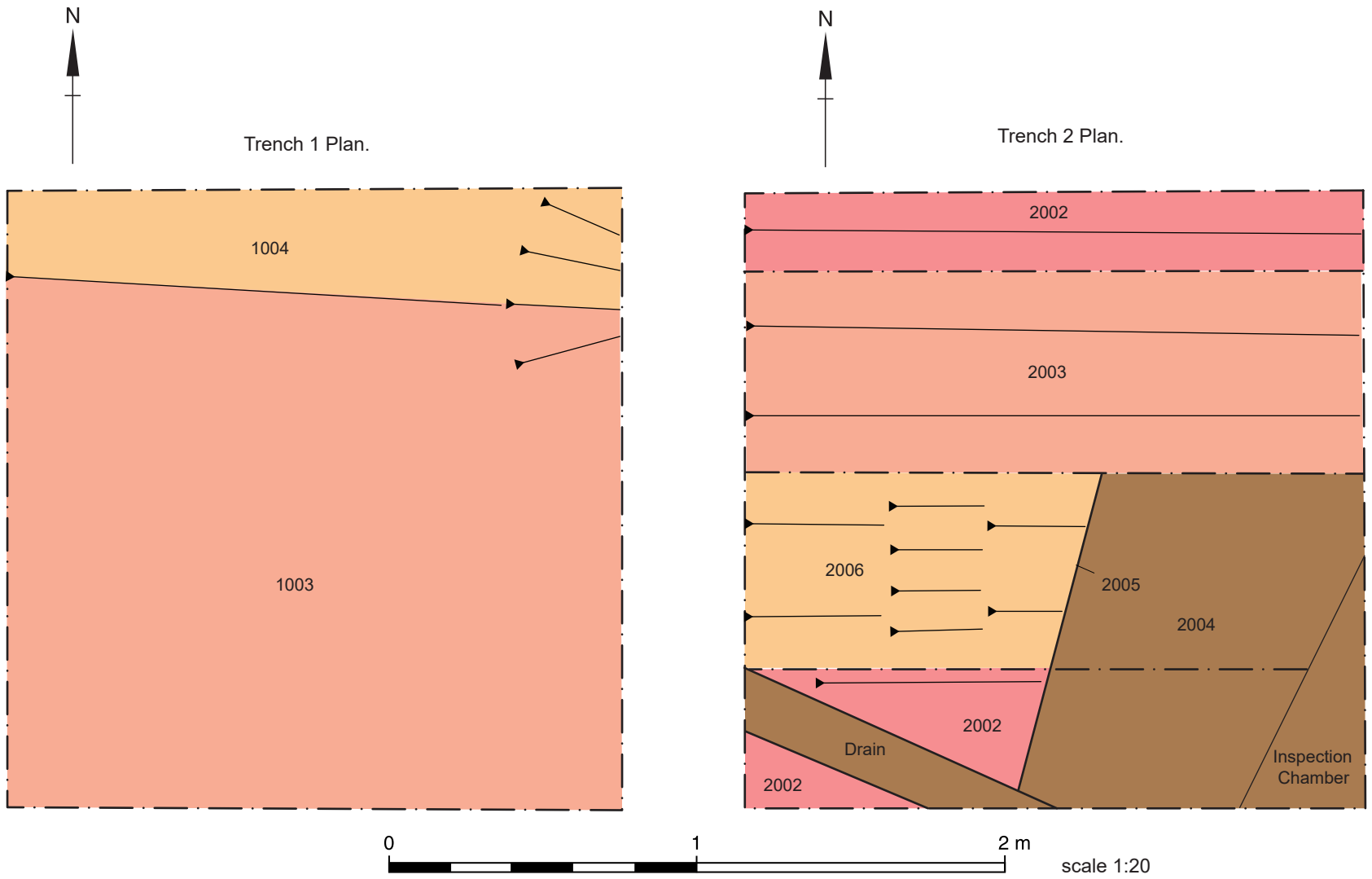


Figure 3 Trench Plans

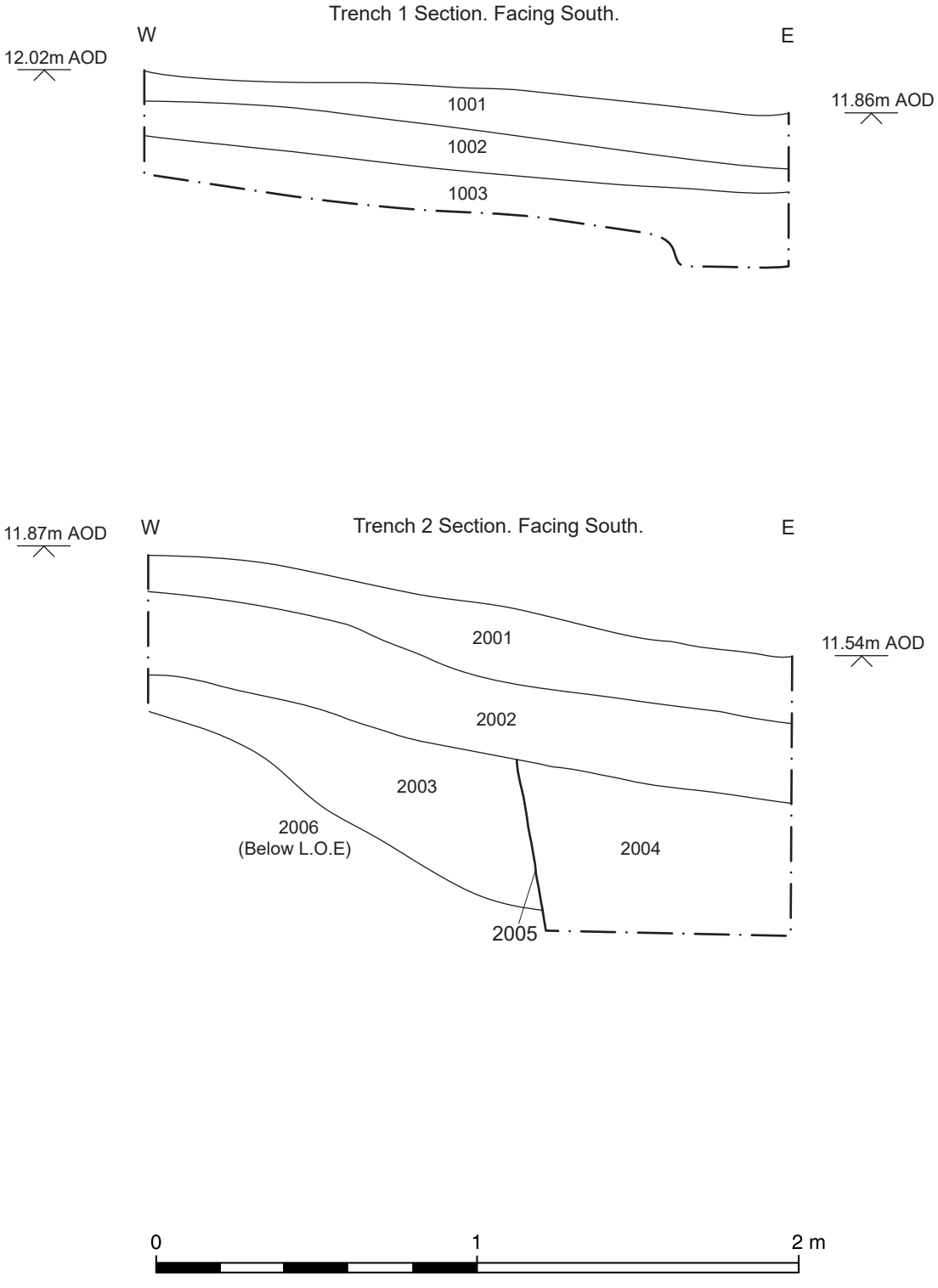


Fig. 4 Section 1 and 2 (1:20 scale @ A4)

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