
PARK AND RIDE SITE, POPPLETON BAR, YORK.

REPORT ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

OSA REPORT No: OSA12EV17

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OSA

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Report Summary.

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COUNTY: North Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: NGR SE 556 533

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1.0 Abstract.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by On-Site Archaeology Ltd at North Field Lane, Upper Poppleton during October and November 2012 in advance of the proposed construction of a Park and Ride.

Initial investigation consisted of a desk-based assessment (Halcrow Group Limited 2009). This revealed moderate potential for significant buried archaeology, particularly for nearby Romano-British settlement and evidence relating to agricultural practices in the later medieval and post medieval periods. The evaluation process consisted of a geophysical survey, which indicated the presence of several types of geophysical anomalies, including potential archaeological features. The survey was followed by the excavation of 20 evaluation trenches, a sample of proposed development area, to enable an assessment of the potential and significance of the archaeology and the impact the development would have.

Trenches positioned to investigate potential archaeological features, indicated by the geophysical survey, revealed that the majority of the anomalies only related to the geological and topographical nature of the site.

An important aspect of the project was the involvement of a large number of community participants from the local area. The involvement of local people was extremely valuable, allowing the excavation of a greater percentage of the features than would have been possible in an ordinary commercial excavation and the new perspectives and enthusiasm added greatly to the value of the project. An appraisal of the community archaeology aspect of the project is contained in Appendix 10.

A number of archaeological features identified during the evaluation warranted further investigation, as a result a scheme of mitigation was proposed to target Trenches 4, 7, 13 and 20, which had revealed the highest archaeological potential.

Investigation revealed a prolonged period of activity at Poppleton; flints recovered, although unlikely to be in situ, hint at a human presence in the area dating back to the Mesolithic, a possible Bronze Age barrow was identified in the southwest corner of the development site during the magnetometer survey, but did not manifest during excavation. However, fragments of a collared urn with corded decoration were recovered by volunteer metal detectorists scanning the topsoil from Trench 2 and may suggest that the funerary monument did exist, but had been heavily truncated. A prehistoric boundary ditch thought to be from the late Iron Age or Roman Period suggests a degree of agricultural land division, which has remained relatively unchanged into the modern period. Activity continued into the Roman period and was confined largely to the southeast corner of the site, with a possible boundary ditch running on an altered alignment to the other linear features on site. A medieval ridge and furrow field system with associated boundary ditches were also identified, while a large enclosure ditch tentatively dated to the medieval period was located in the southeast corner of the site

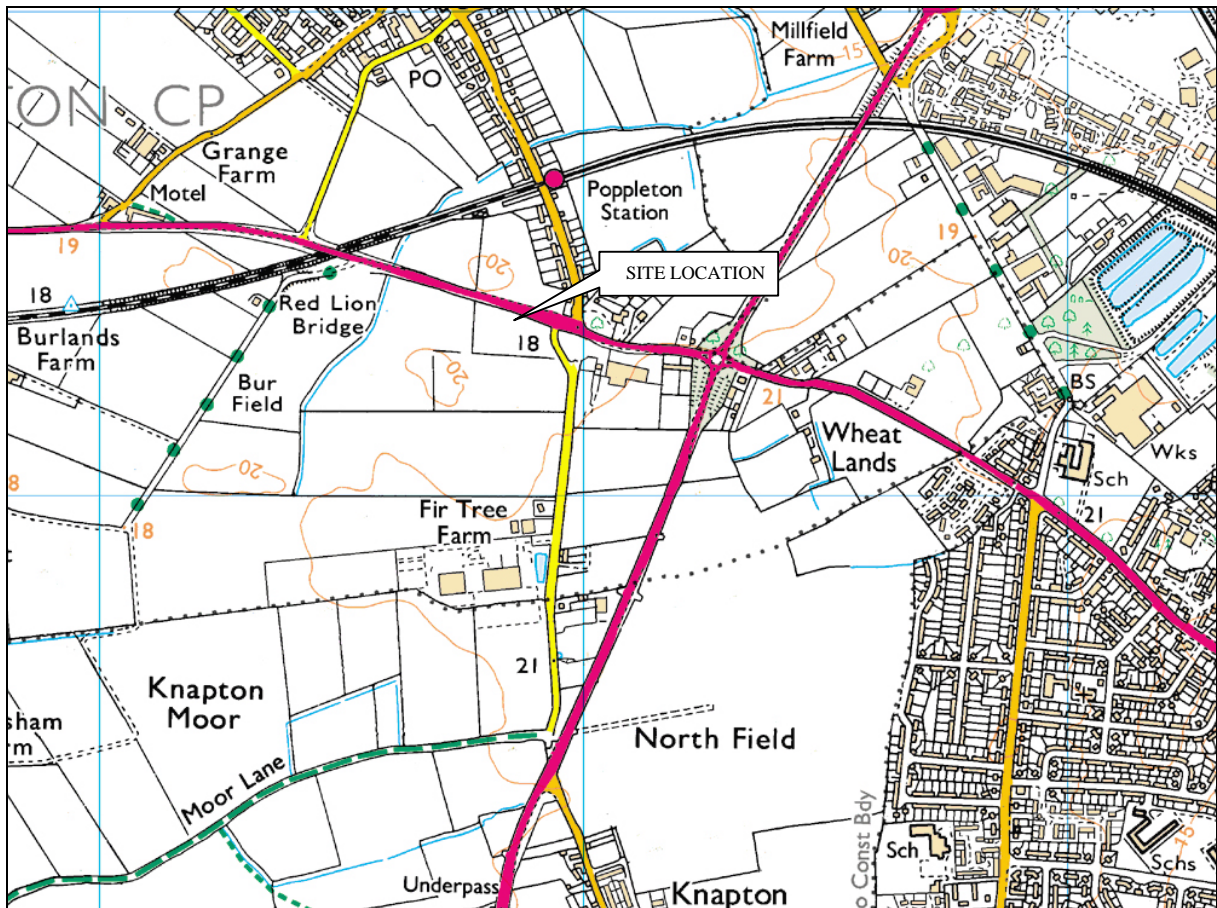


Figure 1. Site location (NGR SE 55615 53332).

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2.0 Site Location, Topography and Land Use.

The proposed development site centred at NGR SE 556 533 lies approximately 4 miles to the northwest of York city centre, North Yorkshire.

The site, measuring approximately 5.7 hectares, comprised of several arable fields and was located on agricultural land between the junction of Northfield Lane to the east, and the A59 to the north. The site slopes gently from its western limits, approximately 19.2 metres AOD, down towards Northfield Lane, to the east, where the ground surface was approximately 17.4 metres AOD.

The underlying geology consists of undifferentiated Triassic rocks of inter-bedded sandstone and conglomerate, overlain by superficial deposits of glacial sand and gravel.
(<http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/>).

3.0 Archaeological Background.

The Halcrow Group Ltd. completed an archaeological desk-based assessment in 2009 (Halcrow 2009). The desk-based assessment revealed the potential for undisturbed, buried archaeological deposits, with moderate potential for Romano-British settlement as well as evidence relating to agricultural practices in the later medieval and post medieval periods.

A programme of archaeological field evaluation was conducted approximately 2 kilometres west of the Poppleton site prior to the construction of the new Manor School, was undertaken between 2006 and 2007 by Archaeological Services West Yorkshire Archaeological Services. A total of thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated, eleven of the trenches revealed no archaeological features. The remaining two contained only the bases of furrows, which were parallel to the boundaries of the modern field and to the trends identified by the geophysics. A small quantity of abraded, late medieval to early modern artefacts was collected, which were typical of material deposited during the manuring of fields. No other archaeological features were encountered (ASWYAS, 2007).

Excavations approximately 7 kilometres west of Poppleton, along the A59, at Pool Lane, Green Hammerton (NAA, 2009) revealed a Roman Bridgehead settlement. Archaeological activity at the site included evidence of a section of gravel and stone road with flanking ditches likely to have been Dere Street, potential buildings, a series of enclosure ditches, evidence of activity pertaining to industrial or agricultural activity and possible earlier settlement evidence in the form of two round houses.

Cropmarks identified in aerial photographs revealed evidence for several poorly defined cropmarks of uncertain date and interpretation in a field between Knapton village and the rear of Beckfield Lane. To the south of Knapton village, either side of Bland Lane, cropmarks were noted, including a probable ring ditch, a series of ditches and enclosures, that are likely to be of prehistoric date (YAT, 2001). A medieval field system of ridge and furrow is visible as earthworks on aerial photographs in the parish of Nether Poppleton. Some still survives to the south of the village and alongside the River Ouse. Post-medieval narrow ridge and furrow is also visible on the south bank of the Ouse, but no longer survives as earthworks. (ADS Record ID – NMR_NATINV-1200031).

A desk based assessment carried out on behalf of the City of York Council in 2007 at the site of the British Sugar factory on Boroughbridge road revealed the potential for evidence of the Roman agricultural hinterland with continuation of agricultural activity through the centuries into the post medieval and early modern period as was evident on the 19th century maps. Even during the second half of the 19th century, when many of the suburban areas of York experienced massive expansion, the site remained as agricultural land (OSA 2007).

4.0 Methodology.

The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to establish the presence/absence, nature, depth, extent and preservation of any archaeological remains and to investigate the results of the geophysical survey. This would enable an assessment to be made of the potential and significance of any archaeology and the impact the development would have upon it. An informed decision could then be taken regarding the future treatment of the remains and any further mitigation measures appropriate, either in advance of or during the proposed development.

Prior to any ground disturbance a geophysical survey was conducted to help identify any areas of potential archaeological interest, which would inform where to best place the evaluation trenches. The survey revealed the presence of a number of potentially archaeological anomalies as well as several that were likely to be associated with the geological nature and topographic situation of the site. Amongst the anomalies was evidence of a medieval ridge and furrow field system present in the northern half of the site, a potentially prehistoric monument located in the southwest corner of the development and a small number of enclosure ditches within the north western portion of the site.

The evaluation consisted of the machine excavation of 20 trial trenches, each measuring 50 metres by 2 metres (Plate 1). The trenches were positioned to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey and to provide a representative sample across the site, including areas that may be disturbed by the proposed layout of the development.

The topsoil/overburden within the trenches was removed by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket under direct archaeological supervision down to the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits. All exposed surfaces were then cleaned by hand in order to detect archaeological features revealed through textural and/or colour changes in the deposits. Sections were then excavated by hand through archaeological features and deposits in accordance with stratigraphic principles.

Through agreement with the City of York Council trenches 4, 7, 13 and 20 were extended in order to further characterise the archaeology found within the four trenches.

Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the evaluation. This involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit, structure or cut encountered, along with plans and sections drawn to scale. Heights above ordnance datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a temporary benchmark, which was then tied in with an existing ordnance survey benchmark. A photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained. A full catalogue of context descriptions is provided within Appendix 1.

An important aspect of the project was the decision to involve members of the local community. In total 103 people were involved in all aspects of the project including geophysics, excavation, finds processing and post excavation work. The project was originally designed in such a way that community participants could work on a one to one basis with professional archaeologists, allowing better exchange of ideas and knowledge.

However, due to the enormous success of the initial recruitment campaign – involving a heavily overcrowded meeting at the Poppleton Centre – this methodology had to be revised to cope with the sheer number of participants, resulting in a slightly less generous ratio. An appraisal of the success of the community archaeology project is contained in Appendix 10. In addition to the community participants, the York Metal Detecting Club provided valuable assistance and were responsible for finding examples of prehistoric pottery.

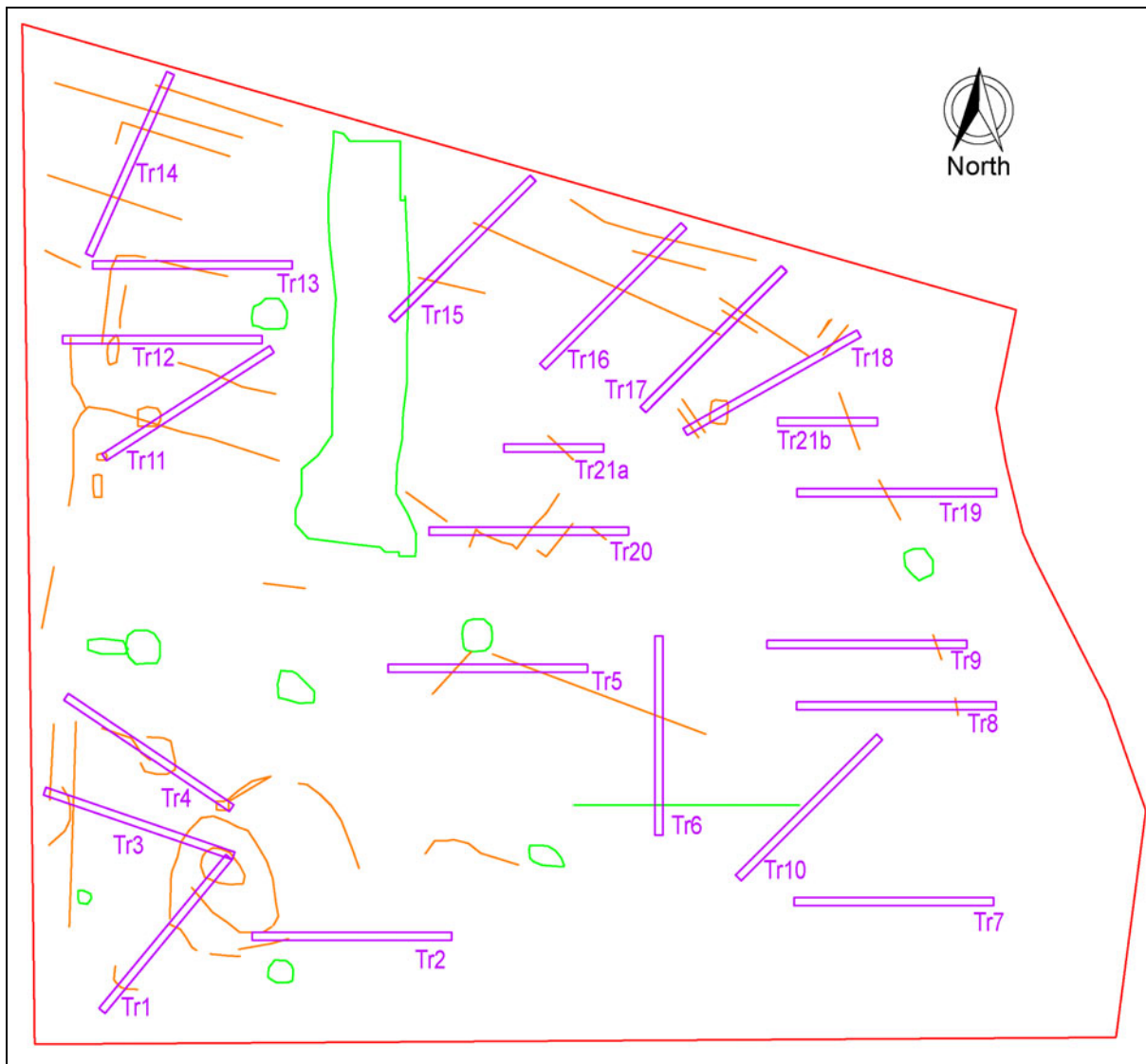


Figure 2. Plan showing position of trenches overlying geophysics results

5.0 Results.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1, orientated northeast-southwest was positioned to investigate an area of geomagnetic enhancement, which had suggested the presence of a series of ditches forming a curve-linear enclosure in the southwest corner of the field. The trench was relatively flat, placed on even ground and once the topsoil was removed natural (101) was encountered at 18.84m AOD.

Removal of the topsoil (100), measuring approximately 0.3 metres deep, revealed an oval shaped feature in the NE end of the trench and a linear in the central region. The small oval feature [103] measured 1.9m x 0.85m and was 0.16m deep. The shallow feature contained a single fill of sandy silt, which probably accumulated as a result of natural silting. The purpose of the feature was unclear during excavation but may have been a result of recent ploughing.

The only other feature identified within the trench was linear [106] (Plate 2) at the southwest end of the trench measuring 2.0m x 0.72m and 0.32m deep. The feature was backfilled by (105), a firm mid yellow brownish grey sandy silt. The deposit was the only fill identified within the feature and was archaeologically sterile, and may indicate it was the result of a natural silting process. The feature was probably a drainage or enclosure ditch.

The geophysical survey results did not appear to match the archaeological evidence recorded within trench, and may relate instead to natural alterations in the underlying geology.

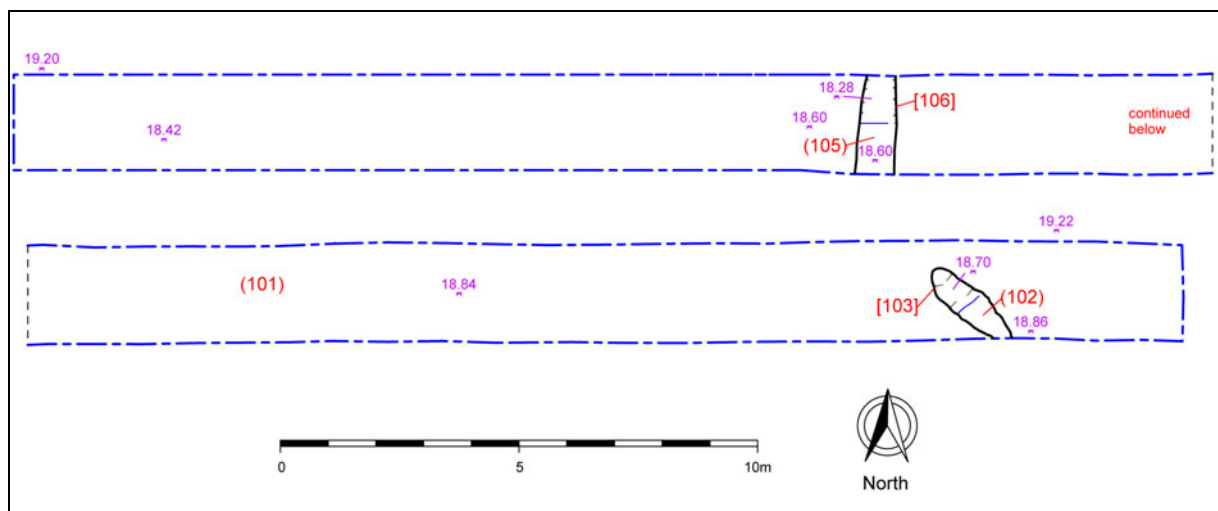


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 1

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was also located towards the southwest corner of the development site; aligned east west it was positioned to investigate two possible curvilinear features identified during the magnetometer survey.

The removal of the topsoil, measuring approximately 0.4 metres deep, revealed the natural sand deposits (201) at a maximum height of approximately 18.6 metres above AOD. The only feature within the trench was located 13 metres from the eastern end and consisted of a shallow north-south aligned ditch [203] measuring 1.6 metres wide and 0.3 metres deep (Plate 3). The ditch contained a single brownish grey silt deposit (202). The purpose of the feature was not immediately obvious; it may have been part of a now redundant field boundary or drainage system. The features alignment with the current western field boundary may suggest that it was of a similar date, although no dateable evidence was recovered from within the fill.

While the geophysical survey results did not appear to match the archaeological evidence recorded within trench it is worthy of note that fragments of at least one Early Bronze Age collared urn were collected from the topsoil (200). The area that the pottery was recovered from was situated on a slightly elevated rise, potentially the remains of a barrow. This, combined with the fact that collared urns are typically employed as cremation urns might suggest that the geophysical survey identified the remains of a ploughed out monument, which was too ephemeral to distinguish during the evaluation.

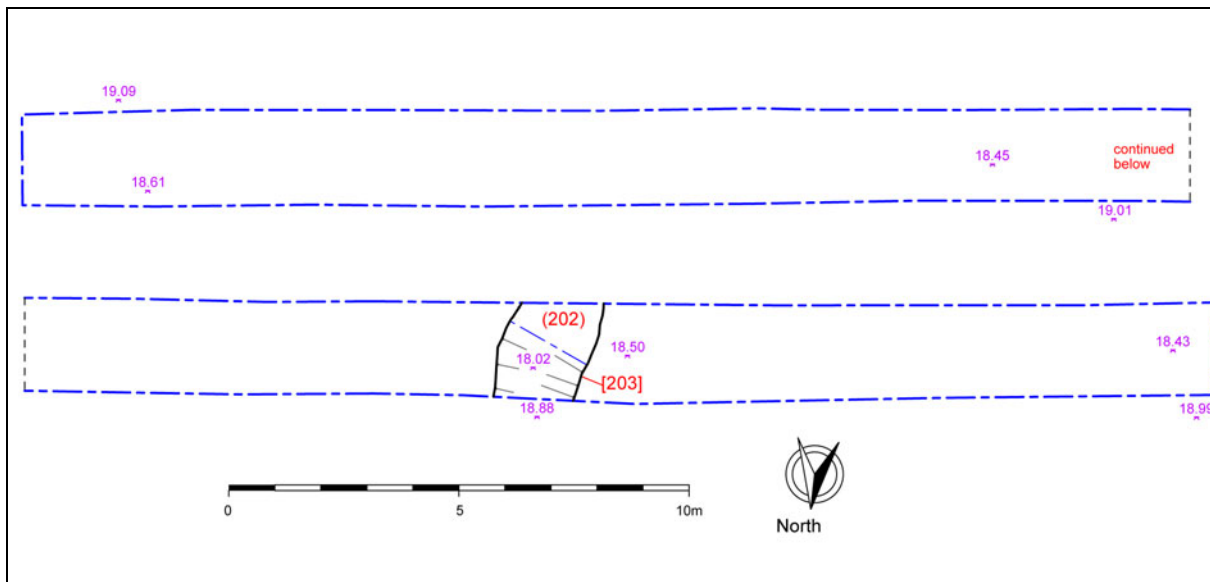


Figure 4. Plan of Trench 2

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3, orientated northwest-southeast, was also positioned to investigate the potential curvilinear features identified by the geophysical survey within the south western corner of the site.

Excavation of the topsoil (300), measuring approximately 0.4 metres deep, revealed that it overlay a mid orangey brownish yellow sand, subsoil (304) that contained pottery ranging in date from the 11th to 15th century. The subsoil sealed the natural sand deposits (301), which sloped gently from the western end of the trench, where they were encountered at a maximum height of 18.61 metres AOD down to the western end where the natural occurred at 18.43 AOD.

A single archaeological feature was evident within the trench. A shallow linear [303], was located at the eastern end measuring 2.35 metres wide, with a minimum length of 3.4 metres, and was approximately 0.15m deep. A single deposit consisting of light orangey silty sand, which may have been the result of natural silting, was recorded within the feature, and contained medieval pottery ranging in date from the 13th –15th century. The purpose of the linear was not clear; it may potentially have related to an earlier phase of field division.

Again the geophysical survey results did not appear to match the archaeological evidence, recorded within the trench. It is possible that the results relate instead to the variable geological nature of this area of the site.

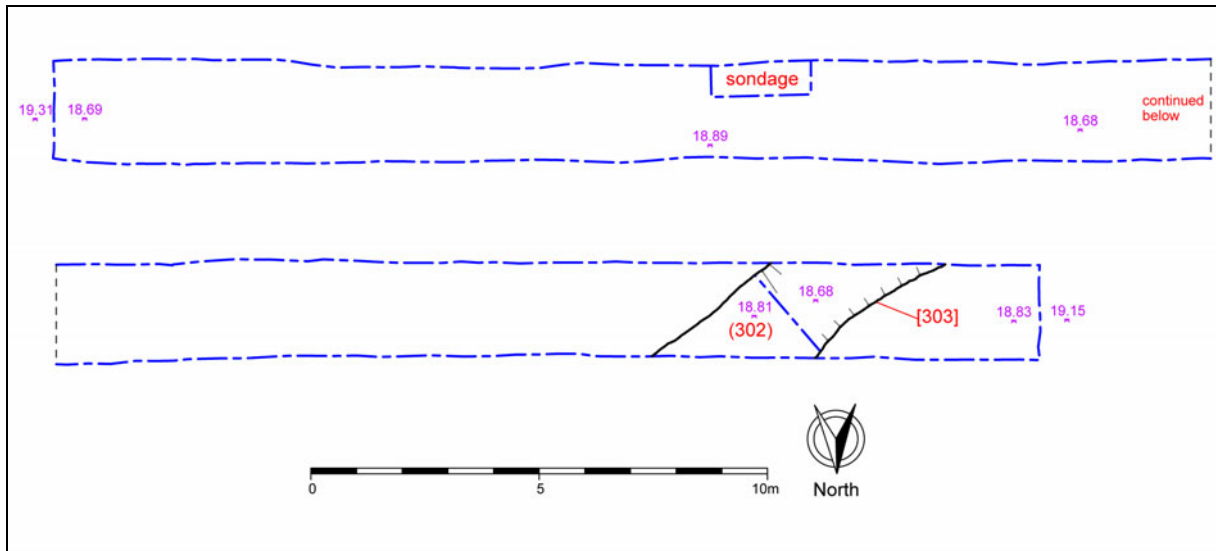


Figure 5. Plan of Trench 3

5.4 Trench 4

Trench 4, orientated northwest-southeast was positioned to investigate the potential linear features identified as magnetic enhancement in the geophysical survey, towards the southwest corner of the development site. This trench was later expanded into a 20 metre by 10 metre open area in the hope of further characterising the features within it.

The removal of the topsoil (400), measuring approximately 0.3 metres deep, exposed a subsoil (408) at the southeastern end of the trench, which consisted of mid orangey-brown silty sand and measured 0.25 metres deep. The subsoil covered an area of 10 metres in length and extended across the entire width of the trench. The trench itself sloped gently from the northwest end, where natural was encountered at 19.00 metres AOD down to the southeast end where it was recorded at 18.78 metres AOD. The natural (409) consisted of light yellow sand.

A number of archaeological features were identified within the original trench. The most north-westerly was linear [402], orientated northeast-southwest it measured at least 2 metres in length, 2.75 metres wide and was 0.35 metres deep. The linear contained a single deposit (401), which consisted of mid reddish brown, sandy silt and produced a large quantity of

medieval pottery, ranging in date from the 11th–16th century, along with fragments of metal, clay building material (CBM) and a worked flint flake of unknown date.

The feature did not appear to align with the current field boundaries, which run north-south and east-west, and could suggest it forms part of an earlier phase of land division.

A further linear feature [407], was identified in the centre of the trench (Plate 4), orientated northeast-southwest and measured 2m+ by 2.2m and was 0.65m deep. Contained within the cut was a single fill, (406), which consisted of a mottled pinkish brown clayey, sandy silt. Finds recovered from the deposit included two pieces of abraded pottery that could not be dated any more accurately than to the medieval period and a fragment of York white wear dating to the late 13th to 14th century, as well as some CBM. The purpose of the feature remains unclear, however its alignment; parallel to [402] may suggest that they are contemporary and could relate to an earlier phase of land division.

The final linear [405] was located at the south-eastern end of the trench (Plate 5), orientated northeast-southwest and measured 1.5m in length, 2.6 metres wide and 0.34m deep. The feature contained two deposits; the earliest of which was (404), a yellowish brown silty sand, which was archaeologically sterile. The second deposit, (403) a greyish brown sandy silt, contained a small quantity of medieval pottery dating to the late 13th to early 14th centuries, although it was not clear during excavation whether the deposit was slumping in from the overlying subsoil. The linears alignment does not match that of the current hedge line; however, it ran roughly parallel to excavated linear [402] at the northwest end of the trench, and could suggest that the two features are contemporary.

The trench was later extended in order to characterise the northeast-southwest linear [405], which had yielded very little in the way of reliable dateable material. The extension measured 20 metres northwest-southeast by 10 metres northeast- southwest, and was located 11 metres from the north-westerly end of the trench.

A further two 1 metre slots, [411] and [413], were excavated through the feature for finds retrieval. Both slots had similar profiles and contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown, silty sand (410) and (412) respectively. Unfortunately pottery was not recovered from the fill of either section, however; four flint fragments were recovered from (412), three of which were thought to date to the late Mesolithic or early Neolithic, while the fourth, a thumbnail scraper was Bronze Age. While the flints do not necessarily provide a reliable date for the feature, the presence of such objects is intriguing considering their location in relation to the possible barrow.

The extension also revealed more of the northwesterly linear. This helped to define the orientation and shape of the cut, which had been difficult to ascertain in slot [402] due to variations in the natural. The second section [415] appeared to be much shallower, measuring only 0.2m deep. The cut contained a single fill (414), identical to (401), which produced pottery dating exclusively to the 13th and 14th centuries, CBM, lead, animal bone and a flint blade of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic date.

A number of possible discrete features were also exposed. On excavation many of these turned out to be natural anomalies. Only one possible feature, [417], a small, oval, shallow pit was identified. The pit contained a single fill; (416), a mid greyish brown sandy silt, which probably accumulated by way of natural silting and did not yield any dateable material.

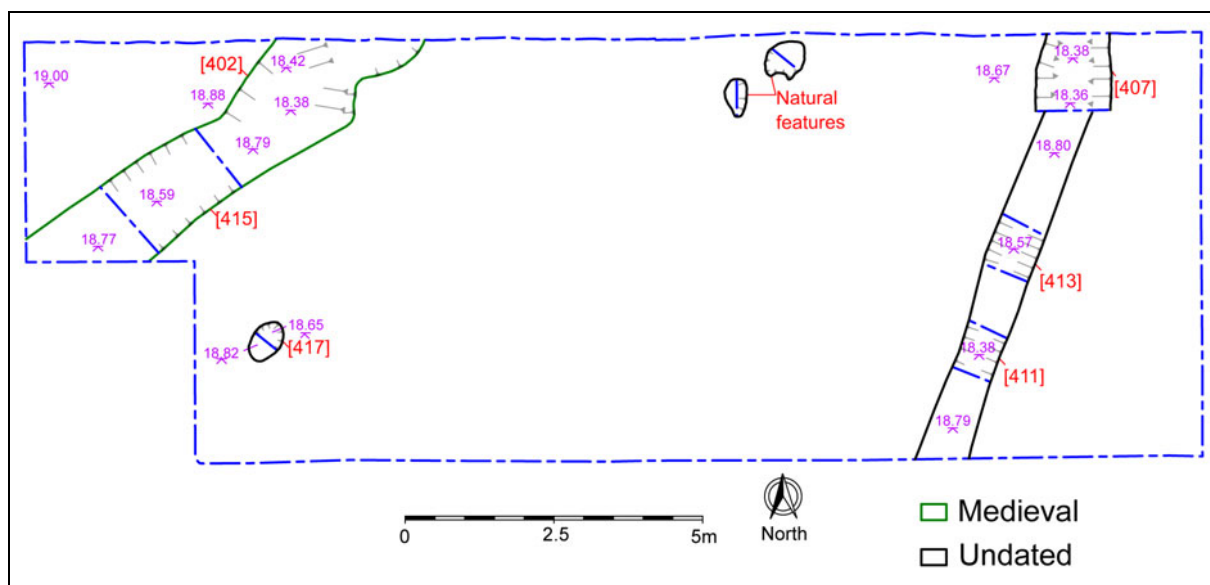


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 4

5.5 Trench 5

Trench 5 was also located towards the centre of the development site, orientated east-west, on roughly level ground. The trench was positioned to investigate two possible linears, identified in the magnetometer survey, which were orientated northeast- southwest and southeast-northwest.

Excavation of the topsoil, measuring approximately 0.3 metres deep, exposed subsoil (501) that consisted of mid reddish brown sandy silt, measured 0.2 metres deep and covered the entire trench. Varied natural deposits of clay and sand (507) were encountered at a height of approximately 17.76 metres AOD. The only features within the trench consisted of a 1.09 metre wide, north-south aligned, linear [504] (Plate 6). Contained within the linear were two deposits, the earliest of which was (503) an archaeologically sterile dark yellowish grey sandy clay that measured 0.26 metres deep and 0.95 metres wide. The deposit probably accumulated as a result of natural silting. The final deposit (502) consisted of mid brownish grey, clayey sand, measured 0.28 metres deep and 1.09 metres wide and contained a small quantity of CBM and pottery dating to the 11th to 13th centuries. This feature was also identified in Trench 20 as [2005], and may have formed part of an earlier field system.

Running along the southern limit of the trench, but only partially exposed within it, was furrow [506]. The feature was also identified and recorded in Trench 6 as [613], however, as it was only partially exposed within Trench 5 it was not excavated.

Neither of the features identified in the geophysical survey manifested as archaeological features, instead the survey results may relate to the variable underlying geological deposits.

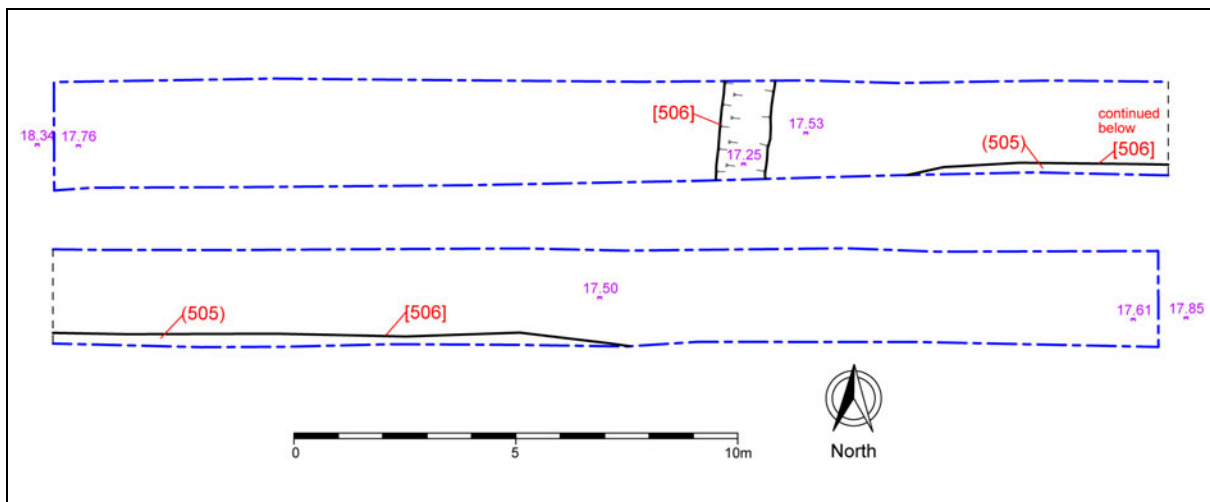


Figure 7. Plan of Trench 5

5.6 Trench 6

Trench 6, orientated north-south was also located close to the centre of the proposed development site, in the southern most of the two fields. The trench was positioned on a gentle north-south slope and positioned to investigate another linear feature identified in the magnetometer survey.

Removal of the topsoil (600), measuring 0.4 metres deep, revealed the natural sand deposits (623) at a maximum height of 17.68 metres AOD at the southern end, down to the northern end of the trench where the natural was encountered at 17.39 metres AOD. A series of seven linear features were identified, running east to west across the trench.

The most southerly of these was [603], which deviated slightly in alignment from other linears identified within the trench, orientated as it was northwest to southeast. The feature measured 1.8 metres wide and 0.38 metres deep and a minimum of 2 metres in length. The linear contained two deposits. The earliest was (602), which consisted of mid greyish brown, sandy silt and measured 0.37 metres deep and 1.8 metres wide. The deposit did not contain any finds, and probably accumulated as a result of natural silting. The latest deposit (601) comprised of mid brownish grey silty sand, measured 0.27 metres deep and 1.8 metres wide. A small quantity of CBM was recovered from the deposit that may have been formed as a result of the subsoil slumping in to the feature. The purpose of the feature remains unclear, its alignment differed from the furrows identified further north in the trench and would suggest that [603] is unrelated.

Approximately 2 metres north of [603] was a second linear feature [615], orientated east to west and 0.35m deep and 2.3 metres wide. Contained within the cut were two fills; the earliest (614), consisted of mid greyish brown sandy silt, measured 2.1 metres wide and 0.19 metres deep. The deposit was archaeologically sterile and may have been formed through a process of natural silting. The latest deposit (618) consisted of mid greyish brown, sandy silt and measured 2.1 metres wide by 0.22 metres deep and contained CBM. The linear feature appears to form part of a much larger ridge and furrow field system

Approximately 8 metres from [615] was a third linear [609], also orientated east to west, measuring 3.2 metres wide and 0.4 metres deep. The feature contained a single fill (608), which consisted of mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt. Finds recovered from the deposit included clay pipe, CBM, Metal and a mixture of pottery ranging in date from the 12th century through to the post-medieval period and a flint flake of unknown date, suggesting that the feature was deliberately backfilled using domestic refuse. The linear runs parallel with a series of other similar features within the trench and probably forms part of a much larger ridge and furrow field system.

A further 7 metres north of [609] was a fourth linear [607], also orientated east to west, measuring 3.6 metres wide by 0.4 metres deep. Contained within the cut was a single fill (606) that consisted of mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Finds recovered from (606) included CBM, metal and pottery largely ranging in date from the 13th to 15th century, while a single fragment of 17th to 18th century pot was probably intrusive. The linear, along with a series of other similar features within the trench, forms part of a much larger ridge and furrow field system.

Located 10 metres north of linear [607] was a curvilinear feature [611], orientated roughly northwest to southeast and measuring approximately 0.4m wide by 0.35 metres deep. Within the cut was a single deposit (610), which consisted of mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt and was archaeologically sterile. Despite the fact that the feature did not contain any dateable material, it was evident during excavation that [611] was truncated by a medieval furrow [613] and must therefore have predated it. The purpose of the feature was unclear.

Immediately north of [611] was another in a series of furrows [613]. The feature was orientated east-west measuring approximately 1.3 metres wide by 0.35 metres deep. The cut contained a single deposit (612), which consisted of mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt and yielded pottery ranging in date from the 13th to early 20th century and CBM. The linear, along with a series of other similar features in the trench probably formed part of a much larger ridge and furrow field system.

Approximately 2 metres north of [613] was ditch terminus [605]. The feature was orientated east west and extended 1.3 metres from the western baulk, measuring 0.95 metres wide and 0.35 metres deep. The terminus contained a single deposit (604) of mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt, from which a single sherd of pottery, dating to the 11th to 13th century, was recovered.

Finally, at the northern most end of the trench, and only partially exposed, was another furrow [617]. The feature was not excavated because it was felt that a sufficient sample of furrows had been excavated.

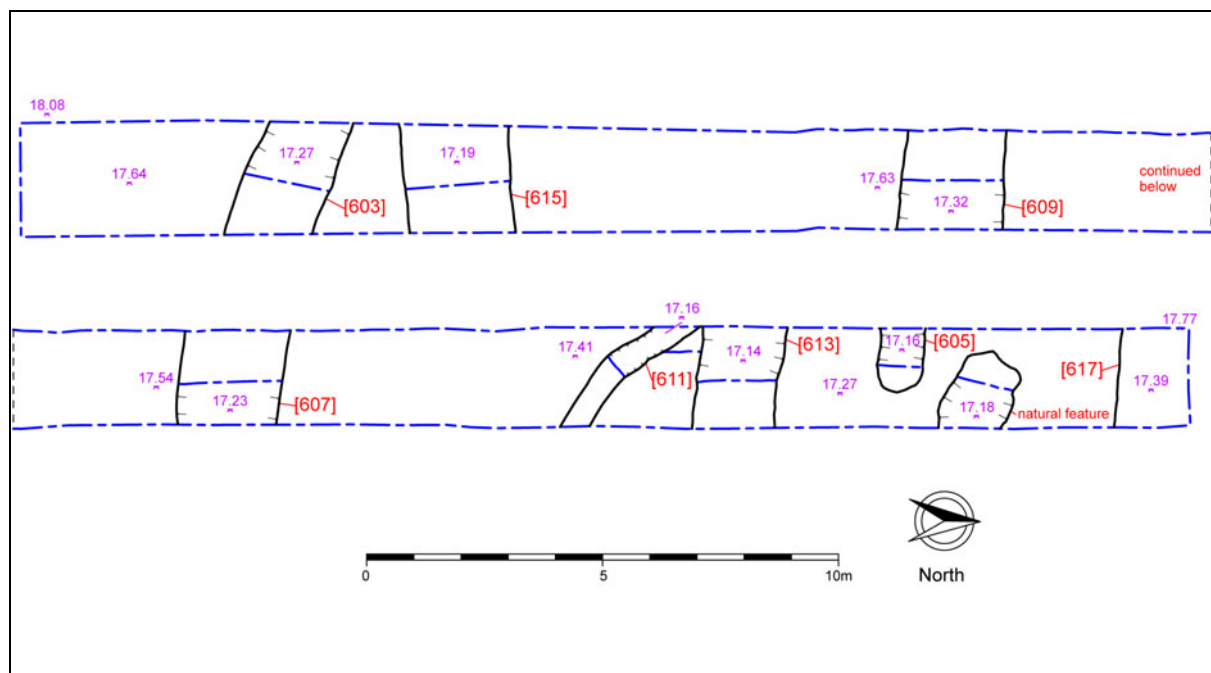


Figure 8. Plan of Trench 6

5.7 Trench 7

Trench 7 was located in the far southwest corner of the development area. The trench, orientated east-west, was located in an area, according to the magnetometer survey, lacking in archaeology (see Figure 9). It had a gentle slope from the west where natural was encountered at 17.23mAOD to the eastern end of the trench where natural occurred at 16.94mAOD. The original evaluation trench measured 2 by 49m, however; the trench was extended to further investigate some of the features encountered in the original trench. The trench was extended at its eastern end and finally measured 19m by 14m, with a 4m by 7m extension for a sump at the far eastern end.

The earliest feature identified within the trench was ditch [722]/[734]/[743] (Plates 7 & 8), which ran through the trench on a north-west south-east alignment. This ditch measured at least 20 meters in length, approximately 1.5 meters in width and between 0.7 meters and 0.75 meters plus in depth. The most easterly section excavated through this ditch [722] was in the southeast corner of Trench 7. The ditch was found to contain six separate fills. The earliest fill (721) was not necessarily the bottom fill of the ditch, as the ditch could not be fully excavated due to severe water logging and running sands. The deposit consisted of sterile, light greyish pink silty sand, indicating it was probably the result of collapse or silting. The second fill (720) was again a fairly sterile deposit of light bluish grey silty sand. Fill (719) was the next deposit in this sequence. It appeared to be the earliest episode of deliberate backfilling and consisted of a light bluish grey sandy silt containing a few stone inclusions. The next fill (718) also appeared to be an episode of deliberate backfilling, the dark brownish grey clayey silt contained organic matter. The fifth fill in most easterly section (717), was a mid yellowish grey sandy silt, which was probably another phase of deliberate backfilling indicated by the presence of Roman pottery and a flint scraper possibly Bronze Age or Iron Age in origin. The final fill (716) was a mid brownish grey sandy silt, also probably an episode of deliberate backfilling. The next section excavated through this ditch, moving

westward, was [734]. The ditch, again, could not be bottomed, as with the last section, because of severe water logging and running sands. Five fills were recorded within this middle section, the lowest of which was (733), a dark grey silty sand with a high quantity of organic material. The second fill excavated, (732), was a mid grey sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The next fill (731) was a light yellowish grey sandy clay with occasional inclusions of small pebbles and gravel. The fourth fill (730) was a firm light grey sandy clay. A 1st to 2nd century Roman frit melon bead was recovered from the deposit, indicating the ditch was partially backfilled during the Roman period. The latest fill (729) was a mid orangey grey sandy clay. The most westerly section excavated through the ditch [743] was located in the northwest corner of the trench. The ditch was fully excavated and contained four fills, some of which were similar to those encountered in the previously mentioned sections. The earliest fill (742) was a mid pinkish yellow sand with some organics present. The deposit was later determined to be overcut into the underlying natural that occurred beneath (761) and may have been the remnants of a wetland landscape. The second fill (741) was a dark grey sandy clay and again contained organic material. This fill was very similar to (733) and may well be the same deposit. The next fill in the sequence (740) consisted of light grey sandy clay with very occasional inclusions of small pebbles and gravel. The latest fill (739) was a mid yellowish grey sandy clay, very similar to fill (731). No finds were recovered from this ditch slot; however, finds from elsewhere in the feature suggest that this feature was Roman in date.

Ditch [722]/[734]/[743] was truncated by a larger curvilinear ditch [708]/[750]/[760] near to the eastern end of the trench. This ditch measured 4.6 metres wide and approximately 16m in length; however, it did extend beyond the southern edge of excavation. The ditch was in excess of 1.2 metres deep; it could not be fully excavated due to severe water logging and running sands. At its base the ditch was cut through layer (755), which was a light greyish pink sand that contained organic deposits. Like (742) this deposit was later determined to be overcut natural which occurred beneath (761) and may have been the remnants of a wetland landscape. At least three fills were recorded within the ditch. The primary fill (707)/(715), a dark brownish grey clayey silt, which contained organic material and the third fill (706)/(714), mid brownish grey sandy silt, both appeared to be deposits relating to episodes of natural silting while the feature remained open but no longer in use. The secondary fill (713) was a light yellowish grey clayey silt and contained a piece of Roman *tegula*, suggesting it was in the process of being filled during the Roman period, as with ditch [722]/[734]/[743]. The upper fill (712)/(705) again appeared to have accumulated through silting and was a light brownish grey sandy silt. Pottery dating to the medieval period was recovered from (712), while pottery from (705) could be more accurately dated to the 13th to 14th centuries, possibly suggesting that the ditch was filled over a long period of time or that the pottery was intrusive, potentially originating from nearby furrows. The ditch terminated in the centre of the extended trench after curving through a 90 degree angle from the south-west corner. It is likely that the feature was an enclosure ditch or alternatively formed part of a moated site.

Ditch [722]/[734]/[743] was also truncated by ditch [747] in the western end of the trench although, this ditch had no relationship with ditch [750]. Ditch [747] was 1.17 metres wide and over 8 metres in length; the full length of the feature could not be established as it

extended beyond the northern boundary of the trench. The bottom of the ditch was recorded at 16.51AOD. It was found to contain three fills the earliest stratigraphically was (746), a mid brownish yellow sand, which was probably the result of the sides of the ditch collapsing. The main fill (745) suggested that the ditch had been re-cut after the episode of collapse (746). The final fill (744) was a probably an intentional capping deposit using redeposited natural. A fragment of CBM and a piece of shell were recovered from this deposit. This feature may have formed part of a larger field system.

Two parallel medieval furrows were also identified, running west to east across the extended trench; neither was observed in the original evaluation trench. The northerly most of these two furrows was [738]/[754], which measured 3.4 metres in width and at least 18 metres in length. It ran the entire length of the trench and extended beyond the western and eastern limits of excavation. The furrow cut ditches [743], [747] and [708]. Within it was a single fill (738)/(753) of mid grey sandy clayey silt with orange specks measuring 0.16m deep. Deposit (753) contained metal and pottery ranging in date, largely from 13th to 15th centuries, while a sherd of Roman grey wear was thought to be intrusive. The southern furrow [726]/[728] measured 1-1.1m wide and again ran the length of the extended trench (18m) and beyond both the western and eastern limits of excavation. The furrow cut ditches [722]/[734] and [750] and was excavated in two separate sections (Plate 8). In both sections the furrow was found to contain a single fill (725)/(727) of mid greyish brown sandy silt with a depth of 0.2-0.3m. A single piece of CBM was recovered from fill (725). Both these furrows relate to others found in several of the surrounding trenches.

The stratigraphically latest features in this trench were two small, roughly parallel linears. The western most of the two [702]/[711]/[749] was a thin shallow linear measuring 0.6m in width and 0.1-0.24m in depth, with the bottom of the ditch being recorded at 16.89AOD. The linear ran the width of the trench extending beyond the northern and southern boundaries with a length of at least 14.5m. A single fill (701)/(710)/(748) was found within this cut of mid brownish reddish grey sandy silt. Pottery dating to the 13th to 14th century recovered from fill (710) as well as a fragment of Roman Greyware from (701), which was probably residual, would indicate that the feature was backfilled during the late medieval period at the earliest.

The corresponding linear found in the eastern part of the trench [724]/[752] had very similar dimensions to linear [704]/[711]/[749]. It measured 0.4-0.6m wide and 0.2-0.3m deep with bases recorded at 16.78AOD and 16.75AOD. Again this linear had a single fill, although in the two sections this fill appears to be slightly different. Fill (703)/(723) was found to be a mid reddish greyish brown sandy clay, similar to the fill of linear [711]/[749]. Pottery ranging in date from the medieval period to the 18th century was recovered from fill (723), revealing this linear probably dated to the post-medieval period. Fill (751), excavated in the northern part of the linear was found to be a light bluish grey sandy silt.

The stratigraphically latest features within the trench consisted of two land drains. One of which ran roughly north-south, the other, east-west and was numbered [736], as it was drawn as part of a section. A sample of the ceramic drainpipe was recovered for analysis.

Overlaying all the archaeology in this trench was topsoil (700), a dark greyish brown loamy sandy silt, forming the modern agricultural ground surface.

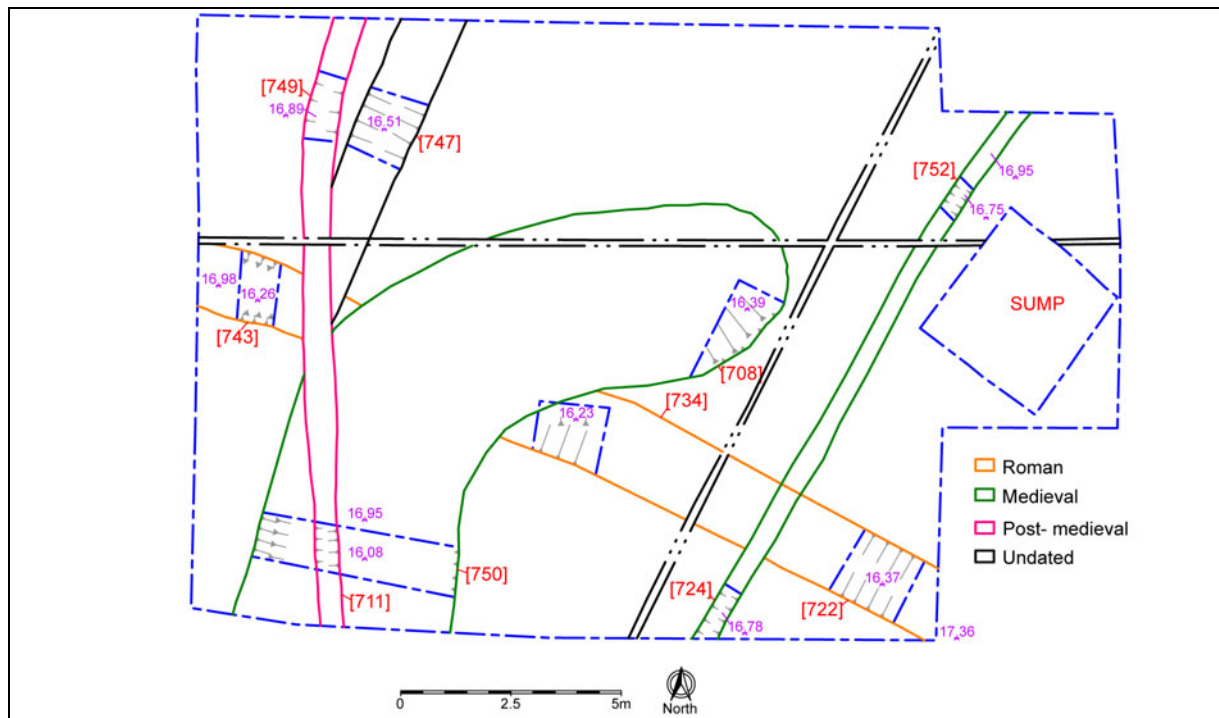


Figure 9. Plan of Trench 7

5.8 Trench 8

Trench 8 was orientated east-west and located in the eastern end of the site. The trench was positioned to investigate an area of magnetic enhancement thought to be a north-south linear.

No archaeological features were apparent when the trench was first excavated. Subsequently, the combination of an elevated water table and high rainfall meant that the trench was permanently under water. As no features were thought to be in this trench, it was not pumped out and no further investigation was carried out.

5.9 Trench 9

Trench 9 was also orientated east-west and located in the eastern end of the site. The trench was positioned to investigate an area of magnetic enhancement thought to be a north-south linear.

No archaeological features were apparent when the trench was first excavated. Subsequently, the combination of an elevated water table and high rainfall meant that the trench was permanently under water. As no features were thought to be in this trench, it was not pumped out and no further investigation was carried out.

5.10 Trench 10

Trench 10, orientated northeast-southwest, was located within the south-eastern corner of the proposed development site. The geophysical survey did not suggest there were any

archaeological features within this area of the site and the trench was positioned to test the results of the survey.

No archaeological features were apparent when the trench was first excavated. Subsequently, the combination of an elevated water table and high rainfall meant that the trench was permanently under water. As no features were thought to be in this trench, it was not pumped out and no further investigation was carried out.

5.11 Trench 11

Trench 11 was located in the northwest corner of the proposed development site, aligned northeast to southwest in order to investigate a possible curvilinear feature and two roughly east-west linears, identified during the magnetometer survey.

The removal of the topsoil (1100), measuring approximately 0.3 metres deep, revealed the underlying subsoil (1101), which consisted of mid orangey grey brown, silty sand. The subsoil sealed the variable natural clay sand and gravel deposits (1102). The natural deposits were encountered at 18.53 metres AOD at the northeastern end of the trench from where the natural gradually sloped down towards the southwestern end of the trench where it was recorded at 17.83 metres AOD. Once the topsoil and subsoil had been removed, the only possible feature identified within the trench was located approximately 28 metres from the southwestern end. On investigation it became apparent that the feature was the result of changes within the natural.

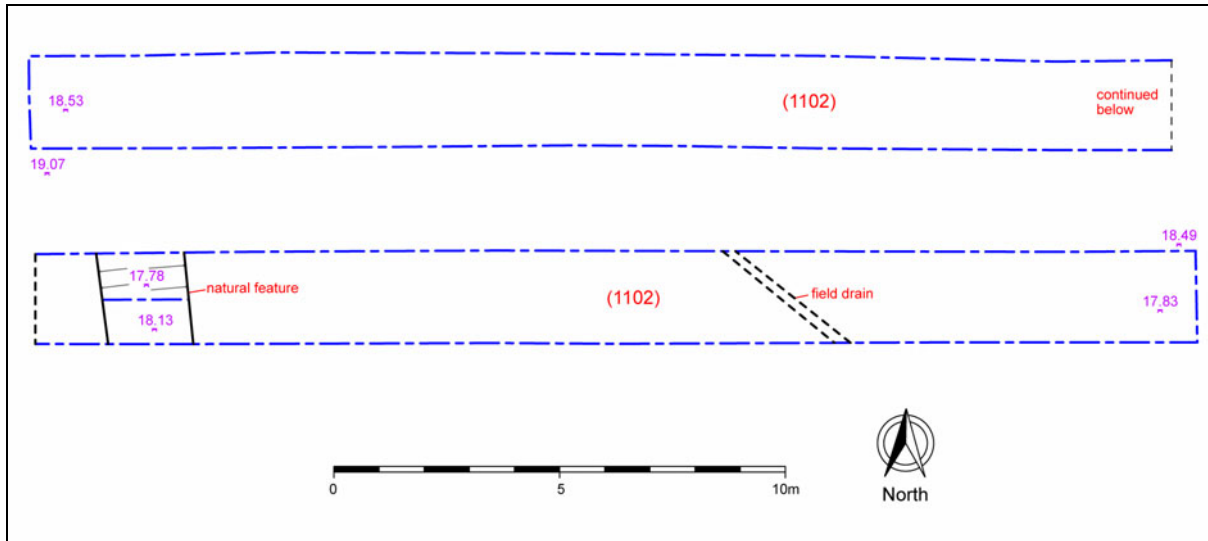


Figure 10. Plan of Trench 11

5.12 Trench 12

Trench 12, orientated east to west was positioned to investigate the potential linear features identified as magnetic enhancement in the geophysical survey located at the western end of the trench.

The removal of topsoil (1200) measuring 0.3 metres deep, exposed a subsoil (1201) at the western end of the trench which consisted of mid brown silty sand and extended 15.00 metres

into the trench, was at least 2.0 metres wide and 0.17 metres deep. The trench itself sloped gently from the west end where natural was encountered at 17.52 metres AOD down to the east end where it was recorded at 17.24 metres AOD. The natural (1202) consisted of soft mid brownish yellow sand.

On excavation, the only feature within the trench consisted of a 1.09 metre wide, north-south orientated linear [1204]. The linear contained a single fill (1203) which consisted of mid brown silty sand with orangey yellow patches that probably formed through a process of natural silting and contained pottery dating to the 13th or 14th century. This feature may have functioned as a small ditch or hedge line.

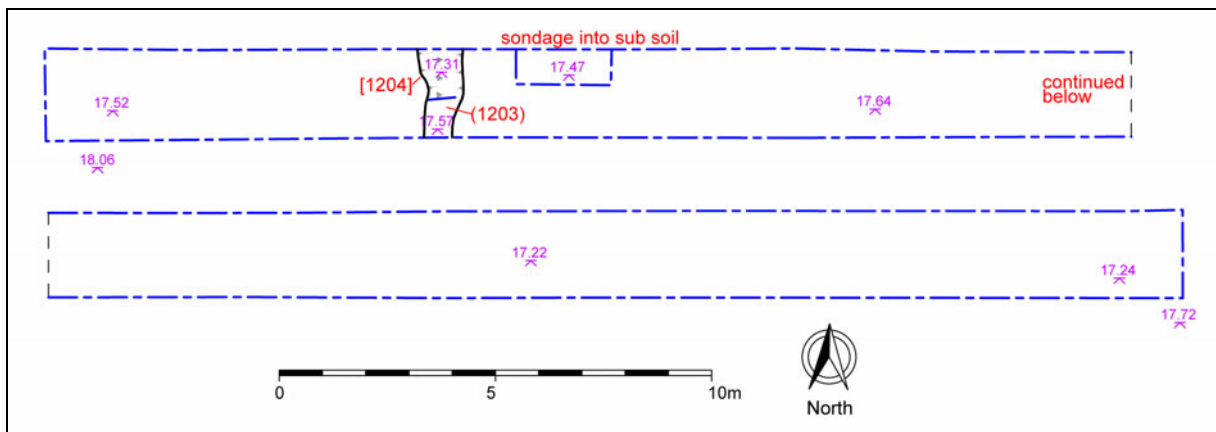


Figure 11. Plan of Trench 12

5.13 Trench 13

Trench 13, orientated east to west, was positioned in the northeastern corner of the development to investigate a series of north-south aligned linear anomalies recorded in the geophysical survey. This trench was later expanded into a 20m by 10m open area, in the hope of further characterising the features within it.

Excavation of the topsoil (1300), measuring approximately 0.4 metres deep, revealed that it overlay (1312) a mid yellowish brown, silty sand subsoil, in eastern half of the trench measuring 26 metres in length and 0.2 metres deep. Below the subsoil was the mid brown yellowish sand natural (1320), which occurred at a maximum height of 18.62 metres AOD at the western end of the trench, from where it sloped moderately down towards the eastern end of the trench, where it was recorded at a maximum height of 17.91 metres AOD.

A number of archaeological features were identified within the trench, most of which could not be interpreted satisfactorily, until the trench was extended. As a result the features will be discussed in stratigraphic sequence, based upon the interpretations made once the trench was extended.

The extension measured 25 metres east to west from the eastern end of the original evaluation trench, by 10 metres north to south, where it was extended 3 metres north and 5 metres south of the original trench.

One of the earliest features appeared to be an enclosure ditch which entered the trench extension in the south-western corner on a roughly north-south orientation for approximately 8 metres, where it turned at right angles, changing to an east-west alignment for at least 24 metres, at which point it exited the trench. In total six slots were excavated through the feature, three of which were placed over the north-south aligned portion: [1369], [1367] and [1330]. The most southerly of the three slots [1369] measured 0.25 metres deep, but did not span the entire width of the feature, which extended beyond the limit of excavation. The linear contained a single fill (1368) of mid yellowish brown, silty sand that was archaeologically sterile. The remaining two slots [1330] and [1367] revealed that the linear had stepped sides and were approximately 0.6 metres deep by 1.2 metres wide. Both slots contained a single, identical fill (1329) and (1366) respectively, which consisted of light greyish brown, sandy silt. A fragment of buff sandy ware medieval pot was recovered from (1366), while a Mesolithic flint microlith was found in (1329). A further slot was excavated across the return of the linear [1363] = [1317], at which point it retained its stepped appearance and measured 0.7 metres deep. Again only a single fill was identified (1316) = (1317) consisting of light greyish brown, sandy silt from which no finds were recovered. Two more slots were excavated along the east-west return of the linear: [1327] and [1349]. Both sections revealed that the linear did not retain its stepped sides and that it began to shallow from the western end, where it measured 0.35 metres deep to the eastern end where it measured 0.25 metres deep. The number of deposits recorded in this portion of the linear varied. The most westerly slot excavated [1327] contained two fills; the earliest (1326), consisted of dark greyish brown, silty sand and was 0.2 metres deep, but did not contain any finds. The latest fill; (1325) was a reddish brown sand, 0.15 metres deep and was also archaeologically sterile. The more easterly slot [1349] contained a single fill (1348), which consisted of mid reddish brown silty sand and was probably the same as (1325). No datable material was recovered from this deposit either.

Truncating the enclosure ditch, approximately 2 metres from the eastern edge of the trench was a shallow pit [1308]=[1338]=[1340]=[1345] measuring 5.25 by 4 metres and was 0.25 metres deep. The pit contained two fills (1344)=(1307), the earliest was only identified in the northern half of the pit and consisted of light yellowish brown sand, which was 0.05 metres deep and did not contain any dateable material. The final fill of the pit (1306)=(1337)=(1339)=(1343) was also the largest deposit, consisting of mid greyish brown, sandy silt and measured 0.2 metres deep. Finds recovered from the deposit included burnt bone, metal CBM and pottery ranging in date from the Roman period (which was probably residual) to the late 19th century. The purpose of the pit was unclear; the fact that it did not extend any deeper than the interface in the natural between the sand and clay might suggest that it was a sand quarry, which was backfilled using domestic refuse.

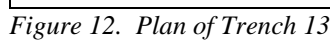
Cut into the southern edge of the shallow pit and the northern edge of the east-west return of the enclosure ditch was a re-cut. The linear [1311]=[1314]=[1319]=[1324]=[1336]=[1347]=[1351]=[1361] ran the entire length of the trench extension on a roughly east-west orientation and measured a minimum of 30 metres in length by 1.5 metres wide and was a maximum of 0.6 metres deep. The linear followed the slope of the natural ground surface; with the base of the western end 18.15 metres AOD and the eastern end 17.73 metres AOD. The re-cut

contained two fills the earliest of which was (1310) and was only identified in one slot. The deposit consisted of light yellowish grey, sand, measured 0.1 metres deep and did not contain any finds. The fill that predominated along the length of the re-cut was (1309)=(1313)=(1318)=(1323)=(1335)=(1346)=(1350)=(1360) a mid greyish brown sandy silt that was approximately 0.25- 0.6 metres deep. Finds recovered from the deposit included a piece of heavily abraded Roman Greyware pottery in (1309), another sherd of pottery in (1346) dating to the 19th century, pottery from the 13th to 15th century in (1350) and a Late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flint blade, along with an un-diagnostic flake in (1360).

The re-cut was itself truncated by an oval shaped pit [1328]=[1359], located approximately 3 metres from the western edge of the trench extension. The pit measured 1.4 by 0.9 metres and was 0.45 metres deep. Contained within the pit was a single fill (1315)=(1358), which consisted of mid greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions and contained a residual late Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic flint flake. The purpose of the pit is unclear; a large quantity of charcoal may suggest that the backfill represents debris from a fire, although there was no evidence of in-situ burning, alternatively the pit could have been the result of modern agricultural practices. Stratigraphically, the pit appears to be one of the latest features in Trench 13.

Running east to west along the northern edge of the trench extension was furrow [1332]=[1342]=[1355], measuring approximately 30 metres in length, 1.1 metres wide and 0.23 metres deep. The linear truncated the northern edge of the large, shallow pit [1308]=[1338]=[1340]=[1345] located in the northeastern corner of the trench. The furrow contained a single fill (1331)=(1341)=(1354) which consisted of brownish grey, sandy silt. Finds recovered from the furrow included pottery dating from the 13th to 15th century, CBM and a Bronze Age flint, thumbnail type scraper in (1341) and a fragment of medieval Whiteware as well as CBM in (1354).

Finally, a second furrow [1322]=[1334]=[1357]=[1365]=[1371], orientated east-west, parallel to the southern edge of the trench extension measured a minimum of 25 metres in length, 1.5 metres wide and a maximum of 0.24 metres deep. The furrow contained a single fill (1321)=(1333)=(1356)=(1364)=(1370) a dark greyish brown silty sand. Finds recovered from the furrow included pottery and CBM dating to the 13th to 15th century from (1321), pottery and CBM from the 11th to 13th century in (1333), pottery and CBM dating to the 16th to 18th century in (1356), another sherd of pottery and CBM from the 12th to 13th century in (1364) and pottery and CBM from the 16th to 18th century from (1370).



Trench 14 was located in the northwestern corner of the development, orientated northeast-southwest and was positioned to investigate a number of linear features identified in the magnetometer survey. The trench sloped downward from southwestern end where natural (1407) was encountered at a maximum height of 18.58 metres AOD to the north-eastern end where it occurred at a maximum height of 18.23 metres AOD. Removal of the topsoil (1400), measuring 0.35 metres deep, revealed that it overlay the soft mid brown yellowish sand natural (1407).

The second feature [1403] was located approximately 10m northeast of [1406] and was similarly aligned northwest to southeast, with a similar shape and depth. The linear also contained two fills, the earliest; (1402) was light orangey brown silty sand that was archaeologically sterile and probably accumulated as the edges of the feature eroded. The latest deposit (1401) consisted of mid brownish grey sandy silt from which a single fragment of CBM was recovered. The linear [1403] probably formed part of a ridge and furrow field

system and although no datable material was recovered to prove it the feature was probably contemporary with [1406].

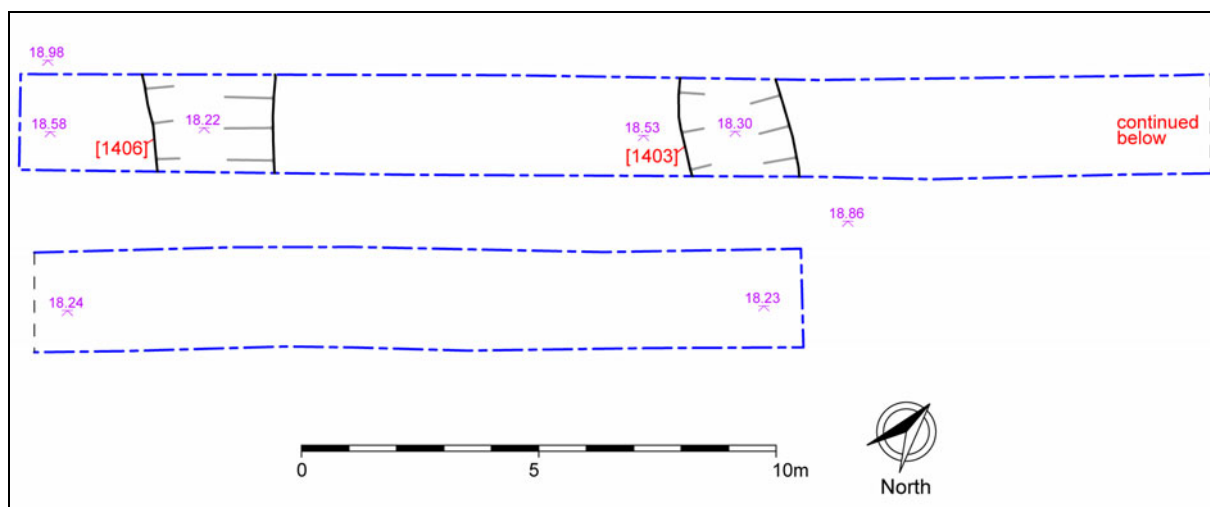


Figure 13. Plan of Trench 14

5.15 Trench 15

Trench 15, orientated southwest-northeast, was positioned to investigate two possible linears identified in the magnetometer survey, which were located in the centre and southwest end of the trench.

Excavation of the topsoil (1500), measuring 0.35 metres deep, revealed the underlying subsoil (1501), which consisted of mid orangey grey brown, silty sand and was approximately 0.2 metres deep. The subsoil sealed the variable natural clay sand and gravel deposits (1506). The natural was encountered at 17.59 metres AOD at the south western end of the trench from where it gradually sloped down towards the north eastern end where it was recorded at 17.23 metres AOD.

Located 14 metres from the northeastern end of the trench was linear [1505]. The feature crossed the trench at right angles, orientated northwest-southeast, measuring 6.5 metres wide and 0.18 metres deep. The linear contained a single fill (1504), which consisted of light greyish brown, sandy silt, with CBM and a fragment of pottery dating from the 13th to 14th century.

Approximately 7 metres southwest of [1505], on the same alignment was the second linear [1503], which measured 3.8 metres wide and 0.16 metres deep. Within the cut was a single deposit (1502) of mid brownish grey silty sand from which pottery and CBM dating from the 13th to 14th century were recovered.

Despite the discrepancy in the width of the two features, both probably relate to a form of medieval ridge and furrow field system. The variation in widths might suggest that they were not contemporary, instead relate to different phases of agricultural activity. Excavation confirmed the predicted results in the magnetometer survey.

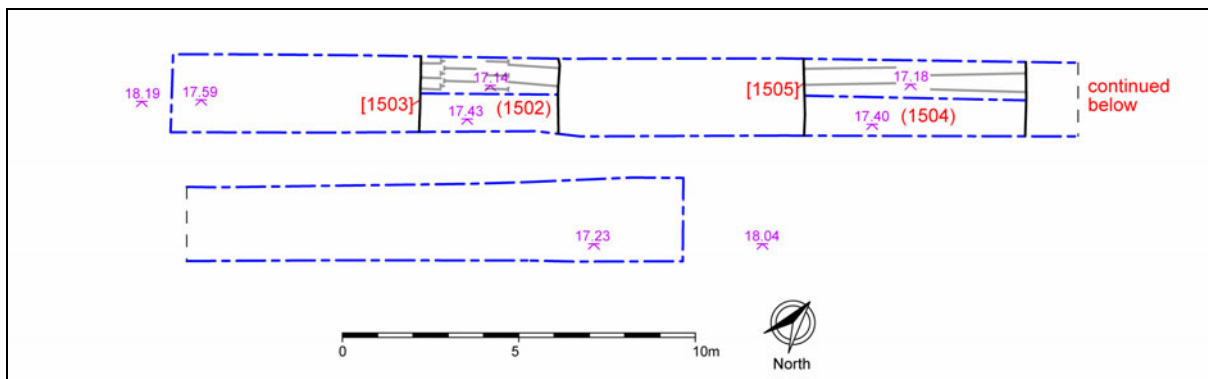


Figure 14. Plan of Trench 15

5.16 Trench 16

Trench 16 was orientated northeast-southwest and was located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The trench was positioned to investigate a series of archaeological features identified during the magnetometer survey.

No archaeological features were apparent when the trench was first excavated. Subsequently, the combination of an elevated water table and high rainfall meant that the trench was permanently under water. As no features were thought to be in this trench, it was not pumped out and no further investigation was carried out.

5.17 Trench 17

Trench 17 was orientated northeast-southwest and was located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The trench was positioned to investigate a series of archaeological features identified during the magnetometer survey.

No archaeological features were apparent when the trench was first excavated. Subsequently, the combination of an elevated water table and high rainfall meant that the trench was permanently under water. As no features were thought to be in this trench, it was not pumped out and no further investigation was carried out.

5.18 Trench 18

Trench 18 was orientated northeast-southwest and was also located in the north-eastern corner of the site. The trench was positioned to investigate a series of archaeological features identified during the magnetometer survey.

No archaeological features were apparent when the trench was first excavated. Subsequently, the combination of an elevated water table and high rainfall meant that the trench was permanently under water. As no features were thought to be in this trench, it was not pumped out and no further investigation was carried out.

5.19 Trench 19

Trench 19 was orientated east-west and located in the north-eastern end of the site. The trench was positioned to investigate an area of magnetic enhancement thought to be a north-south linear.

No archaeological features were apparent when the trench was first excavated. Subsequently, the combination of an elevated water table and high rainfall meant that the trench was permanently under water. As no features were thought to be in this trench, it was not pumped out and no further investigation was carried out.

5.20 Trench 20

Trench 20, orientated east-west, located roughly in the centre of the development site, was positioned to investigate a series of potential northeast-southwest linear features identified as areas of magnetic enhancement in the geophysical survey. This trench was later expanded into a 20 metre by 10 metre open area, in the hope of further characterising the features within it.

The removal of the topsoil (2000), which was approximately 0.3 metres deep, exposed a subsoil (2001) present across the entire trench. The subsoil consisted of light brownish grey silty sand and measured approximately 0.15 metres deep. The trench itself sloped gently from the western end where natural was encountered at 17.28 metres AOD down to the eastern end where it was recorded at 16.95 metres AOD. The natural (2006) consisted of light yellow sandy clay.

Two archaeological features were identified within the original evaluation trench. The most westerly, located 2.5 metres from the western end of the trench, was linear [2005]. The linear was orientated north-south and measured at least 2 metres in length, 0.9 metres wide and was 0.2 metres deep. Contained within the cut was a single deposit (2004), consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand, from which handmade pottery, dating to pre-Roman Iron Age or Roman period was recovered.

The linear appears to align with the current field boundaries, which run north-south and east-west; and could suggest a continuation of agricultural land division spanning a period of two

millennia. The nature of the finds from within the fill would suggest that the feature was deliberately backfilled using domestic refuse.

Approximately 13 metres to the east of [2005] was sub-circular feature [2003], measuring 1.9 by 0.59 metres and 0.2 metres deep. The feature contained a single fill (2002), which consisted of mid greyish brown, silty sand and was archaeologically sterile, as a result no definitive function or date could be ascribed to the feature.

The trench was later extended in order to characterise the north- south linear [2005], which had produced a quantity of coarse handmade pottery from the pre-Roman Iron Age or Roman period. The extension measured 20 metres north- south by 10 metres east -west, and was centred over the linear.

Excavation of a further four 1 metre slots through the linear [2010], [2015], [2023] and [2025] revealed that it was relatively consistent along its length. The feature measured approximately 1 metre in width by 0.4 metres deep and continued on a north-south alignment along its excavated length. Variations in the backfill, however, were identified; section [2010] contained a single fill (2009) a mid grey clayey sandy slit, from which further fragments of coarse handmade pottery and a fragment of Roman samian ware were recovered. Whereas [2015] comprised predominantly of its earliest fill (2014) a mid blueish grey silt, which was undated, and capped by a small mid greenish grey, sandy silt deposit (2013) that similarly contained no dateable material. The two northern most slots through the linear [2023] and [2027] both contained three fills that were identical in nature. The earliest fill (2022)=(2026) consisted of light brownish grey clayey silt and were both archaeologically sterile. It is possible that the deposit accumulated as a result of water borne silting and may relate to the features primary use. The second fill (2021)=(2025), was a mid brownish grey, clayey silt, which was also archaeologically sterile. The final fill (2020)=(2024) consisted of light brownish grey, sandy clayey silt, from which 13th to 14th century pottery was recovered in (2020).

A series of later furrows were also identified, truncating the north-south linear, once the trench was extended. The furrows ran along an east west alignment. The most southerly [2031] was only partially exposed within the trench because its southern edge extended beyond the limit of excavation. The furrow contained a single fill of mid brownish grey, clayey silt with fragments of CBM and was itself truncated by a later land drain, orientated northeast - southwest. A further 9 metres north was a second furrow [2008], which measured 2.3 metres wide by 0.1 metres deep and contained a single fill (2007) of mid brownish grey, silty clay with fragments of CBM. Located only 3.5 metres north of [2008] was the third furrow [2019] measuring 2.2 metres wide and 0.2 metres deep. The furrow contained a single fill (2018) of light brownish grey, sandy silt and was archaeologically sterile. The furrow was later truncated by a field drain [2017] that ran east to west along its southern edge. The final furrow [2029] was only partially exposed within the trench, as its northern edge extended beyond the limit of excavation. The furrows southern edge was truncated by another field drain [2033], running east to west. The furrow contained a single fill of mid brownish grey, sandy clay, from which fragments of CBM were recovered. It is perhaps of interest that two

of the furrows contained field drains along their length, which might suggest that the furrows endured in the landscape until the early modern period and that the base of the furrows, being the lowest point, were the logical place to insert drainage.

Finally the latest feature within the trench was [2012], a modern pit, which truncated the north to south linear approximately seven meters from the southern end of the trench. The feature contained a single fill (2011) of brick rubble and cinder. It is possible that the feature formed a fence or gatepost, although no other features relating to it were identified in the trench.

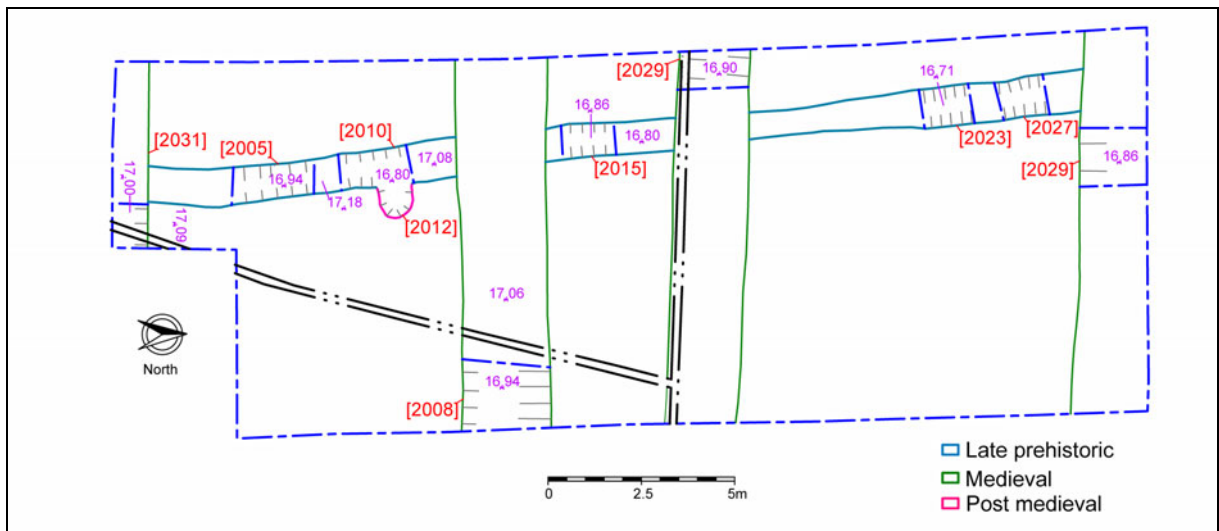


Figure 15. Plan of Trench 20

6.0 Discussion and Conclusions.

Archaeological investigations at Poppleton revealed sporadic activity at the site dating as far back as the Mesolithic period.

6.1 *Prehistoric*

Flints recovered from various features were characteristic of the later Mesolithic period. While these were unlikely to be *in situ*, they do indicate an – albeit possibly transient - human presence in the area in that period.

A possible Bronze Age barrow was identified in the southwest corner of the development site during the magnetometer survey, on a raised area of ground. However no remains were found during excavation, suggesting that the feature had been truncated completely by historic and modern ploughing of the area from medieval times onwards. Fragments of a collared urn with corded decoration were recovered by volunteer metal detectorists scanning the topsoil from Trench 2. It is quite possible that these fragments were originally associated with the putative barrow, although sadly impossible to prove.

6.2 *Romano-British period*

A prehistoric boundary ditch thought to be from the late Iron Age or Roman Period suggests a degree of agricultural land division, which has remained relatively unchanged into the modern period. Activity continued into the Roman period and was confined largely to the southeast corner of the site, with a possible boundary ditch running on an altered alignment to the other linear features on site.

6.3 *The medieval period and later*

A medieval ridge and furrow field system with associated boundary ditches were also identified, while a large enclosure ditch tentatively dated to the medieval period was located in the southeast corner of the site.

6.4 *Conclusion*

There is no evidence to indicate any remaining archaeology of sufficient importance to hinder the development of the site. The extension of four of the original evaluation trenches in conjunction with the City of York Archaeologist has successfully mitigated any negative impact of the development on the archaeology of the site.

One of the resounding successes of this project is the amount of community involvement that resulted. A large number of local people took part in the excavation despite at times appalling weather and the success of the excavation owes much to their enthusiasm and hard work.

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8.0 Appendix 1 ~ Archive Index.

8.1 List of Contexts

| Context | Description | Thickness | Extent |
|-----------------|---|-----------|---------------|
| <i>Trench 1</i> | | | |
| 100 | Dark greyish sandy silt. Topsoil | 0.3m | Trench |
| 101 | Light-mid yellowish sand. Natural | - | Trench |
| 102 | Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of [103] | 0.16 m | 1.9 x 0.65m |
| 103 | Linear cut | 0.16m | 1.9 x 0.85m |
| 104 | Mid yellowish grey, sandy silt. Subsoil | 0.23m | Trench |
| 105 | Mid yellowish brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [106] | 0.32m | 1.0 x 0.72m |
| 106 | Linear cut | 0.32 m | 1.0 x 0.72m |
| <i>Trench 2</i> | | | |
| 200 | Greyish brown clayey, sandy silt. Topsoil | 0.4 m | Trench |
| 201 | Mid brownish greyish orange sand. Natural | - | Trench |
| 202 | Light brownish grey sandy silt. Fill of [203] | 0.3m | 1.4m x 1.6m |
| 203 | Linear cut | 0.3m | 1.4m x 1.6m |
| <i>Trench 3</i> | | | |
| 300 | Mid orangey brown, sandy silt. Topsoil | 0.3 m | Trench |
| 301 | Mid orangey brownish yellow, sand. Natural | - | Trench |
| 302 | Light orangey brown, silty sand. Fill of [303] | 0.15m | 2.35m x 3.4m+ |
| 303 | Linear cut | 0.15m | 2.35m x 3.4m+ |
| <i>Trench 4</i> | | | |
| 400 | Dark greyish brown, loamy sandy silt. Topsoil | 0.3 m | Trench |
| 401 | Mid reddish brown sandy silt. Fill of [402] | 0.35m | 2m+ x 2.75m |
| 402 | Linear cut | 0.35m | 2m+ x 2.75m |
| 403 | Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of [405] | 0.25 m | 2m+ x 2.7m |
| 404 | Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Fill of [405] | 0.12 m | 1.5m+ x 1.8m |
| 405 | Linear cut | 0.34m | 1.5m x 2.6m |
| 406 | Mid greyish brown, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [407] | 0.65m | 2m+ x 2.2m |
| 407 | Linear cut | 0.65m | 2m+ x 2.2m |
| 408 | Mid orangey brown sand. subsoil | 0.25m | 10m+ x 2m+ |
| 409 | Light reddish yellow, sand. Natural | - | Trench |
| 410 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [411] | 0.3m | 12m+ x 1.1m |
| 411 | Linear cut | 0.3m | 12m+ x 1.1m |
| 412 | Mid reddish brown, silty sand. Fill of [413] | 0.21m | 5m+ x 1.35m |
| 413 | Ditch cut | 0.21m | 5m+ x 1.35m |
| 414 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [415] | 0.2m | 8m+ x 2.4m |
| 415 | Ditch cut | 0.2m | 8m+ x 2.4m |
| 416 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [417] | 0.2m | 1m x 1m |
| 417 | Pit cut | 0.2m | 1m x 1m |
| <i>Trench 5</i> | | | |
| 500 | Dark brownish grey, loamy sandy silt. Topsoil | 0.3 m | Trench |
| 501 | Mid reddish brown, sandy silt. Subsoil | 0.2 m | Trench |
| 502 | Mid brownish grey, clayey sand. Fill of [504] | 0.28 m | 2m+ x 1.09m |
| 503 | Dark yellowish grey, sandy clay. Fill of [504] | 0.26 m | 2m+ x 0.95m |
| 504 | Ditch cut | 0.3 m | 2m+ x 1.09m |
| 505 | Mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [506] | un-ex | 10m+ x 0.4m |
| 506 | Furrow cut | un-ex | 10m+ x 0.4m |
| 507 | Mid orangey yellow, sand and clay. Natural | - | Trench |
| <i>Trench 6</i> | | | |

| Context | Description | Thickness | Extent |
|-----------------|--|-----------|---------------|
| 600 | Dark greyish brown, loamy clayey silt. Topsoil | 0.4 m | Trench |
| 601 | Mid brownish grey, silty sand. Fill of [603] | 0.27m | 2m+ x 1.08m |
| 602 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [603] | 0.27m | 2m+ x 0.98m |
| 603 | Ditch cut | 0.38m | 2m+ x 1.08m |
| 604 | Mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [605] | 0.35m | 2.3m+ x 0.95m |
| 605 | Ditch cut | 0.35m | 2.3m+ x 0.95m |
| 606 | Mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [607] | 0.4m | 2m+ x 3.6m |
| 607 | Furrow cut | 0.4m | 2m+ x 3.6m |
| 608 | Mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [609] | 0.4m | 2m+ x 3.2m |
| 609 | Furrow cut | 0.4m | 2m+ x 3.2m |
| 610 | Mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [611] | 0.35m | 2m+ x 1.32m |
| 611 | Linear cut | 0.35m | 2m+ x 1.32m |
| 612 | Mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [613] | 0.39m | 2m+ x 2.1m |
| 613 | Furrow cut | 0.39m | 2m+ x 2.1m |
| 614 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [615] | 0.19m | 2m+ x 2.1m |
| 615 | Furrow/ linear cut | 0.35m | 2m+ x 2.3m |
| 616 | Mid brownish grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [617] | un-ex | 2m+ x 1.5m |
| 617 | Furrow cut | un-ex | 2m+ x 1.5m |
| 618 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [615] | 0.22m | 2m+ x 2.1m |
| 619 | Mid brown, sandy silt. Fill of [620] | 0.22m | ? x 0.9m |
| 620 | Feature cut | 0.22m | ? x 0.9m |
| 621 | Mid reddish brown, silty sand. Subsoil in northern end of trench | 0.2m | 2m+ x 5m+ |
| 622 | Mid reddish brown, silty sand. Subsoil in southern end of trench | 0.25m | 2m+ x 2.4m |
| 623 | Mid orangey red, sand | - | Trench |
| <i>Trench 7</i> | | | |
| 700 | Dark greyish brown, loamy sandy silt. Topsoil | 0.4m | Trench |
| 701 | Mid reddish greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of [702] | 0.24m | 2m+ x 1.01m |
| 702 | Linear cut | 0.24m | 2m+ x 1.01m |
| 703 | Mid reddish greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of [704] | 0.24m | 2m+ x 1.01m |
| 704 | Linear cut | 0.24m | 2m+ x 1.01m |
| 705 | Mid orangey grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [708] | 0.45m | 2m+ x 4.8m |
| 706 | Mid grey, sandy silt. Fill of [708] | 0.18m | 2m+ x 4.8m |
| 707 | Dark grey, silty sand. Fill of [708] | 0.1m+ | 2m+ x 4.8m |
| 708 | Ditch cut | 0.7m+ | 2m+ x 4.8m |
| 709 | Mid orangey yellow, clayey sand. Natural | 0.5m+ | Trench |
| 710 | Mid reddish greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of [711] | 0.2m | 14m+ x 0.6m |
| 711 | Linear cut | 0.2m | 14m+ x 0.6m |
| 712 | Light greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [750] | 0.26m | 12m+ x 4.8m |
| 713 | Light yellowish grey, clayey silt. Fill of [750] | 0.2m | 12m+ x 4.22m |
| 714 | Mid grey, clayey silt. Fill of [750] | 0.36m | 12m+ x 4.16 m |
| 715 | Dark brownish grey, clayey silty sand. Fill of [750] | 0.24m | 12m+ x 3.8m |
| 716 | Mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [722] | 0.13m | 18m+ x 1.47m |
| 717 | Mid yellowish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [722] | 0.12m | 18m+ x 1.3m |
| 718 | Dark brownish grey, clayey silt. Fill of [722] | 0.14m | 18m+ x 1.3m |
| 719 | Light blueish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [722] | 0.14m | 18m+ x 1.47m |
| 720 | Light blueish grey, silty sand. Fill of [722] | 0.08m | 18m+ x 0.8m |
| 721 | Light greyish pink, silty sand. Fill of [722] | 0.12m | 18m+ x 0.5m |
| 722 | Ditch cut | 0.72m+ | 1.47+ x 14m + |
| 723 | Mid reddish greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of [724] | 0.3m | 14m+ x 0.4m |
| 724 | Linear cut | 0.3m | 14m+ x 0.4m |
| 725 | Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of [726] | 0.3m | 17m+ x 1m |

| Context | Description | Thickness | Extent |
|------------------|---|-----------|--------------|
| 726 | Furrow cut | 0.3m | 17m+ x 1m |
| 727 | Mid greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of [728] | 0.2m | 17m+ x 1.1m |
| 728 | Furrow cut | 0.2m | 17m+ x 1.1m |
| 729 | Mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [734] | 0.05m | 18m+ x 1.1m |
| 730 | Mid yellowish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [734] | 0.2m | 18m+ x 1.1m |
| 731 | Dark brownish grey, clayey silt. Fill of [734] | 0.2m | 18m+ x 1.35m |
| 732 | Light blueish grey, silty sand. Fill of [734] | 0.1m | 18m+ x 0.75m |
| 733 | Light greyish pink, silty sand. Fill of [734] | 0.2m | 18m+ x 0.75m |
| 734 | Ditch cut | 0.75m | 18m+ x 1.35m |
| 735 | Dark brownish grey, loamy silt. Fill of [736] | 0.2m | 21m+ x 0.27m |
| 736 | Land drain cut | 0.2m | 21m+ x 0.27m |
| 737 | Mid grey with orange specks, sandy clayey silt. Fill of [738] | 0.16m | 21m+ x 3.4m |
| 738 | Furrow cut | 0.16m | 21m+ x 3.4m |
| 739 | Mid yellowish grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [743] | 0.2m | 18m+ x 1.55m |
| 740 | Light grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [743] | 0.2m | 18m+ x 1.25m |
| 741 | Dark grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [743] | 0.1m | 18m+ x 0.75m |
| 742 | Mid pinkish yellow sand. Fill of [743] | 0.18m | 18m+ x 0.7m |
| 743 | Ditch cut | 0.7m | 18m+ x 1.55m |
| 744 | Mid brownish yellow, silty sand. Fill of [747] | 0.1m | 8m+ x 0.4m |
| 745 | Light blueish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [747] | 0.27m | 8m+ x 1.17m |
| 746 | Mid brownish yellow, sand. Fill of [747] | 0.16m | 8m+ x 0.32m |
| 747 | Ditch cut | 0.47m | 8m+ x 1.17m |
| 748 | Mid reddish greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of | 0.1m | 17m+ x 0.6m |
| 749 | Linear cut | 0.1m | 17m+ x 0.6m |
| 750 | Ditch cut | 1.2m+ | 12m+ x 4.6m |
| 751 | Mid reddish greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of [749] | 0.2m | 14m+ x 0.6m |
| 752 | Linear cut | 0.2m | 14m+ x 0.6m |
| 753 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [754] | 0.16m | 21m+ x 3m |
| 754 | Furrow cut | 0.16m | 21m+ x 3m |
| 755 | Light pinkish grey, wetland | unknown | unknown |
| 761 | Natural | - | Trench |
| <i>Trench 8</i> | | | |
| | Un-ex | | |
| <i>Trench 9</i> | | | |
| | Un-ex | | |
| <i>Trench 10</i> | | | |
| | Un-ex | | |
| <i>Trench 11</i> | | | |
| 1100 | Dark greyish brown, sandy loamy silt. Topsoil | 0.3 m | Trench |
| 1101 | Mid orangey grey brown, silty sand. Subsoil | 0.25 | Trench |
| 1102 | Mid brownish orange, sand. Natural | - | Trench |
| <i>Trench 12</i> | | | |
| 1200 | Dark greyish brown, loamy sandy. Topsoil | 0.3 m | Trench |
| 1201 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Subsoil | 0.17 m | 15m+ x 2m+ |
| 1202 | Mid brownish yellow, sand. Natural | - | Trench |
| 1203 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1204] | 0.28m | 2m+ x 1m |
| 1204 | Linear cut | 0.28m | 2m+ x 1m |
| <i>Trench 13</i> | | | |
| 1300 | Dark brownish grey, sandy loamy clay. Topsoil. | 0.4 m | Trench |
| 1301 | Void | - | - |
| 1302 | Void | - | - |

| Context | Description | Thickness | Extent |
|---------|---|-----------|----------------|
| 1303 | Void | - | - |
| 1304 | Void | - | - |
| 1305 | Linear cut | 0.55m | 0.8m x 23m+ |
| 1306 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1308] | 0.2m | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1307 | Light orangey yellowish brown, sand. Fill of [1308] | 0.05m | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1308 | Pit cut | 0.25m | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1309 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1311] | 0.2m | 30m+ x 2m |
| 1310 | Light yellowish grey, sand. Fill of [1311] | 0.11m | 30m+ x 2m |
| 1311 | Ditch cut | 0.33m | 0.8m x 15m+ |
| 1312 | Mid yellowish brown, sand. Subsoil | 0.2m | 2m+ x 3m+ |
| 1313 | Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1314] | 0.3m | 1.5m+ x 20m+ |
| 1314 | Ditch re-cut | 0.3m | 1.5m+ x 20m+ |
| 1315 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1328] | 0.7m | 2.1m x 10m+ |
| 1316 | Light greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1317] | 0.7m | 2m x 10m+ |
| 1317 | Ditch cut | 0.7m | 2.1m x 10m+ |
| 1318 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1319] | 0.2m+ | 0.4m+ x 10m + |
| 1319 | Ditch cut | 0.2m+ | 0.4m+ x 10m + |
| 1320 | Natural | - | Trench |
| 1321 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1322] | 0.2m | 1.6m x trench |
| 1322 | Linear cut | 0.2m | 1.6m x trench |
| 1323 | Dark greenish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [1324] | 0.59m | 1.07m x 1.5m+ |
| 1324 | Ditch re-cut | 0.59m | 1.07m x 10m+ |
| 1325 | Light reddish brown, sand. Fill of [1327] | 0.25m | 0.87m+ x 1.5m+ |
| 1326 | Dark greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1327] | 0.2m | 1.45m x 1.5m+ |
| 1327 | Ditch cut | 0.35m | 1.45m x 10m+ |
| 1328 | Pit cut | 0.45m | 0.9m x 1.4m |
| 1329 | Light greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1330] | 0.6m | 1.3m x 5m+ |
| 1330 | Ditch cut | 0.6m | 1.3m x 5m+ |
| 1331 | Mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [1332] | 0.23m | 1.1m x 1m+ |
| 1332 | Furrow cut | 0.23m | 1.1m x 1m+ |
| 1333 | Dark greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1334] | 0.1m | 1.25m x 20m+ |
| 1334 | Linear cut | 0.1m | 1.25m x 20m+ |
| 1335 | Mid greenish grey, sand. Fill of [1336] | 0.6m | 0.85m x 3m+ |
| 1336 | Linear cut | 0.6m | 0.85m x 3m+ |
| 1337 | Mid brownish grey, sand. Fill of [1338] | 0.25m | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1338 | Pit cut | 0.25m | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1339 | Mid brownish grey, sandy slit. Fill of [1340] | 0.25m | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1340 | Pit cut | 0.25m | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1341 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1342] | 0.2m | 1.9m x 30m+ |
| 1342 | Furrow cut | 0.2m | 1.9m x 30m+ |
| 1343 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1345] | 0.2m | 1.95m x 1.87m |
| 1344 | Light yellowish brown, sand. Fill of [1345] | 0.12 | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1345 | Pit cut | 0.32 | 5.2m x 4m+ |
| 1346 | Dark greenish grey, silty sand. Fill of [1347] | 0.56m | 1.15m x 10m+ |
| 1347 | Ditch re-cut | 0.56m | 1.15m x 10m+ |
| 1348 | Mid reddish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1349] | 0.3m | 0.7m x 10m+ |
| 1349 | Ditch cut | 0.3m | 0.7m x 10m+ |
| 1350 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1351] | 0.24m | 1.74m x 20m+ |
| 1351 | Cut of linear | 0.24m | 1.74m x 20m+ |
| 1352 | Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1353] | 0.4m | 0.96m x ? |
| 1353 | Linear cut | 0.4m | 0.96m x ? |

| Context | Description | Thickness | Extent |
|------------------|---|-----------|--------------|
| 1354 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1355] | 0.38m | 2.3m x 20m+ |
| 1355 | Furrow cut | 0.38m | 2.3m x 20m+ |
| 1356 | Dark greenish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1357] | 0.24m | 1.4m x 10m+ |
| 1357 | Furrow cut | 0.24m | 1.4m x 10m+ |
| 1358 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1359] | 0.43m | 1m x 1.6m |
| 1359 | Pit cut | 0.43m | 1m x 1.6m |
| 1360 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1361] | 0.7m | 1m x 20m+ |
| 1361 | Ditch re-cut | 0.7m | 1m x 20m+ |
| 1362 | Mid greyish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [1363] | 0.35m | 30m+ x 0.4m+ |
| 1363 | Ditch cut | 0.35m | 30m+ x 0.4m+ |
| 1364 | Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1365] | 0.2m | 1.5m x 20m+ |
| 1365 | Furrow cut | 0.2m | 1.5m x 20m+ |
| 1366 | Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1367] | 0.6m | 10m+ x 1.6m |
| 1367 | Ditch cut | 0.6m | 10m+ x 1.6m |
| 1368 | Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1369] | 0.25m | 10m+ x 1.3m+ |
| 1369 | Ditch cut | 0.25m | 10m+ x 1.3m+ |
| 1370 | Mid yellowish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1371] | 0.25m | 30m+ x 1.8m |
| 1371 | Furrow cut | 0.25m | 30m+ x 1.8m |
| <i>Trench 14</i> | | | |
| 1400 | Dark greyish brown, sandy clayey silt. Topsoil. | 0.35 m | Trench |
| 1401 | Mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [1403] | 0.3 m | 1.4m+ x 2.1m |
| 1402 | Light brownish greyish orange, silty sand. Fill of [1403] | 0.15m | 1.4m+ x 1.7m |
| 1403 | Ditch cut | 0.3 m | 1.4m+ x 2.1m |
| 1404 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1406] | 0.25 m | 2m+ x 3.05 m |
| 1405 | Mid reddish brown, silty sand. Fill of [1406] | 0.11 m | 2m+ x 2.3 m |
| 1406 | Ditch cut | 0.36 m | 2m+ x 3.5m |
| 1407 | Mid yellowish brown, sand | - | Trench |
| <i>Trench 15</i> | | | |
| 1500 | Dark greyish brown, sandy clayey silt. Topsoil. | 0.25 m | Trench |
| 1501 | Mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Sub soil | 0.15 m | Trench |
| 1502 | Mid brownish grey, silty sand. Fill of [1503] | 0.16 m | 2m+ x 3.8m |
| 1503 | Linear cut | 0.16m | 2m+ x 3.8m |
| 1504 | Light greyish brown | 0.2m | 2m+ x 5.96m |
| 1505 | Linear cut | 0.18m | 2m+ x 5.96m |
| <i>Trench 17</i> | | | |
| 1700 | Un-ex | | |
| <i>Trench 18</i> | | | |
| 1800 | Un-ex | | |
| <i>Trench 19</i> | | | |
| 1900 | Un-ex | | |
| <i>Trench 20</i> | | | |
| 2000 | Dark greyish brown, sandy clayey silt. Topsoil | 0.2m | Trench |
| 2001 | Light brownish grey, sandy silt. Subsoil | 0.15m | Trench |
| 2002 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [2003] | 0.2m | 1.9m x 0.59m |
| 2003 | Pit cut | 0.2m | 1.9m x 0.59m |
| 2004 | Mid greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [2005] | 0.2m | 2m+ x 0.9m |
| 2005 | Cut of ditch | 0.2m | 2m+ x 0.9m |
| 2006 | Light greyish yellow, sandy clay. Natural | - | Trench |
| 2007 | Mid greyish brown, sandy clay. Fill of [2008] | 0.1m | 1.6m+ x 2.3m |
| 2008 | Furrow cut | 0.1m | 1.6m+ x 2.3m |
| 2009 | Mid grey, clayey sandy silt. Fill of [2010] | 0.4m | 0.9m x 20m+ |

| Context | Description | Thickness | Extent |
|---------|--|-----------|--------------|
| 2010 | Ditch cut | 0.4m | 0.9m x 20m+ |
| 2011 | Dark grey brown, sandy silt. Fill of [2012] | Unknown | 1.2m x 0.9m |
| 2012 | Pit cut | Unknown | 1.2m x 0.9m |
| 2013 | Mid greenish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [2015] | 0.15m | 0.5m x 10m+ |
| 2014 | Mid blueish grey, silt. Fill of [2015] | 0.3m | 0.7m x 10m+ |
| 2015 | Ditch cut | 0.3m | 0.7m x 10m+ |
| 2016 | Mid brownish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [2017] | 0.4m | 0.2m x 10m+ |
| 2017 | Land drain cut | 0.4m | 0.2m x 10m+ |
| 2018 | Light brownish grey, sandy silt. Fill of [2019] | 0.2m | 2.2m x 10m+ |
| 2019 | Cut of furrow | 0.2m | 2.2m x 10m+ |
| 2020 | Light brownish grey, sandy clayey silt. Fill of [2023] | 0.16m | 1.05m x 20m+ |
| 2021 | Mid brownish grey, clayey silt. Fill of [2023] | 0.17m | 0.6m x 20m+ |
| 2022 | Light brownish grey, clayey silt. Fill of [2023] | 0.1m | 0.49m x 20m+ |
| 2023 | Ditch cut | 0.42m | 1.05m x 20m+ |
| 2024 | Mid reddish brown, sandy silt. Fill of [2027] | 0.2m | 1.05m x 20m+ |
| 2025 | Dark greyish brown, silty sand. Fill of [2027] | 0.15m | 0.9m x 20m+ |
| 2026 | Dark blueish grey, silty clay. Fill of [2027] | 0.1m | 0.45m x 20m+ |
| 2027 | Ditch cut | 0.4m | 1.05m x 20m+ |
| 2028 | Fill of furrow [2029] | 0.2 | 10m+ x 2m+ |
| 2029 | Furrow cut | 0.2 | 10m+ x 2m+ |
| 2030 | Fill of furrow [2031] | 0.1m | 5m+ x 0.9m+ |
| 2031 | Furrow cut | 0.1m | 5m+ x 0.9m+ |
| 2032 | Fill of land drain | - | - |
| 2033 | Cut of land drain | - | - |

8.2 Drawing Register.

| Drawing No | Description | Scale | Date | Initials |
|------------|--|-------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Northwest facing section. Ditch/Furrow [603] | 1:10 | 21 9 12 | CD KK |
| 2 | Southeast facing section. Ditch/Furrow [603] | 1:10 | 21 9 12 | MC KK |
| 3 | Northeast facing section. Pit [2003] | 1:10 | 24 9 12 | GJB |
| 4 | North facing section. Ditch [2005] | 1:10 | 24 9 12 | SL SR KK |
| 5 | East facing section. Ditch [1403] | 1:10 | 25 9 12 | SR JS |
| 6 | Northwest facing section. Ditch [1302] | 1:10 | 25 9 12 | JS |
| 7 | Southeast facing section. Ditch [1305] | 1:10 | 25 9 12 | JS |
| 8 | East facing section. Ditch [1405] | 1:10 | 28 9 12 | AS TI KL |
| 9 | North facing section. Ditches [1308] and [1311] | 1:10 | 29 9 12 | RW MW KL |
| 10 | Northeast facing section. Linear [103] | 1:10 | 29 9 12 | MS LS JS |
| 11 | West facing section. Ditch [1406] | 1:10 | 29 9 12 | KL |
| 12 | West facing section. Ditch [1403] | 1:10 | 29 9 12 | RB CJR JS |
| 13 | East facing section. Ditch [1406] | 1:10 | | |
| 14 | Plan of trench 14 | 1:50 | 1 10 12 | CB RB JS |
| 15 | Southwest facing section. Linear [402] | 1:10 | 1 10 12 | SO KA KK |
| 16 | North facing section. Ditch [407] | 1:10 | 3 10 12 | JC BW KL |
| 17 | Plan of trench 4 | 1:50 | 3 10 12 | MC DK KK |
| 18 | Southwest facing section. Ditch [405] | 1:10 | 3 10 12 | MC JS |
| 19 | South facing section. Ditch [402] | 1:10 | 3 10 12 | MC DK KK |
| 20 | Southeast facing Section. Ditches [13314] and [1417] | 1:10 | 5 10 12 | EI DE KL |
| 21 | West facing section. Ditch [106] | 1:10 | 5 10 12 | VR RC |
| 22 | East facing section. Ditch [106] | 1:10 | 5 10 12 | VR RC |
| 23 | Plan of trench 1 | 1:50 | 5 10 12 | VR RC |

| Drawing No | Description | Scale | Date | Initials |
|------------|---|-------|----------|-----------|
| 24 | West facing section. Furrow [607] | 1:20 | 8 10 12 | DE KL |
| 25 | West facing section. Furrow [609] | 1:20 | 8 10 12 | AH KL |
| 26 | North facing section. Linear [702] | 1:10 | 10 10 12 | JC CH KK |
| 27 | South facing section. Linear [702] | 1:10 | 10 10 12 | JC CH KK |
| 28 | South facing section. Linear [704] | 1:10 | 10 10 12 | JC CH KK |
| 29 | Plan of trench 13 | 1:50 | 11 10 12 | MR KL |
| 30 | Plan of trench 7 | 1:50 | 10 10 12 | BW JS |
| 31 | South facing section. Linear [504] | 1:10 | 11 10 12 | KK ND |
| 32 | North facing section. Linear [504] | 1:10 | 11 10 12 | KK ND |
| 33 | South facing section. Linear [203] | 1:10 | 6 10 12 | FO JS |
| 34 | North facing section. Linear [203] | 1:10 | 11 10 12 | AH CH JS |
| 35 | Plan of trench 2 | 1:50 | 11 10 12 | AH CH JS |
| 36 | Plan of trench 5 | 1:50 | 11 10 12 | ND KK |
| 37 | South facing section. Linear [1204] | 1:10 | 12 10 12 | BF JS |
| 38 | Plan of trench 12 | 1:50 | 12 10 12 | BF PB JS |
| 39 | Plan of trench 3 | 1:50 | 12 10 12 | MR SJO KK |
| 40 | North facing section. Linear [1317] | 1:10 | 12 10 12 | MR SJO KK |
| 41 | East facing section. Ditch [605] | 1:10 | 11 10 12 | MR KL |
| 42 | South facing section. Pit [708] | 1:10 | 10 10 12 | KL |
| 43 | Northeast facing section. Ditch [303] | 1:10 | 16 10 12 | BMcC |
| 44 | Plan of trench 11 | 1:50 | 17 10 12 | JS MC |
| 45 | Plan of trench 20 | 1:50 | 17 10 12 | KK CR |
| 46 | East facing section. Linear [615] | 1:10 | 18 10 12 | KK |
| 47 | Plan of trench 6 | 1:50 | 18 10 12 | JS RB |
| 48 | East facing section. Furrow [613] and linear [611] | 1:10 | 18 10 12 | KL RB |
| 49 | Northwest facing section. Linear [611] | 1:10 | 18 10 12 | KL |
| 50 | Northwest facing section. Linear [1503] | 1:20 | 19 10 12 | JM KK |
| 51 | Plan of trench 15 | 1:50 | 19 10 12 | SO RB KK |
| 52 | Northwest facing section. Linear [1505] | 1:20 | 20 10 12 | MS KK |
| 53 | Southwest facing section. Ditch [415] | 1:10 | 24 10 12 | VG CH |
| 54 | East facing section. Ditch [411] | 1:10 | 24 10 12 | KR |
| 55 | West facing section. Ditch [413] | 1:10 | 24 10 12 | KR |
| 56 | Northeast facing section. Pit [417] | 1:10 | 24 10 12 | KL |
| 57 | Plan of trench 4 extension (west side) | 1:50 | 25 10 12 | KR |
| 58 | Plan of trench 4 extension (east side) | 1:50 | 25 10 12 | KR |
| 59 | West facing section. Ditch [1327] and re-cut [1324] | 1:20 | 26 10 12 | KR |
| 60 | West facing section. Furrow [1322] | 1:10 | 25 10 12 | JS |
| 61 | North facing section. Ditch [1330] | 1:10 | 26 10 12 | KL |
| 62 | East facing section. Furrow [1332] | 1:10 | 26 10 12 | KR |
| 63 | West facing section. Furrow [1334] | 1:10 | 29 10 12 | KK |
| 64 | East facing section. Pit [1338] and linear [1336] | 1:10 | 30 10 12 | KR |
| 65 | East facing section. Furrow [2008] | 1:10 | 31 10 12 | KR |
| 66 | South facing section. Ditch [2010] | 1:10 | 31 10 12 | KL |
| 67 | West facing section. Pit [1345] and furrow [1342] | 1:10 | 30 10 12 | JS |
| 68 | East facing section. Ditch [1349] and re-cut [1347] | 1:10 | 1 11 12 | PD KR |
| 69 | West facing section. Furrow [1357] | 1:10 | 2 11 12 | KR |
| 70 | East facing section. Linears [1351] [1353] and [1355] | 1:20 | 1 11 12 | KK |
| 71 | South facing section. Ditch [2015] | 1:10 | 5 11 12 | KR |
| 72 | Southeast facing section. Ditch [1361] and pit [1359] | 1:10 | 5 11 12 | KL |
| 73 | East facing section. Ditches [1361] and [1363] | 1:10 | 5 11 12 | KL |

| Drawing No | Description | Scale | Date | Initials |
|------------|--|-------|----------|----------|
| 74 | Plan trench 13 extension (overlay) | 1:50 | 6 11 12 | KL |
| 75 | East facing section. Furrow [2019] and drain [2017] | 1:10 | 5 11 12 | CE AP |
| 76 | South and east facing sections. Ditch [1367] and furrow [1365] | 1:10 | 6 11 12 | KK |
| 77 | North facing section. Ditch [1369] | 1:10 | 6 11 12 | KK |
| 78 | South facing section. Ditch [750] | 1:20 | 8 11 12 | KK |
| 79 | East facing section. Furrow [1371] | 1:10 | 8 11 12 | KK |
| 80 | South facing section. Ditch [2023] | 1:10 | 9 11 12 | KK |
| 81 | North facing section. Ditch [2027] | 1:10 | 9 11 12 | KR |
| 82 | Plan of trench 20 (2 sheets) | 1:50 | 13 11 12 | KK |
| 83 | South facing section. Pit [2012] and ditch [2010] | 1:10 | 14 11 12 | KL |
| 84 | West facing section. Furrow [2029] | 1:10 | 14 11 12 | PD CE |
| 85 | West facing section. Furrow [2031] | 1:10 | 14 11 12 | KL |
| 86 | West facing section. Furrow [738] and ditch [743] | 1:10 | 15 11 12 | KL |
| 87 | Northeast facing section. Ditch [747] | 1:10 | 15 11 12 | KK |
| 88 | Plan of trench 13 extension (2 sheets) | 1:50 | 20 11 12 | KR KL KK |
| 89 | Plan of trench 7 extension | 1:100 | 20 11 12 | KL |
| 90 | Plan of trench 7 extension underlay | 1:100 | 21 11 12 | KK |

8.3 *Photographic Register.*

| Frame no. | Description | View | Initials and date |
|-----------|---|---------|-------------------|
| | Digital Download 19 9 12 | | |
| 1-5 | Trench 7 linear [70] | Various | KK 19 9 12 |
| 6-11 | Trench 6 pre-ex | Various | KK 21 9 12 |
| 12-13 | Facing section, [603] | | KK 21 9 12 |
| 14-15 | Facing section, [603] | | KK 21 9 12 |
| 16-18 | General site view | | GB 21 9 12 |
| 19-21 | General site view | | GB 21 9 12 |
| 22-24 | Trench 6 | | GB 21 9 12 |
| 25-29 | Trench 20 | | |
| 30-31 | Trench 20 | | KK 22 9 12 |
| 32-35 | Trench 20 | | KK 22 9 12 |
| 36-37 | Trench 20 | | KK 22 9 12 |
| 38-40 | East facing section, linear [1403] | W | JS 22 9 12 |
| 41-42 | West facing section, linear [1403] | E | JS 22 9 12 |
| 43 | Linear [1403] | S | JS 22 9 12 |
| 44-52 | Trench 13 | | |
| 53-56 | Pre-ex, linear [1406] | S | JS 26 9 12 |
| 57-62 | Trench 13 | | |
| 63-65 | East facing section, linear [1406] | W | JS 26 9 12 |
| 66-68 | West facing section, linear [1406] | E | JS 26 9 12 |
| | Digital Download 2 10 12 | | |
| 1-4 | South facing section, ditch [2005] | N | KL 2 10 12 |
| 5 | Rainbow | - | KL 2 10 12 |
| 6-8 | Natural feature trench 4 | SW | KL 3 10 12 |
| 9-10 | Natural feature trench 4 | W | KL 3 10 12 |
| 11-13 | Southwest facing section through linear [405] | N | KK 3 10 12 |
| 14-19 | North facing section, ditch [407] | S | KL 3 10 12 |
| 20-27 | Southwest facing section, linear [402] | NE | KK 3 10 12 |

| Frame no. | Description | View | Initis and date |
|-----------|---|---------|-----------------|
| 28 | Void | | |
| 29-30 | Trench 1 pre-ex | SW | JS 4 10 12 |
| 31-32 | Pre-ex, linear [106] | NW | JS 4 10 12 |
| 33-37 | Linear [106] | various | JS 5 10 12 |
| 38-40 | Toad | - | KL 5 10 12 |
| 41-44 | South facing section, ditches [1314] and [1317] | N | KL 5 10 12 |
| 45-50 | Pre-ex linear [203] | W | JS 5 10 12 |
| 51-56 | East facing section, furrow [709] | W | KL 8 10 12 |
| 57-59 | South facing section, ditch [504] | N | KL 8 10 12 |
| 60-62 | North facing section, ditch [702] | S | KL 10 10 12 |
| 63-67 | South facing section, ditch [702] | N | KL 10 10 12 |
| 68-70 | South facing section, possible pit [708] | N | KL 10 10 12 |
| 71-74 | South facing section, linear [203] | N | JS 11 10 12 |
| 75-78 | North facing section, linear [203] | S | JS 11 10 12 |
| 79-83 | North facing section, linear [504] | S | KK 11 10 12 |
| 84-85 | Natural feature in trench 6 | - | KL 11 10 12 |
| 86-89 | South facing section through subsoil in trench 12 | N | KK 12 10 12 |
| 90-93 | South facing section, linear [1204] | N | JS 12 10 12 |
| 94-100 | North facing section, linear [1317] | S | KK 12 10 12 |
| 101-105 | Northeast facing section, linear [103] | SW | KK 15 10 12 |
| 106-109 | Southeast facing section, natural feature | NW | JS 17 10 12 |
| 110-115 | Northwest facing section, linear [1503] | various | KK 19 10 12 |
| 116-120 | Northwest facing section, linear [1505] | various | KK 20 10 12 |
| 121-125 | South facing section, linear [1308] | various | KL 21 10 12 |
| | Southwest facing section, ditch [415] | NE | KL 24 10 12 |
| | Northeast facing section, pit [417] | SW | KL 24 10 12 |
| 180 | North facing section, ditch | S | KR 24 10 12 |
| 181 | North facing section, ditch | S | KR 24 10 12 |
| | Digital Download 25 10 12 | | |
| 1-3 | West facing section, furrow [1322] | E | JS 25 10 12 |
| 4-7 | West facing section, ditches [1324] and [1327] | E | KR 26 10 12 |
| 8-10 | North facing section, ditch [1330] | S | KL 26 10 12 |
| 11 | East facing section, furrow [1332] | W | KR 26 10 12 |
| 12 | Pit [1308] and ditch [1311] | W | JS 29 10 12 |
| 13-14 | Pit [1308] and ditch [1311] | E | JS 29 10 12 |
| 15-19 | West facing section, furrow [1334] | E | KK 29 10 12 |
| 20-23 | North facing section, ditch [1330] | S | KK 29 10 12 |
| 24-28 | Pit [13--] and ditches [13--] and [13--] | W/NW | KL 30 10 12 |
| 29-31 | East facing section, ditch [13--] and pit [13--] | W | KL 30 10 12 |
| 32-34 | Pit [13--], ditches [13--] and [13--] | N | KL 30 10 12 |
| 35 | Pit [13--], ditches [13--] and [13--] | S | KL 30 10 12 |
| 36-37 | Pit [13--], ditches [13--] and [13--] and furrow [1332] | SE | KL 30 10 12 |
| 38-41 | West facing section, pit [13--] and furrow [1332] | E | KL 30 10 12 |
| 45 | South facing section, furrow [2008] | S | KR 31 10 12 |
| 53-55 | East facing section, ditches [1345] and [1349] | E | KR 1 11 12 |
| 56-60 | West facing section, [1351], [1353] and [1353] | E | KK 1 11 12 |
| 61-63 | West facing section, furrow [1357] | W | KR 2 11 12 |
| 64 | Pre-ex, ditch and furrow, trench 20 | E | KL 5 11 12 |
| 65-71 | Pre-ex, ditch and furrow, trench 20 | W | KL 5 11 12 |
| 72-79 | East facing section, furrow [2019] and drain [2017] | W | CE 5 11 12 |

| Frame no. | Description | View | Initis and date |
|-----------|---|---------|-----------------|
| 80-82 | South facing section, ditch [2015] | N | KR 5 11 12 |
| 83-86 | South facing section, pit [1359] and ditch [1361] | N | KL 5 11 12 |
| 87-90 | East facing section, ditches, [1361] and [1363] | W | KL 5 11 12 |
| 91-93 | East facing section, ditch [1367] and furrow [1365] | W | KL 6 11 12 |
| 94-96 | North facing section, furrow [1365] | S | KL 6 11 12 |
| 97-101 | North facing section, ditch [1369] | S | KK 7 11 12 |
| 102-104 | East facing section, furrow [1371] | W | KL 7 11 12 |
| 105-112 | South facing section, [7---] | N | KK 8 11 12 |
| 120-123 | North facing section, linear [2023] | S | KK 9 11 12 |
| 124-127 | South facing section, linear [2023] | N | KK 9 11 12 |
| 128-129 | North facing section, linear [2027] | S | KK 9 11 12 |
| 130 | Eastern edge off linear [2027] | W | KK 9 11 12 |
| 131-147 | Pre-ex shot of S/E corner of trench 7 | various | KL 12 11 12 |
| 148-151 | Northeast facing section, linear [724] | SW | KL 12 11 12 |
| 152-156 | Working shot trench 7 extension | - | KL 12 11 12 |
| 157-160 | Northwest facing section, linear [722] | SE | KL 12 11 12 |
| 161-177 | Pre-ex shot of south central section of trench 7 extension | various | KL 13 11 12 |
| 178-181 | East facing section, [734] | W | KL 13 11 12 |
| 182-184 | East facing section, [728] | W | KL 13 11 12 |
| 185-190 | East facing section, [734] and [728] | NW | KL 13 11 12 |
| 191-194 | East facing section, [734] and [728] | SW | KL 13 11 12 |
| | Digital Download 20 11 12 | | |
| 1-11 | Previous site | - | - |
| 12-17 | Southwest facing section, box slot to investigate possible linear | NE | KK 20 11 12 |

9.0 Appendix 2 ~ Assessment of Worked Flint.

By Dave Pinnock (OSA)

9.1 Introduction

A total of sixteen worked pieces of flint were recovered during the course of the archaeological investigation at the proposed Poppleton Bar Park and Ride Site in 2012. All of the flint showed signs of working and a range of tool types and flakes/blades were present. When chronologically diagnostic, these date from the Mesolithic/early Neolithic and the Bronze Age. Many of the items were from later context and are thus residual, while a small number were from contexts that, although otherwise undated, may be the original site of deposition.

9.2 The assemblage

The table below lists the entire assemblage and the basic characteristics of each item including item type, date where diagnostic (although this can be highly variable on a localised basis), a brief description of the flint type, its dimensions and its place in the reduction sequence. The latter category reflects the amount of cortex present and thus identifies the stage at which the particular item was struck from a core. For unifacial types, primary reduction stage is defined by the presence of cortex covering more than 50% of the dorsal face, secondary is defined as less than 50% and tertiary as no cortex remaining. Items are described by context number, with an additional alphabetic code when more than one item was from the same context/

| Context | Context description | Item description | Date | Flint type | Reduction | Width (mm) | Length (mm) | Thickness (mm) | Notes |
|---------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------|------------|-------------|----------------|--|
| 401 | Fill of ditch [402] with large amount of pottery from 11 th -16 th century | Flake | | Opaque grey | 2ndary | 8.5 | 14 | 3 | Worked? Apparent chalky cortex may be internal flaw |
| 412(a) | Fill of ditch [411/413] with no other artefacts | Thumbnail-type scraper? | BA | Opaque grey | 3ry | 26.1 | 22.5 | 13 | Steep invasive retouch on distal end of chunky flake reminiscent of thumbnail types but larger and atypical form |
| 412(b) | | Side scraper | Late Meso /Early Neo? | Translucent brown-grey | 2ndary | 17.8 | 13.2 | 4.5 | Retouch on both edges of a small flake with clear signs of platform preparation |
| 412(c) | | Chip | Late Meso /Early Neo? | Translucent grey | 3ry | 7.4 | 7 | 1 | Possible fragment of snapped blade? Does not appear to be same original item as 412d |
| 412(d) | | Chip | Late Meso | Translucent grey | 3ry | 7.5 | 5.5 | 0.9 | Possible proximal end of snapped |

| | | | /Early Neo? | | | | | | blade? Does not appear to be same original item as 412c |
|---------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|--------|------|------|-----|--|
| 414 | Fill of ditch [415] with large amount of pottery from 11 th -14 th century | Blade | Late Meso /Early Neo? | Translucent brown-grey | 2ndary | 16.6 | 8.3 | 2.7 | Platform preparation |
| 608 | Fill of furrow [415] with pottery from 12 th -18 th century | Flake | | Opaque grey | 3ry | 15 | 7.3 | 1.9 | Distal end of snapped flake |
| 717 | Fill of ditch [722] with single sherd of Romano-British pottery (abraded) | scraper | BA/IA? | Opaque grey | 2ndary | 43 | 24.8 | 9.3 | Crude, chunky flake with unsystematic retouch on sides and distal tip, some of which is on the ventral side, and which includes the small area of chalky cortex at the distal tip. Heat affected, but not heavily burnt. |
| 1303 | Upper fill of ditch [1347/1349/1351/ 1353] with several sherds of pottery from medieval-18 th century date | Flake | | Opaque brown-grey | 3ry | 15 | 12 | 1.1 | Step fracture at internal flaw |
| 1309 | Fill of ditch [1311] with single sherd of Romano-British pottery | Flake | | Opaque grey? | 3ry | 32.5 | 17 | 8.5 | Heavily burnt |
| 1315 | Fill of pit [1328] with medieval pottery from 11 th - 15 th century | Flake | Late Meso /Early Neo? | Translucent brown-grey | 3ry | 12 | 6.5 | 1.4 | Step fracture – possible attempted blade. Platform preparation |
| 1329 | Fill of ditch [1330] otherwise undated | Microlith | Meso | Opaque black-grey | 2ndary | 12.5 | 9 | 1.7 | Blade with distal tip snapped off. Fine steep retouch on one edge. Possibly a side-scraper rather than microlith |
| 1341 | Fill of furrow [1342] with pottery from 13 th -15 th century | Thumbnail- type scraper | BA | Translucent brown-grey | 3ry | 29.6 | 35 | 14 | Fine steep invasive retouch on side and distal end of chunky flake reminiscent of thumbnail types but larger than usual |
| 1360(a) | Fill of ditch re-cut [1361] otherwise undated | Blade | Late Meso /Early Neo? | Translucent brown-grey | 3ry | 31.5 | 13 | 4 | Fine blade with platform preparation. Edge use |
| 1360(b) | | Flake | | Opaque grey | 3ry | 17.5 | 19 | 5 | Step fracture. Burnt? |
| 1600 | Topsoil from trench 16 | Flake | | Opaque grey | 2ndary | 15 | 15.5 | 3.5 | Possible bulbar scar but may be natural |

9.3 Discussion

Seven pieces are indicative of the presence of blade-based flint working, characteristic of the Mesolithic and early Neolithic period (three items from context 412, items from 414, 1315, 1329 and one item from 1360). Three of these exhibited signs of careful platform preparation, which is also a characteristic of the period. Of the early pieces, one is tentatively identified as a genuine microlith (1329) and two are possible snapped blades (412c and 412d) that may be the by-products of microlith manufacture. Two of the early items are from contexts confidently dated to the medieval or later periods and are therefore residual. Three

others are from context 412, which also contains a scraper of possible Bronze Age type, so they too are likely to be residual. The remaining two early items are from otherwise undated ditch fills (1329 and 1360). Ditches are not characteristic of Mesolithic period, but it is possible that these ditches are of Neolithic date. Full stratigraphic analysis or context description was not complete at the time of writing, so it is uncertain whether such dating likely but if so the significance of the features, in a regional context, is likely to be high.

Of the remaining items in the assemblage, three were characteristic of a later date. Two thumbnail-type scrapers (412a and 1341) with neat, steep invasive retouch are possibly of Bronze Age date although they are larger than normally expected of thumbnail types. A chunky, clumsily executed scraper (717) is also likely to be of Bronze Age, or even Iron Age, date. Context 412 is otherwise undated, and may therefore be the original site of deposition of the scraper, but the other two items are from apparently later contexts (717 contains a sherd of Romano-British pottery, 1341 is medieval).

The remaining six items are undiagnostic flakes and only one may be in its original context (1360b), which also contains a fine blade of possible Mesolithic or early Neolithic date. The other five flakes are from contexts dated to the Roman or medieval period by their pottery inclusions and, in the case of 608, its form as a furrow.

As might be expected from a flint-poor area, the flint items are all from the secondary (six items) or tertiary phases (ten items) of the reduction sequence, and the bulk of the raw material was of the opaque flint characteristic of glacial deposits rather than *in situ* chalk beds.

9.4 Conclusion and recommendations

The assemblage is of some interest due to the relative paucity of knowledge regarding prehistoric settlement in the York area. Especially interesting is the possibility of a Mesolithic or early Neolithic phase of activity, represented by a possible microlith, possible snapped blades, blades and striking platform preparation. The possible Bronze Age items are also interesting in the context of the potential for Bronze Age funerary activity represented on the site in the form of cropmarks possibly indicative of a barrow or small enclosure (although no physical remains were discovered at the site of the cropmarks) and four possible sherds of Bronze Age funerary vessel found within the topsoil on a spoilheap. However, the degree of analysis possible is limited by the residual nature of much of the assemblage.

If this project is intended to be published, the flint assemblage should be submitted to a specialist with sufficient knowledge to discuss the findings in their regional context and compare the individual items with other material in the region. It is likely that the specialist would recommend at least some of the items for illustration. The assemblage will also be of interest if any future development involving archaeological investigation occurs in the immediate vicinity of the site. It is therefore recommended that the flint assemblage be archived in order to allow potential future study.

10.0 Appendix 3 ~ Early Bronze Age Pottery Report.

By Blaise Vyner

10.1 Pottery from context (200)

Rim fragment, surfaces and fabric dark grey, numerous small and medium-sized sedimentary grits, occasional large lumps of 'grog', quartz dust in the clay matrix, collar thickness 17mm, fragment from the vessel wall probably below the collar, 16mm thick. Steeply bevelled rim upper surface with a raised bead, below which are three concentric rows of cord impressions. The collar exterior has two rows of cord impressions below, which is a lattice, filled with diagonal and horizontal cord impressions. The body sherd has a zone of five concentric cord impressions above, which is a probable filled lattice of cord impressions. Total sherds 2. Weight 105g. Collared Urn.

Rim fragment, exterior surface mid-brown, interior surface and fabric mid-grey, many small angular sedimentary grits, occasional small angular quartz grits, quartz dust in the clay matrix, thickness 16mm. Sharply bevelled rim upper, decorated with occasional diagonal cord impressions. The collar exterior has a single row of cord impressions below, which is a sparse lattice of cord impressions. Total sherds 1. Weight 60g. Collared Urn.

This is an interesting addition to the very limited record of prehistoric pottery from around York. Among the sparse records from the area is the fairly recent discovery of two Early Bronze Age cremation urns from Heslington West, 8 km distant on the south-east edge of York (pers. comm. Cath Neale). Collared Urns are generally found as cremation urns and, as it is far from clear that they were ever used in domestic contexts, it may be assumed that these sherds derive from a small cemetery which may or may not have originally been placed within a burial mound. There sherds do not appear to have been associated with any particular feature and may have been present in ploughsoil, they appear to derive from a relatively raised area, at around 19mOD, in the south-western part of the excavated area. This might well have been the location of a funerary monument.

The currency of Collared Urns within the region has yet to be confirmed with accuracy; at present it appears to extend from around 2010 until around 1800 cal BC (Richardson and Vyner 2011, p.50). The discovery tends to support the suggestion that sparse Early Bronze Age activity was present on the better drained ridges of raised land across the Vale of York, the evidence for which has suffered extensive arable attrition which began in the Iron Age and has continued to the present day (Vyner, forthcoming).

10.2 References

Richardson, J., and Vyner, B.E. 2011 An exotic Early Bronze Age funerary assemblage from Stanbury, West Yorkshire, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 77, 49-63

Vyner, B.E. forthcoming *The prehistory of York*

11.0 Appendix 4 ~ Hand Made and Roman Pottery Reports.

By Chris Cumberpatch, Ruth Leary and Gwladys Monteil

11.1 Introduction

The pottery assemblage from Poppleton Bar near York was initially examined by Chris Cumberpatch on 4th March 2013 and sub-divided into a number of sub-groups. The material was then sent to specialists for individual reports as follows:

- Early prehistoric pottery: Blaise Vyner (see Section 10.0)
- Later prehistoric/Roman period hand-made pottery: Chris Cumberpatch
- Romano-British pottery: Ruth Leary
- Samian ware: Gwladys Monteil
- Medieval and later pottery: Jane Young

The reports on the later prehistoric and Roman period pottery were edited by Chris Cumberpatch to produce a single report on the assemblage. Reports on the earlier prehistoric material and the medieval and later material were submitted as stand-alone reports, see Appendices 3 and 5 respectively. A full catalogue of the pottery assemblage is presented within Appendix 6.

11.2 Later prehistoric and Roman period hand-made pottery

C.G. Cumberpatch

11.2.1 The assemblage

The assemblage of hand-made later prehistoric pottery from Poppleton Bar consisted of 37 sherds weighing 560g. No joining sherds were identified but the similarity in the fabric of the sherds from context (2004) suggests that they may have been from the same vessel. The details of the assemblage are summarised in Appendix 6.

11.2.2 Discussion

The pottery was classified using the scheme developed by Peter Didsbury (2004, unpublished) and modified by the author (Cumberpatch, unpublished). Fabrics classified as H2 are those which contain non-soluble quartz and rock inclusions, in contrast to H1/H4 which were tempered with calcareous inclusions (crystalline calcite and shell). The majority of the sherds from Poppleton Bar were tempered with quartz with just one example containing principally stone temper from context (2009). In terms of the fabrics, the sherds were typical of vessels dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age and the Roman period, as the manufacture of hand-made pottery appears to have continued largely unchanged throughout the period of

Roman occupation. Even where assemblages contain significant numbers of diagnostic sherds (rims, handles, decorated sherds), dating is extremely unreliable, as vessel forms seem to have remained largely unchanged from c.700BC until the later Roman period or even beyond. The single rim sherd from context (2004) represented an everted rim jar with a long, almost funnel-shaped rim. Similar jars (many with longer and more elaborate rims) were found in contexts dated to the late pre-Roman Iron Age and the Roman period on sites investigated as part of the Easington to Ganstead pipeline project (Cumberpatch, unpublished) but it would perhaps be hazardous to rule out an earlier date on this evidence alone. None of the hand-made pottery was from contexts containing Romano-British pottery (see below and Appendix 6) that may favour a pre-Roman date although given the small size of the assemblage this may be the result of chance factors.

11.3 Romano-British Pottery

R.S. Leary

An archive catalogue was compiled for all the pottery according to the standard laid down by the Study Group for Romano-British Pottery (Darling 2004) and based on the type series compiled by Jason Monaghan (1997), drawing on later work by Swan. The data are summarised in Appendix 6).

A total of 12 sherds of Romano-British pottery were identified. Three sherds submitted for examination were considered unlikely to be of Roman date and have been incorporated into the report on the medieval and later pottery. Five ware groups were found – Ebor grey ware, Ebor oxidised ware, white slipped Ebor oxidised ware, an unsourced fine oxidised ware and Nene Valley colour-coated ware. The datable sherds comprised the Nene Valley colour-coated ware which came from an indented beaker of late second to third century date (Monaghan 1997 type KF and KI) and a mortarium rim in white slipped Ebor ware which belonged to a group of collared mortarium dated by Swan to the early third century and belonging to a Rhineland tradition (Swan and MacBride 2002 type D). An additional simple base from a second mortarium in Ebor ware is dated less narrowly to the late first to early second century. The remaining pottery comprised undiagnostic sherds of Ebor grey ware and an unsourced fine oxidised ware jar base. The grey wares date to the late first to early third century and the oxidised sherd is of Roman type but cannot be more precisely dated.

The group is too small to make comments regarding the nature or status of the activity on the site.

11.4 Samian ware

Gwladys Monteil

Two abraded sherds of samian ware were recovered from context (2009). The sherds were examined, after taking a small fresh break, under a x20 binocular microscope in order to identify the fabric.

The slip is extremely abraded on both pieces and almost completely removed in places.

These two fragments do not permit much in terms of analysis but they suggest evidence of Roman occupation nearby in the late 1st century AD and the 2nd century AD since one is a Flavian piece from South Gaul while the other is a Central Gaulish vessel dating to the 2nd c. AD (see below for detail).

Catalogue: Context (2009)

One abraded base fragment from a bowl form Dr37, the footring is present but much abraded. Central Gaulish. 11g. BE = 0.15, ext diam = 75mm. In the absence of decoration only a broad date range of AD 120-200 can be attributed to this samian sherd.

One abraded bodysherd from a bowl form Cu11, the flange is missing but the internal ledge suggests the form. South Gaulish. 7g. Flavian.

11.5 Bibliography

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12.0 Appendix 5 ~ Medieval and Later Pottery.

By Jane Young

12.1 Introduction

A group of 179 sherds recovered from the site, was examined by the author. The pottery ranges in date from Saxo-Norman to early modern periods and was recovered from 38 different deposits. A summary of the pottery by ceramic period is presented in Table 1 below.

| Ceramic period | Lincolnshire Codename | Total sherds | Total vessels |
|--|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Saxo-Norman (11 th to early 13 th) | | 4 | 4 |
| Early medieval (early/mid 12 th to early/mid 13 th) | | 12 | 11 |
| Medieval (late 12 th to 14 th) | | 82 | 76 |
| Late medieval (late 13 th to mid 16 th) | | 45 | 42 |
| Late medieval to early post-medieval (15 th to 16 th) | | 6 | 6 |
| Post-medieval (late 16 th to 18 th) | | 17 | 14 |
| Early modern (18 th to 20 th) | | 6 | 6 |
| Unknown | | 7 | 7 |
| Totals | | 179 | 166 |

Table 1 Pottery summarised by ceramic period with sherd and vessel count

12.2 Methodology

An assemblage of 175 post-Roman sherds representing a maximum of 162 vessels and four fragments of probable ceramic building material was submitted for examination. The pottery has been fully archived to the standards for acceptance to the Yorkshire Museum and is in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). Visual fabric identification of the pre-early modern pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope. The assemblage was quantified by three measures: number of sherds, weight and vessel count within each context (Appendix 6). Every effort was made to identify cross-context joins, of which only one was found. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005). A full concordance with the ceramic names used by The York Archaeological Trust and in their publications is given below.

12.3 Condition

The pottery is in a variable condition although most sherds are in a slightly abraded to abraded condition with sherd size mainly falling into the small to medium size range (1 to 50g). Only eight of the vessels are represented by more than one sherd and a single vessel has a cross-contextual join.

12.4 The range and variety of materials

A range of 28 identifiable post-Roman pottery ware types were identified, the type and general date range for these fabrics are shown in Table 2. Four miscellaneous pieces are most probably fragments of ceramic building material. Three other sherds are of indeterminate type. The post-Roman pottery ranges in date from the Saxo-Norman to early modern periods and includes local, regional and continental vessels. A range of vessel types was recovered, although forms are mainly limited to various types of jugs, jars and bowls. More unusual vessels include examples of cup and dripping dish

| Lincolnshire Codename | Full name | York name | Total sherds | Total vessels |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | Post-medieval Redware | 2 | 2 |
| BEVO1 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Splashed ware (FOX) | 11 | 10 |
| BEVO2 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2 | Yorkshire Redware | 4 | 4 |
| BL | Black-glazed wares | Blackware | 3 | 2 |
| BRANS | Brandsby-type ware | Brandsby-type ware | 21 | 21 |
| BS | Brown stoneware | Stoneware | 1 | 1 |
| CIST | Cistercian-type ware | Cistercian ware | 2 | 2 |
| CREA | Creamware | Creamware | 1 | 1 |
| HAMBL | Hambleton-type ware | Hambleton-type ware | 1 | 1 |
| HUM | Humberware | Humber ware | 23 | 20 |
| LANG | Langewehe stoneware | Imported Stoneware | 1 | 1 |
| LMLOC | Late Medieval local fabrics | Post-medieval Redware | 1 | 1 |
| MEDX | Non Local Medieval Fabrics | Unspecified medieval | 15 | 15 |
| MISC | Unidentified types | - | 7 | 7 |
| NGR | Northern Gritty ware | Gritty ware | 5 | 4 |
| PORC | Porcelain | Porcelain | 1 | 1 |
| RYDALE | Ryedale ware | Ryedale ware | 4 | 4 |
| SCAR | Scarborough ware | Scarborough ware | 1 | 1 |
| SLIP | Unidentified slipware | Slipware | 2 | 2 |
| STSL | Staffordshire/Bristol slipware | Slipware | 3 | 3 |
| TGW | Tin-glazed ware | Tin-glazed ware | 3 | 1 |
| TPW | Transfer printed ware | White Earthenware | 2 | 2 |
| WALMGATE | Walmgate ware | Walmgate ware | 2 | 2 |
| WHITE | Modern whiteware | White Earthenware | 1 | 1 |
| WINK | Winksley-type ware | Winksley-type ware | 2 | 1 |

Table 2 Pottery types from the site with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

12.4.1 Saxo-Norman - 11th to early 13th century

Four sherds of Yorkshire Gritty ware (YG) were identified amongst the assemblage. Yorkshire Gritty ware represents a carboniferous sandstone-tempered tradition with local variations in form and fabric which was probably produced at a number of production sites, mainly across West Yorkshire, between the mid to late 11th and early/mid 13th centuries (Vince and Young 2007, 255-7). This is the main type covered by the term ‘Gritty ware’ used

in the Archaeology of York pottery volumes (Brooks 1987, 150). Microscopic examination of the vessels from this site suggests that the sherds are similar to those recovered from other sites in York and sites at Wetherby (Vince and Young 2007 and Didsbury and Young forthcoming).

12.4.2 Early Medieval - 12th to early/mid 13th century

A small group of material comprising 12 sherds representing 11 vessels is of early medieval type. All 10 of the Beverley-type 1 vessels (BEVO1) recovered from the site are similar to products that were produced in Beverley (Watkins, 1991, 80 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992). Two of the sherds come from medium-sized jugs with a 'splashed-type' glaze. These vessels are of pre mid/late 12th century date (Didsbury and Holbrey 2009). Four jugs have suspension-type glazes, although one is heavily pocked. This type of glaze, suggests that these vessels belong to the last quarter of the 12th century or to the earlier part of the 13th (Watkins, 1991, 80 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992). Four unglazed sherds are either from jugs or jars and can only be generally dated to within the production of the type between the 12th and early/mid 13th centuries.

One jug sherd is a possibly local 'splashed ware' (YORKSPL). The jug is in a reduced medium to coarse quartz-tempered fabric and has a partial splashed-type glaze. This vessel is probably of mid to late 12th century date.

12.4.3 Medieval - late 12th to 14th century

A total of 61 vessels in six recognised ware-types and 15 vessels of uncertain provenance are of probable late 12th to 14th century date. The most common of these types to occur on the site is York Glazed ware (YORK). This type was possibly made in the area of the Hambleton Hills (Jennings 1992, 18-21) between the late 12th and early to early/mid 14th centuries and is the major glazed ware type to be found on sites in York in the first half of the 13th century (Brooks 1987, 151-2). Most of the forty sherds are identifiable as coming from small to medium-sized jugs with a pale green to bright copper-green coloured glaze. A single sherd is decorated with combed lines.

The fifteen sherds Sandy Red ware (YSRW) are all in an abraded to very abraded condition. At least four of the sherds come from jugs and two are likely to be from bowls. These vessels are most probably of 13th or 14th century date. Three of the four sherds in Beverley-type 2 ware (BEVO2) are from small to medium-sized jugs of 13th to early/mid 14th century date (Watkins, 1991, 80 and Didsbury and Watkins 1992).

Five sherds from four wheel-thrown vessels tempered with coarse carboniferous sandstone but not falling within the definition of Yorkshire Gritty ware have been termed 'Northern Gritty ware' (NGR). The range of individual fabrics falling within this umbrella term is quite wide, as is the colour variation and rim typology (Vince and Young 2007). The sherds found on this site are either from jugs or jars and should mainly date to between the 12th and mid 13th centuries, although the ware continues in use until the 15th century. The most unusual medieval vessel to be found on the site is a dripping dish in Winksley-type ware (WINK).

This vessel that was recovered from deposit 401 has complex roller-stamping around the rim top. Production of pottery at Winksley itself is thought to date to the middle part of the 13th century (Bellamy and Le Patourel 1970 and Le Patourel 1968), although the type may also have been produced at other centres in the area. A jug with what appears to be complex applied strip decoration and a bright copper-coloured glaze is of Scarborough type (SCAR). This jug is most probably of 13th century date. Fifteen vessels, mainly glazed jugs are from unknown non-local centres in Yorkshire and the East Midlands (MEDX).

12.4.4 Medieval to late medieval - late 13th to mid-16th century

Twenty-one Bransby-type ware vessels were recovered from the site (BRANS). Kilns are known for Brandsby-type ware at Brandsby itself and there is documentary evidence for potting in this village between the 14th and 16th centuries (Le Patourel 1968, 124), but the type was most probably made at several centres within North Yorkshire (Brooks 1987, 153-154 and Jennings 1992, 24-25). It is first thought to appear in York in deposits dating to the second half of the 13th century only declining in the face of Humberwares during the second half of the 14th century (Brooks 1987, 153-4). Most of the vessels recovered from this site are undecorated jugs, but at least two vessels are jars.

From the early 14th century onwards the high medieval Brandsby-type jugs gradually become supplanted by a new pottery type that continued in production into the first half of the 16th century. This longevity of production with little innovation throughout the c. 230-250 years of production makes it difficult to determine a close date for most sherds in this conservative late medieval Humberware (HUM) industry. Humberware (HUM) was produced at several centres in East Yorkshire (Watkins 1987, 98 and Watkins 1993, 76-90), in York at Blue Bridge Lane (Vince and Steane 2005) and probably also in North Lincolnshire. A few of the twenty vessels recovered from this site are most probably products of the York kilns, but most of the sherds are more typical of the kilns at Cowick in East Yorkshire. All but three of the sherds recovered from this site appear to come from jugs. Most of these vessels are likely to be of 14th to 15th century date, but at least two sherds could be of early to mid 16th century date.

A single imported stoneware sherd is from a Langewehe jug of 14th to 15th century date. The jug has rows of rectangular roller-stamping around the shoulder.

12.4.5 Late medieval to early post-medieval - 15th to 16th century

Six sherds can be considered to be of late medieval to early post-medieval type. Two sherds are in a coarsely gritted and iron-rich fabric known as Walmgate ware (WALMGATE). This type was produced in York (Brooks 1987, 156-7), possibly between the later 14th and 15th centuries. A small jug sherd with a bright copper-green glaze is of Hambleton-type ware, which was probably made in a similar area to that of Brandsby-type ware (Brooks 1987, 159-160 and Jennings 1992, 30-31). The type is thought to date to between the 14th and mid 16th centuries. The internally glazed sherd from a jar found in deposit 606 is of unknown late medieval to post-medieval local type. The two small Cistercian ware sherds (CIST) are

almost certainly of Yorkshire production and come from small cups of late 15th to 16th century date.

12.4.6 Post-medieval - late 16th to 18th century

A total of 17 sherds representing 14 vessels are of general post-medieval type. These vessels include back, brown and green-glazed earthenwares, slipwares and a tin-glazed earthenware. Four sherds of post-medieval Ryedale-type (RYDALE) were recovered from the site. A number of sites in North Yorkshire are known to have been producing this type of pottery including Stearsby, near to the medieval kiln site of Brandsby (Hayes 1978). Dating of Ryedale ware is generally thought to span the late 16th to 18th centuries (Brooks 1987, 162-163), but the type has been recovered from earlier groups for example at Vicar Lane in Hull where it occurs in Phase 5 deposits dated to the mid 15th to mid-16th century (Watkins 1993, 123-124). The sherds from this site come from three bowls and a jar.

The two Brown-glazed Earthenware sherds (BERTH) could come from jugs, jars or bowls and are likely to be from a local or East Yorkshire products of 17th to 18th century date. Two of the three Black-glazed Earthenware (BL) sherds come from a single small cup of mid-17th to 18th century Staffordshire/Derbyshire type. The other sherd is probably a Yorkshire product and comes from a small bowl of similar date.

Two of the decorated Staffordshire-type Slipware sherds are from a press-moulded dish (STSL) of late 17th to 18th century date. The third sherd comes from a small cup of similar date. These vessels could have been produced either in Yorkshire, Derbyshire or North Staffordshire. Two other Slipware sherds (SLIP) are both from thrown bowls or dishes of mid 17th to 18th and 18th to 19th century date. Both vessels are likely to have been made in Yorkshire. Three sherds with a blue-tinged glaze are from a Tin-glazed Earthenware (TGE) vessel that could have been a jar or chamber pot of 17th or 18th century date..

12.4.7 Early modern - 18th to 20th century

Six of the sherds examined are of 18th to 20th century date. These comprise industrial finewares, mainly of late 18th to 19th century date and an 18th century Brown Stoneware cup (BS).

12.5 The site sequence

Deposit 302 produced four sherds of 13th to 14th century date, the latest of which postdates the late 13th century. The two sherds recovered from deposit 304 belong to the period between the mid/late 12th and 13th centuries.

A total of 24 sherds from 23 vessels were recovered from deposit (401). The group is very mixed with the latest sherds dating to the 17th or 18th centuries. The three sherds found in deposit (403) are all of York Glazed ware type and date to between the late 12th and 13th centuries. Deposit (406) contained four sherds from three vessels of mid 12th to mid 13th

century date. The 22 sherds from 18 vessels found in deposit (414) are mixed in date. The latest vessels belong to the 14th or 15th centuries.

A single sherd of York Glazed ware of late 12th to 13th century date came from deposit (502). The single Yorkshire Grittyware sherds from deposit (604) is of late 11th to mid-13th century date. Deposit (606) produced eight sherds of mixed type but with the latest vessels belonging to the mid-15th to mid-16th centuries. The 14 sherds from deposit (608) are of very mixed date but include a slipware cup of late 17th to 18th century date. A similar small group came from deposit (612) with the latest piece being of mid/late 18th to mid-19th century date.

Deposit (705) contained three sherds of mixed date. The latest vessel is of probable 14th century date. A single sherd of York Glazed ware of late 12th to 13th century date came from deposit (710) and deposit (712) contained a medieval jug sherd of 13th to 14th century type. One of the two sherds found in deposit (723) is from a Slipware dish of late 17th to 18th century date. The small group of seven sherds found in deposit (753) all appear to be of 13th century type.

Deposit (1203) contained a single sherd of York Glazed ware of late 12th to 13th century date. One of the three sherds found in deposit (1303) is from a Slipware dish of late 17th to 18th century date. Deposit (1321) contained a 14th to mid-16th century Humberware sherd. A single sherd of York Glazed ware of late 12th to 13th century date came from deposit (1333). Two of the four vessels recovered from deposit (1341) are Humberware jugs of 14th to 15th century date. One of these jugs also has a sherd in deposit (1350). The other two jugs are from non-local regional centres. The latest of the three sherds recovered from deposit (1343) is from a Transfer-printed vessel of 19th to 20th century date. A small sherd of similar type was recovered from deposit (1346). Deposit (1350) contained a Humberware jug sherd from the same vessel as that found in deposit (1341). A small medieval jug from an unknown production site and a Humberware jug of general 14th to mid-16th century date were recovered from deposit (1352). The Hambleton-type jug sherd found in deposit (1354) is likely to be of late 15th to 16th century date. Three sherds from a Tin-glazed Earthenware (TGE) jar or chamber pot of 17th or 18th century date were found in deposit (1356). The small mixed group of four sherds recovered from deposit (1358) include a Cistercian ware cup of late 15th to 16th century date. Deposit (1364) produced two late 12th to 13th century York Glazed ware sherds and a piece of what appears to be tile. A single sherd from a late 12th to 13th century York Glazed ware jug came from deposit (1366). Deposit 1370 produced a small mixed group of nine sherds that includes two Humberware jugs of general 14th to mid-16th century type.

A mixed group of 13 sherds representing 12 vessels was recovered from deposit (1401). The latest sherds are of 18th century date. Deposit (1404) also produced a mixed group of 11 vessels the latest of which date to between the mid 17th and 18th centuries.

The five jugs recovered from deposit (1502) include a Brandsby-type vessel of late 13th to 14th century date. The other three jugs probably belong to the 13th century. A single non-local medieval jug sherd with a burnt or misfired external glaze was recovered from deposit (1504).

Deposit (2011) produced two sherds of 19th to 20th century date. The small jug rim found in deposit (2020) suggests a 13th century date.

12.6 Summary

This is a small assemblage, which provides us with an opportunity to look at the use of pottery in this area between the Saxo-Norman and early modern periods. No groups can be highlighted as primary deposits and the condition of much of the pottery suggests continual re-working of material. There is quite a high element of residual material within many of the deposits. This could represent disturbed material or could have been brought onto the site from elsewhere. All of the post-Roman pottery recovered from this site is comparable to material recovered from sites in York and elsewhere in the local area.

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13.0 Appendix 6 ~ Pottery Catalogue

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|---|
| 302 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 34 | - | Rim | Cu mottled glaze, part of UHJ pressing |
| 302 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 8 | - | BS | - |
| 302 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | - | LHJ | Thumb pressed join, abraded, cu specks in glaze |
| 302 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 304 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Fabric A | Jug | 1 | 1 | 20 | - | BS | Suspension glaze |
| 304 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | No glaze |
| 401 | BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 21 | - | BS | Spalling int & ext glaze; 17 th to 18 th |
| 401 | BERTH | Brown glazed earthenware | - | Jug/bowl | 1 | 1 | 19 | - | Base | Soot, fe flecked internal glaze, mid 17 th to 18 th |
| 401 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Slashed glazed |
| 401 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Cu glazed. Abraded |
| 401 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | BS | - |
| 401 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | - |
| 401 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 8 | - | BS | - |
| 401 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jar | 1 | 1 | 40 | - | Base | - |
| 401 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 33 | - | Rim | - |
| 401 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | - |
| 401 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | - |
| 401 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 14 | - | BS | - |
| 401 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 14 | - | BS | - |
| 401 | MISC | Unidentified types | Coarse oxid | CBM? | 1 | 1 | 9 | - | BS | Very abraded |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|---------|----------------------------------|------------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|------------------|-------------|--|
| 401 | RYEDALE | Ryedale ware | - | Large bowl | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | Rim | Rolled rim, abraded, partial int glaze |
| 401 | RYEDALE | Ryedale ware | - | Large bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | - | Rim | Int glaze |
| 401 | RYEDALE | Ryedale ware | - | Large bowl | 1 | 1 | 14 | - | Rim | Triangular rim, ext glaze |
| 401 | WINK | Winksey type ware | - | Dripping dish | 2 | 1 | 104 | Stamping on dish | Rim to base | Internal pocked light reduced glaze |
| 401 | YG | Yorkshire gritty ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Small soot patch |
| 401 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 14 | - | BS | Cu glaze, abraded |
| 401 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Cu glaze, abraded |
| 401 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 401 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 403 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Cu glaze |
| 403 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Reduced glaze |
| 403 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | Base | - |
| 406 | NGR | Northern Gritty Ware | OX/R/OX | Jug/jar | 2 | 1 | 8 | - | BS | Very abraded, 12 th to 13 th |
| 406 | YG | Yorkshire gritty ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 406 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Very abraded, ? a BEV01T |
| 414 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Fabric A | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Reduced glaze |
| 414 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Fabric A | Jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | - |
| 414 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | - |
| 414 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 29 | - | Base | Cu glaze, worn basal angle |
| 414 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | - | BS | - |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------------|---|
| 414 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Cu glaze |
| 414 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Abraded |
| 414 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | - |
| 414 | HUM | Humberware | York type | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Ridged shoulder, cu specked in glaze |
| 414 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | Flake |
| 414 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | Abraded |
| 414 | NGR | Northern Gritty Ware | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Abraded |
| 414 | NGR | Northern Gritty Ware | Cream | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | - |
| 414 | YG | Yorkshire gritty ware | - | Jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | White cemented sandstone |
| 414 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Abraded |
| 414 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jar? | 4 | 1 | 2 | - | Rim & base | Tiny scraps, very abraded? ID |
| 414 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 2 | 1 | 18 | - | Base | ? ID or coarse BRANS |
| 414 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | Rim | Very abraded |
| 502 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | Fairly fresh condition |
| 604 | YG | Yorkshire gritty ware | - | Jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | - |
| 606 | - | Nene Valley colour coated ware | C1 | Beaker | 1 | 1 | 1.4 | - | BS | Form – indented, LC 2 nd – 3 rd |
| 606 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Fabric A | Jug | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Pocked brown glaze |
| 606 | BEV02 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2 | Fabric B | Jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | - | Rim | Very abraded |
| 606 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 38 | - | Base | Cu glaze |
| 606 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | Base | Cu glaze |
| 606 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 9 | - | BS | - |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|---------|----------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--|
| 606 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jar | 1 | 1 | 39 | - | BS | - |
| 606 | LMLOC | Late Medieval local fabrics | Fine orange | Jar | 1 | 1 | 17 | - | BS | Int dark reduced green glaze |
| 606 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 11 | - | BS | Cu glaze, multi-grooved body |
| 608 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Fabric A | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Very abraded flake |
| 608 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Fabric A | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Abraded |
| 608 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Flake |
| 608 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | - |
| 608 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Large jug | 1 | 1 | 40 | - | BS | - |
| 608 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Small jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | - |
| 608 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | Burnt misfired glaze |
| 608 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Orange buff | Jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | Base | Quartz, very abraded, cu glaze, as at Wetherby |
| 608 | MISC | Unidentified types | Micaceous | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Very abraded, highly micaceous, abundant fine quartz comm. Fine fe comm. Organic voids? date |
| 608 | STSL | Staffordshire/ Bristol slipware | Fine cream | Cup | 1 | 1 | 3 | Trailing | BS | - |
| 608 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 17 | - | BS | Cu glaze |
| 608 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 2 | Combed | BS | Very abraded, cu glaze |
| 608 | YORKSPL | York Splashed ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Reduced med-coarse sandy thin oxid surfs, splashed type glaze |
| 608 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Very abraded, cu glaze |
| 612 | BEV02 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2 | Fabric B | Jug | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Flake |
| 612 | CREA | Creamware | - | Cup | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | Handle | - |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------------|--------|--|
| 612 | LANG | Langeweh e stoneware | - | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 17 | Roller stamping | BS | 14 th to 15 th |
| 612 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jug/ jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 612 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 17 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 701 | - | - | ? not rb | - | 1 | 1 | 13.5 | - | - | - |
| 701 | WALMGATE | Walmgate ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 11 | - | Neck | No glaze |
| 705 | - | Grey | G1 | Closed | 3 | 3 | 40.9 | - | Base | Roman |
| 705 | HUM | Humberware | York type | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | - | Handle | Rod handle, cu glaze over white slip |
| 705 | SCAR | Scarborough ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 10 | Decoration | BS | Cu glaze; rilled shoulder |
| 705 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | Base | Very thinned walled |
| 710 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Cu glaze |
| 712 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Orange buff | Large jug | 1 | 1 | 22 | - | BS | Very abraded, abundant fine background quartz mod comm coarse as at Wetherby |
| 717 | - | Oxidised | O0 | Closed | 1 | 1 | 28.4 | - | Base | Fine oxidised ware, pale orange with buff core and abundant fine quartz and sparse rounded brown inclusions, micaceous. Unknown source |
| 723 | STSL | Staffordshire/ Bristol slipware | Light orange | Dish | 1 | 1 | 1 | On yellow | BS | - |
| 723 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug ? | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 753 | - | Grey | G1 | Closed | 3 | 3 | 1.9 | - | BS | Roman |
| 753 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | micaceous | Jug/ jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | BS | Cu glaze spot abraded, abundant fine background quartz |
| 753 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | abraded |
| 753 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White | - | Jug ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Cu glaze spot |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|--------|--|
| | | ware | | | | | | | | |
| 753 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug ? | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | base | Very abraded, soot patch on underside |
| 753 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 120 | - | handle | Grooved rod handle, thin pale green glaze |
| 753 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug ? | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | abraded |
| 753 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 29 | - | base | abraded |
| 1203 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Yellow cu speckled glaze |
| 1303 | MISC | Unidentified types | Red fabric fe | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Hard fired, mod coarse fe incl. Probably post med |
| 1303 | STSL | Staffordshire/ Bristol slipware | buff | dish | 1 | 1 | 3 | On yellow | BS | Burnt int glaze |
| 1303 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 15 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 1309 | - | Grey | G1 | Closed | 2 | 3 | 7.2 | - | BS | Roman |
| 1321 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 8 | - | BS | - |
| 1321 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | sandy | Jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Dark reduced glaze, abundant fine quartz & abundant fine fe |
| 1333 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug ? | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | Base | Cu glaze spots |
| 1341 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | - | BS | flake |
| 1341 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 3 | 1 | 26 | - | BS | Hard fired, poss same vessel 1350 |
| 1341 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Sandy | Jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | BS | White mudstone |
| 1341 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | sandy | Large jug | 1 | 1 | 24 | - | BS | Fine fee |
| 1343 | - | Ebor mortarium | MEBOR | mortarium | 1 | 1 | 40.6 | - | Rim | Collared white slip, very scarce traces OPT EC 3 rd |
| 1343 | BEV02 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2 | Fabric B | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | Handle | Very abraded, ? ID |
| 1343 | BL | Black Glazed | Fine red | Small bowl | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | rim | Curved rim & ext glaze, hard fired, |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|-------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|--------|--------|--------------|--------|---|
| | | wares | sandy | | | | | | | mid 17 th to 18th |
| 1343 | TPW | Transfer Printed ware | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 3 | Floral print | BS | - |
| 1346 | TPW | Transfer Printed ware | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | Blue printed | BS | - |
| 1350 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Poss same vessel 1341 |
| 1350 | MISC | Unidentified types | Fine oxid sandy | ? | 1 | 1 | 8 | - | BS | Very abraded soot int & ext comm. Fine quartz comm. Fe & organics |
| 1352 | HUM | Humberware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | BS | - |
| 1352 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Coarse sandy | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 25 | - | handle | Sparse flint |
| 1354 | HAMBL | Hambleton type ware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | BS | - |
| 1356 | TGW | Tin Glazed ware | - | Hollow | 3 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Spalling blue tinged ext & int glaze |
| 1358 | - | Ebor mortarium | MEBOR | mortarium | 1 | 1 | 130.6 | - | base | OPT LC 1 st – EC 3 rd |
| 1358 | BEV02 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 2 | Fabric B | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Tiny flake. ? ID |
| 1358 | CIST | Cistercian type ware | - | cup | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | base | - |
| 1358 | MISC | Unidentified types | Oxid calc | CBM? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Tiny flake, fabric in clud quartz |
| 1358 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | - |
| 1364 | MISC | Unidentified types | With reduced | CBM? | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | BS | - |
| 1364 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Tiny flake. ? ID |
| 1364 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Cu specks in yellow glaze |
| 1366 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Glaze spots, soot |
| 1370 | HUM | Humberware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 9 | - | BS | - |
| 1370 | HUM | Humberware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 10 | - | BS | - |
| 1370 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Off white fine | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Very abraded, abundant fine quartz poss Scarborough |
| 1370 | MEDX | Non Local | Redu | jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | - | BS | Spalling light |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|---------|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|--|
| | | Medieval fabrics | ced /dark | | | | | | | green pocked glaze, abundance fine quartz comm. Fine fe, at Wetherby |
| 1370 | MISC | Unidentified types | Oxid calc | CBM ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Fabric incl comm. Coarse quartz |
| 1370 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 43 | - | base | abraded |
| 1370 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | Very abraded, internal glaze |
| 1370 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Very abraded, flake |
| 1370 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | BS | Very abraded, part flake |
| 1401 | BEV01 | Beverley Orange ware Fabric 1 | Fabric A | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Very abraded, brown suspension glaze |
| 1401 | BS | Brown stoneware | - | Cup? | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | 18 th |
| 1401 | CIST | Cistercian type ware | | cup | 1 | 1 | 50 | - | Base | Thick walled sandstone base |
| 1401 | HUM | Humberware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | Abraded |
| 1401 | HUM | Humberware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 14 | - | BS | - |
| 1401 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | sandy | jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Abraded, abundance fine quartz occ coarser mod fe sparse fine aggraded sandstone |
| 1401 | SLIP | Unidentified slipware | Fine orange red | Large dish/bowl | 1 | 1 | 48 | - | BS | Red ext slip, int white slip with flaked yellow glaze over, 18 th to 19 th |
| 1401 | WALGATE | Walmgate ware | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | Base | Soot |
| 1401 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Very abraded |
| 1401 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Abraded |
| 1401 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | jug | 1 | 1 | 36 | - | BS | Horizontal grooves |
| 1401 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | rim | Very abraded |
| 1404 | BL | Black glazed | Fine red | Small cup | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Staffs/Derbs, int & ext glaze mid 17 th |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|--|
| | | ware | | | | | | | | to 18th |
| 1404 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 8 | - | BS | - |
| 1404 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | BS | - |
| 1404 | HUM | Humberware | - | Large jug | 1 | 1 | 19 | - | BS | - |
| 1404 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Orange/grey/lign | Jug | 1 | 1 | 18 | - | Base | Pressed basal edge, abraded mixed abundant fine med quartz with occ larger mod fe |
| 1404 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | sandy | Jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Abraded pocked reduced glaze, abundant fine quartz & mod fe |
| 1404 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Med sandy | Bowl/jar | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | base | Int glaze, cream streaks in fabric, abund mixed quartz mod fe, traces of soot |
| 1404 | RYEDALE | Ryedale ware | - | Jar? | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Int & ext glaze |
| 1404 | SLIP | Unidentified slipware | orange | Bowl | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | rim | Flake orange, slip, mid 17 th to 18 th |
| 1404 | YSRW | York Sandy Red wares | - | bowl | 1 | 1 | 4 | - | BS | Thin walled int glaze |
| 1404 | NGR | Northern Gritty Ware | Light orange | Jug/jar | 1 | 1 | 7 | - | BS | Abraded, micaceous fabric, with sparse large quartz grains ext orange slip, yellow glaze spots |
| 1502 | BRANS | Brandsby type ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 19 | - | BS | - |
| 1502 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Reduced sandy | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 3 | - | BS | Mod mudstone |
| 1502 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 15 | - | BS | - |
| 1502 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug | 1 | 1 | 6 | - | BS | Abundant cu glaze |
| 1502 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Jug? | 1 | 1 | 20 | - | BS | Spots int glaze, coarser fabric |
| 1504 | MEDX | Non Local Medieval fabrics | Fine reduced | jug | 1 | 1 | 530 | - | BS | Burnt/ misfired glaze, abundant fine quartz comm. Abundant fine fe, ext glaze poss cu |
| 2004 | H2 Quartz | - | - | Everted rim jar | 1 | 1 | 24 | - | Rim | Everted, funnel shaped jar rim, fabric as body sherds |
| 2004 | H2 Quartz | - | - | Hollow | 33 | 33 | 424 | - | Rim | LPRIA – Roman soft orange to |

| Context no. | Cname | Full name | Sub fabric | Form type | Sherd | Vessel | Weight | Décor. | Part | Description |
|-------------|-----------|----------------------------------|------------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------------|--|
| | | | | ware | | | | | | grey fabric w/ abundant, well sorted sub angular quartz up to 2mm, occasionally larger & rare large rock frags up to 3mm |
| 2009 | H2 Quartz | - | - | Hollow ware | 1 | 1 | 18 | - | BS | LPRIA – Roman Hard grey to dull orange sandy fabric w/ sub-angular quartz up to 1mm, rarely up to 8mm |
| 2009 | H2 Quartz | - | - | Hollow ware | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | LPRIA – Roman Small shapeless fragment in a grey sandy fabric w/ fine quartz up to 0.5mm |
| 2009 | H2 Rock | - | | ? | 1 | 1 | 93 | - | BS | LPRIA – Roman hard grey sandy fabric w/ abundant angular rock frags up to 3mm, occasional larger up to 6mm |
| 2011 | PORC | Porcelain | - | Cup | 1 | 1 | 2 | - | LHJ | - |
| 2011 | WHITE | Modern white ware | - | ? | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | BS | Tiny flake |
| 2020 | YORK | York glazed ware/York White ware | - | Small jug | 1 | 1 | 12 | - | Rim with lip | Small firing crack in rim |

14.0 Appendix 7 ~ Clay Pipe Assessment.

By G Bruce (OSA)

14.1 *The assemblage*

The evaluation produced a total of 41 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, collected from 16 contexts. Including several collected from surface by metal detectorists. This figure includes a single bowl, which was attributed to type according to Atkinson and Oswald (1969). These are detailed in Table 1 below.

None of the bowls or stems included any decoration.

No further work is recommended, but the material should be retained within the site archive.

| Context | Part | No. | Type | Date | Comments |
|---------|------|-----|------------|-------------|--|
| 400 | bowl | 1 | At & Os 10 | 1640 – 1660 | Near complete bowl with lip ring and base stub |
| 401 | Stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 403 | Stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 500 | stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 606 | stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 608 | stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 700 | stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1100 | Bowl | 1 | - | - | Near complete bowl with base stub |
| 1300 | stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1356 | stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1370 | stem | 3 | - | - | One fragment sooted |
| 1370 | Bowl | 1 | - | - | Bowl fragment |
| 1400 | Stem | 2 | - | - | - |
| 1401 | Stem | 6 | - | - | One fragment with base stub |
| 1401 | Bowl | 1 | - | - | Bowl fragment |
| 1500 | Stem | 3 | - | - | - |
| 1600 | Stem | 1 | - | - | - |
| 1800 | Stem | 3 | - | - | - |
| U/S | Stem | 5 | - | - | - |
| U/S | Bowl | 6 | - | - | Bowl fragments |

Table 1. Clay Pipe Catalogue

14.2 *Bibliography*

Atkinson D & Oswald A, (1969), *London Clay Tobacco Pipes*. In: Journal of British Archaeological Association Vol. 32, pp 171-227.

Lawrence S, (1979), *York Pipes and their Makers*. In: The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe. I. The Midlands and Eastern England. (Ed. P. Davey), British Archaeological Reports 63.

Watkins G, (1979), *Hull Pipes: A Typology*. In: The Archaeology of the Clay Tobacco Pipe. I. The Midlands and Eastern England. (Ed. P. Davey), British Archaeological Reports 63.

15.0 Appendix 8 ~ Miscellaneous Finds Report.

By Berny McCluskey (OSA)

15.1 Turquoise frit melon bead

Two fragmentary pieces of a bead was recovered from context (731) within Trench 7, was identified as a frit melon bead dated to the 1st – 2nd century AD (Plate 1). The bead was turquoise in colour and in its complete form would have had an outer and inner circumference of approximately 22mm and 9mm respectively, with a height of 14mm.

Frit melon beads were common on 1st to 2nd century sites in Britain and are suggested to have a connection with military activity (Cool *et al*, 1995: 1544). A number of frit melon beads were recovered during various excavations within the area of the Roman fortress at York (Cool 1995).



Plate 1. 1st – 2nd century AD turquoise frit melon bead

15.2 Lead seal

An un-stratified lead seal was recovered during metal detecting on the site (Plate 2). The lead seal had diameter of 38mm and approximately 3mm thick. On the obverse is displayed a coat of arms above a date of 1719, the reverse has a stub but no decoration. The function of this particular seal is unknown however post medieval seals appeared to have been used for marking and identifying commodities that were been exchanged.



Plate 2. 1719 lead seal

15.3 Copper alloy object

This copper alloy object was also recovered during metal detecting on the excavation site (Plate 3). The date and function of the object is unknown but probably represented a component part of fastener, belt or fitting. It was hand made with a S-shaped profile with a maximum thickness of 2mm, a length of 40mm and 25mm at its widest point. The front of the object was patterned with a triangular centre with incised chevrons. The rear of the object was plain.



Plate 3. Copper alloy object

15.4 Bibliography

Cool, H.E.M., Lloyd-Morgan. G., Hooley, A.D., 1995. The Archaeology of York; The Small Finds 17/10, Finds from the Fortress. York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research 1995.

16.0 Appendix 10 ~ The Community Archaeology Project.

A total of 103 community participants were involved in the project, primarily in the fieldwork stages. This does not include the invaluable work carried out by York Metal Detecting Club. In order to measure the success of the community involvement in the archaeological excavation, from the perspective of the volunteers, a questionnaire was devised and distributed to all participants. Initial interest in the project derived predominantly from a general interest in Poppleton or the Park and Ride development, combined with a general interest in archaeology. When asked to rank their experience out of ten, with ten being labelled as a “great” experience and one labelled as a “poor” experience; none of the volunteers surveyed ranked their experience below a seven out of ten.

The positive aspects of the project were numerous and varied. Some noted the skill, friendliness, and knowledge of the staff who were willing to spend time educating those without experience, while others iterated their interest in learning more about the procedures involved in archaeology: what archaeologists do, such as measuring, planning, and geophysics, as well as identifying artefacts. Some liked being able to discover more about their local history, others thought it was fun and informative, and many liked the opportunity to meet more people from Poppleton. Another volunteer mentioned the flexibility of the staff for allowing volunteers to extend their volunteering time. Finally, one person enjoyed chip Friday and the abundance of cake!

None of the volunteers participating in the questionnaire had any complaints regarding their experience on the project. Regarding the lasting impact of the archaeological excavation on the participants, most of them felt an increased connection to their local history and all of the volunteers said they would enjoy participating in further fieldwork. Furthermore, of the participants surveyed who stated they had no prior experience in archaeology, the majority stated they would like to pursue more involvement in archaeology, and all said their experience has strengthened their connection to the history of the area. Finally, most of the people would like some sort of public display or access to the information or material in order to commemorate both what they had done but also the history of the site.

As a commercial archaeological venture the project was a success; it was possible to excavate and record all of the archaeological features present on site within the agreed timeframe. Due to the increased workforce features were often 100% excavated, which is above the percentage usually achieved during commercial archaeological investigations, in some cases this provided an opportunity to characterise features which had yielded little in the way of archaeological material.

The perceptions of both the commercial archaeologists and the volunteers were challenged during the course of the excavation. Volunteers were exposed to the reality of a commercial archaeological excavation, which was a far cry from the toothpick and paintbrush misconception that many had harboured. While the archaeologists soon learnt that the capabilities and comprehension of the volunteers was far greater than they had anticipated.

The enthusiasm shown by the volunteers and the site staff also helped to foster a positive working environment, which led to a more unified workforce.

Through working with the volunteers, the commercial archaeologists own archaeological skills were improved; Teaching others helped to build the confidence of more junior staff members, and in discussing the archaeological process the interpretation of features was given a greater deal of consideration.

17.0 Appendix 11 ~ The Plates.



Plate 1. Trenches 15-20, looking east



Plate 2. Linear [106], looking northwest, 1m scale



Plate 3. Linear [203], looking west, 1m scale



Plate 4. Linear [407], looking north, 1m scale



Plate 5. Linear [405], looking south, 1m scale



Plate 6. Linear [504], looking south, 0.5m scale



Plate 7. Linear [722], looking southeast. 1m scale



Plate 8. Relationship slot between linear [734] and furrow [728], looking northwest, 1m scale



Plate 9. Linear [743], looking east , 1m scale.



Plate 10. Linear [750], looking northeast, 2m scale



Plate 11. Linear [749], looking south , 1m scale



Plate 12. Enclosure ditch with re-cut and pit, looking west, 2m scale



Plate 13. Ditch and re-cut [1324] and [1327], looking east, 2m scale



Plate 14. Furrow [1403], looking east, 1m scale



Plate 15. Furrow [1505], looking east, 1m scale



Plate 16. Water filled Trench 19, looking west



Plate 17. Linear [2005], looking north, 0.5m scale



Plate 18. Linear [2023], looking south, 1m scale