

BAA McArthur Glen

Naburn Hospital, Fulford, York

ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF REPORT

SE 608 477

OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

March 1998

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SUMMARY

The Oxford Archaeological Unit carried out an Archaeological Watching Brief close to Fulford to the south of York on an area of land previously occupied by Naburn Hospital. A small number of archaeological deposits and features was located. In the south of the site an Iron Age or Romano-British ditch was located, together with regularly spaced ridge and furrow, a post-medieval ditch and short length of undated gully. In the North there was evidence of ground disturbance as a result of the construction and demolition of the former hospital, nonetheless two ditches were identified. Small quantities of Romano-British and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the site. Other finds were limited in quantity and comprised tile, ceramic building materials, bottle glass, clay tobacco pipe and a few pieces of metalwork.

1 INTRODUCTION (Fig. 1)

The Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) undertook an Archaeological Watching Brief between 10th and 21st November 1997, close to Fulford to the south of York on an area of land previously occupied by Naburn Hospital. The work was carried out on behalf of BAA McArthur Glen in advance of construction work for car parking and access for the new York Designer Outlet Village. An 'Archaeological Scheme of Investigation: Watching Brief' was set by the City of York Council's Archaeologist on behalf of the Local Planning Authority. The Oxford Archaeological Unit prepared and agreed with the City of York's Archaeologist a 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) for the archaeological recording.

1.1 Geology and topography (Fig. 1)

The site is centred some 5 km south of the City of York at NGR SE 6085 4770 and lies on alluvial clay at c. 9.00 m OD. It is located to the south of a bend in the River Ouse on the edge of an area liable to flood. Aerial photographs suggest that the area between the site and the river may contain gravel islands separated by braided former river channels. The site is flat to the south with a slight rise to the north.

1.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 1)

As part of the preliminary work for the watching brief the Oxford Archaeological Unit (OAU) consulted the York Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the National Monuments Record (NMR) held by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England (RCHME) to establish the archaeological context of the fieldwork. The results of these consultations are summarised below:

Prehistoric activity in the Vale of York is poorly understood by comparison with the more extensively investigated areas of the Yorkshire Wolds and the Vale of Pickering. In part this may be a reflection of the fact that the predominantly heavy clay soils are less susceptible to aerial photography than the chalk Wolds where a wide range of monuments is visible. Nonetheless, the earlier prehistoric occupation of the Vale may have been genuinely more dispersed because of the difficulty of working the heavy soils and because the low-lying character of the land exposed it to well-attested sequences of flooding. No archaeological finds were known from the development site, but within the surrounding area there is much archaeological evidence.

Prehistoric activity has been noted to the east of the site where three possible Bronze Age ring-ditches have been identified on cropmark plots from the York SMR. A fieldwalking project undertaken on Lingcroft Farm 1 km to the south-east of the present site identified a thin scatter of flint, consisting mainly of waste flakes but including some tools and arrowheads (Jones 1988, 164) and further attests to prehistoric activity.

Cropmarks (PRN 5697) at Lingcroft Farm revealed an extensive field system forming a series of enclosures and settlement sites. Excavation demonstrated occupation from the late Iron Age to the Roman period. It has been suggested that the settlement was laid out in the early 1st century AD prior to Roman conquest of the area in the AD 70s (Jones 1988). Further evidence of Romano-British activity in the landscape is a Roman road found during roadworks immediately to the north of the site, while approximately 500 m to the east of the

site a sarcophagus was uncovered. Recent work undertaken by York Archaeological Trust in 1997 located and excavated another Roman sarcophagus the east of the watching brief area. To the north-west, Roman remains consisting of urns, paterae, animal bones and bronze needles (PRN 2617), and a single coin of Constantine (PRN 2580) were discovered in 1770 and 1771.

Immediately to the south of the site, ridge-and-furrow can be seen. Other evidence for medieval settlement includes a moated site known to the west of the hospital (PRN 2284). A 'cobbled floor' and fifteenth- to sixteenth-century pottery was found within the moat. Documentary evidence dating to 1343 attests to a medieval manor house at Water Fulford (PRN 2583) directly to the north although the fabric of the present building is unlikely to be earlier than the 16th century.

2 WATCHING BRIEF AIMS

The aims of the watching brief, as stated in the WSI, were as follow:

- 1 To establish whether there are any important archaeological remains on the site and to record any such deposits, or otherwise mitigated.
- 2 To determine the ecofactual/environmental potential of any archaeological remains.
- 3 To make available the results of the excavations and to create an ordered archive.

3 WATCHING BRIEF METHODOLOGY

3.1 Sample size and scope of the fieldwork (Fig. 2)

In the Archaeological Scheme of Investigation two zones were defined:

- Zone 1 which took in most of the site, was to be investigated by a series of 5 m wide trenches excavated after topsoil stripping by the contractor. The pattern of trenching being agreed with the City of York's Archaeologist.
- Zone 2 which consisted of the line of the perimeter road. This was to be stripped and examined. Excluded from this zone was the area of a roundabout and ancillary works. Also excluded from Zone 2 were two areas originally designated for stripping (Fig. 2).

Some of the proposed trenching in Zone 1 was moved or not excavated because of adverse ground conditions (flooding) and because in some instances trenches fell within areas of tree preservation. The decisions regarding the changes to the trench layout were discussed and agreed in advance of work with the City of York Council's Archaeologist. Overall the area of investigation was reduced from 2 hectares to 0.75 hectares.

3.2 Fieldwork and recording

The Archaeological Scheme of Investigation required that the trenches were excavated by a 360 degree mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. An area measuring 4815 m square was machined giving a 6.5% sample of the development site. The trenches measured between 5 m to 7.5 m wide. The machining was monitored archaeologically and the overburden scanned for archaeological finds. The trenches were hand cleaned using hoes, shovels and trowels and where features were revealed these were hand sampled to determine their extent and nature, and to retrieve finds and environmental samples. All trenches were surveyed and related to the national grid. All archaeological features were planned at 1:50 scale and where features were excavated their sections were drawn to a 1:20 scale. All the trenches were planned at a scale 1:200. All features were photographed using black and white print and colour slide film. Recording followed procedures laid down in the *OAU Fieldwork Manual* (ed D Wilkinson, 1992).

4 RESULTS: GENERAL

4.1 Soil and ground conditions (Fig. 5)

The topsoil was a friable mid-brown grey sandy loam (context 100) becoming clayey in the north part of site. The soil varied between 0.24 m to 0.40 m in depth. There was extensive disturbance from the roots of the recent orchard in the south part of site. The natural (102) varied from a yellowish-brown silty sand to a yellowish-brown mottled blue clay. The silty sand formed a slight rise in the south part of the site and was surrounded by clay natural suggesting a possible island. Most of the observed features were located on the silty sand.

4.2 Distribution of Archaeological Deposits

For the purpose of describing the archaeological evidence recovered the site has been divided into two areas. Area 1 to the south which included much of the trenching and the larger southern portion of the perimeter road. An Iron Age-Roman ditch, an undated gully, a medieval ditch, ridge-and-furrow and modern land drains were observed. Area 2 lay to the north and included the northern section of the perimeter road. The trenching in this area was less extensive and the features observed were limited to two ditches, modern land drains and modern dumping related to the demolition of the former Naburn Hospital.

4.3 Presentation of results

The key archaeological features and deposits are described briefly in the text and illustrated. All contexts are listed and the finds quantified in the Context Inventory in the Appendix. The assessments of the pottery, selected finds and environmental data are presented in the text.

5 RESULTS: DESCRIPTIONS

5.1 Description of investigated areas

5.1.1 Area 1 (Figs. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 7)

Area 1 contained the bulk of the trenching and the largest part of the strip for the perimeter road.

Romano-British Ditch 105/117 (Figs 3 & 4, sections 1 & 2) At the south edge of site the stripping exposed a 40 m length of ditch aligned east-west. The ditch was cut into natural 102 and was sealed by sub-soil 101. Two cuts were excavated. In both cuts the ditch had sloping sides and a flat bottom. The ditch was between 1.75 m and 1.9 m wide and 0.6 m to 0.65 m deep. Four fills were identified in each section: fills 106, 107, 108 and 109 (fig. 4 sections 1 & 2) and fills 118, 119, 120 and 121 (not illustrated). There were some variations between the fills in the two sections but these were only slight. The primary fill (contexts 106 & 118) was a friable light grey sandy silt with charcoal flecks and some peat clay banding. The secondary deposit (contexts 107 & 119) was a tenacious dark grey peaty clay. Environmental samples were taken from deposit 107. Sealing layer 107 was a friable mid-grey brown sandy silt (108) which contained late Iron Age or early Romano-British pottery of 1st-century date. In the unillustrated section the equivalent layer (context 120) was darker and contained pieces of limestone, ceramic building material and pottery. The pottery was Romano-British and of early 2nd-century date. The final fill (contexts 109 and 121) was a friable mid-grey brown mottled orange sandy silt with limestone inclusions. Fill 121 was cut by furrow 122. Figure 8 shows ditch 105/117 under excavation.

Gully 129 (Figs 5 & 7, section 8) This was seen to the south-east of site and was aligned east-west. It measured 3.25 m long, 0.38 m wide, was 0.16 m deep, and contained a friable mid grey silt clay fill (130) with burnt stones and one piece of building material. This deposit was environmentally sampled. The gully cut natural.

Furrows (Figs 3, 5 & 7, sections 5 & 7) The stripping of the south part of the site revealed north-south aligned ridge-and-furrow. The furrows were between 11 m to 14 m apart, and varied between 1.10 m and 3.10 m wide and between 0.13 m and 0.40 m deep. All the

Table 1 Ridge-and-furrow

Context	Dimensions	Fill
103	1.10 m wide x 0.20 m deep	104 - compact mid-grey orange mottled silty sand.
111	1.53 m wide x 0.28 m deep	110 - compact mid-grey orange mottled silty sand.
112	2.30 m wide x 0.30 m deep	113 - compact mid-grey orange mottled silty sand.
114	2.30 m wide x 0.24 m deep	115 - tenacious mid-grey dark orange mottled silty sand. 116 - compact mid-grey orange mottled silty sand.
122	2.30 m wide x 0.12 m deep	123 - compact mid-grey orange mottled silty sand.
127	3.10 m wide x 0.26 m deep	128 - friable light orange brown silty sand with charcoal flecks.
138	2.30 m wide x 0.40 m deep	139 - tenacious dark yellowish-grey silty sand.
144	1.40 m wide Not excavated	126 - friable, mid-grey mottled orange silty sand.
145	2 m wide Not excavated	135 - friable, mid-grey mottled orange silty sand.
146	2 m wide Not excavated	133 - friable, mid-grey mottled orange silty sand.
147	1.40 m wide Not excavated	134 - friable, mid-grey mottled orange silty sand.

excavated furrows had sloping sides and flat bases. The filled furrows were sealed by the old plough soil or sub soil 101 and cut into natural. Furrow 122 also cut the upper fill of ditch 117. Furrows 144, 145, 146 and 147 were not excavated. Finds were retrieved from furrow fills 110, 113, 116, 128 and 139 and included pottery, building materials and clay tobacco pipes. Some finds, including pottery, coal, glass and ceramic building material were retrieved from the surface of unexcavated furrows fills 126, 135, 133 and 134. The pottery recovered is predominantly of late medieval date, but there is later material including 19th- or 20th-century tableware.

Post-medieval ditch 141 (Fig. 5) This ditch was aligned east-west and measured 1.40 m wide. It was not excavated. The ditch cut natural and was filled by a friable mid-dark greyish brown sandy clay (125). Finds recovered from its surface include pottery, modern glass and building material and dated from the late medieval to post medieval period. The ditch was most probably a boundary ditch.

In addition to the archaeological features described a number of north-south aligned modern land drains were observed.

5.1.2 Area 2 (Figs. 2,3 & 6)

Area 2 comprises of three trenches and a length of the perimeter road and takes in the north part of the site.

Ditch 142 (Fig 3 & 6) This linear feature was located near the middle of the area and was aligned north-east to south-west. It had sloping sides and a flat base, measured 1 m wide by 0.22 m deep and contained a single fill of compact mid brown-grey clayey sand (143). This linear feature may have been a boundary.

Feature 131 (Fig. 5) This feature was located between the ridge-and-furrow and ditch 142 and was aligned east-west. It measured 1.35 m wide by 0.13 m deep, was filled with a friable light mid-brown grey silty clay (132) and contained a single struck flint flake which was probably residual.

Modern features (Figs 5 & 6) A number of modern land drains spaced between 3 m to 6 m apart and aligned east-west were located in the north part of Area 2. The most northerly part of Area 2 had been extensively disturbed by the demolition of Naburn hospital and subsequent levelling. Two sections (Fig. 6: sections 3 & 4) demonstrate the depth of dumped material. Layer 136 in section 4 was 0.4 m deep and comprised a mid brown-grey silt clay with modern building debris. It sealed the subsoil 101 and was sealed by topsoil 100. Layer 136 was not recorded in section 4, but the subsoil (101) was much deeper at this point than elsewhere and it is likely that 101 was redeposited as part of the levelling process which saw 136 being dumped. Layer 137 in sections 3 and 4 is more difficult to interpret. It was a thick layer of compact sandy silt clay which was sealed beneath the subsoil 101.

5.2 RESULTS: FINDS

5.2.1 Iron Age and Roman-British pottery By J Evans

Three sherds from one vessel from context 108 are either Iron Age or in an Iron Age tradition and of early Roman date. The remainder of the material is Roman oxidised wares, probably all Ebor ware, which has a 1st- to 3rd-century date range. There is no evidence of any later material. There is only one rimsherd which cannot be closely dated, although a 2nd-century parallel can be found for it. Although the assemblage is far too small for conclusive discussion the absence of reduced wares is striking, if it is not a result of the collection policy. A neighbouring site at Fulford (excavated by MAP, unpublished assessment by J. Evans) had surprisingly little Ebor ware in quite a large 2nd-century group and generally it travels little distance in quantity from the city.

Catalogue

Context 108 - Three bodysherds in a handmade gritty fabric with grey core and orange brown surfaces with abundant sub-rounded quartz temper *c.* 5-2 mm. Iron Age? Wt 20 g

A large oxidised bodysherd from a large closed form, very eroded. The fabric has common moderate sand temper and very occasional gold mica. Wt 125 g

Context 110 - An oxidised fragment with some moderate sand temper, probably from a pot. Wt 5 g

Context 120 - An oxidised jar rim from a globular necked jar with everted rising straight rim, perhaps comparable to Monaghan (1993) fig. 292, no. 2892, dated AD 100-60. A fine oxidised fabric with some very fine silver mica and very fine sand >0.1 mm. Diam 15 cm, RE 30%, Wt 80 g

Context 123 - One oxidised bodysherd with some moderate sand temper. Ebor ware? Wt 10g
An oxidised base, some-common moderate sand temper. Ebor ware? Wt 35 g
Two tile fragments Wt 60g

Context 128 - Three bodysherds in an oxidised fabric with common moderate sand temper. Wt 10 g

Context 139 Three fragments from a very abraded sherd (?) in an oxidised fabric with some moderate sand temper. Wt 20 g

5.2.2 Medieval and later pottery By C. G. Cumberpatch

The medieval and post-medieval sherds were examined with X8 and X10 hand lenses and catalogued according to established local type series. The group consisted of sixteen sherds of mixed date and type.

The pottery from the site is in many ways a typical assemblage from a rural context. It includes abraded and damaged sherds, all robust enough to have survived exposure to weathering processes and agricultural practices. The only surprising aspect of the group is the absence of typical post medieval types such as Cistercian/Blackwares, Slipwares and Brown Glazed Coarsewares, which are normally ubiquitous in such situations. Whether this

indicates a change in land use (to pasture or fallow land for example) in the later 16th and 17th centuries cannot be determined from the ceramic evidence but might be one explanation for this pattern.

Catalogue

Context 101 - One sherd of undecorated white factory produced ware (20th century). Wt 10 g
One sherd of 20th century factory produced tableware decorated with brown stripes and blue feather-like motifs. Wt 10 g
One sherd) of 18th or 19th century blue and white decorated earthenware. Wt 4 g

Context 110 - One body sherd, in a hard, dense reduced fabric with a narrow, buff, external margin. In addition to the normal (sparse) quartz inclusions, the fabric also contained occasional platy black grit and occasional, unidentified, pale grey rounded grains. Wt 15 g. Although the precise type was not immediately identifiable, a late medieval to early post-medieval date range would seem appropriate.

Context 125 - One body sherd, from a late (19th century) yellow glazed pancheon. Clear glazed internally over a white slip. Unglazed externally. Wt 30 g
One body and handle sherd, in a reduced smooth sandy fabric. Green glazed internally and externally. Wt 15 g. This sherd represents part of the late medieval and post-medieval Reduced Green Glazed tradition found throughout the north-east of England. The narrow strap handle suggests that the vessel was a small jug or handled drinking vessel and the internal glaze may indicate a late 15th or (more probably) a 16th century date.

Context 126 - One body sherd, in a soft pink sandy fabric containing abundant fine quartz grains giving a fine 'emery paper' surface. Patches of dull green suspension glaze were present externally. Wt 10 g Although a definite identification was not possible, this would appear to be very similar to the Sandy Red ware defined by Brooks (1987:154) dating to between the earlier 13th and later 15th centuries.

Context 128 - Three joining porcelain sherds. Wt 5 g. Although probably not Chinese (Brown pers. com.) the sherds, which are probably part of a lid, may be of foreign origin. An 18th century date would seem most appropriate.

One body sherd, of factory produced tableware. 19th or 20th century date. Wt 4 g
One body sherd in a sandy ware reduced throughout but with a thin, dull red oxidised margin internally and externally where unglazed. The sherd was partially glazed externally and white slip was visible on the unglazed section, although it is not clear whether this underlay the green glaze. Wt 30 g. The sherd is clearly part of the strong later medieval (13th to 15th century) tradition of sandy wares, although it differs in a number of important respects from Humberware. Local variants include Walmgate ware which is recorded as bearing white slip beneath the glaze (Brooks 1987:156-7). A considerable number of potteries produced wares within this tradition during the later medieval period, and this is reflected in the references to the use of the generic suffix '-type' when describing wares with generally recognisable characteristics which cannot be linked to specific sources.

A buff, splash glazed body sherd with an orange-buff core. Although not heavily tempered, the fabric contained rare but prominent rounded to sub-angular black non-crystalline inclusions up to 2.0 mm long, some dense and hard, others apparently vesicular. The splash glaze was generally clear but with occasional green mottling. Wt 45 g Although not

specifically identifiable to type, the splash glaze suggests a date within the later 11th to early 13th century.

Context 133 One body sherd, , of factory produced tableware decorated with designs of stylised trees. 19th or early 20th century in date. Wt 5 g

One body sherd, in a quartz tempered fabric with a thick reduced core and buff internal and external margins. The quartz grit is relatively sparse and varies in size from fine (c. 0.2 mm) to coarse (up to c. 1.4 mm). Although abraded it is clear that the glaze was originally thick and dark green in colour. Part of an applied strip with a trace of an impression suggest that the sherd may have been part of a decorated jug or pitcher. Wt 25 g It may be that it is part of the group of fabrics defined at York as Hambleton-type ware. A date lying within the later 13th to early 15th century would seem to be most appropriate.

Context 135 One body sherd. A very typical sherd of Humberware, reduced throughout except for the external surface and bearing patchy green glaze. Wt 25 g. The sherd is most probably of late 13th to 14th/15th century date.

5.2.3 Iron objects By Ian R Scott

Two iron objects were recovered from layer 101. Neither is diagnostic, and both are of post-medieval and probably recent date.

Catalogue

Context 101 sf 2 - Bar or rod, of circular cross-section, bent into a rough hook. The bar is encrusted but appears to be very regular in section. L 350 mm
Possibly a length of reinforcing bar.

Context 101 sf 3 - Plate or sheet, slightly curved in longitudinal section, it appears thicker at one end but is heavily encrusted. In plan it is wider at one end than the other. There is one long edge is original, the other is corroded. L 175 mm
Probably from a sheet metal vessel, perhaps from a bucket.

5.2.4 Worked flint By Tess Durden

Context 132 - One piece of struck flint flake was recovered from the fill of a furrow or possible ditch 131.

5.2.5 Other finds

The other finds were limited in quantity and have been quantified only. They comprise of 3 pieces of modern glass, 4 fragments of clay tobacco pipe, 1 piece of coal, 1 fragment of animal bone and 18 pieces of ceramic building material.

5.2.6 Environmental data: Plant remains By Ruth Pelling

Two soil samples were taken for the analysis of charred and waterlogged plant remains from an Iron Age/Romano-British field system on the first terrace of the River Ouse, upstream from York. Sample 1 (context 107) was taken from the second of four fills in the probable Iron Age or Romano-British ditch 105/117. A total of 20 litres of deposit was processed

using a bulk water separation machine and the flot collected onto a 250µm mesh and kept wet. Sample 2 (context 130) was taken from the sole fill of the undated gully 129. A total of 39 litres was processed and the flot allowed to air dry. Both flots were submitted for analysis.

Laboratory methods - Each sample was first put through a stack of sieves to separate it into manageable fractions. Each fraction was then examined under a binocular microscope at magnification of x10 to x20. Any plant remains noted were provisionally identified and an estimate of their abundance was made. Occasional charcoal fragments were fractured and examined in transverse section at x50 magnification.

Results

Sample 1 (context 107) - Occasional waterlogged seeds were present in the sample. All the species present could have been growing as ruderal species of waste or disturbed ground (*Polygonum aviculare*, *Fallopia convolvulus*, *Rubus* sp., *Sambucus nigra* and *Chenopodium* sp.). *Rubus* sp. (bramble/blackberry, raspberry etc.) and *Sambucus nigra* (elder) could also

Table 2: The Plant Remains

	Sample No.	1	2
	Context	107	130
	Volume	20	39
	Preservation	waterlogged	charred
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Fat Hen, Goosefoot	+	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Blackberry/bramble, Raspberry etc.	+	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	Knotgrass	+	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i>	Black Bindweed	+	-
<i>Sambucus nigra</i>	Elder	+	-
Pomoideae	Hawthorn, apple, pear etc. charcoal	-	+
Indeterminate	charcoal	-	+

+ = present

be growing as scrub land species. Occasional fragments of *Quercus* sp. (oak) wood were also present as waterlogged remains. Frequent worm capsules were also present in the sample.

Sample 2 (context 130) - No charred seeds were present in the sample although charcoal fragments of Pomoideae (hawthorn, apple pear etc.) and an indeterminate wood were present. Frequent fragments of coal like material and possible modern seeds of *Chenopodium* sp. (fat hen, goosefoot etc.) were also noted.

6 DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION

6.1 Reliability of the field investigation and assessment of the Watching brief aims

The field investigation was more restricted than originally intended for reasons already noted above (Section 3.1), but it was sufficiently extensive to establish with some degree of confidence that there are only limited archaeological remains on the development site.

It was established that:

- 1 There were limited archaeological remains and that these were of limited importance. One feature (105/117) could be dated to the later 1st century or early 2nd century on the basis of pottery. Other features were late medieval or post-medieval where datable. All observed features were planned and recorded.
- 2 The ecofactual and environmental potential of the Iron Age or Romano-British ditch 105/117 and an undated gully 129 was assessed. The Romano-British ditch produced evidence for scrubland species and ruderal species typical of waste or disturbed ground. The undated gully produced limited data but these included modern seeds. The ecofactual data is of limited value.
- 3 The results of the archaeological investigation are presented in this report and in an entry prepared for inclusion in the York SMR and Urban Archaeological Database. The site archive will be indexed, microfilmed and deposited with the appropriate museum [check]

6.2 Overall interpretation

Part of the development site appears to have been a sandy silt island. The sandy silt natural exposed in the south part of the site was surrounded by more clay natural (Fig. 5) and contained most of the archaeological features.

The earliest feature on site is a broad shallow Iron Age or Romano-British ditch (105/117) aligned east-west and located to the south of the site. The ditch produced small quantities of pottery of 1st- and early 2nd-century date. It is likely that this ditch is a northern outlier of the extensive area of enclosures and fields known from cropmarks to the south-east. The environmental data from the ditch does not provide any conclusive evidence for agricultural activity.

Three other linear features - 129, 131 and 142 - cannot be dated. In all probability 129 is quite late in date. Ditch 141, which produced both medieval and post-medieval pottery, including 19th-century material, is of post-medieval date.

The fieldwork has shown that the ridge-and-furrow extended across the south part of the development site. This is clearly a continuation of the ridge-and-furrow plotted in the fields to the south and south-west of the development site (Fig. 1).

Acknowledgements

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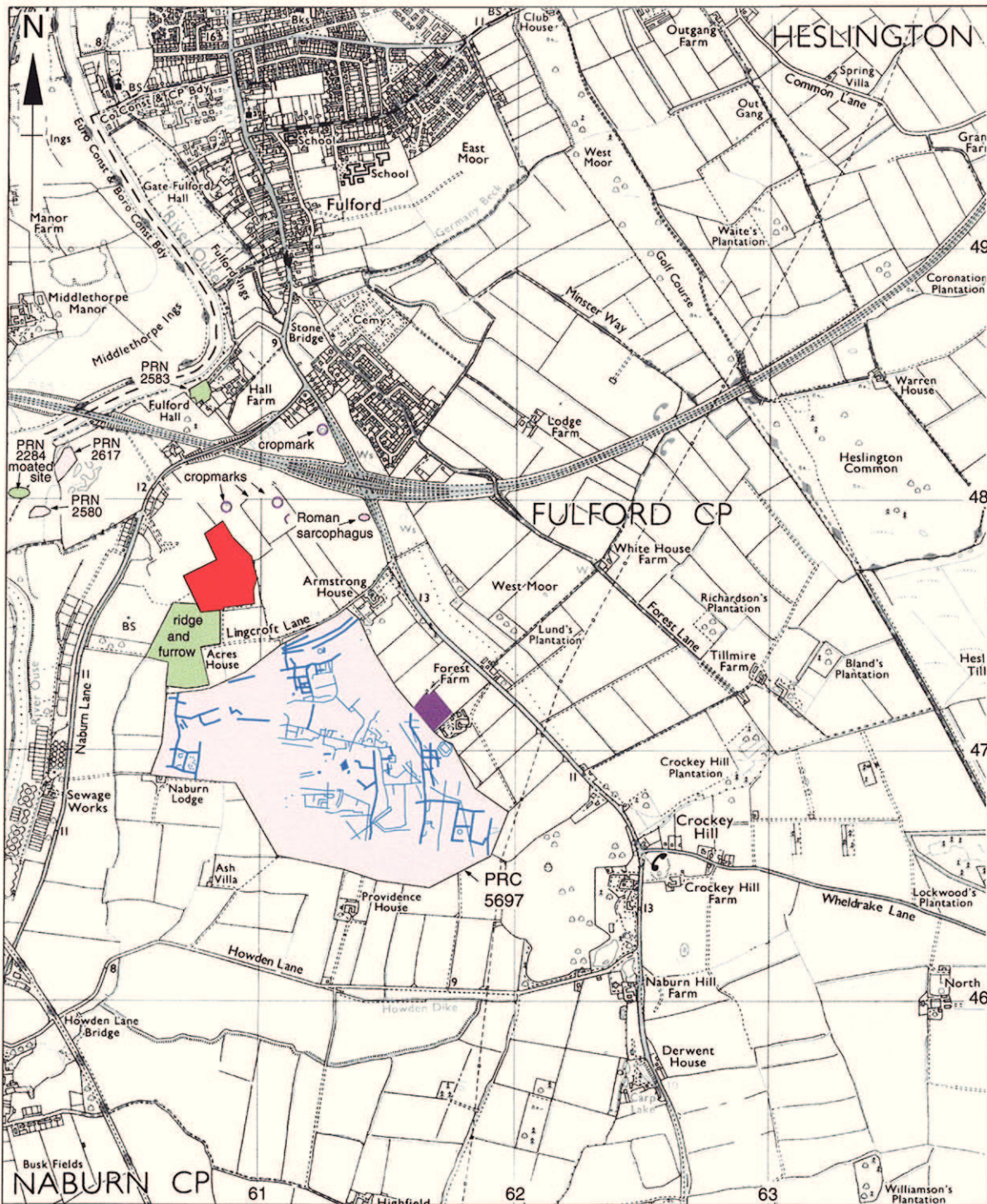
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Appendix

APPENDIX
Archaeological context inventory

Ctxt	Type	width (m)	thick (m)	Comment / description	Finds	No.	Date
100	layer		0.40	Top soil			
101	layer		0.25	Sub-soil/ old plough soil	pot	3	PM
102	layer			natural			
103	cut	1.10	0.20	Furrow			
104	fill		0.20	fill to furrow 103			
105	cut	1.75	0.60	ditch			
106	fill		0.18	primary fill to ditch 105			
107	fill		0.20	fill to ditch 105			
108	fill		0.26	fill to ditch 105	pot	3	IA
109	fill		0.25	upper fill to ditch 105			
110	fill		0.28	fill to furrow 111	pot	1	IA
111	cut	1.53	0.28	furrow			
112	cut	2.30	0.30	furrow			
113	fill		0.30	fill to furrow 112			
114	cut	2.30	0.24	furrow			
115	fill		0.12	lower fill to furrow 114			
116	fill		0.12	upper fill to furrow 114			
117	cut	1.90	0.65	ditch same as ditch 105			
118	fill		0.14	primary fill to ditch 117			
119	fill		0.12	fill to ditch 117			
120	fill		0.13	fill to ditch 117	pot	1	IA/R
121	fill		0.20	upper fill to ditch 117			
122	cut	2.30	0.12	furrow			
123	fill		0.12	lower fill to furrow 122	pot tile	2 2	Roman Roman
124	fill		0.19	upper fill to furrow 122			
125	fill	1.40		fill to ditch	pot	2	PM
126	fill	1.40		fill to furrow	pot	1	13-15C
127	cut	3.10	0.26	furrow			
128	fill	3.10	0.22	fill to furrow	pot pot	3 1	PM 11-13C
129	cut	3.25x 0.38	0.16	short length of gully			
130	fill	0.38	0.16	fill to gully 129			
131	cut	1.35	0.13	furrow/ditch			
132	fill	1.35	0.13	fill to furrow/ditch	flint	1	
133	fill	2m		fill to furrow	pot pot	1 1	PM 13-15 C
134	fill	1.40		fill to furrow			
135	fill	2m		fill to furrow	pot	1	13-15 C
136	layer		0.40	Build-up dumping layer			
137	layer		0.15	Sub-soil & natural			
138	cut	2.40	0.40	furrow			
139	fill		0.40	fill to furrow			
140	layer			natural =102			
141				void			
142	cut	1m	0.22	ditch			
143	fill	1m	0.22	fill to ditch 142			

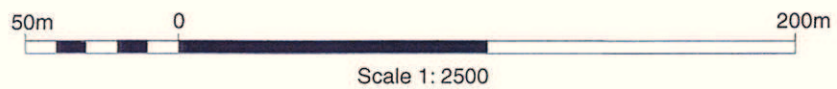
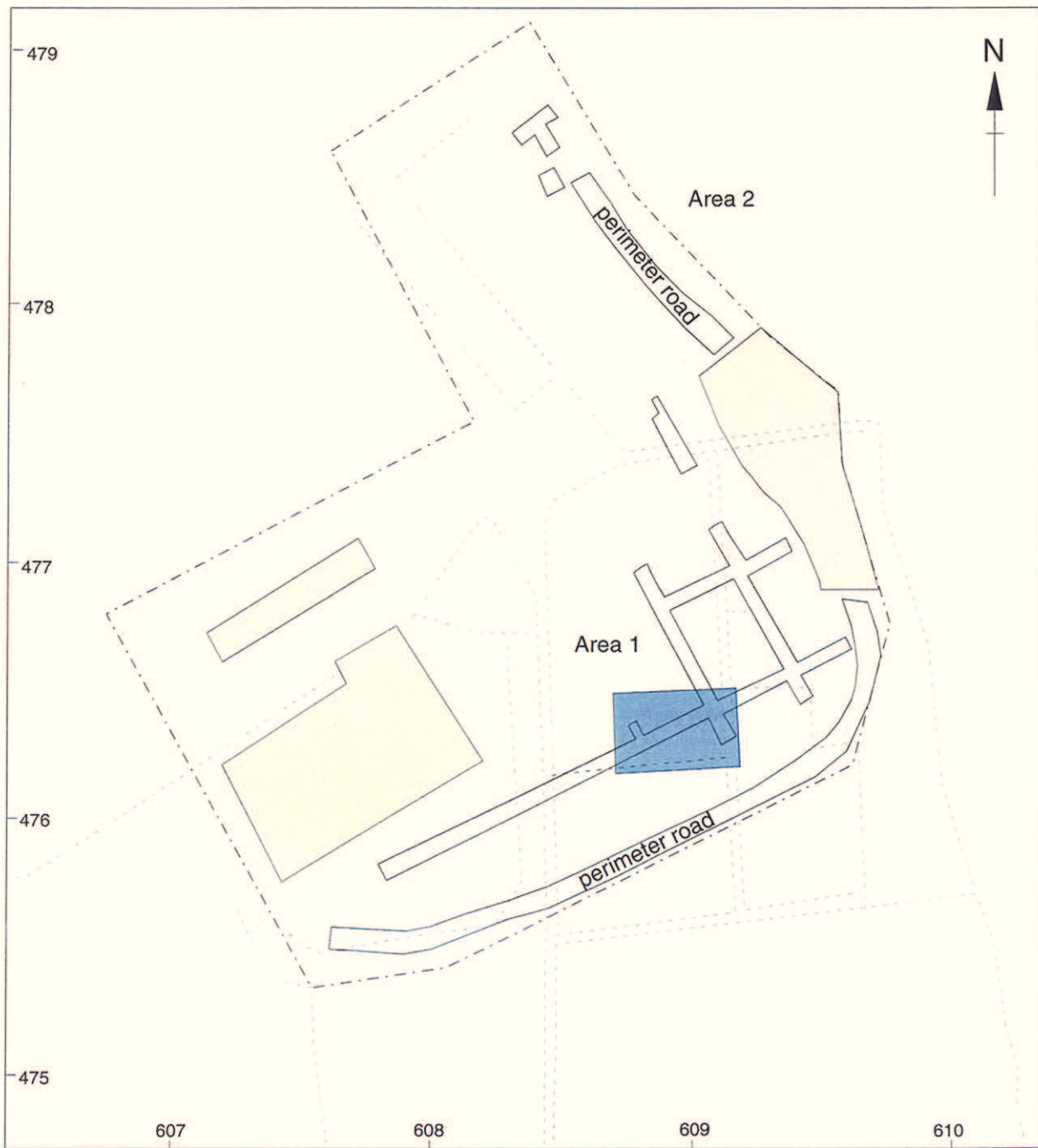


Based on the Ordnance survey's 1:25000 map of 1995 with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office © Crown Copyright. Licence No. AL 854166

Key

- area of archaeological investigation
- prehistoric flint scatter from field walking
- Iron age / Roman
- Medieval
- prehistoric cropmarks
- Iron Age/Roman cropmarks

Figure 1 : Cropmarks and Historic Sites



Key



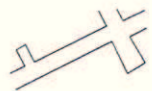
-  excluded areas
-  extent of figure 3
-  machine trenches

Figure 2 : Trench Location

YORYM 97

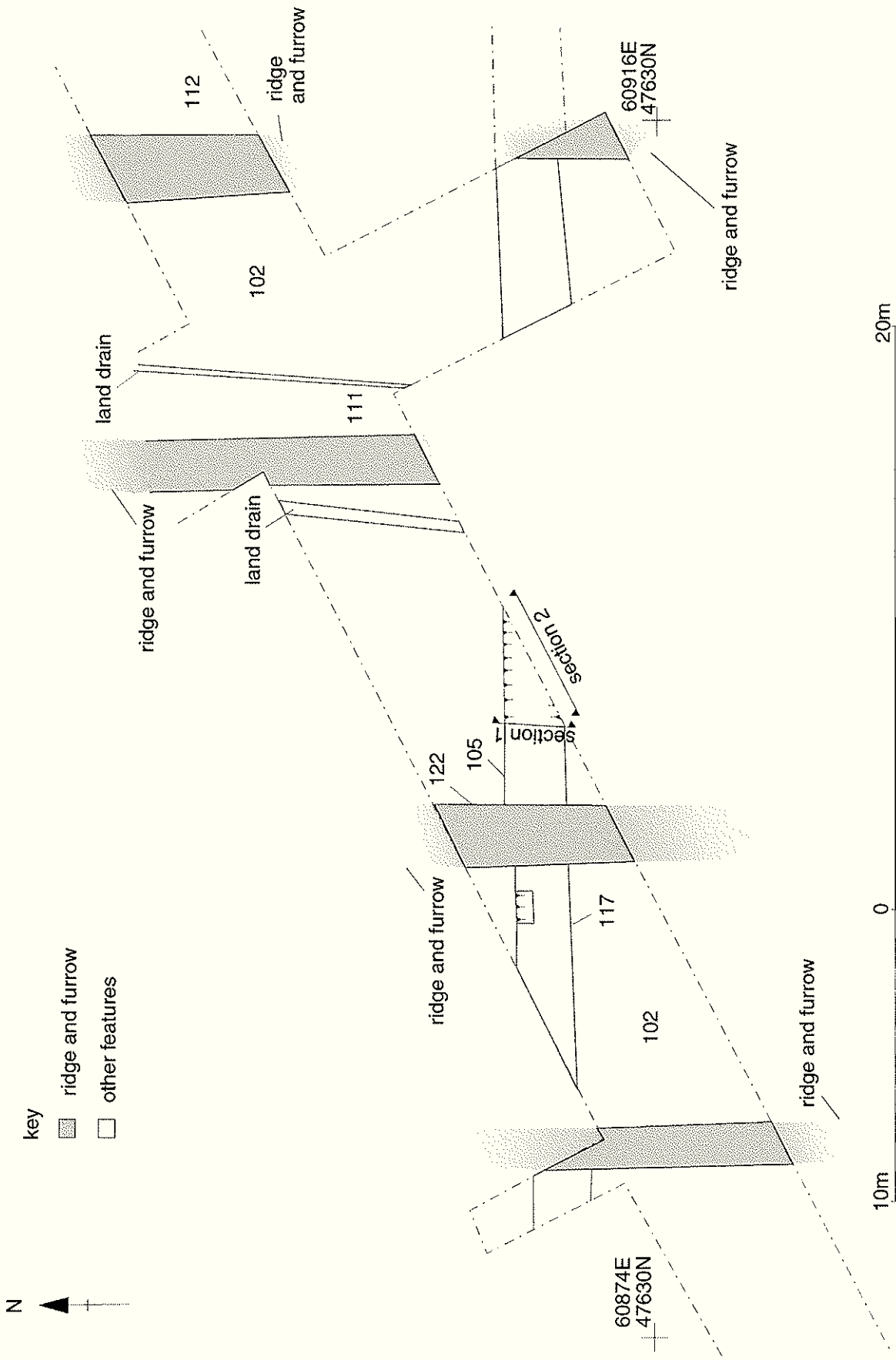
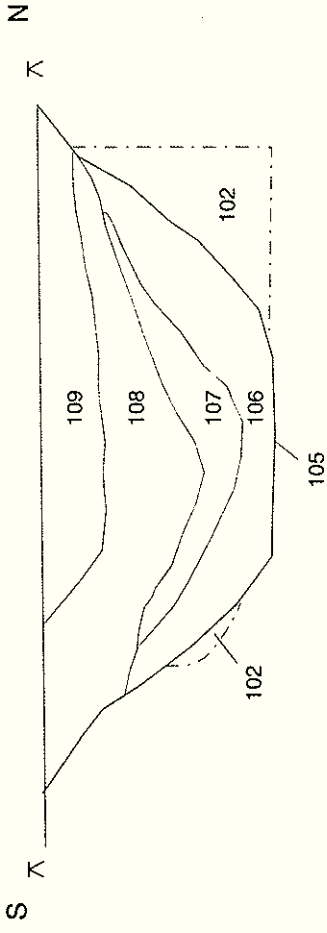


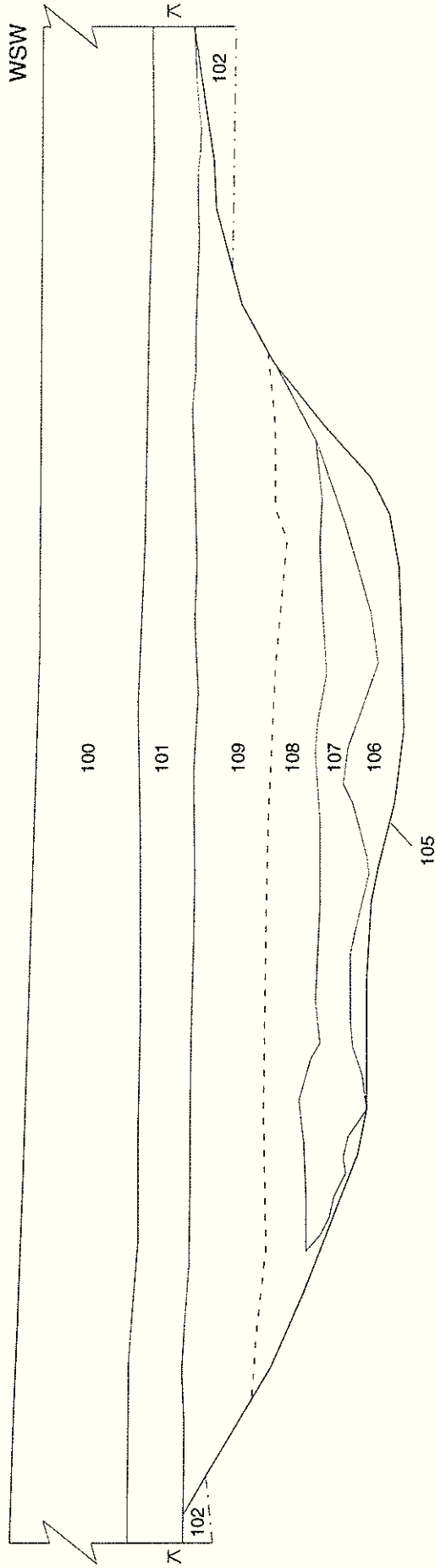
Figure 3: Detail from Area 1

Section 1



Section 2

ENE



scale 1:20

Figure 4: Sections 1 and 2

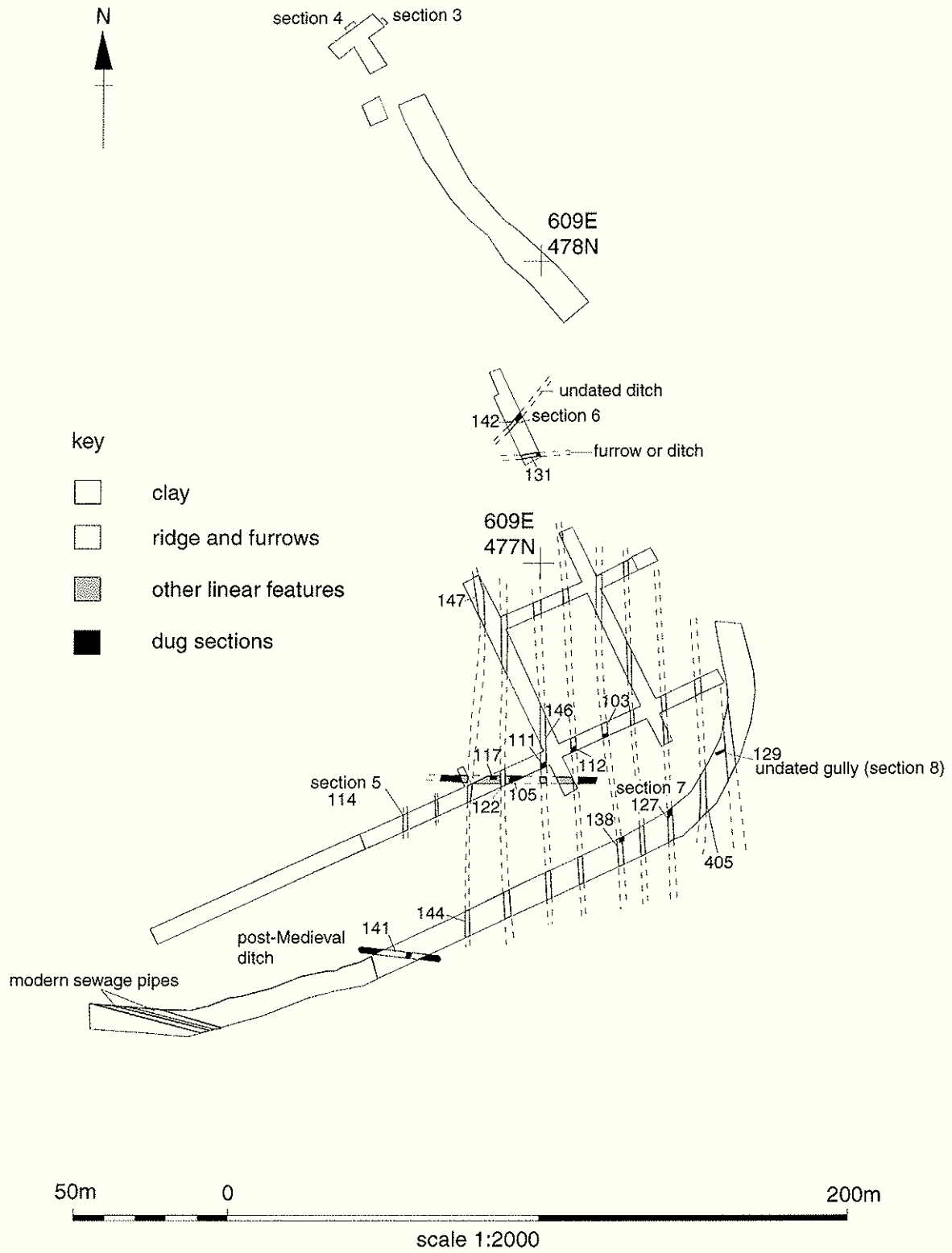
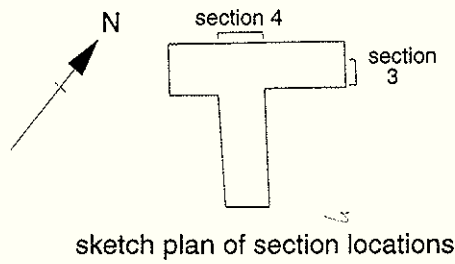
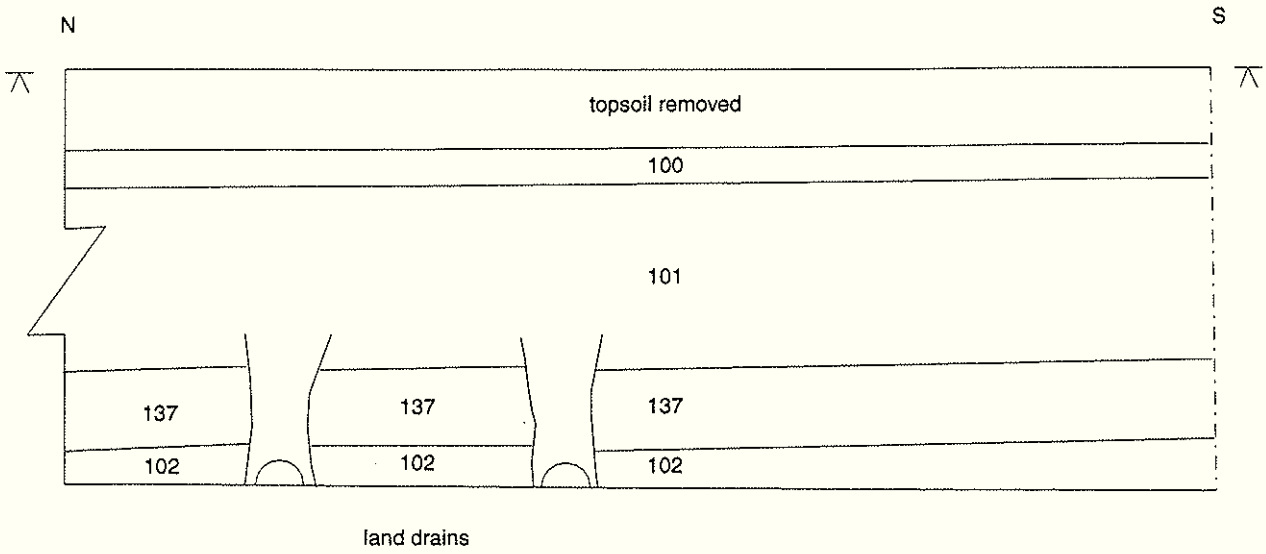


Figure 5 : Interpretive plan

Section 3



Section 4

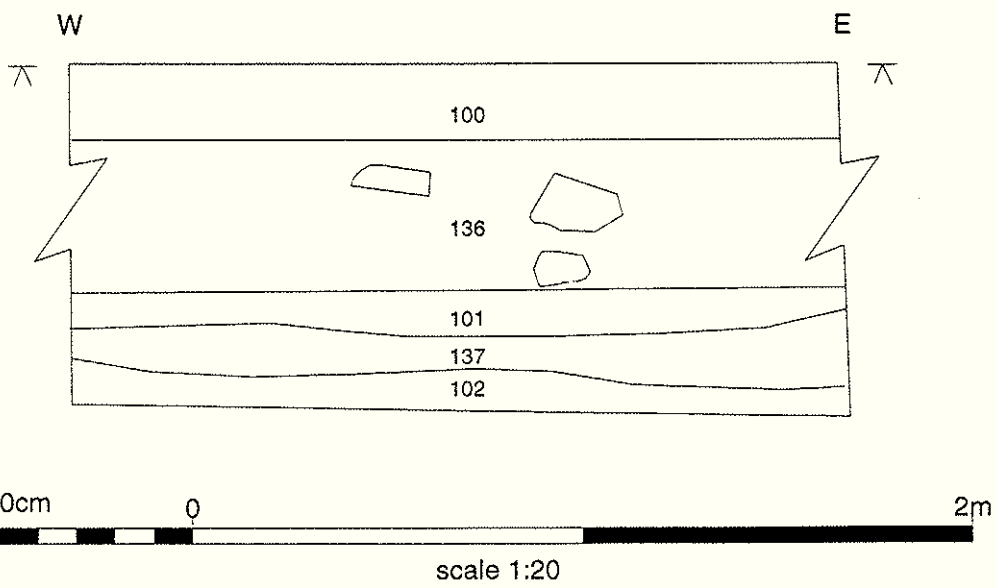
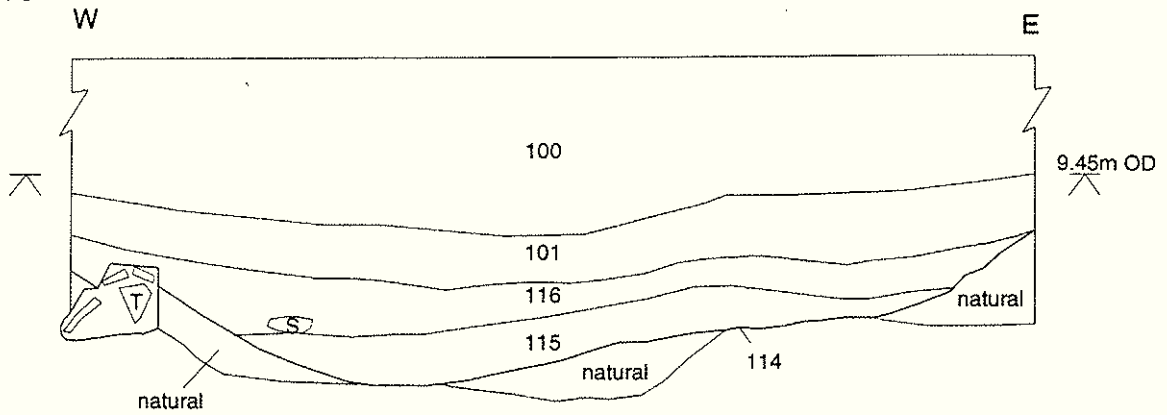


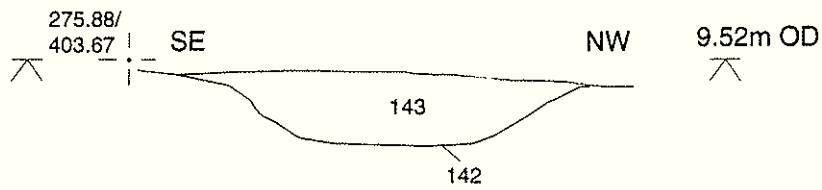
Figure 6: Sections 3 and 4

Section 5

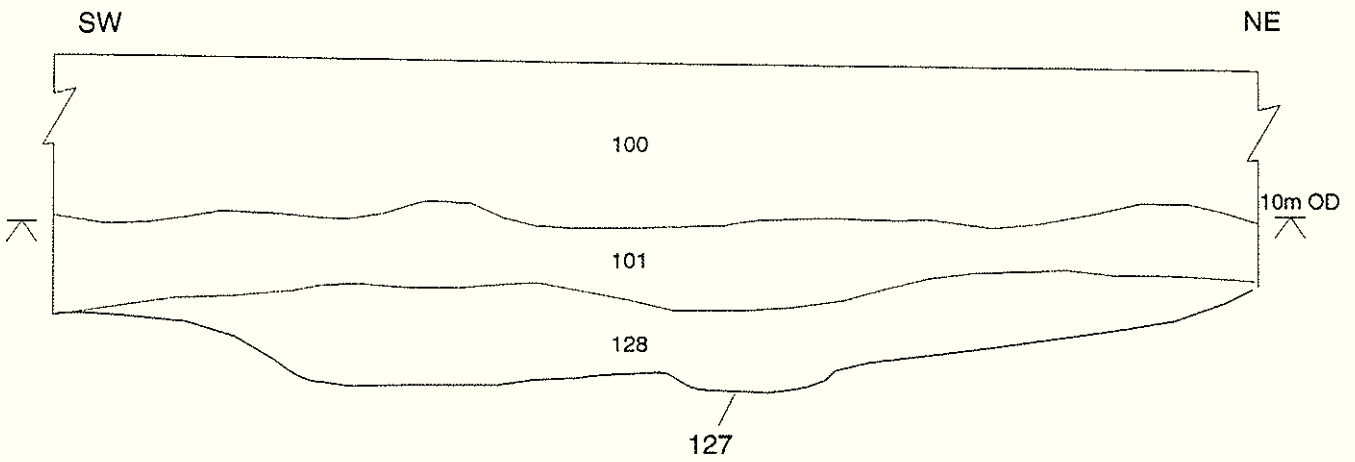


key: S = stone T = tile

Section 6



Section 7



Section 8

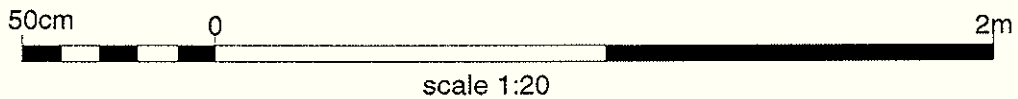
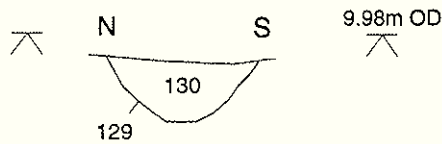


Figure 7: Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8



Figure 8 : Watching brief in progress



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