

Humber Field Archaeology

Archaeological Consultants and Contractors



ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING

at

Eastfield, Feoffee Common Lane,

Barmby Moor,

East Riding Of Yorkshire

February 2024

Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2254

**AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION BY TRIAL TRENCHING
AT
EASTFIELD, FEOFFEE COMMON LANE
BARMBY MOOR
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE
February 2024**

*Work carried out for AMS Chartered Planners, Architects and Development
Consultants*

Planning Reference:	19/04192/PLF, 23/30315/CONDET
HHER casework number:	HER/PA/CONS/27784
National Grid Reference:	SE 7632 5036 (approximate centre)
HFA Site Code:	FBM 2024
Museum Reference:	Pending from ERYMS

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March 2024

Humber Field Archaeology Report no. 2254

DETAILS	
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1 SUMMARY

In February 2024 a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology over the course of two days in advance of the siting of holiday lodges with associated works. This parcel of land was bordered to the north, south and east by agricultural land and to the west by a domestic dwelling and Feoffee Common Lane.

Four out of five of the proposed trenches were excavated with only one trench, (trench 1) containing a feature of archaeological interest.

Phase 1 – Post Medieval

A single N-S linear ditch, 1005 was recorded at the western end of Trench 1 of likely Post Medieval origin.

Phase 2- Modern

This phase was represented by overlying soils and ceramic linear land drains observed in all four trenches.

2 INTRODUCTION

2.1 Circumstances of the fieldwork

2.1.1 The report presents the results of a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching which was carried out over the 26th and 27th of February 2024. The evaluation had been recommended in support of the proposals for the siting of holiday lodges with associated works, including landscaping, excavation of a lake, erection of a staff facilities building and erection of a building for storage of bins and equipment with associated infrastructure at Eastfield, Feoffee Common Lane, Barmby Moor, East Riding Of Yorkshire, YO42 1PG, (centred at National Grid Reference SE 7632 5036; HFA Site Code FBM2024 – see Figure 1), for Mr A. Farrow.

2.1.2 The site lies in an important archaeological landscape containing heritage assets dating from the prehistoric and later periods.

2.1.3 An application of this development, reference 19/004192/PLF was submitted to East Riding of Yorkshire Council on 9th December 2019. Permission was granted on 22nd June 2020 subject to conditions.

Condition 15 relating to the archaeology states.

No development shall take place until the applicant, or their agents or successors in title, has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in order to secure the preservation of the archaeological remains. This should be undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. Development shall be carried out in accordance with the approved details.

2.1.4 *The archaeological programme includes:*

i) An assessment of the impact of the proposed development on the known archaeological remains.

ii) Proposals for the preservation in-situ, or for the investigation, recording and excavation of archaeological remains and the publication of the findings.

iii) The programme of post-investigation assessment of the results of the on-site archaeological work.

) Provision to be made for the analysis of the site investigation and recording, following the post-excavation assessment, where results justify this.

iv) Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation, where results justify this.

i) Full provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.

ii) Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake any archaeological work as set out in an agreed Written Scheme of Investigation. Sufficient notification and allowance of time to archaeological contractors nominated by the developer to ensure that any archaeological fieldwork is completed prior to the commencement of permitted development.

The programme shall be carried out as approved.

- 2.1.5 (B) *No development shall take place other than in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) or subsequent Written Scheme of Investigation to secure archaeological mitigation.*
- 2.1.6 (C) *The development shall not be occupied until the site investigation and post-investigation assessment has been completed in accordance with a programme of set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part (A) and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition has been secured. The archaeological programme shall be carried out as approved.*
- 2.1.7 *This pre commencement condition is imposed to protect heritage assets because the application site lies within a significant archaeological landscape that contains heritage assets dating from the prehistoric and Romano-British periods in accordance with Policy ENV3 of the East Riding Local Plan Strategy Document and the provisions in the NPPF.*
- 2.1.8 *As there was insufficient information as to the full archaeological potential of this particular site, the Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), in their consultee response to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC), had recommended a field evaluation consisting of Geophysical Survey to be followed by trial trenching. The results of which would enable an informed decision to be made on whether mitigation measures need to be taken to preserve and remains.*
- 2.1.9 *Geophysical survey was undertaken in March 2020 and the report was submitted as part of 23/30315/CONDET. HAP's response was that the results of the survey now need to be tested via a programme of evaluation by trial trenching undertaken in accordance with an approved written scheme of investigation. If the evaluation work shows that there are significant archaeological remains, which will be affected by the proposed development, mitigation measures, where feasible, will then be explored to ensure their preservation. Therefore, they were not in a position to recommend the discharge of the archaeological condition until the remaining evaluation work has been completed and all subsequent archaeological issues addressed.*
- 2.1.10 *Humber Field Archaeology (HFA) have been appointed to undertake the archaeological evaluation and have produced this written scheme of investigation (WSI) to be submitted to HAP and the local planning authority for approval in advance of any start on site, in order to define the location of the proposed trial trenches and to provide a methodology for the works.*
- 2.1.11 *It was also agreed with HAP that the evaluation would comprise a total of five (5) trenches, each 50m in length by 1.8m wide to sample any archaeological deposits and/or features that may be revealed. The topsoil to be removed by mechanical excavator with subsequent cleaning and recording by hand. The results of this work should enable the impact of the proposed development on any archaeological remains to be fully assessed.*
- 2.1.12 *If the evaluation show that the site contains significant archaeological remains, mitigation measures should be explored to achieve physical or in-situ*

preservation of the remains. If destruction/disturbance is justifiable, detailed recording works, followed by post-excavation analysis and publication of the results, should take place in order to achieve preservation by record.

2.2 Site topography and geology

2.2.1 The site is located in a former agricultural field and covers an area of approximately 1.5h. It is situated on the northeast side of Feoffee Common Lane and is surrounded by agricultural land.

2.2.2 The site lies at around 17m OD. The underlying geology consists of superficial deposits of Bielby Sand Member - Sand, silty, gravelly. Sedimentary superficial deposit formed between 116 and 11.8 thousand years ago during the Quaternary period over Mercia Mudstone Group - Mudstone. Sedimentary bedrock formed between 252.2 and 201.3 million years ago during the Triassic period. (data from <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>).

2.2.3 Overlying soils are described as Soilscape 15: Naturally wet very acid sandy and loamy soils (<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>).

2.3 Archaeological background

2.3.1 The site lies within a landscape containing an abundance of evidence for prehistoric and Romano-British activity. This is highlighted by the crop-marks of a trackway heading towards the application plot from the south and the multitude of ditches recorded to the north, south, east and west. The crop-marks represent enclosures, field systems and possibly funerary monuments. Finds from the area further support the interpretation that this landscape was significantly occupied during the prehistoric and Romano-British periods. Pottery, coins and a range of other finds dating from the Romano British period have been recovered.

3 THE EXCAVATIONS

3.1 Methodology

3.1.1 The work associated with this project was carried out by staff from HFA, in accordance with the written scheme of investigation for an archaeological evaluation by trial excavation produced by HFA, (Atkinson, D. January 2024), HER Reference: HER/PA/CONS/27784 and with reference to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 (a) Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation and (b) Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation.

3.1.2 Initially five trenches were proposed across an area of approximately 1.5ha, however due to the siting of Trench 5 over an artificial pond, an ad hoc risk assessment was carried out and it was then deemed unpractical and unsafe to excavate through this body of water, see figure 2 and plates 1 & 8.

3.1.3 The scheme of works ultimately comprised of the excavation and recording of four 50m long linear trenches. The trenches were positioned in order to target

specific anomalies with archaeological potential detected by the earlier geophysical survey and features previously identified through crop surveys. The positions of trenches 1 & 3 were adjusted along their original alignments in order to avoid modern on site hazards.

3.1.4 The trenches were excavated using a 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide, smooth-bladed dyking bucket, working under direct archaeological supervision. The trenches were subsequently excavated down to the first archaeological horizon and then hand cleaned prior to any archaeological features being investigated and examined through excavation. For reasons of expediency, the mechanical excavator was subsequently employed under close supervision in order to machine-excavate some larger features.

3.1.5 Standard Humber Field Archaeology recording procedures were used throughout; each identified feature was allocated a context number, with written descriptions recorded on pro forma sheets. Plans and sections were drawn to scale on pre-printed permatrace sheets. A digital photographic record was maintained. The locations of the trenches and the level of the features were surveyed relative to the Ordnance Survey National Grid and Ordnance Datum respectively, using survey-grade GPS equipment. Finds encountered were recorded to professional standards using recognised procedures and numbering systems compatible with the accessioning system employed by the recipient museums service.

3.2 Results

3.2.1 Analysis of the stratigraphic sequence, along with a brief analysis of the pottery, has enabled two broad chronological phases to be assigned to the site, as follows:

Phase 1	Post-Medieval
Phase 2	Modern

3.2.2 Context numbers allocated to archaeological deposits and features are referred to in the text below and Figures 2 & 3 show them as recorded in plan. A selection of photographs has also been included (Plates 1-8).

Trench 1

Figs 2; Plates 2 & 6

3.2.3 Trench 1 was positioned in the northern part of the development area and was aligned SW – NE measuring 40m long and 1.8m wide. The trench was moved approximately 5m to the SE from its original position in order to avoid the machine truncation of a working french drain. Ground level around the top of the trench was recorded at 17.2m OD with average level recorded in the base of the trench at 14.7m OD.

3.2.4 *Topsoil, Subsoil & Natural*

A 0.50m thick layer of dark brown loamy modern topsoil, (1001) was machine excavated revealing below a yellow clayey sand natural substrate, (1002). No subsoil layer was observed or recorded during the excavation of Trench 1.

3.2.5 *Phase 1 Post Medieval*

Ditch 1005

This N-S ditch feature was recorded 4m from the SW end of the trench cut into the natural substrate. The feature was machine excavated due to conditions being too wet and slippery for hand digging. The ditch was machine excavated down to a depth of 1.5m so as a photographic record could be taken from a safe distance. The feature was convex in profile and contained two distinct fills, a likely primary fill (1004), 0.40m thick, consisting of a dark grey sandy silt with abundant rooty inclusions and an upper fill, (1003), 0.40m thick, consisting of a pale brown/grey clayey, sandy silty material. No artefactual evidence was retrieved from the excavated fills of the feature and no environmental sample was taken.

3.2.6 Ditch 1005 although not fully excavated has been assigned to Phase 1- Post Medieval mainly due to the observance of a linear depression in the ground surface leading from the feature northwards for a distance of approximately 20m through a neighbouring paddock. The feature is probably a dyke cut to drain water southwards towards the Black Dyke which ran E-W bordering the development area to the south. Black Dyke is a long lived feature notated on old ordnance survey maps of the area. Ditch 1005 is not noted on these maps indicating a later date for this feature. This factor, combined with the form of the ditch and the fact that modern soils are still subsiding into the ditch indicates a probable Post Medieval date for the feature.

3.2.7 *Phase 2-Modern*

Land Drain 1007

A NE-SW aligned linear ceramic land drain was recorded cut into the natural sand substrate halfway along the base of the trench.

Trench 2

Fig 2; Plates 1 & 3

3.2.8 *Topsoil, Subsoil & Natural*

A 0.50m thick layer of dark brown loamy modern topsoil, (2001) was machine excavated revealing a yellow clayey sand natural substrate, (2002). Machine excavation of the trench revealed a change in the natural substrate from clayey sand to stiff boulder clay at the northern end of the trench. No subsoil layer was observed or recorded during the excavation of Trench 2.

3.2.9 Trench 2 was positioned crossing the SE corner of the development area and measured 46m long and 1.8m wide. Ground level around the top of the trench was measured at 17.2m OD with a level of 16.7m recorded in the base of the trench.

3.2.10 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed or recorded during the excavation of this trench.

Trench 3

Fig 2; Plate 4

3.2.11 Topsoil, Subsoil & Natural

A layer of dark brown loamy modern topsoil, (3001) 0.40m thick at the NE end and 0.20m thick at the SW end was machine excavated revealing below a yellow clayey sand natural substrate, (3002). No subsoil layer was observed or recorded during the excavation of Trench 1.

3.2.12 Trench 3 was positioned in the SE part of the proposed development area and was aligned SW – NE measuring 42m long and 1.8m wide. The trench was moved along its original alignment approximately 25m to the NE in order to avoid a newly built fence. Ground level around the top of the trench was recorded at 17.2m OD at the NE end with a slight drop in height recorded at the SW end with a level recorded at with average level recorded in the base of the trench at 17m OD.

3.2.13 Phase 2-Modern

A modern ceramic land drain aligned SE -NW was recorded in plan 13m from the NE end of the trench.

3.2.14 No other archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed or recorded during the excavation of this trench.

Trench 4

Fig 2; Plate 5

3.2.15 Topsoil, Subsoil & Natural

A layer of dark brown loamy modern topsoil, (4001) 0.40m thick at the NE end and 0.20m thick at the SW end was machine excavated revealing below a yellow clayey sand natural substrate, (4002). No subsoil layer was observed or recorded during the excavation of Trench 1.

3.2.16 Trench 4 was positioned in the SE part of the proposed development area and was aligned SW – NE measuring 46m long and 1.8m wide. Ground level around the top of the trench was recorded at 17m OD with average levels recorded recorded in the base of the trench at 16.5m OD.

3.2.17 No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were observed or recorded during the excavation of this trench.

4 DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Discussion of the results

4.1.1 The evaluation revealed a distinct lack of archaeological evidence across the development area with only one trench revealing a feature of probable Post Medieval date.

4.1.2 Phase 1- Post Medieval

A single N-S ditch, 1005 representative of an agricultural dyke was recorded in trench 1. This feature most likely drained water southwards into the E-W Black Dyke. As witnessed during the evaluation, (see plates) this area of agricultural land is currently affected by winter flooding and was presumably also susceptible in the past.

4.1.3 Phase 2- Modern

Phase 2 features mainly consisted of modern linear ceramic land drains which were observed cut into the substrate of all four trenches shortly before the trench bases flooded.

4.2 Recommendations

4.2.1 The following is solely the opinion of HFA and may not reflect that of the Principal Archaeologist Historic Environment Record, archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority.

4.2.2 The results of the evaluation have shown that the proposed development is unlikely to negatively affect heritage assets within the study area. Further archaeological mitigation measures prior to development at this point is not currently recommended.

5 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are accorded to the client Mr A Farrow and plant operator David Muffet for their help and co-operation during the course of this project.

The site recording was undertaken by Stephen R Kennedy

Report text, figure and plates by Stephen R Kennedy

Administrative support was provided by Georgina Richardson.

6 REFERENCES

- Atkinson, D. 2024
Feoffee Common Lane, Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire. Written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by trial trenching
Humber Field Archaeology 2024
- Brown, D. H. 2007
Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in the creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Published by IFA on behalf of the Archaeological Archives Forum
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- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014c
Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives December 2014
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014d
Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief, December 2014
- Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government 2021
National Planning Policy Framework
- National Library of Scotland
Ordnance Survey Map, 1885-1900, 1 Inch
- Online
- Cranfield Soil and Agrifood Institute
<http://www.landis.org.uk/soilscapes/>
- The British Geological Survey
[BGS Geology Viewer \(BETA\)](#)

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Context list

Context	Phase	Trench/Area	ContextType	Fill Of	Interpretation	Plan No	Section No	Sample	Photo	ProvDate
1000	2	1	LAY		Upcast spoil, no inclusions			No	Yes	MOD
1001	2	1	LAY		Dark brown loamy topsoil, 0.50m thick on average			No	Yes	MOD
1002		1	LAY		Orangey yellow clayey sand natural substrate			No	Yes	PRE
1003	1	1	FIL	1005	Pale brown/grey clayey silt, upper fill, W-2m, L-1.8m, D-0.4m			No	Yes	PMED
1004	1	1	FIL	1005	Dark grey sandy silt lower fill, L-1.8m, W-1m, D->0.4m			No	Yes	PMED
1005	1	1	CUT		N-S linear ditch, L-1.8m, W-2m, D->1m			No	Yes	PMED
1006	2	1	FIL	1007	Single fill of Ceramic Land Drain			No	Yes	MOD
1007	2	1	CUT		Modern linear ceramic land Drain			No	Yes	MOD
2000	2	2	LAY		Upcast Spoil, no inclusions			No	Yes	MOD
2001	2	2	LAY		Dark brown loamy top soil, 0.50m thick on average			No	Yes	MOD
2002		2	LAY		Southern half of trench-friable yellow clayey sand natural. Northern end stiff mid brown clay natural			No	Yes	PRE
3000	2	3	LAY		Upcast spoil, no inclusions			No	Yes	MOD
3001	2	3	LAY		Dark brown loamy topsoil, 0.40m at east end. 0.20m at west end of trench			No	Yes	MOD
3002		3	LAY		Pale grey/yellow clayey sand natural substrate			No	Yes	PRE
4000	2	4	LAY		Upcast spoil			No	Yes	MOD
4001	2	4	LAY		Dark brown loamy topsoil, 0.40m - 0.50m thick on average			No	Yes	MOD
4002		4	LAY		Pale yellow/brown clayey sand natural substrate			No	Yes	PRE

Appendix 2

Archive

Project Details: An Archaeological Evaluation By Trial Trenching at Eastfield, Feoffee Lane, Barmby Moor, East Riding of Yorkshire

Site Code: FBM 2024

National Grid Reference: SE 7632 5036 (approximate centre)

SMR Casework Reference: HER/PA/CONS/27784

Planning Reference Number: 19/04192/PLF,23/30315/CONDET

Museum Reference or Accession Number:

Author Stephen R Kennedy

Date of fieldwork February 2024

Report Number. Humber Field Archaeology Report Number 2254

Quantity

One A4 folder containing the paper record

The digital archive is stored on Hull City Council Servers.

Summary of work.

In February 2024 over the course of two days a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was undertaken by Humber Field Archaeology in advance of the siting of holiday lodges with associated works. This parcel of land was bordered to the north, south and east by agricultural land and to the west by a domestic dwelling and Feoffee Common lane.

Four out of five of the proposed trenches were excavated with only one trench, (trench 1) containing a feature of archaeological interest.

Phase 1 – Post Medieval

A single N-S linear ditch, 1005 was recorded at the western end of Trench 1 of likely Post Medieval origin.

Phase 2- Modern

This phase was represented by overlying soils and ceramic linear land drains observed in all four trenches.

Index to Archive

1 – 6 Documentary Archive Record			
1. Project summary			
Archive component	Hard Copy	Digital Copy	Notes
1.1 Site Summary/ Abstract	Y	Y	
1.2 Archive Index	Y	Y	
1.3 Guide to Elements of the Archaeological Archive	Y	Y	
2. Project Planning			
2.1 Planning Documentation	Y	Y	
2.2 Written Scheme of Investigation/ Project Design/ Project Specification	Y	Y	
2.3 Risk Assessment	Y	Y	
2.4 Correspondence (date order)	Y	Y	
2.5 Miscellaneous documentation (flow charts, bills, receipts, administration, staffing etc.)	Y	Y	
3. Initial Survey and Documentary Research			

3.1 HER Information	Y	Y	
3.2 Historic Maps	Y	Y	
3.3 Documentary Research	Y	Y	
3.4 Desk-Based Assessment	N	N	
3.5 Geophysical Survey Report	Y	Y	
3.6 Aerial Photographs	N	N	
3.7 Other Survey material	N	N	
4 Site Fieldwork Data			
4.1 Site notes and diaries	Y	N	
4.2 Context Index and Context Sheets	Y	Y	
4.3 Level Books	N	N	
4.4 Plan Index and Plans	N	N	
4.5 Section Index and Section Drawings	N	N	
4.6 Survey and Sketch plan	Y	Y	
5 Photographic Record:			
5.1 Photographic Site Record Sheets	Y	Y	
5.2 Photographic Concordance Table (database printout)	Y	Y	
5.3 Contact Sheets	Y	Y	
5.4 Negatives	N	N	
5.5 Colour Transparencies (slides)	N	N	
5.6 Prints	N	N	
5.7 Digital Images (computer printout)	Y	Y	
6 Post-excavation Fieldwork Data:			
6.1 Matrices and Phasing Information	Y	Y	
6.2 AutoCAD Site Drawings	Y	Y	
6.3 Site Structural Report Draft	Y	Y	
7 Digital Archive			
7.1 Digital Archive Storage Statement	Y	Y	
7.2 Contents of digital archive	Y	Y	
7.3 CD / DVDs	N	N	
7.4 Other Discs	N	N	
7.5 Metadata for Digital Record (data about data, eg what the codes mean)	N	N	
8 Material Archive Record			
8.1 Post-excavation Finds Progress Checklist Sheet			
8.2 Recorded Finds Index and Sheets			
8.3 Context Finds Sheets			
8.4 Bulk Finds Sheets			
8.5 Recorded Finds Assessment Draft			
8.6 Recorded Finds Database Copy			
8.7 Recorded Finds Illustrations			
8.8 Bulk Finds Assessment Draft			
8.9 Bulk finds Illustrations			
8.10 Pottery Database Copy			
8.11 Spot Dating Record			
8.12 Pottery Assessment Report Draft			
8.13 Pottery Illustrations			
8.14 Ceramic Building Materials Assessment Draft			
8.15 Industrial Residues Assessment Draft			

8.16 Scientific Analysis and Dating Reports			
8.17 Finds Digital Photographs Index			
8.18 Finds Digital Images (computer printout)			
8.19 Box Index			
8.20 Material Archive Rationalisation Sheet			
8.21 Finds Archive Contents Sheet (do we need to amend the box index so we don't need duplication?)			
9.1 Conservation Assessment Report			
9.2 X-rays			
9.3 Conservation Record Sheets for Individual Objects			
9.4 Further conservation Report			
10.1 Sample Index and Sample Sheets			
10.2 Biological Material Data			
10.3 Biological Material Assessment Report Draft			
10.4 Animal Bone Assessment (if a separate report)			
10.5 Shell Assessment (if a separate report)			
10.6 Human Bone Data			
10.7 Human Bone Assessment			
11-13 Dissemination			
11. Publicity: Press releases, paper cuttings, recordings of interviews both on the radio and T.V.			
12. Final Assessment Report: The complete Assessment Report. Including illustrations and plates, as sent to the client and Historic Environment Record	Y	Y	HFA Report 2254
13. Additional Reports: Interim Statements, watching brief report copy, papers and articles written for journals or other publications.	N	N	
14 Watching Brief Archive			
14. Watching Brief Archive	N	N	
Publication Archive	(N) Did this site proceed to publication after assessment? circle as appropriate		

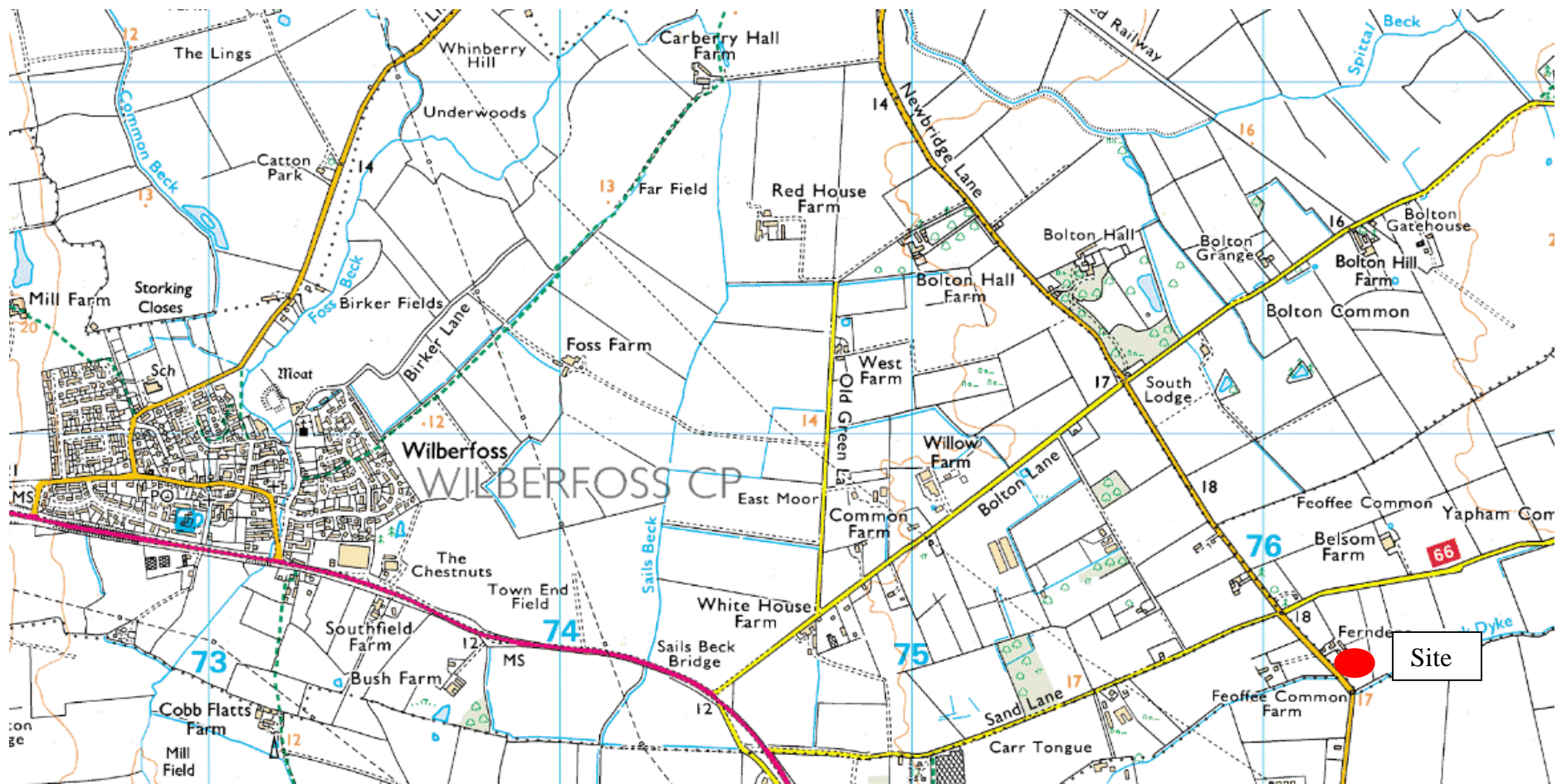


Figure 1: Location of the proposed development (red oval).
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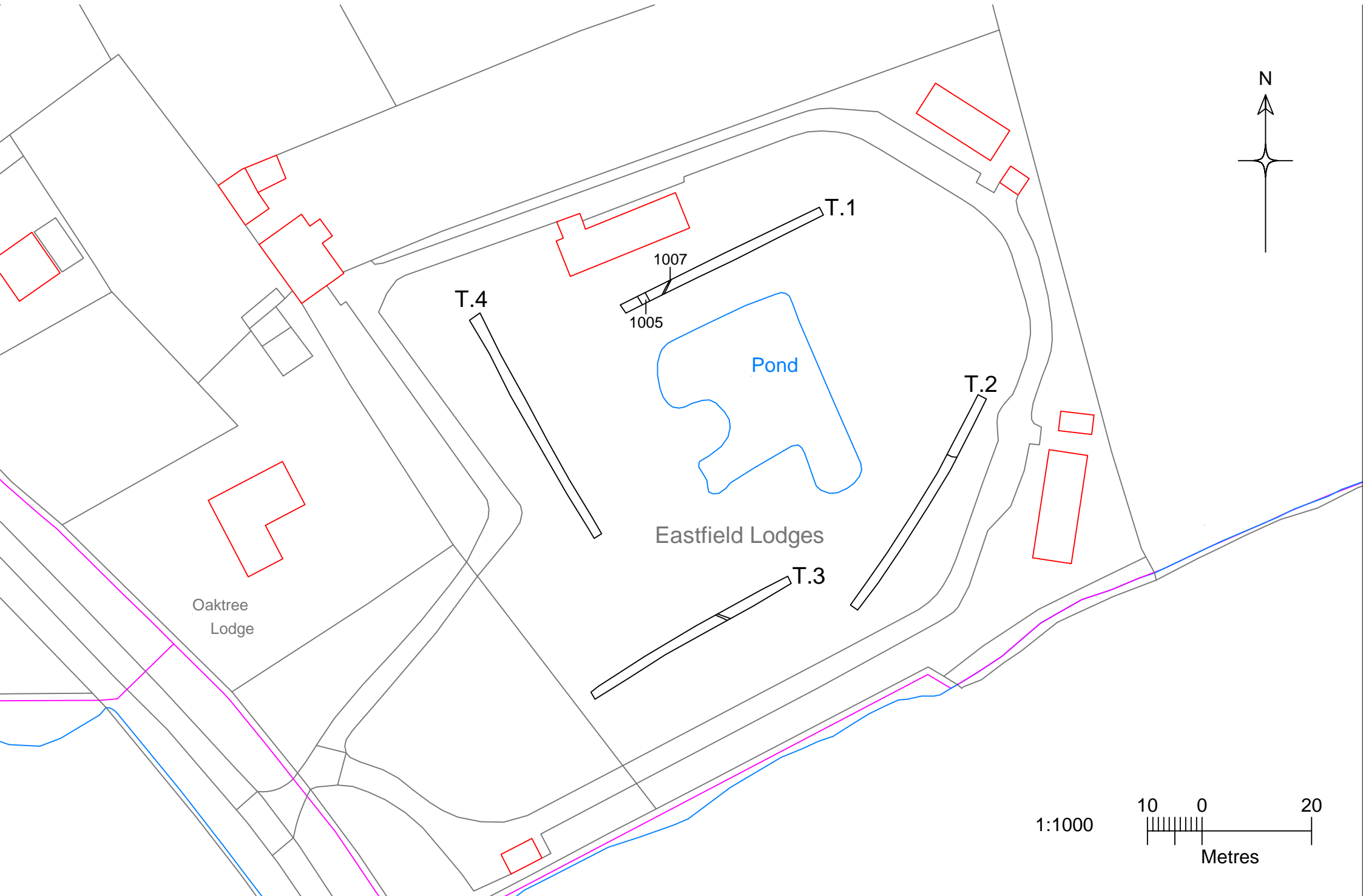


Figure 2 Trench locations and associated features in plan



Plate 1 The development site, looking northwest from Trench 2



Plate 2 Trench 1- looking northeast showing ditch, 1005 in foreground, 1m scale



Plate 3 Trench 2 looking northeast, 1m scale



Plate 4 Trench 3 looking east, 1m scale



Plate 5 Trench 4 looking south, 1m scale



Plate 6 Trench 1 showing south facing section of ditch 1005, 1m vertical scale



Plate 7 Looking northeast showing surface flooding in surrounding fields



Plate 8 Overview of site Post Ex



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Project Management • Desk-based Assessment • Field Survey • Fieldwork • Finds Research
• Post-excavation Analysis • Inter-tidal Work

Humber Field Archaeology is a section within Regeneration & Partnerships,
Kingston upon Hull City Council