

**Land to the Rear of 28 Tadcaster Road  
Dringhouses  
York  
SE 5870 4980**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

800

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**Proposed Residential Development**

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## **Non Technical Summary**

*An Archaeological Evaluation was conducted at land to the rear of 28 Tadcaster Road, Dringhouses, York, under instruction from Pilcher Developments Ltd. and with permission of the landowner, Mr W. Cloughton. Five trenches were excavated to evaluate the area of Proposed Residential Development. A machine excavated the topsoil from all of the trenches. No archaeology was observed in Trenches 2 and 3, so they were backfilled and Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated. Trenches 1, 4 and 5 were then hand cleaned, photographed and planned.*

*Topsoil varied in depth from 0.7m to 1.2m deep in the gardens of 28 Tadcaster Road (Trenches 2, 3 and 4) and 1.5m deep at the east end of the garden of 9a Mayfield Grove (Trench 5) and 0.4m deep at the west end of the garden (Trench 1).*

*A medieval linear feature, possibly a ditch, was found in Trench 1. This was aligned east-west and continued into the northern baulk of the trench. Roman features were located in Trenches 4 and 5. In Trench 4, a gully terminal, a shallow linear feature, two pits and two postholes were excavated. The shallow linear feature cut through one of the pits providing the only stratigraphy in the trench. Two Roman features were found in Trench 5, an east-west aligned ditch and a large sub-rectangular pit/feature. A modern land drain was also found in Trench 5, which cut through both archaeological features.*

*The base of the topsoil and archaeological horizon in Trench 4 also produced a number of high status pottery sherds including amphora, Ebor Ware, Samian ware and greyware, suggesting burials in the vicinity*

## **Acknowledgements**

MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd would like to acknowledge all the help received from Pilcher Developments Ltd., N. Jagger and Collier Plant Hire, Groundforce (Shoring Hire), and the tenant of 9a Mayfield Grove, Mr. Andrew Walker.

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**Proposed Residential Development**

**Archaeological Evaluation**

**1. Introduction**

- 1.1 An Archaeological Evaluation was undertaken by MAP Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Pilcher Developments Ltd., on land to the rear of 28 Tadcaster Road, Dringhouses, York (SE 5870 4980: Figs. 1 & 2).
- 1.2 Work was conducted between the 4<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> February 2004.
- 1.3 Archaeological, Historical and Architectural remains are protected by means of Statutory Instruments (including Scheduled Ancient Monument legislation) and by the City of York Council Development Plans (City of York Council Local Plan HE10 and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 “Archaeology and Planning: PPG16”).
- 1.4 The Archaeological Evaluation allows for a mitigation strategy to be prepared for the Planning Authority based on the nature and depth of archaeological deposits present on the site.
- 1.5 All work was funded by the site owner, Mr. W. Cloughton.
- 1.6 The Yorkshire Museum Accession Code is YORYM 2004:13
- 1.7 All maps within this report have been produced from the Ordnance Survey with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Crown Copyright. License No. AL 50453A.

## **2. Site Description**

- 2.1 The proposed development area is currently composed of buildings, garages and gardens associated with 26 and 28 Tadcaster Road, and further gardens to the rear of a bungalow at 9a Mayfield Grove, with access from Mayfield Grove (Pls. 1-6).
- 2.2 The site is a east-west aligned linear plot measuring 130m x 50m (max) and stands at an elevation of approximately 17.5m on Tadcaster Road, sloping down to approximately 12.6m AOD at the extreme western end of the plot.
- 2.3 The site is bordered by Tadcaster Road to the east, residential housing on Mayfield Grove to the north, residential housing on St Helens to the south, and gardens to the west (Figs. 1 & 2).

## **3. Historical Background**

- 3.1 Dringhouses is located 2km south-west of the City of York, and was originally in the Wapentake of Ainsty in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Dringhouses does not appear in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Place name and documentary evidence seems to suggest that Dringhouses was an Anglo-Scandinavian or early medieval settlement outside of the city boundary and existing as a separate manor prior to 1066.
- 3.2 The word Dringhouses first appears in 1109 as 'Drengeshirses'. The place name may derive from the Old English 'dreng' meaning a free tenant holding land by tenure from before the Norman Conquest; or from the Old Norse 'drenr' a young man, lad or servant (Smith 1962).
- 3.3 The earliest documentary evidence places Dringhouses in the detached parish of Holy Trinity, Micklegate and therefore probably part of the earlier Anglo-Saxon parish of Christ Church (the predecessor of Holy Trinity Priory).
- 3.4 Dringhouses was a Medieval manor. It was first owned by the canons of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, and then by Archbishop Walter de Gray. Walter granted the manor to his brother prior to 1244. A government enquiry of 1284 records "in that township (Dringgenhus) are four carucates of land: of which Robert de Gray holds the sum of

two carucates of the Prior of Holy Trinity, York for one pound of incense a year". Robert de Gray's grandson, Sir John de Rotherfield had a warren in Dringhouses in 1331 and died in possession of the manor in 1359. The land passed through the female line to Sir John Deincourt. In 1479 Francis Lovel brought a case against York Corporation for their refusal to allow pasture for his men on the Knavesmire, which he claimed as Lord of the Manor of Dringhouses. No decision was made until in 1483 the dispute was settled immediately in his favour by King Richard III.

- 3.6 Initially the people of Dringhouses worshipped at a church in Acomb. By the Fifteenth century this arrangement had become unacceptable and in 1482 a church (Chapel of St. Helen) was built on a vacant plot fronting Tadcaster Road, which was in the ownership of Sir Francis Ingleby. St. Helen's was rebuilt in 1725 and again in mid Nineteenth century, when it was renamed St. Edward the Confessor.
- 3.7 In 1381, the Poll Tax records show fifty tax payers living in Dringhouses.
- 3.8 The agricultural basis for Dringhouses economy is illustrated by a series of wills. Six such examples survive dating from 1389 to 1478. Trades described within include a 'husbandman' and a 'yeoman'. Evidence for medieval farming activity is seen in the strip fields shown on the early maps of the village and reflected in the Nineteenth and Twentieth century building plots.
- 3.9 During the Civil War the city of York held York for the Crown but in the summer of that year three Parliamentarian armies beseiged the city. On the south side of the city, from Acaster Malbis in a half circle round to Clifton, the lines were held by a Scottish army commanded by the Earl of Leven, with his headquarters in Dringhouses, probably at Middlethorpe Hall. Historical records suggest that the presence of the Scots in the Acaster area was not a pleasant experience for the local inhabitants. The resulting looting and demands on the local population for food and animals resulted in Parliamentary legislation which excused the tenants of the Acaster area from payment of rent to the local landlord (another Fairfax). Raine had noted that the village of Dringhouses was burnt to the ground (Raine 1852) but there is no mention of this in other more detailed accounts of the siege of York (Wenham 1970). The only military incident recorded was an attempt by nine Royalist horsemen to break through the

besieging lines between Acomb and Dringhouses. Two were killed, six taken prisoner and one escaped (*ibid* 1970).

- 3.11 Tadcaster Road roughly follows the line of the Roman Road. In the Eighteenth century the increase in trade and demand for agricultural products to feed an increasing population motivated the merchant and landowning classes to improve existing roads. In 1724 an Act of Parliament was passed authorising the conversion of the York to Tadcaster road into a turnpike. A single gate was to be erected not more than three miles from York and tolls charged to maintain the road. Increases in the amount of toll paid were made in 1808 and 1824. In 1814 new gates were erected at Dringhouses, the Toll House was situated at 100 Tadcaster Road. This property until recently was known as 'Tollgarth'. The turnpike continued to operate until 1872.
- 3.12 Parliamentary enclosure of Dringhouses was passed in 1822. However, enclosure by agreement had been underway since the Sixteenth century. Parsons map of 1624 records plots of land as 'newly enclosed' or 'new intake'.
- 3.13 Trade Directories for the Nineteenth and Twentieth centuries provide information on the occupations of the inhabitants of Dringhouses (Baines & Kelly Trade Directories). In 1822 the population of Dringhouses was 156 people engaged in a variety of trades including shop keepers, gardeners, inn keepers, butchers, farmers and a brick maker (Baines 1822). By 1838 the population of Dringhouses had risen to 194 and consisted of 610 acres of land (Baines 1838). By 1851 Dringhouses consisted of 75 houses and a population of 342 (Sheahan & Whellan 1855).
- 3.14 The mid Nineteenth saw a concerted effort by local Corporations to improve the health and living conditions of the populace. Gas came to Dringhouses in 1844, piped water in 1846, both supplied by private companies. Public transport in the form of a two-horse bus service operated from Dringhouses to Pavement came in to being in 1897.
- 3.15 In c. 1914 Dringhouses village extended from what is now the Swallow Hotel to 100 Tadcaster Road (then Tollgarth) with four large houses further to the south (Middlethorpe Lodge, Ashfield, Albersyde and Dringthorpe).

3.16 The Eighteenth century industry of brick making continued into the Nineteenth century. Four brick ponds existed in Dringhouses at Jones and Grays at Hob Moor (now the site of Edmund Wilson swimming pool), Kelsey's near to Hob Moor, Leatham's to the west of Albersyde and Nelson's which was located in Ainsty Avenue. As the main industry in the village brick and tile making absorbed a high number of the male population of Dringhouses.

3.17 The demands on housing in the Post War period saw the massive changes to the size and complexion of Dringhouses.

### **3.18 Cartographic Evidence**

3.18.1 Samuel Parsons map of 1624 for the Manor of Dringhouses (Fig. 3) shows the main road as it is today. Plots of cultivated land lie on either side of the road with the name of the owners/tenants. The name of Alderman Breary appears on several plots and he is also shown as owning the Manor House. The Knavesmyre is called 'Knarrs Myre'. It would appear that by the early 17<sup>th</sup> century the inhabitants of Dringhouses were gradually expanding southwards along Tadcaster Road taking in to cultivation plots of land as required. The development site is shown as a single long strip of land continuing down to the beck.

3.18.2 The 1785 Plan of the City of York and Ainsty by Thomas White (not illustrated) illustrates a similar layout of houses, lanes and open fields as that shown on Parsons map of 1624. No detailed survey was undertaken in the area of the development site, which is shown as open land.

3.18.3 Parliamentary enclosure took place in 1822; unfortunately the Enclosure Award map (BI Enclosure Book H) provides no detail on this area of Dringhouses.

3.18.4 The 1853 Edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4) shows the site as a long thin strip of land planted with trees (possibly an orchard) fronting Tadcaster Road. No building is shown immediately to the west of Tadcaster Road which appears to be a lawned area. To the rear are two north-south buildings possibly representing greenhouses. The

location of a Roman Romb found A.D 1833 is shown immediately to the north of the site in the adjacent orchard.

3.18.5 The 1892 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) shows the site in much greater detail. The proposed development site is composed of an orchard to the rear of Tadcaster Road with a garden and out building where 28 Tadcaster Road now stands. A small building is shown in the south-east corner of the site.

3.18.6 The 1909 Ordnance Survey map extract (Fig. 6) shows further plantings in the orchard area of the site, alterations to the building in the south-east corner of the site, and the removal of the rectangular buildings along the northern boundary of the site with a square one. St Helen's Road has been constructed,

3.18.7 The 1929 Ordnance Survey map extract (Fig. 7) is at a smaller scale than the 1909 map, even so the only apparent changes in the site layout are the construction of 28 Tadcaster Road and the removal of the out building in the south-east corner of the site. By 1929 the open land to the north of the site has been replaced by residential development (Mayfield Grove).

3.18.8 The 1936 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 8) depicts 28 Tadcaster Road with out buildings to the north and a small ?garden shed in the south-east corner of the site.

3.18.9 By 1937-38 (Fig. 9) there has been the introduction of a new building to the north of 28 Tadcaster Road, a building immediately to the east of the orchard, possibly representing a green house and further structural development in the south-east corner of the site.

3.18.10 Post Second World War Ordnance Survey data (Fig. 10 : 1950) still shows the site as being very similar to how it looked in the late 1930's.

3.18.11 The 1965 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 11) records the new modern development of the site. The new build consists of a single unit representing 9a Mayfield Grove immediately to the east of the orchard, with the vehicular access to the house from

Mayfield Grove. A block of garages have been constructed in the south-east corner of the site.

3.18.12 The 1969 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 12) does not depict the orchard but shows the whole land block as open land. Further garages have been constructed in the south-east corner of the site and a possible green house erected along the northern boundary.

3.18.13 The 1985 Ordnance Survey map extract (Fig. 13) shows a similar arrangement to that of 1969 with the exception of the green house, although this may be accounted for by the reduction in the scale of the survey map.

3.18.14 The 2000 Ordnance Survey map extract (Fig. 14) shows a similar arrangement to that of 1969 Ordnance Survey map.

3.18.15 Cartographic regression shows that the site remained undeveloped until the early 1920's when 28 Tadcaster Road was constructed, prior to this the land block had been used for horticulture.

#### **4. Archaeological Background**

4.1 The development site lies to the south-west of the Roman Fortress and to the east of the main road from Eboracum (York) to Calcaria (Tadcaster : RCHME 1962, 70).

##### **4.2 *Prehistoric Inhumation***

4.2.1 A crouched adult inhumation was found during excavations at the former Starting Gate Public House at 42-50 Tadcaster Road. This burial predated a building dated to AD 150-200.

##### **4.2 *Roman Roads***

4.2.1 Roman Road from Tadcaster to York (Road No. 10 : RCHM 1962) approached York from the south-west and crossed the city boundary with the present Tadcaster Road south of the junction of the latter with Sim Balk Lane (SE 581 483). The road shared the same route until the Methodist Chapel in Dringhouses (SE 586 495). The road then continued as far as the White House, then on to St Helens Road and 278

Tadcaster Road (as confirmed by excavation – RCHM 1962, 3). The road and ditch has recently found during excavations at the Starting Gate (YAT 2003).

- 4.2.2 An archaeological evaluation at the Starting Gate Public House in 1996 revealed evidence of the road with associated ditches and 1<sup>st</sup>–2<sup>nd</sup> century A.D timber framed buildings to either side of it. Further excavation in 2003 by YAT revealed several structures dating to the Roman period.

### **4.3 Roman Burials**

- 4.3.1 Beyond Trentholme Drive, Roman burials are known to continue sporadically the Roman Road from York to Tadcaster (RCHM 1962, 107). A small Roman cemetery was identified at the junction of St Helens Road and Tadcaster Road, possibly associated with a civilian settlement at Dringhouses, rather than with the inhabitants of York (YAT 1996). A tile tomb was found at Mount Villa, Tadcaster Road in 1833, and stone coffin at the yard of the Cross Keys Inn. Four other burials are noted from Dringhouses.

- 4.3.2 A carved tomb stone of a smith was found in 1860 from the Manor House, on the opposite side of Tadcaster Road from St. Helen's Road (RCHM 1962, 128).

- 4.3.3 Two Roman burials were found during excavations by York Archaeological Trust at the former Starting Gate Public House in 2003 and another burial at the Fox Public House in 1997.

### **4.4 Spot finds**

- 4.4.1 Five Neolithic polished stone axes have been discovered in the Dringhouses area, and although there is little evidence for occupation in the area, it has been suggested the morainic ridge passing through the area was intensively used in prehistory, as well as in the Roman period, as a major trade route (Margary 1973; Radley 1974).

### **4.5 Archaeological Sites**

- 4.5.1 Evaluation of 64 Tadcaster Road (MAP 1994) failed to locate any features earlier than the Post medieval period.

- 4.5.2 Excavations at 27 St Helens Road, Dringhouses, following inconclusive geophysical survey, produced evidence of Roman activity in the form of two ditches/gullies, sealed beneath a flooding deposit of possible 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century date. Medieval activity in this area was also indicated by the presence of a ditch, possibly delineating the boundary of a medieval toft. It was concluded that the paucity of material culture recovered during the evaluation suggested that this area of Dringhouses was away from any centre of Roman and medieval settlement (Geoquest 1994). Further work was undertaken at this site in 1998 when four parallel ditches of possible Roman date were recorded as well as a 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century metalled surface and two possible pits of Roman date. Deposits indicative of medieval and post medieval dumping were also observed on the site (YAT 1998).
- 4.5.3 During an evaluation in 1995 at 52-60 Tadcaster Road, a number of ditches, a pit and ?construction trench of Roman date were encountered (1<sup>st</sup> – 5<sup>th</sup> century AD : YAT 1995).
- 4.5.4 An archaeological evaluation in December 1996 on land at the rear of Chessingham Gardens, Tadcaster Road, revealed no archaeological remains. Here it was shown that the naturally occurring red-brown silty sand lay directly beneath a deposit of modern building debris (FAS 1996).
- 4.5.5 In July and August 1997, archaeological investigations at The Fox and Roman Public House, 58-60 Tadcaster Road, revealed evidence of Roman land division and agricultural activity from the late 1st to early 3rd century A.D., in the form of a ditches, gullies, pits and a cobbled trackway and a single male inhumation (YAT 1997).
- 4.5.6 Further excavations at the former Starting Gate Public House at 42-50 Tadcaster Road in 2003, by YAT revealed a Prehistoric inhumation and further evidence for Roman activity including the Roman Road and Roman structures.
- 4.5.7 Excavations at the York College site in August 2003 (MAP 2003), revealed no archaeological features and the finds that were located were a mixture of modern, post medieval, medieval and Roman artefacts associated with manuring.

## **5. Aims and Objectives**

- 5.1 Previous finds and excavations in the vicinity of the proposed development site has illustrated the degree, nature and date of features. Evidence of for Roman and medieval features/deposits have been recorded in the area
- 5.2 The Archaeological Excavations will determine:-
- the character of the Roman occupation in this area of York
  - the nature of the medieval exploitation

## **6. Methodology**

- 6.1 The known archaeological resource for the site's environs suggested the site has the potential for in-situ archaeological deposits/features of Roman and medieval date.
- 6.2 Evaluation of the site consisted of five evaluation trenches, originally three trenches, two measuring 5m x 2m (Trenches 1 and 3) and the third measuring 2m x 2m (Trench 2). No archaeology was observed in Trenches 2 and 3, so they were backfilled and Trenches 4 and 5 were excavated.
- 6.3 Trench 1 was located at the western end of the garden of No. 9a Mayfield Grove in the proposed area of new residential block. Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were located in the gardens to the rear of No. 28 Tadcaster Road. Trenches 2 and 4 were positioned in the area of a proposed residential block and Trench 3 was positioned in the area of the proposed access road. Trench 5 was located west of the bungalow (No. 9a Mayfield Grove) in the approximate position of a proposed residential block. Trench 4 measured 2.5m by 6m, all the sides were shored with piles to prevent the sides of the trench collapsing and to control the influx of groundwater. Trench 5 was T-shaped and measured 5m by 1.6m (north-south) and 7m by 1.6m (east-west). The sides of Trench 5 were battered back to prevent the collapse of the trench sides.
- 6.4 All overburden was removed using a back-acting mechanical excavator (JCB) with toothless bucket under archaeological supervision, down to the top of archaeological features.

- 6.5 After removal of overburden, the excavation areas were hand cleaned. Each archaeological feature was recorded using the single context recording system according to the MAP Excavation Manual and Context Record Sheets (Appendix 1), and fully excavated.
- 6.6 All artefacts were collected from the excavated deposits and features (Appendix 2). Finds were sorted, washed where appropriate, catalogued and assessed. Bulk finds included ceramic building material, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe, shell, stone, pottery sherds, glass, slag and ferrous objects, such as nails and horseshoes. Small finds included flint artefacts, glass vessel fragments, copper alloy objects, tokens and coins, lead objects and composite objects.
- 6.7 All archaeological deposits were recorded in plan at a scale of 1:20 on permatrace drafting film. Sections or profiles of features were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and included an Ordnance Survey Datum height (Appendix 3). A full photographic record was made. The Photographic Record included a film register noting film number, shot number location of shot, the direction of the shot, and a brief description of the subject were compiled (Appendix 4).
- 6.8 Environmental Samples were taken from bulk deposits for general biological analysis (Appendix 5).

## **7. Results**

- 7.1 Five trenches were excavated to evaluate the area of Proposed Residential Development. A machine excavated the topsoil from all of the trenches. Topsoil varied in depth from 0.7m to 1.2m deep in the gardens of 28 Tadcaster Road (Trenches 2, 3 and 4) and 1.5m deep at the east end of the garden of 9a Mayfield Grove (Trench 5) and 0.4m deep at the west end of the garden (Trench 1).

### **7.2 Trench 1**

- 7.2.1 Topsoil and a thin layer of subsoil were removed by machine (Contexts 1001 and 1002). A deposit of clay silt was seen across the northern part of the trench (Context

1003 : Fig. 16). A 1m wide segment was excavated. Small fragments of ceramic building material, and sherds of medieval pottery were found (Appendix 2.

7.2.2 Deposit 1003 was the fill of a linear feature, possibly a ditch (Cut 1004 : Pls. 7 & 8) which cut into clay natural. This feature was aligned east-west and continued into the northern baulk of the trench.

### **7.3 Trenches 2 and 3**

7.3.1 Hardcore and topsoil were mechanically excavated from Trench 2 (Contexts 2001 & 2002) and topsoil from Trench 3 (Context 3001). No archaeology was observed in Trenches 2 and 3, just clean natural sand, so they were photographed and backfilled (Pls. 9 & 10). Both trenches filled with groundwater and Trench 3 had unstable sides.

### **7.4 Trench 4**

7.4.1 Topsoil was excavated by machine from Trench 4 (Context 4001). The base of the topsoil and archaeological horizon in Trench 4 produced a number of high status pottery sherds including amphora, Ebor Ware, Samian ware and Greyware, suggesting burials in the vicinity.

7.4.2 Several features were observed (Contexts 4002, 4004, 4006, 4007, 4008, 4009, 4010, 4012 and 4014 : Fig. 17 : Pls. 11 & 12).

7.4.3 Context 4002 was a silty sand deposit filling a north-south aligned gully (4003), shallowed towards its southern terminal. Finds from Deposit 4002 consisted of abraded sherds of Roman pottery (Appendix 2). An environmental sample was taken from the southern end of this feature (Sample 1). Context 4004 was the silty clay and cobble fill of a small pit (Cut 4005), which was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and slightly curved base. A narrow linear feature (4007) was filled by deposit of silty sand (Context 4006). Finds from Deposit 4006 consisted of a single sherd of Roman pottery (Appendix 2). This feature was aligned east-north-east by west-south-west, and had a very shallow u-shaped profile, which cut through Deposit 4010. A shallow topsoil remnant was excavated by the edge of the piles on the north edge of the trench (Context 4008). Another narrow feature (Context 4009) was noted along the western line of the piles, but as only 0.05m was seen it was not excavated.

7.4.4 Pit 4011 was filled with a silty sand, Deposit 4010 and was roughly square in plan with vertical sides and a flat base. Two postholes were excavated at the eastern end of the trenches (Cuts 4013 and 4015). Posthole 4013 was triangular in plan with vertical sides, and was filled by a silty sand (Context 4012). Posthole 4015 was filled by Deposit 4014, a silty sand, and was sub-rectangular in plan with vertical sides and a undulating base which was deepest in the western corner.

7.4.5 All the features were cut into natural sand.

## 7.5 *Trench 5*

7.5.1 A modern land drain and two features were found in Trench 5 (Contexts 5002, 5004 and 5005/5006 : Fig. 18 : Pls. 13 & 14) after the topsoil was removed (Context 5001). A modern land drain in the trench (5003), cut through both archaeological features on a north-north-east by south-south-west alignment.

7.5.2 At the southern end of the trench was an east-west aligned silty sand deposit (Context 5004), cut at the eastern side by the land drain. Finds from Deposit 5004 consisted of pottery and CBM of a Roman date as well as three iron anils and an unusually high percentage of coal inclusions (Appendix 2). An Environmental Sample was taken from Deposit 5004 (Sample 3). Excavation revealed a ditch (Cut 5007 : Pl. 15) with a primary fill of the solid clay (Deposit 5009). Ditch 5007 had a slightly undulating southern side with a u-shaped profile with fat base, and cut into natural sand.

7.5.3 A large sub-rectangular feature (Cut 5008 : Pl 16) was located across the middle of the east-west part of Trench 5 it had a very shallow gradient with a flattish base cut into natural sand with two associated fills (Context 5005 and 5006). This feature continued into northern section. Land drain 5002 cut across the eastern part of this feature, so a segment was excavated west of the land drain. Fill 5005, a sandy silt contained fragments of animal bone including bovine vertebrae and ribs. This fill also contained sherds of Roman and medieval pottery. Deposit 5005 overlay (was later than) Deposit 5006, which was very similar but mottled with orange sand (natural). Finds from Deposit 5005 consisted of both medieval and roman material,

whereas Deposit 5006 possessed only Roman material. Environmental Samples were taken from both fills (Contexts 5005 & 5006 : Samples 2 & 4)

## **8. Discussion and Conclusions**

- 8.1 Evidence of Roman, medieval and modern activity has been found on the land to the rear of 28, Tadcaster Road. Archaeological deposits were present beneath the topsoil varying from 0.4m to 1.5m deep on site, but at its deepest in the area of the bungalow (No. 9a Mayfield Grove). This suggests a build up of soil to level the land prior to the construction of the bungalow as levels drop steeply to the west as you proceed down the garden (15.7m – 15.8m OD to c. 14.15m OD). The levels at the western end of the garden are c. 13m OD.
- 8.2 Modern Land drains were noted in Trench 5 on a north-north-east and south-south-west alignment.
- 8.3 A medieval linear feature, a possible land boundary or furrow aligned east-west, was seen at the northern end of Trench 1. The upper fill of the pit-like feature in Trench 5 also contained a few sherds of medieval pottery, as well as large fragments of animal bone.
- 8.4 Roman features were found in Trenches 4 and 5 and included a ditch, a large shallow pit, linear gullies, pits and postholes.

## 9. Bibliography

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- YAT 1997                    Fox Public House, 60 Tadcaster Road, Dringhouses, York Report on Archaeological Evaluation. York Archaeological Trust, 1997 Field Report No. 18.
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Figure 1. Site Location



- Development Area
- Development Plan

Scale 1:1,000

Figure 2. Development Plan



Figure 3. Samuel Parson's Map of the Manor of Dringhouses, 1624

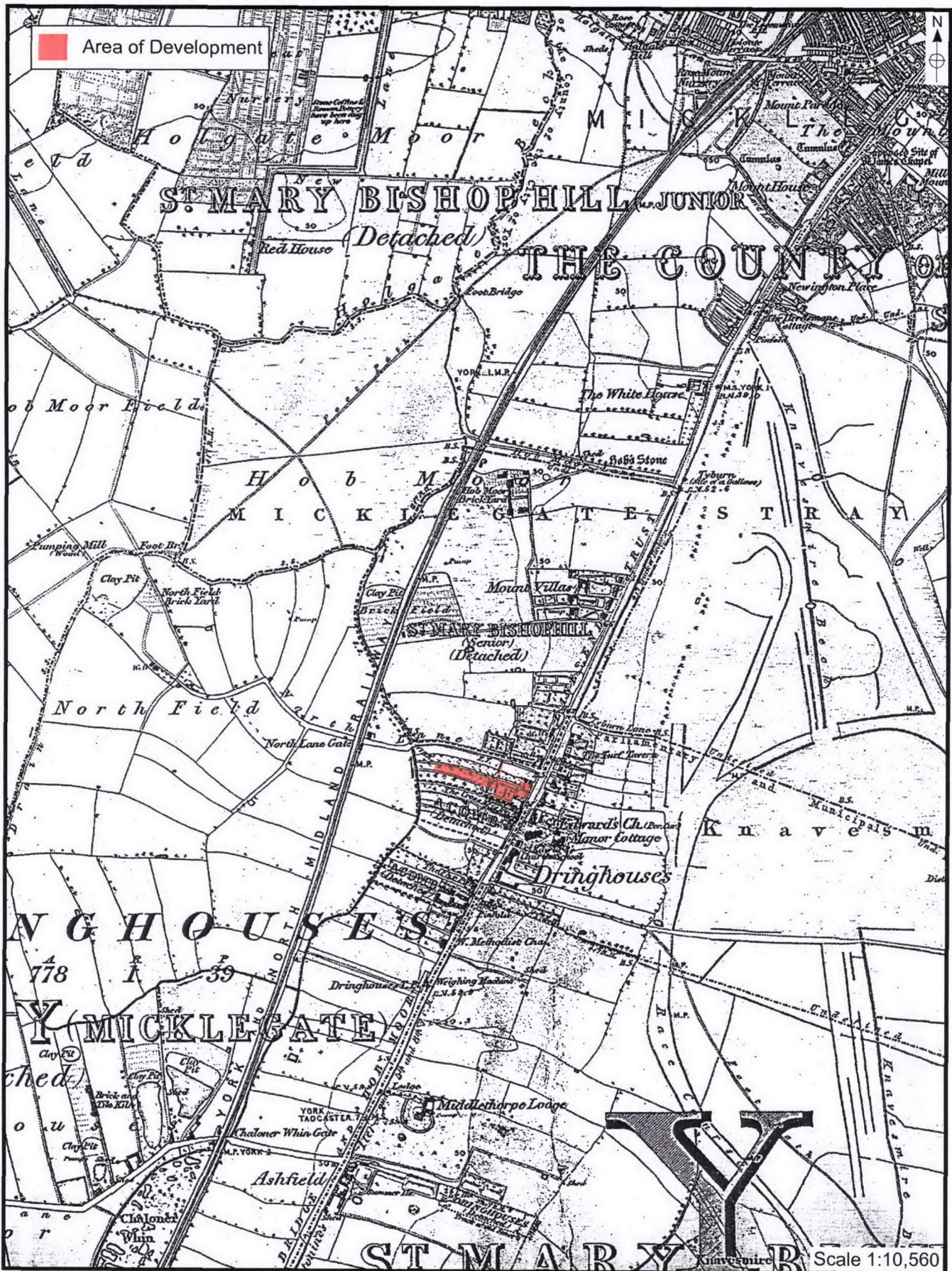


Figure 4. Extract from First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1853

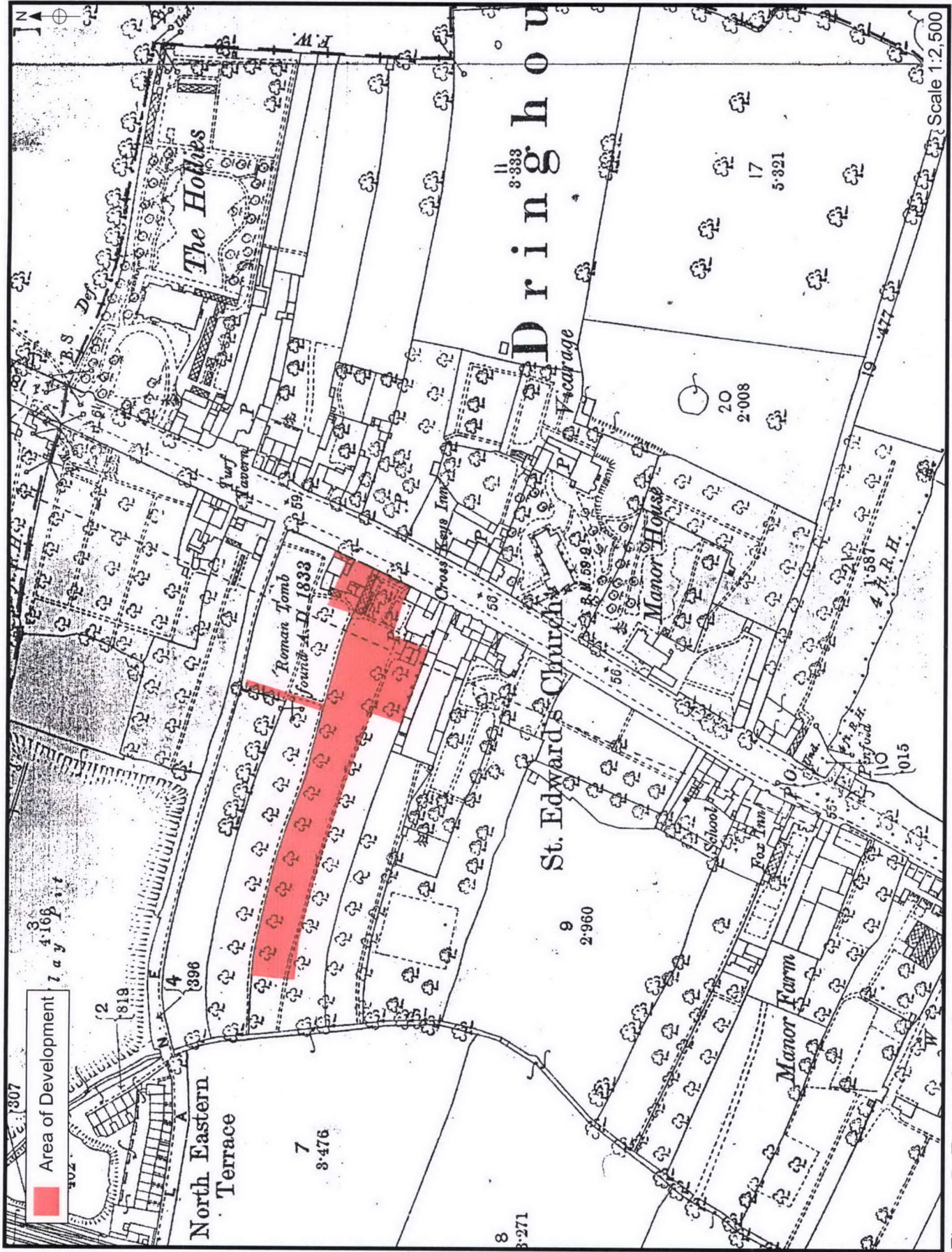


Figure 5. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1892

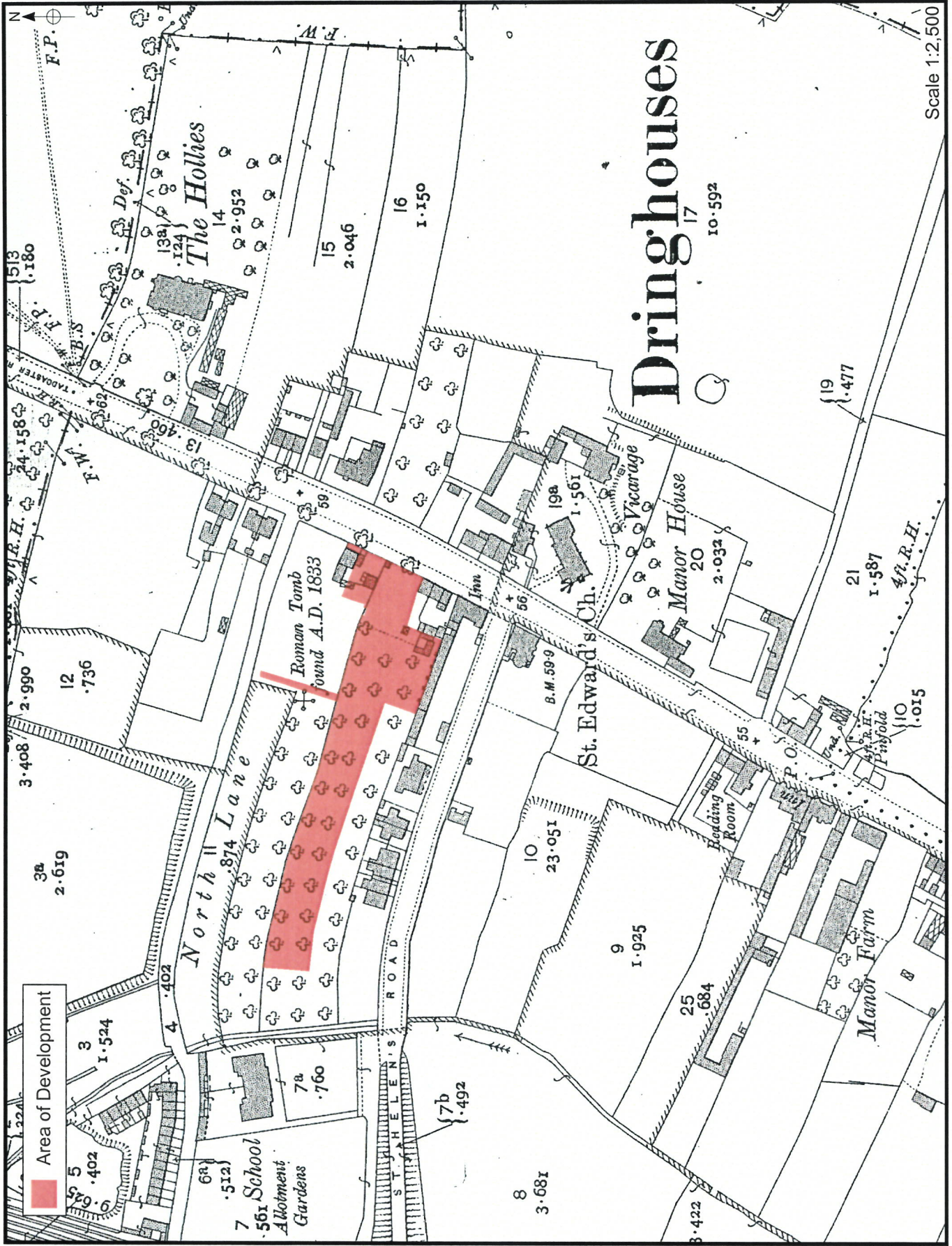


Figure 6. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1909

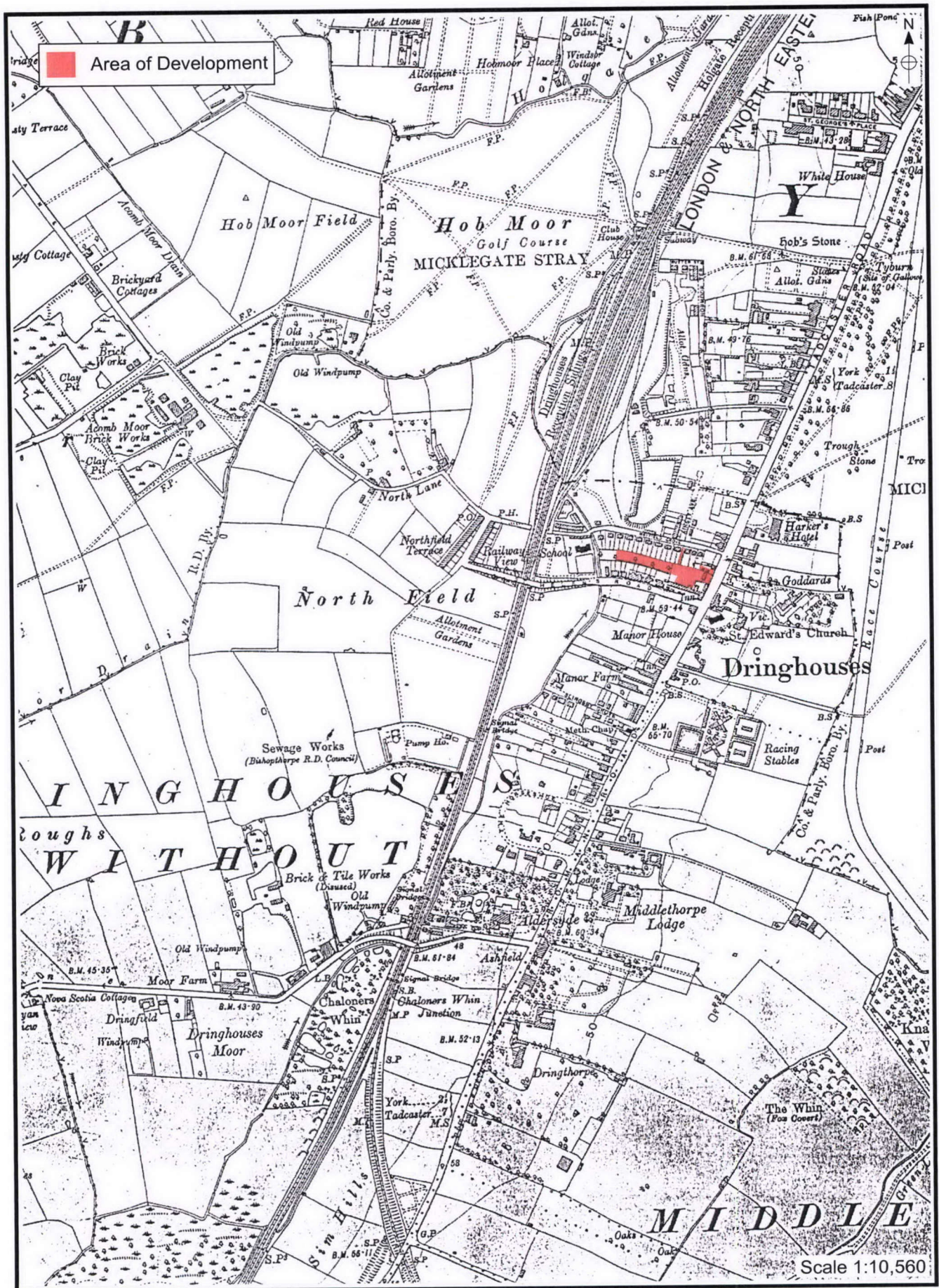


Figure 7. Extract From Ordnance Survey Map, 1929

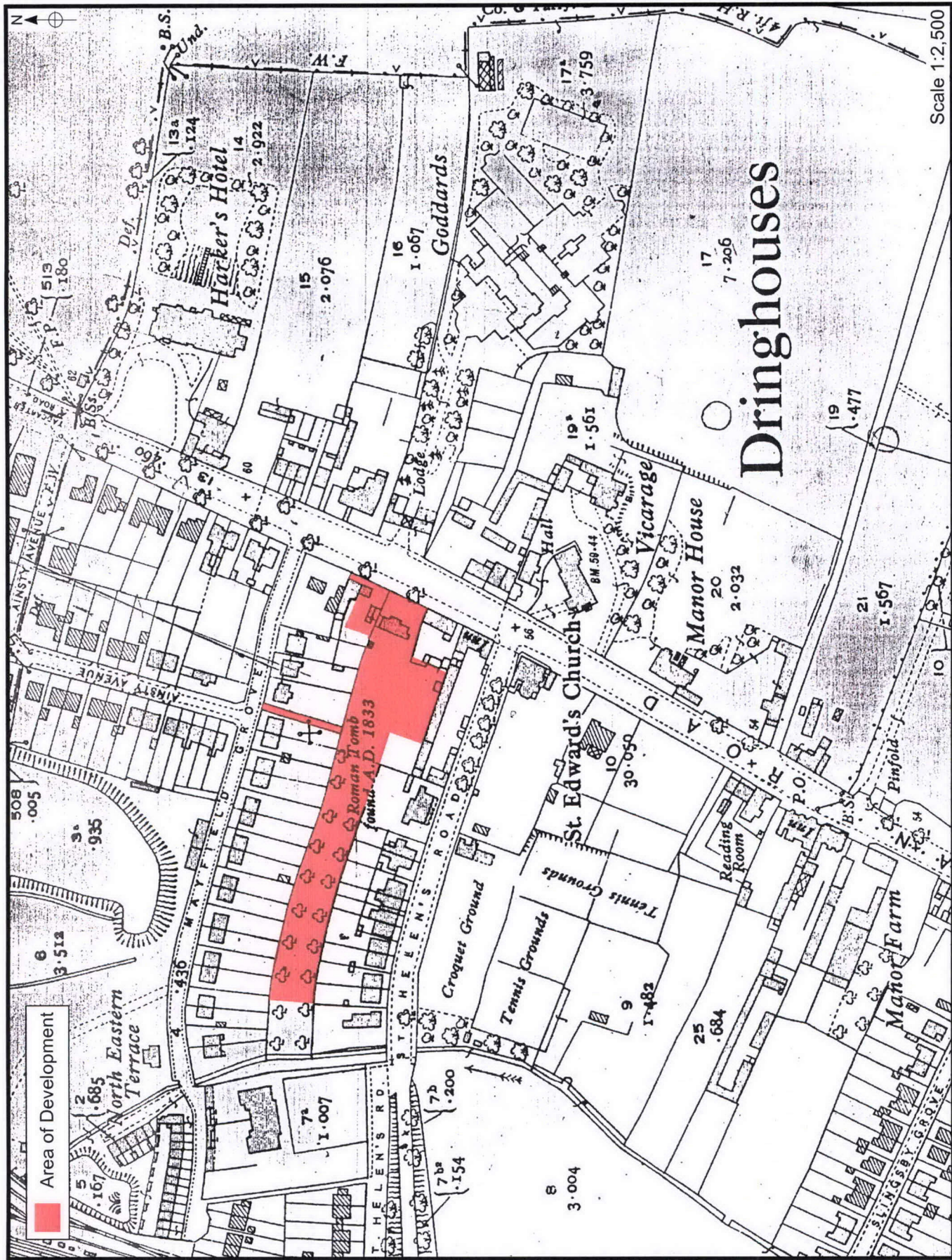


Figure 8. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1936



Figure 9. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1938

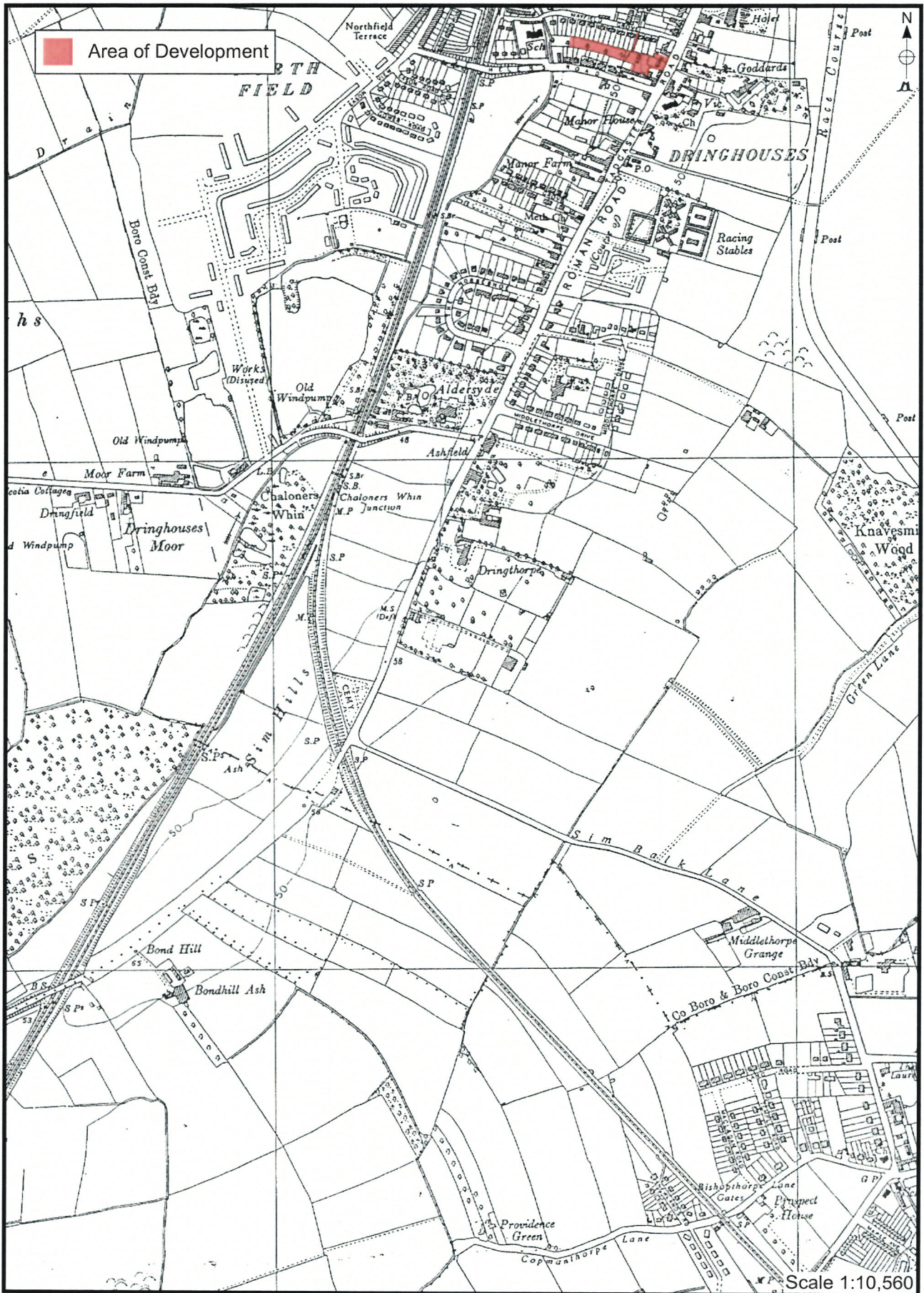


Figure 10. Extract From Ordnance Survey Map, 1950

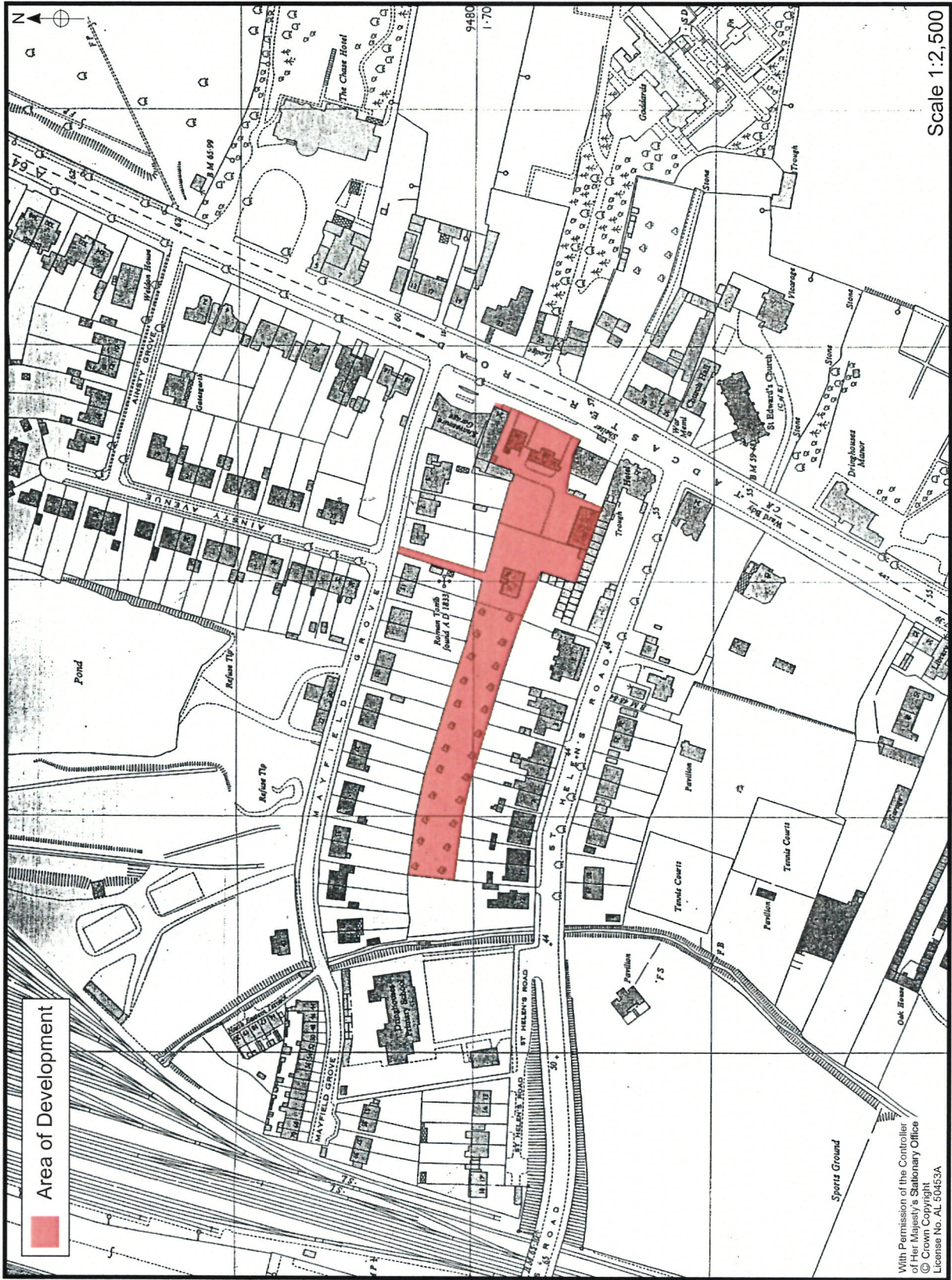


Figure 11. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1965

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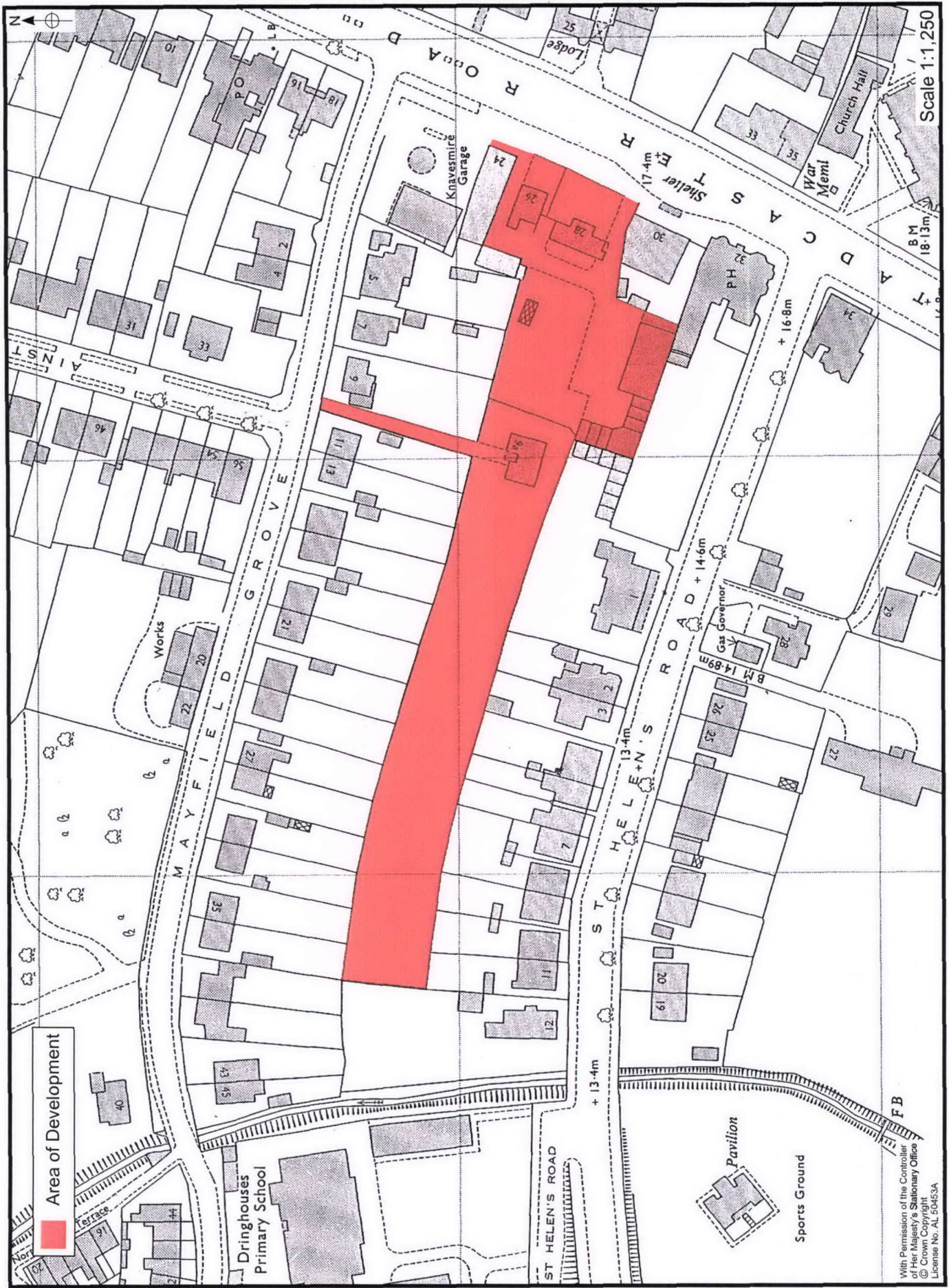


Figure 12. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 1969



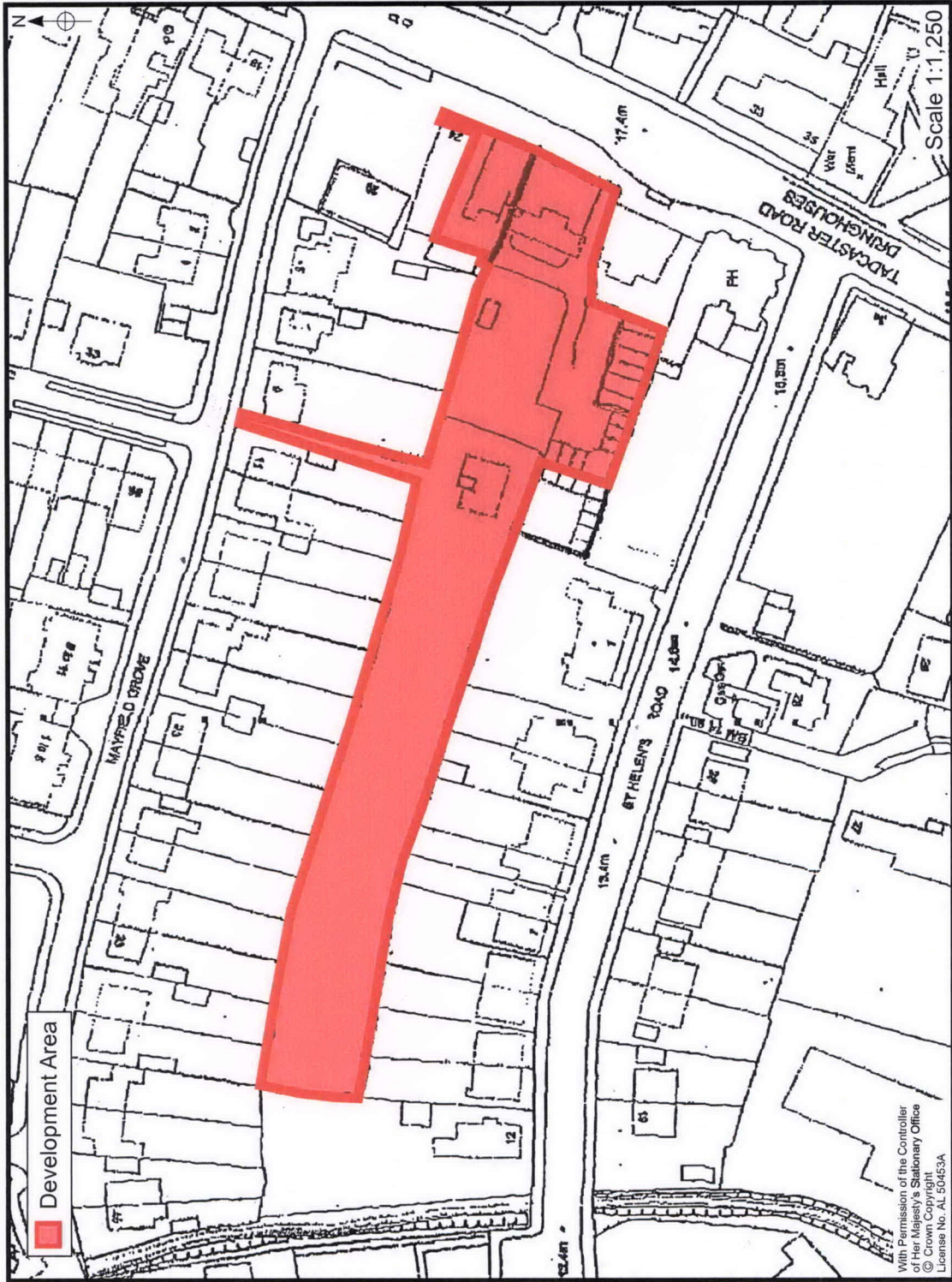
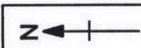






Figure 14. Extract from Ordnance Survey Map, 2000



	Site Boundary
	Pre Development Survey
	Proposed Development Survey
	Evaluation Trenches

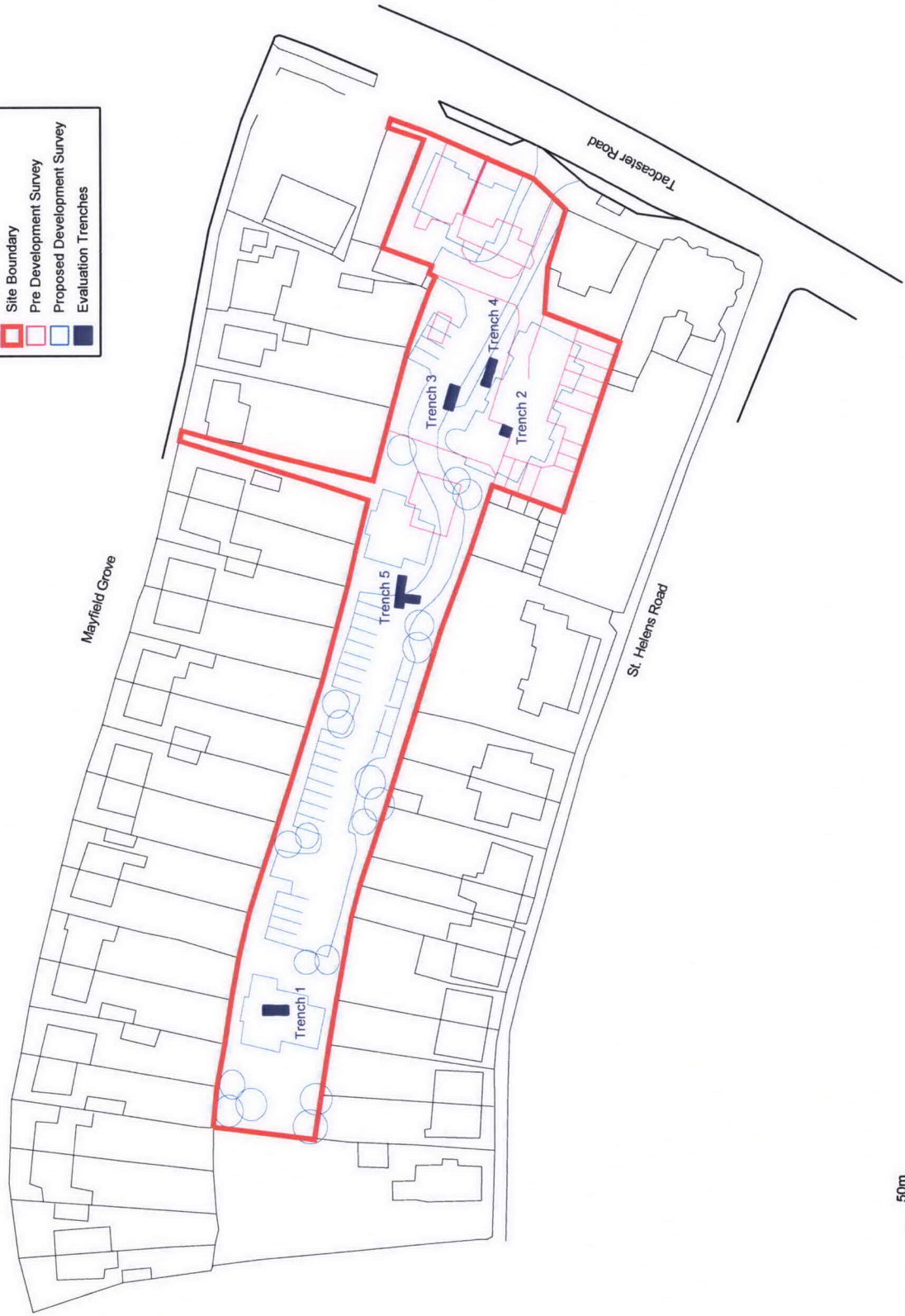


Figure 15. Evaluation Trench Location

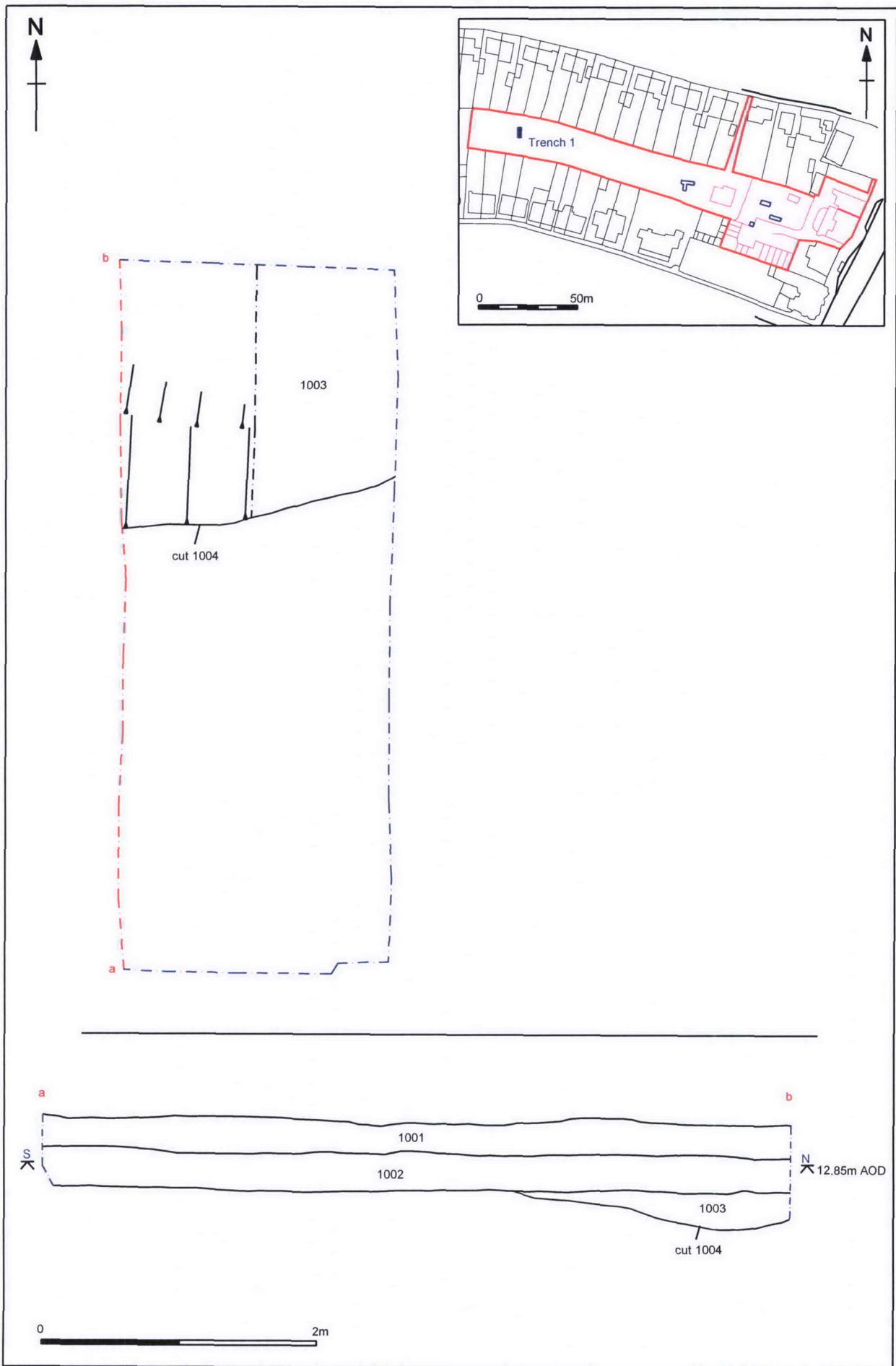


Figure 16. Plan and Section of Trench 1 Features

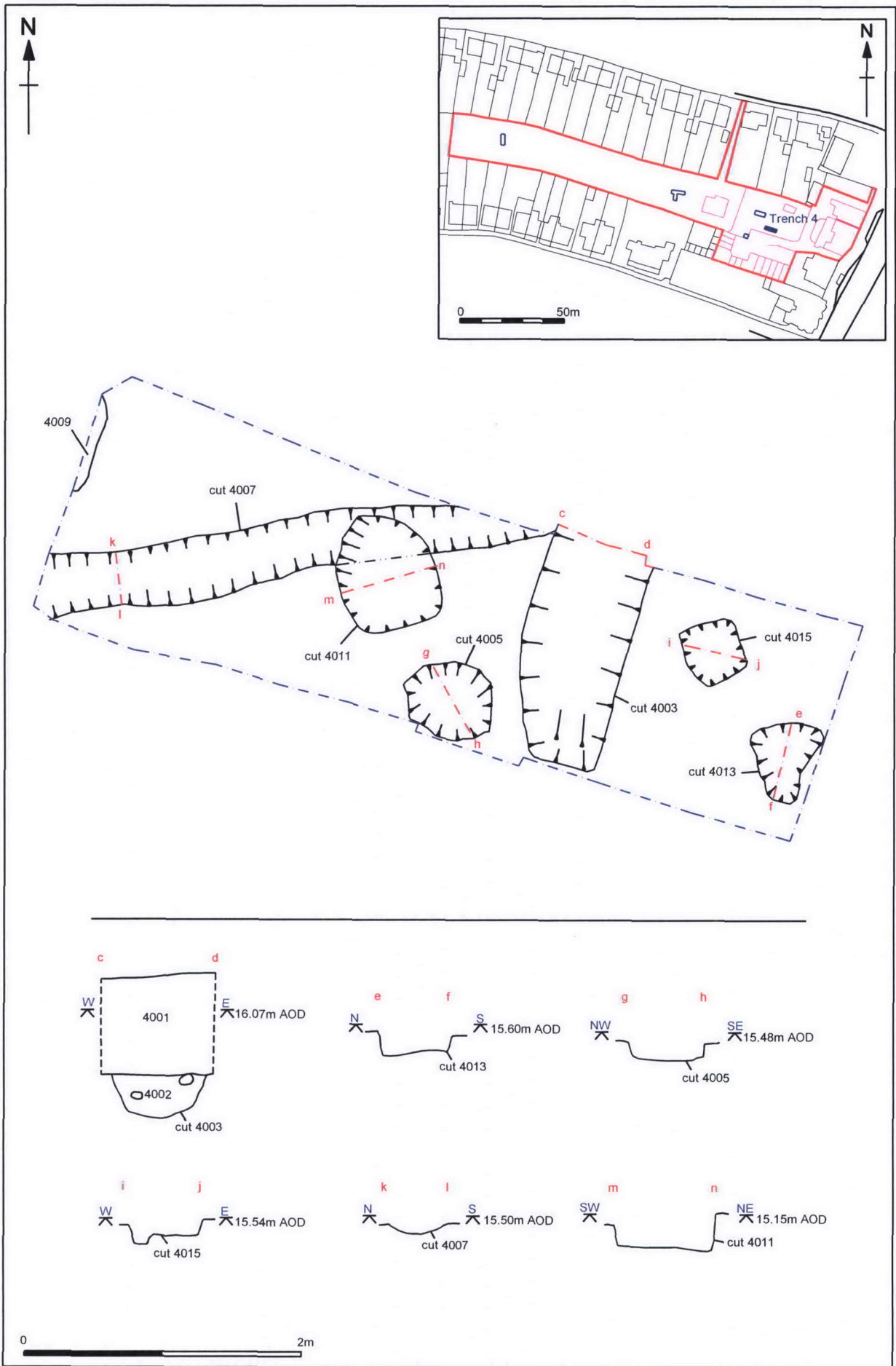


Figure 17. Plan and Sections of Trench 4 Features

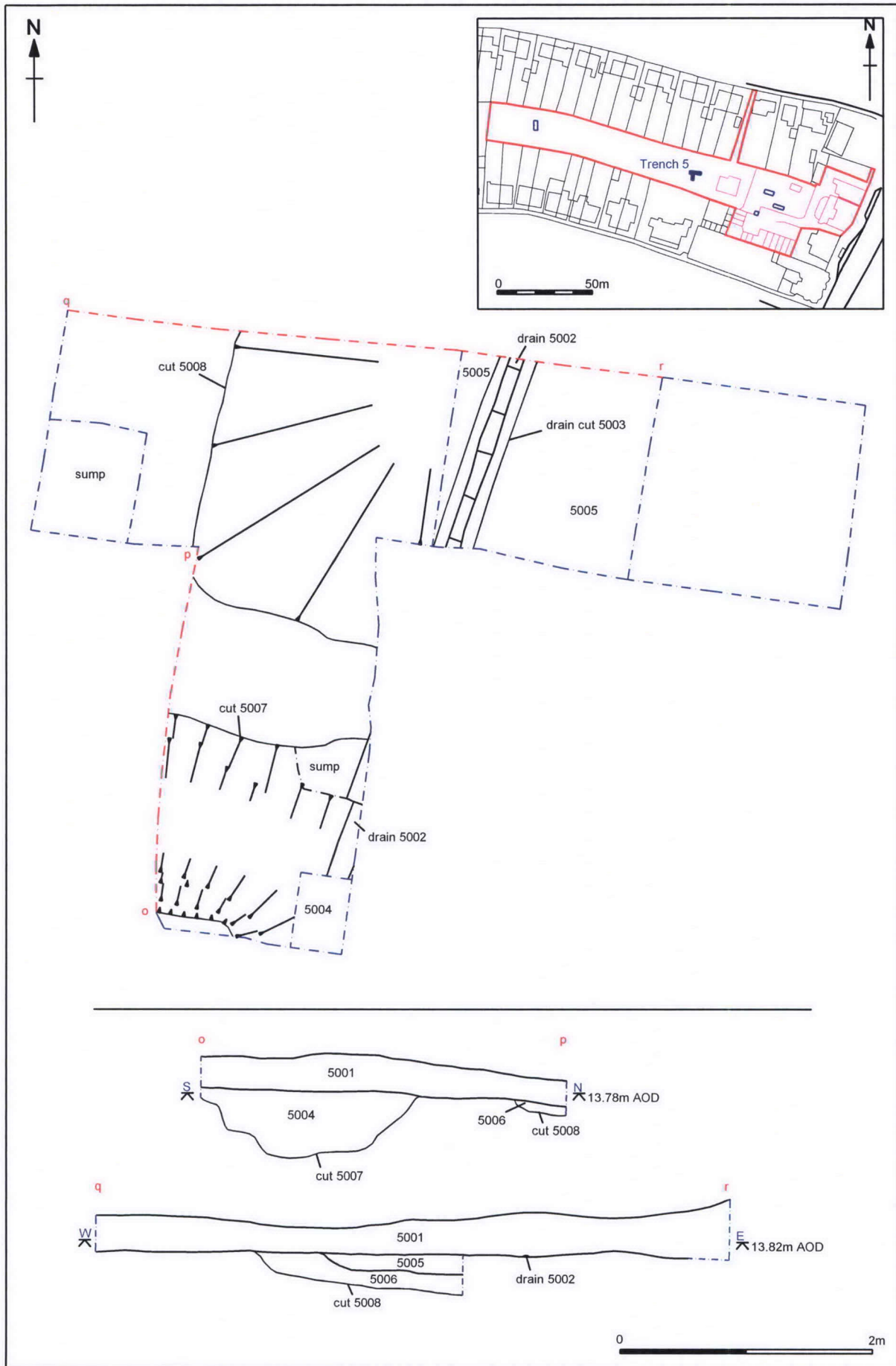


Figure 18. Plan and Sections of Trench 5 Features

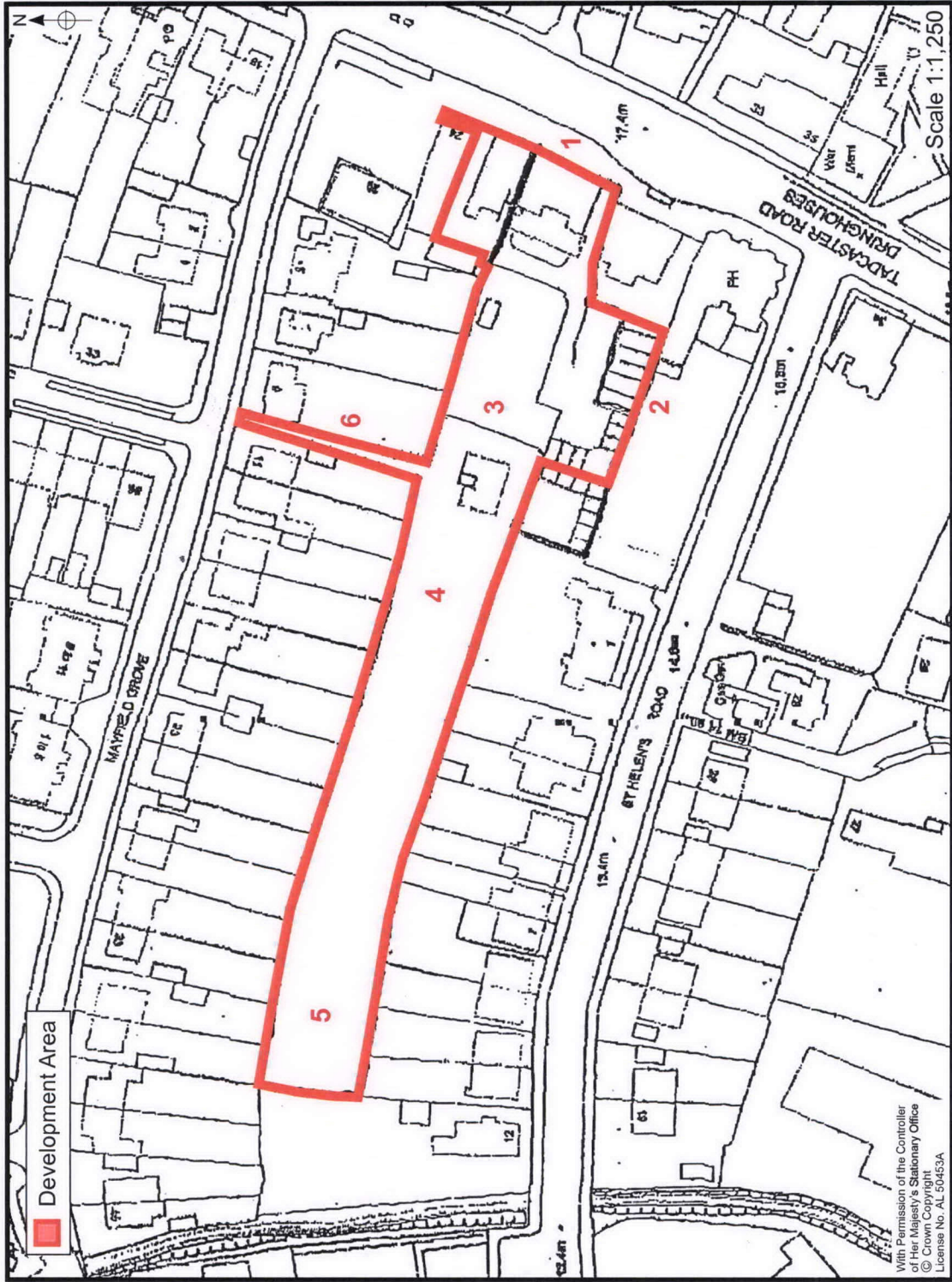


Figure 19. Plate Location

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Plate 1. 28 Tadcaster Road. Facing West.



Plate 2. Land to the rear of 28 Tadcaster Road. Facing South-west.



Plate 3. Land to the rear of 28 Tadcaster Road and 9A Mayfield Grove. Facing West.



Plate 4. . Land to the rear of 28 Tadcaster Road and 9A Mayfield Grove. Facing East.



Plate 5. Land to the rear of 9A Mayfield Grove. Facing West.



Plate 6. Vehicular Access from Mayfield Grove. Facing North.



Plate 7. Trench 1. Post Excavation Ditch 1004. Facing North.



Plate 8. Trench 1. Ditch 1004 East Facing Section. Facing West.



Plate 9. Trench 2. During Excavation. Facing North.



Plate 10. Trench 3. During Excavation. Facing West



Plate 11. Trench 4. Pre-Excavation. Facing South-east.



Plate 12. Trench 4. Post-Excavation. Facing South-east.



Plate 13. Trench 5. Pre-Excavation. Facing North-west.



Plate 14. Trench 5. Pre-Excavation. Facing North.

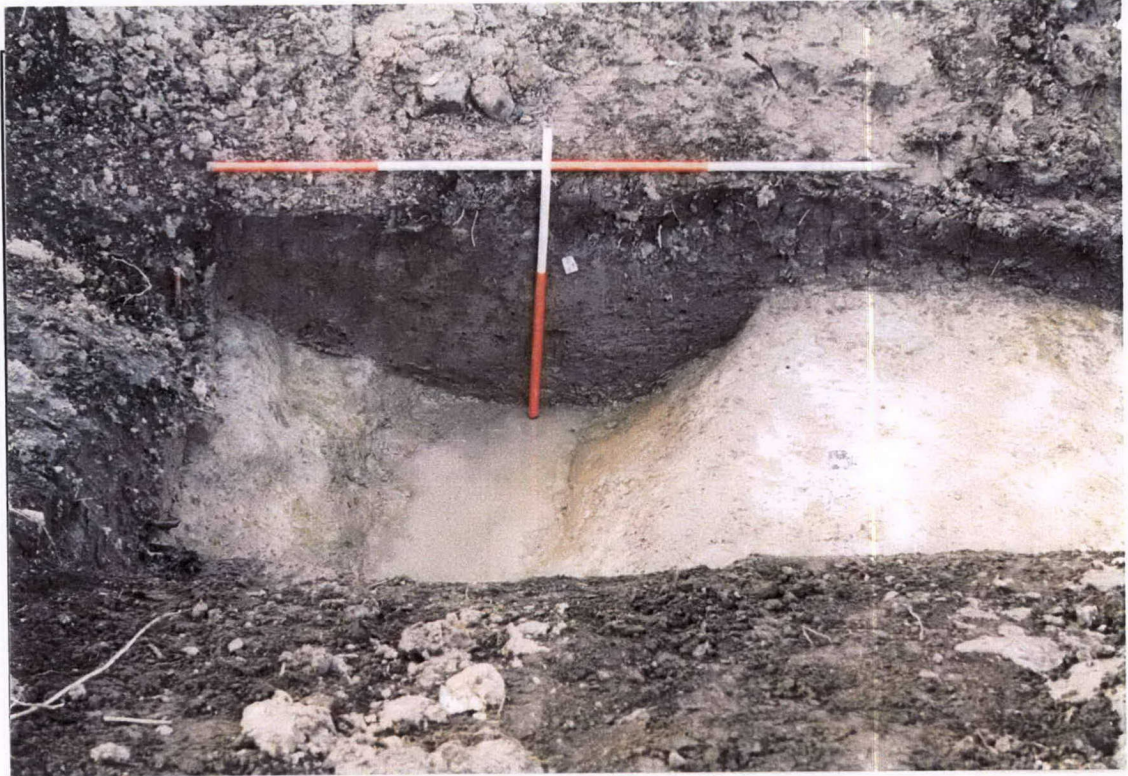


Plate 15. Trench 5. Ditch 5007. Facing West.



Plate 16. Trench 5. Ditch 5008. Facing East.

# APPENDIX 1

## Context Listing

28 Tadcaster Road, York

Site Code: YORYM 2004.13

Trench	Context	Type	Description
1	1001	Deposit	Topsoil: silty sandy loam, dark grey brown
1	1002	Deposit	Subsoil: slightly clay silty sand, brown
1	1003	Deposit	Fill of Cut 1004: clay silt, slightly yellow brown
1	1004	Cut	Ditch
2	2001	Deposit	Hardcore: limestone chippings
2	2002	Deposit	Topsoil: silty sandy loam, dark grey brown
3	3001	Deposit	Topsoil: silty sandy loam, dark grey brown
4	4001	Deposit	Topsoil: silty sandy loam, dark grey brown
4	4002	Deposit	Fill of Gully 4003: silty sand, grey brown
4	4003	Cut	Gully
4	4004	Deposit	Fill of Pit 4005: silty clay with cobbles, grey
4	4005	Cut	Pit
4	4006	Deposit	Fill of Gully/Linear Feature 4007: silty sand, grey brown
4	4007	Cut	Gully/Linear Feature 4007
4	4008	Deposit	Topsoil Remnant (see 4001)
4	4009	Deposit	Possible Topsoil Remnant (not excavated)
4	4010	Deposit	Fill of Pit 4011: sandy silt, grey
4	4011	Cut	Pit
4	4012	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 4013: sandy silt, grey
4	4013	Cut	Posthole
4	4014	Deposit	Fill of Posthole 4015: sandy silt, grey
4	4015	Cut	Posthole
5	5001	Deposit	Topsoil: silty sandy loam, dark grey brown
5	5002	Structure	Land drain
5	5003	Cut	Land drain trench
5	5004	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 5007: sandy silt, grey
5	5005	Deposit	Fill of Pit/Feature 5008: sandy silt, dark grey
5	5006	Deposit	Primary Fill of Pit/Feature 5008: sandy silt, dark grey
5	5007	Cut	Ditch
5	5008	Cut	Pit/Feature
5	5009	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 5007: clay, yellow brown

## APPENDIX 2

### Finds Catalogue

28 Tadcaster Road, York

Site Code: YORYM 2004.13

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spotdate
1003	Ceramic Building Material	39	38 x Fragments	0.200kg	Medieval?
1003	Metal	1	1 ferrous nail		
1003	Mortar	1	1 fragment	0.062kg	
1003	Pottery	15	1 rim sherd 1 base sherd 12 body sherds 1 handle fragment (5 Gritty ware, 6 York Glazed ware, 2 Humber ware, 1 Calcite Gritted ware, 1 Ebor ware)	0.082kg	14th-15th century
1003	Slag	3	3 fragments	0.045kg	
1003	Stone	1	1 shale fragment	0.003kg	
1003	Stone	2	2 coal fragments	0.004kg	
4001	Mortar	1	1 fragment	0.409kg	
4001	Pottery	10	2 rim sherds 2 base sherds 4 body sherds 2 handle fragments (1 stamped Samian ware base sherd, 1 colour coated ware, 1 Ebor ware, 25 Amphora Dressel 2-4 P&W Class 9, 5 unidentified Roman fabrics)	1.137kg	1st-2nd century (residual)
4002	Ceramic Building Material	4	4 fragments	0.110kg	Medieval?
4002	Mortar	1	1 fragment	0.278kg	Roman
4002	Pottery	12	1 rim sherd 11 body sherds (3 Samian ware, 1 Amphora, 1 Ebor ware, 7 unidentified Roman fabrics including 1 decorated rim sherd)	0.142kg	Roman
4002	Slag	1	1 fragment	0.015kg	
4002	Stone	1	1 burnt fragment	0.091kg	
4006	Mortar	1	1 fragment	0.049kg	
4006	Pottery	1	1 body sherd (unidentified Roman fabric)	0.005kg	Roman
4006	Slag	2	2 fragments	0.154kg	
4008	Stone	1	1 coal fragment	0.001kg	
5001	Ceramic Building Material	4	4 fragments (including 1 peg tile)	1.462g	Medieval?
5001	Pottery	6	6 body sherds (1 Gritty ware, 1 York Glazed ware, 4 unidentified Roman fabrics)	0.062kg	12th century
5001	Stone	1	1 coal fragment	0.019kg	
5004	Animal Bone	27	27 fragments	0.409kg	
5004	Ceramic Building Material	3	3 fragments	0.028kg	Medieval?

Context	Type	Total	Description	Weight	Spotdate
5004	Metal	3	3 ferrous objects/nails		
5004	Pottery	2	2 body sherds (unidentified Roman fabrics)	0.014kg	Roman
5004	Slag	1	1 fragment	0.031kg	
5004	Stone	4	4 coal fragments	0.145kg	
5005	Animal Bone	41	41 fragments	0.871kg	
5005	Ceramic Building Material	8	8 fragments	0.166kg	Medieval?
5005	Mortar	1	1 plaster fragment?	0.015kg	
5005	Pottery	7	7 body sherds (2 Gritty ware, 2 York Glazed ware, 1 Samian ware, 2 unidentified Roman fabric)	0.045kg	12th century
5005	Stone	1	1 burnt fragment	0.043kg	
5005	Stone	1	1 shale fragment	0.013kg	
5005	Stone	6	6 coal fragments	0.038kg	
5006	Animal Bone	4	4 fragments	0.022kg	
5006	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 fragment	0.014kg	Medieval?
5006	Ceramic Building Material	4	4 fragment	0.156kg	Medieval?
5006	Ceramic Building Material	1	1 fragment	0.357kg	Medieval?
5006	Pottery	4	4 body sherds (1 Samian ware, 3 unidentified Roamn fabric)	0.010kg	Roman
5006	Stone	1	1 coal fragment	0.024kg	

**Animal Bone**      **MC - Marrow cracked**      % relates to rough % of whole element represented incl. epiphyses

**Catalogue**

F - Fused      NF - Not fused

PF - Proximal fused      DF - Distal fused

PNF - Proximal not fused      DNF - Distal not fused

<u>Context No</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Taxon</u>	<u>Element</u>	<u>F/NF</u>	<u>Part of Element</u>	<u>Butchery</u>	<u>Notes</u>
5004	27	Ovis aries	Radius x 3	DF	Distal epiphysis, proximal & mid shaft 80% Small portion of Ulna fused on	/	Fresh break, poss pathology, all fit together
		Bos taurus sized	Pelvis?/Scapula?	F	Acetabulum?/Head and neck? / 10%	/	Fresh break, weathered
		Bos taurus sized	Radius?/Metacarpal?	PF	1/2 proximal epiphysis & shaft / 20%	/	Fresh break, heavily weathered, longitudinal cracking
		Equus	Metapodial	PF	1/2 proximal epiphysis & shaft 20%	Centre of Metapodial removed? Sliced/MC	Weathered
		Equus/Bos taurus	Femur	/	Femur head 10%	Sliced	Fresh abrasion
		Equus/Bos taurus	Femur?	PNF	1/2 proximal shaft - no epiphysis 10%	/	Fresh abrasion
		Equus/Bos taurus	Humerus?	/	Shaft fragment 10%	MC?	Weathered
		Equus/Bos taurus sized	Frag x 5	/	Shaft fragments 10%	3 x poss MC	Fresh abrasion, weathered
		Equus/Bos taurus sized	Frag x 6	/	Unidentified fragments 10%	/	Fresh abrasion, weathered
		Bos taurus	Teeth x 6	/	5 Molar, 1 Pre-molar - Almost complete, some of roots partially missing	/	Fresh abrasion/breaks
		Bos taurus	Mandible	/	Fragment of mandible associated with above teeth 10%	/	Fresh abrasion
5005	41	Equus	Metapodial	PF DF	100% Complete		Cuts at proximal shaft & epiphysis, mid shaft, marks? Longitudinal cracking distal shaft
		Equus	Fibula	PF	90% Complete, some of distal / end missing		Fuses to above Metapodial

Equus	Fibula	PF	90% Complete, some of distal / end missing	/
Equus	Astragalus	F	100% Complete	/
Equus	3rd Phalange	F	100% Complete	/
Equus	Carpal/tarsal?	F	100% Complete	/
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Carpal/tarsal?	F	100% Complete	/
Bos taurus	Mandible	/	Mandibular hinge 10%	5 cuts, slice?
Bos taurus	Tooth	/	100% Complete, some mandible attached	/
Bos taurus	Calcaneus	PF	1/2 proximal epiphysis & upper portion of Calcaneus 50%	Sliced? Dull cut?
Bos taurus	Epistropheus	/	20% of element represented	Poss chop?
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Vertebra	F	Thoracic Vertebra, body - no spine 60%	Joins to Spine
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Vertebra	F	Thoracic Vertebra, body - no spine 60%	Joins to Spine
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Vertebra	/	Thoracic Vertebra Spine 40%	Joins to Vertebra
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Vertebra	/	Thoracic Vertebra Spine 40%	Joins to Vertebra
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Vertebra	F	Thoracic Vertebra?, body 30%	Sliced in 1/2
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Rib	F	Head (incl. Facets) and body 10%	Fresh Break
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Rib	F	1/2 head and body 20%	Fresh Break
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Rib	F	1/2 head and body 20%	Fresh Break?
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Rib x 4	/	Body fragments 10%	Fresh Break?
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Rib x 2	/	Body fragments 10%	Fresh Break?
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Fragments x 6	/	Shaft frags 10% - poss Radius/Femur/Humerus?	2 poss dull cuts, poss chop, poss slice
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Fragments x 3	/	Shaft fragments 10%	Dull chop
Equus/Bos taurus sized	Fragments x 3	/	Shaft fragments 10%	Fresh break, weathered



**APPENDIX 2**  
**Finds Catalogue**

**Pottery**

<u>Context</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity &amp; Type</u>	<u>Spot Date</u>
1003	82g	1 Rim, 1 Base, 12 Body, 1 Handle	5 x Gritty Ware 6 x York Glazed Ware 2 x Humber Ware 1 x Calcite Gritted Ware	C11-12th C12th C14-15th
4001	205g	2 Rim, 1 Base, 6 Body	1 x Orange Fabric Coarse Ware 3 x Samian Ware (Base bears dateable stamp) 1 x Colour Coated Ware 5 x Roman sherds 1 x Ebor Ware	Romano-British Romano-British Romano-British Romano-British Romano-British
4002	525g 407g 143g	1 Base 2 Handle 1 Rim, 11 Body	2 x Amphora (Dressel 2-4, P&W Class 9) 3 x Samian Ware 1 x Amphora?	Romano-British Romano-British Romano-British
4006	5g	1 x Body	1 x Orange Fabric Coarse Ware	Romano-British
5001	62g	6 x Body	7 x Roman sherds (incl. 1 x Decorated Rim) 1 x Roman sherd 1 x Gritty Ware	Romano-British Romano-British C11-12th
5004	14g	2 x Body	1 x York Glazed Ware 4 x Roman sherds 1 x Roman sherd	C12th Romano-British Romano-British
5005	45g	7 x Body	1 x Roman sherd? 2 x Gritty Ware 2 x York Glazed Ware	Romano-British? C11-12th C12th
5006	10g	4 x Body	1 x Samian Ware 2 x Roman sherds 1 x Samian Ware 3 x Roman sherds	Romano-British Romano-British Romano-British Romano-British
<b><u>(See Animal Bone Catalogue)</u></b>				
5004	409g	27 x Fragments	/	/
5005	871g	41 x Fragments	/	/

5006	22g	4 x Fragments	/	/
<b><u>Concrete</u></b>				
1003	62g	1 x Fragment?		Romano-British?
4001	409g	1 x Fragment		Romano-British?
4002	278g	1 x Fragment		Romano-British?
4006	49g	1 x Fragment		Romano-British?
<b><u>CBM</u></b>				
1003	170g	38 x Fragments		Medieval?
4002	110g	4 x Fragments		Medieval?
5004	28g	3 x Fragments		Medieval?
5005	85g	6 x Fragments		Medieval?
5006	14g	1 x Fragment		Medieval?
<b><u>Tile</u></b>				
1003	30g	1 x Fragment?	/	Medieval?
5001	1.462g	4 x Fragment	1 x peg tile?	Medieval?
5005	81g	2 x Fragment	/	Medieval?
5006	156g	4 x Fragment	/	Medieval?
<b><u>Burnt Stone</u></b>				
4002	91g	1 x Fragment	/	/
5005	43g	1 x Fragment	/	/
<b><u>Burnt Shale</u></b>				
1003	3g	1 x Fragment	/	/
5005	13g	2 x Fragments	/	/
<b><u>Slag</u></b>				
1003	45g	3 x Fragments	/	/
4002	15g	1 x Fragment	/	/
4006	154g	2 x Fragments	/	/
5004	31g	1 x Fragment	/	/

**Fe**

1003	9g	1 x Fe Nail	/	?
5004	66g	3 x Fe objects/nails	/	?

Brick/Tile

5006	357g	1 x Fragment?	Brick/Tile?	Medieval?
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Plaster?

5005	15g	1 x Fragment?	Plaster?	?
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Coal (Not Kept)

1003	4g	2 x Fragments	/	/
4008	1g	1 x Fragment	/	/
5001	19g	1 x Fragment	/	/
5004	145g	4 x Fragments	/	/
5005	38g	6 x Fragments	/	/
5006	24g	1 x Fragment	/	/

## APPENDIX 3

### Archive Listing

28 Tadcaster Road, York

Site Code: YORYM 2004.13

Plan No.	Trench	Type	Description	Scale
1	1	Plan	Deposit 1003 and Cut 1004	Scale 1:20
2	1	Section	Deposit 1003 and Cut 1004	Scale 1:20
3	4	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan of Deposits 4002, 4004, 4006, 4008, 4010, 4012 & 4014	Scale 1:20
4	4	Plan	Post-excavation Plan of Cuts 4003, 4005, 4007, 4011, 4013 & 4015	Scale 1:20
5	4	Section	Gully 4003	Scale 1:10
6	4	Profile	Pit 4005	Scale 1:10
7	4	Profile	Gully/Linear Feature 4007	Scale 1:10
8	4	Profile	Pit 4011	Scale 1:10
9	4	Profile	Posthole 4013	Scale 1:10
10	4	Profile	Posthole 4015	Scale 1:10
11	5	Plan	Pre-excavation Plan of Land drain 5002 and Deposits 5004, 5005 & 5006	Scale 1:20
12	5	Plan	Post-excavation Plan of Cuts 5007 & 5008	Scale 1:20
13	5	Section	Ditch 5007 & Feature 5008	Scale 1:20
14	5	Section	Feature 5008	Scale 1:20

## APPENDIX 4

### Photographic Listing

28 Tadcaster Road, York

Site Code: YORYM 2004.13

Film No.	Film Type	Neg. No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Description	Facing
660	Colour Print	12	3	-	Trench 3	West
660	Colour Print	13	3	-	Trench 3	West
660	Colour Print	14	3	-	Trench 3	South
660	Colour Print	15	3	-	Trench 3	South
660	Colour Print	16	2	-	Trench 2	West
660	Colour Print	17	2	-	Trench 2	West
660	Colour Print	18	2	-	Trench 2	North
660	Colour Print	19	2	-	Trench 2	North
660	Colour Print	20	5	-	Trench 5	North
660	Colour Print	21	5	-	Trench 5	North
660	Colour Print	22	1	1003	Deposit	North
660	Colour Print	23	1	1003	Deposit	North
660	Colour Print	24	1	1004	Segment Cut	North
660	Colour Print	25	1	1004	Segment Cut	North
660	Colour Print	26	4	-	Trench 4	
660	Colour Print	27	4	-	Trench 4	
660	Colour Print	28	4	-	Trench 4	
660	Colour Print	29	4	-	Trench 4	North
660	Colour Print	30	4	4004	Deposit	North
660	Colour Print	31	4	4004	Deposit	North-east
660	Colour Print	32	4	4006, 4010	Deposits	North-east
660	Colour Print	33	4	4006, 4010	Deposits	North
660	Colour Print	34	4	4008	Deposit	North
660	Colour Print	35	4	4008	Deposit	West
660	Colour Print	36	4	4002, 4012, 4014	Deposits	West
660	Colour Print	37	4	4002, 4012, 4014	Deposits	North-east

Film No.	Film Type	Neg. No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Description	Facing
655	Black & White Print	36	1	1004	Segment Cut	North
655	Black & White Print	37	1	1004	Segment Cut	North

Film No.	Film Type	Neg. No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Description	Facing
673	Colour Print	1	-	-	Identification Shot	
673	Colour Print	2	4	4005	Pit	South
673	Colour Print	3	4	4005	Pit	South
673	Colour Print	4	4	4003	Gully segment	South
673	Colour Print	5	4	4003	Gully segment	South
673	Colour Print	6	4	4013, 4015	Postholes	East
673	Colour Print	7	4	4013, 4015	Postholes	East
673	Colour Print	8	4	4007	Gully/Linear Feature segment	North-east

Film No.	Film Type	Neg. No.	Area/ Trench	Context No.	Description	Facing
673	Colour Print	9	4	4007	Gully/Linear Feature segment	North-east
673	Colour Print	10	4	4011	Pit	East
673	Colour Print	11	4	4011	Pit	East
673	Colour Print	12	4	4003, 4013, 4015	Eastern half of trench (gully & postholes)	East
673	Colour Print	13	4	4003, 4013, 4015	Eastern half of trench (gully & postholes)	East
673	Colour Print	14	4	4007	Gully/Linear Feature (fully excavated)	West
673	Colour Print	15	4	4007	Gully/Linear Feature (fully excavated)	West
673	Colour Print	16	4	4003	Gully (fully excavated)	North
673	Colour Print	17	4	4003	Gully (fully excavated)	North
673	Colour Print	18	4	4003, 4005, 4007, 4011, 4013, 4015	Trench 4 Fully Excavated (Gully, Pits, Gully/Linear Feature, Postholes)	East
673	Colour Print	19	4	4003, 4005, 4007, 4011, 4013, 4015	Trench 4 Fully Excavated (Gully, Pits, Gully/Linear Feature, Postholes)	East
673	Colour Print	20	5	-	Trench 5	West
673	Colour Print	21	5	-	Trench 5	West
673	Colour Print	22	5	-	Trench 5	North
673	Colour Print	23	5	-	Trench 5	North
673	Colour Print	24	5	-	Trench 5	East
673	Colour Print	25	5	-	Trench 5	East
673	Colour Print	26	5	5008	Pit/Feature segment	North-east
673	Colour Print	27	5	5008	Pit/Feature segment	North-east
673	Colour Print	28	5	5008	Pit/Feature segment	South-west
673	Colour Print	29	5	5008	Pit/Feature segment	South-west
673	Colour Print	30	5	5008	Pit/Feature segment section	North
673	Colour Print	31	5	5008	Pit/Feature segment section	North
673	Colour Print	32	5	5007	Ditch section	West
673	Colour Print	35	5	5007	Ditch section	West
673	Colour Print	36	5	5007	Ditch	North
673	Colour Print	37	5	5007	Ditch	North

## APPENDIX 5

### Environmental Samples

28 Tadcaster Road, York

Site Code: YORYM 2004.13

Sample No.	Area	Context No.	Type	Description	Type	No. of Tubs
1	4	4002	Deposit	Fill of Gully 4003: silty sand, grey brown	GBA	1
2	5	5005	Deposit	Fill of Pit/Feature 5008: sandy silt, dark grey	GBA	1
3	5	5004	Deposit	Fill of Ditch 5007: sandy silt, grey	GBA	1
4	5	5006	Deposit	Primary Fill of Pit/Feature 5008: sandy silt, dark grey	GBA	1