Gransmoor Quarry, Gransmoor, East Riding of Yorkshire

An Archaeological Evaluation
for W. Clifford Watts Ltd.

by Andrew Weale
Thames Valley Archaeological Services Ltd

March 2007
Summary

Site name: Gransmoor Quarry, Gransmoor, East Riding of Yorkshire

Grid reference: TA 1120 6000

Site activity: Evaluation

Date and duration of project: 5th - 14th March 2007

Project manager: Joanna Pine

Site supervisor: Andrew Weale

Site code: GQY 07/32

Area of site: c. 13 ha

Summary of results: A very small number of archaeological finds and deposits were revealed by the evaluation trenching. A single ditch and a pit are considered to be of archaeological interest though neither produced artefactual dating evidence. Three flint flakes one of which was of Mesolithic (or early Neolithic) date, and a fragment of probable Iron Age pottery were the only finds recovered, all as stray finds. Several of the trenches located in low-lying parts of the site revealed peat deposits.

Monuments identified: None

Location and reference of archive: The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited at Hull and East Riding of Yorkshire Museum in due course.

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Introduction

This report documents the results of an archaeological field evaluation carried out Gransmoor Quarry, Gransmoor, East Riding of Yorkshire (TA 1120 6000) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Andrew Josephs, of Andrew Josephs Ltd, 16 South Terrace, Sowerby, Thirsk, YO7 1RH on behalf of W. Clifford Watts Ltd, 118-122 Scarborough Road, Bridlington, East Yorkshire, YO16 7NU.

A planning application is to be submitted to East Riding of Yorkshire Council for a proposed extension of the existing Gransmoor Quarry. An Environmental Impact Assessment is to be prepared to accompany the application. In order to inform the planning process, an archaeological field evaluation has been requested to determine the archaeological potential of the site.

This is in accordance with the Department of the Environment’s Planning Policy Guidance, *Archaeology and Planning* (PPG16 1990), and the East Riding of Yorkshire Council’s policies on archaeology. The field investigation was carried out to a specification approved by Mr David Evans of Humber Archaeological Partnership on behalf of East Riding of Yorkshire Council. The fieldwork was undertaken by Andrew Weale, Simon Cass and David Platt from the 5th to the 14th of March 2007 and the site code is GQY 07/32. The archive is presently held at Thames Valley Archaeological Services, Reading and will be deposited with Hull and East Riding Museum in due course.

A desk-based assessment has been completed by Andrew Josephs Ltd (Josephs 2006). No designated features of cultural heritage importance were found to lie within the boundary of the proposed quarry extension. There are no World Heritage Sites, Heritage Coasts, Historic Parks and Gardens or Registered Battlefields within the 3km study area, nor any listed buildings or conservation areas within 1km. However the proposed development lies within a landscape of important prehistoric archaeology with clear evidence of Upper Palaeolithic and Iron Age activity within the existing quarry.

Location, topography and geology

The site is located c. 1km to the north-west of the hamlet of Gransmoor and c. 8km north-east of Driffield, East Riding of Yorkshire (Fig. 1). The eastern and western boundaries of the site are formed by drains, the southern
and northern boundaries by hedges. The site is generally gently undulating low-lying farm land with a ridge of higher ground rising in the north-west corner and traversing the site roughly east-west across the northern site boundary with a return south-south-west across the site. Near the south-eastern boundary of the site, a low eminence rises up above the surrounding area.

The low lying parts of the site are formed from Till, largely glacial (mostly Devensian) and the higher spur a mixture of Alluvium (Post-Glacial) and Glaciofluvial ice-contact deposits (Devensian), this sequence was observed within the excavated trenches, with a layer of peat overlying the Till and lower Alluvium. The higher spur is at 10.5m AOD and the lower lying land is c. 8.00m AOD. The northern, central and south-western fields are currently under pasture and the eastern field is planted with a cereal crop. There is a disused sand and gravel pit within the northern higher ground (Fig. 2).

Archaeological background

The site lies within a prehistoric landscape of significance. Directly to the south within the present quarry a watching brief found an Upper Palaeolithic barbed antler point from within the Devensian late glacial sediments dated by radiocarbon dating to 11,500-11,100BP (SMR 7660). Also within the quarry, in 1951, an occupation level, marked by a dark soil layer which contained ‘pottery from the lower reaches of the Rhine or the Low Countries’ [Middle or Late Bronze Age?], was recorded along with an Iron Age settlement consisting of seven hut circles and much pottery, together with ‘a causeway [which] led to the hill’ (SMR 3620, NMR 80824 and 626632). Just c. 500m to the north-east of the proposal site, at Danes Graves is the site of an extensive complex of Iron Age cemeteries (Humber Wetland Survey). To the west of the proposal site, at White Hall Farm aerial photography and fieldwalking ‘rediscovered’ the site of a ‘lake dwelling’ first identified in 1911 though it is now considered that this is in fact a bridging point across the original stream with settlement on higher ground. Various investigations of this location have indicated Iron Age occupation most notably with evidence of bronze casting (SMR 2833).

Objectives and methodology

The purpose of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, extent, condition, character, quality and date of any archaeological deposits within the area of development. The specific aims of this project were:

To determine if archaeological relevant levels survive on the site;

To determine if archaeological deposits of any period are present;
To determine whether further Palaeolithic sediments and artefacts are to be found within the development site;
To determine whether a continuation of the Iron Age Settlement recorded to the south is to be found within the proposed development site;
To determine whether the site has high potential for palaeoenvironmental deposits, which can be used to reconstruct the vegetational history of the area.

The significance of any findings were to be assessed in relation to National and local research priorities (e.g., English Heritage 1998, 2006).

A total of fourteen trenches were excavated in two phases in the locations shown on Figure 3. Trenches 1 to 7, 9 and 10 were excavated by a JCB-type machine using a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket; Trenches 8, 10, 11 and 13 were excavated by a 360° tracked machine with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine until the underlying natural geology, or archaeological features were exposed. The lengths of some trenches were changed where they approached the current field boundaries to allow the movement of agricultural machinery between the end of the trench and the field boundary. Where trenches were shortened extra length was added to a nearby trench to keep the total of trenched area to 1300 sq m. Trench 6 was dug in two sections to avoid damage to the hedge and associated water drain. This was done after consultation with Mr Evans. All machining was closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist.

After machining the spoil heaps were searched for finds, which was repeated at the end of the project. A metal detector was employed to scan the exposed levels, features and spoil. Exposed archaeological features and levels were hand cleaned and either excavated or sampled.

Results

Fourteen trenches were dug ranging in length from 16.4m to 64.8m (Fig. 3). A complete list of trenches giving lengths, breadths, depths and a description of sections and geology is given in Appendix 1.

Trench 1 (Plate 2)
Trench 1 was excavated north–south across the end of the spur of high ground. It was 56.3m long and 0.4m deep. The underlying natural changed from course grained yellow sand with some mineralization and medium gravel at the northern end to mixed whitish/yellow sandy silt, and brown/yellow alluvium and areas of very fine grained pure white sand in the centre, to grey sandy clay glacial till in the southern end of the trench. The stratigraphy of the trench was; 0.13m of topsoil, above 0.14m of loose grey silty sand with occasional gravel,
above 0.13m, of friable yellow/brown silty sand subsoil, above the natural geology. Four potential features (1-4) were observed and examined but none are considered to be of archaeological interest (Figs 4 and 5). Features 1 and 2 are thought to be of natural origin. Feature 1 was a large irregular feature which extended across the width of the trench. A sondage was hand excavated though it and revealed that it had gently sloping sides to a flat base which formed a shallow linear depression running east–west. The fill (52) was a firm white/grey clayey sand with some small sandstone pebbles. Feature 2 was a large linear feature aligned SE–NW across the trench. Excavation revealed it was 0.38m deep with a shallow bowl shaped profile and was filled with a firm brow/grey clayey sand (53) with small sandstone pebbles. Eight pieces of unidentified animal bone were recovered from this fill. The south-east base of feature 2 was formed from a layer of dark brown friable peat (67), through which a further sondage was excavated to the natural geology beneath. This contained a cattle bone.

Feature 3 was a large linear feature running SE–NW across the trench. The sondage was revealed it had steeply sloping sides to an uneven base and was filled with a firm brown/grey clayey sand (54) with small sandstone pebbles. It also contained 11 pieces of horse bone. Feature 4 was very similar to 3, and had steep sides with a flat base The fill (55) was a firm brownish clayey sand with occasional small gravel. Both 3 and 4 appeared to be a result of relatively modern disturbance on the site.

Trench 2
Trench 2 was excavated along the northern ridge of high ground. It was 55m long and 0.66m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.11m of topsoil above 0.24m of black sandy silt (68), above 0.3m of grey silty sand subsoil (65), above orange brown sand. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

Trench 3
Trench 3 was excavated on the low lying ground to the south of the higher ridge an area that was marshland in 1854. Trench 3 was 53.2m long and mostly 0.64m deep. However parts of the trench showed a complex stratigraphy with layers of sands, silt and peat in section to a depth of 1.4m (Fig. 5). The stratigraphy comprised 0.2m of topsoil (72), which overlay a grey very fine sand with white patches (windblown?) (73); above (74) a dark brown/grey silt with large roots, above (75) a grey silty sand. Beneath was (76) a thick layer of clean yellow sand, above (77), a mottled white and grey/clayey silt above (78), a dark grey clayey silt.

At the southern end of Trench 3 clay silt 78 overlay a thin layer of white clayey silt (79), which was above (80) a dark brown peaty silt, which was above both (83) a pale grey sandy silt and ( 82) a white to pale grey silty
sand. Both (83) and (82) were above (85) a mid reddish brown sandy silt with patches of brown peat which was in turn above a dark grey sandy silt (86) and a dark grey sandy clay with 10% silt and black and white mottling (87). Also beneath 78 was 81, a dark brown peaty silt, which was also above (82). Beneath 82 in this area was 84, a dark grey silty sand with white sand patches and black peaty clay patches. This was above (87) which in this area contained (88) a large lens of mid reddish brown silt sand with 30-40% brown peat. Beneath (85), (887) and (88) was the natural (158), a pale grey sandy clay.

A column sample was taken though this sequence for possible use reconstructing the vegetational history of the area. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

**Trench 4 (Plate 3)**
Trench 4 was also located in the same low lying area. Trench 4 was 43.8m long and 0.55m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.16m of topsoil above 0.1m of thin lenses of brown/grey sandy silt. Beneath these layers was a 0.15m thick layer of dark brown peat with large pieces of roots and branches. Beneath the peat was the natural geology, here a grey clayey sand. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

**Trench 5**
Trench 5 was 60.6m long and 0.85m deep. Trench 5 had a similar but deeper sequence to Trench 4. At the east end the stratigraphy comprised 0.24m of topsoil above 0.24m of black peat, above 0.24m of brown peat above grey silty clay natural geology. The peat was progressively thinner towards the west and petered out 15m before the western end of the trench. A column sample was taken though this sequence for possible future use reconstructing the vegetational history of the area. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

**Trench 6A (Plate 3)**
Trench 6 was subdivided into two parts, (6A and 6B), to protect the current field boundary hedge and an underlying large bore water drainage pipe. Trench 6A was 16.4m long and 0.56m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.09m of topsoil above 0.14m of grey sandy silt with gravel above 0.19m of brown/grey clayey silt above orange clayey natural geology.

Three potential features (5-7) were exposed and excavated, of which only one of which (6) is considered to be of possible archaeological origin. Pit 6 was oval in plan with steeply sides and a flat base (Figs 4 and 5). It
was filled with (57) a firm brown/yellow silty clay with very occasional gravel and very occasional charcoal flecks but no dating evidence.

Feature 5 is considered to be an animal burrow and Feature 7 a result of modern activity, containing fragments of plastic and ironwork.

Trench 6B
Trench 6B was 34.8m long and 0.33m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.1m of topsoil above 0.15m of brown sandy silt above orange/brown sand natural geology. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

Trench 7
Trench 7 was 50.4m long and 0.5m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.14m of peaty topsoil above 0.32m of black peat with brown silty sand lenses above grey clayey sand natural geology. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

Trench 8
Trench 8 was 65.8m long and 1.01m deep towards the centre but only 0.23m towards the margins suggesting the presence of a hollow or channel. The stratigraphy towards the centre comprised 0.23m of topsoil above 0.78m of dark brown peat with orange silt lenses above grey sand natural geology. Two rootholes were observed. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

Trench 9
Trench 9 was 54.7m long and up to 0.8m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.14m of peaty loam topsoil above 0.19m of dark brown silty peat above 0.03m of white sand above 0.11m of brown silty peat above white sand natural geology. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

Trench 10
Trench 10 was 67.2m long and 0.37m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.25m of topsoil above 0.1m of orange/yellow sand above 0.02m of grey peaty sand above yellow/brown sand natural sand. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

Trench 11
Trench 11 was 64.8m long and 0.70m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.3m of topsoil above 0.07m of grey sand above 0.15m of grey silty peat above 0.2m of grey sand above mid grey sand natural geology. The peat and
sands were deepest towards the centre of the trench suggesting the presence of an infilled natural hollow or palaeochannel. No archaeological features were exposed within this trench nor any finds recovered.

**Trench 12**
Trench 12 was 55.3m wide and 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.18m of topsoil above 0.22m of yellow/grey sand above yellow/orange sand natural geology. Towards the northern end a lower lying area (8) of peat and sand was seen to contain large pieces of bone during machining and a sondage was hand dug across its width. This revealed that the lower area was flat-based and was 0.4m deep. The stratigraphy was complex within this area with dark brown peaty sandy silt (59) overlying dark brown peat with lenses of white sand (252), overlying grey fine-grained sand (253) above dark brown peaty silty clay with lenses of gravel; (254) above fine grained white sand (189) (Fig. 5). The sondage was found to contain two large pieces of cattle bone and one piece of pottery, probably of Iron Age, date from the uppermost layer (59). No archaeological features were exposed within this trench.

**Trench 13 (Plate 4)**
Trench 13 was 73.2m long and 0.47m deep. The stratigraphy comprised 0.2m of topsoil above 0.24m of grey/yellow sand above yellow sand natural geology. One archaeological feature was exposed within the trench. Ditch 11 was located on the eastern slope of the gravel island with little peat formation up slope from it. It was bowl-shaped in profile 0.5m deep and 1.05m wide and truncated by the cut of a land drain (12) (Figs 4 and 5). The upper fill (62) was a friable black peat with lenses of white sand and the lower fill (63) was fibrous brown peat. No artefacts were recovered from this ditch. It is unclear if the pipe trench was preferentially aligned along the ditch, but this is certainly possible, implying that the ditch was still visible, or remembered, when the (modern) pipe was laid.

Towards the eastern end of the trench a peat and sand-filled channel was observed and a sondage was hand dug. The stratigraphy which was 0.45m deep overall comprised a friable dark brown peaty sandy silt (250) above black peat, which contained a lens of grey sand (257) above a loose fine white sand (258) above a dark grey peaty clay (259), above a fine yellow sand (260), above a grey/white silty clay natural.

**Finds**
*Struck Flint by Steve Ford*

Three struck flints were recovered during the course of the evaluation, all from the spoilheaps or subsoil. The collection comprises a blade from the spoil heap of Trench 9 of Mesolithic or possibly early Neolithic date, and
2 flakes recovered from subsoil (65) in Trench 2. One of these flakes had been utilized. The two flakes are less closely datable but are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

_Pottery_ by Steve Ford

Just a single sherd of pottery was recovered from the evaluation. This was a hand made, thin walled body sherd (30g) probably from a bowl shaped vessel. The fabric was soft and black throughout and very friable. The temper was a moderate density fine shell up to 1mm across. This is probably Iron age in date.

_Animal Bone_ by Ceri Falys

A total of 24 animal bones were recovered from 6 separate contexts, weighing 1576g (Appendix 3). The preservation of the remains was overall very poor, with fragmentation and extensive cortical exfoliation present on the majority of pieces. The identifiable elements originated primarily from cattle and horses. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was calculated to be just one each of cattle and horse. Cattle were represented in hollow 8 (59) and Trench 2 subsoil (67) as a right proximal metatarsal, a right tibia-fibula, and a femoral shaft. Two cattle-sized ribs were also identified in the Trench 2 subsoil (66) and Trench 9 spoil. Two horse tali (a left and a right) were recovered from context (54). It is noted that the tali were very different in size, with the right element being much larger than the left. This, however, has not been used as an acceptable criterion to say confidently that two horses were present.

The only evidence of butchery cutmarks was observed on the distal aspect of the right cattle tibia-fibula. No further information could be determined from the remains.

_Charred plant remains_

A 40L sample of the fill (57) of pit 6 was floated and wet sieved using a 0.25mm mesh for the recovery of charred plant remains. The flots were inspected using a hand lens. A very small amount of comminuted wood charcoal was noted but no obvious economic species such as cereal grains, hazel nuts and shells, or weed seeds were observed.
Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed surprisingly little of direct archaeological interest. A single ditch and a pit are considered to be of archaeological origin though neither produced artefactual dating evidence. Similarly a thorough search of the spoilheaps only revealed three flint flakes and a one fragment of probable Iron Age pottery. These two possible archaeological features were located on the slightly higher ground to the north-east and south-east margins of the site. As expected, the low lying parts of the site were peaty but no well preserved organic artefacts or structures were encountered.

The site is therefore considered to have only low archaeological potential.

References

### APPENDIX 1: Trench details

*0m at south or west end*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trench</th>
<th>Length (m)</th>
<th>Breadth (m)</th>
<th>Depth (m)</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>56.3</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.42</td>
<td>0-0.13m of topsoil; 0.13-0.27m grey silty sand with occasional gravel; 0.27-0.40m, yellow/brown silty sand subsoil 0.4m+ natural geology [Plate 2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>55.20</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0-0.11m topsoil; 0.11-0.35m; black sandy silt; 0.35-0.65m grey silty sand; 0.65m+natural geology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>53.20</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>1.30</td>
<td>0-0.2m of topsoil 0.2-0.25m grey very fine sand with white patches; 0.20-0.33m dark brown/grey silt and grey silty sand; 0.33-0.60m clean yellow sand 0.60-0.68m; mottled white and grey/clayey silt, 0.68-0.78m a dark grey clayey silt. Then the stratigraphy divides: Southern end 0.78-0.82m white clayey silt; 0.82-0.85m dark brown peaty silt; 0.85-0.96m a pale grey sandy silt; 0.96-1.08m white to pale grey silty sand; 0.85-1.30m mid reddish brown sandy silt with patches of brown peat. North end 0.78-0.86m dark brown peaty silt, 0.85-1.00m, white to pale grey silty sand; also 0.88 to 1.00m, dark grey silty sand with white sand patches and black peaty clay patches; 1.00-1.35m dark grey sandy clay with 10% silt and black and white mottling, containing a large lens of mid reddish brown silt sand with 30-40% brown peat. Natural pale grey sandy clay. Column sample taken</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>43.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.66</td>
<td>0-0.16m topsoil; 0.16-0.26m thin lenses of brown/grey sandy silt; 0.26-0.41m dark brown peat; 0.41m+ natural geology.</td>
</tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>60.60</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.85</td>
<td>0-0.24m topsoil; 0.24-0.48m black peat; 0.48-0.72m brown peat 0.72m+ above natural geology. Column sample taken.</td>
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<td>6A</td>
<td>16.40</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>0-0.09m of topsoil; 0.09-0.23m grey sandy silt with gravel; 0.23-0.52m brown/grey clayey silt above natural geology. Pit 6 [Plate 3]</td>
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<tr>
<td>6B</td>
<td>34.80</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0-0.1m topsoil; 0-0.1-0.25m; brown sandy silt; 0.25m+ natural geology.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>50.40</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.46m of black peat with brown silty sand lenses; 0.46m+ natural geology.</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>65.80</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.23</td>
<td>0.23 at 0m 1.01 at 45m 0-0.23m topsoil; 0.23-1.01m dark brown peat with orange silt lenses (channel/hollow?); 1.01m+ natural geology.</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>54.70</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.47</td>
<td>0.47 at 0m 0.80 at 15m 0-0.14m topsoil; 0.14-0.33m dark brown silty peat; 0.33-0.36m white sand; 0.36-0.47m brown silty peat; 0.47m+ natural geology.</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>67.20</td>
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<td>0.37</td>
<td>0-0.25m topsoil; 0.25-0.35m orange/yellow sand; 0.35-0.37m of grey peaty sand; 0.37m+ yellow/brown sand natural</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>55.30</td>
<td>1.80</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>0.40 (hollow) 0-0.18m topsoil; 0.18-0.40m yellow/grey sand; 0.40m+ natural geology. Peaty hollow at north end [8].</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>73.20</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0-0.2m topsoil; 0.2-0.44m of grey/yellow sand; 0.44m+ natural geology. Peat and silt filled channel/hollow. Ditch [11] [Plate 4]</td>
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**APPENDIX 2: Feature details**

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<th>Trench</th>
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<th>Fill(s)</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<td>6</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>Pit</td>
<td>Undated</td>
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<tr>
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<td>58</td>
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<td>Modern</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>62, 63</td>
<td>Ditch</td>
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APPENDIX 3 Animal bone

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<th>Trench</th>
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<th>No. Frags</th>
<th>Species / Element</th>
<th>Comment</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Highly fragmented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Left and right horse talus</td>
<td>Note: Right is larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cattle right proximal metatarsal and right tibia-fibula</td>
<td>Cut marks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cattle sized rib</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cattle femur</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>U/S</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cattle sized rib</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td>1576</td>
<td>24</td>
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Gransmoor Quarry Extension, Gransmoor, East Yorkshire, 2007
Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 1. Location of site in relation to Gransmoor and East Yorkshire.

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An Archaeological Evaluation

Figure 2. Detailed location of site.

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Figure 3. Locations of evaluation trenches (red) and features (black).

GQY 07/32
Gransmoor Quarry Extension, Gransmoor, East Yorkshire, 2007

Figure 4. Plan of trenches.
Gransmoor Quarry Extension, Gransmoor, East Yorkshire, 2007

Trench 1

Trench 3

Trench 6A

Trench 12

Trench 13

Figure 5. Sections.
Plate 1. General view of site looking north west

Plate 2. Trench 1 natural hollow looking north, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.
Plate 3. Trench 6A, possible pit 6, Scales: Horizontal 0.5m, vertical 0.1m.

Plate 4. Trench 13, ditch 11 looking north, Scales: horizontal 1m, vertical 0.3m.