



ALDBROUGH TO WITHERNWICK
TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
REPORT
VOLUME I

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**WHITEHILL GAS STORAGE
PROJECT
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE**

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WHITEHILL GAS STORAGE PROJECT

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WHITEHILL GAS STORAGE PROJECT

ALDBROUGH TO WITHERNWICK

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION REPORT

Summary

This report presents the results of trial trenching undertaken as part of a staged programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a salt-cavern gas storage facility by E-ON UK. It updates the earlier interim report (NAA 2009) to include the results of the specialist assessments (Volume II) and the updated project designs for archaeological mitigation works (Volume III). Supporting figures and trench plans are provided in Volume IV. The archaeological investigations were undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd between June and December 2008. A total of 167 trenches were excavated along the eastern half of the project, from Aldbrough (TA 255 396) to Withernwick (TA 193 409), a route approximately six kilometres in length (Fig. 1).

Concentrations of significant archaeological remains, potentially associated with settlement activity, were recorded in Fields 7, western half of 9 (south), 10a, 11, 12, 14, 18, 26 and 27. Evidence of ritual or burial activities was discovered in Fields 9 (south), 11 and 12. Less significant, dispersed and often undated archaeological remains were recorded in Fields 4, 5, the eastern half of Field 9 (south) and within some of the trenches in Fields 6, 15, 19, 21a, 21b, 22, 23, 24 and 25. No significant archaeological remains were encountered within Fields 2, 3, 17 and 20. Almost all of the trenches contained evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing.

In general the results of the trial trenching have confirmed that the geophysical and fieldwalking surveys have identified the most significant areas of settlement and activity, although it is clear that these non-intrusive surveys do not adequately reflect the full complexity, extent, character and significance of the archaeological remains surviving within the scheme corridor. These could only be fully understood by area stripping of topsoil and exposing of remains in plan.

Finds recovered during the investigations included moderate quantities of worked flint, building materials, industrial waste, pottery including material possibly dating to the early prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. Few objects of iron or copper alloy were recovered. Late Iron Age/Roman pottery assemblages recovered from the area of the Wellhead Compound and Field 18, to the north of Whitehill Farm, have the potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research. A regionally significant assemblage of 5th-century Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered from the western half of Field 9 (south), although similar in form to the Sancton

cremation urns, the assemblage appears to have been derived from a domestic rather than a burial context. The results of the evaluation suggests that there is likely to have been occupation within the area surrounding Whitehill Farm dating from the early prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and early medieval periods.

Ancient biological remains recovered from environmental samples were sparse and thinly distributed. However some important small assemblages were encountered. Charred remains of cereals and arable weeds were recovered from the fills of ditches recorded in Trench 104 (Field 18), Trench 21 (Field 7), Trench 158 and Trench 159 (both in Field 26). Full analysis of these assemblages could provide information on past agricultural activities in the areas of Fields 7, 18 and 26.

Very small assemblages of invertebrate remains were recovered. Deposition of these within a possible aquatic environment was noted within Trench 157 (Field 26) and Trench 47 (Field 9 south). The few other invertebrate assemblages recovered were predominantly of terrestrial snails and were too small for reliable interpretation.

Vertebrate material was somewhat scarce and preservation was variable, with most fragments being poorly preserved. However, several areas did show some potential for the recovery of useful assemblages of bone. Vertebrate material from Trenches 47 (Field 9) and 104 (Field 18) provided small collections of the main domestic mammals probably late Iron Age or Roman in date. A similar range of material recovered from Trenches 158 and 159 (Field 26) was slightly better preserved and probably medieval in date. Although the bone assemblages were too small to provide any detailed information, further investigation of these areas may reveal larger concentrations of greater interpretative value. Vertebrate remains from rural settlements are relatively rare, which would make any larger bodies of material recovered of some archaeological and zooarchaeological value.

Recommendations for mitigation include intensive fieldwalking in Fields 11, 14 and 15; a combination of preservation in situ and open area investigations within the fields surrounding Whitehill Farm and north of Withernewick village; open area investigation within the Wellhead Compound and archaeological monitoring within sections of the scheme corridor in Fields 4 to 9 (south), 19, 21 to 25 and 27.

Evaluation within the area of the Whitehill farm buildings and the gas pipeline corridor between Withernewick and the Ganstead AGI will be undertaken as a separate programme of archaeological works.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report updates an earlier interim report (NAA 2009) and presents the results of the programme of trial trench evaluation undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd (NAA) between Aldbrough and Withernwick in Holderness as part of a staged programme of archaeological works associated with the construction of a salt-cavern gas storage facility by E.ON UK. The development corridor is c.11km in length and runs from the coast north of Aldbrough, westwards to Withernwick, then south-west past Marton and New Ellerby to the existing Ganstead AGI compound just south of Old Ellerby (TA163 368). It comprises the construction of underground gas storage salt-caverns, associated Wellhead compound, Gas Processing Plant (GPP), brine and water pipelines, ancillary access roads, landscaping works, woodland planting, temporary groundwork facilities and the construction of a pipeline linking the facility to the existing network.
- 1.2 The archaeological investigations evaluated the eastern half of the scheme corridor (Fields 1 to 27), and comprised 167 trenches over a six kilometre length of corridor running from Aldbrough (TA 255 396) to Withernwick (TA 193 409, Fig. 1). The work was undertaken between June and December 2008. Evaluation within the area of the Whitehill farm buildings and the gas pipeline corridor between Withernwick and the Ganstead AGI, will be undertaken as a separate programme of archaeological works.
- 1.3 Previous to this work a desk-based assessment (Wessex 2006; NAA 2007), geophysical (ASUD 2007, GSB 2007a, GSB 2007b) and fieldwalking (NAA 2008) surveys had been carried out as part of the pre-determination evaluation works required by the local planning authority in support of the planning application for the scheme. The combined results of this work highlighted areas of potential archaeological sensitivity.
- 1.4 This document provides the final report on the trial trenching results. It provides trench-by-trench descriptions working east along the corridor from Aldbrough and incorporates the results of the specialist assessments. An updated context catalogue is provided in Volume II Appendix A and copies of all the specialist assessment reports are provided in Appendix B. The proposed general methodology for open area excavation, monitoring, post-excavation, reporting, publication and archive deposition within the scheme corridor as a whole is set out in Volume III Appendix C. A series of updated project designs for specific areas requiring further archaeological works are included in Volume III as Appendices E to H. Selected trench plans have been included within this report but a bound full set of drawings including the main figures and copies of trial trench plans are included within Volume IV. This report will be submitted to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council, the Local Planning Authority and Humber Archaeology Partnership (HAP), their archaeological advisors to aid final agreement of the archaeological mitigation and the programming of this into the construction schedule.

2.0 LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

- 2.1 The development area is located on the Holderness plain, on the low lying land to the north-east of Hull city (Fig. 1). The topography of the area is generally flat with a small number of low glacial ridges (up to 15m OD) focused on the areas around Aldbrough and Whitehill Farm.
- 2.2 The underlying solid geology within the development area is Cretaceous chalk (IGS 1979); this is overlain by a varying thickness of quaternary deposits, comprising mainly boulder clay with deposits of glacial sands and gravels occurring within it (IGS 1977). These free draining areas of sand and gravel may have provided the focus for ancient human settlement, and hence are of archaeological interest (Van de Noort and Ellis 1995). Within the vicinity of the route corridor sands and gravels are located between Aldbrough and Westhill; to the south-east of Whitehill Farm; around Withernwick village; around Ellerby and to the north of the Ganstead compound at Horse Hill (IGS 1977).
- 2.3 During the end of the last ice age, the surface of the quaternary deposits was scoured by ice movement and melt-water flows, forming glacial moraine ridges and enclosed surface hollows. Within many of the enclosed hollows or valleys water collected, resulting in a number of meres (small lakes) which would have been a common feature of the ancient landscape. Hornsea Mere is the only one of these lakes that survives to the present, but the proposed pipeline route crosses the now silted-up Lambwath Mere. The preserved deposits contained within the former lake and sealed by the modern ground surface represent a resource of regional, possibly national archaeological importance (Head *et al.* 1995,167-170).

3.0 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS

- 3.1 A desk-based assessment of the proposed development corridor was undertaken by Wessex Archaeology in 2006 and the results were incorporated into the Environmental Statement submitted to the East Riding of Yorkshire Council (ERYC) in January 2007 (Wessex 2006). This assessment identified all recorded cultural heritage sites within a 500m wide Corridor Study Area surrounding the proposed pipeline route options and plant installations, and evaluation and mitigation strategies to be implemented prior to construction.
- 3.2 Humber Archaeological Partnership (HAP) reviewed this desk-based assessment and recommended that the potential impact on unrecorded archaeological remains within the preferred route corridor required more detailed evaluation. The implementation of a staged scheme of archaeological evaluation (further documentary research, geophysical survey, fieldwalking and trial trenching) was proposed and in March 2007, NAA was appointed by E.ON UK plc to implement and oversee this scheme of work.

Desk-based assessment (Figs. 2 and 3)

Prehistoric to Roman

- 3.3 Environmental coring in the centre of the former Lambwath Mere has produced Holocene sediment sequences in excess of 9m characterised by gyttja grading to woody fen peat and overlain by about 0.5m of minerogenic in-wash (Dinnin and Lillie 1995, 51-53). The potential for these deposits to retain well-preserved palaeoenvironmental information is high due to the waterlogged soil conditions. A recent assessment by Schofield and Bunting (2005) has demonstrated that the 9m of sediment accumulated over a period of 10,000 years between about 9150 BC and AD 660 (Schofield and Bunting 2005, 690). These deposits are considered to be of significant regional and potentially national archaeological importance.
- 3.4 The large catchment area and deep nature of the basin would have ensured that extensive areas of open water existed during most of the Holocene (Dinnin and Lillie 1995, 53). This large mere would have provided a wealth of wetland resources until it was drained during the medieval period (Head *et al.* 1995, 163). In prehistory the valley bottom would have been marshy and prone to flooding and the sands and gravels of the adjacent slopes between Aldbrough and Westhill would have been attractive for both settlement and communication (Head 1995, 322). An expanse of freshwater would have provided an environment rich in plant and animal life, and as a consequence, Lambwath Mere is likely to have been favoured by hunters and foragers throughout its history (Head *et al.* 1995, 163).
- 3.5 Fieldwalking undertaken by the Humber Wetlands Project (HWP) on the north and south sides of the former mere recovered a significant amount of mesolithic and early neolithic worked flint (*op. cit.*, 163-75). At Westhill (WA1112), within a field encompassing a slope rising from the edge of the former mere, 182 pieces of worked flint were collected. The site is believed to represent an industrial or flint-working site because of the high percentage of primary waste in the assemblage (*op. cit.*, 171).
- 3.6 Small quantities of locally important lithic material have also been recovered from two other areas on the northern margins of Lambwath Mere, and on adjacent areas of glacial sands and gravels. A small assemblage of undated worked flints, was recovered from the north side of Aldbrough village between Castle Hill and Sandpit Hill (TA 240392 to TA 246391) (*op. cit.*, 173-75; Aldbrough 17 to Aldbrough 30) during fieldwalking by the East Riding Archaeological Society in 1991 (ERM 2007, Fig. 2 – Site 19539). Two of the recovered flints were thought to be Bronze Age in date. The second area is concentrated on Cony Garth Hill (TA 236391) (Head *et al.* 1995, 172-73; Aldbrough 13 to Aldbrough 16). Both sites produced a quantity of flint flakes and cores of unknown date but were considered to be potentially no later than the neolithic period.
- 3.7 At present, the evidence for neolithic farming communities within the Holderness area is concentrated in the north. However, Neave and Ellis note

three sites of occupation along the bank of the Lambwath Mere (Neave and Ellis 1996, 21). In addition, flint tools have been recovered from the south of Lambwath Mere (Head *et al.* 1995, 166; Wessex 2006 – Site WA 1090).

- 3.8 Bronze Age activity is indicated by the find spot of a late Bronze Age sword at North End Farm, north-east of Withernwick, (WA1058) and the recovery of two possible Bronze Age flint artefacts during fieldwalking near Sandpit Hill, Aldbrough (AL16). Bronze Age burial sites, comprising round barrows or ring-ditches, are the most commonly noted landscape feature of the Bronze Age in the Holderness area. A number of possible round barrows are recorded around Whitehill Farm, just to the south-east of the recorded location of the Bronze Age sword. These include possible barrows near Scarshaws and Clump Close Plantations (WA1061 and WA 1068) and at Mickle Hill, to the west of Whitehill (WA1060). A small assemblage of knapped flints of late neolithic/early Bronze Age date and a bead have also been recovered to the south of Aldbrough from the SSE gas terminal site at TA 261036687 (MHU20140).
- 3.9 Possible Iron Age/Roman sites have been identified within and adjacent to the scheme corridor from aerial photographic evidence and also from the geophysical survey. Rectilinear ditched enclosures mark former settlement sites, whilst linear ditches represent former associated field systems and track ways. Within the scheme corridor, cropmark enclosures and field systems have been recorded on the HER to the north and south of Whitehill Farm and Westhill.

Early medieval

- 3.10 The settlement names of Aldbrough, Withernwick, Marton and Ellerby are all either Anglo Saxon or Anglo-Scandinavian hybrids in origin (VCH 2002). All are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, which suggests that the current settlement pattern had its origins prior to the 11th-century. A small number of Saxon finds reported to have been found in the Aldbrough area have been brought in for recording to the Hull Museum and are indicative of early medieval settlement within the general area (pers. com P Gentil, Hull Museum). These include an Anglo-Saxon burial (including an iron knife and annular brooch) found to the south of the study corridor at the 'Hawthorns' on Seaside Road in 1980 (TA237 389); a possible Saxon lead weight with a face design, recorded just north of the study area (TA248 405) and a fragment of gold filigree presumed to be 7th-century which may have come from Manor Farm (TA 244 388). An Anglo-Saxon gold sword pommel thought to possible have come from Aldbrough was decided at Inquest to have come from elsewhere. Prior to this evaluation, there do not appear to have been any recorded early medieval sites or finds from either Whitehill or Withernwick.

Medieval

- 3.11 The only recorded medieval settlement within this eastern section of the scheme corridor is Withernwick. The temporary haul road and pipeline runs east from the Great Hatfield Road and traverses the fields lying to the north of

the village and south of Withernwick Hall (F27 to 25). The OS 6 inch edition of 1855, record 'Old Garths' in these fields and is noted as containing tofts and other earthworks associated with the shrunken medieval village (WA1056). These earthworks are visible on aerial photographs dating from the 1940s. A moated site is recorded to the north of field 26 (WA1053).

Post-medieval

- 3.12 Withernwick Hall lies to the north of the pipeline route and fields 27 - 25. The hall dates to the mid-18th-century and is a grade II listed building (WA1052). As it passes eastwards towards Whitehill Farm, the haul road and pipeline corridor crosses large, regular shaped fields which are characteristic of late 18th- and 19th-century enclosure.
- 3.13 Whitehill Farm is the proposed location of the gas processing plant and was called Wheat Hill until the beginning of the 20th century. The farmstead is shown on Jeffreys map of 1772 and the map accompanying the 1812 Withernwick Enclosure Award. The latter records the fields immediately surrounding the farm as 'old enclosures' and it is possible that the original farmstead was established as part of this early enclosure process; the date of which is unknown. There is no evident survival of any 18th-century buildings on the site and it would appear that these were demolished and replaced by two new ranges of farm buildings and a new farmhouse during the early part of the 19th century. There may be potential for sub-surface remains of the pre-19th-century buildings to survive and this will be evaluated at a later stage. The farm complex is semi-derelict and the surviving 19th-century farm buildings are in poor condition.

Geophysical survey (Figs 2 and 3)

- 3.14 The first stage of the evaluation comprised a geophysical survey of all accessible areas within the Option A corridor likely to be subject to ground disturbance. The results of these surveys are presented in separate reports (GSB 2007a; GSB 2007b and ASUD 2007), the locations and extent of survey are shown on Figures 2 and 3 and the detailed results overlain by the trial trench locations are shown on Figures 4 and 5.
- 3.15 Within the section of the development between Aldbrough and Withernwick (Fields 1 to 27), several concentrations of geophysical anomalies potentially indicating areas of past settlement activity were recorded (Fields 7, 9, 10a, 12, 18, 23, 24, 25 and 26). Evidence of ridge and furrow cultivation, which can date from the medieval period to the late 19th-century, was identified throughout most of the surveyed area. Other geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological origin were also identified, some of these were probably former field boundaries of primarily post-medieval date, although earlier elements also appeared to be present.
- 3.16 The area surveyed in Field 7 contained several geophysical anomalies. These included potential ancient boundary ditches and enclosures. At the southern end of Field 9 (north), several possible field-system ditches were detected.

Within Field 9 (south) a small number of linear geophysical anomalies were recorded towards the western end of the pipeline corridor that appeared to form part of the complex of features recorded in Field 10a.

- 3.17 The largest concentration of potential archaeological features was detected in Field 10a. An oval shaped enclosure containing a cluster of possible features was recorded on the crest of the hill. Further linear features, possibly associated with ancient field systems were also identified. A potential rectangular enclosure close to the southern field boundary formed part of a complex of probable archaeological features that extended southwards over the road towards Westhill.
- 3.18 Further geophysical anomalies, potentially indicative of ditched enclosures and settlement activity were recorded in Fields 12, 18, 23 and 24. Within Fields 25 and 26 a cluster of geophysical anomalies were thought to indicate the presence of archaeological features, possibly associated with medieval settlement activity relating to Withernwick village.

Fieldwalking survey

- 3.19 An archaeological fieldwalking survey was carried out over a period of three weeks during October 2007 (NAA 2008). The assessment of the flint recorded during the survey identified concentrations of material that were indicative of possible settlement activity and areas where flint knapping may have been taking place. Concentrations of tools and debitage were identified within Fields 9, 14, 15 and 21a.
- 3.20 A concentration of flints recorded in the western end of the area surveyed in Field 9 indicated possible domestic occupation close by, though no specific period was predominant. The concentration was located on the lower eastern slope of a hill that dominated the local topography and extended into Field 10a.
- 3.21 Field 14 produced a range of tools which was consistent with those frequently found on prehistoric settlement sites. This suggested prehistoric occupation of a mainly early Bronze Age/Beaker period may have existed in this field. Field 15 produced a range of flint cores and debitage that included fresh, recently dispersed material of a neolithic to early Bronze/Beaker date. This may indicate that flint knapping was being carried out close to this area during those periods.
- 3.22 The assemblage from Field 21a suggested that prehistoric settlement of middle neolithic to early Bronze Age date may have existed close by.

4.0 TRIAL TRENCHING RESULTS

- 4.1 In total, 167 trenches were excavated in Fields 3 to 27 inclusive (Figs 4 and 5). These trenches were primarily located to test potential archaeological features

identified by the geophysical survey and areas of potential activity indicated by the fieldwalking survey and desk-based assessment. Further trenches were positioned to test 'blank' areas in order to try and determine the extent to which the combined results of the evaluation accurately reflected the location and extent of archaeological remains within the footprint of the proposed development area.

- 4.2 The trial trenching has confirmed that within this section of the scheme corridor, the combined results of the desk-based assessment, geophysical and fieldwalking surveys appear to have identified the main locations of settlement and related activity and demonstrated that the potential for additional, significant, unrecorded prehistoric and Roman remains in this area of Holderness is high. It is also apparent, however, that within these areas, the surveys did not adequately reflect the full complexity, extent, character and significance of the sub-surface remains as exposed through the trial trenching.
- 4.3 As suggested by the geophysical survey, almost all of the trenches contained evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing. Furthermore, post-medieval or modern field-boundary ditches and hedge banks were recorded in some trenches. Concentrations of significant archaeological remains, potentially associated with settlement activity, were recorded in Fields 7, 9, 10a, 11, 12, 14, 18, 24, 26 and 27. Evidence of ritual or burial activities was discovered in Fields 9, 11 and 12. A small amount of less significant, often undated archaeological remains were recorded in Fields 4, 5, the eastern half of Field 9 and within some of the trenches in Fields 6, 15, 19, 21a, 21b, 22, 23 and 25. No significant archaeological remains were encountered within Fields 3, 17 and 20.

Field 3

Trench 1

- 4.4 Trench 1, measuring 50m by 2m and aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, was located to investigate faint linear geophysical anomalies, thought to possibly represent ridge and furrow cultivation. The natural subsoil (1375) consisted of orange-brown clays. The trench contained two cultivation furrows, aligned north-west to south-east and spaced 4.5m apart centre to centre. No other archaeological features were identified. The modern topsoil (1374) was up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 2

- 4.5 Trench 2 was aligned north to south and measured 50m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate a cross section through an area of slight increased magnetic enhancement and 'blank' area. The trench contained no archaeological features. The natural deposits (1261) within this trench consisted of orange-brown clays, which were overlain by up to 0.44m of modern topsoil (1260).

Trench 3

- 4.6 This trench, which measured 30m by 2m, was aligned south-west to north-east. The trench was positioned to investigate two geophysical anomalies interpreted as possible archaeology. It contained one cultivation furrow (cut 1380, fill 1379), aligned north to south, which produced two sherds of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware pottery. The anomalies were natural in origin and no other features were identified. The furrow was cut into orange-brown natural clays (1381) and sealed by up to 0.33m of modern topsoil (1378).

Trench 4

- 4.7 Trench 4 was positioned to investigate an area containing ridge and furrow type anomalies but otherwise 'blank'. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The natural pinkish orange-brown natural clay subsoil (1387) was truncated by five cultivation furrows, aligned north to south, one of which (cut 1388, fill 1389) was fully recorded. No other features were identified. The modern topsoil (1386) was up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 5

- 4.8 Trench 5, measuring 50m by 2m and aligned south-south-west to north-north-east, was positioned to investigate two large linear geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (1392) consisted of yellow-brown clay. A natural post-glacial hollow or palaeochannel (1390), in excess of 46m in width, appeared to reflect one large distinct anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. The primary fill of hollow 1390 consisted of silty gravel (1443), which produced a fragment of natural flint, a piece of debitage and two flint flakes. This deposit was overlain by a clayey-silt with fine gravel (1442). The upper fill of the feature consisted of subsoil of probable agricultural origin (1393), which produced a mesolithic or neolithic flint blade. The modern topsoil (1391) was up to 0.3m thick and produced a fragment of a later neolithic or early Bronze Age flint awl, which comprised a thick blade with steep retouch along both edges.

Trench 6

- 4.9 This trench measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was positioned to investigate more of the large linear geophysical anomalies recorded in the north-western corner of this field. These were thought to reflect either ditches or geological features. The natural subsoil (1383) within this trench consisted of red-brown clays. Three cultivation furrows, aligned north to south and spaced 7m apart centre to centre, transected the trench. One of the furrow remnants (cut 1384, fill 1385) was fully recorded. The modern topsoil (1382) overlay these furrows up to a thickness of 0.32m. The anomalies were natural in origin and no archaeological features were identified.

Field 4

Trench 7

- 4.10 Trench 7 was positioned to investigate an area of intense positive and negative

magnetic anomalies and an area of slightly higher ground where field walking had recovered a small cluster of reasonably fresh looking, un-corticated neolithic or early Bronze Age tertiary flakes from the final stages of flint knapping. The geophysical anomalies were thought probably to represent geological variations although an archaeological origin could not be ruled out. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The natural clay subsoil (1003) varied in colour through shades of yellow-brown, orange-brown and red-brown. The trench contained five cultivation furrows aligned north to south and spaced approximately 5m apart centre to centre. One furrow (cut 1004, fill 1005) was fully recorded and produced three sherds of H2/H2s pottery and an unattributed sherd; the pottery is probably late-Iron Age or early-Roman in date. The modern ploughsoil (1002) was up to 0.3m thick and produced two pieces of fired clay and a mesolithic or early neolithic flint blade. The geophysical anomalies were natural in origin and no other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 8

- 4.11 Trench 8 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned west to east. It was positioned to investigate an area containing ridge and furrow type anomalies but otherwise 'blank'. It also lay within the general area where field walking had recovered a small cluster of tertiary flakes (see Trench 7 above). In the western part of the trench the natural subsoil comprised pinkish yellow-brown clay (1048), whereas further east an orange sandy deposit (991) overlay dark purple-grey clay (990).
- 4.12 A group of inter-cut pits was recorded 12m from the western end of the trench. The earliest pit (996) was flat-bottomed with steep sides, and was filled by a light yellowish grey silty clay (989), containing charcoal fragments. Pit 996 had been truncated by a larger, shallower, irregular pit (983). It was filled by mid-yellowish grey silty clay (984), which contained charcoal and small sub-angular stones. The west side of pit 983 had been partially truncated by a shallow bowl-shaped pit (997) filled with a light yellowish grey silty clay (993), again containing charcoal. Also truncating the west side of pit 983, immediately to the north of pit 997, was a possible posthole (985) that was filled by light grey silty clay (986). No finds were obtained from any of this group of features, which were sealed beneath a 0.17m thick layer of subsoil (972) localised in this part of the trench. Environmental samples were taken from pit 996 (fill 989); pit 983 (fill 984) and posthole 985 (fill 986) but none contained any remains of palaeoenvironmental potential.
- 4.13 Towards the east end of the trench two cultivation furrows, aligned north to south and spaced 9m apart centre to centre and a modern ditch (987) were recorded. The entire trench was overlain by up to 0.35m of modern ploughsoil (992) from which a fragment of natural flint and the bowl of a late 17th-century clay pipe (Hull type 1) was recovered.

Trench 9

- 4.14 This trench was aligned north to south and measured 30m by 2m. It was

positioned to investigate an area of increased negative and positive magnetic anomalies and east to west ridge and furrow-type anomalies. The natural subsoil (1001) consisted of red-brown clay into which two cultivation furrows were cut. These agricultural features were aligned east to west and were spaced 7m apart centre to centre. One of the furrows (cut 999, fill 998) produced single sherds of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware and medieval or post-medieval Humberware. Within the southernmost 13.5m of the trench a layer of subsoil (1049) up to 0.15m thick overlay the natural clay. The modern ploughsoil (1000) was up to 0.35m thick and produced one sherd of high-medieval medium sandy pottery. The increased magnetic anomalies were natural in origin and no other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 10

- 4.15 Trench 10 measured 4m by 4m and was positioned to investigate an area where field walking had recovered a small concentration of possible neolithic chunky debitage comprising cores, core rejuvenation flakes, chunks and flakes. This small assemblage appeared to have been brought to the surface as a result of deeper ploughing in this area. The natural red-brown clay subsoil (977) was cut by a cultivation furrow (976), aligned west-south-west to east-north-east, partially exposed at the northern side of the trench. Both the furrow fill (975) and the natural clay (977) contained frequent examples of flint nodules which had been shattered *in situ*, possibly by ploughing or sub-soiling, and appeared to be the source of the fresh flint. The modern ploughsoil (974) was up to 0.35m thick and produced six fragments of natural flint, a piece of flint debitage, two sherds of 17th- or 18th-century trailed slipware, a sherd of green-glazed post-medieval red earthenware and a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery. No other archaeological remains were identified.

Trench 11

- 4.16 Trench 11 was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 50m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate a predominantly 'blank' area with the exception of a possible linear geophysical anomaly at its northern end and ridge and furrow-type anomalies. The natural red-brown clay subsoil (982) was transected by six cultivation furrows, aligned north to south and spaced some 6m apart centre to centre, one of which (cut 980, fill 981), produced one sherd of 14th- to 16th-century Humberware pottery. A possible tree bole (994) filled by mid-grey clay (995) contained a sherd of oxidized ceramic, unattributed to type or date. No other archaeological features were identified. The modern ploughsoil (978) was up to 0.35m thick.

Field 5

Trench 12

- 4.17 This trench was positioned to investigate an area with slight background changes in magnetic enhancement and also containing ridge and furrow-type anomalies. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The natural subsoil (1057) consisted of pinkish brown clay into which several features were cut.

- 4.18 Some 15.5m from the western end of the trench the partially exposed remains of a small pit or gully terminal (1052), filled by mid-grey-brown silty clay (1053), was recorded, from which no dating or palaeoenvironmental evidence was retrieved. Feature 1052 had been severely truncated by a cultivation furrow (cut 1050, fill 1051) aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, from which a burnt fragment of unidentifiable animal bone, a flint flake and an 18th-century clay pipe stem fragment were recovered.
- 4.19 To the west of furrow 1050, three inter-cut ditches, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, were recorded. These features probably represent successive phases of a medieval or post-medieval field boundary, possible related to a field sub-division shown on the Aldbrough 1845 Tithe Plan. The earliest ditch (1061) was filled with brownish grey silty clay (1062) which produced two fragments of 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware, one flint flake, and an iron object of an unknown date. The object was tentatively identified as a strap end (recorded find number 20). Ditch 1061 and furrow 1050 had been truncated by a ditch terminal (1054) filled by greyish brown clayey silt (1055), from which two fragments of unidentifiable burnt animal bone and a sherd from a 13th- to mid 14th-century thumbled Orangeware jug base were recovered. The west side of terminal 1054 had been cut by the third ditch (1058), which was filled by mid-orange-brown silty clay (1059), from which three sherds of fine sandy medieval pottery were recovered, probably broadly contemporary with the Orangewares. A further three cultivation furrows were present within the trench, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. The only extant adjacent pair of which were spaced at 5.5m centre to centre. The modern ploughsoil (1056) sealed all of these features and was up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 13

- 4.20 This trench was positioned to investigate an area of dipolar magnetic anomalies thought to reflect areas of fired or ferrous material. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The natural subsoil comprised reddish orange-brown clayey silts (1255) and mottled yellow-grey clayey silts (1254). Throughout most of the trench a layer of up to 0.3m of grey clayey silt (1250), overlain by up to 0.3m of light yellowish brown clayey silt (1253) appeared to represent the fills of a natural hollow, reflecting the distinct anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. Deposit 1253 was cut by a cultivation furrow (cut 1251, fill 1252), aligned north to south, from which a piece of flint debitage and a 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware pottery sherd were recovered. A probable tree bole (cut 1244, fill 1245), and a modern field drain (cut 1065, fills 1063 and 1064) were also recorded; fill 1063 contained a 122g fragment of post-medieval blast furnace slag. These features were sealed by up to 0.42m of modern ploughsoil (1066). No other archaeological features were identified.

Field 6

Trench 14

- 4.21 Trench 14 measured 50m by 2m and was approximately aligned west to east. It

was positioned to investigate a pair of faint parallel linear trends anomalies running east-north-east to west-south-west running between two areas of ridge and furrow-type anomalies aligned north-west to south-east.

- 4.22 The natural red-brown clay subsoil (1243) was bisected by one cultivation furrow (cut 1241, fill 1242) aligned south-west to north-east, which was sealed by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (1068). No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 15

- 4.23 Trench 15, measuring 50m by 2m and aligned north to south, was positioned to investigate an area containing a number of faint linear trends and possible ridge and furrow-type anomalies running north-west to south-east. The natural red-brown clay subsoil (1249) was truncated by two cultivation furrows, aligned north-west to south-east, one of which (cut 1248, fill 1247) was fully recorded. The furrows were at such an oblique angle across the trench that the spacing could not be accurately gauged. The modern ploughsoil (1246) was up to 0.42m thick. No archaeological features relating to the linear trends were identified.

Trench 16

- 4.24 This trench, which measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east, was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response and ridge and furrow type anomalies. The natural pinkish yellow-brown clay subsoil (1259) was truncated by two cultivation furrows, aligned north to south, one of which (cut 1257, fill 1258) was fully recorded. Again the furrows were at such an oblique angle across the trench that the spacing could not be accurately gauged. The furrows were sealed by a modern ploughsoil (1256) that was up to 0.3m thick. The increased magnetic response was natural in origin and no other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 17 (Fig. 14)

- 4.25 Trench 17 measured 50m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east. The trench was positioned to investigate a series of faint linear trends and within the general area where fieldwalking had identified a small assemblage of 57 neolithic to early Bronze Age flints, a rim-sherd of Roman greyware and sixteen sherds of medieval pottery. Six ditches, (289, 288, 159, 214, 184 and 150) all aligned approximately north-west to south-east, and a wider ditch or pit (218) were recorded within the trench. No finds or palaeoenvironmental evidence were recovered from these features.
- 4.26 The natural subsoil (149) consisted of orange-brown clay. Ditch 289 (2.2m wide x 0.5m deep) was recorded some 17m from the south-west end of the trench. It was filled by a mid-orange-brown silty clay (298) and had been largely truncated by ditch 288 (1.35m x 0.5m) (filled by deposit 297, a dark orange-brown silty clay). Either of these features could equate to a field boundary shown on the 1845 Aldbrough Tithe plan. Ditch 159 (0.55m x 0.18m), situated 8.5m further to the north-east, was filled by mid-greyish

brown silty clay (160). Ditch 214 (1.81m x 0.7m), a further 2m to the north-east, contained three main fills. The primary fill (213) consisted of very silty orange-brown clay, with a lens of slumped natural (244) against the south-west side of the ditch. The secondary fill (215) consisted of less silty orange-brown clay, and the top fill (212) comprised dark brown-black silty clay.

- 4.27 Feature 218 (2.6m x 0.5m) was recorded 3.25m to the north-west of ditch 214. It was interpreted as a wide flat-bottomed ditch, but the profile and plan suggested that it could also be an oval pit. Its primary fill (217) consisted of mid-greyish brown silty clay, that was overlain by the main fill (216); an orange-brown silty clay. Another ditch (184) (1.25m x 0.37m) was recorded 1.75m to the north-east of feature 218. It was filled by a mid-orange-brown silty clay (183), overlain by mid-brown silty sand (190). Ditch 150 (0.55m x 0.18m), situated towards the north-east end of the trench, was filled by mid-brown silty clay (148). A dark silty spread (313) at the south-west end of the trench and a probable cultivation furrow, aligned north-west to south-east, comprised the only other archaeological features within the trench. The modern ploughsoil (147) overlying these features was up to 0.42m thick.

Trench 18 (Fig. 14)

- 4.28 Trench 18 measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. The trench was again positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response and within the general area of identified prehistoric, Roman and medieval fieldwalking finds (see Trench 17 above). The natural subsoil consisted of yellowish grey clay (272) and bluish-orange clay (273). Towards the southern end of the trench a large ditch (cut 269, fills 271 and 274) and an associated hedge-bank (259) were interpreted as a field boundary. The date is unknown since it does not appear on any published mapping between 1845 and 1952. It continued the line of the trackway straight across the 'loop' and may therefore pre-date the construction of the dyke along the south side of the road. Fill 274 of ditch 269 produced a post-medieval iron rivet (recorded find number 39). One cultivation furrow, aligned north to south, was also noted. These features were sealed by a subsoil of probable agricultural origin (286) up to 0.06m thick, overlain by up to 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (270). No other finds or palaeoenvironmental evidence were recovered from these features.

Field 7 (Fig. 14)

- 4.29 Twenty trenches (including three T-shaped trenches) were excavated within Field 7. In the north of the area, geophysical survey had identified a potential enclosure, pit-like responses and field system elements. A potential enclosure, associated with pit-like responses was also identified in the southwest corner of the field. Ploughing trends representing ridge and furrow cultivation on two different alignments, were recorded throughout the field and former post-medieval enclosure field boundaries were also present.
- 4.30 Significant archaeological remains relating to Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement activity were recorded in most of the trenches excavated. These included a foundation trench (ring-gully) of a possible building, dumps of

ancient industrial waste and enclosure and field-system ditches. Several of these features contained concentrations of domestic waste including late-Iron Age and early-Roman pottery, charred plant remains and burnt daub.

Trench 19

- 4.31 This trench was T-shaped, measuring 50m by 2m north-west to south-east, and 30m by 2m south-west to north-east. It was positioned to investigate geophysical anomalies thought to possibly represent an enclosure with associated pit-like anomalies. The natural subsoil (211) consisted of reddish orange-brown clay. The trench contained six cultivation furrows, aligned north to south and spaced some 5m apart centre to centre. Fill 171 in furrow 170 produced two small joining pottery fragments of later-Iron Age and early-Roman hand-made H2s fabric. The furrows were sealed by a subsoil of probable agricultural origin (287) up to 0.25m thick. Towards the south-east end of the trench, the subsoil was truncated by a modern ditch (cut 209, fills 238, 239 and 240); the primary fill (238) produced 24 fragments of fired clay. The trench was sealed by up to 0.35m of modern ploughsoil (210). This modern ditch accounted for one of the geophysical survey linear trends, no evidence for an enclosure was identified.

Trench 20

- 4.32 Trench 20 was aligned north to south, measured 30m by 2m, and was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly running across the trench from the west-north-west to east-south-east. The orange-brown natural clay (2) was overlain by up to 0.38m of modern ploughsoil (1), and no archaeological features were present. The geophysical anomaly was shown to correspond to a modern pipe-trench or field drain.

Trench 21 (Fig. 6)

- 4.33 Trench 21 measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate an area of increased positive and negative magnetic geophysical anomalies which were thought to be natural in origin. Two gullies (200 and 295), three ditches (192, 234 and 266) and a pit (207) were recorded within the trench, none of these features had been identified by the geophysical survey although they all lay within the area of increased magnetic disturbance. This response may have been caused by the increased combined depth (1.17m) of subsoil and topsoil in this area below which the archaeology was sealed.
- 4.34 The natural subsoil (339) consisted of reddish orange-brown clay that sloped downhill to the south-east. A shallow gully (295), aligned north to south and filled by light greyish brown silty clay (296), was recorded close to the centre of the trench. The northern end of gully 295 had been truncated by a flat-bottomed ditch (192). This ditch (192) was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 1.05m wide by 0.44m deep. It had three fills comprising a primary mid-orange-grey silty clay (193), overlain by a firm mid-brown silty clay (194), and finally sealed by a more friable mid-brown silty clay (195). The latter contained fifteen fragments of fired clay and a small

pottery sherd which is either a Roman oxidized ware or an unattributed medieval fabric. The environmental sample from deposit 195 contained a further 64 chips of fired clay and a small assemblage of poorly preserved ancient cereal fragments including wheat, oat and barley. The assemblage contained suitable material for radiocarbon dating via AMS.

- 4.35 Situated to the south-east of ditch 192 a second shallow gully (200), aligned south-west to north-east, was filled by a thin deposit of orange-yellow sandy clay (201), overlain by mid-greyish brown silty clay (202) from which an environmental sample was taken, which produced a trace of unidentified fine silted charcoal and a few poorly preserved and unidentified charred grains. This may include suitable material for radiocarbon dating. Immediately to the south-east of gully 200 a circular U-shaped pit (207) was recorded. It measured 0.3m across by 0.24m deep and was filled by mid-orange-brown silty clay (208), which produced a single natural flint.
- 4.36 A flat-bottomed ditch (234) was recorded some 5m to the south-east of pit 207. It was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east and measured 1.09m wide by 0.38m deep. Its primary fill was a mid-orangey and grey-brown silty clay (235) which produced fourteen fragments of natural flint and was overlain by firm dark greyish brown silty clay (236). The environmental sampling of context 236 produced 21 crumbs of fired clay, a possible small flake of samian and two small unidentifiable bone fragments. The sample also contained a moderately well-preserved small grain assemblage (~90 grains) of mostly naked wheat with some oat and a little barley. The similarity in profile and dimensions of ditches 234 and 192 suggested that they may represent two sides of a single enclosure.
- 4.37 The eastern end of ditch 234 had been truncated by a later flat-bottomed ditch (266), aligned north to south. This feature measured 1.27m wide by 0.43m deep and had two fills. The primary deposit was a mid-greyish brown silty clay (267), which produced two fragments of natural flint, an iron object (recorded find number 41), three fragments of fired clay and a sherd of unattributed ceramic. This was overlain by mid-orange- and grey-brown silty clay (268).
- 4.38 A layer of subsoil (9), which produced four pieces of medieval roof tile, had accumulated downslope in the south-eastern section of the trench up to a maximum depth of 0.74m, sealing the earlier archaeological features. The modern ploughsoil (237) was up to 0.43m thick.

Trench 22 (Fig 6)

- 4.39 This trench was positioned to investigate an area containing a small number of pit-like geophysical survey anomalies and probable ridge and furrow ploughing running east-north-east to west-south-west. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north to south. This trench contained a concentration of features containing late-Iron Age or early-Roman pottery, including several inter-cut ditches and pits. These features comprised six ditches (24, 32, 34, 35, 56 and 145), a gully (37), a pit (143), a posthole (86) and a tree bole (78).

- 4.40 The natural subsoil (6) consisted of reddish orange-brown clay that was cut by an irregular depression (cut 78, fill 79) towards the northern end of the trench. It was interpreted as a tree bole, although it produced ten scrap fragments of late-Iron Age or early-Roman H2 fabric pottery, these were probably intrusive. A possible ditch terminal (56), filled by a mid-brownish grey silty clay (57) which produced late-Iron Age or early-Roman pottery, was recorded 9m to the south, on the eastern side of the trench. Some 3m further to the south a complex of inter-cut features was investigated. The earliest feature (cut 145, fill 146) was probably a ditch, but was truncated by later features to the extent that it was only visible in section and meaningful interpretation proved difficult.
- 4.41 Ditch 145 had been truncated by a U-shaped ditch (35), aligned north-west to south-east and measuring 1m wide by 0.3m deep. Its only fill (38) was a dark brownish grey silty clay, which produced 66 sherds of hand-made H2 fabric pottery, along with a fragment of flint debitage, and two pieces of fired clay. The pottery included a barrel jar with slightly beaded rim and a flat-topped jar rim fragment. Barrel jars are common throughout the Iron Age. The other rim fragment might support a late-Iron Age date. The assemblage is considered to offer much potential for rebuilding, illustration and possibly further research. The north-eastern edge of ditch 35 was truncated by a narrow V-shaped gully (37) which was on a similar alignment. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty clay (39) which contained a further fifteen sherds of H2 pottery, some of which may have been from a single vessel.
- 4.42 The latest feature recorded in this cluster was a probable sub-circular pit (143) that was only visible in section. It measured 0.7m across by 0.25m deep and was cut into ditch 34. Its primary fill was an orange-grey silty clay (153), overlain by reddish grey-brown silty clay (144) which produced 24 sherds of coarse H2 body sherds, probably from a single pot. For approximately 2.5m to the south of this, more features were visible as a greyish-brown silty clay into which the edges of the features merged and became indistinct. It was decided that further excavation at this stage risked the destruction of evidence due to the limited area of investigation and therefore investigation ceased.
- 4.43 A single posthole (86), measuring 0.5m across by 0.32m deep, was recorded some 17m from the northern end of the trench. It was filled by a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (87) containing possible packing stones and two sherds of sandstone-tempered H2 pottery, one of which may be of Anglian date. Immediately to the south of posthole 86 a series of three inter-cut ditches (24, 32 and 34) was recorded.
- 4.44 Ditch 34 was V-shaped and measured more than 0.8m wide by 0.4m deep. It was aligned south-west to north-east and was filled by dark brownish grey silty clay (33); the environmental sample from which contained 29 fragments of large mammal tooth and a little unidentified silted charcoal, but no other remains of palaeoenvironmental interest. To the south of ditch 34, a more U-shaped ditch (24) was recorded. It measured 0.7m wide by 0.29m deep and was aligned west to east. The single fill of this feature was a mid-brownish grey silty clay (23). Both of these ditches were truncated by a more irregularly

shaped ditch (32), measuring 0.79m wide by 0.35m deep and aligned west to east. It was filled by mid-brownish grey silty clay (31) that contained handmade pottery and a fragment of flint debitage. The pottery represented large portions of one or more hand-made late-Iron Age or early-Roman H2 fabric vessels. Including the vessel (recorded find number 3) and material recovered from environmental sampling, this assemblage amounted to c.217 sherds. The assemblage contains a jar with a cabled rim, a flat-topped rim fragment and a footring-type base in a relatively fine fabric. The jar probably belongs to the late (La Tene III) horizon of plastic decoration and the foot-ring base might betray Dragonby-style influence from south of the Humber. A date in the 1st-century BC or AD seems likely for this assemblage. The group is considered to have potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research. The environmental sample of this fill also contained three fragments of large mammal tooth but again no other significant palaeoenvironmental remains.

- 4.45 All three ditches were truncated by a cultivation furrow (cut 25, fill 26), aligned east to west, being one of a series of four such features spaced at 6m centre to centre. Fill 4 in furrow 3 produced a sherd of Roman oxidized ware or 13th- or 14th-century Orangeware. The modern ploughsoil (5) was up to 0.5m thick and produced ten further sherds of H2 pottery.

Trench 23

- 4.46 This trench was located close to and at a right-angle to Trench 22. It was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area with the exception of north to south aligned ridge and furrow-type anomalies. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned west to east. A single post-medieval field boundary ditch (17) and three furrow remnants were recorded.
- 4.47 The natural subsoil (11) consisted of orange-brown clay. Towards the eastern end of the trench a north to south aligned ditch (cut 17, fill 16), with a later re-cut (cut 18, fill 19) represented a field boundary shown on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889-1891. To the west of this boundary, three cultivation furrows aligned north to south, were recorded, the only extant adjacent pair of which were spaced at 5.5m centre to centre. These features were overlain by up to 0.38m of modern topsoil (10).

Trench 24

- 4.48 Trench 24, measuring 50m by 2m, was aligned south-west to north-east. It was positioned to investigate two faint linear trends, one running east to west and the other north-west to south-east plus north to south aligned ridge and furrow-type anomalies. A single ditch (42) and four furrow remnants, all aligned north to south were recorded within the trench.
- 4.49 The natural subsoil (166) consisted of reddish brown clays. Towards the south-western end of the trench a U-shaped ditch (42) cut across from north to south. It measured 1m wide by 0.47m deep and was filled by a mid-orange-grey silty clay (43), which produced a flint flake. The environmental sample of this fill contained a fragment of fired clay but no significant palaeoenvironmental

material. This feature had not been identified by the geophysical survey. Four cultivation furrows, aligned north to south, were also recorded, although the survival of such features was intermittent and the spacing could not be gauged. The trench was sealed by a subsoil of probable agricultural origin (47) up to 0.06m thick, overlain by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (46).

Trench 25

- 4.50 This trench, measuring 50m by 2m and aligned west to east, was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area with the exception of north to south aligned ridge and furrow-type anomalies. An undated ditch (167) was recorded running obliquely along the trench.
- 4.51 The trench contained a natural subsoil (176) consisting of orange-brown clay. A U-shaped ditch (167), aligned west-south-west to east-north-east and measuring 0.73m wide by 0.3m deep, ran from the eastern end for 19.5m, before continuing beyond the excavated area. In the westernmost of the two slots investigating this feature, the fill comprised mid-brownish grey clayey silt (189). The 40L environmental sample of this fill contained a trace of fine unidentified charcoal and one poorly preserved charred ?wheat grain suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating. In the second slot the fill comprised light greyish brown clayey silt (168); the environmental sample from which contained a sherd and a flake from a single sandstone-tempered H2 vessel but no significant palaeoenvironmental material. The ditch was sealed by a modern ploughsoil (175) which was up to 0.4m thick..

Trench 26

- 4.52 Trench 26 was positioned to investigate a small cluster of pit-like features and a faint linear trend aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. A shallow gully (134), a substantial ditch (141) and four plough furrow remnants were recorded within the trench.
- 4.53 The natural subsoil (311) consisted of orange-brown clay, which was cut by a shallow V-shaped gully (134) towards the south-west end of the trench. The gully was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east and measured 0.63m wide by 0.25m deep. It was filled primarily by an orange-brown silty clay (135), which produced five fragments of natural flint and a flint flake; this was overlain by a mid-greyish brown clayey silt (136).
- 4.54 To the north-east of this, a V-shaped ditch (141), aligned north to south and measuring 1.79m wide by 0.72m deep was recorded. It had a primary fill of reddish orange clay (172), which produced a fragment of handmade pottery of uncertain date, a piece of fired clay and two fragments of natural flint. This fill was overlain by a dark brown-black silty clay (169), the environmental sample from which contained six crumbs of fired clay, fifteen bone fragments (mostly burnt medium-sized mammal rib and shaft fragments) and a very small ancient plant assemblage that included cereal grain with material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating. This was overlain, in turn, by a light yellowish-brown silty clay (185). A V-shaped re-cut (186) appeared to have been excavated into

deposit 185, and was itself filled by mid-greyish brown silty clay (142), which produced nine natural flint fragments, a flint flake, two sherds of coarse H2 pottery and two joining vesicular rim sherds from a possible Romano-British calcite-gritted ware vessel. This may suggest a date as late as the 3rd- or 4th-century, making it the latest Roman assemblage on the site. The environmental sample from fill 142 contained two small fragments of fired clay, trace of fine unidentified charcoal, a charred plant fragment and possible charred grain.

- 4.55 Four cultivation furrows, aligned north to south, were also recorded, of which one (cut 122, fill 123) produced a single fragment of natural flint. These features were sealed by a subsoil (117) that was up to 0.12m thick, which produced a single fragment of natural flint. This was, in turn, overlain by up to 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (116).

Trench 27

- 4.56 Trench 27, measuring 30m by 2m, aligned north-west to south-east, was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response. It contained a yellowish-brown natural clay subsoil (242) and was transected by four cultivation furrows. They were aligned north to south and were spaced some 3.5m to 4m apart centre to centre. One furrow (cut 229, fill 230) was fully recorded. The modern ploughsoil (241) was up to 0.32m thick over this trench. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 28

- 4.57 This trench measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north-east to south-west. It was positioned to investigate an east to west aligned linear geophysical anomaly that was very slightly off-set to the north of a field boundary shown on the Ordnance Survey 1889-1891 county series mapping. It wasn't clear whether it was associated with a similar linear anomaly recorded within the eastern half of the field, that deviated north-east from the line of the 19th-century boundary (see Trenches 33 and 35).
- 4.58 The natural subsoil (249) consisted of orange-brown clay. The south-western part of the trench contained a natural hollow (252) filled by a succession of probably water-borne silt-clay deposits (253, 254, and 255). The north-western edge of these fills had been cut by a ditch (cut 250, fill 251) containing a deep field drain, which produced finds ranging in date from prehistoric to post-medieval, including five iron nail fragments, four pieces of early modern land drain, three sherds of hard sand-tempered H2 pottery, two pieces of natural flint and a post-medieval clay pipe stem fragment (18th-century). This ditch coincided with the east to west geophysical survey anomaly. There was a suggestion that a possibly prehistoric feature had been disturbed by this modern drain, but the truncation was so severe that no meaningful interpretation could be attempted. The modern ploughsoil (248) was up to 0.5m thick in this trench.

Trench 29

- 4.59 Trench 29, measuring 50m by 2m and aligned north-west to south-east was

positioned to investigate the same linear geophysical anomaly present in Trench 28, a second linear anomaly running south from the feature and a series of faint linear trends at its north-western end.

- 4.60 The trench contained an orange-brown natural clay subsoil (322) and towards the south-east end, two cultivation furrows (cut 323, fill 324 and cut 325, fill 326) were recorded. They were aligned south-west to north-east and were spaced 4.5m apart centre to centre. The latter furrow remnant had been truncated by a ditch (cut 312, fill 314) that contained a deep field drain and produced an iron object (recorded find number 1), a stirrup (recorded find number 2), and a fragment of modern glass. This feature corresponded to the geophysical anomaly and hence ditch 250 recorded in Trench 28. No features associated with any of the other anomalies were identified.
- 4.61 The natural clay (322) in the north-east end of the trench was overlain by a spread of mid- to dark greyish brown clay (338) up to 0.1m thick. This deposit and the other features were sealed by a subsoil of probable agricultural origin (321) up to 0.25m thick, which was, in turn, overlain by up to 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (320).

Trench 30

- 4.62 Trench 30, positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic disturbance thought to be natural in origin. It was aligned north to south, and measured 50m by 2m. The patchy natural subsoil comprising grey-black clay (308) and yellow-grey clay (307) was overlain by up to 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (304). No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 31

- 4.63 This trench was aligned north to south and measured 30m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate the same linear geophysical anomaly investigated in Trenches 28 and 29 and a small cluster of pit-like anomalies. The natural subsoil comprised orange-brown clay (275) overlain by patchy yellowish brown sandy clay (191).
- 4.64 A ditch (179) was recorded 7m from the north end of the trench, aligned west to east and measuring 1.7m wide by 0.5m deep. It was filled by a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (180), from which a 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware jug sherd, four fragments of shell, five chips of unidentifiable CBM, four pieces of medieval roof tile and small ancient land snail assemblage were recovered. This feature corresponded to the east to west linear geophysical anomaly and hence the ditch recorded in Trenches 28 and 29. This ditch, however, was not disturbed by a later field drain, as was the case in the other two trenches. The trench was sealed by a layer of probably agricultural subsoil (178), up to 0.13m thick, overlain by up to 0.34m of modern ploughsoil (177).

Trench 32

- 4.65 Trench 32 was roughly L-shaped, measuring 50m by 2m west to east and 40m by 2m north to south. The west to east arm was positioned to investigate a

series of pit-like anomalies and the north to south arm and the east to west aligned linear geophysical anomaly examined in Trenches 28, 29 and 31. Archaeological features recorded within the trench comprised a gully (290), three potentially prehistoric ditches (196, 264 and 285), a possible ditch terminus (298), three furrows and a modern ditch (327).

- 4.66 The natural subsoil varied between a reddish brown clay (182) and greyish-brown clay (277). Within the east to west arm of the trench, a V-shaped gully (290) was recorded approximately 15m from the western end of the trench. It was aligned south-south-west to north-north-east and measured at least 0.6m wide by 0.25m deep. The gully was filled by orange-brown silty clay (294) that produced no finds or potential palaeoenvironmental deposits.
- 4.67 The western side of gully 290 had been truncated by a V-shaped ditch (285), on the same alignment that measured 2.14m wide by 0.66m deep. It was filled by three separate deposits; a primary brownish grey silty clay (291), a secondary brownish grey clayey silt (292), and a tertiary firmer brownish grey clayey silt (293).
- 4.68 A probable ditch terminal (198), measuring 0.76m wide by 0.37m deep, was recorded approximately 10m from the eastern end of the trench. It was filled by two deposits, a mottled brownish-grey silty clay (206) which was overlain by a slightly bluish grey-brown silty clay (199). Feature 198 was truncated by a shallow ditch (196), aligned south-south-west to north-north-east, which measured 1.02m wide by 0.18m deep. It was filled by a mid- to dark brownish grey silty clay (197).
- 4.69 Within the north to south aligned arm, a U-shaped ditch (264) was recorded some 14m from the southern end. It was aligned east to west and measured 1.2m wide by 0.4m deep, and was filled by mid-brownish grey clay (265). The environmental sample from this ditch fill contained four chips of fired clay, 52 fragments of probably modern bank vole bone and a small, ancient, snail assemblage. This feature corresponded to the east to west linear geophysical anomaly and was a continuation of the ditch recorded in Trenches 28, 29 and 31. In common with ditch 179 recorded in Trench 31, this ditch had not been disturbed by a later field drain.
- 4.70 Three cultivation furrows, aligned north to south and a modern ditch (327) were also recorded. These features were overlain by up to 0.45m of modern ploughsoil (181) from which one sherd of unattributed medieval pottery was recovered.

Trench 33 (Fig. 7)

- 4.71 Trench 33 was T-shaped, measuring 60m by 2m south-west to north-east, and 50m by 2m north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate a possibly ditched enclosure, a north-east to south-west linear anomaly and the projected course of the east to west linear response investigated within Trenches 28, 29, 31 and 32. A significant concentration of archaeological features including

some relating to prehistoric settlement and industrial activities were recorded within this trench. Ditches 62, 99, 187 and 132 corresponded to the geophysical anomaly that seemed to form part of a sub-rectangular enclosure. Ditches 93 and 80 represented a continuation of the response running across the site from east to west. A sizeable assemblage of pottery was recovered from several of the features excavated within this trench.

- 4.72 The natural subsoil varied throughout the trench between orange-brown clay (73) and mottled bluish brown clay (126). An enclosure formed by ditches 132, 138, 62 and 99 was recorded where the two arms of the trench met. It contained a possible ring-gully (58), two linear gullies (60 and 91), a possible hollow-way (102), two probable stakeholes (106 and 107) and a pit or posthole (104).
- 4.73 A U-shaped ditch (132), aligned west to east and measuring 1.05m wide by 0.43m deep, was recorded close to the junction of the two arms of the trench. It was filled by greyish-brown silty clay (133), which produced seven scraps of non-diagnostic H2 material, three fragments of possible Roman greyware and a single flint flake. A small amount of unidentified charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample but it is unsuitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 4.74 Within the north-western 16m of the north-west to south-east arm of the trench, a natural hollow, measuring some 0.7m deep and filled by layers of slightly varying silts (224, 226, 227, 228, 245, 246 and 247) was investigated. One of the primary silting deposits (224) produced three sherds of H2 pottery from the same vessel. Above this, context 226 contained three sherds of H pottery (from the same vessel) and two fragments of natural flint. The next layer in the sequence (245) produced ten sherds of H2 pottery (including a large barrel jar with a simple rim), six scrap pieces of ceramic and a fragment of burnt animal bone. A further nine sherds of H2 pottery (including an upright rim with a flattened top) and two fragments of natural flint were recovered from deposit 227 which sealed context 245. Above this, fill 246 produced 36 sherds of H2 pottery, three fragments of flint debitage, three flint flakes, a single burnt flake, two pieces of natural flint and a piece of fired clay. A shallow V-shaped ditch (187), aligned south-west to north-east and measuring at least 0.88m wide by 0.48m deep was cut into the weathered natural clay (223) in the base of the hollow. The primary fill of ditch 187 consisted of a light greyish-brown silty clay (220), which produced five sherds of H2/H2s pottery of a possible Romano-British date and two small burnt bone fragments. This deposit was overlain by mid-greyish-brown silty clay (233). Ditch 187 was sealed by four of the silty fills of the hollow (227, 245, 246 and 247).
- 4.75 Approximately 12m from the north-eastern end of the north-east to south-west arm of the trench, a U-shaped ditch (62), cut across the trench from north-west to south-east. It measured at least 0.65m wide by 0.35m deep and was filled by a mid-reddish grey silty clay (63). This ditch was truncated on its north-eastern side by a V-shaped ditch (99) on the same alignment, that measured 1.54m wide by 0.67m deep. The primary fill of this later feature was a dark, brownish-grey silty clay (97) that produced fourteen sherds of H2 and H2s

material. Overlying this was a mid-greyish brown silty clay (98) containing four lumps of fired clay and a further 31 sherds of H2 and H2s pottery. This fairly large assemblage of material included a bead rim globular jar, dated to c.100 BC – AD 100 and a vessel which broadly resembles vessels of the same period recovered from Hawling Road, Market Weighton. The material is considered to offer potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research.

- 4.76 A collection of features recorded within the area bounded by these ditches may relate to settlement activity. To the north-east of ditch 132, an irregular, wide, shallow flat-bottomed feature (102), possibly a hollow-way or gully was recorded. It was broadly aligned east to west and measured 1.4m wide by 0.12m deep. The fill of this feature was a light, brownish-grey silty clay (103). Two probable stakeholes (106 and 107), and a possible posthole (104) were cut into the southern edge of the gully.
- 4.77 Approximately 3m further to the north-east, a small U-shaped gully (60) ran across the trench from north-west to south-east. It measured 0.22m wide by 0.15m deep and was filled by a light, brownish-grey stony clay (64), overlain by light, brownish-grey clay (61); this upper fill produced a single flint flake and two joining base sherds from an H2 jar.
- 4.78 The north-west end of gully 60 was truncated by a possible ring-gully (58) that extended beyond the area excavated to the north-west. It measured 0.86m wide by 0.25m deep and was filled by a brownish-grey clay (59), which produced twelve H2 sherds from more than one vessel and a single flint flake.
- 4.79 Features 58 and 102 were both truncated by a later gully (91) that cut across the trench from north-west to south-east. It measured 0.51m wide by 0.18m deep and was filled by mid-greyish-brown stony clay (92), which produced fourteen sherds of pottery, which included three H2 body sherds and a Roman greyware body in a fabric of 'early' appearance.
- 4.80 Due to the complexity of these inter-cut archaeological features, it was decided that further investigation of this area would be impossible under the limitations of the evaluation excavations.
- 4.81 A large ditch (cut 188) cut across features 91, 187, 102 and the silts filling the natural hollow. It was aligned approximately east to west and measured approximately 1.37m wide by up to 0.67m deep. The ditch had four distinct fills, one of which (222) produced two fragments of early modern land drain.
- 4.82 Within the south-west to north-east arm of the trench, a natural hollow was recorded some 17m from the south-western end. The feature extended beyond the trench to the south-west and was up to 0.4m deep. It was filled by slightly varying clayey silt deposits (90, 118, 119, 120 and 121), one of which (118) produced a single sherd of coarse H2 pottery. At the south-western end of the trench these deposits were cut by a U-shaped ditch (82) that ran across the trench from east to west. It measured 0.65m wide by 0.31m deep, and was filled by a reddish-brown clayey silt (83).

- 4.83 To the north-west of ditch 82, a V-shaped ditch (80), aligned west to east, also cut the deposits filling the hollow. It measured 0.95m wide by 0.45m deep and was filled by a yellowish-brown clayey silt (81), which produced four sherds of H2/H2s pottery, two fragments of natural flint, three fragments of early modern ceramic land drain and a chip of medieval to post-medieval brick or tile.
- 4.84 Another hollow (41) was recorded to the south-east of the enclosure, it was up to 0.47m deep and was approximately 21m long extending across the entire width of the trench. The hollow was filled by a succession of deposits that sealed and were cut by a complex sequence of potentially prehistoric and later features. These features comprised a gully (205), three pits (55, 258 and 301) and three ditches (93, 165 and 203). Safety considerations limited the scope of the investigations within this part of the trench and of some of the deeper features (ditches 165 and 203 and probable pit 301) could only be partially excavated. Environmental samples were taken from the fills of gully 205, pits 55, 258, 301 and ditch 165.
- 4.85 A flat-bottomed V-shaped gully (205), aligned west-south-west to east-north-east was recorded towards the south-eastern end of hollow 41. It measured 0.54m wide by 0.26m deep and was filled by a mottled orange-grey silty clay (204), which produced two fragments of natural flint, one unattributed ceramic crumb and a small amount of charcoal none of which was suitable for radiocarbon dating. Some 2m to the north-west of gully 205, one edge of a probable pit (301), filled by a mixed light orange-grey silty clay was partially exposed at 1m below ground level. No finds or significant palaeoenvironmental remains were recovered from this feature.
- 4.86 Gully 205 was sealed by a thin layer of mixed orangey brown to mid-grey silty clay (243), which, together with a similar greyer layer (53), appeared to have derived from trample and/or erosion within the hollow. Layer 243 and the probable pit (301) were truncated by a shallow probable ditch (165) that was aligned east to west. It measured at least 1.10m wide by 0.29m deep and was filled by mid-grey clayey silt (164). The environmental sample contained a trace of fine unidentified silted charcoal and one poorly preserved unidentified charred seed.
- 4.87 To the south-east of ditch 165, layers 53 and 243 were truncated by two pits (55 and 258). Sub-oval pit 258 measured 0.50m by more than 0.58m by 0.20m deep. It had two fills; a mixed orangey brown and mid-grey clayey silt (257) overlain by a dark grey-black sandy silt (256) that contained charcoal and burnt stones. The environmental sample contained a little fine silted and unidentified charcoal, none of which was suitable for radiocarbon dating. Approximately 4m to the south-east, another pit (55) was recorded (Plate 2). It was only partially within the trench, extending into the excavated area from the south-west. The pit was probably sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.24m in diameter by 0.64m deep. It was filled by a mixed mid-grey to light greyish yellowish brown sandy clayey silt (71) that contained a single flint flake (recovered from the environmental sample), overlain by dark grey-black sandy silt (54). The environmental sample from this upper fill contained a 0.25g

fragment of possible ochre, seven pieces of natural flint, a flint flake, some slightly deformed wood charcoal and a very small amount of charred plant remains; none of the plant assemblage was suitable for dating.

- 4.88 Both pits were sealed by a spread of dark grey sandy silt (40) containing charcoal and burnt stones. This deposit probably derived from the same source as the secondary fills of pits 55 (Plate 2) and 258, suggesting possible industrial activity in the vicinity.
- 4.89 Deposit 40 was overlain by successive layers of silty clay (109, 110 and 151) that filled hollow 41. Deposit 110 produced four fragments of post-medieval brick and layers 109 and 110 both contained single sherds of modern (19th- or earlier 20th-century) late Blackware.
- 4.90 A ditch (93), the continuation of ditch 80, cut deposits 109 and 110. It ran across the trench from east-north-east to west-south-west, the main fill of which (94) produced a piece of radius bone from a medium-sized mammal and three fragments of natural flint. Deposit 151 had also been truncated by a wide deep ditch (203). The feature was too deep to fully excavate safely, but the weight of evidence suggested that it was an in-filled drainage dyke. The upper fill of ditch 203 (161) produced three fragments of medieval roof tile, seven pieces of post-medieval brick, two sherds of H2 pottery, a sherd of transfer-printed white earthenware, a sherd of modern stoneware, an unattributed ceramic flake, two fragments of animal bone (including a caprovoid calcaneum) and a possible stone rubber or fragment of a quern (recorded find number 43). The modern ploughsoil (111) was up to 0.5m thick and produced a single natural flint fragment.

Trench 34

- 4.91 Trench 34 was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area with the exception of north to south-aligned ridge and furrow-type anomalies. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned east to west. The geophysical anomalies corresponded to the remnants of ridge and furrow ploughing, however, two ditches (112 and 76) and a gully (100), not visible in the geophysical survey data, were also recorded in the trench.
- 4.92 The natural subsoil recorded within the trench was an orange-brown clay (174). It was cut by a V-shaped ditch (112) approximately 11m from the western end of the trench. The ditch ran across the excavated area from north to south and measured 1.4m wide by 0.64m deep. It was filled by an orangey grey clay (113), overlain by a mid-grey clay (124), that was, in turn, overlain by a reddish grey clay (125). None of these fills produced any finds or significant palaeoenvironmental material.
- 4.93 A second ditch (76) was recorded near the middle of the trench. It was U-shaped, aligned north to south and measured 0.8m wide by 0.66m deep. The feature was filled by a dark, greyish-brown silty clay (77), which produced one piece of natural flint.

- 4.94 Approximately 7m to the east of ditch 76 a shallow gully (100), aligned north-west to south-east was recorded. It extended into the trench from the south-east for 1.2m before terminating. It measured 0.4m wide by 0.12m deep and was filled by re-deposited natural clay, mixed with dark, greyish-brown silty clay (101), which produced no dating evidence. Gully 100 had been truncated by a cultivation furrow (cut 95, fill 96), aligned north to south, comprising one of a series of seven such features spaced at 5m centre to centre. These features were overlain by up to 0.44m of modern ploughsoil (173).

Trench 35

- 4.95 This trench was positioned to investigate a north-east to south-west linear anomaly that deviated from the line of the east-west anomaly examined in Trenches 27, 28, 31, 32 and 33. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east.
- 4.96 The natural subsoil (127) consisted of yellowish brown clay. Most of the southernmost 15m of the trench comprised a natural hollow (157), up to 0.22m deep, filled by slightly varying silty clay deposits (128, 154, 155, 156 and 162), of which layer 128 produced two fragments of H2s pottery.
- 4.97 Approximately 18m from the northern end of the trench, a V-shaped ditch (70) cut across the excavated area from west-south-west to east-north-east. It measured 1.82m wide by 0.85m deep and was filled mainly by a mid-orangey brown silty clay (65), overlain by a thin layer of dark greyish brown silty clay (48), which produced eight sherds of H2/H2s pottery, three possible sherds of Roman greyware and five fragments of natural flint. Environmental sampling of fill (65) produced a further ten fragments of H2/H2s but no significant palaeoenvironmental material. Eight further sherds of H2/H2s and three possible sherds of Roman greyware came from the upper fill (48).
- 4.98 A cultivation furrow (cut 84, fill 68), aligned east, to west, truncated ditch 70; a second furrow remnant was recorded approximately 4m to the north. Furrow 84 was sealed by a layer of subsoil of probable agricultural origin (129) up to 0.25m thick. The modern ploughsoil (69) was up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 36

- 4.99 Trench 36, measuring 30m by 2m and aligned north-west to south-east, was positioned to investigate a small cluster of pit-like geophysical anomalies. The trench contained light pinkish-brown natural clay subsoil (30) bisected by one cultivation furrow (cut 27, fill 28) aligned west to east. This was overlain by modern ploughsoil (29) up to 0.4m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 37

- 4.100 This trench was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area with the exception of north to south aligned ridge and furrow-type anomalies. It measured 30m by 2m and was aligned west to east. An undated ditch (262), a modern ditch (458) and four furrow remnants were recorded within the trench.

- 4.101 The natural subsoil (261) consisted of a reddish-brown clay that was cut by a flat-bottomed V-shaped ditch (262) approximately 8m from the eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 0.8m wide by 0.4m deep. The ditch was filled by a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (263), which produced no dating evidence.
- 4.102 Ditch 262 was sealed by a layer of subsoil (460), of probable agricultural origin. This layer and ditch 262 were truncated by a modern ditch (458) that was filled by re-deposited natural clays (459). The trench also contained four cultivation furrows, aligned north to south, spaced at 6m centre to centre. The modern ploughsoil (260) was up to 0.37m thick.

Trench 38

- 4.103 Trench 38 measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate a cluster of irregular geophysical anomalies thought possibly to be of archaeological origin. A shallow gully (283), a second possible gully (302) and three furrow remnants were recorded during the investigation of this trench.
- 4.104 The natural subsoil varied between dark greyish brown clays (309) and mid-yellowish-brown clays (310). Some 7m from the north-west end, a shallow gully (283), aligned west to east was recorded. It measured 0.52m wide by 0.09m deep and was filled by a mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (284).
- 4.105 A very shallow gully (302) was recorded some 8m further to the south-west. It was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 0.4m wide by 0.04m deep. It was filled by a mid-yellowish brown silty clay (303), and may have represented the remnants of a cultivation furrow.
- 4.106 The heavily truncated remains of three cultivation furrows on the same alignment as gully 302 were present, spaced at approximately 4m to 5m centre to centre. Fragments of charcoal and a single fragment of possible Roman oxidized ware, were recovered from the fill of one of them (cut 281, fill 282). The furrows were sealed by a layer of subsoil of probable agricultural origin (280) up to 0.16m thick, which was overlain by modern ploughsoil (29) up to 0.32m thick.

Field 9 (Figs. 13, 15 and 19)

Trench 39

- 4.107 Trench 39, positioned to investigate a 'blank' area, measured 41m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The natural subsoil (1395) consisted of light orangey brown silty clay. Seven cultivation furrows, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, spaced approximately 5m apart centre to centre were recorded. The topsoil (1394) consisted of a mid-brown clayey silt that was up to 0.38m deep. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 40b

- 4.108 This trench measured 20m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area. The natural subsoil (1364) consisted of an orangey-brown to pinkish brownish-grey silty clay. The trench contained a V-shaped ditch (1365), aligned north to south, that was located 3m from the north-western end. It was filled by an orange-brown silty clay (1366) from which 22 sherds of Roman greyware, in fabrics of 2nd-century appearance were recovered. The ditch was overlain by a layer of mid-orange-brown silty clay subsoil (1363) that was up to 0.2m thick, and a layer of dark, greyish-brown clayey silt topsoil (1362) measuring up to 0.35m thick.

Trench 40c

- 4.109 Trench 40b was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area. It measured 20m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The natural subsoil (1343) consisted of a mid-pinkish orange clay. The trench contained one cultivation furrow (1345) that was aligned east to west. The trench was overlain by topsoil (1342) that consisted of a dark grey clayey silt that varied between 0.35m and 0.4m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 41a

- 4.110 Trench 41a was positioned to investigate a localised area of increased magnetic response. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned east to west. Three ditches (1459, 1441 and 1440) and four furrow remnants were recorded within the trench. Ditches 1441 and 1440 were of a post-medieval date, ditch 1459 was stratigraphically earlier but contained no dating evidence.
- 4.111 The natural subsoil (1465) consisted of a mix of red, yellow and grey clays and sandy clays. Approximately 5m from the eastern end of the trench a ditch (1459), aligned south-east to north-west and filled by a grey clay (1467), was recorded. It was truncated by a plough furrow, and by a later ditch (1441) that was aligned east to west and filled by a reddish brown clay (1466) containing two sherds of Roman greyware, and a possible sherd of 13th- to earlier 14th-century Orangeware.
- 4.112 The trench contained four cultivation furrows aligned north to south, three of which were truncated by ditch 1441. In the central part of the trench a probable field-boundary ditch (1440) was recorded. It was aligned north to south and its primary fill was a mid-grey silty clay (1464), from which a sherd of undated redware pottery, a fragment of modern glass, and a fragment of post-medieval brick were retrieved. This deposit was overlain by a mid-orange silty clay (1463). Ditch 1440 was truncated by a modern field drain (1461), which was also aligned north to south, and was filled by a mid-grey gravel (1462). The trench was overlain by a brownish grey topsoil (1460) that was up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 41b

- 4.113 This trench measured 31m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It

was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area. The natural subsoil (1337) consisted of a light orangey brown silty clay. The trench contained three cultivation furrows, aligned north to south, overlain by subsoil (1336) that was up to 0.1m thick. This was, in turn, overlain by a layer of topsoil (1335) up to 0.35m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 42

- 4.114 Trench 42, aligned east to west was located north-west of Trench 41b and measured 31m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area with the exception of north to south aligned ridge and furrow-type anomalies. The natural subsoil (1346) consisted of mid-orange-yellow sandy clay. The trench contained two cultivation furrows, aligned north to south, which were overlain by a layer of topsoil (1347) up to 0.5m thick, from which a 5th- to mid 6th-century Anglo-Saxon glass bead (recorded find number 42) was recovered.

Trench 43a

- 4.115 Trench 43 measured 31m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate linear and pit-like geophysical anomalies. Two types of natural were recorded within the trench: a layer of dark grey clay (1328) at the north-western end of the trench; and a mid-orangey yellow clay (1327) in the central and south-eastern section. A linear feature (1329), which was interpreted either as a gully or a hedge-line, was recorded 5m from the south-eastern end of the trench. The feature was aligned east to west and was filled by a dark to mid-grey silty clay (1330). The topsoil (1326) consisted of a dark brown clayey silt that was up to 0.38m thick.

Trench 43b

- 4.116 This trench was located north-west of Trench 43 and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 25m by 2m and was positioned to investigate a strong linear geophysical anomaly. The natural subsoil (1333) consisted of a dark grey clay. The trench contained one cultivation furrow (fill 1334), aligned north to south, which was overlain by a layer of dark brown topsoil (1468). The topsoil varied between 0.2m deep at the north-western end to nearly 0.6m deep at the south-eastern end. It is probable that the strong geophysical response relates to one of the field drains present within the trench. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 44 (Fig. 8)

- 4.117 Trench 44 was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 50m by 2m. It was located on a flat platform close to the base of a prominent hill and was positioned to investigate linear and pit-like geophysical anomalies. Within this trench, four gullies (1302, 1307, 1300 and 1348), three possible postholes (1358, 1360 and 1370), four possible pits (1304, 1319, 1323 and 1340) and two inter-cut ditches (1420 and 1422) were recorded (Plate 3).
- 4.118 The natural deposits within this trench were a complicated sequence of mid-reddish pink clay (1299), mid-yellowish orange loamy sand (1355) and a

mixed mid-reddish brown, light yellowish orange and light grey clayey sand (1356). It seemed possible that this admixture may have been the result of animal burrowing or root penetration and combined by the unusually high number of field drains cut across the trench, hindered the understanding of the archaeological features.

- 4.119 A small possible posthole (1358) was recorded close to the south-eastern end of the trench. It was mostly truncated away by a curving gully (1348) and hence its dimensions are largely unknown. It measured at least 0.6m by 0.07m by 0.11m deep and was filled by a mid-reddish brown sandy silt (1359). Gully 1348 cut across the trench from north to south, curving slightly. It measured 0.36m wide by up to 0.19m deep and was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (1349) that contained a flint flake and very slight traces of fine unidentified charcoal or charred plant detritus..
- 4.120 To the west of gully 1348 a possible pit or tree bole (1319) was recorded. It extended into the excavated area from the south-west and measured at least 1.6m by 0.9m by 0.4m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish brown sandy clay (1320) and was cut by a linear gully (1300). Gully 1300 cut across the trench from north to south and measured 0.4m wide by up to 0.26m deep; it was filled with a light brownish yellow silty clay (1301). Environmental samples were taken from both 1320 and 1301 but with the exception of traces of charcoal and one unidentified cereal grain fragment from 1301, produced no significant environmental remains.
- 4.121 A small oval pit (1323) was recorded immediately to the north-west of feature 1319. It measured 1.2m by 0.38m by up to 0.21m deep and was aligned approximately north-west to south-east. It was filled by a mid-reddish grey sandy silt (1324) which was cut by a curving gully (1307). No artefacts or palaeoenvironmental material were recovered.
- 4.122 Gully 1302 extended into the excavated area from the north-west before terminating after approximately 3m. It measured up to 0.35m wide by 0.15m deep and was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (1303) that was cut by pit 1304 and gully 1307.
- 4.123 A possible pit (1304) extended into the trench from the south-west. It measured at least 0.9m by 0.8m by up to 0.3m deep and was filled by a mid-brownish silty sand (1305). It is possible, however that this feature was in fact a tree bole. Gully 1307 measured approximately 0.35m wide by up to 0.17m deep and cut across the trench from approximately north-west to south-east, curving towards the south. It cut the fills of pit 1323 and gully 1302 and was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silt (1308 and 1339); fill 1339 contained two fragments of fired clay.
- 4.124 Two possible postholes (1360 and 1370) were recorded close to where gully 1302 extended into the trench. Feature 1360 was sub-circular, measuring 0.15m by 0.19m by 0.16m deep. The primary fill was a light grey silty clay (1361), that contained a distinct post-pipe (1399) comprised of a dark blackish

grey clayish silt, containing charcoal. Posthole 1370 extended beyond the excavated area but was at least 0.24m by 0.15m by 0.39m deep. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sand silt (1371) and was truncated by a field drain. No artefacts or significant palaeoenvironmental material were recovered.

- 4.125 Two inter-cut ditches (1420 and 1422) ran across the trench approximately 20m to the north-west of pit 1304. They were both aligned roughly north to south, the earlier ditch (1420) being mostly truncated by ditch 1422. Ditch 1420 measured at least 0.7m wide by 0.33m deep and was filled by a mid-brown coarse sand (1421). Ditch 1422 measured approximately 1.6m wide by up to 0.7m deep and was filled by three deposits (1423, 1424, and 1425). Deposit 1424 was the primary fill of the feature, comprising a light, reddish-yellow clay measuring approximately 0.05m thick. This was overlain by a light-brown coarse sand (1423) that contained three sherds of H2/H2s material. The environmental sample taken from this deposit contained waterlogged plant remains, mainly unidentified fibres and rootlets and a small number of seeds and fruits. The upper fill of ditch 1422 was a dark-grey silty clay (1425), very similar in composition to the topsoil, containing the bowl of an early 18th-century clay pipe (Hull type VII).
- 4.126 A possible pit (1340) was recorded some 3m to the north-west of ditch 1422. It extended into the trench for approximately 0.8m but continued beyond the excavated area. It measured up to 2.05m wide by up to 0.3m deep and had a primary fill of a 0.24m thick dump of sand (1357) that existed in the western half of the feature. This was overlain by a light, greyish-brown gravelly sand (1341) that contained seven chips of fired clay.
- 4.127 A layer of subsoil (1354) was present in the north-western 6m of the trench. It extended across the width of the trench and was up to 0.17m thick. The deposit was a mid-reddish-brown sandy silt and was probably agricultural in origin. The entire trench was overlain by a layer of topsoil (1298) that varied between 0.35m to 0.5m in depth and contained a single flint pebble core which was well worked with multiple platforms. The piece is considered to probably date to the later prehistoric period when lithic technology became less specialised.

Trench 45

- 4.128 This trench measured 21m by 2m, was aligned north to south and contained no archaeological features. It was positioned to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies and a flint cluster. Two types of natural subsoil were recorded: a mid-reddish-orange clay (1325) in the north-western end of trench and a mid-orangy brown sand (1314) in the rest of trench. The natural deposits were overlain first by a mid-brown sandy gravel (1313) that was up to 0.3m thick and was interpreted as either hill-wash or subsoil. This was overlain by a very similar layer of mid-brown gravel (1312), which was up to 0.28m thick. The topsoil (1311) consisted of dark, brownish-grey sandy silt and was approximately 0.34m thick.

Trench 46

- 4.129 Trench 46 was located north-west of Trench 45, it measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate a raised area close to flint clusters and potential pit-like and curvilinear geophysical anomalies. Two ditches (1292 and 1332) were recorded; these probably correspond to the curvilinear anomalies.
- 4.130 The natural subsoil (1400) consisted of a mid-brown clayey/sandy gravel. Approximately 18m from the south-eastern end of the trench, a ditch (1292), measuring approximately 1.8m wide by 0.6m deep, cut across the excavated area from north to south. It contained two fills, a primary fill (1293) consisting of a mid-yellowish-brown silty gravel and containing seven fragments of fired clay, a trace of fine unidentified charcoal and one unidentified charred grain fragment. It was overlain by a deposit of mid-brown silty gravel (1397).
- 4.131 Some 13m to the north-west, a second ditch (1332) was recorded cutting across the trench from north-east to south-west. It was U-shaped in profile, measuring 1m wide by 0.5m deep, and was filled by a mid-brown silty coarse sand (1331). The trench also contained one cultivation furrow, orientated north to south, and located 8m to the north-west of the south-eastern end of the trench. A layer of subsoil (1291), consisting of a mid-brown sandy silt up to 0.13m thick, was present in the area up to 21m from the north-western end of the trench. This was overlain by dark greyish brown topsoil (1290), which was up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 47

- 4.132 Trench 47 measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate a distinct north-east to south-west linear geophysical anomaly and a series of ridge and furrow-type anomalies. The natural deposits exposed were a yellowish-red sandy clay/gravel (1132). This was cut by a ditch (1042) aligned north-east to south-west, and could not be fully excavated due to health and safety issues. It was approximately 2.5m wide by over 0.7m deep and contained at least eight fills. The recorded primary fill (1130) consisted of a light greyish-yellow clay that was overlain by a grey silty sand (1129). Above this a layer of dark-grey silt (1131) had been deposited; the environmental sample from which contained moderate to large quantities of waterlogged seeds, fruits and mosses. This was, in turn, overlain by a layer of dark orangey grey sandy clay (1128) containing fourteen fragments of animal bone (including cattle pig and caprovoid).
- 4.133 Above 1128 was a dark-grey, charcoal-rich, silty sand (1069) that produced 59 fragments of animal bone (including cattle, pig and caprovoid), 23 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery and a fragment of roe deer antler (recorded find number 35). This pottery assemblage included eight sherds of a decorated vessel of a possible 5th- to early 6th-century date and sherds of a decorated small jar or bowl with a faceted carination of a 5th- or possibly early 6th-century date. Within deposit 1069, a small lens of light yellowish-grey clay was recorded (1070), above which was a very thin (0.02m to 0.07m thick) layer of dark-grey

clayey silt (1044) that produced two pieces of slag. Environmental sampling of layer 1044 produced eight fragments of H2/H2s pottery (including at least one sherd which may be of Anglian date), approximately 987 fragments of fired clay (37 of which may be structural), nineteen small fragments of animal bone, charcoal and two cereal grains (one barley and one unidentified). The upper fill of the ditch (1043) consisted of a dark-brown silt with some charcoal inclusions, from which 47 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (including a rim from a small decorated biconical jar or bowl that cross joins with a sherd from 1069), twelve pieces of slag (including a 88g hearth bottom and nine pieces of tap slag), a lead object (recorded find number 32), two fragments of a bead (recorded find number 31) and an iron nail or hook (recorded find number 36) were retrieved. In total approximately 33 vessels in ten site-specific fabrics and grouped as six different wares were recovered from contexts 1043 and 1069. The pottery is all of handmade Anglo-Saxon type comprising both plain and decorated vessels with sherds that are visually similar to cremation vessels recovered from the large cemetery at Sanction (Myres 1973 and Timby 1992). The upper fill of the ditch was overlain by layer of subsoil (1135) that consisted of a dark reddish-brown sandy silt between 0.15m to 0.4m thick. The trench was overlain by a dark-brown topsoil (1134) that was up to 30cm thick.

Trench 48

- 4.134 This trench was located to the south of Trench 47 to further investigate the north-east to south-west linear anomaly and a possible second linear anomaly to the north-west. It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 31m by 2m. Five different contexts numbers were assigned to describe the mixture of natural deposits present in the trench. These included a light yellowish-grey gravel (1074), a layer of mid-brownish-yellow sandy clay (1119) and a light reddish-yellow sand (1136) that was present at the eastern end of the trench. A very compact mid-red natural clay (1137) occurred at the western end of the trench, and a mid-brownish yellow sand (1118), described as natural slumping, was visible in a small area to the west of ditch 1071.
- 4.135 A north-east to south-west orientated ditch (1071), was the only feature of archaeological interest within the trench; this was the same ditch as recorded within Trench 47. It was 4.5m wide and could not be fully excavated due to health and safety issues, but was over 0.8m deep. The primary fill (1072) consisted of a mid-greyish blue clay that contained no significant palaeoenvironmental material. It was overlain by a mid-yellowish grey sandy clay (1117). Above this was a layer of dark reddish-brown silty clay (1116). The quaternary fill consisted of a dark reddish-brown silty clay (1115), which produced eight fragments of animal bone (including a cattle molar, two caprovid molars, a large mammal shaft bone and a fragment of cattle calcaneum) and a sherd of H2s pottery, considered as possibly Anglian in date. It was sealed by a layer of mid-reddish-brown silty subsoil (1114), which was also present to the south-east of the ditch and was up to 0.32m thick.
- 4.136 Three further layers of subsoil were recorded within the trench, these were a light reddish brown silt (1113), which was up to 0.22m thick, a light greyish

brown sandy gravel (1112) which measured up to 0.17m thick and a light orangey brown sand (1111) which was up to 0.12m thick. The topsoil in the trench (1073) consisted of a light greyish-brown silt that was up to 0.4m thick.

Field 9 (north) (Figs. 17 and 19)

Trench 89

- 4.137 Trench 89 was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response, faint linear trends and ridge and furrow type anomalies. The trench, measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. No archaeological features were identified. The natural subsoil (1439) consisted of a mottled light yellow, grey and orange clay that was overlain by a layer of topsoil (1438) that varied between 0.3m and 0.35m thick.

Trench 90

- 4.138 Trench 90, was positioned to investigate a series of faint linear trends and ridge and furrow type anomalies. It measured 39m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. No archaeological features were identified. The natural subsoil (1437) consisted of a mottled-yellow, orange and pink silty clay. The dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (1436) was up to 0.35m thick.

Trench 91

- 4.139 Located in the centre of Field 9 (north), Trench 91 was aligned north-west to south-east, measured 17m by 2m, and was positioned to investigate an area apparently blank of geophysical anomalies other than those relating to ridge and furrow ploughing. The trench contained no archaeological features; the natural subsoil (1435) consisted of a mid-yellowish-orange clay. The topsoil (1434), which was up to 0.4m thick, comprised a mid-greyish-brown silty clay.

Trench 92

- 4.140 An L-shaped trench measuring 31m by 2m north-west to south-east and 28m by 2m north-east to south-west, was excavated to the south of Trench 91. It was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly that ran across the area from north-west to south-east, an area of faint linear trends and localised area of increased magnetic response. The natural subsoil (1431) consisted of a light orangey-brown clay.
- 4.141 Approximately 10m from the south-eastern end of the trench a narrow ditch (1426), aligned north-east to south-west was recorded. It was filled by a light greyish-brown silty clay (1427) that contained no finds. A furrow (1407), aligned north-east to south-west, was recorded approximately 6m to the north-west. It was filled by a mid-reddish-brown clayey silt (1408), which produced two sherds of green-glazed post-medieval red earthenware, one sherd of Rydale ware, a sherd of modern stoneware (date range 17th- to 19th-century and two joining fragments of post-medieval brick.
- 4.142 The south-western edge of the furrow 1407 was truncated by a ditch (1405) aligned north to south. It was filled by a mid-reddish clayey silt (1406), which

contained four fragments of animal bone (including a horse tooth and pieces of a large mammal mandible), two fragments of Staffordshire slipware, one sherd of green-glazed post-medieval red earthenware, three pieces of post-medieval brick and a fragment of an 18th-century clay pipe stem.

- 4.143 The trench arm orientated north-west to south-east contained a single ditch (1432). It was orientated north-west to south-east, filled by light orangey-brown silty clay (1433), and could not be fully excavated due to its depth.
- 4.144 This branch of the trench also contained three cultivation furrows, of which fill 1398 in furrow 1367 produced one sherd of possible pre-Iron Age pottery. A subsoil (1430), that overlay the trench, consisted of a light yellowish silty clay that was up to 0.15m thick. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (1429) that was up to 0.28m thick and comprised of dark greyish brown clayey silt.

Trench 93

- 4.145 Trench 93, measuring 30m by 2m and aligned north-west to south-east, was positioned to investigate pit-like geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (1403) consisted of clay ranging in colour from light yellow to mid-brownish red. The trench contained two cultivation furrows orientated north to south but no other archaeological features. These were overlain by a subsoil (1402) consisting of a light orangey-brown silty clay, measuring approximately 0.1m thick. The subsoil was sealed by a layer of topsoil (1401) that was a 0.35m thick greyish-brown clayey silt.

Trench 94

- 4.146 Located in the southern part of Field 9 (north), this trench measured 50m by 2m. It was aligned north-west to south-east, and was positioned to investigate two faint linear trends aligned north-east to south-west and a series of ridge and furrow-type anomalies aligned north to south. The natural subsoil (1418) consisted of a mid-pinkish-red sandy clay. Approximately 17m from the south-eastern end of the trench a ditch (1419), aligned north-east to south-west, was recorded. It was filled by a dark brown silty clay (1428) which contained a fragment of post-medieval brick. Some 3m to the north-west, a shallow linear feature (1368), filled by a mid-brown sandy clay (1369) was recorded cutting across the trench from north to south.
- 4.147 Another ditch (1404) was recorded 3m to the north-west of ditch 1368. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.9m wide by 0.9m deep. It was filled by three deposits; the primary fill (1414) comprised a mid-orangey-brown clay and was overlain by a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (1413). A lens of dark greyish-brown silty clay (1415), within deposit 1414, was interpreted as a disturbance caused by either roots or animal activity. No finds were retrieved from these deposits.
- 4.148 One metre to the north-west of feature 1404, a third ditch (1410) was recorded. It was aligned north-east to south-west and contained three fills. Two deposits of light reddish orange sandy clay (1417 and 1469) recorded within

the ditch were both interpreted as primary slumping. These were overlain by a mid-greyish brown sandy clay (1416).

- 4.149 Three cultivation furrows, orientated north-east to south-west were also recorded within the trench. All of these features were overlain by up to 0.33m of topsoil (1409).

Trench 95

- 4.150 This trench was not investigated as it was under 0.5m of water at the time of the groundworks. The geophysical anomalies in this area were thought to be natural in origin.

Field 10a (Fig. 18)

Trench 49

- 4.151 Trench 49 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate an area where the geophysical survey data was dominated by natural geological responses. There were no archaeological features present within this trench; the natural deposits comprising a sandy gravel (662).

- 4.152 A 0.5m wide by 11.5m long sondage was dug through a mid-brown sandy clay (663) that ran north-east to south-west through the middle of the trench. It was established that this deposit was a subsoil or hill-wash measuring between 0.1m and 0.5m thick. The trench was sealed by up to 0.33m of topsoil (661).

Trench 50

- 4.153 This trench measured 32m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate an area where the geophysical survey data was dominated by natural geological responses. There were no archaeological features apparent within this trench. Two sondages were excavated to establish a relationship between two variations within the natural deposits. It was found that the mid-reddish-orange sandy clay (970) was overlain by a light brownish-grey sandy gravel (971). The trench was sealed by a layer of topsoil (660) that measured up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 51

- 4.154 Trench 51 was T-shaped, measuring 51m east to west by 31m north to south. It was positioned to further investigate an area where the geophysical survey data was dominated by natural geological responses.

- 4.155 A sondage measuring 0.5m wide was excavated along the south facing edge of the east to west arm of the trench to investigate beneath the subsoil (723). It was established that a light pinkish-grey natural clay (722) ran beneath mid-reddish-brown sandy gravelly natural deposits (665 and 666). A sondage was excavated where the two arms of the trench met to investigate a clay deposit (727) that appeared to run east to west beneath subsoil 723. At first it appeared that it may have been a cut feature (726), however, it was later concluded that

the interface and its related fills (727 and 750) represented a variation in the natural subsoil.

- 4.156 Five undated pits or postholes (667, 668, 669, 670 and 685) were recorded approximately 20m from the northern end of the north to south arm of the trench. The features varied from circular to oval in plan, the largest (669) measuring 0.57m by 0.48m by 0.23m deep. All of the features were filled with a similar mid- to dark greyish-brown stony sand.
- 4.157 A layer of agricultural subsoil (723), measuring up to 0.35m thick and containing three flint flakes, was recorded within a natural depression centred on where the two arms of the trench met. A furrow cut across the trench close to the western end of the east-west arm. It was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1m by approximately 0.2m deep. The modern ploughsoil (664) varied between 0.26m to 0.4m thick and produced a fragment of natural flint, a piece ofdebitage and two flint flakes.

Trench 52

- 4.158 Aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, Trench 52 measured 30m by 2m, and was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response and a small semi-circular curvilinear anomaly. The trench contained no archaeological features and the natural deposits consisted of a reddish-brown gravely sandy clay (673) that was overlain by a dark brownish grey topsoil (674) that measured up to 0.55m thick.

Trench 53

- 4.159 Trench 53 was located to the south-west of Trench 52. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned east to west. The trench was positioned to further investigate the area dominated by natural geological responses but positioned to cross-section a series of faint linear trends. No archaeological features were present within the trench. The natural subsoil (696) consisted of reddish brown sandy gravel and was overlain by a dark brownish grey topsoil (697) that measured up to 0.43m thick.

Trench 54 (Fig. 8)

- 4.160 This trench was positioned to investigate an area containing a concentration of potential archaeological responses and areas of increased magnetic response. The area is situated on a prominent rise in the landscape, making an ideal location for occupation. However, the Ordnance Survey 1889-1891 county series 1:2500 mapping shows a gravel pit at this location, which was thought may account for some, if not all, of the responses. The trench measured 51m by 2m and was aligned north to south. The natural deposits comprised a mid-pinkish-orange natural sandy, gravelly clay (715). The curvilinear anomalies within the southern half of the trench were created by the dumped gravel deposits within the post-medieval quarry pit (739/791) but the linear response running across the northern end of the trench corresponded to a cluster of linear features (694, 700, 703 and 705).

- 4.161 A ditch (703) was recorded close to the northern end of the trench. It ran across the excavated area from north-east to south-west and measured 1.43m wide by 0.45m deep. It was filled by a mid-orangey-brown sandy silt (704) and was cut by a feature with a V-shaped profile (705), measuring 0.8m wide by 0.7m deep. This feature was only visible in section and was filled by mid-greyish brown sandy silt (706).
- 4.162 Features 703 and 705 were cut by a gully (694) which ran across the trench at an approximately east to west alignment. It measured 0.85m wide by 0.22m deep and was filled by a mid-orangey brown silty sand (695).
- 4.163 Another ditch (700) was recorded to the south of this cluster of features. It cut across the trench from east to west, measuring 2.72m wide by 0.7m deep. Ditch 700 had two fills; the primary fill (701) was a mid-orangey brown sandy silt that produced an undiagnostic ceramic crumb and a small fragment of fired clay. This was overlain by a mid-orange-brown silt (702) containing a fragment of unattributed glazed medieval pottery.
- 4.164 Approximately 20m from the northern end of the trench, a cut (739) running across the trench from south-east to north-west probably represented the northern edge of the gravel extraction pit marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889-1891. This feature was visible as a hollow in the modern land surface beyond the excavated area and it was clear that the return of this cut (791) was located 4m from the southern end of the trench.
- 4.165 Due to the constraints of health and safety, only the upper 1.2m of the deposits within the pit could be investigated. A complex sequence of dumped deposits was recorded, including a layer of light brownish-grey silty sand gravel (755) that contained an undated iron horseshoe fragment and a light orangey-brown silt (775) that produced a single sherd of medieval Orangeware pottery.
- 4.166 A subsoil (792), with an average thickness of 0.15m, survived within depressions in the upper fill of the pit but was not visible throughout the trench. The modern ploughsoil (714) measured 0.3m thick and produced two fragments of flint debitage.

Trench 55 (Fig. 8)

- 4.167 This trench was located close to the crest of the hill located in Field 10a and was positioned to investigate two linear geophysical anomalies, one aligned east to west and a second, aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural subsoil (675) was a mid-reddish brown gravel into which two ditches (678 and 680), three possibly ditch terminals (683, 691 and 707) and a possible hollow-way (698) were cut (Plate 4). Ditch 680 seemed to correspond to the linear geophysical response.
- 4.168 The terminal of a narrow ditch (707) was recorded at the north-eastern end of the trench. It was potentially aligned north-west to south-east, extending into

the trench for 0.89m. The feature measured up to 0.58m wide by 0.31m deep and was filled by mid-reddish brown clayey silt (708). Approximately 2m to the south-west, a broad ditch (680), coinciding with the geophysical anomaly, cut across the trench from east to west. It measured 2m wide by up to 0.66m deep and was filled by a mid-reddish-brown clayey silt (681), in which one sherd of possible H2 pottery, three pieces of fired clay and five fragments of natural flint were found. With the exception of a little fine unidentified charcoal and a land snail assemblage which was possibly modern, no palaeoenvironmental material was present within the environmental sample taken from this ditch fill.

- 4.169 A further 3m to the south-west of ditch 680 a second ditch terminus (691) was recorded. It was aligned north to south and measured approximately 1m wide by 0.12m deep. The feature extended into the excavated area by 1.1m and was filled by a mid-reddish-brown silty sand with frequent inclusions of gravel (692). The environmental sample taken from this fill produced a trace of fine charred material, including charcoal and one unidentified charred grain fragment possibly suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating. Almost immediately to the south-west a shallow ditch (678) cut across the trench from east to west. It was approximately 1.1m wide by up to 0.22m deep and was filled by a mid-reddish-brown silty sand (679) containing frequent inclusions of gravel and pebbles (679).
- 4.170 Approximately one metre further to the south-west of ditch 678, a feature (683) extended into the excavated area from the north-west, terminating after approximately 1m. It measured 1.1m wide by up to 0.15m deep and was filled by a mid-reddish-brown silty sand (684). The feature was interpreted as either a pit or the terminus of a ditch.
- 4.171 Close to the south-eastern end of the trench, a wide and shallow feature (698), a possible hollow-way, was recorded. It cut across the trench from north-west to south-east, measuring 3.1m wide by up to 0.25m deep. It was filled by a silty sand with frequent inclusions of sub-angular pebbles (699) and the environmental sample taken contained a small amount of charcoal and one grain of naked wheat which is suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating. These features were sealed by up to 0.4m of topsoil (676).

Trench 56

- 4.172 Trench 56 was positioned to investigate a concentration of potential archaeological anomalies interpreted as possible building remains and two distinct linear anomalies aligned broadly north-west to south-east. It measured 50m by 2m, and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural subsoil (1226) consisted of a mid-greyish-brown gravel. Cut into this were two narrow cultivation furrows aligned north to south. A layer of subsoil (1268) sealed the trench and filled the furrow remnants. It measured between 0.2m thick, at the north-eastern end of the trench, and 0.35m in the middle. This was, in turn, sealed by between 0.35m and 0.5m of topsoil (1225). The geophysical anomalies were natural in origin and no other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 57

- 4.173 Trench 57 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned east to west. It was positioned to investigate a strong north-east to south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly at the point where it intersected with the north-west to south-east anomaly also investigated in Trench 56. The natural subsoil comprised a brownish-orange fine sand with occasional pebbles (1273) in the western part of the trench, and a light orangey-yellow clay (1295), closer to the eastern end. The trench contained a single ditch (1269), which cut across the trench from north-east to south-west. The primary fill of the ditch was a mid-orangey brown sandy clay (1289) that was overlain by a mid-orangey brown sandy clay (1288). The tertiary fill comprised a dark brownish-orange gravel (1287) that was overlain by dark brown silty clay (1286). None of the fills produced any finds or deposits of potential palaeoenvironmental interest.
- 4.174 Two layers of subsoil or hill-wash were recorded sealing the fills of the ditch, these layers were thicker at the western (uphill) end of the trench and were non-existent at the eastern (downhill) end. The first layer was a light greyish brown clayey silt (1272) measuring up to 0.44m thick. This was overlain by mid-brown clayey silt (1271) that was up to 0.2m thick. They were sealed by a layer of topsoil (1270) that varied in depth between 0.33m and 0.43m.

Trench 58 (Fig. 8)

- 4.175 This trench measured 31m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate an area of linear geophysical anomalies thought to represent a possible Iron Age or Roman enclosure complex. The natural subsoil (1283) consisted of light yellowish brown clay into which, three ditches (1227, 1278 and 1295) were cut.
- 4.176 Ditch 1278 was located approximately 6m from north-western end of the trench, where it cut across the excavated area from north to south. It measured approximately 1.2m wide by 0.66m deep. It was filled by a dark greyish-brown silty clay (1280) that was overlain by (1279). Deposit 1280 produced a single fragment of fired clay, one sherd of greyware, probably from a 2nd-century carinated jar, one unidentified charred seed and a trace of fine unidentified charcoal. None of the material was suitable for radiocarbon dating. The ditch seemed to curve towards the west, close to the trench edge, where it may have continued as linear feature 1317. This potential ditch was only partially visible within the excavated area and was filled by a dark-greyish-brown silty clay (1318) that was very similar to deposit 1279.
- 4.177 In the central part of the trench another ditch (1227) cut across the excavated area from north to south. It measured 1.44m wide by 0.6m deep and was filled by a dark-grey silty clay (1228); the environmental sample from which contained four crumbs of H2/H2s pottery, three chips of fired clay and very faint traces of fine unidentified charred plant debris. This was overlain by a dark greyish brown silty clay (1229).
- 4.178 A third ditch (1295) was recorded approximately 5m from the south-eastern

end of the trench. It was up to 1m wide by 0.51m deep and was filled by two silty deposits. The primary fill was mid-greyish-brown silty clay (1296) that contained a fragment of natural flint but little significant palaeoenvironmental material. This was overlain by a light-greyish-brown silty clay (1297), which produced one sherd of Roman greyware, one crumb of H2 pottery and a sherd that is either H2s or Roman greyware.

- 4.179 The features were sealed by up to 0.1m of a light-yellowish-brown silty clay subsoil (1282). However, this layer was intermittent and was not present throughout the entire trench. It was overlain by a dark greyish brown topsoil (1281) that measured up to 0.36m thick.

Trench 59 (Fig. 8)

- 4.180 This trench was located immediately to the south of Trench 58. It was T-shaped and was positioned to further investigate the area of linear geophysical anomalies thought to represent the enclosure complex. Trench 59 measured 30m by 2m north-north-east to south-south-west and 36m by 2m west-north-west to east-south-east. The natural subsoil (1265) was a light-reddish-brown clay that was cut by four ditches (1230, 1234, 1276 and 1309) and seven cultivation furrows.
- 4.181 Ditch 1276 was recorded approximately 11m from the northern end of the north to south arm of the trench. It cut across the excavated area from approximately east to west. The ditch measured 0.83m wide by 0.38m deep and was filled by a mid-yellowish brown silty clay (1277). Approximately 3m to the south of this, a second parallel ditch (1230) was recorded. It measured 1.66m wide by 0.32m deep and had two fills. The primary fill was a light-yellowish-grey silty clay (1231) that was overlain by a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (1263).
- 4.182 A third ditch (1234) was recorded approximately 14m from the western end of the east to west arm of the trench. It cut across the trench from north-north-east to south-south-west and measured 1.3m wide by 0.85m deep. It was filled by a mid-orange brown silty clay (1232) that was overlain by a mottled yellow-orange silty clay (1235). Deposit 1232 contained a single sherd of H2/H2s pottery and a fragment of fired clay, fill 1235 produced three sherds of H2s pottery and a single fragment of H2.
- 4.183 The final ditch (1309) recorded within the trench was only partially within the excavated area. It corresponded with the strong geophysical anomaly that extended north-eastwards towards Trenches 57 and 58. It cut across the eastern end of the east to west aligned arm of the trench from north-east to south west. The ditch measured over 1.75m wide by up to 0.82m deep and contained two fills. The primary fill was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay (1233) that produced 59 fragments of animal bone (fourteen from the sample, including two horse), seven sherds of H2 pottery, two unattributed ceramic flakes, a mesolithic or neolithic flint core, a piece of fired clay and a trace of fine unidentified charcoal/charred plant material. The blade core had been discarded following

hinge fracturing from both platforms. This primary fill was overlain by a thin deposit of grey-brown silty clay (1310) that contained a sherd of H2 pottery and a Roman greyware sherd.

- 4.184 The trench contained seven cultivation furrows, all aligned approximately east to west. A layer of up to 0.41m of topsoil (1264) sealed all the features recorded within the trench.

Field 11 (Fig. 18)

Trench 60 (Fig. 9)

- 4.185 Trench 60 was positioned to investigate an area where the geophysical survey data was dominated by natural geological responses. It was aligned north to south and originally measured 30m by 2m, but was subsequently extended towards the west in order to clarify the nature and extent of the archaeological features encountered. Three narrow ditches (635, 648 and 826) were recorded, possibly forming two small square enclosures positioned immediately next to each other. Their form suggests that these enclosures are probably the ploughed-out remains of two square barrows.
- 4.186 The natural deposits comprised a mottled yellow-orange and blue clay (640) that was overlain by up to 0.2m of brownish yellow natural silty sand (815). This was, in turn, sealed by up to 0.4m of laminated gravel deposits (634), which produced two natural flint fragments.
- 4.187 The western square barrow ditch was formed by a U-shaped feature (648), measuring a maximum of 0.65m wide by 0.3m deep. It ran north to south for approximately 7m, turning to the west at both its northern and southern limit. In the extension to the trench it was demonstrated that ditch 648 turned 90 degrees to the west at its northern limit (Plate 5) and a second north to south aligned feature (826) probably corresponded to the western side of the enclosure.
- 4.188 Within the investigative slots excavated into the ditch, the primary fill was typically a blue-grey sandy clay or silt (649, 651, 653, 812, 824 and 962), with deposit 812 being grey-black in colour. These were overlain by sandy clays and silts varying in colour from mid-orangey yellow to mid-yellowish brown (650, 654, 813, 814, 822 and 823). Deposit 649 produced one fragment of flint debitage, a trace of fine unidentified charcoal and one unidentified charred grain fragment, possibly suitable for radiocarbon dating. An early neolithic end scraper was recovered from within deposit 654.
- 4.189 A similarly shaped ditch (826) cut across the western extension of the trench from north to south. It was situated 6m to the west of the north to south segment of ditch 628 and measured 0.73m wide by 0.35m deep. It was filled first by grey sandy silt (827), containing a fragment of fired clay, two poorly preserved charred wheat grains and fine unidentified charcoal, none of which are suitable for radiocarbon dating. This was overlain by a yellowish-brown sandy silt (1014).

- 4.190 The eastern side of the north to south aligned segment of ditch 648 had been truncated by a similarly shaped ditch (635). It was approximately 0.8 wide by 0.5m deep and was aligned north to south. It had a definite return to the east at its northern end (Plate 6) and the suggestion of another at its southern end. Within the investigative slots excavated into ditch 635 the typically grey sandy silt primary fills (636, 646, 652, 655, and 817), were overlain by the typically more yellowish-brown sandy silt secondary fills (637, 647, 963, 656 and 639). In one case a tertiary fill of sandy, slightly clayey, yellowish-brown silt (961) was overlain by a top fill of darker yellowish-brown, silty sand (961). No finds were recovered from any of these deposits. A small amount of charred plant material, possibly suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating, was recovered from the environmental sample taken from deposit 636.
- 4.191 A natural hollow (957) was recorded to the north of ditch 648 (Plate 5). It extended beyond the area investigated and was at least 2.6m by 2m by up to 0.43m deep. It was filled by a silty sand (956) that was overlain by a sandy gravel (955). A narrow, probably modern, gully (1009) had been cut into the upper fill of the hollow. It was aligned east to west, measuring up to 0.24m wide by 0.14m deep. The feature terminated within hollow (957) and extended to the west. Four fragments of natural flint, three flint flakes, a piece of debitage, a flint scraper, one definite and two possible sherds of West Cowick-type Humberware, one sherd of green-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware and a sherd of white-dipped ware (19th-to early 20th-century) were retrieved from within the modern ploughsoil (638), which was up to 0.4m thick.

Trench 61 (Fig. 9)

- 4.192 This trench measured 30m by 2m and was aligned approximately north-east to south-west. It was positioned to investigate faint linear trends within an area dominated by natural geological responses. Within the trench a greyish-yellow natural, sandy-gravelly silt (718) was overlain by up to 0.35m of naturally deposited layers of reddish-brown sandy silt and silty-gravelly sand (720 and 721). Cut into these deposits were two ditches (732 and 1236), a pit or ditch terminus (740), two natural features (743 and 735) and two furrow remnants.
- 4.193 A large irregular depression (743), filled by deposits comprising various combinations of silt, sand and gravel (744, 745, 746 and 747), was recorded approximately 6m from the southern end of the trench. This feature probably represented a tree bole.
- 4.194 Approximately 10m to the north of this, a shallow U-shaped ditch (732) was recorded. It cut across the trench from the west-north-west to east-south-east and measured 1.48m wide by 0.38m deep. It was filled first by a mid-greyish brown silty sand (733) that was overlain by a light orangey yellow silty clay (734). Deposit 733 contained a single flint flake.
- 4.195 A wide hollow (735), probably natural in origin, was recorded approximately 3m further to the north. It was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east and

measured 2.92m wide by 0.36m deep. It was filled by natural sandy gravels (1240).

- 4.196 A shallow U-shaped ditch (1236) cut across the trench from north-west to south-east approximately 2.5m from the northern end of the trench. It measured 1.5m wide by 0.28m deep and was filled by a mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt (1237).
- 4.197 Another feature (740) was recorded 1m from the northern end of the trench, it was only seen in the western trench section, but the profile appeared to be that of a V-shaped ditch or pit measuring 1.43m wide by 0.41m deep. The primary fill was a mid-reddish-brown silty sand (741) that was overlain by a dark orangey-brown sandy silt (742).
- 4.198 Two cultivation furrows, aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, were present within the trench. These and the other features were sealed by up to 0.4m of subsoil of probable agricultural origin (717), from which a fragment of flint debitage and a sherd of a 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware jug base were retrieved. A hollow (1238) cut into the subsoil, which had also been truncated by a modern cut (736). The ploughsoil (716) was up to 0.4m thick and produced three fragments of flint debitage, a flint flake and a core.

Trench 62

- 4.199 Trench 62 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to further investigate faint linear trends within an area dominated by natural geological responses. The only feature was a probable burnt-out shrub bole (cut 658, fill 659) within the natural orange-brown sandy clay (633). The overlying ploughsoil (632) was up to 0.35m thick and produced a single flint flake.

Trench 63

- 4.200 Trench 63, which was positioned within a 'blank' area beyond the limits of the natural geological responses. It measured 30m by 2m and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The natural reddish brown clay (1031) had been disturbed by a probable animal burrow (cut 1032, fill 1033), and was sealed by up to 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (1030). Two plough furrows aligned north to south were identified but no other archaeological features were present.

Trench 64 (Fig. 9)

- 4.201 Trench 64 was positioned to investigate an area dominated by natural geological responses. It was aligned west to east and measured 30m by 2m. It contained a brownish-yellow silty sand natural subsoil (1024), into which, three ditches (771, 772 and 934), a gully (931), two hollows (932, 940), a shallow feature (933) and a possible pit (935) were cut.
- 4.202 Approximately 2.5m from the eastern end of the trench, the terminal of a U-shaped gully (931) was recorded. It measured up to 0.67m wide by 0.33m deep and extended into the trench for 1.07m before terminating. It was filled

- first by a mid-orangey brown silty sand (952), which produced one flint flake and was overlain by a mid-greyish brown silty sand (953).
- 4.203 Gully 931 was truncated by a wide shallow scoop (940), measuring 0.3m deep by at least 1.8m east to west. It was filled by a light yellowish-brown silty sand (948), which contained two flint flakes and was overlain by a mid-yellowish brown silty sand (954). A shallow irregular cut (932), measuring 2.5m east to west by 0.4m deep, extended into the excavated area from the south. The primary fill was a light brownish-yellow silty sand (936) that was overlain by a mid-brownish-yellow silty sand (937).
- 4.204 Approximately 1.2m to the west, a shallow U-shaped ditch (771), aligned north to south and measuring 1.51m wide by 0.31m deep, was recorded. The primary fill was a light brownish-yellow sandy silt (938) that was overlain by a mid-greyish-brown sandy silt (939) which produced a natural flint fragment.
- 4.205 Another shallow U-shaped ditch (772) was recorded some 5m further to the west. It cut across the trench from north to south, measuring 2.46m wide by 0.32m deep. It had three fills; a dark brownish-yellow sandy silt (941), that was overlain by a mid-brownish yellow sandy silt (942), overlain, in turn, by a darker yellowish-brown sandy silt (943). Deposit 943 produced three fragments of animal bone (comprising a cattle mandibular and two unidentified burnt fragments), a fragment of natural flint, two flint flakes, a mesolithic or neolithic blade and two sherds of possibly pre-Iron Age pottery, one of which had incised decoration; further research is recommended on this early material. The environmental sample taken from this deposit contained two chips of fired clay but no significant palaeoenvironmental material. Six metres to the west, a wide, very shallow feature (933), aligned north to south and measuring 3.07m wide by 0.17m deep, was recorded. The primary fill was a mid-brownish-yellow sandy silt (944) that was overlain by a light brownish-yellow sandy silt (945).
- 4.206 A third shallow U-shaped ditch (934) was recorded approximately 2m to the west. It cut across the trench from north to south and measured 0.93m wide by 0.21m deep. It was filled primarily by a mid-orangey-brown clayey silt (946); the environmental sample from which contained approximately twelve fragments of ochre, some fine unidentified charcoal and one charred wheat grain which would be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating. Fill 946 was overlain by a light orangey-brown sandy silt (947). A cut (935) of unknown type extended into the area of excavation from the south. It measured over 2m long by 0.55m wide by 0.36m deep. The primary fill of the feature was a mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt (949), which produced a flint scraper. This deposit was overlain by a light brownish-yellow sandy silt (950).
- 4.207 All of the features within the trench were sealed by a layer of subsoil of probable agricultural origin (951) that was up to 0.38m thick and produced one flint flake. This was, in turn, sealed by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (770) from which two early Bronze Age and one undated flint scrapers were retrieved.

Field 12 (Figs. 18

Trench 65

- 4.208 This trench measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate a faint linear trend within an area dominated by natural geological responses. The natural subsoil consisted of orange-yellow clay (1046) for approximately 30m from the north-west end, then a grey gravel (1047) for the remaining length. A layer of subsoil (1083) of probable agricultural origin, up to 0.15m thick, occurred within the north-west part of the trench. The trench was overlain by up to 0.45m of modern ploughsoil (1045). No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 66

- 4.209 Trench 66 was L-shaped, measuring 30m by 2m south-west to north-east, and 30m by 2m north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate two linear geophysical responses thought to represent the corner of a ditched enclosure. Two ditches (785 and 1027) were recorded within the trench. These features corresponded to the linear geophysical responses.
- 4.210 The natural subsoil consisted largely of orange-red clay (801), the surface of which sloped away quite markedly towards the south-east end of the trench, where the natural subsoil changed to red-grey gravel and sand (1029).
- 4.211 In the north-west to south-east arm of a layer of greyish red-brown sandy silt (1006) overlay the natural gravel (1029) to a depth of up to 0.65m but did not extend far beyond the slope to the north-west. Layer 1006 had been cut by a possible pit (803), filled by a brownish-grey clayey silt (802), which extended beyond the excavated area to the west. Palaeoenvironmental material recovered from the environmental sample included silt encrusted charcoal and a small ancient cereal assemblage (barley and wheat) which includes material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.
- 4.212 A V-shaped, flat-based ditch (785), measuring 1.73m wide by 0.76m deep, cut across the trench from the south-west to north-east. The primary fill of greyish orange silty clay (829) was overlain by a brownish grey clayey silt (804), which contained 22 sherds of H2/H2s pottery and a vesicular sherd (H4) of uncertain date. Both Iron Age and Anglian material may be present within this assemblage, since it includes two sherds with incised chevron decoration, which may be of Anglian date. A single chip of fired clay and nineteen very small fragments of burnt bone were recovered from the environmental sample of deposit 804.
- 4.213 Within the other branch of the trench, a second V-shaped flat-based ditch (1027), measuring 2.13m wide by 0.6m deep, was recorded. It ran north-west to south-east and had a primary fill of greyish orange silty clay (1026). This fill contained 25 sherds of Roman greyware, all from one jar (in a fabric of 'early' appearance), a sherd of Roman oxidized or samian ware, an early neolithic 'saw'-edged flint, a fragment of natural flint and a piece of flint debitage. This was overlain by a brownish grey sandy clay (1025), which contained a single

sherd of H2s pottery from a jar with a S-bend profile, possibly of a 1st-century AD date. The environmental sampling of deposit 1025 produced handmade scraps (H fabric), one with impressed circular decoration. It is considered that Anglian and/or prehistoric material may be present within this assemblage. Deposit 1025 also produced thirteen fragments of large mammal tooth-enamel, seven burnt animal-bone fragments and twelve fragments of fired clay. Two fragments of burnt flint and a piece of flint debitage were also recovered from within the environmental sample. The trench was sealed by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (800).

Trench 67

- 4.214 Situated to the north-west of Trench 66, Trench 67 measured 30m by 2m. It was aligned west to east, and was positioned to further investigate the linear geophysical anomaly over which Trench 66 was located.
- 4.215 The pinkish yellow natural clay (1085) had been cut by a ditch (1087) that corresponded to the anomaly, and hence was probably a continuation of ditch 1027. Ditch 1087 was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.33m wide by 0.48m deep. The single fill of this feature (1086) was similar to 1026, the primary fill of ditch 1027. The trench also contained one cultivation furrow, aligned north to south, and was sealed by up to 0.35m of modern ploughsoil (1084).

Trench 68

- 4.216 Trench 68 was again positioned to investigate a series of faint linear trends within the western area of Field 12. Within the trench, which measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north to south, the natural yellowish orange clay (1036) was overlain in the southern half by natural orange-brown silty sand (1037), which had been cut by a very irregular feature (1040), probably representing root disturbance.
- 4.217 This feature had been truncated by a shallow elongated pit (1038), measuring 1.23m long by 0.32m wide by 0.18m deep. It was filled by a dark grey-brown silty clay (1039), which contained two sherds of H2/H2s pottery with a further six fragments recovered during environmental sampling; this material is possibly of Anglian date. The trench was sealed by a 0.18m thick layer of agricultural subsoil (1035). A single fragment of natural flint was recovered from within layer 1035, which was overlain by up to 0.35m of modern ploughsoil (1034).

Trench 69

- 4.218 This trench measured 30m by 2m, was aligned north to south, and was positioned to further investigate the faint linear trends identified by the geophysical survey. The natural yellowish orange clay (1198) recorded within this trench was cut by a single cultivation furrow (1196), aligned east to west. A subsoil of probable agricultural origin (1199) overlay much of the southern part of the trench. It was up to 0.15m thick and was overlain by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (1200), from which one flint flake was retrieved. No other

archaeological features were identified.

Field 13 (Figs. 16 and 17)

Trench 70

- 4.219 Trench 70 was located within the southern extent of a small paddock to the east of Whitehill Farm. The geophysical survey had been slightly affected by the presence of iron material but with the exception of faint traces of east to west ridge and furrow, no potential archaeological anomalies had been identified. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 30m by 2m. It contained pinkish brown clay natural subsoil (1110), which was cut by two cultivation furrows, aligned west to east. The furrows were sealed by a layer of ploughsoil (1109) that was up to 0.26m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 71

- 4.220 Trench 71 was located within the northern extent of the paddock. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench contained yellowish orange natural clay subsoil (1139), which had been cut by five cultivation furrows, aligned west to east. One of the furrows (cut 1140, fill 1141) produced one sherd of 14th- to 16th-century Humberware. The ploughsoil (1138) was up to 0.26m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Field 14 (Fig. 17; trial trench plans - Sheet 9)

- 4.221 During fieldwalking, a range of flint tools, consistent with those frequently found on prehistoric settlement sites, was recorded in the corridor through Field 14 (NAA 2008). This suggested that prehistoric occupation of a mainly early Bronze Age/Beaker period may have existed in this field. With the exception of a small number of faint linear trends towards the north-east end of the corridor, no archaeological anomalies were identified during the geophysical survey. The data was dominated by natural geological responses. All of the trenches in Field 14 were located to investigate the possible origin of the lithic material.

Trench 72

- 4.222 In Trench 72, which measured 50m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east, the natural clay subsoil (1127), which ranged in colour from light orange-yellow to mid-red-brown, was cut by four cultivation furrows. They were aligned east to west and were sealed by a layer of modern ploughsoil (1126) that measured up to 0.42m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 73

- 4.223 Trench 73 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east. The natural subsoil comprised a red-brown clay (1121) and was cut by a single cultivation furrow. The furrow was aligned east to west and was sealed by a

layer of modern ploughsoil (1120) that was up to 0.4m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 74 (Fig. 9)

- 4.224 This trench measured 50m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east. The orange-yellow natural silty clay subsoil (1218) contained natural shallow hollows (1179 and 1220) filled by sandy-gravelly deposits (1209, 1212, 1221 and 1224), of which 1218 and 1221 each produced single natural flint fragments.
- 4.225 Towards the north-east end of the trench, a V-shaped gully (1183), aligned north to south and measuring 0.83m wide by 0.64m deep was recorded (Plate 7). It was filled first by a mid-reddish-brown sandy clayey silt (1222), that was overlain by a greyish yellow-brown sandy clayey silt (1217), which produced a sherd of H2 pottery, one fragment of natural flint, and a natural rounded red stone (initially interpreted as a possible stone gaming counter recorded find number 37).
- 4.226 A shallow gully (1182), aligned west to east and measuring 0.8m wide by 0.29m deep, was recorded to the south-west. It extended into the trench from the south-east before terminating after 1.8m. It was filled by mid-greyish brown sandy silt (1219), which produced three natural fragments of flint.
- 4.227 Located to the south-west of, and roughly parallel to gully 1182, a V-shaped ditch (1181), was recorded. It measured 1.54m wide by 0.56m deep and was filled first by a mid-reddish-brown clayey silt (1215) that was overlain by a darker greyish-brown sandy clayey silt (1216), which produced eight natural flint fragments but no significant palaeoenvironmental material.
- 4.228 A shallow kidney-shaped pit (1180) was recorded to the south-east of ditch 1181. It was probably natural in origin and measured 1.38m long by 0.5m wide by 0.18m deep and was filled by a grey-brown silty sand (1213) which produced two fragments of natural flint. Further to the south-east a curvilinear feature (1178), filled by a grey-brown silty sand (1203), may have resulted from root disturbance.
- 4.229 A ditch (1214) cut across the trench from the south-south-west to north-north-east. It had been largely truncated by a U-shaped re-cut (1177), measuring 0.86m wide by 0.41m deep. This re-cut was filled by a grey-brown sandy silt (1206) which produced two fragments of natural flint and four flint flakes. Environmental sampling of the fill (1206) produced two fragments of fired clay, two H2 sherds, a single square cut rim fragment of H4 vesicular ware, which is of uncertain date and a very small assemblage of ancient plant material including material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating. These two phases of ditch intersected with another ditch (1223) and re-cut (1176) aligned north to south, but this relationship was not investigated due to the limited area of investigation. Ditch 1223, filled by a brownish yellow-orange clayey silt (1205), had been largely truncated by the U-shaped re-cut (1176). The re-cut

measured 0.68m wide by 0.45m deep and was filled by a grey-brown clayey silt (1204). Two sherds of H2 pottery, a fragment of natural flint, a flint flake and a fragment of fired clay were recovered during the processing of an environmental sample taken from fill 1204 but no significant palaeoenvironmental material was recovered.

- 4.230 Towards the south-eastern end of the trench two west to east aligned cultivation furrows were recorded (cut 1172, fill 1173 and cut 1174, fill 1175), a single flint flake was recovered from fill 1173 and deposit 1175 produced two flint flakes. A layer of subsoil of probable agricultural origin (1211) that measured up to 0.19m thick sealed the trench and was, in turn, overlain by up to 0.36m of modern ploughsoil (1210).

Trench 75

- 4.231 Trench 75 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. Through most of its length, the light grey-brown natural clay subsoil (1081) was overlain by up to 0.3m of light orange-brown silty sand (1080), that was overlain, in turn, by up to 0.35m of light greyish orange-brown clayey silt (1082).
- 4.232 At the western end of the trench the natural clay (1081) was cut by a curvilinear V-shaped gully 1075. It cut across the excavated area from north to south, curving slightly towards the west. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.25m deep and was filled by a light brownish-grey stony silt (1076). A fragment of flint debitage, a flint flake, a single flake of H2 pottery, a little charcoal and one unidentified cereal grain suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating were recovered during sample processing.
- 4.233 The gully was sealed by up to 0.13m of agricultural subsoil (1079) which, further to the east, was overlain in turn by a lighter subsoil (1078) that was up to 0.25m thick. The trench was sealed by up to 0.32m of modern ploughsoil (1077), which produced a fragment of natural flint, a flint flake and a piece of debitage.

Trench 76

- 4.234 Trench 76 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned west to east. The orange-yellow natural silty clay subsoil (554) was sealed by a layer of modern ploughsoil (553) up to 0.35m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 77

- 4.235 Trench 77 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east. The natural subsoil (549) comprised orange-yellow clay in the eastern part, with orange-brown gravelly silt (552) to the west. The trench was bisected by one cultivation furrow, aligned south-south-west to north-north-east, which was sealed by up to 0.35m of modern ploughsoil (548). No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 78

- 4.236 Trench 78 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east. The natural orange-yellow clay subsoil (513) exposed within the trench sealed two natural features (550 and 520), both filled by grey silty clay (551 and 521). Situated towards the north-east end of the trench, an irregular hollow (cut 606, fill 607) was interpreted as probable root disturbance, with associated stone void (cut 613, fill 614) on its north-east edge.
- 4.237 Feature 606 had been truncated by a ditch (589), aligned north to south. The western side of the ditch appeared to consist of a gently shelving slope some 0.8m wide, with a sharp break of slope into a V-shaped gully measuring 0.66m wide by 0.58m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey silty clay (590) which produced two sherds of H2/H2s pottery and a single fragment of fired clay but no significant palaeoenvironmental material. An upper fill of mid-grey-brown silty clay (615) extended across both the gully and the gentle slope to the west.
- 4.238 An irregular cut (608) was recorded to the north-east of ditch 589. It was filled by a mottled orange and dark grey silty clay (609) which produced three sherds of H2 pottery and a fragment of flint debitage but again no significant palaeoenvironmental material.
- 4.239 A spread of relict medieval or early post-medieval soil (588) extended across the north-easternmost 8m of the trench, sealing these earlier features. It was up to 0.12m thick, and was overlain by up to 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (512) which produced a neolithic flint scraper, a sherd of possible Roman oxidized ware and a modern brick waster.

Trench 79

- 4.240 This trench was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 50m by 2m. The exposed natural subsoil comprised red-brown sandy silt (580) and an orange-yellow sandy gravel (574) that was overlain by a mid-yellow-brown sandy silt (595).
- 4.241 A layer of seemingly organised pebbles and small cobbles (596) was visible in a sondage in the central part of the trench. This layer was sealed by up to 0.23m of orangey-grey-brown sandy clayey silt (618), which was cut by a ditch (584). The ditch was aligned west to east and measured 0.7m wide by 0.49m deep, with its western terminal visible within the trench. The primary fill was an orange-brown sandy silt (617), overlain by a grey-brown clayey silt (585), which was, in turn, overlain by an orange-brown clayey silt (594). Deposit 585 produced two sherds of H2/H2s, including an upright rim fragment, two fragments of flint debitage and a later neolithic or early Bronze Age flint borer. This was based on an angular piece of waste that formed a triangular point, which had been retouched to produce a drill. Deposit 594 produced a small assemblage of plant material comprising traces of charcoal, fragments of brome, poaceae, nut of sedge and nut of spike-rush and included material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.

- 4.242 The western terminal of ditch 584 had been truncated by a second ditch (581) that cut across the trench from north to south. It measured 1.24m wide by 0.38m deep and contained three fills. The primary deposit comprised an orange-grey clayey silt (616), this was overlain by an orange-brown clayey silt (583), which was, in turn, overlain by a grey-brown clayey silt (582). Deposit 583 contained a single sherd of probable Iron Age pottery and the upper fill of the ditch (582) produced four sherds of H2/H2s pottery, a flint scraper of a probable early neolithic date but no significant palaeoenvironmental material.
- 4.243 These ditches were sealed by a spread of relict medieval or early post-medieval soil (579) that was up to 0.3m thick. Three fragments of natural flint and a single sherd of unattributed glazed medieval pottery were recovered from within layer 579. This deposit was similar to, and probably a continuation of, layer 588 in Trench 78. Three cultivation furrows aligned west-south-west to east-north-east were recorded (cuts 575, 577 and 621; fills 576, 578 and 682). Fill 576 produced two sherds of H2 pottery, two sherds of Roman greyware a flint flake and a fragment of a neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead. A natural flint fragment and a single piece of flint debitage were recovered from deposit 578. The modern ploughsoil (573) was up to 0.3m thick.

Field 15 (Fig. 17; trial trench plans - Sheets 9 and 10)

Trench 80

- 4.244 Trench 80 was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area dominated by field drains aligned north-east to south-west and lacking in fieldwalking finds. It measured 30m by 2m and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The exposed natural clay subsoil (657) varied in colour from yellow-grey to red-brown.
- 4.245 A U-shaped ditch (630) was recorded towards the eastern end of the trench. It cut across the excavated area from north to south and measured 1.8m wide by 0.7m deep. The grey clay primary fill (631) was overlain by orange-grey clay deposits (643 and 645), which had slumped down the sides of the ditch. These were overlain by a grey clay flecked with orange (644). The ditch was situated in a slight hollow that was filled by a layer of subsoil (642), measuring up to 0.3m thick. The trench was sealed by up to 0.3m of modern ploughsoil (641), from which, one sherd of modern stoneware pottery was retrieved.

Trench 81

- 4.246 Trench 81 measured 2m by 2m and was positioned to investigate an area where a small concentration of freshly ploughed up flint flakes had been recovered during fieldwalking. The natural slightly greenish yellow clay subsoil (628) was overlain by up to 0.26m of modern ploughsoil (627). There was no indication of the source of the flint. No archaeological features were identified..

Trench 82

- 4.247 This trench measured 2m by 2m and was also positioned to investigate a

cluster of freshly ploughed-up flint flakes. The natural yellow-brown clay subsoil (612) was overlain by up to 0.2m of agricultural subsoil (611), which produced eight fragments of naturally fractured flint. The modern ploughsoil (610) was up to 0.4m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 83

- 4.248 Trench 83, measuring 30m by 2m and aligned north-west to south-east, was positioned to investigate a 'blank' area dominated by field drains aligned north-east to south-west. The natural clay subsoil towards the south-eastern end of the trench was a red-brown clayey silt (598) with frequent small chalk fragments. This was overlain by a yellow-red-brown clay (602). At the north-western end of the trench a layer of natural light orange-brown sandy silt (568) was exposed. These natural deposits were overlain by a modern ploughsoil (603) that was up to 0.3m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 84

- 4.249 Trench 84 measured 2m by 2m and was positioned to investigate another area where a small cluster of freshly ploughed up flint flakes had been recovered during ploughing. The natural red-brown sandy clay subsoil (625) contained natural flint, and was overlain by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (626). There was no indication of the source of the flint.

Trench 85

- 4.250 As with Trenches 81, 82 and 84, Trench 85 measured 2m by 2m and was positioned to investigate a cluster of freshly ploughed-up flint flakes. The natural yellow-brown sandy clay subsoil (623) was overlain by up to 0.37m of modern ploughsoil (624), from which a sherd of unattributed reduced sandy Blackware pottery and a fragment of modern glass were retrieved. There was no indication of the source of the flint.

Trench 86

- 4.251 Fieldwalking within Field 15 produced a range of flint cores and debitage that included fresh, recently dispersed of a neolithic to early Bronze Age/Beaker date. It was thought to be potentially indicative of flint knapping. The geophysical survey data was dominated by natural geological responses. Trenches 86, 87 and 88 were therefore positioned to provide sample investigation along the length of the road corridor to establish whether there was any evidence to suggest that the lithic material was associated with sub-surface archaeological remains. Trench 86 was located to investigate a strong magnetic geophysical anomaly thought to be natural in origin. The trench measured 30m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east. The natural greyish-yellow sand (600) was overlain by up to 0.3m of naturally deposited red-brown sandy clay (601). This was sealed by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (599), which produced a fragment of flint debitage, a mesolithic or neolithic flint blade and a sherd of pottery of the medieval medium sandy regional tempering tradition. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 87

- 4.252 This trench was positioned to investigate a faint linear trend aligned east to west. It measured 50m by 2m and was aligned south-west to north-east. The exposed natural grey-brown sandy gravel (622) was overlain by up to 0.4m of naturally deposited grey-brown silty sands (605 and 620). This was sealed by up to 0.36m of modern ploughsoil (604), which produced a later neolithic end and edge flint scraper. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 88

- 4.253 Trench 88 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The natural orange-red sandy gravel (672) was overlain by up to 0.4m of modern ploughsoil (671), which produced one flint flake. No archaeological features were identified.

Field 17 (Figs. 16 and 17; trial trench plans - Sheet 10)

Trench 96

- 4.254 Trench 96 measured 30m by 2.5m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate linear geophysical anomalies that had been interpreted as having archaeological potential, although an agricultural origin was also considered a possibility. The natural subsoil exposed within the trench was a pale to mid-brownish-red sandy silty clay (525). The trench contained three cultivation furrows, aligned north-east to south-west. The furrow at the south-east end of the trench was 12m centre to centre from the second furrow. The third furrow at the north-western end of the trench being approximately 9m centre to centre from the second furrow. Each of the furrows had been truncated by one of the four field drains that followed the same orientation. The features were overlain by topsoil (524) that measured an average of 0.23m deep. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 97

- 4.255 The dimensions of Trench 97 were 51m by 2.5m and it was aligned east to west. It was positioned to investigate two strong linear geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological interest. The natural subsoil (509) varied between a pale blue-grey to pinkish-red clay with areas of orangey-yellow sandy clay.
- 4.256 At the centre of the trench was a possible hollow-way (510), although due to the irregularity of shape, it was probably a natural hollow. It was disturbed by a field drain, which hindered the recording of the various fills of this feature. The primary fill (563) was a dark greyish black deposit that was restricted to a small area close to the western edge of hollow 510. This deposit probably represents an episode of slumping or dumping and was overlain by a dark grey-brown silty clay (543) containing mottled orange patches, a thin lens of charcoal (511) and three crumbs of fired clay. Another fill of this hollow, recorded as deposit 545, was probably the same as fill 543 and contained three crumbs of handmade pottery. These deposits were overlain by a mid-orange brown silty clay (542).

- 4.257 The trench contained three furrows, aligned approximately north to south, one of which was truncated by one of four field drains that followed the same orientation. The trench was sealed by up to 0.2m of topsoil (508).

Trench 98

- 4.258 Trench 98 was positioned to investigate an area of linear geophysical anomalies that probably related to ridge and furrow ploughing. It measured 30.5m by 2.5m and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The natural subsoil (489) was a mid-orangey red sandy silty clay with patches of mid-grey clay and gravelly patches at each end of the trench. The excavated area contained four furrow remnants aligned north to south, two of which were truncated by field drains on the same orientation. The furrows were spaced approximately 4.5m apart from centre to centre. The topsoil (488) varied in depth between 0.1m to 0.3m and produced a single flint flake. No other archaeological features were identified.

Field 18 (Fig. 16; trial trench plans - Sheets 11 and 12)

Trench 102

- 4.259 Aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, Trench 102 measured 49.5m by 2.2m. It was positioned to investigate an area of magnetic disturbance, an area containing small pit-like anomalies and a north to south aligned linear anomaly which appeared to demarcate the eastern extent of ridge and furrow anomalies. A crop-mark of a ditched rectilinear enclosure, is recorded on the County Historic Environment Record to the east of this trench (SMR 19002).
- 4.260 The natural subsoil (519) was an orange sandy clay which fell away as a natural slope at the eastern end of the trench. This hollow had silted up with a dark-grey silty clay (516), which was cut by a U-shaped ditch (506) running across the trench from north-west to south-east. The ditch measured 1.25m wide by 0.55m deep and was filled by three deposits. The primary fill was an orange-grey sandy clay-silt (507), it was overlain by a thin layer of grey clay silt (514) which was, in turn, overlain by a light brownish orange clay silt (515).
- 4.261 At the far eastern end of the trench, a second episode of silting, above deposit 516, was recorded (517). This deposit was a pale grey-brown gritty clay and was cut by a possible ditch (486). This ditch only extended into the trench for approximately 1m and only the very top of one side of the cut-feature was visible. It ran across the trench from north to south, but its dimensions were unknown. The visible fill of ditch 486 was a mid-brown gritty clay containing flecks of orange (487).
- 4.262 To the west of this natural hollow, four possible discrete features (556, 557, 569 and 571) were recorded. A shallow feature (569), possibly a posthole, was mostly truncated by a field drain. It was filled by a dark brown-black silty clay (570).
- 4.263 Approximately 2m to the south-west an irregular shaped pit (556) was recorded. It measured approximately 0.37m by 0.64m by 0.28m deep and was

filled by a very dark gritty clay (560) containing burnt stones and charcoal. A posthole (571) was recorded immediately to the west of pit 555. It measured 0.18m in diameter by 0.25m deep and was filled by a dark grey clayey sand (572). A larger irregular feature (557) may have been a pit, but was probably caused by root activity. It was filled by a very dark grey-black sandy clay (561) which produced some ash/oak charcoal and one unidentified cereal grain fragment which is possibly suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.

- 4.264 A single furrow (558) running east to west, was recorded at the western end of the trench. The trench was sealed by a layer of topsoil (518) that varied in depth between 0.25m to 0.3m.

Trench 103

- 4.265 The dimensions of Trench 103 were 49.5m by 2.5m and it was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was positioned to investigate an area within the possible cropmark enclosure where geophysical survey had recorded small pit-like anomalies and faint linear trends.
- 4.266 The natural deposits (532) exposed within the trench ranged between a mid-brownish-orange gravelly clay to a light orangey-yellow clay. The trench contained a possible palaeochannel or natural hollow (533) that cut across the trench from east to west. It could not be fully excavated due to safety restrictions but measured approximately 9m wide by over 0.5m deep. It was filled by a mid-grey clay (534) that was overlain by a 12m long layer of natural silting (535) ranging in thickness from 0.4m to the north and 0.2m to the south.
- 4.267 A furrow remnant aligned east to west was recorded to the south of the hollow. The trench was sealed by a layer of topsoil (531), which was 0.35m deep and produced a single sherd of 18th-century Staffordshire slipware.

Trench 104 (Fig. 10)

- 4.268 Trench 104 was L-shaped, measuring 30m by 2.5m east to west and 29m by 2.5m north to south. It was positioned to investigate two strong linear magnetic anomalies, thought to possibly relate to the enclosure recorded from aerial photographs. An area of pit-like anomalies was also investigated. A substantial number of archaeological features dating to the Iron Age and/or Roman periods were recorded within this trench. They comprised three ditches (492, 494 and 586), seven gullies (504, 522, 529, 536, 540, 546 and 592) and a single truncated pit or posthole (483).
- 4.269 The natural deposits exposed within the excavated area comprised mid-grey to yellow clays (498). A ditch (492) was recorded some 3.5m from the northern end of the north to south aligned arm of the trench. It was U-shaped in profile and cut across the trench from east to west, measuring 1.35m wide by 0.27m deep. It was filled by a dark grey-blue silty clay (493) that contained three fragments of natural flint.
- 4.270 Another ditch (586) also aligned east to west, was recorded approximately

4.5m to the south of feature 492. It was V-shaped in profile, measuring 2.4m wide by 0.99m deep. The primary fill of the ditch (597) was a light yellowy-orange clay with patches of blue, which produced eleven fragments of animal bone and 38 sherds of H2 and H2s pottery. The pottery included an upright flat-topped jar rim of a common late Iron-Age type and a jar handle (recorded find number 7) having characteristics in common with handles from Levisham Moor and Thornton Dale (Challis and Harding 1975, figs. 49 and 51). All this material would be consistent with a date in the 1st-century BC or AD. Above this, a secondary deposit of grey-brown sandy clay with orange flecks (587) produced 77 sherds of H2/H2s pottery, (including a possible barrel-shaped jar with external bead and a coarse sherd with a band of thumb impressions), eight sherds of H2/H2s fine reduced fabrics, two sherds of H2s, 24 sherds of a single H2s small sandy/gritty jar (recorded find number 6), four sherds of a H2 sooted jar (with round shoulder and long upright externally beaded rim), one sherd of Roman greyware, a single sherd of possible Roman Orangeware, two joining fragments of Roman stamped Mortaria, 51 fragments of animal bone, two fragments of fired clay and eleven pieces of a possible fired clay object. The Mortarium has been tentatively dated to approximately the first half of the 2nd-century AD. Within the pottery assemblages from this ditch, there is significant potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research.

- 4.271 To the south of these two ditches, four gullies (592, 522, 504 and 534) cut across the trench from east to west. Gully 592 was located approximately 14m from the northern end of the trench, it was U-shaped in profile, measuring 0.3m wide by 0.15m deep. It was filled by a mid-greyish-brown silty clay (593) that produced a sherd of H2/H2s pottery and eight fragments of Roman greyware in a black sandy fabric of 'early' appearance, probably dating to before the early 3rd-century.
- 4.272 The second gully (522) was 1m to the south and was U-shaped in profile, curving slightly to the south. It measured 0.45m wide by 0.22m deep and was filled by a dark grey-brown clayey silt (523) that contained a single flake of H2s pottery, twenty sherds of H2 pottery (mostly from the same thick-walled jar) and a heat-effected possible hammer-stone (recorded find number 34). Approximately 2.8m to the south, a third gully (504) was recorded. It had a V-shaped profile and measured 0.38m wide by 0.24m deep. It contained a dark black-grey silty clay (505) that produced a fragment of H2 pottery. The environmental sample contained four fragments of fired clay and a small but not particularly significant plant assemblage although it did include material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.
- 4.273 The fourth gully (536), situated 5.2m further south, was also V-shaped in profile. It measured 0.5m wide by 0.3m deep and was filled by a mid-grey-brown clayish silt (537) containing orange flecks and seven sherds of H2/H2s pottery but no significant palaeoenvironmental material. There is a strong possibility that the pottery sherds are of an Anglian date. Situated 4.25m from the southern end of the trench was a truncated posthole or pit (483). It measured 0.4m diameter by 0.09m deep and was filled with a dark grey-brown silty clay (482) containing 25 pieces of fired clay, two sherds of H2/H2s

pottery, and 213 fragments of burnt bone (included thirteen caprovid and some medium mammal shaft fragments). The environmental sample from fill 482 contained a further 85 fragments of fired clay, 54 burnt bone fragments, a little fine unidentified charcoal and occasional poorly preserved seeds/fruits some of which may be suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating.

- 4.274 A curving gully (529) was recorded in the east to west aligned trench arm, close to the location of feature 483. It was V-shaped in profile, measuring 0.33m wide by 0.08m deep and cut across the excavated area from north to south. It was filled by a dark brown-grey clayey silt (530) that produced one sherd of H2 pottery and a fragment of fired clay (from the environmental sample) but no significant palaeoenvironmental material.
- 4.275 Approximately 12m to the east a substantial ditch (494) was recorded. It measured 3.4m wide by 1.3m deep and was V-shaped in profile (Plate 8). It contained six fills (495, 500, 502, 538, 539 and 566) all containing Iron Age or Roman pottery. There is significant potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research within these assemblages, particularly into parallels for the accompanying handmade vessel forms. The primary deposit (539) was a mid-orangy pink silty clay, which produced sixteen sherds of H2/H2s pottery, one sherd of a Roman greyware narrow-mouthed necked jar (probably 1st- or 2nd-century), two joining fragments of Roman whiteware and fourteen fragments of animal bone. A similar but greyer secondary deposit (566) overlay this and produced two joining sherds of an H2s large thin-walled vessel (with a long upright flat-topped rim) and another flake of H2s pottery. Above this, a mid-grey silty clay deposit (538) produced 104 (67 from the environmental sample) fragments of animal bone (including horse hoof phalanges and unidentified remains of large mammal rib and cranium fragments and pieces of large and medium-sized mammal shaft), a fragment of fired clay, one sherd of Roman whiteware, a sherd of Roman greyware, a single sherd of H2s (from sample), six sherds of a H2 single thick walled jar and eleven sherds of H2/H2s pottery. A small ancient plant assemblage was also recovered from the environmental including cereal grains of naked wheat and barley suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating..
- 4.276 This was overlain by a mid-greyish brown silty clay deposit (502) containing 96 fragments of animal bone (including horse teeth, metatarsal and scapula fragments, unidentified large mammal rib and cranium fragments and large and medium sized mammal shaft), two fragments of fired clay, 67 sherds of H2/H2s pottery, eleven sherds of Roman greyware and a sherd of samian with traces of decoration. The environmental sample contained a further two animal bones, twenty fragments of H2/H2s pottery, a neolithic flint knife and a small plant assemblage containing material suitable for AMS radiocarbon dating, including cereal grain and glume bases of emmer/spelt wheat. Deposit 502 may have been cut by a shallow pit or depression (499) that measured approximately 1.1m wide by over 0.7m long by 0.24m deep. It was filled by a dark brownish-black silty clay (500) containing a high proportion of charcoal, eleven sherds of H2 pottery, two sherds of H2/H2s, five sherds of Roman greyware (including four joining fragments of a carinated jar of

Flavian/Antonine type), two fragments of animal bone (one from the sample, comprised a fragment of burnt tooth enamel and a burnt medium-sized mammal shaft fragment), a piece of fired clay and a piece of slag. A further 110 small fragments of fired clay were recovered from the environmental sample taken from fill 500 along with a very small plant assemblage including wheat cereal grain. However, deposit 500 may have been a dump of fire-waste in the top of deposit 502, or even the remains of a fire. The final ditch fill was a mid-brownish grey silty clay (495) that produced 50 sherds of H2/H2s pottery, 24 fragments of a colour-coated beaker (probably late 1st- to early 2nd-century), two sherds of Roman greyware, seven fragments of H/H2s pottery (from sample), two unattributed ceramic crumbs, fifteen fragments of animal bone, nine pieces of fired clay (six from the sample) and a fragment of flint debitage. The pottery included several sherds from a roughcast colour-coated beaker, probably of late 1st- or earlier 2nd-century AD date. Two sherds of pottery retrieved from the spoil heap were probably from fill 495 as they were identical to the 24 pieces of possible colour-coated ware; they were assigned context number 503 as they were not securely stratified.

- 4.277 Two gullies (540 and 546) were recorded to the east of ditch 494. Feature 540 cut across the trench from north to south, measuring approximately 0.4m wide by 0.11m deep, but flaring to 0.6m wide at the edge of the trench. It was filled by a dark yellowish orange and dark grey-brown mixed silty sand (541) containing three sherds of probable Iron Age pottery.
- 4.278 Feature 540 was cut by another gully (546) that ran into the excavated area from the east-south-east. It terminated within the trench, the exposed length measuring approximately 8m. The gully measured 0.46m wide by up to 0.14m deep and was filled by a dark grey-brown sandy silt (547) that produced three sherds of H2/H2s pottery and a flint flake.
- 4.279 A single definite furrow measuring 1.2m wide, and another possible furrow or hollow-way (564) measuring some 3m wide were recorded in the east to west aligned trench arm. Both features were aligned north to south. The trench was sealed by a layer of topsoil (497) that varied in depth between 0.3m and 0.4m and produced three sherds of Roman greyware in fabrics of 'early' appearance.

Trench 105

- 4.280 This trench measured 50m by 2.5m and was aligned approximately east to west. It was positioned across a faint linear geophysical anomaly running west-north-west to east-south-east, otherwise the data was dominated by ridge and furrow-type anomalies. The natural subsoil (464) was a pinkish-brown silty clay and was cut by three furrows aligned north to south and a possible pit (470). The pit was located close to the eastern end of the and was irregular ovoid in shape. It measured 1.8m at widest point by 0.18m deep and was filled by a light orangey-grey clay silt (471) that produced a small piece of post-medieval brick. The trench was overlain by a layer of topsoil (463), measuring approximately 0.25m deep, from which one fragment of animal bone was retrieved.

Trench 106

- 4.281 Trench 106 was aligned north-north-west by south-south-east and measured 20.5m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate a cluster of pit-like anomalies and faint linear trends; ridge and furrow-type anomalies were also present. The natural subsoil (467) exposed within the excavated area was a banded reddish-brown to brownish-grey clay. The trench contained one furrow aligned north to south, which had been truncated by one of two field drains that were aligned approximately east to west. The topsoil (468) ranged between 0.18m to 0.36m thick.

Trench 107

- 4.282 This trench was located in the centre of the field within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies other than faint responses relating to agricultural practices. It measured 50.25m by 2.3m and was aligned north-west-north by south-east-south. The natural subsoil (477) was a mid-reddish-brown clay and was cut by a single gully (479) that was steep sided and rectangular in profile. The gully was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.24m wide by 0.27m deep. A small piece of H2 rim fragment, upright with a slightly beaded rim, was found in the light greyish-black silty clay (480) that filled the gully. A single furrow remnant, aligned north-west to south-east was visible running across the trench for 24m. Both features were sealed by a layer of agricultural subsoil (481) approximately 0.1m thick. This was overlain by topsoil (478) that was between 0.3m and 0.5m thick.

Trench 108

- 4.283 Aligned north-north-east by south-south-west, Trench 108 measured 70.5m by 2m and was positioned to investigate an area largely devoid of geophysical anomalies other than faint linear trends. The natural subsoil (1157) was a mid-reddish brown clay containing areas of orangey-yellow clay.
- 4.284 A steep sided V-shaped ditch (1160) was recorded approximately 10m from north-eastern end of the trench. It measured 2m wide by 0.36m deep and cut across the trench from east to west. It contained two deposits (1161 and 1184) separated by the cut of a later ditch (1162). Deposit 1161 was a mid-reddish brown clay that produced a sherd of H2/H2s pottery. Fill 1184 was a mid-brownish grey clay.
- 4.285 Ditch 1162 cut these deposits and also ran across the trench from east to west. It was U-shaped in profile, measuring 1m wide by 0.62m deep. The main fill of the feature (1163) was a mid-brownish-grey clay containing a fragments of natural flint, a flint flake, a piece of slag and two fragments of fired clay. This was overlain by a thin discontinuous deposit (1185) comprising a mid-brownish grey clay.
- 4.286 A second ditch (1152) was recorded some 25m from the north-eastern end of the trench. It was U-shaped in profile, measuring 0.5m wide by 0.29m deep. The feature was aligned north-west to south-east and was truncated by another ditch (1158) on the same alignment. Ditch 1152 was filled by a dark brownish

black silty clay (1153); ditch 1158 measured approximately 0.9m wide by 0.27m deep and was filled by a similar mid-brownish black silty clay (1159).

- 4.287 Four furrows were recorded, cutting across the trench from north to south, these features and a shallow hollow (1156) were filled with the remnant of an agricultural subsoil (1151 and 1155) that produced two fragments of fired clay (from deposit 1151). The trench was overlain by 0.3m of topsoil (1154), which produced one sherd of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware.

Trench 109a and 109b

- 4.288 Trenches 109 a and b were positioned to form a T-shape. The horizontal part of the 'T' (109a) was aligned east to west and measured 39.5m by 2m. The vertical part (109b) was aligned north to south and measured 29.5m by 2m. The trench was positioned to investigate an area containing a number of faint linear trends aligned north-west to south-east against a background of north to south ridge and furrow-type anomalies.
- 4.289 The natural subsoil (1189) was a mottled pinkish-red clay with patches of orangey-brown sandy clay. It was cut by a ditch (1168), two possible tree boles (1164 and 1170) and four furrow remnants. Ditch (1168) was shallow, with a nearly flat base and measured 0.9m wide by 0.21m deep. It cut across the trench from north-north-west to south-south-east and was truncated by one of four furrows (cut 1166, fill 1167) that were similarly aligned. The ditch was filled by a mid-orange-brown silty clay (1169).
- 4.290 A feature (1170) investigated at the north-east end of the trench that extended beyond the excavated area was probably a tree bole, as was an irregular feature (1164) at the north-west end of the trench. Feature 1164 was filled by a light blue-grey silty clay (1165) that produced a single fragment of natural flint. The trench was overlain by a layer of topsoil (1188) measuring up to 0.4m thick, from which a flint flake was recovered.

Trench 109c

- 4.291 Trench 109c was an extra trench positioned to investigate a 'blank' area in terms of geophysical survey anomalies and also to establish whether the substantial north-south ditch (494) recorded within Trench 104 related to a more extensive linear boundary ditch. It measured 60m by 1.8m and was aligned east to west. The natural subsoil (1147) was a pinkish-orange clay and was cut by seven furrows, all of which were aligned north-west to south-east. A sherd of late-medieval to post-medieval Humberware (a broad grooved strap handle from a large jug or cistern of a late 15th- to 16th-century date) was recovered from a mid-yellowish deposit (1145) that filled the second furrow from the east end of the trench. Two sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenwares (one green-glazed, the other brown-glazed) and two fragments of large mammal mandible were found within a light yellowish brown deposit (1148) in the fourth furrow. A yellowish brown deposit (1143), the fill of the fifth furrow, produced a sherd of brown-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware and a sherd of transfer-printed white earthenware. The furrows

were overlain by a layer of topsoil (1146) that was between 0.35m and 0.45m thick.

Trench 110

- 4.292 Aligned approximately east to west, Trench 110 measured 50m by 2.3m. It was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies other than faint responses relating to agricultural practices. The natural subsoil (474) varied between a light to mid-reddish-yellow to a dark mid-reddish-orange sandy clay. The trench contained seven furrows aligned north-west to south-east, one of which was recorded in section. With the exception of a gap between the second and third furrow, all the furrows were evenly spaced at intervals of 6m. An agricultural subsoil (493) was visible in a 10m stretch at the eastern end of the trench. It was up to 0.08m thick and contained three flint flakes. The trench was overlain by between 0.25m and 0.35m of topsoil (472).

Field 19 (Figs. 16 and 18; trial trench plans – Sheet 12)

Trench 111

- 4.293 Trench 111 measured 30m by 2m. It was aligned north-east to south-west and was positioned to investigate an area blank of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (1285) in the trench was a mid-orange clay and was overlain by a layer of topsoil (1284) that measured up to 0.49m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 112

- 4.294 Aligned north-east by south-west, Trench 112 measured 44.5m by 1.8m. Along with Trench 116, it was positioned to investigate an area of linear geophysical anomalies of potential archaeological interest. The natural subsoil in the trench comprised a blue-grey clay (713), sealed by a mid-yellowish-brown sandy silt (711), that was, in turn, overlain by a red clay (712). At the eastern end of the trench a possible hollow-way (753) was recorded. It cut across the excavated area from north-north-west to south-south-east and extended beyond the end of the trench to the east. It was over 2.4m wide by up to 0.13m deep and was filled by a light brown sandy silt (754).
- 4.295 A second hollow-way (751) approximately 5.5m to the west, measured 4m wide by up to 0.26m deep. It was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and was filled by a dark yellowish-brown silty clay (752) that produced three sherds of c.13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware but no significant palaeoenvironmental material. This feature was cut by a furrow that measured 1.1m wide by 0.12m deep. A second furrow was recorded approximately 15m from the eastern end of the trench; it was also aligned east to west.
- 4.296 A layer of subsoil (710) up to 0.14m thick extended from the western end of the trench for approximately 38m. During the removal of approximately 50% of this deposit, a Roman samian base sherd was recovered. The trench was overlain by a layer of topsoil (709) that was between 0.3m to 0.34m thick and produced one late neolithic flint knife and one sherd of possible post-medieval

brown-glazed red earthenware pottery.

Trench 113

- 4.297 Trench 113 measured 15m by 1.8m and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was positioned to investigate a faint curvilinear trend in the geophysical data. The natural subsoil (1022) exposed in the trench was a pinkish brown silty clay. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (1021) that varied in depth between 0.25m and 0.35m and produced one sherd of internally glazed post-medieval Humberware pottery of late 15th- or 16th-century date. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 114

- 4.298 Trench 114 measured 16m by 1.8m and was aligned north-east by south-west. It was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (1016) was a light brownish-pink clay with a small area of light brownish-yellow silty clay. Two east to west aligned furrow remnants were recorded within the trench. They were overlain by a layer of topsoil (958) that measured up to 0.2m deep and produced two sherds of 18th-century Staffordshire slipware. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 115

- 4.299 Aligned approximately east by west, Trench 115 measured 31.1m by 1.8m, and again was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (821) in the trench was a light orangey-pink clay. The trench was sealed by up to 0.23m of modern topsoil (820). No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 116

- 4.300 Trench 116 measured 48m by 1.8m and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It was located to investigate a series of linear and curvilinear trends within the geophysical data. There were two distinct natural subsoils recorded within the trench; a mid-greyish-orange gravely sandy silt (763) found in irregular patches within a mid-red clay (764). The trench contained a total of six furrows evenly spaced at 6m intervals centre to centre (with the exception of a gap between the first and second from the northern trench end). The furrows were overlain by a layer of topsoil (762) that measured up to 0.3m deep. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 117

- 4.301 Trench 117, measuring 31m by 1.8m and aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, was positioned to investigate an area of pit-like geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (811) within the trench was light yellowish brown clay.
- 4.302 A linear feature (790) was recorded close to the western end of the trench. It measured 0.54m wide by 0.13m deep and cut across the trench from north-east to south-west. This feature was filled by a dark brownish-black clay (789) and was probably the remnant of a hedge boundary. The trench was sealed by

a layer of topsoil (766) that measured 0.3m deep and produced a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery, two sherds of green-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware and a fragment of modern glass. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 118

- 4.303 This trench was T-shaped; the north-east to south-west arm measuring 33m by 2m, the north-west to south-east arm measuring 9.5m by 1.8m. It was positioned to investigate an area of strong magnetic response thought to relate to an in-filled pond. The natural deposits exposed within the trench ranged from light yellow to a mid-orangey red clay. The trench contained an in-filled modern pond that caused it to rapidly fill with water. The topsoil sealing this trench measured up to 0.3m deep. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 119

- 4.304 Aligned east-south-east to west-north-west, Trench 119 measured 29.5m by 1.8m, and was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil exposed within the trench was a red clay (1019). A furrow cut across the excavated area from east to west, approximately 0.75m from the eastern end of the trench. A layer of topsoil (1020), some 0.3m thick, sealed the trench. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 120

- 4.305 Trench 120 measured 30m by 1.8m, was aligned approximately east to west, and was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (798) within the trench was a pale pink clay.
- 4.306 At the eastern end the trench, a ditch (795) cut across the corner of the excavated area. It was aligned east to west but its full width was not exposed. The ditch was presumably U-shaped in profile, measuring over 1.4m wide by 0.76m deep. The primary fill of the ditch (796) was a dark grey silty sand, and was overlain by a pale greyish-brown silty clay (797). A U-shaped deposit of pale grey clayey silt (810) recorded in the ditch section may have been a post-void, a lens of material or an animal burrow.
- 4.307 A furrow that followed the same orientation as the ditch, cut across the trench approximately 5.5m from the eastern end. The trench was overlain by an agricultural subsoil (828) that measured approximately 0.2m thick. This was sealed by a layer of topsoil (799) up to 0.3m thick.

Trench 121

- 4.308 This trench measured 29.15m by 1.8m and was aligned east-south-east to west-north-west. It was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic disturbance.

- 4.309 The natural subsoil (784) within the trench was a mid-reddish brown clay. It was cut by three furrows, aligned east to west and typically measuring 0.86m wide by 0.2m deep. A piece of medieval Orangeware or post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware and a pierced iron object (recorded find number 33) were recovered from the fill (779) of one furrow. These features were overlain by an agricultural subsoil (777) that measured up to 0.09m thick. This layer was sealed by a layer of topsoil (776) that ranged between 0.3m to 0.35m thick and produced three natural fragments of flint, two flint flakes, a neolithic flint knife, two sherds of 19th- or 20th-century factory-produced white earthenwares, an unattributed sherd of pottery, two fragments of modern glass and a fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 122

- 4.310 Aligned north to south, Trench 122 measured 51m by 1.8m, and was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response. The natural subsoil (1195) within the trench was a light pinkish-brown clay, with areas of orangey-brown clay and yellowish gravel. There were three furrows within the trench that were aligned east to west. At the southern end of the trench the furrows were spaced 7m centre to centre. These features were overlain by an intermittent layer of agricultural subsoil (1194) that filled the furrows and several natural hollows in the natural clay. The modern ploughsoil was up to 0.36m thick and produced one piece of fired clay. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 123

- 4.311 Trench 123 was aligned east to west and measured 50m by 1.8m, and was again positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response. The natural subsoil (725) within the trench was a pinkish-yellow silty sand.
- 4.312 A ditch (786) cut across the trench from south-west to north-east, close to the eastern end of the trench. It was U-shaped in profile, measuring 1.38m wide by 0.45m at its deepest point. The ditch contained two deposits, a primary deposit (787) comprising an orangey-grey silty clay that produced a single fragment of natural flint but no significant palaeoenvironmental material and a secondary deposit (810) that was similar in colour and composition. The trench also contained one furrow that was aligned east to west. The features were sealed by a layer of subsoil (788) that varied in depth between 0.08m and 0.18m along the trench. The overlying topsoil (724) was 0.25m to 0.3m thick and produced one sherd of high medieval fine sandy ware and an early 18th-century clay pipe bowl (Hull type VII).

Field 20 Fig. 4; trial trench plans – Sheet 10)

Trench 99

- 4.313 This trench was positioned to examine an area where a number of rectilinear trends had been identified within the geophysical data, although an archaeological origin was considered unlikely. Aligned east to west, this trench

measured 31m by 2m. Soon after it was excavated, the trench flooded with ground water and due to time limitations no further hand-excavation was possible. It was clear, however, that the trench contained three furrow remnants aligned approximately north-east to south-west. A single undated ditch was visible cutting across the eastern end of the trench from north-west to south-east.

Trench 100

- 4.314 Trench 100 was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic disturbance. It was aligned east to west and measured 31m by 2m. The trench filled up with groundwater and due to time limitations no further hand-excavation was possible. It was clear, however, that the trench only contained four furrows aligned north-west to south-east spaced evenly at 7m centre to centre.

Trench 101

- 4.315 The trench was positioned to examine two parallel east to west linear geophysical survey anomalies within an area of ridge and furrow-type anomalies. Aligned north-east to south-west, Trench 101 measured 50m by 2m. The trench again flooded with ground water soon after it was excavated. It was clear, however, that the trench only contained seven furrows and a modern field boundary.

Field 21a (Fig. 16; trial trench plans – Sheets 12 and 13)

- 4.316 The small assemblage of lithic material recovered from this field during fieldwalking suggested that prehistoric settlement of a middle neolithic to early Bronze Age date may have existed close by. This possibility was further investigated by the trial trenching. The geophysical survey data from this area was dominated by two sets of strong parallel linear anomalies, typically caused by ploughing. Several areas of magnetic disturbance were identified but these were thought to probably have a modern origin. A few isolated anomalies were also identified although an archaeological origin was considered unlikely.

Trench 124

- 4.317 Trench 124 was positioned to investigate a small cluster of pit-like anomalies and an area of faint linear trends recorded within the geophysical data. It measured 25m by 1.8m and was aligned north to south. The natural clayey silt subsoil (427) within the trench varied between light to mid-reddish-orange with patches of pale orangey-yellow. The trench contained three furrows (one recorded in section) aligned east to west. Each of the furrows was truncated by a field drain that followed a similar orientation. The trench was overlain by a layer of topsoil (426) that measured up to 0.33m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 125

- 4.318 The trench was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic disturbance. This trench measured 50.25m by 2m and was aligned east-north-

east to west-south-west. The natural subsoil (457) within the trench was a reddish-brown clay. This was overlain by a layer of topsoil (469) up to 0.35m thick. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 126

- 4.319 Trench 126 was L-shaped and located within an area devoid of geophysical anomalies with the exception of plough trends. The north to south arm measured 31m by 1.8m and the east to west arm 29.5m by 1.8m. The natural subsoil (441) exposed within the trench was a mid-reddish-orange silty clay. The north to south aligned arm of the trench contained four furrows orientated east to west. A total of three field drains of the same orientation truncated three of the four furrows. Contained within the east to west aligned arm was a single furrow that followed the same orientation, also cut by a field drain. The topsoil that sealed the trench varied between 0.32m and 0.4m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 127

- 4.320 The trench was located to investigate an area of faint linear and curvilinear trends. Aligned north to south, it measured 49.75m by 1.8m. The natural subsoil (448) recorded within the trench ranged between mid-yellowish-orange to mid-reddish-brown clays. Three furrows, evenly spaced at 6m intervals centre to centre, cut across the trench from east to west. There was a field drain aligned north-west to south-east at the northern end of the trench. The overlying topsoil (447) measured 0.35m thick and produced one flint flake and a stem fragment of an 18th-century clay pipe. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 128

- 4.321 Trench 128 was located within an area of slightly increased density of lithic material but devoid of geophysical survey anomalies bar the ploughing trends. It measured 28m by 2m and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural subsoil (450) within the trench varied between a light orangey brown to a mid-reddish brown. The trench contained two furrows aligned east to west. A layer of modern topsoil (449) sealed the trench, measuring between 0.35m and 0.47m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 129

- 4.322 This trench was located across the line of a faint linear trend. It measured 15m by 1.8m and was aligned north-west to south-east. The natural subsoil (419) within the trench was an orangey-brown silty clay with pink bands. A gully (438) was recorded very close to the south-eastern end of the trench. It was V-shaped in profile and measured 0.75m wide by 0.22m deep. It was aligned south-west to north-east and was filled by a mid-orangey-brown silty clay (439), from which a fragment of natural flint was recovered.
- 4.323 A U-shaped ditch (436) was recorded some 3m to the north-west. It cut across the trench from north to south and measured 1.3m wide by 0.4m deep. It was

filled by a light orange-brown silty clay (437). The north-western corner of the trench was cut by a furrow (cut 416, fill 417) aligned east to west, from which five fragments of natural flint were recovered. The features were overlain by a layer of modern topsoil (418) that varied between 0.35m and 0.4m thick.

Trench 130

- 4.324 Trench 130 measured 24.5m by 1.8m and was aligned north-west to south-east. It contained natural subsoil (431) ranging from mid-yellow to light red silty clays. A single furrow remnant cut across the trench from east to west. The trench was overlain by up to 0.33m of modern topsoil (430). No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 131

- 4.325 Aligned approximately east to west, this trench measured 30.25m by 1.8m. The natural subsoil (435) was a reddish-pink clay that was cut by a single plough furrow, aligned east to west. The trench was overlain by a layer of modern topsoil (434) that measured between 0.29m and 0.34m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 132

- 4.326 This trench was positioned to investigate a series of linear trends recorded within the geophysical survey data. It measured 19.25m by 1.8m and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural subsoil (391) was a mid-brown-yellow clay. Two furrows spaced 5m apart centre to centre and aligned east to west were recorded within the trench. These were sealed by a layer of modern topsoil (390) that measured up to 0.45m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 133

- 4.327 Trench 133 was positioned to investigate a series of linear trends recorded within the geophysical survey data. It measured 49.75m by 1.8m and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural subsoil (396) within the trench was a dark red silty clay containing patches of light reddish-orange. Three furrow remnants were recorded cutting across the trench from east to west. A layer of modern topsoil (395), measuring 0.28m thick, sealed the trench. No other archaeological features were identified.

Field 21b (Fig. 16; trial trench plans – Sheets 13 and 14)

Trench 134

- 4.328 Located in the north-western corner of Field 21b to investigate a series of linear trends and ridge and furrow-type anomalies recorded within the geophysical survey data. The trench measured 30m by 2m, was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. The natural subsoil (387) consisted of a mid-reddish-brown clay that was cut by two cultivation furrows aligned north to east. The overlying topsoil (386) measured up to 0.33m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 135

- 4.329 Trench 135 measured 10m by 2m and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. It was positioned to investigate a pit-like geophysical anomaly within an area containing north to south ridge and furrow-type anomalies. The natural comprised greenish-grey clay (405) and a red clay (406). The trench contained one cultivation furrow orientated north to south (cut 408, fill 409). The overlying topsoil (404) comprised of dark greyish-brown clayey silt, which measured up to 0.42m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 136

- 4.330 Aligned west-north-west to east-south-east, Trench 136 measured 20m by 2m, and was positioned to investigate a series of linear trends recorded within the geophysical survey data. The trench contained no archaeological features. The natural subsoil (394) consisted of mid-reddish-brown clay that was overlain by a layer of modern topsoil (393) measuring up to 0.4m deep.

Trench 137

- 4.331 Trench 137 measured 20m by 2m, was aligned north-west to south-east, and was positioned to investigate an area largely devoid of geophysical survey anomalies, bar a single pit-like anomaly. The natural subsoil (412) comprised of mid-brownish-red to dark red clay. The trench contained one cultivation furrow, aligned east to west that was overlain by a 0.3m thick layer of topsoil (411).

Trench 138

- 4.332 Aligned north-east to south-west, Trench 138 measured 40m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate a small number of dispersed pit-like anomalies. The natural subsoil (444) comprised reddish-brown, yellow, and blue clay. The trench contained two cultivation furrows, aligned east to west, that were overlain by a layer of modern topsoil (528) measuring up to 0.3m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 139

- 4.333 Positioned to investigate an area of pit-like geophysical anomalies. Trench 139 was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 50m by 2m. The natural subsoil (421) consisted of dark reddish-brown clay.
- 4.334 A ditch (423), cutting across the trench from north-west to south-east, was recorded close to the north-western end of the trench. It measured approximately 1.8m wide by up to 0.2m deep and was filled by a mid-orangey grey-brown silty clay (424). The feature had been truncated by a second ditch (422) that was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 0.7m wide by 0.34m deep and was filled by a mid-orangey grey-brown silty clay (425). The trench also contained two cultivation furrows, aligned north-west to south-east. These features were overlain by up to 0.4m of modern topsoil (420).

Trench 140

- 4.335 Located in the south-eastern corner of Field 21b, Trench 140 was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 16m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (496) consisted of a mid-red-orange clay. The trench contained one possible cultivation furrow, aligned south-west to north-east. An agricultural subsoil (454), measuring up to 0.15m in thick, sealed the trench and was overlain by up to 0.3m of modern topsoil (453). No other archaeological features were identified.

Field 22 (Fig. 5; trial trench plans – Sheet 14)

- 4.336 Lithic material identified from the fieldwalking within this field represented a western continuation of the assemblage recovered from Field 21. There was only one geophysical anomaly of potential archaeological interest within the confines of the road corridor. The trenches in Field 22 were therefore mainly positioned to provide a representative sample investigation of the entire route length through this area.

Trench 141

- 4.337 Trench 141 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned approximately north-west to south-east. The natural subsoil (385) was light orange to dark brownish red clay. The trench contained four cultivation furrows, aligned north to south and spaced approximately 6m apart from centre to centre. A mid-brown topsoil (384) sealed these and measured up to 0.3m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 142

- 4.338 Located in the central part of Field 22, Trench 142 measured 24m by 2m and was aligned east to west. The natural subsoil (446) comprised of mid-yellowish-orange and mid-reddish-brown clays. The trench contained three cultivation furrows, aligned north to south and spaced approximately 6m apart from centre to centre. The overlying topsoil (445) measured up to 0.38m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 143

- 4.339 Trench 143 measured 20m by 2m and was aligned north-east to south-west. The natural subsoil (383) consisted of a reddish-brown clay. The trench contained three cultivation furrows, one of which was recorded (cut 413, fill 382). The furrows were aligned north to south and spaced approximately 7m apart centre to centre. A mid-grey-brown topsoil (381) sealed the trench and measured up to 0.37m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 144

- 4.340 Aligned east to west Trench 144 measured 26m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate a curvilinear anomaly identified within the geophysical data. A concentric double curvilinear survey anomaly is visible just to the north-east of

this anomaly. The natural subsoils encountered were a dark reddish-brown clay (402) and a dark reddish-brown clayey silt (403) with very frequent inclusions of chalk flecks. In the central part of the trench, aligned south-west to north-east, a ditch (399) was recorded cutting across the excavated area. It was filled by a mid-orangey-brown silty clay (410). This was overlain by a mid-brownish orange silty clay (400) that produced four pig teeth, an unidentifiable fragment of animal bone, four fragments of fired clay, one sherd of H2 and three sherds of H2s pottery.

- 4.341 The trench, also contained two cultivation furrows, aligned north-west to south-east, one of which (cut 414, fill 415) was recorded. The trench was sealed by up to 0.4m of modern topsoil (401).

Field 23 (Fig. 5; trial trench plans – Sheet 14)

Trench 145

- 4.342 Aligned east to west, Trench 145 measured 20m by 2m. It was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. It contained two furrow remnants that were aligned north to south. The features were overlain by a layer of agricultural subsoil (360) that measured 0.14m thick. A layer of topsoil (359), measuring 0.27m thick, sealed the trench. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 146

- 4.343 Trench 146 measured 15m by 2m and was aligned east to west. It was positioned to investigate a very faint linear geophysical anomaly. The natural subsoil (378) within the trench was a yellowish-brown sandy clay that was cut by two furrows aligned north to south and spaced at 7m intervals from centre to centre. Two sherds of unattributed medieval pottery and a sherd of rouletted 19th- or early 20th-century brown stoneware were recovered from the fill (357) of one of the furrows. The trench was overlain by a layer of modern topsoil that measured up to 0.36m thick. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 147

- 4.344 This trench measured 15m by 2m and was aligned east to west. It was positioned to investigate a possible field boundary suggested by a diffuse linear geophysical anomaly. The natural subsoil (356) within the trench was a greyish-orange sandy silty clay. It was cut by three furrow remnants, two of which were aligned north to south. The third (cut 461, fill 462), aligned north-west to south-east, cut one of the other two and produced a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery. A ditch (372) cut across the trench from north to south to the east of the plough furrows. It measured 1m wide by up to 0.5m deep and was filled by a dark-grey clay silt (373) that produced twenty fragments of animal bone (including three cattle bones and pieces of large mammal shaft bone), one piece of post-medieval glass and a fragment of medieval flat roof tile. This feature corresponded to the geophysical response, and a boundary shown on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889-91. The trench was overlain by up to 0.3m of modern topsoil (354) that produced a single sherd of possible

14th- to 16th-century Humberware.

Trench 148

- 4.345 Aligned east to west, Trench 148 measured 15m by 2m and was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (367) within the trench was a red clay. It was cut by a ditch that measured 1.1m wide by 0.47m deep that was aligned north-west to south-east. It was a flat based V-shape in profile and was filled by a yellowish-brown silty clay (369) that produced no finds or significant palaeoenvironmental material. Two furrows running north to south were recorded, spaced 7m apart centre to centre. The trench was overlain by a layer of topsoil (366) that measured up to 0.37m thick.

Trench 149

- 4.346 Trench 149 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned east to west. It was positioned to investigate an area of geophysical anomalies, possibly indicative of enclosures. The natural deposits (349) within this trench were a reddish brown mixture of silt, sand, clay and gravel.
- 4.347 A U-shaped ditch cut across the excavated area from north-east to south-west at approximately 7.5m from the western end of the trench. It measured 1.96m wide by 0.54m deep and contained three deposits. The primary deposit was a mid-yellowish-brown silty clay (351). The secondary fill (352) was a mid-greyish-brown silty clay that produced no significant palaeoenvironmental material. The final deposit was a dark brownish-grey silty sand (353) which contained 22 fragments of eight animal bones (including a large mammal femur shaft and a large mammal scapula), a fragment of post-medieval brick and a piece of early-modern land drain.
- 4.348 Three furrows were recorded within the trench, aligned approximately north to south. The trench was overlain by a layer of subsoil (348) that measured between 0.01m and 0.14m deep. A re-cut to repair a field drain was cut through this subsoil, and contained a greyish-brown silty sand (365), from which part of a mid-20th-century plough (known locally as a 'plough sock') was retrieved (recorded find number 4). The overlying layer of modern topsoil (347) measured between 0.25m and 0.3m.

Trench 150

- 4.349 This trench was positioned to investigate an area of geophysical anomalies, possibly indicative of settlement activity. It was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west and measured 25m by 2m. The natural subsoil (1472) consisted of orange-brown clay. The trench contained two cultivation furrows, aligned approximately north to south. A dark grey-brown clayey topsoil (1471) sealed the trench and measured up to 0.4m in depth. No other archaeological features were identified.

Field 24 (Fig. 5; trial trench plans – Sheet 14)

Trench 151

- 4.350 Located in the eastern end of Field 24, Trench 151 measured 30m by 2m and was aligned east to west; it was positioned to investigate a faint curvilinear geophysical anomaly. The natural subsoil (343) consisted of dark reddish-brown clay.
- 4.351 In the central part of the trench a layer of light yellowish-brown sandy clay (380) was interpreted as a buried soil remnant surviving in a natural hollow (374). The environmental sample taken from deposit 380 contained ten fragments of fired clay, five fragments of natural flint, three flint flakes, a fragment of debitage but no significant palaeoenvironmental material. The hollow was approximately 4.6m wide by up to 0.35m deep and extended across the trench from north to south. The buried soil was cut by a gully (332) that ran across the excavated area from north to south. It measured 1m wide by 0.4m deep and was filled by a mid-orange-brown silty clay (333) that produced 117 sherds of H2 pottery (including a flat-topped rim fragment), six fragments of H2/H2s pottery and three fragments of possible animal bone. The environmental sample contained a single unidentified bone fragment but no significant palaeoenvironmental material.
- 4.352 Deposit 380 was also truncated by a cultivation furrow (cut 379, fill 375), aligned north to south, from which seven sherds of H2 pottery, a chip of unidentifiable CBM in an early modern fabric, a stem fragment from an 18th-century clay pipe, a fragment of modern glass and an iron nail of unknown period (recorded find number 38) were retrieved. The flint flake was natural with dished fractures bearing a retouched edge and represents expedient use of locally available raw materials which is a common feature of the Whitehills assemblage. A second furrow remnant was recorded some 4m to the east. The trench was overlain by a layer of modern topsoil (376) that measured up to 0.3m thick and produced six pieces of post-medieval fired clay, two flint flakes, a fragment of debitage, a sherd of banded slipware (19th- or 20th-century factory product), a sherd of transfer-printed white earthenware, a sherd of sponged ware pottery and a fragment of 18th-century clay pipe stem.

Trench 152

- 4.353 Trench 152 measured 20m by 2m and was aligned east to west. It was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (335) consisted of mid-reddish-orange to mid-brown silty clays. The trench contained two cultivation furrows, aligned north to south. The mid-greyish-brown topsoil (334) measured up to 0.35m thick and produced one fragment of natural flint. No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 153

- 4.354 Aligned north to south, Trench 153 measured 14m by 2m and was positioned to investigate an area of east to west aligned ridge and furrow-type geophysical anomalies. The natural subsoil (337) consisted of a mid-yellowish-brown sandy

clay.

- 4.355 A possible sub-circular feature (329) was recorded close to the northern end of the trench. It extended beyond the excavated area to the east and measured 1m by over 0.65m wide by up to 0.21m deep. It was filled by a mid-yellowish sandy clay (330) that was overlain by a dark brownish-grey, charcoal rich layer of clayish sand (331); the sample from which contained slightly silted charcoal, a single sherd of undated H2/H2s pottery, three burnt bone fragments and 649 fragments of fired clay. The feature was interpreted as either a pit or tree bole. A single cultivation furrow, aligned east to west, was recorded some 6m to the south (cut 370, fill 371). The trench was overlain by up to 0.43m of modern topsoil (336).

Field 25 (Fig. 21; trial trench plans – Sheet 15)

Trench 154

- 4.356 Trench 154 was 10m long by 2m wide and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was positioned to investigate an area devoid of geophysical anomalies. The exposed natural deposits (919) were mid-brownish-orange clays with occasional discrete patches of light yellow sandy gravel into which two possible ditches (913 and 917) and a furrow remnant were cut.
- 4.357 Located centrally within the trench was an irregular linear feature (913) that was probably a ditch. It was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east and continued beyond the extent of the stripped area to the north-east. This feature terminated some 1.9m into the trench and was 0.55m wide with an irregular U-shaped profile that was up to 0.3m deep. It was filled primarily by a mid-bluish-orange clay silt (914) which contained occasional charcoal flecks and twelve crumbs of fired clay. This fill was overlain by a dark grey clay silt (915) which contained abundant charcoal flecking and one utilised flint flake (mesolithic or early neolithic date) and a crumb of fired clay.
- 4.358 A second linear feature (917) was identified to the south-east of ditch 913. It cut across the trench from approximately east to west, measuring 0.81m wide with an irregular concave profile that was up to 0.12m deep. It was filled by a mid-brownish clay sand (916). This feature may represent the remains of a plough furrow, however, it was on a different alignment to a definite furrow located within the north-western area of the trench. The trench was sealed by up to 0.35m of modern topsoil (918) that produced three sherds of undated pottery and a flint flake.

Trench 155

- 4.359 Trench 155 was 30m long by 2m wide and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was located across the projected line of a discontinuous linear geophysical response that approached the trench from the south-west. The exposed natural deposits (1097) were a mid-brownish-orange clay with occasional discrete patches of light yellow sandy gravel into which a single plough furrow (1095) was cut.

- 4.360 Plough furrow 1095 was exposed for a length of 5.5m with a general east to west alignment. It was 1.4m wide and 0.08m deep and was filled by a mid-orange brown clay silt (1096) containing a single pottery sherd; spot dated as a fragment of a 3rd- to 4th-century Roman flanged bowl. The trench was sealed by up to 0.35m of modern topsoil (1098). No other archaeological features were identified.

Trench 156

- 4.361 Trench 156 was 25m long by 2m wide and was aligned east to west. It was located immediately to the south of the south-eastern corner of a substantial banked lagoon within the field to the north. The trench was positioned to investigate an area of increased magnetic response.
- 4.362 The natural subsoil within this trench was a uniform mid-orange and grey clay (899) that was overlain by an archaeologically sterile mid-orange-brown clay-silt subsoil (897) within the northern area of the trench. Deposit 897 continued for the full length of the trench and was exposed for a maximum width of 1.5m. Investigations revealed a maximum depth of 0.3m with a flat base, although a full profile was not gained due to the northern edge being located beyond the extent of the stripped area, and the southern edge being completely removed by the cut of a ceramic land drain. This deposit may represent the remnant of a plough furrow running east to west. The trench was sealed by up to 0.35m of modern topsoil (898), which produced three sherds of medieval pottery, a fragment of early-modern land drain, one fragment of natural flint and a piece of debitage. No other archaeological features were identified.

Field 26 (Fig. 21; trial trench plans Sheet 15)

Trench 157

- 4.363 Trench 157 was 20m long by 2m wide and was aligned west-south-west to east-north-east. It was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical response. The natural deposit exposed was a uniform mid-orangy brown silty clay (886) that was cut by a possible hollow-way (865) and three ditches (882, 884 and 864).
- 4.364 A substantial ditch (864) was investigated close to the western end of the trench. It crossed the trench from north to south, extending beyond the excavated area to the west. Excavation of the feature ceased at a depth of 1.2m below ground level, due to health and safety concerns, and the base of the ditch was not exposed. It measured over 4.2m wide by over 0.5m deep and was filled by a mid-orange-brown sandy clay (863) from which an iron rowel spur of 15th-century (recorded find number 14) was recovered. The environmental sample contained a little charcoal and some insect and snail remains.
- 4.365 Two parallel ditches (882 and 884), crossing the trench from north to south, were identified some 2m to the east of feature 864. The western ditch (882) was 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep with a shallow V-shaped profile and was

filled by mid-orangey-brown sandy clay (881). Ditch (884) measured 0.6m wide and 0.08m deep and was filled by a mid-orange-brown silty clay (883).

- 4.366 The remains of a possible hollow-way (865) was located 1m to the east of ditch 884. The depression formed the entire eastern area of the trench measuring over 9m wide by up to 0.2m deep. It appeared to contain two shallow gullies, or rutting within the base that were also aligned north to south. The hollow was filled by light orangey-brown sandy clay (866), which contained two sherds of possible Humberware and one sherd of black sandy coarse ware, 14th- to 16th-century in date. The trench was sealed by a layer of topsoil (885) measuring up to of 0.35m thick.
- 4.367 The features identified within Trench 157 appeared to represent the remains of a dyke forming both a field boundary and drainage ditch as indicated by the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889-91. The features to the east of dyke 864 seemed to represent the remains of a hollow-way located adjacent to, and upon the same alignment as the field boundary.

Trench 158 (Fig. 10)

- 4.368 This trench measured 10m long by 2m wide and was aligned east to west. It was located to investigate two strong pit-like geophysical responses. The natural deposits exposed within the trench were a mid-brownish-orange clay (855), which was overlain by 0.08m of mid-orangey-brown clay subsoil (902). Four ditches (856, 867, 891 and 893), a gully (900) and three pits or postholes (860, 887 and 889) were recorded within the excavated area.
- 4.369 Ditch 856 was recorded close to the western end of the excavated area. It cut across the trench from north to south, measuring 1.26m wide by 0.44m deep and had a U-shaped profile. The primary fill of the ditch was a dark brown clay silt (857) that contained moderate quantities of charcoal, three sherds of handmade pottery (probably Iron Age or Romano-British in date), 49 fragments of animal bone (37 from the environmental sample, including horse, cattle, caprovid, pig and chicken) an undiagnostic flint flake, four pieces of fired clay, one copper alloy disc (recorded find number 13; tentatively identified as part of a disc brooch popular during the 2nd century AD) and a stone hone fragment (recorded find number 18). The environmental sample contained a poorly preserved large cereal grain assemblage (~1000 grains) comprising mostly naked wheat and barley, with some oat and a few legumes and crop weeds. This was overlain by a mid-brown clay silt (858) that contained occasional charcoal flecks and one sherd of coarse sandy ware, 14th- or 15th-century in date.
- 4.370 A group of three possible postholes (860, 887 and 889) was identified to the east of ditch 855. These features appeared to be arranged in a line, each feature extending beyond the excavated area to the south. The westernmost of the postholes (860) measured approximately 0.65m wide by up to 0.14m deep with an irregular U-shaped profile. It was filled by a mid-greyish-brown sandy silt (861). The central posthole (887) had a diameter of 0.46m and a depth of

0.09m with a concave profile and was filled by a light brown sandy silt (888). The eastern posthole (889) was 0.52m wide by 0.1m deep and was filled by a light brown sandy silt (890).

- 4.371 Another ditch (867) was recorded to the east of posthole 889, cutting across the trench from north to south. It measured 1.1m wide by 0.22m deep and had a very distinctive profile; the eastern side displayed a moderately shallow gradient, whereas the western was almost vertical. The ditch was filled by a mid-orange-brown silty clay (868) which contained moderate amounts of charcoal flecking, four non-diagnostic handmade sherds of later Iron Age or early Roman date pottery and one late Bronze Age to Iron Age flint flake.
- 4.372 The eastern end of the trench contained a complex series of inter-cut features that could only be partially investigated due to the complexity of the archaeological relationships and the limited space available to investigate them. The earliest feature was a ditch (891) cutting across the trench from north to south. It measured in excess of 1.6m wide and was excavated to a depth of 1m below ground level but the base of the feature was not reached. The western side of the profile displayed a gentle slope at the upper level, but soon became almost vertical; a characteristic that was mirrored in ditch 879 recorded within Trench 159. The ditch was filled by a mid-orangey-brown silty clay (892) which contained occasional charcoal flecking one sherd of possible Iron Age pottery, one piece of a possible fired clay object, 44 fragments of animal bone (40 from the sample, included horse, cattle, caprovid, pig and chicken) and a small ancient plant assemblage including grains of barley. On the eastern side of this feature, deposit 892 was overlain by an unexcavated mid-brownish-orange clay (912), which formed the upper fill of ditch 891.
- 4.373 Ditch 893 was located at the eastern end of the trench where it truncated deposit 911 and ditch 891. It was aligned broadly north to south, exhibiting a curve to the west within the southern half of the trench. The ditch was excavated to a width of 1.2m but continued beyond the trench edge to the east. It had a concave profile to a maximum depth of 0.31m and was filled by a mid-brown sandy silt (894) that contained occasional charcoal flecks and two fragments of fired clay. Ditch 893 was truncated at its south-western edge by the cut of a possible gully (900).
- 4.374 Deposit 911 was identified within a section cut across ditch 893 close to the northern trench edge. The deposit comprised a mid-orangey-brown silty clay that was found to be archaeologically sterile. It was truncated by ditch 893 and may have been a layer or the fill of an unidentified feature. A profile could not be gained as the deposit extended beyond the eastern trench edge and the western edge was completely removed by a later ceramic land drain.
- 4.375 A possible gully (900) was cut entirely into the fills of features 891 and 893. It was aligned north to south and displayed a rounded terminal centrally within the trench, but continuing beyond the extent of the stripped area to the south. The gully seemed to terminate some 0.9m within the trench and was up to 1m wide. It had an irregular concave profile to a depth of 0.06m that was filled by

a dark brown sandy silt (901). The trench was sealed by a layer of modern topsoil (859), which measured up to 0.45m thick and produced five sherds of medieval pottery.

- 4.376 It seems likely that the closely grouped and inter-cut linear features within the eastern area of the trench formed the broader eastern response identified by the geophysical survey, and the western most ditch formed the slighter western response.

Trench 159 (Fig. 10)

- 4.377 Trench 159 was 30m long by 2m wide and was aligned west-north-west to east-south-east. It was positioned to investigate a complex of geophysical anomalies indicative of settlement activity. These anomalies included at least two linear responses aligned broadly north to south and east to west.
- 4.378 Following cleaning of this trench, it became obvious that an area of significant archaeological remains had been exposed which appeared to comprise a complex of inter-cut layers, ditches, pits and gullies. At least some of the features were dated to the medieval period; surface finds (920) collected during cleaning included eight fragments of animal bone, a piece of Bakelite, one 19th- or early 20th-century glass fragment and 45 sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 14th- to 15th-centuries and comprised a mixture of Humberware, coarse sandy-type ware and possible Beverley ware.
- 4.379 Excavation was undertaken within the eastern area of the trench only, in order to achieve the objectives of the evaluation. Here single features could be identified and relationships could be understood within the limited space afforded by the trial trench. However, the western area remained unexcavated, as it was considered that the complex sequence of inter-cut features could not be fully understood within the area of investigation.
- 4.380 The natural subsoil exposed within the trench was a mid-reddish-orange clay (877) which, at the eastern end of the trench was cut by three pits (869, 871 and 903) and two ditches (875 and 879). To the west of these features, only one small patch of this natural clay was visible, the area being almost entirely covered by archaeological features and deposits (1092, 880, 1094, 921, 922, 1091, 1090, 1089, 1088, 1093, 1092, 929, 930).
- 4.381 The easternmost pit (869) was sub-oval in plan, aligned approximately north to south. It was 0.78m long by 0.5m wide with a concave profile to a depth of 0.09m. It was filled by a mid-yellowish-grey sandy clay (870) from which three sherds of medieval pottery (spot dated to late 12th- to early 13th-century date) and one fragment of animal bone were recovered. The pottery is sparsely glazed Orangeware and coarse sandy ware of late-12th- or early-13th-century date. Pit 871 was located some 0.4m to the west, it was sub-circular with an approximate diameter of 1m and a shallow U-shaped profile to a depth of 0.12m. The pit was filled by a mid-yellowish-brown clay sand (872), which contained no finds or deposits of palaeoenvironmental interest.

- 4.382 A shallow ditch (875), aligned south-south-east to north-north-west, was located immediately adjacent to pit 971. This feature was recorded for a length of 1.28m before it was completely truncated by the larger ditch 879. It continued beyond the extent of the stripped area to the south, measuring 0.78m wide by 0.11m deep with a concave profile that was filled by a mid-yellowish-brown sandy clay (876).
- 4.383 Ditch 879 completely truncated feature 875, running across the trench obliquely from west-south-west to east-north-east. It seemed to be aligned at a right angle to the shallower ditch (875) and the visible extent recorded within the trench measured 10.5m. The eastern end of ditch 879 continued beyond the excavated area; its western end was lost within the area of complex archaeology, but may have turned to the south-south-east as deposit 1092. Two sections of the ditch were investigated, the easternmost appeared to indicate that the feature was becoming shallower towards the east. The ditch was at least 1.05m wide, although only the southern side of the feature was within the area of investigation. It had a maximum depth of approximately 1m, with steep sides and a flat base in the western excavated section; the eastern profile being more irregular and only 0.55m deep.
- 4.384 Within the eastern profile, the ditch was filled primarily by a light yellowish-brown clay sand (896) that contained one sherd of a 12th-century cooking pot in a similar fabric to reduced chalky ware. This deposit was overlain by a dark brown-grey clay sand (895) that was rich in charcoal and was, in turn, overlain by a light grey-brown clay silt (880) which yielded nine fragments of animal bone and 44 medieval pottery sherds.
- 4.385 The western section of ditch 879 was filled primarily by a dark grey sandy clay (905) that was overlain by a light yellowish-grey clay sand (906), which was located within the southern part of the ditch only. This fill (906) contained an assemblage of three fragments of animal bone and three medieval pottery sherds, which included a 12th- or 14th-century cooking pot and a pimply ware jar base of late-11th- to early-13th-century date. Fill 906 was sealed by a mid-yellowish orange clay (907) that appeared to be re-deposited natural material. Above this was a dark greyish-brown clay sand (908), which contained three sherds of medieval pottery and one fragment of animal bone. The environmental sample from context 908 contained a further 42 fragments of animal bone (including fish bones), a sherd of medieval pottery (spot dated as late-12th- to early-13th-century), 21 fragments of fired clay, 21 small fragments of daub and a large, poorly preserved grain assemblage (1800-2000 grains) comprising mostly naked wheat, with some barley, oat, numerous chaff fragments (mostly culm fragments and a few rachis segments of barley) and crop weeds. This deposit was sealed by a light yellowish-brown clay sand (909) which appeared to be equivalent to fill 896 investigated within the eastern section. The final fill within the ditch was a light greyish-brown clay sand (910) that appeared to be equivalent to fill 880 of the previous section.
- 4.386 A sub-rectangular pit (903) was identified to the west of deposit 1092. The pit was 1.5m long and 0.7m wide with a shallow U-shaped profile to a depth of

0.12m that was filled by a charcoal-rich mid-orangey-grey sandy clay (904). The fill produced an assemblage of two sherds of medieval pottery, five fragments of animal bone, two pieces of fired clay and occasional charcoal. The environmental sample from deposit 904 contained a small, poorly preserved grain assemblage (~90 grains) comprising mainly naked wheat, with a little oat and rye, very little chaff (unidentified cereal rachis segment) and a few crop weeds. It was expected during excavations that this feature would be found to overlie the fills of ditch 879, as it was located upon the course of this feature, however the ditch fills were not identified. The pit was cut through a thin layer of material that appeared to be a widespread continuation of deposit 880. Below this deposit, the base of the pit was cut into the natural clay (877).

- 4.387 A sequence of three deposits (921, 922 and 1091) was recorded approximately 2.5m to the west of pit 903. Only tentative investigations were undertaken, but it seemed likely that these deposits formed the upper fills of a north to south aligned linear feature, which also appeared to truncate deposit 880.
- 4.388 Deposit 1091 was a mid-yellowish-brown sandy clay that crossed the trench from north to south, measuring up to 1.65m wide. It was overlain by a deposit of angular and rounded stones (922) that had a general size of 0.2m by 0.1m by 0.1m, with a distinct lack of smaller pebbles. The stones were more concentrated toward the southern trench edge. Two pieces of different quern stones and a mill stone fragment were recovered from within this spread (recorded finds numbers 15-17). The spread of cobbles was overlain by a mid-pinkish-brown clay (921). This material covered the same area as the stone spread (922) and had a maximum depth of 0.2m. Deposit 921 produced a 14th- or 15th-century iron type 4 horse-shoe (recorded find number 19), 81 pieces of fired clay (including structural debris that have been 'white'-washed in a cream-coloured slip/lime wash), 28 sherds of medieval pottery, two fragments of flat roof-tile (of a 13th-century or later date) and five fragments of animal bone.
- 4.389 The western part of the trench, beyond these three deposits, was formed almost entirely by archaeological deposits representing the fills of cut features or layers of buried material and was too complex to meaningfully investigate within the trench area. Of these deposits, layer 1089 yielded artefactual material comprising nine sherds of medieval pottery (spot dated as 14th- to 15th-centuries) and 25 fragments of fired clay (including structural debris that have been 'white' washed in a cream-coloured slip/lime wash). The trench was sealed by up to 0.38m of modern topsoil (878).

Trench 160

- 4.390 This trench was 20m long by 2m wide and was aligned east to west. It was located at a right angle to the present western field boundary and the associated footpath. The trench was positioned to investigate an area of linear and curvilinear anomalies.
- 4.391 The natural subsoil exposed within the trench was a mid-brownish-yellow sand

and gravel (923) which contained small discrete patches of mid-reddish-orange clay. These were cut by a gully (847), a possible posthole (848) and a plough furrow (853).

- 4.392 A gully (847) was located broadly centrally within the trench. It extended into the excavated area from the north, terminating after approximately 1.46m. It had a rounded terminal and was aligned approximately north to south. The feature measured 0.46m wide, with a U-shaped profile to a depth of 0.25m, and was filled by a dark grey-brown sandy clay (849) that contained no artefactual or palaeoenvironmental material.
- 4.393 A stakehole (848) was identified to the east of gully 847, it was circular in plan with a diameter of 0.22m and a depth of 0.22m. It had a rounded V-shaped profile and was filled by a dark orangey-grey sandy clay (850).
- 4.394 A single plough furrow (853) was located within the eastern area of the trench. It cut across the excavated area from north to south. It was 1.1m wide and 0.15m deep with an irregular concave profile that was filled by a mid-orangey-brown silty sand (852). These features were sealed by a layer of modern topsoil (851) measuring 0.41m thick, from which a glazed medieval jug flake and three sherds of medieval coarseware (spot dated to after the mid-12th-century, and likely to be of a 13th- or 14th-century date).

Field 27

Trench 161

- 4.395 Trench 161 was 20m long by 2m wide and was aligned east to west. This trench was located immediately to the west of the eastern field boundary and associated footpath and was positioned to investigate an area of magnetic enhancement. The natural subsoil recorded within the trench comprised mid-brownish-orange sands and gravels (836) that contained occasional discrete patches of mid-orangey and grey clay into which two small pits (839 and 842), a gully (845) and a series of plough furrows were cut.
- 4.396 Two small pits (839 and 842) were recorded within the eastern area of the trench. Pit 839 was sub-circular with a diameter of 0.43m and a U-shaped profile to a depth of 0.13m. It was filled by a mid-yellowish-brown clay sand (840). Pit 842 was located some 0.3m to the south and was only partially extant within the trench. It also appeared to be sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.4m and a depth of 0.26m. It had a U-shaped profile and was filled by a dark yellowish-brown clay sand (843).
- 4.397 Gully 845 was identified within the south-western corner of the trench where only a short length (2.61m) of the feature was exposed. It was aligned roughly west-north-west to east-south-east, measuring 0.38m wide and 0.26m deep. It had a stepped U-shaped profile and was filled by a light yellowish-brown clay sand (846), which contained rare flecks of charcoal.

- 4.398 A series of plough furrows cut across the trench from north to south, and were

spaced between 4.5m to 6m apart. The individual furrows were approximately 1m to 1.5m wide and up to 0.2m deep with irregular concave profiles. These features corresponded to faint geophysical linear anomalies that crossed this field. A layer of modern topsoil (841), measuring up to 0.35m thick overlay these features and produced one oxidised base sherd of 13th- to 15th-century date and one fragment of 19th- or early 20th-century glass.

- 4.399 The function and date of the features investigated within Trench 161 remained unknown, although it is possible that they represent a continuation of the medieval activity identified within Trench 159 to the east.

Trench 162

- 4.400 Trench 162 was 20m long by 2m wide and was aligned north-west to south-east. It was situated upon the course of a faint linear trend that approached from the north-east. The exposed natural deposits comprised mid-brownish-orange sands and gravels (834) with some discrete patches of mid-orange and grey clay.
- 4.401 Three plough furrows were recorded cutting across the trench from north to south. They were spaced 4m to 4.5m apart and had a general width of 2m and depth of 0.2m with irregular concave profiles. Two oxidised sherds of probable 13th- or 14th-century date and a fragment of fired clay were recovered from the fill (833) of one of the furrows. These were overlain by a layer of modern topsoil 835 measuring 0.35m thick. There were no other archaeological features.

Trench 163

- 4.402 This trench measured 25m long by 2m wide and was aligned east to west. It was positioned upon the course of a faint diffuse linear geophysical trend which was aligned south-east to north-west. The natural deposit within this trench comprised a mid-brownish-orange sandy clay (927) into which a shallow linear feature (925) and a plough furrow were cut.
- 4.403 The shallow linear feature (925) was located centrally within the trench, cutting across the excavated area from north to south. It was 1.1m wide with an irregular concave profile to a depth of 0.17m and was filled by a mid-orangey-brown sandy clay (924). This feature may have pertained to the series of poorly surviving north to south aligned plough furrows that were also identified within the trench. A layer of modern topsoil (926), measuring some 0.37m thick, sealed the trench and produced one sherd of pottery (spot dated as probable Roman whiteware) and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem.

5.0 DISCUSSION

- 5.1 The trenching has confirmed that the recorded archaeology as set out in the original desk-based assessment (Wessex 2006) is an inadequate reflection of the true extent of archaeological remains within the scheme corridor and that

the potential for encountering significant, unrecorded prehistoric and Roman remains in this area of Holderness is high.

- 5.2 With respect to the fieldwalking surveys, although lithic material suggestive of neolithic and early Bronze Age/Beaker settlement activity was recorded during fieldwalking within areas around Whitehill Farm, no similar sub-surface features were identified. This could mean that in some areas the sites are only preserved as lithic material within the topsoil and that all sub-surface remains have been truncated and destroyed by later occupation or by ploughing. Alternatively, it could mean that features are discrete and/or dispersed and were therefore 'missed' by the trenching.
- 5.3 The trenching has also demonstrated that whilst the geophysical survey identified some of the larger ditched elements, it did not recognize all of these and failed to detect the smaller occupation or burial features such as pits, post-holes, gullies or possible square barrows. Four areas of significant archaeology remains were identified comprising: - a concentration of Iron Age and possibly Romano-British settlement remains within Field 7 (Wellhead compound); evidence for activity potentially spanning from the Bronze Age to the early medieval period within Fields 9 (south), 10a, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18 and 19 (Gas Processing Plant); and medieval and possibly earlier settlement activity and/or field-systems within Fields 25 (west), 26 and 27 (temporary haul road and pipeline corridor).
- 5.4 During the trial trenching, a background presence of boundary ditches and other dispersed features was recorded across the whole sample area. The features that were recorded mainly comprised elements of post-medieval, medieval, prehistoric and undated relict field-systems, however a small number of gullies and discrete features were recorded within Fields 4, 5, 6, 9 (south), 19, 21a, 22, 23, 24 and 25 (east) which may relate to potentially significant archaeological remains comprising areas of further occupation or areas of 'off-site' activity (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 11).

Wellhead (Field 7)

- 5.5 Archaeological remains relating to Iron Age and/or Romano-British activity (approximately dated to the 1st-century BC to the later 2nd-century AD) were recorded in most of the trenches within Field 7 and possibly extending into Trenches 17 and 18 in Field 6 (Figs. 4 and 14). Excavated features indicative of settlement remains were recorded within Trenches 21, 22 and 33. Further ditches, probably of a similar date, which either relate to further areas of settlement or field systems associated with the occupational activity, were recorded within Trenches 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 37 and 38. Several of the features contained concentrations of domestic waste including broken sherds of pottery, charred plant remains and burnt daub, confirming the presence of settlement activity. The nature of the recorded archaeological features and the artefacts recovered would suggest the area contained elements of fairly poor rural Iron Age and/or Romano-British settlement and associated field-systems.

- 5.6 Although the trial trenching confirmed the presence of the boundary ditch running east to west and a sub-rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (GSB 2007a, 9), further features, including deep ditches and areas of intense activity, were discovered that did not produce geophysical responses. What is clear from the results of the trial trenching is that there is more than one phase of settlement-related archaeological remains surviving within this field. This may indicate an expansion of the settlement activity over time, or a shift in its location.
- 5.7 The usual pattern of late Iron Age/Romano-British rural settlement in this area is characterised by small rectilinear ditched enclosures occurring either as isolated farmsteads, small clusters of enclosures, or forming linear settlements (ladder settlements) along a driveway, track or boundary ditch (Mackey 2003, 119). During the late Iron Age and throughout the Roman period some rural settlements, especially those on Roman roads or river routes, expanded into larger conurbations (*op. cit.* 2003, 119; Roskams and Whyman 2007, 30) or even villas (e.g. Welton Wold; Mackey 2003, 119). Due to the limitations of the geophysical survey it is difficult to accurately define the exact extent and character of the archaeological remains within Field 7, however, there is no evidence to suggest the presence of a high-status site and it is considered that the remains are likely to comprise elements of isolated farmsteads and/or more clustered settlement remains with associated field-systems and possible small-scale industrial activities.
- 5.8 The sub-surface archaeological remains existing within the Wellhead development area are of regional importance. Most non-developer funded excavations have tended to focus on sites located on the Yorkshire Wolds (Mackey 2003, 117) and comparatively few late Iron Age or Romano-British rural settlements have been excavated within the Holderness area. The closest examples being the Aldbrough Gas Storage Facility (Bradley 2006), Leven bypass (Head *et al.* 1995, 193) Sandsfield Quarry (NAA 2003), Little Kelk (Chapman *et al.* 2000, 111-33) and Creyke Beck (Neal and Simpson forthcoming).

Gas Processing Plant

- 5.9 The archaeological remains encountered within the area of the Gas Processing Plant (Fields 9 (south), 10a, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18, 19, 21a and 21b) should be considered as a single area of archaeological activity (Figs. 4, 16 – 19). These remains are multi-period and complex, comprising a mixture of burial, settlement and agricultural features. The exact character and extent of the archaeology within these fields cannot be accurately determined on the basis of the limited evaluation investigations. However, comparing the trial trenching results with known archaeological evidence within this region, it is possible to gain a better understanding of the potential archaeological remains existing beneath the topsoil.
- 5.10 The nature of the recorded archaeological features and the artefacts recovered would suggest that this area contains elements of fairly poor, rural, Iron Age

and/or Romano-British settlement, possibly similar to that recorded within the Wellhead compound but with associated burial monuments and field-systems. There is also the possibility for earlier activity within Fields 9 (south), 10a, 11, 14 and 15. The features and artefacts recorded within Field 18 suggest the presence of a later and possibly higher-status Romano-British settlement, with evidence for potential 5th century Anglo-Saxon occupation and/or burial being recovered from Field 9 (south), Fields 12 and 18.

- 5.11 Placing the recorded archaeology within this regional pattern would seem to suggest the presence of a sequence of settlement activity set within relict field-systems. Possible pre- or early Iron Age elements developing into a late Iron Age/Romano-British nucleated ladder settlement or farmstead cluster, possibly similar in character to the archaeological remains recorded during the construction of the Aldbrough Gas Storage Facility (Bradley 2006). The extent of this phase of settlement activity is unknown, possibly focused around the western end of Field 9 (south), Fields 10a, 12 and 14, with a possible second, later focus within Field 18. The sub-surface archaeological remains existing within the Gas Processing Plant development area are of significant importance for this area of Holderness in which comparatively few late Iron Age or Romano-British rural settlements have been excavated.
- 5.12 Within East Yorkshire there is a growing correlation between late Romano-British nucleated ladder settlements and farmsteads and the location of Anglo-Saxon settlements (Loveluck 2003, 163). At Whitehill Farm, the Anglo-Saxon activity seemed to be focused around Trenches 47 and 48 (Field 9 south), Trenches 66 and 68 (Field 12) and Trench 104 (Field 18). The Anglo-Saxon pottery and associated industrial waste recovered from the ditch recorded in Trenches 47 and 48 (Field 9) and other possible pottery fragments recovered from within features in Fields 12 and 18 suggests the presence of early medieval activity within the vicinity. It is unclear whether this activity is burial or settlement related or comprises elements of both. Some of the pottery has been tentatively identified as similar to cremation urns recovered from the nearby 5th century, early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Sancton (Myres 1973 and Timby 1992). However, the sherds recovered during the trial trenching were deposited with industrial and possibly domestic waste within the upper fill of a boundary ditch and may therefore have been derived from a domestic rather than a burial context. Five of the vessels also had internal carbonised or soot deposits, which are commonly found on domestic pottery of the Anglian period. It is unusual to find that Anglian pottery has strayed far from the occupation site where it originated and therefore this small group suggests an early Anglo-Saxon domestic site in the area.
- 5.13 The combination of both Romano-British and early Anglo-Saxon activity is potentially very important, as one of the most ferociously debated topics in current archaeological and historical research is that of the nature of the Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon transition in Britain. The pottery recovered from the Gas Processing Plant area is similar in form to pottery recovered from Sancton (Appendix B), one of the earliest recorded Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Yorkshire. Whilst there are a very small number of early 5th-century cemeteries

within the region, contemporary settlements are rare (Loveluck 2003, 158). Should the Anglo-Saxon remains recorded during the trial trenching relate to an early 5th-century settlement, then this may be one of the first such sites recorded within the East Riding of Yorkshire (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 32; Loveluck 2003, 158). This would make these remains of significant regional importance, particularly if there was a direct relationship with an earlier Romano-British settlement which had evolved from later Iron Age or earlier settlement on the site.

Haul road Fields 25 to 27

- 5.14 An important concentration of archaeological features was recorded within Trenches 157, 158, 159, 160 and 161 (Figs. 5 and 21). The focus of this activity seemed to be Trenches 158 and 159 (Fig 10), which could not be fully excavated because the dense series of inter-cut features was too complicated to understand within the small area exposed. The features that were investigated comprised several ditches containing medieval and (a small amount of) Romano-British pottery sherds and undated pits or postholes. A lower density of undated pits, ditches and gullies were recorded within Trenches 156, 157, 160 and 161.
- 5.15 The nature of the recorded archaeological features and the artefacts recovered would suggest that the area contains the preserved remnants of medieval and possibly earlier settlement activity and/or field-systems. Pottery recovered during the trial trenching ranges in date from the late Iron Age or Romano-British (including a possible 3rd- to 4th-century flanged bowl) to the late medieval and possibly early post-medieval periods. However, substantially more medieval pottery ranging from the late 11th- to 15th-centuries was recovered, suggesting that the majority of the archaeological features relate to this period and are probably associated with the formation, early history and late medieval decline of the village of Withernwick.
- 5.16 The assessment of the biological remains (Appendix B) recovered during the trial trenching has highlighted the potential for the presence of important ecofactual evidence relating to agricultural activity and environmental conditions within these fields. Ancient biological remains, including charred cereals and crop-processing waste, recovered during the whole of the trial trenching programme were sparse and thinly distributed. However, three medieval deposits in Field 26 showed a strong potential for further excavations in this area to encounter deposits with more interpretatively valuable concentrations of palaeoenvironmental material.
- 5.17 Vertebrate material from Trenches 158 and 159 (Field 26) provided small collections of the main domestic mammals. Although, overall, the bone assemblages were too small to provide any detailed information, further investigation of these areas may reveal larger concentrations of greater interpretative value. Possible waterlogged preservation was also noted during the assessment highlighting the potential for a greater level of survival of artefactual and environmental evidence within these fields. This is further

apparent by the recovery of fish bones from one context.

- 5.18 Although the trial trenching confirmed the presence of boundary features identified by the geophysical survey (ASUD 2007, Fig. 7, Area 9), further features, including areas of intense activity, were discovered that did not produce geophysical responses. What is clear from the results of the trial trenching is that complex, multi-phased settlement-related archaeological remains exist within these fields. Due to the limitations of the geophysical survey, it is difficult to accurately define the full extent of the archaeological remains based on these results alone. With respect to the haul road corridor, however, the core area of archaeological activity appears to be focused around Trenches 157, 158, 159 and 160, although it is likely that significant archaeological remains also extend beyond this into Fields 25 and 27.
- 5.19 The sub-surface archaeological remains existing within Fields 25 to 27 are of significant importance for this area of Holderness in which very few medieval rural settlements have been excavated. The closest examples being the investigations carried out at the shrunken medieval village of Sigglesthorne (ERAS 1989; Fraser 2002; Jobling and Rawson 2006) and successive small-scale excavations within Long Riston (Atkinson 2002; Dennison 1998; Fraser and George 2003; Randelson 2001). The bulk of knowledge about medieval rural settlement is derived from extensive work carried out at the deserted medieval village of Wharram Percy, on the Wolds some 26 miles to the north-west (Wrathmell 2003, 364).
- 5.20 The Holderness district, like most of the country is littered with deserted and shrunken medieval villages (Hey 1986, 91), however their histories, complex chronologies and reasons for failure are only broadly understood, as is how they existed in the wider medieval landscape (Wrathmell 2003, 364). Yorkshire displays much variation in settlement form and the socio-economic processes that formed this pattern of nucleated villages in the mid-9th- to 12th-centuries was neither uniform nor simple (*op. cit.* 367, Hey 1986, 80). Some villages were founded on new sites, others were linked to the reorganisation of estates after the devastations of AD 1069-70, but many were also part of a wider revolution in agrarian re-organisation (Wrathmell 2003, 367). It is clear, therefore, that the archaeological remains present within Fields 25 to 27 have the potential to add significant information relating to these processes.

Additional areas of potentially locally significant archaeological remains

- 5.21 Although the geophysical survey appears to have identified the main areas of settlement activity, it is clear from the trial trenching, that the recorded anomalies do not reflect the full range or complexity of the archaeological remains present. This makes it difficult to accurately predict the character, nature and full extent of all archaeological remains across the development footprint and it is considered that there is a high potential for additional remains to be discovered during the construction works within areas beyond those discussed above. On the basis of the existing information, the areas with the highest potential for significant and unexpected archaeological remains to

exist are: - the HDD compound and the eastern section of the brine and water pipeline corridor (Fields 3, 4 and 5); the area around the Wellhead compound (Fields 6, 7 and 8); the eastern half of Field 9 south; and sections of the temporary haul road (Fields 19-25).

HDD compound and brine and water pipeline corridor (Fields 3, 4 and 5)

- 5.22 The evidence suggests that there is potential for dispersed early prehistoric and/or late Iron Age/Romano-British activity within these fields. A small amount of worked flint was recovered from the fill of natural post-glacial hollow or palaeochannel within the area of the HDD compound in Field 3 (Trench 5) and within the eastern part of Field 4, immediately adjacent to the HDD compound. This material included a mesolithic or early neolithic flint blade and evidence of neolithic or early Bronze Age flint knapping. Three sherds of late Iron Age or early Roman pottery were recovered from within a furrow in Trench 7 (Field 4) and three undated inter-cut pits and a posthole were recorded within Trench 8 (Field 4). These features may relate to settlement activity and did not show up on the geophysical survey. Within Field 5 three inter-cut medieval or post-medieval ditches and an undated pit or ditch terminus were recorded in Trench 12.

Brine and water pipeline corridor and services corridor (Fields 6, 7 and 8)

- 5.23 Given the extent and character of the archaeological remains present within the Wellhead compound area (Field 7), it is considered likely that associated features could extend into adjacent Fields 6 and 8.

Services corridor (eastern half of Field 9 south)

- 5.24 Within the eastern half of services corridor running through Field 9 (south), three trenches (40b, 41a and 43) contained undated, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval boundary ditches. These features are probably associated with relict field-systems. However, the V-shaped ditch recorded within Trench 40b produced 22 sherds of Roman greyware, in fabrics of 2nd-century appearance (Appendix B) suggesting that the remains of settlement activity may exist in the vicinity.
- 5.25 It is also worthy of note that none of these features were identified by the geophysical survey, highlighting the potential for unexpected archaeological remains to be present within this area. During the fieldwalking survey a total of 110 flints and fifteen sherds of medieval pottery were recorded within this field. The worked flint was from a number of different periods but was mainly concentrated in the area of the hill at the western end.

Temporary haul road (Fields 19-25)

- 5.26 Along the route of the temporary haul road between Fields 19 and 25, evidence of potential settlement activity was recorded within Trenches 129 and 151. A ditch and a smaller gully, both undated were discovered within Trench 129, these may relate to prehistoric occupation. A gully cutting an in-filled natural hollow recorded within Trench 151 in Field 24 contained 117 sherds of

Iron Age or Romano-British pottery. The gully may correspond to a sinuous geophysical response (NAA 2009c, Fig. 7) and the concentration of pottery suggests that settlement activity is located within the vicinity. Archaeological remains comprising elements of relict field-systems were also recorded within five other renches. Undated ditches were discovered in Trenches 148, 149 and 154; a ditch recorded within Trench 144 contained four fragments of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery. The final ditch was marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1889-91.

- 5.27 Comparing these results with the geophysical survey it is apparent that whilst the ditches in Trenches 144, 147 and 151 correspond to faint anomalies, the other features were not identified. This again highlights the potential for unexpected archaeological remains to be encountered during the groundworks.

Significance of the potential archaeological remains

- 5.28 As stated within the previous updated project designs, areas of Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity are of significance within this area of Holderness as few rural settlement sites have been excavated. It is considered that the potential archaeological remains within the HDD compound, Fields 4 and 5, in the area surrounding the Wellhead compound, the eastern end of Field 9 south and in the vicinity of Trenches 129 and 151 could be of local importance.
- 5.29 Three documents providing research guidelines relevant to these remains have been produced: 'English Heritage Research Agenda (Draft)' (1997), 'Understanding The British Iron Age, An Agenda For Action' (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001) and the 'Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research Agenda' (Roskams and Whyman 2007).
- 5.30 It is stated that relict field-systems must be dated as part of a coherent view of the landscape (EH 1997, 53) and that there is a need, with respect to the late Iron Age in East Yorkshire, to move beyond the largely burial evidence based work on the wolds to study landscape boundaries, droveways and settlements (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 28).
- 5.31 All three documents state the need to understand settlements within their landscape contexts and not just as a defined 'site' (EH 1997, 55; Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 10-11; Roskams and Whyman 2007, 28). Furthermore, Haselgrove highlights the importance of investigating beyond settlement boundaries as isolated features including pits, structures and burials have been shown to be crucial in the understanding of off-site activities and how the surrounding landscape was being used and managed (Haselgrove *et al.* 2001, 10-11).
- 5.32 As the potential archaeological remains within Fields 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 south, 21a, 22, 23, 24 and 25 are expected to comprise the remains of ancient field-systems and possibly off-site activity associated with the settlement remains within the areas of open-area excavation, the mitigation works will provide an

important opportunity to gather data crucial to these research priorities.

6.0 CONCLUSION

- 6.1 The main aim of the archaeological trial trenching was to gain a better understanding of the combined results of the desk-based assessment, fieldwalking and geophysical surveys. The programme of evaluation by trenching has helped to assess how accurately these reflect the location and extent of archaeology within the footprint of the proposed development and to provide information on the nature, extent and significance of these remains. This information is considered necessary in order to agree an appropriate mitigation strategy with the ERYC and HAP, their archaeological advisors. It is also essential in order to advise E ON on the likely time and cost for dealing with archaeological remains within the development footprint and thus enable E ON to begin to programme further archaeological investigations into the construction programme.
- 6.2 The combined results of the archaeological evaluation works have identified regionally significant archaeological remains within the areas of the Wellhead Compound, Whitehill Farm and Withernwick village. Where these remains cannot be preserved *in situ* within the scheme design, a programme of open-area excavation will be required in advance of construction operations (Figs. 11 and 12). The general methodology for this work is set out in Appendix C (Volume III) of this report. Detailed assessments of the significance of the archaeological remains, objectives of further investigations and excavation methodologies for each of these areas are provided within Appendices D to H (Volume III).
- 6.3 The evaluation has also identified a number of other areas potentially containing locally significant archaeological remains. These are:
- the HDD compound, Field 4 and part of Field 5
 - the area around the Wellhead compound (Fields 6, 7 and 8)
 - the eastern half of Field 9 south
 - sections of the temporary haul road (Fields 19-27)
- 6.4 It is proposed that within these areas, the impact of construction works on archaeological remains will be mitigated through a programme of archaeological monitoring (Figs. 11 and 12). The general methodology for this work is set out in Appendix C of this report (Volume III) and a more detailed assessment of the significance of the potential archaeological remains and the objectives of further investigation within each of the areas is provided within Appendix H (Volume III).
- 6.5 No further mitigation work is recommended in Fields 2 and 3 (other than the

HDD compound), or the tree-planting areas within Fields 9 north, 17, 20 and 21b. Evaluation within the area of the Whitehill farm buildings and the gas pipeline corridor between Withernwick and the Ganstead AGI will be undertaken as a separate programme of archaeological works.

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ALDBROUGH TO WITHERNWICK

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
REPORT

VOLUME II

APPENDICES A & B

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**WHITEHILL GAS STORAGE
PROJECT**

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

prepared for

E.ON Gas Storage UK

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APPENDIX A

CONTEXT CATALOGUE

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	20		
2	Mid-orange brown clay	Natural	20		
3	Cut of furrow. 2.85m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 4	22		
4	Greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 3	22		Contained a sherd of Roman oxidized ware or 13th- or 14th-century Orangeware
5	Mid-brown silt soil	Topsoil	22		Contained ten sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery
6	Mid-reddish orange clay	Natural	22		
7	Mid-brownish yellow clayey silt	Fill of furrow 8	22		
8	Cut of furrow. 1.7m wide x 0.25m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 7	22		
9	Mid-orangish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	21		Contained four pieces of medieval roof tile
10	Dark greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	23		
11	Mid-yellowish red clay	Natural	23		
12	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of furrow 14	23		
13	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Field drain	23		
14	Cut of furrow. 1.3m wide x 0.13m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 12	23		
15	Cut of furrow. 1.95m wide x 0.28m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 22	23		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
16	Mid orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 17, cut by 18	23		
17	Cut of ditch. 0.7m wide x 0.42m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a 'U'-shape profile	Filled by 16, cut by 18	23		
18	Re-cut in ditch. 0.42m wide x 0.32m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 19, cuts 16	23		
19	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of re-cut 18	23		
20	Cut of gully. 0.45m wide x 0.12m deep. Orientated E/W with a shallow irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 21	22		
21	Pinkish/greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 20	22		
22	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of furrow 15	23		
23	Mid brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of gully 24, cut by 25 , 32	22		40L Bulk sample contained a chip of fired clay
24	Cut of ditch. 0.62m wide x 0.29m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a slightly irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 23, cut by 25, 32	22		
25	Cut of furrow. 1.2m wide x 0.1m deep. Orientated SW/NE	Filled by 26, cuts 24 and 32	22		
26	Light yellowish brown silt	Fill of 25	22		
27	Cut of furrow 0.75m wide x 0.05m orientation E/W	Filled by 28	36		
28	Light yellowy brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 27	36		
29	Light brown grey silty clay soil	Topsoil	36		
30	Light pinkish brown clay	Natural	36		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
31	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of 32, cut by 25	22		Contained 217 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery (including a jar with a cabled rim, a flat-topped rim fragment and a footring-type base) and a fragment of flint debitage. 40L bulk sample containing three fragments of large mammal tooth
32	Cut of ditch. 0.79m wide x 0.35m deep. Orientated E/W with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 31, cut by 25	22		
33	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of 34, cut by 32	22		40L bulk sample containing 29 fragments of large mammal tooth
34	Cut of ditch. 0.4m deep. Orientated E/W with a wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 33, cut by 32	22		
35	Cut of ditch. 0.57m wide x 0.24m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 38, cut by 37, 143	22		
36	Void				
37	Cut of gully. 0.54m wide x 0.35m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a round bottomed 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 39, cut by 143	22		
38	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of 35, cut by, 37, 143	22		Contained 66 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery (including a fragment of a probable Iron Age barrel jar and a flat-topped rim sherd), a fragment of flint debitage, and two pieces of fired clay. 40L bulk sample
39	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of 37, cut by 143	22		Contained 15 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery. 40L bulk sample
40	Dark-grey sandy silt	Fill of natural hollow 41	33A		
41	Cut of natural hollow. Orientated WSW/EWE with shallow slope of south edge	Filled by 40, 53, 109, 110, 151, 243. Cut by	33A	Not fully excavated.	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
		dyke 203			
42	Cut of linear feature. 0.99m wide x 0.47m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 43	24		
43	Mid-orangish grey silty clay	Fill of 42	24		Contained a flint flake. 40L bulk sample contained a fragment of fired clay
44	Cut of furrow. 1.3m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 45	24		
45	Orangish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 44	24		
46	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	24		
47	Light greyish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	24		
48	Dark browny grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 70, cut by furrow 84	35		Contained eight sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, three possible sherds of Roman greyware and five fragments of natural flint
49	Cut of furrow 2.5m wide x 0.14m deep orientation N/S	Filled by 50	34		
50	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 49	34		
51	Cut of furrow. 1.6m wide x 0.1m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 52	24		
52	Orangish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 51	24		
53	Mixed light-yellow and mid-grey clayey silt	Fill of natural hollow 41	33A		
54	Dark-grey sandy silt	Fill of pit 55	33A		40L bulk sample contained a 0.25g fragment of possible ochre, seven fragments of natural flint and a flint flake
55	Cut of pit. 1.24m SE/NW x 0.72m SW/NE x 0.64m deep. Steep edges and flat base	Filled by 54, 71	33A		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
56	Cut of possible feature. 0.15m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 57	22		
57	Mid brownish grey silt	Fill of 56	22		
58	Cut of gully. 1.02m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated NE/SW with very shallow 'U'- shaped profile	Filled by 59, cuts gully 60	33B		
59	Mid-brownish grey clay	Fill of gully 58	33B		Contained 12 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery and a flint flake
60	Cut of gully. 1.1m long x 0.22m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated NW/SE 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 61, 64, cut by gully 58	33B		
61	Light brownish grey clay	Fill of gully 60, cut by gully 58	33B		Contained two joining sherds of a IA/RB H2 jar and a flint flake
62	Cut of ditch. 0.65m wide x 0.35m deep. Orientated NW/SE with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 63, cut by ditch 99	33B		
63	Mid greyish clay	Fill of ditch 62, cut by ditch 99	33B		
64	Light brownish grey clay	Fill of ditch 60	33B		
65	Mid-orangish brown clay	Fill of ditch 70, cut by furrow 84	35		40L bulk sample contained 10 fragments of IA/RB H2/H2s
66	Cut of furrow. 1.99m wide x 0.1m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 67	24		
67	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 66	24		
68	Mid-orangey brown sandy and stoney	Fill of furrow 84	35		
69	Mid greyish brown stoney silty clay soil	Topsoil	35		
70	Cut of ditch U shaped in profile 1.82m wide x 0.85m deep orientation ENE/WSW	Filled by 46, 65, cut by furrow 84	35		
71	Mixed mid/light-grey + yellowish-brown sandy clayey silt.	Fill of pit 55	33A		40L bulk sample contained a flint flake

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
72	Mid-brownish grey soil	Topsoil, same as 111	33B		
73	Mid-yellowish orange to mid brownish orange clay	Natural, same as 152	33		
74	Cut of furrow. 1.1m wide. X 0.17m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 75	24		
75	Orangish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 74	24		
76	Cut of ditch U shaped in profile 0.80m wide x0.66m deep orientation N/S	Filled by 77	34		
77	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 76	34		Contained a fragment of natural flint. 40L bulk sample
78	Cut of tree-bole	Filled by 79	22		
79	Light yellowish grey silt	Fill of tree bole 78	22		Contained ten scrap fragments of H2 pottery
80	Cut of ditch. 0.45m deep x 0.95m wide. Orientated E/W with steep sides and flat base	Filled by 81	33B		
81	Mid-yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 80	33B		Contained four sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, three fragments of early modern land drain, a chip of medieval to post-medieval brick or tile, and two fragments of natural flint
82	Cut of gully. 0.65m wide x 0.31m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 83	33B		
83	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of gully 82	33B		
84	Cut of furrow 2.25m wide x 0.13m deep orientation NE/SW	Filled by 68, cuts ditch 70	35		
85	Void				
86	Cut of post hole. 0.5m long x 0.4m wide x 0.32m deep	Filled by 87	22		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
87	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of posthole 86	22		Contained two sherds of sandstone-tempered H2 pottery, at least one may be of an Anglian date. 20L bulk sample
88	Cut of furrow. 1.5m wide x 0.11m deep. Orientated SW/NE	Filled by 89	22		
89	Light yellowish brown silt	Fill of furrow 88	22		
90	Mid-reddish brown sandy clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33B		
91	Cut of ditch. 0.51m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated NW/SE with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 92. Same as 139	33B		
92	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 91. Same as 140	33B		Contained 13 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery and a sherd of early Roman greyware. 20L bulk sample
93	Cut of ditch. 1.86m wide x 0.3m deep. Orientation E/W irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 94, cuts 108	33A		
94	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 93	33A		Contained three fragments of natural flint, and a medium-sized mammal radius fragment
95	Cut of furrow 3.30m wide x 0.12m deep orientation N/S	Filled by 96, cuts ditch 100	34		
96	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 95	34		
97	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 99	33B		Contained 14 sherds of H2/H2s IA/RB pottery. 40L bulk sample
98	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 99	33B		Contained 31 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery (including large parts of a bead rim globular jar and a slacker jar with upright simple rim. Also bevelled and undercut rim fragments present) and four amorphous lumps of fired clay (probably daub)

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
99	Cut of ditch. 0.67m deep x 1.5m wide. Orientated NW/SE with an irregular 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 97, 98	33B		
100	Cut of furrow 0.4m wide x 0.12 deep orientation NW/SE	Filled by 101, cut by furrow 95	34		
101	Dark greyish brown natural silty clay	Fill of ditch 100, cut by furrow 95	34		
102	Cut of shallow ditch/hollow-way. 1.24m wide x 0.13m deep. Orientated E/W with irregular shallow profile	Filled by 103	33B		
103	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 102. Fill of stakeholes 106, 107	33B		
104	Cut of pit. 0.42m wide x 0.19m deep. Orientated NE/SW with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 105	33B		
105	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill of pit 104	33B		
106	Cut of stakehole. 0.08m wide x 0.1m deep with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 103	33B		
107	Cut of stakehole. 0.08m wide x 0.1m deep with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 103	33B		
108	Cut of Natural hollow. 7.23m wide x 0.3m deep. Orientated E/W with a shallow 'U'-shape profile	Same as 41, filled by 109, 110, cut by 93	33A		
109	Mid-brownish orange silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 108	33A		Contained a sherd of 19th- or early 20th-century late Blackware pottery
110	Light yellowish grey silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 108	33A		Contained four fragments of post-medieval brick and a sherd of 19th- or early 20th-century late Blackware pottery
111	Light greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil, same as 72	33A		Contained a fragment of natural flint

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
112	Cut of ditch 1.4m wide x 0.64m deep orientation N/S	Filled by 113, 124, 125	34		
113	Orangey grey clay	Fill of ditch 112	34		40L bulk sample
114	Cut of furrow. 1.1m wide x 0.08m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 115	26		
115	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 114	26		
116	Light greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	26		
117	Dark yellowish brown silty clay	Subsoil	26		Contained a fragment of natural flint
118	Mid-reddish brown silty clay	Natural silting layer within hollow	33B		Contained a sherd of coarse IA/RB H2 pottery
119	Mid-grey brown clayey silt mottled with mid-yellowish brown patches	Natural silting layer within hollow	33B		
120	Mid-grey brown clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33B		
121	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt with orangey yellow patches	Natural silting layer within hollow	33B		
122	Cut of furrow. 0.8m wide x 0.09m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 123	26		
123	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 122	26		Contained a fragment of natural flint
124	Mid-grey clay	Fill of ditch 112	34		
125	Reddish grey clay	Fill of ditch 112	34		
126	Mottled blueish brown clay	Natural	33A		
127	Mid-yellowish brown clay	Natural	35		
128	Dark brownish black silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 157	35		Contained two fragments of H2s pottery
129	Mid-orangey brown clay silt	Subsoil	35		
130	Mid-brownish orange-yellowish orange silt	Fill of field drain 158	35		
131	Dark greenish brown clay	Fill of hollow 157	35	Alternatively a lens within subsoil	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
132	Orientated E/W with 'U'-shaped profile.	Filled by 133	33B	Possible continuation of 187 and 99	
133	Mid-grey brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 132	33B		Contained seven scrap pieces of IA/RB H2 pottery, three pieces of possible Roman Greyware and a flint flake. 40L bulk sample
134	Cut of gully. 0.63m wide x 0.25m deep. Orientated E/W with a 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 135, 136	26		
135	Orangish brown silty clay	Fill of gully 134	26		Contained five fragments of natural flint and a flint flake. 40L bulk sample
136	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of gully 134	26		
137	Cut of possible ditch. 1.4m x 0.12m deep. Orientated E/W with Shallow edges and flat base.	Filled by 138, cut by ditch 139	33B		
138	Light brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 137, cut by ditch 139	33B		
139	Cut of ditch. 0.33m wide x 0.22m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 140. Same as 91. Cuts ditch 137	33B		
140	Dark greyish brown clay	Fill of ditch 139. Same as 92	33B		
141	Cut of ditch. 1.79m wide x 0.72m deep. Orientated N/S with a round bottomed 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 169, 172, 185, cut by 186 (re-cut)	26		
142	Greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of re-cut 186	26		Contained nine fragments of natural flint, a flint flake, two sherds of coarse IA/RB H2 pottery and two joining vesicular sherds of a possible Romano-British calcite-gritted ware. 40L bulk sample contained 2 chips of fired clay

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
143	Cut of circular pit. 0.71 m wide x 0.25 m deep. Regular wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 144, 153, cuts 35, 37	22		
144	Orangish grey clayey silt	Fill of pit 143	22		Contained 24 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, probably from the same vessel
145	Cut of possible feature	Filled by 146	22	Not fully excavated	
146	Reddish/brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of 145	22		
147	Light greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	17		
148	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of gully 150	17		
149	Mid-orangish brown clay	Natural	17		
150	Cut of gully. 0.55m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 148	17		
151	Greyish mid-brown silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 41	33A		
152	Orangey brown clay	Natural, same as 73	33A		
153	Orangish grey clayey silt	Fill of pit 143	22		
154	Mid-greenish grey clay mixed with stones	Fill of natural hollow 157	35		
155	Mid-brownish black silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 157	35		
156	Dark brownish black silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 157, cut by drain 158	35		
157	Cut of natural hollow	Filled by 128, 131 154, 155, 156, 162, cut by drain 158	35		
158	Cut of field drain .Orientation N/S	Filled by 130	35		
159	Cut of gully. 0.55 m wide x 0.18 m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a stepped profile	Filled by 160	17		
160	Mid-greyish silty clay	Fill of gully 159	17		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
161	Mid-brown silty clay	Fill of dyke 203	33A		Contained three fragments of medieval roof tile, seven pieces of post-medieval brick, two sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, a sherd of transfer-printed white earthenware, a sherd of modern stoneware, an unattributed ceramic flake, two fragments of animal bone (including a caprovoid calcaneum) and a possible stone rubber or fragment of a quern (RF 43)
162	Mid-brownish black silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 157	35		
163	Void				
164	Mid -grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch165, cut by 203	33A		40L bulk sample
165	Cut of ditch. 1.1m wide x 0.29m deep. Orientated E/W with one shallow slope visible in profile	Filled by 164, cut by 203. Cuts 301.	33A		
166	Mid-red clay	Natural	24		
167	Cut of ditch. 19 m long x 0.73 m wide x 0.3 m deep. Orientated ENE/WSW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 168, 189	25		
168	Light greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 167	25		40L bulk sample contained a sherd and a flake from a single sandstone-tempered H2 vessel
169	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 141	26		40L bulk sample contained six crumbs of fired clay and 15 bone fragments (mostly burnt medium-sized mammal rib and shaft fragments)
170	Cut of furrow. 1.17 m wide x 0.08 m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 171	19A		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
171	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 170	19A		Contained 2 sherds of H2s pottery
172	Mid-orangish red clay	Fill of ditch 141	26		Contained two fragments of natural flint. 40L bulk sample containing a fragment of unattributed handmade pottery and a fragment of fired clay
173	Mid-grey/brown clay soil	Topsoil	34		
174	Mixed orange - reddish brown	Natural	34		
175	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	25		
176	Light orangish yellow to dark brownish red clay	Natural	25		
177	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	31		
178	Mid-yellowish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	31		
179	Cut of ditch. 1.7m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated E/W with a wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 180	31		
180	Mid-greyish brown cilty clay	Fill of ditch 179	31		Contained four fragments of medieval roof tile, four pieces of shell, and one sherd of a 13th- to mid- 14th-century Orangeware jug. 40L bulk sample contained five chips of unidentifiable CBM in a medieval fabric
181	Mid-brown clay silt soil	Topsoil	32		Contained one sherd of unattributed medieval pottery
182	Varies from orangey-brown to pinkish-brown clay	Natural same as 278	32		
183	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 184	17		
184	Cut of ditch. 1.25m wide x 0.37m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 183, 190	17		
185	Light brownish yellow silty clay	Fill of ditch 141, cut by 186 (re-cut)	26		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
186	Possible re-cut of ditch. 1.17m wide x 0.53m deep. Orientated N/S with steep sides and concave base	Filled by 142	26		
187	Cut of drainage ditch. 0.83m wide x 0.48m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 220, 233, cut by 188	33A	Probably same as 132 and 99	
188	Cut of ditch. 1.37m wide x 0.67m deep. Orientated ENE/WSW 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 221, 222, 231, 232. Cuts 187	33A		
189	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 167	25		40L bulk sample
190	Mid-brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 184	17		
191	Light brownish yellow sandy clay	Natural	31		
192	Cut of ditch. 1.03m wide x 0.44m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Cut of ditch, filled by 193, 194, 195	21		
193	Mid-orangish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 192	21		
194	Mid-brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 192	21		
195	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 192	21		Contained 15 pieces of fired clay and a sherd of Roman oxidized ware or unattributed medieval pottery. 40L bulk sample contained a further 64 chips of fired clay
196	Cut of gully. 1.02m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated NE/SW with very shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 197, cuts 198	32A		
197	Mid/dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of gully 196	32A		
198	Cut of pit/ ditch terminus. 0.76m wide x 0.17m deep. Orientated N/S with an irregular bowl shaped profile	Filled by 199, 206, cut by 196	32A		
199	Mid-brownish grey with blueish tinge silty clay	Fill of 198, cut by 196	32A		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
200	Cut of gully. 0.89 m wide x 0.21 m deep. Orientated E/W with a shallow, wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 201, 201	21		
201	Light orangish yellow sandy clay	Fill of gully 201	21		
202	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of gully 202	21		40L bulk sample
203	Cut of possible drainage dyke. 5.34m wide x 0.6m deep. Orientated SW/NE	Filled by 161, cuts 41	33A	Not fully excavated	
204	Orangey brown silty clay mottled with mid-grey	Fill of drainage gully 205	33A		Contained two fragments of natural flint and one unattributed ceramic crumb. 40L bulk sample
205	Cut of drainage gully. 0.54m wide x 0.26m deep. Orientated WSW/ENE and sloping 45 degrees at each side	Filled by 204	33A		
206	Mottled brownish-grey clayey silt	Fill of 196,	32A		
207	Cut of posthole. 0.3m in diameter x 0.24m deep. Tapered blunt base	Filled by 208	21		
208	Mid orangish brown clayey silt	Fill of posthole 207	21		Contained a fragment of natural flint. 10L bulk sample
209	Cut of ditch. 1.4m wide x 0.85m deep. Orientated E/W with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 238, 239, 240	19A		
210	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	19A		
211	Mid-reddish orange clay	Natural	19A		
212	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 214	17		
213	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 214	17		
214	Cut of ditch. 1.81m wide x 0.7m deep. With a flat bottomed 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 212, 213, 215, 244	17		
215	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 214	17		
216	Mid-brownish orange silty clay	Fill of ditch 218	17		
217	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 218	17		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
218	Cut of possible oval pit. 2.6m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated NW/SE	Filled by 216, 217, 218	17		
219	Mid-brownish orange sand	Fill of ditch 218	17		
220	Mid-grey brown clay silt with orangey flecks	Fill of 187, cut by 188	33A		Contained five sherds of H2/H2s pottery of a possible Romano-British date and two small burnt bone fragments
221	Mid-orangey brown silty clay with patches of mid-yellow clay	Fill of ditch 188	33A		
222	Mid-orangey brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 188	33A		Contained two fragments of early modern land drain
223	Mid-greenish yellow clayey silt with flecks of mid yellow	Natural	33A		
224	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33A		Contained three sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery from the same vessel
225	Void				
226	Mid-greenish blue clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33A		Contained three sherds of IA/RB H pottery (from the same vessel) and two fragments of natural flint
227	Mid-blueish grey clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33A		Contained nine sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery (including an upright rim with a flattened top) and two fragments of natural flint
228	Mid-greenish grey clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33A		
229	Cut of furrow. 1m wide x 0.13m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 230	27		
230	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay	Fill of furrow 229	27		
231	Dark yellowy brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 188	33A		
232	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 188	33A		
233	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 187, cut by 188	33A		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
234	Cut of ditch. 1.09m wide x 0.38m deep. Orientated E/W with a flat bottomed 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 235, 236, cut by ditch 266	21		
235	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill off ditch 234	21		Contained 14 fragments of natural flint
236	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 234	21		21 crumbs of fired clay, a small flake of samian and two small unidentifiable bone fragments were recovered from the 40L bulk sample along with a small grain assemblage (~90 grains) in moderate preservation (mostly naked wheat with some oat and a little barley)
237	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	21		
238	Light reddish brown clay	Fill of ditch 209	19A		40L bulk sample contained 24 fragments of fired clay
239	Mid-brown clay	Fill of ditch 209	19A		
240	Orange to brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 209	19A		
241	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	27		
242	Mid-yellowish brown clay natural	natural	27		
243	Mixed orangey brown/ mid grey silty clay	Fill of natural hollow 41	33A	Similar to 53	
244	Mid-reddish brown silty clay	Natural	17		
245	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33A		Contained 10 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery (including large barrel jar with a simple rim), six scrap pieces of ceramic and 1 fragments of burnt animal bone
246	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Natural silting layer within hollow	33A		Contained 36 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, three fragments of flint debitage, three flint flakes, a single burnt flake, two pieces of natural flint and a piece of fired clay

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
247	Mid-orangey brown clayey silt	Subsoil	33A	in a natural hollow, over natural silting 246	
248	Mid-brown silt soil	Topsoil	28		
249	Mid-yellowish orange clay	Natural	28		
250	Cut of ditch. 1.60m wide x 0.85m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 251	28		
251	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 250	28		Contained five iron nail fragments, four fragments of early modern land drain, three sherds of hard sand-tempered IA/RB H2 pottery, two fragments of natural flint and a post-medieval clay pipe stem fragment (18th century).
252	Cut of natural feature. 3.5m long x 1.25m wide x 0.27m deep	Filled by 253, 254, 255	28		
253	Dark grey clay natural	Fill of 252	28		
254	Mid-brownish grey clay natural	Fill of 252	28		
255	Mid-yellowish brown clay natural	Fill of 252	28		
256	Dark grey/ black sandy silt	Fill of pit 258	33A		30L bulk sample
257	Mixed mid-grey/ orangey brown clayey silt	Fill of pit 258	33A		
258	Cut of pit. 0.58m wide x 0.2m deep With vertical sides and flat base	Filled by 256, 257	33A		
259	Mid-grey clay	Overlain 272	18	Possible hedgebank	
260	Light greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	37		
261	Golden reddish brown silty clay	Natural	37		
262	Cut of ditch U shaped in profile 0.6m wide x 0.4m deep orientation NNE/SSW	Filled by 263, cut by 458	37		
263	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of 262, cut by 458	37		
264	Cut of ditch. 1.2m wide x 0.4m deep.	Filled by 265	32B		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
	Orientated E/W with 'U'-shaped profile				
265	Mid-brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 264	32B		40L bulk sample contained four chips of fired clay and 52 fragments of probably modern bank vole (six individuals)
266	Cut of ditch. 1.27m wide x 0.43m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shape profile	Filled by 267, 268, cuts ditch 234	21		
267	Mid-brownish grey and greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 266	21		Contained two fragments of natural flint, an iron object, three fragments of fired clay and a sherd of unattributed ceramic. 40L bulk sample
268	Orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 266	21		
269	Cut of possible dyke. 5.55m wide x 1m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 271, 274	18	Not fully excavated	
270	Light grey brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	18		
271	Light orangish brown silty clay	Fill of dyke 269	18		
272	Light yellowish grey clay	Natural	18		
273	Light orangish blue clay	Natural	18		
274	Dark orangish grey clay	Fill of dyke 269	18		Contained a Post-medieval iron rivet
275	Mid-orange clay	Natural	31		
276	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	32B		
277	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Natural	32B		
278	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural same as 182	32B		
279	Mid-grey brown silty sand soil	Topsoil	38		
280	Mid-grey brown silty clay	Subsoil	38		
281	Cut of furrow 2.10m wide x 0.09m deep orientation SW/NE	Filled by 282	38		
282	Mid-yellowish brown clay silt	Fill of furrow 281	38		Contained charcoal and a sherd of possible Roman oxidized ware pottery

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
283	Cut of ditch 52 cm x 0.29m deep orientation W/E W shaped in profile	Filled by 284	38		
284	Mid-yellow brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 283	38		
285	Cut of ditch. 2.14m wide x 0.66m deep. Orientated NE/SW profile shows shallow upper edge that then drops down steeply	Filled by 291, 292, 293, cuts 290	32A		
286	Light orangish grey silty clay	Subsoil	18		
287	Mid-yellowish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	19		
288	Cut of ditch. 1.35m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a flat 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 297, cuts 289, 298	17		
289	Cut of linear feature. 2.2m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated N/S with irregular profile.	Filled by 298, cut by 288	17		
290	Cut of ditch. 0.25m deep. Orientated NNE/SSW Irregular profile as edges badly truncated	Filled by 294, cut by 285	32A		
291	Brownish-grey silty clay with mid-orange flecks.	Fill of ditch 285	32A		
292	Brownish-grey clayey silt.	Fill of ditch 285	32A		
293	Brownish-grey clayey silt.	Fill of ditch 285	32A		
294	Orangey brownish clayey silt.	Fill of ditch 290	32A		
295	Cut of gully. 0.46m wide x 0.13m deep. Orientated N/S with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 296	21		
296	Light greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of gully 295	21		
297	Dark orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 297, cut by 288	17		
298	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 289, cut by 288	17		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
299	Void				
300	Mixed light-grey/ orangey brown silty clay	Fill of pit 301, cut by 165	33A		20L bulk sample
301	Cut of pit. 0.22m deep	Filled by 300, cut by 165	33A	Not fully excavated	
302	Cut of shallow gully / truncated furrow 0.4m wide x 0.04m deep	Filled by 303	38		
303	Mid-yellow brown silty clay	Fill of 302	38		
304	Light greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	30		
305	Cut of field drain. E/W oriented	Filled by 306	30		
306	Mid-orangish blue clay	Fill of field drain 305	30		
307	Light yellowish grey clay	Natural	30		
308	Dark-grey clay	Natural	30		
309	Dark-grey/brown silty sand	Natural	38		
310	Mid-brownish yellow silty sand	Natural	38		
311	Mid-yellow to mid-orange clay	Natural	26		
312	Cut of pipe trench	Filled by 314, 315, 316, 317	29		
313	Dark brownish grey silt	Spread	17		
314	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of 312	29		Contained two iron objects (one identified as a modern stirrup) and a fragment of modern glass
315	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of 312	29		
316	Mid-blueish grey clayey silt	Fill of 312	29		
317	Mid-brownish yellow silty clay	Fill of 312	29		
318	Cut of field drain. Orientated N/S	Filled by 319	29		
319	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of field drain 318	29		
320	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	29		
321	Mid-yellowish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	29		
322	Mid-reddish yellow silty clay	Natural	29		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
323	Cut of furrow. 2.13m wide x 0.08m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 324	29		
324	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of furrow 323	29		
325	Cut of furrow. 2.25m wide x 0.12m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 326	29		
326	Mid -greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of furrow 325	29		
327	Cut of ditch. 2.06m wide x 0.72m deep. Orientated N/S with irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 328, 340, 341, 342	32A		
328	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 327	32A		
329	Cut of possible tree-bole. 1.07m long x 0.65m wide x 0.21m deep	Filled by 330, 331	153		
330	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay	Fill of tree-bole 329	153		
331	Dark brownish grey clayey sand with large charcoal pieces	Fill of treebole 329	153		40L bulk sample containing a single sherd of undated H2/H2s pottery, three burnt bone fragments and 649 fragments of fired clay
332	Cut of gully. 1m wide x 0.4m deep. Orientated E/W with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 333, cut by 374	151		
333	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of gully 332, cut by 374	151		Contained 117 sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery (including a flat-topped rim fragment), six fragments of H2/H2s pottery and three fragments of possible animal bone. 40L bulk sample contained a single unidentified bone fragment
334	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	152		Contained a fragment of natural flint
335	Mid-reeddish orange to mid-brown silty clay	Natural	152		
336	Dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	153		
337	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay	Natural	153		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
338	Mid/dark-greyish brown clay	Natural silting layer within hollow	29		
339	Mid-orangey red clay	Natural	21		
340	Yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 327	32A		
341	Mid-reddish brown clay	Fill of ditch 327	32A		
342	Mid-greyish brown clay	Fill of ditch 327	32A		
343	Dark reddish brown clay natural	Natural	151		
344	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Fill of filed drain 345, cut furrow 379	151	Fill of modern field drain	
345	Cut of modern field drain	Filled by 344	151		
346	Void				
347	Dark greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	149		
348	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	149		
349	Reddish brown silty sand, clay and gravel	Natural	149		
350	Cut of ditch. 1.96m wide x 0.54m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 351, 352, 353	149		
351	Mid-yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 350	149		
352	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 350	149		40L bulk sample
353	Dark brownish grey silty sand	Fill of ditch 350	149	Not really a fill of 350 just topsoil ploughed into the top JAT	Contained 22 fragments of eight animal bones (including a large mammal femur shaft and a large mammal scapula), a fragment of post-medieval brick and a piece of early modern land drain
354	Greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	147		Contained a sherd of possible 14th- to 16th-century Humberware pottery
355	Void				
356	Greyish orange sandy, clayey silt	Natural	147		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
357	Mid-brown sandy, clayey silt	Fill of furrow 358	146		Contained two sherds of unattributed medieval pottery and a sherd of rouletted 19th- or early 20th-century brown stoneware
358	Cut of furrow. 4.15m wide x 0.3m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 357	146		
359	Mid-greyish brown soil	Topsoil	145		
360	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Subsoil	145		
361	Mid-reddish silty clay	Natural	145		
362	Cut of furrow. 3.42m wide x 0.22m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 363	145		
363	Mid-brown sandy silt	Fill of furrow 362	145		
364	Cut of modern field drain	Filled by 365	149		
365	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Fill of field drain 365	149	Fill of modern field drain	Contained a complete mid-20th century plough sock
366	Dark brownish grey soil	Topsoil	148		
367	Red clay	Natural	148		
368	Cut of ditch. 1.1m wide x 0.47m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a flat bottomed 'V'-shaped section	Filled by 369	148		
369	Yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 368	148		40L bulk sample
370	Cut of furrow. 1.81m wide x 0.21m deep. Orientated W/E	Filled by 371	153		
371	Mid-brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 370	153		
372	Cut of possible field boundary ditch. 1 m wide x 0.5 m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'V'-shaped profile	Field by 373	147		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
373	Mid/dark-grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 372	147		Contained twenty fragments of animal bone (including three cattle bones and pieces of large mammal shaft bone), one piece of post-medieval glass and a fragment of medieval flat roof tile. 40L bulk sample
374	Cut of natural hollow	Filled by 333, 380, cut by 332	151		
375	Light orangish brown sandy clay	Fill of furrow 379, cut by 345	151		Contained seven sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, a chip of unidentifiable CBM in an early modern fabric, a stem fragment from an 18th-century clay pipe, a fragment of modern glass and an iron nail of unknown period
376	Dark brownish grey sandy silt soil	Topsoil	151		Contained six pieces of post-medieval fired clay, two flint flakes, a fragment of debitage, a sherd of banded slipware (19th- or 20th-century factory product), a sherd of transfer-printed white earthenware, a sherd of sponged ware pottery and a fragment of 18th-century clay pipe stem
377	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	146		
378	Yellowish brown sandy clay	natural	146		
379	Cut of furrow. 7.25m wide x 0.35m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 375, cut by 345	151		
380	Light yellowish brown sandy clay	Fill of hollow 374, cut by 332	151		40L bulk sample contained ten fragments of fired clay, five fragments of natural flint, three flint flakes and a fragment of debitage
381	Mid-grey/brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	143		
382	Mid-grey/brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 413	143		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
383	Reddish brown clay natural	Natural	143		
384	Mid-brown silt soil	Topsoil	141		
385	Light-orange to dark brownish red clay	Natural	141		
386	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	134		
387	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	134		
388	Cut of furrow. 1.2m wide x 0.11m deep. Orientated NW/SE	Filled by 389	132		
389	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 388	132		
390	Dark greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	132		
391	Mid-yellowish brown clay	Natural	132		
392	Light brownish yellow clayey sand	Natural	132		
393	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil	136		
394	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	136		
395	Mid-greyish brown soil	Topsoil	133		
396	Dark/mid-red to light reddish orange clayey silt	Natural	133		
397	Cut of furrow. 2.56m wide x 0.22m deep. Orientated SE/NW	Filled by 398	133		
398	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of furrow 397	133		
399	Cut of ditch. 1.6m wide x 0.8m deep. Orientated SW/NE with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 400, 410	144		
400	Mid-brownish orange silty clay	Fill of ditch 399	144		Contained four pig teeth and an unidentified fragment of animal bone, four pieces of fired clay, three sherds of IA/RB H2s and a single sherd of H2 pottery. 40L bulk sample
401	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	144		
402	Dark reddish brown clay	Natural	144	above 403	
403	Dark reddish brown clayey silt	Natural	144	below 402	
404	Dark brownish grey clayey silt soil	Topsoil	135		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
405	Greenish grey clay	Natural	135		
406	Red clay	Natural	135		
407	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 93	33A		40L bulk sample
408	Cut of furrow. 1.5m wide x 0.14m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 409	135		
409	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of 408	135		
410	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 399	144		
411	Mid-brown silt soil	Topsoil	137		
412	Mid-brownish red to dark-red clay	Natural	137		
413	Cut of furrow. 0.7m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 382	143		
414	Cut of furrow. 2.3m wide x 0.1m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 415	144		
415	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 414	144		
416	Cut of furrow. 2.3m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 417	129		
417	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay	Fill of furrow 416	129		Contained five fragments of natural flint
418	Greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	129		
419	Orangish brown silty clay	Natural	129		
420	Light greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	139		
421	Dark reddish brown clay	Natural	139		
422	Cut of ditch. 0.7m wide x 0.34m deep. Orientated NE/SW steep sided with rounded base	Filled by 424	139		
423	Cut of ditch. 1.8m wide x 0.2m deep. Orientated NW/SE with irregular base	Filled by 425	139		
424	Mid-orangish grey/brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 422	139		40L bulk sample
425	Mid-orangish grey/brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 423	139		40L bulk sample
426	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	124		
427	Mid-reddish orange clayey silt	Natural	124		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
428	Cut of furrow. 2.2m wide x 0.2m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 429	124		
429	Mid-brownish yellow sandy silt	Fill of furrow 428	124		
430	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	130		
431	Mid-yellow to light-red silty clay	Natural	130		
432	Cut of furrow 0.9m wide x 0.06m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 433	131		
433	Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay	Fill of furrow 432	131		
434	Dark brownish grey soil	Topsoil	131		
435	Reddish pink clay	Natural	131		
436	Cut of possible ditch. 1.3 m wide x 0.4 m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 437	129		
437	Light orangish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 436	129		
438	Cut of possible gully. 0.75m wide x 0.22m deep. Orientated SW/NE with a wide 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 439	129		
439	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of gully 438	129		Contained a fragment of natural flint
440	Dark greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	126		
441	Reddish orange silty clay	Natural	126		
442	Cut of furrow. 1.44m wide x 0.14m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 443	126		
443	Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay	Fill of furrow 442	126		
444	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	138		
445	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	142		
446	Mid-yellowish orange to mid reddish brown clay	Natural	142		
447	Mid-brown silt soil	Topsoil	127		Contained a flint flake, and a stem fragment of an 18th-century clay pipe

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
448	Mid-yellowish orange to mid reddish brown clay	Natural	127		
449	Mid-brown silt soil	Topsoil	128		
450	Light orangish brown to mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	128		
451	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 452	128		
452	Cut of furrow. 3.58m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 451	128		
453	Dark orangish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	140		
454	Mid-orangish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	140		
455	Cut of furrow. 2.2m wide x 0.08m deep. Orientated SW/NE	Filled by 456	140		
456	Mid-orangish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 456	140		
457	Reddish brown clay	Natural	125		
458	Cut of modern ditch V shaped in profile 1.2m wide x 0.5m deep orientation N/S	Filled by 459, cuts ditch 262	37		
459	Dark reddish brown mixed sandy brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 458	37		
460	Light greyish brown silty clay subsoil	Subsoil	37		
461	Cut of furrow. 0.8m wide x 0.21m deep. Orientated NW/SE	Filled by 462	147		
462	Mid-yellow sandy silt	Fill of furrow 461	147		Contained a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery
463	Greyish brown clay silt soil	Topsoil	105		Contained a fragment of animal bone
464	Pinkish brown silty clay	Natural	105		
465	Void				
466	Void				
467	Reddish brown-brownish grey clay	Natural	106		
468	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	106		
469	Mid-greyish brown soil	Topsoil	125		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
470	Cut of irregular linear or ovoid pit 1.9m long x 1.8m at widest point x 0.18m at deepest point	Filled by 471	105		
471	Pale orangey grey clay silt	Fill of linear 470	105		Contained a fragment of post-medieval brick
472	Dark/mid-grey brown sandy clay soil	Topsoil	110		
473	Light mid-reddish yellow clayey, sandy silt	Subsoil	110		
474	Light mid-reddish yellow changing to dark reddish orange sandy clay	Natural	110		
475	Cut of furrow 0.14 m deep x 2.16m wide orientation N/S	Filled by 476	110		
476	Mid-brownish yellw sandy clay silt	Fill of furrow 475	110		
477	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	107		
478	Light greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	107		
479	Cut of gully rectangular in profile >2.25m long x 0.24m wide x 0.27 deep.Orientation NE/SW	Filled by 480	107		
480	Light greyish black silty clay	Fill of gully 479	107		Contained a IA/RB H2 rim fragment (upright with a slightly beaded rim). 40L bulk sample
481	Light greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil	107		
482	Dark-grey brown silty clay	Fill of pit 483	104		Contained 25 pieces of fired clay, two sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, and 213 fragments of burnt bone (included thirteen caprovid and some medium mammal shaft fragments). 30L bulk sample contained a further 85 fragments of fired clay and 54 burnt bone fragments
483	Cut of pit 0.4 diameter x 0.09 m deep	Filled by 482	104		
484	Cut of furrow 1.14m wide orientation N/S	Filled by 485	105		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
485	Pale orangey grey clay silt	Fill of furrow 484	105		
486	Possible cut of ditch. Orientation N/S. Unknown dimensions unable to fully excavate	Filled by 487	102		
487	Mid-brown with orange specks sandy clay	Fill of ditch 486	102		
488	Mid-grey brown soil	Topsoil	98		Contained a flint flake
489	Light mid-orangey red sandy silt	Natural	98		
490	Cut of furrow. 2.93m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientation N/S	Filled by 491	98		
491	Light mid-orangey brown sandy silt	Fill of furrow 490	98		
492	Cut of ditch. 0.27m deep x 1.35m wide. Orientation E/W	Filled by 493	104		
493	Dark grey blue silty clay	Fill of ditch 492	104		Contained three fragments of natural flint
494	Cut of V shaped ditch in profile. 3.40 m wide x 1.30 m deep. Orientation N/S	Filled by 495, 502, 538, 539, 566	104		
495	Mid-brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 494	104		Contained 50 sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, 24 fragments of a colour-coated beaker (probably late 1st- to early 2nd-century), two sherds of Roman greyware, seven fragments of IA/RB H/H2s pottery (from sample), two unattributed ceramic crumbs, fifteen fragments of animal bone, three pieces of fired clay and a fragment of flint debitage. 40L bulk sample contained six chips of fired clay
496	Mid-red/orange clay	Natural	140		
497	Mid-grey brown clayish silt soil	Topsoil	104		Contained three sherds of Roman greyware of 'early' appearance
498	Mid-greyish yellow clay	Natural	104		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
499	Cut of burnt pit 0.24m deep x 1.10m wide	Filled by 500	104		
500	Dark brownish black silty clay	Fill of pit 499	104		Contained eleven sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, two sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s, five sherds of Roman greyware (including four joining fragments of a carinated jar of Flavian/Antonine type) two fragments of animal bone (one from the sample, comprised a fragment of burnt tooth enamel and a burnt medium-sized mammal shaft fragment), a piece of fired clay and a piece of slag. 40L bulk sample contained a further 110 small fragments of fired clay
501	Void				
502	Mid brownish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 494	104		Contained 96 fragments of animal bone (including horse teeth, metatarsal and scapula fragments and unidentified large mammal rib and cranium fragments and large and medium sized mammal shaft), two fragments of fired clay, 67 sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, eleven sherds of Roman greyware and a sherd of samian with traces of decoration. 40L bulk sample contained a further two animal bones, twenty fragments of H2/H2s pottery and a neolithic flint knife
503	Finds no assigned to 2 fragments of pot retrieved from spoil heap		104	The fragments were included within a very dark grey fill, almost certainly equivalent to 495 the top fill of ditch 494	two fragments of Roman colour-coated ware
504	Cut of V shaped ditch In profile 1m x 0.38 m x2.49m.Orientaion E/W	Filled by 505	104		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
505	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill of ditch 504	104		Contained a fragment of IA/RB H2 pottery. 20L bulk sample contained four fragments of fired clay
506	Cut of ditch. Orientation N/S 1.25m wide x 0.55m deep. U shaped profile	Filled by 507, 514, 515	102		
507	Orangey grey sandy clay silt	Fill of ditch 506	102		
508	Light greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	97		
509	Light blueish grey sandy clay	Natural	97		
510	Possible cut of hollow-way 10.8m x 1.05m.Orientation N/S	Filled by 511, 542, 543, 545, 563	97		
511	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill of hollow-way 510	97		40L bulk sample
512	Greyish brown soil	Topsoil	78		Contained a neolithic flint scraper and one sherd of possible Roman Oxidized ware and a modern brick waster fragment
513	Orangey yellow silty clay	Natural	78		
514	Grey clay silt	Fill of ditch 506	102		
515	Light orange brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 506	102		
516	Very dark grey silty clay	?fill of palaeochannel or natural deposit	102	Natural silting, above 519, below 517	40L bulk sample
517	Pale brown grey gritty clay	?fill of palaeochannel or natural deposit	102	Natural silting, above 516	40L bulk sample
518	Mid-dark brown soil	Topsoil	102		
519	Orangey sandy clay	Natural	102	below 516	
520	Natural hollow caused by variation in natural. 1.3m wide x 0.3m deep with an irregular profile	Filled by 521	78		
521	Mid-grey clay	Fill of hollow 520	78		
522	Cut of ditch or possible ring gully 0.85m x	Filled by 523	104		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
	0.44m x 0.22m. Orientation E/W				
523	Dark greyish brown clayish silt	Fill of ditch 522	104		Contained a single flake of IA/RB H2s pottery, twenty sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery (mostly same vessel, a thick-walled jar) and a heat-effected possible hammer-stone (RF34). 20L bulk sample
524	Dark mid-reddish brown sandy silty clay soil	Topsoil	96		
525	Pale mid-brownish red sandy silty clay	natural	96		
526	Cut of furrow. 2.25m wide x 0.24m deep. Orientation NE/SW	Filled by 527	96		
527	Mid-reddish brown sandy clay silt	Fill of 526	96		
528	Light reddish grey clayey silt soil	Topsoil	138		
529	Cut of V shaped gully in profile 0.9m x 0.33m x 0.08m. Orientation N/S	Filled by 530	104		
530	Dark brownish grey clayish silt	Fill of gully 529	104		Contained a sherd of IA/RB H2 pottery. 10L bulk sample contained a fragment of fired clay
531	Light greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	103		Contained a sherd of 18th-century Staffordshire slipware
532	Mid-brownish orange- light orangey yellow clay	Natural	103		
533	Cut of wide possibly U shaped feature ,max depth excavated to 1.2m x 9m width. Orientation E/W	Probable palaeochannel, filled by 534 and possibly 535	103		
534	Mid-light grey clay	Fill of 533	103		40L bulk sample

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
535	Mid-grey clayey silt	possible subsoil remnant or silting up of upper part of palaeochannel 533	103		
536	Cut of V shaped gully in profile 0.5m x 0.39m x 0.3m. Orientation S/W	Filled by 537	104		
537	Mid-greyish brown with orange flecks, clayish silt	Fill of gully 536	104		Contained seven sherds of H2/H2s pottery some of which may be of an Anglian date. 20L bulk sample
538	Mid-grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 494	104		Contained 104 (67 from the sample) fragments of animal bone (including horse hoof phalanges and unidentified remains of large mammal rib and cranium fragments and pieces of large and medium-sized mammal shaft), one sherd of Roman whiteware, a sherd of Roman greyware, a single sherd of H2s (from sample), six sherds of a H2 single thick walled jar and 11 sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery. 40L bulk sample contained a fragment of fired clay
539	Mid-orangey pink silty clay	Fill of ditch 494	104		Contained sixteen sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, one sherd of a Roman greyware narrow-mouthed necked jar (probably 1st- or 2nd-century), two joining fragments of Roman whiteware and fourteen fragments of animal bone
540	Cut of L shaped gully in plan 1m x 0.72 m x 0.11m.Orientation N/S	Filled by 541, cut by gully 546	104		
541	Mixed dark yellowy orange and dark grey brown silty clay	Fill of gully 540, cut by gully 546	104		Contained three sherds of probable Iron Age pottery. 10L bulk sample

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
542	Mid-orange brown silty clay	Fill of hollow-way 510	97		
543	Dark grey - brown with orange patches , silty clay	Fill of hollow-way 510	97		Contained three lumps of fired clay
544	Void				
545	Mid-black greyish silty clay	Same as 543	97		Contained three crumbs of hand-made pottery
546	Cut of gully/pit oval shaped in plan 0.46m x 0.11m x 6m long. Orientation SE/NW	Filled by 547, cut 540, 541	104		
547	Dark grey brown sandy silt	Fill of 546	104		Contained three sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery and a flint flake. 10L bulk sample
548	Mid-greyish brown soil	Topsoil	77		
549	Mid-orange to light-yellow clay	Natural	77		
550	Variation in natural or natural gully sealed by natural clay	Filled by 551	78		
551	Greyish brown clay silt	Fill of hollow 550	78		
552	Mid-orangy brown clayey silt.	Natural	77		
553	Dark-grey and brown silt soil	Topsoil	76		
554	Light-yellow silty clay	Natural	76		
555	Cut of field drain truncating feature. Orientation N/S	Filled by 559	102		
556	Possible cut of post hole 0.28m deep x 0.37m wide	Filled by 560	102		
557	Cut of irregular feature 30m deep x 2.32m wide	Filled by 561	102		
558	Cut of furrow 0.08m deep x 1 m wide . Orientation SE/NW	Filled by 562	102		
559	Mid-brown clay	Fill of field drain 555	102		
560	Very dark-grey sandy clay	Fill of posthole 556	102		20L bulk sample

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
561	Very dark greyish black sandy clay	Fill of 557	102		40L bulk sample
562	Light brown sandy clay	Fill of furrow 558	102		
563	Dark greyish black silty clay	Fill of hollow-way 510	97		
564	Cut of possible hollow-way/furrow 0.5m x 2.9m x 0.14m. Orientation N/S	Filled by 565	104		
565	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of hollow-way/furrow 564	104		
566	Mid-orangy grey clay	Fill of ditch 494	104		Contained two joining sherds of an IA/RB H2s large thin-walled vessel (with a long upright flat-topped rim) and another flake of H2s pottery. 20L bulk sample
567	Void				
568	Light orange sandy silt.	Natural	83		
569	Cut of feature, only half remaining, true dimensions unknown	Filled by 570	102		
570	Dark brown blackish silty clay	Fill of 569	102		
571	Cut of possible post hole steep sided U in profile 0.25m deep x 0.18m wide	Filled by 572	102		
572	Dark mid-grey sandy clay	Fill of posthole 571	102		
573	Mid-reddish brown sandy clayey silt soil	Topsoil	79		
574	Mid-orangy yellow gravelly sand	Natural	79	below 595	
575	Cut of furrow 1.23m wide x 0.11m deep. Orientated NNE/SSW with shallow edges and uneven base.	Filled by 576	79		
576	Mid-yellowish brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of furrow 575	79		Contained two sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, two sherds of Roman greyware and a flint flake and a neolithic arrowhead

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
577	Cut of furrow 1.81m wide x 0.13m deep. Orientated SW/NE with shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 578	79		
578	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 577	79		Contained a fragment of natural flint and a single piece of debitage
579	Mid-yellowish brown clayey silt	Above 582	79	Layer of sealing soil	Contained three fragments of natural flint and a sherd of an unattributed glazed medieval ware
580	Mid-brownish red sandy clayey silt	Natural	79		
581	Cut of ditch 1.23m wide x 0.38m deep. Orientated N/S with partially 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 582, 583, 616, cuts ditch terminus 584	79		
582	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 581	79		Contained four sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery and a neolithic flint scraper. 40L bulk sample
583	Mid-brownish orange sandy clayey silt with mid-grey flecks	Fill of ditch 581	79		Contained a sherd of probable Iron Age pottery
584	Cut of possible ditch terminus 0.69m wide x 0.49m deep. Orientated E/W with a flattish base	Filled by 585, 594, 617	79		
585	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt with occasional mid-brownish orange flecks	Fill of ditch terminus 584	79		Contained a fragment of natural flint, two pieces of debitage, a flint borer and two sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery (including an upright rim fragment)
586	Cut of ditch V shaped in profile 2.4m x 0.99m x1m .Orientation E/W	Filled by 587, 597	104		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
587	Mid-greyish brown with orange flecks,sandy clay	Fill of ditch 586	104		Contained 77 sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, (including a possible barrel-shaped jar with external bead and a coarse sherd with a band of thumb impressions), eight sherds of H2/H2s fine reduced fabrics, two sherds of H2s, 24 sherds of a single H2s small sandy/gritty jar (RF 6), four sherds of a H2 sooted jar (with round shoulder and long upright externally beaded rim), one sherd of Roman greyware, a single sherd of possible Roman orangeware, two joining fragments of Roman stamped Mortaria, 51 fragments of animal bone, two fragments of fired clay and eleven pieces of a possible fired clay object. 40L bulk sample
588	Greyish brown clay silt	Layer od buried soil under topsoil 512	78		
589	Cut of gully 2.17m wide x 0.58m deep. Orientated N/S with an irregular 'U'/'V' profile	Filled by 590, 615, cuts 606	78		
590	Mid-grey silty clay	Fill of gully 589	78		Contained a sherd of IA/RB H2 pottery and a piece of fired clay. 40L bulk sample contained one IA/RB H2/H2s pottery
591	Cut of field drain truncating feature . Orientation N/S	Filled by topsoil 508	97		
592	Cut of shallow gully U shaped in profile 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep . Orientation E/W	Filled by 593	104		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
593	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of gully 592	104		Contained one sherd of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery, eight sherds of Roman greyware (of early appearance probably prior to early 3rd-century)
594	Mid-orangey brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch terminus 584	79		40L bulk sample
595	Mid-brownish yellow sandy silt	Natural	79	below 596, above 574	
596	Mid-brownish yellow clayey silt, frequent stones	Natural	79	stoney layer above 595, below 618	
597	Light yellow orange with blue areas , clay	Fill of ditch 586	104		Contained 38 sherds of IA/RB H2 and H2s pottery (including a probable late Iron Age upright flat-topped jar rim and a jar handle RF7) and 6 fragments of animal bone
598	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Natural	83	below 602	
599	Light greyish brown sandy clay soil	Topsoil	86		Contained a fragment of flint debitage, a mesolithic or neolithic flint blade and a sherd of pottery of the medieval medium sandy regional tempering tradition
600	Mid-greyish yellow sand	Natural	86		
601	Mid-reddish brown sandy clay	Subsoil	86		
602	Mid-yellowish orange to mid brownish red silty clay	Natural	83	above 598	
603	Mid-greyish brown soil	Topsoil	83		
604	Mid-grey brown soil	Topsoil	87		Contained a late neolithic flint scraper
605	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Natural	87	same as 620, seals 619 and 622	
606	Possible shallow pit or natural feature 0.33m deep. Irregular bowl shaped profile	Filled by 607, cut by gully 589	78		
607	Mid-grey silty clay	Fill of pit 606	78		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
608	Possible pit or irregular ditch. Orientation NW/SE	Filled by 609	78		
609	Dark-grey silty clay with spots of dark orange	Fill of pit 608	78		Contained three sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery. 40L bulk sample contained a fragment of flint debitage
610	Mid-grey brown soil	Topsoil	82		
611	Light orangey brown sandy clay	Subsoil	82		Contained eight fragments of natural flint
612	Mixed brown and yellow sandy clay	Natural	82		
613	Cut of possible small pit, width unknown, 0.23m deep. 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 614	78		
614	Mid/dark-grey silty clay	Fill of pit 613	78		
615	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of gully 589	78		
616	Mid-orangey grey clay silt	Fill of ditch 581	79		
617	Mid-brownish orange clayey silt with mid greyish brown mottling	Fill of ditch terminus 584	79		
618	Mid-orangey greyish brown sandy clayey silt	Natural	79	above stoney layer 596	
619	Natural feature 2.5m wide x 0.4m deep with an irregular profile	Natural	87	filled/sealed by 620	
620	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Natural	87	same as 605	
621	Cut of furrow 2.36m wide x 0.17m deep. Orientated WSW/ENE with shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 682	79		
622	Mid-greyish brown sandy gravel	Natural	87	sealed by 605	
623	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clay	Natural	85		
624	Mid-greyish brown soil	Topsoil	85		Contained a sherd of unattributed reduced sandy blackware pottery and a fragment of modern glass
625	Mixed mid-brown and red sandy clay	Natural	84		Contained five fragments of natural flint
626	Mixed greyish brown soil	Topsoil	84		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
627	Mid-orangey brown soil	Topsoil	81		
628	Mid-greenish yellow clay	Natural	81		
629	Dark greyish brown soil	Topsoil same as 638	60		
630	Cut of ditch 2m wide x 0.7m deep. Orientation N/S with a roughly 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 631, 643, 644, 645	80		
631	Mid-grey clay	Fill of ditch 630	80		40L bulk sample
632	Light greyish brown soil	Topsoil	62		Contained a flint flake
633	Mid-orangey brown sandy clay	Natural	62		
634	Dark greyish brown sandy silt	Natural	60	above 815	Contained two fragments of natural flint
635	Cut of ditch 0.8m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated N/S length ways but turns east at north and south ends. Profile varies from 'V'-shaped to 'U'-shaped	Filled by 636, 637, 639, 646, 647, 652 655, 656, 816, 961, 963 cuts ditch 648	60	Possible square barrow ditch.	
636	Blueish grey silt	Fill of ditch 635	60		40L bulk sample
637	Mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 635	60		
638	Dark greyish brown soil	Topsoil, same as 629	60		Contained four fragments of natural flint, three flint flakes, a piece of debitage, a flint scraper, one definite and two possible sherds of West Cowick-type Humberware, one sherd of green-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware and a sherd of white-dipped ware (19th-to early 20th century). 1 bag mag-sus sample
639	Mid to dark yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 635	60		
640	Mottled yellow, orange and blue clay	Natural	60	below 815	1 bag mag-sus sample
641	Dark brownish grey soil	Topsoil	80		Contained a sherd of modern stoneware
642	Reddish-grey clay	Subsoil	80		
643	Mid-orange clay with grey flecks	Fill of ditch 630	80		
644	Mid-grey clay with orange flecks	Fill of ditch 630	80		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
645	Mid-orange clay with grey flecks	Fill of ditch 630	80		
646	Mix of mid-blueish grey, mid-yellowish orange and mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 635	60		
647	Mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 635	60	Same as 961	
648	Cut of ditch 0.65m wide x 0.3m deep. Orientated E/W turning N/S at either end with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 649, 650, 651, 653, 654, 812, 813, 814, 822, 823, 824, 962 cut by ditch 635	60		
649	Blueish grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 648	60		Contained a fragment of flint debitage. 40L bulk sample
650	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 648	60		
651	Mid-blueish grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 648	60		
652	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 635	60		
653	Mid-blueish grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 648	60		
654	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 648	60		Contained a flint scraper
655	Mid-blueish grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 635	60		
656	Mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 635	60		1 bag mag-sus sample
657	Mix of mid-yellow/ blue and reddish-brown clay	Natural	80		
658	Cut of possible natural feature/ tree bole 0.5m x 0.07m deep with a very shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 659	62		
659	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Fill of tree bole 658	62		10L bulk sample
660	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	50		
661	Light-greyish brown sandy clay soil	Topsoil	49		
662	Light yellowish brown coarse sand/gravel	Natural	49		
663	Mid-brown sandy clay	Subsoil	49	Change in natural or hillwash	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
664	Mid-greyish brownsandy silt soil	Topsoil	51		Contained a fragment of natural flint, a piece of debitage and two flint flakes
665	Mid-reddish brown coarse sand/gravel	Natural	51		
666	Mid-reddish brown sand	Natural	51		
667	Cut of circular pit. 0.48m long x 0.4m wide x 0.15m deep.	Filled by 686	51		
668	Cut of sub-circular pit. 0.45m long x 0.37m wide x 0.1m deep	Filled by 689	51		
669	Cut of oval pit. 0.57m long x 0.48m wide x 0.23m deep	Filed by 687	51		
670	Cut of oval pit. 0.39m long x 0.31m wide x 0.15m deep	Filled by 688	51		
671	Dark brown/grey soil	Topsoil	88		Contained a flint flake
672	Reddish orange sandy gravel	Natural	88		
673	Reddish brown sandy clay	Natural	52		
674	Dark brownish grey sandy silt soil	Topsoil	52		
675	Mid-reddish brown silty sand	Natural	55		
676	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	55		
677	Void				
678	Cut of ditch. 1.1m wide x 0.22m deep. Orientated E/W with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 679	55		
679	Mid-reddish brown silty coarse sand	Fill of ditch 678	55		40L bulk sample contained three fragments of natural flint and a flint flake
680	Cut of ditch. 2m wide x 0.66m deep. Orientated E/W with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 681	55		
681	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 680	55		Contained a sherd of possible IA/RB H2 pottery and three pieces of fired clay. 40L bulk sample contained five fragments natural flint

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
682	Mid-brownish red clayey silt	Fill of furrow 621	79		
683	Cut of sub-circular feature. 1.1m in diameter x 0.15m deep with a wide shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 684	55		
684	Mid-reddish brown silty coarse sand	Fill of feature 683	55		10L bulk sample
685	Cut of posthole. 0.26m long x 0.2m wide x 0.24m deep	Filled by 690	51		
686	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 667	51		
687	Mid-greyish brown silt	Fill of pit 669	51		
688	Mid-greyish brown silt	Fill of pit 670	51		
689	Dark greyish brown silt	Fill of pit 668	51		
690	Dark greyish brown silt	Fill of posthole 685	51		
691	Cut of terminus of ditch. 1.45m wide x 0.12m deep. Orientated N/S with a shallow, wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 692	55		
692	Mid-reddish brown silty sand	Fill of terminus 691	55		10L bulk sample
693	Mid-greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	122		Contained a piece of fired clay
694	Cut of gully. 0.85m wide x 0.22m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 695, cuts ditch 705	54		
695	Light orangish brown silty sand	Fill of gully 694	54		
696	Reddish brown sandy gravel	Natural	53		
697	Dark-brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	53		
698	Cut of possible linear feature. 3.1m wide x 0.25m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a flat base and stepped sides	Filled by 699	55		
699	Mid-orangish brown silty sand	Fill of feature 698	55		40L bulk sample
700	Cut of ditch. 2.7m wide x 0.7m deep. Orientated E/W with a flat bottomed 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 701, 702	54		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
701	Mid-brownish orange sandy silt	Fill of ditch 700	54		10L bulk sample contained one undiagnostic ceramic crumb, and a chip of fired clay
702	Mid-brownish orange silt	Fill of ditch 700	54		Contained a sherd of unattributed glazed medieval pottery. 20L bulk sample
703	Cut of ditch. 1.43m wide x 0.45m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 704, cut by ditch 705	54		
704	Mid-orangish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 703, cut by ditch 705	54		
705	Cut of possible ditch. 0.8m wide x 0.7m deep with a 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 706, cuts ditch 703	54	Not visible in plan	
706	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 705	54		
707	Cut of butt end of ditch. 0.58m wide x 0.31m deep. Orientated SE/NW with an irregular 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 708	55		
708	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 707	55		10L bulk sample
709	Dark grey brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	112		Contained a late neolithic flint knife and a sherd of possible post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware
710	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Subsoil	112		Contained a Roman Samian base sherd
711	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Natural	112	below 713 and 712	
712	Red clay	Natural	112	probably same as 756, above 711	
713	Blueish grey boulder clay	Natural	112	above 711	
714	Dark greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	54		Contained two fragments of flint debitage
715	Pinkish orange sandy clay	Natural	54		
716	Dark / mid-reddish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	61		Contained three fragments of flint debitage, a flint flake and a core

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
717	Dark/ mid-orangey brown sandy silt	Subsoil	61		Contained a fragment of flint debitage and a sherd of a 13th- to mid- 14th-century Orangeware jug base
718	Mid/ light-greyish yellow sandy silt	Natural	61	below 720=721	Contained two fragments of natural flint
719	Mid-brownish grey silty sand	Fill of hollow 1238	61		
720	Mid-orangey red mix of clayey sandy silt to sandy silty clay	Natural	61	same as 721	
721	Mid-reddish orange silty sand	Natural	61	same as 720	
722	Light pinkish grey clay	Natural	51	below 665 and 666	
723	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Subsoil/hillwash	51		Contained three flint flakes
724	Greyish brown clay silt soil	Topsoil	123		Contained a sherd of pot in the medieval fine sandy regional tempering tradition and an early 18th-century clay pipe bowl (Hull type VII)
725	Pinkish yellow silty natural boulder clay	Natural	123		
726	Cut of natural linear feature. Orientated E/W	Filled by 727	51		
727	Orangish brown clay	Fill of 726	51		
728	Cut of linear feature. 1.82m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated E/W with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 731, 738, 758, cut by 729	54		
729	Cut of possible ditch. 3.07m wide x 0.35m deep. Orientated N/S with a shallow and flat bottomed 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 730, cuts feature 728 and pit 739	54		
730	Mid-orangish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 729	54	Very simmilar to 731, 738, 758	
731	Mid-orangish brown silty sand	Fill of feature 728	54		
732	Cut of small ditch. 0.39m deep x 1.48m width. Orientated ESE/WNW with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 733, 734	61		
733	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 732	61		Contained a flint flake

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
734	Mid-orangey yellow silty clay	Fill of ditch 732	61		
735	Cut of possible natural feature. 2.92m wide x 0.36m deep. Orientated ESE/WNW slightly rounded top edge with shallow slope and flat base	Filled by 1240, cut by field drain 736	61		
736	Possible field drain cut. 0.24m wide x 0.47m deep. Near vertical sides with flattish base	Filled by 737, cuts 735	61		
737	Mid-reddish brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of field drain 736	61		
738	Mid-orangish brown silty sand	Fill of feature 728	54		
739	Cut of gravel pit. Approximately 28m in diameter	Filled by 757, 759, 760, 775, 1015, 1028 cut by ditch 729	54	Not fully excavated	
740	Cut of unknown feature. 1.45m wide x 0.44m deep	Filled by 741, 742	61	Badly truncated by machine	
741	Mid-orangey reddish brown silty sand	Fill of 740	61		
742	Mid-orangey brown sandy silt	Fill of 740	61		
743	Cut of possible tree throw. 1.8m wide x 0.44m deep. Irregular profile	Filled by 744, 745, 746, 747	61		
744	Mid-reddish brown silty sand	Fill of tree throw 743	61		
745	Mid-yellowish orange silty sand	Fill of tree throw 743	61		
746	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of tree throw 743	61		
747	Mid-orangey brown sandy silt	Fill of tree throw 743	61		
748	Cut of furrow. 2.87m wide x 0.33m deep. Orientated WNW/ESE with a gradual break of slope	Filled by 749	61		
749	Mid-orangey brown silty sand.	Fill of furrow 748	61		
750	Reddish brown sandy clay	Natural	51		
751	Cut of hollow-way 4m wide x 0.26m deep orientation N/S	Filled by 752	112		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
752	Dark yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of hollow-way 751	112		Contained three sherds of 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware. 40L bulk sample
753	Cut of possible hollow way , only one side visible in trench . 2.4m wide x 0.13m deep orientation N/S	Filled by 754	112		
754	Pale brown sandy silt	Fill of 753	112		40L bulk sample
755	Light brownish grey silty sand gravel	Fill of pit 791	54		Contained an iron horseshoe fragment of unknown period
756	Gravelly clay	stones within bottom of holloway 753	112	probably just natural stones hence same as 712	
757	Mid-orangish brown silty gravel	Fill of pit 739	54		
758	Mid-orangish brown silt	Fill of feature 728	54		
759	Mid-orangish brown silt	Fill of pit 739	54		
760	Light yellowish grey gravel	Fill of pit 739	54		
761	Void				
762	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	116		
763	Mid-greyish orange gravelly sandy silt natural	Natural	116	unknown relationship with 764	
764	Mid-red clay	Natural	116	unknown relationship with 763	
765	Grey clay	Natural	116	above 763	
766	Mid-greyish black silty clay soil	Topsoil	117		Contained a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery, two sherds of green-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware and a fragment of modern glass
767	Light brownish grey sandy gravel	Fill of pit 791	54		
768	Cut of furrow only partially visible in profile 0.2m deep orientation E/W	Filled by 769	123		
769	Yellowish grey clay silt	Fill of 768	123		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
770	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	64		Contained two early Bronze Age and one undated flint scrapers
771	Cut of gully. 0.31m deep x 1.04m wide. Orientated N/S with shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 938, 939	64		
772	Cut of gully. 2.46m wide x 0.32m deep. Orientated N/S with shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 941, 942, 943	64		
773	Void				
774	Void				
775	Light orangish brown silt	Fill of quarry pit 739	54		Contained a sherd of medieval orangeware pottery
776	Dark grey brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	121		Contained three natural fragments of flint, two flint flakes, a neolithic flint knife, two sherds of 19th- or 20th-century factory-produced white earthenwares, an unattributed sherd of pottery, two fragments of modern glass and a fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick
777	Mid-yellow brown sandy silt	Subsoil	121		
778	Cut of furrow 0.86m wide x 0.20m deep orientation E/W	Filled by 779	121		
779	Mid-light yellowy brown sandy, silty clay	Fill of 778	121		Contained one sherd of either 13th- to mid-14th-century orangeware or post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware pottery and an iron pierced object
780	Light yellowish grey sandy gravel	Natural	54		
781	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 791	54		
782	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 791	54		
783	Mid-pinkish red clay	Fill of pit 791	54		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
784	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	121		
785	Cut of ditch. 0.76m deep x 1.73m wide. Orientated NE/SW with a 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 804, 829	66		
786	Cut of ditch irregular shaped 1.38m wide x 0.45m deep orientation SW/NE	Filled by 787, 809	123		
787	Orangey grey silty sand	Fill of ditch 786	123		40L bulk sample contained a fragment of natural flint
788	Mid-dark greyish brown clay silt	Subsoil	123		
789	Dark brownish black clay	Fill of 790	117		
790	Cut of a hedge bank 1.83m long x 0.54m wide x 0.13m deep orientation NE	Filled by 789	117		
791	Cut of possible gravel pit. Approximately 28m in diameter	Filled by 755, 767, 781, 782, 783, 793, 794, 808, 965, 966, 969	54	Same as 739	
792	Light greyish brown sandy silt	Subsoil	54		
793	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 791	54		
794	Cut of possible curvilinear feature. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 967, 968	54		
795	Cut of ditch only 3/4 visible within trench irregular U shape in profile 1.4m to trench wall x 0.76 m deep orientation W/E	Filled by 796, 797, 810	120		
796	Dark grey silty sand	Fill of ditch 795	120		40L bulk sample
797	Pale grey-light brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 795	120		
798	Pale pink clay	Natural	120	above 825	
799	Dark brown sandy clay soil	Topsoil	120		
800	Light greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	66		
801	Light pinkish red to mid-reddish orange clay	Natural	66		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
802	Mixed mid-brown and grey sandy clay.	Fill of pit 803	66		10L bulk sample
803	Cut of possible pit or tree bole. 0.8m wide x 0.35m deep with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 802, cuts 1006	66		
804	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 785	66		Contained 22 sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery (two with incised chevrons may be Anglian), a single sherd of H4 (uncertain date) pottery. 40L bulk sample contained a chip of fired clay and 19 very small fragments of burnt bone
805	Finds no. for copper alloy disc			Field 26, topsoil find, located during laying out of trenches	Contained a Cu alloy coin/token
806	Finds no. for med/ post med pot			Field 26, topsoil find, located during laying out of trenches	Contained three sherds of West Cowick-type Humberware and a possible sherd of brown-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware
807	Finds no. for Iron Age pot			Field 26, topsoil find, located during laying out of trenches	Contained a sherd of IA/RB H2 pottery
808	Mid-orangish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 791	54		
809	Orangey grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 786	123		
810	Pale grey clay	Fill of ditch 795	120		
811	Light yellowish brown clay	Natural	117		
812	Light greyish black sandy clay	Fill of ditch 648	60		
813	Mid-greyish black sandy clay	Fill of ditch 648	60		
814	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 648	60		
815	Mid-yellow to light brownish yellow sandy silt	Natural	60	below 634, above 640	
816	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt with a tinge of blue	Fill of ditch 635	60		
817	Void				

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
818	Cut of furrow 1.8m wide x 0.17m deep orientation E/W	Filled by 819	120		
819	Mid-brown grey with dark brown flecks sandy clay	Fill of 818	120		
820	Mid-greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	115		
821	Light orangey pink clay	Natural	115		
822	Dark yellowy grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 648	60		
823	Mid-orangey yellow sandy gravel	Fill of ditch 648	60		
824	Light blueish grey sandy clay	Fill of ditch 648	60		
825	Mid-dark pink clay natural	Natural	120	below 798	
826	Cut of ditch orientated N/S. 0.7m wide x 0.33m deep.	Filled by 827, 1014	60		
827	Mid-blueish grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 826	60		40L bulk sample contained a fragment of fired clay
828	Mid-brown grey with dark brown flecks sandy clay	Subsoil	120		
829	Mid-greyish orange silty clay	Fill of ditch 785	66		40L bulk sample
830	Cut of plough furrow. 2.5m exposed x 2.29m x 0.22m. Aligned N/S with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 831	162		
831	Mid-orange brown sandy silt	Fill of plough furrow 830	162		
832	Cut of plough furrow. 3.5m exposed x 1.7m exposed x 0.12m. Aligned N/S with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 833	162		
833	Mid-orange brown sandy silt	Fill of plough furrow 832	162		Contained two sherds of medieval pottery (spot dated to 13th/14th century) and one piece of fired clay
834	Mid-brown orange sand and gravel	Natural	162		
835	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	162		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
836	Mid-brown orange sand and gravel	Natural	161		
837	Cut of plough furrow. 1.9m exposed x 1.5m x 0.16m. Aligned N/S with an irregular concave profile	Filled by 838	161		
838	Light-red brown clayey sand	Fill of plough furrow 837	161		
839	Cut of posthole/small pit. 0.43m diameter x 0.13m with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 840	161		
840	Mid-yellow brown clay sand	Fill of posthole/small pit 839	161		10L bulk sample
841	Mid-brown clay silt soil	Topsoil	161		Contained one sherd of medieval pottery (spot dated to 13th-15th century) and one fragment of 19th- or early 20th-century glass
842	Cut of posthole. 0.4m diameter x 0.26m with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 843	161		
843	Dark-yellow brown clayey sand	Fill of posthole 842	161		
844	Dark-brown clayey silt	Fill of land drain 862	160		
845	Cut of linear feature. 2.61m exposed x 0.38m x 0.26m. Aligned WNW/ESE with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 846	161		
846	Light-yellow brown clayey sand	Fill of linear feature 845	161		
847	Cut of irregular gully terminal. 1.46m exposed x 0.46m x 0.25m. Aligned N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 849	160		
848	Cut of posthole. 0.22m diameter x 0.22m with a rounded 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 850	160		
849	Dark-grey brown sandy clay	Fill of gully terminal 847	160		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
850	Dark-orange grey sandy clay	Fill of posthole 848	160		
851	Dark-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	160		Contained a glazed medieval jug flake and three sherds of medieval coarseware (spot dated to after mid-12th, likely 13th-/14th-century date)
852	Mid-orange brown silty sand	Fill of plough furrow 853	160		
853	Cut of plough furrow. 1.9m exposed x 1.1m x 0.15m. Aligned N/S with an irregular concave profile	Filled by 852; cut by land drain 862	160		
854	Void				
855	Mid-brown orange clay	Natural	158		
856	Cut of ditch. 1.9m exposed x 1.26m x 0.44m. Aligned N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Cuts subsoil 902; filled by 857, 858; cut by 860	158		
857	Dark-brown clayey silt	Primary fill of ditch 856	158		Contained three sherds of handmade pottery (spot dated as probably IA/RB), 49 fragments of animal bone (37 from sample, included horse, cattle, caprovid, pig and chicken) an undiagnostic flint flake, four pieces of fired clay and one copper alloy disc (RF 13; tentatively identified as part of a disc brooch popular during the 2nd century AD) and a stone hone fragment (RF 18); 40L bulk sample contained a large cereal grain assemblage (~1000 grains) - mostly naked wheat and barley, with some oat - in rather poor preservation. Also a few legumes and crop weeds

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
858	Mid-brown clayey silt	Secondary fill of ditch 856	158		Contained one sherd of coarse sandy ware (spot dated to 14th- or 15th-century date)
859	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	158		Contained five sherds of medieval pottery (not assessed)
860	Cut of posthole/small pit. 0.65m diameter x 0.14m with an irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Cuts 856; filled by 861	158		
861	Mid-grey brown sandy silt	Fill of posthole/small pit 860	158		
862	Cut of land drain. 0.5m wide aligned N/S	Cuts 853; filled by 844	160		
863	Mid-orange brown sandy clay	Fill of ditch 864	157		Contained one iron spur (RF 14; a rowel spur of 15th-century date); 40L bulk sample
864	Cut of ditch. 1.9m exposed x >4.2m x >1.2m. Aligned approximately N/S, full profile not gained	Filled by 863	157	Excavated to safe working depth only.	
865	Cut of possible hollow-way. 1.9m exposed x >9m x 0.1m. Aligned approximately N/S	Filled by 866	157		
866	Light-orange brown sandy clay	Fill of hollow 865	157		Contained two sherds of possible Humberware and one sherd of black sandy coarse ware (spot dated to 14th- to 16th-centuries)
867	Cut of ditch. 1.9m exposed x 1.1m x 0.22m. Aligned N/S with a distinctive 'V'-shaped profile	Cuts subsoil 902; filled by 868	158		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
868	Mid-orange brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 867	158		Contained four sherds of handmade pottery (black sandy fragments and non-diagnostic handmade sherds spot dated as possibly IA/RB date) and a late bronze age to Iron Age flint flake; 40L bulk sample
869	Cut of shallow pit. 0.78m x 0.5m x 0.09m. Aligned N/S with a concave profile	Filled by 870	159		
870	Mid-yellow grey sandy clay	Fill of shallow pit 869	159		Contained three sherds of medieval pottery (spot dated to late 12th- to early 13th-century date) and one fragment of animal bone
871	Cut of shallow pit. 1m diameter x 0.12m with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 872	159		
872	Mid-yellow brown clayey sand	Fill of shallow pit 871	159		
873	Void				
874	Void				
875	Cut of linear feature. 1.28m exposed x 0.78m x 0.11m. Aligned NNW/SSE with a concave profile	Filled by [876]; cut by 879	159		
876	Mid-yellow brown sandy clay	Fill of linear feature 875	159		
877	Mid-red orange clay	Natural	159		
878	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	159		
879	Cut of ditch. 10.5m exposed x 1.05m x 1.2m max. Aligned WSW/ENE with a variable irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Cuts 875; filled by 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 896, 895, [910], 880	159		
880	Light-grey brown clayey silt	7th fill of ditch 879	159		Contained 44 sherds of medieval pottery (not assessed) and nine fragments of animal bone

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
881	Mid-orange brown sandy clay	Fill of shallow ditch 882	157		
882	Cut of shallow ditch. 1.9m exposed x 0.46m x 0.12m. Aligned N/S with a shallow 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 881	157		
883	Mid-orange brown sandy clay	Fill of shallow ditch 884	157		
884	Cut of shallow ditch. 1.9m exposed x 0.6m x 0.08m. Aligned N/S with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 883	157		
885	Dark-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	157		
886	Mid-orange brown silty clay	Natural	157		
887	Cut of pit. 0.46m diameter x 0.09m with a rounded concave profile	Cuts subsoil 902; filled by 888	158		
888	Light-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 887	158		
889	Cut of pit. 0.52m diameter x 0.1m with a rounded concave profile	Cuts subsoil 902; filled by 890	158		
890	Light-brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 889	158		
891	Cut of ditch. 1.9m exposed x >1.6m x >1m. Aligned N/S, a full profile was not gained	Cuts subsoil 902; filled by 892, 912; cut by 893	158	Not fully excavated due to growing complexity of archaeology within trial trench	
892	Mid-orange brown silty clay	Primary fill of ditch 891	158		Contained one sherd of pottery (spot dated as of a possible Iron Age date), one piece of a possible fired clay object and 44 fragments of animal bone (40 from sample, included horse, cattle, caprovid, pig and chicken). 40L bulk sample
893	Cut of ditch. 1.9m exposed x >1.2m x 0.31m. Aligned N/S with a rounded concave profile	Cuts 911, 891; filled by 894; cut by 900	158		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
894	Mid-brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 893	158		Contained two pieces of fired clay
895	Dark-brown grey clay sand	6th fill of ditch 879	159		
896	Light-yellow brown clayey sand	5th fill of ditch 879	159		Contained one sherd of medieval pottery (spot dated as 12th century)
897	Mid-orange brown clay silt	Spread of subsoil type deposit	156		
898	Mid-brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	156		Contained three sherds of medieval pottery (not assessed), a fragment of early modern land drain, one fragment of natural flint and a piece of debitage
899	Mid-orange and grey mottled clay	Natural	156		
900	Cut of shallow gully terminal. 0.9m x 1m x 0.06m. Aligned N/S with an irregular concave profile	Cuts 893; filled by 901	158		
901	Dark-brown sandy silt	Fill of gully 900	158		
902	Mid-orange brown clay	Subsoil; cut by 856, 867, 887, 889, 891	158		
903	Cut of rectangular pit. 1.5m x 0.7m x 0.12m. Aligned SW/NE with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 904	159		
904	Mid-orange grey sandy clay	Fill of rectangular pit 903	159		Contained two sherds of medieval pottery (not assessed), five fragments of animal bone, two pieces of fired clay and occasional charcoal; 10L bulk sample contained a small grain assemblage (~90 grains) in poor preservation (mostly naked wheat, with a little oat and rye, with a very little chaff (unidentified cereal rachis segment) and a few crop weeds

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
905	Dark-grey sandy clay	Primary fill of ditch 879	159		
906	Light-yellow grey clay sand	2nd fill of ditch 879	159		Contained three sherds of medieval pottery (including a 12th- or 14th-century cooking pot and a pimply ware jar base of a late 11th- to early 13th-century date) and three fragments of animal bone
907	Mid-yellow orange clay	3rd fill of ditch 879	159		
908	Dark-grey brown clay sand	4th fill of ditch 879	159		Contained three sherds of medieval pottery (not assessed) and one fragment of animal bone; 30L bulk sample contained a further 42 fragments of animal bone (including fish bones), a sherd of medieval pottery (spot dated as late 12th- to early 13th-century), 21 fragments of fired clay, 21 small fragments of daub and a large grain assemblage (1800-2000 grains) in poor preservation (mostly naked wheat, with some barley, oat. Included numerous chaff fragments (mostly culm fragments and a few rachis segments of barley) and crop weeds.
909	Light-yellow brown clayey sand	5th fill of ditch 879	159		
910	Light-grey brown clay sand	7th fill of ditch 879	159		
911	Mid-orange brown silty clay	Cut by 893	158	Unkown function or origin to this deposit	
912	Mid-brown orange clay	Secondary fill of ditch 891	158		
913	Cut of ditch. 1.9m exposed x 0.55m x 0.3m. Aligned WSW/ENE with an irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 915, 914	154		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
914	Mid-blueish orange clay silt	Secondary fill of ditch 913	154		Occasional charcoal flecks and twelve crumbs of fired clay. 20L bulk sample
915	Dark-grey clay silt	Primary fill of ditch 913	154		Contained one utilised flint flake (Mesolithic or early Neolithic date) and a crumb of fired clay. 20L bulk sample
916	Mid-brown clay sand	Fill of shallow linear feature 917	154		
917	Cut of shallow linear feature. exposed x 0.81m x 0.12m. Aligned E/W with an irregular concave profile	Filled by 916	154		
918	Mid-brown clay silt soil	Topsoil	154		Contained three sherds of undated pottery and a later prehistoric flint flake
919	Mid-orange brown sandy clay	Natural	154		
920	Cleaning layer	Represents finds derived from the truncated surfaces of the exposed features	159		Contained 45 sherds of medieval pottery (including Humberware, possible Beverley ware - spot dated to 14th- to 15th-centuries), one fragment of 19th- or early 20th-century glass, one bakerlite fragment and eight fragments of animal bone
921	Mid-pink brown clay dumped deposit	Spread above 922	159		Contained a 14th- or 15th-century iron type 4 horse-shoe (RF 19), 81 pieces of fired clay (including structural debris that have been 'white' washed in a cream-coloured slip/ lime wash), 28 sherds of medieval pottery (not assessed), two fragments of flat roof tile (13th-century or later date) and five fragments of animal bone
922	Spread of cobbles. 1.9m exposed x 1.65m x 0.3m max. Aligned N/S	Above 1091; below 921	159		Incorporated two fragments of small querns (RF15 and RF16) and a fragment of a millstone (RF17)

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
923	Mid-brown yellow sand and gravel	Natural	160		
924	Mid-orange brown sandy clay	Fill of shallow ditch 925	163		
925	Cut of shallow ditch. 1.9m exposed x 1.1m x 0.17m. Aligned N/S with an irregular profile	Filled by 924	163		
926	Mid-brown clay silt soil	Topsoil	163		Contained one sherd of pottery (spot dated as probable Roman whiteware) and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem
927	Mid-brown orange sandy clay	Natural	163		
928	Mid-grey brown clayey sand	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
929	Dark-yellow brown sandy clay	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
930	Dark-orange brown sandy clay	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
931	Cut of gully terminus 0.78m wide x 0.33m deep. Orientated SE/NW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 952, 953, cut by pit 940	64		
932	Cut of possible pit 2.54m wide x 0.39m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 936, 937, cut by 940	64		
933	Cut of shallow gully or furrow 3.07m wide x 0.17m deep. Orientated N/S with sharp break of slope and flattish base	Filled by 944, 945	64		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
934	Cut of small gully 0.95m wide x 0.2m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 946, 947	64		
935	Cut of unknown feature. 0.36m deep x 2.25m wide with a slightly concave base	Filled by 949, 950	64		
936	Mid-brownish yellow silty sand	Fill of gully 932	64		
937	Mid-brownish yellow silty sand	Fill of gully 932	64		
938	Mid-brownish yellow clayey sandy silt	Fill of gully 771	64		
939	Mid-greyish yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of gully 771	64		40L bulk sample contained a natural flint fragment
940	Cut of possible shallow pit 1.82m wide x 0.3m deep. Orientated W/E with a concave base	Filled by 948, 954, cuts gully 932	64		
941	Mid-greyish yellowish brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of gully 772	64		
942	Mid-brownish yellow sandy silt	Fill of gully 772	64		
943	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of gully 772	64		Contained three fragments of animal bone (comprising a cattle mandibular and two unidentified burnt fragments), two sherds of possibly pre-Iron Age pottery (one with incised decoration), a fragment of natural flint, two flint flakes and a mesolithic or neolithic blade. 40L bulk sample contained two chips of fired clay
944	Mid-brownish yellow sandy silt	Fill of gully 933	64		
945	Mid-brownish yellow clayey sandy silt	Fill of gully 933	64		
946	Mid-orangy brown clayey silt	Fill of gully 934	64		40L bulk sample contained approximately 12 fragments of ochre
947	Mid-orangy brown sandy silt	Fill of gully 934	64		
948	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of pit 940	64		Contained two flint flakes
949	Mid-yellowish brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of gully 935	64		Contained a flint scraper

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
950	Mid-brownish yellow sandy silt	Fill of gully 935	64		
951	Mid-orangey brown silty sand	Subsoil	64		Contained a flint flake
952	Mid-orangey brown silty sand	Fill of gully 931	64		Contained a flint flake
953	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Fill of gully 931	64		
954	Mid-brownish yellow silty sand	Fill of pit 940	64		
955	Light greyish brown sandy gravel	Fill of hollow 957	60		
956	Light yellowish grey silty sandy	Fill of hollow 957	60		
957	Cut of hollow 2.61m wide x 0.43m deep. Shallow slightly uneven with an uneven base	Filled by 955, 956	60		
958	Mid-greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	114		Contained two sherds of 18th-century Staffordshire Slipware
959	Void				
960	Void				
961	Mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 635	60		
962	Mid-blueish grey sandy clay	Fill of ditch 648	60		
963	Dark blueish grey sandy clay	Fill of ditch 635	60		
964	Void				
965	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of pit 791	54		
966	Mid-pinkish brown fine sand	Fill of pit 791	54		
967	Light brownish grey sandy gravel	Fill of 794	54		
968	Light brownish grey gravely sand	Fill of 794	54		
969	Light brownish grey sandy gravel	Fill of pit 791	54		
970	Mid-reddish orange sandy clay	Natural	50		
971	Light brownish grey sandy gravel	Natural	50		
972	Dark reddish brown clay	Subsoil	8		
973	Greyish- brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	12	Same as 1056	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
974	Mid- grey/brown clayey soil	Topsoil	10		Contained six fragments of natural flint, a piece of flint debitage, two sherds of 17th/18th century trailed slipware, a sherd of green-glazed post-medieval red earthenware and a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery
975	Light greyish brown sandy, clayey silt	Fill of furrow 976	10		Contained a shattered natural flint nodule (148 fragments)
976	Cut of furrow. 1.15m wide x 0.1m deep. Orientated SW/NE with a shallow slope	Filled by 975	10		
977	Reddish-brown clay	Natural	10		
978	Dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	11		
979	Light orangey brown silty clay mottled with grey	Subsoil	11		
980	Cut of furrow. 2.6m wide x 0.2m deep. Orientated NE/SW with shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 981	11		
981	Mid-yellowish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 980	11		Contained a sherd of 14th- to 16th-century Humberware
982	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	11		
983	Cut of pit. 1.65m wide x 0.27m deep. Orientated E/W with flat base and 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 984, cut by pit 997 and posthole 985, cuts 996	8		
984	Mid-yellowish grey silty clay	Fill of pit 983, cut by pit 997 and posthole 985	8		10L bulk sample
985	Cut of posthole. 0.35m wide x 0.26m deep	Filled by 986, cuts pit 983	8		
986	Light-grey silty clay	Fill of posthole 985	8		10L bulk sample

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
987	Cut of ditch. 0.85m wide x 0.4m deep. Orientated N/S, concave base with vertical edges	Filled by 988	8		
988	Mix of mid-grey/brown and orange silty sandy clay	Fill of ditch 987	8		
989	Light yellowish grey silty clay	Fill of pit 996, cut by pit 983	8		10L bulk sample
990	Dark-grey/ purple clay	Natural	8		
991	Light-Orange sand	Natural	8		
992	Dark/mid-brown soil	Topsoil	8		Contained a fragment of natural flint and a bowl of a late 17th-century clay pipe (Hull type 1)
993	Light yellowish grey silty clay	Fill of pit 997	8		
994	Cut of pit/ tree bole 1.28m wide x 0.41m deep with irregular profile	Filled by 995	11		
995	Mid-grey clay	Fill of 994	11		Contained a sherd of unattributed pottery. 20L bulk sample
996	cut of pit. 0.8m wide x 0.31m deep. Orientated E/W with flat base and 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 989, cut by pit 983	8		
997	Cut of small pit. 0.55m wide x 0.17m deep. Orientated E/W with concave base and 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 993, cuts 983	8		
998	Light-brown sandy clayey silt	Fill of furrow 999	9		Contained a sherd of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware and a piece of medieval or post-medieval humberware pottery
999	Cut of furrow. 2.4m wide x 0.22m deep with shallow slope. Orientated E/W	Filled by 998	9		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1000	Dark-grey/ brown clayey soil	Topsoil	9		Contained a sherd of high-medieval medium sandy fabric
1001	Reddish brown clay	Natural	9		
1002	Mid-yellowish brown clayey sand soil	Topsoil	7		Contained a piece of fired clay and a mesolithic or neolithic flint blade
1003	Light-yellow to dark pinkish red silty clay	Natural	7		
1004	Cut of furrow. 0.195m deep x 2.66m wide. Orientated NE/SW with uneven base and shallow sloping sides	Filled by 1005	7		
1005	Dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of furrow 1004	7		Contained three sherds of H2/H2s fabric and a sherd of unattributed pottery
1006	Light greyish red/brown sandy silt	Fill of 1007, cut by pit 803	66	Subsoil or hillwash	
1007	Cut of possible palaeo channel/ natural slope 15.75m wide x 0.65m deep. Orientated NE/SW with uneven sides and flat base	Filled by 1006, cut by pit 803	66		
1008	Mid-greyish black silty sand	Fill of gully 1009	60	Same as 1023	
1009	Cut of a shallow gully 0.24m wide x 0.14m deep. Orientated E/W with shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1008, 1023	60		
1010	Void				
1011	Void				
1012	Void				
1013	Void				
1014	Yellowish-brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 826	60		
1015	Mid-reddish brown sandy gravel	Fill of pit 739	54		
1016	Light brownish pink clay	Natural	114		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1017	Cut of furrow 1m wide x 0.15m deep orientation E/W	Filled by 1018	119		
1018	Mid-brown grey silty clay	Fill of furrow 1018	119		
1019	Red natural boulder clay	Natural	119		
1020	Dark-brown grey clayey soil	Topsoil	119		
1021	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	113		Contained a sherd of post-medieval Humberware (late 15th- or 16th century date)
1022	Pinkish brown silty clay natural	Natural	113		
1023	Dark-grey silty sand	Fill of gully 1009	60	Same as 1008	
1024	Brownish yellow silty sand	Natural	64		
1025	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1027	66B		Contained thirteen fragments of large mammal tooth enamel, seven burnt animal bone fragments, a sherd of IA/RB H2s pottery, fourteen scraps of H pottery (including some pre-Iron Age and possibly some Anglian material) and twelve fragments of fired clay. 40L bulk sample contained two fragments of burnt flint and a piece of flint debitage
1026	Mid-orangy grey sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1027	66B		Contained 25 sherds of early Roman greyware, a single sherd of Roman oxidized ware or Samian, possible early neolithic 'saw' edged flint, a fragment of debitage and a fragment of natural flint. 40L bulk sample
1027	Cut of ditch. 2.48m wide x 0.57m deep. Orientated N/S with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1025, 1026	66B		
1028	Mid-orangy brown silty sand	Fill of pit 739	54		
1029	Grey gravel mixed with mid-pinkish red sand	Natural	66		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1030	Dark-brown/grey soil	Topsoil	63		
1031	Reddish-brown clay	Natural	63		40L bulk sample
1032	Cut of possible animal burrow 0.3m wide x 0.15m deep. Circular feature with undercut mug shaped profile	Filled by 1033	63		
1033	Grey clay	Fill of animal burrow 1032	63		
1034	Mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	68		
1035	Mid- brown granular silt	Subsoil	68		Contained a fragment of natural flint
1036	Light yellowish orange clay	Natural	68	below 1037	
1037	Light orangey brown/ brownish red granular silty sand	Natural	68	above 1036	
1038	Cut of small linear feature 0.32m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated N/S with vertical sides down to a gradual break of slope to a flat base	Filled by 1039	68		
1039	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of 1038	68		Contained eight pieces of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery (including possible Anglian material). 40L bulk sample
1040	Cut of gully terminus or tree bole 0.3m wide x 0.25m deep. Irregular profile and base	Filled by 1041	68		
1041	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of 1040	68		
1042	Cut of ditch. 2.5m wide x 0.7m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a flat bottomed, wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1043, 1044, 1069, 1070, 1128, 1129, 1130, 1131	47		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1043	Dark-brown silt	Fill of ditch 1042	47		Contained 47 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (including a rim from a small decorated biconical jar or bowl that cross joins with a sherd from 1069), twelve pieces of slag (including a 88g hearth bottom and nine pieces of tap slag), a lead object (RF 32), two fragments of a bead (RF 31) and an iron nail or hook (RF 36)
1044	Dark-brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 1042	47		Contained two pieces of slag. 40L bulk sample containing eight fragments of IA/RB H2 pottery (one may be anglian), nineteen small fragments of animal bone and approximately 987 fragments of fired clay (37 of which may be structural)
1045	Dark-grey sandy silt soil	Topsoil	65		
1046	Light orangey yellow clay/ sandy clay	Natural	65		
1047	Mid-grey gravel	Natural	65		
1048	Pinkish-yellow clay	Natural	8		
1049	Light-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	9		
1050	Cut of furrow. Orientated N/S with a shallow profile	Filled by 1051, cut by ditch 1054, cuts 1052	12		
1051	Light orange brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1050	12		Contained a burnt fragment of unidentifiable animal bone, a flint flake and an 18th-century clay pipe stem fragment.
1052	Cut of small pit/ gully terminal? 0.43m wide x 0.13m deep x 0.5m long into edge of excavation. Orientated NE/SW with irregular slope	Filled by 1053, cut by 1050	12		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1053	Mid-grey/brown clayey silt	Fill of 1052, cut by furrow 1050	12		
1054	Cut of ditch. 1.53m wide x 0.5m deep x 0.8m from limit of excavation. Orientated N/S with slightly irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1055, cuts furrow 1050 and ditch 1061, cut by ditch 1058	12		
1055	Greyish-brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 1054, cut by ditch 1058	12		Contained two fragments of unidentifiable burnt animal bone and a sherd from a 13th- to mid 14th-century thumbled Orangeware jug base
1056	Greyish- brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	12		
1057	Pinkish-brown clay	Natural	12		
1058	Cut of ditch. 2.15m wide x 0.68m deep. Orientated NE/SW with 'U'- shaped profile	Filled by 1059, 1060, cuts ditch 1061	12		
1059	Mid-orangey brown clay silt	Fill of ditch 1058	12		Contained three sherds of fine sandy medieval pottery. 40L bulk sample
1060	Mid-grey/brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 1058	12		
1061	Cut of ditch. 0.54m wide x 0.4m deep. Orientated N/S with heavily truncated 'U'- shaped profile	Filled by 1062, cut by ditch 1054 and ditch 1058	12		
1062	Brownish-grey clayey silt	Fill of ditch 1061, cut by ditch 1054 and ditch 1058	12		Contained two sherds of 13th- to mid- 14th-century Orangeware, a flint flake, and an iron object of unknown date (RF20)
1063	Mid-orangey brown silty clay	Fill of field drain 1065	13		Contained a 122g fragment of post-medieval blast furnace slag
1064	Mid-grey silty clay	Fill of field drain 1065	13		
1065	Cut of field drain. 0.7m wide x 0.52m deep. Orientated N/S with vertical sides and flat base	Filled by 1063, 1064	13		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1066	Mid-brownish grey clayey soil	Topsoil	13		
1067	Void				
1068	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	14		
1069	Dark-grey silty sand	Fill of ditch 1042	47		Contained 59 fragments of animal bone (including cattle pig and caprovoid), 23 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery (including eight sherds of a decorated vessel of a 5th to early 6th century date and sherds of a decorated small jar or bowl with a faceted carination of a 5th or possibly early 6th century date) and a fragment of roe deer antler (RF 35)
1070	Light yellowish grey sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1042	47		
1071	Cut of ditch. 4.5m wide x 0.8m deep. Orientated NE/SW with rounded 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1072, 1114 (a bit), 1115, 1116, 1117, 1118, 1119	48	Full depth not known, hillwash 1114 filling hollow caused by settling of ditch fills.	
1072	Mid-blueish grey clay	Fill of ditch 1071	48		40L bulk sample
1073	Light greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	48		
1074	Light yellowish grey gravel	Natural	48		
1075	Cut of gully 0.5m wide x 0.25m. Orientated SE/NW with a 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1076	75		
1076	Light brownish grey silt	Fill of gully 1075	75		Contained a fragment of flint debitage and a flint flake. 40L bulk sample contained one sherd of IA/RB H2 pottery
1077	Mid-greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	75		Contained a fragment of natural flint, a flint flake and a piece of debitage
1078	Light orangey brown fine silt	Subsoil	75		
1079	Dark reddish brown silt	Subsoil	75		
1080	Light-brown and orangey brown silty sand	Natural	75	above 1081, below 1082	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1081	Light-grey silty clay with flecks of orangey brown	Natural	75	below 1080	
1082	Light greyish orangey brown clayey silt	Natural	75	above 1080	
1083	Mid-grey / mid orangey grey sandy silt	Subsoil	65		
1084	Mid-greyish brown soil	Topsoil	67		
1085	Light yellowish pink sandy clay	Natural	67		
1086	Light orangey brown sandy clay with streaks of grey.	Fill of ditch 1087	67		40L bulk sample
1087	Cut of ditch 1.35m deep x 0.48m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'- shaped profile.	Filled by 1086	67		
1088	Dark-yellow/brown sandy clay	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
1089	Dark-yellow/brown sandy clay	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		Contained nine sherds of medieval pottery (spot dated as 14th- to 15th-centuries) and 25 fragments of fired clay (including structural debris that have been 'white' washed in a cream-coloured slip/ lime wash)
1090	Dark-orange/brown sandy clay	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
1091	Mid-yellow/brown sandy clay	Unexcavated deposit, below [922]	159		
1092	Dark-grey clayey sand	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1093	Dark-grey clayey sand	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
1094	Light-grey/brown clayey sand	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
1095	Cut of plough furrow. 6.5m exposed x 1.4m x 0.08m. Aligned E/W with an irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by [1096]	155		
1096	Mid-orange/brown sandy silt	Fill of plough furrow [1095]	155		Contained one sherd of a flanged bowl spot-dated as 3rd- to 4th-century date
1097	Light-yellow sandy gravel	Natural	155		
1098	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	155		
1099	Dark-grey clayey sand	Unexcavated deposit, relationships not gained	159		
1100	Void				
1101	Void				
1102	Void				
1103	Void				
1104	Void				
1105	Void				
1106	Void				
1107	Void				
1108	Void				
1109	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	70		
1110	Light pinkish brown clay	Natural	70		
1111	Light orangish brown sand	Subsoil/hillwash	48		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1112	Light greyish brown sandy gravel	Subsoil/hillwash	48		
1113	Light reddish brown silt	Subsoil/hillwash	48		
1114	Mid-reddish brown silt	Subsoil/hillwash	48		
1115	Dark reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1071	48		Contained eight fragments of animal bone (including a cattle molar, two caprovid molars, a large mammal shaft bone and a fragment of cattle calcaneum) and a sherd of H2s pottery (possibly Anglian)
1116	Dark reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1071	48		
1117	Mid-yellowish grey sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1071	48		
1118	Mid-brownish yellow sand	Fill of ditch 1071	48		
1119	Mid-brownish yellow sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1071	48		
1120	Dark-brown clayey soil	Topsoil	73		
1121	Light brownish red clay	Natural	73		
1122	Cut of furrow. 0.8m wide x 0.13m deep. Orientated W/E	Filled by 1123. Cut by field drain 1124	70		
1123	Dark reddish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 1122, cut by field drain 1124	70		
1124	Cut of modern field drain	Filled by 1125	70		
1125	Fill of field drain	Fill of 1124, cuts furrow 1122	70		
1126	Dark brownish grey sandy silt soil	Topsoil	72		
1127	Light orangish yellow to mid brownish red clay	Natural	72		
1128	Dark orangish grey sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1042	47		Contained fourteen fragments of animal bone (including cattle pig and caprovoid)
1129	Grey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 1042	47		
1130	Light greyish yellow clay	Fill of ditch 1042	47		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1131	Dark-grey silt	Fill of ditch 1042	47		40l bulk sample containing moderate to large quantities of waterlogged seeds, fruits and mosses
1132	Yellowish red sandy clay/gravel	Natural	47		
1133	Yellowish grey sandy clay	Natural	47		
1134	Dark-brown silt soil	Topsoil	47		
1135	Dark reddish brown sandy silt	Subsoil	47		
1136	Light reddish yellow sand	Natural	48	Below 1074	
1137	Mid-red clay	Natural	48	Below 1074	
1138	Loose mid-brown silt soil	Topsoil	71		
1139	Light yellowish orange clay	Natural	71		
1140	Cut of furrow. 1.25m wide x 0.16m deep. Orientated SW/NE	Filled by 1141	71		
1141	Dark reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1140	71		Contained a sherd of 14th- to 16th-century Humberware pottery
1142	Cut of furrow 1.78m x 0.11m deep orientation NW/SE	Filled by 1143	109 C		
1143	Yellowish brown clay silt	Fill of furrow 1142	109 C		Contained a sherd of brown-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware and a sherd of transfer-printed white earthenware
1144	Cut of furrow 2.26m wide x 0.21m deep. Orientation NW/SE	Filled by 1145	109 C	(1 of 7 furrows in trench spaced approximately 6m apart)	
1145	Mid-yellowish brown clayey sand	Fill of furrow 1144	109 C		Contained a sherd of late-medieval to post-medieval Humberware (a broad grooved strap handle from a large jug or cistern of a late 15th- to 16th-century date)
1146	Greyish brown clay silt soil	Topsoil	109 C		
1147	Pinkish orange clay	Natural	109 C		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1148	Light yellowish brown	Fill of furrow 1149	109 C		Contained two sherds of post-medieval glazed red earthenwares, one green-glazed, the other brown-glazed and two fragments of large mammal mandible
1149	Cut of furrow 1.8m wide x0.23m deep orientation NW/SE	Filled by 1148	109 C		
1150	Cut of shallow furrow 1.8m wide	Filled by 1151	108		
1151	Light brownish black silty clay	Fill of furrow 1150	108		Contained two pieces of fired clay
1152	Cut of ditch U shaped in profile 0.29m x 0.5m. Orientation NW/SE	Filled by 1153, cut by 1158, 1150	108		
1153	Brownish black silty clay	Fill of ditch 1152, cut by 1158, 1150	108		20L bulk sample
1154	Dark greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	108		Contained a sherd of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware
1155	Mid-orangey brown silty clay	Fill of 1156	108		
1156	Cut of possible hollow no real orientation 0.8 x 0.6 cm	Filled by 1155	108		
1157	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	108	same as 1191 and 1192	
1158	Cut of ditch /gully irregular in profile 0.96m x 0.27m. Orientation SW/NE	Filled by 1159, cut by 1150	108		
1159	Mid-brownish black silty clay	Fill of ditch 1158, cut by 1150	108		20L bulk sample
1160	Cut of ditch stepped sided U shaped in profile 1.88m wide x 0.36m deep	Filled by 1161, 1184. Cut by 1162	108		
1161	Mid-reddish brown -grey clay	Fill of ditch 1160	108		Contained a crumb of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery
1162	Cut of ditch U shaped in profile 1.4m x 1m x 0.62m. Orientation W/E	Filled by 1163, 1185. Cuts 1160	108	Recut of 1160	
1163	Mid-brownish grey clay	Fill of ditch 1162	108		Contained a fragment of natural flint, a flint flake, two pieces of fired clay and one piece

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
					of slag. 40L bulk sample
1164	Cut of natural feature possibly tree growth, irregular V shaped in profile	Filled by 1165	109 A		
1165	Light bluey grey silty clay	Fill of 1164	109 A		Contained a fragment of natural flint
1166	Cut of furrow shallow U shape in profile 0.20m deep x 2.65m wide. Orientation NW/SE	Filled by 1167	109 A		
1167	Mid-orangey brown clay silt	Fill of furrow 1166	109 A		
1168	Cut of a shallow U shaped ditch in profile 0.21m deep x 0.9m wide Orientation NW/SE	Filled by 1169, cut by furrow 1166	109 A		
1169	Mid-orange/brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1168, cut by furrow 1166	109 A		
1170	Cut of feature impossible to identify due trench limitations 2.4m wide x 0.5m depth on one side of feature orientation E/W	Filled by 1171, 1190	109 A		
1171	Yellowish clay	Fill of 1170	109 A		
1172	Cut of furrow 1.72m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated E/W with a very shallow 'U'-shaped profile and an uneven base	Filled by 1173	74		
1173	Light brownish yellow silty sand	Fill of furrow 1172	74		Contained a flint flake
1174	Cut of furrow 1.32m wide x 0.2m deep. Orientated E/W with a shallow, irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1175, cuts 1176	74		
1175	Mid-brownish yellow silty sand	Fill of furrow 1174	74		Contained two flint flakes
1176	Cut of ditch 0.68m wide x 0.45m deep. Orientated N/S with 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1204, cut by furrow 1174	74	Re-cut of 1223	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1177	Ditch cut 0.86m wide x 0.41m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1206	74	Re-cut of 1214	
1178	Cut of gully 0.42m wide x 0.09m deep. orientated E/W shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1203	74		
1179	Cut of natural hollow 0.06m deep x 0.24m. Orientated SW/NE with a very slight break of slope	Filled by 1224	74		
1180	Cut of small pit 0.49m wide x 0.18m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1213	74		
1181	Ditch cut 1.53m wide x 0.56m deep. Orientated E/W with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1215, 1216	74		
1182	Terminus of gully 0.8m wide x 0.29m deep. Orientated SW/NE with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1219	74		
1183	Cut of gully 0.82m wide x 0.19m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1217, 1222	74		
1184	Mid-brownish grey clay mixed with natural clay	Fill of ditch 1160	108		
1185	Mid-brownish grey clay	Fill of ditch 1162	108		
1186	Light yellow with grey-mid orangey red clay	Natural	118		
1187	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	118		
1188	Dark brownish grey sandy clay soil	Topsoil	109 A		Contained a flint flake
1189	Pinkish red,mottled with orangey brown clay with patches of sandy clay	Natural	109 A		
1190	Yellowish sandy clay	Fill of 1170	109 A		
1191	Light yellowish orange clay	Natural	108	same as 1157 and 1192	
1192	Mixed reddish orange,blueish greeny grey clay	Natural	108	same as 1157 and 1191	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1193	Mid greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	122		
1194	Mid orangey brown silty clay	Subsoil	122		
1195	Light pinkish brown clay	Natural	122		
1196	Cut of plough furrow 1.23m wide x 0.2m deep. Orientated E/W with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1197, cut by gully 1201	69		
1197	Orangey-brown sandy clay	Fill of furrow 1196, cut by gully 1201	69		
1198	Greyish -yellow clay	Natural	69		
1199	Light yellowish brown clayey sand	Subsoil	69		
1200	Mid-brown clayey sand soil	Topsoil	69		Contained a flint flake
1201	Cut of linear feature 0.73m wide x 0.17m deep. Orientated E/W with an irregular profile	Filled by 1202, cuts furrow 1196	69		
1202	Light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of gully 1201	69		
1203	Mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of gully 1178	74		
1204	Dark greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 1176, cut by furrow 1174	74		40L bulk sample contained two sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, a fragment of natural flint, a flint flake and a fragment of fired clay
1205	Mid-brownish yellowy orange clayey silt	Fill of 1223, cut by 1176 (re-cut)	74		
1206	Mid-greyish brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 1177	74		Contained two fragments of natural flint and four flint flakes. 40L bulk sample contained two IA/RB H2 pottery sherds, a single H4 square-cut rim fragment (uncertain date) and two fragments of fired clay
1207	Mid-yellowish greyish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 1214, cut by 1177 (re-cut)	74		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1208	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Fill of ditch 1214, cut by 1177 (re-cut)	74		
1209	Mid-reddish orangey brown silty sand	Natural	74	above 1218, below 1212	
1210	Mid-greyish brown sandy clayey silt soil	Topsoil	74		
1211	Mid-yellowish brown silty sand	Subsoil	74		
1212	Mid-greyish yellowy brown gravelly sandy silt	Natural	74	above 1209	
1213	Mid-greyish/yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of 1180	74		Contained two fragments of natural flint
1214	Cut of ditch 0.27m wide x 0.33m deep. Orientated SW/NE	Filled by 1207, 1208, cut by 1177 (re-cut)	74		
1215	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 1181	74		
1216	Mid-greyish brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 1181	74		Contained eight fragments of natural flint. 40L bulk sample
1217	Mid-greyish yellowy brown clayey sandy silt	Fill of ditch 1183	74		Contained a sherd of IA/RB H2 pottery, a fragment of natural flint and a probably natural rounded red stone (initially interpreted as a possible gaming counter; RF 37)
1218	Mid-orangey yellow sandy clayey silt	Natural	74	below 1209	Contained a fragment of natural flint
1219	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of 1182	74		Contained three fragments of natural flint
1220	Tree bole or animal burrow 0.76m wide x 0.4m deep. Irregular profile	Filled by 1221	74		
1221	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt with yellowy brown mottling	Fill of tree bole 1220	74		Contained a fragment of natural flint
1222	Mid-reddish brown sandy clayey silt	Fill of 1183	74		
1223	Cut of ditch 0.39m wide x 0.42m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 1205, cut by 1176 (re-cut)	74		
1224	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Fill of natural hollow 1179	74	possibly same as 1470	
1225	Mid-brownish red clayey silt soil	Topsoil	56		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1226	Mid-greyish brown gravel	Natural	56		
1227	Cut of ditch. 1.44 m wide x 0.6m deep. Orientated N/S with round bottomed wide 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1228, 1229	58		
1228	Dark-grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 1227	58		40L bulk sample contained four crumbs of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery and three chips of fired clay
1229	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1227	58		
1230	Cut of ditch. 1.66m wide x 0.32m deep. Orientated E/W with a wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1231, 1263	59B		
1231	Light yellowish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 1230	59B		
1232	Mid-orangish grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 1234	59A		Contained a sherd of IA/RB H2s pottery and a piece of fired clay
1233	Mid-reddish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1309	59A		Contained 59 fragments of animal bone (fourteen from the sample. Included two horse), seven sherds of IA/RB H2 pottery, two unattributed ceramic flakes, a mesolithic or neolithic flint core and a piece of fired clay. 40L bulk sample
1234	Cut of ditch. 1.3m wide x 0.85m deep. Orientated N/S with a round bottomed 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1232, 1235	59A		
1235	Mottled yellowish orange, pink, grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 1234	59A		Contained four sherds of IA/RB pottery (1x H2, 3xH2s)
1236	Cut of ditch 1.5m wide x 0.28m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1237	61		
1237	Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill of ditch 1236	60		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1238	Natural hollow 0.25m deep. Very shallow profile with flat bottom	Filled by 719, 1239	61		
1239	Mid-orangey brown sandy silt	Fill of hollow 1238	61		
1240	Mid/ light-greyish yellow sandy silt	Fill of 735, cut by field drain 736	61	Same as 718	
1241	Cut of furrow. 1.75m wide x 0.11m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1242	14		
1242	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1241	14		
1243	Mid-orangey brown clay	Natural	14		
1244	Cut of tree bole. 0.93m wide x 0.43m deep. Irregular profile and base	Filled by 1245	13		
1245	Orangey-brown silty clay	Fill of tree bole 1244	13		
1246	Mid greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	15		
1247	Cut of furrow. 1m wide x 0.07m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1248	15		
1248	Mid-orange brown clayey silt	Fill of 1247	15		
1249	Light orangey brown clay	Natural	15		
1250	Varies from mid blueish grey to dark blueish grey clay	Subsoil	13	Fill of natural hollow	
1251	Cut of furrow. 2.27m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated N/S with very shallow break of slope	Filled by 1252	13		
1252	Mid-yellowish brown sandy clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1251	13		Contained a sherd of 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware and a fragment of flint debitage
1253	Light yellow brown clayey silt	Subsoil	13	Silting in natural hollow	
1254	Light-yellow mottled with light blue grey clayey silt	Natural	13		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1255	Light reddish orange clay	Natural	13		
1256	Mid-greyish brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	16		
1257	Cut of furrow. 2.8m wide x 0.14m deep. Orientated N/S with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1258	16		
1258	Mid-orangey brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 1257	16		
1259	Mid-pinkish yellow clay	Natural	16		
1260	Dark greyish brown clayey soil	Topsoil	2		
1261	Mid-orangey brown clay	Natural	2		
1262	Void				
1263	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1230	59B		
1264	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	59		
1265	Light reddish brown clay	Natural	59		
1266	Cut of furrow. 1.9m wide x 0.12m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 1268	56		
1267	Void				
1268	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Fill of furrow 1266	56		
1269	Cut of possible boundary ditch. 2.18m wide x 0.77m deep. Orientated NNE/SSW with an irregular 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1286, 1287, 1288, 1289	57		
1270	Dark-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	57		
1271	Mid-brown clayey silt	Subsoil	57		
1272	Light greyish brown clayey silt	Subsoil	57		
1273	Brownish orange fine sand	Natural	57	seals 1274	
1274	Light reddish grey sand	Natural	57	sealed by 1273, above 1275	
1275	Light brownish yellow sand	Natural	57	sealed by 1274	
1276	Cut of ditch. 0.83m wide x 0.38m deep. Orientated E/W with a flat bottomed 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1277	59B		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1277	Mid-yellowish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1276	59B		
1278	Cut of curvilinear ditch. 1.2m wide x 0.66m deep. Orientated N/S and E/W with wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1279, 1280	58	Ditch curves in trench (angle of 90 degrees)	
1279	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1278	58		
1280	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1278	58		Contained a sherd of greyware (probably a 2nd-century carinated jar) and a piece of fired clay. 40L bulk sample
1281	Dark greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	58		
1282	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Subsoil	58		
1283	Light yellow clay	Natural	58		
1284	Mid-grey brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	111		
1285	Mid-orange clay	Natural	111		
1286	Dark-brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1269	57		
1287	Dark brownish orange gravel	Fill of ditch 1269	57		
1288	Mid-orangish brown sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1269	57		
1289	Mid-orangish brown sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1269	57		
1290	Dark greyish brown silt soil	Topsoil	46		
1291	Mid-brown sandy silt	Subsoil	46		
1292	Cut of ditch approx. 1.8m wide x 0.6m deep. Orientated NW/SE with a ireegular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1293, 1397	46		
1293	Mid-yellowish brown silty fine gravel	Fill of ditch 1292	46		Contained seven fragments of fired clay 40L bulk sample
1294	Light orangish yellow clay	Natural	57	unknown relationship with other natural deposits 1273, 1274, 1275	
1295	Cut of ditch. 1m wide x 0.51m deep. Orientated N/S with a flat bottomed 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1296, 1297	58		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1296	Mid-greyish silty clay	Fill of ditch 1295	58		40L bulk sample containing a fragment of natural flint
1297	Light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1295	58		Contained one sherd of Roman greyware, one crumb of IA/RB H2 pottery and a sherd that is either IA/RB H2s or Roman greyware. 40L bulk sample
1298	Dark brownish grey clayey silt soil, varies between 0.35m to 0.5m	Topsoil	44		Contained a Bronze Age flint core
1299	Mid-reddish pink clay	Natural	44		
1300	Cut of gully. 1.8+m long x 0.4m wide x 0.26m deep. Orientated N/S with a wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1301, cuts pit 1319	44		
1301	Light brownish yellow silty clay	Fill of gully 1300	44		40L bulk sample
1302	Cut of curving gully. 0.38m long x 0.35m wide x 0.15m deep. Orientated E/W to N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1303, cut by pit 1304 and gully 1307, same as 1315	44		
1303	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of 1302, cut by pit 1304 and gully 1307, same as 1316	44		10L bulk sample
1304	Cut of pit. 0.9+m long x 0.8+m wide x 0.3m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1305, 1306. Cuts gully 1302	44	Not fully excavated	
1305	Mid-brownish grey silty sand	Fill of pit 1304	44		10L bulk sample
1306	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of pit 1304	44		10L bulk sample
1307	Cut of gully. 0.82m long x 0.35m wide x 0.17m deep with a 'U'-shaped profile, orientated approximately NE/SW	Filled by 1308, cuts gully terminus 1315 and pit 1323, same as 1338	44		
1308	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of gully 1307, same as 1339	44		10L bulk sample

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1309	Cut of ditch. 1.75m wide x 0.82m deep. Orientated N/S with a flat bottomed 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1233, 1310	59A		
1310	Greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1309	59A		Contained a sherd of Roman greyware and a sherd of IA/RB H2 pottery
1311	Dark greyish brown sandy silt soil	Topsoil	45		
1312	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil	45		
1313	Mid-brown coarse sand	Subsoil	45	Hillwash	
1314	Mid-ornagish brown sand	Natural	45		
1315	Cut of gully terminus. 0.82m long x 0.35m wide x 0.17m deep. Orientated E/W with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1316, cut by gully 1307 and pit 1304, same as 1302	44	only half excavated	
1316	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of gully 1315, cut by gully 1307 and pit 304, same as 1303	44		10L bulk sample
1317	Cut of possible gully. 0.18m wide x 0.13m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 1318	58	Not fully excavated might be part of ditch 1278	
1318	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of gully 1317	58		
1319	Cut of possible pit/tree bole. 1.6m by 0.9m by 0.4m deep with a flat based 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1320, cut by gully 1300, same as 1321	44	Only partially in trench	
1320	Dark grey brown sandy clay	Fill of pit 1319, cut by 1300, same as 1322	44		10L bulk sample
1321	Cut of possible pit/tree bole. 1.6m by 0.9m by 0.4m deep with a flat based 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1322, same as 1319	44		
1322	Dark grey brown sandy clay	Fill of pit 1321, cut by gully 1300, same as 1320	44		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1323	Cut of oval pit. 1.2m long x 0.38m wide x 0.21m deep. Orientated SE/NW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1324, cut by gully 1307	44		
1324	Mid-reddish grey sandy silt	Fill of gully 1323, cut by gully 1307	44		10L bulk sample
1325	Mid-reddish orange clay	Natural	45		
1326	Dark-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	43		
1327	Mid-orangish yellow clay	Natural	43		
1328	Dark-grey clay	Natural	43		
1329	Cut of possible gully/hedge line. 0.8m wide x 0.15m wide. E/W oriented	Filled by 1330	43		
1330	Dark/mid-grey silty clay with sandy patches	Fill of gully 1329	43		
1331	Mid brown silty coarse sand	Fill of ditch 1332	46		
1332	Cut of ditch. 1 m wide x 0.5 m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1331	46		
1333	Dark-grey clay	Natural	43B		
1334	Mid-brown sandy clay	Fill of furrow	43B		
1335	Dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	41B		
1336	Light-brown silty clay	Subsoil	41B		
1337	Light orangish brown silty clay	Natural	41B		
1338	Cut of gully. 0.9m long x 0.3m wide x 0.2m deep. 'U'-shaped in section, orientated approximately NE/SW	Filled by 1339, same as 1307	44		
1339	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of gully 1307, same as 1308	44		contained 2 fragments of fired clay. 10L bulk sample
1340	Cut of possible pit. 2.07m long x 1.8m wide x 1.8m wide x 0.23m deep. Flat base and almost vertical sides	Filled by 1341, 1357	44		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1341	Light greyish brown coarse sand	Fill of pit 1340	44		20L bulk sample contained seven chips of fired clay
1342	Dark-grey clayey silt soil	Topsoil	40C		
1343	Mid-pinkish orange clay	Natural	40C		
1344	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of furrow 1345	40C		
1345	Cut of furrow. 1.5m deep x 0.2m deep. Orientated NW/SE	Filled by 1344	40C		
1346	Mid-orange/yellow sandy clay	Natural	42		
1347	Dark-brown soil	Topsoil	42		Contained an Anglo-Saxon glass bead of a 5th- to mid-6th-century date
1348	Cut of gully. 1.22m long x 0.34m wide x 0.17m deep. 'U'-shaped in section, orientated approximately N/S	Filled by 1349, same as 1350	44		
1349	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of gully 1348, same as 1351	44		30L bulk sample containig a flint flake
1350	Cut of gully. 1.1m long x 0.36m wide x 0.19m deep. 'U'-shaped in section	Filled by 1351, cuts 1358, same as 1348	44		
1351	Mid-brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of gully 1350, same as 1349	44		30L bulk sample
1352	Void				
1353	Void				
1354	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Subsoil	44		
1355	Mid-yellowish orange silty sand	Natural	44		
1356	Mid-reddish brown to light yellowish orange clayey sand	Natural	44		
1357	Light greysih brown sand	Fill of pit 1340	44		
1358	Cut of possible pit. 0.45m long x 0.15m wide x 0.11m deep.Orientated N/S with a flat bottomed 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1359, cut by gully 1350	44		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1359	Mid-reddish brown sandy silt	Fill of gully 1358, cut by gully 1350	44		10L bulk sample
1360	Cut of stakehole. 0.15m in diameter x 0.16m deep.	Filled by 1361, 1399	44		
1361	Light-grey silty clay	Fill of stakehole 1360	44		10L bulk sample
1362	Dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	40B		
1363	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Subsoil	40B		
1364	Orangish brown to pinkish/brownish grey silty clay	Natural	40B		
1365	Cut of ditch. 1.1m deep x 0.53m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1366	40B		
1366	Greyish and orangish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1365	40B		Contained 22 sherds of Roman greyware pottery (2nd-century). 40L bulk sample
1367	Cut of furrow. 1.48m wide x 0.21m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 1398	92		
1368	Cut of gully. 1.1m wide x 0.12m deep. Orientated N/S with a wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1369	94		
1369	Mid-brown sandy clay	Fill of gully 1368	94		
1370	Cut of possible posthole. 0.24m long x 0.15m wide x 0.39m deep, with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1371	44		
1371	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Fill of posthole 1370	44		10L bulk sample
1372	Cut of furrow. 3.2m wide x 0.21m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 1373	39		
1373	Light orangish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 1372	39		
1374	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	1		
1375	Mottled light orangey brown	Natural	1		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1376	Cut of furrow. 0.12m deep x 2.35m wide. Orientated NW/SE with a Shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1377	1		
1377	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1376	1		
1378	Dark greyish brown clayey soil	Topsoil	3		
1379	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1380	3		Contained two sherds of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware
1380	Cut of furrow. 1.3m wide x 0.10m deep. Orientated N/S with a shallow 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1379	3		
1381	Mid-orangey brown clay	Natural	3		
1382	Mid-reddish brown sandy clayey soil	Topsoil	6		
1383	Mid-red clay	Natural	6		
1384	Cut of furrow. 0.24m deep x 2.73m wide. Orientated NE/SW with flat base and shallow break of slope	Filled by 1385	6		
1385	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1384	6		
1386	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Topsoil	4		
1387	Light pinkish orange sandy clay	Natural	4		
1388	Cut of furrow. Shallow 'U'-shape with flat base	Filled by 1389	4		
1389	Mid orangey brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1388	4		
1390	Cut of possible hollow way. 0.58m depth to limit of excavation x 0.8m long x 46.6m wide. Orientated NW/SE	Filled by 1393, 1442, 1443	5	Not fully excavated	
1391	Mid greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	5		Contained an undated flint borer
1392	Pale/ mid-yellow clayey silt	Natural	5		
1393	Pale/ mid-yellowish orange (with flecks of mid orangey red) clayey sandy silt	Fill of hollow 1390	5		Contained a mesolithic or neolithic flint blade
1394	Mid-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	39		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1395	Light orangish brown silty clay	Subsoil	39		
1396	Mid-reddish brown clay	Natural	39		
1397	Mid-brown silty gravel	Fill of ditch 1292	46		
1398	Mid-orangish brown silty clay	Fill of furrow 1367	92		Contained a sherd of possible pre-Iron Age pottery
1399	Dark blackish grey charcoal rich silt	Fill of stakehole 1360	44		10L bulk sample
1400	Mid-brown clayey/sandy gravel	Natural	46		
1401	Greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	93		
1402	Light orangish brown silty clay	Subsoil	93		
1403	Light-yellow to mid-brownish red clay	Natural	93		
1404	Cut of ditch. 1.9m wide x 0.6m deep. Orientated NE/SW with an irregular 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1413, 1414, 1415, cut by 1411	94		
1405	Cut of ditch. 3.16m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated NNW/SSE with a wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1406	92		
1406	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of ditch 1405	92		Contained four fragments of animal bone (including a horse tooth and pieces of a large mammal mandible), two fragments of staffordshire slipware, one sherd of green-glazed post-medieval red earthenware, three pieces of post-medieval brick and a fragment of an 18th-century clay pipe stem
1407	Cut of furrow. 2.96m wide x 0.4m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 1408	92		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1408	Mid-reddish brown clayey silt	Fill of furrow 1407	92		Contained two sherds of green-glazed post-medieval red earthenware, one sherd of Rydale ware and a sherd of modern stoneware (date range 17th- to 19th-century. Also two joining fragments of post-medieval brick
1409	Mid-grey clayey silt soil	Topsoil	94		
1410	Cut of ditch. 2.1m wide x 0.65m deep. Orientated NE/SW with a flat bottomed 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1416, 1417	94		
1411	Cut of furrow. 1.7m wide x 0.1m deep. Orientated NE/SW	Filled by 1412, cuts 1404	94		
1412	Light yellowish brown silt	Fill of furrow 1411	94		
1413	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1404	94		
1414	Mid-orangish brown clay	Fill of ditch 1404	94		
1415	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1404	94		
1416	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1410	94		30L bulk sample
1417	Light reddish orange sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1410	94		
1418	Mid-pinkish red sandy clay natural	natural	94		
1419	Cut of ditch. 2.8m wide x 0.6m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1428	94		
1420	Cut of ditch. 1.8+m long x 0.7m wide x 0.33m deep. Orientated N/S with a flat bottomed 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1421, 1424, cut by 1422	44		
1421	Mid-brown coarse sand	Fill of ditch 1420, cut by ditch 1422	44		
1422	Cut of ditch. 1.6m wide x 1.8+m long x 0.7m deep. Orientated N/S with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1423, 1425, cuts ditch 1420	44		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1423	Light-brown coarse sand	Fill of ditch 1422	44		Contained three sherds of IA/RB H2/H2s pottery. 40L bulk sample contained waterlogged plant remains, mainly unidentified fibres and rootlets and a small number of seeds and fruits
1424	Light reddish yellow clay	Fill of 1420	44		
1425	Dark grey silty clay	Fill of ditch 1422	44		Contained a bowl of an early 18th-century clay pipe (Hull type VII)
1426	Cut of ditch. 0.8m wide x 0. 4m deep. Orientated N/S with a flat bottomed 'V'-shaped profile	Filled by 1427	92		
1427	Light greyish brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1426	92		
1428	Dark-brown silty clay	Fill of ditch 1419	94		Contained a fragment of post-medieval brick
1429	Dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	92		
1430	Light yellowish brown silty clay	Subsoil	92		
1431	Light orangish brown silty clay	Natural	92		
1432	Cut of ditch. 3m wide x 0.73m deep. Orientated E/W with a wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1433	92		
1433	Light orangish brown silty clay	Fill of 1432	92		
1434	Mid-grey brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	91		
1435	Mid-yellowish orange clay	Natural	91		
1436	Dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	90		
1437	Light yellowish orange clay	Natural	90		
1438	Dark-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	89		
1439	Light-yellow/orange/grey clay	Natural	89		
1440	Cut of field dyke. 2.7m wide x 0.45m deep. Orientated N/S	Filled by 1463, 1464	41A	Not fully excavated (depth)	

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1441	Cut of ditch. 0.75m wide x 0.55m deep. Orientated E/W	Filled by 1466, cuts 1459	41A	Only half excavated	
1442	Mid-greyish brown yellow clayey silt	Fill of hollow 1390	5		
1443	Light greyish red silty sandy gravel	Fill of hollow 1390	5	not fully excavated.	Contained a fragment of natural flint, a piece of debitage and two flint flakes
1444	Void				
1445	Void				
1446	Void				
1447	Void				
1448	Void				
1449	Void				
1450	Void				
1451	Void				
1452	Mid-grey brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	99		
1453	Mid-orangey brown silty clay	Subsoil	99		
1454	Mid-pinkish orange clay	Natural	99		
1455	Mid-grey brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	100		
1456	Mid-orangey brown clay	Natural	100		
1457	Mid-grey brown silty clay soil	Topsoil	101		
1458	Mid-pinkish orange clay	Natural	101		
1459	Cut of ditch. 1.1m wide x 0.5m deep. Orientated SE/NW with a 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1467, cut by 1441	41A		
1460	Brownish grey silt soil	Topsoil	41A		
1461	Cut of modern feature. 0.84m wide x 0.08m deep. Orientated N/S with a very wide 'U'-shaped profile	Filled by 1462	41A		
1462	Mid-grey gravel	Fill of 1461	41A		
1463	Mid-orange/pink silty clay	Fill of dyke 1440	41A		

Context	Interpretative description	Relationships	Trench	Notes	Finds and sample information
1464	Mid-greyish brown silty clay	Fill of dyke 1440	41A		Contained a sherd of undated redware pottery, a fragment of modern glass, and a fragment of post-medieval brick
1465	Red/Yellow clay/sandy clay	Natural	41A		
1466	Reddish brown clay	Fill of ditch 1441	41A		Contained two sherds of Roman greyware and a fragment of possibly 13th- to 14th-century Orangeware pottery
1467	Grey clay	Fill of 1459, cut by 1441	41A		
1468	Dark-brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	43B		
1469	Light reddish orange sandy clay	Fill of ditch 1410	94		
1470	Mid-greyish brown silty sand	Natural? Fill of natural hollow 1179?	74	possibly same as 1224	
1471	Dark greyish brown clayey silt soil	Topsoil	150		
1472	Orangish brown clay	Natural	150		

APPENDIX B
SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT REPORTS

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APPENDIX B

SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT REPORTS

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report presents the results of the specialist assessment of the artefactual, biological and industrial material collected during the trial trenching undertaken as part of a staged programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of the construction of a salt-cavern gas storage facility by E.ON UK. The archaeological investigations were undertaken by Northern Archaeological Associates Ltd between June and December 2008. A total of 167 trenches were excavated along the eastern half of the project, from Aldbrough (TA 255 396) to Withernwick (TA 193 409), a route approximately six kilometres in length (Vol IV - Figs. 4 and 5). Evaluation within the area of the Whitehill farm buildings and the gas pipeline corridor between Withernwick and the Ganstead AGI will be undertaken as a separate programme of archaeological works.
- 1.2 In total, 167 trenches were excavated in Fields 3 to 27 inclusive; the trenches containing archaeological features are illustrated in Volume IV. These trenches were primarily located to test potential archaeological features identified by geophysical survey (ASUD 2007, GSB 2007a and 2007b) and areas of potential activity indicated by the fieldwalking survey (NAA 2008) and desk-based assessment (Wessex 2006). Further trenches were positioned to test 'blank' areas due to the inherent limitations of assessment and non-intrusive evaluation.
- 1.3 Concentrations of significant archaeological remains, potentially associated with settlement activity, were recorded in Fields 7, 9, 10a, 11, 12, 14, 18, 26 and 27. Evidence of ritual or burial activities was discovered in Fields 9, 11 and 12. Less significant, dispersed and often undated archaeological remains were recorded in Fields 4, 5, the eastern half of Field 9 and within some of the trenches in Fields 6, 15, 19, 21a, 21b, 22, 23 and 24. No significant archaeological remains were encountered within Fields 2, 3, 17 and 20. As suggested by the geophysical survey, almost all of the trenches contained evidence of ridge and furrow ploughing. Modern field-boundary ditches and hedge banks were recorded in some trenches.

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2.0 FLINT

Peter Rowe

Introduction

- 2.1 This report summarises an assemblage of 416 lithics collected during the archaeological investigations Table 1 sets out the quantities of lithics collected per trench.

Table 1: Quantities of lithics per trench

Trench	Knapped	Natural	Total
5	5	1	6
7	1	0	1
8	0	1	1
10	1	154	155
12	2	0	2
13	1	0	1
21	0	17	17
22	2	0	2
24	1	0	1
26	2	18	20
28	0	2	2
33a	9	19	28
33b	3	2	5
34	0	1	1
35	0	5	5
44	2	0	2
51	6	1	7
54	2	0	2
55	1	8	9
58	0	1	1
59a	1	0	1
60	7	5	12
61	7	2	9
62	1	0	1
64	11	2	13
66b	5	1	6

Trench	Knapped	Natural	Total
68	0	1	1
69	1	0	1
74	8	19	27
75	4	1	5
78	2	0	2
79	7	5	12
82	0	8	8
84	0	5	5
86	2	0	2
87	1	0	1
88	1	0	1
98	1	0	1
103	0	1	1
104	3	3	6
108	1	1	2
109a	2	0	2
112	1	0	1
121	3	3	6
123	0	1	1
127	1	0	1
129	0	6	6
151	7	5	12
152	0	1	1
156	1	0	1
Total	116	300	416

2.2 As the table demonstrates the quantities of lithics collected per trench are low, particularly when naturally occurring pieces are discounted. Only eight of the trenches produced more than five knapped items.

2.3 The entire assemblage has been examined by eye and with supplementary use of a Wessex WSP2 20x microscope. The lithics have been catalogued using Microsoft Excel; this catalogue is available with the site archive. The following variables were catalogued:-

- raw material type (e.g. flint, chert, quartz)

- raw material colour
- percentage of cortex
- cortex type (e.g. reduced, chalky)
- patina colour and percentage
- type of artefact (e.g. flake, blade, core)
- reduction sequence (i.e. primary, secondary, tertiary)
- interpretation (e.g. scraper, arrowhead)
- period
- maximum dimensions
- method of knapping (e.g. hard hammer percussion)
- whether burnt
- whether damaged

2.4 A summary of the assemblage database is presented within this report as Table 3. The composition of the assemblage is set out in Table 2 below: -

Table 2: Assemblage composition

Flint Type	Quantity
Arrowhead	1
Blades (all of which have secondary working)	4
Borer	2
Burnt fragments	3
Cores	3
Debitage, chips and shatter	30
Denticulate	1
Flakes (worked/unworked)	40/20
Knife	3
Natural Pebble	300
Scraper	9
Total	416

General character

Raw material

- 2.5 The assemblage is composed entirely of flint with no examples of chert, quartz or other fine-grained stone. The flint has a varied character and falls into two main categories. The first is a mixture of light brown, toffee, red and pink pieces. Many of these examples retain cortical surfaces. When cortex is present it is worn from glacial or wave action and is extremely thin in section. The variety within this category of raw materials suggests that secondary sources of flint are likely to have been exploited in the form of small pebbles derived from local glacial deposits, river gravels or most likely beach pebbles from the coast.
- 2.6 The second flint type is the characteristic 'Wolds' variety. This is grey with creamy veins and a chalky cortex. This tends to occur as natural fragments and appears poor in quality. There is an example of this from Trench 10 (context 975), where a large cobble of flint with 153 small angular chunks was recovered from the fill of a furrow. The angular chunks appear to be from the same parent nodule and have shattered along existing flaws and fissures. This trench was very close to the coastline and it is possible that these flints were introduced to the field with seaweed or lime spread as a nutrient. This type of flint does not appear to have been used for knapping within this assemblage.

Post-deposition damage

- 2.7 The material has some damage from movement in the soil comprising edge chipping, particularly on pieces from ploughsoil contexts. There were no indications of post-depositional oxide staining or polishing. Post-depositional patination is present and varies from a light milky stain to a dark red stain. This type of patina is not common and is largely restricted to the natural pebbles.

Burning

- 2.8 There are three pieces which are burnt (from contexts 246 and 1025). These are lightly-fired, shattered fragments, with white patination of surfaces. The contexts from which the flints were recovered are not burnt deposits.

Technology

Assemblage composition

- 2.9 Discounting the natural pebbles and burnt shatter, the predominant technology is the production of flakes. Blades are present but are small in number. Angular waste and cores are also low in quantity suggesting that knapping areas lay

outside of the area investigated.

CORES

- 2.10 There are three cores present. The most basic core technology is the tested pebble. Context 716 (Field 11, Trench 61; topsoil) produced a small example of this type (39mm x 52mm x 32mm). The pebble has been split with several flake removals prior to discard.
- 2.11 Context 1233 (Field 10a, Trench 59a, fill of ditch 1309) included a blade core based on a long pebble fragment (70mm x 34mm x 30mm). This has two platforms which are opposed to each other. The core platforms have been prepared and removals made with a soft hammer or indirect percussion. The core has been discarded following hinge fracturing from both platforms. This core is Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date and is a residual piece in a later prehistoric feature.
- 2.12 The final core was recovered from topsoil (context 1298) in Trench 44 (Field 9 south). This is a well worked pebble with multiple platforms. The platforms are not prepared and direct percussion with a hard hammer is evident. This piece is likely to date to the later prehistoric periods when lithic technology became less specialised (Young and Humphrey 1999).

BLADES

- 2.13 Blades make up a very small proportion of the knapped assemblage. Those present are all small examples with parallel sides and thin sections. There is a high incidence of utilisation with all of the items having edge modification in the form of abrupt retouch or edge chipping occasioned by use. A brown coloured flint blade from context 1002 (Field 4, Trench 7, topsoil) has light retouch along the right edge. It is microlith-like in proportion and manufacture but has a slightly twisted profile. All of the blades are likely to date to the Mesolithic or early Neolithic period. However all are topsoil finds or are residual in later features.

FLAKES

- 2.14 The flakes present tend to be thick and squat. Hard hammer percussion is the normal practice. The incidence of retouch and edge use on the flint flakes is high (see Table 2). As with the multi-platform core the majority of the hard hammer struck flakes are likely to have been expediently produced in the later prehistoric periods.
- 2.15 There is one example of a natural flake with dished fractures bearing a retouched edge (context 380; Trench 151; fill of hollow 374). This is a further example of expedient use of locally available raw materials.

SCRAPERS

- 2.16 Flake technology forms the basis for a number of scrapers of which there are nine in total. The most basic scraper type is the end scraper based on a large squat flakes (e.g. Field 14, Trench 79, context 582; fill of ditch 581). A similar scraper was recovered from context 654, the fill of ditch 648 (Field 11, Trench 60). Both of the scrapers are likely to be early Neolithic in date.
- 2.17 Later scrapers are all unfortunately topsoil finds. These include an end and edge scraper (Field 15, Trench 87, context 604) and several thumbnail scrapers (e.g. Field 14, Trench 78, context 512) including two examples from context 770 (Field 11, Trench 64, topsoil). The end and edge scraper is likely to be later Neolithic with the thumbnail types being early Bronze Age in date with particular associations with beaker assemblages (Edmonds 1995, 141).

KNIVES AND DENTICULATES

- 2.18 Cutting implements are represented by three knives (from topsoil contexts Field 19, Trench 112, 709 and Field 19, Trench 121, 776 and residual in Field 18, Trench 104, ditch fill 494) and a denticulate (Field 12, Trench 66b, context 1026 – probably residual in fill of ditch 1027).
- 2.19 The knives are all based on elongated flakes of varying thickness. All have invasive pressure flaked retouch along one edge. Context 502 (Field 18, Trench 104, fill of ditch 495) produced a gracile example based on a thin flake of light brown flint.
- 2.20 The denticulate piece is a thin flake with its right edge consistently indented. These indentations have been made from the ventral face and occur at approximately 1mm intervals. The opposite edge of the piece is unmodified.
- 2.21 The knives and denticulate piece would all suit a date in the early Neolithic period.

AWLS/BORERS

- 2.22 There are two borers amongst the assemblage. The first from context 585 (Field 14, Trench 79; the fill of ditch terminal 584) is based on an angular piece of waste that forms a triangular point. Two edges of this point have been retouched to produce a drill. The second borer is a thick blade with steep retouch along both edges from context 1391 (Field 3, Trench 5; topsoil). In both cases the long length of the point of the awl suggests a later Neolithic or early Bronze Age date (Butler 2005, 168).

ARROWHEAD

- 2.23 The assemblage contains one bifacial piece which is arrowhead-like. This was recovered from context 576 (Field 14, Trench 79; fill of furrow 575) and is residual. The piece is based on a translucent brown flint without any remnant of cortex. There is bifacial pressure flaked thinning along one edge. The opposite side appears to have crumbled on pressure flaking and the item subsequently discarded. The intended product seems to have been a leaf-shaped arrowhead which remained current throughout the Neolithic period (Green 1980).

FIELDS 25 TO 27

- 2.24 Five flints recovered from Fields 25 to 27 were submitted prior to the full assessment, these are listed here.

Context 857 [AA] (fill of ditch 856): An undiagnostic small flake of dark brown flint.

Context 868 (fill of ditch 867): A robust primary flake of red-brown flint with reduced cortex. The item has retouch along the bottom two-thirds of its left ventral edge and a smaller patch of retouch on its left dorsal edge. The piece is a hard hammer struck flake with both its knapping technology and ad hoc retouch being reminiscent of the less specialised industries of the later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Young & Humphrey, 1999).

Context 898 (Topsoil): Natural flake.

Context 915 (primary fill of irregular feature 913): A soft hammer struck elongated flake of light brown flint with evidence of previous, blade like, elongated removals on its dorsal surface. The end has been modified with opposed notches on either edge. It has possibly been used as a piercer or borer. The morphology of the piece suggests a Mesolithic or early Neolithic date.

Context 918 (topsoil): Hard hammer struck flake of dark brown flint with reduced chalk cortex. As with the item from context 868 the knapping method suggests a later prehistoric date.

Conclusion

- 2.25 The earliest technology represented is a blade industry characteristic of Mesolithic or early Neolithic utilisation of the landscape. The Neolithic period is also represented by scrapers, knives and an unfinished arrowhead, whilst the Bronze Age is represented by thumbnail scrapers and two borers.

- 2.26 As discussed above the majority of the lithic items are natural pieces. The

knapped lithics are from a variety of contexts, and unfortunately many of the diagnostic pieces are from topsoil rather than discrete features. There is no apparent concentration of lithics with the 116 knapped items being retrieved from 50 trenches lain out over approximately six kilometres.

- 2.27 The assemblage is small but is typical of a residual multi-period collection based on locally available raw materials, with no particular bias to any one period or technology.

Recommendations

- 2.28 There are ten flints that could be drawn to illustrate this report. The captions for these are set out below and a sketch guide has been prepared to assist the archaeological illustrator.
- 2.29 The flint catalogue can be used to update the excavation descriptions presented in the interim report.
- 2.30 Consideration should be given to discarding the majority of the natural items to reduce the size and weight of the site archive prior to deposition in the appropriate museum. These have been bagged separately.

Captions for suggested illustrations

Fig No.	Small Find No.	Description
#.1	1233	Blade core with opposed platforms
#.2	1298	Flake core
#.3	1002	Retouched blade
#.4	582	End scraper
#.5	604	End and edge scraper
#.6	770	Thumbnail scraper
#.7	502	Knife
#.8	1026	Denticulate
#.9	585	Awl/borer
#.10	576	Unfinished arrowhead

Table 3: Flint catalogue

Context	Trench	Field	Quantity	Type	Red. Seq.	Hammer	Interp.	Period	Notes (Re-fits)
31	22	7	1	Debitage<25	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
38	22	7	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
43	24	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
48	35	7	1	Natural<100	N/A	N/A		N/A	Large block of Wolds flint
48	35	7	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
48	35	7	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
48	35	7	1	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	
48	35	7	1	Natural<60	N/A	N/A		N/A	
54	33a	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
54	33a	7	6	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
54	33a	7	1	Natural<55	N/A	N/A		N/A	
59	33b	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		N/A	
61	33b	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft	Use	Prehistoric	
71	33a	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
77	34	7	1	Natural<45	N/A	N/A		N/A	
81	33b	7	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
81	33b	7	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
94	33a	77	3	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	Three conjoining natural pieces
111	33a	7	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
117	26	7	1	Natural<65	N/A	N/A		N/A	
123	26	7	1	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
133	33b	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
135	26	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
135	26	7	3	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	From sample
135	26	7	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
135	26	7	1	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	
142	26	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		N/A	
142	26	7	9	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	Wolds flint, possibly from same chunk
172	26	7	1	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	

Context	Trench	Field	Quantity	Type	Red. Seq.	Hammer	Interp.	Period	Notes (Re-fits)
172	26	7	1	Natural<55	N/A	N/A		N/A	
204	33a	7	1	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	
204	33a	7	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
208	21	7	1	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	
226	33a	7	1	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	
226	33a	7	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
227	33a	7	1	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
227	33a	7	1	Natural<65	N/A	N/A		N/A	
235	21	7	14	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	Fourteen various sized natural pieces
246	33a	7	1	Burnt<20	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
246	33a	7	1	Debitage<20	Secondary	?		Prehistoric	Flake fragment
246	33a	7	1	Debitage<30	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
246	33a	7	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
246	33a	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard	Use	Prehistoric	
246	33a	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
246	33a	7	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
246	33a	7	1	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	
246	33a	7	1	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	
251	28	7	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
251	28	7	1	Natural<40	N/A	N/A		N/A	
267	21	7	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
267	21	7	1	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	
334	152	24	1	Natural<50	N/A	N/A		N/A	
376	151	24	1	Debitage<25	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
376	151	24	1	Flake	Secondary	?	Use	Prehistoric	
376	151	24	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
380	151	24	1	Debitage<20	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
380	151	24	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
380	151	24	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
380	151	24	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	

Context	Trench	Field	Quantity	Type	Red. Seq.	Hammer	Interp.	Period	Notes (Re-fits)
380	151	24	4	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
380	151	24	1	Natural<45	Tertiary	N/A	Retouch	Prehistoric	
417	129	21a	5	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
439	129	21a	1	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	SF 5
447	127	21a	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard	Use	Prehistoric	
488	98	17	1	Flake	Secondary	?	Retouch	Prehistoric	
493	104	18	3	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
495	104	18	1	Debitage<20	Secondary	Shatter	Retouch	Prehistoric	
502	104	18	1	Knife	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Neolithic	
512	78	14	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Neolithic	
533	103	18	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
547	104	18	1	Flake	Primary	Hard		Prehistoric	
576	79	14	1	Arrowhead	Tertiary	?	Retouch	Neolithic	
576	79	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
578	79	14	1	Debitage<30	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
578	79	14	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
579	79	14	3	Natural<50	N/A	N/A		N/A	
582	79	14	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Neolithic	
585	79	14	1	Borer	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
585	79	14	1	Debitage<20	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
585	79	14	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
585	79	14	1	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	
599	86	15	1	Blade	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Meso-Neo	
599	86	15	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
604	87	15	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Late Neolithic	
609	78	14	1	Debitage<25	Secondary	Shatter		N/A	
611	82	15	8	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
625	84	15	5	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	
632	62	11	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	Broken off end
634	60	11	1	Natural<40	N/A	N/A		N/A	Nine

Context	Trench	Field	Quantity	Type	Red. Seq.	Hammer	Interp.	Period	Notes (Re-fits)
638	60	11	1	Debitage<20	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
638	60	11	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard	Use	Prehistoric	
638	60	11	1	Flake	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	Some tarry residue along retouch.
638	60	11	1	Flake	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
638	60	11	4	Natural<35	N/A	N/A		N/A	
638	60	11	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Hard		Prehistoric	Eight
649	60	11	1	Debitage<25	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
654	60	11	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
664	51	10a	1	Debitage<30	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
664	51	10a	1	Flake	Tertiary	Hard	Use	Prehistoric	
664	51	10a	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
664	51	10a	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
671	88	15	1	Flake	Primary	Hard		Prehistoric	
679	55	10a	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
679	55	10a	3	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
681	55	10a	5	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
709	112	19	1	Knife	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Late Neolithic	
714	54	10a	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
714	54	10a	1	Debitage<40	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
716	61	11	1	Core	Secondary	Soft	Tested pebble	Prehistoric	
716	61	11	3	Debitage<35	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
716	61	11	1	Flake	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
717	61	11	1	Debitage<30	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
718	61	11	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
718	61	11	1	Natural<50	N/A	N/A		N/A	
723	51	10a	1	Flake	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
723	51	10a	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
723	51	10a	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
733	61	11	1	Flake	Tertiary	Soft	Use	Prehistoric	
770	64	11	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Early Bronze Age	

Context	Trench	Field	Quantity	Type	Red. Seq.	Hammer	Interp.	Period	Notes (Re-fits)
770	64	11	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Early Bronze Age	
770	64	11	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Prehistoric	Broken fragment
776	121	19	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
776	121	19	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
776	121	19	1	Knife	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Neolithic	
776	121	19	1	Natural<40	N/A	N/A		N/A	
776	121	19	2	Natural<65	N/A	N/A		N/A	Two refitting pieces
787	123	19	1	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
898	156	26	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Hard		N/A	
939	64	11	1	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
943	64	11	1	Blade mid section	Tertiary	?	Retouch	Meso-Neo	
943	64	11	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
943	64	11	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
943	64	11	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
948	64	11	1	Flake	Tertiary	Soft	Use	Meso-Neo	
948	64	11	1	Flake fragment	Secondary	?		Prehistoric	
949	64	11	1	Scraper	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
951	64	11	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
952	64	11	1	Flake	Tertiary	Soft	Use	Prehistoric	
974	10	4	1	Debitage<40	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
974	10	4	6	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
975	10	4	1	Natural<100	N/A	N/A		N/A	Small nodule Wolds flint
975	10	4	147	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	Probably a shattered nodule
992	8	4	1	Natural<65	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1002	7	4	1	Blade	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Meso-Neo	
1025	66b	12	2	Burnt<20	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
1025	66b	12	1	Debitage<30	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
1026	66b	12	1	Debitage<35	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
1026	66b	12	1	Denticulate	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Prehistoric	
1026	66b	12	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	

Context	Trench	Field	Quantity	Type	Red. Seq.	Hammer	Interp.	Period	Notes (Re-fits)
1035	68	12	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1051	12	5	1	Flake	Primary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1062	12	5	1	Flake	Secondary	?		Prehistoric	
1076	75	14	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
1076	75	14	1	Flake	Primary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1077	75	14	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1077	75	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1077	75	14	1	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1163	108	18	1	Flake	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Prehistoric	
1163	108	18	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1165	109a	18	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		N/A	
1173	74	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
1175	74	14	1	Flake	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Prehistoric	
1175	74	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1188	109a	18	1	Flake	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
1200	69	12	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1204	74	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
1204	74	14	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1206	74	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1206	74	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft	Use	Prehistoric	
1206	74	14	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
1206	74	14	1	Flake fragment	Tertiary	Soft	Retouch	Prehistoric	
1206	74	14	1	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1206	74	14	1	Natural<15	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1213	74	14	1	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1213	74	14	1	Natural<40	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1216	74	14	8	Natural<30	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1217	74	14	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1218	74	14	1	Natural<20	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1219	74	14	3	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	

Context	Trench	Field	Quantity	Type	Red. Seq.	Hammer	Interp.	Period	Notes (Re-fits)
1221	74	14	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1233	59a	10a	1	Core	Secondary	Soft	B2 O	Meso-Neo	
1252	13	5	1	Debitage<35	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1296	58	10a	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	
1298	44	9 south	1	Core	Tertiary	Hard	F multi	Bronze Age	
1349	44	9 south	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
1391	5	3	1	Borer	Tertiary	Hard	Retouch	Prehistoric	
1393	5	3	1	Blade	Tertiary	Soft	Use	Meso-Neo	
1443	5	3	1	Debitage<15	Secondary	Shatter		Prehistoric	
1443	5	3	1	Flake	Secondary	Hard		Prehistoric	
1443	5	3	1	Flake	Secondary	Soft		Prehistoric	
1443	5	3	1	Natural<25	N/A	N/A		N/A	

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3.0 POTTERY

*Peter Didsbury
(with contributions from Chris Cumberpatch)*

Introduction and methodology

- 3.1 A total of 1452 sherds of pottery, weighing 15302g, and having an average sherd weight (ASW) of 10.5g, were submitted for examination. All material was quantified by count and weight, according to fabric or material category, within its archaeological context. Fabric terminology and codes are set out in the following section and in Table 4.

Fabric terminology

- 3.2 The vast majority of the material recovered derives from hand-made vessels in the Iron Age to early Roman indigenous potting tradition. Similar hard-fired fabrics were being made in the region as early as the 4th-century BC (Manby 1996) but diagnostic pieces present in the assemblages under discussion suggest a date towards the end of the Iron Age or the earlier Roman period.
- 3.3 The following alphanumeric system has been used to code the Iron Age ceramics:

Fabric code	Description
H	Hand-made pottery without significant tempering
H1	Hand-made pottery with calcareous tempering
H2	Hand-made pottery with non-soluble stone tempering
H3	Hand-made pottery with mixed non-soluble and soluble, or other, tempering
H4	Hand-made pottery in a vesicular state, normally H1 fabrics leached of their original calcareous tempering

- 3.4 The scheme is intentionally very broad in conception, being intended to facilitate initial assessment, as well as to reflect the essential fabric bipolarity which characterises ceramics in East Yorkshire throughout much of the first millennium BC. It will thus be appreciated that H1 and H2 are respectively equivalent to the calcite-tempered ware (CTW) and erratic-tempered ware (ETW) of Rigby (e.g. 1986, 146; 2004, 25).
- 3.5 Within the Whitehills assemblage, H2 fabrics are almost completely dominant; with no H1, and only a few sherds of H and H4, being present. This, no doubt, simply reflects the site's location on the Holderness till, with easy availability of

glacial erratics for use as tempering agents. It also implies, incidentally, that any socio-economic relationships which there might have been with population groups on the chalk Wolds ('trade', transhumance, marriage *et al.*) are not reflected in the ceramic record.

- 3.6 H2 fabrics have not been sub-divided or described in detail at this assessment stage. Sherds with finer, sandier content have, however, been coded H2s. The distinction may have broad chronological implications.
- 3.7 It should be noted that pre-Iron Age (PH) and Anglian material was identified within the assemblage. The most distinctive Anglian material was separated from the site assemblage (see chapter 4) before the bulk of the material was submitted to the present author. Where material suspected of being of Anglian date has remained in the submitted assemblage, this has been noted in the report text, though still coded H2 or H2s. Table 5 shows a simplified chronological distribution of the assemblage.

Table 4: Fabric common names and codes

Code	Common name/remarks
BANDSL	Banded slipware. 19th-/20th-century factory product
FC	Fired clay
FPWW	Factory-produced white earthenwares
FSAN	Medieval fine sandy regional tempering tradition (<i>sensu</i> Hayfield 1985)
GREB, GREG	Brown- or green-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenwares
H	Hand-made material, tempering uncertain or not present
H2	Hand-made material, stone tempering
H2s	Hand-made material, sand or grit tempering
H4	Vesicular hand-made material (original calcareous tempering)
HUM1	West Cowick-type Humberware
HUM5	Late and post-medieval Humberware
LBLAK	Late Blackware
MEDSAN	Medieval medium sandy regional tempering tradition (<i>sensu</i> Hayfield 1985)
MODSW	Modern stoneware
NONCER	Non-ceramic
OW	Medieval Orangeware regional tradition (<i>sensu</i> Hayfield 1985)
PH	Prehistoric (pre-Iron Age)
RCC	Roman colour-coated ware
RCG	Roman calcareously gritted ware
RG	Roman greyware
RM	Mortaria

Code	Common name/remarks
RO	Roman oxidized ware
RS	Samian
RW	Roman white wares
RYED	Ryedale ware
SPONG	Sponged ware
STAFSL	Staffordshire slipware
TPWW	Transfer-printed white earthenwares
TRSL	Trailed slipware
UMED	Unattributed medieval ware
UNAT	Unattributed to ware or period
WHDIP	White-dipped ware (19th- to early 20th-century pancheons etc.)

Table 5: Chronological distribution of wares within the assemblage

Period/type	% no. sherds	% wt sherds	ASW (g)
Possible pre-Iron Age (PH?)	0.3	0.2	5.4
Iron Age or Romano-British hand-made pottery (H fabrics)	82	86.9	11.1
Romano-British (RB)	8.9	6.8	8.1
Medieval (MED)	2.7	3.1	12
Post-medieval (PMED)	1.9	1.8	10.3
Modern (MOD)	1	0.7	7.1
Unattributed (UNAT)	1.2	0.4	3.6
Fired clay (FC)	2	0.1	0.1
TOTAL:	100	100	

Discussion: the assemblages

Field 3

- 3.8 The only pottery recovered from this field was two sherds of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware collected from the fill (1379) of a cultivation furrow (Trench 3).

Field 4

- 3.9 The only pottery found within Trench 7 were three pieces of H2/H2s and a single sherd of unattributed pottery, all from within the fill (1005) of a cultivation furrow.
- 3.10 No pottery came from Trench 8. In Trench 9, sherds of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware and medieval or post-medieval Humberware came from fill 998 of furrow 999. A single sherd of high-medieval medium sandy pottery was recovered from within the topsoil (1000). The modern ploughsoil (974) sealing Trench 10 produced four sherds of medieval and post-medieval pottery, the latest possibly being 17th- or 18th-century trailed slipware.
- 3.11 Within Trench 11, a sherd of 14th- to 16th-century Humberware was recovered from fill 981 of furrow 980; and fill 995 of tree-hole 994 contained a sherd of oxidized ceramic, unattributed to type or date.

Field 5

- 3.12 Medieval pottery was recovered from three ditches recorded within Trench 12. The fill (1062) of ditch 1061 contained two sherds of 13th- to mid- 14th-century Orangeware. A sherd from a thumbled Orangeware jug base was recovered from the fill (1055) of ditch 1054. Fill 1059 of ditch 1058 contained three sherds of fine sandy medieval ware, probably broadly contemporary with the aforementioned Orangewares. A furrow (1251) recorded within Trench 13 produced a further sherd of Orangeware.

Field 6

- 3.13 No pottery was recovered from this field.

Field 7

- 3.14 Remains of extensive Iron Age or Romano-British settlement activity was recorded within this field and pottery was recovered from eleven of the nineteen trenches excavated (19, 21, 22, 25, 26, 28, 31, 32, 33, 35 and 38).
- 3.15 Trench 19 produced two small joining fragments of H2s from within the fill (171) of a furrow (170).
- 3.16 The upper fill (195) of ditch 192, recorded within Trench 21, produced a small sherd which is either a Roman oxidized ware or an unattributed medieval fabric. Also in this trench, bulk sampling of the fill (236) of ditch 234 produced crumbs of fired clay, possible bone fragments, and a minute, but definite, flake of samian. A single sherd of unattributed pottery was recovered from fill (267) of ditch 266.

- 3.17 During the excavation of Trench 22, pottery was recovered from two ditches (32 and 35), a gully (37), a pit (143), a posthole (86), a tree-bole (78), a plough furrow (3), and the modern ploughsoil (5).
- 3.18 Fill 31 of ditch 32 contained large portions of one or more H2 vessels. Including the vessel identified as recorded find number 3, and material from environmental sampling, this amounted to c.217 sherds. The assemblage contains a jar with a cabled rim, a flat-topped rim fragment, and a footring-type base in a relatively fine fabric. The first of these probably belongs to the late (La Tène III) horizon of plastic decoration noted by Challis and Harding (1975, 95-96) while the last might betray Dragonby-style influence, from south of the Humber. In any case, a date in the 1st-century BC or AD seems likely for this assemblage. The group has potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research.
- 3.19 Excavation of ditch 35 produced 66 sherds of H2 (from fill 38), including a barrel jar with slightly beaded rim and a flat-topped jar rim fragment. Barrel jars are common throughout the Iron Age. The other rim fragment might support a late Iron Age date, the assemblage offers much potential for rebuilding, illustration and possibly further research.
- 3.20 Further H2 bodies were recovered from the fill (39) of gully 37, some of which may have been from a single vessel. The secondary fill (144) of pit 143 contained 24 coarse H2 bodies, again probably from a single pot. Posthole 86 contained two sherds of sandstone-tempered H2; it is possible that at least one of these may be of Anglian date.
- 3.21 Ten scrap fragments of H2 (ASW 4.5g) were recovered from tree bole 78, furrow 3 contained a small sherd which is either medieval Orangeware of 13th- or 14th-century date, or a Roman oxidized ware. Ten sherds of H2 were recovered from the modern ploughsoil sealing this trench.
- 3.22 In Trench 25, the only pottery came from environmental sampling of the fill (168) of ditch 167. This was a sherd and flake from a single sandstone-tempered H2 vessel.
- 3.23 Ditch 141, excavated within Trench 26, produced five sherds of pottery. The primary fill (172) yielded a 4g fragment of handmade pottery of uncertain date. The ditch had been re-cut (186), the fill of which (142) contained two sherds of coarse H2, and two joining vesicular rim vesicular sherds of what may be Romano-British calcite-gritted ware. This may suggest a date as late as the 3rd- or 4th-century, making it the latest Roman assemblage on the site.
- 3.24 In Trench 28, the fill (251) of ditch 250 produced three sherds of hard sand-tempered H2. A ditch (179) excavated in Trench 31 produced a jug sherd in 13th- to mid- 14th-century Orangeware. The modern ploughsoil (181) sealing Trench 32 yielded a single sherd of possible medieval pottery.
- 3.25 A sizeable amount of pottery was recovered from several of the features

excavated within Trench 33. The majority of the material recovered from enclosure ditch 132 (fill 133), natural silting layers (224, 226, 227, 245 and 246), and V-shaped ditch 187 (primary fill 220) was non-diagnostic H2 and H2s material. However, Roman greyware fragments are possibly present in the environmental sampling of ditch fill 133 and, even less certainly, in the fill of ditch 187.

- 3.26 Rather more informative material was recovered from the primary and secondary fills (97 and 98) of ditch 99, where a fairly large assemblage of 49 sherds of H2 and H2s were recovered. These included a bead rim globular jar (cf. Rigby 2004, Fig. 7, top row, dated to c. 100 BC – AD 100), and a vessel which broadly resembles some of this period from Hawling Road, Market Weighton (Evans with Creighton 1999, illus.7.17, e.g. some of the G28-J03 and J04 types). The material offers potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research.
- 3.27 The upper fill (61) of gully 60 produced two joining base sherds from an H2 jar. Fill 59 of a possible ring gully (58) contained twelve H2 sherds from more than one vessel. These included a simple chronologically non-diagnostic rim fragment. Thirteen H2 body sherds and a Roman greyware body in a fabric of 'early' appearance were recovered from the fill (92) of gully 91.
- 3.28 One of the fills (118) of a natural hollow produced a single sherd of coarse H2. Ditch 80 produced four sherds of H2/H2s from fill 81. A single unattributed ceramic crumb was obtained from fill 204 of gully 205. Deposits 109 and 110, both contained sherds of modern (19th- or earlier 20th-century) late Blackware. A large dyke that cut these deposits contained two sherds of H2, a sherd of transfer-printed white earthenware, a sherd of modern stoneware and an unattributed ceramic flake
- 3.29 In Trench 35, two fragments of H2s were obtained from layer 128 in natural hollow 157. Bulk sampling of fill 65 of ditch 70 produced ten fragments of H2/H2s, while eight further sherds of the same and three possible sherds of Roman greyware came from upper fill 48 of the same feature.
- 3.30 A single fragment of possible Roman oxidized ware was recovered from the fill (282) of furrow 281, recorded in Trench 38.

Field 9

- 3.31 The fill (1366) of a ditch 1365, recorded in Trench 40b, produced 22 sherds of Roman greyware, in fabrics of 2nd-century appearance. In Trench 41a a possible sherd of 13th- to earlier 14th-century Orangeware was recovered from the fill (1466) of ditch 1441. A sherd of undated redware was recovered from the fill (1464) of field boundary ditch 1440, excavated within the same trench.
- 3.32 In Trench 44, three sherds of H2/H2s came from the fill (1423) of ditch 1422. Environmental sampling of layer 1044, in Trench 47, produced eight fragments

of H2, at least one of which may be of Anglian date. Investigations within Trench 48A produced a single sherd of H2/H2s, considered as possibly Anglian, from the quaternary fill (1115) of ditch 1071.

Field 9 North

- 3.33 In Trench 92, sherds of 17th- to 19th-century pottery were recovered from the fill (1408) of furrow 1407, and 18th- to 19th-century pottery from the fill (1406) of ditch 1405. A sherd of possible pre-Iron Age pottery came from the fill (1398) of a third furrow (1367). The database may be consulted for further details of all these finds.

Field 10a

- 3.34 Environmental sampling of the primary fill (701) of ditch 700, in Trench 54, produced a single undiagnostic ceramic crumb. A fragment of glazed medieval ware, unattributed to type, was recovered from the secondary fill (702). A sherd of medieval Orangeware was recovered from fill 775 of quarry pit 739. In Trench 55, ditch 680 contained a sherd of possible H2.
- 3.35 Three ditches excavated within Trench 58 produced pottery. A sherd of greyware, probably from a 2nd-century carinated jar, was recovered from the fill (1280) of ditch 1278. Bulk sampling of the fill (1228) of ditch 1227 produced four crumbs of H2/H2s. Ditch 1295 produced two sherds of Roman greyware and two handmade sherds from its secondary fill (1297).
- 3.36 During the excavation of features within Trench 59, small amounts of material were recovered from fills 1232 and 1235 (ditch 1234), fill 1233 (ditch 1309), and fill 1310 (ditch 1309). All of the material was H2/H2s, apart from a sherd of Roman greyware which derived from the fill (1310) of ditch 1309.

Field 11

- 3.37 One definite and two possible sherds of West Cowick-type Humberware, one sherd of green-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware and a sherd of white-dipped ware (19th-to early 20th century) were recovered from within the topsoil (638) removed during the machine excavation of Trench 60. A 13th- to mid 14th-century Orangeware jug base was recovered from a layer of agricultural subsoil (717) recorded in Trench 61. In Trench 64, deposit 943, the tertiary fill of ditch 772, produced two sherds of possibly pre-Iron Age pottery, one of which had incised decoration. Further research is necessary on this early material.

Field 12

- 3.38 Two features excavated within Trench 66, produced pottery. The fill (804) of ditch 785 contained 22 sherds of H2/H2s and a vesicular sherd (H4). These include two sherds with incised chevron decoration, which may be of Anglian date. Both Iron Age and Anglian material may be present within this assemblage.
- 3.39 Pottery was recovered from both the primary (1026) and secondary (1025) fills of ditch 1027. Fill 1026 contained 25 sherds of Roman greyware, all from one jar (in a fabric of 'early' appearance) and a sherd of Roman oxidized or samian ware. The upper ditch fill (1025) contained a sherd of H2s from a jar of S-bend profile, (cf. Challis and Harding 1975, Fig. 41, No. 3). The cited vessel is possibly of a 1st-century AD date. Environmental sampling of deposit 1025 produced handmade scraps, one with impressed circular decoration. Anglian and/or prehistoric material may be present within this assemblage, two carbonised wood or bone fragments were also present.
- 3.40 In Trench 68, two sherds of H2/H2s were recovered from the fill (1039) of pit 1038; a further six fragments were recovered during environmental sampling of the feature. These are possibly of Anglian date.

Field 13

- 3.41 A single sherd of 14th- to 16th-century Humberware was recovered from the fill (1141) of a furrow (1140) excavated within Trench 71.

Field 14

- 3.42 In Trench 74, secondary fill 1217 of gully 1183 contained a single sherd of H2. Environmental sampling of the fill (1206) of a ditch re-cut (1177) produced two H2 sherds and a single square cut rim fragment of H4 (vesicular ware). Vesicular ware occurs only twice in the whole site assemblage and is of an uncertain date. Two sherds of H2 were recovered during the processing of an environmental sample taken from the fill (1204) of ditch re-cut 1176.
- 3.43 A single flake of H2 pottery was recovered during processing of an environmental sample from the fill (1076) of a gully (1075) recorded within Trench 75. Varying amounts of H2 and H2s were recovered during the excavation of Trench 78. They comprised one sherd from the fill (590) of ditch 589, and three sherds from the fill (609) of an irregular cut (608); the database may be consulted for details. A sherd of possible Roman oxidized ware came from the ploughsoil (512) that sealed these features.
- 3.44 Two ditches were recorded within Trench 79, they both produced pottery. The secondary fill (585) of ditch 584, contained two sherds of H2/H2s, including an upright rim fragment. Ditch 581 contained a single sherd of pottery of a

probable Iron Age date (pers. Comm. Chris Cumberpatch) within its secondary fill (583) and four sherds of H2/H2s within its upper fill (582). The ditches were sealed by a medieval soil remnant (579) which contained a sherd of unattributed glazed medieval ware. Two sherds of H2 and two sherds of Roman greyware were recovered from the fill (576) of a plough furrow (575).

Field 15

- 3.45 The only pottery recovered from this field came from modern ploughsoils 641 (Trench 80), 624 (Trench 85) and 599 (Trench 86). The database may be consulted for details.

Field 17

- 3.46 The only ceramic from this field came from fills 543 and 545 of hollow 510 (in Trench 97). This comprised crumbs of fired clay (543) and three crumbs of hand-made pottery (545).

Field 18

- 3.47 The topsoil (531) sealing Trench 103 produced a single sherd of 18th-century Staffordshire slipware.
- 3.48 Trench 104 contained the majority of the pottery from this field, with assemblages being recovered from all but one of the features recorded.
- 3.49 The primary fill (597) of ditch 586 contained 38 sherds of H2 and H2s, including an upright flat-topped jar rim of a common late Iron Age type, cf. Challis and Harding 1975, Fig. 50, No. 10, from Levisham Moor. Also present was a jar handle having characteristics in common with handles from Levisham Moor and Thornton Dale (Challis and Harding 1975, Figs. 49 and 51). All this material would be consistent with a date in the 'La Tène III' ceramic horizon of those authors, perhaps in the 1st-century BC or AD. The secondary fill of the ditch (587) contained a large assemblage of hand-made and Romano-British wares. The former included: a jar broadly similar to some of the earlier types at Rudston Villa (cf. Rigby 1980, No. 159); a barrel jar with slightly beaded rim; a sherd decorated with a band of circular thumb impressions; a small jar similar to the late globular types dated by Rigby (2004, Fig. 7, top row) to c. 100 BC – AD 100; and the rim of a stamped mortarium. In advance of specialist opinion, this is considered similar to Gillam Types 243, 244, and therefore tentatively dated to approximately the first half of the 2nd-century AD. The overall evidence seems to suggest a ditch which first received pottery in the closing stages of the Iron Age or the very early Roman period, and which was still open in the earlier 2nd-century AD. Within the assemblages from this ditch, there is significant potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research.

- 3.50 Gully 592 (fill 593) produced a single sherd of handmade pottery and eight Roman greywares in a black sandy fabric of 'early' appearance (i.e. probably prior to the early 3rd-century). Hand-made assemblages also characterized the fill (523) of gully 522, and fill 505 of gully 504. The database may be consulted for details. Seven sherds of H2/H2s were recovered from within the fill (537) of gully 536. There is a strong possibility that these sherds are of Anglian date.
- 3.51 Pit 483 (fill 482) contained two sherds of H2/H2s including a handmade rim which may find a parallel in a vessel (c. 1st-century AD?) from Rudston Villa (Rigby 1980, Fig. 29, No. 20). Fill 530 of gully 529 contained a single sherd of H2.
- 3.52 Ditch 494 contained six fills all containing Roman pottery. In the primary fill (539) this was represented by sandy fabrics of late 1st- or 2nd-century appearance and the quaternary fill 502 contained a jar similar to the Antonine Roxby Form A (Rigby and Stead 1976). A pit 499 (fill 500), which was cut into fill 502, contained a carinated jar of Flavian to Antonine type. The uppermost ditch fill (495) produced several sherds from a roughcast colour-coated beaker, probably of late 1st- or earlier 2nd-century date. There is significant potential for rebuilding, illustration and further research within these assemblages, particularly into parallels for the accompanying hand-made vessel forms.
- 3.53 The fill (541) of gully 540 produced three sherds of pottery of a probable Iron Age date (pers. com. Chris Cumberpatch). Gully 546 (fill 547) contained three scrap pieces of H2/H2s. The topsoil (497) sealing these features produced three sherds of Roman greyware in fabrics of 'early' appearance.
- 3.54 In Trench 107, fill 480 of gully 479 contained a H2 rim fragment, upright with a slightly beaded rim. Within Trench 108, fill 1161 of ditch 1160 contained a 2g crumb of H2/H2s and the topsoil (1154) produced a sherd of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware. Post-medieval pottery was recovered from within two of the furrows recorded within Trench 109c (fills 1145 and 1148; the database may be consulted for details).

Field 19

- 3.55 A hollow-way (751), recorded within Trench 112 contained three sherds of c. 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware. The agricultural subsoil (710) that sealed the trench contained a samian base sherd. A possible sherd of post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware was recovered from within the modern ploughsoil (709). The topsoil (1021) over Trench 113 produced a sherd of internally glazed post-medieval Humberware. A late 15th- or 16th-century date would perhaps be appropriate.
- 3.56 The topsoil (958) removed during the excavation of Trench 114 produced two sherds of 18th-century Staffordshire slipware, one of them probably from a press-moulded platter. Within Trench 117 a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery and two sherds of green-glazed post-medieval glazed red earthenware

were recovered from within the topsoil (766).

- 3.57 A single sherd of either 13th- to mid-14th-century Orangeware, or post-medieval brown-glazed red earthenware was recovered from the fill (779) of a plough furrow remnant recorded within Trench 121. The topsoil (776) sealing this furrow contained two 19th- or 20th-century factory-produced white earthenwares, and a sherd unattributed to type or period. Trench 123 yielded a single sherd of high medieval fine sandy ware from the topsoil (724).

Fields 20, 21a and 21b

- 3.58 No pottery was recovered from these fields.

Field 22

- 3.59 In Trench 144, fill 400 of ditch 399 produced one sherd of H2 and three H2s.

Field 23

- 3.60 A sherd of rouletted 19th- or earlier 20th-century brown stoneware and two sherds of unattributed medieval pottery were recovered from within the fill (357) of a furrow recorded within Trench 146. The fill (462) of a furrow (461), recorded within Trench 147, contained a sherd of unattributed medieval pottery. A sherd of possible 14th- to 16th-century Humberware was recovered from the overlying topsoil (354).

Field 24

- 3.61 Pottery was recovered from within three contexts recorded within Trench 151. Gully 332 (fill 333) contained a large assemblage (117 sherds) of H2, perhaps representing several vessels including a flat-topped rim fragment in the Iron Age/Romano-British tradition. A single sherd of H2/H2s was recovered from the environmental sample taken from this fill. Fill 375 of furrow 379 contained seven sherds of rather coarsely tempered H2, again probably from more than one vessel. The topsoil (376) removed during the excavation of this trench contained mid-19th- to 20th-century factory products; the database may be consulted for details.
- 3.62 A single sherd of H2/H2s was recovered from an environmental sample taken from the fill (331) of a pit or tree-hole (329) recorded within Trench 153. The date of this sherd is uncertain.

Fields 25-27

3.63 Pottery from these fields was the subject of an earlier spot-dating exercise, which is summarised in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Spot-dating of pottery from Fields 25 to 27

Con-text	Description	Trench	Description	Date
833	Fill of plough furrow 832	162	Oxidised ceramic	Medieval rather than RB, possibly 13th-/14-th century
841	Topsoil	161	Oxidised base sherd	13th- to 15th- century
851	Topsoil	160	Glazed medieval jug flake, suspension glaze; coarse ware	After mid-12th-century, likely 13th- /14th-century
857	Primary fill of ditch 856	158	Handmade	IA/RB
858	Secondary fill of ditch 856	158	Coarse sandy ware	14th- /15th-century
866	Fill of hollow 865	157	One x sandy coarse ware; two x ?Humberware	14th- to 16th-century
868	Fill of ditch 867	158	Black sandy fragments; non-diagnostic handmade sherds	RB and IA/RB
868 AA	From environmental sample	158	Not identifiable	-
870	Fill of shallow pit 869	159	Sparsely glazed Orangeware; coarse sandy ware	Late 12th- /early 13th-century
892	Ditch fill	158	One sherd	Probable Iron Age (pers. com. Chris Cumberpatch)
896	5th fill of ditch 879	159	Cook pot, similar fabric to reduced chalky ware	12th C
906	2nd fill of ditch 879	159	12th- /14th-century cook pot; pimply ware jar base late 11th- to early 13th-century	Late 11th- to 14th-century
908 AA	4th fill of ditch 879 (from environmental sample)	159	Sherd with thin splashed/suspension glaze	Late 12th- /early 13th-century
918	Topsoil	154	Oxidised ceramic	-
920	Cleaning layer	159	Humberware; coarse sandy type ware; possible Beverley ware. High proportion of coarse sandy ware in this context, rather than jug fragments	14th- /15th-century
926	Topsoil	163	White ware	Roman or medieval, more likely Roman
1089	Unexcavated feature	159	Humberware; coarse sandy ware; possibly some early Orangeware	14th- /15th-century
1096	Fill of plough furrow 1095	155	Flanged bowl	3rd- to 4th-century

Conclusions and recommendations

- 3.64 Much of the pottery submitted consisted of non-diagnostic body sherds, and analysis was further constrained by the low ASW of the site assemblage as a whole. Despite these factors, it is clear, as noted above, that the majority of the hand-made material probably dates from the late Iron Age and early Roman period, before the reception of wheel thrown greywares and other Roman products. When the latter appear in the assemblage they tend to be common Flavian to Antonine types, in fabrics typical of the North Lincolnshire kilns of this period. There is very little samian present, and only one mortarium, so that there is little to justify the use of the term 'high status' in regard to the pottery, though the presence of a rough-cast colour-coated beaker is, admittedly, rather surprising. The areas of 'significant' Iron Age and Romano-British settlement activity noted in the interim report, i.e. those in Fields 7, 9, 10a, 12 and 18, can all probably be contained within the period from the 1st-century BC to the later 2nd-century AD.
- 3.65 As noted above, there are a few sherds for which a prehistoric (pre-Iron Age) date may be postulated. These come from contexts 380, 681, 943 and 1398 (Fields 24, 10a, 11 and 9N, respectively). None of these sherds came from areas associated with the major lithic scatters detected during fieldwalking in Fields 4, 9 and 14. Possible Anglian material was recovered from contexts 87, 537, 804, 1025, 1039, 1044 and 1115.
- 3.66 There is little potential for further work on many of these assemblages. Specialist opinion should be obtained on the small number of putative pre-Iron Age sherds, and on the assumed Anglian material. The database should then be revised accordingly in respect of these two categories. The principal areas of Iron Age and Roman activity noted above all have the potential to contribute to our understanding of fabrics and forms of this period, and thus possess a degree of regional importance. It is suggested that a short discursive publication report be prepared on the site assemblages as a whole, with detailed treatment of the principal Iron Age and Romano-British assemblages. It will be necessary to obtain specialist opinion on the small number of samian and mortarium sherds. All material should be retained in an appropriate material archive in the interests of future fabric analysis in the region.

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4.0 ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY

Jane Young

Introduction

- 4.1 A small quantity of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered during the archaeological trial trenching was submitted for examination. In total 70 sherds of pottery representing no more than 33 vessels were recovered from two fills (1043 and 1069) of ditch 1042 recorded within Trench 47 (Field 9 south). Every effort was made to identify cross-context joins between the two contexts, of which only one was found.
- 4.2 The pottery has been analysed, reported and packaged within the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski, *et al.* (2001). Visual fabric identification of the Saxon pottery was undertaken by x20 binocular microscope and ten site fabrics were defined pending further petrological investigation. The pottery data was entered on an access database using fabric codenames (see Table 6) developed for the Lincoln Ceramic Type Series and during the East Midlands Anglo-Saxon Pottery Project (Young, Vince and Nailor 2005).

Condition

- 4.3 The pottery is mainly in a fairly fresh to slightly abraded condition with sherd size varying widely (between 2g and 65g) but mainly falling into the small to medium range (below 30g). One of the vessels is badly spalling and needs careful packaging. Eight vessels are represented by more than one sherd; however, only one cross-context join was noted. A number of vessels have internal soot or carbonised deposits whilst only two vessels have external soot residues.

The pottery

- 4.4 In total approximately 33 vessels in ten site-specific fabrics and grouped as six different wares, were recovered during the archaeological groundworks (Table 6). The pottery is all of handmade Anglo-Saxon type and comprises both plain and decorated vessels.

Table 6: Pottery types with total quantities by sherd and vessel count

Codename	Full name	Sub fabric	Total sherds	Total vessels
ECHAF	Early to mid-Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	Site Fabric 8	1	1
ECHAF	Early to mid-Anglo-Saxon chaff-tempered ware	Site Fabric 9	1	1
ERRA	erratic	Site Fabric 2	9	1

Codename	Full name	Sub fabric	Total sherds	Total vessels
ERRA	erratic	Site Fabric 3	2	1
ESAXLOC	Early Anglo-Saxon local wares	Site Fabric 7	16	1
FLINT	Flint-tempered fabrics	Site Fabric 6	4	4
SST	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 10	3	2
SST	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 10?	2	1
SST	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 3	2	2
SST	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 5	9	6
SST	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered	Site Fabric 5?	5	5
SSTMG	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)	Site Fabric 1	10	3
SSTMG	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)	Site Fabric 4	4	3
SSTMG	Early to mid-Saxon sandstone-tempered (carboniferous sandstone)	Site Fabric 4?	2	2

4.5 In total 70 sherds of pottery representing approximately 33 vessels, of handmade Anglo-Saxon type, were submitted for examination. Such vessels were manufactured throughout the Anglo-Saxon period and continued, in certain parts of the country, to be produced until at least the mid-9th-century. The sherds from this site are certainly of Anglo-Saxon date and are visually similar to cremation vessels recovered from the large cemetery at Sancton (Myres 1973 and Timby 1992).

4.6 The pottery was divided into ten site-specific fabrics for the purpose of this report:

Fabric 1: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz and contains common Millstone grit, sparse rounded quartz (0.6-1.0mm) together with sparse feldspars and biotite. (SSTMG)

Fabric 2: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz and contains common muscovite, moderate iron-rich grains together with sparse feldspars and grains of erratic rock. (ERRA)

Fabric 3: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz and contains common aggregated fine and coarse sandstone, moderate muscovite including quite large flakes and moderate iron-rich grains. (SST)

Fabric 4: This is a very mixed fabric with a background of abundant fine quartz and contains moderate Millstone grit, moderate aggregated fine to medium-

grained sandstone and sparse rounded quartz (0.8-1.3mm) together with sparse feldspars. (SSTMG)

Fabric 5: This fabric has a background of common fine quartz and contains common aggregated very fine sandstone (some of which contains muscovite grains) and sparse rounded quartz (1.0-1.8mm) together with sparse Millstone grit and sparse flint. (SST)

Fabric 6: This fabric has a background of common fine quartz and contains moderate flint (some of which is quite rounded), moderate iron-rich grains, sparse well rounded quartz (0.6-1.2mm) and sparse aggregated fine sandstone together with sparse grains of erratic rock up to 3.6mm. (FLINT)

Fabric 7: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz and contains common (mainly round) quartz grains including greensand (up to 2.0mm) together with sparse calcareous grains, rounded flint and unidentified rock fragments. (ESAXLOC)

Fabric 8: This fabric has a background of common fine quartz and contains common flattened carbonised vegetable voids and sparse to moderate quartz (0.4-0.8mm) together with sparse iron-rich grains. (ECHAF)

Fabric 9: This fabric has a background of abundant fine quartz and contains common carbonised vegetable voids (including flattened and chaff) and moderate quartz (0.2-0.6mm) together with sparse muscovite flakes, feldspar, calcareous grains and erratic rock fragments including basic igneous. (ECHAF)

Fabric 10: This is a very mixed fabric with a background of abundant fine quartz and contains moderate feldspars, moderate to common muscovite flakes together with sparse Millstone grit and fine aggregated sandstone. (SST)

4.7 Within the defined fabric groups, vessels mainly tempered with sandstone inclusions (SST and SSTMG) are dominant (being 24 of the 33 vessels recovered). Within the assemblage Fabric 5 (SST) is the most common (eleven examples) followed by Fabric 4 (SSTMG with five examples). Despite the different range of inclusions found the background clay in each fabric appears similar under x20 magnification.

4.8 A small group of sherds from the nearby Sancton Anglo-Saxon cemetery analysed in 1992 (Williams 1992), was petrologically subdivided into six fabric groups:

- 1) Sandstone
- 2) Organic
- 3) Quartz/flint
- 4) Igneous (? Erratic)

- 5) Ironstone
- 6) Grog?
- 4.9 It can be seen that there is the potential for the vessels from this site to match with four of the Sancton fabrics (Fabrics 1, 2, 3 and 4).
- 4.10 Only two of the 33 vessels recovered are decorated. The larger vessel is represented by rim and upper body sherds and could be of shouldered or sub-biconical shape. The slightly everted rim has four neck grooves with a row of close slashing between the second and third grooves. Under the neck grooves is a continuous row of simple circular A2bi stamps (Briscoe 1981) with a line of vertical hollow bosses below. These bosses are delineated by four or five vertical grooves. Between the bosses circular grid stamps (A3avi/vii) are set around a finger pressed dimple, almost forming a rosette. The vessel is in Site Fabric 1 and all identified sherds came from context 1069. The second vessel is a small biconical jar or bowl with a rounded base. This vessel is in Site Fabric 2 and sherds came from both context 1069 and 1043. The vessel has a simple everted rim with three or more neck grooves below. None of the shoulder or upper body survives but the vessel has a faceted carination with three-line hängende Bogen below. The author has not been able to directly parallel these vessels with urns from the Sancton cemetery or elsewhere, although most of the individual decorative schemes and the two stamps are present in the Sancton assemblage (Myres 1977, Fig. 347 149 and Fig. 311 2335). The remaining plain vessels vary in size from small to very large and all of the rims present are of the simple everted or slightly everted types.

Stratigraphic analysis

- 4.11 The 33 vessels submitted for examination were recovered from two different fills of ditch 1042 in Trench 47 (Field 9; Table 7). Of these, one vessel (Vessel 1) cross-joins between the two contexts.

Table 7: Pottery types by context with total quantities vessel count

Codename	Sub fabric	Context 1069	Context 1043
ECHAF	Site Fabric 8		1
ECHAF	Site Fabric 9		1
ERRA	Site Fabric 2	*1	*1
ERRA	Site Fabric 3		1
ESAXLOC	Site Fabric 7		1
FLINT	Site Fabric 6	1	3
SST	Site Fabric 10		3
SST	Site Fabric 3	1	1
SST	Site Fabric 5	3	8

Codename	Sub fabric	Context 1069	Context 1043
SSTMG	Site Fabric 1	1	2
SSTMG	Site Fabric 4	3	2
Total vessels		10	24

* denotes cross-context joining vessel

- 4.12 The smaller group (23 sherds representing ten vessels and weighing 482g) comes from the lower of the two fills (context 1069) and appears to be in a slightly fresher condition than that from context 1043. Only two rims are present and three vessels are represented by more than one sherd. Vessels of small to large size are present and include one jar with an internal carbonised deposit. The larger of the two decorated vessels in this context is represented by eight sherds that are in a relatively fresh condition and of medium to large-size (more than 20g). The overall decorative scheme cannot be paralleled by the author, but both stamp types are found on urns at Sancton. This vessel can be broadly dated to the 5th- to first part of the 6th-century on stylistic grounds. The second decorated vessel is a small jar or bowl with a faceted carination and has been described in detail above. Myres (1977, 19) dates these vessels mainly to the 5th-century, although concedes that they may extend into the 6th-century.
- 4.13 Most of the vessels were found in context 1043 (47 sherds representing 24 vessels and weighing 795g) with sherds in all ten of the site fabrics being represented in this group. Sherds vary from a fairly fresh to a very abraded condition and one vessel is spalling badly. Six of the vessels are represented by more than a single sherd. Several rims, one of which is from the small decorated biconical jar or bowl which also occurs in context 1069, are present in the group. Five of the vessels have internal carbonised or soot deposits, which are commonly found on domestic pottery of the Anglian period. Only two of the vessels in this group have external soot residues.
- 4.14 It is unusual to find that Anglian pottery has strayed far from the occupation site where it originated and therefore this small group suggests an early Anglo-Saxon domestic site in area.

Discussion and recommendations

- 4.15 This is a small but potentially important group of Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered from a single feature (ditch 1042) in Trench 47. Most of the vessels are represented by undecorated sherds, although two decorated vessels of early Anglo-Saxon style are present in the group. There is a wide range of sub-fabrics present that may be related to vessels found at the nearby Sancton Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The material appears to represent a domestic assemblage of probable 5th- to early 6th-century date and furthers our knowledge of Anglian settlement in the area.

- 4.16 Further investigation of the fabrics by scientific means would enhance our understanding of the Anglian pottery pattern within the East Yorkshire area. Seven vessels should be considered for illustration within a site report and all of the material should be retained for future analysis.

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5.0 CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

S.E. Tibbles

Introduction and methodology

- 5.1 Fifty-two fragments of ceramic building material and 97 pieces of fired clay were submitted for assessment (Table 8). The assemblage was recovered from twenty-nine contexts and had a combined weight of 4188.75g (Table 9). See Table 10 for the other material types within the assemblage.
- 5.2 All the material was subject to basic quantification by count and weight, and examined using a low powered binocular microscope (x 15). A Munsell colour code was incorporated where appropriate and the presence of original surfaces was also taken into consideration to aid identification.
- 5.3 Information regarding the dimensions, shape and fabric of the material was recorded and catalogued accordingly, and where possible, compared with existing typologies. It should be noted that the diversity of size and colour within brick and tile caused during the manufacturing process, must be taken into consideration when comparing examples within collected assemblages and typologies. The varying sizes and colours can be attributed to the variation in the clays used, shrinkage during drying, firing within the kiln or clamp and the location of the brick/tile within the kiln.
- 5.4 The dating of brick and tile can be highly contentious due to its re-usable nature, therefore the date range given is that of known dates where material has been recorded.

The assemblage

- 5.5 The majority of the ceramic building material assemblage (42%) was of post-medieval date. The remainder of the material was dated from the medieval period (32%) through to early modern (26%) (see Table 8). A Munsell colour range between Yellowish Red (5YR/5/6) to Dark Grey (2.5YR/4/1) was recorded.

Table 8: The assemblage by period

Period	Type	Quantity	Weight (g)
Not known	Fired clay?	97	45.75
Medieval	Roof tile	12	546
Medieval?	Type unknown	5	0.75
Late medieval/post-medieval	Type unknown	1	0.5
	Brick?	1	20

Post-medieval	Brick	20	3244
Late post-medieval/early modern	Type unknown	1	0.25
Early modern	Land drain	11	70.5
Modern?	Brick	1	261
Total		149	4188.75

The medieval assemblage

- 5.6 The medieval assemblage comprised twelve fragments of roof tile and five 'chips'. The roof tile was categorised as flat tile. None of the material displayed diagnostic features such as means of suspension or two complete dimensions. The tiles had a thickness range between 14mm to 21mm.
- 5.7 Remnants of a pale yellow slip were noted two of the three fragments from fill 161 of dyke 203 (Field 7, Trench 17) and one fragment from ditch fill 373 (Field 23, Trench 147). The four fragments from subsoil 9 (Field 7, Trench 21) were joining. The remaining fragment from 161 (Field 7, Trench 33) was blown near throughout and considered a lower quality 'second'. The five 'chips' from ditch fill 180 (Field 7, Trench 31) were not identifiable by type, but were of medieval fabric.

The post-medieval assemblage

- 5.8 The post-medieval assemblage comprised 21 bricks and one fragment of brick or tile. Of the 21 bricks, two diagnostic brick samples were recovered from dyke fill 161 and ditch fill 1428. Complete width and thickness dimensions of 105mm x 53mm and 117mm x 51mm to 55mm respectively, were recorded.
- 5.9 The brick from deposit 1428 was heavily distorted and misshapen. This may have occurred during stacking within the kiln, pre-firing, at the 'green' stage of manufacture. Both were 'blown' and reduced near throughout, a result of over firing. The bricks would be considered as 'seconds' and although a lower quality material, they still would have been suitable for use. This was evident by the remnants of white mortar on both samples, including over breaks.
- 5.10 The remainder of the brick assemblage displayed residual sanding from manufacture, and white mortar from use. Although little of the original surface remained, one fragment from ditch fill 1406 displayed a smooth bed surface with rounded arises. The wear pattern was indicative of use within a floor or area of hard standing.
- 5.11 Due to its small size, the fragment brick/tile from ditch fill 81 was not identifiable by form. Based on the fabric, a broad date range between the late

medieval through to post-medieval period could be given. This material was considered intrusive within the fill.

The modern assemblage

- 5.12 The modern ceramic building material comprised land-drain (eleven fragments), brick (one fragment) and one fragment not identifiable by type. The brick from topsoil 512 was categorised as a waster, distorted and highly vitrified. It would have probably been used within foundations or other areas within a building where it would not have been visible. It had a thickness of 74mm.
- 5.13 The land drain fragments from ditch fills 81, 222, 251, 353 and topsoil 898 were of late 19th- to early 20th-century date. The three fragments from deposit 81 were considered intrusive. Although unidentifiable by form, the remaining fragment from fill 375 of furrow 379 was of a fabric similar to the land drain and likely to be of the same date range.

The fired clay assemblage

- 5.14 The assemblage of fired clay was recovered from the processing of environmental samples taken from eleven contexts (see Table 9). All were abraded with no original surfaces evident. Discolouration was noted, possibly from heat exposure on 72 pieces. Due to the small size of the fragments, function could not be ascertained. The assemblage may represent structural elements or possibly fragments of objects such as loom weights. It should be noted that identification as fired clay is cautionary. The matrix of the material comprised mainly of fine quartz grains with little 'clay' remaining.

Discussion

- 5.15 No Romano-British material was identified within the assemblage, the majority of which was recovered from trenches within Field 7 (37 fragments), mainly from the fills of ditches. Overall, the assemblage represents casual deposition and reflects the agricultural use of the area.
- 5.16 The assemblage probably represents local products, manufacture within the East Yorkshire region. Clay flat roof tiles were in use within this area by the late 12th-century (Armstrong 1992, 219; Armstrong 1991, 201). Beverley had flourishing tileries at the Beckside by 14th-century (Miller *et al.* 1982) and the Cistercian monks at Meaux Abbey were also manufacturing roof tiles during the 13th-century (Eames 1961). Local brick makers within the area were in production from the early post-medieval period including at Withernwick (SMR – Mon 15647) and Burton Constable (SMR – Mon 11987).
- 5.17 The fired-clay assemblage is too small to be of significant archaeological

potential. Fired clay is a multi-period material type and as such, dating is obscure. A very broad date range from the prehistoric through to the post-medieval period can be given, however, the majority (77 fragments) were recovered from trenches within Field 7. It could be tentatively suggested that this material was associated with the possible Iron Age or Romano-British settlement. The presence of any associated pottery may refine dating.

Recommendations

- 5.18 Further work on the ceramic building material assemblage is not warranted. The diagnostic brick samples may be retained but this should be at the clients/museums discretion. The majority of the assemblage is recommended for discard (see archive database). Should the samples be retained, they should be deposited within the appropriate museum if the landowner does not request their return. The small size of the fired-clay assemblage does little to enhance the archaeology. It is not recommended for retention.

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Table 9: The ceramic building material and fired clay by context

Context No	Area	Context Interpretation	Material Type	No of Frags	Wt (g)	Notes
9	TR 21/F9	Subsoil	Roof tile (med)	4	73	Joining fragments
23	TR 22/F7	Fill of ditch [24]	Fired clay?	1	2	'Chip'[From sample AA]
81	TR 33B/F7	Fill of ditch [80]	Brick/tile and drain	13	0.52	'Chip'
110	TR 33A/F7	Fill of natural hollow	Brick	4	30	
142	TR 26/F7	Fill of re-cut [186] of ditch [186]	Fired clay?	2	0.5	'Chips'[From sample AA]
161	TR 33A/F7	Fill of dyke [203]	Roof tile brick	10	2116	Inc x1 'Second'? and one additional from pottery assemblage
180	TR 31/F7	Fill of ditch [179]	Roof tile, type unknown	5	3	'Chips'[From sample AA]
195	TR 21/F7	Fill of ditch [192]	Fired clay?	64	32	'Chips'[From sample AA]
222	TR 33/F7	Fill of ditch [188]	Land drain	2	16	Additional from Pottery assemblage
238	TR 19A/F7	Fill of ditch [209]	Fired clay?	6	0.5	'Chips'[From sample AA]
251	TR 28/F7	Fill of ditch [250]	Land drain	4	5.5	'
265	TR 32B/F7	Fill of ditch [264]	Fired clay?	4	0.75	'Chips'[From sample AA]
353	TR 149/F23	Fill of ditch [350]	Brick land drain	11	2010	
373	TR 147/F23	Fill of ditch [372]	Roof tile	1	83	
375	TR 151/F24	Fill of furrow	Type unknown	1	0.25	'Chip'

Context No	Area	Context Interpretation	Material Type	No of Frags	Wt (g)	Notes
		[379], cut by Field drain [345]				
471	TR 105/F18	Fill of pit [470]	Brick	1	36	
495	TR 104/F18	Fill of ditch [494]	Fired clay?	6	5	'Chips'[From sample AA]
512	TR 78/F14	Topsoil	Brick	1	261	Waster
701	TR 54/F10a	Fill of ditch [700]	Fired clay?	1	<0.25	'Chip'[From sample AA]
776	TR 121/F19	Topsoil	Brick?	1	20	
804	TR 66/F12	Fill of pit [803]	Fired clay?	1	<0.25	'Chip'[From sample AA]
898	TR 156/F25	Topsoil	Land drain	1	23	
943	TR 64/F11	Fill of ditch [772]	Fired clay?	2	0.75	'Chips'[From sample AA]
1228	TR 58/F10a	Fill of ditch [1227]	Fired clay?	3	0.75	'Chips'[From sample AA]
1341	TR 44/F9	Fill of pit [1340]	Fired clay?	7	3	'Chips'[From sample AA]
1406	TR 92/F9 North	Fill of ditch [1405]	Brick	3	174	
1408	TR 92/ F9 North	Fill of furrow [1407]	Brick	2	59	Joining fragments
1428	TR 94/ F9 North	Fill of ditch [1419]	Brick	1	634	'Second'
1464	TR 41A/ F9	Fill of dyke [1440]	Brick	1	454	

Table 10: The other material by context

Context No	Area	Context Interpretation	Material Type	No of Frags	Wt (g)	Notes
54	TR 33A/F7	Fill of pit [55]	Ochre?	1	0.25	[From sample AA]
142	TR 26/F7	Fill of re-cut [186] of ditch [186]	Stone?	1	0.25	[From sample AA]
195	TR 21/F7	Fill of ditch [192]	Stone	5	0.75	[From sample AA]
238	TR 19A/F7	Fill of ditch [209]	Stone?	1	<0.25	[From sample AA]
939	TR 64/F11	Fill of gully [771]	Stone	1	0.5	[From sample AA]
943	TR 64/F11	Fill of gully [772]	Stone	2	0.25	[From sample AA]
1228	TR 58/F10a	Fill of ditch [1227]	Stone	1	<0.25	[From sample AA]
1341	TR 44/F9	Fill of pit [1340]	Stone	2	4	[From sample AA]
1423	TR 44/F9	Fill of ditch [1422]	Stone	13	3	[From sample AA]

6.0 CONSERVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

Jennifer Jones

Quantification and condition

- 6.1 Seventeen objects were received for examination, conservation assessment and X-radiography, comprising eleven iron, two copper alloy, one lead, a group of small pieces of red and yellow ochre, one piece of fuel-ash slag and one object which proved to be a piece of natural geology. The objects were briefly visually examined to assess their condition and stability, to determine the material from which they were made, and to look for surface and technological detail.
- 6.2 Moderately corroded metallic material is defined as having the surface detail, but not usually the general form of the object, is obscured by corrosion products, and has some metal remaining below the corrosion. Highly corroded metallic material is defined as either having both the form and the surface detail of the object obscured by corrosion, and/or having little or no metal remaining in its core.
- 6.3 The ironwork was found to be moderately to highly corroded and stable, and the high-lead copper alloy and the lead object were moderately corroded and stable when examined. The iron spur (14) was beginning to spall and the copper alloy disc (13) was very highly corroded, fragile, and broken into three pieces, the remaining objects were stable. Details of the artefacts examined, including identification of the material and of the object where possible, the condition of the object when examined, its XR plate number, and any technological or other observations, were added to the site database (Table 11).

X-radiography

- 6.4 The objects were then X-radiographed. Details of the artefacts examined were added to the site database (Table 11), including the context and small finds number, identification of the material and of the object, where possible, the condition of the object when examined, its XR plate number and any technological or other observations. When viewing the XR plates, they should be orientated with the bright spot (a lead marker) in the top left hand corner, to correspond with the annotated XR sleeve.

Results

- 6.5 X-radiography revealed a range of fragmentary iron objects, including nail fragments, part of a horseshoe and a stirrup. Some objects were not identifiable. Few details were revealed of the possible copper alloy coin/token, which appears to be very heavily leaded and is therefore relatively X-ray opaque. The red and yellow fragments (946AA) were analysed using EDXRF

(energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence) analysis, and found to contain mainly iron with some silica, confirming that they are ochre.

Recommendations

- 6.6 Selective removal of soil and corrosion products from objects 1, 13, 14, 20 and 41 could reveal details of form and surface to assist with identification. Selective removal of soil and corrosion products from the coin/token (11) could assist with its identification. The copper-alloy object (13) should be consolidated to preserve its integrity.

Storage

- 6.7 The metal objects are suitably packed for medium to long-term storage. They should continue to be stored in an airtight container at a stable temperature and below 20% relative humidity (RH), to inhibit further corrosion. The RH should be controlled by active silica gel, which is regularly monitored and regenerated as necessary.

Table 11: Whitehills conservation assessment

Context	Finds code	Material	Object	No.	Condition	Comments	XR no
314	1	Fe	Object	1	Highly corroded/stable	Possibly riveted	5832
314	2	Fe	Stirrup	1	Highly corroded/stable		5831
755	10	Fe	Horseshoe frag	1	Highly corroded/stable		5832
805	11	Cu alloy	Poss coin/token	1	Mod corroded/stable	Heavily leaded	5833
857	13	Cu alloy	Disc	1	Highly corroded/stable	?Pierced	5755
863	14	Fe	Spur	1	Highly corroded/ spalling		5755
921	19	Fe	Horse shoe	1	Moderately corroded/stable		5756
1062	20	Fe	Object?	1	Highly corroded/stable		5832
1043	32	Lead	Object?	1	Moderately corroded/stable		none
1043		Fuel ash slag	Piece	1	Stable		none
779	33	Fe	Pierced object	1	Highly corroded/stable		5832
1043	36	Fe	Nail/hook	1	Highly corroded/stable		5833
375	38	Fe	Nail	1	Highly corroded/stable		5833
274	39	Geology	Fragment	1	Stable	Natural	none
251	40	Fe	Nail frags	5	Highly corroded/stable	Fragments of same nail	5833

Context	Finds code	Material	Object	No.	Condition	Comments	XR no
267	41	Fe	Object?	1	Highly corroded/stable		5832
946	AA	Ochre	Pieces	c12	Stable	Confirmed by EDXRF analysis	none

7.0 ASSESSMENT OF OBJECTS FROM FIELDS 2 TO 24

Martin Foreman

Methodology

- 7.1 The five objects were examined under natural daylight and photographed under the same conditions with a digital camera using built-in flash. They were measured to an accuracy of 0.5mm.
- 7.2 Prior to this, No. 1 was dry-cleaned with a softwood spatula, by scraping and knocking away 133g of (mainly) fine dust and accreted silt/ash (retained) until a clearly mineral surface was reached. The object was then washed in warm water and, after an interval of drying, was found to weigh 663g (original weight given as 804g).
- 7.3 The stone objects were compared with illustrations and descriptions presented by Hamilton *et al.* 1989 in order to suggest geological identifications; these provisional identifications should be confirmed or elaborated by a suitably qualified worker. The objects are catalogued below with respect to: material, form, dimensions, context and associated artefacts.

Catalogue

No.1

Material: Either impure Crinoidal Limestone (Hamilton *et al.* 1989, 198-9) including small rod-shaped and drum-shaped fossils, or, as suggested on bag - pumice being the more vesicular variety - a lava-like Rhyolite (*op. cit.*, 164-6) with banding of unaligned phenocrysts (non-specialist identification by MF).

Form: Irregular lump of rock, with no traces of shaping, working, wear or damage.

Dimensions: L: 130mm, Max W: 71mm, Max Th: 56mm.

Context: Context 1072, sample AA. Primary ditch fill.

Associated with: Sealed far below a layer that produced a sherd of native pottery, in an area thought to provide evidence of early Bronze Age occupation.

No. 2

Material: Possibly ironstone or ferruginous Limestone (*op. cit.*, 202-3) as dark grey rock and rust-staining is visible beneath a pale creamy-coloured concretion possibly from prolonged immersion (non-specialist

identification by MF).

Form: Flat rock fragment of sub-rectangular section, with one edge slightly more jaggedly broken than the others. No visible traces of shaping, working, wear or damage.

Dimensions: L: 75mm, W: 66mm, Th: 31mm.

Context: Context 161, RF 43. Upper fill of drainage dyke.

Associated with: Two sherds of native pottery, two sherds of post-medieval pottery, three fragments of bone and eleven brick or tile fragments

No. 3

Material: Red water-rounded pebble, possibly a jasper or chalcedony 'bloodstone' (*op. cit.*, 130-1; non-specialist identification by MF).

Form: Sub-circular plano-convex pebble, with no visible traces of shaping, working, wear or damage. Described on bag as 'counter'.

Dimensions: D: c.18.5mm, Max Th/Ht: 8mm.

Context: Context 1217, RF 37. Upper fill of V-shaped gully.

Associated with: A sherd of native pottery, one fragment of flint.

No. 4

Material: Nodule of fine-grained and densely compacted Sandstone bearing tiny micaceous flakes (non-specialist identification by MF).

Identification: Possible hammer-stone.

Form: Quasi-spherical nodule, with zones of possible damage or abrasion, reddened by burning over much of surface, which may also contribute to slight cracking.

Dimensions: D: 49-55mm.

Context: Context 523, RF 34. Fill of U-shaped gully.

Associated with: Twenty sherds of native pottery.

No. 5

Material: Fragment of naturally shed roe deer antler (non-specialist identification by MF).

Form: Burr and lower beam of a small antler, with no visible traces of shaping, working or wear, naturally decayed along one side of the object – presumably that part exposed to a more hostile environment than the rest. The object is bagged wet, and appears to have been waterlogged when found.

Dimensions: L: 92mm, Max D at pedicle (wide base of burr): 35mm.

Context: Context 1069, RF 35. Charcoal-rich layer over filled ditch.

Associated with: 23 sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery, 66 fragments of animal bone.

Discussion

- 7.4 The stone objects are questionable as manufactured artefacts, but were probably collected from glacial Boulder Clay, either through its disturbance by human activity, or as chance finds washed out by coastal erosion. The antler fragment is unworked, though it remains of modest ecological and chronological significance.
- 7.5 No. 1 shows no sign of working. As either fossiliferous limestone or lava, it is of non-local origin. The material is less vesicular and more robust than that identified from Rhineland lava querns found in contexts of Roman or Anglo-Saxon date. The object may ultimately derive from Scotland or Scandinavia if it is indeed of volcanic origin.
- 7.6 No. 2 has the external appearance of a vesicular stone, but is denser than would be expected; if this was a characteristic of the whole object rather than just its surface. Its external aspect is belied by exposure of dark grey stone where its concreted coating has spalled away. Encrustation apparently from prolonged immersion hints at a coastal origin for this object. Its handy size could have encouraged its collection for use as a small rubbing stone or muller, or its flat surfaces could perhaps qualify it as a fragment broken from a Roman or Anglo-Saxon disc quern in antiquity. However, the softer outer surface shows scant sign of smoothing or wear, while any diagnostic detail of the surface below this is obviously inaccessible.
- 7.7 No. 3 may again originate from boulder clay; such pebbles continue to wash from the eroding East Riding coastal mud cliffs. The collection of distinctive stones is always possible, but is most easily recognised in structured deposits such as burials. Seven Anglo-Saxon graves at Castledyke, North Lincolnshire, included distinctive 'polished' pebbles, and six of these were reddish in colour rather than the more usual white (Foreman 1998, 290; Meaney 1981, 88-9). The size and plano-convex form of No. 3 resembles that of Anglo-Saxon gaming pieces made of bone, as found in cremations and graves dated to between the 5th- and 7th-centuries, (for example Sancton in East Yorkshire, Sarre in Kent, and at Lurk Lane, Beverley; MacGregor 1985, 133; Foreman 1991a, 188, No. 1158). The latter site gave further hints of a Viking-Age

preference for reddish coloured playing pieces, where examples of sandstone and fired clay were perhaps residual in medieval phases, and were comparable with others from Viking York (Foreman 1991b, 108). Further evidence from the same context as No. 3 suggesting either recreational pursuits - such as counters in different media - or finds indicative of a Viking-Age date may make the deliberate selection of this object more likely. Its presence might otherwise be deemed fortuitous.

- 7.8 No. 4 is naturally formed, but may have been used as a small pounder or hammer-stone. Examples occur in Iron Age contexts at Garton Slack, East Yorkshire (e.g. KINCM.2006.11303.2473 and 4133, in Brewster 1980). This is consistent with other (sparse) dating evidence for its context. However, harder, smoother stones would be readily available as beach finds were pounding tools required. There are no signs of the smoothing or wear which would usually be expected from an utilised object of this abrasive material. The burnt surface of the object is the best evidence for its association with domestic activity, but this would also make its breakage more likely.
- 7.9 No. 5 is suggested to be a roe deer antler because of its un-branched form (MacGregor 1985, 13-14, Fig. 13a). The complete pedicle indicates it was shed naturally. It shows no sign of working, though its presence alone is significant. Roe deer ‘...have formed a permanent element in the fauna of the British Isles since the last glaciations, although their distribution in the wild has become progressively more limited during the present [now last] millennium’ (*op. cit.*, 32). They were the principal deer species hunted at Flixborough, North Lincolnshire, from the mid-8th- to 11th-centuries (Jaques *et al.* 2007, 48-52). Their bones disappear from archaeological deposits in London after the 13th-century. A decline perhaps hastened by loss of legal protection as beasts of the forest in AD 1339-40 – a decision made with reference to the Manor of Seamer, and hence relevant to this region (MacGregor 1985, 32; citing Cox 1905). This antler fragment might suggest a date before the mid-14th-century for its context, as an example of ecological dating more usually applied to the study of earlier periods. This is consistent with pottery suggesting an Anglo-Saxon date for its context. The antler was accompanied by animal bone, whose survival was noted by the excavator as uncommon; perhaps this was also due to particularly sympathetic local conditions.

Recommendations

- 7.10 The provisional geological and zoological identifications offered above should be confirmed or modified by formally qualified workers, and catalogue entries modified as required. No. 3 should be drawn for archive purposes. The illustration should be presented in a formal report should context dating or associations justify its identification as a possible game piece. Summary catalogue entries should suffice for the presentation of the other objects, as they illustrate a range of materials used, and may imply procurement strategies. No. 4 should be included in the environmental report on animal bones and allied finds. The objects should be retained as part of an ordered archive.

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8.0 ASSESSMENT OF OBJECTS FROM FIELDS 25 TO 27

Gail Hama

Methodology

- 8.1 Three metal items, two glass fragments and a clay pipe stem were retrieved during trial trenching in Fields 25-27 of the Whitehill Gas Storage project. The metal objects were allocated recorded find numbers and were submitted for x-radiography and conservation assessment; the results of which are presented in section 6.0. The objects are catalogued below with respect to: material, form, dimensions, context and associated artefacts. All the finds have been packaged appropriately for medium to long-term storage. This report has been prepared in accordance with MAP2 guidelines (English Heritage 1991).

Catalogue

RF 13:

Material: Copper alloy

Form: Disc, incomplete and fragmented. No visible surface detail. Remains of possible pin fastening on reverse.

Dimensions: D 30mm; Th 1.5mm.

Context: Context 857. X-ray No. 5755

RF 14:

Material: Iron

Form: Spur, incomplete; terminals missing.

Dimensions: L of terminals 50mm+; L of spike 37mm+.

Context: Context 863. X-ray No. 5755

RF 19:

Material: Iron

Form: Horseshoe, near complete; terminals missing. Four square nail holes on each web. Rounded toe, inner profile pointed.

Dimensions: Overall W 99mm; W of web 23mm. Nail holes 7mm x 7mm.

Context: Context 921. X-ray No. 5756

Context 841:

Material: Clear white glass

Form: Bottle base sherd with embossed letter “B”. Weight 12g

Context 920:

Material: Green glass

Form: Bottle sherd, body. Weight 8g

Context 926:

Material: Clay

Form: Tobacco pipe stem fragment.

Dimensions: Stem bore diameter 4mm

Discussion

- 8.2 The copper alloy disc (recorded find number 13) is in very poor condition. It derives from a context with Iron Age and Romano-British pottery; it could tentatively be suggested that it is a disc brooch popular during the 2nd century AD (Hattatt 2000, Fig. 203).
- 8.3 The spur (recorded find number 14) is incomplete and unfortunately the detail of the neck is missing. However, enough survives to determine that this is a rowel spur of medieval date and given the length of the neck it dates to the 15th-century (Ellis 1995, 125, Fig. 103). The horseshoe (recorded find number 19) is Type 4 introduced before the middle of the 14th-century. This type is characterised by square or rectangular nail holes that are tapering in profile and no longer countersunk. Further cleaning is required to confirm this. The inner profile forms a pointed arch. They are common in 14th- and 15th-century contexts (Clark 1986).
- 8.4 The glass fragments are both of a late 19th- or early 20th-century date. These could be intrusive as pottery dating to the 13th- to 15th-centuries was found in context 841 and Humberware of 14th- to 15th-century date was recovered from context 920. The clay tobacco pipe stem is early, with a stem bore diameter of 4mm indicating a manufacture some time in the 1600s; pottery from this context was possibly Roman.

Statement of potential and recommendations

- 8.5 The copper alloy disc may prove a significant find if any details can be revealed to confirm its identification. The presence of medieval items is consistent with the pottery assemblage. Further cleaning is required for all three metal objects to confirm detail. At the present time all the artefacts should be retained.

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9.0 ASSESSMENT OF STONE OBJECTS AND CBM (FIELDS 25 TO 27)

Martin Foreman

Methodology

- 9.1 The objects were visually examined in natural daylight. Given the nature of the material, they were measured to an accuracy of 1mm. The objects are catalogued below with respect to: material, form, dimensions, context and associated artefacts.

Catalogue

Stone objects

No. 1:

Material: Medium to fine-grained poorly compacted sandstone (non-specialist identification by MF).

Identification: Hone fragment.

Form: Fragment of a slightly tapered bar-shaped hone, of trapezoid section. Smoothed by wear on three faces, most markedly on two opposed sides. Burnt and broken on the fourth side; both ends lost.

Dimensions: L: 54mm, Max W: 42mm, Max Th: 29mm.

Context: RF 18, context 857 (primary fill of ditch 856).

Associated with: Pottery, flint, fired clay, charcoal, and a copper alloy disc.

No. 2:

Material: Pale buff-coloured fine-grained sandstone (non-specialist identification by MF); same material as No. 3 below.

Identification: Fragment of a top stone from a quern.

Form: Fragment from the upper one of a pair of quern stones, of flattened plano-convex section. Part of a central circular eye-hole (D. c.70mm) survives at one edge. A thicker collar c.40mm wide surrounds the axle hole. Upper surface is roughly pecked. A worn and tapered sub-rectangular socket (17mm x 17mm, and 17mm deep) lies 55mm from the outer edge of the stone, which has broken at this point, and

143mm from the eye-hole. The lower, working, surface is more finely pecked, and bears a group of five roughly-tooled and slightly curvilinear grooves or furrows, irregularly spaced (c.17-30mm apart at the outer edge of the stone). These presumably formed a spiral arrangement centred on the eye-hole; the furrows are set at a slight angle to the axle-hole. The stone is smoothed by heavy wear on its lower working face. Broken on two sides; the upper surface is cracked, and reddened by heat towards the eye-hole. The form of the object resembles that of No. 3 below.

Dimensions: Radius: 210mm (total original diameter c.490mm, with eye-hole D: c.70mm). Max Th (at collar): 43mm, otherwise 38mm.

Context: RF 16, context 922 (spread of stones over a ditch fill).

Associated with: Other quern and millstone fragments, recorded finds 15 and 17.

No. 3:

Material: Pale buff-coloured fine-grained sandstone (non-specialist identification by MF); same material as No. 2 above.

Identification: Fragment of a quern.

Form: Fragment from a quern of flattened section. Part of a central circular eye-hole (D c.80mm) survives at one edge. A thicker collar c.45mm wide surrounds the eye-hole. Upper surface is roughly pecked. A worn sub-rectangular socket (30mm x 12mm, and 22mm deep) lies at the present outer edge of the object, which has broken at this point, and 116mm from the eye-hole. Lower, working, surface is more finely pecked, and bears a group of four roughly-tooled and slightly curvilinear grooves or furrows, irregularly spaced (c.16mm-23mm apart towards the surviving outer edge) with a further furrow representing another group meeting them at an angle of c.30 degrees. The stone is smoothed by heavy wear on its working face and is broken on all sides except at the eye-hole. The form of the object resembles that of No. 2 above.

Dimensions: Object L or radius: 146mm (total original diameter estimated as over 400mm, with eye-hole D. c.80mm), Max Th (at collar): 46mm, otherwise 42mm.

Context: RF 15, context 922 (spread of stones over ditch fill).

Associated with: Other quern and millstone fragments, recorded finds 16 and 17.

No. 4:

Material: Coarse-grained quartzitic sandstone with occasional large quartz inclusions (non-specialist identification by MF).

Identification: Millstone fragment.

Form: Fragment of a flat millstone. Both surfaces are pecked, and bear groups of roughly-cut parallel grooves or furrows (c.15-25mm apart), suggesting the reworking and inversion of a worn millstone for further use. On the more recently worked face there is a group of six straight parallel furrows. On the more worn surface, a group of three parallel furrows meets another furrow, suggesting another group, at an angle of c.30 degrees.

Dimensions: Max L: 226mm, Max W: 150mm, Th: 55mm.

Context: RF 17, context 922 (spread of stones over ditch fill).

Associated with: Other quern and millstone fragments, recorded finds 15 and 16.

Objects of fired clay

No. 5:

Identification: Flat roof tile fragment.

Manufacture: Clay fabric with no conspicuous inclusions, sanded base; side slightly lipped by removal of mould; light longitudinal striking-off lines on upper surface. Completely oxidised by firing to an orange-red colour throughout.

Dimensions: Th: 14mm.

Context: Context 921 (redeposited refuse, infilling hollow over position of infilled ditch).

No. 6:

Identification: Flat roof tile fragment, from corner of a tile.

Manufacture: Clay fabric with no significant inclusions, but rare voids to L. 2mm; sanded base, sides slightly lipped by removal of mould; light longitudinal striking-off lines on upper surface. Completely oxidised by firing to a salmon-pink colour throughout.

Dimensions: Th: 14.5-18mm.

Context: Context 921 (redeposited refuse, infilling hollow over position of infilled ditch).

No. 7:

Identification: Twelve tiny fragments of fired clay.

Form: Oxidised fired clay; though described as 'CBM' this may equally represent burnt daub, as from a hearth, oven, or a structure destroyed by fire.

Context: Sieving Find AA, context 914 (secondary fill of possible pit, in which charcoal was present).

No. 8:

Identification: One tiny fragment of fired clay.

Form: Oxidised fired clay; though described as 'CBM' this may equally represent burnt daub, as from a hearth, oven, or a burnt wattle and daub structure.

Context: Sieving Find AA, context 915 (primary fill of possible pit, in which a flint blade, charcoal and possible evidence for burning was recorded).

Discussion

9.2 All the stone objects are made from sandstones; hone No. 1 is poorly compacted and now crumbling, though the colour and characteristics of the stone are not markedly dissimilar to quern fragments Nos. 2-4, a point meriting further scrutiny when the geological provenance of utilised stone is formally determined. It may be noted that Roman querns and millstones from Shiptonthorpe, East Riding of Yorkshire, were mostly of non-calcareous fine and medium-grained sandstones (Gwilt 2006, 208), as are many other of the *comparanda* from the East Riding considered below. The rectilinear form of hone fragment No. 1 is typical of whetstones of Anglo-Saxon date. Examples made from pure quartz sandstones, of a broadly Pennine provenance, were recovered from contexts dated to between the 9th- and 13th-centuries at Beverley Lurk Lane (Foreman 1991, 105, Fig. 89, nos 8 and 13). The material employed here is coarser, and has additionally suffered damage arising from exposure to heat.

9.3 Nos 2-4 are fragments of quern or millstones, and three individual stones are represented. Nos 2 and 3 are very similar in material and form. They probably come from the same source, though their different sizes rule out both being

from the same stone. Their probable diameters (c.490mm in the case of No. 2) suggest they should be identified as from hand-operated querns; a diameter of 370-500mm is regarded as typical for a quern, while a diameter over 600mm must imply a fixed mill (Watts 2004, 220; Watts 2000, 111). Nos 2 and 3 are too small to be medieval millstones, though No. 4 may qualify as such. From the 14th-century a diameter of thirteen or fourteen hands (a hand being four inches or c.102mm) was common in Norfolk, albeit such stones may have been imported (Langdon 2004, 173-4).

- 9.4 The regular dimensions of the tapered socket in the upper surface of No. 2 confirm it to be a deliberately fashioned feature, and may suggest the stone was turned manually with a detachable wooden handle. A longer sub-rectangular slot survives at the broken edge of No. 3, and is similarly interpreted. In both cases, the stones have broken at the position of this feature.
- 9.5 The grouping of grinding grooves or furrows on different alignments is a usual feature helping the flow of flour to the edge of the stone. Roman examples from the East Riding are known from Shiptonthorpe (Gwilt 2006, Fig. 9.2 No. 17) and Wharram Percy (Watts 2004, 222, Fig. 121 No. 35). This feature is considered as absent from querns of Anglo-Saxon date (Watts 2005, 127). It was revived thereafter, becoming a feature of medieval and later millstones, as seen on a complete example from Thornton Abbey, North Lincolnshire (Langdon 2004, pl. 4.1). The curvilinear course of grooves on No 2 acted in a similar way, though this arrangement is uncommon. The definition of the grooves and furrows on all the Whitehills stones is haphazard, and might suggest the improvement of stones originally only pecked on their working surfaces. The grooving of No. 4 on both sides suggests both long use and its inversion after refurbishment.
- 9.6 Perhaps the closest parallels for Nos 2 and 3 are from Wharram Percy's South Manor. Here, typical Anglo-Saxon querns were worked by pecking to a flat-topped form, with a collared eye and an upright handle socket. A group of six such querns had diameters of 406mm-510mm, and an eye-hole diameter of c.76mm (Watts 2000, 114) – No. 2 had an estimated diameter of c.490mm and an eye-hole c.80mm across. An 11th-century sandstone quern from Goltho, Lincolnshire, was 460mm across (*ibid.*). A further Anglo-Scandinavian quern from Lloyds Bank, York, had a diameter of 440mm-500mm, so in size is also comparable (MacGregor 1982, 74-5). The weight of evidence may suggest an Anglo-Scandinavian date for the Whitehills stones. However, such querns continued into later periods. A sandstone rotary quern top-stone from a context in Hull dated to AD 1300-1325 is c.320mm in diameter; with a slightly domed profile resembling that of No. 2, it also bears worn handle sockets (Watkin 1987, Fig. 109, No. 19).
- 9.7 No. 4 is made of a coarser stone, and is apparently from a larger millstone. The presence of these objects indicates crop processing, and No. 4 may suggest a fixed mill serving the settlement. The traces of burning on No. 2 show re-use of at least one redundant or broken stone. This is common in the East Riding, where cracked millstones were re-used as hearth-bases or bake-stones. An *in-*

situ example was recorded in a 9th-century industrial context at Lurk Lane, Beverley (Armstrong *et al.* 1991, 19). Three millstone fragments from nearby Eastgate, dated to between the 12th- and 14th-centuries, were all in re-use contexts; one was heavily burnt. At Whitehills, these objects were finally deposited along with what the excavator describes as ‘field stones’ to consolidate ground over the position of an in-filled ditch.

- 9.8 Tile fragments Nos 5 and 6 are typical of flat roof-tile of 13th-century or later date, and, save for the usual details of manufacture, do not retain diagnostic features. Nos 7 and 8 might derive from ceramic building materials; however, as these contexts do not appear to have yielded brick or tile, their identification as fired clay would perhaps be safer. The presence of only such a limited amount of tile is a little unusual, though perhaps arising from the preliminary nature of fieldwork to date.

Recommendations

- 9.9 The stone objects should be formally identified to identify their geological provenance. It is recommended that this is carried out by workers acquainted with the quern and milling stones of northern Britain, to identify further or more pertinent parallels than are offered above.
- 9.10 The stone objects should be drawn. A drawing of stone No. 2, which preserves evidence permitting reconstruction of its overall form and size, should be considered for publication. The illustration of No. 4 should depict the furrows on both sides, indicating its recutting and inversion.
- 9.11 No further work is deemed necessary on the excavated tile fragments. However, these should be retained pending further work, against retrieval of a more meaningful assemblage.
- 9.12 The sieved material should be reunited with other components recovered and retained.

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10.0 FIRED CLAY AND SLAG

Jane Cowgill

Introduction and methodology

- 10.1 A total of 2638g (1259 pieces) of fired clay, slag and associated finds were submitted for recording. The finds were identified solely on morphological grounds by visual examination, sometimes with the aid of a x10 binocular microscope. It was recorded on pro forma recording sheets and this information was entered directly into Table 12 below. More detailed information such as whether the clay was oxidised or reduced fired and probable fuel type used to generate the slag, is given in the comments section.

Table 12: Catalogue of the fired clay, slag and associated finds

Trench	Cont.	Find Code	Type	No.	Weight	Comments
CBM, FIRED CLAY AND POSSIBLE POTTERY SHERDS						
66	1025		Fired clay	12	5g	Lightly fired oxidised natural.
7	1002		Fired clay	1	2g	CBM? Oxidised sandy fabric; no surfaces.
19A	238	AA	Fired clay	18	67g	Very lightly? fired; natural silty-clay.
21	195		Fired clay	15	40g	Oxidised red/orange/purple; well fired silty-clay; no surfaces.
21	267		CBM	1	16g	Brick/tile.
21	267	AA	Fired clay	3	<1g	Oxidised.
22	38		Fired clay	2	29g	Buff crazed surface; lightly fired silty-clay natural.
24	43	AA	Fired clay	1	<1g	Oxidised.
26	169	AA	Fired clay	6	1g	Crumbs.
26	172	AA	Fired clay	1	<1g	
33A	246		Fired clay	1	16g	Natural?
33	681		Fired clay	3	2g	Lightly fired oxidised natural.
44	1339		Fired clay	2	3g	Lightly fired natural.
46	1293		Fired clay	7	2g	Lightly fired natural.
47	1044	AA	Pot	1	<1g	Fabric very micacious.
47	1044	AA	Fired clay	37	86g	Most oxidised buff/orange; silty clay with occasional sand/ironstone; uneven surfaces - many curved; structural??
47	1044	AA	Fired clay	950	569g	As above; no surfaces; most crumbs.
58	1280		Fired clay	1	18g	Buff? surface; reduced fired core; sand + ?grog temper.

Trench	Cont.	Find Code	Type	No.	Weight	Comments
59A	1232		Fired clay	1	4g	Lightly fired natural with mixed sized sand inclusions.
59A	1233		Fired clay	1	10g	Most reduced but well fired; very sandy; iron panned.
60	827	AA	Fired clay	1	<1g	Lightly fired oxidised natural.
74	1204	AA	Fired clay	1	7g	Oxidised surface; reduced core; sandy fabric.
74	1206	AA	Fired clay	2	2g	Oxidised surface; reduced core.
78	590		Fired clay	1	8g	Oxidised/reduced fired; sand and occasional chalk temper; no surfaces.
104	482		Fired clay	25	61g	Oxidised/reduced fired; mixed fabrics; four x ?surfaces.
104	482	AA	Fired clay	85	114g	Oxidised/reduced fired; mixed fabrics; few possible surfaces; most crumbs.
104	495		Fired clay	3	50g	Lightly oxidised fired natural; one iron panned.
104	500		Fired clay	1	72g	Reduced fired; c. 35mm thick; fired unworked natural.
104	500	AA	Fired clay	110	84g	Most oxidised (some reduced-fired core); most sandy; many crumbs.
104	502		Fired clay	2	8g	Lightly oxidised/reduced-fired natural.
104	505	AA	Fired clay	4	5g	Sandy - mixed grain size; most reduced fired; well fired; no surfaces.
104	530	AA	Fired clay	1	1g	Oxidised.
104	538	AA	Fired clay	1	1g	Lightly fired oxidised natural.
104	587		Fired clay	11	112g	Oxidised surface; reduced-fired core; sand + occasional ironstone in fabric; poorly wedged; object?
104	587		Fired clay	2	5g	Oxidised fragments.
108	1151		Fired clay	1	2g	Lightly fired silty clay.
108	1151		Fired clay	1	9g	Oxidised/reduced fired sandy clay.
108	1163		Fired clay	2	4g	Oxidised but most have a reduced core; sandy fabric.
122	693		Fired clay	1	22g	Oxidised buff; very lightly fired sandy natural; no surfaces.
151	376		CBM	6	52g	Brick/tile.
151	380	AA	Fired clay	10	2g	Oxidised natural crumbs.
153	331	AA	Pot?	7	18g	Probably not pot; 7 - 10mm thick.
153	331	AA	Fired clay	49	360g	Most oxidised buff some cream/red; natural silty-clay with some sand; not wedged; all with

Trench	Cont.	Find Code	Type	No.	Weight	Comments
						very irregular surfaces; some 'complete pieces' but do not appear structural.
153	331	AA	Fired clay	600	900g	As above but no surfaces; most crumbs.
158	857		Fired clay	1	14g	Oxidised 1100 rounded angle; well fired; some sand.
158	857		Fired clay	2	14g	Oxidised deep red; sand and ironstone; no surfaces.
158	857		Fired clay	1	3g	Oxidised; very sandy fabric; no surfaces.
158	892		Fired clay	1	20g	Oxidised and well fired; slightly-curved surface; occasional sand + ironstone temper; object??
158	894		Fired clay	2	39g	Buff with reduced-fired core; ?surface; occasional coarse sand inclusions.
159	904		Fired clay	2	13g	Low fired natural organic sediment; most cream/very black.
159	904	AA	Fired clay	-	60g	Low fired natural organic sediment; most black some cream.
159	908	AA	Daub	21	7g	Most crumbs; very high organic content.
159	908	AA	Pot	2	1g	
159	908	AA	Fired clay	21	32g	Very mixed fabrics; some abraded; some crumbs.
159	921		Brick	1	32g	Fragment of two sides remaining.
159	921		Fired clay	8	43g	Oxidised silty clay.
159	921		Fired clay	11	136g	Oxidised silty clay; curved rounded surfaces; some 'painted'*.
159	921		Fired clay	5	69g	Oxidised silty clay; edge pieces - one curved; organic imprints on edge and surface; 'painted'*.
159	921		Fired clay	55	562g	Oxidised silty clay; all flat surfaces; maximum thickness 30mm; 'painted'*.
159	921		Fired clay	2	32g	Oxidised dark red silty clay - fired natural?
159	1089		Fired clay	3	20g	Oxidised silty clay - not as compact as context 921.
159	1089		Fired clay	2	34g	Oxidised silty clay; curved rounded right angle and 1200 surfaces; few organic imprints on surfaces; 'painted'*.
159	1089		Fired clay	6	91g	Oxidised silty clay; with edges; 'painted'*.
159	1089		Fired clay	14	104g	Oxidised silty clay; maximum thickness 20mm; 'painted'*.
162	833		Fired clay	1	4g	Oxidised ?surface; reduced-fired core; well

Trench	Cont.	Find Code	Type	No.	Weight	Comments
						fired.
			Sub-total	1186	2078g	
IRON PRODUCTION AND METALWORKING DEBRIS						
47	1043		Tap	9	227g	Black flows; fresh condition.
47	1043		Iron cinder	1	4g	
47	1043		Slag	1	12g	Very glassy/ sandy.
47	1043		Hearth bottom	1	88g	Charcoal fuel; fresh condition; 45 x 70 x 35mm.
47	1044		Slag	2	1g	Black dribbles.
108	1163		Blast	1	122g	Cream-mid grey.
			Sub-total	15	454g	
MISCELLANEOUS						
	65		Concretion	2	3g	Calcareous concretion.
	135		Concretion	1	2g	Calcareous concretion.
	400		Concretion	4	26g	Calcareous concretion.
7	1002		Natural	1	3g	??Fired silty clay.
44	1341	AA	Shale	-	19g	Small fragments.
44	1359	AA	Natural	1	<1g	Stone.
58	1280	AA	Natural	1	7g	?
104	482	AA	Bone	9	2g	Most burnt.
104	502		Natural	1	27g	Discard.
123	787	AA	Natural	1	<1g	Discard.
157	863	AA	Charcoal	1	<1g	
157	863	AA	Coal	1	<1g	
159	908	AA	Bone	1	<1g	
159	908	AA	Charcoal	18	1g	
159	908	AA	Environmental	14	2g	Fish, bone, legumes (peas/beans); culm bases (id. G Martin and DJ Rackham).
159	908	AA	Environmental	-	11g	Very organic silt/ peat; partially carbonised.
159	908	AA	Mussel	2	<1g	(id. DJ Rackham).
			Sub-total	58	106g	
			Total	1259	2638g	

CBM: Ceramic Building Material.

* Cream coloured whitewash/slip; occasional coarse organic imprints especially on the surfaces; wood float finish??

Discussion of the various categories of fired clay

- 10.2 Most of the fired clay is lightly-fired natural geology with no evidence for working, such as wedging or tempering and any variation in the 'fabric' of the clay probably just reflects differences in the underlying natural soil or clay source. Most of the clay is oxidised-fired, with few reduced-fired pieces, and most are probably the result of bonfires or other small-scale burning incidents. The majority are isolated crumbs but there are a few groups that are worthy of comment.
- 10.3 A large number of small pieces of fired natural geology (987 pieces weighing 655g) were recovered from the thin layer of dark grey clayey silt in Trench 47 (Field 9). The presence of uneven irregular curved surfaces on some of the pieces implies that they may have been used for a structural purpose even though they appear untempered and show little sign of having been worked in any way. It is possible that they once formed part of a temporary hearth, but having such a high silt content with very little sand, any structure would not be robust enough to survive high temperatures or any degree of wear and tear. The two tiny dribbles of slag found in the same feature are probably unrelated.
- 10.4 A number of fired-clay assemblages were recovered from Trench 104 (Field 18). Again most of these just appear to be oxidised-fired natural geology. A few surfaces are present amongst the 110 pieces (weight 175g) from pit/ posthole 483 (fill 482), but these may just represent the areas of the subsoil that had been levelled before a fire was lit. Again they are unlikely to come from any permanent structure. Likewise the pieces from the fire-debris dump (500) found in ditch 494, which if it does represent the remains of an *in-situ* fire, suggests that the fire pit may have been lined with local sandy clay before being used. Finally there is a possible object from this trench represented by eleven fragments of a poorly wedged clay, which has possibly been tempered with sand and occasional pieces of ironstone. The fabric resembles that which is often used for loomweights but no perforations survive and so this remains a very tentative identification (and thus it has not been identified as such in the catalogue).
- 10.5 A large quantity of lightly fired silty-clay was recovered from the sub-circular feature in Trench 153 (Field 24). Some very irregular surfaces are present on about 49 of the 649 pieces (approximate number; total weight 1.26kg) that have not been smoothed and are probably not man-made. One suggested interpretation of the feature is that it is a tree bole and if the stump was burnt *in situ* it may have resulted in this assemblage of clay, a high percentage of which is just crumbs.
- 10.6 The fired-clay assemblages from Field 26 are probably medieval or post-medieval in date. Only a small amount was recovered from Trench 158 and this is a fairly disparate group, the variation in the inclusions (mainly sand but some ironstone) may be added temper but could just reflect differences in the clay sources. The piece from fill 892 of ditch 891 is well-fired and has a well-finished surface and could be an object fragment, although too little now

remains for an attempt at identification. Two of the assemblages from Trench 159 consist of structural debris that have been 'white' washed in a cream-coloured slip/ lime wash. The 'plaster' is not a true daub although it has some coarse organic imprints, particularly on the surfaces which may have been finished with a wooden float. Some edges are present but these are all curved and it is uncertain what they were formed against - no wood or reed imprints are present within the core or on the backs of the pieces. One group is from a spread of clay 921 which overlay cobbles 922 (81 pieces weighing 842g), and perhaps is the remains of a building that collapsed over an adjacent cobbled surface. The second assemblage of 25 pieces (weight 249g) came from the unexcavated western part of the trench and represents only a small sample of the fired clay visible in deposit 1089, possibly the fill of a north-south linear.

- 10.7 Ceramic building material was recovered from Trenches 21 and 151, contexts 267 and 376 respectively, with a piece of brick from Trench 159 context 921. Crumbs of daub with a high organic content were recorded from Trench 159, context 908. Possible pieces of pottery were extracted from the fired-clay assemblages from Trench 47, context 1044, Trench 153, context 331 and Trench 159, context 908.

Discussion of the slags

- 10.8 The assemblage of slag from ditch 1042 in Trench 47 (Field 9) is of interest because it includes nine pieces of iron-production slag in the form of tapped slags (weight 227g). There is also a hearth bottom in a fresh unabraded condition that suggests that the blooms of iron produced were being smithed into billets or bars at the smelting site. Although this is only a very small assemblage it is enough to suggest that iron was being smelted (or attempts were made to produce it from local ores) nearby. The very large ditch is interpreted as a Romano-British boundary ditch and not only was the slag recovered from its upper fill (1043) but large fragments of early Saxon cremation urns, two glass bead fragments and lead waste. This is a very unusual assemblage of finds to find in the same location, smelting sites are usually at a distance from settlements and are thought to be sited in woodlands and are therefore rarely found with any domestic debris let alone have any association with burials. Some slag was, however, found in some of the Anglo-Saxon burials at Cleatham (pers. comm. K Leahy). If these finds do represent a disturbed early Saxon burial ground they are of some interest, not only because of the association but also because evidence for iron production at this date is very rare.
- 10.9 There is a single piece of post-medieval blast furnace slag and two crumbs of unrelated fired clay in fill 1163, of ditch 1162, in Trench 108 (Field 18).

Recommendations

- 10.10 No further work is warranted on the fired-clay assemblage, however, if it is

concluded that the assemblage from Trench 47 is disturbed burials it may be worth researching whether any slag (particularly smelting slags) has been found at any contemporary burial sites.

11.0 FUEL AND MAGNETIC MATTER ASSESSMENT

Lynne Lowrie

- 11.1 Small amounts of magnetic matter, including slag, hammerscale, cinder and coal were recovered from the environmental samples. It was briefly examined, but the material was of limited archaeological significance.

12.0 BIOLOGICAL REMAINS

John Carrott, Alexandra Schmidl and Deborah Jaques

Introduction

- 12.1 The 'flots' (hereafter termed washovers) and remains recovered from residues from 131 bulk sediment samples ('GBA'/'BS' *sensu* Dobney *et al.* 1992) processed by NAA, and small assemblages of hand-collected shell and bone, together with a single charred organic 'spot' find, were submitted to Palaeoecology Research Services Limited (PRS), County Durham, for an evaluation of their bioarchaeological potential.

Methods

Bulk sediment and 'spot' samples

- 12.2 The sediment sub-samples were processed by NAA prior to delivery to PRS, and unsorted washovers and organic remains recovered from the residues were submitted for assessment. A record of the weights and volumes of the sub-samples was made before they were placed onto 500 micron nylon mesh in a sieving tank. The light organic fraction was washed over into a 500 micron sieve to collect the washovers. All of the 'flots' from the samples processed by NAA were dried prior to submission although two were subsequently re-wetted during recording.
- 12.3 Plant and invertebrate remains (and the general nature of the washovers) were recorded briefly by 'scanning' (using a low power binocular microscope where necessary), identifiable taxa and other biological and artefactual components being recorded. Wood species identifications were attempted for charcoal fragments in the washovers and recovered from the residues, and also for the single charred organic 'spot' sample (which was of silted charcoal).
- 12.4 Nomenclature for plant species follows Stace (1997), cereal identifications follow Jacomet (2006) and charcoal identifications follow Schoch *et al.* (2004), with reference also to Gale and Cutler (2000).
- 12.5 Where possible, the small numbers of mollusc remains present were identified to species (main sources Cameron 2003, Cameron and Redfern 1976, Ellis 1969, Kerney 1999, Kerney and Cameron 1979, Macan 1977). Shell remains sorted (by NAA) from the residues were recorded in a similar fashion. The assemblages were small and, as minimum numbers of individuals could be readily determined, counts were recorded. Nomenclature follows Kerney (1999) for terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Other 'ancient' invertebrate remains, primarily beetles and mites, were, in general, rare and mostly identified only to family level.

- 12.6 During recording, consideration was given to the identification of remains suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating by standard radiometric technique or accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS).

Hand-collected shell

- 12.7 Brief notes were made on the condition of the hand-collected shell and the remains identified to species where possible (all of the remains were of terrestrial molluscs and the same works and nomenclature as employed for the samples was adopted – see above). The weight (in g) and maximum dimension (in millimetres) of shell from each context was recorded.

Vertebrate remains

- 12.8 For the vertebrate remains, data was entered directly into a series of tables using a purpose-built input system and Paradox software. Subjective records were made of the state of preservation, colour of the fragments, and the appearance of broken surfaces ('angularity'). Brief notes were made concerning fragment size, dog gnawing, burning, butchery and fresh breaks where applicable.
- 12.9 Where possible, fragments were identified to species or species group using the PRS modern comparative reference collection. Fragments not identifiable to species were described as the 'unidentified' fraction. Within this fraction fragments were grouped into a number of categories: large mammal (assumed to be cattle, horse or large cervid); medium-sized mammal (assumed to be caprovid, pig or small cervid); small mammal and totally unidentifiable. These groups are represented in Table 18 by the category labelled 'Unidentified'.

Results

- 12.10 The results of the evaluation are presented below by class (i.e. plants, invertebrates, vertebrates).

Plant remains

- 12.11 A large proportion of the remains recovered from the samples were modern rootlets, with varying quantities of other modern contaminants such as uncharred seeds/fruits, pieces of 'straw' (culm fragments), together with beetle sclerites and other invertebrate remains such as earthworm egg capsules.
- 12.12 Ancient plant remains, preserved for the most part by charring, were generally sparse and restricted (in most samples) to traces of unidentified charcoal, occasional charred cereal grains and/or fragments of chaff and, in some cases, charred fragments of root/rootlet/rhizome were also noted. However, four

deposits, contexts 236 (Trench 21), 857 (Trench 158), 904 and 908 (Trench 159) gave larger assemblages of charred cereal grains and chaff. Waterlogged remains that were not of modern origin were present in just two deposits, contexts 1423 (Trench 44) and 1131 (Trench 47) both located in Field 9. Plant remains from context 1423 were predominantly unidentified fibres and rootlets, with a small number of seeds/fruits (including knotgrass, knotweed and orache/goosefoot). However, the material from context 1131 included moderate to large quantities of waterlogged seeds and fruits and mosses, with represented taxa including water-cress, lesser spearwort and crowfoot, indicative of damp and wet areas, together with plants of waste/rough ground, such as common nettle and thistle.

- 12.13 Additional charcoal was recovered from 51 of the residues, but most fragments were too small, or insufficiently well preserved for identification. Some fragments were identified, at least in part, however. Details of the results of the examination of the NAA processed washovers, remains sorted from the corresponding residues and the hand-collected charcoal ‘spot’ find are presented in Tables 13, 14 and 16, respectively, together with notes regarding any material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Invertebrate remains

- 12.14 Invertebrate remains were present in most of the washovers but the vast majority clearly represented modern contaminants or intrusions into the samples or deposits (see Table 13). Invertebrate remains likely to be of ‘ancient’ origin were recovered from just eight deposits, contexts 180, 265, 538, 681, 863, 904, 1131 and 1423 – seven of these were ditch fills, all bar context 904 which was a fill of ‘shallow, sub-rectangular pit type feature 903’ (see Table 15).
- 12.15 Five of the assemblages consisted of small or very small (given the size of the sediment samples processed) assemblages of mollusc remains. Of these, three were principally or exclusively composed of terrestrial forms, with those from contexts 180 and 265 (from Trenches 31 and 32B, respectively and both in Field 7) perhaps suggesting damper and/or more shaded conditions than that from context 681 (Trench 55, Field 10A) which was dominated by the open grassland species *Vallonia ?excentrica*; these assemblages were all rather small for any definitive interpretation, however. The two other assemblages consisted of just eight unidentified freshwater planorbid apices and a single *V. ?excentrica* from context 904 (Trench 159, Field 26) and a single unidentified planorbid apex from context 538 (Trench 104, Field 18) and were too small and too poorly preserved to be of any interpretative value.
- 12.16 A sixth larger mollusc assemblage was recorded from context 863 (Trench 157, Field 26). This was dominated by remains of *Anisus leucostoma* which is a freshwater planorbid found in a variety of habitats but noted for its ability to withstand desiccation and “...most typical of swampy pools and ditches, especially those drying up in the summer” (Kerney 1999, 60). This sample also

yielded a small assemblage of variably preserved insect remains, including some quite well preserved beetle sclerites a proportion of which would probably be identifiable with further study.

- 12.17 Invertebrate remains from the two other deposits were exclusively of insect remains. Those from context 1131 (Trench 47, Field 9) were fairly numerous and exhibited similar variable preservation to that seen from context 863; here, again, some interpretatively useful identifications might be possible with further analysis. However, the assemblage from context 1423 (Trench 44, also in Field 9) was, in general, rather poorly preserved, with only an occasional better preserved beetle sclerite noted.

Vertebrate remains

- 12.18 Vertebrate remains were recovered from 23 of the excavated trenches from within 45 deposits (Table 17). The deposits were primarily the fills of ditches, although several pit fills also gave bone. A total of 1011 fragments were recovered, with 611 fragments from hand-collection (37 deposits) and 400 from sediment samples (seventeen deposits, of which nine – contexts 333, 482, 500, 502, 538, 857, 892, 908 and 1233 – also gave hand-collected material).
- 12.19 The results of the evaluation of the vertebrate remains recovered both by hand-collection and from processed sub-samples are discussed in the following text sections by trench (grouped by field) and summarised in Tables 17 and 18.

FIELD 5

Trench 12

- 12.20 Vertebrate material from this trench was restricted to just three burnt fragments from contexts 1051 (fill of furrow 1050) and 1055 (fill of ditch 1054). None of the fragments could be identified.

FIELD 7

Trench 21

- 12.21 Two small fragments of bone (to 8mm; <1g) were recovered from a sample from context 236 (fill of ditch 234). These fragments were of poor preservation and could not be identified.

Trench 22

- 12.22 Contexts 31 and 33, both fills of ditches, produced a total of 32 fragments (to 28mm; 7g), the remains being recovered from sediment samples. All the fragments were identified as pieces of large mammal tooth enamel of fair preservation, although fresh breakage damage was extensive. It is highly likely that the fragments represent single teeth (one in each deposit) and the presence of tooth enamel alone suggests that conditions for the survival of bone were poor.

Trench 26

- 12.23 A single deposit, context 169, fill of ditch 141, produced fifteen fragments of bone (to 19mm; 4g), the majority of which were burnt. These were identified as probable medium-sized mammal rib and shaft fragments. This assemblage was recovered from a sediment sample.

Trench 32B

- 12.24 A well preserved assemblage of bone, amounting to 52 fragments (to 15mm; 4g), was recovered from a sediment sample from context 265, fill of ditch 264. Most of the fragments were small mammal bones, including mandibles, maxillae and cranium fragments, together with two pelves and several pieces of shaft bone. On the basis of the teeth, the remains were provisionally identified as bank vole (*Clethrionomys glareolus* Schreber). The excellent preservation suggested that these remains, which represented a minimum of six individuals, were of modern origin.

Trench 33A

- 12.25 Six fragments of bone, from four deposits, (contexts 94, 161, 220 and 245) were recovered by hand from this trench. A single fragment from context 161 was identified as a caproid calcaneum, whilst a medium-sized mammal radius fragment was noted from context 94. Three fragments from contexts 220 and 245 were small and burnt.

FIELD 9

Trench 47

- 12.26 Bone was recovered from three fills (contexts 1044, 1069 and 1128) of ditch 1042 and amounted to 92 fragments (of which nineteen came from a sediment sample from context 1044). Preservation of these remains was somewhat variable, even within the same deposits, with some fragments being quite well

preserved and others being brittle and eroded. The latter group, in particular, was extremely fragmented and showed extensive fresh breakage damage. Cattle, pig and caprovid remains were identified from contexts 1069 and 1128, whilst the bones from context 1044 (from a sediment sample) were limited to small (to 25mm; 9g) fragments, eight of which were pieces of tooth enamel probably representing a single tooth. The pig remains were mainly teeth and included fragments of a large mandibular canine from a male individual. The large collection of unidentified fragments mostly comprised pieces of large and medium-sized mammal rib and shaft, including several bones which might have been part of a horse femur.

Trench 48

- 12.27 Eight fragments of bone were recovered from a fill (context 1115) of ditch 1071. Most of the identified fragments were teeth (a cattle third molar and two caprovid upper molars) and were in a good state of preservation. In contrast, the pieces of large mammal shaft bone and fragment of cattle calcaneum were in poor condition, some having completely eroded surfaces.

FIELD 9 (NORTH)

Trench 92

- 12.28 Within this field, only one deposit (context 1406), the fill of ditch 1405, produced bone. Of the four fragments recovered, one was identified as a mandibular horse tooth, possibly a deciduous premolar. The other three fragments represented pieces of a large mammal mandible. Preservation of the remains was good, although the mandible fragments were damaged by fresh breakage.

FIELD 10A

Trench 59A

- 12.29 Context 1233, fill of ditch 1309, produced 59 fragments of bone, fourteen (6g) of which were recovered from a sediment sample. Many of the fragments were small (less than 50mm) and rather poorly preserved, with eroded surfaces and extensive fresh breakage. Two of the fragments were identified as horse and included an incisor and an astragalus.

FIELD 11

Trench 64

- 12.30 Three fragments of bone were recovered from context 943, the fill of gully 772. All were well preserved, with one being identified as a cattle mandibular fourth premolar (unworn) and the other two being small unidentified burnt fragments.

FIELD 12

Trench 66 (including 66B)

- 12.31 A sediment sample from context 804 (fill of ditch 785) produced nineteen very small (to 12mm) fragments of burnt bone (4g). Fresh breakage damage was evident throughout and none of the fragments could be identified. The bones were white in colour suggesting that they had been burnt at a high temperature or exposed to prolonged heating.
- 12.32 Context 1025 (fill of ditch 1027) from another part of the trench (designated Trench 66B) produced a further twenty fragments (by hand-collection). Thirteen of the fragments were pieces of large mammal tooth enamel and seven were burnt bones, with rounded edges and mostly white in colour. None were identified to species.

FIELD 18

Trench 104

- 12.33 Vertebrate material from this trench was recovered from six ditch fills (contexts 495, 502, 538 and 539 from ditch 494; contexts 587 and 597 from ditch 586) and from two pit fills (context 482 from pit 483; context 500 from pit 499). The assemblage amounted to 499 fragments (of which 124 were recovered from four environmental samples – contexts 482, 500, 502 and 538).
- 12.34 Two hundred and thirteen small (to 30mm but mostly less than 20mm) fragments were recovered from context 482, most of which were burnt and predominantly white in colour (a few were blue/black). Some of the bones had rather rounded edges, whilst a few showed evidence of acid etching. Thirteen were identified as probable caproid remains and included fragments of terminal limb elements, e.g. astragalus, calcaneum, tarsals, as well as radius and pelvis fragments. The unidentified fraction of this assemblage included medium-sized mammal shaft fragments; none of the bones appeared to derive from human remains. The other pit fill, context 500, produced a single

fragment of burnt tooth enamel and a burnt medium-sized mammal shaft fragment.

- 12.35 Bones recovered from the ditch fills were mostly of a fair to good condition, although fresh breakage damage was extensive. However, several fragments from contexts 502, 538 and 587 had eroded surfaces and rounded edges. Small collections of burnt bones were noted in all but one (context 597) of the ditch fills.
- 12.36 Material from ditch 494 (227 fragments, including those from the samples) comprised remains of the main domestic mammals, cattle, horse and caprovid. Of the identified remains, horse bones were the most commonly occurring, those from context 538 representing the hoof (phalanges 1, 2 and 3 and a fragment of a navicular) of a single individual; with isolated maxillary teeth, metatarsal and scapula fragments from context 502. A cattle mandible and metatarsal were also identified, together with several badly preserved caprovid bones. Assemblages from both these deposits included large collections of unidentified remains which consisted of large mammal rib and cranium fragments and pieces of large and medium-sized mammal shaft. Many of the fragments, particularly those recovered from the samples, were small (less than 20mm).
- 12.37 Identified remains from the two fills of ditch 586 included pieces of cattle and dog mandibles and several possible human skull fragments. Fresh breakage damage was evident throughout.

Trench 109C

- 12.38 Within this trench, a single deposit (context 1148), the fill of furrow 1149, produced two poorly preserved fragments of large mammal mandible.

FIELD 22

Trench 144

- 12.39 Five fragments of bone were recovered from one deposit, context 400, fill of ditch 399 by hand-collection. Four of the five fragments were pig, representing a set of maxillary teeth, including a premolar and three molars. The fifth fragment was a piece of unidentified bone. The teeth were of fair preservation but the bone was eroded and battered in appearance.

Trench 147

- 12.40 Eight fragments of bone (recorded by the excavator as twenty but some fragments were subsequently joined together) were recovered from a single

ditch fill, context 373. These remains were not particularly well preserved, with some of the bones splitting into layers and having eroded surfaces. The teeth present were of slightly better preservation, although these too were not in the best condition. Three of the fragments, including a proximal radius, a third molar and a maxillary molar, were identified as cattle, whilst the remaining fragments were pieces of large mammal shaft bone, probably part of the cattle radius. Fresh breakage damage was extensive.

Trench 149

- 12.41 Fresh breakage damage of the bone recovered from ditch fill 353 was extensive. Twenty-two fragments were recorded but these were joined together to form just five bones; fragments of a large mammal femur shaft and a large mammal scapula. Preservation of the bone itself was quite good.

FIELD 24

Trench 151

- 12.42 Context 333, fill of gully 332, gave a single fragment of unidentified bone (to 15mm; <1g) recovered from a sediment sample and three fragments of a possible horse tooth recovered by hand.

Trench 153

- 12.43 Three burnt fragments of bone (to 10mm; 1g) were recovered from a sediment sample from context 331, fill of tree bole 329. None could be identified to species or family group.

FIELD 26

Trench 157

- 12.44 Context 863, fill of ditch 864, produced two fragments of bone (to 15mm; 3g) from a sediment sample. One could not be identified but the other was a metapodial fragment consistent in size with an animal such as a cat or hare.

Trench 158

- 12.45 Two deposits, context 857 (primary fill of ditch 856) and context 892 (primary fill of ditch 891), produced a total of 93 fragments, of which 77 (to 75mm, but most less than 20mm; 83g) came from two sediment samples. The bulk of the

remains, particularly those from the samples, were small and unidentified fragments of somewhat variable preservation and battered appearance. However, some fragments could be identified and they included the remains of horse, cattle, caprovid, pig and chicken.

Trench 159

- 12.46 Seven deposits from this trench, three fills of ditch 879 (contexts 880, 906, 908), two pit fills (context 870, fill of pit 869; context 904, fill of pit 903), a cleaning layer (context 920) and a spread of redeposited clay (context 921) produced a total of 74 fragments of bone, 42 of which were recovered from a sediment sample (from context 908). Preservation of the remains was generally quite good, although some fragments were a little battered in appearance and both dog gnawing and fresh breakage were evident. A few burnt fragments were noted from contexts 904, 906 and 908.
- 12.47 The pit fills gave very few fragments, most of which were unidentified. Ditch 879 produced the remains of horse, cattle and caprovids, together with an amphibian shaft fragment and some fish bones from the sample from context 908. These last included Gadidae and scad (*Trachurus trachurus* (L.)) vertebrae, together with another unidentified burnt fish vertebra.

Discussion and statement of potential

- 12.48 As noted above, most of the biological remains recovered from the samples were modern rootlets, with some other remains of recent origin, such as seeds/fruits, beetle sclerites and earthworm egg capsules. Many of the samples also gave varying quantities of charcoal but much of this was of poor preservation, being heavily deformed and silted (occasionally somewhat vitrified). Only sixteen deposits produced fragments which could be identified (at least in part – see Tables 13, 14 and 16); most were of alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus*) or alder/birch/hazel (*Alnus/Betula/Corylus*), but there were also a few pieces of ash/oak (*Fraxinus/Quercus*), ash and oak. Four deposits gave fragments tentatively identified as Pomoideae (cf. hawthorn or apple or pear or rowan – *Crataegus/Malus/Pyrus/Sorbus*), apple subfamily (Maloideae) charcoal was identified from context 331 and some fragments from context 868 may have been of poplar/willow (*Populus/Salix*). All of the charcoal presumably represents the remains of wood burnt as fuel.
- 12.49 Small numbers of charred cereal grains, some of which were rather poorly preserved (distorted, puffed and fragmented), and occasional fragments of chaff, were noted from 30 deposits (see Table 13). Although the evidence was rather slight, there was perhaps a suggestion of crop processing from charred remains of cereals and arable weeds recovered from ditch fills in Trench 104 (Field 18) – an area where the identified archaeological features suggested settlement activity of Roman date.

- 12.50 Larger assemblages of grain were recovered from four other deposits, one of which context 236, fill of ditch 234 (Trench 21, Field 7), was of probable Iron Age/Romano-British date, whilst the others – context 857, primary fill of ditch 856 (Trench 158); context 904, fill of pit 903 (Trench 159); context 908, fill of ditch 879 (Trench 159) – were from Field 26, an area where a significant concentration of medieval features was encountered. The earlier ditch fill, context 236, produced a small assemblage, of which the identified component was mainly naked wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L./*T. durum* Desf./*T. turgidum* L.), with some oat (*Avena*) and a little barley (*Hordeum distichon* L./*H. vulgare* L.). The possible medieval assemblages, of which two (from contexts 857 and 908) produced large quantities of grains, were similar in composition, although initial observations suggested greater quantities of barley than seen in context 236, and rye (*Secale cereale* L.) was noted from contexts 904 and 908. Numerous chaff fragments were also recorded from the latter. All three probable medieval deposits gave small quantities of remains of arable weeds (e.g. brome, black-bindweed, knotgrass and goosefoot) and another crop plant, broad bean, was present in the assemblage from context 857.
- 12.51 All of the cereal remains were presumably charred accidentally during some stage of crop processing and subsequently discarded into the pit and ditches, whilst the weeds were probably harvested (by accident) together with the cereal crops. Full analysis of these larger assemblages could provide information on past agricultural activities in the areas of Fields 7 and 26.
- 12.52 Charred fragments of root/rootlet/rhizome were noted from sixteen of the deposits (see Table 13) and there were occasional records of probable charred tuber (contexts 97 and 636). It is possible that many of these remains derive from the burning of turves as records reflecting the use of turves are quite common from deposits from the Neolithic onwards (see Hall 2003). It would seem that this resource has been widely utilised, as fuel and/or in construction (e.g. for turf roofs), from prehistoric times, but here the remains were too few to provide more than a hint of the possibility of such activities.
- 12.53 Waterlogged plant and insect material was recovered from two deposits, contexts 1423 and 1131, both located in trenches within Field 9 (Trenches 44 and 47). Context 1423, fill of ditch 1422, gave small assemblages mainly of unidentified plant material, with occasional beetle sclerites (mostly rather poorly preserved), of relatively little interpretative value. Significantly larger assemblages were recovered from context 1131, fill of ditch 1042, in which the plant material was mostly mosses, with moderate to large quantities of seeds and fruits of wild taxa, some of which were from species which would have favoured damp and wet ground habitats, and preservation of beetle remains was highly variable. A similar variability of preservation was observed in the beetle assemblage from context 863 (single fill of ditch 864 – Trench 157, Field 26) and this deposit also gave a mollusc assemblage dominated by remains of the drought-resistant planorbid *Anisus leucostoma*.
- 12.54 There were, therefore, perhaps indications of aquatic deposition within ditches 864 and 1042 and it may be that the observed variations in insect preservation

reflect continuing fluctuations in ground water level post-deposition; however, it should be noted that very few waterlogged plant remains were recovered from context 863 and those recorded were thought to be of modern origin so there is some doubt as to the integrity of the assemblages from this deposit.

- 12.55 Waterlogged preservation has occasionally been recorded within the deeper fills of ditches at other nearby sites. At Aldbrough, (Carrott *et al.* 2004; Schmidl *et al.* 2008 – an excavation centred on NGR TA 260 360), for example, three Iron Age/Romano-British ditch fills produced substantial well preserved plant and invertebrate assemblages, although the vast majority of sampled fills produced only traces of charred plant remains.
- 12.56 The few other invertebrate assemblages seen were predominantly of terrestrial snails but too small for reliable interpretation; one was also from context 265 which may have been subject to disturbance by bank voles (see paragraph 12.24 above).
- 12.57 The four larger charred plant assemblages and waterlogged remains from contexts 1131 and 1423 (and perhaps context 863, but see previous paragraph for note regarding this deposit) could provide suitable material for radiocarbon dating via accelerator mass spectrometry (AMS). Several other deposits could also provide sufficient charred material for AMS dating (see Tables 13 and 14) but some caution should be employed if attempting to infer the date of a context as a whole from radiocarbon dating of isolated finds recovered from large sediment sample.
- 12.58 Despite the numerous trenches excavated, vertebrate material was somewhat scarce. Preservation of the remains that were recovered was somewhat variable, although generally the fragments were rather poorly preserved, with a tendency to break easily. The surfaces of the bones were often eroded, and many fragments had a somewhat battered appearance. The prevalence in some trenches (e.g. Trenches 22, 26 and 66) of tooth enamel fragments and/or burnt bone was a further indication that the ground conditions were not conducive to the survival of bone – teeth and burnt bone, because of their higher mineral content, tend to survive better than ‘unmodified’ bone where poor conditions for preservation prevail. Few of the bones were identifiable or of use for providing age-at-death and biometric data.
- 12.59 Several areas did show some potential for the recovery of useful assemblages of bone. Vertebrate material from Trenches 47 (Field 9) and 104 (Field 18) provided small collections of the main domestic mammals, including horse (from Trench 104), whilst similar material was recovered from Trenches 158 and 159 (Field 26). Bones recovered from these trenches was of slightly better preservation and the six measurable fragments were from these areas. Although, overall, the bone assemblages were too small to provide any detailed information, further investigation of these areas may reveal larger concentrations of greater interpretative value. Evidence from vertebrate remains from rural settlements is relatively rare, which would make any larger bodies of material recovered of some archaeological and zooarchaeological

value.

Recommendations

- 12.60 Ancient biological remains recovered during this programme of evaluation were sparse and thinly distributed within the sampled deposits. However, particular areas showed greater potential for further excavations to encounter deposits with more interpretatively valuable concentrations of remains. Although only small quantities of remains were recovered from the evaluation samples, ditch fills in Trench 104 (Field 18) provided hints of possible Roman crop processing in the vicinity and the possibility of greater concentrations of charred plant remains from deposits encountered by any future interventions in this area should be considered. The potential for the recovery of valuable charred plant assemblages was more strongly demonstrated by one Iron Age/Romano-British evaluation sample from a ditch fill in Field 7 and, in particular, three medieval deposits (two ditch fills and a pit fill) in Field 26. It is recommended that any processing of sediment sub-samples recovered from further excavations in this area be to 300 microns in order to retain smaller cereal chaff fragments and seeds.
- 12.61 Waterlogged remains were recovered from two ditch fills from Field 9 (Trenches 44 and 47) and any further excavations in this area should adopt an appropriate strategy of sampling and assessment to detect similar preservation within deposits encountered. It should be noted that, given the relatively small sizes of the washovers from the evaluation samples, the presence of assemblages of waterlogged plant and invertebrate macrofossils may not be obvious to visual inspection. Large sediment samples (~40 litres) should, therefore, be collected (where deposit size allows) and assessment sub-samples processed to 300 microns, with paraffin flotation used where necessary – the organic fractions of flots, washovers and residues should be kept wet prior to inspection by archaeobotanical and/or archaeoentomological specialists. Possible waterlogged preservation was also detected in context 863 (Trench 157, Field 26). Although, the integrity of this assemblage is perhaps less certain than those from Field 9 (see below), it would be prudent to also consider the possibility of waterlogged preservation in this area.
- 12.62 Provided that the dating of the current (evaluation) deposits can be refined – this may be attempted via AMS dating if not forthcoming from other lines of evidence – and future analysis should include detailed recording of the four larger grain assemblages from contexts 236, 857, 904 and 908 and the waterlogged plant and invertebrate remains from contexts 1131 and 1423 (and perhaps also 863 – see above). To this end, additional sediment samples should be processed to 300 microns to recover smaller plant and invertebrate macrofossils and, for the deposits with waterlogged preservation, paraffin flotation should be employed to separate the invertebrate material from the plant remains.
- 12.63 No detailed study of the current vertebrate assemblage is warranted. However,

should additional material be recovered during further investigations along the pipeline corridor then the potential for further analysis should be re-assessed. On the evidence from this evaluation, the areas with the greatest potential for the recovery of more interpretatively valuable vertebrate assemblages are Fields 9, 18 and 26.

Retention and disposal

12.64 All of the remains should be retained as part of the physical archive for the site.

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Table 13. Whitehill Gas Storage Project, East Riding of Yorkshire: Summary of the biological remains recovered in the washovers from the NAA processed sediment samples by trench, with notes on any material suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating. Key: 'T' = Trench; 'C/S' = Context number/Sample designation; 'kg/l' = amount of sediment processed in kilograms and litres; 'wt' = weight of washover in g; 'IDs' = identifiable charcoal; 'A' = suitable material for radiocarbon dating via AMS present (NB: in most cases charcoal fragments are not considered as suitable material for this purpose); 'D' = further detailed recording recommended.

T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
8	984/AA	fill of pit 983, cut by pit 997 and posthole 985	8.5/7	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, a little 'straw', a few modern beetle sclerites (legs)	trace of sand	No	No
11	995/AA	fill of 994	21/19	1	barest trace of very fine charred material (?charcoal) to 1 mm	No	mostly modern rootlet	a little sand	No	No
19A	238/AA	fill of ditch 209	25.5/24	<1	trace of fine silted unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a little 'straw', a few earthworm egg capsules, a few orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds, a few modern mites	a little sand	No	No
21	195/AA	fill of ditch 192	31/35	7	some charcoal (to 3 mm), two grains of naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L.), three grains of oat (<i>Avena</i>), five grains of wheat (<i>Triticum</i>), five poorly preserved cereal grain fragments, one rachis segment of barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), two spikelet forks of wheat, two unidentified cereal rachis segments, one nut of sedge family - Cyperaceae, spike-rush - (<i>Eleocharis</i>)	No	some rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	mostly sand, indurated sediment lumps, a few stones (to 10 mm)	Yes	No
21	202/AA	fill of gully 200	38.5/31	2	trace of unidentified fine silted charcoal (to 5 mm, most less than 2 mm), a few poorly preserved, silted and unidentified charred grains (one perhaps wheat - cf. <i>Triticum</i>), one unidentified ?charred seed	No	mostly modern rootlet, some orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds (20+), a few earthworm egg capsules, a little modern 'straw'	a little sand	?Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
21	208/AA	fill of posthole 207	9.5/9	<1	trace of fine silted unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules	a little sand	No	No
21	236/AA	fill of ditch 234	41/38	4	some charcoal (to 6 mm), slightly silted small grain assemblage (~90 grains) in moderate preservation (mostly naked wheat - <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L., with some oat - <i>Avena</i> and a little barley - <i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.)	No	rootlets, a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand	Yes	No
21	267/AA	fill of ditch 266	44.5/32	4	traces of charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, numerous seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand, traces of cinder/slag (to 5 mm)	No	No
22	23/AA	fill of gully 24, cut by furrow 25 and ditch 32	39/34	1	trace of slightly silted unidentified charcoal (to 4 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlets and 'straw' (culm) fragments, with a few beetle cuticle fragments (including ground beetle - Carabidae)	a little sand	No	No
22	31/AA	fill of ditch 32, cut by furrow 25	35/30	1	trace of unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlets with some 'straw' fragments, many earthworm egg capsules, a few modern mite and beetle cuticle fragments, some seeds including orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), dock (<i>Rumex</i>) and ?corncockle (cf. <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.)	a little sand	No	No
22	33/AA	fill of ditch 34, cut by ditch 32	35.5/28	2	a little unidentified silted charcoal (to 9 mm, but mostly less than 4 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlets and 'straw' fragments, some earthworm egg capsules, a few modern beetle cuticle fragments	a little sand and some small lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 2 mm)	No	No
22	38/AA	fill of ditch 35, cut by	35/31	1	some fine unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm), an	No	modern rootlet and a little 'straw', many earthworm	undisaggregated	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
		gully 37 and pit 143			occasional charred root/rootlet/rhizome fragment (to 2 mm)		egg capsules	sediment lumps (to 2 mm), some sand		
22	39/AA	fill of gully 37, cut by pit 143	40/36	1	a little fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, many earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds (including ?corncockle - cf. <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.), a few beetle sclerite fragments (including a staphylinid head)	a little sand	No	No
22	87/AA	fill of posthole 86	18.75/17	<1	very occasional flecks of unidentified very fine charcoal (to 1 mm) and one larger fragment (to 7 mm; also unidentified)	No	mostly modern rootlet, occasional modern beetle fragment, one ?corncockle (cf. <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.) seed	a little sand	No	No
24	43/AA	fill of ditch 42	35/38	44	trace of unidentified fine charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	a little modern rootlet, trace of fine coal (to 1 mm), occasional orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds, occasional pieces of ?mineralised root trace (to 5 mm)	mostly sand - some fused into lumps, single fleck of ?paint	No	No
25	168/AA	fill of ditch 167	38.5/34	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm), one slightly larger fragment (to 8 mm) - heavily silted, somewhat deformed and also unidentified (not roundwood)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules and a few other modern invertebrate fragments, three orache/goosefoot (<i>Atripex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds	a little sand	No	No
25	189/AA	fill of ditch 167	37.5/36	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm), one poorly preserved charred ?wheat (cf. <i>Triticum</i>) grain	No	mostly modern rootlets, some seeds/fruits including blackberry/raspberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg./ <i>R. idaeus</i> L.), orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), dock (<i>Rumex</i>), some modern beetle sclerites and earthworm egg capsules	a little sand	Yes	No
26	135/AA	fill of gully 134	35/31	16	a little charcoal (to 4 mm)	No	a few rootlets	mostly sand, traces of cinder/slag (to 3 mm)	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
26	142/AA	fill of re-cut 186	32.5/28	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm) including an occasional charred ?root/rootlet/rhizome fragment, one very poorly preserved possible unidentified ?charred grain	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules and occasional other modern invertebrate remains, one orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seed	a little sand and undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm)	No	No
26	169/AA	fill of ditch 141	35/30	5	charcoal (to 10 mm), some charred fragments of rhizome/root/rootlet (to 10 mm), one grain of barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), two poorly preserved unidentifiable cereal grains, one rachis segment of ?barley, one achene of black-bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve), four caryopses of grass family (Poaceae)	No	mostly rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds of blinks (<i>Montia fontana</i> L. ssp. <i>chondrosperma</i> (Fenzl) Walters), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.) and orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	some sand	Yes	No
26	172/AA	fill of ditch 141	36/27	62	some charcoal (to 4 mm)	No	-	mostly sand	No	No
31	180/AA	fill of ditch 179	31.25/29	1	a little unidentified silted charcoal (to 7 mm, but mostly less than 3 mm) including some charred root/rootlet/rhizome, small land snail assemblage – see Table 15	No	mostly modern rootlet, some one orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds (12+), a few earthworm egg capsules, some other modern invertebrate remains including occasional beetle sclerites and fragments of ?fly puparia	a little sand	No	No
32B	265/AA	fill of ditch 264	29.5/29	1	trace of fine unidentified silted charcoal (to 3 mm), small snail assemblage – see Table 15	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules, some modern seeds (including orache/goosefoot - (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), some ?modern unidentified small mammal/amphibian bone	a little sand	No	No
33A	164/AA	fill of ditch 165, cut by dyke 203	41.5/35	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm), one poorly preserved unidentified charred seed	No	some modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules and other modern invertebrate remains	mostly undisaggregated sediment (to 2 mm) and sand	?Yes	No
33A	204/AA	fill of drainage gully 205	38.5/39.5	2	a little charcoal (to 12 mm) as six larger silted and somewhat distorted fragments and some fine	No	mostly modern rootlet, a little 'straw', a few earthworm egg capsules	a little sand	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
					(to 1 mm) material					
33A	256/AA	fill of pit 258	25/27	<1	a little fine silted and unidentified charcoal (to 4 mm, mostly less than 2 mm) including an occasional fragments of charred rootlet/rhizome (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules	a little sand	No	No
33A	300/AA	fill of pit 301, cut by ditch 165	17/18	<1	barest trace of very fine unidentified silted charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet	a little sand, occasional small lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm)	No	No
33A	54/AA	fill of pit 55	42/40	5	charcoal (to 10 mm), one glume base of emmer/spelt wheat (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schübl./ <i>T. spelta</i> L.), one caryopsis of purple moor-grass (<i>Molinia caerulea</i> (L.) Moench ssp. <i>caerulea</i>)	alder/haze I (<i>Alnus/Cor ylus</i>), ash/oak (<i>Fraxinus/ Quercus</i>)	rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	-	?Yes	No
33A	71/AA	fill of pit 55	46/36	9	mostly charcoal (to 12 mm)	oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	some rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules	a little sand	No	No
33B	133/AA	fill of ditch 132	27.5/26	1	a little very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm) and two larger pieces (to 17 mm) - the latter silted and also unidentified	No	mostly modern rootlet, some 'straw', a few earthworm egg capsules, occasional other modern invertebrate remains including a beetle head and a fragment of fly puparium	a little sand	No	No
33B	92/AA	fill of ditch 91. Same as 140	14/13	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules (15+), one unidentified seed/fruit	some sand, small lumps of undisaggregated	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
								sediment (to 2 mm)		
33B	97/AA	fill of ditch 99	29/27	1	trace of very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm), one unidentified charred ?bulb/tuber fragment	No	mostly modern rootlet, a little 'straw', a few earthworm egg capsules, occasional modern beetle cuticle fragments	a little sand	?Yes	No
34	113/AA	fill of ditch 112	34/29	<1	trace of unidentified fine charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules, sclerites from one modern ground beetle (Carabidae) - including head, pronotum, abdomen and legs, one orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seed	a little sand	No	No
34	77/AA	fill of ditch 76	33/28	1	very occasional flecks of unidentified very fine charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	almost all modern rootlet, occasional flecks of ?paint, one orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seed	a little sand	No	No
35	65/AA	fill of ditch 70, cut by furrow 84	30.5/26	1	trace of unidentified fine charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly rootlets, some earthworm egg capsules, a few beetle fragments (including a staphylinid head)	a little sand	No	No
40B	1366/AA	fill of ditch 1365	27/29	2	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm) including occasional fragments of charred root/rootlet/rhizome, one ?ancient silted corncockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.) seed	No	mostly modern rootlet	a little sand, a few undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 7 mm), a little fine coal (to 2 mm)	No	No
44	1301/AA	fill of gully 1300	43/32	23	traces of charcoal (to 4 mm), one unidentified ?cereal grain fragment	No	rootlets, a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	sand	No	No
44	1305/AA	fill of pit 1304	12/07	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, six orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds	occasional sand grains	No	No
44	1306/AA	fill of pit 1304	11/07	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, three orache/goosefoot	occasional sand	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
							(<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds	grains		
44	1320/AA	fill of pit 1319, cut by 1300, same as deposit 1322	12/10	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, two earthworm egg capsules, three orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds, one ?dock (cf. <i>Rumex</i>) seed, one <i>Daphnia</i> ephippium	occasional sand grains, one stone (to 5 mm)	No	No
44	1324/AA	fill of gully 1323, cut by gully 1307	1.25/1	<1	none	No	modern rootlet	a few sand grains	No	No
44	1339/AA	fill of gully 1338, same as deposit 1308	10.5/10	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, two orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds, one earthworm egg capsule	occasional sand grains	No	No
44	1341/AA	fill of pit 1340	29/21	2	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm, most less than 1 mm) including a little charred root/rootlet/rhizome	No	mostly modern rootlet, some modern beetle sclerites (including <i>Otiorhynchus</i> sp. weevil heads and ?elytron, staphylinid heads and unidentified legs and pronota), occasional unidentified seed/fruit fragments	a little sand and fine coal (to 1 mm)	No	No
44	1349/AA	fill of gully 1348, same as gully 1351	29/26	1	barest trace of fine unidentified charcoal/charred plant detritus (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules, some (~15) orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds, occasional modern invertebrate remains, a few ?animal hairs	a little sand	No	No
44	1359/AA	fill of gully 1358, cut by gully 1350	2/1.5	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, two orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seeds	-	No	No
44	1361/AA	fill of stakehole 1360	0.5/0.5	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, one orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seed	-	No	No
44	1371/AA	fill of posthole 1370	0.5/0.5	<1	barest trace of very fine unidentified charred material (to 1 mm)	No	barest trace of modern rootlet	-	No	No
44	1399/AA	fill of stakehole 1360	0.25/0.25	<1	barest trace of very fine unidentified charred material (to 1 mm)	No	barest trace of modern rootlet	-	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
44	1423/AA	fill of ditch 1422	50/43	18	mostly waterlogged organic material including rootlets unidentifiable plant fibres and a small number of waterlogged seeds and fruits - knotgrass (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.), knotweed (<i>Persicaria</i>), orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), some insect remains – see Table 15	No	a few earthworm egg capsules	-	Yes	No
46	1293/AA	fill of ditch 1292	34.5/32	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm, mostly less than 1 mm), one unidentified charred grain fragment	No	mostly modern rootlet and other modern plant detritus, a few earthworm egg capsules, occasional modern beetle sclerites (including elytra, heads, pronotum, abdominal segments and undersides)	a little sand	No	No
47	1044/AA	fill of ditch 1042	31/32	7	some charcoal (to 15 mm), one grain of barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), one unidentified cereal grain	No	mostly rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	some sand	Yes	No
47	1131/AA	fill of ditch 1042	32.5/31	78	mostly waterlogged mosses (Bryophyta) and a moderate to large number of well preserved waterlogged seeds and fruits - e.g. blinks (<i>Montia fontana</i> L. ssp. <i>chondrosperma</i> (Fenzl) Walters), common nettle (<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.), crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i>), fairy flax (<i>Linum catharticum</i> L.), lesser spearwort (<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.), mint (<i>Mentha</i>), rush (<i>Juncus</i>), sedge (<i>Carex</i>), selfheal (<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.), sheep's sorrel (<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.), spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis</i>), thistle (<i>Carduus/Cirsium</i>), violet (<i>Viola</i>), water-cress (<i>Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum</i> (L.) Hayek), numerous invertebrate remains – see Table 15	No	-	a little sand, a few indurated sediment lumps	Yes	Yes

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
48	1072/AA	fill of ditch 1071	36/27	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some modern 'straw' and chaff, some unidentified modern seed/fruit fragments, a few earthworm egg capsules and occasional other modern invertebrate fragments	-	No	No
54	701/AA	fill of ditch 700	11/7	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet and 'straw' fragments, a few beetle sclerites (including a head), occasional unidentified seed/fruit fragments	a little sand	No	No
54	702/AA	fill of ditch 700	21/16	1	barest trace of very fine unidentified charred material (possibly charcoal) to 1 mm	No	mostly modern rootlet, many <i>Cenococcum</i> sclerotia, some seeds (mostly orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), occasional modern invertebrate cuticle fragments	a little sand, tiny undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	No	No
55	679/AA	fill of ditch 678	50.5/36	4	none	No	mostly rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, some seeds and fruits of common fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.), ivy-leaved speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.), orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), red/bladder campion (<i>Silene dioica</i> (L.) Clairv./ <i>S. vulgaris</i> Garcke) and sedge (<i>Carex</i>)	a little sand, a few indurated sediment lumps	No	No
55	681/AA	fill of ditch 680	47/35	4	a little fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm), small (possibly modern) land snail assemblage – see Table 15	No	mostly modern rootlet, some beetle sclerites (including head, elytra, pronotum and legs), occasional seeds/fruits (mostly unidentified but including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), a few fly puparia	some sand, a little coal, one stone (to 10 mm)	No	No
55	684/AA	fill of ditch terminal 683	11/7	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm) with one slightly larger fragment (to 6 mm; also unidentified)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules, occasional unidentified fragments of seeds/fruits	-	No	No
55	692/AA	fill of terminus 691	13/8	<1	trace of fine charred material including	No	mostly modern rootlet and 'straw' fragments, a few	a little sand, tiny	?Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
					unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm), one unidentified charred ?grain fragment		earthworm egg capsules and beetle sclerites (including a head), some seeds/fruits (mostly unidentified but including a few orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm)		
55	699/AA	fill of hollow-way 698	43.5/35	14	charcoal (to 6 mm), one grain of naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L.)	No	rootlets, a few fly pupuria, a few seeds and fruits of black-bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve), common fumitory (<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.), orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	coal (to 3 mm)	Yes	No
55	708/AA	fill of ditch 707	13/9	1	barest trace of very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules and other modern invertebrate remains (including occasional beetle sclerites), a few seeds/fruits (mostly unidentified but including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand, tiny undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm), trace of coal	No	No
58	1228/AA	fill of ditch 1227	37.5/34	3	barest trace of fine unidentified charred plant debris (to 1 mm), one charred wheat (<i>Triticum</i>) grain	No	mostly modern rootlet and woody root fragments, occasional modern mite and beetle cuticle fragments, one orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) seed	a little sand, one stone (to 7 mm)	No	No
58	1280/AA	fill of ditch 1278	46/39	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm), one unidentified ?charred seed	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules	a little sand, one stone (to 5 mm)	No	No
58	1296/AA	fill of ditch 1295	33.5/40	2	barest trace of very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm, one slightly larger fragment to 3 mm), one ?ancient silted corncockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.) seed	No	mostly modern rootlet and root, some earthworm egg capsules, occasional modern beetle sclerite (including elytra), a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	-	No	No
59A	1233/AA	fill of ditch 1309	33/38	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal/charred plant material (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules	a little sand	No	No
60	636/AA	fill of ditch 635	48/33	2	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm), one unidentified charred ?bulb/tuber (to 7 mm),	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules, occasional modern beetle sclerites	some sand, a little	?Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
					occasional fragments of charred root/rootlet/rhizome			undisaggregated sediment (to 2 mm)		
60	649/AA	fill of ditch 648	40.5/33	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm), one unidentified charred grain fragment	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules, some fragments of insect cuticle, a few seeds/fruits (mostly unidentified but including dock- <i>Rumex</i>)	a little sand	?Yes	No
60	827/AA	fill of ditch 826	43.5/33	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (most to 1 mm, a few pieces to 4 mm), two poorly preserved charred ?wheat (cf. <i>Triticum</i>) grains	No	mostly modern rootlet, some seeds (mostly orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), a few modern invertebrate remains (fragments of ?larval cases or puparia)	a little sand (mica flakes)	No	No
64	939/AA	fill of gully 771	56.5/38	4	fine charcoal (to 3 mm), one grain of naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L.), one seed of ?violet (cf. <i>Viola</i>)	No	rootlets, a few fly pupuria, numerous seeds and fruits of black-bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve) and orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	sand	Yes	No
64	943/AA	fill of gully 772	52.5/36.5	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few modern beetle sclerites (including elytra and undersides), some seeds (including orache./goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> and dock - <i>Rumex</i>)	a little sand and tiny undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	No	No
64	946/AA	fill of gully 934	61.5/40	4	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm, but mostly less than 1 mm), one charred wheat (<i>Triticum</i>) grain	No	modern rootlet fragments, some earthworm egg capsules, some seeds (including orache./goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> and dock - <i>Rumex</i>)	mostly sand and tiny undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	Yes	No
66	804/AA	fill of ditch 785	42/30	7	silt encrusted charcoal (to 15 mm), four grains of barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), one grain of wheat (<i>Triticum</i>), five unidentified cereal	alder/ birch/ hazel	rootlets, several culm ('straw') fragments (to 30 mm), a few earthworm egg capsules, a few insect remains, a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.)	a very little sand	Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
					grain fragments, one spikelet fork of naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L.), one achene of dock (<i>Rumex</i>)	(<i>Alnus</i> / <i>Betula</i> / <i>Corylus</i>), ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	and orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex</i> / <i>Chenopodium</i>)			
66	829/AA	fill of ditch 785	38.5/24	57	a little charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	a few rootlets and culm fragments (to 15 mm)	mostly sand	No	No
66B	1025/AA	fill of ditch 1027	36/27	1	some fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm), one unidentified charred grain fragment	No	mostly modern rootlet, some seeds/fruits (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex</i> / <i>Chenopodium</i>), some modern beetle sclerites (including heads), a few earthworm egg capsules	-	?Yes	No
66B	1026/AA	fill of ditch 1027	32/31	1	some fine unidentified silted charcoal (mostly to 2 mm, with a few larger fragments to 7 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some seeds/fruits (including orache./goosefoot - <i>Atriplex</i> / <i>Chenopodium</i> and blackberry/raspberry - <i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg./ <i>R. idaeus</i> L.)	a little sand and tiny undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	No	No
67	1086/AA	fill of ditch 1087	34/29	2	a little fine unidentified charcoal and other charred material (to 1 mm), one poorly preserved charred ?wheat (cf. <i>Triticum</i>) grain	No	mostly modern rootlet, some 'straw', many seeds/fruits (mostly corncockle - <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L., with some orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex</i> / <i>Chenopodium</i> and occasional unidentified others), some earthworm egg capsules and modern beetle sclerites (including a large elytron)	trace of coal (to 1 mm)	?Yes	No
68	1039/AA	fill of pit 1038	40/36	29	silt encrusted charcoal (to 30 mm), three grains of barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), seven achenes of dock (<i>Rumex</i>)	ash/oak (<i>Fraxinus</i> / <i>Quercus</i>)	mostly rootlets, several culm fragments (to 40 mm), a few earthworm egg capsules, a few insect remains, a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.), knotgrass (<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.) and orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex</i> / <i>Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand	Yes	No
74	1204/AA	fill of ditch 1176, cut	64/62	7	some charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds	sand, a little coal	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
		by furrow 1174					and fruits of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.), ivy-leaved speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.), orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), sedge (<i>Carex</i>)			
74	1206/AA	fill of ditch 1177	77.5/87	13	a little charcoal (to 2 mm), a few fragments of rhizome/root/rootlet (to 6 mm), one unidentified cereal grain fragment, one seed of ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.)	No	rootlets, a few seeds and fruits of ivy-leaved speedwell (<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.) and orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	sand	Yes	No
74	1216/AA	fill of ditch 1181	52/40	53	a little charcoal (to 6 mm)	No	some rootlets	mostly sand, some undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 20 mm)	No	No
75	1076/AA	fill of gully 1075	37/27	5	a little charcoal (to 2 mm), one unidentified cereal grain	No	-	mostly sand, indurated sediment lumps	Yes	No
78	590/AA	fill of gully 589	36/33	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm) including occasional fragments of charred root/rootlet/rhizome	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few modern beetle fragments (including an unidentified head)	trace of sand	No	No
78	609/AA	fill of pit 608	33/26	16	trace of very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	modern rootlet and 'straw', many earthworm egg capsules	mostly sand	No	No
79	582/AA	fill of ditch 581	41/38	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, occasional modern seeds including dock (<i>Rumex</i>)	tiny undiaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	No	No
79	594/AA	fill of ditch terminus	43/32	5	traces of charcoal (to 3 mm), two caryopsis	No	rootlets, several earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds	sand	Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
		584			fragments of brome (<i>Bromus</i>), one caryopsis of grass family (Poaceae), one nut of sedge (<i>Carex</i>), one nut of spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis</i>)		of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.)			
80	631/AA	fill of ditch 630	29.5/23	4	charcoal (to 4 mm)	No	rootlets, a few insect remains, a few seeds and fruits of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.), crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.), spike-rush (<i>Eleocharis</i>) and water-plantain (<i>Alisma</i>)	coal (to 2 mm), a little sand	No	No
97	511/AA	fill of hollow-way 510	38/34	60	slightly silted charcoal (to 15 mm), one achene of dock (<i>Rumex</i>), one seed of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	alder/ hazel (<i>Alnus/</i> <i>Corylus</i>), ash/oak (<i>Fraxinus/</i> <i>Quercus</i>)	rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules	-	Yes	No
102	516/AA	subsoil	28/22	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm, but all bar one fragment less than 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some modern mites, a few unidentified modern seed/fruit fragments	a little sand, some lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm)	No	No
102	517/AA	subsoil	27/25	2	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, 'straw' and other modern plant fragments (including ?clover leaves), many earthworm egg capsules, some modern seeds/fruits (mostly unidentified but including corncockle - <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L. - possibly ancient but appears modern)	some sand and undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	No	No
102	560/AA	fill of posthole 556	17/15	4	some charcoal (to 7 mm)	No	mostly rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules	-	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
102	561/AA	fill of pit/root hole 557	35.5/28	27	charcoal, one unidentified cereal grain fragment	ash/oak (<i>Fraxinus</i> / <i>Quercus</i>)	rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few achenes of prickly sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill)	-	?Yes	No
103	534/AA	fill of hollow 533	36/36	14	traces of charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	some rootlets	sand, undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 10 mm)	No	No
104	482/AA	fill of pit 483	31/27	2	a little fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm) and occasional poorly preserved seeds/fruits (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> - perhaps modern but appear charred)	No	mostly modern rootlets, many earthworm egg capsules	some sand and small lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm)	?Yes	No
104	495/AA	fill of ditch 494	47.5/36	1	a little fine unidentified charcoal (to 4 mm, mostly less than 1 mm) including a little charred root/rootlet/rhizome, occasional ?charred seed/fruit (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> - possibly modern but appear charred)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules, occasional modern beetle sclerites	a little sand, small lumps of undisaggregated sediment (to 1 mm)	?Yes	No
104	500/AA	fill of pit 499	37/32	33	a little charcoal (to 5 mm), a dozen fragments of rhizome/root/rootlet, one grain of wheat (<i>Triticum</i>), one unidentified cereal grain, one caryopsis of brome (<i>Bromus</i>)	No	some rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	mostly sand	No	No
104	502/AA	fill of ditch 494	40/33	21	some charcoal (to 8 mm), one grain of ?barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), one unidentified cereal grain, five glume bases of emmer/spelt wheat (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schübl./ <i>T. spelta</i> L.), one caryopsis of brome	No	a few rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules	mostly indurated sediment lumps, some sand	Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
					(<i>Bromus</i>), one achene of dock (<i>Rumex</i>), one caryopsis of foxtail (<i>Alopecurus</i>), one nut of sedge family (Cyperaceae)					
104	505/AA	fill of ditch 504	16/14	5	charcoal (to 10 mm), several fragments of rhizome/root/rootlet (to 7 mm), one unidentified cereal grain, one achene of black-bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve), one seed of ribwort plantain (<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.)	?ash (Fraxinus)	rootlets, several earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.) and orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	-	Yes	No
104	523/AA	fill of ditch 522	12/13	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds/fruit (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	occasional tiny fragments of coal (to 1 mm)	No	No
104	530/AA	fill of gully 529	8.5/6	<1	barest trace of fine unidentified charcoal/charred finer plant material (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few seeds/fruits (including dock - <i>Rumex</i>), a little modern invertebrate cuticle (including one mite)	-	No	No
104	537/AA	fill of gully 536	13/11	<1	barest trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 1mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules, occasional seeds (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>) and beetle sclerites (including a staphylinid head)	a little sand	No	No
104	538/AA	fill of ditch 494	40/30	4	slightly silted charcoal (to 10 mm), a few charred fragments of rhizome/root/rootlet (to 13mm), two grains of naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L.), two grains of barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), three unidentified cereal grains, one rachis segment of barley, four caryopses of brome (<i>Bromus</i>), one achene of dock (<i>Rumex</i>), one nut of sedge (<i>Carex</i>), one snail – see Table 15	No	some rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds and fruits of crowfoot (<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i>), elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.) and water-plantain (<i>Alisma</i>)	sand	Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
104	541/AA	fill of gully 540, cut by gully 546	9/7	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, occasional fragments of beetle sclerite (including a staphylinid head)	-	No	No
104	547/AA	fill of gully 546	7/6	<1	barest trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules, occasional seeds/fruits (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand	No	No
104	566/AA	fill of ditch 494	20/15	<1	barest trace of very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, 20+ modern elder (<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.) seeds and a few other remains including some of dock (<i>Rumex</i>) and blackberry/raspberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg./ <i>R. idaeus</i> L.), five unidentified land snail apices that also appear modern	tiny undiaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	No	No
104	587/AA	fill of ditch 586	31/25	12	some charcoal (to 4 mm), a few fragments of rhizome/root/rootlet (to 8 mm), one glume base of emmer/spelt wheat (<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schübl./ <i>T. spelta</i> L.)	No	rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules	sand	No	No
107	480/AA	fill of gully 479	38/33	6	a little fine unidentified charcoal and occasional very poorly preserved charred grain fragments (both to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some 'straw' fragments, some earthworm egg capsules and modern seeds (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand, fine coal (to 1 mm), occasional flecks of paint	?Yes	No
108	1153/AA	fill of ditch 1152, cut by gully 1158 and furrow 1150	19/20	<1	barest trace of very fine unidentified charcoal/charred material (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few earthworm egg capsules, a few beetle sclerite fragments and Daphnia ephippia, occasional <i>Cenoccocum</i> sclerotia	one fragment of ?vitrified slag/cinder (to 5 mm)	No	No
108	1159/AA	fill of ditch 1158, cut by furrow 1150	12/14	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules	a little sand, trace of fine coal (to 3 mm)	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
108	1163/AA	fill of ditch 1162	32.5/36	10	some fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	some modern rootlet, a little 'straw', some earthworm egg capsules	mostly sand	No	No
112	752/AA	fill of furrow 751	39.5/36	1	trace of fine charred material (to 2 mm) - unidentified but probably including some charcoal	No	mostly modern rootlet and other fine plant debris, many earthworm egg capsules, some seeds/fruits (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand, tiny undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 1 mm)	No	No
112	754/AA	fill of hollow-way 753	40/40	6	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm) with one slightly larger fragment (to 6 mm; also unidentified)	No	mostly modern rootlet, many earthworm egg capsules, some seeds/fruits (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> and corncockle - <i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.)	some sand	No	No
120	796/AA	fill of ditch 795	27.5/23	<1	none	No	mostly modern rootlet, occasional earthworm egg capsules and modern seeds/fruits (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	-	No	No
123	787/AA	fill of ditch 786	38/28	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 3 mm, most less than 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules, a few seeds/fruit (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a little sand	No	No
139	424/AA	fill of ditch 422	37/33	1	barest trace of very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules and modern beetle sclerites, occasional modern seed including orache/goosefoot (<i>Atripex/Chenopodium</i>)	-	No	No
139	425/AA	fill of ditch 423	36/29	15	some fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	modern rootlets, many earthworm egg capsules, occasional seeds (including orache/goosefoot - <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	mostly sand, a little fine coal (to 1 mm)	No	No
144	400/AA	fill of ditch 399	39/34	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 4 mm, but almost all less than 1 mm), an occasional ?charred seed of corncockle (<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.)	No	mostly modern rootlet, some earthworm egg capsules and modern beetle sclerites	a little sand, occasional fragments of fine coal (to 1 mm)	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
144	410/AA	fill of ditch 399	38.5/31	1	a relatively large proportion of very fine unidentified charcoal (to 1 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, occasional fragments of modern grass 'ears', a few earthworm egg capsules and fragments of beetle sclerite (including staphylinid heads)	a little sand, a little fine coal (to 1 mm)	No	No
148	369/AA	fill of ditch 368	23.5/19	4	charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	rootlets, one culm fragment (to 15 mm), a few earthworm egg capsules, a few insect remains, a few achenes of prickly sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill)	sand	No	No
149	352/AA	fill of ditch 350	36/31	<1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly modern rootlet, a few modern seeds/fruits and 'straw' fragments, occasional modern beetle sclerites, some stands of ?animal hair	fragments of fine ?coal (to 1 mm),	No	No
151	380/AA	fill of hollow 374, cut by gully 332	33/30	13	some charcoal (to 3 mm)	No	rootlets, a few earthworm capsules, a few waterlogged seeds and fruits of blackberry/raspberry (<i>Rubus fruticosus</i> L. agg./ <i>R. idaeus</i> L.), chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.), orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>), prickly sow-thistle (<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill)	sand, some undisaggregated sediment lumps (to 20 mm), cinder/slag (to 8 mm)	No	No
152	333/AA	fill of gully 332, cut by 374	31/34	1	trace of fine unidentified charcoal (to 2 mm) including an occasional charred ?rootlet/rhizome fragment, a few poorly preserved (fragmented) and unidentified charred seeds/fruits	No	mostly modern rootlet, some modern beetle sclerites, a few unidentified seeds, a few earthworm egg capsules	a little sand	No	No
153	331/AA	fill of tree bole 329	30.5/29	35	slightly silted charcoal (to 35 mm)	apple subfamily (Maloidea)	mostly rootlets, a few earthworm egg capsules, several culm fragments (to 20 mm), a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.)	-	No	No
154	914/AA	secondary fill of an irregular ditch	13/13	1	some charcoal (to 9 mm)	No	mostly rootlets, a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.) and orache/goosefoot	a little sand	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
		terminal or pit type feature 913					(<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)			
154	915/AA	primary fill of a irregular feature 913	14/14	<1	trace of charcoal (to 2 mm)	No	mostly rootlets, a few seeds of orache/goosefoot (<i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i>)	a very little sand	No	No
157	863/AA	single fill of a wide deep ditch 864	39/35	4	a little charcoal (to 2 mm), some insect and snail remains – see Table 15	No	mostly rootlets, a few mosses (Bryophyta), straw fragments (to 20 mm), a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.)	some indurated sediment lumps, a little sand	No	No
158	857/AA	primary fill of ditch 856	31/27	17	a little charcoal (to 7 mm), a large cereal grain assemblage (~1000 grains) - mostly naked wheat (<i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L.) and barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), with some oat (<i>Avena</i>) - in rather poor preservation (slightly silted, puffed and eroded), with a few legumes (broad bean - <i>Vicia faba</i> L.) and crop weeds (black-bindweed - <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve, brome - <i>Bromus</i> , fescue/rye-grass - <i>Festuca/Lolium</i> , goosefoot - <i>Chenopodium</i> , knotweed - <i>Persicaria</i> , sedge - <i>Carex</i> , spike-rush - <i>Eleocharis</i>)	No	rootlets, a few culm fragments (to 20 mm)	a little sand	Yes	Yes
158	868/AA	single fill of ditch 867	32/28	2	slightly silted charcoal (to 13 mm; including one twig fragment), one achene of stinking chamomile (<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.), one endosperm of goosefoot family (Chenopodiaceae)	No	rootlets, a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.)	a little sand	?Yes	No
158	892/AA	primary fill of a north to south-aligned ditch 891	27/26	<1	a little charcoal (to 4 mm), five grains of barley (<i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L.), one seed of eyebright/bartsia (<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i>), one caryopsis of fescue/rye-grass (<i>Festuca/Lolium</i>),	No	mostly rootlets	a little sand	Yes	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
					one seed of goosefoot (<i>Chenopodium</i>), one seed of pea/vetch (<i>Lathyrus/Vicia</i>), six nuts of sedge (<i>Carex</i>), one achene of stinking chamomile (<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.)					
159	904/AA	fill of a shallow sub-rectangular pit type feature 903	7/7	1	some charcoal (to 4 mm), slightly silted small grain assemblage (~90 grains) in poor preservation (mostly naked wheat - <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L., with a little oat - <i>Avena</i> and rye - <i>Secale cereale</i> L.), with a very little chaff (unidentified cereal rachis segment) and a few crop weeds (e.g. brome - <i>Bromus</i> , dock - <i>Rumex</i> , eyebright/bartsia - <i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> , goosefoot - <i>Chenopodium</i> , narrow-fruited cornsalad - <i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich, sedge - <i>Carex</i>), small number of snails – see Table 15	No	some rootlets, a few seeds of chickweed (<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.)	a little sand	Yes	?Yes
159	908/AA	fourth fill of ditch 879	31/24	13	a little charcoal (to 3 mm), slightly silted large grain assemblage (1800-2000 grains) in poor preservation (mostly naked wheat - <i>Triticum aestivum</i> L./ <i>T. durum</i> Desf./ <i>T. turgidum</i> L., with some barley - <i>Hordeum distichon</i> L./ <i>H. vulgare</i> L., oat - <i>Avena</i> and rye - <i>Secale cereale</i> L.), with numerous chaff fragments (mostly culm fragments and a few rachis segments of barley) and crop weeds (e.g. black-bindweed - <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve, brome - <i>Bromus</i> , cabbage/mustard - <i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> , dock - <i>Rumex</i> , goosefoot - <i>Chenopodium</i> , knotgrass -	No	some rootlets	a very little sand, one big sediment lump (to 20 mm)	Yes	Yes

T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	Identifiable ancient plant (charred and waterlogged) and invertebrate remains	IDs	Notes including modern contaminants (waterlogged)	Other components	A	D
					<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L., narrow-fruited cornsalad - <i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L.) Pollich, pea/vetch - <i>Lathyrus/Vicia</i> , sedge - <i>Carex</i> , thistle - <i>Carduus/Cirsium</i>)					
161	840/AA	fill of a small shallow pit/posthole type feature	7/6	<1	none	No	mostly rootlets, a few culm fragments (to 20 mm)	traces of coal (to 2 mm) and cinder/slag (to 3 mm)	No	No

Table 14. Whitehill Gas Storage Project, East Riding of Yorkshire: Summary of the submitted remains sorted from the residues from NAA processed sediment samples (predominantly charcoal) by trench, with notes on any material suitable for submission for radiocarbon dating. Key: 'T' = Trench; 'C/S' = Context number/Sample designation; 'kg/l' = amount of sediment processed in kilograms and litres; 'wt' = weight of material in g; 'size' = maximum dimension of charcoal fragments present in mm; 'IDs' = identifiable charcoal; 'A' = suitable material for radiocarbon dating via AMS present (NB: in most cases charcoal fragments are not considered as suitable material for this purpose); 'D' = further detailed recording recommended.

T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	size	IDs	Notes	A	D
21	236/AA	fill of ditch 234	41/38	<1	12	No	one silted and somewhat deformed charcoal fragment only	No	No
21	267/AA	fill of ditch 266	44.5/32	<1	12	No	two deformed and slightly silted charcoal fragments only	No	No
22	31/AA	fill of ditch 32, cut by furrow 25	35/30	<1	10	No	charcoal fragments silted and somewhat deformed	No	No
22	33/AA	fill of ditch 34, cut by ditch 32	35.5/28	<1	15	No	one silted and somewhat deformed charcoal fragment only	No	No
22	38/AA	fill of ditch 35, cut by gully 37 and pit 143	35/31	1	18	No	six silted and somewhat deformed charcoal fragments, one piece of burnt/baked sediment	No	No
22	87/AA	fill of posthole 86	18.75/17	11	10	No	heavily silted encrusted and deformed charcoal in sediment	No	No
26	135/AA	fill of gully 134	35/31	<1	11	No	nine fragments of deformed and slightly ?vitrified charcoal	No	No
26	169/AA	fill of ditch 141	35/30	<1	15	No	charcoal fragments somewhat deformed and slightly silted; two pieces not charcoal but burnt (to black) unidentified bone	No	No
33A	164/AA	fill of ditch 165, cut by dyke 203	41.5/35	<1	-	No	one fragment to 7 mm – not charcoal but black ?ash concretion/slag	No	No
33A	256/AA	fill of pit 258	25/27	11	14	No	somewhat deformed and slightly silted charcoal fragments	No	No
33A	54/AA	fill of pit 55	42/40	15	15	?apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (?Pomoideae) ash/oak (<i>Fraxinus/Quercus</i>)ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	slightly deformed charcoal	No	No
33A	71/AA	fill of pit 55	46/36	4	13	?apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (?Pomoideae) ash (<i>Fraxinus</i>)	slightly silted and mostly heavily deformed charcoal	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	size	IDs	Notes	A	D
33B	92/AA	fill of ditch 91. Same as 140	14/13	<1	8	No	five silted and deformed charcoal fragments	No	No
33B	133/AA	fill of ditch 132	27.5/26	<1	9	No	three deformed and quite heavily silted charcoal fragments	No	No
44	1301/AA	fill of gully 1300	43/32	3	13	No	charcoal fragments rather deformed and slightly silted	No	No
44	1305/AA	fill of pit 1304	12/07/10	<1	12	No	three deformed and quite heavily silted charcoal fragments only	No	No
44	1339/AA	fill of gully 1338, same as deposit 1308	10.5/10	3	16	?oak (? <i>Quercus</i>)	most charcoal fragments deformed and fairly heavily silted	No	No
44	1399/AA	fill of stakehole 1360	0.25/0.25	1	11	No	14 fragments of somewhat deformed and quite heavily silted charcoal	No	No
47	1044/AA	fill of ditch 1042	31/32	14	23	Oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	slightly silted charcoal	No	No
47	1131/AA	fill of ditch 1042	32.5/31	1.7	-	-	submitted as “organics” from sample – included some modern rootlet but mostly compressed plant tissue (perhaps leaf fragments), with a few sand grains	No	No
54	701/AA	fill of ditch 700	11/07/10	2	-	No	doesn't appear to be charcoal – perhaps coal or shale?	No	No
55	681/AA	fill of ditch 680	47/35	<1	6	No	four rather deformed charcoal fragments only	No	No
55	708/AA	fill of ditch 707	13/09/10	6	14	No	charcoal fragments somewhat deformed, some vitrified and most silted	No	No
58	1296/AA	fill of ditch 1295	33.5/40	<1	-	-	submitted as “wood” from sample – three uncharred pieces of woody plant tissue to 18 mm, probably modern root	No	No
64	939/AA	fill of gully 771	56.5/38	7	16	No	charcoal fragments somewhat deformed and most slightly to moderately silted	No	No
64	943/AA	fill of gully 772	52.5/36.5	5	13	?apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (? <i>Pomoideae</i>) ?ash/oak (? <i>Fraxinus/Quercus</i>)	most charcoal fragments rather heavily silted	No	No
66	804/AA	fill of ditch 785	42/30	7	15	No	most charcoal fragments silted and some rather deformed; some lumps of cinder/fused ash and burnt/baked sediment	No	No
66B	1025/AA	fill of ditch 1027	36/27	26	18	No	most fragments rather heavily deformed and silted charcoal; some lumps of cinder/fused	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	size	IDs	Notes	A	D
							ash and burnt/baked sediment		
68	1039/AA	fill of pit 1038	40/36	4	16	No	most fragments somewhat deformed and silted charcoal; some lumps of burnt/baked sediment	No	No
74	1204/AA	fill of ditch 1176, cut by furrow 1174	64/62	1	13	No	three fragments of silted and deformed charcoal; eight other pieces of cinder, coal/shale and stone	No	No
74	1216/AA	fill of ditch 1181	52/40	<1	7	No	two somewhat deformed and slightly silted charcoal fragments only	No	No
97	511/AA	fill of hollow-way 510	38/34	8	13	No	silted and somewhat deformed charcoal only	No	No
102	516/AA	subsoil	28/22	7	13	No	quite heavily deformed and silted charcoal	No	No
102	560/AA	fill of posthole 556	17/15	16	14	?apple/pear/hawthorn/rowan (?Pomoideae)	some charcoal fragments rather deformed, most lightly silted	No	No
102	561/AA	fill of pit/root hole 557	35.5/28	13	17	No	some charcoal fragments rather deformed, most lightly silted	No	No
104	500/AA	fill of pit 499	37/32	<1	11	No	single unidentified charcoal fragment	No	No
104	502/AA	fill of ditch 494	40/33	3	12	No	heavily deformed and silted charcoal	No	No
104	505/AA	fill of ditch 504	16/14	6	16	?ash/oak (?Fraxinus/Quercus)	mostly somewhat deformed and slightly silted charcoal	No	No
104	523/AA	fill of ditch 522	01/12/13	<1	8	No	three deformed and slightly silted charcoal fragments only	No	No
104	538/AA	fill of ditch 494	40/30	4	12	No	heavily deformed and silted charcoal	No	No
104	566/AA	fill of ditch 494	20/15	<1	13	No	one slightly deformed and rounded charcoal fragment only	No	No
104	587/AA	fill of ditch 586	31/25	<1	9	No	two charcoal fragments only – one of charred ?root/rootlet/rhizome	No	No
108	1159/AA	fill of ditch 1158, cut by furrow 1150	01/12/14	1	16	No	one fragment of silted, deformed and slightly ?mineralised charcoal; one dark grey stone (to 7 mm)	No	No
151	380/AA	fill of hollow 374, cut by gully 332	33/30	2	15	No	two fragments of silted and somewhat deformed charcoal; six other fragments of coal, cinder and burnt/baked sediment	No	No
153	331/AA	fill of tree bole 329	30.5/29	16	15	No	somewhat deformed and slightly silted charcoal	No	No

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T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	wt	size	IDs	Notes	A	D
154	914/AA	secondary fill of an irregular ditch terminal or pit type feature 913	13/13	4	20	oak (<i>Quercus</i>)	slightly silted deformed charcoal, three fragments of rhizome/root/rootlet (to 20 mm)	No	No
154	915/AA	primary fill of a irregular feature 913	14/14	<1	8	No	slightly silted deformed charcoal	No	No
158	857/AA	primary fill of ditch 856	31/27	<1	12	No	one piece of charred rhizome/root/rootlet	No	No
158	868/AA	single fill of ditch 867	32/28	<1	11	alder/birch/hazel (<i>Alnus/Betula/Corylus</i>) or poplar/willow (<i>Populus/Salix</i>)	two slightly silted charcoal fragments	No	No
158	892/AA	primary fill of a north to south-aligned ditch 891	27/26	<1	7	No	slightly silted charcoal	No	No
159	904/AA	fill of a shallow sub-rectangular pit type feature 903	07/07/10	<1	15	No	three slightly silted fragments of charcoal, one bone fragment (to 8 mm)	No	No
159	908/AA	fourth fill of ditch 879	31/24	1	15	alder/hazel (<i>Alnus/Corylus</i>)	three charcoal roundwood pieces (diameter ~10 mm; 6 to 7 years of growth), two other unidentified charcoal fragments, one unidentified bone fragment (to 9 mm)	Yes	No
161	840/AA	fill of a small shallow pit/posthole type feature	07/06/10	<1	10	No	heavily deformed and silt encrusted charcoal	No	No

Table 15. Whitehill Gas Storage Project, East Riding of Yorkshire: ‘Ancient’ invertebrate remains from sample washovers and residues and/or recovered by hand-collection. Key: ‘T’ = Trench; ‘C/S’ = Context number/Sample designation; ‘kg/l’ = weight/volume of processed sample in kilograms and litres.

T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	Remains in washover	Remains sorted from residue and/or hand-collected
31	180/AA	fill of ditch 179	31.25/29	small land snail assemblage, including one <i>Lauria cylindracea</i> (da Costa), seven <i>Vertigo</i> ? <i>pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud), four <i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (Risso), three <i>Carychium</i> sp. (apex fragments) and one ? <i>Aegopinella</i> sp. apex	one unidentified shell fragments (to 6 mm; <1 g) from sample residue two bags of hand-collected shell – smaller containing one unidentified shell fragment (to 12 mm; <1 g) and the larger the remains of three <i>Cepaea/Arianta</i> sp. in adhering sediment (to 19 mm; 5 g – including sediment)
32B	265/AA	fill of ditch 264	29.5/29	small snail assemblage, including seven <i>Lauria cylindracea</i> (da Costa) (and seven other Pupillidae sp. apex fragments), one <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., ten <i>Carychium tridentatum</i> (Risso) (and five other <i>Carychium</i> sp. apices), 13 <i>Vertigo</i> ? <i>pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud), three <i>Vitrea crystallina</i> (Müller)/ <i>V. contracta</i> (Westerlund), three <i>Punctum pygmaeum</i> (Draparnaud), six ? <i>Aegopinella</i> sp., four planorbid apices and one <i>Lymnaea ?truncatula</i> (Müller)	small quantity of shell (to 6 mm; 0.2 g) comprising remains of three (possibly four) <i>Aegopinella ?nitidula</i> (Draparnaud) (all of these appear rather ‘fresh’ and are perhaps modern) and five other unidentified land snail shell fragments (one of which probably of <i>Cepaea</i> sp.)
33B	92/AA	fill of ditch 91. Same as 140	14/13	-	a single unidentified fragment (to 4 mm; <1 g) perhaps not shell
44	1423/AA	fill of ditch 1422	50/43	occasional rather poorly preserved (heavily fragmented and somewhat eroded) pieces of beetle sclerite. Elytra of several different species were present, including at least one species of weevil (Curculionidae sp.), however	-
47	1131/AA	fill of ditch 1042	32.5/31	numerous variably preserved beetle remains (from heavily fragmented and eroded ‘scraps’ to complete and little eroded sclerites), with very many well preserved mites (Acarina). Partially identified remains included <i>Stenus</i> sp. elytra, several staphylinid heads (of species other than <i>Stenus</i> sp.) and ground beetle (Carabidae) elytral fragments	-
55	681/AA	fill of ditch 680	47/35	small land snail assemblage (possibly modern) of 17 <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> Sterki, two <i>Vertigo</i> ? <i>pygmaea</i> (Draparnaud), two <i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	-

T	C/S	Context description	kg/l	Remains in washover	Remains sorted from residue and/or hand-collected
				(Draparnaud) and one Pupillidae sp. apex	
104	538/AA	fill of ditch 494	40/30	one unidentified freshwater planorbid apex	-
157	863/AA	single fill of a wide deep ditch 864	39/35	small freshwater mollusc assemblage largely composed of apex fragments (of varying size) of <i>Anisus leucostoma</i> (Millet) (certainly 50+ individuals, probably 100+), with a few apices of <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> (L.), <i>Valvata cristata</i> Müller, <i>Lymnaea ?truncatula</i> (Müller), and occasional fragments of <i>Pisidium</i> sp?p. valveal also some variably preserved insect remains, including some quite well preserved staphylinid heads and occasional unidentified pronota and elytral fragments	0.4 g of shell remains comprising four fragments of <i>Cepaea</i> sp. (mni = 1), three planorbid apices of which two were of <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> (L.), three fragments probably all of a single <i>Lymnaea ?truncatula</i> (Müller), and a few other unidentified shell fragments
159	904/AA	fill of a shallow sub-rectangular pit type feature 903	07/07/10	small number of land and freshwater snail remains comprising eight unidentified planorbid apices and a single <i>Vallonia ?excentrica</i> Sterki	-

Table 16. Whitehill Gas Storage Project, East Riding of Yorkshire: Details of hand-collected organic ‘spot’ sample. Key: ‘T’ = Trench; ‘C’ = Context number; ‘wt’ = weight in g; ‘size’ = maximum dimension of charcoal fragments present in mm; ‘IDs’ = identifiable charcoal; ‘A’ = suitable material for radiocarbon dating via AMS present (NB: in most cases charcoal fragments are not considered as suitable material for this purpose); ‘D’ = further detailed recording recommended.

T	C	Context description	wt	size	IDs	Notes	A	D
38	282	fill of furrow 281	2	22	?oak (? <i>Quercus</i>)	Single fragment (broken in two for attempted identification) of heavily silted and slightly vitrified ?oak charcoal	No	No

Table 17. Whitehill Gas Storage Project, East Riding of Yorkshire: Fragment counts of vertebrate remains recovered by hand-collection and from sediment samples, by context (grouped by Field and Trench).

Field	Trench	Context	Sample (where applicable)	Frag
5	12	1051		1
5	12	1055		2
7	21	236	AA	2
7	22	31	AA	3
7	22	33	AA	29
7	26	169	AA	15
7	32B	265	AA	52
7	33A	94		1
7	33A	161		2
7	33A	220		2
7	33A	245		1
9	47	1044	AA	19
9	47	1069		59
9	47	1128		14
9	48	1115		8
9 (north)	92	1406		4
10A	59A	1233		45
10A	59A	1233	AA	14
11	64	943		3
12	66	804	AA	19
12	66B	1025		20
18	104	482		159
18	104	482	AA	54
18	104	495		15
18	104	500		1
18	104	500	AA	1
18	104	502		92
18	104	502	AA	2
18	104	538		37
18	104	538	AA	67
18	104	539		14

Field	Trench	Context	Sample (where applicable)	Frag
18	104	587		51
18	104	597		6
18	105	463		1
18	109C	1148		2
22	144	400		5
22	147	373		8
22	149	353		5
24	151	333		3
24	151	333	AA	1
24	153	331	AA	3
26	157	863		2
26	158	857		12
26	158	857	AA	37
26	158	892		4
26	158	892	AA	40
26	159	870		1
26	159	880		9
26	159	904		5
26	159	906		3
26	159	908		1
26	159	908	AA	42
26	159	920		8
26	159	921		5

Table 18. Whitehill Gas Storage Project, East Riding of Yorkshire: Details of vertebrate remains recovered by hand-collection and from sediment samples, by trench.

		Trench																									
Species		12	21	22	26	32B	33A	47	48	59A	64	66	66B	92	104	105	109C	144	147	149	151	153	157	158	159	Total	
cf. <i>Clethrionomys glareolus</i> Schreber	?bank vole	-	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52	
<i>Canis</i> f. domestic	dog	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
<i>Equus</i> f. domestic	horse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	16	
<i>Sus</i> f. domestic	pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	7		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	14	
<i>Bos</i> f. domestic	cow	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	2	2	24	
Caprovid	sheep/goat	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	28	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Gallus</i> f. domestic	chicken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Amphibian		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	
Fish		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<i>Homo sapiens</i>	human	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unidentified		3	2	32	15	-	5	71	4	57	2	19	20	3	456	-	2	1	5	5	4	3	2	87	38	836	
Total		3	2	32	15	52	6	92	8	59	3	19	20	4	499	1	2	5	8	5	4	3	2	93	74	1011	



ALDBROUGH TO WITHERNWICK

TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION
REPORT

VOLUME IV

TRIAL TRENCH PLANS
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**WHITEHILL GAS STORAGE
PROJECT**

EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

prepared for

E.ON Gas Storage UK

Project No.: 0832
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Edited by: Mary Fraser
Approved by: Tania Simpson

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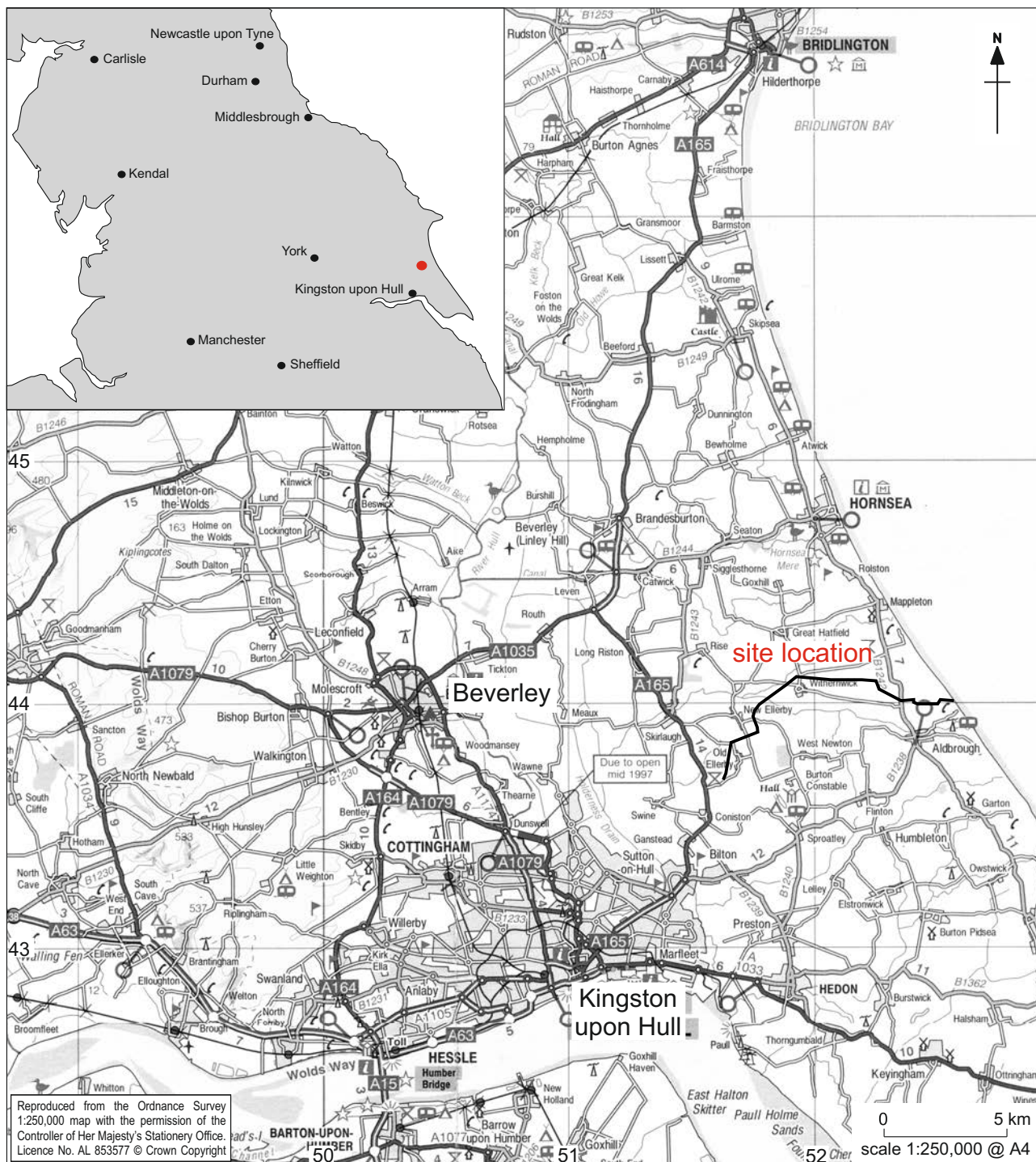
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TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION REPORT

VOLUME IV

FIGURES

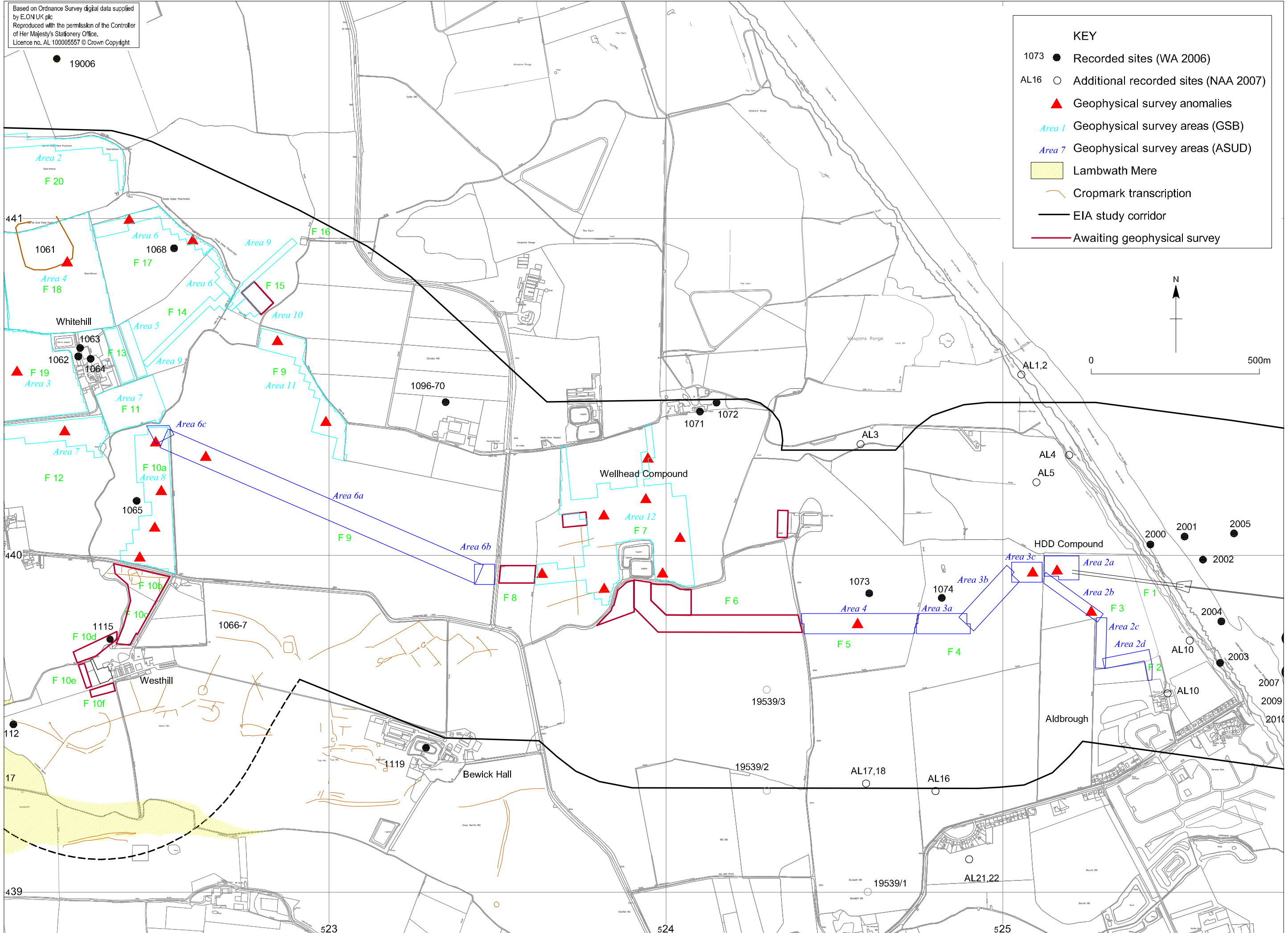


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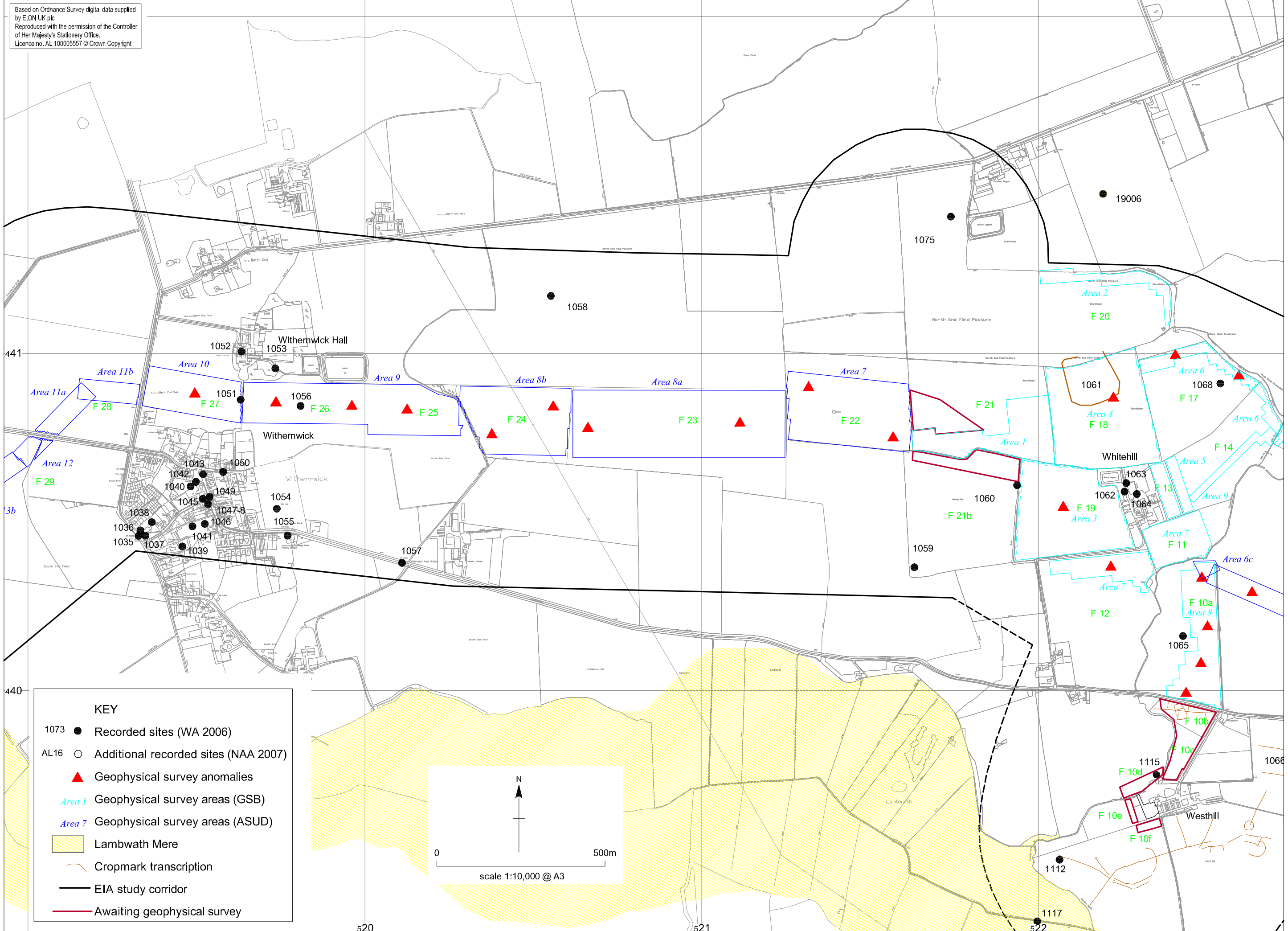
Whitehill Gas Storage Project: site location

Figure 1

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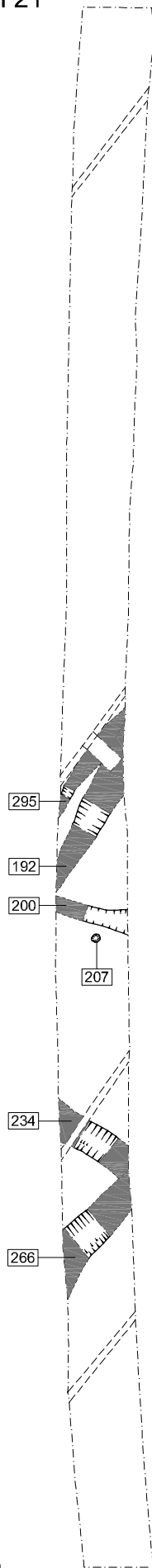
Whitehill Gas Storage Project: areas of archaeological importance - Aldbrough to Whitehill Farm

Figure 4



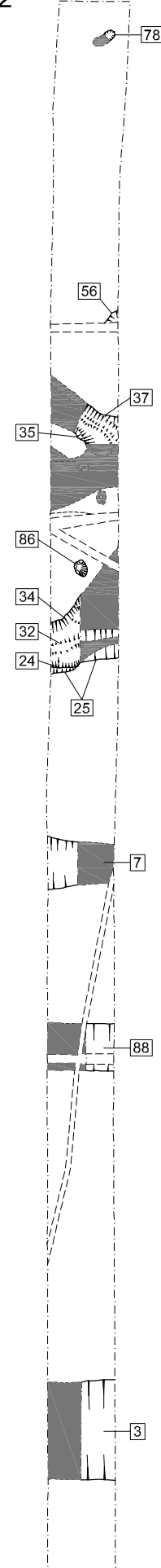
Figure 5

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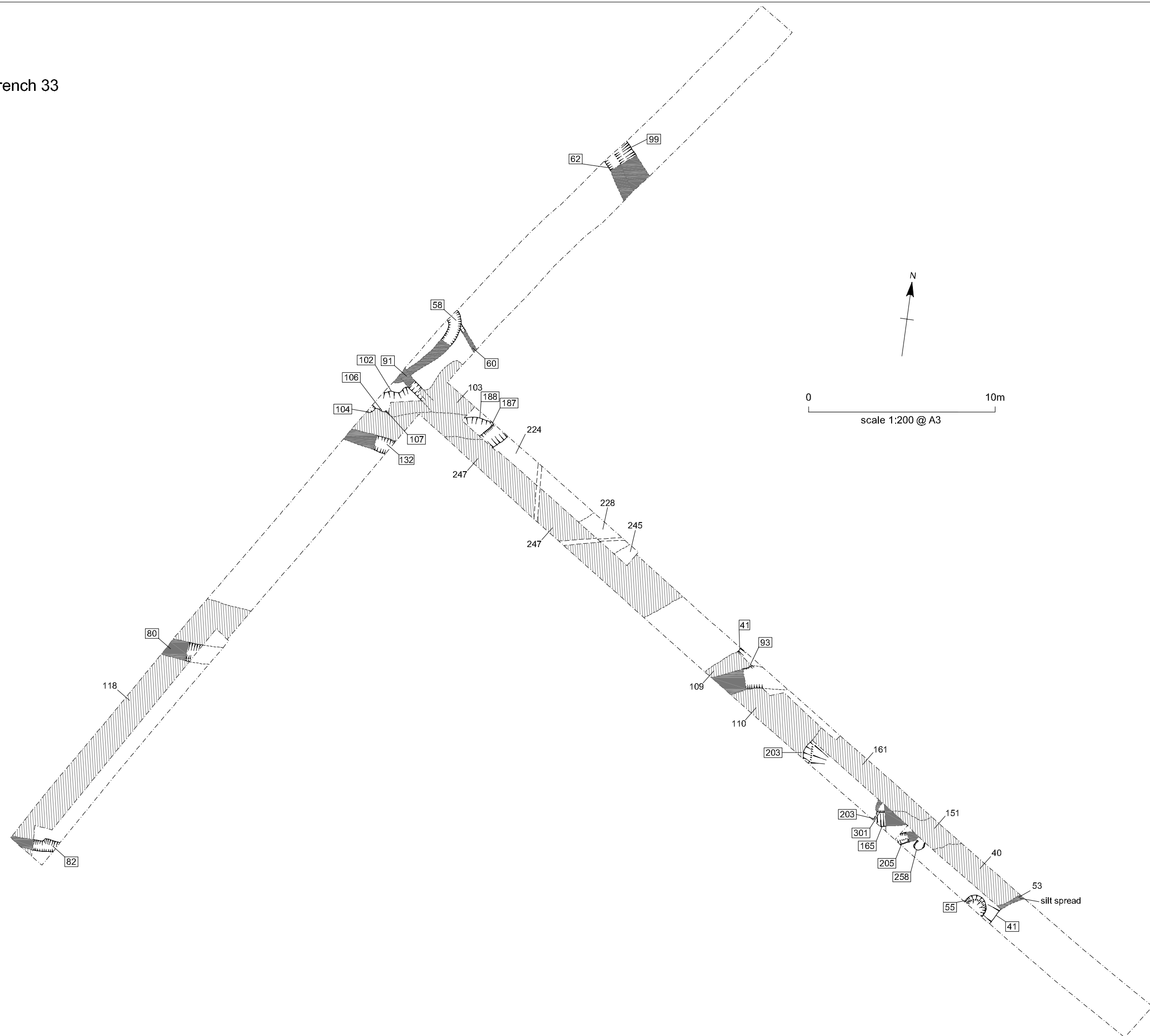
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Field 7, Trench 22







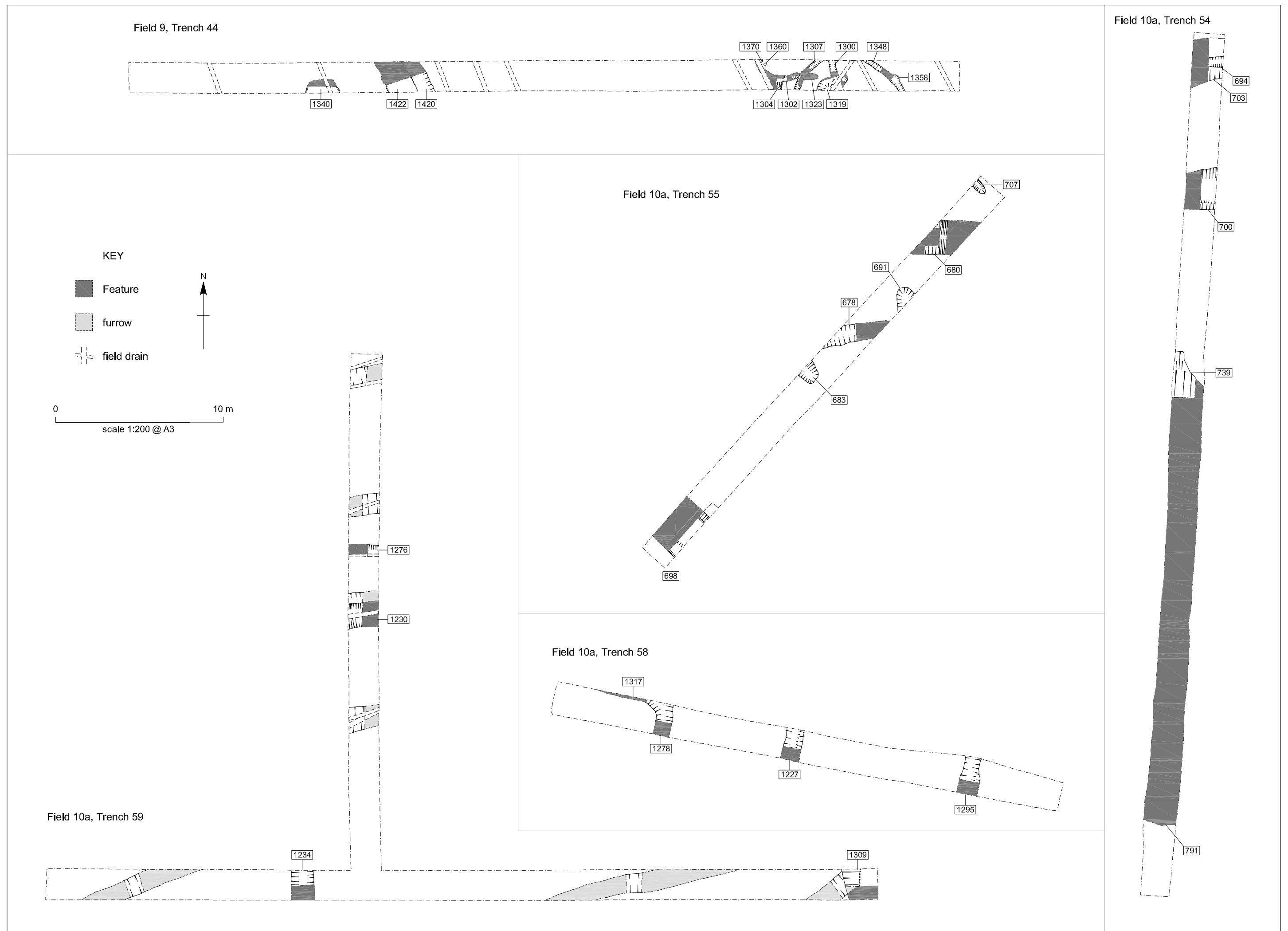
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Feature

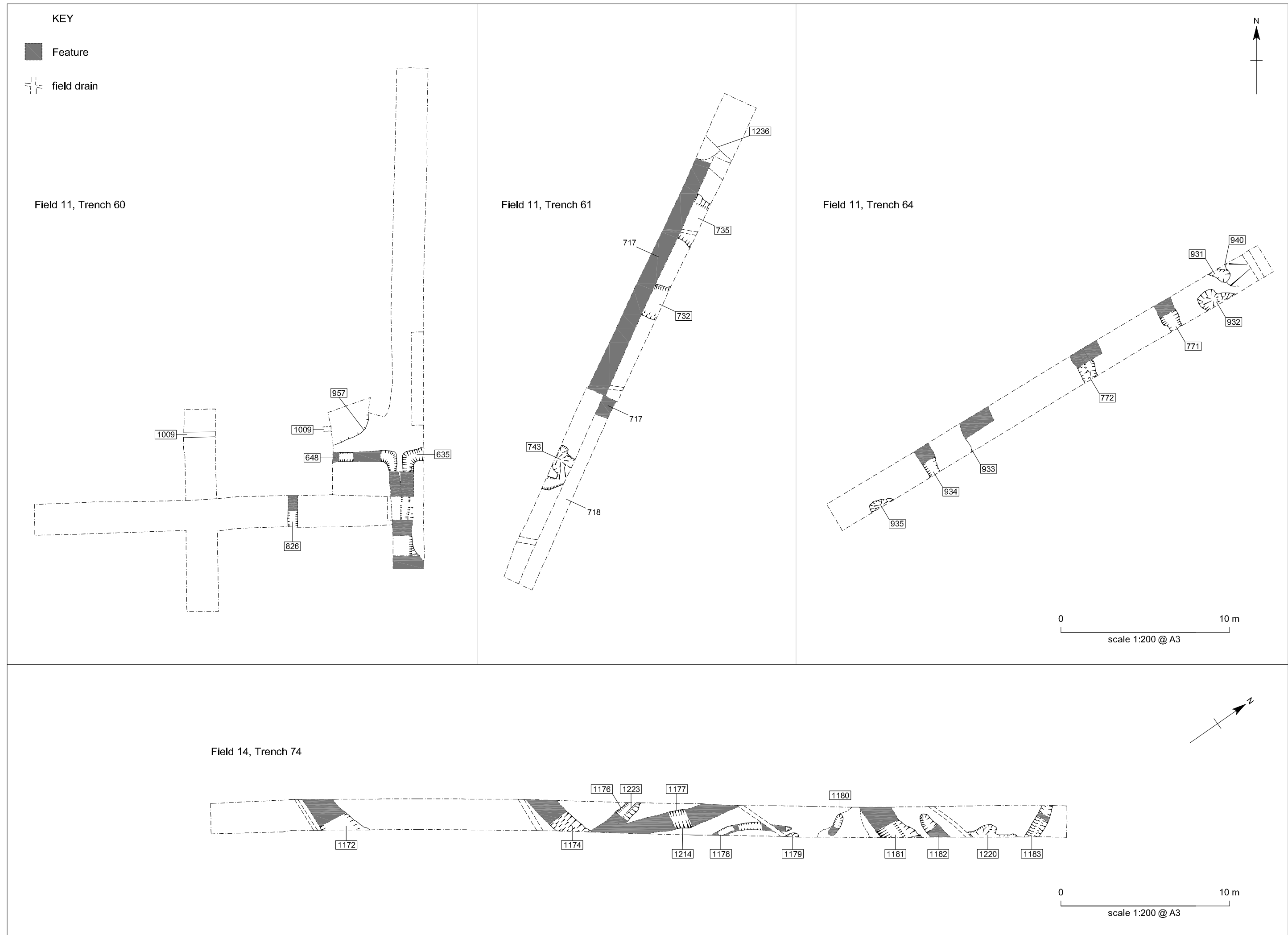
Field 7, Trench 33

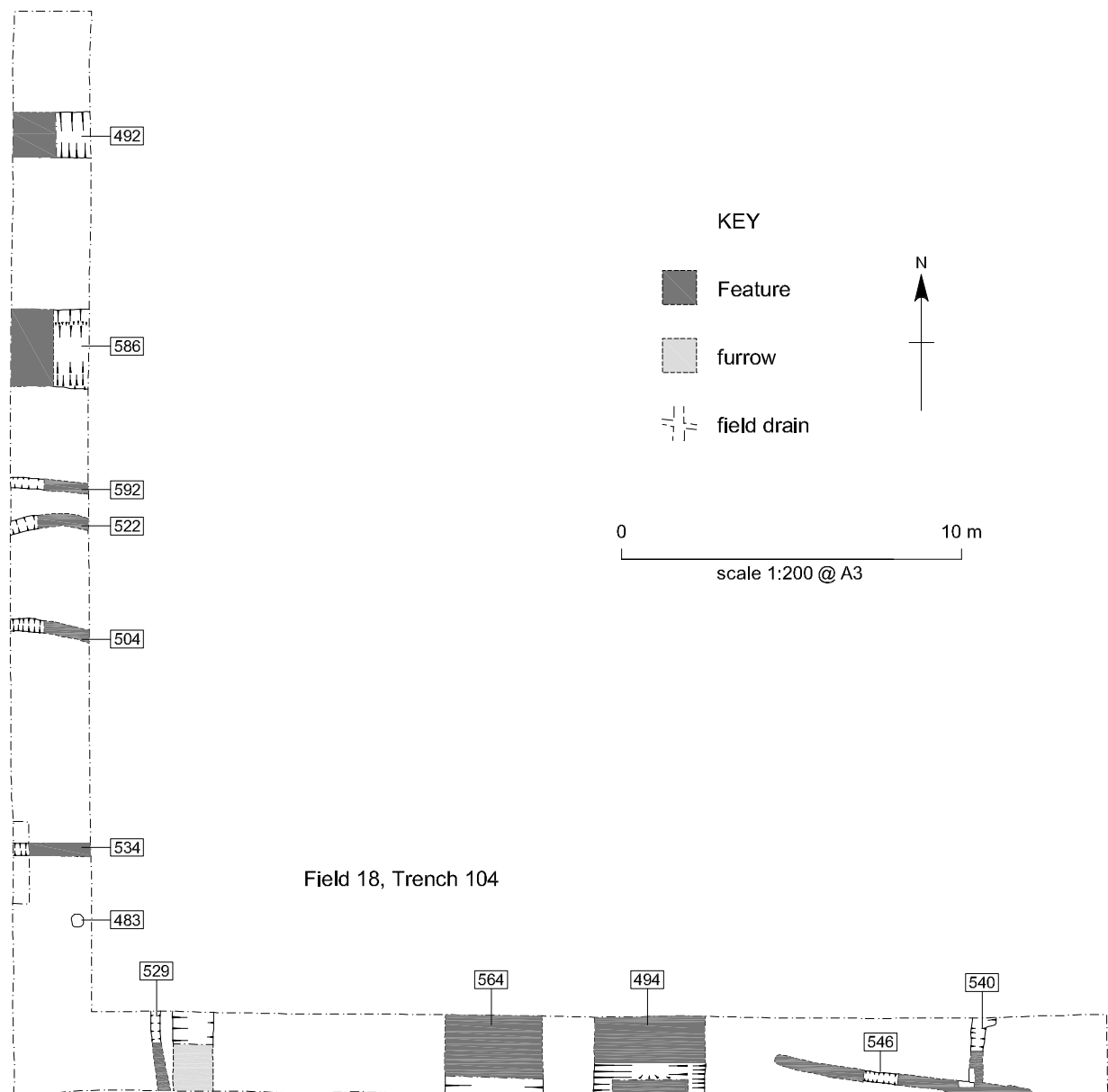


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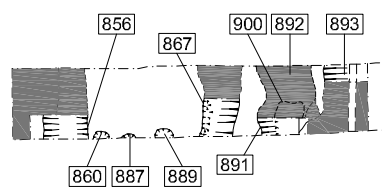
-  Feature
-  silt spread
-  furrow
-  field drain



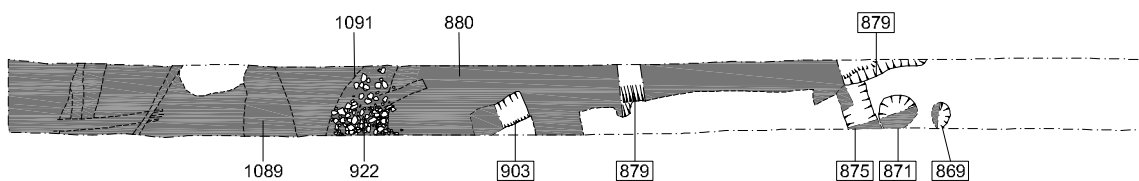




Field 26, Trench 158



Field 27, Trench 159





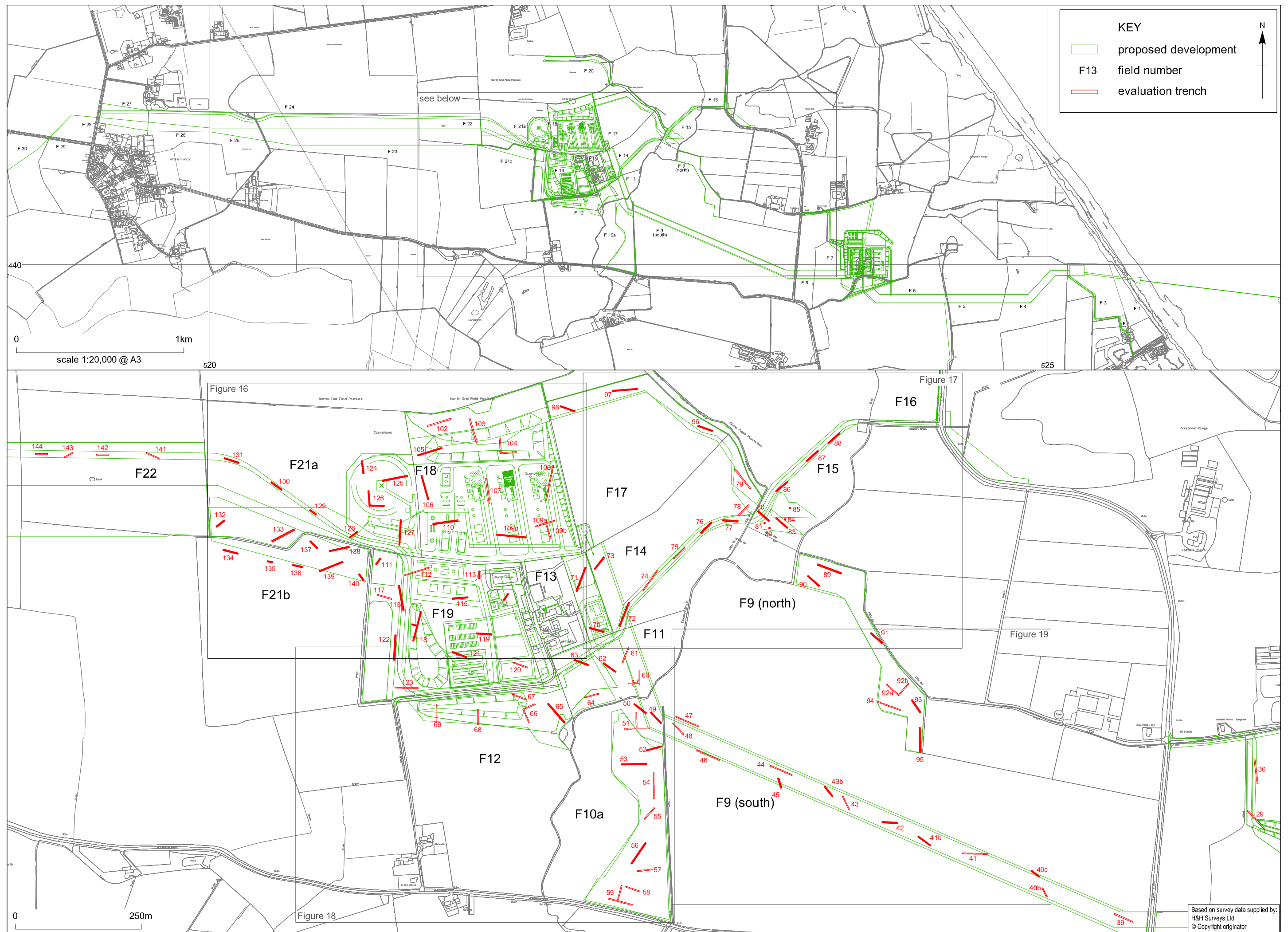


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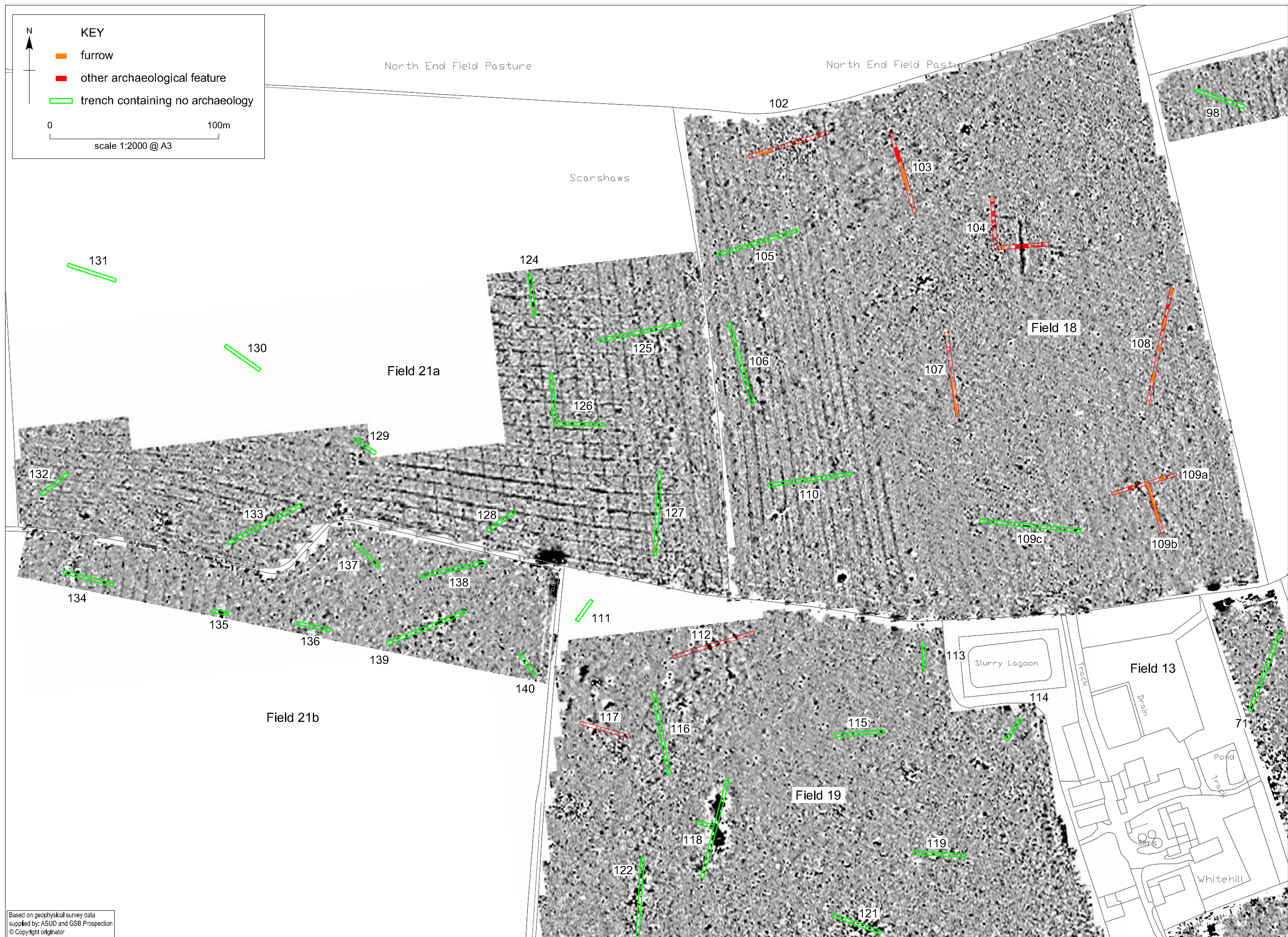
Whitehill Gas Storage Project: Field 7 geophysics, trenches and evaluation results

Figure 14



Whitehill Gas Storage Project: location of the GPP compound within the scheme

Figure 15



Whitehill Gas Storage Project: GPP compound area geophysics, trenches and evaluation results

Figure 16

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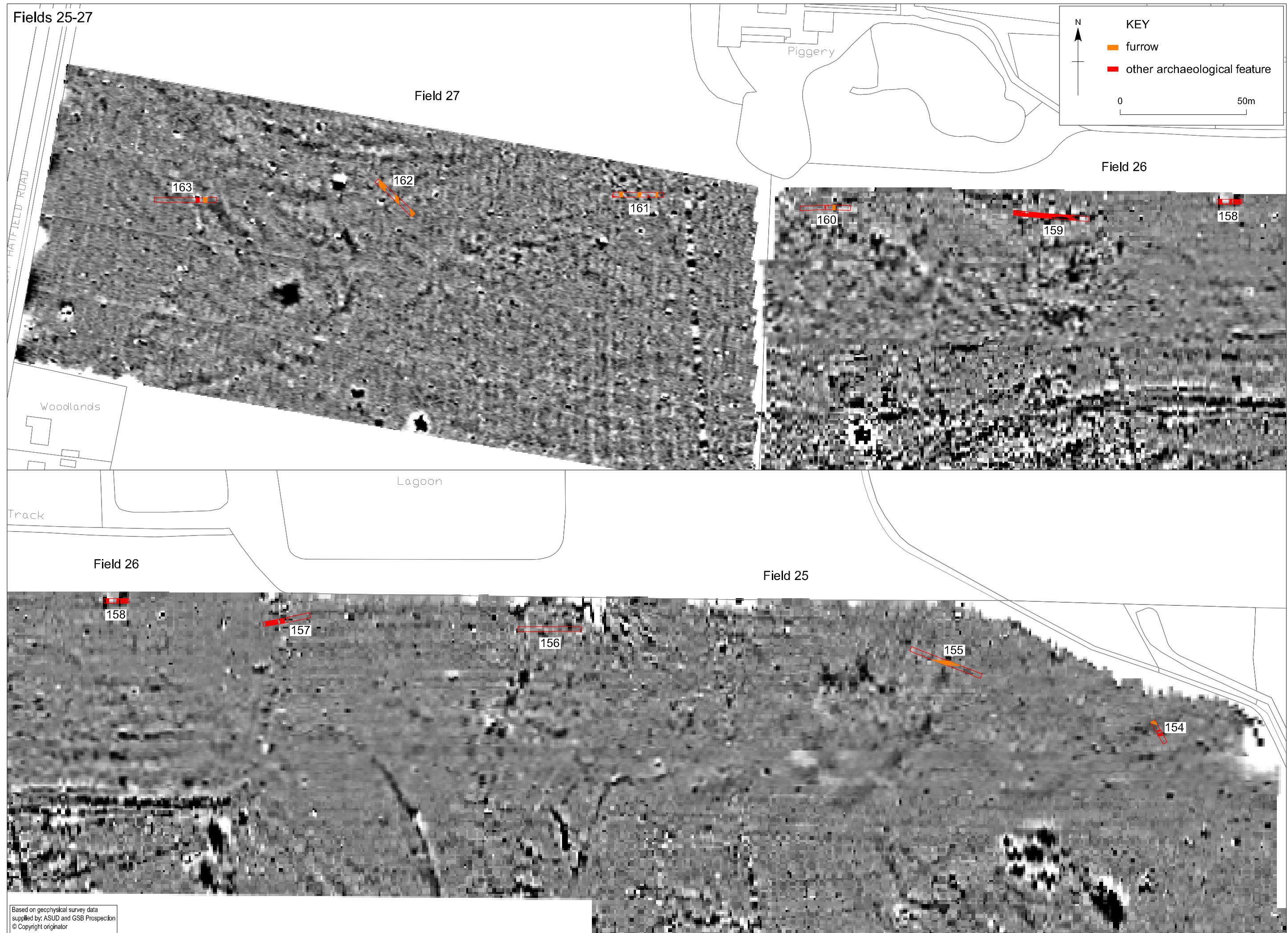


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Whitehill Gas Storage Project: location of Fields 25-27 within the scheme

Figure 20



Whitehill Gas Storage Project: Fields 25-27 geophysics, trenches and evaluation results

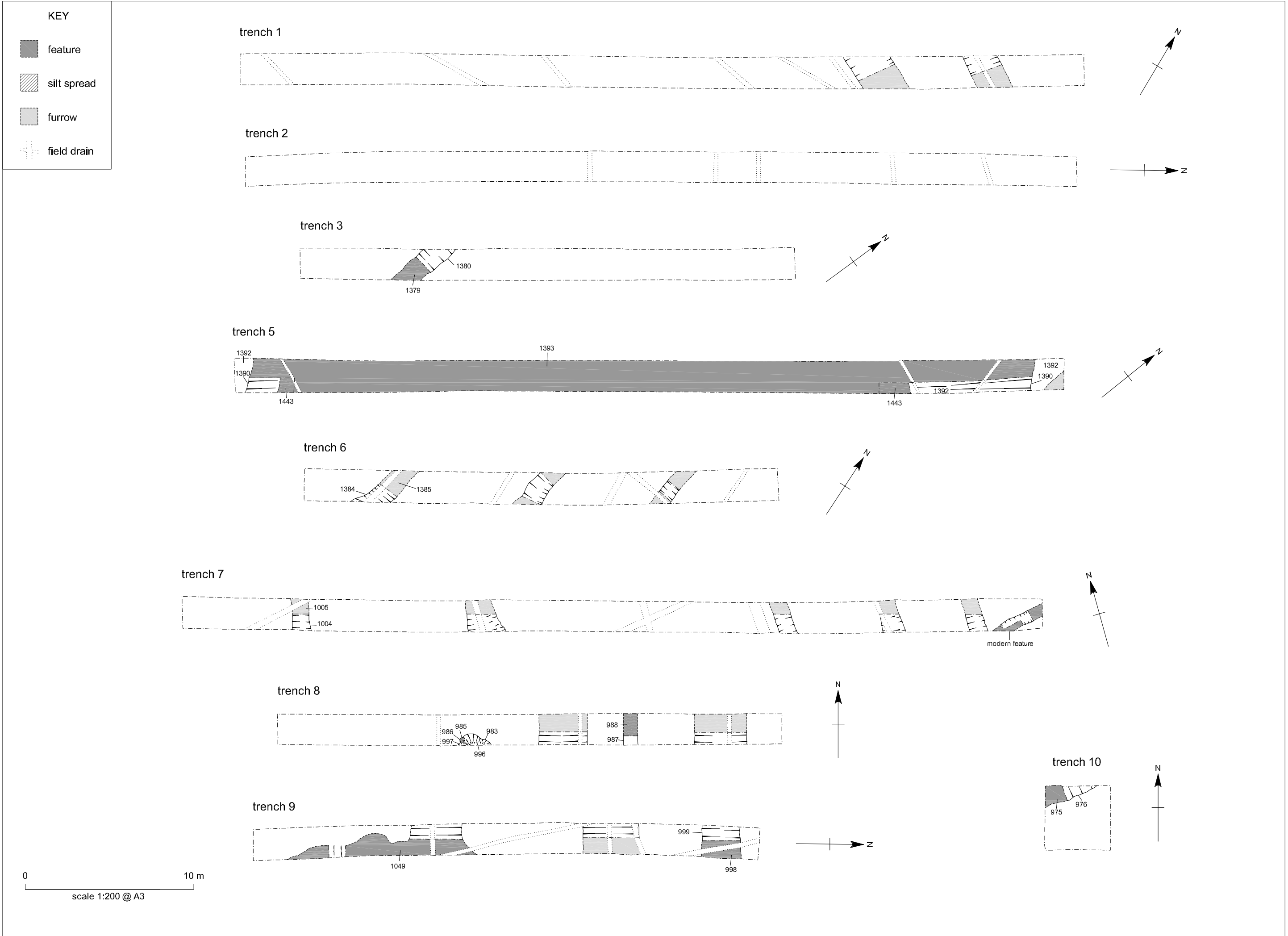
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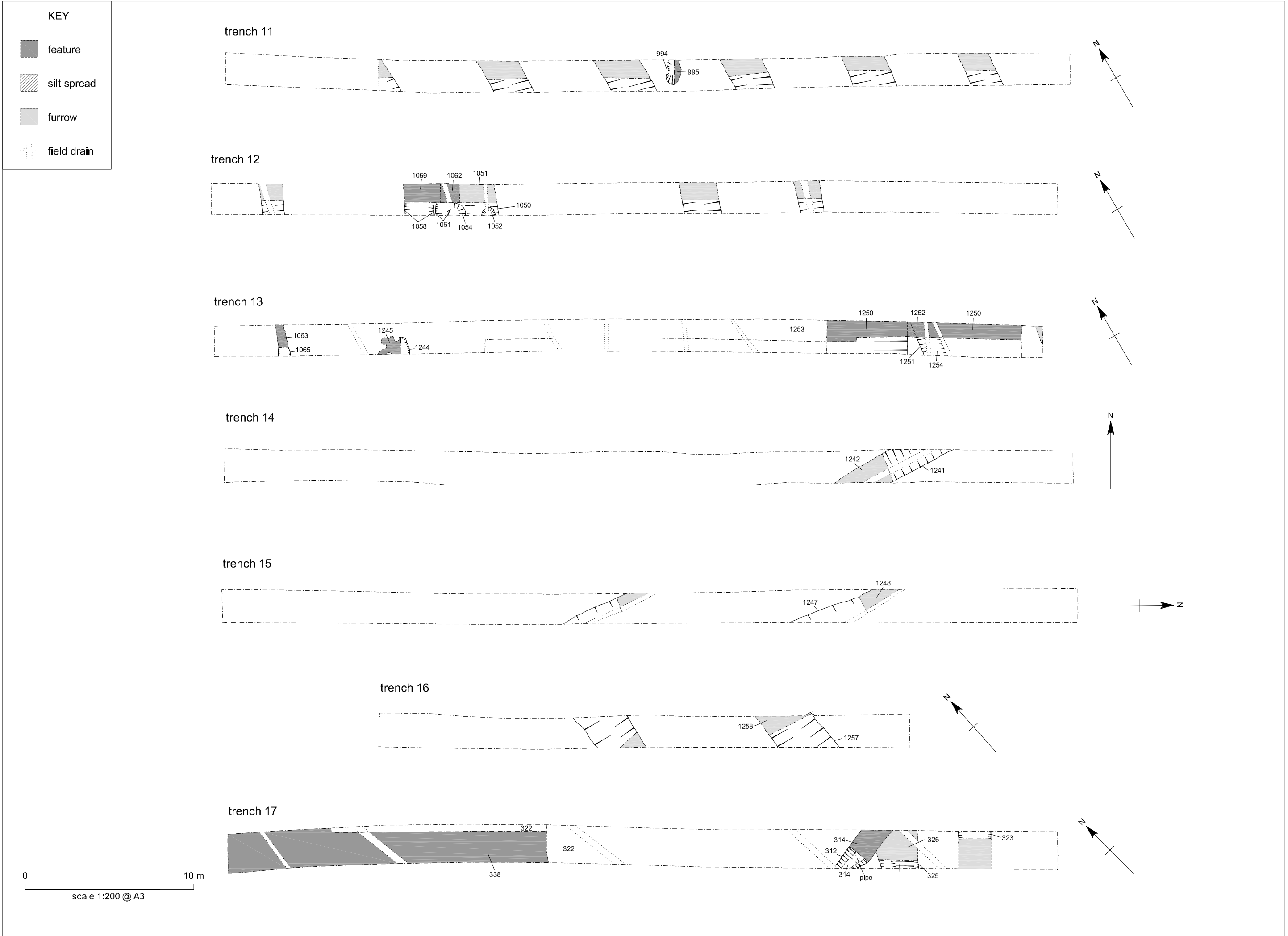
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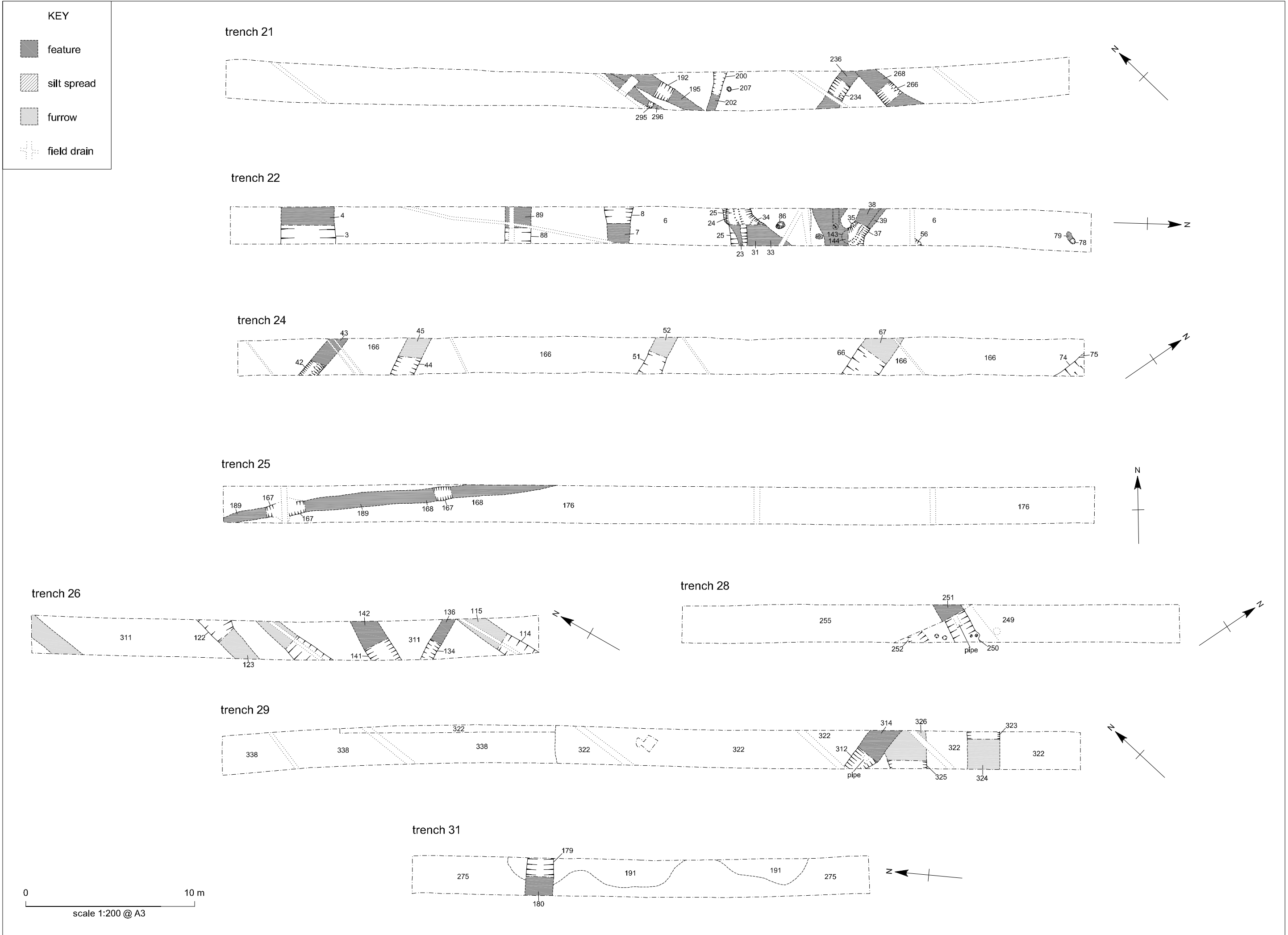
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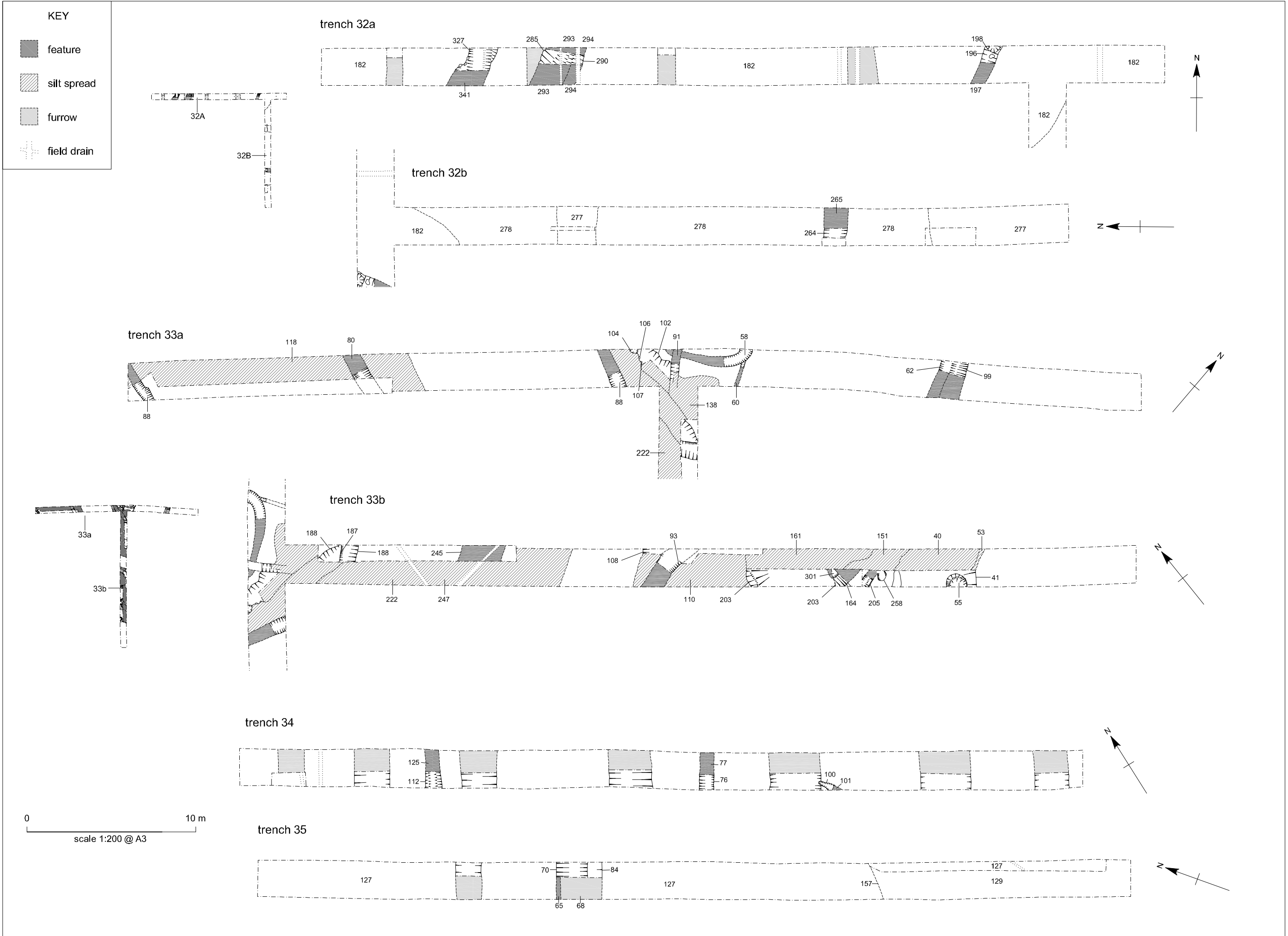
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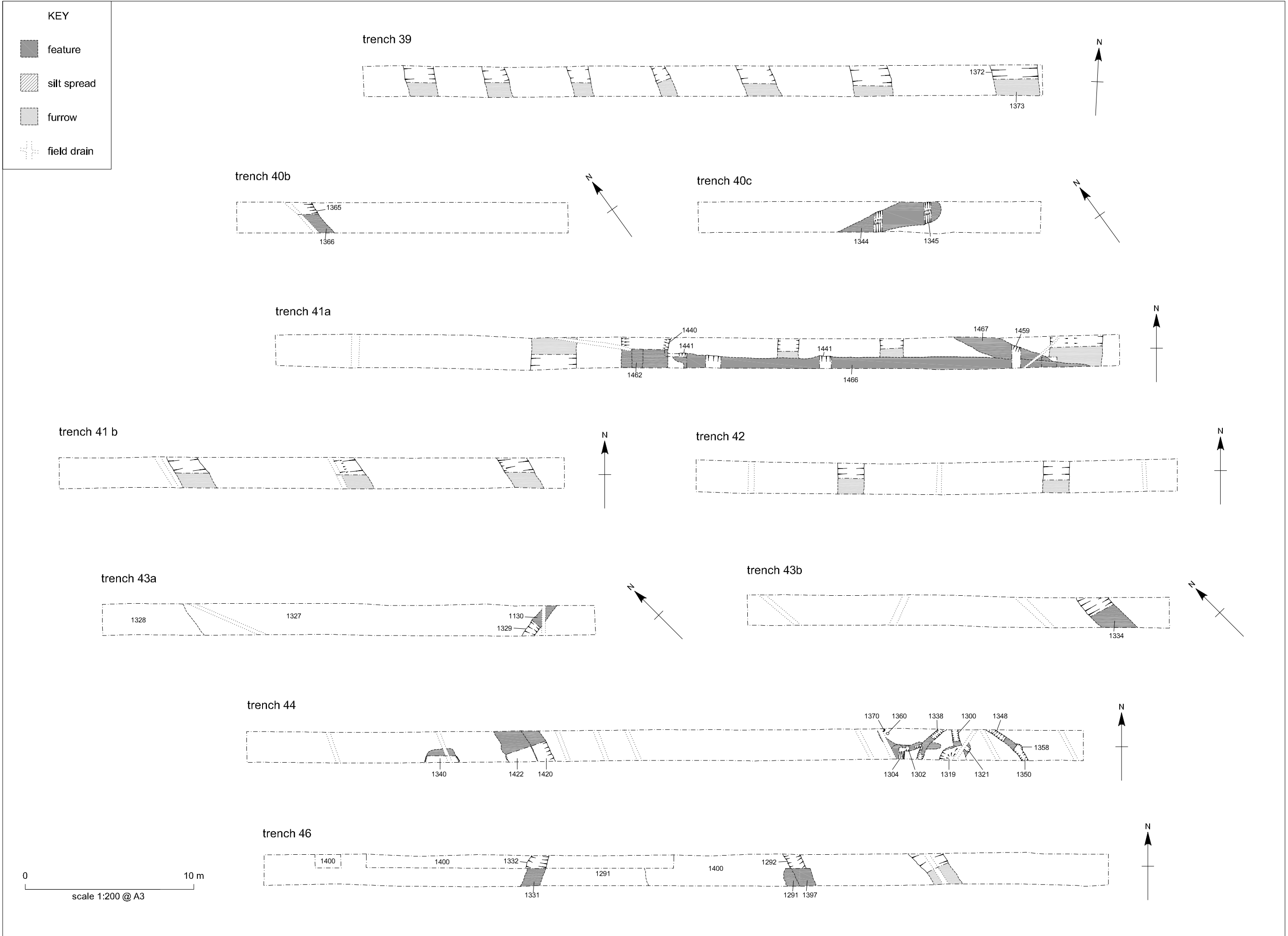
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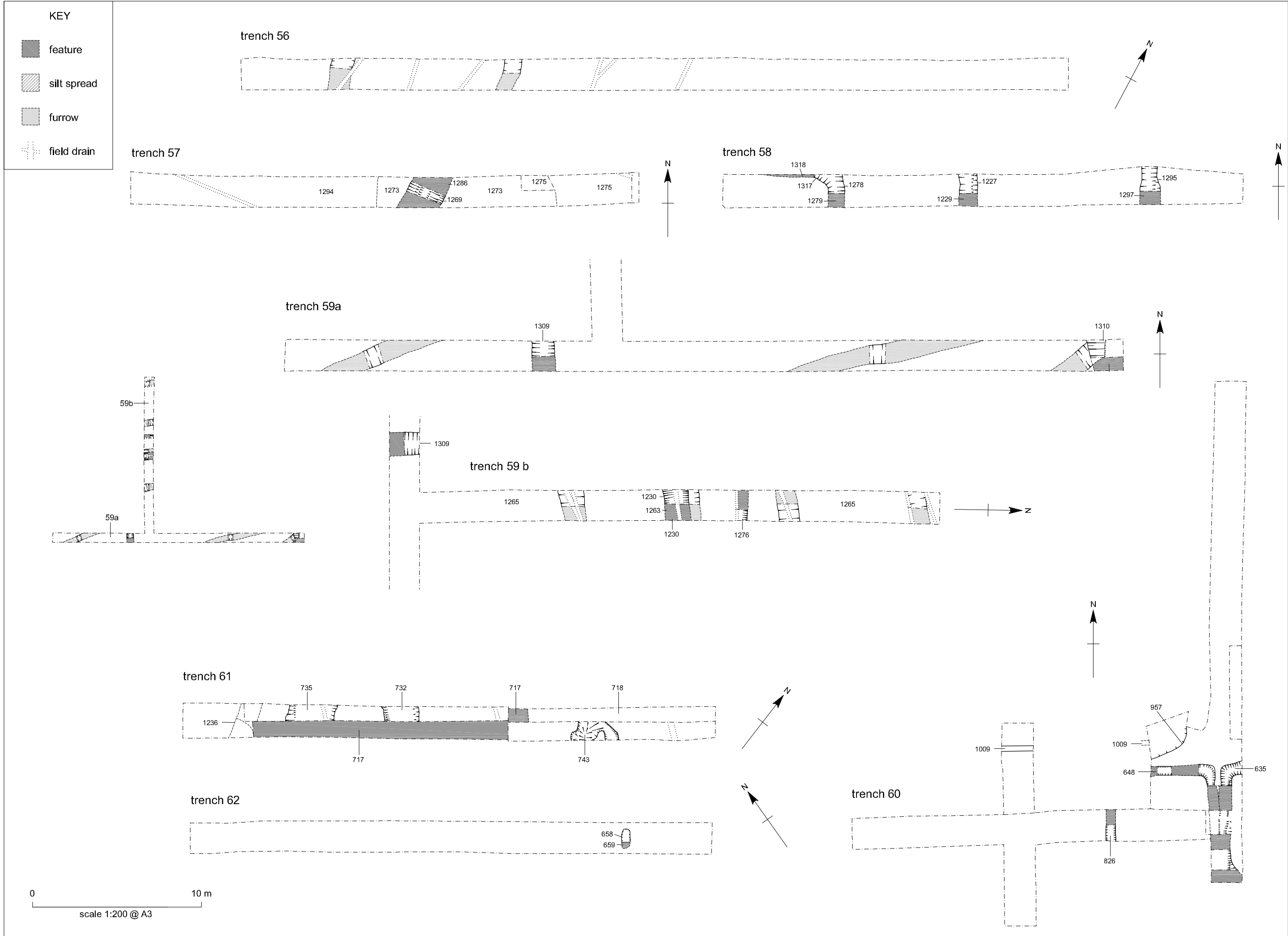




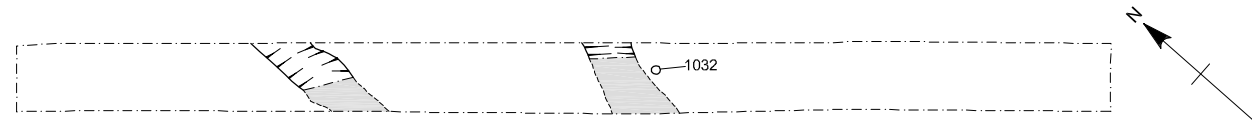




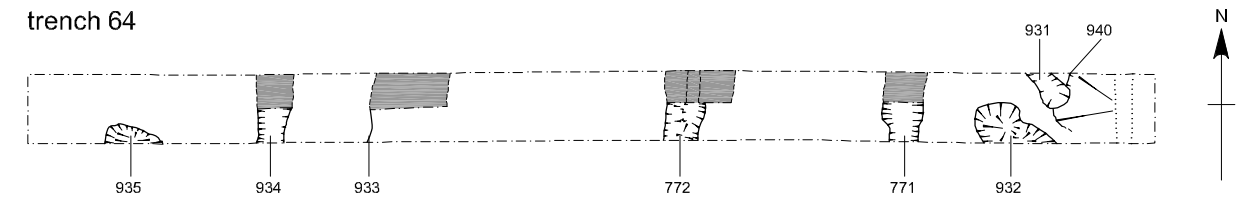




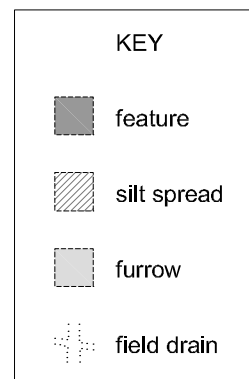
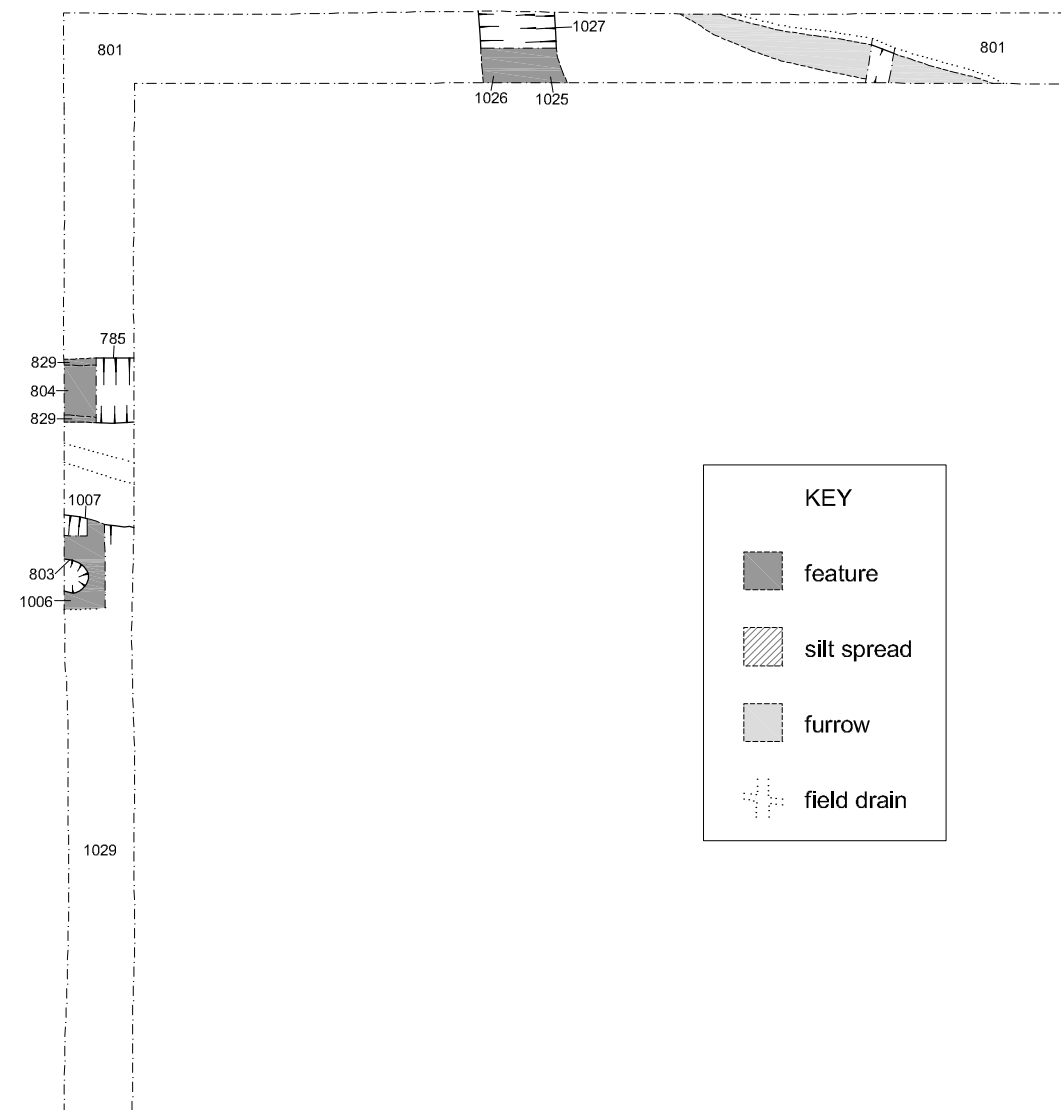
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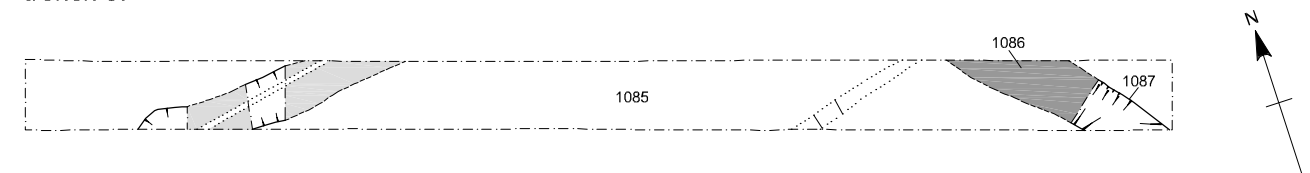
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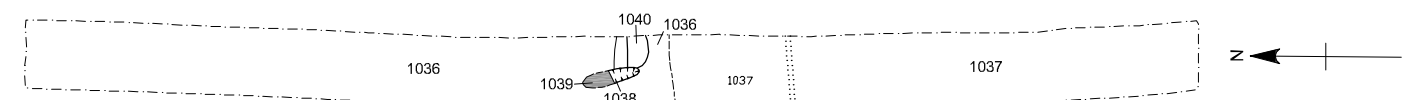
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trench 67



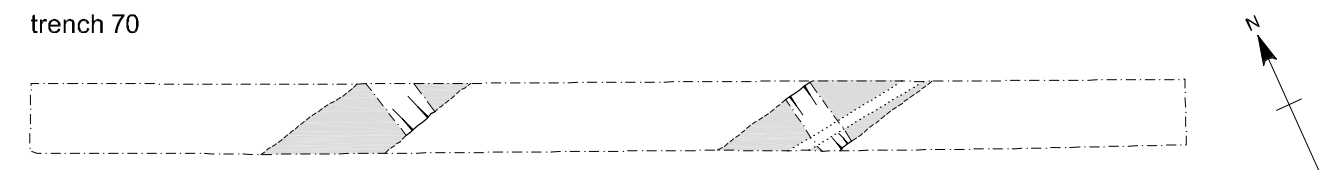
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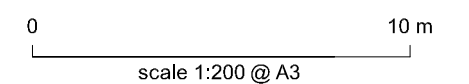
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
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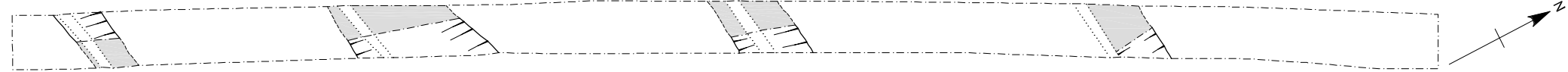
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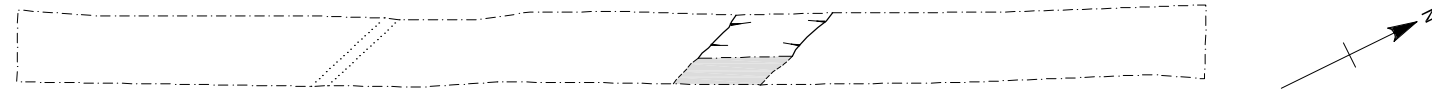
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-  feature
-  silt spread
-  furrow
-  field drain

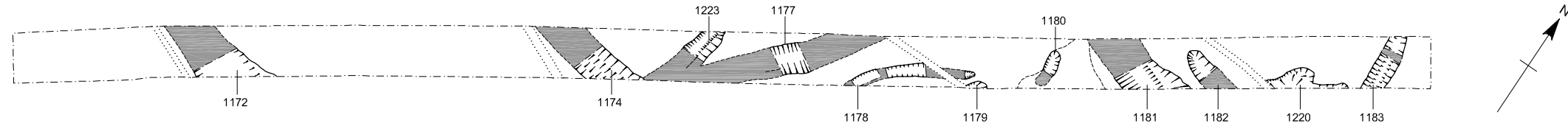
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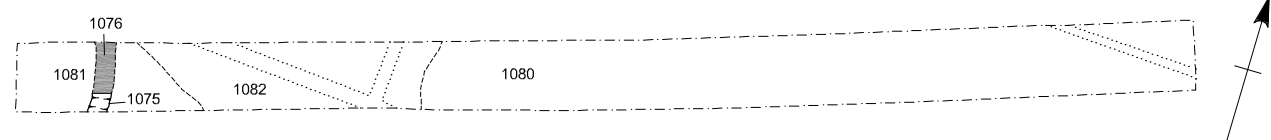
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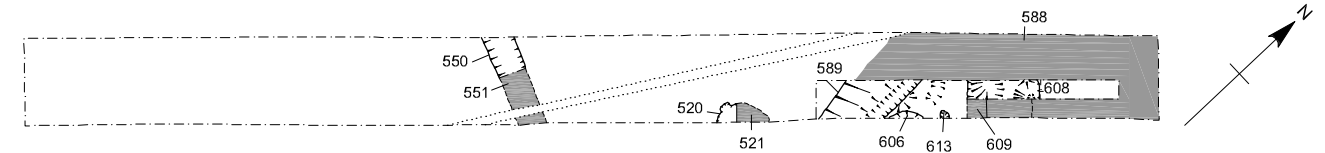
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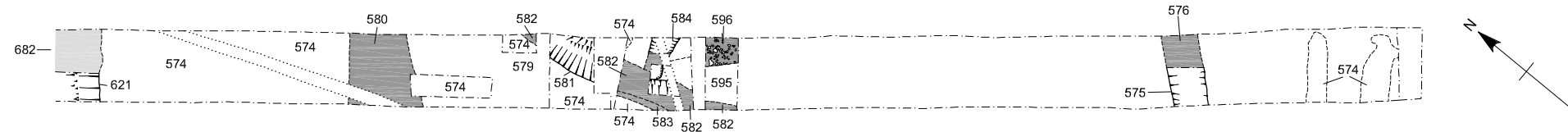
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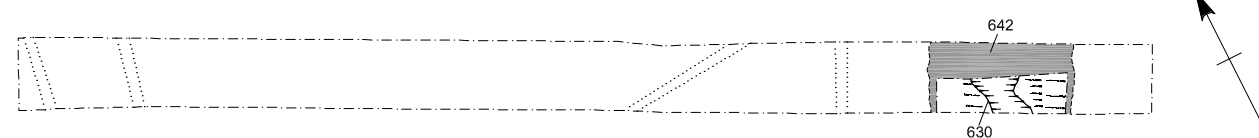
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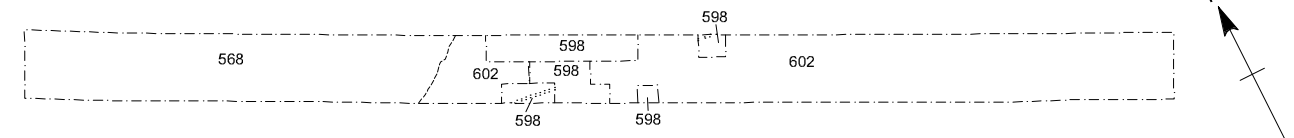
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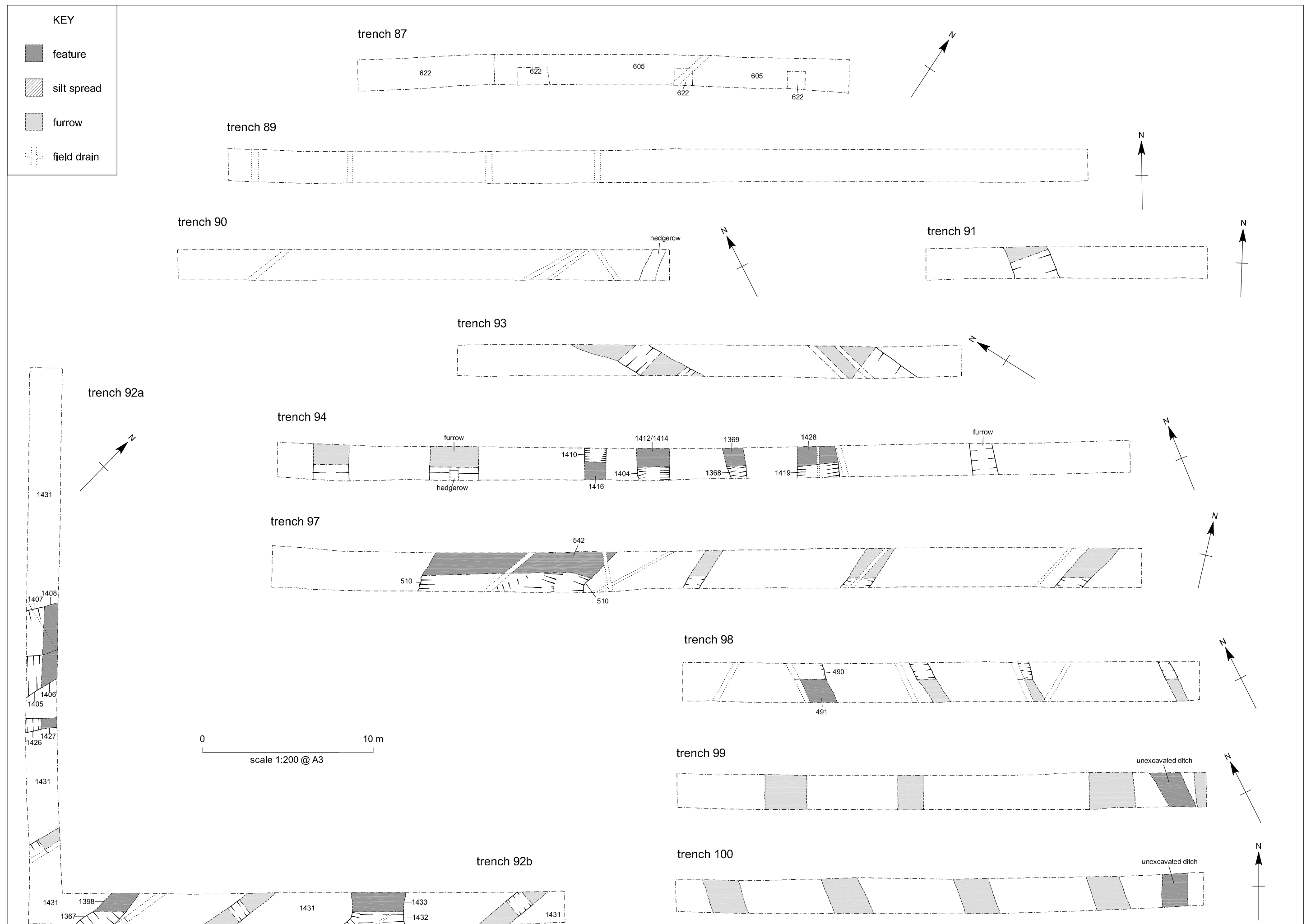


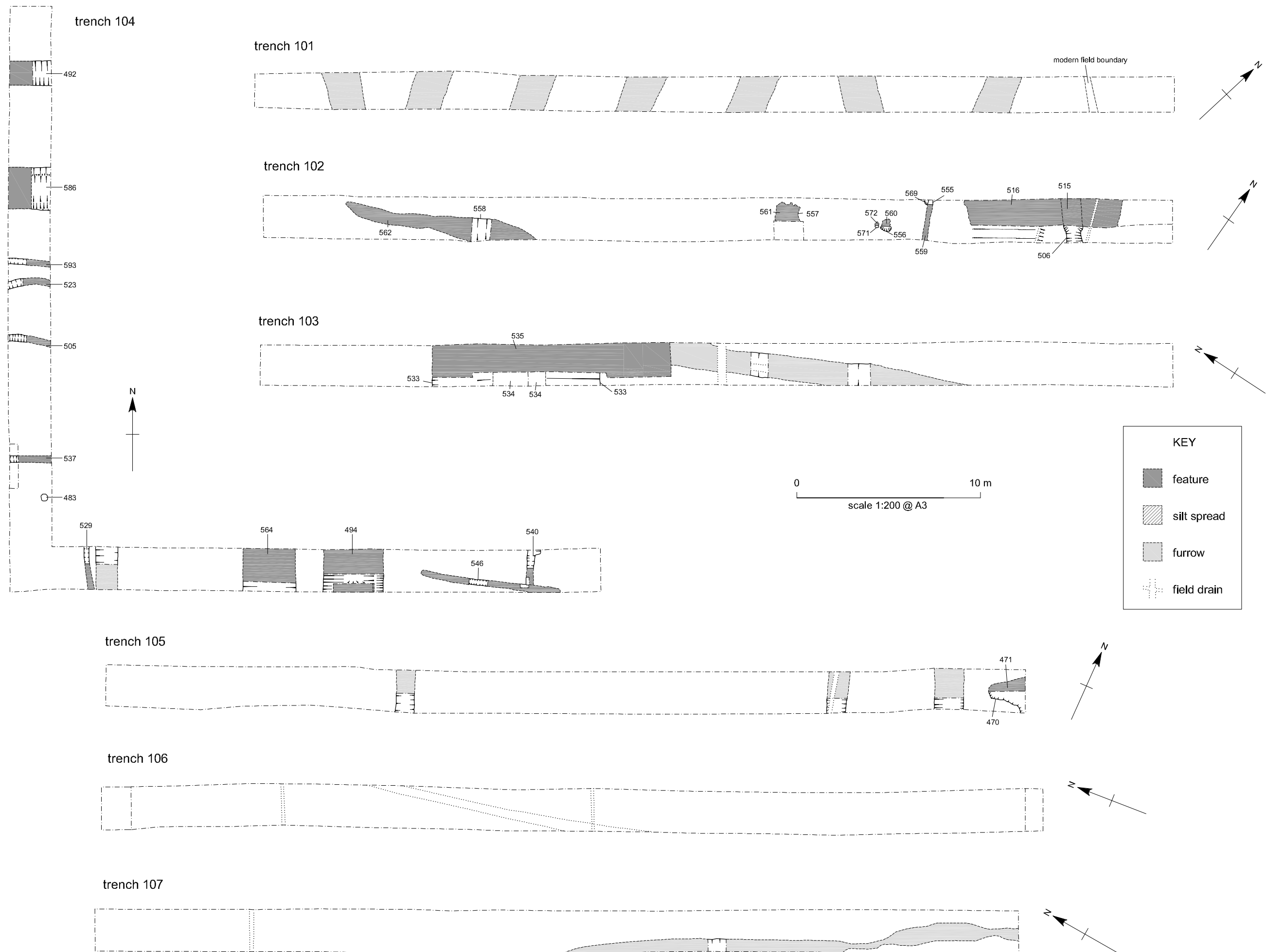
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trench 83



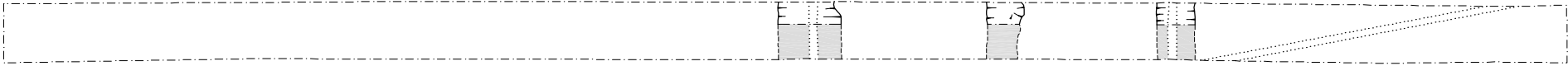




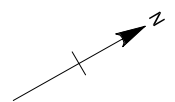
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- feature
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- furrow
- field drain

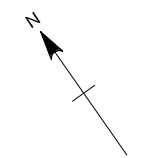
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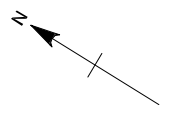
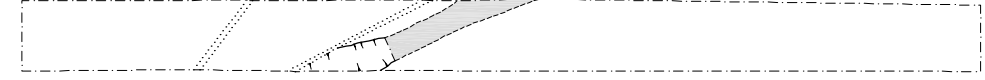
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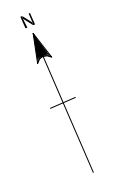
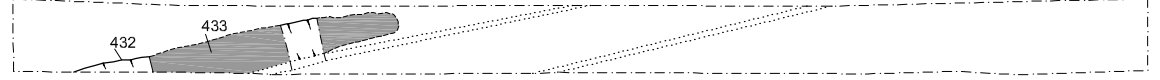
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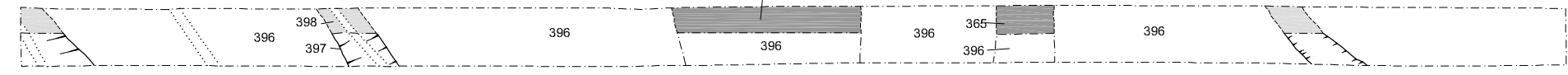
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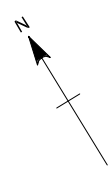
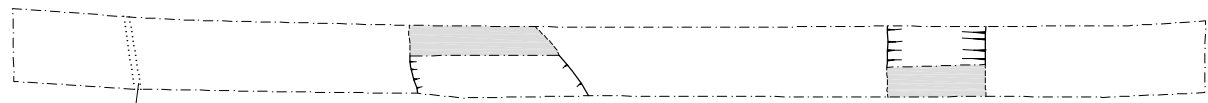
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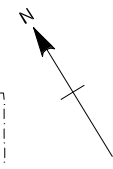
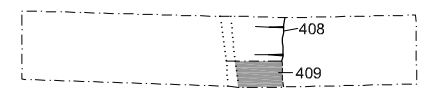
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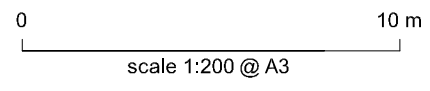
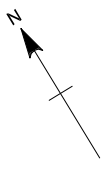
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trench 135

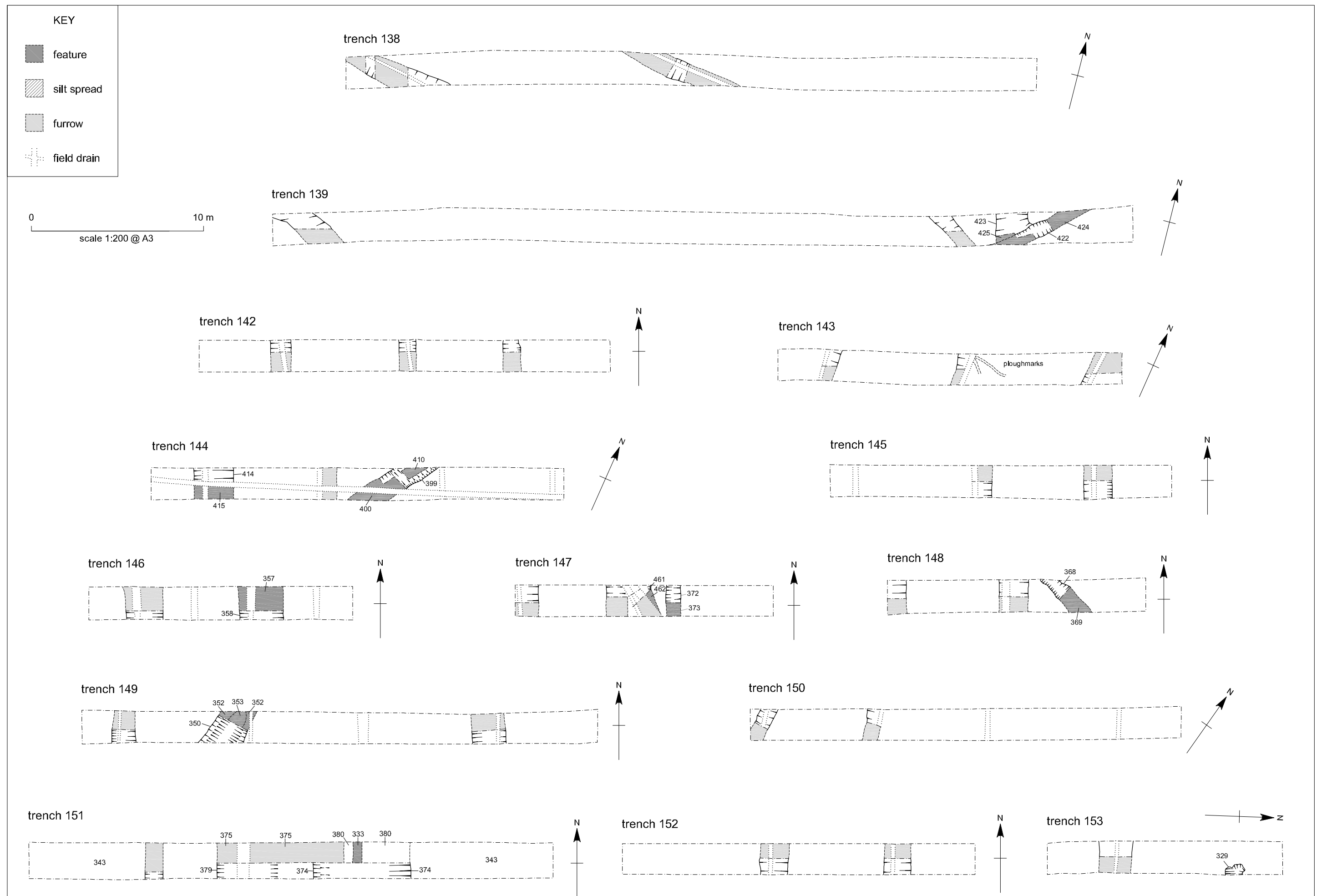


trench 137



trench 126





KEY

feature

silt spread

furrow

field drain

