



PERSIMMON HOMES (NORTH EAST) LTD

LAND AT STATION ROAD

WALLSEND

TYNE AND WEAR

ARCHAEOLOGICAL POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT




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PERSIMMON HOMES (NORTH EAST) LTD

Land at Station Road, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear

Archaeological Excavation

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SUMMARY

Wardell Armstrong (WA) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes (North East) Ltd, to undertake an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation at land at Station Road, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, (NGR: NZ 2895 6868) in advance of construction commencing on a new residential development. The strip, map and sample investigation was undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (WSI) produced in response to advice given by Jennifer Morrison, Archaeology Officer, at Tyne and Wear Council. Recent archaeological work, a geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation undertaken in 2012 noted potential archaeological features in addition to medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval field boundaries. The evaluation confirmed the presence of a rectilinear enclosure. Some possible pits were also noted to the north of the enclosure.

The excavation was undertaken between the 20th February to 20th April 2015 and the 11th July to the 4th April 2017, two open areas (Areas 1 and 2) were excavated across the proposed development site. Area 1 was placed targeting the rectilinear enclosure and associated features and Area 2 targeted a series of possible linear features and a putative pit alignment.

The archaeological excavation revealed multiple phases of activity, from Mid to Late Iron Age, with later medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval boundary ditches. It consisted of roundhouse structures, enclosure and boundary ditches, a droveway, gullies, pits and postholes. In Area 2, a trackway, partially visible in the eastern end contained a flint that may pre-dated the settlement but no evidence of a pit alignment was found. The features observed consisted of post-medieval boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow. The remains identified in Area 1 closely correspond with a number of Iron Age settlements within the northeast of England.

The earliest phase of activity was in the southern end of Area 1 and consisted of drainage gullies, followed by of a series of circular features that were exterior drip gullies or wall construction trenches. In the earlier phases, the settlement was unenclosed, though remnants of gullies and ditches to the north, east and south showed there were field systems but in no way fully enclosed the settlement. In the later phases, the settlement was enclosed by several large ditches. The main enclosure ditches were generally wide and deep with narrower and shallower sections in the southwest and east parts and did not appear defensive. The entrances appeared to have been open with no gates or barriers. Several ditches appeared to form a droveway on the eastern side of the settlement. The droveway seems to have been in continuous use throughout the occupation of the settlement as there had been several modifications/ realignments. Roman influence appeared to be very minimal

if at all. A total of seven sherds of Romano-British pottery including some Samain ware and a glass bangle fragment were recovered. Most were found unstratified and the rest from a layer that appeared to have been deposited after the site was abandoned.

Of particular significance were the number of quern stones recovered. Three bee-hive querns were recovered along with a very worn disk quern and upper part of saddle quern. One of the bee-hive querns was an unfinished rough out. Three stones/ boulders that had basins or holes were also recovered and were dated to the Late Iron Age. Most of the pottery recovered from Area 1 was dated to Mid to Late Iron Age.

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Wardell Armstrong (WA) thanks Persimmon Homes (North East) Ltd for commissioning the project, and for all their assistance throughout the work. Also, WA thank Jennifer Morrison, Archaeology Officer, at Tyne and Wear Council for her assistance.

Wardell Armstrong also thanks N.B. Clark Plant Hire and their site crew for their help during this project.

The archaeological strip, map and sample investigation was supervised by Mike McElligott who also wrote the report and was assisted on site by Charles Rickaby, Sean Johnson, Tom Lally, Ron Brown, Chris Tubman, Damion Churchill, Dagmar Richardson, Jaime Levell, Ed Johnson, Kevin Mounsey, Sue Thompson, Hayley Graham, Kimberley Colman, Jack MacDonald and David Jackson. Finds assessment was by Megan Stoakley with contributions from David Heslop, David Jackson, Sue Thompson and Dr Rob Young. The palaeoenvironmental assessment was compiled by Lynne Gardiner. The project was managed by Richard Newman and who also edited the report.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Circumstances and Planning Background

1.1.1 In February 2015, Wardell Armstrong (WA) undertook an archaeological an archaeological strip, map and sample investigation at land at Station Road, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, (NGR: NZ 2895 6868). It was commissioned by the Client in advance of construction commencing on a new residential development.

1.2 Project Documentation

1.2.1 The potential for archaeological remains within the proposed development area led Jennifer Morrison, Tyne and Wear Archaeology Officer for Newcastle City Council to request a programme of archaeological investigation. A WSI (WA 2014) was then produced to provide a specific methodology based on the brief for a programme of archaeological strip, map and sample investigation. This was approved by the archaeological planning advisor prior to the fieldwork taking place. This is in line with government advice as set out in Section 12 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012).

1.2.2 This report outlines the work undertaken on site, the subsequent programme of post-fieldwork analysis, and the results of this scheme of archaeological evaluation.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Standards and guidance

2.1.1 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken following the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2014a), and in accordance with the WA fieldwork manual (2016).

2.1.2 The fieldwork programme was followed by an assessment of the data as set out in the *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CifA 2014a) and the *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CifA 2014b).

2.2 Documentary Research

2.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment was prepared by TWM (Richardson 2011), which set out the archaeological and historical background of the site, and provided an assessment of the significance of all known and potential heritage assets up to 3km from the area of investigation.

2.3 Research aims and objectives

2.3.1 The archaeological fieldwork programme undertaken to date has revealed important archaeological evidence dating from the late prehistoric and Romano-British periods and wider agricultural activity dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The prehistoric sites identified are believed to comprise a pre-Roman Iron Age ditched enclosure with internal round houses (Area 1), and a potential prehistoric pit-alignment (Area 2). The full extent of the pit alignment has not yet been determined, but it potentially represents a form of prehistoric land division.

2.3.2 Rectilinear enclosures of the type identified at Station Road are commonly attributed on morphological grounds to the later Iron Age or Roman period. A number of recent excavations have been undertaken on similar prehistoric sites in Northumberland and Tyne and Wear, some of which show continuity into the Roman period (Hodgson, McKelvey and Muncaster 2012). It is considered likely that the earliest phases of settlement were unenclosed (Petts and Gerrard 2005, 28). Where excavation has taken place, some sites may also have had earlier origins in the Bronze Age (e.g. Blagdon Park 2, TWM Archaeology 2012). The presence of Roman pottery (at strip, map and sample site) also has implications regarding possible continuity of settlement into the Roman period, in an area to the north of the Hadrian's Wall frontier. The site

may therefore be considered to be of regional importance, and the proposed work has the potential to make a significant contribution to wider research into later prehistoric and Romano-British settlement, subsistence, and land use in Tyne and Wear.

- 2.3.3 In *Understanding the British Iron Age: An Agenda for Action*, Haselgrove stressed the importance of looking beyond visible settlement boundaries. There is evidence for pits, structures and even burial areas at many 'enclosed' sites while internal patterns of deposition frequently seem to differ from those in the exterior (Haselgrove 2001, 10). The current project offered the chance to investigate a possible complete example of an enclosed later prehistoric/Romano-British settlement and to investigate associated features in the wider landscape, which are suggested to be present by the geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation of the site. Specifically the presence of a pit alignment may represent prehistoric land division. Pit alignments are a common feature of the later prehistoric landscape in many regions of lowland southern Britain, but remain an enigmatic class of monument, which is not fully understood (Pollard, J 1996). A recent example was investigated at Castle View School in Sunderland (HER 15892) which has been interpreted as an act of land division and definition of territory. Similar pit alignments have been revealed by geophysical survey at some other sites in the North East, including Dinnington in County Durham (Biggins et al 1977). Comparable examples (e.g. at Delhi, Fox Covert and Shotton) have been scientifically dated to the Bronze Age, although it is recognised that they may have continued in use during the Iron Age (TWM Archaeology 2012, 19).
- 2.3.4 It has been highlighted in the *Archaeological Research Framework for North East England* (Petts and Gerard 2006) that it is a priority to establish firm chronologies for Iron Age settlement sites in the region, and that further work is required to establish their function and role in social organisation (*ibid*, 137). Scientific dating of settlement sites, through development-led excavation, is therefore considered to be a priority. There is also a lack of understanding regarding landscape development and subsistence practices in the later prehistoric period, evidence for which may be contained within the site. The Research Framework has also highlighted that work is required to investigate the wider landscape, outside of defined settlements of the period, including evidence field systems and linear boundaries. Further work will seek to clarify patterns of landscape development and change at the site and more information about the way work .

- 2.3.5 The current project therefore holds the potential to make an important contribution to both regional and national research agendas. In terms of the Archaeological Research Framework for North East England, the following research themes have been identified for the later prehistoric period:
- 2.3.6 *Prehistoric settlements*: “The collapse of settlement chronologies based on morphology now means that it is timely to review typological systems of site classification. It is essential that rigorous new work is carried out to develop a secure chronology’. Research on settlement archaeology should test survey-based typologies and establish firm chronologies, particularly in areas where they are lacking. Site function and role in social organisation, in particular the social role of settlements in the landscape, should be addressed” (Petts and Gerard 2005, 137).
- 2.3.7 *Dating sites*: “Scientific methods must be explored with the intention of providing firm dating for later prehistoric sites, for example optical dating of sediments where organic preservation is poor and thermoluminescence dating for ceramics. The relative lack of easily datable material culture and the failure of chronological models derived from settlement morphology means that absolute scientific dating techniques provide the best opportunity to establish a robust chronological framework for the later Bronze Age and Iron Age of the region” (Petts and Gerard 2005, 136).
- 2.3.8 *Landscapes*: “Much archaeological work on the Bronze Age and Iron Age in the region has focused on individual settlements. There is now a need to balance this research through the identification and excavation of Late Bronze Age and Iron Age landscapes. In particular, more work is needed on later prehistoric subsistence strategies, including garden plots, cord rig, field systems, cairn fields, linear boundaries and droveways” (Petts and Gerard 2005, 137).
- 2.3.9 *Material Culture: Ceramics*: “Later prehistoric assemblages are not as rare as had been traditionally thought, especially in the south of the region. Basic issues, such as chronology, use, production and deposition, should be tackled. The dating evidence for later prehistoric pottery in the region has often been based on stratigraphic evidence and settlement morphology. With the basis for their chronology now being undermined, the dating evidence for these ceramic assemblages should be re-assessed” (Petts and Gerard 2005, 139).
- 2.3.10 In terms of the Archaeological Research Framework for North East England, the following research themes have also been identified for the Roman period:

2.3.11 *The Iron Age to Roman transition*: ‘Although the general political events related to the Roman conquest of northern Britain are well known, the social impact of the military takeover is poorly understood. There is likely to have been regional variation in both the pre- and post-conquest landscapes’ (Petts and Gerard 2005, 146). ‘Specifications for excavation on sites of late Iron Age or early Romano-British date should have adequate provision for establishing precise chronologies’. Rural settlement is also one of the major thematic research priorities identified by English Heritage for this transitional period (ibid, 147).

2.3.12 *Native and Civilian Life*: ‘To what extent was the economy of native communities influenced by Roman invasion and control? Did indigenous communities continue to farm and carry out industry in a native manner or did they change their ways under Roman influence?’. “Future excavations of native settlements must collect samples for absolute dating with a view to using up-to-the-minute-technologies. They could be used to re-assess the current typology-based understanding of rural settlement in the region” (Petts and Gerard 2005, 149).

2.3.13 This work also has the potential to contribute to research themes identified in ‘Frontiers of Knowledge’ the Research Framework for Hadrian’s Wall, which highlights the need for a greater sample of excavated Iron Age settlements in the vicinity of the Wall (Symonds & Mason 2010, 4). ‘Many questions including the impact of the army on the local economy, require further excavation and analysis of finds both within and without the immediate frontier zone... In particular, almost nothing is known of the non-military economy, and a greater sample of indigenous-style settlements is needed.’ (ibid. 50).

2.3.14 The purpose of the archaeological strip, map and sample excavation is to record the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation areas, and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. It is recognised that the main focus of the research will be on evidence for the later Iron Age/Romano-British period, but that medieval and post-medieval features are also present. This project therefore has the potential to make an important contribution to a number of academic aims for these periods including:

- to contribute to an understanding of Iron Age rural settlement, including site development, morphology, social status and function, and any possible evidence for the continuation of settlement between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods;

- to contribute to an understanding of material culture, including the typology and chronology of Late Iron Age pottery in North East England;
- to contribute to an understanding of the environment in the later prehistoric period, and to provide information on key points such as living conditions, land use and landscape change, vegetation and exploitation of resources;
- to contribute to the dating of later prehistoric sites in North East England through scientific methods;
- to contribute to an understanding of the process of enclosure in the late prehistoric and later periods and how this changes through time.

2.4 The Strip, map and sample investigation

2.4.1 The strip, map and sample investigation comprised the excavation of two open areas (Areas 1 & 2) measuring c.3.73ha of the proposed development area. Area 1 was placed to target a possible rectilinear enclosure and Area 2 was placed to target a possible pit alignment. These possible features were detected during the previous geophysical survey (Scott 2012). The general aims of these investigations were:

- to finalise, in conjunction with scientific dating, the stratigraphic sequence present at the site;
- to confirm spatial and temporal patterns within the site, once key stratigraphic elements have been scientifically dated;
- to better define the nature of land use and depositional practices on the site and how this changes over time;
- to use the environmental evidence to undertake detailed spatial analysis of the deposits and determine evidence for changing social and economic activities;
- to use the environmental evidence for continuity of occupation between the Iron Age and Romano-British period (or earlier periods) if present;
- to analyse, date, illustrate and publish the significant finds including pottery, metal objects and lithics (if present);
- to define the position and significance of the site within its local, regional and national context;
- to publish and disseminate the final results of the post-excavation analysis;
- to deposit an ordered and indexed research archive in Great North Museum.

2.4.2 Topsoil was removed by a 360° tracked mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket, under close archaeological supervision. All possible features were inspected

and were excavated by hand to retrieve artefactual material and environmental samples. Once completed all features were recorded according to the WA standard procedure as set out in the Excavation Manual (WA 2016).

2.4.3 All finds encountered were retained on site and returned to the Carlisle office where they were identified, quantified and dated to period. A *terminus post quem* was then produced for each stratified context under the supervision of the WA Finds Officer, and the dates were used to help determine the broad date phases for the site. On completion of this project, the finds were cleaned and packaged according to standard guidelines (Ibid). Please note, the following categories of material will be discarded after a period of six months following the submission of this report, unless there is a specific request to retain them (and subject to the collection policy of the relevant depository):

- unstratified material;
- modern pottery;
- material that has been assessed as having no obvious grounds for retention.

2.4.4 A full professional archive has been compiled in accordance with the project specification, and the Archaeological Archives Forum recommendations (Brown 2011). The archive will be deposited with Great North Museum, with copies of the report sent to the Tyne and Wear HER, available upon request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier WAA15, SWN-A and SWN-B, CP11833.

2.4.5 Wardell Armstrong supports the Online AccesS to the Index of Archaeological InvestigationS (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an on-line index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature, created as a result of developer-funded archaeological work. As a result, details of the results of this project will be made available by WA as a part of this national project. The OASIS reference for the project is: wardella2-268742.

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 Location and Geological Context

3.1.1 The site is located at NZ 2895 6868. The site's environs comprise agricultural land located to the east and west of the northern end of Station Road (A186) and to the south of the junction with Whitley Road (A191). The site lies on the northern edge of Wallsend, immediately to the north of existing housing estates and west of the Rising Sun Country Park. The overall size of the site is approximately 52.5ha. The land is currently under arable cultivation and occupies a slight south-facing slope. The area of investigation lies at a maximum height of c.62m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) in the northeast corner with elevations of between c.55m and c.48m aOD along the southern boundary.

3.1.2 The underlying solid geology within the area of investigation is mapped as Seventy Fathom Post Member, a sandstone sedimentary bedrock was formed during the Carboniferous Period (approximately 310 to 312 million years ago). This is overlain by glacial till deposits (up to 2 million years ago) (BGS 2016). The natural substrate observed during the current phase of works comprised a light orange/grey/brown boulder clay which is consistent with the mapped geologies above.

3.2 Historical and Archaeological Background

3.2.1 A desk-based assessment was produced by TWM to summarise the known historical and archaeological background of the site and the surrounding landscape to a distance of 3km (Richardson 2011). It is not intended to repeat that information here and what follows is a brief overview, for further details please refer to the original document.

3.2.2 This report identified that there were no designated heritage assets within the site boundary, however there are a further number within the wider search area of 3km. The closest site being Holystone (HER 5470) located 1.9km north of the site. Other prehistoric sites are recorded at Shiremoor (HER 750) and at Burradon, where a rectilinear enclosure was excavated by Jobey in 1970 (HER 305). The site also lies 2.6km to the north of Segedunum Roman Fort and Hadrian's Wall.

3.2.3 A number of archaeological works have been undertaken within the development area. The first was a geophysical survey (Scott 2012) and it identified a number of potential archaeological features, believed to represent prehistoric and medieval occupation, in addition to ridge and furrow cultivation, and field boundaries of medieval and post-medieval date covering the majority of the site. Two former

structures were also recorded in the northeast and southwest corners of the site. The remains of a ditched rectilinear enclosure with internal features, including a central round house, were identified on the east side of Station Road along with a series of other potential linear and curvilinear anomalies.

- 3.2.4 The second was an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken in 2012 (TWM Archaeology 2012) as a result of the geophysical survey, in which 52 trenches were excavated in fields to the east and west of Station Road. Six trenches were positioned to sample the area of the possible rectilinear enclosure (Trenches 41-46). The trenching confirmed the presence of a multi-phased settlement comprising a ditched enclosure, with round houses, possible palisade, and an outer enclosure, to the east of Station Road. Two trenches (Trench 35 and Trench 38) were positioned to sample geophysical anomalies to the north of the enclosure, which ran east-southeast to west-northwest across the site. A number of individual pits and linear features were recorded. The pits were thought to form a pit alignment. In the wider landscape, a number of ditched boundary features and gullies were excavated to the east of Station Road were identified as primarily medieval or post-medieval boundaries, based on historic map evidence and association with ridge and furrow. Ridge and furrow cultivation was encountered within many of the trenches, orientated north to south, but was truncated by later ploughing. Building remains were also recorded in Trench 29 at the northeast corner of the site, and Trench 52 at the southeast corner of the site.
- 3.2.5 **Prehistoric:** No known prehistoric sites were recorded within the proposed development area.
- 3.2.6 **Roman:** No known Roman sites were recorded within the proposed development area.
- 3.2.7 **Medieval:** The proposed development area is believed to have been located between the settlements of Little Benton (to the west), Willington (to the east) and Killingworth (to the north) and is likely to have formed part of an open field system.
- 3.2.8 **Post-medieval:** Historic maps of the site place the proposed development area within the township of Long Benton, within a large plot of land known as East Pasture. A survey by Fryer (1801-2) shows the site enclosed within a series of sub-rectangular fields, which formed the basis of the current field system, although several boundaries have since been removed.

4. STRATIGRAPHIC REPORT

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The excavation was undertaken between the 20th February to 20th April 2015 and the 11th July to the 4th April 2017, with two open areas (Areas 1 and 2) excavated across the proposed development site (Figures 1 & 2). The open areas were placed to target a series of possible linear and curvilinear features recorded during the previous geophysical survey (Scott 2012) and a possible pit alignment observed during an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaking in 2012 (TWM Archaeology 2012).

4.1.2 The natural substrate (**1001**) largely comprised mixed boulder clays. All archaeological remains were sealed by a darkish grey brown silty clay topsoil (**1000**), which varied between 0.30m to 0.40m in depth.

4.1.3 Features consisting of pits, postholes and spreads that have no stratigraphic relationships or dateable finds have not been included in the report but are the context table below (Appendix 1).

4.2 Results – Area 1

4.2.1 Area 1 was located in the south-central part of the proposed development (Figures 3, 4 & 5). It was roughly square shaped with a 20m wide strip added across the north end. It measured approximately 2.415ha. Following top-soil stripping, linear and curvilinear features forming enclosures were observed in the centre of the area along pits and postholes. Ridge and furrow were also observed across the site, aligned northeast-southwest. There were many land drains criss-crossing the area with some modern ditches and gullies.

4.3 Phase 1

4.3.1 Curvilinear feature [**1181**] was located to south of pit [**1266**] (Figures 5 & 6; Plate 1). It measured 19.20m by 0.45m by 0.15m and had sharp steep sloping sides, flat base and a U-shaped profile. The fill (**1182**)/ (**1186**)/ (**1187**) was a firm brown grey clay. It was a narrow S-shaped gully that may have formed a boundary, possibly for [**1142**]/ [**1133**]. It was cut by Structure 1 through its centre.

4.3.2 Ditch [**1369**]/ [**1654**] was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 18.76m long by 0.66m wide by 0.20m deep (Figure 4; Plate 2). It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base and northwest terminus. The fill (**1668**) was a firm darkish mid brownish

grey silty clay. It appeared to have been part of a field boundary. It was cut by features [1691] and [1371].

4.3.3 Gully [1574] was located in the northeast corner of the area (Figure 4). It measured 2.5m by 0.47m by 0.20m and was aligned east-west and is likely to have been a drainage gully. It had sharp very steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (1575)/ (1601) consisted of friable mid brownish grey silty clay with orange/brown mottling. Its eastern end was cut by Structure 6 and ditch [1576]. Its western side was truncated by a furrow.

4.3.4 Pit [1266] was oval shaped with gradual sloping sides, a flat base and measured 1.8m long by 0.6m wide by 0.14m deep (Figure 5). The single fill (1265) was a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt. It appeared to have been a shallow pit associated with curvilinear feature [1181]. It was cut by Structure 1.

4.3.5 Pit [1440] was located to the north of pit [1266] (Figure 5). It was oval shaped and measured 1.4m long by 0.65m wide by 0.32m deep. It had near vertical sides with a rounded base. The fill (1439) was a firm greyish brown silty clay. It was cut by gully [1442] on its southwest side and by pits [1438], [1206] and [1208] on its southern end and in its centre and by stake-hole group [1350] in its northeast end.

4.4 Phase 2

4.4.1 Structure 1 – [1183] was located to the south of ditch [1240] (Figure 5 & 7; Plate 1). It was semi-circular shaped with sharp steep sloping sides, a narrow flat base and a V-shaped profile. The fill (1184)/ (1264) was a firm mid greyish brown clayey silt. It measured 16.9m by 0.38m – 0.66m by 0.1m – 0.6m. It had a rounded terminus at its eastern side and was aligned in a southwest direction curving around to the northwest and its western end was cut by the southern side of Structure 7. It was also cut by Structure 2 on its western side and it cut curvilinear gully [1181]. It was unclear if it was an exterior drainage gully or a construction trench but it did not re-appear on the other side of Enclosure 2 but this could have been truncated away by later ploughing evidenced by extensive furrow.

4.4.2 Linear feature [1240] was located to the north of Structure 1 (Figure 5). It was slightly curved with a sharp V-shaped profile, a rounded eastern terminus and measured 5.7m long by 0.60m wide by 0.31m deep. The single fill (1239)/ (1446)/ (1447) was a firm greyish brown silty clay. It was cut by Structure 7 near its eastern terminus and by Structure 2 at its western end. It was also cut by pits [1237] and [1250] on its west and

east ends respectively. It was a short gully that appeared to be contemporary with Structure 1.

- 4.4.3 Structure 4 – [1545]/ [1497] was located northeast of Structure 1 (Figure 5; Plates 3 & 4). It was circular shaped measuring 17.5m in diameter by 0.45m wide by 0.13m – 0.3m deep. It had sharp near vertical sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (1669) was a firm dark brownish grey silty clay. It was unclear if it was an exterior drainage gully or a construction trench. Its entrance was on the eastern side though the northeast terminus was cut by gully [1499] and the southeast terminus was cut by ditch [1126]/ [1486]. It was also cut by ditch [1617] through its centre and its western side was truncated by a trench opened during the 2012 evaluation (TWM 2012). Its northeast terminus cut gully [1542] of which only its northeast terminus was visible and may have been an earlier ring gully that had been almost completely removed. A small gully [1547] also cut its southwest side. The ring gully was one of three that were recorded in the northeast corner of the overall settlement with Structures 5 and 6 to the northwest. It pre-dated the several enclosure ditches that made up the eastern side of Enclosure 2. It was also truncated by probable ridge and furrow and several modern land drains. There was a single posthole observed along the southern side. The posthole [1475] was sub-circular shaped and measured 0.2m by 0.14m by 0.11m. It had near vertical sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (1474) was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay. It cut linear feature [1477] and was cut by linear feature [1479] and ditch [1693]. There was an associated pit near the centre of the structure, [1524] that was oval shaped, measured 0.87m by 0.74m by 0.32 with gradual sloping sides and rounded base. The fill (1523) was a loose reddish brown silty clay.
- 4.4.4 Structure 5 – [1670] was located between Structures 4 and 6 (Figures 4 & 7; Plate 5). It was circular shaped and measured 14m in diameter. The gully was 0.36m to 0.43m wide and 0.06m to 0.18m deep. It had steep sloping sides, flat base and rounded northeast and southwest terminals. The fill (1505)/ (1507)/ (1509) was a firm dark greyish brown silty clay that contained occasional stones. It appeared to be an exterior drip gully. Its entrance, like the structures and enclosures also, opened eastwards. There was also an associated feature, [1510] that was located in the northeast corner of the structure. It was curvilinear and ran parallel to the northern side of [1670] before petering out in the northwest corner. It measured 17m long by 0.23m wide by 0.07m deep. It appeared to be the wall construction trench. It had steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (1511) was a firm grey brown silty clay. It continued beyond the northeast terminus of the drip gully though this may be because the drip

gully had been truncated by a furrow. The gullies were cut by gully [1580] on the western side and by ditches [1582] and [1514] on the eastern side. They had also been heavily truncated by ploughing.

- 4.4.5 Structure 6 – [1455] was located to the north of Structure 5 (Figures 4 & 7; Plates 6, 7, 8). It was circular shaped that measured 12m in diameter by 0.38m – 0.87m in width by 0.06m – 0.12m in depth. It had sharp steep to moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (1671) was a friable mid brownish grey silty clay with orange/brown mottling. The entrance was on the eastern side with the northern terminus cut by a modern land drain. It appeared to be the exterior drip gully of a roundhouse. The southern terminus was removed by rectangular enclosure ditch [1405] that extended across the southern side of the ring gully and modern ditch [1582]. It was also cut by gully [1580] on its western side and by ditch [1576] at its southern end. It was truncated by a plough furrow through its centre. The gully [1455] also cut the east terminus of gully [1574] at its southwest side. Two postholes, [1640] and [1586] were observed with the interior. They were oval shaped with steep sloping sides and flat bases. The fills (1641) and (1587) were both firm dark brownish grey silty clay. They measured 0.15m/ 0.42m long by 0.13m/ 0.25m wide by 0.06m/ 0.04m deep respectively. They both appeared to have been heavily truncated by ploughing/ furrows. There was a small curvilinear [1578] that was close to the southern terminus that appeared to be the remains of the wall construction trench. It measured 2.1m by 0.29m by 0.06m. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base and eastern terminus. Its western end was truncated by a furrow. The fill (1579) was a friable mid brownish grey silty clay.
- 4.4.6 Posthole/ pit [1322] was sub-circular shaped with steep sloping sides and a concave base that measured 0.47m by 0.36m by 0.18m (Figure 4; Plate 9). The fill (1323) was a firm mid grey brown clay silt. It was cut by Structure 3.
- 4.4.7 There were two short features, curvilinear feature [1371] and linear [1409] to the west of Structure 4 that cut the northern edge and east terminus of ditch [1369] (Figures 4 & 7). They measured from 3.6m – 5m in length by 0.5m – 0.83m in width and 0.1m – 0.34m in depth. They had steep sloping sides except for [1371] which had gently sloping sides with flat to concave bases. The fills (1372) and (1410) were both very similar firm mid brown grey silty clay. A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from (1410). Feature [1371] had an upper fill (1420) that was a firm grey brown silty clay.

- 4.4.8 Gully [1584] was located between Structures 5 and 6 (Figure 5) and measured 1.3m by 0.4m by 0.12m and was aligned east-west. It had sharp steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (1585)/ (1604) was a friable mid brownish grey silty clay.
- 4.4.9 Linear feature [1442] was located to the north of Structure 1 (Figure 5). It had gradual sloping sides with a rounded base. It measured 4.2m long by 0.60m wide by 0.15m deep. The fill (1441) was a compact greyish brown silty clay occasional small stones. It was cut by pit [1440] at its northeast end and by Structures 2 and 7 along its southeast side and southwest end.
- 4.4.10 Pit [1255] was triangular shaped with steep sloping sides and a flat base (Figure 5). The fill (1256) was a firm dark grey brown clay that contained large cobbles. It was cut by linear feature [1289] across its northern side.
- 4.4.11 Curvilinear gully [1691] was located to the west of Structure 5 (Figure 5). It was S-shaped and measured 24.35m long by 0.81m wide by 0.30m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides with flattish bases with rounded terminals at either end. The fills (1401)/ (1421)/ (1423)/ (1450), were firm dark grey silty clays with orange mottling. Its southern end was cut by ditch [1367]/ [1435] and Enclosure 1. Its southern end cut ditch [1369]/ [1654]. It appeared to be a boundary gully probably associated with Structure 5.
- 4.5 **Phase 3**
- 4.5.1 Ditch [1693] was located on the eastern side of the area (Figures 5 & 7). It was aligned northeast-southwest with steep sloping sides, a rounded base and measured 142m long by c.0.65m wide by 0.30m deep. The main fill (1521)/ (1528)/ (1559)/ (1619)/ (1620) was a firm greyish brown clay. There was an upper fill (1538) that was visible near the centre only and may represent a later re-cut. The ditch appeared to form part of a driveway that included gully [1499] and ditch [1115]/ [1073]. It cut through the east side of Structure 4.
- 4.5.2 Structure 2 – curvilinear gully [1268]/ [1464] was located in the south-central part of the area (Figures 5 & 8). It roughly circular shaped and measured 7.5m in diameter with the gully itself 0.36m wide by 0.18m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base and a rounded southeast terminus. The fills (1267)/ (1396)/ (1399)/ (1385) consisted of firm mid greyish/ orangey brown silty clay. It was unclear if it was an exterior drainage gully or a construction trench. Its entrance was east facing though

- its northeast terminus was truncated away. It cut Structure 1 and was cut by Enclosure 2.
- 4.5.3 Structure 3 - **[1306]** was located to the north of **[1195]** (Figure 5; Plate 9). It measured 8.8m long by 0.3m wide by 0.08m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fills **(1307)/ (1321)/ (1329)** was a firm mid grey brown clay silt. A single sherd of possible 2nd century Romano-British pottery was recovered from the near top of the fill and is likely to represent an intrusive contaminant. It was unclear if it was an exterior drainage gully or a wall construction trench. It cut posthole **[1322]** near its southern terminus and was cut by Enclosure 3 near its northeast end. It also had been severely impacted by furrows.
- 4.5.4 Pit/ posthole group **[1682]** consisted of pits **[1392]** and posthole **[1298]** (Figure 5). Pit **[1392]** was located to the north of Structure 3 and was cut by pit **[1390]**. It was irregular shaped with gradual sloping sides and rounded base that measured 0.5m in diameter by 0.3m deep. Posthole **[1298]** was oval shaped with steep sides and flat base that measured 0.18m long by 0.15m wide. The fills **(1393)** and **(1299)** were similar, both were loose dark grey clays. They appeared to be associated with Structure 3.
- 4.5.5 Ditch **[1327]** was located to the north of curvilinear feature **[1195]** (Figure 5; Plate 10). It was aligned northwest-southeast with sharp, steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 6m long by 1.33m wide by 0.45m deep. It was aligned northwest-southeast. The lowest fill **(1340)** was visible in the northwest terminus and consisted of a loose light brown silty clay. It was covered by **(1336)/ (1339)** which was a firm greyish brown clay. The third deposit **(1338)** was a thin layer only visible in the terminus and was a loose dark grey/ black silty clay. The upper layer **(1328)/ (1337)** was a firm light greyish brown clay with orangey red flecking. Its southeast end was removed by Structure 8. It appeared to be a boundary ditch that may be associated with ditch **[1649]**, to the northwest that was cut by Enclosure 1.
- 4.5.6 Ditch **[1649]** was located to the northwest of ditch **[1327]**. It was curvilinear and aligned northwest-southeast measuring approximately 6m long by 2.1m wide by 0.64m deep. It had sharp, steep sloping sides and a flat base. The fill **(1650)** was made up of firm mid greyish brown silty clay with orange/ brown mottling. Its southeast end was removed by Enclosure 1 and its northwest end was cut by a furrow. It was also cut by gullies **[1651]** and **[1625]** along its northeast side. It may have been a boundary

- ditch and possibly was associated with ditch [1327] located to the southeast (Figure 4).
- 4.5.7 Curvilinear feature [1195]/ [1289] was located to the north of Structure 2 (Figures 5 & 8). It was roughly L-shaped and measured 24.3m long by 0.38m (east end) – 0.5m (west end) wide by 0.18m (east end) – 0.38m (west end) deep. It had rounded terminals with its western side including the terminus cut by Structure 7. It had sharp steep sloping sides with a flat base, aligned northeast-southwest at its western side before turning to the east. It contained a single fill (1679) that consisted of a firm mid grey brown clay silt. It appeared to be a boundary ditch associated with Structure 1, to the south. There were two small stake-holes [1269] and [1271] located near its centre on the northern side. They were circular, 0.08m/ 0.13m in diameter and both were 0.06m deep with similar loose grey brown clay fills (1270) and (1272).
- 4.5.8 Ditch [1115]/ [1073] was located on the southeast corner of the area (Figure 5). It was aligned northeast-southwest with very steep sloping sides with a flattish base and a rounded southern terminus. It measured 29m long by 2.07m wide by 0.94m deep. The single fill (1116)/ (1074) that consisted of a friable light greyish brown sandy clay. Five pieces of animal bone were recovered. Even though the depth and width, it may have been defensive, the wide gaps to the south and north suggested that this was not the case. Its central and northern half including its northern terminus were almost completely removed by ditch [1124] on the same alignment. It may have part of a possible northeast-southwest aligned droveway that included gully [1499] and ditch [1693].
- 4.5.9 Gully [1499] was located on the east central side of the area (Figure 4). It was aligned northeast-southwest with steep sides and a concave base that measured roughly 5m long by 0.3m wide by 0.17m deep. The fill (1500) was a firm dark grey clay with orange brown mottling. It cut the northeast terminus of Structure 4 and the eastern side of gully [1542] that ran parallel to it and appeared to terminate 2m further southwest of [1542]. Its northeast end was removed by enclosure ditch [1694]. It may have part of a possible northeast-southwest aligned droveway that included ditches [1693] and [1115]/ [1073].
- 4.5.10 Ditch [1367]/ [1435] was located on the northern side of the area (Figure 5; Plate 11). It was curvilinear, roughly L-shaped and aligned east-west to north-south. It measured 45m long by 1.6m wide by 0.5m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a flattish base. The main fill (1364)/ (1436)/ (1473) was a firm mid to dark greyish brown clay silt.

Sealing the main fill in the northwest corner, along the outer edge of the ditch was (1362) a firm mid darkish brown clay that was covered by layer (1361) that was a firm yellow brown clay. In the southwest corner, along the inner edge there was lower fill (1378) a firm light yellowish grey sandy clay that contained eighteen pieces of animal bone and was covered by a firm dark orangey grey clay (1379). The ditch appeared to have been a boundary ditch. It was cut by the northern side of Enclosure 1, removing most of its western side (only partially visible in section) which ran on a parallel alignment removing its northern edge along the central and eastern parts. Its eastern terminus was removed by a modern ditch and it had been heavily truncated by several plough furrows.

- 4.5.11 Curvilinear feature [1090]/ [1188] was S-shaped and aligned roughly north-south that measured approximately 18m by 0.3m by 0.15m (Figures 5 & 6). It had very steep sloping sides and a flat base with a rounded northern terminus. Its southern end was cut by Enclosure 1. The fill (1667) was a darkish grey brown clay. It may represent a short section of drainage gully.

4.6 Phase 4

- 4.6.1 Enclosure 1 – ditch [1672] was located in the centre of the area (Figures 4, 5, 9 & 10; Plates 11, 12, 13, 14). It was a curvilinear, roughly D-shaped that measured 60m by 50m at its longest and widest points respectively with a 23m wide opening in its northeast corner that appeared to represent an entranceway. The ditch itself measured 146m long with a rounded east facing terminus in the northern part of the ditch and a northeast facing terminus in the eastern part. The northern and southern sides were the narrowest and shallowest parts as the east facing terminus measured 1.95m by 0.27m and the southern side measured 1.90m by 0.50m. The widest part of the ditch measured 4.90m by 1.75m at the western corner. The eastern side up to and including the north facing terminus measured 2.40m in width by 1.3m deep. It had sharp very steep sloping sides throughout except for the east facing terminus that had gradual sloping sides and on the west side which was also stepped along the inner side. It had a rounded base and V-shaped profile. The primary fill (1673) was visible throughout the ditch with the exception of the east facing terminus and it consisted of a firm mid-blueish grey silty clay. It varied in width from 0.22m to 1.6m and depth from 0.12m to 0.7m. One sherd of Romano-British pottery and a pumice stone/ piece of clinker were recovered.

- 4.6.2 There appeared to have been various episodes of infilling around the ditch that covered sections of **(1673)** and were all sealed by upper fill **(1674)**. Near the east facing terminus, two episodes of infilling were revealed, **(1468)** was a friable greyish brown clay. It was covered by a thin layer **(1469)**, a loose mixed yellow clay. On the western side, there was layer **(1366)** that consisted of firm grey brown clay. It was covered by **(1360)/ (1376)** that was a soft grey clay that contained animal bone. The upper fill **(1674)** was visible along the whole length of the ditch and was a firm mid greyish brown clay. There was a concentration of very large stones in the northern and southern sections of the ditch. Fragments and large pieces of quern stones SF#12, 13, and 22 in the northern side were recovered along with two sherds of Romano-British pottery and one sherd of medieval pottery which are likely to be intrusive finds resulting from ploughing. The fill varied in width from 1.80m to 3.50m and in depth from 0.17m to 1.16m.
- 4.6.3 Ditch **[1672]** was a large enclosure ditch that almost completely removed earlier ditch **[1367]/ [1435]** that was on the same east-west alignment as the northern part of **[1672]**. It also cut the southern end of ring gully **[1506]** and several curvilinear features, **[1422]/ [1400]** and **[1409]**. It also cut ditch **[1649]** at its northwest corner and several more curvilinear features at its southern end. It enclosed Structures 7 and 8 and had its entrance in the northeast corner. The upper fill appears to represent deliberate backfilling, probably from when it fell out use. It was cut by linear ditch **[1700]** on its eastern side from its southeast terminus going south. This ditch may have been a reinstated section of the enclosure. There was a large pit **[1052]**, next to its outer edge at its southern end which appeared to be contemporary with it. It was oval shaped with steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 1.33m long by 0.5m wide by 0.18m deep. The fill **(1051)** was a friable light greyish brown clayey sand. It was sealed by deposit **(1050)** that was friable light yellowish orange sandy clay. In turn was sealed by **(1674)** which was the upper fill of Enclosure 1.
- 4.6.4 Structure 7 - ditch **[1177]** was located to the south of Structure 8 and was within Enclosure 1 (Figures 5 & 9; Plates 15, 16, 17). It was circular and measured approximately 12m in diameter with two rounded terminals on the east side that formed an entrance. The ditch itself measured 30m long by 1.14m – 1.45m wide by 0.33m – 0.54m in depth. It had sharp, steep sloping sides with a flattish rounded base and a U-shaped profile. The single fill **(1676)** was a firm mid orangey greyish brown silty clay that contained fire cracked stones. Four sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the northeast terminus. There were several associated pit

groups [1687] and [1688] posthole group [1689] and stake-hole group [1690] within this enclosure. It is to represent a drainage gully and appeared to be contemporary with Structure 8 to the north. Its southern side cut the northern end of Structure 2 and its northern end cut curvilinear gully [1195]/ [1289]. It also cut gully [1647] in its southwest side and linear [1240] near its southeast terminus. Its northern side was cut by curvilinear ditches [1211] and [1213].

- 4.6.5 Pit group [1687] was located within and on the eastern side of Structure 7 around its eastern entrance (Figure 5). It consisted of [1200], [1206], [1208], [1218], [1222], [1224], [1236], [1238], [1244], [1246], [1248], [1250], [1252], [1438] and [1454]. Pit [1236] was the largest and is discussed below. They were mostly circular or oval shaped and had steep sides and flattish bases that measured between 0.22m to 0.7m in diameter by 0.07m to 0.35m deep. The fills (1199), (1205), (1207), (1217), (1223), (1237), (1243), (1245), (1247), (1249), (1251), (1437), (1452) were similar – firm mid to dark grey brown silty clay/ clayey silt. Pit [1236] (Plate 42) was located to the west of the southeast terminus and was sub-circular shaped that measured 1.05m by 0.85m by 0.35m. It had sharp very steep to near vertical sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (1236) was a loose mid to dark grey silty clay. Its northeast side was cut by pit [1458].
- 4.6.6 Posthole group [1689] was located towards the centre of Structure 7 (Figure 5). It consisted of [1202], [1204], [1216], [1230] and [1242]. They were sub-circular shaped with gradual sloping sides and concaved bases. They measured 0.21m – 0.36m long by 0.20m – 0.24m wide by 0.05m – 0.11m deep. The fills (1201), (1203), (1215), (1229) and (1241) were moderate compact to firm greyish brown silty clay.
- 4.6.7 Stake-hole groups [1350], [1234] and [1690] were located around the centre of Structure 7 (Figure 5). They were circular shaped with steep sloping sides and tapered bases that measured 0.08m – 0.2m diameter by 0.03m – 0.08m deep. The fills (1219), (1225), (1233) and (1349) were friable dark greyish brown silty clay. Its function of these features was unclear.
- 4.6.8 Structure 8 - circular ditch [1275] was located in the centre of the area, to the north of Structure 7 and was within Enclosure 1 (Figures 5, 9 & 10; Plates 18, 19, 20, 21). It was roughly C-shaped with rounded terminals on the eastern side that measured 14m in diameter with the ditch itself 37m long by 1.22m – 2.45m wide by 0.65m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides with a flat base on the south side that became rounded on the west and north sides. The lower primary fill (1677) was a firm mid

blueish grey silty clay that contained moderate large stones with a concentration on the north side and fire cracked stones. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the northern side of the ditch and a worked stone, SF#11 was recovered from the northern terminus also. The primary fill varied in thickness from 0.03m to 0.57m. The upper fill (**1678**) was a firm mid brown grey silty clay. It measured 0.16m to 0.41m thick. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered along with fragments of CBM and pieces of burnt clay.

- 4.6.9 There were several scattered deposits around the ditch sealed by (**1678**) (Figures 9 & 10). In the south side, it sealed (**1303**) that was a firm mid grey brown clayey silt that contained occasional small stones. It in turn sealed (**1304**), a firm mid orange brown clayey sand. On the western side, there were two similar slump deposits (**1414**) and (**1415**) on the east and west sides of the ditch respectively and consisted of firm yellow brown clay. In the northern end, there were two further slump deposits, the upper layer (**1283**) was a loose mid orange brown sandy clay. It sealed (**1284**) which was a loose dark blue grey silty clay. These layers were sealed by (**1282**)/ (**1325**) that consisted of firm mid brownish grey silty clay. The feature is likely to represent a drainage gully. It enclosed pit groups [**1682**] and [**1683**] and posthole group [**1684**]. The fills of the ditch contained fire-cracked stones and may indicate that any activity requiring liquid heating took place within the enclosure. In its northwest corner, the ditch cut the southeast end of linear feature [**1327**] and Structure 3. It was cut by curvilinear gully [**1278**]/ [**1308**], pits [**1389**], [**1391**], [**1393**] and posthole [**1300**].
- 4.6.10 Pit group [**1683**] was located to eastern side of Structure 8 around the entrance (Figure 5). It consisted of [**1390**], [**1334**], [**1318**], [**1346**], [**1341**] and [**1332**] and [**1293**]. They were mostly circular shaped with steep sides and flattish bases that measured between 0.4m to 0.7m in diameter by 0.12m to 0.35m deep. The fills (**1391**), (**1335**), (**1347**), (**1342**), (**1389**), (**1333**) and (**1294**) were all very similar – firm dark grey / dark brownish grey mostly silty clay / occasionally sandy clay and contained burnt stones. Pit [**1318**] (Plate 22) contained two fills, the lower fill (**1319**) contained frequent charcoal flecks and burnt bone. The thin upper layer (**1320**) was a redeposited natural that covered it. The pits functions were unclear.
- 4.6.11 Posthole/ stake-hole group [**1684**] was located within and on the eastern side of Structure 8. It consisted of [**1344**], [**1322**], [**1316**] (Plate 23), [**1298**] and [**1330**] (Figure 5). They varied in size – 0.18m to 0.66m in diameter by 0.14m to 0.36m deep and varied in shape, from oval to circular. The fills (**1345**), (**1323**), (**1317**), (**1299**) and (**1331**)

were similar – firm mid to dark grey brown silty clay. Posthole [1316] contained burnt clay and large stones that appeared to have been post packing. Stake-hole [1330] was located between [1316] and [1346]. The four postholes appeared to form a rough square, possibly for a platform.

4.6.12 Gully [1651] was located to the northwest of Enclosure 1 (Figure 4; Plate 24). It was slightly curved and aligned northwest-southeast measuring approximately 10m by 0.66m by 0.35m. It had very steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (1652)/ (1653) was a firm dark brownish grey silty clay with patches of brown mottling throughout. It contained moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small stones and pieces of coal. Its northwest end was truncated by a furrow and it cut ditch [1649] and gully [1625]. It may have been a drainage gully.

4.6.13 Ditch [1615] was located in the eastern side of the area, parallel to ditch [1693] (Figures 5 & 7; Plate 25). It was aligned northeast-southwest with rounded terminals at both ends and steep sloping sides and flat base. It was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 16m by 0.9m by 0.43m. The lower fill (1616)/ (1619)/ (1630) was a loose greyish brown sandy clay. There was an upper fill (1631) that was visible in the southern terminus only and consisted of greyish brown silty clay. The ditch southern terminus cut the northwest side of boundary ditch [1693].

4.6.14 Ditch [1695] was located in the southern end of the area (Figure 5; Plates 26 & 27). It was visible at its northwest and southeast extent but had been mostly removed in between by Enclosure 2 that was running on the same alignment. It appeared to be aligned northwest-southeast and measured 43m long by 2.2m wide by 0.90m deep. It had steep sloping sides and flat at the southeast end that got shallower with more gradual sloping northeast side at the northwest end. The main fill (1042)/ (1066)/ (1080)/ (1149) was a firm light slightly yellowish grey sandy clay. There was an upper fill at the southeast end, (1148) and it consisted of a soft light yellowish brown sandy clay and contained animal bone fragments. It appeared to be a boundary ditch and along with ditches [1124], [1126]/ [1486] and possibly the southern section of [1115]/ [1073] formed a southern boundary for Enclosure 1. It did not appear defensive due to its shallow depth (0.16m) and did not appear to continue northwards.

4.6.15 Ditch [1124] was located in the southeast corner of the area (Figures 5 & 9). It cut the northern and central parts of ditch [1115]/ [1073] on the same northeast-southwest alignment and the southwest end of gully [1628]. It measured 39m long by 2.2m wide by 0.76m deep. It had very steep sloping sides with a round base. The lower fill (1075)/

(1117) was a light blueish grey silty clay. Approximately three hundred and seventy-eight sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery and one piece of tap slag were recovered from the primary fill. The second fill (1076)/ (1118) was a firm mid blueish grey silty clay in which fifty-five sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered along with a piece of a possible loom weight and a lead fragment, SF 5. The third fill (1077)/ (1119)/ (1123) consisted of friable light brownish grey silty clay that sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered along with flint and clinker. It also sealed a slump layer (1125) a mid-brown clay that was visible in the northern terminus only. It in turn was covered, at the terminus only, by (1122), a loose dark brown sandy clay. The upper layer was (1078)/ (1120)/ (1125) was a loose dark greyish/ black sandy clay. Ditch [1124] appeared to be a northern extension of ditch [1073]/ [1115] that formed a long lasting driveway that included ditches [1126]/ [1486] and [1553]/ [1161] to the northeast and ran parallel to the eastern side of Enclosure 1.

- 4.6.16 Pit [1596] was located to the southeast of the southern end of ditch [1126]/ [1486] on the east side of the area (Figure 5; Plate 28). It was oval shaped with steep sloping western side and flat base. It measured 1.8m by 1.20m by 0.60m. The lower fill (1597) was a firm grey clay. The second fill (1598) was a firm yellow brown clay band. The upper fill (1599) was a firm mid brown clay with reddish brown mottling. The pit was near a possible outer entrance to Enclosure 1 and appeared to have been a dump.
- 4.6.17 Ditch [1126]/ [1486] were located on the eastern side of the area (Figures 5 & 9; Plate 29). It was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 8.7m long by 1m wide by 0.6m deep. It had very steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The lower fill (1129)/ (1485) was a friable mid darkish brown grey silty clay that contained occasional small stones. The second fill (1128)/ (1484) was a darkish grey brown clayey silt that contained occasional stones and charcoal flecks. There was a layer (1483) that was visible in the northern end that consisted of a friable light yellowish brown clay. The upper layer (1127)/ (1482) was a darkish brownish grey sandy silty clay that contained occasional small stones. It cut the southeast corner of Structure 4 and was cut by gully [1480] along its northwest side near the northern terminus. A posthole [1138]/ [1488] cut the northeast terminus on the northwest side. It along with ditch [1553]/ [1161] were on the same alignment as ditch [1124], to the southwest, appeared to form an eastern boundary for enclosure 1. The northern and southern terminals of [1124] and [1126]/ [1486] may represent part of the north-south driveway.

- 4.6.18 Ditch [1553]/ [1161] was located to the northeast of ditch [1126]/ [1486] and posthole [1488] on the same northeast-southwest alignment (Figure 5; Plate 30). It had steep sloping sides and a rounded base and terminals at both ends. It measured 8.7m by 1.25m by 0.57m. The lowest layer (1552) was visible in the southern terminus and was loose light yellowish orange sandy clay that appeared to be slump layer on the southeast side only. The primary fill (1551)/ (1162) was a loose dark greyish brown sandy clay. The middle fill (1550)/ (1163) consisted of loose mid brownish grey sandy clay. The upper fill (1549)/ (1164) was made up of firm mid greyish brown silty clay. All these ditches were on the same alignment along with ditch [1124], to the southwest, appeared to form part of a driveway. There was a large pit [1152] to the northeast of the northern terminus. It was cut by gully [1490] along its northwest side.
- 4.6.19 Pit [1152] and gully [1518] were located to the northeast of the northern terminus of ditch [1553] (Figure 5). The pit was oval shaped with steep sloping sides and flat base that measured 1.35m long by 1.3m wide by 0.5m deep. The primary fill (1154) was a soft mid brownish grey sandy clay that contained moderate stones. The upper fill (1153) was a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay that contained occasional small stones and charcoal flecks. The gully was further north from the pit and curvilinear shaped that measured 4.35m long by 0.35m wide by 0.16m deep. It had moderately steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (1519)/ (1520) was a firm dark brown silty clay.
- 4.6.20 Curvilinear feature [1491]/ [1521]/ [1531] was located in the northeast corner of the area (Figure 4). It had a V-shaped profile with a flat base that was aligned roughly northeast-southwest and measured approximately 17m long by 0.95m wide by 0.32m deep. Its southwest end was cut by ditch [1424] which formed the northern side of Enclosure 2. The lower fill (1568) was only visible in the centre of the feature and consisted of moderately firm mid blueish grey brown silty clay. The upper fill (1492)/ (1530)/ (1532) was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with orange mottling. The curvilinear feature appeared to be associated with north-south driveway on the eastern side of the settlement.
- #### 4.7 Phase 5
- 4.7.1 Curvilinear ditch [1694] was located on the eastern side of the area (Figure 5; Plates 28, 31, 32). It was aligned northeast-southwest with the southern end cutting ditch [1124] and its northern end stopping with a rounded terminus that along with the eastern terminus of [1697], to northwest appeared to form an entrance. It measured

approximately 100m by 1.55m by 0.46m. It had very steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (**1696**) was a friable mid to dark brownish grey silty clay that contained occasional stones and two sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered. There was an upper layer (**1502**) that was near its centre consisting of firm dark grey clay that contained moderate stones. The ditch was part of a later phase of development of the settlement that included ditch [**1697**] that formed 3 sides a rectangular enclosure, with ditch [**1694**] forming the eastern side, that surrounded Enclosure 1. It varied in width and depth all the way along which suggested it was not defensive but was part of a driveway.

- 4.7.2 Enclosure 2 - ditch [**1697**] was located across most of the area (Figures 4, 5 & 11; Plates 26, 27, 33, 34, 35). It was sub-rectilinear measuring 193m long by 1.46m – 3.30m wide by 0.39m – 1.17m deep. It had a rounded southeast terminus and was shallowest at its western corner and was deepest near the centre of its western side. Except for the western corner which had gradual sloping sides, the rest of the ditch had very steep sloping sides and a flat base. The lowest fills, (**1150**)/ (**1044**), visible in the southern end before the west corner and (**1698**), visible after the west corner to just beyond the north corner were similar moderately firm mid slightly blueish grey silty clay that contained a large boulder (west side). It sealed light brownish yellow silty clay layer (**1182**) that was only visible in the west corner. Animal bone was recovered from the west side. The upper fill (**1699**) was a firm mid to dark greyish brown silty clay that had some orange/ brown flecking in the southwest side that contained a patch of very large stones that appeared to have been dumped near the west corner. An unfinished bee-hive quern stone, SF#17 and a sherd of an amphora dated to the 1st – 2nd century was recovered from the southern end and three pieces of post-medieval CBM was recovered from near the surface at the northern end of the ditch and were clearly intrusive contaminants.
- 4.7.3 Between these two main fills, (**1698**) (lower) and (**1699**) (upper) there were several localised deposits observed on the three sides of the ditch. In the south end, near the southeast terminus, fill (**1147**) covered (**1150**). It was a firm grey clay that was covered by (**1057**), a firm grey brown clay. Near the western side of the south end, (**1063**) was a loose dark brown sandy clay that was covered by (**1064**) which was a firm dark grey clay. At southern end of the west side, (**1070**) was a firm mid grey silty clay that was covered by (**1071**) which was a firm mid-orangey brownish grey silty clay. The southern end was covered by layer (**1049**)/ (**1151**). In the centre of the west side, (**1382**) was a firm orange brown grey clay that was covered by (**1383**), a very firm

mixed orange brown grey clay. In the northern corner, **(1428)** was a firm grey blue clay.

- 4.7.4 Ditch **[1697]** was a large enclosure ditch that surrounded the Phase 4 Enclosure 1 features. With associated ditch **[1694]** and possibly earlier phase ditch **[1115]/ [1073]** formed a sub rectangular enclosure that was aligned northeast-southwest and was 112m long and 49m wide that enclosed an area approximately 5500m². It was mostly a deep ditch expect for the western corner. It didn't appear to be a defensive feature as the eastern side had openings at the northeast and southeast corners and the eastern side ditches were not particularly deep. The layout of the eastern side may have been more for managing and moving livestock as it continued the linear route previously defined the Phase 3 and Phase 4 ditches and considered to be a droveway. A small ditch **[1416]/ [1403]** extended southwards from the northern ditch of Enclosure 2 forming a northern entrance into Enclosure 2 and defining the northern end of the possible droveway. It is possible that this small ditch formed an enclosure (3) to the west as it had a clear entrance facing east into the droveway. The upper fill of ditch **[1697]** seems to have been a rapid infill, backfilled upon abandonment. There was a concentration of large stones dumped along the southern end which included an unfinished quern stone.
- 4.7.5 Ditch **[1700]** was cut into the eastern side of Enclosure 1 and followed the same northeast-southwest alignment from the southeast terminus (Figures 5 & 10). It measured c.27m long by 2.4m wide by 0.94m deep. It had steep sloping sides and a rounded base. The lower fill **(1589)** was a firm dark grey mottled orange clay. It did not extend as far as the terminus. The upper fill **(1608)/ (1592)** was a firm dark grey clay. Its southern end was cut by a furrow and a modern ditch. The ditch appeared to be associated with the droveway and was part of its modification / re-aligning during the construction of Enclosure 2. It also suggested that Enclosure 1 was partially backfilled at that time and showed the continuous use of the droveway throughout the occupation of the settlement.
- 4.7.6 Curvilinear features **[1142]/ [1133]** were located at the southern end of the area (Figure 5) and cut the southern end of Enclosure 1. Curvilinear **[1142]** was located to the to the southwest of **[1133]**, that measured 2.28m by 0.32m by 0.14m with **[1133]** 3.40m by 0.36m by 0.22m. Both features had gradual concaved sloping sides with a slightly uneven to flat base. The former was aligned roughly east-west with the latter aligned northeast-southwest. The fills **(1141)/ (1132)** were moderately firm dark

greyish brown clay. The two curvilinear features were gullies that may have been part of a ring gully but too little remained to be certain. There were two likely contemporary postholes, [1144] and [1146] to the west.

- 4.7.7 Postholes [1144] and [1146] were located to the west of gullies [1142]/ [1133] (Figure 5) and like the gullies were cut into Enclosure 1. They were circular shaped with concaved sloping sides and slightly rounded/ uneven bases. They measured 0.6m and 0.4m in diameter by 0.13m and 0.11m deep respectively. The fills (1143) and (1145) were loose mid greyish brown clay.
- 4.7.8 Enclosure 3 - ditches [1403] and [1416] were located in the northeast corner of the area (Figures 4, 11 & 12; Plates 36, 37). They had sharp steep sloping northwest sides only and rounded bases. The southeast sides and most of the two ditches were removed by ditches [1405] and [1394] respectively, that formed later, Enclosure 4. Ditch [1403] measured 0.55m wide by 0.13m deep and [1416] measured 0.25m wide by 0.18m deep. The northern end of (1403) was a rounded terminus but the southern end terminus of [1416] was removed by a modern land drain. The fills (1404) and (1417) were firm mid to dark brown sandy clay with dark orange mottling. The ditches appeared to form an east facing entrance to a small enclosure possibly rectangular shaped, that was removed by later ditch [1405], probably on the same alignment as there was no visible sign in the slots excavated around the enclosure. The fills were almost identical to the fill of the later ditch suggesting that they were both infilled at the same and the later ditch was just a widening and deepening of the rectangular enclosure.
- 4.7.9 Curvilinear gully [1278]/ [1308] was located to the north of Structure 8, cutting its northern sides (Figures 4 & 11; Plate 18). It had a rounded north-eastern terminus that was parallel to the north-eastern terminus of Structure 8 though shorter. It measured 7.8m long by 0.66m wide by 0.14m – 0.44m deep. It had gradual sloping sides and a flattish base. The fill (1279)/ (1309)/ (1386) was a firm dark brown clay. A sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered. The curvilinear gully probably represents a rebuild of Structure 8.
- 4.7.10 Curvilinear feature [1211] was located inside the northeast corner of Structure 7 to the south of its northeast terminus (Figures 5 & 11; Plate 38). It was roughly aligned northwest-southeast and measured 5m long by 0.81m wide by 0.2m deep. It had steep sloping sides with a rounded base. The fill (1686) was a firm mid greyish brown silty clay. It cut ring gully [1464], was partially covered by stone spread (1180) and was cut

by curvilinear feature [1213]. The curvilinear gully probably represents a rebuild of Structure 7.

- 4.7.11 Curvilinear [1291] was located near the southeast terminus of Structure 8 (Figure 5; Plate 21). It measured 8.33m long by 0.5m wide by 0.17m deep and had gradual sloping sides and a flat base. The fill (1290)/ (1315) consisted of a moderately soft mid grey brown clay silt from which sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. It appeared to be an internal feature of the enclosure though its function was unclear.
- 4.7.12 Pit group [1688] was located within and on the eastern side of Structure 7 around its eastern entrance (Figure 5). It consisted of [1444], [1458] and [1472]. They were sub-circular shaped and had gradual, concave sloping sides and flattish bases that measured between 0.77m to 1.20m long by 0.60m to 0.90m wide by 0.22m to 0.27m deep. The fills (1443), (1457), (1471) were similar – friable light to mid-greyish brown clayey sand and silty clay. A glass bangle, SF#14 was recovered from (1457) and some pieces of burnt bone were recovered from (1471).
- 4.7.13 Pit/ posthole group [1692] was located in southern side of the area, cutting the southeast corner of Enclosure 2 (Figure 5). It consisted of postholes [1092], [1094], [1098], [1100] and pit [1096]. The postholes were oval shaped that measured 0.32m – 0.82m long by 0.22m – 0.50m wide by 0.13m – 0.18m deep. They had near vertical sloping sides and slightly rounded bases. The pit was circular with steep sloping sides and a rounded base that measured 0.38m by 0.28m by 0.16m. The fills (1091), (1093), (1095), (1097), (1099) were firm mid to dark greyish brown clay. A total of seven sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered, five from (1091) and two from (1095).
- 4.7.14 Posthole [1138]/ [1488] / gully [1490] and gully [1481] were located next to and cutting ditches [1553]/ [1161] and [1126]/ [1486] respectively (Figure 5). The posthole (Plate 39) was circular with very steep sloping sides and a flat base that measured 0.5m in diameter by 0.3m deep. The lower fill (1139) was a firm mid greyish brown sandy clay. The upper fill (1140)/ (1487) was a friable dark brownish grey clayey silt. The gullies [1490] and [1481] had moderately steep sloping sides and rounded bases that measured 7m and 3.27m in length respectively with the former 0.3m wide by 0.08m – 0.32m deep and the latter 0.38m wide by 0.25m deep. The fills (1489)/ (1548) and (1480) were similar consisting of friable greyish brown clayey silt.

4.8 Phase 6

- 4.8.1 Enclosures 4 & 5 – ditches [1394]/ [1405] and [1661] were located in the northern end of the area, within Enclosure 2 (Figures 5 & 12; Plates 36, 37, 40, 41) and formed two internal subdivisions, Enclosures 4 and 5. Linear ditch [1394] was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 5.7m long by 0.6m wide by 0.3m deep. It had sharp steep sloping sides, a rounded base with a rounded southern terminus. Its lower fill (1434) was a firm grey sandy clay with orange/ yellow clay patches. The middle layer (1419) was a firm dark orange-brown grey sandy clay. These two deposits were only visible in the section between [1394] and [1431]. Upper fill (1395)/ (1418) was visible throughout the ditch. It was a firm dark grey brown silty clay.
- 4.8.2 Ditch [1405] was L-shaped that measured 58.45m long by 0.65m – 1.4m wide by 0.2m – 0.76m deep. It had steep to very steep sloping sides and a rounded base that was shallowest at its north terminus and deepest near its western end. Its eastern side was aligned northeast-southwest and turned in a northwest direction, joining to inner side of Enclosure 2. The fill (1681) was a firm mid to dark brownish grey silty sandy clay with orange mottling. Ten sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. It was cut by gully [1580] and ditch [1582]. Ditch [1661] had very steep sloping sides and a flattish base that was aligned northeast-southwest and measured 19.17m long by 1.87m wide by 0.6m deep. The fill (1662)/ (1663)/ (1664) was a mid to dark brownish grey silty sandy clay with orange mottling. The fills of these ditches were almost indistinguishable from the fills of Enclosure 2 which suggested it was still open when these ditches were first opened and infilled at the same time.
- 4.8.3 Enclosures 4 and 5 were bounded by ditches [1394] and [1405] to the east and south, [1424] (Enclosure 2) to the north and west and subdivided by [1661] through the centre. The two enclosed areas were sub-square measuring c.460m² each. Enclosure 4 was a modification of Enclosure 3 (Phase 5) of which remnants of its east side and entrance remained. The eastern side of Enclosure 4 followed the same line, respecting the entrance though it was now narrower. The entranceway opened out on to the driveway, near its northern end. There was a lack of features within these enclosures that suggested that they were internal stock compounds used for holding livestock. The function of Enclosure 5 is unclear as there is no obvious entranceway into it.
- 4.8.4 Ditches [1576] and [1514] were located in the northern end of the area, with the former to the east of gully [1580] and the latter to the east of ditch [1582] which also cut its western side (Figure 4). They were both slightly curved with very steep sloping

sides and a flattish base that was aligned northeast-southwest. Ditch [1576] (Plate 43) measured 4.1m long by 0.75m wide by 0.43m deep. It contained a single fill (1577)/ (1602)/ (1603) that was a firm mid to darkish brownish grey silty sandy clay. It contained several sherds of Iron Age pottery. Ditch [1512] measured 5m long by 0.7m wide by 0.19m deep. The fill (1515) was a firm grey brown silty clay. Ditch [1576] cut Structure 6 and gully [1584]. Ditch [1512] cut the northern side of Structure 5.

4.8.5 Curvilinear feature [1213] was located within Structure 7 in the central part of the area (Figures 5 & 12; Plate 38) It was roughly aligned northwest-southeast and measured 4.65m long by 0.90m wide by 0.20m deep. It had gradual sloping sides with a rounded base and southeast terminus. The fill (1214)/ (1254) was a compact greyish brown silty clay. It cut the northeast inner edge of Enclosure 2 and the northeast side of curvilinear feature [1211].

4.9 Not Phased

4.9.1 A stone spread (1180) was located in the east side entrance to Structure 7, of which it partially covered (Figure 5; Plate 44). It consisted of a spread of stones of various shapes and sizes but were for the most part large to boulder sized. The flat sides were facing upwards and it measured approximately 5m by 4m, forming a flagged surface, which may represent a crude floor in the entranceway of the Phase 4 roundhouse. A stone object with a basin/ hole (a cup stone) in it, SF#9 was recovered from near the entrance and was dated to the Late Iron Age. Another stone object, SF#10 was revealed to be one half of an upper part of a bee-hive quern. It appeared to have been re-used as it was placed flat side up. It partially covered ditches [1211] and [1213] and pit groups [1687] and [1688].

4.9.2 Two curvilinear features were located to the north and northwest of Enclosure 1 (Figure 4). Feature [1633] was aligned roughly northeast-southwest with [1621]/ [1623] aligned east-west. They both measured approximately 14m long by 0.4m – 0.8m wide by 0.14m – 0.37m deep. They had moderately steep sloping sides with flattish bases with rounded terminals at either end. The fills (1634) and (1622)/ (1624) were firm dark grey silty clays. They appeared to drainage gullies.

4.9.3 Ditch [1512]/ [1582] was located in the northern part of the area, near to the northeast corner of Enclosure 2 (Figure 4; Plate 45). It was aligned north-south and measured 1.2m wide by 0.33m deep by 20m long though its full extent was unclear in both directions. It had very steep sloping sides with a flat base. The fill (1513)/ (1583)/ (1614) was a firm darkish grey brown silty clay with orange-brown mottling. It

appeared to be a later period boundary ditch, possibly dividing the ridge and furrow. It ran parallel to the ridge and furrow and was 6.5m to the east of gully [1580]. It cut the eastern sides of Structures 5 and 6.

4.9.4 Gully [1580] was located in the northern part of the area, near the northeast corner of Enclosure 4 (Figure 4). It was aligned north-south and measured 0.74m wide by 0.10m deep by 20m long though its full extent was unclear as it faded/ peter out at both ends. It had gradual sloping sides and a rounded base. The fill (1581)/ (1666) was a friable mid greyish brown silty clay. The gully cut Structure 6 and curvilinear gully [1574]. It ran parallel to ditch [1582]/ [1512], 6.5m to the east and the medieval ridge and furrow and may have been a shallow boundary that pre-dated the furrows.

4.9.5 Layer (1049)/ (1151) was located in the southern end of the area, covering the southern end of Enclosure 2. It was a friable mid-greyish brown clay that measured c.10m long by c.3m wide by 0.25m deep. Two sherds of Samian ware and one sherd of medieval pottery were recovered. The layer appeared to have been the result of later activity, after the abandonment of the rectangular enclosure.

4.9.6 Pit group [1685] was located to the north of Structure 8 and south of Enclosure 1 (Figure 5). It consisted of four shallow pits [1310], [1356] and [1351]. They were sub-circular shaped that measured 0.53m to 0.77m in diameter by 0.12m to 0.2m deep. Fills (1357) and (1352) were similar firm dark brown grey clay silt. Nine sherds of Iron Age pottery were also recovered from (1357). Pit [1310] had a lower fill (1311), a firm light brown clay and an upper fill (1312), a loose mid grey clay that contained twenty sherds of Iron Age pottery.

4.10 Results – Area 2

4.10.1 Area 2 was located in the central part of the proposed development (Figure 2) and to the north of Area 1. It was roughly rectangular shaped. It measured c.1.28ha. Following top-soil stripping, linear features were observed across the area along with some possible pits at the eastern end and a stone feature at the west end. Ridge and furrow was also observed across the site, aligned northeast-southwest. There were several land drains criss-crossing the area with some modern ditches, a metal pipe and gullies.

4.10.2 The natural substrate (2002) largely comprised mixed yellow/orange grey boulder clays. All archaeological remains were sealed by c.0.15m of mid brown grey silty clay

subsoil (**2001**). This was sealed by c.0.25m of dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil (**2000**).

4.10.3 A cobble spread in a shallow cut [**2020**] was located near the eastern end of the area (Figure 13; Plates 46, 47) and may represent the remains of a cobbled trackway. It was aligned northwest-southeast and measured 30m long by 1.4m – 3.5m wide by 0.35m deep. Its extent was unclear as it continued beyond the limit of excavation at both ends but was narrowest at the northwest end and got wider heading southeast. It had steep sloping sides with a flat base. The cobble surface (**2024**) consisted of sub-rounded stones that varied in size but included several large stones around the centre and measured 0.17m thick. A worked flint fragment was recovered. It sealed a very firm light to mid-reddish brown sandy silt (**2025**). The cobble surface was covered by firm mid grey brown silty clay (**2021**). The potential trackway runs broadly parallel to the northern side of Enclosure 2, so could possibly be related to it.

4.10.4 There were eight linear features that ran northwest-southeast across the area and one modern drainage ditch aligned northeast-southwest that was observed in Area 1. These features matched the geophysical survey (Scott 2012) and trial trench evaluation (TWM Archaeology 2012) and were associated with medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval field boundaries. Finds recovered from these features included CBM, pottery, glass and clay pipe that were all dated to the Post-medieval period.

4.10.5 There was no evidence of a possible pit alignment observed during the 2012 evaluation. The features excavated around the trenches consisted of post-medieval and modern ditches. The possible pits that were observed during soil stripping across the area were investigated and were revealed to be tree throws/ boles or just root activity.

4.11 Discussion of Archaeological Remains

4.11.1 The archaeological excavation revealed multiple phases of activity, the majority of which was Mid to Late Iron Age, with later medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval boundary ditches. The remains are similar to a number of Iron Age settlements in the region, such as at Faverdale, Pegswood Moor (Proctor 2009, 2012), Amazon Park (WA 2014) and the sites at East and West Brunton (Hodgson, McKelvey, Muncaster 2012). A 20m buffer was opened around the extent of the enclosed settlement in Area 1 but no other features of archaeological interest were observed.

- 4.11.2 The earliest phase of activity was in the southern end of the site and consisted of drainage gullies, possibly in preparation for the first phase of settlement activity. This comprised of penannular gullies (Structures 1, 4, 5, 6) similar to those found at other northeast sites such as Pegswood Moor and Faverdale (Proctor 2009, 2012). These structures were concentrated in the northeast corner of Area 1. One other lay to the southern end of Area 1. The penannular features are interpreted as structures with evidence consisting of exterior drip gullies and in Structures 5 and 6, wall construction trenches inside the drip gullies. The entrance ways of the structures all faced to the east. It has been suggested that this particular orientation was utilised to maximise the amount of light within the structure during the day (Proctor 2009, 16). Structures 1, 4, 5 and 6 all appear to have belonged to this earliest phase of settlement.
- 4.11.3 The initial phase of settlement activity represented by the structures described above was unenclosed. After the abandonment of Structure 4 there is evidence of the of a north-south aligned linear movement route defined by ditches. This probably represents a droveway. It is likely that some of the structures described above were contemporary with the droveway. Structure 1 appeared to have been replaced by Structure 2 probably whilst the settlement remained unenclosed. Structure 3 may have been contemporary with Structure 2. Enclosure 1 was in the centre of the area and surrounded Structures 7 and 8, that replaced earlier structures 2 and 3. These two features differed in size compared to the six earlier ones in both size and depth of the gullies. They were similar to the structures excavated at East Brunton (Hodgson, McKelvey, Muncaster 2012) and formed large roundhouses. Additional ditches were opened on the east side, altering the possible droveway but continuing its alignment. A larger rectilinear enclosure (Enclosure 2) surrounded Enclosure 1 but it appears likely that this happened sometime after the construction of Enclosure 1 and its droveway. Rectilinear Enclosure 2 was sub-divided at its northern end with two sub-square enclosures. There was a lack of features within these enclosures that suggested that their use was for holding livestock.
- 4.11.4 Though the ditches that made-up Enclosures 1 and 2 were generally wide and deep, they did not appear to be defensive. The ground the settlement was built on was the high ground in the area that commanded views around the surrounding area but it was relatively flat and gently sloping. This view is no longer the case with the spoil heaps of the Rising Sun colliery to the east and north of the site and modern housing to the south. The entrance into Enclosure 1 was 24m wide with no features between the two terminals to suggest there was a gate or any permanent barrier of any kind.

This could be said for Enclosure 2 also. Its western corner was quite shallow and its entrances at the northeast and southeast corners were open with no features to suggest a gate. The east side ditch also was not particularly wide or deep and appeared more for drainage than defence. The excessive size for ditches that purely served as drains and stock enclosures could potential reflect status in the time and labour spent on the construction of such large features.

4.11.5 The finds recovered from Area 1 consisted mostly of Mid to Late Iron Age pottery. Of particular significance were the number of quern stones retrieved from the upper fills of Enclosure 1 and 2. The querns comprised the top stones of three bee-hive querns along with a very worn disk quern and upper part of saddle quern. Since the site's natural substrate did not produce the quern stone raw materials, either the raw material or the finished quern stones were imported. There appeared to be very little clear Roman activity within the settlement. A total of seven sherds of pottery and a glass bangle fragment were recovered. Most were found unstratified and the rest from a layer that appeared to have been deposited after the site was abandoned.

5. FINDS

5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 A total of 797+ artefacts, weighing 13,793g, were recovered from 48 deposits during archaeological investigations on land at Station Road, Wallsend, Newcastle Upon Tyne (site codes SWN-A & SWN-B). A total of 20 small finds were recovered during the excavation.
- 5.1.2 All finds were dealt with according to the recommendations made by Watkinson & Neal (1998) and to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard & Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014b). All artefacts have been boxed according to material type and conforming to the deposition guidelines recommended by Brown (2011), EAC (2014) and Great North Museum.
- 5.1.3 The material archive has been assessed for its local, regional and national potential and further work has been recommended on the potential for the material archive to contribute to the relevant research frameworks.
- 5.1.4 The finds assessment was compiled by Megan Stoakley with contributions from Dr Rob Young, David Heslop, Sue Thompson and David Jackson.

Site Code	Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Comments
SWN-A	1074	Animal Bone	15+	99	?	Miscellaneous limb bone fragments & distal <i>Bos</i> tibia
SWN-A	1106	Animal Bone	10+	58	IA?	Limb bone fragments & femoral head, <i>Bos taurus</i>
SWN-A	1116	Animal Bone	10+	27	?	Small limb bone fragments, likely from <i>Ovis/Caprid</i>
SWN-A	1123	Animal Bone	1	37	?	Adult metacarpal/tarsel, <i>Bos taurus</i>
SWN-A	1148	Animal Bone	1	20	?	Adult tooth (M1/M2), <i>Bos taurus</i>
SWN-B	1365	Animal Bone	1	40	?	Distal <i>Bos taurus</i> tibia
SWN-B	1374	Animal Bone	15	141	?	<i>Bos/Equus</i> tibia shaft, <i>Ovid/Caprid</i> radius shaft, other misc fragments
SWN-B	1378	Animal Bone	18	28	?	
SWN-B	1381	Animal Bone	9	26	?	Rib fragments x 3 (<i>Bos?</i>), other misc frags
SWN-B	1430	Animal Bone	2	6	IA?	Misc limb bone fragments, <i>Ovid/Caprid?</i>
SWN-B	1588	Animal Bone	5	118	?	3 x <i>Bos?</i> Limb bones, including distal tibia, metapodial, misc limb bones
SWN-B	1612	Animal Bone	9	102	?	<i>Equus caballus</i> molar & incisor, phalange, pelvic/scapular fragment,
SWN-B	2021	Animal Bone	1	2	PM?	Miscellaneous burnt animal bone

SWN-B	U/S	Animal Bone	56	244	?	Miscellaneous limb bone fragments, 1 x <i>Bos taurus</i> metapodial, 1 x <i>Ovis aries</i> tooth
SWN-A	1021	CBM	4	301	PM	Miscellaneous brick fragments
SWN-A	1166	CBM	2	7	PM	Miscellaneous small frags
SWN-B	1180	CBM	1	185	PM	Land drain
SWN-B	1425	CBM	3	10	PM	Misc. frags
SWN-B	2005	CBM	2	14	PM	Miscellaneous fragments
SWN-B	2021	CBM	1	2	PM	Misc. frag
SWN-B	U/S	CBM	7	182	PM	Miscellaneous tile fragments
SWN-A	1021	Ceramic	2	37	PM	Red earthenware
SWN-A	1091	Ceramic	5	147	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1095	Ceramic	2	59	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1106	Ceramic	1	47	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1117	Ceramic	378+	5466	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1118	Ceramic	55	588	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1119	Ceramic	5	512	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1132	Ceramic	4	200	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1151	Ceramic	2	133	RB	Samian x 2
SWN-A	1151	Ceramic	1	129	Med	Jug handle
SWN-A	1157	Ceramic	1	75	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1158	Ceramic	35	483	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1166	Ceramic	1	7	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1180	Ceramic	1	14	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1185	Ceramic	4	25	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1277	Ceramic	1	52	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1312	Ceramic	20	393	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1313	Ceramic	1	124	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1315	Ceramic	1	17	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1335	Ceramic	3	15	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1357	Ceramic	9	158	MIA-LIA	Some conjoining sherds
SWN-A	1375	Ceramic	1	28	RB?	Rim sherd

SWN-A	1386	Ceramic	1	51	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1398	Ceramic	5	99	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1410	Ceramic	1	106	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1430	Ceramic	3	166	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1605	Ceramic	10+	97	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1620	Ceramic	1	29	MIA-LIA	
SWN-A	1639	Ceramic	1	27	MIA-LIA	
SWN-B	1642	Ceramic	1	95	RB	Amphora, BAT AM 1
SWN-B	2003	Ceramic	3	7	PM	Transfer print and white earthenware
SWN-B	2005	Ceramic	6	9	PM	White earthenware - small fragments, 1 x Buckley-type CRE
SWN-B	2023	Ceramic	1	4	PM	Stoneware rim sherd
SWN-B	2047	Ceramic	4	13	PM	Transfer print
SWN-B	U/S	Ceramic	2	10	PM	Delftware, area 2
SWN-B	U/S	Ceramic	3	66	RB	Samian x 3, one rim sherd with Pb rivet and one rim sherd with decoration
SWN-B	U/S	Ceramic	35	191	PM	Transfer print, Salt-glazed stoneware, stoneware, ginger beer / mineral water bottle?, Buckley-type CRE
SWN-B	1280	Clay Pipe	1	6	PM	Partial bowl and stem fragment, 2.45mm diameter
SWN-B	2003	Clay Pipe	1	5	PM	2.07mm diameter, stem
SWN-B	U/S	Clay Pipe	1	1	PM	1.54mm diameter, stem
SWN-B	U/S	Clay Pipe	1	3	PM	Stem fragment, 2.23mm diameter
SWN-A	1119	Clinker	4	16	IA?	
SWN-A	1119	Flint	1	3	IA?	Burnt, small fragment
SWN-B	2021	Flint	1	2	Preh	
SWN-B	2005	Glass	3	7	PM	Miscellaneous fragments
SWN-B	2047	Glass	2	13	PM	Misc frags
SWN-B	U/S	Glass	1	9	PM	Miscellaneous bottle fragment
SWN-B	U/S	Glass	1	2	PM	Miscellaneous fragment
SWN-B	U/S	Glass	1	1	PM	Miscellaneous fragment
SWN-B	U/S	Glass	4	80	PM	Miscellaneous bottle fragments
SWN-B	1368	Other	1	23	?	Pumice stone / clinker? Associated with industrial activity?
SWN-B	1577	Other	2	44	?	Pumice stone / clinker? Associated with industrial activity?
SWN-B	2003	Shell	1	1	?	Tiny fragment
SWN-B	U/S	Shell	1	19	?	Partial oyster shell fragment
SWN-A	1117	Tap slag	2	2329	LIA?	

TOTAL			797+	13793		
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Table 1: Quantification of Bulk Finds by Context

5.2 Prehistoric Ceramics & Daub (Dr Rob Young)

5.2.1 This report provides an assessment and summary of the prehistoric pottery found at Wallsend. Where possible, vessel types have been identified. Fabric types have been summarised and likely broad dates for the ceramics are provided. The potential of the assemblage is assessed and recommendations for further work are set out. A brief catalogue of the recovered pottery can be found in Table 4.

5.2.2 All sherds have been counted, weighed and recorded and examined under a X10 hand lens to determine and record fabric type. The part of the pot remaining (e.g. rim, body or base) is also recorded, together with an estimate of the number of vessels present and an indication of those requiring illustration for a full report.

5.2.3 Excavations at Station Road, Wallsend produced 731 sherds of middle-late Iron Age pottery (weight: 9.324 gms) from 31 stratified contexts. This may represent some 41 individual Vessel Types (see Table 4). The material can be further broken down as follows:

Site Code/Year	Nos. of sherds	Overall weight	No. of contexts
SWN - A	660	8,060 gms	12
SWN - B	71	1,264 gms	19
TOTAL	731	9,324 gms	31

Table 2: Pottery Quantification

5.2.4 As Table 3 indicates, this assemblage is one of the largest later prehistoric 'native' pottery assemblages from recent excavations in the north-east of England.

SITE	NO. OF SHERDS	REFERENCE
Faverdale	2113	Gerrard, 2012.
Thorpe Thewles	1522	Swain, 1987.
Stanwick (Site 9)	912	Willis, 2016
WALLSEND STATION ROAD	731	-
Holme House, Piercebridge	437	Cooper and Vince, 2008
Pegswood Moor	242	Willis, 2009
Great Ayton Moor	216	Willis 1997
West Brunton	181	Hodgson et al. 2012

Blagdon Park 2	171	Hodgson et al. 2012
East Brunton	115	Hodgson et al. 2012
Melsonby	23	Fitts et al., 1999

Table 3: Wallsend Assemblage compared with quantities of 'native' pottery for selected regional sites (data from Gerrard, 2012, 77, and Hodgson et al. 2012)

5.2.5 The material is generally in good condition with minimal abrasion. Residues and sooting are visible on at least 9 vessels (SWN – A = 7; SWN – B= 2, see Table 4).

5.2.6 **Fabric Types.** Eight fabric types have been identified in the assemblage. All are fairly hard and fractures are either irregular and hackly or fine and smooth. Most sherds exhibit careful wiping or smoothing on either internal or external surfaces or both. No sherds retain evidence for decoration other than minimal 'finger pad' impressions on some rims (see below). Sherd cores are usually un-oxidised and black/dark grey in colour, while internal and external vessel surfaces display irregular oxidisation and where this is visible colours range from red/ orange-mid/ dark brown-yellowish fawn/ brown. This is exactly the situation that one would expect in an assemblage that had been fired in a bonfire. The main difference between fabrics is the nature of the inclusions within the clay matrix. The following fabrics have been identified:

- **FABRIC 1:** The fabric is dense and hard fired and has a laminar structure. Large, angular igneous rock fragments, generically classifiable as dolerite, occur in large numbers. These fragments are usually grey/white in colour with some examples oxidising to orange/brown. Quartz sand and smoothed, rounded quartz crystals are also present in moderate frequency.
- **FABRIC 2:** Hard fired with hackly, vesicular, fracture and noticeable voids within the fabric. Moderately occurring crushed, small and large, angular, grey and red/brown dolerite fragments. Quartz sand particles and small rounded quartz crystals also present. The voids and vesicular appearance are caused by the inclusion of grass/chaff/vegetable matter which has burnt out on firing. This is clearly visible on external and internal faces and seed impressions may also be present.
- **FABRIC 3:** Very fine fabric matrix (finer than FABRIC 2) with infrequent, angular dolerite fragments and small amounts of quartz sand and rounded quartz crystals.
- **FABRIC 4:** Hard fired with thin laminated structure. Coarser matrix than FABRIC 3. Very infrequent dolerite fragments and some quartz sand.

- **FABRIC 5:** Small angular fragments of fine grained dolerite are common, erupting on both inner and outer surfaces to give a gritty feel and appearance
- **FABRIC 6:** Very fine fabric. Thin walled vessels. Very small comminuted dolerite and quartz fragments.
- **FABRIC 7:** Very fine, hard fired with quartz sand and rounded quartz crystals and no dolerite present.
- **FABRIC 8:** Massive angular dolerite fragments occur with moderate frequency. Quartz sand particles present, but small angular fragments of hard milky white quartz also occur.

5.2.7 **Discussion of the Fabrics.** All of the vessels represented in this assemblage were probably locally made, exploiting readily available boulder clay sources. As Willis has indicated, the region's prehistoric potters seem to have been highly selective in the tempering material/opening agents that were added to the clay matrix (Willis, 2009, 44). As at Pegswood Moor (Northumberland) (Willis, 2009, 43-52), most of the Wallsend vessels have been tempered with crushed igneous rock fragments. This rock type is fine grained, hard, dolerite (basaltic dolerite) and it is amongst the commonest of the opening agents used in later prehistoric pottery assemblages recovered from between the Tweed and Tyne (see for example the pottery from East and West Brunton and Blagdon Park Sites 1 and 2 (Hodgson et. al, 2012, 133-142) and Buradon (Jobey, 1970) It is also a common temper in County Durham, Teesside and North Yorkshire (Willis, 1993, 1994; Evans, 1995).

5.2.8 The grass/chaff inclusions noted in FABRIC 2 are a rare occurrence in the north-east's later prehistoric pottery assemblages and can only be documented among published data from the site at Faverdale, Darlington, Co. Durham (Gerrard, 2012, 81, Table 2, Fabric LHMW 10).

5.2.9 **Manufacture and Typology: vessel form and rim type.** All vessels, with the possible exception of Vessel 33 (Context 1375) are hand-built, probably employing the coil building technique. Several vessels show fractures along coil lines (e.g. Vessel 7). Nearly all vessels have been wiped or smoothed on either inner or outer surface, or both, but burnishing has not been recorded. Vessel surfaces have not been further modified though light, unobtrusive, 'finger pad' impressions have been recorded on the surfaces of the rims of some vessels (e.g. Vessels 5 and 6). Similar 'decoration' has been recorded at Thorpe Thewles (Swain, 1987). Where discernible, vessels appear to be examples of jar types mainly of barrel or bucket form. These are the commonest

vessel types recognised in north-eastern Iron Age pottery assemblages. The size of vessels is difficult to estimate, given the small size of some surviving rim sherds.

5.2.10 Seven rim forms have been identified:

- **RIM 1:** Basically upright, but with a slight in-turn. Slightly flattened with rounded bevel on terminal. This can be paralleled at Peggswood Moor (Willis Rim Type 1, 2009, 48), Thorpe Thewles (Swain, 1987, Fig. 44 no. 82; Fig. 46 no 138) and Burradon (Jobey, 1970, Fig 9 No. 12)
- **RIM 2:** Upright, slightly in-turned and flattened exhibiting a slight internal overhang. This can be paralleled at Peggswood Moor and Thorpe Thewles.
- **RIM 3:** Strongly everted and round rim.
- **RIM 4:** Slightly everted with bevelled termination.
- **RIM 5:** Upright, flattened. This can be paralleled at West Brunton (Hodgson *et al.*, 2012, 134, Fig. 83 No 12).
- **RIM 6:** Upright, thin, sharply bevelled terminal.
- **RIM 7:** Thin walled, elegantly everted possibly 'Romanised'.

5.2.11 **Carbonised Residues and Sooting.** As indicated in Table 4, at least 9 vessels show evidence for carbonised residues and/or sooting on internal and external surfaces or both. This would suggest their use in the cooking process, with external residues possibly indicating food remains from meals which had boiled over onto the outside of the vessel and internal residues indicating food that had burned onto the vessel surface and was not cleaned off. Such residues could provide a good source for radio-carbon dating. Dating of carbonised residues has taken place at Peggswood Moor and pottery would appear to belong to the mid – late Iron Age (Willis, 2009, 48, Table 3).

5.2.12 **Chronology.** As Steve Willis has shown in his unpublished PhD research (Willis 1993), pottery assemblages like that from Wallsend are part of a very long lived and largely unchanging regional ceramic tradition that spans the first millennium BC and into the Roman Period (see also Willis, 2016). As a result, given that initial examination of both the surviving fabrics and rim forms in the Wallsend assemblage does not give any chronological indications it is impossible to suggest dates for contexts on the basis of the pottery alone. (Though as indicated above potential radio-carbon dating of carbonised residues might help with this). The presence of two possible 'Roman' vessels (Vessels 27 and 33) might indicate a broadly second century AD date for

Contexts (1281) and (1307) which produced sherds of Vessel 27 and Context (1375) which produced the rim sherd of Vessel 33. The location of this material on site should be studied in conjunction with those contexts producing Samian pottery (*Pers. Comm.* Megan Stoakley 2016).

Context	Vessel No.	No. of Sherds	Fabric Type	Weight	Rims	Bases	Rim Type	Vessel Form	Residues
SWN - A									
1073	1	1	3	12gms	-	-		Poss. Jar	-
1091	2	5	3	146gms	-	-		Jar	-
1095	3	2	3	57gms	-	-		Jar	YES
1106	4	1	3	45 gms	1	-	2	Jar	YES
1117	5	55	1	1412gms	8	-	1	Jar	
1117	6	171	1	1510gms	5	-	1	Jar	
1117	7	153	1	1512gms	5	2	1	Jar	
1117	8	171	1	886gms	1	4	1	Jar	
1117	9	1	1	25gms	-	-	-	?	
1118	10	3	1	89gms	1	-	1	Jar	YES
1118	11	2	1	80gms	-	1	-	?Jar	
1118	12	5	1	69gms	-	-	-	?Jar	
1118	13	7	1	8gms	-	-	-	-	
1118	14	3	1	122gms	-	-	-	Jar	
1118	15	15	1	170gms	-	-	-	Jar	
1118	16	5	1	315gms	2	-	3	Jar	YES
1118	17	14	1	323gms	-	-	-	Jar	
1119	18	5	1	509gms	-	-	-	Jar	
1132	19	4	4	197gms	2	-	4	Jar	YES
1157	20	1	3	73gms	-	-	-	?Jar	
1158	21	35	2	477gms	7	-	5	Jar	YES
1166	22	1	4	6gms	-	-	-	-	YES
1168	23	1	2	17gms	-	-	-	-	
SWN - B									
1180	24	1	3	13gms	1	-	5	?Jar	
1185	25	1	5	11gms	1	-	6	?	
1277	26	1	4	53gms	1	-	1	?	
1281	27	1	6	5gms	-	-	-	?Roman	
1307	27	1	6	3gms	-	-	-	?Roman	
1312	28	22	4	394gms	1	1	1	Jar	
1313	29	1	3	124gms	-	-	-	?Jar	

1315	30	1	3	17gms	-	-	-	?Jar	
1335	31	3	7	14gms	-	-	-	Jar	
1357	32	9	3	122gms	2	-	1	Jar	
1375	33	1	7	26gms	1	-	7	? Roman	YES
1386	34	1	3	50gms	1	-	1	?Jar	YES
1398	35	5	3	100gms	-	-	-	Jar	
1410	36	1	1	106gms	-	-	-	Jar	
1430	37	3	8	166gms	-	3	-	Jar	
1602	38	1	4	29gms	-	-	-	?	
1605	39	15	4	99gms	-	-	-	?	
1606	40	2	6	5gms	-	-	-	?	
1639	41	1	4	26gms	-	-	-	?	

Table 4: Initial Catalogue of Recovered Iron Age ceramic material.

- 5.2.13 **Recommendations for Further Work.** Further work should be carried out on a detailed analysis of fabric and rim forms in relation to other, similar, ceramic assemblages from the north-east region in order to reveal any chronological insights and technological/typological similarities or differences (see Table 3). The final report on the Iron Age pottery should also consider, and integrate, any other dating evidence available in order to arrive at a clearer idea of the date range of the assemblage.
- 5.2.14 Further work should be carried out to try and evaluate the size of the vessels recovered. The carbonised residues and sooting deposits should be examined and analysed and results compared with other such deposits on Iron Age pottery in the region. Some may be suitable for radiocarbon dating.
- 5.2.15 Attention should be paid to the spatial and contextual distribution of the material across the site. This, in conjunction with a consideration of ceramic associations with other artefacts within contexts might indicate trends and patterns in ceramic and other artefact distributions.
- 5.2.16 Further useful work might be done on the taphonomy of the assemblage through calculation of average sherd weights in different contexts. This could then be compared with similar data from other regional ceramic assemblages.
- 5.2.17 A full and detailed descriptive catalogue of the recovered ceramic material should be compiled.

5.2.18 The following material should be draw for final publication:

CONTEXT	VESSEL NO.	RIMS	BASES
SWN - A			
1106	4	1	-
1117	5	8	-
1117	6	5	-
1117	7	5	2
1117	8	1	4
1118	10	1	-
1118	11	-	1
1118	16	2	-
1132	19	2	-
1158	21	7	-
SWN - B			
1180	24	1	-
1185	25	1	-
1277	26	1	-
1312	28	1	1
1357	32	2	-
1375	33	1	-
1386	34	1	-
1430	37	-	3

Table 5: Vessels requiring illustration

5.2.19 Further work should be done on comparing the Wallsend assemblage with the range of ceramic assemblages from Iron Age sites in the north-east region.

5.2.20 **Fired Clay.** A total of 22 pieces of highly oxidised, orange, fired clay were submitted for analysis. All pieces include small amounts of grey dolerite fragments and overall fabrics are very fine and highly fired. This can be quantified as follows:

Context	No. and Weight	Comments
SWN - A		
1118	12 - 303gms	Possible clay loomweight
1119	1 - 37gms	?Industrial clinker
1083	1 - 35gms	Daub
SWN - B		
1313	2 - 18gms	? Daub
1425	4 - 25gms	? Daub

STM – B		
1179 CBM	2 – 10gms	Daub
TOTAL	22 – 425gms	

Table 6: Quantification of Fired Clay

5.2.21 Irregular fired clay fragments and possible industrial fired residues are common on Iron Age sites in the north-east region. None is chronologically diagnostic, but the thick and clearly shaped fragments from Context (**1118**) may be the remains of a fired clay loom suspension weight from an upright loom.

5.2.22 Fired clay loom weights are a rare occurrence in prehistoric contexts in the north-east region. Squared or cone shaped examples are recorded at the Later Bronze Age/Early Iron Age site of Staple Howe in Yorkshire (Brewster, 1963, Fig. 73.). Cylindrical or bun shaped forms were also recorded from the Bronze Age site at Octon Crossroads in the East Riding of Yorkshire, (Challis and Harding, 1975, 24). Clay loom weights of triangular form are recorded on Iron Age sites in Lincolnshire at Foston and Couthorp (Challis and Harding, 1975, 24).

5.2.23 At Ratho Quarry, to the west of Edinburgh, clay loom weights were found at a site producing an enclosed cremation cemetery, a series of pits and palisades and an enigmatic, undated ‘sunken featured’ building, which occupied a natural hollow in the ground (AOC, Historic Scotland Archive Project (SW) 2001).

5.2.24 A further possible example was discovered in the Durham University excavations in the Ingram Valley, Northumberland. (Young, forthcoming)

5.2.25 It is not possible to determine the original shape of the artefact from Context (**1118**).

5.2.26 **Recommendations for Further Work.** No other analytical work is needed on these fired clay samples, though they should be fully reported on for the final publication. The piece of possible industrial clinker context (**1119**) might repay further physical and chemical analysis to determine its origins.

5.3 Roman Ceramics

5.3.1 Seven sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 322g, were recovered from four deposits (Table 1). The fragments are in moderate to condition, with some post-depositional damage evident on five sherds.

5.3.2 References and fabric codes used for the analysis of the pottery include Tomber & Dore (1998), Gilliam (1970 & 1976) and the on-line Roman Potsherd Atlas (2016).

- 5.3.3 One sherd, recovered from deposit (**1642**), comprises a body sherd of Southern Spanish (Baetician) amphora (BAT AM 1), dating to the late 1st to late 2nd century.
- 5.3.4 The other six sherds comprise Central Gaulish Samian ware which were recovered from deposits (**1151**) and (**U/S**); a minimum of four vessels are represented here. The small assemblage is made up of four rim sherds and a large body sherd. Three sherds are plain and two are decorated. A lead rivet or plug is evident in one rim sherd which was recovered from an unstratified deposit
- 5.3.5 The two sherds that are decorated comprise a partial Dragendorff 37 bowl from an unstratified deposit dating to AD 70-230 (Dannell 2012, 66, RPA online 2016) plus a body sherd of a possibly Ritterling Type VIII bowl with decoration similar to styles manufactured in the Lezoux region (Les Martres, Central France) (Webster 1996, 21 & 83, Figure 59). The latter was recovered from deposit (**1151**). This sherd is likely dated to the early 2nd century (AD 125-150); two potters manufacturing Samian ware in this region include *Docilis* and *Ianuaris* (*ibid*, 83).
- 5.3.6 Should the project proceed to publication, the Roman ceramics may be worthy of inclusion, as the presence of early Roman ceramics on the site indicates continuity of land-use after the Late Iron Age. The decorated Samian sherds and the sherd with the lead rivet should be illustrated.
- 5.4 **Medieval Pottery (Sue Thompson)**
- 5.4.1 A single sherd of medieval pottery weighing 129g was recovered from (**1151**) (Table 1). The sherd is a rod handle from a jug, of a buff-white fabric with a pinky oxidised surface. This fabric is likely to be locally made and is of 13th – 14th century date (Ellison 1981; Bown 1988).
- 5.4.2 No further analysis is warranted.
- 5.5 **Post-medieval Ceramics**
- 5.5.1 A total of 51 sherds of post-medieval ceramics, weighing 234g, were recovered from five deposits (Table 1). The sherds are in good condition.
- 5.5.2 Fabric types include Transfer Print, white earthenware, salt-glazed and English stoneware and Buckley-type coarse red earthenware. Two sherds of 18th century Delftware were recovered from an unstratified deposit. Vessel types include large bowls, jars, mineral water / ginger beer bottles, plates and a saucer.

5.5.3 With the exception of the Delftware, this small assemblage dates to the late 19th to early 20th century.

5.5.4 No further analysis is warranted.

5.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe

5.6.1 Four fragments of clay tobacco pipe, weighing 15g, were recovered from four deposits (Table 1). The fragments are in good condition.

5.6.2 The fragments comprise plain pipe stems; no decoration or stamps are evident.

5.6.3 Measurements of the internal stem diameter of each artefact were taken to provide a rough date range (Table 7).

5.6.4 The measurements range from 1.54mm to 2.45mm, giving an approximate date range of 1650 to 1800 (mid-17th to 19th century).

5.6.5 No further analysis is warranted.

Stem-Hole Ø (in/XX)	Conversion (mm) 1 inch = 25.4mm 1/64 (inch) = 0.4mm	Dates
9/64	9 x 0.4mm = 3.6	1590 – 1620
8/64	8 x 0.4mm = 3.2	1620 – 1650
7/64	7 x 0.4mm = 2.8	1650 – 1680
6/64	6 x 0.4mm = 2.4	1680 – 1720
5/64	5 x 0.4mm = 2	1720 – 1750
4/64	4 x 0.4mm = 1.6	1750 - 1800

Table 7: Binford's Pipestem Chronology (Kipfer 2008, 8)

5.7 Ceramic Building Material

5.7.1 Twenty fragments of post-medieval to modern ceramic building material, weighing 701g, were recovered from seven deposits (Table 1). The artefacts are in good condition.

5.7.2 No further analysis is warranted.

5.8 Tap Slag

5.8.1 A large fragment of tap slag, weighing 2329g, was recovered from deposit (1117) (Table 1). The artefact is in good condition.

5.8.2 It was recovered with a large quantity of Late Iron Age pottery therefore it is highly likely to be of a contemporary date.

5.8.3 Further analysis on this fragment will be necessary at publication stage and it will need to be analysed and discussed in conjunction with the prehistoric pottery.

5.9 Worked Stone (David Heslop)

5.9.1 A small but important assemblage of stone objects were recovered from the excavations at Station Road, Wallsend. The assemblage is listed below (Table 8) and are given “S”- numbers, for the purpose of the following catalogue - these numbers will be replaced by Archive Report designation in due course. The 6th column – “ILLUS” – is the recommendation for drawing for illustration in the published report.

“S” no.	Type	SF	CTXT	AREA	ILLUS	Lithology
1	Complete Beehive Upper	13	1398	SWN-B	Y	Coal Measures Sandstone
2	Complete Beehive Rough-out	17	1642	SWN-B	Y	Millstone Grit
3	½ Beehive Upper	10	1180	SWN-B	Y	Coal Measures Sandstone
4	Flat ½ Disk lower	12	1398	SWN-B	y	Coal Measures Sandstone
5	Poss. Saddle Top Stone	11	1277	SWN-B	N	Fine grained ?limestone
6	Boulder with basin	9	1180	SWN-B	Y	Local fine sandstone
7	Block with basin	-	1644	SWN-B	Y	Local, flaggy fine sandstone
8	Stone with drilled hole		1398	SWN-B	Y	Local fine sandstone
9	Block with inscribed lines		1642	SWN-B	?	Water rounded cobble
10	River cobble	-	1643	SWN-B	N	Water rounded cobble
11	Whetstone	-	U/S	SWN-B	Y	Fine grained sandstone
12	Poss whetstone		1433	SWN-B	N	Fine grained sandstone
13	Sandstone slab	15	2015	SWN-B	N	Ferruginous sandstone
14	Water-rounded sandstone	-	1643	SWN-B	N	Flaggy mudstone
15	6 frags burnt stone	-	1179	SWN-B	N	Local fine sandstone

Table 8: Quantification of stone artefacts

5.9.2 **Description.** Three beehive querns (S1-3) were recovered, all top stones, but one, S2, is of particular significance, being a half-finished rough-out (see below for the implications of this). A fourth quern has a flat grinding face with a curved outer surface. This could be a very heavily worn beehive of flat proportions, or a disk quern lower stone, with a penetrating spindle hole. There were no saddle querns from the site, but S5 is a possible saddle upper stone, sometimes referred to as a *rubber* or a *mule*.

5.9.3 Nos. S6 – 8 are stones with basins or holes worked into natural block or boulder. These are common on Late Iron Age sites and have been described as having a range of possible functions. S9 is a flat slab of water-rounded cobble with several inscribed

lines, generally of short length and on two axis, at right angles. These may have been caused by plough scarring or may have been deliberate decoration or scoring. The context of the block is crucial in interpreting the cause of these incisions; if the block was close to the level of modern plough penetration, the former interpretation is the more likely. S10 is a block of very similar form and lithology, but without striations. These two blocks are exotic to the geological locality suggesting that they may have been brought onto site from elsewhere – a likely origin is the local stream, the Wallsend Burn.

5.9.4 S11 and 12 are possible whetstones. The regular form and possible wear depression on S11 makes it a likely candidate, but 12 is clearly water-rounded and without obvious usage. The remaining items (S13-15) are all natural rock, with no evidence of human manufacture.

5.9.5 *Assessment of significance.* Two of the three beehive querns (S1 & S3) are of regional significance, with S2 meriting a higher designation. Beehive querns are an essential part of the cereal economy and are manufactured at production sites which are often many kilometres from the settlement sites on which they are archaeologically recorded. The excavation is in that part of south-west Northumberland / Tyne & Wear which is covered with a thick mantle of glacial till, usually described as boulder clay. These landscapes do not have bed-rock exposures of sedimentary rock suitable for milling cereals, and so querns have to be acquired from further afield. As such, the objects testify to social relations between geographically distant communities that are not evidenced in any other way.

5.9.6 Research by the author on the organisation of the manufacture and exchange of beehive querns has suggested that quern factories quarried beehive querns from suitable exposures, and that from the evidence of manufacturing failures and discards, the objects were transported as partly finished blanks or rough-outs (Heslop 2008, 21-27). The typical rough-out would have a general hemispherical profile and flat grinding face, all finished with tooled surfaces of coarse hammering. Often a depression in the crown would show that the hopper was started but not developed, but, significantly, evidence for those parts of the manufacturing process that involved drilling and finer tooling have not been observed at any of the known quarry sites (Goathland and Spindlethorne Moor, North Yorkshire; Wharnecliffe and Den Bank, South Yorkshire; Lodsworth, East Sussex; Folkeston, Kent: *op cit.* 23). S2 is the first recorded example from central Britain of a semi-completed beehive quern found on a settlement site,

suggesting that, as suggested in 2008, the secondary features (feed-pipe, hopper and handle sockets) were added on the consumption site.

- 5.9.7 The disk quern base (S4) is interesting, as being of unambiguous Romano-British date given the relative paucity of post-Conquest artefacts from the site. It has been very heavily worn, suggesting many years of use.
- 5.9.8 The small quern assemblage fully merits full publication (including illustration) and further research into regional and local parallels.
- 5.9.9 The basins and drilled hole (S6-8) are regional significance and are frequently described as “cup stones”, the term consciously reflecting an Early Prehistoric connotation. Nearby parallels include West Brunton, Newcastle (two examples) and Blagdon Park, Northumberland (four examples) and Shotton North East, Northumberland (one example: Croom (2012), 154-5). One of the examples from Blagdon had depressions on both the upper and lower faces of the small boulder, like S6 at Wallsend. Any cross-referencing with datable contexts would greatly enhance the significance of this assemblage, but otherwise, apart from a brief examination of local parallels, no further research is required.
- 5.9.10 S11, the probable whetstone, is of local significance, but as a category of artefact but one that has been very lightly used. S12, in a similar lithology, is much less regular in form and could be a natural erratic from the surrounding boulder clay.
- 5.9.11 The remainder of the objects require archive cataloguing, photographing and no further research.
- 5.10 **Lithics (David Jackson)**
- 5.10.1 Four fragments of worked flint, weighing 81g, were recovered from four deposits (Table 1). The flint is in good condition.
- 5.10.2 The fragment recovered from deposit (**1119**) comprises burnt flint; a small quantity of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the same deposit, potentially providing a date for this fragment. (*Pers. Comm* Jackson 2016).
- 5.10.3 A heavily rolled débitage flake was recovered from deposit (**2021**) and a large flake was recovered as unstratified (SF **2**). This flake came from a fresh outcrop and cannot be dated (*ibid*).
- 5.10.4 The fragment from deposit (**1110**) (SF **8**) comprises a natural, unworked, frost-fractured artefact (*ibid*).

5.10.5 The small worked lithics assemblage possibly provides evidence of earlier (pre-Iron Age) activity on the site and / or in its environs (*ibid*).

5.10.6 No further work is recommended.

5.11 **Zooarchaeology & Shell**

5.11.1 Over 153 fragments of animal bone, weighing 948g, were recovered from 14 deposits (Table 1). The condition of the animal bone is good in the main.

5.11.2 Two fragments of oyster shell, weighing 20g, were recovered from two deposits (Table 1).

5.11.3 Guidelines adhered to for zooarchaeological analysis include 'Animal Bones & Archaeology: Guidelines for Best Practice' (Historic England 2014) plus reference material from Schmid (1972), Serjeantson (1996) and Hillson (1992). Measurements follow von den Driesch (1976). Aging follows guidelines in Grant (1982). The author's in-house skeletal reference collection was also used to aid identification of species.

5.11.4 A minimum of 16 animals are represented in this assemblage and include the following break-down: seven *Bos Taurus* (domestic cow), four *Ovis / Caprid* (sheep / goat), two *Equus / Bos* (horse / cow), two *Equus caballus* (domestic horse) and one unidentified animal.

5.11.5 The assemblage only comprises adult animals; aging of the dentition revealed that an *Ovis* molar (**U/S**) originated from a young adult sheep (B stage; Grant 1982, 91-108) while *Equus* molars recovered from deposit (**1148**) and (**1612**) originated from animals at least 4.5 years of age.

5.11.6 Measurements could not be taken as no complete limb bones were present.

5.11.7 No further analysis is warranted.

5.12 **Glass**

5.12.1 Twelve shards of post-medieval to modern bottle glass, weighing 112g, were recovered from three deposits (Table 1). The shards are in good condition.

5.12.2 No further analysis is warranted.

5.13 **Other**

5.13.1 Three fragments of possible pumice stone, weighing 67g, were recovered from two deposits (Table 1). The fragments are in moderate to good condition. Their date and function is unknown.

5.13.2 Four fragments of clinker, weighing 16g, were recovered from deposit (1119) (Table 1).

5.13.3 No further analysis is warranted

5.14 Small Finds

5.14.1 A total of 22 small finds were recovered during the archaeological excavation (Table 9). Small Finds **1** and **7** were voided and Small Find **15** was discarded.

5.14.2 The worked stone small finds, including the querns, are discussed in Section 5.9. The flint small finds are discussed in Section 5.10

Site Code	SF No	Context	Material	Qty	Wgt (g)	Date	Comments
SWN-A	1	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
SWN-A	2	U/S	Flint	1	70	Preh	
SWN-A	3	U/S	CuA	1	4	PM	Partial buckle fragment
SWN-A	4	U/S	Ceramic	1	7	?	Handle from cup?
SWN-A	5	1118	Pb	1	12	?	Miscellaneous fragment
SWN-A	6	U/S	CuA	1	2	PM	William III halfpenny, 1695-97?
SWN-A	7	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
SWN-A	8	1110	Flint	1	6	Preh	
SWN-B	9	1180	Stone	1	5100	LIA	Stones with depression - local brown sandstone
SWN-B	10	1180	Stone	1	6000	LIA	Quern: beehive upper, Coal Measures Sandstone
SWN-B	11	1277	Stone	1	1500	LIA	Quern: possible saddle upper, Fine-grained Limestone (?)
SWN-B	12	1398	Stone	2	4500	LIA	Quern: Flat disk lower, Coal Measures Sandstone
SWN-B	13	1398	Stone	1	16000	LIA	Quern: beehive upper, Coal Measures Sandstone
SWN-B	14	1457	Glass	1	8	RB	Partial glass bangle
SWN-B	15	2015	Stone	-	-	-	DISCARDED
SWN-B	16	U/S	CuA	1	5	PM	Georgian halfpenny
SWN-B	17	1642	Stone	1	20000	LIA	Quern: Beehive rough-out, Millstone Grit
SWN-B	18	1642	Stone	1	15000	LIA	River cobble with possible sharpening scars (plough?)
SWN-B	19	1644	Stone	1	3000	LIA	Block with depression, local brown sandstone
SWN-B	20	1433	Stone	1	139	IA-RB?	Possible whetstone, micaceous sandstone
SWN-B	21	U/S	Stone	1	275	IA-RB?	Whetstone, micaceous sandstone
SWN-B	22	1398	Stone	1	400	IA	Block with small socket, Coal Measures Sandstone
TOTAL				20	72028		

Table 9: Quantification of small finds by SF no.

5.14.3 Copper alloy small finds comprise a partial post-medieval belt buckle (SF **3**), a William III half-penny (SF **6**) and a Georgian half-penny (SF **16**).

5.14.4 A miscellaneous fragment of lead (SF **5**) was recovered from deposit (**1118**).

5.14.5 A small fragment from a glass bangle (SF **14**) was recovered from deposit (**1457**). It is likely to be of early Roman date and possibly originated from Scotland (Stevenson 1974, 47).

5.14.6 It is recommended that, should the project proceed to publication, further research be conducted on the partial glass bangle fragment and that it should be illustrated.

5.15 **Statement of Potential**

5.15.1 The worked stone and pottery are of high archaeological significance as they provide evidence of settlement use and comparators with other sites. These finds are certainly worthy of further analysis and research. All the worked stone should be illustrated. Only diagnostic pottery sherds should be illustrated. The tap slag should be discussed in conjunction with the prehistoric pottery. No further analysis is required on the worked lithics assemblage. The Roman pottery, notably the samian ware, and the partial glass bangle, should be included in the publication (and illustrated) as it provides evidence of continuous land-use at the site.

5.15.2 The post-medieval artefacts, including the ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe, glass, pottery, animal bone and shell, are of little archaeological significance and no further analysis is warranted.

6. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Seventy samples were recovered from various features across the site at Station Road, Wallsend, in order to recover charred and mineralised plant remains, charcoal and other palaeoenvironmental material. Of the 70 samples, 36 contained charred seeds and other environmental evidence, whilst the remaining 34 samples contained no viable evidence

6.1.2 The samples were collected from a range of features, which included pits, ditches and gullies, and the sample size varied from 10L to 40L.

6.1.3 The samples were processed using the standard method outlined by Campbell *et al.* (2011). The material was washed through using a Siraf tank using a 250µm flot mesh and 1mm retent mesh. The samples were sorted using a low binocular microscope at x10 and x20 magnification. The heavy residue fractions were sorted for ecofacts and artefacts by eye. The overall preservation of the material was consistent and described as excellent.

6.1.4 The plant taxa recovered from the flots are listed in Table 1; the taxonomy used for the plant remains followed Stace (2010). The samples were scanned using the semi-quantitative rapid-scan recording outlined by Kenward *et al.* 1980 and Kenward 1992. The thorax of a coleoptera and Dipterous (fly) puparia were also found (Table 2 provides insect data). The numbers of individual seeds/volume of charcoal present was estimated using the following scale: * = 1-2 individuals ** = 2-5 individuals *** = 5-10 individuals **** = 10+ individuals.

6.1.5 The identification of the material present was provisional; as a result, the data presented here should be regarded as preliminary.

6.1.6 The nomenclature followed that of Stace (2010) for indigenous species and Zohary, Hopf and Weiss (2012) for cultivars. The taxonomy used for the Coleoptera (beetles) followed Lucht (1987).

6.1.7 The identification for this assessment and report was written by Dr. Emma Tetlow.

6.2 Results

6.2.1 Samples for palaeoecological assessment were recovered from a number of features across the site, which included fills from ditches, linear features, pits, postholes, a ring gully and a spread associated with a cobbled surface. Table 1 presents the results of

the charred and mineralised plant remains recovered from the 36 of the samples. Given the artefactual evidence, the deposits are likely to be of an Iron Age date.

6.2.2 Charred cereal was recovered from five samples; <7>, (1097) the upper fill of a linear; <31>, (1128), the secondary fill of a ditch [1126]; <39>, (1154) the primary fill of [1152]; <40>, (1163) the secondary fill of [1152] and <83>, (1235) a fill of cut [1236].

6.2.3 The assemblage from <7>, <31>, and <39> is restricted to small quantities of wheat (*Triticum* sp.), whilst sample <83> contains similarly restricted quantities of barley (*Hordeum* sp.). A more diverse but nonetheless restricted assemblage as recovered from <40> which contained both quantities of wheat, barley and a small quantity of oat (*Avena* sp.) grains.

6.2.4 The assemblages from the remaining samples largely consisted of species of waste ground; in some cases, they also suggest the presence of either standing or very slow moving water. By far the most significant component was knotweeds (*Persicaria* sp.) followed by goosefoots and oraches (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp.), both species are ready colonisers of open, disturbed ground (Stace 2010), a niche shared by chickweed (*Stellaria* sp.). Quantities of buttercups (*Ranunculus* sp.) were observed, as were large quantities of water buttercups (*Ranunculus* (subg. *Batrachium*), their aquatic counterparts. Further species of damp, muddy ground and the margins of ponds and streams included club rush (*Scirpus* sp.).

6.2.5 A large component of these assemblages may also be a result of modern contamination, certainly in the case of the abundant seeds of birch (*Betula* sp.) observed within a large number of these samples. Furthermore, the examples of sow thistle (*Sonchus* sp.) and water buttercup, particularly in the case of the latter from <100> would suggest they are unlikely to be of any great antiquity.

6.2.6 Damp, muddy environments were also indicated by the small assemblage of beetle sclera recovered largely from these samples. These included the Carabidae or ground beetles *Bembidion lunulatum* and *Clivina* sp., which are both found on well-vegetated, damp, muddy substrates (Lindroth 1974 and Koch 1992).

6.3 Discussion

6.3.1 The small quantity of charred cereal grains are of limited interpretive value beyond being able to state that all species observed had been grown in the north-east from the prehistoric period. The presence of oat was likely to be non-domesticated species but without the presence of floret bases, this could not be proved.

6.3.2 The non-economic seeds were not charred and thus deemed to have been intrusive as they would have been unlikely to survive in the soil conditions since antiquity. Therefore, no discussion would be meaningful.

6.3.3 The insect species presented possible modern contaminants too.

6.4 Statement of Potential

6.4.1 This assemblage offers no further potential for further work. There are no suitable candidates for radiocarbon AMS dating. All remaining sample material may be discarded.

6.4.2 Although the samples offered no meaningful data this does not limit the potential of further sampling in this area, therefore, future archaeological interventions should still implement a sampling strategy for the recovery palaeoenvironmental material.

Site code	Context	Sample Number	Volume processed (l)	Charcoal present?	Avena sp. Oat	Hordeum sp. Barley	Triticum sp. Wheat	Betula pendula birch	Ranunculus sp. Buttercup	Ranunculus subg Batrachium water crowfoot	Rubus sp. (bramble)	Persicaria sp.	Stellaria sp. Stitchworts	Chenopodium/Atriplex sp. Goosefoots/araches	Sonchus sp. Sow thistle	Sambucus nigra elder	Scirpus sylvatica wood club-rush	Carex sp. Sedge
SWN-A	1076	6	20	yes								*		*				
SWN-A	1077	7	20				**									*		
SWN-A	1069	10	20											*				*
SWN-A	1091	14	20															
SWN-A	1093	15	10	yes								*						
SWN-A	1097	17	10	yes														
SWN-A	1101	20	20	yes														
SWN-A	1109	23	20	yes														
SWN-A	1127	30	20									*						
SWN-A	1128	31	20	yes			*											
SWN-A	1129	32	20									*						
SWN-B	1135	35	20											*				
SWN-B	1154	39	20				*							**				
SWN-B	1163	40	20		*	**	***					***	*	*				
SWN-B	1184	48	20					*				*						
SWN-B	1190	53	10									*						
SWN-B	1182	54	10								*	***	***		***			
SWN-B	1196	55	40												***			
SWN-B	1212	56	40									**			**			
SWN-B	1257	63	20					**				***			****			
SWN-B	1235	83	40			**		**	*			*		*	**			
SWN-B	1329	84	10						**									

Site code	Context	Sample Number	Volume processed (l)	Charcoal present?	<i>Avena</i> sp. Oat	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. Barley	<i>Triticum</i> sp. Wheat	<i>Betula pendula</i> birch	<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. Buttercup	<i>Ranunculus</i> subg <i>Batrachium</i> water crowfoot	<i>Rubus</i> sp. (bramble)	<i>Persicaria</i> sp.	<i>Stellaria</i> sp. Stitchworts	<i>Chenopodium/Atriplex</i> sp. Goosefoots/Laraches	<i>Sonchus</i> sp. Sow thistle	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> elder	<i>Scirpus sylvatica</i> wood club-rush	<i>Carex</i> sp. Sedge
SWN-B	1335	87	10					*										
SWN-B	1339	88	40					*		**					**			
SWN-B	1343	90	10	yes				*							**			
SWN-B	1294	93	10					**							*			
SWN-B	1352	94	40					*										
SWN-B	1357	97	40									*						
SWN-B	1374	100	40						**	****		***						
SWN-B	1430	134	20					*	*	**								
SWN-B	1549	147	20					*				***	***	*			***	
SWN-B	1535	153	40						*									
SWN-B	1572	157	20					*		*								****
SWN-B	1577	159	20					*										****
SWN-B	1570	160	10							*			**					***
SWN-B	2021	178	40															
SWN-B	2025	179	20									*			*			

Table 10: plant data (see key on following table)

Site	SWN-A	SWN-B	SWN-B	SWN-B	SWN-B	SWN-B
Context	14	63	100	147	153	179
Sample number	1091	1257	1374	1549	1535	2025
Carabidae						
<i>Clivina</i> sp.		*				
<i>Bembidion</i> cf. <i>lunulatum</i>	*					
Staphylinidae						
<i>Philonthus</i> sp.						*
Anobiidae						
<i>Grynobius planus</i>		*				
Scarabaeidae						
<i>Aphodius</i> sp.						
Chrysomelidae						
<i>Chaetocnema</i> sp.				*		
Curculionidae						

<i>Otiorhynchus</i> sp.						*
<i>Apion</i> sp.						*
Diptera						
<i>Puparia</i> indet.			****		*	*

Table 11: insect data

Key: * = 1-2 individuals ** = 2-5 individuals *** = 5-10 individuals **** = 10+ individuals

7. CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Interpretation

7.1.1 The archaeological excavation revealed multiple phases of activity, the majority of which was Mid to Late Iron Age, with later medieval ridge and furrow and post-medieval boundary ditches. This activity was centred around the settlement in the eastern field. It consisted of roundhouse structures, enclosure and boundary ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. In Area 2, a trackway, partially visible in the eastern end contained a flint that may pre-dated the settlement but no evidence of a pit alignment was found. The features observed consisted of post-medieval boundaries and medieval ridge and furrow. The remains identified in Area 1 closely correspond with several Iron Age settlements within the northeast of England.

7.1.2 The earliest phase of activity was in the southern end of Area 1 and consisted of drainage gullies, possibly for preparing the ground for the next phase of activity (Phase 2) which consisted of a series of circular features that were exterior drip gullies or wall construction trenches. These buildings were set within a landscape of small paddocks and enclosures as evidenced by remnants of gullies and ditches. In Phase 3 this pattern was modified with at least one replacement structure and new enclosures. In both Phases 2 and 3 the settlement was unenclosed by a defining ditch. There is some evidence of a possible north-south driveway to the east. The main enclosure ditches were generally wide and deep with narrower and shallower sections in the southwest and east parts; they did not appear to be defensive. The ground the settlement was built on was the high ground in the area that commanded views around the surrounding area but it was relatively flat and gently sloping. The entrance to the enclosures appeared to have been open with no permanent gates or barriers. The enclosure ditches clearly had a functional use with regard to stock control, especially in relation to the driveway, but their large size to the north and south may have been an expression of status.

7.1.3 In Phase 4, the site appears to have been largely re-planned with a roughly hexagonal enclosure surrounding two circular buildings. The buildings and the enclosure all had entrances to the east facing onto a re-cutting and then re-alignment of the possible north-south driveway. The enclosure ditch was inconsistent in depth and width and thus did not appear to be defensive. The relationship of the entrance to the possible driveway indicates that it had more to do with stock control and corralling.

- 7.1.4 In Phase 5, the Phase 4 enclosure was surrounded by a larger broadly rectangular enclosure with north and south entrances on the east side, aligned with the Phase 3 and 4 north-south driveway. There were no clear structures that were contemporary with the Phase 5 enclosure construction, which indicates that either the Phase 5 enclosure did not contain structures or more likely that the Phase 4 structures remained in use during Phase 5 which appear to be suggested by a possible modification of the northern Phase 4 structure which may have been contemporary with the formation of the Phase 5 rectangular enclosure.
- 7.1.5 The dating of the phases is not clear-cut largely because the Iron Age pottery recovered is part of the unchanging ceramic tradition spanning the 1st millennium BC. Consequently, a future opportunity for a sequence of radiocarbon dates should be taken.
- 7.1.6 Roman material was largely limited to the upper fills of the later phase features and the post-enclosure abandonment deposits. This suggests that the site in its very last stages of occupation may have exhibited contact with the Romanised world to the south, but that it had been abandoned by the 2nd century AD.
- 7.1.7 The evidence of a possible driveway and the nature of the Phase 6 enclosure with its two internal stock compounds, indicate that stock control was an important part of the agricultural economy. The querns are indicative of the importance of on-site cereal processing.
- 7.1.8 In character, the site in its later stages has similarities to Blagdon Park Phase 3 (Hodgson et al 2012, 22-37). Blagdon Park lies only a few miles to the north of Station Road, Wallsend. It consisted of an inner and outer rectilinear enclosure with inner enclosure containing two substantial roundhouses. It also featured two rectilinear subsidiary internal compounds and a driveway. Radiocarbon dating placed this settlement in the 1st century BC to 1st century AD and this is a likely time period for the Phase 4 to 6 features at Station Road, Wallsend.
- 7.1.9 Like nearby Blagdon Park, the Station Road site evolved from an earlier unenclosed settlement of early – mid Iron Age date. The site appears to have been abandoned before the Roman occupation of the north-east region.

7.2 **Statement of potential and recommendations**

- 7.2.1 The principal stratigraphic potential is of late prehistoric date. The prehistoric activity comprised of cut features and deposits, largely forming a multi-phased settlement and

with large enclosures. Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the settlement area along with five quern stones. Consequently, it has the potential to inform aspects of regional and national research agendas and full analysis and publication of the Iron Age remains is strongly recommended.

7.2.2 The establishment of firm chronologies for Iron Age settlement sites has been identified as a priority in the Archaeological Research Framework for North East England (Petts and Gerrard 2005). The potential does exist to further our understanding of Iron Age settlement chronology. A single, large multi-phased settlement was identified during excavations with evidence that it appeared to have started as unenclosed and then developed in a similar way to nearby Blagdon Park.

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APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT TABLE

Context Number	Context Type	Description	Above	Below
Area 1				
1000	Topsoil	Darkish grey brown silty clay	1001	-
1001	Natural substrate	Mixed yellow/orange grey boulder clay	-	1000
1002	Cut	Possible linear feature	1001	1002/1003
1003	Deposit	Fill of [1002]	1002	1000
1004	Deposit	Fill of [1002]	1002	1000
1005	Deposit	Clay deposit	1010	1000
1006	Cut	Cut of small pit	1001	1007
1007	Deposit	Fill of small pit [1006]	1006	1006
1008	Cut	Cut of pit	1000	1009
1009	Deposit	Fill of pit [1008]	1008	1007
1010	Deposit	Pink clay	1007 & 1009	1005
1011	Deposit	Fill of Furrow [1012]	1012	1000
1012	Cut	Cut of Furrow	1013	1011
1013	Deposit	Dipping layer seen in ditch [1016]	1022	1012
1014	Deposit	Secondary deposit of ditch [1016]	1015	1022
1015	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1016]	1015	1014
1016	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1015
1017	Deposit	Clay deposit	1018	1012
1018	Deposit	Fill of cut [1019]	1019	1017
1019	Cut	Cut of gully	1001	1018
1020	Cut	Cut of ditch	1024	1021
1021	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1020]	1020	1000
1022	Cut	Cut of linear feature	1014	1013
1023	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1024
1024	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1023]	1023	1020
1025	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1026
1026	Deposit	Fill of [1025]	1026	1000
1027	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1028
1028	Deposit	Fill of [1027]	1027	1000
1029	Cut	Cut of ditch	1030	1001
1030	Deposit	Fill of the ditch [1029]	1029	1000
1031	Cut	Field Drain	-	-
1032	Cut	Cut of furrow	1001	1033
1033	Deposit	Fill of furrow [1032]	1032	1000
1034	Cut	Cut of Linear	1001	1035
1035	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1034]	1034	1000
1036	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1037]	1037	1012
1037	Cut	Cut of Linear/ Gully	1001	1036
1038	Furrow	Furrow	-	-
1039	Cut	Cut of Linear	1001	1040
1040	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1039]	1039	1000
1041	Cut	Cut of Linear	1001	1042
1042	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1041]	1041	1000
1043	Cut	Cut of Linear	1001	1044
1044	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1043]	1043	1045

1045	Deposit	Secondary fill of [1043]	1044	1000
1046	Cut	Cut of Pit	1001	1045
1047	Deposit	Fill of Pit [1046]	1046	1000
1048	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1149
1049	Deposit	Fill	1050	1000
1050	Deposit	Layer	1051	1049
1051	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1052]	1052	1050
1052	Cut	Cut of Linear	1001	1051
1053	Deposit	Fill of possible enclosure ditch [1055]	1054	1050
1054	Deposit	Fill of possible ditch	1060	1053
1055	Cut	Cut of possible enclosure ditch	1001	1054
1056	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1048]	1057/1058	1000
1057	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1048]	1059	1056
1058	Cut	Cut of Ditch	1057	1056
1059	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1048]	1001	1056
1060	Deposit	Fill of possible enclosure ditch [1055]	1055	1054
1061	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1061
1062	Deposit	Lower fill of linear [1061]	1061	1064
1063	Deposit	Lower fill of linear [1061]	1061	1064
1064	Deposit	Fill of linear [1061]	1062/ 1063	1000
1065	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1066
1066	Deposit	Fill of linear [1065]	1065	1000
1067	Deposit	Fill contains [1068]	1068	1067
1068	Deposit	Possible stone spread	1067	1000
1069	Deposit	Upper fill of linear [1081]	1070	1000
1070	Deposit	Second fill of linear [1081]	1071	1069
1071	Deposit	Third fill of linear [1081]	1072	1070
1072	Deposit	Lower fill of linear [1081]	1081	1071
1073	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1074
1074	Deposit	Primary fill of linear [1073]	1073	1075
1075	Deposit	Secondary fill of linear [1073]	1074	1076
1076	Deposit	Tertiary fill of linear [1073]	1075	1077
1077	Deposit	Fourth fill of linear [1073]	1076	1078
1078	Deposit	Upper fill of linear [1073]	1077	1000
1079	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1080
1080	Deposit	Fill of linear [1079]	1079	1081
1081	Cut	Cut of Enclosure 2 – G# [1697]	1080	1082
1082	Deposit	Lower fill of [1081]	1081	1083
1083	Deposit	Second fill of linear [1081]	1082	1084
1084	Deposit	Upper fill of [1081]	1083	1000
1085	VOID	-	-	-
1086	Deposit	Fill of possible linear [1088]	1087	1000
1087	Deposit	Fill of possible linear [1088]	1088	1087
1088	Cut	Cut of possible modern linear	1001	1087
1089	Deposit	Fill of linear/gully [1090]	1090	1000
1090	Cut	Cut of gully = [1188]	1001	1089
1091	Deposit	Fill of pit/post-hole [1092]	1092	1000
1092	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole	1001	1091
1093	Deposit	Fill of pit/post-hole [1094]	1094	1000
1094	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole	1001	1093
1095	Deposit	Fill of pit/post-hole [1096]	1096	1000

1096	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole	1001	1095
1097	Deposit	Fill of pit/post-hole [1098]	1098	1000
1098	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole	1001	1097
1099	Deposit	Fill of pit/ post-hole [1100]	1100	1000
1100	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole	1001	1100
1101	-	VOID	-	-
1102	Cut	Cut of Enclosure 1 – G# [1672]	1001	1103
1103	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1102]	1102	1104
1104	Deposit	Soft grey/brown clay	1103	1109
1105	-	VOID	-	-
1106	-	VOID	-	-
1107	-	VOID	-	-
1108	-	VOID	-	-
1109	Deposit	Fill of cut of large ditch [1102]	1104	1110
1110	Deposit	Fill of cut of large ditch [1102]	1109	1111/ 1112
1111	Deposit	Fill of cut of large ditch [1102]	1110	1114
1112	Deposit	Fill of cut of large ditch [1102]	1104/ 1110	1113
1113	Deposit	Fill of cut of large ditch [1102]	1112	1114
1114	Deposit	Fill of cut of large ditch [1102]	1111/ 1113	1000
1115	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1116
1116	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [1115]	1115	1117
1117	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1115]	1116	1118
1118	Deposit	Tertiary fill of ditch [1115]	1117	1119
1119	Deposit	Fourth fill of ditch [1115]	1118	1120
1120	Deposit	Upper fill of [1115]	1119	1000
1121	Deposit	Upper fill [1124]	1122	1000
1122	Deposit	Secondary fill [1124]	1123	1121
1123	Deposit	Lower fill [1124]	1125	1122
1124	Cut	Cut of Terminus	1001	1129
1125	Deposit	Slumping in deposit [1123]	1001	1123
1126	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus = [1486]/ [1175]	1001	1129
1127	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch Terminus [1126]	1128	1000
1128	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch Terminus [1126]	1129	1127
1129	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch Terminus [1126]	1126	1128
1130	Cut	Cut of small pit	1001	1131
1131	Deposit	Fill of pit [1130]	1130	1001
1132	Deposit	Fill of curving linear, possible ring ditch	1133	1000
1133	Cut	Cut of possible ring ditch	1674	1132
1134	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1554]	1001	1137
1135	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1134]	1136	1000
1136	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1134]	1137	1135
1137	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [1134]	1134	1136
1138	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1140
1139	Deposit	Upper fill of post-hole [1138]	1140	1000
1140	Deposit	Primary fill of post-hole [1138]	1138	1139
1141	Deposit	Fill of gully [1142]	1142	1000
1142	Cut	Cut of gully, filled by [1141]	1114	1141
1143	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1144]	1144	1000

1144	Cut	Cut of post-hole filling [1143]	1114	1143
1145	Deposit	Fill of post-hole	1145	1000
1146	Cut	Cut of post-hole filled by [1145]	1114	1145
1147	Deposit	Fill in ditch [1048]	1148	1050
1148	Deposit	Fill in ditch [1048]	1149	1147
1149	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1048]	1048	1150
1150	Deposit	Fill of re-cut ditch [1048]	1149	1057
1151	Deposit	Fill of ditch	1169	1000
1152	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1153
1153	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [1152]	1152	1000
1154	Deposit	Primary fill of pit [1152]	1152	1153
1155	Cut	Cut of ditch facing N-S	1001	1158
1156	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1155]	1157	1124
1157	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1155]	1158	1156
1158	Deposit	Tertiary fill of ditch [1155]	1155	1157
1159	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1160
1160	Deposit	Fill of pit [1159]	1159	1000
1161	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1162
1162	Deposit	Primary fill of ditch [1161]	1161	1163
1163	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1161]	1162	1164
1164	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1161]	1163	1000
1165	Cut	Cut of linear feature	1001	1166
1166	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [1165]	1165	1000
1167	Cut	Cut of small pit, truncating (1158)	1158	1168
1168	Deposit	Fill of pit [1167]	1167	1000
1169	Deposit	Stony spread	1170	1000
1170	Deposit	Stony spread	1151	1169
1171	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1172
1172	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1171]	1171	1173
1173	Deposit	Secondary fill of ditch [1171]	1172	1174
1174	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1171]	1173	1000
1175	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus = [1486]/ [1126]	1001	1176
1176	Deposit	Fill of terminus [1175]	1175	1000
1177	Cut	Cut of Structure 7	1001	1178/ 1179
1178	Deposit	Fill of linear [1177]	1177	1000
1179	Deposit	Fill of linear [1177]	1177	1000/ 1180
1180	Deposit	Stones	1179	1000
1181	Cut	Curvilinear gully	1001	1182
1182	Deposit	Fill of [1181]	1181	1000
1183	Cut	Ring gully – Structure 1	1001	1184
1184	Deposit	Fill of 1183	1184	1000
1185	Deposit	Fill of terminus – G# (1676)	1177	1385
1186	Deposit	Fill of cut [1181]	1181	1000
1187	Deposit	Fill of cut [1181]	1181	1000
1188	Cut	Cut of linear = [1090]	1001	1189
1189	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear [1188]	1188	1000
1190	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear [1188]	1188	1000
1192	Deposit	Fill of possible stake-hole within [1188]	1001	1190
1193	Deposit	Fill of south-end of terminus [1177] – G# (1676)	1177	1000

1194	Deposit	Fill of linear [1177]	1177	1000
1195	Cut	Cut of curving linear = [1273]/ [1286]/ [1289]	1001	1196
1196	Deposit	Fill of linear [1195]	1195	1000
1197	Deposit	Fill of linear [1188]	1188	1000
1198	-	VOID	-	-
1199	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1200]	1200	1000
1200	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1199
1201	Deposit	Fill of cut [1202]	1202	1000
1202	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1201
1203	Deposit	Fill of cut [1204]	1204	1000
1204	Cut	Cut of pit [1203]	1001	1203
1205	Deposit	Fill of pit [1206]	1206	1000
1206	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1205
1207	Deposit	Fill of pit [1208]	1208	1206
1208	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1207
1209	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole group	1210	1000
1210	Cut	Cut of stake-hole	1001	1209
1211	Cut	Cut of curving linear	1001	1212
1212	Deposit	Fill of linear [1211]	1201	1213
1213	Cut	Cut of linear with large stones	1212	1214
1214	Deposit	Large stones in [1213]	1213	1000
1215	Deposit	Fill of [1216]	1216	1000
1216	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1215
1217	Deposit	Fill of pit [1218]	1218	1001
1218	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1217
1219	Deposit	Fill of [1220]	1221	1000
1220	Cut	Cut of stake-holes	1001	1219
1221	Deposit	Fill of [1222]	1222	1000
1222	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1221
1223	Deposit	Fill of stoke-hole [1224]	1224	1000
1224	Cut	Cut of stoke-hole	1001	1223
1225	Deposit	Fill of stoke-hole [1226]	1226	1000
1226	Cut	Cut of stoke-hole	1227	1225
1227	Deposit	Fill of pit cut [1228]	1228	1226
1228	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1227
1229	Deposit	Fill of pit cut [1230]	1230	1000
1230	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1229
1231	Cut	Curvilinear	1001	1232
1232	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear [1231]	1231	1000
1233	Deposit	Fill of stake-holes [1234]	1234	1000
1234	Cut	Cut of stake-holes	1001	1233
1235	Deposit	Fill of cut [1236]	1236	1000
1236	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1235
1237	Deposit	Fill of pit [1238]	1238	1000
1238	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1237
1239	Deposit	Fill of linear [1240]	1240	1000
1240	Cut	Cut of linear = [1647]?	1001	1239
1241	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1242]	1242	1000
1242	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1241
1243	Deposit	Fill of pit [1244]	1244	1242
1244	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1243
1245	Deposit	Fill of cut [1246]	1246	1000

1246	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1245
1247	Deposit	Fill of pit [1248]	1248	1000
1248	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1247
1249	Deposit	Fill of pit [1250]	1250	1000
1250	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1249
1251	Deposit	Fill of pit [1252]	1252	1000
1252	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1251
1253	Deposit	Fill of curving linear terminus [1211]	1211	1000
1254	Deposit	Fill of curving linear terminus [1211]	1211	1000
1255	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1256
1256	Deposit	Fill of pit [1255]	1256	1289
1257	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1289] – slot 1	1289	1000
1258	Cut	Cut of stake-hole	1001	1259
1259	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [1258]	1258	1000
1260	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1289] – slot 2	1289	1000
1261	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1289] – slot 3	1289	1000
1262	Deposit	Fill of curving Linear/ slot 6 [1177]	1177	1211
1263	Deposit	Fill of curving Linear/slot 2 [1211]	1211	1000
1264	Deposit	Fill of cut/ slot 4 [1183]	1183	1000
1265	Deposit	Fill of cut [1266]	1266	1183
1266	Cut	Cut of Linear	1001	1265
1267	Deposit	Fill of ring ditch/gully [1268] = (1463)	1268	1000
1268	Cut	Cut of gully – Structure 2	1001	1267
1269	Cut	Cut of stake-hole	1001	1270
1270	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [1269]	1269	1000
1271	Cut	Cut of stake-hole	1001	1272
1272	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [1271]	1271	1000
1273	Cut	Cut of Linear = [1195] & [1289]	1001	1274
1274	Deposit	Fill of Linear [1273]	1273	1177
1275	Cut	Cut of Structure 8	1001	1276
1276	Deposit	Fill of [1275] – G# (1677)	1277	1295
1277	Deposit	Lower fill of curvilinear [1275]	1275	1276
1278	Cut	Cut of Linear = [1308]	1277	1279
1279	Deposit	Fill of [1278]	1278	1000
1280	Cut	Furrow cutting [1275]	1275	
1281	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [1275] – G# (1678)	1282	1000
1282	Deposit	Blue grey fill of [1275]	1283	1281
1283	Deposit	Burnt clay layer in [1275]	1284	1282
1284	Deposit	Burnt layer [1275]	1285	1283
1285	Deposit	Basal fill of [1275]	1275	1284
1286	Cut	Linear = [1273]/ [1195]/ [1289]	1001	1287
1287	Deposit	Fill of [1286]	1287	1000
1288	Deposit	Fill of terminus/curving linear [1275] – G# (1677)	1275	1280
1289	Cut	Cut of linear = [1195]/ [1273]/ [1286]	1001	1290
1290	Deposit	Fill of linear [1289]	1289	1000

1291	Cut	Cut of curvilinear	1001	1292
1292	Deposit	Fill of linear [1291]	1291	1000
1293	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1294
1294	Deposit	Fill of pit [1293]	1293	1000
1295	Deposit	Upper fill of [1275] – G# (1678)	1275	1000
1296	-	VOID	-	-
1297	-	VOID	-	-
1298	Cut	Cut of post-hole in base of pit [1293]	1001	1299
1299	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1298]	1298	1000
1300	-	VOID	-	-
1301	-	VOID	-	-
1302	Deposit	Upper fill of [1275] – G# (1678)	1303	1000
1303	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1275]	1304	1302
1304	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1275]	1305	1303
1305	Deposit	Lower fill of [1275] – G# (1677)	1275	1304
1306	Cut	Cut of Structure 3	1001	1307
1307	Deposit	Fill of small curving linear [1306]	1306	1000
1308	Cut	Cut of terminus curvilinear = [1278]	1001	1309
1309	Deposit	Fill of terminus curving linear [1308]	1308	1280
1310	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1312
1311	Deposit	Lower fill of pit [1310]	1310	1312
1312	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [1310]	1311	1000
1313	Deposit	Upper fill of [1275] – G# (1678)	1314	1000
1314	Deposit	Lower fill of terminus/curving linear [1275] – G# (1677)	1275	1313
1315	Deposit	Fill of linear [1291]	1289	1000
1316	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1317
1317	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1316]	1316	1000
1318	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1319
1319	Deposit	Lower fill of pit [1318]	1318	1320
1320	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [1318]	1319	1000
1321	Deposit	Fill of small linear [1306]	1306	1000
1322	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1323
1323	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1322]	1322	1306
1324	Deposit	Lower fill of [1275] – G# (1677)	1327	1325
1325	Deposit	Middle fill of curving linear [1275]	1324	1326
1326	Deposit	Upper fill of [1275] – G# (1678)	1325	1000
1327	Cut	Cut of NW-SE Linear	1001	1328
1328	Deposit	Fill of [1327]	1327	1275
1329	Deposit	Fill of small curving linear [1306]	1306	1000
1330	Cut	Cut of stake-hole	1001	1331
1331	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole [1330]	1330	1000
1332	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1333
1333	Deposit	Fill of pit [1332]	1332	1000
1334	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1335
1335	Deposit	Fill of pit [1334]	1334	1000
1336	Deposit	Lower fill of N-S linear [1327]	1327	1328
1337	Deposit	Upper fill of terminus N-S linear [1327]	1327	1000

1338	Deposit	Fill of black deposit of terminus N-S linear [1327]	1339	1337
1339	Deposit	Fill on terminus N-S linear [1327]	1340	1338
1340	Deposit	Lower deposit of terminus, N-S linear [1327]	1327	1339
1341	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole	1001	1343
1342	Deposit	Upper fill of pit/post-hole [1341]	1343	1000
1343	Deposit	Lower fill of pit/post-hole [1341]	1341	1342
1344	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1001	1345
1345	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1344]	1344	1000
1346	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1347
1347	Deposit	Fill of pit [1346]	1346	1000
1348	Deposit	Fill of circular terminus linear [1273]	1273	1000
1349	Deposit	Fill of stake-hole group	1350	1000
1350	Cut	Group number for stake-holes	1001	1349
1351	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1352
1352	Deposit	Fill of pit	1351	1000
1353	Cut	Cut of Enclosure 2 – G# [1697]	1001	1354
1354	Deposit	Lower fill of [1353]	1353	1355
1355	Deposit	Upper fill of [1353]	1354	1000
1356	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1357
1357	Deposit	Fill of pit [1356]	1356	1000
1358	Cut	Cut of Enclosure 1 – G# [1672]	1361	1365
1359	Deposit	Upper fill of [1358] – G# (1674)	1360	1000
1360	Deposit	Clay band	1361	1359
1361	Deposit	Fill of [1367]	1362/ 1363	1359
1362	Deposit	Fill of [1367] = 1363	1364	1361
1363	-	VOID	-	-
1364	Deposit	Fill of [1367]	1367	1362/ 1363
1365	Deposit	Lower fill of [1358]	1001	1368
1366	Deposit	Fill of [1358] – G# (1675)	1368	1359 / 1360
1367	Cut	Curvilinear ditch	1001	1364
1368	Deposit	Fill of [1358]	1365	1366
1369	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1654]	1001	1370
1370	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1369] – G# (1668)	1369	1371
1371	Cut	Cut of curving linear	1370	1372
1372	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1371]	1371	1000
1373	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1374
1374	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1373]	1373	1375
1375	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1373]	1374	1376
1376	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1373]	1375	1377
1377	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1373] – G# (1674)	1376	1000
1378	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1367]	1001	1379
1379	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1367]	1378	1000
1380	Cut	Cut of Enclosure 2 (West side) – G# [1697]	1001	1381
1381	Deposit	Primary fill of [1380] – Enclosure 2	1380	1382
1382	Deposit	Secondary fill of [1380] – Enclosure 2	1381	1383
1383	Deposit	Tertiary fill of [1380] – Enclosure 2	1382	1384

1384	Deposit	4 th fill of [1380] – Enclosure 2	1383	1000
1385	Deposit	Fill of gully/slot 2 [1268]	1268	1001
1386	Deposit	Fill of West facing slot of E-W linear [1278]	1397	1000
1387	Deposit	Fill of [1275] – Structure 8 – G# (1677)	1275	1278
1388	-	VOID	-	-
1389	-	VOID	-	-
1390	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1391
1391	Deposit	Fill of pit [1390]	1390	1000
1392	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1393
1393	Deposit	Fill of pit [1392]	1392	1000
1394	Cut	Cut of ditch – Structure 4	1001	1395
1395	Deposit	Fill of terminus of ditch [1394] – Enclosure 4	1394	1000
1396	Deposit	Fill of gully/ slot 3 [1268]	1001	1268
1397	Deposit	Fill of North side of East-West Linear [1278]	1278	1386
1398	Deposit	Upper fill of West end of ditch [1358] – Enclosure 1 – G# (1674)	1430	1000
1399	Deposit	Fill of gully/ slot 1 – Structure 2 – [1268]	1268	1000
1400	Cut	Cut of N-S linear	1402	1401
1401	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear [1401]	1400	1000
1402	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch [1369]	1369	1400
1403	Cut	Cut of linear ditch – Enclosure 3	1001	1404
1404	Deposit	Fill linear ditch N-S [1403]	1403	1405
1405	Cut	Cut of ditch – Enclosure 4	1404	1406
1406	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1405] – Enclosure 4	1405	1000
1407	Deposit	Fill of gully [1268] – Structure 2	1268	1000
1408	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch [1369]	1369	1409
1409	Cut	Cut of N-S linear	1408	1410
1410	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear [1409]	1409	1000
1411	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1369] – G# (1668)	1369	1000
1412	Deposit	Upper fill of [1275] – Structure 8 – G# 1678	1430	1000
1413	Deposit	Lower fill of [1275] – G# 1677	1275	1412
1414	Deposit	Fill of yellow clay – [1275] (east side)	1275	1413
1415	Deposit	Fill of yellow clay West side of curving linear [1275]	1275	1413
1416	Cut	Cut of terminus – Enclosure 3	1001	1417
1417	Deposit	Fill of terminus [1416]	1416	1394
1418	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch/ slot 2 [1394] – Enclosure 4	1419	1000
1419	Deposit	Fill of ditch/ slot 2 [1394] – Enclosure 4	1394	1418
1420	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1371]	1371	1000
1421	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear [1400]	1400	1000
1422	Cut	Cut of curvilinear = [1691]	1001	1423
1423	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1422]	1422	1000
1424	Cut	Cut of ditch – Enclosure 2 (north end) – G# [1697]	1001	1425

1425	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1424]	1424	1000
1426	Cut	Cut of ditch – Enclosure 2 (north end) – G# [1697]	1001	1429
1427	Deposit	Fill of ditch slot [1426]	1428	1000
1428	Deposit	Fill of ditch slot [1426]	1429	1427
1429	Deposit	Fill of ditch slot [1426]	1426	1428
1430	Deposit	Primary fill of [1358] – Enclosure 1	1358	1398
1431	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear ditch [1409]	1409	1000
1432	Deposit	Mixed deposit of ditch/ slot 2 [1394] – Enclosure 4	1394	1000
1433	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear ditch/ slot 2 [1405]	1405	1000
1434	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [1394] – Enclosure 4	1394	1419
1435	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1436
1436	Deposit	Fill of linear [1435] = [1367]	1435	1000
1437	Deposit	Fill of pit [1438]	1438	1000
1438	Cut	Cut of pit	1437	1441
1439	Deposit	Fill of linear [1440]	1440	1438
1440	Cut	Cut of linear	1441	1439
1441	Deposit	Fill of linear [1442]	1442	1000
1442	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1441
1443	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1444]	1444	1000
1444	Cut	Cut of post-hole	1445	1443
1445	Deposit	Fill of [1177] – Structure 7	1177	1444
1446	Deposit	Fill of linear/ slot 3 [1240]	1240	1177
1447	Deposit	Fill of linear [1240]	1240	1177
1448	-	VOID	-	-
1449	Cut	Cut of curvilinear = [1691]	1001	1450
1450	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1449]	1449	1000
1451	Deposit	Fill of terminus [1358] – G# (1674)	1358	1000
1452	Deposit	Fill of pit [1454]	1453	1000
1453	Deposit	Fill of pit [1454]	1454	1452
1454	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1453
1455	Cut	Cut of ring gully – Structure 6	1001	1456
1456	Deposit	Fill of gully [1455] – slot 1 – G# (1671)	1455	1000
1457	Deposit	Fill of pit [1458]	1458	1180
1458	Cut	Cut of pit	1459	1457
1459	Deposit	Fill of pit [1460]	1460	1458
1460	Cut	Cut of pit	1235	1459
1461	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1405] – Enclosure 4	1405	1001
1462	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1211]	1211	1180
1463	Deposit	Fill of ring ditch [1464] = (1267)	1464	1211
1464	Cut	Cut of possible pit	1001	1463
1465	Cut	Cut of small shallow pit	1001	1466
1466	Deposit	Fill of small shallow pit [1465]	1465	1000
1467	Deposit	Lower fill of grey silty clay [1358]		1468
1468	Deposit	Secondary fill of greyish brown [1358]	1467	1469
1469	Deposit	Fill of yellow clay [1358]	1468	1470

1470	Deposit	Upper mid brown clay fill of [1358] – G# (1674)	1469	1000
1471	Deposit	Fill of pit [1472]	1472	1180
1472	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1471
1473	Deposit	Fill of linear [1435]	1435	1000
1474	Deposit	Fill of [1475]	1475	1479
1475	Cut	Cut of pit	1476	1474
1476	-	VOID	-	-
1477	-	VOID	-	-
1478	Deposit	Fill of linear [1479]	1479	1000
1479	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1478
1480	Deposit	Fill of linear [1481]	1481	1000
1481	Cut	Cut of linear	1482	1480
1482	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1486]	1483	1481
1483	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1486]	1484	1482
1484	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1486]	1485	1483
1485	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1486]	1486	1484
1486	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1175]/ [1126]	1001	1485
1487	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [1488]	1488	1000
1488	Cut	Cut for post-hole	1482	1487
1489	Deposit	Fill of linear [1490]	1490	1000
1490	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1489
1491	Cut	Cut of curving linear ditch	1001	1492
1492	Deposit	Fill of curving linear ditch [1491]	1491	1000
1493	Cut	Cut of ditch – Enclosure 2 G# [1697]	1001	1494
1494	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1491]	1493	1000
1495	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1496
1496	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1495]	1495	1000
1497	Cut	Cut of Roundhouse – Structure 4	1001	1498
1498	Deposit	Fill of round house [1497] – G# (1669)	1497	1000
1499	Cut	Cut of gully	1001	1500
1500	Deposit	Fill of gully [1499]	1499	1000
1501	Cut	Cut of linear – Enclosure 2 – G# [1694]	1001	1503
1502	Deposit	Fill of linear [1501]	1503	1000
1503	Deposit	Lower fill of linear [1501]	1501	1502
1504	Cut	Cut of round house terminus	1001	1505
1505	Deposit	Fill of terminus [1504] – Structure 5	1504	1000
1506	Cut	Cut of round house terminus – Structure 5	1001	1507
1507	Deposit	Fill of round house terminus [1506]	1506	1000
1508	Cut	Cut of round house slot – Structure 5	1001	1509
1509	Deposit	Fill of round house slot [1508]	1508	1000
1510	Cut	Cut of possible wall construction trench	1001	1511
1511	Deposit	Fill of [1510]	1510	1000
1512	Cut	Cut of linear = [1582]	1001	1513
1513	Deposit	Fill of linear [1512]	1512	1000

1514	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1015
1515	Deposit	Fill of linear [1514]	1514	1512
1516	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1517
1517	Deposit	Fill of linear [1516]	1516	1000
1518	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1519/ 1520
1519	Deposit	Fill of linear [1518]	1518	1000
1520	Deposit	Fill of linear [1518]	1518	1000
1521	Deposit	Fill of linear [1522]	1522	1000
1522	Cut	Cut of linear – G# [1693]	1001	1521
1523	Deposit	Fill of pit [1524]	1524	1000
1524	Cut	Cut of pit	1523	1000
1525	Cut	Cut of linear (machine dug) – G# [1694]	1001	1526
1526	Deposit	Fill of linear [1525] (machine dug)	1001	1527
1527	Cut	Cut of linear – G# [1693]	1001	1528
1528	Deposit	Fill of linear [1527]	1527	1000
1529	Cut	Cut for curving linear ditch	1001	1530
1530	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1529]	1529	1000
1531	Cut	Cut for curvilinear ditch	1001	1532
1532	Deposit	Fill of curvilinear ditch [1531]	1531	1000
1533	Cut	Cut of N-S linear	1001	1534
1534	Deposit	Lower fill of N-S linear [1533]	1533	1535
1535	Deposit	Upper deposit of N-S linear [1533]	1534	1000
1536	Cut	Cut of linear	1001	1537
1537	Cut	Cut of N-S linear – G# [1693]	1001	1559
1538	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear [1537]	1559	1000
1539	Cut	Cut of terminus	1001	1540
1540	Deposit	Fill of terminus [1539]	1539	1541
1541	Deposit	Upper fill of terminus [1539]	1540	1501
1542	Cut	Cut of linear terminus	1001	1543
1543	Deposit	Fill of linear terminus [1542]	1543	1497
1544	Deposit	Fill of linear [1545] – G# (1669)	1545	1000
1545	Cut	Cut of curvilinear – Structure 4	1546	1544
1546	Deposit	Fill of ring-ditch [1547]	1547	1545
1547	Cut	Cut of ring-ditch	1001	1546
1548	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch	1490	1000
1549	Deposit	Fill of enclosure ditch [1553]	1550	1490
1550	Deposit	Fill of enclosure ditch [1553]	1551	1549
1551	Deposit	Fill of enclosure ditch [1553]	1552	1550
1552	Deposit	Fill of enclosure ditch [1553]	1552	1551
1553	Cut	Cut of enclosure ditch = [1134]	1001	1552
1554	Cut	Cut of ditch terminal = [1134]	1001	1555
1555	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminal [1554]	1554	1556
1556	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminal [1554]	1555	1557
1557	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminal [1554]	1556	1558
1558	Deposit	Fill of ditch terminal [1554]	1557	1000
1559	Deposit	Lower fill of N-S linear [1537]	1537	1538
1560	-	VOID	-	-
1561	Deposit	Fill of gully [1545] G# (1669)	1545	1000
1562	Cut	Cut of ditch	1001	1563
1563	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1562]	1562	1000

1564	Cut	Cut of ditch	1007	1565
1565	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1564]	1564	1000
1566	-	VOID	-	-
1567	-	VOID	-	-
1568	Deposit	Bottom fill of ditch [1529]	1529	1530
1569	Deposit	Fill of linear [1545]	1545	1000
1570	Cut	Cut of ditch – Enclosure 1 – G# [1672]	1001	1588
1571	Deposit	Fill of ring-gully/slot 2 [1455] – G# (1671)	1455	Furrow
1572	Deposit	Fill of ring-gully/slot 3 [1455] – G# (1671)	1455	1000
1573	Deposit	Fill of ring-gully/slot 4 [1455] – G# (1671)	1455	1582/1405
1574	Cut	Cut for curving linear	1001	1575
1575	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1574]	1574	1455
1576	Cut	Cut of linear	1613/ 1605	1577/ 1602
1577	Deposit	Fill of linear [1576]	1576	1000
1578	Cut	Cut of curving linear	1001	1579
1579	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1578]	1578	Furrow
1580	Cut	Cut of gully	1575/1616/1600	1581
1581	Deposit	Fill of gully [1580]	1580	1000
1582	Cut	Cut of ditch = [1512]	1681/ 1671	1583/1614
1583	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1583]	1582	1000
1584	Cut	Cut of curving linear gully	1001	1585
1585	Deposit	Fill of curing linear gully [1584]	1584	1576
1586	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole	1001	1587
1587	Deposit	Fill of possible post-hole [1586]	1586	1000
1588	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1570] – G# (1675)	1570	1590/1589/1591
1589	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1700]	1700	1592
1590	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1570] = (1591) – G# (167)	1588	1700
1591	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1570] = (1590) – G# (1674)	1588	1592
1592	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1700] = (1608)	1589	1000
1593	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1594
1594	Deposit	Fill of pit [1593]	1593	1000
1595	Deposit	Fill of second slot of linear [1501]	1501	1000
1596	Cut	Cut of pit	1001	1597
1597	Deposit	Lower fill of pit [1596]	1596	1598
1598	Deposit	Second fill of pit [1596]	1597	1599
1599	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [1596]	1598	1000
1600	Deposit	Fill of ring-gully/slot 5 – G# (1671)	1455	1000
1601	Deposit	Fill of curving linear [1574]/ slot 2 (terminus relationship slot)	1574	1455
1602	Deposit	Fill of linear [1576]/Slot 2	1576	1000
1603	Deposit	Fill of linear [1576]/ Slot 3	1576	1000
1604	Deposit	Fill of curving linear gully/ slot 2	1584	1576
1605	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1405]	1405	1000
1606	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1405]	1405	1000

1607	Cut	Cut of southeast terminus of Enclosure 1 G# [1672]	1000	1612
1608	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1700] = (1592)	1609/ 1610	1700
1609	Deposit	Fill of southeast terminus of [1607] - Enclosure 1 G# [1672]	1611	1700
1610	Deposit	Fill of southeast terminus of [1607] - Enclosure 1 G# [1672]	1611	1700
1611	Deposit	Fill of southeast terminus of [1607] - Enclosure 1 G# [1672]	1612	1610
1612	Deposit	Lower fill of southeast terminus of [1607] - Enclosure 1 G# [1672]	1607	1611
1613	Deposit	Fill of ring-gully [1455]	1455	1576
1614	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1582]	1582	1614
1615	Cut	Cut of N-S terminus/ slot 1	1618	1616
1616	Deposit	Fill of N – S terminus/ slot 1 [1615]	1615	1000
1617	Cut	Cut of N-S linear/ slot 1 – G# [1693]	1001	1618
1618	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear/ slot 1 [1617]	1617	1615
1619	Deposit	Fill of N-S terminus/ slot 2 [1615]	1615	1000
1620	Deposit	Fill of N-S terminus/ slot 2 [1615]	1615	1000
1621	Cut	Cut of gully terminal = [1623]	1001	1622
1622	Deposit	Fill of gully terminal [1621]	1621	1000
1623	Cut	Cut of gully = [1621]	1001	1624
1624	Deposit	Fill of gully [1623]	1623	1000
1625	Cut	Cut of gully terminus	1000	1626
1626	Deposit	Fill of gully- terminus [1625]	1625	1651
1627	Deposit	Fill of linear [1628]	1628	1124
1628	Cut	Cut of linear	1000	1627 / 1628
1629	Deposit	Fill of gully [1628]	1628	1124
1630	Deposit	Lower fill of third slot of N-S terminus [1615]	1615	1631
1631	Deposit	Upper fill of third slot of N-S terminus [1615]	1630	1000
1632	Deposit	Fill of n-S linear/ slot 3 [1617]	1617	1000
1633	Cut	Curvilinear feature	1001	1634
1634	Deposit	Primary fill of S-end of curving linear [1633]	1633	1000
1635	-	VOID	-	-
1636	Deposit	Upper fill of curving linear [1633]	1634	1000
1637	Deposit	Fill of N-S linear ditch [1405]	1405	1000
1638	Cut	Cut of ditch – Enclosure 2 – G# [1694]	1001	1639
1639	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1638]	1638	1000
1640	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole	1001	1641
1641	Deposit	Fill of possible post-hole [1640]	1640	1000
1642	Deposit	Upper fill – Enclosure 2 (south end)	1057	1000
1643	Deposit	Upper fill of Enclosure 1 (north end) – G# (1674)	1360	1000

1644	Deposit	Upper fill of Enclosure 1 (south end) – G# (1674)	1050	1000
1645	Cut	Cut of a gully, E- side of the site	1001	1646
1646	Deposit	Fill of gully, E-side of site [1645]	1645	1000
1647	Cut	Cut of a gully	1001	1648
1648	Deposit	Fill of a gully [1647]	1647	1177
1649	Cut	Cut of a curvilinear ditch	1001	1650
1650	Deposit	Fill of a ditch [1649]	1649	1651/ 1672
1651	Cut	Cut of a gully	1649/ 1625	1652
1652	Deposit	Fill of a gully terminus [1651]	1651	1000
1653	Deposit	Fill of a gully terminus [1651]	1651	1000
1654	Cut	Cut of gully terminus = [1369]	1655	1371/ 1400/ 1409
1655	Deposit	Fill of gully terminus [1654]	1654	1000
1656	-	VOID	-	-
1657	-	VOID	-	-
1658	Deposit	Fill of linear [1545] – Structure 4 – G# (1669)	1545	1000
1659	Deposit	Fill of linear [1545] – Structure 4 – G# (1669)	1545	1000
1660	Cut	Cut of outer end of ditch – Enclosure 2 – G# [1697]/ relationship slot with [1405]	1001	1699
1661	Cut	Cut of linear ditch with round end [1405] – Enclosure 4/ 5	1001	1662/ 1663/ 1664
1662	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch with round end [1661] – in relationship with [1405]/slot 1	1661	1000
1663	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch with round end [1661]/slot 2	1661	1000
1664	Deposit	Fill of linear ditch [1661]/slot 3 – relationship slot with [1426] – Enclosure 2 (outer end of ditch)	1661	1000
1665	Deposit	Fill of ditch [1424] – Enclosure 2 – relationship slot with [1661]	1424	1000
1666	Deposit	Fill of gully [1580]	1580	1000
1667	Group #	Group fills: [1089], [1189], [1197], [1190], [1090] and [1188]		
1668	Group #	Group fills: [1665], [1370], [1402] and [1411]		
1669	Group #	Fill of Structure 4 – (1498)/(1544)/(1561)/(1658)/(1659)	-	-
1670	Group #	Structure 5 – [1504]/ [1506]/ [1508]	-	-
1671	Group #	Fill of Structure 6 – (1456)/(1571)/(1572)/(1573)/(1600)/(1613)	-	-
1672	Group #	Enclosure 1 – [1055]/ [1358]/ [1373]/ [1570]/ [1607]	-	-
1673	Group #	Fill of Enclosure 1 – (1054)/(1368)/(1375)/(1430)/(1467)/(1588)/(1590)/(1591)/(1611)	-	-
1674	Group #	Upper fill of Enclosure 1 – (1053)/(1359)/(1377)/(1398)/(1451)/(1470)/(1552)/(1643)/(1644)	-	-
1675	Group #	Lowest fill of Enclosure 1 – (1060)/(1365)/(1374)/(1612)	-	-
1676	Group #	Structure 7 – (1178)/(1179)/(1185)/(1193)/(1262)/(1445)	-	-
1677	Group #	Lower fill of Structure 8 – (1276)/(1277)/(1285)/(1288)/(1305)/(1314)/(1324)/(1413)	-	-

1678	Group #	Upper fill of Structure 8 – (1281)/ (1295)/ (1302)/ (1313)/ (1326)/ (1412)	-	-
1679	Group #	Fill of [1195]/ [1289] – (1196)/ (1257)/ (1261)	-	-
1680	Deposit	Fill of Enclosure 4 – [1405] – Relationship slot with [1661] – G# (1681)	-	-
1681	Group #	Fill of Enclosure 4 – [1405] – (1406)/ (1433)/ (1461)/ (1605)/ (1606)/ (1637)/ (1680)	-	-
1682	Group #	Pit Group – [1392]/ [1293]	-	-
1683	Group #	Pit group within & associated with Structure 8 – [1318]/ [1332]/ [1334]/ [1341]/ [1346]/ [1390]	-	-
1684	Group #	Posthole/ Stake-hole group associated with Structure 8 – [1298]/ [1316]/ [1344]	-	-
1685	Group #	Pit group north of Structure 8 – [1310]/ [1351]/ [1356]	-	-
1686	Group #	Fill of [1211] – (1212)/ (1253)/ (1263)/ (1462)	-	-
1687	Group #	Pit group within & associated with Structure 7 – [1200]/ [1206]/ [1208]/ [1218]/ [1222]/ [1224]/ [1236]/ [1238]/ [1244]/ [1246]/ [1248]/ [1250]/ [1252]/ [1438]	-	-
1688	Group #	Pit group within Structure 7 (Phase 5) – [1444]/ [1458]/ [1472]	-	-
1689	Group #	Posthole group within Structure 7 – [1202]/ [1204]/ [1216]/ [1230]/ [1242]	-	-
1690	Group #	Stake-hole group within Structure 7 – [1220], [1226], [1234], [1350]	-	-
1691	Group #	Curvilinear – consists of [1400]/ [1422]/ [1449]	-	-
1692	Group #	Feature group cut into Enclosure 1 – [1034]/ [1092]/ [1096]/ [1098]/ [1100]	-	-
1693	Group #	Group of ditches – [1522]/ [1527]/ [1537]/ [1617]	-	-
1694	Group #	Group of ditches – [1501]/ [1525]/ [1533]/ [1536]/ [1638]	-	-
1695	Group #	Ditch (Phase 4) cut by Enclosure 2 – [1041]/ [1048]/ [1065]/ [1079]		
1696	Group #	Fills of [1694] – (1503)/ (1526)/ (1534)/ (1535)/ (1595)/ (1639)	-	-
1697	Group #	Enclosure 2 – [1039]/ [1043]/ [1058]/ [1061]/ [1353]/ [1358]/ [1380]/ [1424]/ [1426]/ [1501]/ [1531]/ [1638]	-	-
1698	Group #	Primary fill of [1697] – (1044)/ (1062)/ (1072)/ (1085)/ (1150)/ (1354)/ (1381)/ (1429)	-	-
1699	Group #	Upper fill of [1697] – (1040)/ (1045)/ (1056)/ (1067)/ (1068)/ (1069)/ (1084)/ (1355)/ (1384)/ (1425)/ (1427)/ (1642)	-	-
1700	Cut	Re-cut ditch of Enclosure 1 – east side	1609/1610	1608
Area 2				
2000	Topsoil	Topsoil across site	2001	
2001	Subsoil	Subsoil deposit	2002	2000
2002	Natural	Clay		2001
2003	Deposit	Burnt tree bowl	2002	2001
2004	Cut	Cut of ditch/field boundary	2002	2005
2005	Deposit	Fill of ditch/field boundary [2004]	2004	2000
2006	Deposit	Burnt clay [2007]	2002	2001
2007	Cut	Cut of burnt clay	2001	2006
2008	-	VOID	-	-

2009	Cut	Cut of linear	2002	2010
2010	Deposit	Fill of linear [2009]	2009	2001
2011	Deposit	Fill of linear [2012]	2012	2001
2012	Cut	Cut of linear	2002	2011
2013	Cut	Cut of circular	2002	2014
2014	Deposit	Fill of circular [2013]	2013	2001
2015	Deposit	Fill of linear [2009]	2009	2001
2016	Deposit	Fill of linear [2009]	2009	2001
2017	Deposit	Fill of linear [2018]	2018	2001
2018	Cut	Cut of linear	2002	2017
2019	Deposit	Fill of linear [2018]	2018	2001
2020	Cut	Cut of possible trackway	2002	2025
2021	Deposit	Upper fill of possible trackway [2020]	2024	2001
2022	Cut	Cut of circular	2023	2002
2023	Deposit	Fill of circular [2022]	2022	2001
2024	Deposit	Stone fill of trackway [2020]	2025	2021
2025	Deposit	Lower fill of trackway [2020]	2020	2024
2026	Deposit	Fill of linear [2027]	2027	2025
2027	Cut	Cut of linear	2002	2026
2028	Cut	Cut of linear	2002	2029
2029	Deposit	Fill of linear [2028]	2028	2001
2030	Deposit	Stone	2005	2001
2031	Cut	Cut of linear E-of stone	2002	2032
2032	Deposit	Fill of [2031]	2031	2000
2033	Cut	Cut of linear	2002	2034
2034	Deposit	Fill of linear [2033]	2033	2001
2035	Cut	Cut of linear	2002	2036
2036	Deposit	Fill of linear [2035]	2035	2001
2037	Cut	Cut of linear running W-E	2002	2038
2038	Deposit	Fill of linear running W-E	2037	2001
2039	Cut	Cut of slot 1	2002	2040
2040	Deposit	Lower fill of slot 1 [2039]	2039	2041
2041	Deposit	Middle fill of slot 1 [2039]	2040	2042
2042	Deposit	Upper fill of slot 1 [2039]	2041	2001
2043	Deposit	Lower fill of slot 2 – [2039]	2039	2044
2044	Deposit	Middle fill of slot 2 – [2039]	2043	2045
2045	Deposit	Upper fill of slot 2 – [2039]	2044	2001
2046	Deposit	Backfill	2047	2000
2047	Deposit	Yellow clay fill of linear [2033]	2048	2046
2048	Deposit	Fill of linear [2033]	2049	2047
2049	Deposit	Fill of linear [2033]	2050	2058
2050	Deposit	Fill of linear [2033]	2044	2001
2051	Deposit	Upper fill of possible trackway [2020] = 2021	2052	2001
2052	Deposit	Lower fill of possible trackway [2020] = 2024	2051	2020

APPENDIX 2: PLATES



Plate 1; Curvilinear feature [1181] and Structure 1, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 2; Ditch [1654]/ [1369] – northwest terminus, looking southeast (0.4m scale)



Plate 3; Structure 4, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 4; Structure 4 – southern side, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 5; Structure 5 and curvilinear [1510] – northeast corner, looking southeast (0.4m scale)



Plate 6; Structure 6 – northeast terminus, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 7; Structure 6, northern side, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 8; Structure 6 – western side, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 9; Posthole [1322] & Structure 3, looking southeast (0.4m scale)



Plate 10; Ditch [1327] – northwest terminus, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 11; Ditch [1367]/ [1435] & Enclosure 1 – north side, looking west (2m scale)



Plate 12; Enclosure 1 – western side, looking northeast (2m scale)



Plate 13; Structure 1 – southeast side, looking northwest (2m scale)



Plate 14; Enclosure 1 – southeast terminus, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 15; Structure 7 – southeast terminus, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 16; Structure 7 – west side, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 17; Structure 2 – south side, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 18; Structure 8 and ditch [1278]/ [1308] – north side, looking west (1m scale)



Plate 19; Structure 8 – west side, looking south (1m scale)



Plate 20; Structure 8 – northeast terminus, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 21; Structure 8 – southeast terminus & ditch [1291], looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 22; Pit [1318] – Pit group [1683], looking southeast (0.2m scale)



Plate 23; Posthole [1316] – posthole group [1684], looking north (0.4m scale)



Plate 24; Gully [1651], looking west (0.4m scale)



Plate 25; Ditch [1615] – northeast terminus, looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 26; Ditch [1695] & Enclosure 2, looking northwest (2m scale)



Plate 27; Ditch [1695] & Enclosure 2 – western end, looking southeast (2 x 1m scale)



Plate 28; Pit [1596] & ditch [1694] – northwest terminus, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 29; Ditch [1126]/ [1486] – southwest terminus, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 30; Ditch [1553]/ [1161] – southwest terminus, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 31; Ditch [1694], looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 32; Ditch [1694], looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 33; Enclosure 2 – northern end, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 34; Enclosure 2 – central western side, looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 35; Enclosure 2 – southwest end, looking north (1m scale)



Plate 36; Enclosures 3 & 4 – northeast terminals, looking northeast (0.4m scale)



Plate 37; Enclosures 3 & 4 – southwest terminals, looking southwest (0.4m scale)



Plate 38; Ditches [1211] and [1213] – slot 2, looking northwest (1m scale)



Plate 39; Posthole [1138]/ [1488], looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 40; Enclosure 4 – western side, looking southeast (1m scale)



Plate 41; Enclosure 4 – southeast corner, looking northeast (0.4m scale)



Plate 42; Pit [1236], looking north (0.4m scale)



Plate 43; Ditch [1567], looking northeast (1m scale)



Plate 44; Stone spread (1180), looking southwest (1m scale)



Plate 45; Ditch [1512]/ [1582], looking northeast (1m scale)

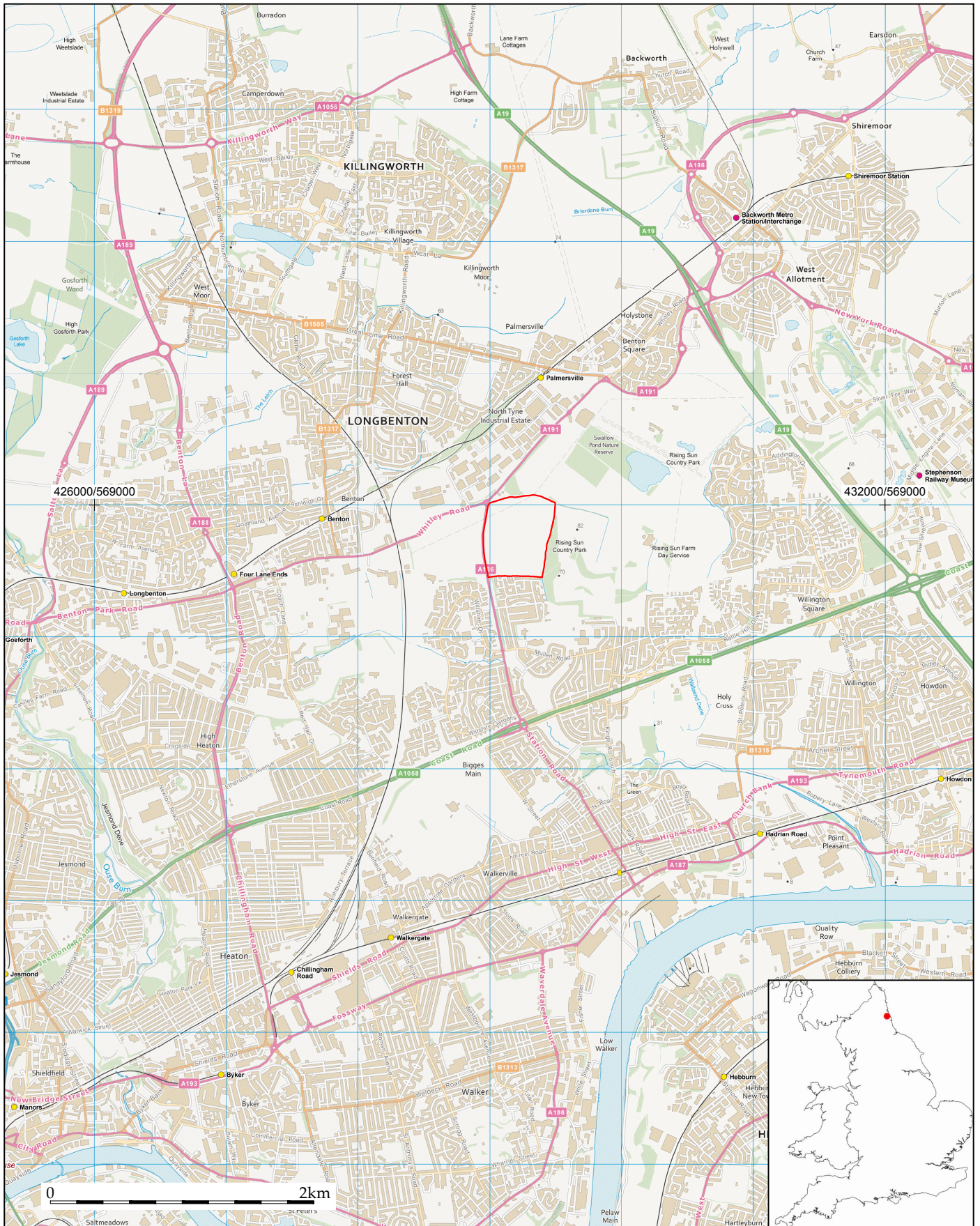


Plate 46; Cobble surface (2024), looking northwest (3 x 1m scale)



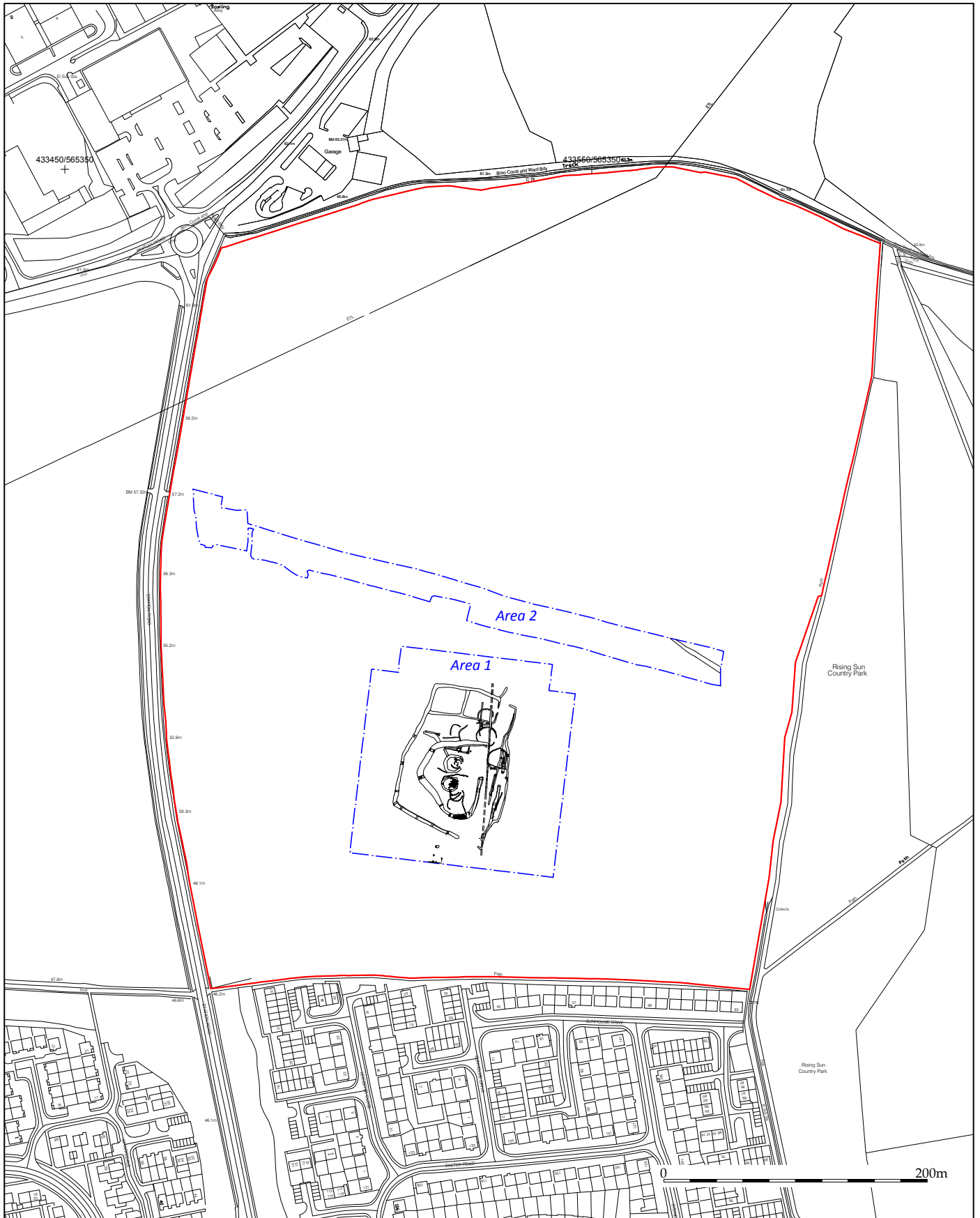
Plate 47; Cobble surface (2024), looking northwest (3 x 1m scale)

APPENDIX 3: FIGURES



 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	<p>PROJECT: Land at Station Road, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear</p> <p>CLIENT: Persimmon Homes (North East) Ltd</p> <p>SCALE: 1:40,000 at A4</p> <p>DATE: April 2017</p> <p>REPORT No: CP11833</p>	<p>KEY:</p>  Site location	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100019512</p>
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Figure 1: Site location.







 <p>Wardell Armstrong 2017</p>	PROJECT: Land at Station Road, Wallsend, Tyne and Wear	KEY:  Site boundary  Areas of excavation	 <p>Reproduced by permission of Ordnance Survey on behalf of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright. All rights reserved. Licence number 100058076</p>
	CLIENT: Persimmon Homes (North East) Ltd.		
	SCALE: 1:4,000 at A4		
	DATE: April 2017		
	REPORT No: CP11833		

Figure 2: Location of excavation.



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT: Land at Station Road, Wallsend,
Tyne and Wear

CLIENT: Persimmon Homes (North East) Ltd.

SCALE: 1:625 at A4

DATE: April 2017

REPORT No: CP11833

KEY:	
	Not Phased
	Phase 6
	Phase 5
	Phase 4
	Phase 3
	Phase 2
	Phase 1

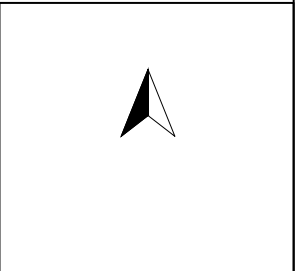


Figure 3: Area 1 phasing plan.

PROJECT:
Land at Station Road, Wallsend,
Tyne and Wear

CLIENT:
Persimmon Homes
(North East) Ltd

SCALE: 1:300 at A3

DATE: April 2017

KEY:

(101)	Context number
	Section location
	Limit of excavation



REPORT No:
CP11833

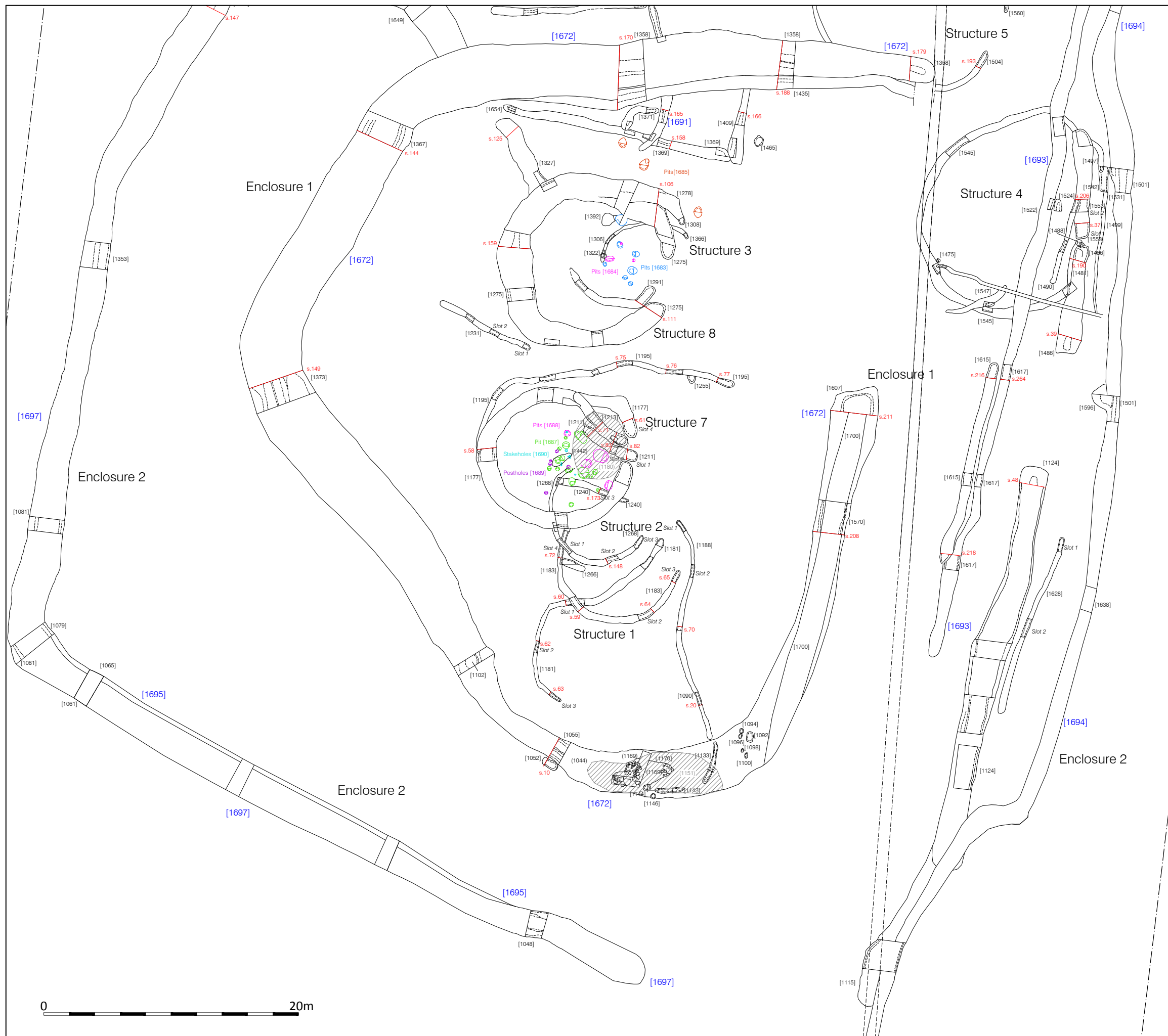
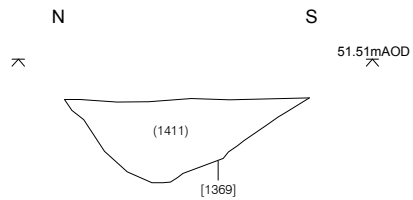
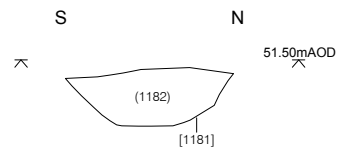


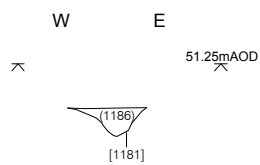
Figure 5: Area 1 (south); plan.



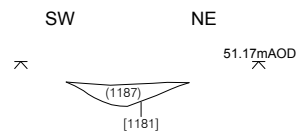
Section 158. West facing section across ditch [1369].



Section 60. East facing section across ditch [1181].



Section 62. South facing section across ditch [1181].



Section 63. South-east facing section across ditch [1181].



Wardell Armstrong
2017

PROJECT: Land at Station Road, Wallsend,
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CLIENT: Persimmon Homes (North East) Ltd
SCALE: 1:20 at A4
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REPORT No: CP11833

KEY:
(101) Context number
^ Height m AOD

Figure 6: Area 1, phase 1 sections.

PROJECT:
Land at Station Road, Wallsend,
Tyne and Wear

CLIENT:
Persimmon Homes
(North East) Ltd

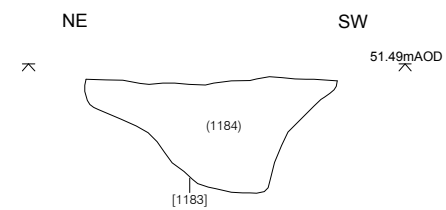
SCALE: 1:20 at A3

DATE: April 2017

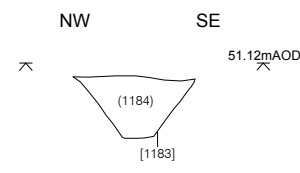
KEY:

(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

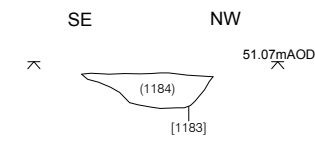
REPORT No:
CP11833



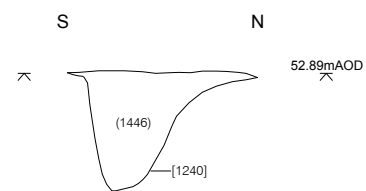
Section 59. North-west facing section across ditch [1183], Structure 1.



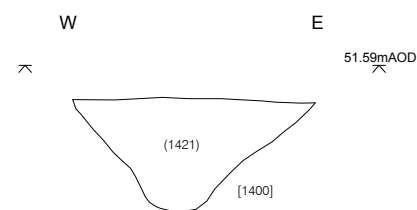
Section 64. South-west facing section across ditch [1183], Structure 1.



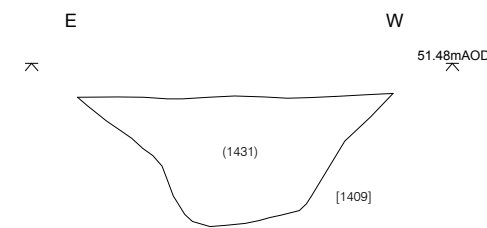
Section 65. South facing section across ditch [1183], Structure 1.



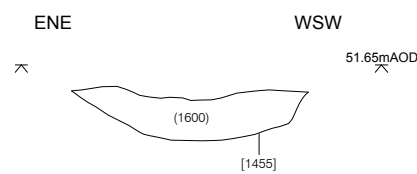
Section 173. East facing section across gully [1240].



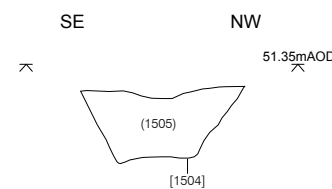
Section 165. South facing section across ditch [1691].



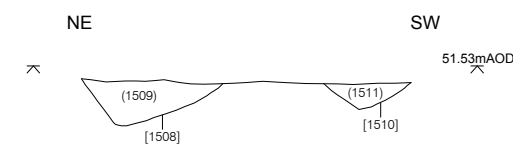
Section 166. South facing section across ditch [1409].



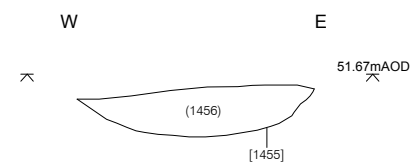
Section 224. North-west facing section across drip gully [1455], Structure 6.



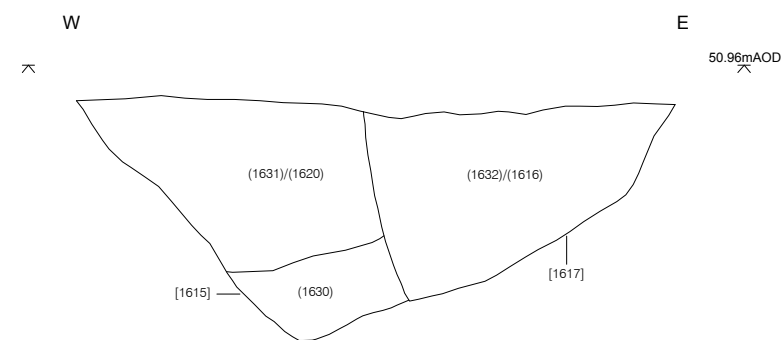
Section 193. North-east facing section across [1504], Structure 5.



Section 194. North-west facing section across [1508] and [1510], Structure 5.



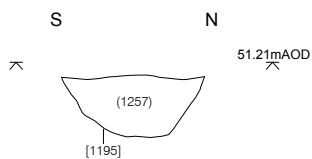
Section 226. South facing section across drip gully [1455], Structure 6.



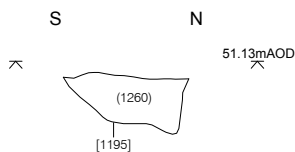
Section 218. South facing section across ditches [1615] & [1617].



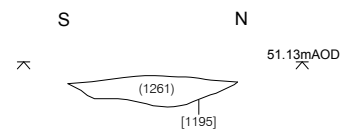
Figure 7: Area 1, phase 2 sections.



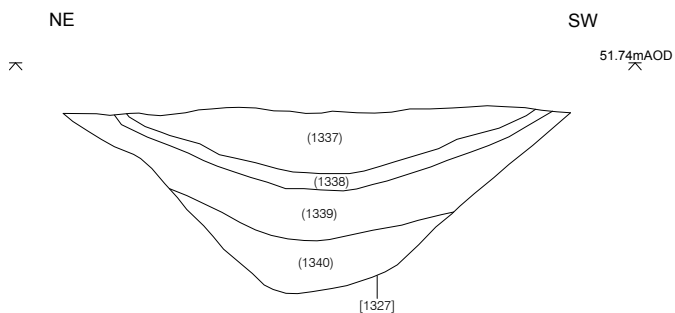
Section 75. East facing section across ditch [1195].



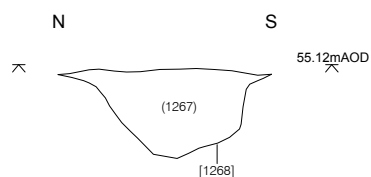
Section 76. East facing section across ditch [1195].



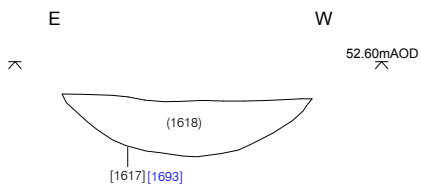
Section 77. East facing section across ditch [1195] at its eastern terminus.



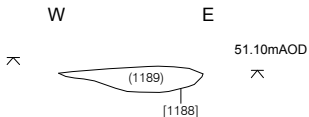
Section 125. North-west facing section across ditch [1327].



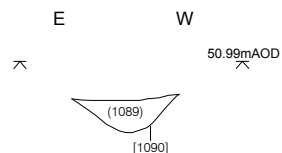
Section 148. West facing section across gully [1268], Structure 2.



Section 216. North facing section across ditch [1617].



Section 70. South facing section across gully [1188].



Section 20. North facing section across gully [1090] (= [1188]).



Wardell Armstrong
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PROJECT: Land at Station Road, Wallsend,
Tyne and Wear
CLIENT: Persimmon Homes (North East) Ltd
SCALE: 1:20 at A4
DATE: April 2017
REPORT No: CP11833

KEY:
(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

Figure 8: Area 1, phase 3 sections.

PROJECT:
Land at Station Road, Wallsend,
Tyne and Wear

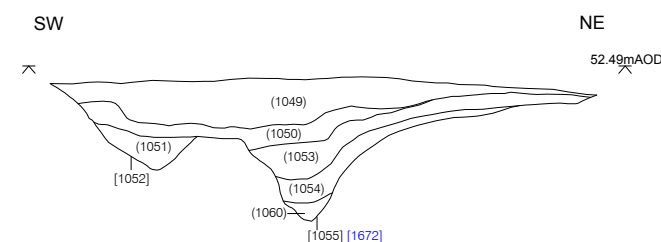
CLIENT:
Persimmon Homes
(North East) Ltd

SCALE: 1:40 at A3

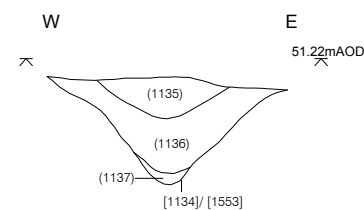
DATE: April 2017

KEY:
(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

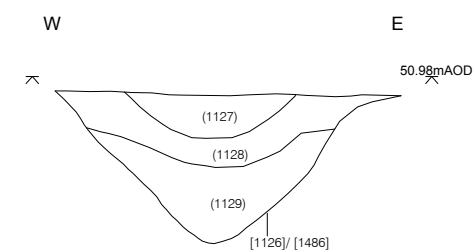
REPORT No:
CP11833



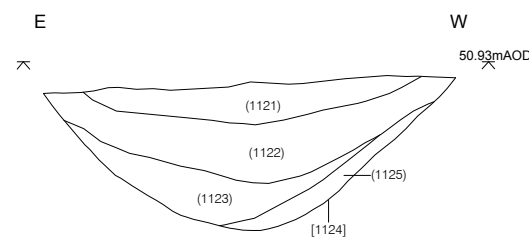
Section 10. South-east facing section across ditch [1055] and pit [1052], Enclosure 1.



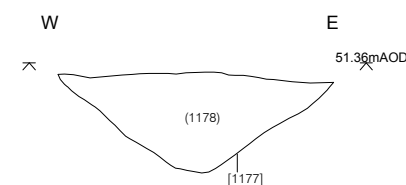
Section 37. South facing section across ditch [1134] [1553].



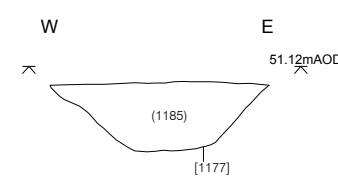
Section 39. South facing section across ditch [1126] [1486].



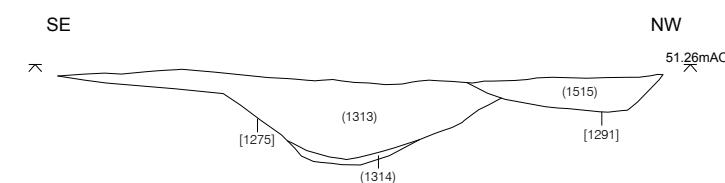
Section 48. East facing section across enclosure ditch [1124].



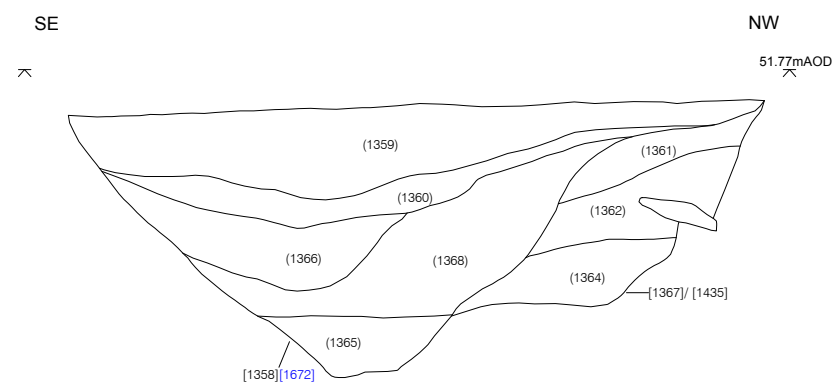
Section 58. South facing section across ring ditch [1177], Structure 7.



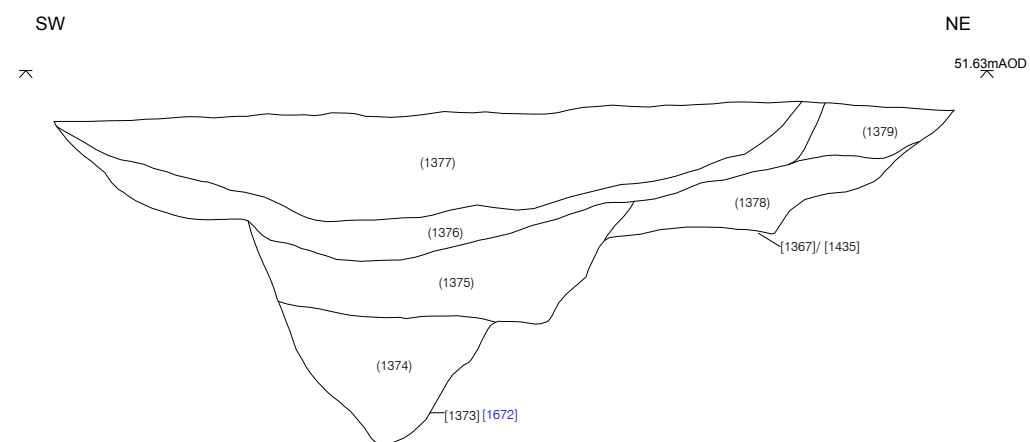
Section 61. South facing section across ring ditch [1177], Structure 7.



Section 111. North-east facing section across ring ditch [1275], Structure 8 and gully [1291].



Section 144. North-east facing section across ditch [1358], Enclosure 1 and ditch [1367].



Section 149. South-east facing section across ditch [1373], Enclosure 1 and ditch [1367].



Figure 9: Area 1, phase 4 sections (1).

PROJECT:
Land at Station Road, Wallsend,
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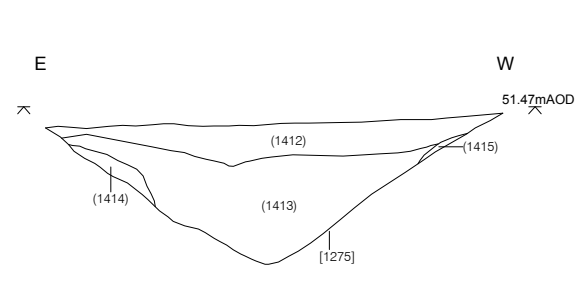
CLIENT:
Persimmon Homes
(North East) Ltd

SCALE: 1:40 at A3

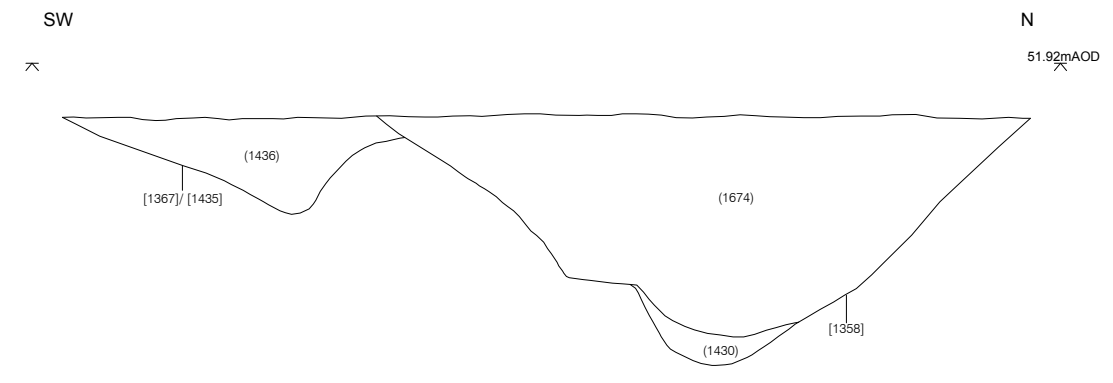
DATE: April 2017

KEY:
(101) Context number
 Height mAOD

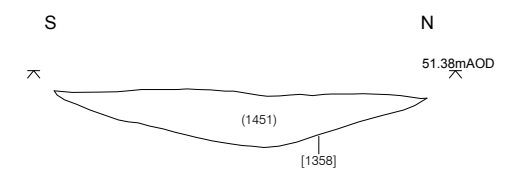
REPORT No:
CP11833



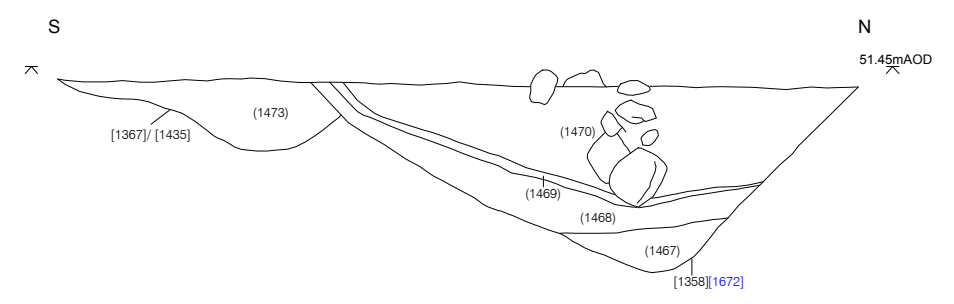
Section 159. North facing section across ring ditch [1275], Structure 8.



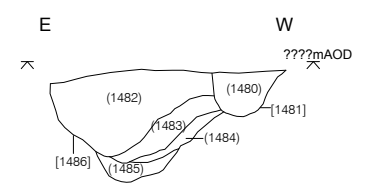
Section 170. South-east facing section across ditches [1370]/ [1435] and [1358], Enclosure 1.



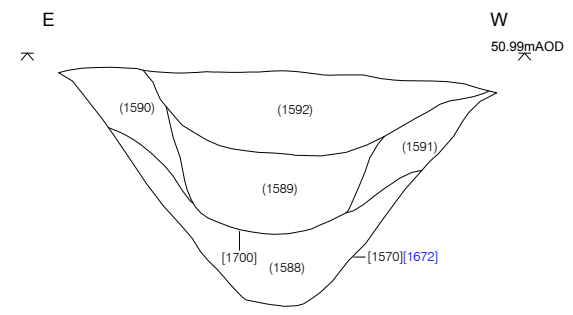
Section 179. East facing section across ditch [1358], Enclosure 1.



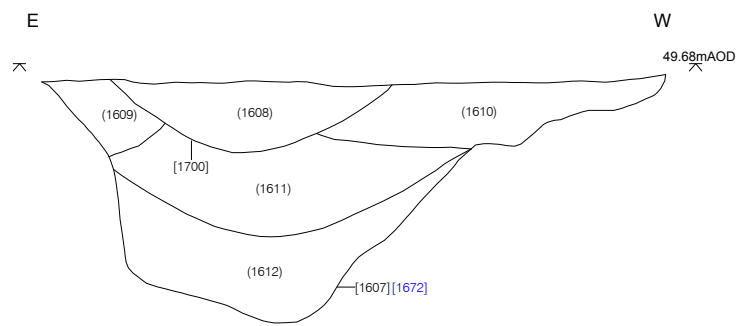
Section 188. East facing section across ditches [1358] & [1370]/ [1435], Enclosure 1.



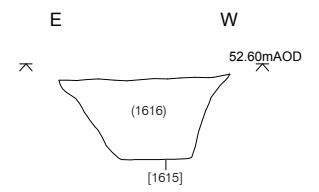
Section 190. North facing section across ditch [1486] and gully [1481].



Section 208. North facing section across ditch [1570], Enclosure 1 and ditch [1700].



Section 211. North facing section across ditch [1607], Enclosure 1 and ditch [1700].



Section 264. North facing section across ditches [1615].



Figure 10: Area 1, phase 4 sections (2).

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
CLIENT:

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(North East) Ltd

SCALE: 1:20 at A3

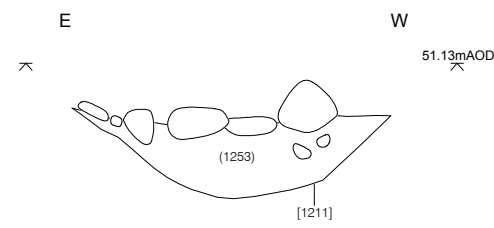
DATE: April 2017

KEY:

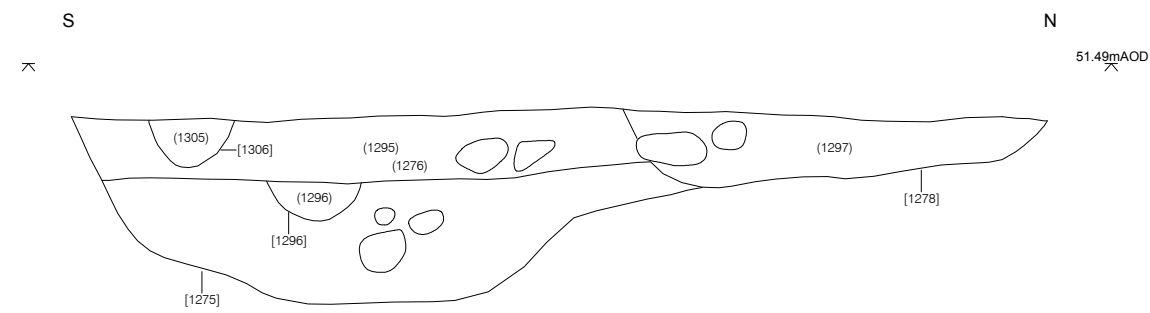
(101) Context number
 Height mAOd

REPORT No:

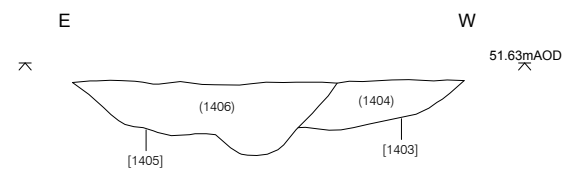
CP11833



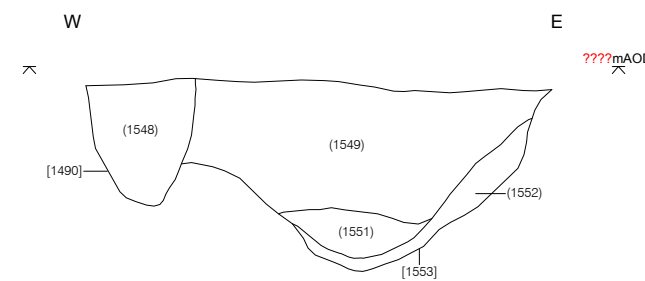
Section 82. East facing section across ditch [1211].



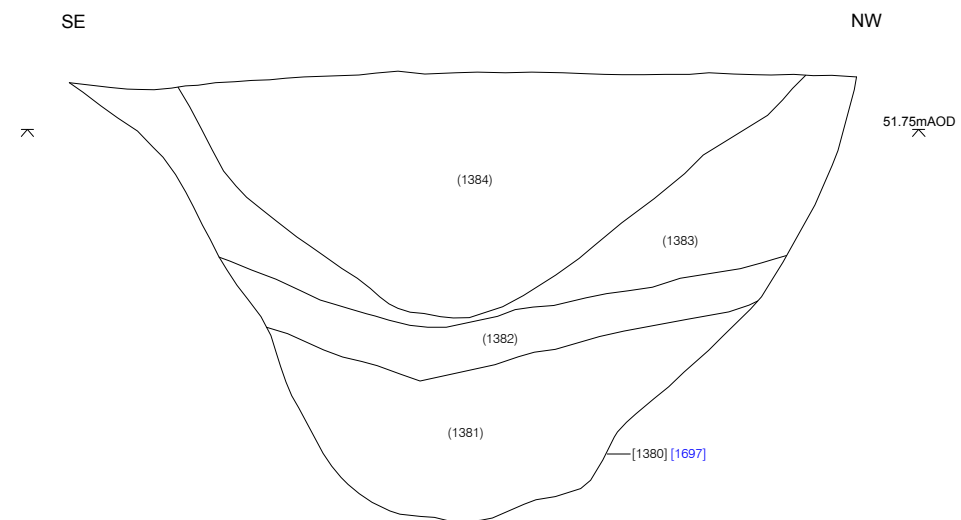
Section 106. East facing section across ditches [1275], Structure 8 & [1278].



Section 155. East facing section across enclosure ditches [1403] (Enclosure 3) and [1405] (Enclosure 4).



Section 206. South facing section across ditch [1553] & gully [1490].



Section 147. North-east facing section across ditch [1380], Enclosure 2.



Figure 11: Area 1, phase 5 sections.

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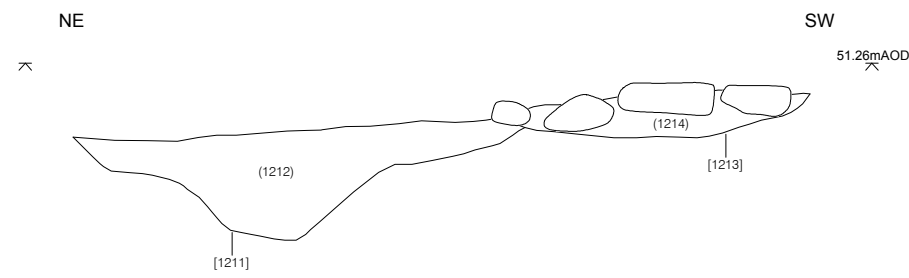
SCALE: 1:20 at A3

DATE: April 2017

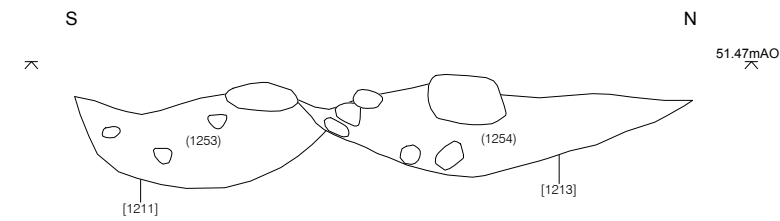
KEY:

(101) Context number
^ Height mAOD

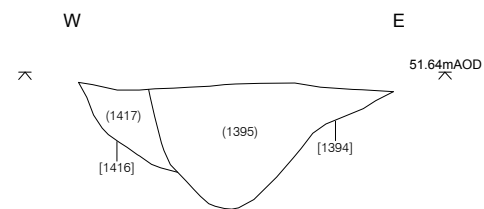
REPORT No:
CP11833



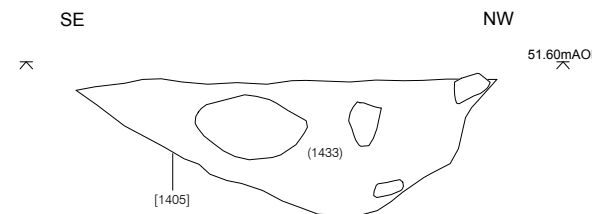
Section 71. North-west facing section across ditches [1211] & [1213].



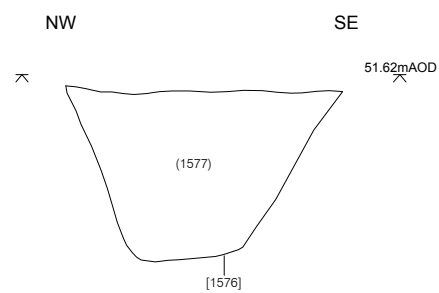
Section 83. East facing section across ditches [1211] & [1213].



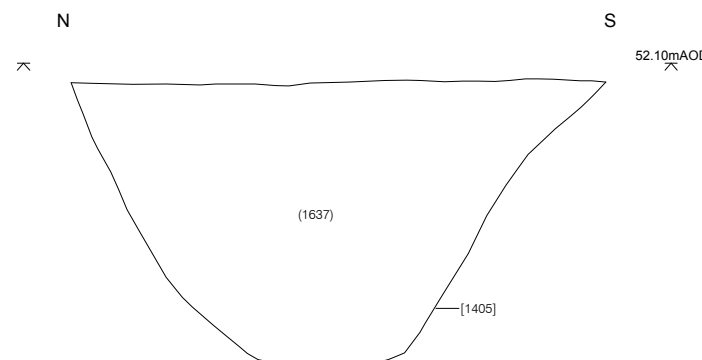
Section 162. South facing section across ditch [1416] (Enclosure 3) & [1394] (Enclosure 4).



Section 167. North-east facing section across ditch [1405], Enclosure 4.



Section 229. South-west facing section across ditch [1576].



Section 255. West facing section across north-western enclosure ditch [1405], Enclosure 4.



Figure 12: Area 1, phase 6 sections.

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(North East) Ltd

DATE: April 2017

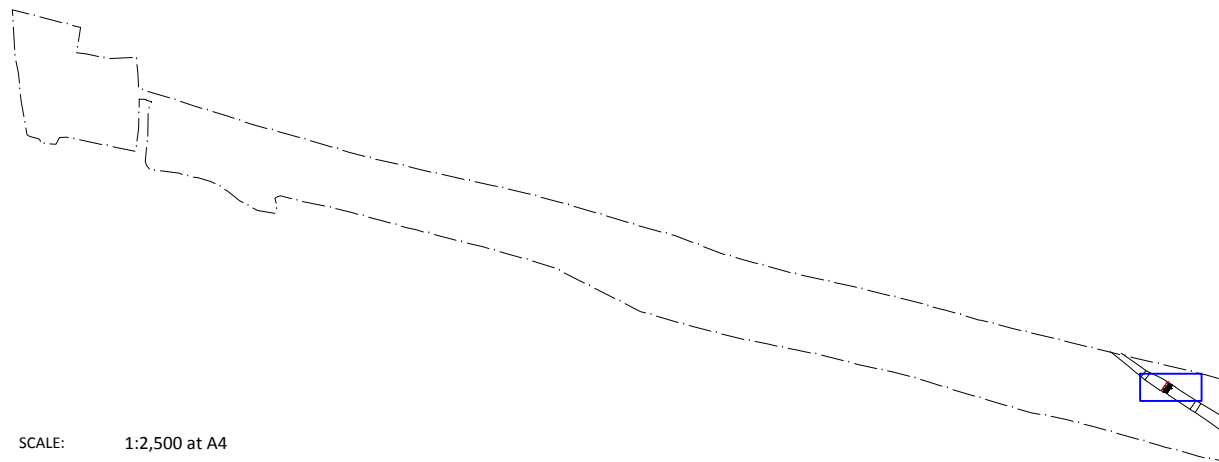
KEY:

- (101) Context number
- Section location
- Limit of excavation

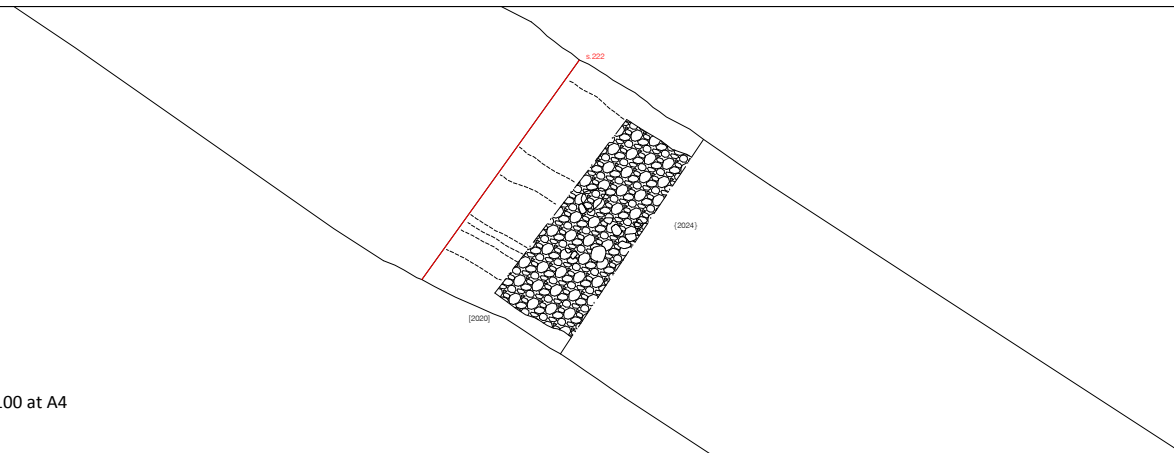


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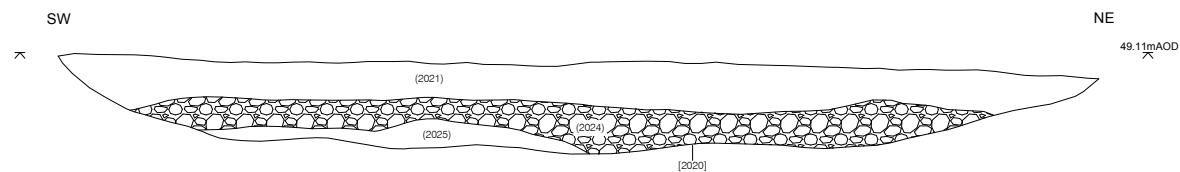
CP11833



SCALE: 1:2,500 at A4



SCALE: 1:100 at A4



Section 222. South-east facing section across trackway.

SCALE: 1:25 at A4

Figure 13: Area 2 plan and section.

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