
LAND AT DISHFORTH ROAD, BOROUGHBIDGE,
NORTH YORKSHIRE.

REPORT ON AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

OSA REPORT NO: OSA18EX09

OCTOBER 2021

OSA

ON SITE ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

25A Milton Street • York • North Yorkshire • YO10 3EP

telephone • 01904 411673 • fax • 01904 414522

e-mail • mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk • web www.onsitearchaeology.co.uk

© *On-Site Archaeology* 2021.

Report Summary.

PROJECT NO: OSA18EX09 (incorporating OSA19EV02)

SITE NAME: Land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge

COUNTY: North Yorkshire

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE: SE 39832 67475

PLANNING REFERENCE NUMBER: 15/04164/OUTMAJ

COMMISSIONED BY: Miller Homes
Lapwing House
Peel Avenue
Calder Park
Wakefield
WF2 7UA

REPORT: James Stanley

GRAPHICS: Kate Langley
Berny McClusky

FIELDWORK: Kate Langley
Bernard McCluskey
Deborah Moretti
Lucy Morrison
Tim Robinson
James Stanley
Richard Szymanski
Rianca Vogels

TIMING: Fieldwork
June 2018 - June 2021
Report preparation
June 2021 – October 2021

APPROVED AND AUTHORISED BY: Nick Pearson, MCIfA (693)
On Site Archaeology Ltd
25A Milton Street
York
YO10 3EP

tel (01904) 411673

e-mail mail@onsitearchaeology.co.uk

web www.onsitearchaeology.co.uk

Table of Contents.

1.0	Abstract	5
2.0	Site Location and Geology	6
3.0	Archaeological and Historical Background.....	7
4.0	Methodology	9
5.0	Results	11
6.0	Discussion	21
7.0	Conclusions and Recommendations.....	23
8.0	Bibliography.....	24
9.0	Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.	25
10.0	Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.....	35
11.0	Appendix 3 ~ Pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman Pottery Assessment	43
12.0	Appendix 4 ~ Provisional assessment of miscellaneous finds from Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.....	53
13.0	Appendix 5 ~ Assessment Report of Animal Bone.....	58
14.0	Appendix 6 ~ Assessment of Plant Macrofossil and Wood Charcoal.....	62
15.0	Appendix 7 ~ Carbon 14 Analysis	70
16.0	Appendix 8 ~ Plates	72
17.0	Appendix 9~ Figures.....	84
18.0	Appendix 10 ~ Pottery Table	97
19.0	Appendix 11 ~ Archaeobotanical Table.....	105

List of Figures.

Figure 1 Site Location (SE 39832 67475)	6
Figure 2. Location of Areas A-D.....	10
Figure 3. Plan of significant archaeology showing location of detailed plans.....	84
Figure 4. Plan of Area A (north).....	85
Figure 5. Plan of Area A (central - north).	86
Figure 6. Plan of Area A (central - south).	87
Figure 7. Plan of Area A (south).	88
Figure 8. Plan of Area B.....	89
Figure 9. Plan of Area C.....	90
Figure 10. Sections – Area A	91
Figure 11. Sections – Area A	92
Figure 12. Detailed plan of Area 5 (southwest).....	93
Figure 13. Sections - Areas A, B and C.....	94
Figure 14. Plan of archaeological features from Iron Age period	95
Figure 15. Plan of archaeological features from Roman period	96

List of Plates.

Plate 1. Northeast facing section of ditch [1137] etc.	72
Plate 2. Southeast facing section of ditch [1356] etc.	72
Plate 3. Southwest facing section of ditch [1370].	73
Plate 4. North facing section of ditch [1364].....	73
Plate 5. Structure 1 ([1277]) showing northeastern ‘entrance’, looking southwest.	74
Plate 6. Structures 2 ([1166]) and 3 ([1168]), looking southwest.	74
Plate 7. Structures 2 ([1166]) and 3 ([1168]), looking east.	75
Plate 8. Structure 2 ([1166]) with drainage gully [1194], looking north.	75
Plate 9. Structure 2 ([1166]) with internal postholes, looking southwest.	76
Plate 10. Southwest facing section of ditch terminus [1297].....	76
Plate 11. Southwest facing section of gully [1333].	77
Plate 12. Working shot of northern part of Area A showing northwest-southeast aligned ditches, looking northeast.	77
Plate 13. Northwest facing section of ditch [1066].	78
Plate 14. Southeast facing section of ditch [1015].....	78
Plate 15. Northwest facing section of ditch [1018].	79
Plate 16. Northwest facing section of ditch [1033].	79
Plate 17. Area B, looking west.	80
Plate 18. North facing section of gully terminus [2003].....	80
Plate 19. Southwest facing section of ditch [2010].	81
Plate 20. Area C, looking east-northeast.	81

Plate 21. Northeast facing section of ditch [3007]..... 82

Plate 22. Northwest facing section of Area D (southeastern part). 83

1.0 Abstract.

A programme of archaeological mitigation excavation undertaken at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge between June 2018 and June 2021 revealed archaeological features dating to two main phases of occupation and activity; the middle to late Iron Age period and the late 1st to mid 2nd century Roman period.

The earliest phase of activity largely comprised an enclosed Iron Age settlement. Numerous internal features were identified consisting of several probable former roundhouses and associated ditches, pits and postholes. A small area of probable associated settlement activity, comprising poorly preserved structures comparable with the features within the enclosure, was also located to the northwest of the enclosure. Only Iron Age, hand-made pottery, was recovered from the internal features of the principal enclosure indicating abandonment or disuse of the internal area after the Iron Age period.

Activity during the Roman period appears to be represented by the shallower redefinition and extension of the existing principal enclosure and the creation of additional land division. The lack of domestic features associated with the Roman ditches appears to reflect a change of use, from settlement to agricultural land use during the early Roman period.

This excavation report will be deposited with the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable dissemination of the result of the archaeological investigation.

2.0 Site Location and Geology.

The site of the proposed housing development, centred at National Grid Reference SE 39832 67475, is located on the east side of Dishforth Road to the north of the town of Boroughbridge (Figure 1). The site consists of an irregular shaped agricultural field measuring approximately 6.85ha in size and is bordered on three sides by agricultural land with an industrial estate to the south. The field is broadly flat with an average height of 17m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

The surface water outfall route (Area C), centred at National Grid Reference SE 40050 67500, is located within agricultural and set aside land immediately to the east of the main development site and continues to the south where it connects into the Milby Cut watercourse close to its confluence with the River Ure.

The underlying bedrock geology of the area comprises of largely Late Permian and Mid-Triassic sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, below superficial deposits of Pleistocene silty clay of the Alne Glaciolacustrine Formation (British Geological Survey N.D.)

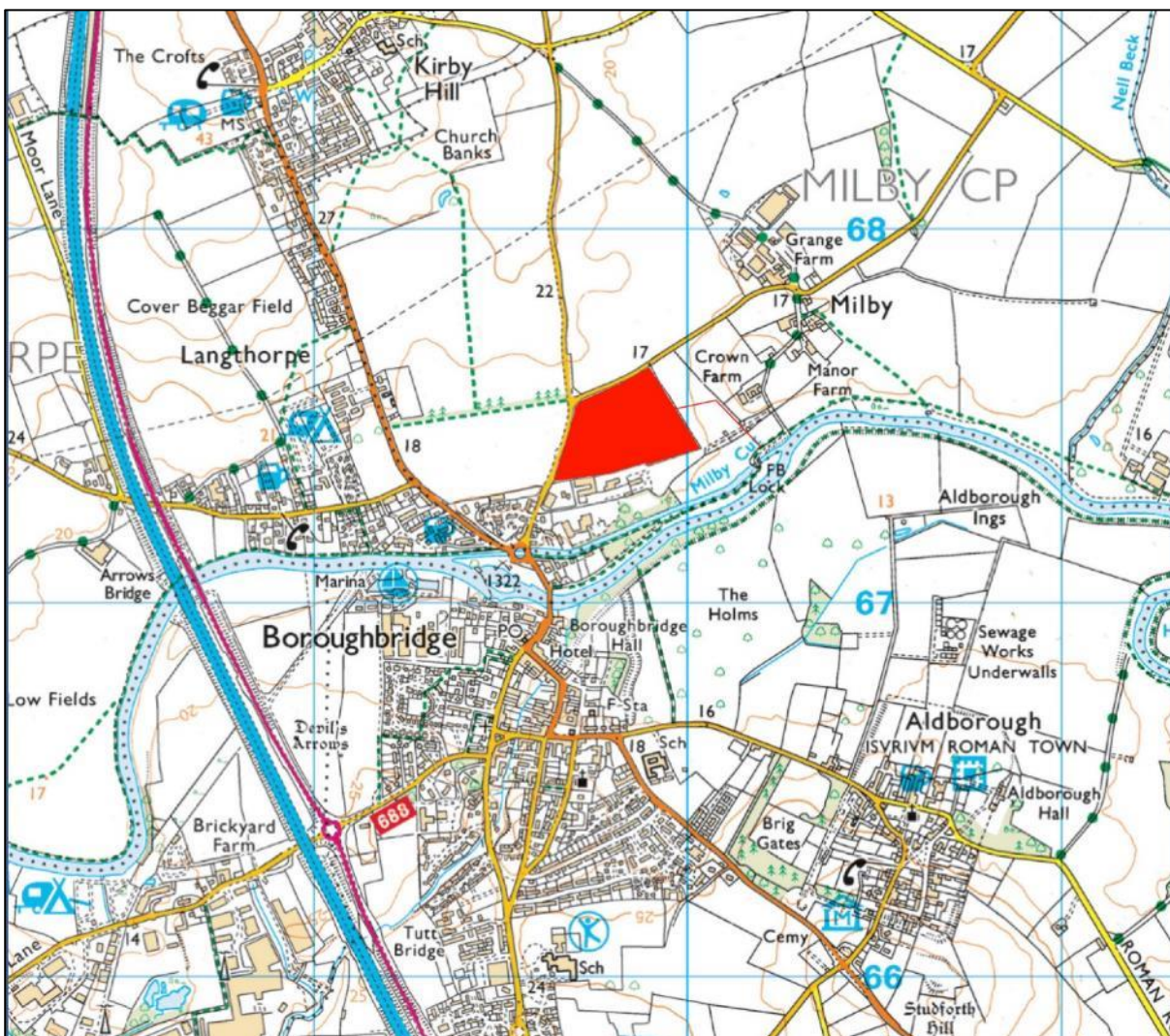


Figure 1 Site Location (SE 39832 67475)
 Reproduced from the 2000 Ordnance Survey 1:25 000 maps with the permission of The Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
 © Crown copyright. OSA Licence No: AL 52132A0001

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.

The following section is derived partially from the desk-based assessment created by CgMs Consulting (Morse, R. 2015. 'Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Land Off Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.' CgMs Consulting Report Number: PC/RM/19764).

The development site is located within an area of known archaeological importance and potential. The site is situated approximately 450m west of Dere Street, a major Roman road from York to the Forth Estuary in Scotland. Within the Swale-Ure Washlands, Roman civil settlements developed along Dere Street and also around a number of military bases, notably at Aldborough approximately 1.2km to the south-east of the site and at Catterick on the River Swale approximately 35km to the north-west of the site. During the Roman period, the development site would have been located within the rural hinterland of these Roman forts and settlements.

During the Medieval period the site was located approximately 500m to the south-west of the settlement of Milby and formed part of the Open Fields of Milby. Cropmark evidence visible on aerial photographs and mapped by the National Mapping Programme indicates evidence of former ridge and furrow, on northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest alignments, across some areas of the site. In the adjacent field to the east of the site, the Historic Environment Record (HER) also notes ridge and furrow.

The Battle of Boroughbridge is a Registered Battlefield located immediately to the south of the development site. On the 16th March 1322, the Barons' rebellion, led by Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was crushed at the Battle of Boroughbridge. It was a small but dramatic battle and is recorded in graphic detail in contemporary accounts. Old Ordnance Survey maps marked the position of the battle site to the south of the bridge, but the location has subsequently been moved further north. The Battlefields Trust states that the present town has largely engulfed the battlefield, although the site can still be easily appreciated on the ground. The mapped area on the HER shows the fullest extent of the battlefield and is larger than the Registered area.

Prior to the archaeological mitigation excavation the proposed housing development site was investigated by geophysical survey and two phases of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching (Figure 2). The geophysical survey of the site was undertaken in October 2015 (Archaeological Services Durham University, October 2015. Land east of Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Geophysical survey. Report 3932). This recorded strong anomalies across the eastern part of the survey area that appeared to represent a complex of enclosures and internal features, including probable roundhouses. Several former field boundaries corresponding with those shown on early maps of the area were also recorded, together with evidence for former ridge and furrow cultivation, and later ploughing.

The geophysical survey was followed by a scheme of archaeological trial trenching in November 2015 (Archaeological Services Durham University, November 2015. Land east of Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Archaeological evaluation. Report 3969). Eight evaluation trenches were excavated to target the anomalies identified by the geophysical

survey. The trenches confirmed the presence of the archaeological features previously indicated by the geophysical survey and fragments of pottery recovered provided an Iron Age and Romano-British date.

A further phase of evaluation trenching was then undertaken in April 2017 (On-Site Archaeology, May 2017. Land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. OSA Report No: OSA17EV04) to investigate and confirm the areas of the site which the geophysical survey had suggested were apparently void of archaeology. Four of the five evaluation trenches (Trenches 1 to 4) confirmed the results of the geophysical survey, indicating that these areas were devoid of significant archaeological features. The exception to this was within Trench 5, where a single, undated, but potentially prehistoric or Romano-British ditch was revealed in the northern area of the site that had not been previously indicated by the geophysical survey. The ditch was partially truncated by a plough furrow and also cut by a recent land drain, which probably led to the early ditch being difficult to identify through the geophysical survey.

Archaeological evaluation undertaken in advance of the construction of the surface water outfall consisted of a geophysical survey (On-Site Archaeology, February 2019. Sewer water outfall associated with land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Report on a Geophysical Survey. OSA Report No: OSA19EV02) and a metal detector survey (On-Site Archaeology, February 2019. Sewer water outfall associated with land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Report on a Metal Detector Survey. OSA Report No: OSA19EV02).

The geophysical survey identified the continuation of two linear features, in the western part of the field, which had been identified within the main site of the adjacent housing development. Another strong linear anomaly appeared to roughly align with a pathway seen on the 1907 OS map. Numerous dipolar responses and magnetic noise was likely to be associated with the railway embankment and associated activity.

The metal detector survey recovered a total of 36 metallic objects, all of which were of modern or late post-medieval date.

4.0 Methodology.

Archaeological mitigation for this site was conducted in various stages. Initially two areas of strip and record were excavated to target geophysical anomalies and archaeological features found during the evaluation phases (Figure 2). The eastern area of the site, where geophysical survey and trial trenching indicated a concentration of archaeology was excavated as Area A. The expansion of the area previously investigated by Trench 5 during the second phase of evaluation was recorded as Area B. In the areas of the site that were not to be developed, but were to be retained as public open spaces, the archaeology was to be preserved in-situ, with the existing topsoil and subsoil remaining in place. These areas were located within the northeast and southeast corners of the site and included a corridor along the eastern boundary of the site. The other parts of the site, which did not contain significant archaeological remains, were developed without the need for archaeological mitigation as had been agreed within the Mitigation Method Statement (OSA, January 2018).

The second phase of works was undertaken outside the main development site along the line of a proposed surface water outfall pipe (Areas C and D) (Figure 2). The field where the pipe trench was proposed lay partially within the registered battlefield site of the Battle of Boroughbridge. Therefore, discussions were held with the Dr Keith Emerick, Inspector of Ancient Monuments, Historic England regarding the scale and scope of archaeological investigations required. Following archaeological investigation by geophysical survey and metal detector survey, further archaeological mitigation was carried out during the construction of the outfall trench to preserve by record any archaeological remains that may be disturbed by the development. This comprised of an archaeologically monitored topsoil strip of the proposed pipeline route, followed, as appropriate, by archaeological hand excavation and recording of any features identified.

Any archaeological remains within the excavation areas and surface water outfall trench were excavated by hand in an archaeologically controlled manner and in accordance with stratigraphic principles. Standard *On-Site Archaeology* techniques were followed throughout the investigation. These involved the completion of a context sheet for each deposit, structure or cut encountered, along with plans and/or sections drawn to scale. Heights above Ordnance Datum (AOD) were calculated by taking levels from a Temporary Benchmark (TBM), which was then tied in with an existing Ordnance Survey benchmark. A soil sampling programme was undertaken for the identification and recovery of environmental evidence and a photographic record of the deposits and features was also maintained. A full catalogue of context descriptions, drawings and photographs is provided in Appendices 1 and 2.



Figure 2. Location of Areas A-D (blue outline) with geophysics interpretation (Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015; OSA, 2019), Phase 1 Evaluation trenches (blue) (Archaeological Services Durham University, 2015), Phase 2 Evaluation trenches (red) (OSA, 2017) and Metal detecting survey (pink dots) (OSA, 2017).

5.0 Results.

Area A

The excavation area measured approximately 110m by 65m and encompassed the eastern part of the main development site previously investigated by phase 1 evaluation Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 (Figure 2). This mitigation area investigated a complex of enclosures and settlement activity identified by the geophysical survey and the first phase of archaeological evaluation. The trial trenches had confirmed the presence of the archaeological features that had previously been indicated by the geophysical survey. The features revealed, within the trial trenches, consisted of ditches, gullies and postholes which were suggestive of early enclosures and settlement. The small quantity of recovered pottery during the evaluation had also provided a probable Iron Age to Romano-British date for some of the features.

The open-area excavation of Area A, undertaken between June 2018 - October 2018, revealed and confirmed the presence of the remains of an enclosed settlement and associated field systems. This comprised a substantial enclosure ditch with internal structures/ring ditches, smaller linear features and numerous discrete features (pits and postholes) (Figure 3). Several linear features to the north and south of the main enclosure also appeared to represent further associated enclosed land. The open area excavation yielded evidence indicating that the features were dated to two main phases of occupation and activity; the middle to late Iron Age period and the late 1st to mid 2nd century Roman period. There was also evidence of later medieval and post-medieval agriculture.

The machine strip of the existing topsoil (1000) and former ploughsoil/subsoil (1001) deposits followed by hand excavation revealed the remains of the archaeological features which were visible cutting into the variable orange grey sandy clay natural (1395). The combined depth of the topsoil and subsoil generally measured between 0.35m and 0.50m. The natural was encountered at heights between 14.95m and 16.74m AOD. Excavation revealed a natural linear depression/holloway within the northern part of Area A sealed by deeper subsoil/buried soil horizon (1113).

Enclosure Ditch

A large ditch [1137/1145/1154/1121/1356/1370/1390], on a northwest-southeast axis, forming the western side of a large enclosure, was revealed within the central area of the excavation trench and continued beyond the eastern limits of the excavation (Figures 3-6). The visible dimensions of the main enclosure measured approximately 85m by 40m and encompassed a visible area of approximately 3400m². The substantial enclosure ditch, which had also previously been recorded within evaluation Trenches 2 and 3 was steep sided, measuring up to 4m in width and 1.40m in depth (Figure 10; Plates 1-3). The ditch contained numerous episodes of infilling, which varied from five fills on the southern side of the enclosure to up to twelve fills on the northern side. These fills largely appeared to represent gradual natural silting and erosion deposits but evidence of up to three phases of re-cutting in the form of a subtle shallower redefinition of the initial ditch was also identified within some of the excavated sections. This evidence of continuous local maintenance and the large

number of fills within the ditch indicates a long period of continuous use. This is also indicated by the pottery recovered from the ditch, which suggested the initial deep and wide form of the enclosure ditch probably dates to the Iron Age period, with the later shallower phases of redefinition of the ditch undertaken during the early Roman period and with final backfill and disuse possibly taking place after the 2nd century. A low concentration of charred cereal grain was recovered from a soil sample from the fourth fill (1366) of this ditch.

Three possible undated postholes [1147,1156,1158] truncated the upper fill of the northern side of the enclosure ditch, these probably represent relatively late (late Roman or post-Roman) features, although no clear purpose could be assigned to them.

A continuation of the enclosure ditch [1364/1394] at the southwest corner of the main enclosure is also thought to form part of the later phase of redefinition (Figures 6 and 7). This section of north-south aligned ditch, measuring approximately 2m in width and 1m deep (Figure 10; Plate 4), extended southwards from the southwest corner of the enclosure for approximately 40m and continued beyond the limit of the excavation. The stratigraphic relationship at the junction of the ditches combined with dating evidence recovered from the north-south aligned ditch indicates that it probably only relates to the late phase of the enclosure during the Roman period rather than the initial deep ditched main enclosure.

At the northwest corner of the principal enclosure a shallow, narrow gully [1115/1118] extended approximately 7 metres to the northwest (Figure 5). The gully is also likely to relate to the late phase of redefinition and extension of the enclosure during the Roman period. The continuation and extent of the gully was unclear as it was gradually lost due to the sloping nature of the ground immediately to the north of the enclosure. Iron Age pottery recovered from the backfill was thought to be residual.

Internal features

Numerous internal features revealed within the main enclosure are indicative of early settlement and occupation. These comprised the truncated remnants of circular structures, linear shallow ditches and several postholes and pits. The dating evidence recovered from these internal features suggests that they are broadly contemporary and are likely to only be associated with the early phase and form of the enclosure ditch. Pottery recovered from these features was confined to the Iron Age period and no internal features within the main enclosure could be attributed to the later Roman phase of redefinition and extension of the enclosure. It would therefore appear that the internal settlement was abandoned by the early Roman period and the lack of internal features dated to later periods may indicate a subsequent change of use to agriculture within the enclosure.

The remains of different forms of circular structures (Structures 1, 2 and 3), which probably represent former roundhouses were located towards the southwest corner of the enclosure. Structure 1 [1277/1280/1283/1286/1289] was situated approximately 15m north of the southwest corner of the main enclosure (Figure 6). It survived as a shallow ring-gully, measuring approximately 10m in diameter, with a northeastern entrance (Plate 5). The ring-gully, probably the remnants of a roundhouse drip-gully, measured between 0.47m to 1.20m

wide and up to 0.43m in depth (Figure 10). It contained sandy silt fills representing gradual silting deposits. Dating of the structure was provided by several sherds of pottery, recovered from the fill of the gully, which provided a broad late Iron Age date of 4th – 1st century BC. Charred grains of barley, wheat and oat were recovered from a soil sample from this feature as well as charcoal from diffuse and porous taxa. No internal features were identified within the structure.

Structures 2 and 3 were located approximately 7m to the northwest of Structure 1 and adjacent to the western enclosure ditch. The ring-gullies forming these two structures were part of a larger and more complex series of condensed features (Figures 5 and 6; Plates 6 and 7). This comprised two conjoined circular structures with associated and connected curvi-linear gullies which surrounded the southern perimeter of the structures. Although it was not possible to establish a definitive sequence for the construction of these features, spatially they all could have coexisted and are thought to be part of a contemporary phase of activity. Iron Age pottery was recovered from the gullies forming these structures. The function of the two conjoined structures is inconclusive, they may represent two roundhouses, a main living area with an annexe or possibly a roundhouse and uncovered stockyard. These two main structures then appear to have had additional drainage gullies which eventually linked into the main enclosure ditch to the west.

Structure 2, the southern ring-gully [1166/1242/1264/1266/1268/1272/1274/1299] of the two conjoined circular structures, measured approximately 9m in diameter and had a northeastern entrance (Figure 6; Plate 8). This probable drip-gully of a former roundhouse measured approximately 0.8m in width and up to 0.35m in depth (Figure 10). It contained a sandy clayey silting deposit in which were found several Iron Age pottery sherds. Heather fragments collected from a soil sample from fill (1273) suggests material from heathland was being collected and utilised during this period of the site. Two short segments of connected gullies extended from the ring-gully. One [1240/1244] was located immediately south of the entrance of Structure 2 and the other [1305] on the west side of the structure opposite the entrance. These appeared to link the structure to the adjacent curvi-linear gully which enclosed the southern and western sides of the structure. The remnants of twelve circular postholes [1231, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331] were identified within the central area of Structure 2 (Figure 10; Plate 9). They ranged in diameter from 0.25m to 0.70m and 0.07m to 0.35m in depth. The postholes generally contained a single silty sand fill, although posthole [1231] contained three fills which may represent a packing deposit around the position of a timber post (Figure 10). No definitive date or function could be assigned to these postholes but on the basis of their spatial arrangement they are likely to have supported the super-structure of a roundhouse within the ring-ditch.

Structure 3, located immediately north and conjoined to Structure 2, comprised a roughly circular ring gully [1168/1170/1192/1233/1235/1307] measuring approximately 10m by 8m with an eastern entrance (Figures 5 and 6). The southern side of this ring-gully connected into the gully of Structure 2 and the additional drainage gully [1309] to the south and west of the structures. The ring-gully measured 0.45 to 1.25m in width and up to 0.30m in depth (Figure 10). Several sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered from its fill. No internal features

were identified within the ring gully, which possibly suggests it formed an uncovered annexe or enclosure immediately adjacent to Structure 2.

A curvi-linear gully [1194/1196/1198/1238/1262/1303/1309] connected to these structures of similar size and depth, appeared to form an additional associated drainage channel (Figures 5, 6 and 10). A short, northeast-southwest, segment of this gully [1172/1174] also extended towards the main western enclosure ditch. Iron Age pottery recovered from the gully provided a contemporary date with the structures.

The three circular structures are also thought to be associated with three parallel linear ditches which terminated at a similar distance from the eastern side of the structures and extended north-eastwards beyond the limit of the excavation area. The purpose of these ditches is unclear given their limited visible extent within the excavation area. These ditches, which are also parallel and perpendicular to the main enclosure ditches, may have formed internal enclosures and sub-division within the main enclosure. Or, possibly served as ‘avenues’ or drove-ways to approach the east-facing entrances of the structures.

The southern ditch [1297/1381] terminated adjacent to the eastern entrance of Structure 1 (Figure 6). The ditch, which was also recorded in Evaluation Trench 2, measured approximately 2m in width and 0.65m deep. It was steep-sided, had a flat base and contained up to six fills, largely thought to represent prolonged silting and then final disuse (Figure 11; Plate 10). Iron Age pottery recovered from the upper fill suggests a contemporary date with the structures. The relationship with an intercutting, undated shallow pit [1383] located towards the terminus of the ditch is inconclusive.

The central ditch, located approximately 25m to the north of the southern ditch, terminated adjacent to the northeastern entrances of Structures 2 and 3 (Figure 6). This ditch [1178/1180/1188/1360] was narrower and shallower (measuring up to 1m wide and 0.50m deep) (Figure 10) suggesting the feature may have been more heavily truncated by modern ploughing. Redefinition and continuous use of the ditch was visible as a shallower (0.35m deep) recut [1176/1183/1185] at the southern edge of the initial ditch. This later redefinition also appeared to form a slightly extended terminus [1190]. The fill of the ditch recut contained Iron Age pottery.

The northernmost of these ditches [1203/1211/1227] terminated to the north of the entrance of Structure 3 (Figure 5). The ditch measured up to 2.30m in width and 0.68m in depth and contained gradual silting deposits (Figure 11). No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, which was truncated by a later shallow medieval/post-medieval plough furrow [1225], on a similar alignment, which extended across the excavation area. The three similar ditches are likely to be contemporary and also associated with the settlement structures.

Several small discrete features comprising postholes, pits and a small gully segment were also located within the vicinity of the three ditches and the area to the east of the probable roundhouses. No definitive function and date could be assigned to the majority of these features, but they are all thought to relate to the Iron Age settlement activity.

Five small, shallow pits and a possible posthole were truncated by the southern edge of the northern ‘avenue’ ditch (Figure 5). Four of these features, intercutting pits [1214, 1217, 1220] and pit [1206] contained heat affected stone and charcoal but no in-situ burning was recognised suggesting they may have formed waste pits associated with hearths. Small pit [1164], measuring 0.78m by 0.66m by 0.25m deep, may represent the remnants of a fire pit or hearth. It contained charcoal flecks, fire-cracked stone and possible evidence of in-situ burning. Pottery from the fill of this pit also provided an Iron Age date. The pits appear to pre-date the ditch and probably relate to an early phase of the Iron Age settlement. A probable oval shaped posthole [1224] to the west of these pits has no clear purpose.

Numerous shallow postholes [1246, 1252, 1257, 1260, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1377] and small pits [1248, 1250, 1255, 1348] and a single short gully segment [1346] were concentrated within a small area between the central and southern ‘avenue’ ditches, to the east of Structure 2 and the associated drainage gully (Figure 6). A single prehistoric thumbnail scrapper was recovered from pit [1348]. There was little evidence to categorically date, group or assign functions to these features but spatially and morphologically the features may have coexisted. Several of the postholes may have formed a small rectangular structure or linear division, orientated northwest-southeast, associated with Structure 2.

An undated, large shallow circular pit [1344] (1.7m in diameter by 0.3m deep) was located to the south of the southern ditch (Figures 6 and 12). The backfill deposit, containing charcoal and heat affected stone, suggested it may form a waste pit associated with the early settlement.

External features

The northwest corner of a probable sub-enclosure, defined by a narrow and shallow gully [1333/1335/1338/1340], was located approximately 7m to the south of main settlement enclosure (Figure 7). This gully had previously been recorded within Trenches 2 and 8 of the evaluation. The full extent of this sub-enclosure, which was within the southern annexe/enclosure created by the later phase of north-south enclosure ditch [1364], was not established within the excavation area. The gully, which ranged from 0.55m to 0.96m in width and 0.20 to 0.35m in depth (Figure 12; Plate 11), enclosed an area measuring approximately 40m by 10m but continued beyond the eastern and southern limits of the excavation. The location of this sub-enclosure, and Roman pottery recovered from the single silting deposit of the gully, suggests it is not associated with the Iron Age settlement phase of activity but is contemporary with the redefinition and southern extension of the main enclosure during the Roman period.

No internal features were identified within the sub-enclosure or within the area of the southern annexe, with the exception of pit [1386] which truncated the enclosure ditch of the southern extension (Figure 7). An absence of internal features may suggest the land division served a probable agricultural purpose rather than domestic. Undated oval pit [1386], measuring approximately 1.50m by 0.85m by 0.27m deep, appeared to be a relatively late feature (late Roman or post-Roman) as it truncated the upper fill and final phase of the southern extension enclosure ditch [1394]. Charcoal recovered from a soil sample of this pit

showed taxa of broom/greenweed/gorse, bird/wild cherry, hazel and ash; the former being commonly used in the medieval period for bread ovens as it was a fast-burning fuel. A relatively high concentration (50-100) charred cereal grains were also recovered from the soil sample. Along with the charcoal a number of fire-cracked stones were found within the pit and may have been associated with hearths prior to disposal but no evidence of in-situ burning was identified within the pit.

Excavation within the area to the north of the main enclosure and also north of the natural hollow and deeper soil horizon (1113) revealed the truncated remains of several linear features, parallel and perpendicular to the main enclosure ditch (Figure 4; Plate 12). These features are thought to be broadly contemporary, probably representing further land division and are likely to be largely associated with the Roman phase of the principal enclosure. Four pits and a posthole were also identified within this area of the site.

Stratigraphically the earliest feature within this area appeared to comprise a shallow northeast-southwest linear ditch, which extended across and beyond the width of the excavation area, although the western end of the ditch was seen to have been truncated probably due to modern ploughing. At the eastern limit of the excavation area the earliest form of this ditch appeared to be visible as shallow cut [1045], measuring 0.20m in depth (Figures 4 and 12). It measured at least 1.76m in width and contained two shallow silting deposits. This ditch was only partially visible in the eastern part of this area of the trench having been superseded and redefined by deeper (0.62m) ditch [1042]. This later phase of the ditch continued on the same alignment to the west, although gradually becoming shallower and was recorded as cuts [1063/1074/1080/1082/1094]. No dating evidence was recovered from the fills of this ditch, but an early date, probably Iron Age, is indicated by its the truncation by later linear features and pits within this area.

Two pits [1039, 1049] truncating the ditch and the adjacent intercutting posthole [1012] and pit [1010] were located within a small area towards the eastern end of early ditch [1042] at the limit of the excavation (Figure 4). The three large, oval-shaped pits [1039], [1049] and [1010] shared similar fills containing frequent charcoal flecks and may represent the remains of waste pits. The three are likely to be contemporary and an Iron Age date was provided by abundant pottery fragments recovered from fill (1038) within pit [1039]. Pit [1010] also truncated, an earlier but undated, probable posthole/small pit [1012].

The early northeast-southwest ditch was also truncated by four northwest-southeast aligned ditches which appeared to connect into an additional wide northeast-southwest ditch located to the south of the early ditch and immediately adjacent to the edge of a natural holloway and deeper soil horizon within this area of the site (Figure 4). The four parallel ditches, which continued beyond the northern limit of the excavation area, were similar in size and shared a steep-sided v-shaped profile. They appeared to be associated and broadly contemporary forming a relatively equally spaced alignment, although the two easternmost ditches did cross close to their confluence with the larger northeast-southwest ditch.

The western ditch [1006/1028/1066/1076/1110] measured approximately 2m in width and up to 0.80m in depth (Figure 12; Plate 13). It generally contained several fills representing

gradual prolonged silting. Possible redefinition and maintenance of the ditch was also indicated by recut [1024] recorded within the initial ditch cut [1028]. Charcoal from a soil sample from re-cut ditch [1024] indicated the exploitation of wood taxa of bird/wild cherry, spindle, hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeam/rowan, and hazel. Iron Age, Romano-British and Roman pottery was recovered from various fills of ditch [1006] and ditch [1024] indicating lengthy and continuous use.

The western of the two central ditches [1015/1021/1084/1052] measured up to 1.16m in width and 0.64m in depth and generally contained two silting deposits (Figure 12; Plate 14). The upper fill (1050) of ditch [1052] contained Iron Age pottery.

The two easternmost ditches differed in that they are thought to represent two intercutting phases of activity. The central ditch [1018/1030/1092/1071/1106] appeared to be truncated by the eastern ditch [1033/1035/1069/1078/1086/1096]. The earlier central ditch measured approximately 1m wide, had a maximum depth of 0.40m and contained up to two silting deposits (Figure 12; Plate 15). No dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, but stratigraphically it pre-dated the adjacent eastern ditch. The eastern ditch ranged from 0.97m to 1.90m in width and in depth from 0.43m to 0.92m (Figure 13; Plate 16). The ditch was generally filled with two silting deposits which produced fragments of pottery dating to the Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

These four ditches all connected into the wide, northeast-southwest ditch [1054/1058/1098/1102/1108/1112] which was located approximately 15m north of, and was parallel to the northern ditch of the enclosure. This ditch, measuring approximately 3.50m wide and 0.60m deep, was also located immediately north and up-slope of a natural linear depression within this area of the site. The ditch contained several gradual silting deposits and along with re-cut ditch [1061] (Figure 13), located at the eastern end of the ditch, indicated prolonged use and maintenance. There was no clear evidence to indicate the continuation of the four ditches beyond this ditch, suggesting that all the ditches were associated and broadly contemporary. This was supported by pottery produced from the wide ditch which was of Iron Age and Roman date. A metal prong was also found in fill (1100), although it is possibly intrusive, as a small amount of medieval/post-medieval pottery recorded from the fill (1100) at the western end of this ditch is also presumed to be intrusive and relate to a recent field boundary recorded on early OS maps within this area of the site. It is possible that the small gully [1115/1118] extending from the northwest corner of the main enclosure may represent a continuation of one of the central northwest-southeast ditches, as it forms a similar projected alignment, but if so, this no longer survives.

The parallel, northwest-southeast, ditches within the northern area of the site are likely to be broadly contemporary and possibly co-existed, with the exception of the eastern ditch which appeared to truncate the adjacent ditch. Alternatively, two phases of ditches may have existed. The pottery recovered from the two outer ditches was comparable and was suggestive of a prolonged period of use, and these ditches may have replaced the slightly earlier central ditches. The purpose of the ditches is inconclusive, they may represent continuous redefinition of the same boundary or possibly broadly contemporary drainage

ditches utilising the natural slope down to the south. The ditches are likely to be associated with the land division and adaptation of the principal enclosure undertaken in the Roman period. The southern edge of an undated possible large pit [1037] located at, and continuing beyond, the northern limit of the excavation may also relate to this phase of activity.

There was no clear evidence of activity at the site during the immediately post-Roman period. Medieval/post medieval agriculture is evident in the form of several northeast-southwest and northwest-southeast aligned plough furrows [1200, 1208] located across the excavation area. Any surviving earthworks from the prehistoric and Roman periods would probably have been destroyed by the medieval ridge and furrow strip farming, within this area. Early OS maps also locate a northeast-southwest field boundary to the north of the main enclosure although this was not easily identifiable within the deeper soil horizon and natural hollow within this area of the site. Occasional ceramic 19th/20th century land drains, on various orientations, were also visible throughout the excavation area.

Area B

This small excavation area, measuring approximately 18m by 13m, was positioned to the west of Area A adjacent to the northern boundary of the proposed development site (Figure 2). The excavation area comprised the northern expansion of evaluation Trench 5 (OSA17EV04) to investigate the continuation of a possible ring-gully.

The machine strip of the existing topsoil (2000) and former ploughsoil/subsoil (2001) deposits followed by hand excavation revealed the remains of several archaeological features which were visible cutting into the natural (2051), which comprised orangey brown sandy clay. The natural was approximately 0.40m below the modern ground level and was encountered at a maximum height of 16.46m AOD. The excavation, completed in October 2018, identified the shallow truncated remains of curvi-linear gully segments, a linear boundary/enclosure ditch, several pits and a posthole (Figure 8; Plate 17).

The earliest features within the excavation area are thought to consist of two curvi-linear gully segments. Gully [2003/2005/2020], located within the southern half of the excavation area, was a continuation of the gully previously identified within the evaluation trench. The gully may have formed the southern side of a circular enclosure or structure, possibly representing the truncated remains of a drip-gully of a roundhouse with a projected diameter of approximately 10m. It was similar in form to the gullies of the structures excavated within Area A, measuring approximately 0.60m in width and 0.30m in depth and generally contained a single gradual silting deposit (Figure 13). Potential opposing northwest and southeast entrances were indicated by the well-defined terminus cuts [2003] (Plate 18) and [2005] at each end of the gully. A Radiocarbon date a charcoal fragment from fill 2018 provided a late Iron Age date of 201-49BC at a probability of 89.4% and 175-96BC at a probability of 58.3%. Iron Age pottery was also recovered from this feature. The dating suggests that the gully is broadly contemporary with the early phase of settlement activity recorded to the east within Area A.

The gully and the potential projected central and eastern area of this probable structure were truncated by later northeast-southwest linear ditch [2010/2022/2044/2050]. The U-shaped ditch measured approximately 1.50m in width and up to 0.50m in depth (Figure 13; Plate 19). Two possible phases of re-cutting [2040, 2042] of the ditch, representing shallower and narrower redefinition and maintenance, were also identified within one of the excavated sections. No conclusive dating evidence was recovered from the ditch, although a fragment of tile from the upper fill of the ditch tentatively dates it to the Roman phase of activity.

A second curvi-linear gully segment [2032/2034/2036] was located to the north of the ditch towards the northern limit of the excavation area. The shallow remnants of the gully measured between 0.29m to 0.64m in width and up to 0.16m in depth (Figure 13). It contained a single clay silting deposit. No convincing terminals for the gully were identified and no dating evidence was recovered from the fill of this feature, but spatially and morphologically it appears to be broadly contemporary with the curvi-linear gully to the south. The relationship between the two curvi-linear gullies is unclear, they may represent two slightly different phases of construction of earlier and later structures within this area, or they possibly formed part of the same structure with the northern gully representing a smaller associated annexe or entranceway.

Several relatively large but poorly preserved and undated pits were also located within the area defined by the curvi-linear gullies. No definitive date or purpose could be assigned to these shallow pits [2028/30], [2024] (Figure 13) and intercutting pits [2026] and [2046/48]. The occasional inclusions of charcoal and heat-affected stone within pits [2028/30] and [2024] provides some evidence of domestic activity and a possible association with the early gullies forming the probable structures. A small posthole [2038] located to the north of the curvi-linear gullies, may also be associated with these early features, but its singular fill provided no clear evidence to indicate a date or function.

A northwest-southeast, 19th-20th century, ceramic land drain also truncated the central area of the excavation area.

Area C

Area C was located to the east of Area A in a separate field to the main development area (Figure 2). The trench extended from the eastern boundary of the development site for 65m east-northeast (Plate 20). The trench measured 1.60m wide and between 0.40m and 0.80m deep (Figure 9). Natural (3015), a light to mid yellowish orange clayey sand and sand, was encountered at heights between 16.91m and 13.80m AOD.

The only significant archaeological feature found in this trench was ditch [3007]. This linear was on a northeast to southwest alignment and measured 0.96m wide and 0.35m deep (Figure 13; Plate 21). The single fill (3006) of mid grey silty clay contained no finds. It is assumed that this ditch represents part of the southern boundary of the enclosure seen in Area A, a continuation of ditch [1370]. It was, however, considerably narrower and shallower, which may be due truncation through historic and modern ploughing.

Other features in this trench included a furrow [3003], a modern feature [3005] and two modern ditches [3012] and [3014], related to the existing field boundary and hedge line.

Area D

Area D was an extension to Area C and ran for 50m east-northeast and then turned to run for a further 180m southeast. A small extra 4m by 5m trench was excavated against the canal edge for the outfall connection. The rest of Area D had a width between 0.60m and 4.50m and was excavated to depths between 1.00m and 5.00m. Natural (4003), a mixed mid bluish grey sandy clay and mid orangey yellow sandy clay, was only encountered at the far eastern end of the trench, although not in the small, isolated trench next to the canal.

Two backfill layers (4002) and (4003) were encountered within this trench. Retrieved from these layers were 5 fragments of early modern brick and an 18th-19th century clay pipe stem. Also noted during the excavation of these layers, but not retrieved, was glass, modern pottery and metal. It remains somewhat unclear as to why these deposits were present. It may have been a result of the construction of the railway across this field in the 19th century with the need to quarry material and then to backfill to raise the level. Above these two layers was a further layer (4001) of made ground that again contained modern material and appeared to be associated with the construction of the railway. The final layer was the modern topsoil plough soil (4000). None of the features or deposits recorded in Area D related to the Iron Age and Roman archaeology encountered further to the west.

6.0 Discussion

Areas A, B and C

The archaeological excavation undertaken within Areas A, B and C revealed an enclosed settlement and associated land division and field systems which are thought to represent two main phases of occupation and activity.

The Iron Age (Ceramic Group 1) (Figure 14)

The earliest occupation of the site appears to date to the middle to late Iron Age period (4th century BC to early 1st century AD) and largely comprised an enclosed settlement. Excavation revealed the western side of a settlement, which was enclosed by a substantial ditch. The full extent of this settlement and enclosure was unclear as it continued beyond the limits of excavation and beyond the site itself.

The ditch enclosed three circular structures, probably forming the remains of roundhouses, two of which were conjoined and all three may have co-existed. Three linear ditches, terminating adjacent to the structures, are thought to be associated, possibly forming ‘avenues’ or enclosures relating to the structures. Numerous discrete features, comprising postholes and pits within the vicinity of the structures, are also thought to relate to this early settlement activity. Only Iron Age hand-made pottery, was recovered from these internal features of the principal enclosure indicating abandonment or disuse of the internal area after the Iron Age period.

An undated northeast-southwest ditch, located to the north of the main enclosure may also date to the early phase of activity. The truncation of this feature by later Roman ditches, and a probable Iron Age pit suggests this possibly short-lived ditch may have formed a boundary relating to the settlement.

A small area of probable associated settlement activity, comprising poorly preserved structures comparable with the features within the enclosure, was also located to the northwest of the enclosure within Area B. This yielded pottery and a radiocarbon date of 201-49BC which were contemporary with the main enclosure.

Roman (Ceramic Group 2) (Figure 15)

Activity during the Roman period (late 1st century to mid 2nd century AD) appears to be represented by the shallower redefinition and extension of the existing main enclosure and the creation of additional land division. This consisted of the southern extension of the principal enclosure which then encompassed an additional sub-enclosure.

Further Roman land division was located to the north of the enclosure in the form of a series of parallel small ditches and a wider perpendicular ditch. These ditches are thought to be broadly contemporary and either represent boundary redefinition or drainage channels. Although the artefact assemblage recovered from these features spanned a broad period (Iron

Age to 2nd century AD), the earliest pottery is likely to have been residual by the time it was included within their backfill.

No internal features, indicating settlement or domestic activity were associated with the Roman ditches. This may reflect a change of use, from settlement to agricultural land use during the early Roman period. The site probably formed part of the agricultural hinterland of Roman Aldborough.

Post-Roman/medieval/post-medieval

Any surviving earthworks from the prehistoric and Roman periods would probably have been destroyed by the medieval ploughing. The former boundaries and enclosures would have been replaced by new field systems, elements of which are still visible today. Several medieval/post-medieval plough furrows were identified within the excavation area. Occasional ceramic 19th/20th century land drains, on various orientations, were also visible throughout the excavation areas.

Area D

No evidence of the Battle of Boroughbridge was found during excavations undertaken within the registered Battlefield site (Area D). It remains unclear if the battle ever reached this far along the river from the bridge further west; however, the excavations revealed this area had most likely been quarried away possibly for reasons associated with the construction of the railway line in the 19th century and then backfilled.

7.0 Conclusions.

The two main archaeological phases of this site add to the relatively sparse amount of information about these two periods in the wider vicinity of Boroughbridge particularly in relation to Isuirum Brigantum (Roman Aldborough). This largely civilian settlement is thought to have been the capital of the Brigantes tribe during the Roman period from the 1st century onwards. The origin date for Aldborough appears to correspond to the date the settlement on this site changed from settlement and agricultural to purely agricultural. It may be that the local people moved from the outlying parts into the more urbanised centre of Aldborough.

Truncation from activities associated with the construction of the railway line meaning any evidence that may have survived from the Battle of Boroughbridge has been lost in this area along the river.

This excavation report will be deposited with the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record to enable dissemination of the result of the archaeological investigation

8.0 Bibliography.

Archaeological Services Durham University, October 2015. Land east of Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Geophysical survey. Report 3932

Archaeological Services Durham University, November 2015. Land east of Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Archaeological evaluation. Report 3969

Morse, R. 2015. 'Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Land Off Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.' CgMs Consulting Report Number: PC/RM/19764

On-Site Archaeology, May 2017. Land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Report on an Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching. OSA Report No: OSA17EV04

On-Site Archaeology, January 2018. Method Statement for Archaeological Mitigation at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. OSA Report No: OSA18EX09 (WSI)

On-Site Archaeology, February 2019. Sewer water outfall associated with land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Report on a Geophysical Survey. OSA Report No: OSA19EV02

On-Site Archaeology, February 2019. Sewer water outfall associated with land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. Report on a Metal Detector Survey. OSA Report No: OSA19EV02

Bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

9.0 Appendix 1 ~ List of Contexts.

Context	Description	Thickness (maximum)	Extent
Area A Housing Development			
1000	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Existing topsoil.	0.40m	Area
1001	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Subsoil, former ploughsoil.	0.30m	Area
1002	Light orange grey sandy clay. Upper fill of ditch [1006].	0.58m	1.8m x 1m Exc
1003	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1006].	0.30m	0.75m x 1m Exc
1004	Mid red brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1006].	0.29m	0.15m x 1m Exc
1005	Light red brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1006].	0.30m	0.3m
1006	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.80m	1.8m x 1m Exc
1007	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Upper fill of pit [1010].	0.15m	1.8m x 0.75m
1008	Mid brown black silty sand and charcoal. Fill of pit [1010].	0.02m	1.8m x 0.6m
1009	Mid orange brown silty sand. Lower fill of pit [1010].	0.07m	1.8m x 0.75m
1010	Oval shaped pit.	0.25m	1.8m x 0.75m
1011	Mid brown grey silty sand. Fill of posthole [1012].	0.20m	0.4m Diameter
1012	Circular posthole.	0.20m	0.4m Diameter
1013	Light greyish brown sandy clay. Upper fill of ditch [1015].	0.44m	0.95m x 1m Exc
1014	Mid orange brown clayey sand. Lower fill of ditch [1016].	0.20m	0.76m x 1m Exc
1015	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.64m	0.95m x 1m Exc
1016	Dark grey brown silty sand. Upper fill of ditch [1018].	0.26m	1.01m x 1m Exc
1017	Dark grey brown clayey sand. Lower fill of ditch [1018].	0.10m	0.25m x 1m Exc
1018	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.36m	1.01m x 1m Exc
1019	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [1021].	0.34m	1.16m x 1m Exc
1020	Dark grey brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1021].	0.18m	0.76m x 1m Exc
1021	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.45m	1.16m x 1m Exc
1022	Mid grey silty sand. Upper fill of ditch recut [1024].	0.25m	0.6m x 1m Exc
1023	Light yellowish grey silty sand. Lower fill of ditch recut [1024].	0.15m	0.75m x 1m Exc
1024	NW-SE Recut of ditch [1028].	0.40m	0.75m x 1m Exc
1025	Light orange grey silty sand. Upper fill of ditch [1028].	0.30m	0.9m x 1m Exc
1026	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [1028].	0.20m	1.15m x 1m Exc
1027	Mid brown silty clay. Lower fill of ditch [1028].	0.15m	0.95m x 1m Exc
1028	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.69m	2m x 1m Exc
1029	Dark grey clayey sand. Fill of ditch [1030].	0.40m	1.13m x 1m Exc
1030	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.40m	1.13m x 1m Exc
1031	Light grey silty sand. Upper fill of ditch [1033].	0.30m	0.95m x 1m Exc
1032	Mid brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1034].	0.15m	0.36m x 1m Exc
1033	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.45m	0.95m x 1m Exc
1034	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1035].	0.92m	1.9m x 1m Exc
1035	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.92m	1.9m x 1m Exc
1036	Mid orange brown clayey sand. Fill of pit [1037].	0.56m	1.45m Exc x 1.15m Exc
1037	Incomplete Pit cut.	0.56m	1.45m Exc x 1.15m Exc
1038	Light grey clayey sand. Fill of pit [1039].	0.09m	0.76m x 1.4m Exc
1039	Oval shaped pit cut.	0.09m	0.76m x 1.4m Exc
1040	Light yellow brown clayey sand. Upper fill of ditch [1039].	0.22m	1.76m x 1.5m Exc
1041	Mid red brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1039].	0.40m	1.76m x 1.5m Exc
1042	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.62m	1.76m x 1.5m Exc
1043	Light yellow grey clayey sand. Upper fill of ditch [1045].	0.14m	2.4m x 1.3m Exc
1044	Light orange brown clayey sand. Lower fill of ditch [1045]	0.08m	2.4m x 1.3m Exc
1045	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.2m	2.4m x 1.3m Exc
1046	Dark grey brown silty clay. Upper fill of pit [1049]	0.19m	1.1m x 0.8m

1047	Mid yellow grey silty clay. Fill of pit [1049]	0.14m	2.1m x 1.1m
1048	Mid grey brown silty clay. Lower fill of pit [1049]	0.38m	2.1m x 1.1m
1049	Oval pit cut.	0.43m	2.1m x 1.1m
1050	Dark orange brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [1052]	0.36m	2.55m Exc x 0.6m Exc
1051	Mid grey brown clayey sand. Lower fill of ditch [1052]	0.16m	2.55m Exc x 0.6m Exc
1052	NW-SE Ditch cut	0.5m	2.55m Exc x 0.6m Exc
1053	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1054]	0.6m	2.4m Exc x 1.55m Exc
1054	NE-SW Ditch cut	0.6m	2.4m Exc x 1.55m Exc
1055	Light grey brown silty sand. Upper fill of ditch [1058]	0.4m	2.7m x 1m Exc
1056	Mid orange grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [1058]	0.12m	2m x 1m Exc
1057	Dark red brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1058]	0.5m	2.7m x 1m Exc
1058	NE-SW Ditch cut	1.1m	2m x 1m Exc
1059	Mid brown grey silty sand. Probable natural overcut.	0.4m Exc	0.4m Exc x 1m Exc
1060	Mid grey brown silty sand. Fill of ditch recut [1061].	0.5m	2.2m x 1m Exc
1061	NE-SW Recut of ditch [1058].	0.5m	2.2m x 1m Exc
1062	Light orange brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [1063].	0.2m	2.3m x 1m Exc
1063	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.2m	2.3m x 1m Exc
1064	Light yellow grey silty sand. Upper fill of ditch [1066].	0.55m	1.12m x 1m Exc
1065	Light grey silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1066].	0.14m	0.35m x 1m Exc
1066	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.70m	1.12m x 1m Exc
1067	Light yellow grey silty sand. Upper fill of ditch [1069].	0.32m	1.7m x 1m Exc
1068	Dark grey silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1066].	0.3m	1.6m x 1m Exc
1069	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.62m	1.7m x 1m Exc
1070	Light yellow grey sandy clay. Fill of ditch [1071].	0.2m	0.9m x 1m Exc
1071	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.2m	0.9m x 1m Exc
1072	Light grey sandy clay. Upper fill of ditch [1074].	0.35m	0.7m x 0.9m
1073	Mid grey sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch [1074].	0.05m	0.7m x 0.9m
1074	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.4m	0.7m x 0.9m
1075	Mid yellowish grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [1076].	0.3m Exc	0.6m Exc
1076	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.3m Exc	0.6m Exc
1077	Dark grey sandy clay. Fill of ditch [1078].	0.3m Exc	1m Exc x 0.4m Exc
1078	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.3m Exc	1m Exc x 0.4m Exc
1079	Mid brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch [1080].	0.28m Exc	0.7m Exc
1080	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.28m Exc	0.7m Exc
1081	Mid orange grey sandy clay. Fill of ditch [1082].	0.2m Exc	1.2m Exc
1082	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.2m Exc	1.2m Exc
1083	Mid yellow grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [1084].	0.2m Exc	0.5m Exc
1084	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.2m Exc	0.5m Exc
1085	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Fill of ditch [1085]	0.3m Exc	1.3m x 1m Exc
1086	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.3m Exc	1.3m x 1m Exc
1087	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [1088].	0.16m	0.5m x 1m Exc
1088	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.16m	0.5m x 1m Exc
1089	Light orange brown clayey sand. Fill of ditch [1090].	0.16m	1m Exc
1090	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.16m	1m Exc
1091	Mid orange grey clayey sand. Upper fill of ditch [1092].	0.24m Exc	0.7m Exc x 0.7m Exc
1092	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.24m Exc	0.7m Exc x 0.7m Exc
1093	Mid brown grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [1094].	0.18m Exc	0.7m Exc
1094	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.18m Exc	0.7m Exc
1095	Dark grey brown clay. Fill of ditch [1096].	0.32m	0.5m x 1.6m Exc
1096	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.32m	0.5m x 1.6m Exc
1097	Dark yellow brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [1098].	0.51m	1.4m x 1.6m Exc
1098	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.51m	1.4m x 1.6m Exc

1099	Mid yellow grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [1102]	0.1m	1.8m x 1.5m Exc
1100	Mid brown grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [1102]	0.35m	2.4m x 1.5m Exc
1101	Light grey brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1102]	0.25m	1.8m x 1.5m Exc
1102	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.5m	4m x 1.5m Exc
1103	Dark brownish grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [1106].	0.31m	1.3m Exc x 2m Exc
1104	Mid red brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1106].	0.03m	1.3m Exc x 2m Exc
1105	Mid brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1106].	0.1m	1.3m Exc x 2m Exc
1106	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.4m	1.3m Exc x 2m Exc
1107	Mid orange brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch [1108].	0.19m	1m Exc
1108	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.19m	1m Exc
1109	Mid orange grey sandy clay. Upper fill of ditch [1110].	0.44m	0.53m Exc x 1.7m Exc
1110	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.44m	0.53m Exc x 1.7m Exc
1111	Mid yellow grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [1112].	0.1m Exc	0.5m Exc
1112	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.1m Exc	0.5m Exc
1113	Mid brown grey sandy silt. Deep soil horizon within natural hollow.	0.15m Exc	0.5m Exc
1114	Mid red grey clayey sand. Fill of ditch [1115].	0.3m	1.53m x 1.44m Exc
1115	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.3m	1.53m x 1.44m Exc
1116	Mid greyish brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch [1118]	0.27m	2.25m Exc x 0.55m Exc
1117	Dark brown grey clayey silt. Lower fill of ditch [1118]	0.2m	2.25m Exc x 0.43m Exc
1118	NW-SE Ditch cut.	0.47m Exc	2.25m Exc x 0.55m Exc
1119	Dark brown grey clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch [1121].	0.4m Exc	1.4m Exc x 0.75m Exc
1120	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch [1121].	0.03m	0.75m Exc x 1.6m Exc
1121	NW-SE Enclosure ditch corner cut.	0.43m Exc	1.4m Exc x 0.75m Exc
1122	Dark orange brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch recut [1126].	0.29m	2m x 2m Exc
1123	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch recut [1126].	0.1m	1.6m x 2m Exc
1124	Dark orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch recut [1126].	0.05m	0.9m x 2m Exc
1125	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch recut [1126].	0.1m	0.9m x 2m Exc
1126	NE-SW Third recut of ditch [1137].	0.54m	2.05m x 2m Exc
1127	Dark orange brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch recut [1130].	0.18m	2m x 2m Exc
1128	Mid yellow brown clayey silt. Fill of ditch recut [1130].	0.07m	0.4m x 2m Exc
1129	Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch recut [1130].	0.08m	2m x 2m Exc
1130	NE-SW Second recut of ditch [1137].	0.2m	2m x 2m Exc
1131	Mid orange brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch recut [1133].	0.09m	1m x 2m Exc
1132	Light orange brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch recut [1133].	0.08m	1m x 2m Exc
1133	NE-SW First recut of ditch [1137].	0.17m	1m x 2m Exc
1134	Light orange brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch [1137].	0.1m	1.5m x 2m Exc
1135	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Middle fill of ditch [1137].	0.22m	2m x 2m Exc
1136	Mid yellow brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch [1137].	0.2m	2m x 2m Exc
1137	NE-SW Ditch cut.	1.15m	3m x 2m Exc
1138	Mid yellow brown clayey sand. Upper fill of ditch [1145].	0.4m	3.2m x 2m Exc
1139	Mid grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [1145].	0.18m	2m x 2m Exc
1140	Light orange grey. Fill of ditch [1145].	0.15m	1.2m x 2m Exc
1141	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1145].	0.2m	1m x 2m Exc
1142	Light yellow brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch [1145].	0.2m	1.2m x 2m Exc
1143	Mid brown grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [1145].	0.1m	1m x 2m Exc
1144	Light red brown sand. Lower fill of ditch [1145].	0.2m	0.8m x 2m Exc
1145	NE-SW Ditch cut.	1.2m	3.3m x 2m Exc
1146	Dark grey clayey sand. Fill of pit/posthole [1146].	0.5m	0.89m Diameter
1147	Circular pit/posthole cut.	0.5m	0.89m Diameter
1148	Mid grey brown clayey sand. Upper fill of ditch [1154].	0.5m	2.34m x 2m Exc
1149	Light grey silty sand. Fill of Ditch [1154].	0.2m	2.1m x 2m Exc
1150	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1154].	0.4m	1.4m x 2m Exc

1151	Mid grey brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1154].	0.34m	0.79m x 2m Exc
1152	Light yellow brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1154].	0.3m	1.1m x 2m Exc
1153	Mid yellow brown clayey sand. Lower fill of ditch [1154].	0.18m	0.49m x 2m Exc
1154	NE-SW Ditch cut.	1.04m	3.24m x 2m Exc
1155	Mid orangey brown silty sand. Fill of pit/posthole [1156].	0.4m	0.6m Diameter
1156	Circular pit/posthole cut.	0.4m	0.6m Diameter
1157	Mid orangey brown sandy clay. Fill of posthole [1158].	0.15m	0.6m Diameter
1158	Circular posthole cut.	0.15m	0.6m Diameter
1159	Light orange brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch [1160].	Not Exc	Not Exc
1160	NE-SW Ditch cut.	Not Exc	Not Exc
1161	Capping stone of fire pit? [1164].	0.1m	0.4m x 0.58m
1162	Mid red grey sandy silt. Upper fill of fire pit? [1164].	0.05m	0.78m x 0.66m
1163	Mid orange brown silty sand. Lower fill of fire pit? [1164].	0.1m	0.78m x 0.66m
1164	Circular fire pit? cut.	0.25m	0.78m x 0.66m
1165	Dark brown sandy clay. Fill of ring ditch [1166].	0.34m	0.87m x 2m Exc
1166	Ring ditch cut.	0.34m	0.87m x 2m Exc
1167	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1168].	0.35m	1.1m x 2m Exc
1168	Ring ditch cut.	0.35m	1.1m x 2m Exc
1169	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1170].	0.2m	1.25m x 1m Exc
1170	Ring ditch cut.	0.2m	1.25m x 1m Exc
1171	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of gully [1170].	0.2m	0.85m x 1.5m Exc
1172	NE-SW gully cut.	0.2m	0.85m x 1.5m Exc
1173	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of gully terminus [1174].	0.18m	0.9m x 1.5m Exc
1174	NE-SW gully terminus cut.	0.18m	0.9m x 1.5m Exc
1175	Mid yellow grey sandy silt. Fill of ditch [1176].	0.5m	3.2m x 1m Exc
1176	NE-SW Ditch recut of [1178].	0.5m	3.2m x 1m Exc
1177	Mid yellow grey sandy silt. Fill of ditch [1178].	0.3m	1m x 1m Exc
1178	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.3m	1m x 1m Exc
1179	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1180].	0.35m	0.6m x 1m Exc
1180	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.35m	0.6m x 1m Exc
1181	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [1183].	0.32m	1m x 1m Exc
1182	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1183].	0.18m	0.65m x 1m Exc
1183	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.4m	1m x 1m Exc
1184	Light yellow brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1185].	0.18m	0.78m x 1m Exc
1185	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.18m	0.78m x 1m Exc
1186	Light yellow brown sandy clay. Upper fill of ditch [1188].	0.15m	0.8m x 1m Exc
1187	Dark brown clayey sand. Lower fill of ditch [1188].	0.25m	0.98m x 1m Exc
1188	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.37m	1.05m x 1m Exc
1189	Light yellow brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1190].	0.13m	0.5m x 1m Exc
1190	NE-SW Ditch terminus cut.	0.13m	0.5m x 1m Exc
1191	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1192].	0.25m	0.55m x 1m Exc
1192	Ring ditch cut.	0.25m	0.55m x 1m Exc
1193	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1194].	0.3m	1.1m x 1m Exc
1194	Ring ditch cut.	0.3m	1.1m x 1m Exc
1195	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1194].	0.3m	0.9m x 1m Exc
1196	Ring ditch cut.	0.3m	0.9m x 1m Exc
1197	Dark orange brown clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1198].	0.25m	0.65m x 2.3m Exc
1198	Ring ditch cut.	0.25m	0.65m x 2.3m Exc
1199	Light yellow brown sandy clay. Fill of plough furrow [1200].	0.06m	0.66m x 1m Exc
1200	NE-SW Plough furrow.	0.06m	0.66m x 1m Exc
1201	Mid grey brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1203]	0.25m	0.1m x 1m Exc
1202	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch [1203]	0.55m	1.4m x 1m Exc

1203	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.55m	1.5m x 1m Exc
1204	Mid red grey sandy clay. Upper fill of fire pit? [1206].	0.13m	0.75m x 0.5m
1205	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Lower fill of fire pit? [1206]	0.1m	0.7m x 0.5m
1206	Circular fire pit? cut.	0.23m	0.7m x 0.5m
1207	Light yellow brown sandy clay. Fill of plough furrow [1200].	0.08m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1208	NE-SW Plough furrow.	0.08m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1209	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch [1211].	0.68m	2.3m x 1m Exc
1210	Mid red brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1211].	0.28m	0.3m x 1m Exc
1211	NE-SW Ditch cut.	0.68m	2.3m x 1m Exc
1212	Light yellow brown silty sand. Upper fill of pit [1214].	0.5m	2m x 0.6m
1213	Light brown silty sand. Lower fill of pit [1214].	0.2m	2m x 0.6m
1214	Sub oval pit cut.	0.7m	2m x 0.6m
1215	Light yellow brown sand clay. Upper fill of pit [1217].	0.2m	3m x 0.9m
1216	Light yellow brown sand clay. Lower fill of pit [1217].	0.2m	3m x 0.9m
1217	Sub oval pit cut.	0.4m	3m x 0.9m
1218	Light yellow brown sand clay. Upper fill of pit [1220].	0.16m	0.9m x 0.7m
1219	Light yellow brown clayey sand. Lower fill of pit [1220].	0.08m	0.9m x 0.55m
1220	Sub oval pit cut.	0.24m	0.9m x 0.7m
1221	Light yellow brown sand clay. Upper fill of posthole [1223].	0.15m	0.7m x 0.6m
1222	Light red brown silty sand. Lower fill of posthole [1223].	0.05m	0.7m x 0.6m
1223	Oval posthole cut.	0.2m	0.7m x 0.6m
1224	Light yellow brown sandy clay. Fill of plough furrow [1225].	0.1m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1225	NE-SW Plough furrow.	0.1m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1226	Light yellow brown sandy clay. Fill of ditch terminus [1227].	0.06m	1.02m x 1m Exc
1227	NE-SW Ditch terminus cut.	0.06m	1.02m x 1m Exc
1228	Mid orange brown silty sand. Upper fill of posthole [1231].	0.16m	0.48m x 0.4m Exc
1229	Light grey clay. Fill of posthole [1231].	0.08m	0.23m x 0.4m Exc
1230	Mid orange brown silty sand. Lower fill of posthole [1231].	0.22m	0.23m x 0.4m Exc
1231	Oval posthole cut.	0.25m	0.71m x 0.4m Exc
1232	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1233].	0.3m	0.7m x 2m Exc
1233	Ring ditch cut.	0.3m	0.7m x 2m Exc
1234	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1235].	0.15m	0.4m x 1m Exc
1235	Ring ditch terminus cut.	0.15m	0.4m x 1m Exc
1236	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Upper fill of ring ditch [1238].	0.33m	1.2m x 1m Exc
1237	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Lower fill of ring ditch [1238].	0.07m	1.2m x 1m Exc
1238	Ring ditch terminus cut.	0.4m	1.2m x 1m Exc
1239	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of gully terminus [1240]	0.33m	0.39m x 0.75m Exc
1240	Gully terminus cut.	0.33m	0.39m x 0.75m Exc
1241	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of ring ditch [1242].	0.27m	0.43m Exc x 0.65m Exc
1242	Ring ditch cut.	0.27m	0.43m Exc x 0.65m Exc
1243	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of ring ditch [1244].	0.26m	0.2m x 0.75m Exc
1244	Gully cut.	0.26m	0.2m x 0.75m Exc
1245	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Fill of Posthole/pit [1246]	0.3m	0.8m Diameter
1246	Circular posthole/pit cut.	0.3m	0.8m Diameter
1247	Light yellow brown sandy clay. Fill of plough furrow [1248].	0.17m	0.8m x 1m Exc
1248	NW-SE plough furrow	0.17m	0.8m x 1m Exc
1249	Mid grey brown silty sand. Fill of Posthole/pit [1250].	0.3m	1m Diameter
1250	Circular posthole/pit cut.	0.3m	1m Diameter
1251	Light grey brown silty sand. Fill of Posthole/pit [1252].	0.2m	0.38m Diameter
1252	Circular posthole/pit cut.	0.2m	0.38m Diameter
1253	Mid grey silty sand. Upper fill of pit [1255].	0.12m	1m x 0.5m
1254	Light yellow brown silty sand. Lower fill of pit [1255].	0.15m	1m x 0.5m

1255	Oval pit.	0.15m	1m x 0.5m
1256	Light grey brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1257]	0.29m	0.45m Diameter
1257	Circular posthole cut	0.29m	0.45m Diameter
1258	Light yellow brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1260]	0.1m	0.4m Diameter
1259	Light yellow brown clayey sand. Fill of posthole [1260]	0.2m	0.4m Diameter
1260	Circular posthole cut	0.3m	0.4m Diameter
1261	Dark orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ring ditch [1262].	0.25m	0.65m x 1.8m Exc
1262	Ring ditch cut	0.25m	0.65m x 1.8m Exc
1263	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch terminus [1264]	0.25m	0.8m x 1.2m Exc
1264	Ring ditch terminus cut	0.25m	0.8m x 1.2m Exc
1265	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1266].	0.25m	0.8m x 1.2m Exc
1266	Ring ditch cut	0.25m	0.8m x 1.2m Exc
1267	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1268].	0.25m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1268	Ring ditch cut	0.25m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1269	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch terminus [1270].	0.25m	0.8m x 1.5m Exc
1270	Ring ditch terminus cut	0.25m	0.8m x 1.5m Exc
1271	Dark orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ring ditch terminus [1272]	0.35m	0.7m x 0.45m Exc
1272	Ring ditch terminus cut	0.35m	0.7m x 0.45m Exc
1273	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1274]	0.27m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1274	Ring ditch cut	0.27m	0.7m x 1m Exc
1275	Dark grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ring ditch [1277]	0.31m	1.2m x 1.4m Exc
1276	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ring ditch [1277]	0.12m	0.4m x 1.4m Exc
1277	Ring ditch cut	0.43m	1.2m x 1.4m Exc
1278	Dark grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ring ditch [1280]	0.2m	0.88m x 2m Exc
1279	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ring ditch [1280]	0.13m	0.37m x 2m Exc
1280	Ring ditch cut	0.24m	0.88m x 2m Exc
1281	Dark grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ring ditch [1283]	0.17m	0.5m x 2m Exc
1282	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ring ditch [1283]	0.08m	0.2m x 2m Exc
1283	Ring ditch cut	0.25m	0.5m x 2m Exc
1284	Dark grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ring ditch [1286]	0.07m	0.47m x 2m Exc
1285	Mid brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ring ditch [1286]	0.1m	0.27m x 2m Exc
1286	Ring ditch cut	0.16m	0.47m x 2m Exc
1287	Dark grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ring ditch [1289]	0.05m	0.8m x 1.5m Exc
1288	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ring ditch [1289]	0.14m	0.66m x 1.5m Exc
1289	Ring ditch cut	0.19m	0.8m x 1.5m Exc
1290	Dark grey sandy silt. Upper fill of ditch terminus [1297]	0.25m	1.69m x 1.1m Exc
1291	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch terminus [1297]	0.15m	1.68m x 1.1m Exc
1292	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch terminus [1297]	0.13m	0.66m x 1.1m Exc
1293	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch terminus [1297]	0.2m	1.55m x 1.1m Exc
1294	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch terminus [1297]	0.11m	1.53m x 1.1m Exc
1295	Dark grey sandy silt. Fill of ditch terminus [1297]	0.1m	1.4m x 1.1m Exc
1296	Dark brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch terminus [1297]	0.06m	1.3m x 1.1 Exc
1297	NE-SW ditch terminus cut	0.65m	1.9m x 1.1 Exc
1298	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1299]	0.15m	0.8m x 3m Exc
1299	Ring ditch cut	0.15m	0.8m x 3m Exc
1300	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1301]	0.1m	0.6m x 1.2m Exc
1301	Ring ditch cut	0.1m	0.6m x 1.2m Exc
1302	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1303]	0.3m	0.55m Exc x 0.85m Exc
1303	Ring ditch cut	0.3m	0.55m Exc x 0.85m Exc
1304	Light brown grey clayey silt. Fill of gully [1305]	0.13m	0.3m Exc x 0.3m Exc
1305	NE-SW Gully cut	0.13m	0.3m Exc x 0.3m Exc
1306	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1307]	0.2m	0.45m x 2m Exc

1307	Ring ditch cut	0.2m	0.45m x 2m Exc
1308	Mid brown grey clayey silt. Fill of ring ditch [1309]	0.3m Exc	0.6m Exc x 0.5m Exc
1309	Ring ditch cut	0.3m Exc	0.6m Exc x 0.5m Exc
1310	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1311]	0.23m	0.5m Diameter
1311	Circular posthole cut	0.23m	0.5m Diameter
1312	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1313]	0.35m	0.47m x 0.43m Exc
1313	Oval posthole cut	0.35m	0.47m x 0.43m Exc
1314	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1315]	0.12m	0.56m Diameter
1315	Circular posthole cut	0.12m	0.56m Diameter
1316	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1317]	0.14m	0.34m Diameter
1317	Circular posthole cut	0.14m	0.34m Diameter
1318	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1319]	0.27m	0.65m Diameter
1319	Circular posthole cut	0.27m	0.65m Diameter
1320	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1321]	0.19m	0.4m Diameter
1321	Circular posthole cut	0.19m	0.4m Diameter
1322	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1323]	0.07m	0.26m Diameter
1323	Circular posthole cut	0.07m	0.26m Diameter
1324	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1325]	0.21m	0.25m Diameter
1325	Circular posthole cut	0.21m	0.25m Diameter
1326	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1327]	0.17m	0.55m Diameter
1327	Circular posthole cut	0.17m	0.55m Diameter
1328	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1329]	0.08m	0.47m Diameter
1329	Circular posthole cut	0.08m	0.47m Diameter
1330	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1331]	0.2m	0.42m Diameter
1331	Circular posthole cut	0.2m	0.42m Diameter
1332	Mid yellow brown clayey sand. Fill of ditch [1333]	0.34m	0.87m x 1m Exc
1333	NE-SW ditch cut	0.34m	0.87m x 1m Exc
1334	Mid yellow brown clayey sand. Fill of ditch [1335]	0.2m	0.6m x 1m Exc
1335	Ditch corner cut	0.2m	0.6m x 1m Exc
1336	Mid yellow brown clayey sand. Upper fill of ditch [1338]	0.23m	0.85m x 1m Exc
1337	Mid brown silty sand. Lower fill of ditch [1338]	0.2m	0.59m x 1m Exc
1338	NW-SE ditch cut	0.43m	0.85m x 1m Exc
1339	Mid grey brown clayey sand. Fill of ditch [1340]	0.25m	0.55m x 1m Exc
1340	NW-SE ditch cut	0.25m	0.55m x 1m Exc
1341	Light yellow grey clayey silt. Fill of furrow [1342]	0.25m	0.8m x 1m Exc
1342	N-S furrow cut	0.25m	0.8m x 1m Exc
1343	Dark brown grey clayey silt. Fill of pit [1344]	0.3m	1.7m Diameter
1344	Circular pit cut	0.3m	1.7m Diameter
1345	Dark brown silty sand. Fill of gully terminus [1346]	0.17m	0.42m x 1m Exc
1346	N-S gully terminus cut	0.17m	0.42m x 1m Exc
1347	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [1348]	0.21m	0.96m x 0.7m
1348	Irregular pit cut	0.21m	0.96m x 0.7m
1349	Light yellow grey sandy clay. Fill of ditch recut [1350]	0.33m	1.6m x 2m Exc
1350	NW-SE recut of ditch [1356]	0.33m	1.6m x 2m Exc
1351	Light orange brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch recut [1354]	0.38m	3m x 2m Exc
1352	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch recut [1354]	0.27m	2.35m x 2m Exc
1353	Mid brown sandy silt. Lower of ditch recut [1354]	0.28m	2.15m x 2m Exc
1354	NW-SE recut of ditch [1356]	0.4m	2.35m x 2m Exc
1355	Light orange brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1356]	0.26m	0.6m x 2m Exc
1356	NW-SE ditch cut	1.17m	3m x 2m Exc
1357	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch terminus [1358]	0.4m	0.63m x 0.8m Exc
1358	NE-SW Ditch terminus cut	0.4m	0.63m x 0.8m Exc

1359	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch terminus [1360]	0.49m	0.49m x 0.8m Exc
1360	NE-SW Ditch terminus cut	0.49m	0.49m x 0.8m Exc
1361	Mid orange brown clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch [1364]	0.45m	1.85m x 1.4m exc
1362	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch [1364]	0.35m	1.5m x 1.4m exc
1363	Mid orange brown clayey silt. Lower fill of ditch [1364]	0.25m	0.9m x 1.4m exc
1364	N-S Ditch cut	1m	1.85m x 1.4m exc
1365	Light brown grey clayey silt. Upper fill of ditch [1370]	0.5m	3.9m x 2m Exc
1366	Dark brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch [1370]	0.65m	3m x 2m Exc
1367	Mid brown clayey silt. Fill of ditch [1370]	0.3m	1m x 2m Exc
1368	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1370]	0.3m	0.4m x 2m Exc
1369	Mid brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch [1370]	0.35m	0.55m x 2m Exc
1370	NE-SW ditch cut	1.44m	4m x 2m Exc
1371	Light brown silty sand. Fill of posthole [1372]	0.07m	0.43m Diameter
1372	Circular posthole cut	0.07m	0.43m Diameter
1373	Light yellow grey silty sand. Fill of posthole [1374]	0.12m	0.43m Diameter
1374	Circular posthole cut	0.12m	0.43m Diameter
1375	Light yellow grey clayey sand. Fill of posthole [1376]	0.2m	0.6m Diameter
1376	Circular posthole cut	0.2m	0.6m Diameter
1377	Mid grey brown clayey silt. Fill of posthole [1378]	0.07m	0.38m Diameter
1378	Circular posthole cut	0.07m	0.38m Diameter
1379	Mid grey silty clay. Upper fill of ditch [1381]	0.1m	0.4m Exc x 1m Exc
1380	Mid yellow brown silty clay. Lower fill of ditch [1381]	0.2m Exc	0.35 Exc x 1m Exc
1381	NE-SW ditch cut	0.3m Exc	0.4m Exc x 1m Exc
1382	Mid brown clayey silt. Fill of pit [1383]	0.26m	0.9m Exc
1383	Irregular pit cut	0.26m	0.9m Exc
1384	Dark grey brown clayey silt. Upper fill of pit [1386]	0.27m	1.5m x 0.85m
1385	Light orange brown sandy silt. Lower fill of pit [1386]	0.07m	1.5m x 0.85m
1386	Oval pit cut	0.27m	1.5m x 0.85m
1387	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [1388]	0.34m	2.05m Exc x 3m Exc
1388	N-S ditch cut	0.34m	2.05m Exc x 3m Exc
1389	Mid orange brown sandy silt. Fill of ditch [1390]	0.68m Exc	2.65m Exc x 3m Exc
1390	Ditch corner cut	0.68m Exc	2.65m Exc x 3m Exc
1391	Dark orange brown silty clay. Upper fill of ditch [1394]	0.42m	2.7m x 1.8m Exc
1392	Dark orange brown silty clay. Fill of ditch [1394]	0.42m	2.2m x 1.8m Exc
1393	Dark orange brown silty clay. Lower fill of ditch [1394]	0.38m	1.76m x 1.8m Exc
1394	N-S ditch cut	0.94m	2.7m x 1.8m Exc
1395	Variable orange-grey sandy clay. Natural	-	Area
Area B Housing Development			
2000	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Topsoil	0.3m	Trench
2001	Mid orange brown sandy clayey silt. Subsoil	0.1m	Trench
2002	Dark grey brown sandy silt. Fill of curvi-linear gully terminus [2003]	0.28m	0.69m x 0.8m Exc
2003	Curvi-linear gully terminus cut	0.28m	0.69m x 0.8m Exc
2004	Mid yellow brown silty sand. Fill of curvi-linear gully terminus [2005]	0.27m	0.52m x 1.1m Exc
2005	Curvi-linear gully terminus cut	0.27m	0.52m x 1.1m Exc
2006	Light orange grey silty clay. Upper fill of ditch [2010]	0.3m	1.6m x 1m Exc
2007	Light yellow grey clay. Fill of ditch [2010]	0.23m	0.95m x 1m Exc
2008	Mid red brown silty sand. Fill of ditch [2010]	0.4m	0.8m x 1m Exc
2009	Dark red brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch [2010]	0.2m	0.4m x 1m Exc
2010	NE-SW ditch cut	0.5m	1.6m x 1m Exc
2011-17	Natural features. Investigated but not recorded	-	-
2018	Mid grey brown sandy silt. Upper fill of curvi-linear gully [2020]	0.18m	0.62m x 1m Exc
2019	Mid grey silty clay. Lower fill of curvi-linear gully [2020]	0.08m	0.2m x 1m Exc

2020	Curvi-linear gully cut	0.26m	0.62m x 1m Exc
2021	Mid brown silty sand. Upper fill of ditch [2022]	0.2m Exc	0.8m Exc x 0.5m Exc
2022	NE-SW ditch cut	0.2m Exc	0.8m Exc x 0.5m Exc
2023	Mid orange brown silty sand. Fill of pit [2024]	0.23m	2.3m x 1.1m
2024	Oval pit cut	0.23m	2.3m x 1.1m
2025	Mid brown silty sand. Fill of pit [2026]	0.2m	2m x 0.7m
2026	Oval pit cut	0.2m	2m x 0.7m
2027	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of pit [2028]	0.09m	1.32m x 1.15m Exc
2028	Oval pit cut	0.09m	1.32m x 1.15m Exc
2029	Mid brown silty clay. Fill of pit [2030]	0.15m	1.02m x 0.8m Exc
2030	Oval pit cut	0.15m	1.02m x 0.8m Exc
2031	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of curvi-linear gully [2032]	0.06m	0.29m x 0.75m Exc
2032	Curvi-linear gully cut	0.06m	0.29m x 0.75m Exc
2033	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of curvi-linear gully [2034]	0.06m	0.64m x 1.1m Exc
2034	Curvi-linear gully cut	0.06m	0.64m x 1.1m Exc
2035	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of curvi-linear gully [2036]	0.16m	0.51m x 1m Exc
2036	Curvi-linear gully cut	0.16m	0.51m x 1m Exc
2037	Mid orange brown silty clay. Fill of posthole [2038]	0.08m	0.4m Diameter
2038	Circular posthole cut	0.08m	0.4m Diameter
2039	Mid grey brown clayey silt. Fill of ditch re-cut [2040]	0.22m	0.4m x 0.8m Exc
2040	NE-SW ditch re-cut of [2044]	0.22m	0.4m x 0.8m Exc
2041	Light orange brown silty clay. Fill of ditch re-cut [2042]	0.25m	0.7m x 0.8m Exc
2042	NE-SW ditch re-cut of [2044]	0.25m	0.7m x 0.8m Exc
2043	Mid red brown sandy silt. Lower fill of ditch [2044]	0.25m	0.6m x 0.8m Exc
2044	NE-SW ditch cut	0.4m	0.9m x 0.8m Exc
2045	Mid orange brown clay sand. Fill of pit [2046]	0.28m	1.07m x 1m Exc
2046	Oval pit cut	0.28m	1.07m x 1m Exc
2047	Mid orange brown clay sand. Fill of pit [2048]	0.18m	0.55m x 1m Exc
2048	Oval pit cut	0.18m	0.55m x 1m Exc
2049	Light grey brown clayey silt. Fill of ditch [2050]	0.24m Exc	1m x 0.5m Exc
2050	NE-SW ditch cut	0.24m Exc	1m x 0.5m Exc
2051	Light orange brown sandy clay. Natural	-	Trench
Area C Surface Water Outfall			
3000	Dark brownish grey sandy clayey loamy silt. Topsoil.	0.30-0.40m	Trench
3001	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Subsoil.	0.10-0.40m	Trench
3002	Mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Fill of [3003].	0.10m	3.10m x 1.60m+
3003	Cut of furrow.	0.10m	3.10m x 1.60m+
3004	Mid reddish greyish brown sandy silt. Fill of [305].	0.35m Exc	2.50m x 1.60m+
3005	Cut of modern feature.	0.35m Exc	2.50m x 1.60m+
3006	Mid orangey grey silty clay. Fill of [307].	0.35m	0.95m x 1.50m Exc
3007	Cut of ditch.	0.35m	0.95m x 1.50m Exc
3008	Mid brownish orange sand and light orangey yellow sandy clay. Fill of [3009].	0.24m	1.25m+ x 6.25m
3009	Cut of natural feature.	0.24m	1.25m+ x 6.25m
3010	Mid brownish grey sandy clayey silt. Fill of [312].	0.52m	1.50m x 1.60m+
3011	Mid orangey brown sandy silt. Fill of [312].	0.44m	1.70m x 1.60m+
3012	Cut of boundary ditch.	0.52m	2.60m x 1.60m+
3013	Dark brownish black clayey silt. Fill of [314].	0.42m	2.30m x 1.60m+
3014	Cut of modern boundary ditch/hedgeline	0.42m	2.30m x 1.60m+
3015	Light to mid yellowish orange clayey sand and sand. Natural.	-	Trench
Areas D Surface Water Outfall			
4000	Dark brownish grey sandy clayey loamy silt. Topsoil.	0.20-0.60m	Trench
4001	Mid greyish yellowish brown sandy clayey silt. Made-ground layer.	0.20-0.75m	Trench

4002	Mid brownish grey clay. Backfill layer.	0.30-1.50m	Trench
4003	Mid reddish brown sandy clayey silt. Buried soil/ backfill layer.	0.10-0.70m	Trench
4004	Mixed mid blueish grey sandy clay and mid orangey yellow sandy clay. Natural.	3.40m+	30m+ x Tr (SE part of trench)

10.0 Appendix 2 ~ Archive Index.

10.1 Drawing Register.

Drawing No	Description	Scale	Date	Initials
1	NE facing section. Ditch [2003]	1:10	28 06 18	RS
2	N facing section. Ditch [2005]	1:10	29 06 18	RS
3	E facing section. Ditch [2010]	1:10	29 06 18	RV
4	NW facing section. Ditch [1006]	1:10	03 07 18	RV
5	SE facing section. Ditch [1015]	1:10	04 07 18	DM
6	NE facing section. Pit [1010] and posthole [1012]	1:10	04 07 18	DM
7	NW facing section. Ditch [1018]	1:10	04 07 18	RS
8	SE facing section. Ditch [1021]	1:10	09 07 18	RS
9	SE facing section. Ditch [1028]	1:10	09 07 18	RV
10	NW facing section. Ditch [1030]	1:10	10 07 18	RS
11	NW facing section. Ditch [1033]	1:10	11 07 18	RV
12	SE facing section. Ditch [1035] and pit [1037]	1:20	16 07 18	RS
13	NE facing section. Ditches [1045] and [1042] and pit [1039]	1:20	16 07 18	DM
14	Ne facing section. Pit [1049]	1:10	18 07 18	DM
15	SW facing section. Ditch [1058]	1:20	20 07 18	RV
16	NW and NE facing sections. Ditches [1052] and [1054]	1:20	20 07 18	RS
17	NE facing section. Ditch [1063]	1:20	23 07 18	DM
18	NW facing section. Ditch [1066]	1:10	24 07 18	RV
19	SE facing section. Ditches [1069] and [1071]	1:20	24 07 18	DM
20	NW facing section. Ditch [1076]	1:10	25 07 18	RV
21	NW facing section. Ditches [1080] and [1078]	1:10	25 07 18	DM
22	NW facing section. Ditches [1082] and [1084]	1:10	25 07 18	RV
23	SE facing section. Ditches [1086], [1088] and [1090]	1:10	26 07 18	DM
24	Plan Area A. Point 21	1:50	26 07 18	KL
25	Plan Area A. Point 22	1:50	31 07 18	KL
26	Plan Area A. Point 34	1:50	01 08 18	RV
27	Plan Area A. Point 33	1:50	01 08 18	RV
28	Plan Area A. Point 32	1:50	01 08 18	RV
29	Plan Area A. Point 39	1:50	02 08 18	RV
30	Plan Area A. Point 40	1:50	02 08 18	RV
31	Plan Area A. Point 41	1:50	02 08 18	RV
32	Plan Area A. Point 52	1:50	06 08 18	RV
33	NW facing section. Ditches [1092] and [1094]	1:10	06 08 18	DM
34	NE facing section. Ditches [1096] and [1098]	1:10	06 08 18	RS
35	NE facing section. Ditch [1102]	1:20	06 08 18	RV
36	SW facing section. Ditches [1106] and [1108]	1:10	06 08 18	DM
37	NW facing section. Pit [1110] and posthole [1112]	1:10	06 08 18	DM
38	SE facing section. Ditches [1115] and [1113]	1:10	06 08 18	DM
39	NW facing section. Ditches [1118] and [1121]	1:10	07 08 18	KL
40	NE facing section. Ditch [1137]	1:10	14 08 18	DM
41	SW facing section. Ditch [1145]	1:20	14 08 18	RV
42	NE facing section. Ditches [1147] and [1154]	1:20	14 08 18	RV
43	Plan Area A. Point 61	1:50	15 08 18	DM
44	Plan Area A. Point 68	1:50	15 08 18	DM
45	Plan Area A. Point 58 and 59	1:50	15 08 18	RV
46	N facing section. Pit [1164]	1:10	17 08 18	DM
47	SW facing section. Ditch [1166]	1:10	21 08 18	RS

48	E facing section. Ring gully [1168]	1:10	22 08 18	JS
49	SW facing section. Ring gully [1170]	1:10	22 08 18	JS
50	NE facing section. Gully [1172]	1:10	22 08 18	JS
51	SW facing section. Gully terminus [1174]	1:10	22 08 18	JS
52	SW facing section. Ditches [1176] and [1178]	1:20	22 08 18	RV
53	SW facing section. Ditches [1180] and [1183]	1:10	22 08 18	RV
54	NE facing section. Ditches [1185] and [1188]	1:10	22 08 18	RV
55	S facing section. Gully [1190]	1:10	22 08 18	RV
56	SW facing section. Ditch [1198]	1:10	24 08 18	RS
57	NE facing section. Posthole [1231]	1:10	29 08 18	RS
58	NE facing section. Furrow [1208] ditch [1211] and pit [1214]	1:20	30 08 18	DM
59	N facing section. Posthole [1223]	1:10	30 08 18	DM
60	SW facing section. Furrow [1225] and ditch terminus [1227]	1:10	30 08 18	DM
61	SW facing section. Furrow [1200] ditch [1203] and pit [1206]	1:10	30 08 18	DM
62	N facing section. Ring gully [1192]	1:10	30 08 18	JS
63	NW facing section. Ring Gully [1196]	1:10	31 08 18	JS
64	SW facing section. Ring gully [1233]	1:10	31 08 18	JS
65	E facing section. Ring gully [1235]	1:10	31 08 18	JS
66	S facing section. Gully [1238]	1:10	31 08 18	DM
67	S facing section. Gully terminus [1240]	1:10	04 09 18	RS
68	SE facing section. Ditches [1242] and [1244]	1:10	04 09 18	RS
69	SE facing section. Posthole [1246]	1:10	04 09 18	RV
70	SE facing section. Posthole [1250] and furrow [1248]	1:10	04 09 18	RV
71	SE facing section. Posthole [1252]	1:10	04 09 18	RV
72	SE facing section. Posthole [1255]	1:10	04 09 18	RV
73	SE facing section. Posthole [1257]	1:10	04 09 18	RV
74	SE facing section. Posthole [1260]	1:10	04 09 18	RV
75	NE facing section. Ring gully [1262]	1:10	06 09 18	RS
76	SE facing section. Ring gully terminus [1264]	1:10	06 09 18	JS
77	W facing section. Ring gully [1266]	1:10	06 09 18	JS
78	NE facing section. Ring gully [1268]	1:10	06 09 18	JS
79	SE facing section. Ring gully terminus [1270]	1:10	07 09 18	JS
80	NE facing section. Ring gully terminus [1272]	1:10	07 09 18	RS
81	W facing section. Ring gully [1277]	1:10	11 09 18	BMc
82	Plan Area A. Point 76	1:50	11 09 18	JS
83	Plan Area A. Point 86	1:50	11 09 18	JS
84	Plan Area A. Point 87	1:50	11 09 18	JS
85	SE facing section. Ring gully [1280]	1:10	12 09 18	BMc
86	N facing section. Ring gully [1283]	1:10	12 09 18	BMc
87	E facing section. Ring gully [1286]	1:10	12 09 18	BMc
88	N-S profile. Ring gully terminus [1283]	1:10	12 09 18	BMc
89	N-S profile. Ring gully terminus [1286]	1:10	12 09 18	BMc
90	N facing section. Ring gully [1289]	1:10	12 09 18	BMc
91	SW facing section. Ditch terminus [1297]	1:10	14 09 18	BMc
92	Profile. Ditch terminus [1297]	1:10	14 09 18	BMc
93	NW facing section. Ring gully [1194]	1:10	17 09 18	JS
94	NW facing section. Ring gully [1274]	1:10	17 09 18	JS
95	SE facing section. Ring gullies [1303] and [1305]	1:10	19 09 18	JS
96	NE facing section. Ring gully [1307]	1:10	19 09 18	JS
97	SE facing section. Ring gullies [1307] and [1309]	1:10	19 09 18	JS
98	S facing section. Posthole [1311]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
99	E facing section. Posthole [1313]	1:10	20 09 18	RS

100	SE facing section. Posthole [1315]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
101	Profile. Posthole [1317]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
102	SW facing section. Posthole [1319]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
103	SW facing section. Posthole [1321]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
104	Profile. Posthole [1323]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
105	Profile. Posthole [1325]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
106	W facing section. Posthole [1327]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
107	SW facing section. Posthole [1329]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
108	E facing section. Posthole [1331]	1:10	20 09 18	RS
109	SW facing section. Gully [1333]	1:10	21 09 18	RV
110	NW facing section. Gully [1335]	1:10	21 09 18	RV
111	NW facing section. Gully [1338]	1:10	21 09 18	RV
112	NW facing section. Gully [1340] and furrow [1342]	1:10	21 09 18	RV
113	Plan Area A. Gully [1333]	1:20	24 09 18	RV
114	Plan Area A. Gully [1335]	1:20	24 09 18	RV
115	Plan Area A. Gully [1338]	1:20	24 09 18	RV
116	Plan Area A. Gully [1340]	1:20	24 09 18	RV
117	E facing section. Pit [1344]	1:10	25 09 18	JS
118	Plan Area A. Roundhouse area	1:50	25 09 18	JS
119	Plan Area A. Point 85	1:50	26 09 18	DM
120	S facing section. Gully [1346]	1:10	26 09 18	RS
121	W facing section. Pit [1348]	1:10	26 09 18	RS
122	SE facing section. Ditch [1356]	1:10	27 09 18	DM
123	SW facing section. Ditch terminus [1360]	1:10	28 09 18	RS
124	Plan Area A. Point 104	1:50	28 09 18	JS
125	Plan Area A. Point 105	1:50	28 09 18	JS
126	Plan Area A. Point 103	1:50	28 09 18	JS
127	Plan Area A. Point 127	1:50	28 09 18	JS
128	Plan Area A. Point 121	1:50	28 09 18	JS
129	N facing section. Ditch [1364]	1:10	05 10 18	JS
130	Plan Area A. Ditch [1364]	1:20	05 10 18	JS
131	SW facing section. Ditch [1370]	1:20	09 10 18	RV
132	S facing section. Posthole [1378]	1:10	11 10 18	RV
133	SW facing section. Pit [1383] and ditch [1381]	1:10	11 10 18	RV
134	NW facing section. Ditches [1388] and [1390]	1:10	12 10 18	DM
135	N facing section. Ditch [1394]	1:20	12 10 18	RS
136	W facing section. Pit [1386]	1:10	16 10 18	JS
137	Plan Area A. Ditch [1370]	1:50	16 10 18	RV
138	Plan Area A. Ditches [1390], [1394] and pit [1386]	1:50	16 10 18	DM
139	W facing section. Ditch [2022]	1:10	17 10 18	RV
140	SW facing section. Ditch [2022]	1:10	17 10 18	RV
141	SE facing section. Pit [2024]	1:10	18 10 18	DM
142	NW facing section. Pit [2026]	1:10	18 10 18	DM
143	NE facing section. Gully terminus [2044]	1:10	18 10 18	RV
144	SW facing section. Pit [2028]	1:10	18 10 18	RS
145	NE facing section. Pit [2030] and gully [2032]	1:20	18 10 18	RS
146	SW facing section. Gully [2034]	1:10	18 10 18	RS
147	SE facing section. Gully [2036]	1:10	18 10 18	RS
148	E facing section. Posthole [2038]	1:10	18 10 18	RS
149	NE facing section. Pit [2046]	1:10	19 10 18	DM
150	NE facing section. Pit [2048]	1:10	19 10 18	DM
151	Plan Area B	1:50	19 10 18	JS

152	NE facing section. Ditch [2050]	1:10	19 10 18	RV
153	South facing section of furrow [3003].	1:20	03 06 19	KL
154	Northwest facing section of modern feature [3005].	1:10	03 06 19	KL
155	West facing section of natural feature [3009].	1:10	03 06 19	KL
156	Northeast facing section of ditch [3007].	1:10	04 06 19	LM
157	North-northwest facing section of ditches [3012] and [3014].	1:20	05 06 19	LM
158	Plan of Area A (west)	1:50	05 06 19	KL
159	Plan of Area C (east).	1:50	05 06 19	KL

10.2 *Photographic Register.*

Frame no.	Description	View	Initials and date
<i>Digital Download 26/07/18</i>			
1-12	Machine excavation	Various	JS 22 06 18
13-29	Pre-excavation	Various	RV 26 06 18
30-32	General site	Various	JS 28 06 18
33-36	Gully [2003]	SW	RS 28 06 18
37-40	Gully [2005]	S	RS 28 06 18
41-51	Ditch [2010]	E	RV 29 06 18
52-54	Natural features	NW	DM 29 06 18
55-68	Ditch [1006]	SE	RV 03 07 18
69-70	Ditch [1015]	NE	DM 03 07 18
71-73	Ditch [1010] and posthole [1012]	SW	DM 04 07 18
74-77	Ditch [1006]	SE	RV 04 07 18
78-80	Ditch [1015]	NE	DM 04 07 18
81-84	Ditch [1018]	SE	RS 04 07 18
85-88	Ditch [1021]	NW	RS 09 07 18
89-98	Ditch [1028]	NW	RV 09 07 18
99-102	Ditch [1030]	SE	RS 10 07 18
103-110	Ditch [1033]	SE	RV 11 07 18
111-114	Ditch [1035] and pit [1037]	NW	RS 13 07 18
115-117	Ditch [1035]	NW	RS 13 07 18
118-120	Pit [1037]	NW	RS 13 07 18
121-126	General site	Various	JS 13 07 18
127-131	Pit [1039] ditch [1042] and ditch [1045]	Various	DM 16 07 18
132-134	General site	Various	JS 16 07 18
135-137	Pit [1049]	SW	DM 18 07 18
138-145	Ditches [1052] and [1054]	Various	RS 20 07 18
146-161	Ditches [1058] and [1061]	NE	RV 20 07 18
162-164	Ditch [1063]	SW	DM 23 07 18
165-174	Ditch [1066]	SE	RV 24 07 18
175-179	Ditches [1069] and [1071]	Various	DM 24 07 18
180-190	Ditches [1074] and [1076]	Various	RV 25 07 18
191-193	Ditches [1078] and [1080]	SE	DM 25 07 18
194-200	Ditches [1082] and [1084]	SE	RV 25 07 18
201-203	Ditches [1086], [1088] and [1090]	NW	DM 26 07 18

204-206	Ditches [1092] and [1094]	SW	DM 26 07 18
<i>Digital Download 30/08/18</i>			
207-210	Ditches [1096] and [1098]	SW	RS 31 07 18
211-226	Ditch [1102]	Various	RV 31 07 18
227-232	Ditches [1106] and [1108]	Various	DM 01 08 18
233-248	General site	Various	DM 01 08 18
249-251	Ditches [1110] and [1112]	SE	DM 02 08 18
252-254	Buried soil horizon (1113) and ditch [1115]	NW	DM 03 08 18
255-257	Ditch [1115]	SE	DM 03 08 18
258-270	Ditches [1118] and [1121]	SE	KL 07 08 18
271-279	Ditches [1137], [1133], [1130] and [1126]	SW	DM 10 08 18
280-282	Possible postholes [1156] and [1158]	N	DM 10 08 18
283-291	Ditch [1145]	NE	RV 13 08 18
292-308	Pit [1147] and ditch [1154]	SW	RV 14 08 18
309-313	Ring gully [1168]	Various	JS 16 08 18
314-320	Pit [1164]	Various	DM 17 08 18
321-322	Ring gully [1170]	Various	JS 17 08 18
323-325	Pit [1164]	S	DM 17 08 18
326-332	Ditches [1176] and [1178]	NE	RV 20 08 18
333-341	Gullies [1172] and [1174]	Various	JS 20 08 18
342-345	Ring gully [1166]	Various	RS 21 08 18
346-353	Gullies [1172] and [1174]	Various	JS 21 08 18
354-356	Furrow [1200], ditch [1203] and pit [1206]	NE	DM 21 08 18
357-365	Gully [1190]	N	RV 22 08 18
366-374	Ditches [1180] and [1183]	Various	RV 22 08 18
375-378	Ditches [1185] and [1188]	Various	RV 22 08 18
379-382	Ring gully [1198]	NE	RS 22 08 18
383-385	Gully [1194]	SE	JS 23 08 18
386-388	Ring gully [1196]	SE	JS 23 08 18
389-392	Drainage excavation	N	JS 23 08 18
393-394	Furrow [1208] and ditch [1211]	SW	DM 23 08 18
395-400	Pits [1214], [1217] and [1220]	Various	DM 23 08 18
401-404	Ring gully [1192]	S	JS 23 08 18
405-409	Posthole [1223]	S	DM 24 08 18
410-416	Posthole [1231]	SW	RS 29 08 18
<i>Digital Download 29/09/18</i>			
1-3	Ring gully [1238]	N	DM 31 08 18
4-7	Gully [1240]	N	RS 04 09 18
8-14	Posthole [1246]	NW	RV 04 09 18
15-24	Furrow [1248] and posthole [1250]	NW	RV 04 09 18
25-30	Posthole [1252]	NW	RV 04 09 18
31-35	Posthole [1255]	NW	RV 04 09 18
36-41	Posthole [1257]	NW	RV 04 09 18
42-47	Posthole [1260]	NW	RV 04 09 18
48-55	Gullies [1242] and [1244]	Various	RS 04 09 18

56-59	Ring gully [1262]	SW	RS 05 09 18
60-72	Pre-excavation southern ring gully	Various	RV 05 09 18
73-80	Ring gullies [1264] and [1266]	Various	JS 06 09 18
81-84	Ring gully [1268]	SE	JS 06 09 18
85-88	Ring gully [1272]	Various	RS 07 09 18
89-93	Ring gully [1270]	Various	JS 07 09 18
94-97	Ring gully [1272]	Various	RS 07 09 18
98-101	Ring gully [1274]	Various	JS 12 09 18
102-110	Ring gully [1277]	Various	BMc 12 09 18
111-116	Ring gully [1278]	SE	BMc 12 09 18
117-125	Ring gully [1283]	Various	BMc 12 09 18
126-136	Ring gully [1286]	Various	BMc 12 09 18
137-140	Ring gully [1289]	S	BMc 12 09 18
141-148	Ring gully [1297]	Various	BMc 14 09 18
149-154	Gullies [1303] and [1305]	NW	JS 14 09 18
155-166	Ring gullies [1299] and [1301]	Various	JS 14 09 18
167-182	Ditch [1297]	Various	BMc 14 09 18
183-186	Ring gully [1264]	W	JS 19 09 18
187-190	Ring gully [1233]	N	JS 19 09 18
191-199	Gully [1340] and furrow [1342]	SW	RV 20 09 18
200-206	Gully [1338]	SW	RV 20 09 18
207-212	Gully [1335]	SW	RV 20 09 18
213-219	Gully [1333]	NE	RV 20 09 18
220-233	Roundhouse area general shots	Various	JS 21 09 18
234-242	Pit [1344]	W	JS 25 09 18
243-245	Posthole [1311]	N	RS 26 09 18
246-248	Posthole [1313]	E	RS 26 09 18
249-251	Posthole [1315]	NW	RS 26 09 18
252-254	Posthole [1317]	SE	RS 26 09 18
255-258	Posthole [1319]	SW	RS 26 09 18
259-261	Posthole [1321]	SW	RS 26 09 18
262-264	Posthole [1323]	NE	RS 26 09 18
265-267	Posthole [1325]	SW	RS 26 09 18
268-270	Posthole [1327]	E	RS 26 09 18
271-273	Posthole [1329]	NE	RS 26 09 18
274-276	Posthole [1331]	W	RS 26 09 18
277-280	Postholes [1315] - [1321]	W	RS 26 09 18
281-283	Postholes [1323] - [1331]	W	RS 26 09 18
284-290	Ditches [1356], [1354] and [1350]	NW	DM 27 09 18
291	Gully [1346] and pit [1348]	NW	RS 27 09 18
292-297	Gully [1346]	NW	RS 27 09 18
298-301	Pit [1348]	E	RS 27 09 18
302-305	Pits [1360] and [1358]	NE	RS 29 09 18
<i>Digital Download 05/10/18</i>			
1-97	Settlement area. Structures 1,2 and 3	Various	JS 28 09 18

<i>Digital Download 20/10/18</i>			
1-9	Ditch [1370]	Various	RV 03 10 18
10-17	Ditch [1364]	Various	JS 08 10 18
18	General site	N	JS 08 10 18
19-31	Ditch [1370]	Various	RV 09 10 18
32-36	Pit [1383] and ditch [1381]	Various	RV 11 10 18
37-42	Posthole [1378]	Various	RV 11 10 18
43-47	Pit [1386]	E	JS 11 10 18
48-50	Ditches [1388] and [1390]	SE	DM 12 10 18
51-58	Ditch [1394]	Various	RS 12 10 18
59-63	Gully [2020] and ditch [2022]	N	RV 17 10 18
64-67	Gully [2020]	E	RV 17 10 18
68-70	Pit [2024]	NW	DM 17 10 18
70-74	Pit [2026]	SE	DM 17 10 18
75-79	Pit [2046 / 2048]	SW	DM 19 10 18
80-84	Pit [2028]	NE	RS 19 10 18
85-90	Pit [2030] and gully [2032]	SW	RS 19 10 18
91-94	Gully [2034]	NE	RS 19 10 18
95-97	Gully [2036]	NW	RS 19 10 18
98-101	Posthole [2038]	W	RS 19 10 18
102-108	Ditches [2040] and [2042]	SW	RV 19 10 18
109-111	Ditch [2050]	SW	RV 19 10 18
<i>Digital Download 14/05/19</i>			
1-9	Initial topsoil strip of western part of Area C.	E	KL 14 05 19
<i>Digital Download 30/05/19</i>			
1-9	Site shots	Various	KL 23 05 19
10-22	Topsoil strip of southern part of Area D	Various	KL 23 05 19
23-55	Original pipe trench in southern part of Area D	Various	KL 23 05 19
56-68	Original pipe trench in southern part of Area D	Various	KL 24 05 19
69-160	Area D (central part)	Various	KL 24 05 19
94-160	Area D (northern part)	Various	KL 28 05 19
<i>Digital Download 05/06/19</i>			
1-5	Area C	Various	KL 03 06 19
6-11	West facing section of natural feature [3009]	E	KL 03 06 19
12-19	South facing section of furrow [3003].	N	KL 03 06 19
20-28	Northwest facing section of modern feature [3005].	SE	KL 03 06 19
29-35	Northeast facing section of ditch [3007].	SW	LM 03 06 19
36-43	Area C (NW end)	Various	KL 04 06 19
44-50	North-northwest facing section of ditches [3012] and [3014].	SSE	LM 05 06 19
<i>Digital Download 15/09/20</i>			
1-4	Pre-ex shots – Area D	Various	KL 14 09 20
5-34	Mid-ex shots of Area D (trench by canal)	Various	KL 14 09 20
35-49	Area D (trench by canal)	Various	KL 14 09 20
50-78	Area D (southern part) – manhole trench	Various	KL 15 09 20
<i>Digital Download 25/06/21</i>			

1-17	Area D - Replacement pipe trench in southern part	Various	KL 23 06 21
18-28	Area D - Replacement pipe trench in southern part	Various	KL 24 06 21
29-63	Area D - Replacement pipe trench in southern part	Various	KL 25 06 21

11.0 Appendix 3 ~ Pre-Roman Iron Age and Roman Pottery Assessment

R.S. Leary

Methodology

This assessment follows the Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology (Barclay et al 2016). All the pottery was examined in context groups. The sherds are recorded grouped by ware group and vessel type. Quantification is by sherd weight, count and EVES. The ware group, vessel form, vessel type, condition, decoration and any obvious joins are recorded.

Summary

An assemblage of just over 350 sherds of pottery were examined from the excavations. In addition, four fragments of ceramic building material was identified and a group of 46 fragments of fired clay. The pottery dated from the middle-late pre-Roman Iron Age (4th century BC-early 1st century AD) to the mid- 2nd century AD. Only pre-Roman Iron Age (PRIA) handmade pottery came from features in the central area of ring gullies while the sherds of Roman date came from the enclosure ditch and the ditches to the north and south of the enclosure. This dichotomy suggests there were two distinct phases of occupation in the pre-Roman Iron Age and in the Roman period, in the late 1st to mid-2nd century. The PRIA assemblage is an important addition to an area where well stratified assemblages of this date are uncommon (Whyman 1993, Evans 2001, Wrathmell and Nicholson 1990, Cumberpatch 2007 and 2013 and Vyner 200a and b and 2001). The Roman pottery assemblage informs our understanding of the relationship between the fort at Roeclyffe and rural native settlements in the vicinity and also between the urban settlement at Aldborough and a rural settlement in its hinterland. The Roman assemblage was significant in its emphasis on tablewares and the scarcity of common grey wares. Three later glazed wares came from the excavated features and only pottery of this late date came from the Area C.

Fabrics and forms

Fabric descriptions

Code	Description
FLA1	Cream. Sparse, fine quartz and red-brown rounded inclusions and common fine mica. Possibly imported.
FLA2	white ware with pinkish interior surface and a greyish drip of self-slip outside. Moderate, subangular, quartz, 0.1-0.2mm and sparse, rounded red-brown inclusions, 0.1-0.2mm. Perhaps from Mancetter-Hartshill, Lincoln or local at Aldborough.
GRA1	Soft grey ware with white core. Sparse, subangular, quartz, 0.1-0.2mm and sparse, rounded black inclusions, 0.1-0.2mm. Similar to grey ware found in a group of wasters from Nostell Priory

- GRA2 extremely hard, almost inclusion free grey ware. Uncertain source. Perhaps Aldborough reduced ware fabric GW2 (Snape et al 2002, 93).
- GRB1 medium grey with darker grey core and moderate, fine, subangular quartz, 0.1-0.2mm. Within the range of characteristics described for Aldborough reduced ware GW1 (Snape et al 2002, 93).
- GRB2 medium grey with moderate, medium subangular quartz, 0.1-0.3. Within the range of characteristics described for Aldborough reduced ware (Snape et al 2002, 93).
- H2 oxidised externally reduced internally. Hard coarse ware with rock 1.5-2mm and sparse very coarse quartz up to c4mm. Quartz and igneous rocks. H2a is finer than H2b. H2c- has sandstone, H2d looks granitic, H2e igneous looking.
- H2 with voids as H2 but with some voids. It is uncertain what these voids are- perhaps burnt out organics
- H4 grey and brown vesicular ware with large irregular and angular voids (up to 6-10mm) and also small irregular and rounded shaped voids (c1-5mm), rare, subrounded quartz c 1-2mm
- OAA1 Soft, powdery orange ware. Rare, medium quartz and sparse fine mica. Within the range of characteristics described for Aldborough oxidised ware (Snape et al 2002, 93).
- OAB1 Fairly hard orange fabric with moderate, medium, quartz and sparse red-brown inclusions. Within the range of characteristics described for Aldborough oxidised ware (Snape et al 2002, 93).
- OAB2 Soft orange ware with moderate, medium, quartz and red-brown inclusions. Similar to OAB1 but finer with fewer inclusions. Within the range of characteristics described for Aldborough oxidised ware (Snape et al 2002, 93).
- OBA1 Sparse, fine quartz and red-brown rounded inclusions and moderate fine mica. Similar to FLA1 but buff rather than cream
- RS soft, powdery orange ware with red slip. Rare, medium quartz and abundant fine to medium mica and sparse, fine, dark inclusions. RS?- sherds have the same fabric but no slip remains

The pre-Roman Iron Age pottery

The handmade pottery fell into two major categories: H2 fabrics with non-soluble rock inclusions and H4 fabrics with vesicles where calcareous inclusions had been dissolved by acidic burial conditions. All the H2 group had medium to coarse inclusions, with quartz and overgrown quartz sandstone being common. What appeared to be igneous and granitic inclusions were found in some of the sub fabrics and petrological examination is desirable to determine the sources of these fabrics. Within the H2 wares, sub fabrics H2 a-e were identified. H2a was somewhat finer than the other H2 fabrics but did include some coarse inclusions of the same type as present in the rest of the H2 range. It is possible that the original clay used was refined more prior of use than any other H2 fabric. H2b was similar in coarseness to H2c-e but lacked the overgrown quartz sandstones inclusions. H2c was characterised by these overgrown quartz sandstones. H2d had inclusions which looked like granite and H2e had other distinctive igneous inclusions. Although these distinctive inclusions need to be identified with certainty through petrological examination, the local clays are likely to include igneous erratics as well as sandstone derived from the alluvial and glacial clay deposits. Petrological analysis of the handmade pottery from the A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth excavations by Vince identified a similar fabric, sandstone tempered ware (fabric 5, Vince 2007) which Vince notes as being common in the Vale of York in the Iron Age and refers to an unpublished analysis of PRIA pottery fabrics from Easingwold in this fabric as well as in the York area and further away at Catterick and West Heslerton. Vince states these sandstones are derived from the Millstone grits. Vince also identifies an erratic-tempered ware group, fabric 6 to which our preliminary fabrics H2d and H2e may belong.

The H4 group does not have surviving inclusions but the voids were somewhat angular rather than the platey voids of shell. A similar vesicular fabric from Easingwold and Stillington was identified by Vyner as calcite-gritted wares and noted as being uncommon with a small amount also from Rounton to the north (Vyner 2000a and 2001). Calcite-gritted wares from the A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth excavations analysed by Vince were identified as from the Vale of Pickering (2007). Two bodysherds have a fabric with sparse voids on the surface which would otherwise be classed in the H2 ware group. The fabrics of these need further definition.

The forms made in the handmade fabrics belong in Cumberpatch's broad form categories ERJ everted-rim jars, FRJ funnel-rim jars, VRJ-CT jars with tall vertical rims, VRJ-CS jars with short vertical rims and a flat-rim bowl OJ (2016). The handmade group dates broadly from the mid-Iron Age to the early Roman period with many forms being very long-lived. The neatly made everted-rim jar from 1281 may suggest a late PRIA-early Roman date and compares with a vessel from the A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth excavations (Cumberpatch 2007 fig. 145 no. 3 and 146 nos. 8). Otherwise, it is difficult to date these long-lived forms more precisely than the 4th -1st century BC.

The Roman pottery

Some of the handmade jars are likely to be of Roman date. The two FRJ jars both came from ditches containing Roman sherds and certainly this type continues through the Roman period developing into the gritty grey ware lid-seated jar form group known all over Yorkshire and northwards up to Hadrian's Wall (Croom et al 2008, 230 and compare with a vessel from Aldborough, Snape et al 2002, fig. 32 no. 63). A kiln making this Roman jar type is known at Green Hammerton and similar jars were found at Aberford Dykes and Wattle Sykes (Leary 2013a fig.122 no. 1 and Leary 2013b fig. 93 nos. 77 and 78). These vessels are from later 3rd and 4th century assemblages and, although the FRJ jars from the site are not of the same date, they are related in both fabric and form suggesting this native tradition type continued right through the Roman period.

A small sherd from an H2b VRJ jar came from the Roman ditch 1058. This was abraded and may be redeposited. 26 sherds from an H4 VRJ-CT jar with internal cupping came from the middle fill of the Roman enclosure ditch cut 1370. This ditch fill contained a large number of sherds from two Roman vessels - flagons – dating to the late 1st century AD at the earliest and the fresh condition of the H4 jar along with the number of large sherds suggests it was in contemporary use with the Roman flagons. Other handmade sherds associated with Roman wheel-thrown wares are undiagnostic bodysherds other than a small very abraded rim of an H2b VRJ jar with rounded rim tip from 1058. This last sherd may be redeposited and was found with a wheel-thrown Romano-British OAB1 sherd.

The wheel thrown assemblage of Roman date was unusual in that most diagnostic sherds were tablewares. A large section from an FLA2 white ware flagon came from gully 1338. The bodysherds are not diagnostic, although certainly from a flagon. At York the white wares belong to the 2nd century (Monaghan 1997, 885) but a date before pottery production began at Aldborough cAD95-140, including oxidised flagons, is perhaps more likely here. The fabric of this vessels is compatible with wares from Mancetter-Hartshill or Lincoln. The known manufacture of white ware mortaria at Aldborough, however, means local manufacture of white ware flagons would be possible and would date from cAD95-140 (Snape et al. 2002, 103). The known local flagons at Aldborough are, however, in an oxidised ware not white ware.

A different flagon fabric, FLA1, is present in ditch 1370, again only bodysherds are present. This was found in a context with Gallic amphora sherds as well as a large group of OAB1 sherds from a flagon or handled jar, the H4 VRJ-CT vessel mentioned above and an H2B FRJ jar. The native tradition jars suggest a relatively early Roman date and the FLA1 fabric is very similar to the GAL AMP fabric and may be an import. Without diagnostic forms, close dating is difficult but a date somewhere in the late 1st or 2nd century would be possible.

The oxidised wares include a very fine ware and a medium sandy ware. The fine oxidised fabric is only represented by undiagnostic sherds but the OAB1 sandy fabric includes a pulley-rim flagon of the mid-2nd to early 3rd century and a handled flagon or jar. Oxidised wares were made at Aldborough and these vessels may be from there (Snape et al 2002, 93).

A perplexing red-slipped fabric was found. This ware was very fine with an abundance of fine to medium mica in the break and in the surfaces. It was used to make a vessel with a very wide diameter and a rounded rim, grooved on the inside as if for a lid, or to be slotted into a lid-seating. It is either a platter or a lid and neither the fabric or the form has been securely identified by the author. Sherds in this ware were found in ditches 1028 1066 and 1356. At Castleford two bead-rim platters in Pompeian redware (Peacock 1977 PRW3 from Auvergne, Central Gaul) are similar and the micaceous character of PRW3 would fit this fabric although an identification is not conclusive. Pompeian redware is also present at Aldborough in fabrics PRW3, 4 and 6, from Auvergne, central France, unknown source, possibly British and west Flanders respectively. These sherds belong in the pre-Flavian and Flavian pottery group at Aldborough, although none came from stratified deposits (Snape et al. 2002, 103). The sherds from 1028 and 1060 are all likely to come from the same vessel but four sherds in 1356 are from a thinner walled vessel. In these four sherds a number of impressions were seen, one of which still housed a quartz inclusion. The others were empty. The wall is too thin to be a mortarium and the fabric was identical to the lid/platter but no red slip survived. The sherds from 1356 were found with a sherd from a samian SAMSG dish form 18 suggesting a late 1st century date range.

Only five grey ware sherds were present. One was in a white-cored fabric GRA1 similar to those made near Nostell Priory and of Flavian date range (Leary 2013a). Other more local sources are possible for this white cored grey ware. A very fine, extremely hard grey ware GRA2 is of unknown date and the GRB sandy wares are consistent with a local origin at Aldborough (Snape et al 2002). All the sherds were undiagnostic bodysherds so are not closely datable.

Two bodysherds from a Gallic wine amphora were found and four samian sherds. At least one samian sherd is given a preliminary identification as a Flavian South Gaulish dish form 18 and another as a Central Gaulish cup Dr27 of 2nd century date range. The remaining very small sherds of samian appear to be Central Gaulish samian of the Hadrianic-Antonine period but specialist identification is required.

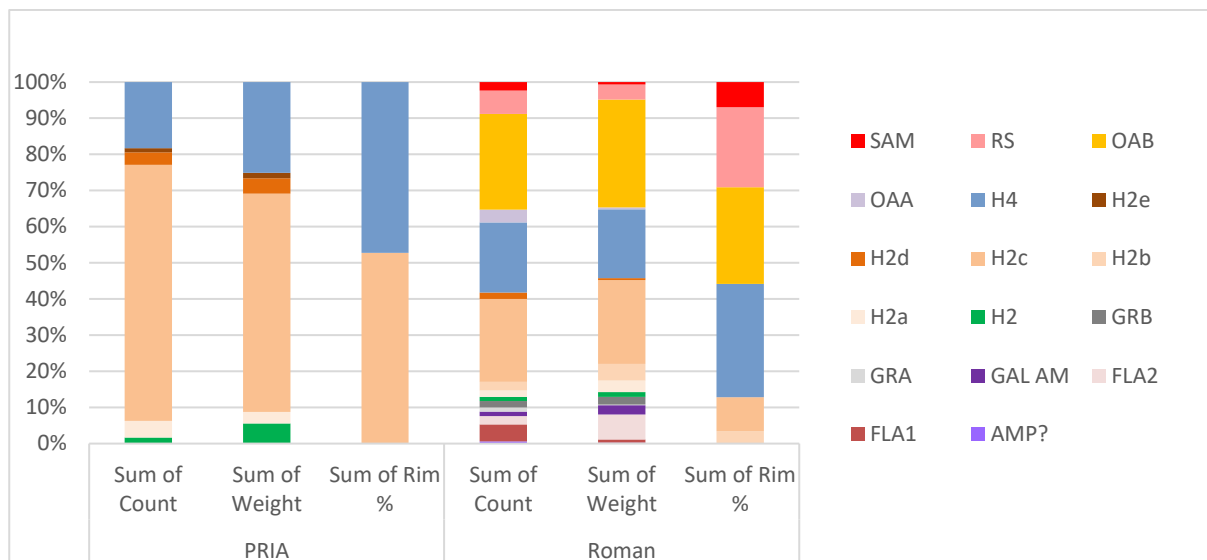


Figure 1 relative quantities of fabrics by sherd count, weight and rim equivalent from the PRIA features and the Roman features.

Chronology

The pottery indicates three ceramic groups are detectable. The earliest, ceramic group 1, comprise the features with only handmade native tradition pottery. These comprise all the ring-ditches and some other gullies and it seems certain that these are of Pre-Roman Iron Age date in the middle or later Iron Age, 4th century BC to early 1st century AD. Distinctively late or early types are largely absent so that dating cannot be narrowed down further.

Ceramic group 2 comprises assemblages dating to the Roman period. The earliest groups, 2a, would be the groups with early Roman material- white flagon wares, a Flavian South Gaulish samian Dr18 dish and a possible Pompeian redware platter or lid. Apart from the samian, these are not closely datable but a late 1st century date is possible for the red slipped vessel. The Hadrianic-Antonine samian and the pulley-rim flagon date to the 2nd century and these groups are ceramic group 2b. Groups with less closely datable Roman bodysherds are in the undifferentiated group 2. Group 3 has glazed Medieval or post-Medieval material and group 4 has modern material.

The dated groups are indicated in the catalogue table in Appendix 10.

Characteristics of the assemblage

The ceramic group 1 assemblage is made up of jars with one which appears to be an open jar without a constricted mouth (Fig.2). Assemblages of this date are not very common in this part of Yorkshire. Both West Yorkshire and the western edge of the Vale of York do not have many large PRIA ceramic assemblages. The nearest group of reasonable size is from Easingwold and unfortunately has not been published in detail (Whyman 1991 and 1993). Preliminary examination of the PRIA pottery from Easingwold noted that the fabrics had dolerite, quartz and erratic grits but vesicles or calcareous inclusions were uncommon (Whyman 1992, 20). To this should be added a report by Alan Vince on a single handmade sherd from the excavations which he noted as having large angular sandstone inclusions

derived from the middle Jurassic or a boulder clay composed of redeposited Middle Jurassic clay (Vince and Steane 2006). Given the small number of middle to late PRIA assemblages in the area, publication of this assemblage from Dishforth Road is highly desirable and the definition of the fabrics by petrological analysis would greatly add to our understanding of the use of pottery during this period.

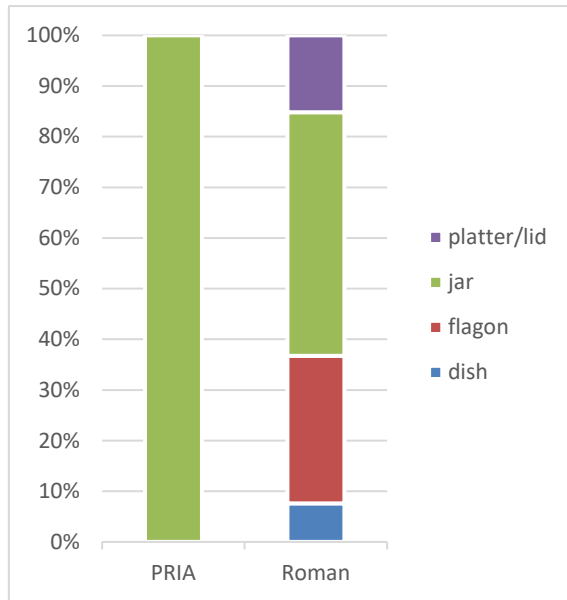


Figure 2 vessels by sherd count, weight and rim equivalent

The Roman group is rather surprisingly dominated by table wares (Figs 1 and 2) and this is also true for the small number of assemblages that can be dated more narrowly to the late 1st and to the 2nd century. The jars in figure 2 for this phase are actually native-tradition handmade jars rather than Romano-British types. This suggests the settlement maintains a strongly native ceramic tradition in the late 1st-mid-2nd century but acquires tablewares including imported fineware and wine amphora and traded flagons. Given advances in our understanding of the relationship of Roman and natives in the mid- to late 1st century in the area of the Brigantes (Fell 2020), this small group may have added significance. Early Roman native sites in the late Neronian and early Flavian periods seem to have preferentially acquired Roman table wares and wine amphorae (Leary 2020). Although not on the scale of Scotch Corner, the red slipped dish and samian from the settlement at Dishforth Road hints at a similar pattern, perhaps reflecting advantageous relationships between its inhabitants and the Roman world at this early period, before the town at Aldborough was established. The red-slip platter/lid might be compared to two similar vessels at Castleford (Rush 2000, nos 231 and 368 in PRW3 found in vicus phase 2 dated cAD85/90-135/409) and phase 3 dated cAD140-80) but in a ware dated by Peacock to the Claudian conquest to the later 1st century (1977, 159). If this vessel is the same fabric as those from Castleford and a variant form then a date in the late first century is likely. The presence of Pompeian redwares at Aldborough in three different fabrics in the pre-Flavian and Flavian ceramic group provides a context for this exchange. The acquisition of flagon, amphorae and imported tablewares at this early period

may reflect the distinctive relationship some native settlements forged with the Romans in the early phases of Roman occupation of the region.

The 2nd century material also included samian table wares and flagons but some grey wares are also present. This phase is contemporary with the development of the Roman town at Aldborough.

Recommendations

- The assemblage is significant as it provides a pre-Roman pottery assemblage in the immediate vicinity of the Roman town at Aldborough and the early Flavian fort at Roecliffe as well as a small group of late 1st-mid-2nd century Roman pottery. As such this small but significant assemblage merits publication, given the relatively few PRIA assemblages from the area and the scope to compare the early Roman assemblage with that from Aldborough
- The samian should be firmly identified by a suitable specialist
- More research on the red slip dish/lid is necessary
- Very little petrological analysis has been done for PRIA fabrics in this area and the published petrological and chemical analysis of a small number of prehistoric pottery sherds from the A1(M) Darrington to Dishforth DBFO road scheme would form a basis from which to proceed. The native tradition pottery fabrics should be assessed by a petrologist with a view to petrological analysis.
- 15 vessels should be illustrated for a publication.

Bibliography

- Barclay, A, Knight, D, Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H. and Wood, I. 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Romano-British Pottery and Mediaeval Pottery Research Group*. Rep 7.
- Challis, A. J. and Harding, D. W. (1975) *Later Prehistory from the Trent to the Tyne*. BAR British Series 20. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports
- Croom, A.T., MacBride, R.M and Bidwell, P.T. 2008 The Coarsewares. In H.E.M. Cool and David .J.P. Mason *Roman Piercebridge Excavations by D.W. Harding and Peter Scott 1969-81*, 208-228. The Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland Res Rep 7.
- Cumberpatch. C. G. (2007) The later prehistoric pottery. In Brown, F., Boyle, A., Howard-Davis C.H. and Lupton, A., *A Road through Time: Archaeological Investigations along the route of the A1 (M) Darrington to Dishforth Road Scheme*, 224-34
- Cumberpatch, C.J. 2013 Handmade pottery. In In L. Martin, J. Richardson and I. Roberts *Iron Age and Roman Settlements at Wattle Sykes*. Yorkshire Archaeology 11. Archaeological Services WYAS, 112-9

- Cumberpatch, C. G. (2016) 'Later prehistoric hand-made pottery', in Glover, G., Flintoft, P. and Moore, R. (eds) *'A Mersshy Contree called Holderness': Excavations on the Route of a National Grid Pipeline in Holderness, East Yorkshire*. Oxford: Archaeopress, 103–166.
- Didsbury, P. 2004 The Pottery. In P.G.E. Neal and R. Fraser A Romano-British Enclosed Farmstead at Billingley Drive, Thurnscoe, South Yorkshire. *YAJ* 76, 32-48
- Evans, J., 2001, 'Roman Pottery', in Roberts, I., Burgess A. and Berg, D. (eds.), *A New Link to the Past. The Archaeological Landscape of the M1-A1 Link Road*. Yorkshire Archaeology 7. Leeds: West Yorkshire Archaeology Service
- Fell, D. W. 2020 Contact, Concord and Conquest Briton and Romans at Scotch Corner. NAA Monograph Series no. 5
- Ixer, R, 2013 Petrological Analysis. In R.A. Gregory, P. Daniel and F. Brown 2013 *Early Landscapes of West and North Yorkshire: archaeological investigation along the Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline 2007-8*. Lancaster Imprints 1. Oxbow, 289-90.
- Leary, R.S. 2010 *Marton to Acomb Landing pipeline: the Romano-British pottery*. For Northern Archaeological Associates
- Leary, R.S 2013a, 'The Romano-British Pottery', In R.A. Gregory, P. Daniel and F. Brown *Early Landscapes of west and North Yorkshire: archaeological investigation along the Asselby to Pannal Natural Gas Pipeline 2007-8*. Lancaster Imprints 176-190
- Leary, R.S 2013b, 'The Romano-British Pottery' In L. Martin, J. Richardson and I. Roberts *Iron Age and Roman Settlements at Wattle Sykes*. Yorkshire Archaeology 11. Archaeological Services WYAS, 120-53
- Leary, R. S. 2013c 'The pottery', in Pinnock, D., *The Romans at Nostell Priory. Excavations at the New Visitor Car Park in 2009*. On-Site Archaeology Monograph 3. York: On-Site Archaeology, 38–52.
- Leary, R.S. 2020 Other pottery. In Fell 2019, 368-456
- Peacock, D. P. S. (1977a) *Pottery and early commerce*. London: Seminar Press.
- Rush, P. (2000) 'The coarse wares', in P. Rush, B. Dickinson, B. Hartley and K.F. Hartley *Roman Castleford Excavations 1974–85 Vol III The pottery*, 89-161. Yorkshire Archaeology 6.
- Snape, M., Bidwell, P. and Croom, A. (2002) *Aldbrough Roman Town: Excavation by Miss D. Charlesworth, 1961–73, and by RHCME, 1959-60*. Yorkshire Archaeological Journal 74, 29–112.

- Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A Handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2. London
- Vince, A. and Steane, K. 2006 *The Pottery and Clay Tobacco Pipes from Manor Road, Easingwold, North Yorkshire (EAS'06)* A copy of this report is archived online at <http://www.avac.uklinux.net/potcat/pdfs/avac2006143.pdf>
- Vince, A. 2007 *Analysis of Prehistoric Pottery*. In Brown, F., Boyle, A., Howard-Davis C.H. and Lupton, A., *A Road through Time: Archaeological Investigations along the route of the A1 (M) Darrington to Dishforth Road Scheme*, appendix 4, 505-15
- Vyner, B.E. 2000a *Report on pottery assemblage excavated from TSEP Site 716, Acaster Hill, Husthwaite, North Yorkshire*, report for Northern Archaeology Associates
- Vyner, B.E. 2000b *Report on pottery assemblage excavated from TSEP Sites 719 and 720, Skeugh Farm, Stillington, North Yorkshire*, report for Northern Archaeology Associates
- Vyner, B.E. 2001 *Report on the Iron Age Pottery Assemblage Excavated from Rounton, North Yorkshire*, report for Northern Archaeology Associates
- Whyman, M. 1991 *Archaeological Survey of the Proposed Route of the A19 Easingwold Bypass*. York Archaeological Trust
- Whyman, M. 1993 *Archaeology on the A19 Easingwold Bypass: Assessment report and Updated Project Design*. York Archaeological Trust
- Wrathmell, S. and Nicholson, A. 1990 *Dalton parlours Iron Age settlement and Roman Villa*, West Yorkshire Archaeology Service

12.0 Appendix 4 ~ Provisional assessment of miscellaneous finds from Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire.

Berny McCluskey

On-Site Archaeology Ltd recovered an assemblage of finds during an archaeological investigation at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire. This report details the provisional identification and cataloguing of the miscellaneous assemblage that includes a pottery sherd, CBM (ceramic building material), clay pipe, a flint, a metal object and industrial residues. These finds are presented within Tables 1 and 2.

Table 1

Type	Number of sherds/fragments	Number of vessels/objects
Pottery	1	1
CBM	19	-
Clay pipe	1	1
Flint	1	1
Metal	1	1
Industrial residue	4	-
Total	27	4

Pottery

A single sherd of 17th - 18th century brown glazed earthenware was recovered from context (3010).

CBM (ceramic building material)

The earliest identified CBM were fragments of Roman floor or roof tile that included a possible fragment of *imbrex* from context (1349) ditch fill. The remainder of the assemblage comprised of early modern brick and tile fragments recovered from levelling/dumping layers (3010), (4001) and (4002).

Clay pipe

One small fragment of early modern clay pipe stem was identified within context (4003) layer.

Flint

A flint thumb scraper was identified from the single fill (1347) of a pit that contained no other dating and is of a Neolithic or Bronze Age date. A number of recovered flints were identified as natural and were discarded.

Metal

A single fragment of a prong-like iron object of an undetermined function was recovered from context (1100) a ditch fill assigned to the Roman period but also containing intrusive medieval/post-medieval pottery. It is not certain that this object is dated to the Roman period or is also intrusive.

Industrial residue

Probable iron tap slag was recovered from context (1002) the upper fill of a ditch dated to the pre-Roman Iron Age. A molten lead lump was recovered from context (1349) a Roman ditch fill.

Conclusion

The earliest artefact within this assemblage is the probable Neolithic or Bronze Age flint thumb scraper that appears to be stratified within a pit. The assemblage also contained PRIA or Roman period artefacts consisted of building material and some industrial metal working. The remainder of the assemblage is dated to the early modern period and appeared to be confined to one particular area. These assemblages are, however, of such small scale that they clearly do not indicate significant elements of the site chronology or use, but are more general background finds. The very small quantity of Roman CBM, for example, is unlikely to indicate the use of brick and tile on the site itself. Likewise, the occasional industrial residue that was recovered, is of insufficient quantity to suggest that metalworking was being carried out on the site.

Recommendations and Retention

All finds from stratified deposits should all be retained for potential future study.

Bibliography

- Andrefsky, Jr., W. (1998), *Lithics - Macroscopic approaches to analysis*. Cambridge Manuals In Archaeology. Cambridge University Press.
- Brunskill, R.W. (1990). *Brick Building in Britain*.
- Historic England, (2015). *Archaeometallurgy - Guidelines for Best Practice*.
www.HistoricEngland.org.uk/advice
- Holdsworth, Jane, (1978), *Selected Pottery Groups AD 650 - 1780, The Archaeology of York, The Pottery, 16/1*
- Jennings, Sarah. (1992), *Medieval Pottery in the Yorkshire Museum*. York, The Yorkshire Museum
- Mainman, A. and Jenner, A., (2013), *Medieval Pottery from York. The Archaeology of York, The Pottery 16/9*
- McComish, J.M., 2015. *York Archaeological Trust - Finding the Future. A Guide to Ceramic Building Material - An Insight Report*. York Archaeological Trust for Excavation and Research.
- Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1, 1998. *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*.
- Morriss, R.K., 2000. *The Archaeology of Buildings*. Tempus Publishing Ltd, Stroud.

Watkinson, D. And Neal, V., 1998 (3rd edition). First Aid for Finds. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section. The Lavenham Press Limited.

Mainman, A. and Jenner, A., (2013), Medieval Pottery from York. The Archaeology of York, The Pottery 16/9

Perrin, J.R. (1981), The Archaeology of York, The Pottery. Roman Pottery from the Colonia: Skeldergate and Bishophill. York Archaeological Trust.

Table 1.

Context no.	Type	Common name	No. fragments	No. objects	Part	Comments	Date range – centuries/ period
Area A							
1002	Industrial residue	Slag	3	-	-	Three fragments iron tap slag very dense, rivulets of slag on upper surface rough under surface	?pre-Roman Iron Age
1038	Flint	Natural	2	-	-	Natural flint - discarded	-
1100	Metal	Prong	1	1	-	Heavily corroded iron prong rectangular section 17mm x 9mm and 98mm long tapering to a point.	Roman
1239	Flint	Natural	2	-	-	Natural flint - discarded	-
1276	Flint	Natural	1	-	-	Natural flint - discarded	-
1300	Flint	Natural	1	-	-	Natural flint - discarded	-
1347	Flint	Thumb nail scraper	1	1	-	Dark translucent flint. Sub-round scraper dorsal ridges and ventral surface. Retouched	Neolithic - Bronze Age

						edges. 25mm wide, 23mm long, 8mm thick	
1349	CBM	Roof/floor tile	4	-	-	Sandy smooth surface other course 24mm thick pale brownish-orange fabric Yellow with brown stripes, one fragment curved smooth outer surface course inner possible <i>imbrex</i> .	Roman
1349	Industrial residue	Lead	1	-	-	rivulet of molten lead 42mm x 22mm x 9mm	Roman
1365	Flint	Natural	1	-	-	Natural flint - discarded	-
<i>Area B</i>							
2002	Flint	Natural	1	-	-	Natural flint - discarded	-
<i>Area C</i>							
3010	CBM	Brick, ?roof tile	7	-	-	One handmade brick fragment 130mm x 65mm, three tile fragments 13mm thick sandy undersides, three amorphous fragments	early modern
3010	Pottery	Brown glazed earthenware	1	1	Body sherd	Abraded thick bodied fabric, high brown glaze reddish-brown fabric	17 th - 18 th
<i>Area D</i>							
4001	CBM	Unknown	3	-	-	Amorphous small	Unknown

						fragments <60mm.	
4002	CBM	Brick	5	-	-	One handmade brick fragment 90mm x 55mm, four amorphous fragments	early modern
4003	Ceramic	Clay pipe	1	1	Ste m	Stem fragment 6mm diameter	18 th - 19 th

13.0 Appendix 5 ~ Assessment Report of Animal Bone.

By Kate Langley

Summary

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from an archaeological excavation undertaken by On-Site Archaeology at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge. Identified species were *equus* (horse), *bos* (cow), *sus* (pig) and *ovis/capra* (sheep/goat).

Introduction

The zooarchaeological material discussed within this report was collected from investigations undertaken at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge between June 2018 and June 2021. In total 743 fragments of animal bone were recovered from 19 separate contexts. This was an occupation and agricultural site dated to the late Iron Age through to the 2nd century AD. The four species identified were those used for food and labour.

Method

The animal remains were assessed, and where possible, were identified to species level. Other aspects were also assessed such as preservation and fragmentation of the collection, human and animal modification of the bones, as well as any visible pathology.

Results

The assemblage consisted of 743 fragments; of which 88 (12%) could be identified to species level. Fragmentation of the assemblage was very high, and preservation was relatively poor. Horse, cow, pig and sheep/goat were all identified to species level. Butchery marks were found on 4 of the fragments, possible gnaw marks on 2 fragments and 92 fragments were found to have been burnt.

Zooarchaeological material from features

Ceramic Phase 1

Ring ditch gully [1264] (PRIA) – Single fill (1263) contained 41 tooth fragments, none of which could be identified to species level.

Ring ditch [1283] (PRIA) – Upper fill (1281) contained 72 fragments, none of which could be identified to species level.

Ring Ditch [1274] (PRIA) – Single fill (1273) contained 69 unidentified fragments, all of which were recovered from a soil sample. 66 fragments were burnt.

Ditch [1080] – Single fill (1079) contained 17 tooth fragments, none of which could be identified to species level.

Pit [1039] (PRIA) – Single fill (1038) contained 9 cow tooth fragments and a further 56 tooth fragments that could not be identified to species level but were likely to be cow.

Ceramic Phase 2

Enclosure ditch [1121]/[1145]/[1154]/[1211]/[1370]/[1390] (Roman (1st -2nd C) – Upper fill (1119) contained 11 cow tooth fragments and 7 other bone fragments. Upper fill (1139) contained 91 fragments, 8 of which could be identified as cow. Fourth fill (1149) contained 82 fragments of which 2 were identified as cow. Lower fill (1210) contained 10 fragments. Second fill (1368) contained 82 fragments including fragments from species cow, pig and sheep/goat. Fourth fill (1366) contained 41 fragments including 10 fragments of horse tooth, 1 fragment from a sheep/goat and 30 unidentified fragments all recovered from a soil sample; 19 of which were burnt. Fill (1389) contained 10 fragments of cow tooth.

Ditch [1118] – Lower fill (1117) contained 65 fragments including 3 fragments identified as cow.

Undated

Ditch [1188] – Lower fill (1187) contained 10 fragments including 1 fragment identified as cow.

Pit/posthole [1206] – Upper fill (1204) contained 21 fragments including 1 fragment identified as cow.

Pit [1214] – Upper fill (1212) contained 22 fragments including 13 tooth fragments identified as cow.

Posthole [1257] – Single fill (1256) contained 9 fragments, none of which could be identified to species level.

Posthole [1260] – Upper fill (1258) contained 2 fragments, none of which could be identified to species level.

Posthole [1311] – Single fill (1310) contained 4 unidentified fragments, all recovered from a soil sample.

Conclusion

Few conclusions can be drawn from the small amount of zooarchaeological material recovered from this site. The bone and species identified indicate the zooarchaeological material found represents domestic refuse from animals used for meat, milk and labour.

Table 1: Summary of zooarchaeological material

(Key: BM = butchery marks, GM = gnaw marks, B = burnt, *=recovered from soil sample, ?=unclear).

Context	Species	Element	Portion	Age	Notes
1038	Bos	26 x tooth fragments			
1038		39 x unidentified fragments			
1079		17 x tooth fragments			
1117	Equus	14 x tooth fragments			
1117		50 x tooth fragments			
1117		Unidentified fragments			
1119	Bos	Molar	Maxillary		
1119	Bos	9 x tooth fragments			
1119		8 x unidentified fragments			
1139	Equus	Metapodium fragments	Distal end		
1139		13 x tooth fragments			
1139		76 x unidentified fragments			
1149	Bos	Tibia fragment	Proximal end and proximal part of shaft		?BM
1149	Bos	Tibia fragment	Distal end		?GM
1149		6 x long bone fragments			
1149		51 x tooth fragments			
1149		21 x unidentified fragments			
1187	Bos	Femur fragment	Proximal end of shaft		
1187		9 x unidentified fragments			
1204	Bos	Tibia fragment	Distal end		?BM
1204		3 x long bone fragments			
1204		19 x unidentified fragments			
1210		10 x tooth fragments			
1212		22 x tooth fragments			
1256		2 x tooth fragments			
1256		7 x unidentified fragments			
1258		2 x unidentified fragments			
1263		41 x tooth fragments			
1273		69 x unidentified fragments*			66 x B
1281		2 x tooth fragments			
1281		71 x unidentified fragments			5 x B

1310		4 x unidentified fragments*			2 x B
1366	Equus	10 x tooth fragments	Molar		
1366	Ovis/capra	Scapula fragment	Distal part		BM
1366		30 x unidentified fragments*			19 x B
1368	Bos	M3	Maxillary		
1368	Sus	2 x tooth fragments			
1368	Ovis/capra	Humerus fragment	Distal end		BM
1368	Ovis/capra	Radius fragment	Proximal end		BM + GM
1368	Ovis/capra	Mandible + P2, P3, P4, M1, M2 M3 (7)	Mid part	P4:f/g, M1:h, M2:g, M3:d - Adult	
1368		3 x mandible fragments			
1368		5 x tooth fragments			
1368		62 x unidentified fragments			
1389	Bos	10 x tooth fragments	Molar		

14.0 Appendix 6 ~ Assessment of Plant Macrofossil and Wood Charcoal.

Author: Ellen Simmons¹

¹*Sheffield Archaeobotanical Consultancy, University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology, Minalloy House, 10-16 Regent Street, Sheffield, S1 3JN.*

Introduction

A series of bulk samples were taken during an archaeological excavation on land at Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge, North Yorkshire (NGR: SE 39832 67475), by On-Site Archaeology Ltd. The excavation revealed an enclosed settlement and associated field system with two phases of occupation dating to the pre-Roman Iron Age and the 1st -2nd century AD. Twenty-two samples were taken during the excavation, of which nine were processed for the recovery of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal. The samples are all ten litres or less in volume.

Aims and objectives.

- To determine the concentration, diversity, state of preservation and suitability for use in scientific dating, of any paleoenvironmental material present in the samples.
- To evaluate the potential of any paleoenvironmental material present in the samples to provide evidence for the agricultural economy or other uses of plants at the site.
- To evaluate the potential of any paleoenvironmental material present in the samples to provide evidence for the environment or land use.

Methodology

The bulk samples were processed by On-Site Archaeology, using a water separation machine. Floating material was collected in a 300µm mesh, and the remaining heavy residue retained in a 1mm mesh. Flots and heavy residues were air dried. The >2mm fractions of the heavy residues were sorted for artefacts and ecofacts.

The samples were assessed in accordance with Historic England guidelines for environmental archaeology assessments (Campbell *et al* 2011). A preliminary assessment of the samples was made by scanning using a stereo-binocular microscope (x10 - x65) and recording the abundance of the main classes of material present. All material present in the samples was quantified using a scale of abundance (- = < 10 items, + = 10-29 items, ++ = 30-49 items, +++ = 50-99 items, ++++ = 100-499 items, +++++ = > 500 items). Twenty-five randomly selected >2mm³ charcoal fragments were identified from two of the samples where over fifty >2mm³ charcoal fragments are present, to provide some preliminary information on the composition of the wood charcoal assemblage. Wood charcoal was examined using high power binocular reflected light (episcopic) microscopy (x 50, x 100 and x 400), and identifications were made based on the anatomic features observed in transverse, radial and tangential planes. A record was also made, where possible, of the ring curvature of the wood and various dendrological features, in order for the part of the woody plant which had been burnt and the state of wood before charring to be determined (*cf.* Marguerie and Hunot 2007).

Preliminary identification of charred plant material and wood charcoal was carried out by comparison with material in the reference collections at the Department of Archaeology, University of Sheffield, and various reference works (e.g. Cappers *et al* 2006; Schweingruber 1990). Cereal identifications and nomenclature follow Zohary *et al.* (2012). Other plant nomenclature follows Stace (2019). The composition of the samples is recorded in Table 1 (Appendix 11) and wood charcoal identifications are recorded in Tables 2 and 3. The seed, in the broadest sense, of the plant is always referred to in Table 1, unless stated otherwise. The abbreviation *cf.* means ‘compares with’ and denotes that a specimen most closely resembles that taxon more than any other. Information relating to the ecology of various plant taxa was sourced from Stace (2019) and Preston *et al* (2002)

Preservation

Preservation of plant macrofossils and wood is by charring. Preservation of charred plant material is variable. Most of the charred cereal grains are puffed, distorted and identifiable by gross morphology only, while a small number are relatively well preserved with minimal distortion and epidermis intact. Preservation of wood charcoal is good with minimal evidence for vitrification, whereby charcoal takes on a glassy appearance that potentially hampers the identification or the recording of dendrological features.

Results

Pre-Roman Iron Age

Sample 9 from pre-Roman Iron Age ring gully [1274] produced a low concentration, but a relatively diverse assemblage, of charred plant remains. The cereal grains include hulled and indeterminate barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*), tentatively identified spelt wheat (*Triticum cf. spelta*) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Indeterminate glume wheat glume bases were also found. No diagnostic oat floret bases were found so it could not be ascertained whether the oat grain is a crop, or a crop weed. The small wild or weed seed assemblage includes dock (*Rumex* spp.), sedge (*Carex* spp.) and heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*). A fragment of charred heather was found (*Calluna vulgaris*), along with heather family (Ericaceae) stem fragments. Some fragments of charred hazel nutshell (*Corylus avellana*) are also present.

The remaining samples from probable pre-Roman Iron Age features produced low concentrations of poorly preserved charred cereal grains, which could only be identified as indeterminate wheat (*Triticum* sp.) or barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*), and occasional charred wild or weed plant seeds. Charred heather family stem fragments and tuber/rhizome fragments are also occasionally present.

A sub-sample of twenty-five >2mm³ wood charcoal fragments from an assemblage of between fifty and one hundred >2mm³ wood charcoal fragments found in sample 1 from pre-Roman Iron Age or early Romano-British ditch recut [1024] was identified using high power microscopy. The taxa found in the assemblage are oak (*Quercus* sp.), field maple (*Acer campestre*), bird/wild cherry (*Prunus cf. avium/padus*), spindle (*Euonymus europaeus*) and

hawthorn/apple/pear/rowan/whitebeam (Pomoideae). Ring curvatures are predominantly strong, indicating the use of smaller branches or twigs.

Relatively rich assemblages of more than fifty >2mm³ wood charcoal fragments were also found in sample 9 from ring gully [1274] and sample 13 from ring gully [1277]. Preliminary examination using low power microscopy indicates that these assemblages are composed primarily of diffuse porous taxa along with some ring porous taxa and so are likely to include a similar diverse range of taxa to that present in sample 1 from ditch recut [1024].

Romano-British (1st-2nd century AD)

Sample 15 from a probable Romano-British pit [1386] produced a relatively high concentration of between fifty and one hundred charred cereal grains. The cereal grains are all hulled or indeterminate barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*). Some of the more well-preserved grains are identifiable as ‘twisted’ grains which are typical of the lateral spikelets of ‘six-row’ hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*).

Sample 17 from late 1st-2nd century AD fill of enclosure/boundary ditch [1370] produced a low concentration of charred cereal grain consisting again of hulled barley with some ‘twisted’ grains indicating the presence of ‘six-row’ hulled barley. Indeterminate glume wheat glume bases were also found as well as hazel nutshell. Heather family stem fragments and tuber/rhizome fragments are also present.

A sub-sample of twenty-five >2mm³ wood charcoal fragments, from an assemblage of over one hundred >2mm³ wood charcoal fragments found in sample 15 from probable Romano-British pit [1386] was identified using high power microscopy. The assemblage is composed primarily of small diameter round wood of broom/greenweed/gorse (*Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex* sp.), along with a small proportion of bird/wild cherry (*Prunus* cf. *padus/avium*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*).

Table 1 – wood charcoal in sample 1 from upper fill (1022) of ditch recut [1024]

Fragment No.	Species	Ring curvature ^a	Fungal hyphae ^b	Insect degradation ^b	Pith ^b	Bark ^b	Tyloses ^b	Reaction wood ^b	Vitrification ^c
1	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
2	<i>Acer campestre</i>								
3	<i>Acer campestre</i>								
4	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus/avium</i>								
5	<i>Quercus</i> sp.								
6	<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>padus/avium</i>								
7	<i>Quercus</i> sp.				1	1			
8	Indeterminate	3							

9	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>	3			1	1			
10	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	3			1				
11	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>	3							
12	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>								
13	Indeterminate	3							
14	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>								
15	<i>Quercus sp.</i>								
16	<i>Quercus sp.</i>								
17	<i>Quercus sp.</i>								
18	<i>Quercus sp.</i>								
19	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	3							
20	Pomoideae								
21	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>								
22	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>	3							2
23	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>								
24	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>	3			1	1			
25	<i>Quercus sp.</i>								

^a1 = low curve rings; 2 = intermediate curved rings; 3 = strong curve rings. nr = narrow rings (<1mm wide). ^b1 = yes. ^c1 = low brilliance; 2 = strong brilliance; 3 = total fusion

Table 2 – wood charcoal in sample 15 from upper fill (1384) of pit [1335]

Fragment No.	Species	Ring curvature ^a	Fungal hyphae ^b	Insect degradation ^b	Pith ^b	Bark ^b	Tyloses ^b	Reaction wood ^b	Vitrification ^c
1	<i>Cytisus/Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
2	<i>Cytisus/Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
3	<i>Cytisus/Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
4	<i>Cytisus/Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
5	<i>Cytisus/Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
6	<i>Cytisus/Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							

7	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
8	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>	3			1				
9	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
10	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
11	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
12	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
13	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
14	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
15	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>								
16	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
17	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
18	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
19	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
20	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
21	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3			1				
22	<i>Prunus cf. padus/avium</i>	3							
23	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							
24	<i>Corylus avellana</i>								
25	<i>Cytisus/ Genista/Ulex sp.</i>	3							

^a1 = low curve rings; 2 = intermediate curved rings; 3 = strong curve rings. nr = narrow rings (<1mm wide). ^b1 = yes. ^c1 = low brilliance; 2 = strong brilliance; 3 = total fusion

Discussion of potential

The charred plant macrofossil assemblage has some limited potential to provide evidence for cereal crops and the use of other plant material at the site as well as some very limited evidence for crop husbandry and crop processing practices. Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum distichum/vulgare*) are typical crops of the Iron Age and Romano-British period in the region (Hall and Huntley 2007). Although oat grain (*Avena* sp.) was found, it is not possible to determine whether this is a cereal crop or a crop weed as no diagnostic oat floret bases were found. The small quantity of hazel nutshell (*Corylus*

avellana) found in the samples may indicate the collection of wild food resources, although hazel nutshell may have been brought to the site along with hazel wood collected for use as fuel.

The low to moderate concentrations of charred plant remains which were found in the sampled contexts are likely to be a background scatter of charred material from domestic hearths, which became redeposited over time. The cereal grain is likely to have been charred accidentally during parching or food preparation, while the cereal chaff and wild or weed plant seeds are likely to be by-products from crop processing which were burnt as waste or used as fuel. Many of the wild or weed plant seeds are therefore likely to have been brought to the site as crop weeds and have potential to provide evidence for crop cultivation practices.

The small wild or weed plant seed assemblage includes stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), which is a crop weed associated with the expansion of agriculture onto heavy clay soils. This weed first appears in the archaeobotanical record in the late Iron Age and becomes more common through the Roman period (Lodwick 2017, 36). Heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*) is a frequent component of archaeobotanical assemblages from Iron Age sites in Northeast England and this has been interpreted as evidence for a tillage regime which indicates arable expansion (Van der Veen, 1992). It has also been suggested that heath grass, particularly where seeds are found in association with evidence such as charred tubers/rhizomes, may be an indication of the presence of turves, possibly used a fuel (Hall and Huntley 2007, 213). Fragments of heather family (Ericaceae) stems found in several of the samples, along with a fragment of heather in sample 9 from ring gully [1274], further suggests the collection of plant material from heathland in both the pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British periods.

The wood charcoal assemblage has good potential to provide evidence for the availability and exploitation of local woodland and scrub. Where at least fifty charcoal fragments of a suitable size for identification are present, this is more likely to result in a representative sample of wood use, including rare taxa (Stuijts 2006). Five of the samples produced at least fifty charcoal fragments of a suitable size for identification. Preliminary identification of twenty-five >2mm³ wood charcoal fragments found in sample 1 from pre-Roman Iron Age or early Romano-British ditch recut [1024] and sample 15 from probable Romano-British pit [1386] indicates the exploitation of underwood or scrub taxa such as bird/wild cherry, spindle, hawthorn/apple/pear/whitebeam/rowan, and hazel. Some exploitation of trees such as oak, field maple and ash is also indicated. Broom/gorse, which is the predominant taxon in pit [1386], is a fast-burning fuel which produces intense heat and was widely used as a fuel for bread ovens in the medieval period (Rotherham 2007). The predominance of broom/greenweed/gorse in pit [1386] therefore supports the archaeological interpretation of this feature as a possible fire pit. It is likely that identification of representative samples of at least fifty >2mm³ fragments from these charcoal assemblages as well as the other samples where more than fifty >2mm³ charcoal fragments are present would provide additional evidence for woodland availability and exploitation.

Significance of the plant macrofossil and wood charcoal assemblage

The charred plant macrofossil assemblage is of some limited regional research significance in terms of providing evidence from a rural Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site for crops and crop husbandry practices in North Yorkshire (Hall and Huntley 2007; Roskam and Whyman 2007). Further sorting of the samples and full identification of the charred plant macrofossil assemblage is however unlikely to provide significant additional evidence to that found during preliminary assessment.

The wood charcoal assemblage is of regional research significance in terms of providing evidence for the availability and exploitation of woodland and/or scrub during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. Full analysis of selected samples is likely to provide additional evidence to that found during preliminary assessment and would also provide a fully quantified dataset which can then be compared with published data from other sites.

Recommendations for further work

Charred plant remains

No further analysis of the charred plant macrofossil assemblage is recommended as it is unlikely that full sorting of the samples would produce any additional evidence for crop cultivation or the local environment. The results of this assessment should however be included in any final report on the site.

Wood charcoal

Full sorting, identification, analysis, and reporting of the wood charcoal assemblage found in sample 1 from ditch recut [1024], sample 9 from ring gully [1274], sample 13 from ring gully [1277], sample 15 from pit [1386] and sample 17 from enclosure/boundary ditch [1370] is recommended.

Scientific dating

Material suitable for scientific dating is present in the samples in the form of short life charred cereal grain and/or short life heather family round wood stem fragments.

References

Campbell, G. Moffett, L. and Straker, V., (2011). *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*. 2nd ed. Portsmouth: English Heritage.

Cappers, R.T.J. Bekker, R.M. Jans, J.E.A., (2006). *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*. Eelde: Barkhuis Publishing.

Hall, A. and Huntley J. (2007). *A Review of the Evidence for Macrofossil Plant Remains from Archaeological Deposits in Northern England*. Research Department Report Series No. 87-2007. London: English Heritage Publications.

Lodwick, L., (2017). Arable farming, plant foods and resources. In: M. Allen, L. Lodwick, T. Brindle, M. Fulford and A. Smith. *The Rural Economy of Roman Britain*. London: Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. pp. 11-84

Margueire, D. and Hunot, J.V., (2007). Charcoal analysis and dendrology: data from archaeological sites in north-western France. *Journal of Archaeological Science* **34**, 1417–33.

Preston, C.D. Pearman, D.A. and Dines T.D., (2002). *New Atlas of the British and Irish Flora: An Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Britain, Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Roskams, S. and Whyman, M., (2007). *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: Research agenda*. A report prepared for the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework Forum and for English Heritage. Project number 2936 RFRA.

Rotherham, I.D., (2007). *Wild gorse: history, conservation, and management*. Farming and Wildlife Advisory Group Scotland 7: 17-21

Schweingruber, F. H., (1990). *Microscopic wood anatomy*. Birmensdorf: Swiss Federal Institute for Forest, Snow and Landscape Research.

Stace, C., (2019). *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd ed. Suffolk: C&M Floristics.

Stuijts, I., (2006). Charcoal sampling sites and procedures: practical themes from Ireland. In: A. Dufraisse, ed. *Charcoal Analysis: New Analytical Tools and Methods for Archaeology*. British Archaeological Reports International Series 1483. Oxford: Archaeopress. pp 25-34

Van der Veen, M., (1992). *Crop Husbandry Regimes*. Sheffield: J.R. Collis Publications

Zohary, D. Hopf, M. and Weiss, E., (2012). *Domestication of Plants in the Old World*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

15.0 Appendix 7 ~ Carbon 14 Analysis

As usual, the method of analysis is listed on the report with the results and calibration data is provided where applicable. The Conventional Radiocarbon Ages have all been corrected for total fractionation effects and where applicable, calibration was performed using 2013 calibration databases (cited on the graph pages).

The web directory containing the table of results and PDF download also contains pictures, a cvs spreadsheet download option and a quality assurance report containing expected vs. measured values for 3-5 working standards analyzed simultaneously with your samples. Reported results are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 standards and all chemistry was performed here in our laboratory and counted in our own accelerators here. Since Beta is not a teaching laboratory, only graduates trained to strict protocols of the ISO/IEC 17025:2005 Testing Accreditation PJLA #59423 program participated in the analyses. As always Conventional Radiocarbon Ages and sigmas are rounded to the nearest 10 years per the conventions of the 1977 International Radiocarbon Conference. When counting statistics produce sigmas lower than +/- 30 years, a conservative +/- 30 BP is cited for the result. The reported d13C values were measured separately in an IRMS (isotope ratio mass spectrometer). They are NOT the AMS d13C which would include fractionation effects from natural, chemistry and AMS induced sources.

Quality Assurance Report

This report provides the results of reference materials used to validate radiocarbon analyses prior to reporting. Known-value reference materials were analyzed quasi-simultaneously with the unknowns. Results are reported as expected values vs measured values. Reported values are calculated relative to NISTSRM-1990C and corrected for isotopic fractionation. Results are reported using the direct analytical measure percent modern carbon (pMC) with one relative standard deviation. Agreement between expected and measured values is taken as being within 2 sigma agreement (error x 2) to account for total laboratory error.

Report Date: August 19, 2021
Submitter: Mr. Nick Pearson

QA MEASUREMENTS

Reference 1

Expected Value: 0.44 +/- 0.10 pMC

Measured Value: 0.46 +/- 0.03 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

Reference 2

Expected Value: 96.69 +/- 0.50 pMC

Measured Value: 96.84 +/- 0.28 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

Reference 3

Expected Value: 129.41 +/- 0.06 pMC

Measured Value: 129.38 +/- 0.34 pMC

Agreement: Accepted

COMMENT: All measurements passed acceptance tests.

Validation:



Date: August 19, 2021

Laboratory Number	Sample Code Number	Conventional Radiocarbon Age (BP) or Percent Modern Carbon (pMC) & Stable Isotopes	
Beta - 599857	OSA18EX092018S20	2120 +/- 30 BP	IRMS δ13C: -26.9 o/oo

(89.4%) 201 - 49 cal BC (2150 - 1998 cal BP)
 (6.0%) 343 - 322 cal BC (2292 - 2271 cal BP)

Submitter Material: Charcoal
 Pretreatment: (charred material) acid/alkali/acid
 Analyzed Material: Charred material
 Analysis Service: AMS-Standard delivery
 Percent Modern Carbon: 76.80 +/- 0.29 pMC
 Fraction Modern Carbon: 0.7680 +/- 0.0029
 D14C: -231.96 +/- 2.87 o/oo
 Δ14C: -238.53 +/- 2.87 o/oo (1950:2021)
 Measured Radiocarbon Age: (without d13C correction): 2150 +/- 30 BP
 Calibration: BetaCal4.20: HPD method: INTCAL20

BetaCal 4.20
Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years
 (High Probability Density Range Method (HPD): INTCAL20)

(Variables: d13C = -26.9 o/oo)

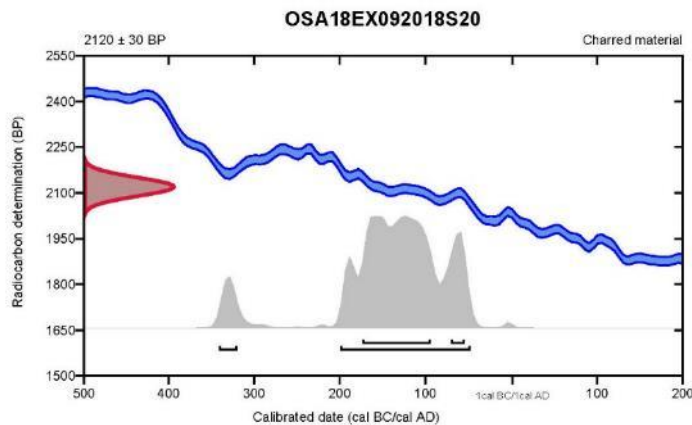
Laboratory number Beta-599857
Conventional radiocarbon age 2120 ± 30 BP

95.4% probability

(89.4%) 201 - 49 cal BC (2150 - 1998 cal BP)
 (6%) 343 - 322 cal BC (2292 - 2271 cal BP)

68.2% probability

(58.3%) 175 - 96 cal BC (2124 - 2045 cal BP)
 (9.9%) 72 - 56 cal BC (2021 - 2005 cal BP)



Database used
 INTCAL20

References

- References to Probability Method**
 Bronk Ramsey, C. (2009). Bayesian analysis of radiocarbon dates. *Radiocarbon*, 51(1), 337-360.
References to Database INTCAL20
 Reimer, et al., 2020, *Radiocarbon* 62(4):725-757.

16.0 Appendix 8 ~ Plates



Plate 1. Northeast facing section of ditch [1137] etc.



Plate 2. Southeast facing section of ditch [1356] etc.



Plate 3. Southwest facing section of ditch [1370].



Plate 4. North facing section of ditch [1364].



Plate 5. Structure 1 ([1277]) showing northeastern 'entrance', looking southwest.



Plate 6. Structures 2 ([1166]) and 3 ([1168]), looking southwest.



Plate 7. Structures 2 ([1166]) and 3 ([1168]), looking east.



Plate 8. Structure 2 ([1166]) with drainage gully [1194], looking north.

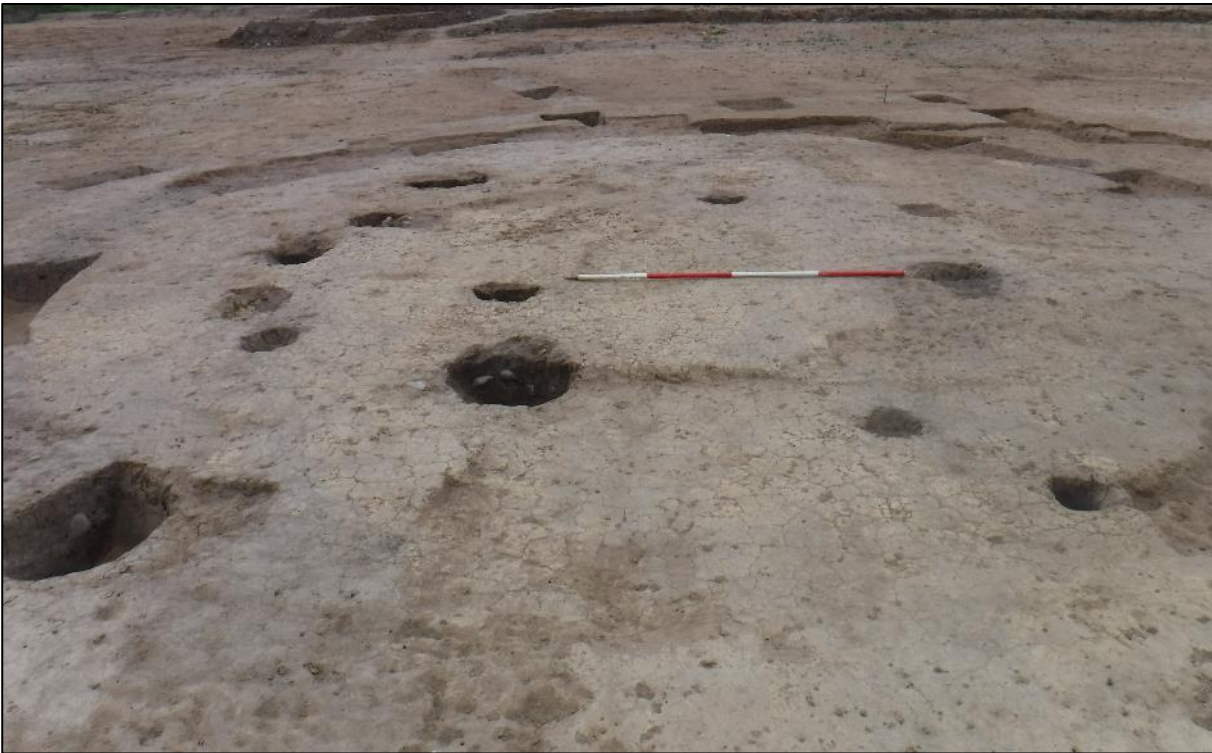


Plate 9. Structure 2 ([1166]) with internal postholes, looking southwest.



Plate 10. Southwest facing section of ditch terminus [1297].



Plate 11. Southwest facing section of gully [1333].



Plate 12. Working shot of northern part of Area A showing northwest-southeast aligned ditches, looking northeast.



Plate 13. Northwest facing section of ditch [1066].



Plate 14. Southeast facing section of ditch [1015].



Plate 15. Northwest facing section of ditch [1018].



Plate 16. Northwest facing section of ditch [1033].



Plate 17. Area B, looking west.



Plate 18. North facing section of gully terminus [2003].



Plate 19. Southwest facing section of ditch [2010].



Plate 20. Area C, looking east-northeast.



Plate 21. Northeast facing section of ditch [3007].



Plate 22. Northwest facing section of Area D (southeastern part).

17.0 Appendix 9~ Figures.

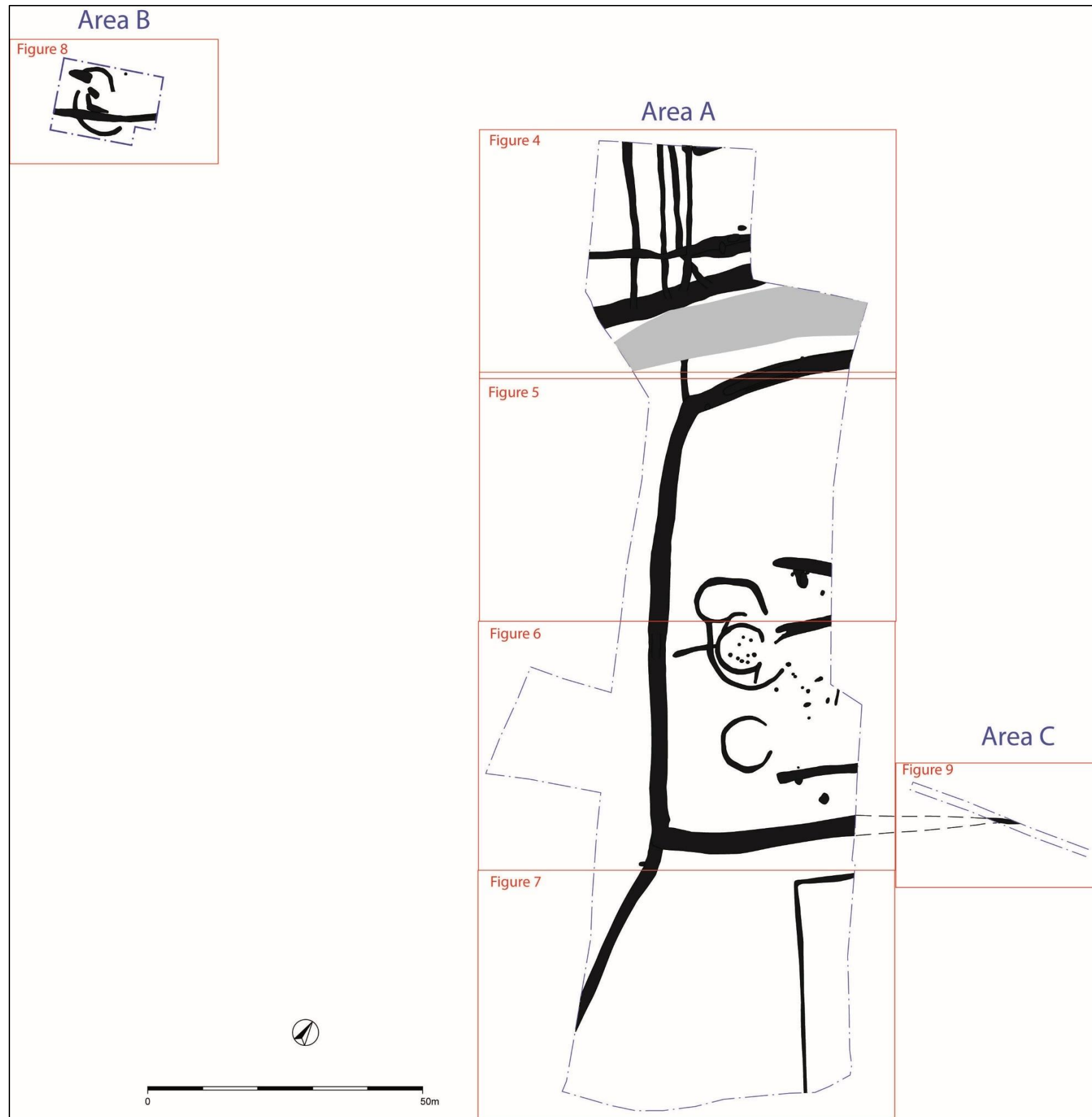


Figure 3. Plan of significant archaeology showing location of detailed plans.

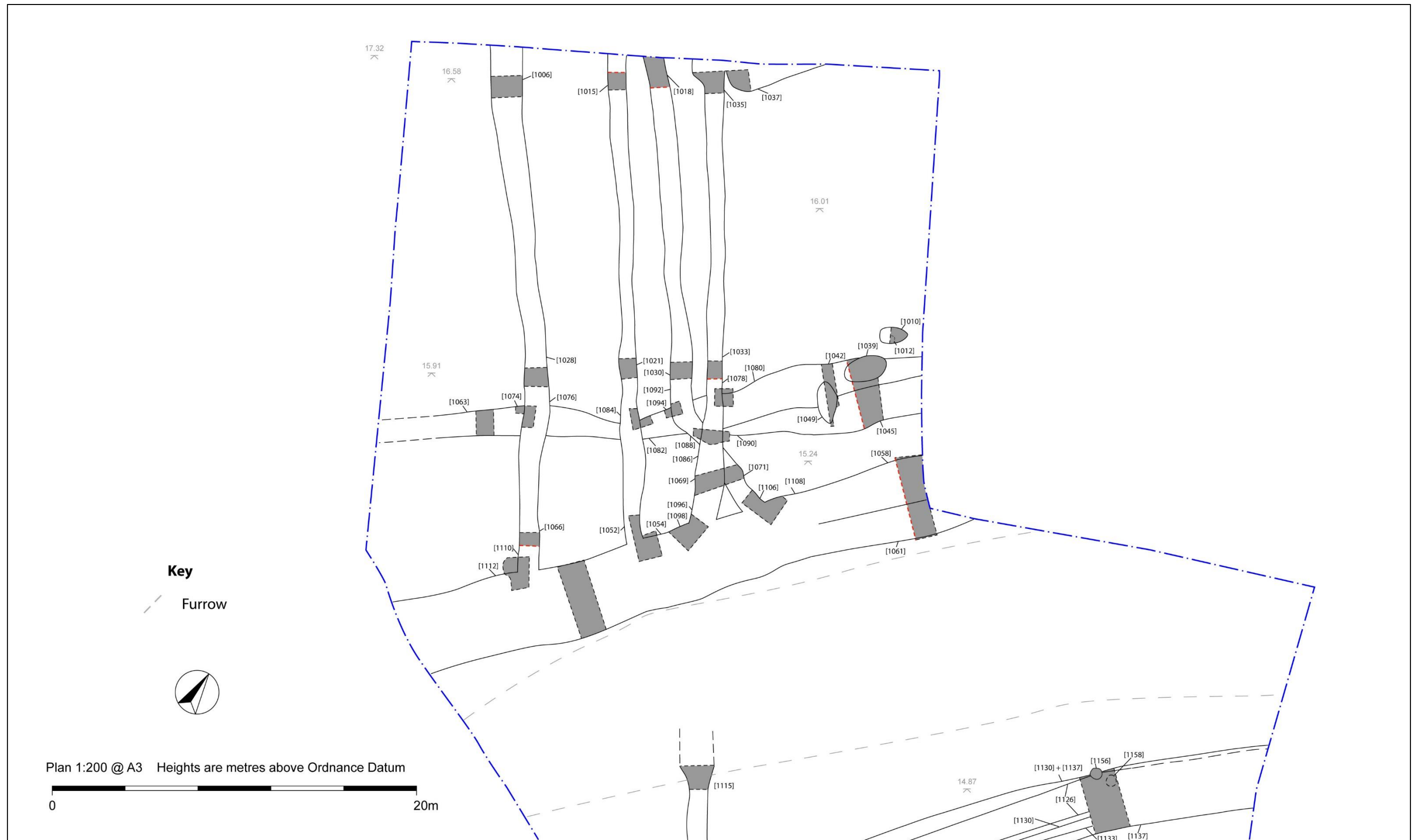


Figure 4. Plan of Area A (north).

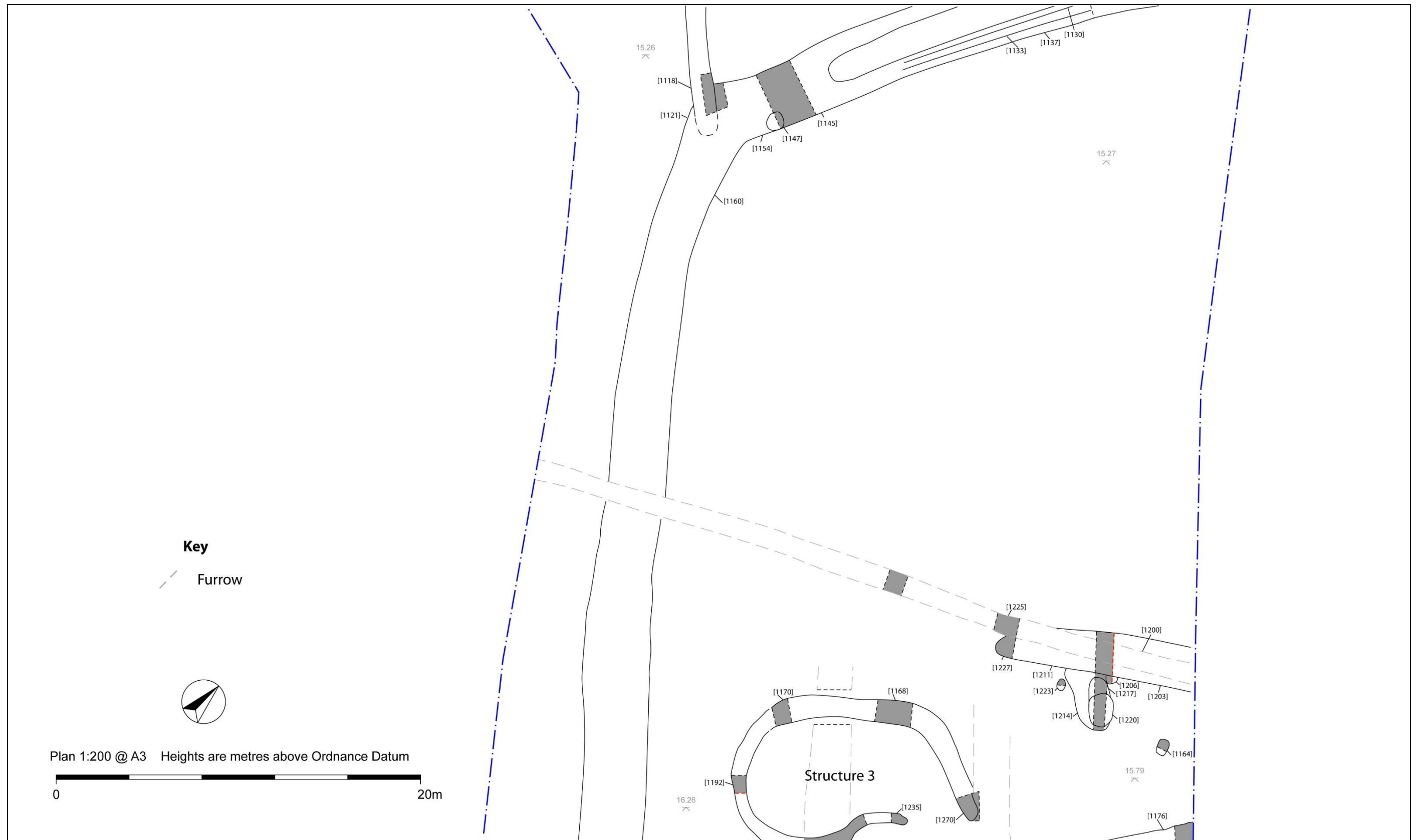


Figure 5. Plan of Area A (central - north).

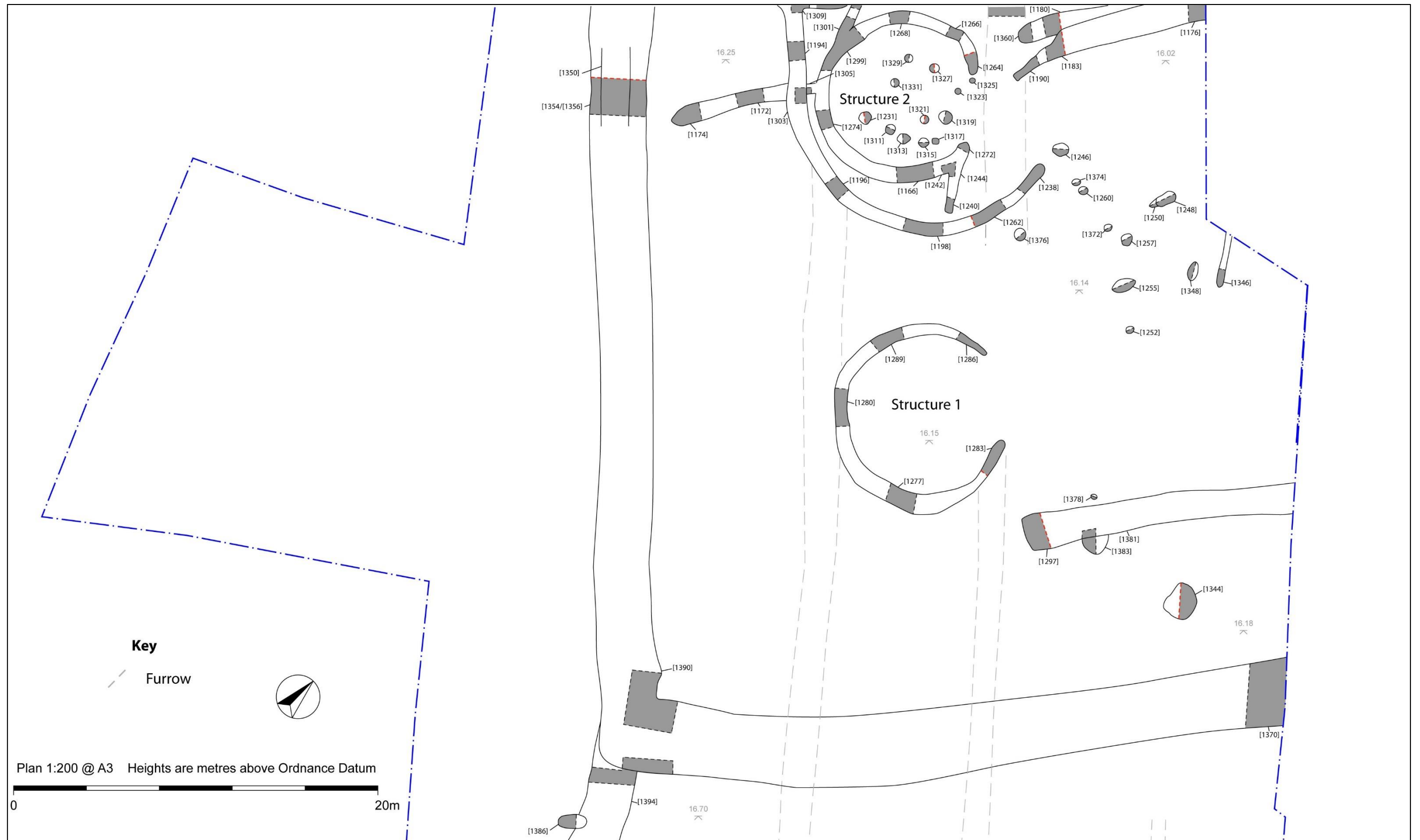


Figure 6. Plan of Area A (central - south).

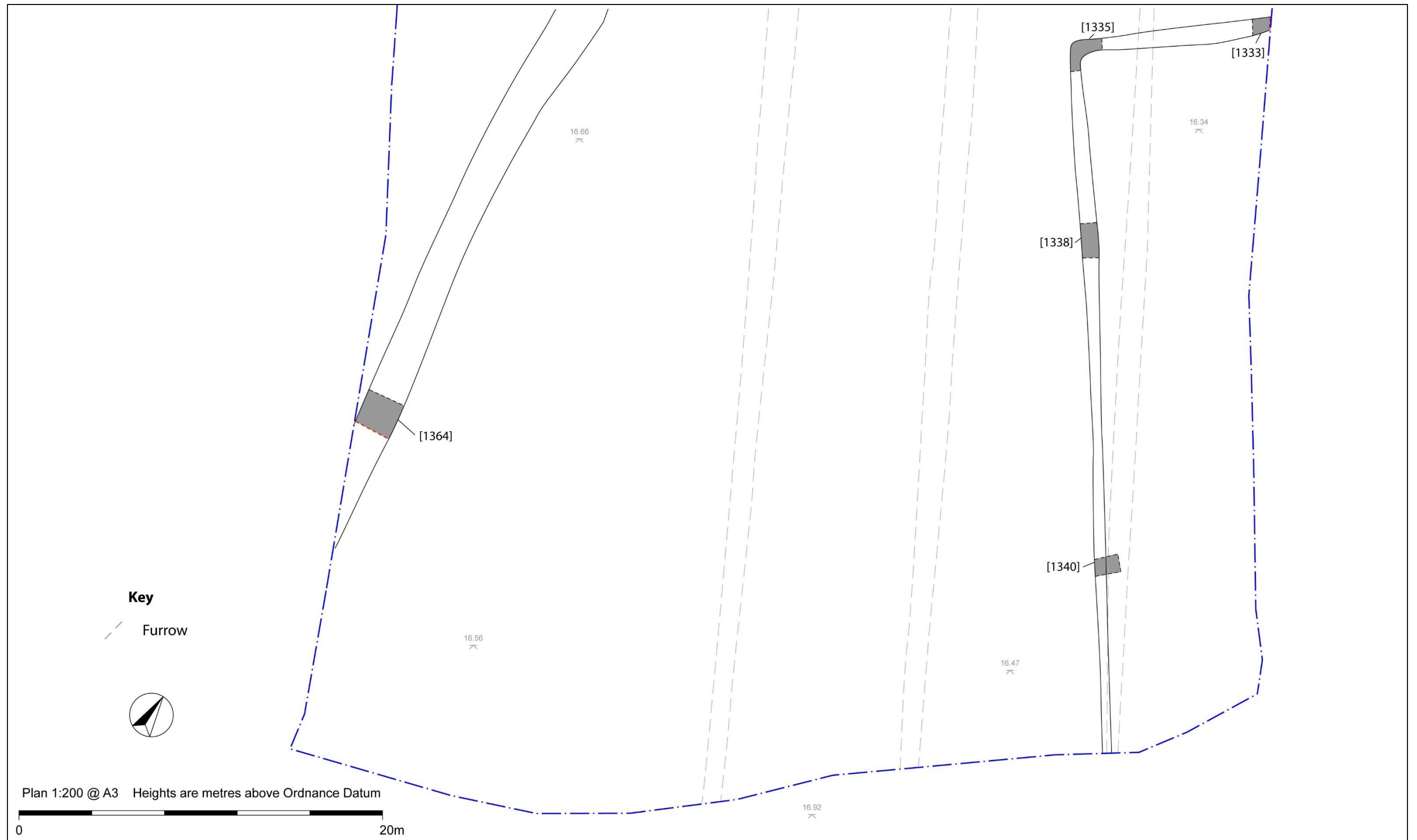


Figure 7. Plan of Area A (south).

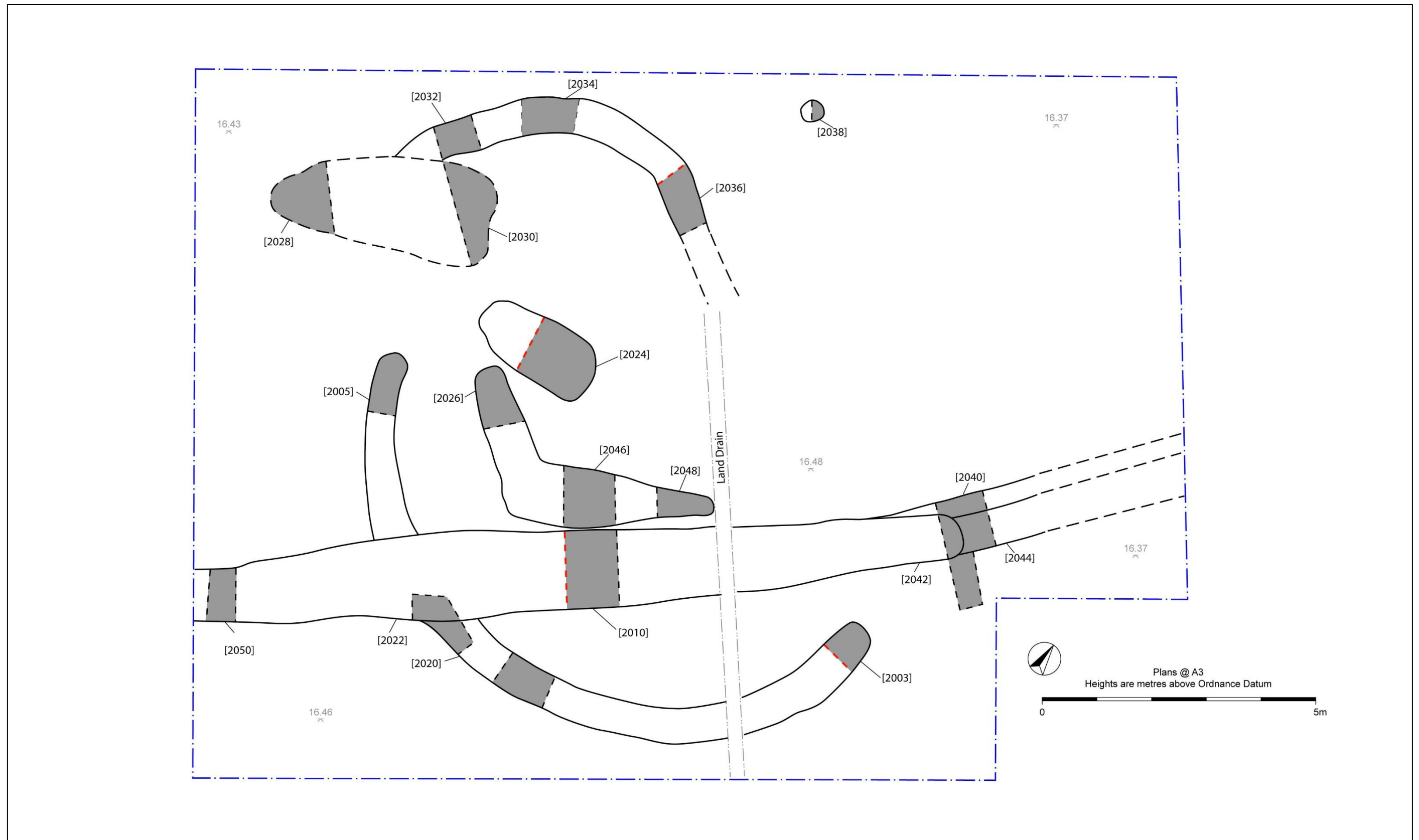


Figure 8. Plan of Area B

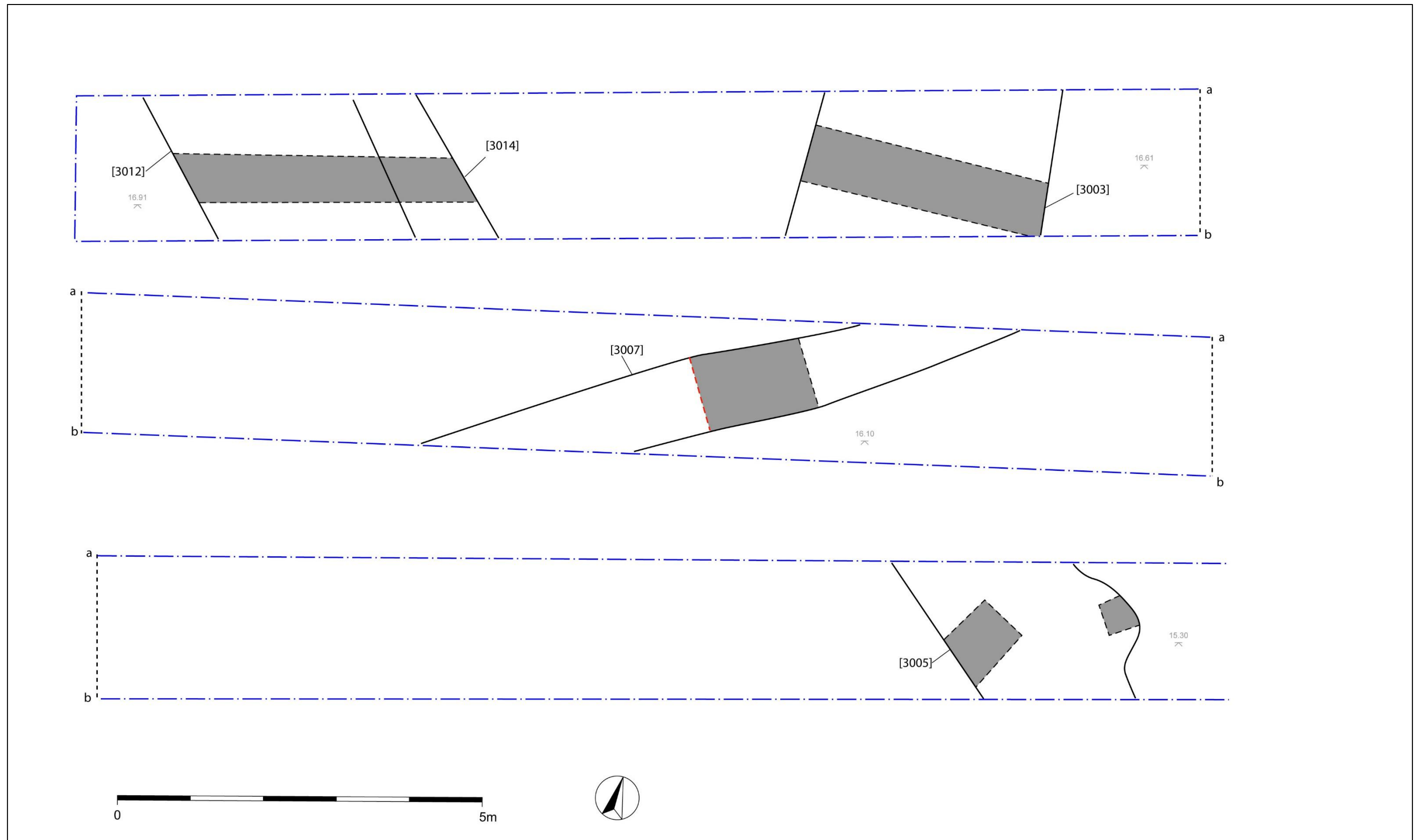


Figure 9. Plan of Area C

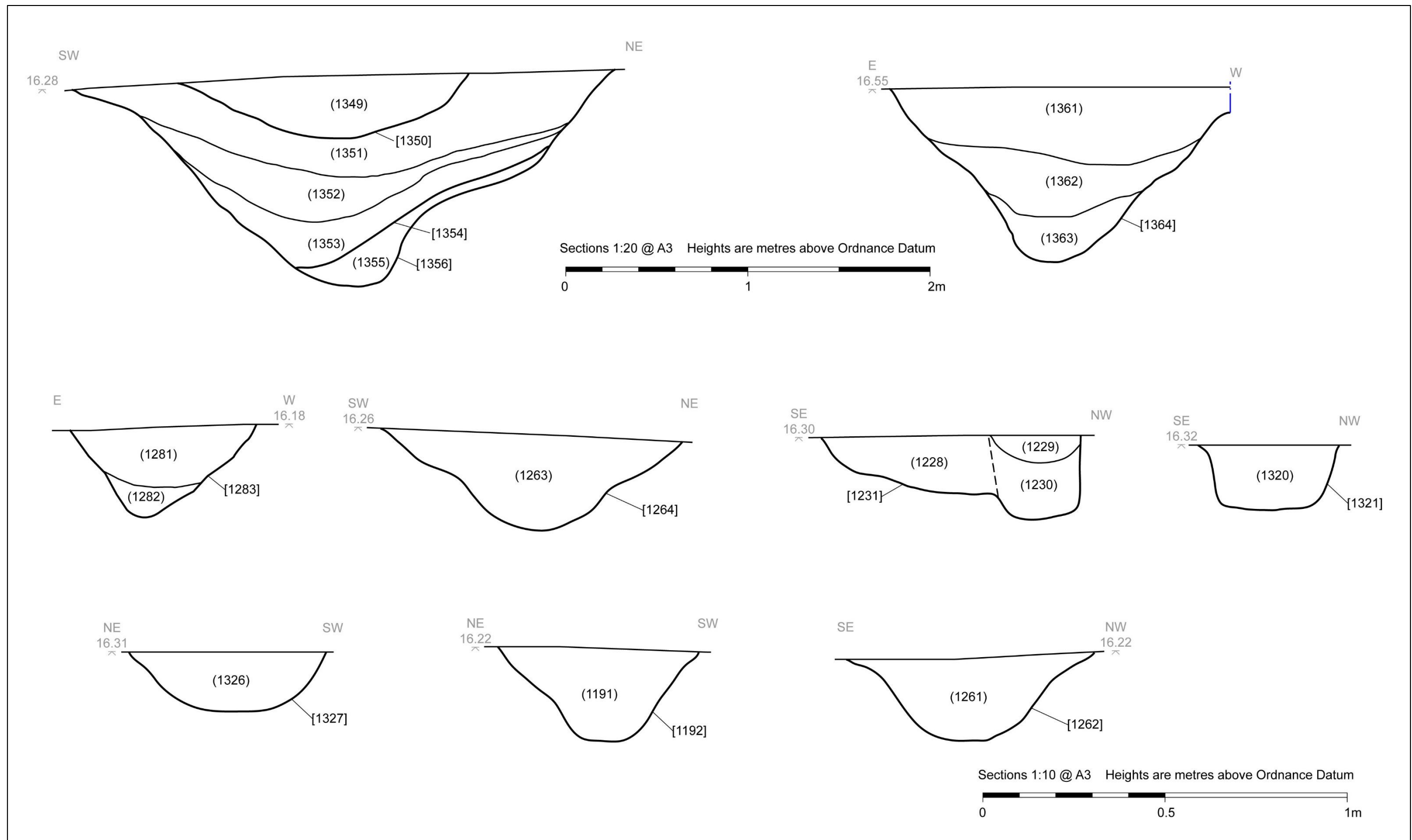


Figure 10. Sections – Area A

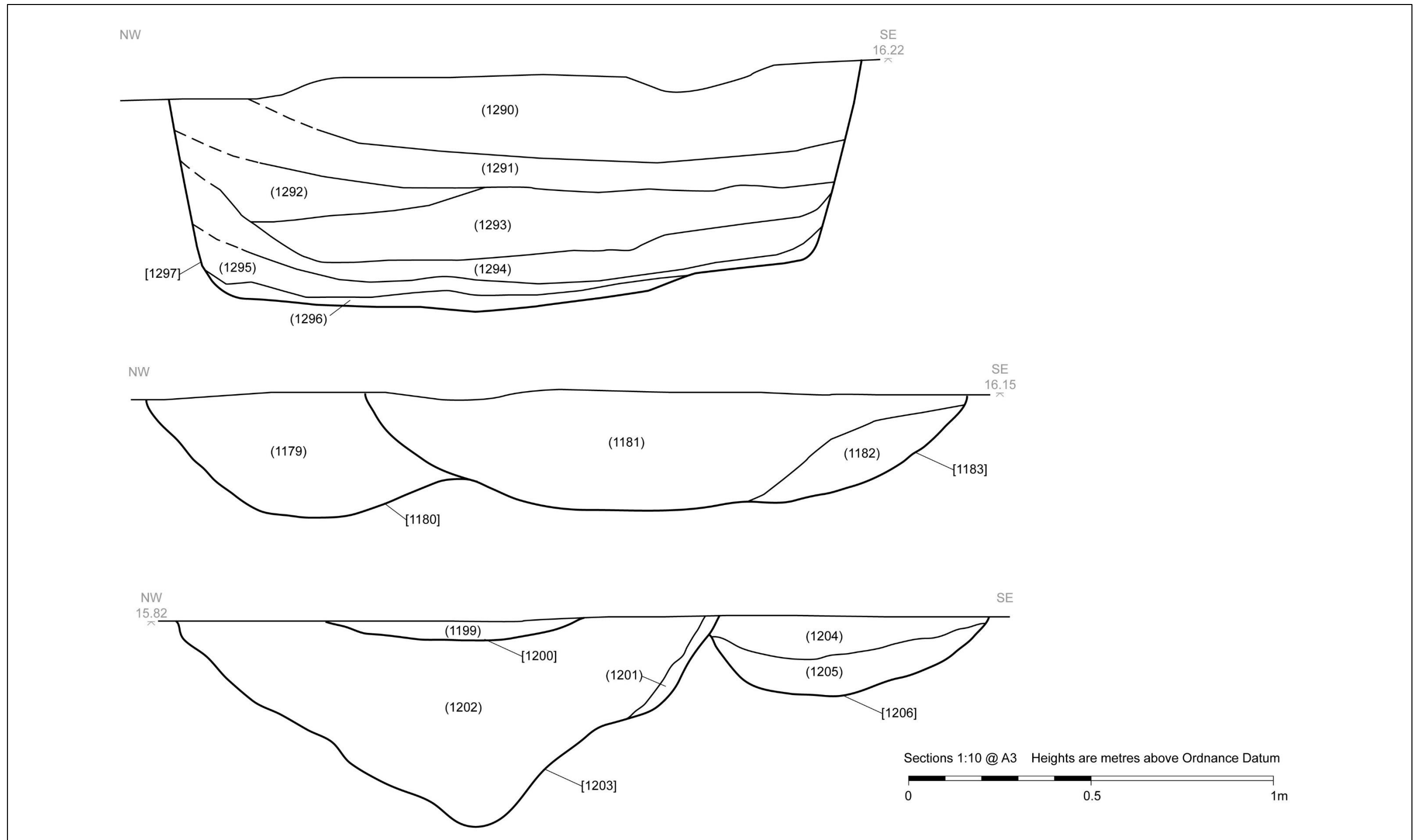


Figure 11. Sections – Area A

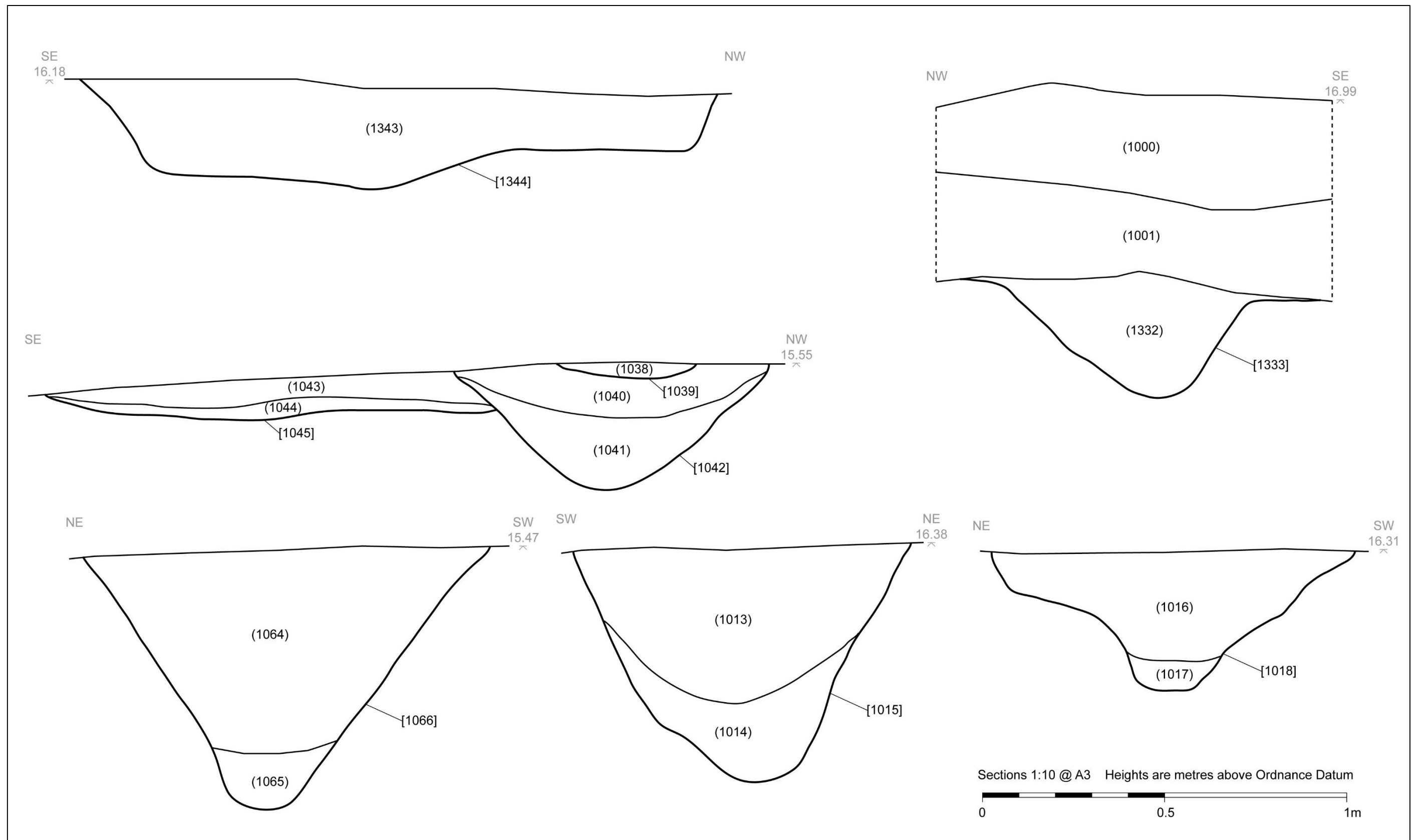


Figure 12. Detailed plan of Area 5 (southwest).

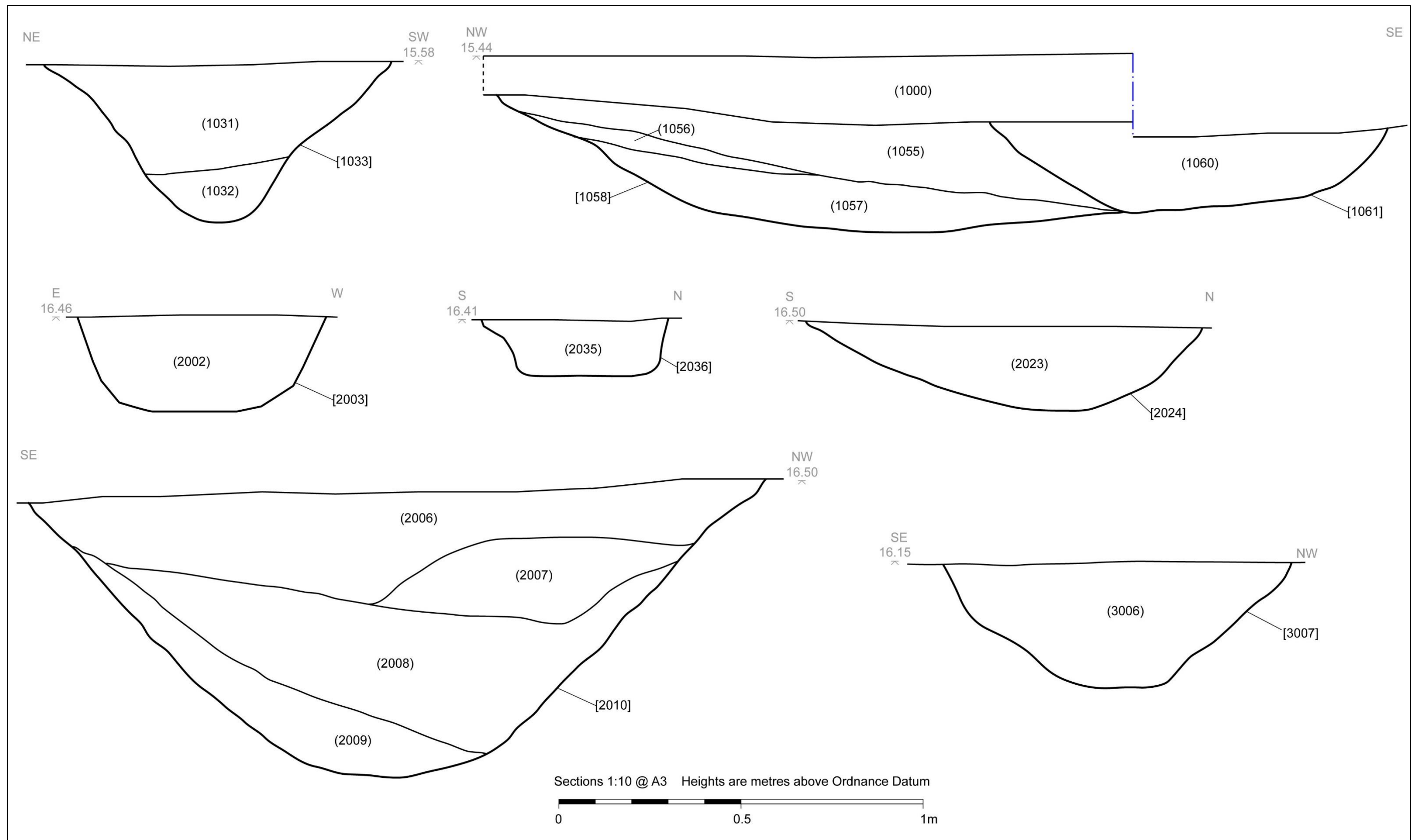


Figure 13. Sections - Areas A, B and C

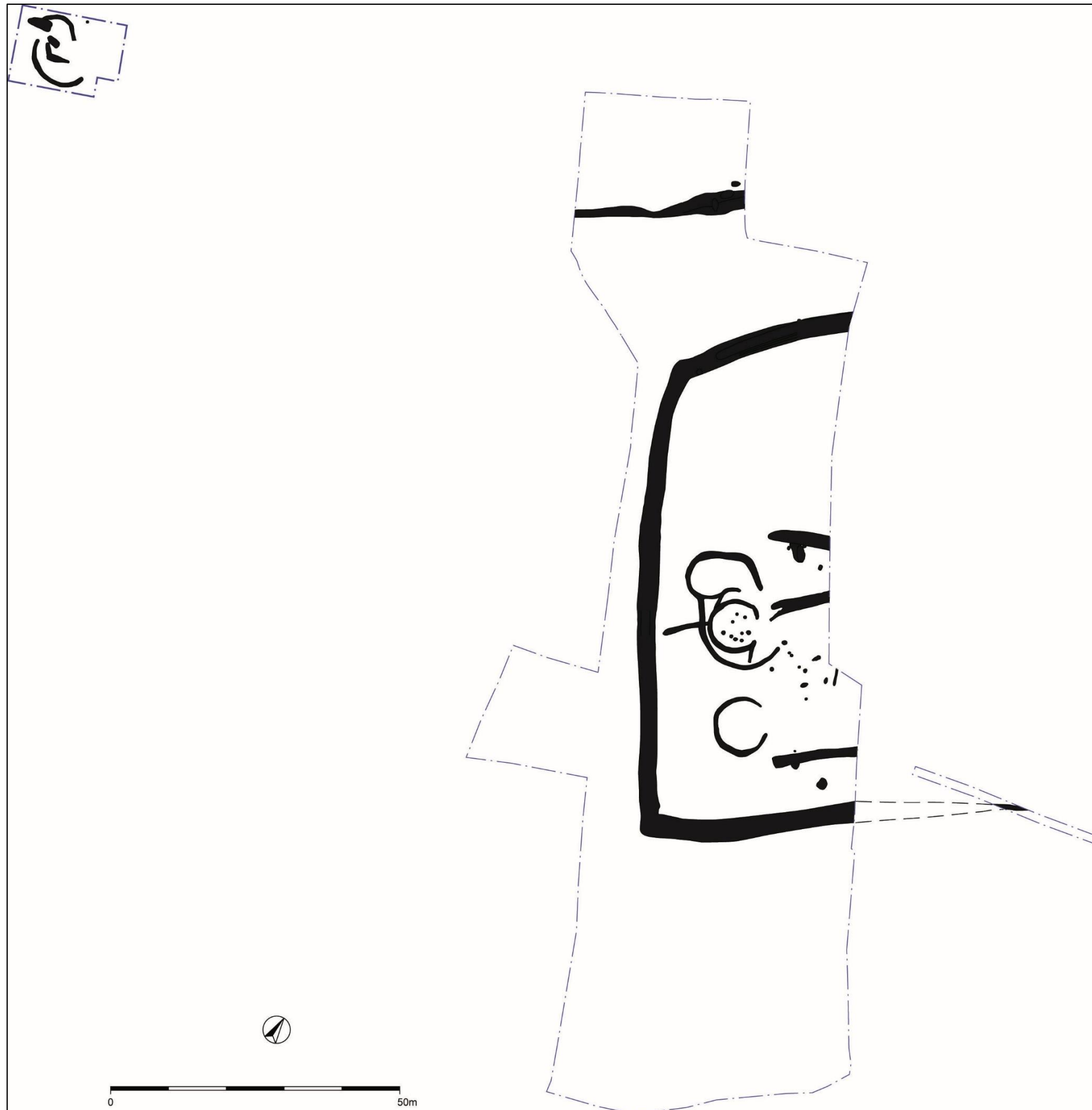


Figure 14. Plan of archaeological features from Iron Age period

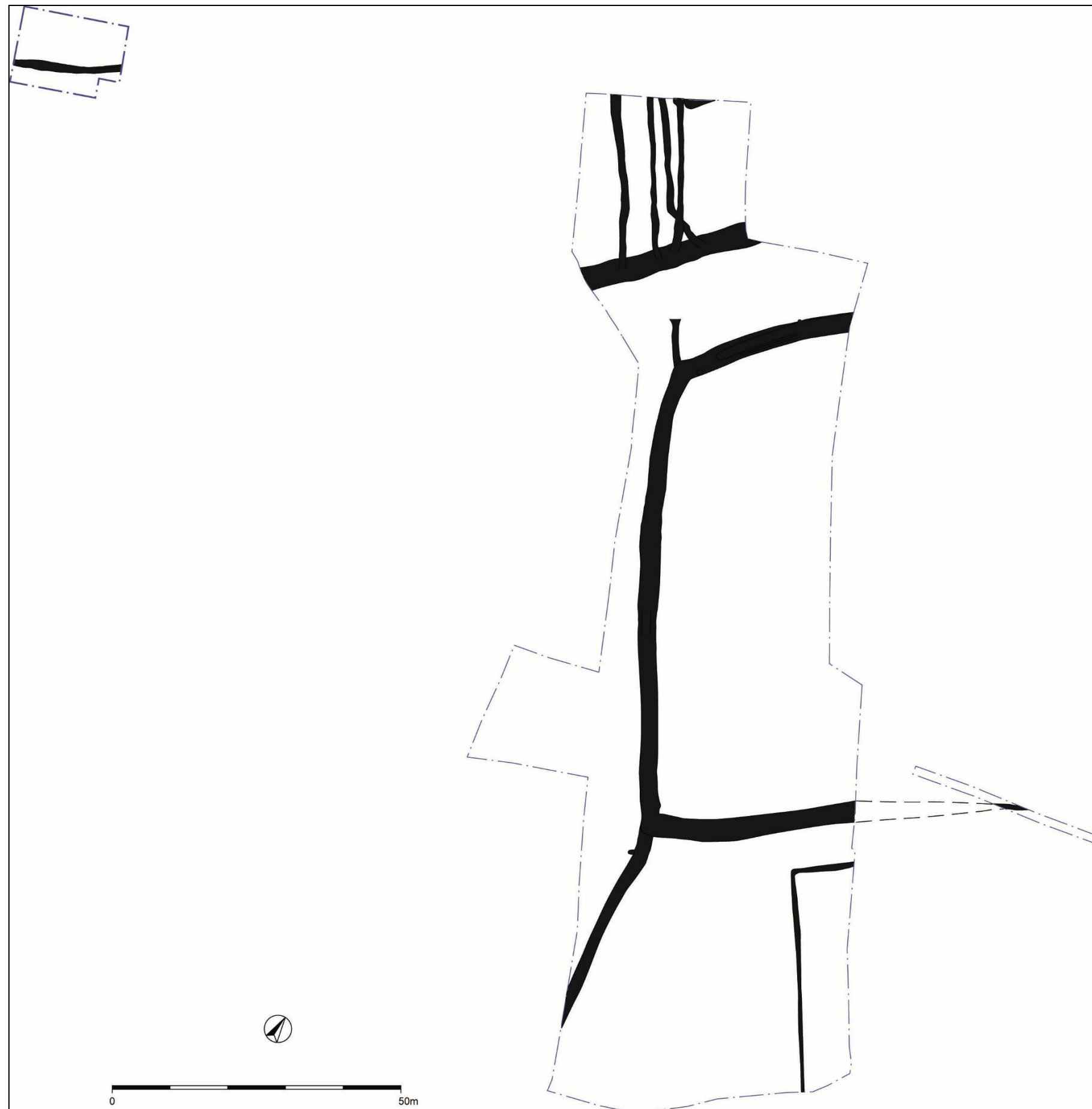


Figure 15. Plan of archaeological features from Roman period

18.0 Appendix 10 ~ Pottery Table

Pottery catalogue and spot-dating

(For form and fabric codes see pottery report).

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
1002	1	1006	(1002) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1006] (northern area).	H2c	3	4	very	basal	Simple base	jar				PRIA				
1002	1	1006	(1002) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1006] (northern area).	H4	1	5.3	moderately	basal	Simple base	jar				PRIA				
1022	2a	1028	(1022) Upper fill of NW-SE ditch recut [1024] within boundary/drainage ditch [1028] (northern Area).	H2	1	31.8	moderately	body	closed vessel					PRIA-ERB			Has some flint, ferrous inclusions, voids . Uncertain fabric	
1026	2a	1028	(1026) Middle fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1028] (northern area).	RS	5	63.5	moderately	rim and body	bead	Platter/lid	30	12	y	L1?				
1023	2a	1028	(1023) Lower fill of ditch recut [1024] within NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1028] (northern area).	RS?	1	1.8	very	body		Platter/lid				L1?				1026
1031	1	1033	(1031) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1033] (northern area).	H2a	3	10.8	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1034	2	1035	(1034) Fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1035] (northern area)	GRB1	1	14.3	moderately	body	Narrow-necked jar	Narrow-n jar				Roman	cordon outside top of body			
1038	1	1039	(1038) Fill of shallow pit [1039] (northern area, appears to truncate NE-SW ditch).	H2c	96	509.9	abraded	rim and body	VRJ-CS flat expanded	jar	24	2	y	PRIA			upright flat top rim expanded externally	
1038	1	1039	(1038) Fill of shallow pit [1039] (northern area, appears to truncate NE-SW ditch).	H4	10	54.2	abraded	rim and body	VRJ flat expanded	jar	26	10	y	PRIA			upright flat top rim expanded externally	
1038	1	1039	(1038) Fill of shallow pit [1039] (northern area, appears to truncate NE-SW ditch).	stone	1									PRIA				

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
1050	1	1052	(1050) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1052] (northern area).	H2c	1	8.7	moderately	body						PRIA				
1055	2	1058	(1055) Upper fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1058] (northern area).	H2b	1	7.3	abraded	rim	VRJ rounded	jar	22	3	y	PRIA-ERB		sooted		
1055	2	1058	(1055) Upper fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1058] (northern area).	H2d	3	12.8	moderately	body	closed vessel					PRIA-ERB				
1055	2	1058	(1055) Upper fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1058] (northern area).	OAB1	1	5	abraded	body	closed vessel					Roman				1060
1060	2b	1061	(1060) Fill of ditch recut [1061] within NE-SW boundary ditch [1061] (northern area).	OAB1	3	18.1	moderately	body	closed vessel					Roman				
1060	2b	1061	(1060) Fill of ditch recut [1061] within NE-SW boundary ditch [1061] (northern area).	OAB1	1	14.3	moderately	rim	pulley-rim flagon	F	9	23	y	M2-E3				
1060	2b	1061	(1060) Fill of ditch recut [1061] within NE-SW boundary ditch [1061] (northern area).	OAB2	1	21.6	abraded	body						Roman			thick sherd	
1064	2a	1066	(1064) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1066] (northern area).	RS	1	23.9	moderately	rim and body	bead with internal groove	P/L	30	7	y	L1?				1026
1067	2	1069	(1067) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1069] (northern area).	H4	1	3.1	unabraded	body						PRIA-ERB				
1067	2	1069	(1067) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1069] (northern area).	SAM	1	1.2	very	body						120-200				
1085	1	1086	(1085) Upper fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1086] (northern area).	H2c	1	2.7	moderately	body	closed vessel					PRIA				
1097	1	1098	(1097) fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1098] (northern area).	H2a	1	13.8	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1095	2	1098	(1095) Fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1096] (northern area, possibly truncates NE-SW ditch [1098]).	OAA1	1	4.5	very	body	closed vessel					L1-2				

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
1100	2	1102	(1100) Middle fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1102] (northern area).	GRA2	1	4	moderately	body						Roman				
1100	2b	1102	(1100) Middle fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1102] (northern area).	SAM CG	1	6.5	abraded	Body and basal	DR27	C				120-160			completely worn away inside	
1100	3	1102	(1100) Middle fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1102] (northern area).	H2a	4	18.1	abraded	rim and body	VRJ flat	jar	18	6	y	Med/Post-Med			Sparse inclusions, coarse rock. The sherds are small and it is a flattish upright rim of uncertain type	
1100	3	1102	(1100) Middle fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1102] (northern area).	MED GLAZED	1	10.4	u	body						Med/Post-Med				
1100	3	1102	(1100) Middle fill of NE-SW boundary ditch [1102] (northern area).	MED/POST MED GLAZED	2	9.9	moderately	body						Med/Post-Med				
1109	2	1110	(1109) Fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1110] (northern area, possibly truncates NE-SW ditch [1102]).	OAA1	1	1.8	very	body						L1-2				
1109	2	1110	(1109) Fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1110] (northern area, possibly truncates NE-SW ditch [1102]).	OAB2	1	17.9	very	body						Roman			rather thick sherd	
1117	1	1118	(1117) Lower fill of NW-SE boundary/drainage ditch [1118] (northern area).	H2a	1	2.1	moderately	body						PRIA				
1119	1	1121	(1119) Upper fill of large enclosure/boundary ditch [1121] (central area).	H2a	1	6.3	abraded	body	closed vessel					PRIA				
1122	2	1137	(1122) Upper fill of ditch recut [1126] within large enclosure/boundary ditch [1137] (central area).	H2c	23	154.7	unabraded	rim and body	FRJ internal groove	jar	22	8	y	PRIA-ERB			flat rim tip internal groove	
1122	2	1137	(1122) Upper fill of ditch recut [1126] within large enclosure/boundary ditch [1137] (central area).	H2c	15	377.9	moderately	Base and body	Simple base	jar				PRIA-ERB				

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
1122	2	1137	(1122) Upper fill of ditch recut [1126] within large enclosure/boundary ditch [1137] (central area).	H4 or FC	2	7.1	abraded	body						PRIA-ERB				
1122	2	1137	(1122) Upper fill of ditch recut [1126] within large enclosure/boundary ditch [1137] (central area).	H4 or FC	2	2.3		body						PRIA-ERB				
1122	2	1137	(1122) Upper fill of ditch recut [1126] within large enclosure/boundary ditch [1137] (central area).	OAB1	2	13.2	abraded	neck	flagon	flagon				Roman, opt L1-2				
1122	2	1137	(1122) Upper fill of ditch recut [1126] within large enclosure/boundary ditch [1137] (central area).	OBA1	4	8	abraded	body	closed vessel	flagon?				Roman, opt L1-2				
1148	stone	1154	(1148) Upper fill of large enclosure/boundary ditch [1154] (central area).	STONE	1													
1162	1	1164	(1162) Upper fill of pit [1164], possible fire pit (central area).	H2c	1	35.7	moderately	rim	ERJ	jar	24	7	y	PRIA				
1165	1	1166	(1165) Fill of ring-gully [1166] (central area).	H2d	2	2.2	abraded	scraps						PRIA				
1167	1	1168	(1167) Fill of ring-gully [1168] (central area).	H2c	2	29.9	moderately	basal	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1169	1	1170	ring gully fill located in the central area.	H4	5	9.2	moderately	body						PRIA				
1175	1	1178	(1175) Fill of ditch recut [1176], within boundary/enclosure ditch [1178] (central area).	H4	2	52.7	unabraded	rim and body	OJ	jar	34	6	y	PRIA			flat top rim-vertical wall	
1193	1	1194	ring gully fill located in the central area.	H2e	2	22.5	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1197	1	1198	(1197) Fill of ring-gully [1198] (central area).	H2c	1	16.8	moderately	rim and body	VRJ flat	jar	22	5	y	PRIA	impressions on rim top		upright flat top rim expanded externally	
1232	1	1233	(1232) Fill of ring-gully [1233] (central area).	H2c	7	165.2	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
1236	1	1238	(1236) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1238] (central area).	cbm?	1	2.9	v	body						PRIA			small fragment in orange ware with quartz inclusions 0.2-1mm and rounded red brown inclusions, stones. The fragment has two straight edges suggesting it is from a brick or tile	
1236	1	1238	(1236) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1238] (central area).	H2c	2	4.5	abraded	body						PRIA		Burnt		
1236	1	1238	(1236) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1238] (central area).	H4	4	55.9	unabraded	Base and body	Simple base	jar				PRIA				
1236	1	1238	(1236) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1238] (central area).	H4	1	1.2	very	scraps						PRIA				
1236	1	1238	(1236) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1238] (central area).	NSP	2	5.4	very	body						PRIA			Two small sherds with abundant quartz, 0.1-0.2 mm, possibly very abraded Roman but uncertain	
1236	stone	1238	(1236) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1238] (central area).	not pot	7													
1239	1	1240	(1239) Fill of gully terminus [1240] (central area).	H2a	2	15.3	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1239	1	1240	(1239) Fill of gully terminus [1240] (central area).	H2d	1	21.1	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1267	1	1268	(1267) Fill of ring-gully [1268] (central area).	H2d	3	41.7	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1267	1	1268	(1267) Fill of ring-gully [1268] (central area).	H4	2	8.2	moderately	rim and body	ERJ	jar		1	y	PRIA			Rim is thinner than the body	
1273	1	1274	(1273) Fill of ring-gully [1274] (central area).	H4	1	12.4	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1275	1	1277	(1275) Upper fill of ring-gully [1277] (central area).	H2 with voids	1	78.5	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
1281	1	1283	(1281) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1283] (central area).	FC	46	71.8								PRIA				
1281	1	1283	(1281) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1283] (central area).	H2c	2	19.4	unabraded	rim and body	ERJ	jar	18	5	y	PRIA			carefully everted rim	
1281	1	1283	(1281) Upper fill of ring-gully terminus [1283] (central area).	H2c	1	2.3	very	body						PRIA				
1290	1	1297	(1290) Upper fill of boundary/enclosure ditch terminus [1297] (central area).	H2c	1	9.8	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1306	1	1307	(1306) Fill of ring-gully [1307] (central area).	H2c	3	4.5	abraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
1337	2	1338	(1337) Lower fill of enclosure gully [1338] (southeast area).	FLA2	4	167.1	unabraded	body	jar	Flagon				L1-2			Self-slip drip in one external area has fired greyish	
1349	2	1356	(1349) Fill of 2nd ditch recut [1350] within boundary/enclosure ditch [1356] (central area).	GRA1	1	1.9	abraded	body	closed vessel					L1?			Throw lines suggest this is a closed vessel, a small jar or beaker.	
1352	2a	1356	(1352) Secondary fill of ditch recut [1354] within boundary/enclosure ditch [1356] (central area).	H2c	1	24.7	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA-ERB				
1349	2a	1356	(1349) Fill of 2nd ditch recut [1350] within boundary/enclosure ditch [1356] (central area).	H4	1	15.4	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA-ERB				
1349	2a	1356	(1349) Fill of 2nd ditch recut [1350] within boundary/enclosure ditch [1356] (central area).	RS?	4	9.9	abraded	body						L1?			These sherds have one coarse subrounded quartz grain imbedded in the surface and pits left where others may have been. The wall is thin and could not be a mortarium.	
1349	2a	1356	(1349) Fill of 2nd ditch recut [1350] within boundary/enclosure ditch [1356] (central area).	SAM	1	8.4	moderately	rim and body	DR18	Dish	20	6		M-L1				
1361	2	1364	(1361) Upper fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1364] (southern area).	GRB1	1	9.6	abraded	body	closed vessel	jar				L1-2	shouldered jar with			

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
															everting rim			
1361	2	1364	(1361) Upper fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1364] (southern area).	GRB2	1	25.8	abraded	body	closed vessel	jar				Roman				
1365	2	1370	(1365) Upper fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	FLA1	1	1.7	moderately	body	closed vessel					L1-2				
1366	2	1370	(1366) Middle fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	FLA1	7	18.8	moderately	body	closed vessel	Flagon				L1-2				
1366	2	1370	(1366) Middle fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	GAL AM	2	59.7	moderately	body	closed vessel	Amphora				M1-3				
1366	2	1370	(1366) Middle fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	H2a	3	76.8	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA-ERB			rather finer than above	
1366	2	1370	(1366) Middle fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	H2b	3	101.9	unabraded	rim and body	FRJ	jar			y	PRIA-ERB			The rim is flat on top and outside	
1365	2	1370	(1365) Upper fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	H4	1	7.5	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA-ERB				?1389
1366	2	1370	(1366) Middle fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	H4	26	420.4	unabraded	rim and body	VRJ-CT with internal cupping	jar	26	27	y	LPRIA-ERB				
1365	2	1370	(1365) Upper fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	NSP	1	0.9	very	scraps						LPRIA-ERB			completely rounded with quite coarse quartz/rock inclusions, 1-2mm. Perhaps a H2 sherd originally	
1365	2	1370	(1365) Upper fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	OAB1	4	12.7	abraded	body	closed vessel					Roman, opt L1-2				
1366	2	1370	(1366) Middle fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1370] (central area).	OAB1	30	582.4	moderately	body+h andle scar	jar	F				Roman, opt L1-2				
1389	1	1390	(1389) Fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1390] (central area).	H2c	2	58.7	moderately	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				

Context	Ceramic group	Feature	Description	Fabric	No.	G.	Abrasion	Part	Form	Vessel type	Rim Diameter	Rim %	DR	Context group spot date	Decorative technique	Condition	Comment	SAME
1389	1	1390	(1389) Fill of boundary/enclosure ditch [1390] (central area).	H4	3	178.5	moderately	Base and body	Simple base	jar				PRIA				
2006	2?	2010	(2006) Upper fill of boundary ditch [2010] (Area 2).	TILE	3	36.3	moderately	body										
1121	1	1121/1137	Bag labelled (1121=CUT) may be (1119) or (1122)	H2c	1	42.9	unabraded	body	closed vessel	jar				PRIA				
U/S	4	U/S	U/S	? Mod pipe	1	16.4	moderately	rim	BEAD	pipe	18	9		Modern?				
U/S	4	U/S	U/S	OAB1	2	29.3	abraded	Body and basal	FRB	Flagon/jar				Roman, opt 1-2				
U/S	4	U/S	U/S	SAM	1	0.8	very	basal	FRB	Cup or small bowl				120-200				
2002	1		ring-ditch terminus fill area 2	H4	3	2.7	abraded	scraps						PRIA				
1001	4		(1001) Subsoil	AMP?	1	6.5	abraded	body										

19.0 Appendix 11 ~ Archaeobotanical Table

Table 1– Dishforth Road, Boroughbridge (OSA18EX09), archaeobotanical sample assessment

Context/ Feature No.	Sample No.	Context type	Prelim date	Sample volume (l)	Intrusive roots (ml)/ flot volume excluding roots (ml)	Grain/ chaff	Wild or weed plant material	>2mm charcoal from flot	>2mm charcoal from residues	Notes
1022/1024	1	Fill of ditch recut	PRIA or early R-B	7	0/0.5	0/0	-	+	+++	CPR: <i>Rumex</i> sp., <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Potentilla</i> sp. WC: DP & RP
1273/1274	9	Fill of ring gully	PRIA	10	0/1	-/-	-	++	++++	CPR: <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> cf. <i>spelta</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Avena</i> sp., grain. Glume wheat glume base. <i>Danthonia decumbens</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp. <i>Carex</i> spp., <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> leaf fragment, <i>Ericaceae</i> round wood stem (+), <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell WC: DP some RP
1276/1277	13	Lower fill of ring gully	PRIA?	8	0/0.5	-/0	-	+	+++	CPR: <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain. <2mm <i>Poaceae</i> . <i>Ericaceae</i> round wood stem (+) WC: DP & RP
1334/1335	14	Fill of enclosure gully	PRIA or early R-B	8	0/0.5	-/0	-	+	-	CPR: <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> grain. Tuber/rhizome (-) WC: DP & RP
1384/1386	15	Upper fill of possible fire pit	Probably R-B	9	0/1	+++/0	-	+	++++	CPR: <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> 'twisted' grain, <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> grain. <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. WC: DP & RP
1366/1370	17	4 th fill of enclosure/boundary ditch	Late 1 st to 2 nd century AD	8	0/0.2	-/-	-	-	+++	CPR: <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> 'twisted' grain, <i>Hordeum distichum/vulgare</i> grain. Glume wheat glume base. <i>Rumex</i> sp., Tuber/rhizome (-). <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell (-). <i>Ericaceae</i> round wood stem (+) <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (uc), <i>Fumaria</i> sp. (uc) WC: DP & RP
1310/1311	19	Fill of posthole within ring ditch	Probably PRIA	8	0/0.1	0/0	-	-	+	WC: DP
2018/2020	20	Upper fill of ring gully	Probably PRIA	8	0/2	-/0	-	++	+	CPR: <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain. <i>Galium aparine</i> , <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. Tuber/rhizome (-). <i>Ericaceae</i> round wood stem (+). WC: DP & RP
2023/2024	22	Fill of pit	Probably PRIA	9	0/0.1	-/0	-	-	++	CPR: <i>Triticum</i> sp. grain. <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> spp. <i>raphanistrum</i> . <i>Ericaceae</i> round wood stem (-). WC: DP

key - = < 10 items, + = 10-29 items, ++ = 30-49 items, +++ = 50-99 items, ++++ = 100 - 499 items, +++++ = > 500 items. CPR = charred plant remains, WPR = waterlogged plant remains, uc = uncharred, WC = wood charcoal, DP = diffuse porous charcoal, RP = ring porous charcoal.