Scarborough Business Park, Dunslow Road, Seamer:

Phase 1 and Phase 2 Archaeological Works

Includes all Evaluation Trenching Data, Borehole Survey Data with Soil Deposit Model, Test-pit Survey Data and Field-Walking Survey Data

AOC
ARCHAEOLOGY
GROUP

Scarborough Business Park, Dunslow Road, Seamer:
Phase 1 & Phase 2 Archaeological Works

For: White Young Green
Arndale Court
Headingley
Leeds
LS6 2UJ

On behalf of: Caddick Developments Ltd
Castlegarth Grange
Scott lane
Wetherby
Leeds
LS22 6LH

National Grid Reference (NGR): TA 035 830

AOC Archaeology Project No: 20100

Prepared by: Lindsay Dunbar

Deposit Model: Lynne Fouracre
Lithics: Rob Engl
Pottery: Ailsa Mainman
Macroplant: Allan Hall

Illustrations by: Alan Hunter Blair
Graeme Carruthers

Edited by: John Gooder

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Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology
Edgefield Industrial Estate
Edgefield Road
Loanhead
Midlothian
EH20 9SY

Tel. 0131 440 3593
Fax 0131 440 3422
Email. admin@aocscot.co.uk

0.1 NON TECHNICAL SUMMARY

0.1.1 A phased programme of archaeological works was required by White Young Green Environmental on behalf of Caddick Developments Ltd in respect to a proposed development at Scarborough Business Park, Dunslow Road, Seamer, North Yorkshire. The proposed development area lies within the administrative area of North Yorkshire County Council. Mr. Campling, Principal Archaeologist for North Yorkshire County Council is the case officer for this project. The requirement for archaeological works is in accordance with the planning policies outlined in PPG 15 and PPG 16, in order to determine the nature, extent, condition, date and significance of any archaeological or palaeoenvironmental remains within the proposed development area

0.1.2 The objective of the Phase 1 element of the evaluation works was specifically to create a soil deposit model of the proposed development area, to undertake a field-walking survey and to carry out an intrusive field evaluation of the main infrastructure elements of the proposed development, specifically two roundabouts and two balancing ponds. Phase 2 of the works was a 5% evaluation of the entire development area, coupled with a test-pit survey and resultant phosphate analyses. Both phases of evaluation trenching were preceded by geophysical surveys (GSB 2006; 2006a).

0.1.3 The scope and scale of this work was developed to meet the criteria specified by Mr. Campling. The Phase 1 works were completed between Monday 20th February and Wednesday Sth March 2006. The Phase 2 works were completed between 21st April and 19^{tlt} May 2006.

0.1.4 *Phase 1*
The field-walking survey retrieved a significant lithic assemblage from two ploughed fields in the north-eastern part of the development area. Neither significant features nor artefacts were unearthed by the Phase I evaluation trenching. The borehole survey recorded a small area with peat deposits, probably occupying a kettle-hole, and a possible palaeochannel.

0.1.5 *Phase 2*
Phase 2 uncovered a scattering of small truncated pits and linear features with two areas containing significant ditches. A small assemblage of probable Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was recovered, some of which came from the ditch features. Further unstratified flint was also recovered during the course of the Phase 2 works.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site location

1 1.1 The proposed development site is located roughly 4 km to the south of the town of Scarborough, 1 km west of the village Clayton and 1.5 km east of the village of Seamer, North Yorkshire. It is centred at National Grid Reference TA 035 830 (centred) and is situated within an area of agricultural land, bounded to the north and west by relatively recent industrial and business developments. To the south and east

agricultural land and a railway form the main boundary features. The entire proposed development site covers approximately 33.6 ha. The development area rises south to north from a low of 26 m OD at the southern boundary to a high of over 42 m OD in the north-eastern corner of the site. The majority of the site lies above 30 m OD. The location and extent of the proposed development area is highlighted in Figure 1.

1.2 Archaeological background

1.2.1 This part of the Vale of Pickering is highly important in terms of its potential in aiding our understanding of the late glacial and early post-glacial environment and settlement of northern Britain. This area was once covered by the glacial Lake Flixton, which in the post-glacial period gradually infilled. Research has shown an extensive Mesolithic landscape survives around the edges of the former lake preserved under the sometimes exceptional conditions provided by peal deposits. The most notable site is Star Carr, originally excavated by Clark (1954), and situated approximately 2 km to the south of the development area. Other nearby Mesolithic sites include Manhani Hill, roughly 500 m to the south and excavated by John Moore, and the Seamer Carr sites (Schadla-Hall & Cloutman 1985, Schadla-Hall 1987) lying just beyond at approximately 850 m distant. The findings from the Seamer Carr research provided marked contrasts to the Star Carr site and permitted the development of new strategies in examining buried early Mesoiithic landscapes within the Vale (Schadla-Hall 1989).

1 2 2 Immediately to the west of the development area, to the south of Hopper Hill Lane Road, archaeological evaluation and watching briefs have revealed evidence of Neolithic activity Following geophysical survey two ditches, two post-holes, a pit and a shallow gully with associated pottery and flint tools were revealed 0.4 m below the modern ground surface (MAP 2000, 7-8). Early Neolithic pottery and flint tools were recovered by subsequent watching briefs (MAP 2003; 2003a).

1 2.3 Located approximately 500 m west of the development area at Crossgates, excavation has revealed in excess of 100 individual Roman or Roman-British occupation sites or working areas together with a square ditched enclosure, originally thought to be a fort, but subsequent re-interpreted as a robust enclosure The enclosure went out of use in the 1st century AD, but occupation of the wider site continued until the 4th century (Rutter & Duke 1958, 62-63; Pye 1976, 1983). Further work has suggested an ephemeral Anglo-Saxon phase, though perhaps with the settlement focus shifted slightly to the west (Leach 1989).

2. OBJECTIVES

2.1 The objectives of the Phase 1 of the archaeological works were:

i) to determine the character, extent, date and quality of any archaeologically significant remains within the infrastructure land portion of the proposed development area;

ii) to determine the character, extent and quality of any palaeoenvironmentally significant deposits within the proposed development area by a borehole survey;

iii) to ascertain the presence of significant surface scatters on those parts of the development area amenable to field-walking survey,

iv) to use the available data in preparing a mitigation strategy compliant with PPG 15 and PPG 16 should significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits be discovered.

2.2 The objectives of the Phase 2 of the archaeological works were:

i) to determine the presence of artefact scatters lying within the wider development area and to determine the position of artefactual material within the soil profile and where necessary to facilitate the recovery of soil phosphate samples via a test-pit survey;

ii) to determine the character, extent, date and quality of any archaeologically significant remains within the remaining land portion of the proposed development area (ie minus the areas evaluated during Phase 1);

iii) to determine the character, extent and quality of any palaeoenvironmentally significant deposits within the proposed development area,

iv) to use the available data in preparing a mitigation strategy compliant with PPG 15 and PPG 16 should significant archaeological or palaeoenvironmental deposits be discovered.

3 METHODS

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 In its entirety the Phase 1 and Phase 2 works were comprised of the following:

- two geophysical surveys conducted by GSB Prospection (GSB 2006, 2006a),
- a hand augured borehole survey to allow the production of a Soil Deposit Model of the proposed development area,
- field-walking of an area of ploughed ground in the north-eastern part of the development area;
- test pit survey consisting of 80 hand dug test-pits across the unploughed fields to complement the fieldwalking survey with accompanying phosphate analyses where appropriate,

- evaluation trenching totalling 2% on the infrastructure component of the development (Phase 1) and 5% across the remainder of the development area (Phase 2).

3.2 Soil survey

3.2.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (YAT January 2006), proposed the implementation of a judgemental borehole survey to characterise the substrate of the application area. The results of the soil survey have been integrated with the results of the topographic survey to produce a schematic deposit model for the application area mapping broad differences in substrate.

3.2.2 Fifty boreholes were sunk throughout the application area, Figure 2 & 3. To ensure even coverage of the whole area, forty boreholes were taken at approximately 100 m intervals across the development area. A degree of judgement was applied to the final positioning of each borehole to ensure that variations in topography were accounted for An additional 10 boreholes were undertaken which targeted the Phase 1 infrastructure areas and locales where any interesting deposits had been identified (Figure 3).

3 2 3 All auguring was undertaken by hand using a spiral or screw auger. Sediments were inspected and described on site stratigraphically in 0.3 m increments. The screw auger yielded sediment samples of 0 3 m in length and approximately 30 mm in diameter. All sediments were recorded by comparison with a Munsell Soil Colour Chart (Munsell Color 1975). Soil texture was recorded with reference to standard procedures (Rowell 1994, 10). Mottling and organic content of each deposit were noted as was stone size, abundance and shape together with the presence of any inclusions such as macrofossils, charcoal or wood. Coring ceased when the boulder clay drift geology had been encountered without variation for a depth of at least 0.5m. Each borehole location was accurately recorded by a Total Station.

3.3 Field-walking

3 3 1 The field-walking was conducted across three ploughed fields covering approximately 13.5 ha along the eastern side of the development. Figures 9 and 10 show the plot of all the artefacts recovered and a plot of the retouched/tool artefacts recovered respectively. Occasional white ceramics and other post 19th century artefacts were noted but not recovered.

3.3 2 The fields were double-walked in 5 m transects with finds initially bagged individually then with further finds in a 5 ni radius attributed to the same findspot. These findspots were then accurately three-dimensionally recorded with a Total Station. Mr. Rob Engl has appraised the assemblage and assigned each artefact a separate Catalogue Number. A brief summary of the findings are included within the results section below.

3.4 Evaluation trenching (Phase 1)

3.4.1 The Phase 1 areas consisted of the main infrastructure elements such as the two roundabouts and two Balancing Ponds. This equates to approximately 5.8 ha of the entire 33.6 ha development area with a 2% evaluation trenching sample (linear and box trenches) amounting to 1,160 m^2

3.4.2 In total ten linear trenches and five box trenches were excavated during the evaluation (Figure 2). The linear trenches totalled 1,484 m^2 and the five boxed areas some 138 m^2. The total of 1,622 m^2 represents 2 8% of the Phase 1 areas.

3 4 3 All trenches were excavated with a 13 tonne tracked excavator with a 2 0 m wide ditching bucket. The topsoil was removed in shallow spits until the first archaeological sediments or natural geology was encountered. The machine excavation was followed by hand cleaning where necessary All trenches were recorded according to AOC Archaeology's standard practice.

3.5 Text-pitting & Phosphate Analyses

3.5 1 A programme of test-pitting was proposed as only part of the development area was available for the Phase 1 field-walking survey (approximately 13 ha in the east and north-eastern fields) The test-pits were designed to determine the presence of artefact scatters lying within the wider development area, to determine the position of artefactual material within the soil profile and finally to facilitate the recovery of soil phosphate samples

3.5.2 Eighty test-pits (each 0.5 m by 0.5 m) were hand excavated to natural subsoil. The placement was non-random in character and undertaken over higher, better drained ground. Five test-pits were excavated within the densest lithic scatter in the north-east, with another five dug within the broad area with a more diffuse artefact density along the northern boundary of the eastern-central field These were excavated in an attempt to identify the number/density of artefacts indicative of comparable scatters that may be present elsewhere in the development area. The remaining seventy test-pits were excavated in an approximate grid pattern in the generally better drained land to the west of the site (Figure 2)

3.5.3 Soil within the test-pits was excavated in two stages. Active ploughsoil was excavated as an initial unit and dry-sieved (5 mm sieve). The lower topsoil, undisturbed by plough action was then removed and dry-sieved. The objective here was to establish whether the artefacts were originating from lateral movement in the ploughsoil, (plough-dragged), or were present in relatively undisturbed soil (perhaps with some soil creep downslope) which may have yet possessed some inherent archaeological value

3 5 4 Where lower undisturbed topsoil material was identified three soil samples were taken. Primary samples were retrieved from the lower, undisturbed topsoil with control samples taken from the natural subsoil and ploughsoil Where no undisturbed topsoil was present no samples were taken. Ultimately only eight test- pits were sampled for phosphate.

3.6. Evaluation trenching (Phase 2)

3 6.1 The Written Scheme of Investigation (YAT January 2006) proposed the excavation of trenches equating to at least a 2% sample of the entire development area. Subsequently it was agreed after consultation with Mr. Campling that this be increased to 5% across the remainder of the development (Dunbar & Gooder 2006). The Phase 2 area totalled 27.8 ha with a 5% sample equalling 13,900 m^2. As with Phase 1, the evaluation consisted of both linear trenches and boxed areas with particular attention paid to anomalies identified by the geophysics surveys and the identified lithic scatters.

3 6 2 In total the Phase 2 evaluation opened 87 linear trenches and three box trenches (approximately 20 m by 20 m square) (Figure 2). The 90 trenches totalled 14,578 m^2 or a 5.2% sample of the Phase 2 area.

3.6.3 All trenches were excavated with ditching bucket A variety of machines were used on site from a 20 tonne tracked excavator with 2.6 m wide bucket to a JCB with 1.8 m wide bucket, although the majority of the trenching was completed by a 13 tonne tracked excavator with a 2.0 m wide bucket. The topsoil was removed in shallow spits until the first archaeological sediments or natural geology was encountered.

3.6.4 The machine excavation was followed by hand cleaning where necessary. All trenches were recorded according to AOC Archaeology's standard practice.

4. FIELDWORK RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The weather conditions during Phase 1 were mixed with recurring rain during the borehole survey and fieldwalking elements. The evaluation which followed was hampered by snow and localised flooding which limited the placement of trenches and contributed to the inundations of some open trenches. This was especially the case in the area of the south-east balancing pond where extensive portions of the area were covered by standing water for the duration of the evaluation.

4.1.2 The Phase 2 evaluation works were conducted in mostly fine, dry weather.

4 1.3 The various data gathered from all the Phase 1 and Phase 2 works are presented as a series of appendices at the end of this document:

i) Appendix 1 contains Test-pit Summaries;

ii) Appendix 2 contains Trench Summaries,

iii) Appendix 3 contains Context Descriptions;

iv) Appendix 4 contains the Finds Register,

v) Appendix 5 contains the Sample Register,

vi) Appendix 6 contains the Drawing Register;

vii) Appendix 7 contains the Photographic Register;

viii) Appendix 8 contains the Borehole Log;

ix) Appendix 9 contains the Phosphate Analyses;

x) Appendix 10 contains Specialist Report – Lithics;

xi) Appendix 11 contains Assessment Report – Pottery;

xii) Appendix 12 contains Assessment Report – Macroplant.

4.2 Borehole Survey (Lynne Fouracre)

4.2.1 Introduction

4.2.1.1 The solid geology of the site is Jurassic Limestone (British Geological Survey 2000) overlain by drift geology of glacial till. Soils are part of the Wick association or Burlingham association and consist of slightly stony mottled brown clay loams. It is possible that the semifibrous peat soils of the Adventurers Association also extend into the site from the south (Jarvis *et al* 1984). Previous research in the vicinity of the site has demonstrated the variable depth of drift deposits. Drift is known to have been located at 3.3 m to the north of the site but boreholes taken south of the site have encountered depths of drift geology over 37 m (Dennison 1999, 13) The proposed development area is surrounded by deep drainage ditches and is evidently subject to deep ploughing. Recent and continuing wet weather in the area was demonstrated by pools of standing water on the lower areas of the site.

4.2.1.2 Palaeoenvironmental and sedimentary studies at nearby sites (Cloutman 1988. Cloutman & Smith 1988), confirm the potential for water-logging in the area and preservation of a sedimentary sequence indicative of significant changes in local environment during the late glacial period and dynamic glacial deposition.

4.2.1.3 Detailed descriptions of each borehole are located in Appendix 1. A schematic deposit model which maps the broad differences in substrate across the application area is shown in Figure 3 The deposits are described from bottom up and a limited interpretation and correlation of deposits between boreholes is presented below. Certain deposits which displayed similarities have been grouped between boreholes. Due to the complex nature of both the topography and the drift deposits on site, it has not been possible to create a comprehensive fence diagram for the deposits on this site. Figures 4 to 7 display the projected depths and distribution of each of the sedimentary units identified during the borehole survey. These graphics show four schematic sections across the site. Each graphic, Figures 4 to 7 shows a different transect across the geology of the site, with two north to south and two east to west. A contour map of the glacial till is presented as Figure 8.

4.2.2 Overview

4.2.2.1 The borehole survey encountered topsoil with depths of between 0 24 and 0.62 m over a clay glacial drift deposit occasionally overlain by sandy clay. The survey also revealed two areas of possible palaeoenvironmental value. The first of these is a peat deposit extending up to 0.5 m in depth sealed by a sandy clay located within a small depression in the centre of the site (Boreholes 24 and 25). The second area consists of dark brown organic clay sealed by sandy clay located in the south of the site in close proximity to the proposed balancing ponds (Boreholes 5, 6, 9 and 10). The nature of both deposits are consistent with glacial and fluvioglacial deposition at the end of the last glacial

4.2.2.2 The survey demonstrated the development area to be dominated by extensive deposits of glacial drift complicated by fluvioglacial deposits. Extensive drainage of the site may have affected the survival of some of the peaty deposits which appeared partly desiccated in Borehole 25

4.2.3 Stratigraphy

4.2.3.1 The sedimentary sequence can be seen in Figure 3 and accompanying Figures 4 to7 which shows the sedimentary sequence identified across the site linked to a topographic map. The variable topography of the site and the wide spacing of boreholes have prevented the linking of the sedimentary sequence across the whole site as it was felt that to do so would make broad assumptions that may not be applicable across the varied topography. The main units identified are summarised below:

Unit 8. This consists of a poorly sorted yellowish brown clay deposit. This deposit is consistent with that found throughout the region up to depths of 37m. It overlies solid drift geology of limestone although this was not encountered during the survey due to the depths of this deposit. It is a poorly sorted heavily mottled deposit which becomes increasingly stony, grey and more compact with depth. The presence of a number of geological erratics not local to the area adds weight to the interpretation of the glacial origin of the unit. Descriptions of colour vary from greyish brown to yellowish brown and the individual stone sizes vary slightly but this is a relatively a homogenous deposit underlying the whole sedimentary sequence.

Unit 7: This deposit was encountered only in the north east corner of the site and consists of an unsorted gravel deposit of probable glacial origin. The gravel was encountered below the topsoil at depth of 0.28 m and is visible throughout the area in the deep ploughed deposit. The nature of the topography on which this is located (Steep slope to the north with gradual slope to the south) suggests that it may be part of a glacial feature known as a drumlin or of fluvioglacial origin.

Unit 6: Typically located immediately above the boulder clay, this unit varies between pure coarse pale yellow sand to clayey grey sand. The sand is relatively coarse but stoneless and as such consistent with glaciolacustrine drift This deposit was not identified in all of the boreholes and was found most frequently in the south and east of the site.

Unit 5: This unit consists of a peat deposit which varies from black to very dark brown towards the top of the unit where it is partially desiccated. The peat is up to

0.51 m thick and contains woody fragments. This peat is located within a relatively discrete geographical area and is defined by a small hollow on which standing water is visible. This deposit is encountered in only two boreholes (Boreholes 24 and 25 - Figure 3) notably where the boulder clay unit is buried most deeply Described as black (10YR 2/1) or dark grey (10YR 4/1), it is consistent with Fen-Carr peat having formed in a lowland depression possibly a kettle hole.

Unit 4: This is a sandy clay which appears to overlay the peat deposit and, where present, the sand deposits of Unit 6.

Unit 3: Dark brown organic clay. This deposit was restricted primarily to the south-eastern part of the site in the area proposed for the south-east balancing pond. The deposit is dark brown clay with occasional organics visible as woody fragments consistent with a glaciofluvial deposit.

Unit 2: This is a sandy clay deposit usually grey in colour frequently overlying Unit 3 It is evident that this sand sequence was deposited after Unit 3 had infilled the glacial channel feature and probably represents a period of relative stability.

Unit 1: Topsoil typically brown with occasional stones, the topsoil varies throughout the site largely with topography. The variable depth of this deposit is presented in Figure 3.

4.2.3.2 The interfaces between Units 6 to 2 are variable and indeed in many cases not present due to the variable nature of the glacial landscape. Although many boreholes revealed topsoil immediately overlying glacial till and a number of intervening units have been identified, caution must be applied when attempting to link these deposits due to the wide spacing between boreholes which renders problematic the reconstruction of the potential intervening variation.

4.3 Fieldwalking (Lindsay Dunbar)

4 3.1 Field results

4.3.1.1 A total of 750 artefacts, almost exclusively lithics, were recovered. In the northern field, Figure 9, the highest density of artefacts encountered lay on the higher ground to the north-east. The underlying gravel subsoil in this area was highly evident, mixed with topsoil by recent ploughing. Artefact distribution decreased in intensity in the western portion of the field where the findspot concentration level fell to those of the southern zone of the southern field.

4.3.1.2 In the southern field, artefact recovery was highest in the northern part albeit with a slightly elevated recovery rate in the north-eastern part. A conspicuous feature in lithic recovery was its gradual decrease with movement downslope to the south.

4.3.1.3 The distribution of lithic tools, Figure 10, compared to the general debitage background, were more evenly spread across the two fields, however again there was a slight concentration on the higher ground in the north-eastern part of the northern field.

4 3.2 The assemblage (Mr Rob Engl)

4.3 2.1 The recovered material was exclusively lithics with two notable exceptions, a body sherd fragment of undecorated, hand thrown prehistoric pottery (Find No 88) and a small triangular carved and perforated piece of cannel coal or lignite (Find No.77).

4.3.2.2 The lithic assemblage totalled 748 pieces. Tools and other retouched pieces accounted for 54 pieces (0.72% of the assemblage) with all but one scraper (Find No.209) made from flint The assemblage was predominately of flint with only seven of the lithics being chert. Tool types included borers, scrapers, notched blades and knives. The assemblage was overwhelmingly Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in date although Mesolithic material is present in the form of small platform cores and a microscraper (see Appendix 10).

4.4 Phase 1 Evaluation (Lindsay Dunbar)

4.4.1 The evaluation trenches encountered topsoil with depths of between 0.29 and 0.37 m usually directly overlying a clay subsoil The field drains in lower-lying ground encountered in Trenches 7, 8, 10 relate to $18^{th}/20^{th}$ century agricultural needs. Observation during the evaluation of standing water at surface level and rapid flooding of some trenches demonstrated the past requirement for such improvement measures. The presence of surface water over the location of the south-east balancing pond restricted trench placement to peripheral areas. Modern white glazed ceramic was observed in the topsoil but not retained.

4 4.2 The truncation of the natural subsoil by plough scarring was noted to have occurred in all trenches, but not over their entire extent. Similar plough scarring was noted during archaeological works to the west at Hopper Hill Road (MAP 2000, 2003; 2003a) In Trenches 7 and 10 a single geological feature, a late glacial run-off channel crossed the area of south-east balancing pond. See Deposit Model discussion.

4 4.3 Limited trenching of the southern field subject to fieldwalking was undertaken. Trench 5 was situated in the north-west corner of the field, in a zone of elevated artefact recovery, however it failed in finding any underlying features.

4.4.4 No significant archaeological features were unearthed in any of the fifteen evaluation trenches.

4.5 Phase 2 Evaluation (Lindsay Dunbar)

4.5.1 The Phase 2 evaluation consisted of a total of 90 machine excavated trenches and 80 hand excavated test pits.

4 5.2 Test-pit Survey

4.5.2.1 The Test-pit survey began with the excavation of two sets of five test pits within the ploughed fields field-walked during Phase 1 Five test pits were excavated within the densest lithic scatter in the north-east (Test-pits Nos.1 to 5), with another five dug within the broad area with a more diffuse artefact density along the northern boundary of the eastern-central field (Test-pits Nos.6 to 10). The excavation of these ten test

pits was intended to identify the level of artefacts (*nX*) which may then be seen to be indicative of comparable scatters elsewhere in the development area. Test Pits No.1 to 5 averaged seven flints per test-pit with Test-pits No.6 to 10 averaging 5 flints. This was taken as indicating that test-pits with more than five flints could denote a flint scatter.

4.5.2.2 The remaining 70 test-pits were then excavated in an approximate grid pattern with some focus on topographically advantageous locations (Figure 2). Of the 70 test pits excavated very few were found to contain flints with 39 test pits proving sterile and a further 16 and 9 containing only one and two flints respectively. The remaining six test-pits contained three, four or five flints. No test-pit contained more than five flints. Appendix 1 gives a thorough summary of each test-pit.

4.5.2.3 Phosphate samples were retrieved from eight test-pits. Analysis of the phosphate samples recovered indicated medium to high phosphate levels within three test- pits, Nos. 2, 66 and 78. In all three cases the A-Horizon and B-Horizon both had raised phosphate levels indicating that the phosphates derived from surface activity leaching through the soil profile. It would seem probable that this relates to modern farming practises such as use of fertilisers. Appendix 9 summarises the results of the phosphate analysis.

4.5.2.4 Examination of the area immediately adjacent to Test-pits Nos 66 and 78 by trenching did not reveal any underlying archaeological features or activity that may have been the source of the phosphates.

4.5.3 Evaluation

4 5 3.1 The evaluation uncovered a number of remains from prehistoric to 20th century with numerous. See Figures 11 to 14 for detailed view of trench layout and trenches containing features Almost all of the geophysical anomalies identified previously were shown to be natural features or relate to 18th to 20th century land improvements such as drainage ditches. The archaeological remains can be ascribed to the following various categories.

- *Prehistoric enclosure ditches and associated features*
- *Medieval & Post-medieval field boundaries*
- *18th to 20th century land improvement*
- *Amorphous & scattered undated background features*

Appendix 2. Trench Summaries lists all features found in each trench along with excavated finds It also includes reference to any features which can be tied to geophysical anomalies. Appendix 3: Context Summaries provides detailed information of all excavated contexts and provides an interpretation for each individual context.

4.5.3.2 Three large ditches were identified during the evaluation works which contained pottery which has been dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano British period

Ditches [6802] & [7102] and [6803] & [9203]
These ditches lay close together and crossed the boundary between the eastern field and north-eastern field (Figure 12). They lie within Trenches 68, 71 and 92 (Figure

15). Ditch [6803] & [9203] had a tight curved corner with its two arms aligned NW/SE and NE/SW, with ditch [6802] & [7102] aligned NW-SE approximately 25 m to the south-east. Both of these two ditches are well defined and deep with excavated slots through these ditches finding substantial amounts of Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery (see Mainman below). Elongated pit [9201] lies within the area enclosed by ditch [6803] & [9203] and contained large quantities of similar pottery sherds. Also a smaller arm, [6806] extending south from near the corner of the ditch [6803] & [9203] continues into Trench 69, [6901], and this may have been in use as a fence slot.

Ditch [3100] & [6701]
The third enclosure ditch [3100] & [6701] lay within Trenches 31 and 67 (Figure 14 & 16) A single sherd of Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was recovered from this ditch. A possible structure [502] and [504], a small oval shaped ditch, up to 0.60 ni wide and approximately 4 m by 3 m appears to he within the enclosure (Figure 16).

Attempts at fully defining all of these enclosures proved difficult and unfortunately all of these three sets of ditches lay outwith the areas subjected to geophysical survey. None of the three ditches respect the current boundaries and these are the only curvilinear features found by the evaluation.

4.5.3.3 Possible Medieval and Post-medieval field boundaries were noted across much of the site (Figure 17). Unlike the enclosure ditches with diagnostic ceramics, these linear features were generally narrower and were much shallower in depth with slightly irregular, flat U-shaped profiles. Also unlike the large steep-sided enclosure ditches none of these features provided any diagnostic finds. Importantly all, with the exception of [7201], of the linear features interpreted as Medieval and Post-medieval field boundaries are aligned along the present field boundaries, that is north to south and east to west. Feature [7201] as noted below appears to relate to a field boundary present on a map from 1810. Some of these features such as [7201] appear to relate to geophysics anomalies.

4.5.3.4 The most commonly found features on site were ceramic field drains The majority of these were within very narrow cuts and were aligned either north to south or east to west. The majority of this type of feature contained narrow ceramic pipes whilst a smaller amount contained ribbed plastic pipes. There were larger features with drains - Trenches 56, 57 and 58 contained wide, deep V-shaped features which contained large ceramic pipes. In Trenches 19 and 31 wide features masked a narrow central cut which contained a large diameter ceramic pipe. Whilst most of these improvements are probably later 19th century and 20th century the variety of field drains noted included material as early as 18th century in date. Also there was a single large stone culvert noted within the south-eastern field in Trenches 80 and 81. Located with a large deep cut it appears to coincidence with one of the geophysics anomalies

4.5.3.5 Across the site in scattered clusters and individually were shallow, often amorphous, features and small pits (Figure 18). The majority of these features were without artefacts barring occasional solitary flint finds and whilst some contained charcoal flecking many more were devoid of even charcoal. Where large features occurred the trenches were laterally extended. Where clusters of features occurred such as Trenches 19, 26, 29 or 42 there was no obvious function or coherency to the plan of

features. Following macroplant assessment of the fills of some of these features there was very little additional information to add and conclusions regarding function are not possible.

4.5.3.6 As with the Phase 1 evaluation, the Phase 2 evaluation uncovered extensive plough scarring across the entire development area. However the Phase 2 evaluation also noted the presence of 'hillwash' in specific areas of the site. In the north-eastern field along the break slope at the base of the hill in the far north-eastern corner there was a considerable depth of material, noted with Trenches 60, 62 and 63. Similar deposits were noted in Trenches 8, 9 and 11 within the north-western field, as the ground sloped down into the kettle hole and downwards to the western site boundary. A few flint pieces and a sherd of handmade pottery were recovered from these hillwash deposits.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 Deposit Model (Lynne Fouracre)

5.1.1 The borehole survey of the development area has revealed a landscape largely shaped by late glacial and post glacial deposition. Variation in the depth of topsoil was encountered between 0.24-0.62 m according to the position and angle of slope and degree of colluvial accumulation The major deposits identified have demonstrated the complexity of the drift geology overlain in places by coarse sand and sandy clay deposits which may be fluvioglacial in origin. Two areas of possible palaeoenvironmental deposits have been identified. The first an organic clay in the area of the south-east balancing pond (Boreholes 5,6 ,9 and 10) and the second a peaty deposit located in a depression in the centre of the site (Boreholes 24 and 25). The dark organic clay deposits identified in the south-east of the sue may have formed as a result of the infilling of a small glacial channel. Indeed the deposits revealed are broadly indicative of a fining upward accumulation sequence (Brown, 1997) The channel surface is covered by coarse sands which become progressively finer and are covered by silty clay deposits upon which a soil has developed The Phase 1 evaluation of the area of the south-east balancing pond revealed similar fluvioglacial deposits within a channel feature ahgned approximately north-east to south-west. Given the location of the peat deposits revealed in Boreholes 24 and 25 within a depression in the landscape, it is possible that they form the infill of a small kettle hole.

5 1 2 Beyond the clear glacial association it is not clear from this research what the relationships are between these deposits and those located elsewhere in the Vale of Pickering. This site lies at a greater elevation than the sites of Star Carr and Seamer Carr (Cloutman 1988) and Wykeham (NAA 2004) which have demonstrated extensive palaeoenvironmental deposits. Given the shallow depth of ploughsoil across much of the development area, particularly the higher ground, it is considered that the potential for the enhanced survival of archaeological remains, within wet or anaerobic conditions, within the greater part of the development area is low. Whilst the work has demonstrated that the site may contain some limited palaeoenvironmental deposits, no evidence for any anthropogenic activity was identified during the borehole survey.

5.2 Field-walking (Lindsay Dunbar)

5.2.1 The field-walking survey recovered a significant artefact assemblage predominantly dating to the Neolithic and the EBA, although with rare, possibly, Mesolithic material. As noted above a conspicuous feature of the lithic distribution was its gradual decrease across the field-walking area from the north-west corner downslope to the south. Closer examination of the lithic distribution map reveals two possible two areas of apparent increased density, the western slope of the high ground in the north-east corner of the site and the area immediately south of the hedge line bisecting the fieldwalking area, Figure 19.

5.2 2 The existence of a large Neolithic/EBA lithic assemblage would indicate the presence of a substantial activity within or close to the area field-walked. Unfortunately the high ground immediately beyond the north-eastern corner of the site has been severely truncated by modern development and therefore the exact topography of the surrounding environs is unclear. It is probable that the activity from which the lithics derived occurred on the hilltop or on the flatter slopes around the base of the hill. Settlement is commonly found on south-facing and south-west facing aspects and the zones of increased lithic recovery appear to correspond with this observation.

5.2.3 The Neolithic activity at Hopper Hill Road was positioned around the 32.0 m OD height which is a similar height to the areas of artefact concentration identified by the field-walking. It is probable that the activity indicated by finds recovered from the field-walking is of a nature similar to that noted at Hopper Hill Road (MAP 2000).

5.2.4 The presence of prehistoric pottery within the ploughsoil is of note Whilst lithics are extremely durable and can survive within a modern ploughsoil, prehistoric pottery is much less resilient. Neolithic pottery will not persist and accumulate in the ploughsoil and may survive only a few years (Barclay *et al* 2001). The presence of prehistoric pottery within the ploughsoil is evidence for the active truncation of *in situ* deposits from surviving features.

5.3 Phase 1 Evaluation (Lindsay Dunbar)

5.3.1 The Phase 1 evaluation of the development area at Scarborough Business Park discovered no archaeologically significant features or artefacts. All artefacts and features noted during the evaluation relate to 19th to 20th century activity associated with land improvement.

5.4 Phase 2 Evaluation (Lindsay Dunbar)

5.4.1 Test-pit Survey

5.4.1.1 The test-pit survey demonstrated that the two flint scatters within the eastern and north eastern fields identified by fieldwalking were not continued into the western side of the site. The small numbers of flint pieces identified by the test pits is indicative of background material and given the proximity of the Neolithic features at Hopper Road (MAP 2000) and the clusters in the Western side of the site this would

be expected. The Lithic Analysis, Appendix 10 concludes that the majority of the dateable pieces are generally Later Neolithic and Bronze Age with very little evidence for Mesolithic or Early Neolithic activity

5.4.1.2 The Phosphate Analysis was unable to detect any archaeological deposits or activities. The extensive plough scarring across the site is indicative of the plough truncation suffered by any archaeological deposits within the development area.

5.4.2 *Enclosure Ditches*

5.4.2.1 Ditch [3100] & [6701] are the same curvilinear feature which given the curve of the ditch would appear to enclose an area to the north of the feature. Up to approximately 50 m of ditch was exposed including a corner of the enclosure. Pottery from the ditch indicates a late Iron Age/Romano British period.

5.4.2.2 The ditches in the eastern fields are similar in scale and depths. Firstly the larger of the two ditches [6803] & [9203]. Based upon extrapolation, approximately 55 m of ditch was noted. However Trenches 64, 65, 66 and 92 did not contain the ditch so it's exact extent and form is unclear. Ditch [6802] & [7102] appears in only two trenches and again attempts to define its extent proved difficult with it not present in either Trenches 83 or 84 h is possible that ditch [6802] & [7102] relate to the geophysics anomaly lying about 6 m to south-east.

5.4.2 3 For all three of these ditches the pottery recovered from excavation of slots has been identified as Late Iron Age or Romano British. At Crossgates, less than 1 km north-west of the development area a large and complex site has been examined on a number of separate occasions during the latter half of the 20th century. This site while predominantly Romano British does continue through to 6th Century AD Anglo-Saxon activity period (Leach, 1989). The report on Crossgates also hinted that some of the pottery recovered from the excavations is probably native Late Iron Age and may hint at earlier Late Iron Age activity in the vicinity, while also noting that throughout the site Neolithic and Bronze Age flints appeared indicating the presence of a Neolithic and Bronze Age population m the locality.

5 4.2.4 In a wider context these ditches may have served a number of functions, such as settlement enclosures, field boundaries or drove ways Unfortunately the evaluation did not reveal any definitive evidence for settlement such as roundhouses or four-posters and therefore the function of the ditches is far from clear. However given the concentration of pottery from the few slots excavated across the ditches it would seem very likely that some form of settlement existed close by, with Crossgates the obvious site. The extent to which the plough truncation as evidenced by the plough scarring has destroyed any other such settlement remains is unclear.

5 4.3 Medieval & Post Medieval field boundaries

5 4.3.1 The existing field boundaries present within the development area are as they were on the 1854 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map, Figure 20. On an earlier map from 1810, Figure 21, however there are a number of sub-divisions present The majority of these sub-divisions are aligned north to south and east to west For example, Feature [7201], in Trench 72 may in fact correlate with the boundary shown on the 1810 map existing between plot marked '297' and '296', see Figure 22

5.4.3.2 It is believed that the features interpreted as field boundaries can be accounted for by sub-divisions such as these. It is believed that these sub-divisions would probably have had Medieval and Post Medieval antecedents.

5.4.4 18th to 20th century land improvement

5.4.4.1 The most common feature on site were field drains. They were present in large numbers in all fields but especially m the lower lying areas. It was obvious from examination of these by excavation and interpretation of the plans that numerous episodes of drain construction had been undertaken. Of the few examples recovered some have been dated to the 18th century (See Appendix 11), whilst in the field the varying colour, size and form of the drain pipe were evidence of the repeated attempts at improving the drainage. The presence of plastic piping shows that the drainage is still an issue into recent years.

5 *4.5 Amorphous & scattered undated background features*

5.4.5 1 These features are difficult to interpret and in some cases they may not even be anthropic in nature, being tree boles or caused by animals. Without artefacts, ecofacts or coherent plans interpretation, function and dating is impossible. The long history of activity in the surrounding landscape coupled with the lithic scatters and later prehistoric enclosure ditches clearly demonstrates millennia worth of activity in this area. These features could come from any point withm this sequence.

5 4.5 2 The majority of features were examined during the evaluation and shown to be devoid of artefacts and ecofacts. Subsequent assessment of samples taken from a few of these features has confirmed the general paucity of material present. During the evaluation care was taken to expand around a number of these features in an attempt to gauge the extent of the features and if possible to make sense of the features in plan. In almost all cases the features proved to be either isolated or part of a small cluster without an overall function or logical plan.

5.4.6 Specialist reports

5.4 6.1 Three specialist's assessments have been completed since the evaluation, and full copies of each are present within the Appendices 10 to 12. Firstly the mam class of artefact recovered was flint. The flint report, Appendix 10, indicates that the majority of the material which is diagnostic enough to be dated is probably Later Neolithic and Bronze Age. At the Hopper Hill Road evaluation less than 100 m from western boundary of the site a small assemblage of Early Neolithic flints were recovered from a few discrete excavated features (Map, 2000). At Crossgates, an assemblage was recovered of "Neolithic and Bronze Age flints, without features" (Leach 1989, 5). The Crossgates results very much mirrors the evaluation findings with only 13 lithics recovered by excavation and even then seven of these flints derived from hillwash material and in later features such as drains

5 4.6.2 The pottery report, Appendix 11, identifies a small amount of later material present from mostly unstratified contexts, including pipe stems but the majority of pottery appears to represent a homogeneous group which is most probably Late Iron Age m date. Further work would look to compare the assemblage with that from Crossgates and other Late Iron Age and Romano British sites from the local region.

5.4.6.3 The macroplant assessment, Appendix 12, identified only small amounts of charred material from the contexts examined. The material present would seem to indicate the burning of turves, either as fuel or accidentally. In conclusion it was deemed that further work on theses samples would be of very limited use.

6. CONCLUSIONS

6.1 The Phase 1 and 2 programme of archaeological works at Scarborough Business Park has provided a wealth of information regarding the development area's history. These main findings can be summarised as follows,

- The geophysical survey identified a few anomalies. Whilst most were found to be drainage, or natural deposits there were some that were seen to be relatively modern features such as the stone culvert.
- The borehole survey demonstrated that the site may contain some limited palaeoenvironmental deposits, but that no evidence for any anthropogenic activity was observed. Monolith samples have been recovered from a section across the most likely palaeoenvironmental deposits (Trench 14)
- The fieldwalking and test-pit survey has found two lithic concentrations. No Mesolithic activity was noted barring a few small cores picked up during the fieldwalking, with the assemblage deemed to be Later Neolithic and Bronze Age. The lithics are almost wholly within the ploughsoil. Only five flints were recovered from cut features, with three deriving (Obviously re-deposited) from large ditch features.
- Two areas of Late Iron Age, possibly Romano British activity in the form of ditches with again very limited numbers of small cut features with no definite domestic structures encountered.
- The identification of shallow, diffuse linear features (possibly hedgerows or ditches) which are interpreted as Medieval or Post Medieval field boundaries.
- Extensive land improvement dating from at least 18th century in the form of land drains and a stone culvert.

6 2 The works completed to date have provided a detailed history of the site as described above. With more than 5% of the site evaluated by trenching it would be anticipated that all types of remains present on site have been identified if not completely understood, specifically Neolithic & Bronze Age lithic scatters, Late Iron Age enclosure ditches and Medieval and/or Post-Medieval field boundaries.

6.3 Whilst it is possible that a 5% evaluation may have missed a specific locus of Neolithic or Bronze Age negative features the evidence from Crossgates would seem to correspond with the evaluation findings that there is a distinct and real lack of cut features. Lithics are present in substantial numbers but these are in the ploughsoil. It may be that the intensive Medieval and Post-Medieval farming of the this area, as shown by the field boundaries and by the later 19th century map evidence, truncated and destroyed any *in situ* Neolithic and Bronze Age features.

6 4 The largest and deepest features on site are the Late Iron Age enclosure ditches. Such plough truncation may also explain the lack of evidence for Iron Age settlement given

the relatively rich pottery assemblage recovered from the small number of slots excavated through the lengths of exposed ditches.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 Following submission of this report and discussion with Mr Campling a Mitigation Scheme of Investigation will be prepared. A preliminary and provisional statement is presented below.

7.2 Phase 1 (infrastructure areas)

7.2.1 Almost all of the infrastructure areas appear, from the works undertaken, to be free of archaeological impediment The only area of possible archaeological potential is the link road to Cayton Low Road given it juxtaposition to archaeological finds in Trenches 68 and 71. However given the absence of remains from Trenches 72 and 84 which both lie across or on the road line and from Trench 70, which is aligned parallel to the road, see Figure 23, it would seem to indicate that likelihood of disturbing significant remains during the construction of this section of road to be low

7.3 Phase 2 areas

7.3 1 The archaeological works have provided a comprehensive and representative sample of the archaeology on site. The flint scatters have been fully documented and the lithics comprehensively assessed. As mentioned above it is possible that *in situ* Neolithic cut features do exist within the development area, as they can be particularly localised, however barring a few single small features with solitary lithics (which could be residual) no such features were encountered. No definite Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery was recovered which may be seen as further evidence for the lack of *in situ* features

7.3 2 The significant archaeological material, in all probability heavily truncated given the noted plough scarring, is limited to two areas. firstly in the eastern/central area centred on Trenches 68 and 71 and in the west around Trenches 31 and 67. The fact that the dominant features surviving are large ditches (putative Late Iron Age / Romano British date) is, again, probably reflective of the high degree of horizontal soil truncation that has occurred. Observation has shown that even these large ditches appear ploughed-out in some locations. The overall plans of the enclosure ditches are not known, though they have been characterised and sampled.

7.3.3 Similarly the Medieval and Post-Medieval field boundaries have been characterised and sampled Although the overall plan of these features is incomplete, even a total field strip would not give a complete plan as these features have suffered modern plough damage and the evaluation showed that some of these shallow features appear to have been ploughed away completely

7.4 Outline recommendations

7.4.1 With further fieldwork it may be possible to form a clearer idea as to the function of the Late Iron Age / Romano-British ditches They may represent either enclosures surrounding settlement, field boundaries or their associated banks could have formed barriers for droving animals.

7.4.2 Recommendations proposed by the various specialists should be completed. Also a small programme of radiocarbon dating, where samples allow, would be of use in optimising the potential of the pottery assemblage in providing absolute dates.

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APPENDIX 1: TEST PIT SUMMARY

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

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APPENDIX 10. SPECIALIST REPORT - LITHICS

APPENDIX 11: ASSESSMENT REPORT - POTTERY

APPENDIX 12· ASSESSMENT REPORT - MACROPLANT

APPENDIX 1: TEST PIT SUMMARY

Test-pit No.	Topsoil Depth	Undisturbed Topsoil/Hillwash Depth	Phosphate Samples Taken	Phosphate Levels	Artefacts
TP1	0 30 m	~	No	~	Flint x 5
TP2	0 22 m 0 35 m		Yes Yes		Flint x 7 None
TP3	0 27 m 0 18 m		Yes Yes		Flint x 10 None
TP4	0 25 m	~	No	~	Flint x 9
TP5	0 28 m	~	No	~	Flint x 4
TP6	0 24 m	~	No	~	Flint x 3
TP7	0 23 m	~	No	~	Flint x 4
TP8	0 27 m	~	No	~	Flint x 6
TP9	0 23 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP10	0 27 m 0 23 m		Yes Yes		Flint x 7 Flint x 1
TP11	0 23 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP12	0 25 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP13	0 27 m	~	No	~	1 Flint
TP14	0 25 m	~	No	~	None
TP15	0 24 m	~	No	~	None
TP16	0 21 m	~	No	~	Flint x 7
TP17	0 26 m	~	No	~	None
TP18	0 22 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP19	0 24 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP20	0 19 m	~	No	~	None
TP21	0 27 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP22	0 25 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP23	0 28 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP24	0 24 m	~	No	~	Flint x 6
TP25	0 24 m	~	No	~	Flint x 3
TP26	0 22 m	~	No	~	None
TP27	0 21 m	~	No	~	None
TP28	0 25 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP29	0 20 m	~	No	~	None
TP30	0 28 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP31	0 26 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP32	0 26 m	~	No	~	None
TP33	0 29 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP34	0 25 m	~	No	~	None
TP35	0 23 m	~	No	~	None
TP36	0 20 m	~	No	~	None
TP37	0 24 m	~	No	~	None
TP38	0 36 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP39	0 31 m	~	No	~	None
TP40	0 30 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP41	0 33 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP42	0 32 m	~	No	~	Flint x 2
TP43	0 28 m	~	No	~	Flint x 4
TP44	0 29 m 0 07 m		Yes Yes		None None
TP45	0 26 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1 & possible quern fragment
TP46	0 25 m		Yes		Flint x 1

		0 17 m	Yes		
TP47	0 27 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP48	0 27 m	~	No		None
TP49	0 35 m	~	No		None
TP50	0 31 m		Yes		None
		0 19 m	Yes		None
TP51	0 31 m	~	No	~	None
TP52	0 30 m	~	No	~	None
TP53	0 26 m	~	No	~	None
TP54	0 31 m	~	No	~	None
TP55	0 31 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP56	0 33 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP57	0 30 m	~	No	~	None
TP58	0 37 m	~	No	~	Flint x 3
TP59	0 32 m		Yes		None
		0 17 m	Yes		None
TP60	0 31 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP61	0 35 m	~	No	~	None
TP62	0 30 m	~	No	~	None
TP63	0 30 m	~	No	~	None
TP64	0 31 m	~	No	~	Oyster shell pieces
TP65	0 25 m	~	No	~	None
TP66	0 33 m		Yes		None
		0 11 m	Yes		None
		0 14 m	Yes		None
TP67	0 23 m	~	No	~	None
TP68	0 26 m	~	No	~	None
TP69	0 28 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP70	0 25 m	~	No	~	None
TP71	0 27 m	~	No	~	None
TP72	0 22 m	~	No	~	None
TP73	0 31 m	~	No	~	Flint x 1
TP74	0 26 m	~	No	~	None
TP75	0 19 m	~	No	~	None
TP76	0 25 m	~	No	~	None
TP77	0 29 m	~	No	~	Flint x 4
TP78	0 28 m		Yes		None
		0 10 m	Yes		
TP79	0 23 m	~	No	~	None
TP80	0 28 m	~	No	~	None

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

Trench 1, Phase 1

Dimensions	95 m by 2 m
Total Area	190 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.26 m at NW end and 0 28 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 2, Phase 1

Dimensions	6.25 m by 4 5 m
Total area	28 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 27 m at N end and 0 28 m at S end
Features	No archaeology. Ploughmarks visible.
Finds	None

Trench 3, Phase 1

Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total area	100 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.28 m at N end and 0.30 m at S end
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 4, Phase 1

Dimensions	6 25 m by 5 25 m
Total area	33 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.30 m at E end and 0 29 m at W end
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible.
Finds	None

Trench 5, Phase 1

Dimensions	62 m by 2 m
Total area	124 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.28 m at N end and 0.27 m at S end
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible.
Finds	None

Trench 6, Phase 1

Dimensions	50 m by 2 m
Total area	100 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.29 m at E end and 0.28 m at W end
Features	No archaeology. Ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 7, Phase 1

Dimensions	108 m by 2 m
Total area	216 m^2
Orientation	E-W

Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.32 m at E end and 0 31 m at W end Up to 1.25 m deep within geological drainage feature.
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible Numerous N-S aligned field drains uncovered of varying types including stone/rubble drains, ceramic and plastic Also a distinct area of deeper deposits indicating the route of glacial water channel Approximately 31 m wide
Finds	None

Trench 8, Phase 1

Dimensions	94 m by 2 m
Total area	188 m^2
Orientation	c NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 30 m at NW end and 0.31 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible Numerous N-S aligned field drains uncovered of varying types including stone/rubble drains, ceramic and plastic.
Finds	None

Trench 9, Phase 1

Dimensions	5.25m by 5 m
Total area	26 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.30 m at NE end and 0.30 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 10, Phase 1

Dimensions	105 m by 2 m
Total area	210 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.32 m at SW end and 0.34 m at NE end
Features	No archaeology. Ploughmarks visible Numerous field drains Majority aligned N-S, uncovered Various types found including stone/rubble drams, ceramic and plastic Also a distinct area of deeper deposits indicating the route of glacial water channel?? Approximately 36 m wide
Finds	None

Trench 11, Phase 1

Dimensions	5 m by 5 m
Total area	25 m^2
Orientation	N/a
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 31 m at S end and 0 32 m at N end
Features	No archaeology. Ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 12, Phase 1

Dimensions	35 m by 2 m
Total area	70 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at N end and 0.26 m at S end
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible.
Finds	None

Trench 13, Phase 1

Dimensions	81 m by 2 m
Total area	162 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.41 m at NE end and 0 27 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology. Ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 14, Phase 1

Dimensions	5 25 m by 5 m
Total area	26 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 32 m at NE end and 0 29 m at NE end
Features	No archaeology. Ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 15, Phase 1

Dimensions	62 m by 2 m
Total area	124 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.29 m at E end and 0 37 m at W end
Features	No archaeology Ploughmarks visible
Finds	None

Trench 1, Phase 2

Dimensions	51 m by 1 6 m
Total area	82 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.26 m at E end and 0 31 m at W end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 2, Phase 2

Dimensions	51 m by 2 1 m
Total area	107 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.28 m at NW end and 0 26 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology Single, narrow cut ceramic field drain, aligned E-W E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	Redeposited flint from ceramic field dram, Find No 1050

Trench 3, Phase 2

Dimensions	55 m by 2 1 m
Total area	116 m^2
Orientation	ENE-WSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 30 m at ENE end and 0 23 m at WSW end
Features	No archaeology Two, narrow cut ceramic field dram, [301] aligned E-W E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 4, Phase 2

Dimensions	56 m by 2 1 m
Total area	118 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 24 m at NW end and 0 26 m at SE end

Features	Trench bisected by large open ditch Ditch active as a field boundary between crop field and 'set aside' field Single, narrow cut ceramic field dram, aligned E-W Larger linear feature, [403], aligned NNE-SSW E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 5, Phase 2

Dimensions	52 m by 1 6 m, Extension c5 m 4 m
Total area	103 m^2
Orientation	NNE-SSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 30 m at NNE end and 0.29 m at SSW end
Features	Large linear feature, [500], aligned N-S. Ovoid ditch feature, [502] & [504]. Four, narrow cut ceramic fleld drain, aligned E-W E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Fragment of field dram from upper surface of [505], Find No 1060

Trench 6, Phase 2

Dimensions	55 m by 2.6 m, Extension c5 m 3 m
Total area	158 m^2
Orientation	NNW-SSE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 26 m at NNW end and 0.22 m at SSE end
Features	Large subcircular pit feature, [600] E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 7 Phase 2

Dimensions	57 m by 2 1 m
Total area	120 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 24 m at W end and 0 24 m at E end
Features	The W end of the trench, first 15m, contained a thin layer of hillwash material, [700], between topsoil and subsoil. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 8 Phase 2

Dimensions	52 m by 2.6 m
Total area	135 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 22 m at W end and 0 28 m at E end
Features	The W end of the trench, first 10 m contained a thin layer of hillwash material, [800] between topsoil and subsoil E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Two flmts recovered from hillwash [800], Find No 1052

Trench 9 Phase 2

Dimensions	151 m by 2.1 m
Total area	317 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.36 m at W end and 0.24 m at E end. Greatest depth of 0 45 m
Features	The W end of the trench, first 25m, contained a thm layer of hillwash material, [900], between topsoil and subsoil A second zone of hillwash, [901] existed from 89 m to115 m A single narrow cut ceramic field drain,

	aligned E-W was present across 30 m of the eastern end of the trench E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Three finds came from the hillwash deposits, firstly from [901] a ceramic sherd, Find No 1053 and two flints, Find No 1055. Lastly a single flint came from hillwash, [900] at western end of trench, Find No 1061 Also a flint came from the topsoil, Find No 1054.

Trench 10 Phase 2

Dimensions	21 m by 20 m (open area)
Total area	420 m^2
Orientation	N/a
Depth to Subsoil	Varied between 0 22 m and 0 30 m
Features	The open area was crossed by two very shallow linear features, [100] and [1002] Both aligned approximately N-S Two narrow cut ceramic field drains, aligned E-W were present E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 11 Phase 2

Dimensions	55 m by 2 6 m
Total area	143 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 21 m at W end and 0.24 m at E end
Features	The W end of the trench, first 5 m to10 m, contained a thin layer of hillwash material, [1102], between topsoil and subsoil. A posthole, [1100], was present at E end of trench. A single narrow cut ceramic field drain, aligned E-W was present E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	A single flint was recovered from posthole, [1100], Find No.1056 A flint was also found within the topsoil, Find No 1057

Trench 12 Phase 2

Dimensions	58 m by 2.6 m
Total area	151 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.22 m at NW end and 0 20 m at SE end
Features	At the SE end of the trench, was a linear feature [1200] E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 13 Phase 2

Dimensions	57 m by 2 6 m
Total area	148 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.26 m at NW end and 0.24 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 14 Phase 2

Dimensions	57 m by 2 2 m
Total area	143 m^2
Orientation	NNE-SSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 26 m at NNE end and 0.24 m at SSW end, with up to 2.2 m in the middle of trench

Features No archaeology Section through sinkhole area which contained peaty deposits Numerous field drains, including two types of ceramic dram and two types of plastic drain Drains mostly aligned N-S with one NW-SE.
Finds None

Trench **15 Phase** 2
Dimensions 36 m by 2 1 m
Total area 76 m^2
Orientation E-W
Depth to Subsoil Between 0.50 m at E end and 0 24 m at W end
Features No archaeology The W end of the trench, first 10 m, contained a thin layer of hillwash material, [1501], between topsoil and subsoil A single narrow cut ceramic field dram, aligned E-W was present across much of trench base. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds A flint was found within the topsoil, Find No.1058

Trench **16 Phase** 2
Dimensions 38 m by 2.1 m
Total area 80 m^2
Orientation NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil Between 0 42 m at NW end and 0 26 m at SE end
Features No archaeology The W end of the trench, first 10 m, contained a thin layer of hillwash material, [1601], between topsoil and subsoil. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds Two flints were found within the topsoil, Find No 1059

Trench **17 Phase** 2
Dimensions 55 m by 2.1 m, Extension c 13 m E-W by 10 m N-S
Total area 246 m^2
Orientation N-S
Depth to Subsoil Between 0 26 m at N end and 0 25 m at S end
Features Two linear features, aligned E-W crossed Trench 17 [1702] was wider than [1704] and [1704] had a small Northern extension A single narrow cut ceramic field drain, aligned E-W was present. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds None

Trench **18 Phase** 2
Dimensions 55 m by 2.1 m
Total area 149 m^2
Orientation E-W
Depth to Subsoil Between 0 26 m at E end and 0 26 m at W end
Features No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds None

Trench **19 Phase** 2
Dimensions 60 m by 2 6 m, Extension 8 5 m by 2.7 m
Total area 179 m^2
Orientation E-W
Depth to Subsod Between 0.26 m at E end and 0 26 m at W end
Features Four subcircular pits, [1905], [1907], [909] & [1913]. Trench crossed by large V-shaped ditch, [1911] with light coloured ceramic pipe at base (as [3102] in Trench 31) Two single narrow cut ceramic field drains, aligned E-W were also present. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds A single flint came from the topsoil, Find No.1062.

Trench 20 Phase 2

Dimensions	29 m by 2 6 m
Total area	75 m^2
Orientation	ESE-WNW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.20 m at ESE end and 0 21 m at WNW end
Features	No archaeology. A single narrow cut ceramic field drain, aligned E-W was present E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 21 Phase 2

Dimensions	51 m by 2 6 m
Total area	133 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 34 m at E end and 0 31 m at W end
Features	A wide linear feature, [2100], aligned E-W. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 22 Phase 2

Dimensions	66 m by 2 1 m
Total area	140 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at NE end and 0.24 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 23 Phase 2

Dimensions	28 m by 2 6 m
Total area	73 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsod	Between 0.20 m at E end and 0 24 m at W end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 24 Phase 2

Dimensions	27 m by 2 6 m
Total area	70 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.20 m at N end and 0 22 m at S end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 25 Phase 2

Dimensions	58 m by 2 6 m
Total area	151 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 30 m at E end and 0.29 m at W end
Features	Single pit, [2501] The western end of the trench contained a series of patches of gravel which may correlate to some geophysics anomalies N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 26 Phase 2

Dimensions	60 m by 2 6 m
Total area	156 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.30 m at E end and 0.30 m at W end
Features	Pit feature [2601] and linear pit [2603] both at western end of trench N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Flint came from the pit [2601], Fmd No 1065

Trench 27 Phase 2

Dimensions	54 m by 2 6 m
Total area	140 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 38 m at NW end and 0.24 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology Large diameter cream coloured ceramic dram within a large cut, aligned c.NW-SE. N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 28 Phase 2

Dimensions	82 m by 2.6 m
Total area	213 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 45 m at E end and 0 28 m at W end
Features	No archaeology. Four drain cuts present within trench Three were N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains with the fourth drain a wider cut, aligned NE-SW with a ribbed plastic pipe N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 29 Phase 2

Dimensions	62m by 2 6 m, Extensions totalling 22 m^2
Total area	70 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 41 m at NE end and 0 27 m at SW end
Features	Three clusters of activity Firstly at NE end of trench two circular pits, [2901] and [2909] Then about 15m away two small pits [[2905] and [2911] Lastly at SW end of trench two linear pits, [2907] and [2913]. N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 30 Phase 2

Dimensions	67 m by 2 6 m
Total area	174 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 31 m at NW end and 0 31 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 31 Phase 2

Dimensions	81 m by 2.6 m, Extension measures 52 m^2
Total area	263 m^2
Orientation	ENE-WSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 33 m at ENE end and 0 35 m at WSW end

Features	Curvilinear steep sided ditch [3100] may form part of enclosure [3100] same as [6701] in Trench 67 Trench also crossed by large, E-W aligned, V-shaped ditch, [3102] with light coloured ceramic pipe at base (as [1911] in Trench 19). E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Redeposited flint flake from [3103], Find No 1063 and mammal teeth from ditch fill [3101], Find No.1064

Trench 32 Phase 2

Dimensions	46 m by 2 6 m
Total area	120 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 35 m at NE end and 0 32 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 33 Phase 2

Dimensions	55 m by 2 6 m
Total area	143 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 20 m at N end and 0 22 m at S end
Features	Single oval pit [3301] and shallow, narrow linear feature [3303], aligned N-S (as [3401] or [3403] in Trench 34) N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 34 Phase 2

Dimensions	57 m by 2 6 m
Total area	148 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 26 m at NW end and 0.31 m at SE end
Features	Two similar linear features [3401] and [3403] (feature [3401] or [3403] same as [3303] in Trench 33) Both narrow and shallow. N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 35 Phase 2

Dimensions	59 m by 2 5 m
Total area	153 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 29 m at NE end and 0 36 m at SW end
Features	Single shallow, narrow linear feature [3501], aligned N-S (possibly as [3401] or [3403] in Trench 34 & [3303] in Trench 33). N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 36 Phase 2

Dimensions	58 m by 2 6 m
Total area	151 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.31 m at NE end and 0 32 m at SW end
Features	Two very shallow pits, [3601] and [3603] N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 37 Phase 2

Dimensions	51 m by 2.6 m
Total area	133 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 32 m at N end and 0 26 m at S end
Features	No archaeology N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 38 Phase 2

Dimensions	73 m by 2 6 m
Total area	190 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 29 m at NE end and 0 26 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology. Three drain cuts present within trench Two were N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains with the third drain a wider cut, aligned N-S with a ribbed plastic pipe N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 39 Phase 2

Dimensions	52 m by 2 1 m
Total area	109 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.31 m at NE end and 0 27 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 40 Phase 2

Dimensions	59 m by 2 1 m
Total area	124 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.33 m at NE end and 0 32 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology. N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 41 Phase 2

Dimensions	53 m by 2 1 m
Total area	111 m^2
Orientation	NNW-SSE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.29 m at NNE end and 0 29 m at SSE end
Features	Single linear wide feature [4101], aligned E-W N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	Single flint piece, Find No.1076 from [4102]

Trench 42 Phase 2

Dimensions	50 m by 2.1 m
Total area	105 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.29 m at N end and 0 33 m at S end
Features	Linear feature [4201], aligned E-W and small subcircular pit [4203] Both of these feature were cut by a N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drain N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 43 Phase 2

Dimensions	55 m by 2.1 m

Total area	116 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.32 m at ENE end and 0 34 m at WSW end
Features	No archaeology Single N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drain present at WSW end of trench N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 44 Phase 2

Dimensions	54 m by 2.1 m
Total area	113 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.27 m at N end and 0 30 m at S end
Features	No archaeology Smgle N-S aligned, narrow ceramic dram present along most of trench N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 45 Phase 2

Dimensions	63 m by 2.1 m
Total area	132 m^2
Orientation	ENE-WSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.28 m at ENE end and 0 32 m at WSW end
Features	No archaeology N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 46 Phase 2

Dimensions	13 m by 5 5 m
Total area	72 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 40 m at E end and 0 28 m at W end
Features	No archaeology. Single E-W aligned, narrow ceramic dram present across trench. Some sand rich patches within subsoil E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 47 Phase 2

Dimensions	10 m by 2 1 m
Total area	21 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.29 m at E end and 0 28 m at W end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible withm subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 48 Phase 2

Dimensions	24 m by 2.1 m
Total area	50 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.28 m at N end and 0.28 m at S end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 49 Phase 2

Dimensions	58 m by 2 1 m
Total area	122 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.31 m at NE end and 0 24 m at SW end

Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 50 Phase 2

Dimensions	56 m by 2 1 m
Total area	118m^2
Orientation	WNW-ESE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 24 m at WNW end and 0 28 m at ESE end
Features	No archaeology. Single E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drain present across trench E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 51 Phase 2

Dimensions	56 m by 2 1 m, Extension 20 m^2
Total area	138 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 29 m at NE end and 0 25 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology. Single E-W aligned, narrow ceramic dram present at SW end of trench E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 52 Phase 2

Dimensions	58 m by 2 1 m
Total area	122 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsod	Between 0.32 m at NW end and 0 29 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology. Six E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains present across trench, most spaced 6 m to 7 m apart E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 53 Phase 2

Dimensions	76 m by 2 1 m
Total area	160 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 29 m at NE end and 0.29 m at SW end
Features	Small pit, [5301], and two shallow, wide linear features, [5303] and [5305] both aligned E-W Trench contained nine E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains, spaced approximately 7 m to 8 m apart E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 54 Phase 2

Dimensions	80 m by 2 1 m, Extensions of 30 m^2
Total area	198 m^2
Orientation	NNW-SSE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 31 m at NNE end and 0 39 m at SSE end
Features	Two linear features, [5401] and [5403] Four E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains, spaced intermittently E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 55 Phase 2

Dimensions	61 m by 2 1 m
Total area	128 m^2

Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 32 m at NE end and 0 31 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology Trench contained six E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains, spaced approximately 7 m to 8 m apart, in southern half of trench. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 56 Phase 2

Dimensions	88 m by 2 1 m
Total area	185 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.32 m at NW end and 0 33 m at SE end
Features	Two wide linear features, [5601], aligned N-S and [5603] aligned E-W. Four E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains, spaced intermittently E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 57 Phase 2

Dimensions	57 m by 2 1 m
Total area	120 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.28 m at NE end and 0.26 m at SW end
Features	Wide N-S linear feature [5701] A single N-S ceramic drain present within a wide cut, [5703]. E-W and N-S ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 58 Phase 2

Dimensions	92 m by 2.1 m
Total area	193 m^2
Orientation	ENE-WSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 31 m at ENE end and 0 28 m at WSW end
Features	Wide E-W linear feature [5801] A N-S ceramic drain present within a wide cut, [5803] and two N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Possible quern fragment from topsoil, Find No 1075

Trench 59 Phase 2

Dimensions	75 m by 2.1 m
Total area	158 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 26 m at N end and 0 31 m at S end
Features	Wide E-W linear feature [5901] and small pit [5903]. A single N-S aligned, narrow ceramic dram. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 60 Phase 2

Dimensions	53 m by 2.1 m
Total area	111 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 20 m at N end and 0 22 m at S end
Features	Single E-W aligned linear feature, [6001] of varying width E-W ploughmarks visible withm subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 61 Phase 2

Dimensions	20 m by 20 m (open area)
Total area	400 m^2
Orientation	N/a
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 56 m at W side and 0 40 m at E side
Features	No archaeology Sheep Burial, [6101].
Finds	None

Trench 62 Phase 2

Dimensions	156 m by 2.1 m
Total area	328 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 40 m at NE end and 0 28 m at SW end
Features	Trench crossed by four linear features, three aligned E-W, [6201], [6205], & [6207] and one N-S, [6203] Hillwash layer [6209] between topsoil and subsoil at NE end of trench Fourteen N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains mostly 5 to 6 m apart E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 63 Phase 2

Dimensions	154 m by 2.1 m
Total area	323 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 65 m at NE end and 0 26 m at SW end
Features	Trench crossed by five linear features, four aligned E-W, [6301], [6305], [6307] & [6309] and one N-S feature [6303] Hillwash layer [6311] between topsoil and subsoil at NE end of trench. Fourteen N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains mostly 5 to 6 m apart E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Two pottery sherds from [6304], Find No 1086

Trench 64 Phase 2

Dimensions	129 m by 2 1 m, Extension of 9 m^2
Total area	280 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.20 m at N end and 0 22 m at S end
Features	No archaeology Eleven N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains mostly 5 to 6 m apart. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 65 Phase 2

Dimensions	76 m by 2.1 m, Extension 5 m^2
Total area	165 m^2
Orientation	WNW-ESE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 34 m at WNW end and 0 42 m at ESE end
Features	Single pit [6501] Hillwash layer [6503] between topsoil and subsoil at E end of trench. Single ENE-WSW aligned, narrow ceramic dram E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 66 Phase 2

Dimensions	68 m by 2 1 m
Total area	143 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at NW end and 0.41 m at SE end

Features	No archaeology Hillwash layer [6601] between topsoil and subsoil at SE end of trench Smgle N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drain E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 67 Phase 2

Dimensions	15 m by 2 1 m, Extension of 23 m^2
Total area	55 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsod	Between 0 20 m at E end and 0.22 m at W end
Features	Linear steep sided ditch [6701] may form part of enclosure [6701] same as [3100] in Trench 31. Ditch cut by Single E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drain E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	Single ceramic rim sherd, Find No 1071, from ditch fill [6702]

Trench 68 Phase 2

Dimensions	56 m by 2 1 m, Extensions of 113 m^2
Total area	231 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.25 m at NE end and 0.29 m at SW end
Features	Large wide ditch [6801], aligned N-S at SW end of trench [6801] the same as [7101] in Trench 71 Large curvilinear large ditch, [6803] at NE end of trench [6803] same as [9203] in Trench 92. Small ditch, [6806] extended S from curvilinear ditch. Five N-S aligned and one E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Ceramic sherds from [6802], Find No.1074, from [6804], Find No 1082 and from [6805], Find No 1083 Single flint flake from [6804], Find No 1077

Trench 69 Phase 2

Dimensions	147 m by 2 1 m
Total area	309 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at NW end and 0.29 m at SE end
Features	Single N-S aligned linear feature [6901]. Eight N-S aligned and one E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 70 Phase 2

Dimensions	111 m by 2 1 m
Total area	233 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 30 m at NW end and 0 29 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology Five N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 71 Phase 2

Dimensions	34 m by 2 1 m
Total area	71 m^2
Orientation	WNW-ESE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at WNW end and 0 30 m at ESE end
Features	Large wide ditch [7101], aligned NNE-SSW at ESE end of trench. [7101] the same as [6801] in Trench 68 E-W ploughmarks visible withm subsoil surface

Finds	Pottery sherds from ditch [7101], Find No.1085 and two flint pieces from same ditch, Find No 1084

Trench 72 Phase 2

Dimensions	21 5 m by 21 m (open area)
Total area	452 m^2
Orientation	N/a
Depth to Subsoil	Varied between 0 27 m and 0 29 m
Features	Single shallow linear feature, [7201], aligned E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 73 Phase 2

Dimensions	101 m by 2.1 m
Total area	212 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 27 m at N end and 0 26 m at S end
Features	No archaeology Single N-S aligned narrow ceramic drain. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 74 Phase 2

Dimensions	27 m by 2 1 m
Total area	70 m^2
Orientation	ENE-WSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.26 m at ENE end and 0.31 m at WSW end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 75 Phase 2

Dimensions	60 m by 2.1 m
Total area	120 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 29 m at NE end and 0.28 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology Five N-S aligned and one E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 76 Phase 2

Dimensions	85 m by 2 1 m
Total area	179 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.28 m at NW end and 0 30 m at SE end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 77 Phase 2

Dimensions	68 m by 2.1 m
Total area	143 m^2
Orientation	ENE-WSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 29 m at ENE end and 0 28 m at WSW end
Features	No archaeology. Two N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 78 Phase 2

Dimensions	92 m by 2.1 m
Total area	193 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 27 m at NE end and 0 48 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology. Hillwash layer [7801] between topsoil and subsoil at SW end of trench Six N-S aligned, narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 79 Phase 2

Dimensions	125 m by 2.1 m
Total area	263 m^2
Orientation	NNE-SSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at NNE end and 0 47 m at SSE end
Features	No archaeology Hillwash layer [7901] between topsoil and subsoil at SW end of trench Two N-S aligned and one NNW-SSE aligned narrow ceramic drains. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 80 Phase 2

Dimensions	86 m by 2 1 m
Total area	181 m^2
Orientation	N-S
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 29 m at NW end and 0 34 m at SE end
Features	Large stone capped drain [8001], as [8103] in Trench 81. Single N-S aligned narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 81 Phase 2

Dimensions	158 m by 2.1 m
Total area	332 m^2
Orientation	E-W
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at E end and 0.31 m at w end
Features	Small linear feature [8101] Large stone capped dram [8103], as [8001] in Trench 80 Single N-S aligned narrow ceramic drams. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 82 Phase 2

Dimensions	117 m by 2.1 m
Total area	246 m^2
Orientation	NW-SE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 45 m at NW end and 0.26 m at SE end
Features	Hillwash layer [8205] between topsoil and subsoil at SW end of trench Two shallow narrow linear features, [8201] and [8203], both aligned NW-SE Three N-S aligned narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 83 Phase 2

Dimensions	10 m by 2 1 m
Total area	21 m^2
Orientation	WNW-ESE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 32 m at WNW end and 0.33 m at ESE end

Features	No archaeology Single N-S aligned narrow ceramic drain E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 84 Phase 2

Dimensions	18 m by 2.1 m
Total area	38 m^2
Orientation	WNW-ESE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at WNW end and 0.28 m at ESE end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 85 Phase 2

Dimensions	107 m by 2.1 m
Total area	225 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0.29 m at NE end and 0.31 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology. Three N-S aligned narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 86 Phase 2

Dimensions	64 m by 2 1 m
Total area	134m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at NE end and 0 29 m at SW end
Features	Trench crossed by large ditch, [8601] with light coloured ceramic pipe at base Also a N-S aligned linear feature [8603] Two single narrow cut ceramic field drams, aligned N-S were also present. E E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 87 Phase 2

Number not assigned

Trench 88 Phase 2

Dimensions	25 m by 2 1 m
Total area	53 m^2
Orientation	NE-SW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 28 m at NE end and 0 27 m at SW end
Features	No archaeology E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface.
Finds	None

Trench 89 Phase 2

Number not assigned

Trench 90 Phase 2

Dimensions	27 m by 2 6 m
Total area	70 m^2
Orientation	ENE-WSW
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 20 m at ENE end and 0 22 m at WSW end
Features	No archaeology Hillwash layer [9001] between topsoil and subsoil at ENE end of trench E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Flint flake from hillwash layer, Find No 1073

Trench 91 Phase 2	
Dimensions	23 m by 22 m (open area)
Total area	506 m^2
Orientation	N/a
Depth to Subsoil	Varied between 0 26 m and 0 28 m
Features	No archaeology. Two N-S aligned narrow ceramic drains. E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	None

Trench 92 Phase 2	
Dimensions	109 m by 2.1 m
Total area	229 m^2
Orientation	WNW-ESE
Depth to Subsoil	Between 0 23 m at WNW end and 0.45 m at ESE end
Features	Large elongated pit [9201] and large wide ditch [9203], aligned N-S at WNW end of trench. [9203] the same as [6803] in Trench 68. Hillwash layer [9205] between topsoil and subsoil at ESE end of trench Three N-S aligned and a single E-W aligned, narrow ceramic drains E-W ploughmarks visible within subsoil surface
Finds	Numerous pottery sherds from pit [9201], Find No 1081

APPENDIX 3: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context No.	Context Type	Context Description	Interpretation
[201]	Drain cut	Cut for modern ceramic field drain Typical narrow cut, c 0 30 m wide Vertical sides to a depth of 0 40 m	18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[202]	Drain fill	Fill of [201] Grey clay rich matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones Contained redeposited flint piece	18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[301]	Drain cut	Cut for modern ceramic field drain Typical narrow cut, c 0 30 m wide Vertical sides to a depth of 0 40 m	18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[302]	Drain fill	Fill of [301] Clay rich matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	18th to 18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[500]	Ditch cut	Linear feature, aligned N-S Up to 7 0 m exposed which is c 0 57 m wide Sloping sides onto a rounded base, 0 12 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[501]	Ditch fill	Fill of [500] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[502]	Curvilinear cut	Curvilinear cut with terminal probably same as, [504] With [504] forms small horseshoe shaped feature Measures c 4 0 m long by up to c 0 60 m wide, though the width does vary U-shaped profile 0 16 m deep with terminal 0 25 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[503]	Pit fill	Fill of [502] Dark grey clay rich matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones and <1% charcoal inclusions	Archaeology – Undated activity
[504]	Curvilinear cut	Curvilinear cut with terminal probably same as, [502] With [502] forms small horseshoe shaped feature Measures c 4 0 m long by up to c 0 55 m wide, though the width does vary U-shaped profile 0 18 m deep with terminal 0 27 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[505]	Pit fill	Fill of [504] Dark grey clay rich matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones and <1% charcoal inclusions	Archaeology – Undated activity
[600]	Pit cut	Cut of subcircular pit Measures 1 21m by 1 07 m U-Shaped profile, 0 07m deep with a flattish base Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[601]	Pit fill	Fill of [600] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones and <1% charcoal inclusions	Archaeology – Undated activity
[700]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[800]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[900]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[901]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[1002]	Ditch cut	Linear feature with amorphous, ragged edges aligned	Archaeology –

		c N-S Western edge steeper than eastern where discernible with an uneven base Maximum depth of 0 19 m with width of between 1 15 m and 0 84 m Single fill	Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary/hedge line
[1003]	Ditch fill	Fill of [1002] Red/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary/hedge line
[1100]	Pit Cut	Cut of pit Well defined pit, oval in plan Aligned N-S it measured 0 47 m by 0 39 m with a depth of 0 15 m Vertical sides with rounded base Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1101]	Pit fill	Fill of [1100] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1102]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[1200]	Ditch cut	Linear feature with amorphous, ragged edges aligned c N-S Sloping sides onto a round base Over 7 m m length exposed Maximum depth of 0 30 m with width of between 0 76 m and 0 82 m Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[1201]	Ditch fill	Fill of [1200] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[1401]	Topsoil	Topsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small subrounded stones Lies over [1402]	20th Century AD
[1402]	Deposit	Imported orange clay Bright coloured clay deposit brought to site and redeposited in a single episode Lies over [1403] and under [1401]	20th Century AD
[1403]	Deposit	Buried topsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small subrounded stones Lies over [1404] and under [1402]	20th Century AD
[1404]	Deposit	Grey clay Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones mclusions Lies over [1405] and under [1403]	Natural deposit
[1405]	Deposit	Dark brown peat Layer of peat consisting of a tightly packed layer of vegetation Lies over [1406] and under [1404]	Natural deposit
[1406]	Deposit	Light brown peat Looser and wetter material than layer above Lies over [1406] and under [1404]	Natural deposit
[1501]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[1601]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[1702]	Ditch cut	Linear feature with slightly ill defined, ragged edges aligned c ESE-WNW Sloping sides onto a round base Over 15 m in length exposed Maximum depth of 0 19 m with width of between 0 76 m and 0 82 m Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[1703]	Ditch fill	Fill of [1702] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions Possible <1% charcoal inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[1704]	Ditch cut	Linear feature heavily truncated aligned c ESE-WNW Sloping sides onto a round base Over 15 m in length exposed Maximum depth of 0 07 m with	20th Century AD – truncated drain?

		width of between 0 15 m and 0 18 m Single fill	
[1705]	Ditch fill	Fill of [1704] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	20th Century AD – truncated drain?
[1905]	Pit cut	Cut of pit Subrectangular in plan, aligned c N-S Measures 1 85 m by 0 85 m Sides are well defined, profile concave onto an irregular base 0 17 m deep Truncates pit [1913] Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1906]	Pit fill	Fill of [1905] Mid-grey clay matrix with <5% small rounded stones and c 2% charcoal inclusions near base of cut	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1907]	Pit cut	Cut of pit Extremely truncated subcircular pit, only 0 04 m deep Well defined, aligned N-S measuring 0 75 m by 0 60 m Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1908]	Pit fill	Fill of [1907] Mid-grey clay matrix with <5% small rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1909]	Pit cut	Cut of pit Shallow subcircular pit, aligned NW-SE Measures 1 30 m by 0 74 m by 0 11 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1910]	Pit fill	Fill of [1909] Light grey clay matrix with <5% small rounded stones inclusions and <1% charcoal flecks	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1911]	Drain cut	Cut of V-shaped ditch with ceramic drain, as [3102] Large surface spread, aligned c E-W covering more than 2 5 m wide marked this feature Excavation showed that this spread covered a single well defined V-Shaped feature c 1 2 m wide with depth of 0 55 m A light coloured ceramic pipe was present in the base of the cut Continues into Trench 31	18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[1912]	Drain fill	Fill of [1911] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[1913]	Pit cut	Cut of pit Circular pit, 0 56 m in diameter truncated by pit [1905] Near vertical sides onto a rounded base Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[1914]	Pit fill	Fill of [1913] Light grey/yellow clay with <5% small subrounded stone inclusions and <1% small charcoal flecks	Archaeology – Undated activity
[2100]	Ditch cut	Linear feature, aligned WNW-ESE Up to 7 5 m exposed most of which is between 1 38 m and 1 25 m wide Sloping to vertical sides onto a flat base Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[2101]	Ditch fill	Fill of [2100] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[2500]	Pit fill	Fill of [2501] Mid-brown compact clay with <5% stone inclusions No charcoal noted	Geophysics anomaly – Natural feature
[2501]	Pit cut	Cut of pit This leature measured 1 m long by up to 0 40 m wide It was aligned NE-SW The sides and base of the pit were somewhat irregular Some root disturbance Probable tree bole	Geophysics anomaly – Natural feature
[2601]	Pit cut	Cut of pit Irregular, amorphous pit aligned NE-SW Measures 1 30 m by 0 92 m by up to 0 15 m deep Base is uneven Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[2602]	Pit fill	Fill of [2601] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones mclusions Also <1% small flecks of charcoal present Flint recovered from fill	Archaeology – Undated activity

[2603]	Pit cut	Cut of linear pit Shallow feature, 0 05 m deep Aligned NW-SE, measuring 2 10 m by up to 0 51 m Sloping sides onto a flat base Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[2604]	Pit fill	Fill of pit [2603] Dark grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Undated activity
[2901]	Pit cut	Cut of pit Roughly circular in plan, measured 0 93 m by 0 89 m Gradual sloping sides onto an irregular base, 0 14 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[2902]	Pit fill	Fill of [2901] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions Also <1% small flecks of charcoal present	Archaeology – Undated activity
[2905]	Pit cut	Cut of irregular shaped small pit Sub-circular measuring 0 85 m by 0 76 m Uneven sides up to 0 11 m deep Single fill Adjacent to pit [2911] Probable stone hole	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[2906]	Pit fill	Fill of [2905] Mid-grey/brown compact clay with <5% stone inclusions No charcoal noted	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[2907]	Large amorphous feature	Cut of amorphous linear feature Aligned N-S, 2 13 m by up to 1 20 m Irregular in plan, with uneven sides and base Depth of up to 0 13 m Disturbance from animal burrows and roots Single fill	Natural Feature – Tree bole or animal scrape
[2908]	Feature fill	Fill of [2907] Light-grey/brown compact clay with <5% stone inclusions No charcoal noted	Natural Feature – Tree bole or animal scrape
[2909]	Pit cut	Cut of sub-circular feature Steep sided on one side, shallow on the other Base uneven Disturbance from animal burrows or roots Single fill	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[2910]	Pit fill	Fill of [2909] Mid-grey/brown compact clay with <5% stone inclusions No charcoal noted	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[2911]	Pit cut	Cut of small pit Measures 0 58 m by 0 36 m Irregular sides Depth of up to 0 15 m onto a rounded base Single fill Adjacent to pit [2905] Probable stone hole	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[2912]	Pit fill	Fill of [2911] Dark brown compact clay with <5% stone inclusions No charcoal noted	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[2913]	Large amorphous feature	Cut of amorphous linear feature Aligned N-S, 2 13 m by up to 1 20 m Irregular in plan, with uneven sides and base Depth of up to 0 13 m Disturbance from animal burrows or roots Single fill	Natural Feature – Tree bole or animal scrape
[2914]	Feature fill	Fill of [2913] Mid-grey/brown compact clay with <5% stone inclusions No charcoal noted	Natural Feature – Tree bole or animal scrape
[3100]	Ditch cut	Cut of steep sided ditch, as [6701] Clearly defined curvilinear feature Measures between 1 2 m and 1 0 m wide Profile is U-Shaped, with steeply sloping sides onto a slightly rounded base Ditch is up to 0 51 m deep Over 20 m exposed within Trench 31	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[3101]	Ditch fill	Fill of [3100] Light-grey/brown compact clay with <5% stone inclusions Small amount of charcoal, <1% noted within fill Some herbivore tooth enamel recovered from upper portion of fill	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[3102]	Ditch cut	Cut of V-shaped ditch with ceramic dram, as [1911] Feature aligned c E-W A single well defined V-shaped feature c 1 2 m wide with depth of 0 50 m A light coloured ceramic pipe was present in the base of the cut Continues into Trench 19	18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[3103]	Ditch fill	Fill of [3102] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with	18th to 20th

		orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Century AD – Field drain
[3301]	Pit cut	Cut of oval pit Very shallow feature with sloping sides onto a flat base Measures 0 90 m by 0 62 m Depth of up to 0 10 m Single fill	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[3302]	Pit fill	Fill of [3301] Dark grey sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[3303]	Ditch cut	Cut of narrow linear feature as [3401] Feature aligned c N-S Measures up to 0 40 m wide, with vertical sides onto a flattish base 0 18 m deep Single fill Feature is probably related to field drainage	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[3304]	Ditch fill	Fill of [3303] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[3401]	Ditch cut	Cut of narrow linear feature as [3303] Feature aligned c N-S Measures up to 0 54 m wide, with vertical sides onto a flattish base 0 13 m deep Single fill Feature is probably related to field drainage	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[3402]	Ditch fill	Fill of [3401] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[3403]	Ditch cut	Cut of narrow linear feature Feature aligned c N-S Measures up to 0 60 m wide, with vertical sides onto a flattish base 0 14 m deep Single fill Feature is probably related to field drainage	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[3404]	Ditch fill	Fill of [3403] Dark brown/grey sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[3601]	Pit cut	Cut of shallow pit Measured 0 42 m by 0 37 m, aligned E-W Shallow feature 0 12 m deep with sloping sides onto a flat base Single fill	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[3602]	Pit fill	Fill of [3601] Dark grey sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[3603]	Pit cut	Cut of shallow pit Slightly irregular in plan, and profile Measures 0 62 m N-S by 0 47 m E-W with signs of drag to eastern side of pit Maximum of 0 11 m deep Single fill	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[3604]	Pit fill	Fill of [3603] Dark grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[4101]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 1 30 m wide by 0 11 m deep Steep side on Northern side with gentler sloping side on Southern side Singe fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[4102]	Ditch fill	Fill of [4101] Dark grey/brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions May correspond to geophysics anomaly Probable field boundary or drainage feature	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[4201]	Ditch cut	Cut of linear feature Feature aligned c NE-SW Measures up to 0 45 m wide, with a V-shaped profile, 0 13 m deep Single fill Feature is probably related to field drainage	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[4202]	Ditch fill	Fill of [4201] Mid-brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[4203]	Pit cut	Cut of sub-circular pit 0 55m by 0 50 m Aligned N-S, the pit has a steep southern edge and shallow northern	Natural Feature - Stone hole

		edge	
[4204]	Pit fill	Fill of [4203] Mid-brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottling and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Natural Feature - Stone hole
[5301]	Pit cut	Cut of subcircular pit 0 55 m by 0 52 m with clearly defined edges Pit is 0 18 m deep with a slightly concave base Smgle fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[5302]	Pit fill	Fill of [5301] Light grey firm clay with <5% small subrounded stone inclusions Up to 5% charcoal inclusions which are concentrated within the middle of the fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[5303]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 0 98 m wide by 0 08 m deep Very shallow U-shaped feature with gently sloping sides Single fill Possibly same feature as [6309], Trench 63 & [6401], Trench 64	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5304]	Ditch fill	Fill of [5303] Light grey firm clay with <5% small subrounded stone inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5305]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 1 10 m wide by 0 07 m deep Very shallow U-shaped feature with gently sloping sides Single fill Possibly same feature as [6307], Trench 63	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5306]	Ditch fill	Fill of [5305] Light grey/brown clay with <5% small subrounded stone inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5401]	Linear feature cut	Cut of linear feature Very shallow feature, 0 04 m deep Sloping sides onto a rounded base Feature 0 40 m wide by c 2 5 m long, aligned NW-SE Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[5402]	Linear feature fill	Fill of [5401] Dark grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions <1% charcoal flecking	Archaeology – Undated activity
[5403]	Linear feature cut	Cut of linear feature Very shallow feature, 0 10 m deep Sloping sides onto a rounded base Feature 0 45 m wide by c 4 5 m long, Aligned NNW by SSW, with dog leg at SSW end towards SE Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[5404]	Linear feature fill	Fill of [5403] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions <1% charcoal flecking	Archaeology – Undated activity
[5601]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature, aligned N-S Measures 0 90 m wide U-Shaped profile, 0 30 m deep Single fill Probably same as [5701] in Trench 57 and [5801] in Trench 58	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5602]	Ditch fill	Fill of [5601] Orange grey/brown clay with <5% small subrounded stone inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5603]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature, aligned approximately E-W V-shaped linear cut, 0 90 m wide by 0 50 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval fleld boundary
[5604]	Ditch fill	Fill of [5603] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with orange/red mottlmg and <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5701]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Aligned approximately N-S Feature 1 0 m wide with clearly defined edges Not excavated Probably same as [5601] in Trench 56 and	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field

		[5801] in Trench 58	boundary
[5702]	Ditch fill	Fill of [5701] Mid grey/brown clay with <5% small subrounded stone inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5703]	Drain cut	Cut of wide linear feature, aligned approximately N-S Large shallow cut, 0 08 m deep by 1 05 m wide This masks a vertical cut, 0 30 m wide and 0 48 m deep which holds a large light coloured ceramic drain in base of cut Single fill	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[5704]	Dram fill	Fill of [5704] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[5801]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Aligned approximately N-S Feature 1 0 m wide with clearly defined edges Not excavated Probably same as [5601] in Trench 56 and [5701] in Trench 57	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5802]	Ditch fill	Fill of [5801] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[5803]	Drain cut	Cut of wide linear feature, aligned approximately N-S Measures 0 95 m wide by 0 60 deep V-shaped profile with large light coloured ceramic drain in base of cut Single fill	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[5804]	Drain fill	Fill of [5804] Grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field dram
[6001]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Irregular in plan varying in width from 0 40 m to 1 00 m V-shaped profile, with a uneven base, up to 0 25 in deep Single fill Possible hedge line	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6002]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6001] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <5% subrounded stone inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6101]	Pit cut	Cut of sheep burial Well defined cut measuring 1 0 m by 0 8 m, aligned E-W Single fill	20th Century AD
[6102]	Pit fill	Fill of [6101] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions with articulated sheep skeleton clearly visible	20th Century AD
[6201]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Aligned approximately N-S Feature 0 40 m wide with clearly defined edges U-Shaped with steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base some 0 50 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6202]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6201] Mid grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6203]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Aligned approximately E-W Feature 0 95 m wide with clearly defined edges Not excavated	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6204]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6203] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6205]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Aligned approximately N-S Feature 0 70 m wide with clearly defined edges	Archaeology – Medieval/Post

		Not excavated	Medieval field boundary
[6206]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6205] Mid brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6207]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Aligned approximately N-S Feature 0 40 m wide with clearly defined edges U-Shaped with steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base some 0 25 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6208]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6207] Mid brown sandy clay matrix with <5% small sub-rounded stones inclusions	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6209]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[6301]	Ditch cut	Cut of linear feature Aligned approximately E-W and 0 74 m wide Wide U-shaped profile with flat base some 0 08 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6302]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6301] Dark orange brown clay rich matrix with <5% subrounded small stones	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6303]	Ditch cut	Cut of curvilinear feature Clearly defined feature, approximately NW-SE, though curving away to N Measured 0 50 m wide by 0 25 m deep V shaped profile with steep sides onto a concave base Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[6304]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6303] Dark grey/brown clay rich matrix with <5% subrounded small stones and <10 % charcoal flecks	Archaeology – Undated activity
[6305]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 0 70 m wide and is aligned approximately E-W Not excavated	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6306]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6305] Dark brown clay rich matrix with <5% subrounded small stones	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6307]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 0 70 m wide and is aligned approximately E-W Not excavated Possibly same feature as [5305], Trench 53	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6308]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6307] Mid grey/brown clay rich matrix with <5% subrounded small stones	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6309]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 0 70 m wide and is aligned approximately E-W Not excavated Possibly same feature as [5303], Trench 53 & [6401], Trench 64	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6310]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6309] Dark grey/brown clay rich matrix with <5% subrounded small stones	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6311]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone	Natural deposit

		inclusions	
[6401]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 0 70 m wide and is aligned approximately E-W Not excavated Possibly same feature as [5303]	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6402]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6401] Mid grey/brown clay rich matrix with <5% subrounded small stones	Archaeology – Medieval/Post Medieval field boundary
[6501]	Pit cut	Cut of pit Well defined feature Oval in plan aligned N-S Measures 0 72 m by 0 51 m Shallow U-shaped profile with gently sloping sides onto a flat base Up to a 0 13 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Undated activity
[6502]	Pit fill	Fill of [6501] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions and <5% charcoal inclusions	Archaeology – Undated activity
[6503]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[6601]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[6701]	Ditch cut	Cut of steep sided ditch, as [3100] in Trench 31 Linear section of ditch (part of curvilinear enclosure ditch) Approximately 13 m exposed, aligned NNE-SSW Well defined, with width of 0 90 m Profile V-shaped with rounded base 0 40 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6702]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6701] Light grey fine clay with some dark orange mottling <5% small subrounded stones Single run sherd of pottery recovered	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6801]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide ditch feature, as [7101], Trench 71 Clearly defined section of ditch 3 0m exposed, aligned NNW-SSE Ditch is 1 0 m wide with a broadly U-shaped profile of Steeply sloping sides onto a rounded base Depth of 0 63 m Single fill	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6802]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6802] Medium grey to brown clay silt with lenses of redeposited natural throughout which suggests a rapid backfilling possibly from an associated bank Fill contains <5% small subrounded stones and <2% charcoal flecks Few sherds of undecorated pottery and burnt bone recovered	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6803], Slot 1	Ditch cut	Cut of wide ditch feature, as [9203], Trench 92 Steep V-shaped profile with slightly rounded base Measures 1 30 m wide by 0 70 m deep with base of ditch some 0 30 m wide Ditch cut by 20th century narrow ceramic drain Ditch contains two fills	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6804], Slot 1	Ditch fill	Upper fill of [6803] Medium grey/brown clay rich matrix overlying a band of redeposited natural, [6805], along its eastern (internal) side Fill contains <5% small subrounded stone inclusions and becomes finer towards base	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6805], Slot 1	Ditch fill	Lower fill of [6803] Small band of redeposited natural material consisting of a mottled light coloured clay deposit Material not in base or along western edge of pit May result from a recutting of the ditch and/or slump from an internal bank	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6803], Slot 2	Ditch cut	Cut of wide ditch feature, as [9203], Trench 92 Steep V-shaped profile with slightly rounded base Measures 1 30 m wide by 0 61 m deep with base of	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch

		ditch some 0 21 m wide Ditch contains two fills	
[6804], Slot 2	Ditch fill	Upper fill of [6803] Medium grey/brown clay rich matrix overlying redeposited natural, [6805] Fill contains <5% small subrounded stone inclusions and becomes finer towards base Pottery sherds and flint flake recovered	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6805], Slot 2	Ditch fill	Lower fill of [6803] Unlike Slot 1, Slot 2 contains a much larger band of redeposited natural material It still consists of a mottled light coloured clay deposit, however the entire base of ditch is filled with this material It seems likely that this may result from a slumping of material from an internal bank Pottery sherds recovered	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6806]	Ditch cut	Cut of ditch feature (arm off of [6803]) as [6901], Trench 69 This feature measures 0 50 m wide and has a sharp V-shaped profile with flat base Depth of 0 43 m Single fill Possibly for posts	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6807]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6806] Mixed deposit of grey clay and orange redeposited natural indicative of rapid backfilling Contained <5% small sub-rounded stones	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6901]	Ditch cut	Cut of ditch feature, as [6806], Trench 68 Wide cut 1 6 m in width, which masks a narrower, deeper cut 0 45 m wide This steep sided cut with flat base is 0 47 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[6902]	Ditch fill	Fill of [6902] Dark grey clay deposit with rare orange redeposited natural lenses, indicative of rapid backfilling Contained <5% small subrounded stones	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[7101]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide ditch feature, as [6801] Clearly defined linear feature, 0 83 m wide and aligned NNW-SSE Clear V-shaped profile, with steep sides onto a rounded base, some 0 43 m deep Single fill	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[7102]	Ditch fill	Fill of [7101] Dark brown silty clay matrix with <10% small sub-rounded stones especially towards base of fill Fill contained <5% charcoal flecks, fragments of pottery and a few pieces of burnt bone	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[7201]	Ditch cut	Cut of linear feature Shallow ill defined feature, of which approximately 15 m was exposed Curvilinear in plan, approximately aligned NW-SE Single fill May relate to geophysics anomaly Measures 1 10 m wide with a slightly irregular V-shaped profile Sloping sides onto a rounded base some 0 31 m deep Single fill Possibly continues as [8601], Trench 86	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[7202]	Ditch fill	Fill of [7201] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions and rare lenses of redeposited lighter coloured natural	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[7801]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[7901]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[8001]	Dram cut	Cut of large stone capped culvert, as [8103], Trench 81 A shallow cut, lying 0 40 m below present ground surface Cut aligned approximately N-S Measured approximately 1 2 m wide by 0 23 m deep, with a deeper central channel, 0 40 m wide by 0 35 m deep Single fill Visible as a geophysics anomaly	c 19th Century AD
[8002]	Dram fill	Fill of [8001] Stone culvert consisting of a carefully laid layer of capstones over a central deeper cut	c 19th Century AD

		Capstones from 0 47 m by 0 20 m by 0 05m to a largest of 1 05 m by 0 55 m by 0 09 m	
[8101]	Drain cut	Cut of narrow gully/drainage feature Well defined, aligned approximately N-S Measures 0 30 m wide with a depth of 0 15 m Rounded U-shaped profile Single fill	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[8102]	Drain fill	Fill of [8101] Orange brown coloured silty clay matrix with <5% small subrounded stone inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[8103]	Dram cut	Cut of large stone capped culvert, as [8001], Trench 80 In this trench the stone culvert was within a much deeper cut The cut measured 2 40 m wide and the stones were 0 74 m below the topsoil and again lay over a deeper central cut	c 19th Century AD
[8104]	Drain fill	Fill of [8103] Stone culvert consisting of a carefully laid layer of capstones over a central deeper cut Capstones visible in excavation slot were 0 45 m by 0 27 m by 0 06m	c 19th Century AD
[8201]	Dram cut	Cut of narrow gully/drainage feature Well defined feature, with steep sides onto a flat base Aligned NW to SE Measured 0 85 m wide Not excavated	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[8202]	Dram fill	Fill of [8201] Dark grey/brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field dram
[8203]	Drain cut	Cut of narrow gully/drainage feature Well defined feature, with steep sides onto a flat base Aligned NW to SE Measured 0 45 m wide by 0 14 m deep Single fill	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field drain
[8204]	Drain fill	Fill of [8203] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	19th -18th to 20th Century AD – Field dram
[8205]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[8601]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide linear feature Measures 1 1 m in width and is aligned approximately N-S May relate to [7201]. Trench 71 Not excavated	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[8602]	Ditch fill	Fill of [8601] Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Archaeology – Prehistoric enclosure ditch
[9001]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit
[9201]	Pit cut	Cut of elongated pit Well defined feature, aligned NE-SW Partially exposed with feature continuing under the baulk Exposed part measures 1 65 m by 0 86 m wide by a maximum of 0 22 m deep Profile shallow and wide at SW becoming steeper and deeper to the NE Base uneven Single fill	Archaeology – Prehistoric pit
[9202]	Pit fill	Fill of [9201] Mid-brown sandy clay with 10% small subrounded stones and <5%charcoal flecks Also present were c 2% larger subrounded stones some of which were heat cracked The pit also contained numerous sherds of pottery from up to 3 vessels	Archaeology – Prehistoric pit
[9203]	Ditch cut	Cut of wide ditch feature, as [6803] Aligned NNW-SSE and 1 55 m wide by 0 52 m deep Profile is generally V-shaped with a flat base though the ditch is steeper on the eastern side than western Two fills	Archaeology - Enclosure ditch
[9204]	Ditch fill	Upper fill of [9203] Medium orange brown silty clay	Archaeology -

		with <10% small subrounded stones and <1% charcoal flecks Deposit up to 0 30 m in depth	Enclosure ditch
[9205]	Ditch fill	Lower fill of [9203] Dark brown/orange silty clay with <10% small subrounded stones and lenses of arrange clay Possible slump from bank	Archaeology - Enclosure ditch
[9206]	Hillwash	Hillwash between topsoil and subsoil Dark brown sandy clay matrix with <10% subrounded stone inclusions	Natural deposit