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**A165 Reighton Bypass,
Reighton**

North Yorkshire

*Excavation, Evaluation
and Watching Brief
Assessment Report
and
Updated Project Design*

January 2007

Report No. 1611

CLIENT

North Yorkshire County Council

A165 Reighton Bypass

Reighton

North Yorkshire

Excavation, Evaluation

and Watching Brief

Assessment Report

And

Updated Project Design

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This document deals with the archaeological discoveries made during excavations on the route of the proposed A165 Reighton Bypass and consists of two parts. Part One is an *Assessment Report* presenting the archaeological discoveries, assessing their significance and potential for further analysis, and; Part Two, an *Updated Project Design*, presenting research objectives and method statements for further areas of analysis and research identified in the *Assessment Report*.

Principal Results

Excavation confirmed that the long distance prehistoric earthworks known as the 'Argham Dykes' ran through the excavation area. Excavation showed the parallel ditches had two distinct phases. That these large ditches form a continuation of the 'Argham Dykes' is certainly the case, though unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from the fills associated with the earliest phase and the postulated Late Bronze Age date for the construction of these features has not been confirmed. A later phase consisted of an Iron Age enclosure. The ring gullies of two round houses were the only evidence suggesting occupation within this enclosure. Other archaeological remains on site included pits, post holes, part of a Iron Age and Romano-British field system, medieval quarry pits and medieval or post-medieval plough marks. An inhumation was discovered during the evaluation phase of the project and it was expected that more human remains would be present on site; this, however, proved not to be the case though juvenile human remains were recovered from a pit.

Finds from the site consisted predominantly of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery, though medieval and Neolithic pottery were also recovered along with relatively small amounts of flint, animal bone and shell. The only significant copper alloy find was a 'loop fastener'.

Principal Recommendations

Further research is recommended for the copper alloy 'loop fastener' and Neolithic, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery. Recommendations have also been made for specific finds to undergo further conservation and illustration. Burnt residues on the interior of certain ceramic vessels have the potential for possible for AMS dating and some ceramics have been recommended for thin sectioning to answer questions regarding fabric.

PART ONE: ASSESSMENT REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION

This document has been prepared in accordance with *Management of Archaeological Projects* second edition (EH 1991) and covers the assessment and potential for analysis and the treatment of the archive for the project.

Archaeological Services WYAS were commissioned by Golder Associates (UK) Ltd on behalf of North Yorkshire County Council to carry out the excavation of two areas (Areas A & B) the strip and map of a further area (Area C), the evaluation by trial trenching (Area D), the survey and photographic building recording of two pillboxes (Area E) and a watching brief on selected areas during the main topsoil strip (Areas F1-7). Subsequent to the strip and map, excavation was carried out on Area C.

The main archaeological works took place between 6 February and 7 April 2006, with the watching brief taking place between 13 July and 16 October 2006. All work was done in accordance with a specification prepared by Paul Wheelhouse of Golder Associates (UK) Ltd (2006), a Project Design prepared by ASWYAS (2006a), recognised guidelines and professional standards (e.g. IFA 1994a; 1994b; 1995), and Industry best practice.

The *Assessment Report* (part one) has been prepared by Luigi Signorelli and Martin Lightfoot, in conjunction with specialist archaeological consultants contracted to the project. The *Updated Project Design* was prepared by Martin Lightfoot and the project was managed by Martin Lightfoot. A list of Archaeological Services WYAS staff involved in this phase of the project, and comprehensive list of specialist archaeological consultants, is provided in the 'Acknowledgements' section of this report (Section 10).

2. SCOPE OF THIS DOCUMENT

This document comprises an assessment of the archaeological remains found on excavations on the proposed route of the A165 Reighton Bypass, and an updated project design for further post-excavation analysis. The document is divided into four main sections: Introduction and background to the project; assessment of potential; updated project design; and appendices (figures, plates, tables and matrix).

The assessment is concerned primarily with the results of three open-area excavations, (Areas A, B and C) in close proximity, between 6 February and 7 April 2006, though the results of archaeological work in Areas D (evaluation), E (building recording) and Area F (watching brief) are also reported. Where relevant the results of the watching brief have been integrated with those of the main excavations.

This assessment is not concerned with the previous evaluation on the site, though previous assessments have formed part of the research for this document and where relevant, previous work is referenced in the text.

This document is accompanied by and should be read in conjunction with relevant illustrations, tables and matrix in the Appendix.

3. PROJECT BACKGROUND

3.1 General Location and Topography

The village of Reighton lies on the western edge of the North Yorkshire Wolds (Fig. 1), on gently undulating land, with the ground falling steeply towards the coast approximately 3km to the east.

3.2 The Proposed Road Scheme

The proposed route of the bypass passes to the northwest, west and south of the village of Reighton, 4.5km to the southeast of Filey, North Yorkshire (NGR 513000 475590 to 512000 476700, Figs. 1 and 2).

The proposed scheme involves the construction of a new 10m wide road with a 1m hard verge, to the west of Reighton joining the A165 at two points; Sands Lane 1.7km to the north of the village and 0.9km to the south near the Dotterel public house. Roundabouts are to be constructed at both points.

3.3 Soils and Geology

The soils of the area consist of:

- Burlingham 2 Association, described as 'Deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable subsoils and slight seasonal waterlogging. Some well drained fine and coarse loamy soils' (SSEW 1983, 572o)
- Hunstanton Association, described as 'Deep well drained often reddish fine and coarse loamy soils. Some similar calcareous soils over chalk' (SSEW 1983, 571r)
- Wick 1 Association, described as 'Deep well drained coarse loamy and sandy soils, locally over gravel... Slight risk of water erosion' (SSEW 1983, 541r)

The Drift geology (BGS 2006) of the area consists of:

- Glacial sand and gravel
- Undifferentiated river terrace deposits
- Glacial till

The Solid geology (BGS 2006) of the area consists of:

- Lower Cretaceous chalk including red chalk
- Jurassic Amptill and Kimmeridge clay

3.4 Archaeological Background

Much of the following has been taken from a 'Desk-Top Assessment' prepared as part of an 'Updated Stage 2 Cultural Heritage Assessment' (BHWB Ltd, 2003).

Mesolithic (c. 8,500 – 3,500 BC)

Hunter-gatherer groups were active in this area of Yorkshire during this period; although the transitory nature of human activity and intensive agricultural activity in later periods means that that evidence is very rare. The most likely surviving artefacts are flints which

have been recovered from upland areas and along the 'Great Wold Valley' (BHWB Ltd, 2003). The Mesolithic site of Star Carr, 7 miles to the northwest has not only produced flint artefacts but also wood, bone and horn. Environmental evidence from Willow Garth 8km to the south of Reighton, suggests periods of forest clearing and regeneration, probably to encourage wild game or staple food sources such as hazel (Stoertz 1997).

Neolithic (c. 3,500 – 2,000 BC)

Upland areas such as the Yorkshire Wolds were increasingly populated during this period with the exploitation of domesticated cattle and grain crops allowing increased population densities. This period also saw the construction of large communal burial mounds and other ritual sites such as four cursus monuments and a standing stone at Rudston (BHWB Ltd, 2003), which suggests an increase in social organisation and sophistication.

Bronze Age (c. 2,000 – 700 BC)

Land clearance and cultivation increased during this period in the region, as did social and economic complexity. Cultural differences started to become more marked with differences in material culture being part of cultural, regional or tribal expression. Over time a more stratified social order appears to have developed, with individual burial practices superseding the communal ones of the preceding period. A possible round barrow was observed in 1978 as a cropmark along with a possible trackway 1.3 km to the north of the site, and a possible barrow group has been recorded 1km to the north of the main excavation areas, though there is a suggestion that these may be medieval in date (see medieval section below).

It is believed that long distance linear earthworks originated during this period and may have defined tribal or territorial boundaries (Dent 1983 and Stoertz 1997), The 'Argham Dykes' which run between Reighton and Rudston may be an example of such an earthwork from this period. Climatic deterioration from about 1200 BC and increased population pressure on the available land may have led to social and economic stress. Defended settlements, for example Thwing, 6 miles to the southwest of Reighton and Greenlands near Low Claythorpe are more common from this period, though unenclosed settlements persist, indicating local variations between areas of conflict and stability.

Iron Age (c. 700 BC – AD 43)

Populations generally increased during this period, with a proliferation of settlements from small rectilinear enclosures containing one or a small number of buildings, some settlements appear to have been connected by trackways while others are separated by open ground and seem highly independent. Characteristic to the Wolds are 'ladder' settlements, with enclosures arranged along the sides of a trackway or ditch, in some cases these form major complexes extending over 1.5 km or more, often showing evidence of expansion and contraction over time. Examples of such complexes include Wetwang and Garton Slacks, to the north of Rudston and near Burton Fleming (Stoertz 1997). Some of these settlements were occupied for a considerable length of time, and some exhibit continuity into the Romano-British period (e.g. Bishop 1999).

Characteristic burial practices in this area during this period are localised groups of square barrows occasionally containing a cart or chariot. There is a concentration of such barrows along the Great Wold valley (Stoertz 1997). Some are associated with settlement complexes while others are more isolated and are within rectilinear enclosures. A small square barrow cemetery was recorded south and southeast of Caddy Barf Farm, about 2km southeast of Reighton, and at Rudston 5 km to the southwest. A chariot burial was also discovered during the digging of a clay pit near Hunmanby railway station in 1907

(Sheppard 1907). A large square barrow cemetery lies to the east of Whitedyke Hole Plantation.

A long prehistoric ditched trackway running northeast to southwest truncates part of the main excavation (Area B). This earthwork may be part of an undated but possibly Iron Age tribal or territorial boundary known as the 'Argham Dykes'.

Romano-British (AD 43 – 450)

The Romano-British period is characterised by increased social and economic sophistication, nucleation of settlements, improvements in infrastructure and communications and distinctive and homogeneous material culture. Although some areas were highly Romanised, many settlements remained resolutely indigenous in character and this is reflected in the material culture. Numerous field system and settlement sites have been identified from aerial photographs demonstrating a probable high population density for this period.

Early medieval (450 - 1066)

The economic and social decline associated with this period affected North Yorkshire as much as other parts of Britain. Politically the region was unstable. Scandinavian raids in the latter part of this period also took their toll on the economic and political stability of the area. Place name evidence has often been used to indicate likely settlement distributions and ethnic grouping for this period, for example; villages with suffixes such as *-ham* (homestead or village) *-ton* (farmstead, enclosure or manor) and *-wic* (dwelling, dairy or village) may be Anglo-Saxon in origin, while elements such as *-by* (farmstead), *-thwaite* (clearing or meadow), or *-booth* (shelter) indicate Scandinavian influence (Whyne –Hammond 1992, Gelling 1978).

The name Reighton incorporates the *-ton* element, with the first element stemming from Old English *rigg-* meaning strip (Whyne –Hammond 1992), probably a reference to the ridge on which Reighton stands.

Archaeological evidence for activity during this period is uncommon, though this may be due more to a lack of excavation rather than a lack of activity which is attested by place name evidence.

Medieval (1066 -1540)

Following the Norman Conquest, administrative hierarchies and sub-divisions were put in place and lasted until they were replaced by the civil parish system in the 19th century. This part of Yorkshire was divided up into a number of *wapentakes*, which were divided into parishes and townships. The proposed road runs through the historic townships of Reighton and Hunmanby, the boundary between them is the Reighton Gill, then further inland it follows field boundaries across Wan Dale and then continues along part of the Argham Dykes (BHWB Ltd, 2003).

Reighton is mentioned in the Domesday Book, with land belonging to the King, then later the Counts of Aumale and then the Salvin family. Other land in the area was part of Berenger de Todni's manor of Buckton, this land was later tenanted until 1403 by the Argham family who were major land holders in the region. The Archbishop of York held some lands in the area of Reighton, though it appears to have been split up, later becoming part of the Jordan estate (Faull and Stinson 1986, BHWB Ltd, 2003).

Reighton is known as *Rycton* in the Domesday Book and is later alternatively referred to as *Ryhtuna* and *Rigthona* (Smith 1937).

Cropmarks observed from aerial photos seem to indicate the presence of a holloway along with earthworks which may be associated with a medieval mill (see also above Bronze Age section), and a possible medieval or later ditched trackway 500m to the northwest of the main excavation areas. St Peter's Church at Reighton has 12th century origins, though was heavily restored between 1897 and 1905 (BHWP Ltd, 2003).

Post-medieval (1540-1850)

This period is characterised by an increasing sophistication in rural society and economy, and as the period went on, land ownership became more centralised, even before the enclosure acts, so that by the turn of the 19th century there were only two significant landholders in the area; the Stricklands and the Osbaldestons.

In 1674 Reighton is recorded as having 38 households most of which were small one-hearth cottages (Allison 1974). The villages had two distinct settlement foci, one at the lower village around St Helen's Lane and one at the higher end to the southeast of the church. The 1820 Enclosure map shows that Reighton Hall was constructed over medieval crofts and tofts, which to some extent survive as visible earthworks to the north and southwest of the village. This twin settlement focus may reflect land ownership patterns during the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.

A windmill is recorded at Reighton in 1713 and there was small scale chalk and gravel quarrying during this period. The Dotterel public house was built in the early 1820s (Allison 1974).

Modern (1850 – present)

In 1847 a railway opened from Bridlington to Scarborough with stations at Filey and Hunmanby bringing an influx of people into the area. Tourism flourished in the area particularly from the beginning of the 20th century and is still an important element in the local economy. During the Second World War, and in common with much of the coast, defences were constructed at strategic points to defend against the expected German invasion and from the beginning of the war until February 1942 more than 20,000 pill boxes were constructed, two of which survived along the proposed route of the bypass.

3.5 Summary of Previous Archaeological work

- A Desk-Based Assessment which identified 13 sites of archaeological importance within a study area (Clarke 1991) was incorporated into an *Environmental Appraisal and Landscape Report* (RPS Cloustan 1993);
- Lancaster University Archaeology Unit carried out a programme of archaeological Fieldwalking, earthwork survey and geophysical survey in 1993 (Quartermain 1994);
- An *Updated Stage 2 Cultural Heritage Assessment Report*, incorporated the results of earlier work and identified 45 archaeological sites within a study area of which seven were affected by the proposed road scheme (BHWP Ltd, 2003);
- Geophysical surveys were carried out during April 2003 in the area of the Dotterel Public House identifying anomalies consistent with prehistoric or Romano-British activity (GeoQuest Associates 2003). These anomalies appear to represent the continuation of the long distance linear earthworks known as the 'Argham Dykes', a ditched enclosure, and several elements of a possible field system. These anomalies were the primary focus of the 2004 trial trenching programme, and;

- Trial trenching carried out between 22 March and 8 April 2004 confirmed the presence of prehistoric and Romano-British remains, including the identification of ditches corresponding to the projected course of a Bronze or Iron Age long distance earthwork and possible tribal boundary known as the 'Argham Dykes' (ASWYAS 2004b). An inhumation of likely Iron-Age date was also discovered.

4. ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK UNDERTAKEN

4.1 Location of Archaeological Works

Area A (Excavation)

Area A was located at the junction of the Bridlington Road (A165) and the Grindale Road, to the south of The Dotterel public house (NGR 513160 474530). The area very gently slopes towards the southwest and lies at c. 122m AOD (Fig. 3).

Area B (Excavation)

Located on the west side of the Hunmanby Road (B1229) where it meets the Grindale Road, and to the west of The Dotterel public house (NGR 513180 474650). Area B gently slopes to the south lying at c. 122m AOD (Fig. 3).

Area C (Excavation)

Area C was located at the junction of the Reighton Road (A165) and the Speeton Road (B1229), to the east of The Dotterel public house, (NGR 513180 474650). This area is flat and lies at c. 122 AOD (Fig. 3).

Area D (Trial Trenching)

The two trial trenches (D1 and D2) each measuring 40m by 2m were located on the east side of the Hunmanby Road (B1229), to the northeast of Whyncrest (NGR 512340 475680). The area slopes gradually from south to north and lies at c. 108m AOD (Fig. 4).

Area E (Building Recording)

The two prefabricated reinforced concrete Second World War pillboxes were both towards the southern end of the proposed A165 Reighton Bypass (Fig. 5). One within and the other adjacent to the road corridor just off the A165 Moor Road (Pillbox 1 at NGR 512031 476504 and Pillbox 2 at NGR 511993 476598)

Area F1-7 (Watching Brief)

The watching brief areas were defined prior to main excavation works.

Table 4.1: Centred Location of Watching Brief Areas

Area	NGR
F1	512124 476279
F2	512343 475671
F3	512538 475319
F4	512991 474720
F5-7	513153 474605

Test pits

Prior to the main archaeological works a series of test pits at points along the proposed route of the bypass were excavated in the presence of an archaeologist.

Table 4.2: Location of Test Pits

Test pit	NGR
TP 1	511961 476744
TP 2	511973 476702
TP 3	511991 476646
TP 4	512015 476604
TP 5	512016 476561
TP 6	512396 475575
TP 7	512375 475625
TP 8	512357 475672
TP 9	512334 475712

4.2 Field Methodology

Excavation Areas

The limits of each excavation area (excluding Areas F1-F7) were accurately laid out using digital data supplied by Golder Associates (UK) Ltd. This and the subsequent tie-in were done by means of a total station theodolite. The limits of each area were tied into 'permanent' landscape features, existing survey stations and to Ordnance Survey benchmarks.

All trial trenches and the larger excavation areas were opened and the topsoil and any recent overburden removed, using a 360 mechanical excavator fitted with a wide, toothless ditching bucket, down to the first significant archaeological horizon or natural subsoil. The mechanical excavator and dumper were under direct archaeological supervision at all times when in operation. Spoil (topsoil and subsoil) were separated for appropriate later re-use/reinstatement and were routinely scanned for artefacts during machine excavation (including the use of a metal detector). Spoil was stored to the side of the sample excavations in Area D and was used to backfill the trenches after the trial excavation. Storage for spoil adjacent to Areas A, B and C was limited to the confines of the route corridor. Backfilling and reinstatement of Areas A, B and C was not undertaken though excavated archaeological features were backfilled at the end of the excavation.

All the advance excavation areas (A, B, C and D) were fenced off with high visibility orange plastic mesh fencing around their perimeter and warning signage erected. In addition hazardous parts (e.g. deep slots) within the excavation sites were also fenced off.

After topsoil stripping, the machined surface was cleaned by hand to expose, define and clarify any archaeological remains in plan. All remains were surveyed by means of a total station to produce a pre-excavation plan to aid early comprehension of the site and the planning of the location and excavation of sections across archaeological features. A sufficient sample of all archaeological features and deposits was excavated in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to understand the full stratigraphic sequence, down to naturally occurring deposits.

The following sampling strategy was followed:

- 100% sample of all stake holes
- 50% sample of all post-holes and pits less than 1.5m diameter;
- 25% minimum sample of all pits greater than 1.5m diameter;
- 20% minimum sample of all linear features up to 5m in length, and;

- 10% sample for linear features greater than 5m in length.

Argham Dykes

It was agreed with the County Archaeologist to remove the first metre of deposits in the two large ditches believed to represent part of the Argham Dykes in Area B, by the careful use of a mechanical excavator. This allowed more extensive investigation by hand of the basal fills of the ditches to be carried in attempt to recover dateable artefacts and/or samples suitable for radiometric determinations.

The two 'Argham Dyke' ditches in Area B survived for a length of approximately 22m across the road corridor and to an approximate depth of 2m and a width of 4.5m. They were subject to a pre-excavation plan, followed by the mechanical removal of the first 1m of fill from central 8m long sections along each of their lengths. For safety reasons a 1m wide step was created at either end of the machine cut slot, with the remaining metre of lower fills along 6m of each ditch excavated by hand.

4.3 Recording Methodology

A full written, drawn and photographic record was made of all material revealed during the course of the excavations and these records have been indexed, ordered, quantified, and checked for internal consistency.

The position of each fieldwork area, relative to the Ordnance Survey national grid, local features and existing survey stations, was recorded using appropriate electronic distance measuring (EDM) equipment.

Individual open area excavation plans and trench plans have been completed at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20 (as appropriate), with section drawings at a scale of 1:10. All heights and depths are expressed in metres AOD correct to two decimal places.

All small finds were recorded individually with their locations plotted in three dimensions, in a manner agreed with the curator of the recipient museum.

All artefacts recovered and retained from the excavations have been packed with appropriate materials and are stored in conditions that ensure minimal deterioration takes place.

Written and drawn records are supplemented by photographs (both 35mm colour slides, and black and white or colour prints). General photographs and 35mm colour slides of the site were taken before, during and after excavation. Digital images were taken to supplement the site photographic archive.

4.4 Project Codes and Numbers

The ASWYAS unique project code is RBY, the ASWYAS number issued to the project is 2885.

4.5 Finds Recovery Strategy

A finds recovery and conservation strategy was discussed with Scarborough Museum (the recipient museum). This strategy followed relevant guidelines (Watkinson 1987; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 2001). Any recording, marking and storage materials are of archival quality, and recording systems are compatible with the recipient museum. All bulk finds; defined as brick and tile, appropriate prehistoric, Roman and post-Roman pottery, building materials, animal bone

and shell, was washed and marked with indelible ink in a manner agreed with Scarborough Museum. All bulk finds were appropriately bagged, boxed and catalogued.

4.6 Environmental Sampling Strategy

Deposits were sampled for the retrieval and assessment of the potential for analysis of biological remains. A strategy for the recovery and sampling of environmental remains from the site was agreed and followed relevant guidelines (Association for Environmental Archaeology 1995 and EH 2002).

4.7 Specialist Assessments

All specialists were required to sign a contract ensuring that their work conformed to required standards and industry best practise and that they agreed to the project deadlines. The post-excavation assessment includes recommendations for a programme of radiocarbon and/or archaeomagnetic dating.

4.8 Photographic Recording Excavation Works

Pentax K1000 (35mm) camera bodies, with 28mm-70mm Pentax zoom lenses, one loaded with Ilford HP5plus black and white negative film and the other loaded with Fuji Sensia 400 *asa* colour transparency film were used for site photographic work.

The photographic record comprised images captured on black and white print and colour slide film (see above) and included general shots taken from vantage points to set the site within its landscape context as well as detailed record shots. Detailed photographs were taken at medium or close range and framed in such a way as to ensure that the element being photographed clearly constitutes the principal feature of each photograph. A suitable graduated scale was used to establish the scale of the archaeological feature(s) photographed.

4.9 Photographic Recording Area E

Black and white was the principal photographic medium and consists of shots taken only on silver-based films. The resultant archive comprises a selection of clearly labelled photographic prints printed and mounted at a minimum, of 7" by 5" size on archivally stable paper, a photographic register, a site plan (derived from a rapid EDM survey undertaken on site) illustrating the position and direction of each photograph (or groups of photographs) taken and a CD/DVD containing the digital images, together with the black and white negatives and colour slides (mounted and labelled).

4.10 Watching Brief: Areas F1-7

Seven areas were selected for archaeological monitoring (F1-7). All possible archaeological features were investigated during the machine excavation of the road corridor and appropriate written, drawn and photographic records were made. Archaeological features were recorded in accordance with ASWYAS site recording manual and watching brief guidelines (ASWYAS 2004a; 2006b).

All identified archaeological features and all finds were tied to the national grid using a handheld GPS and measured from convenient points such as field boundaries and related to chainage where possible.

The stripping was undertaken by the use of a Komatsu D65 Bulldozer, and a 360° Machine fitted with a toothed bucket. Monitoring of the groundworks took place intermittently between 13 July and 16 October 2006.

4.11 Watching Brief: Test pits

The positions of the test pits were established by a surveyor working for Balfour Beatty and then excavated using a JCB under the direction of Balfour Beatty employee. All work was observed by an archaeologist and a soil scientist. The test pits were excavated to a maximum of 3.2m below ground level for geotechnical purposes.

The fieldwork was carried out on the 9 February 2006. Originally 10 test pit locations were planned, though one was abandoned due to problems of access.

All archaeological and potentially archaeological features were investigated. An appropriate written and photographic record was made of all test pits in accordance with professional standards and the Archaeological Services WYAS standard methodology (ASWYAS 2006b).

5. METHOD OF ASSESSMENT

The method of assessment follows the specification for archaeological works (Wheelhouse 2006) and the project design (ASWYAS 2006a).

5.1 Finds Archive

Artefacts recovered during the project were processed as appropriate, weighed, quantified and catalogued according to accepted professional standards and guidelines. The artefacts were divided according to their material types, and sub-divided into three main period groupings (Prehistoric, Late Iron Age / Romano-British, and medieval) and was sent to relevant specialists to obtain spot dates where possible, assessments of potential and recommendations for further work.

5.2 Recording Archive

The written, drawn and photographic archives were checked for omissions, errors and inconsistencies, and were corrected or clarified where necessary. Site plans were digitised using AutoCad.

5.3 Stratigraphic Assessment

A matrix of contexts was prepared for each site using the written, drawn and, photographic records. This matrix was checked and updated in light of pottery spot dates during the assessment phase. The stratigraphic relationships and the preliminary pottery spot dates were used to sub-divide the matrix into phases.

5.4 Specialist Assessments

All specialists were provided with copies of the project design, the interim report and plans complete with group and context numbers.

The aim of the specialist assessments were to establish if further study of the finds had the potential address questions posed in the original project design and to identify further research aims, which analysis and research would have the potential to answer.

Assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual, faunal and environmental data has sought to identify contexts which further work would determine their position in the phasing and also to identify contexts which are contaminated by residual or intrusive material.

Table 5.1: Specialists

Neolithic / Bronze Age pottery	Elaine Morris
Fired clay	
Iron Age pottery	Peter Didsbury
Romano-British pottery	
Medieval pottery	Peter Didsbury Chris Cumberpatch Blaise Vyner
Flint specialist	Ian Brookes
Ceramic Building Material	John Tibbles
Soils and environmental	Ruth Young
	Dianne Alldritt
	John Carrott
Faunal analyst:	Jane Richardson
Human bone:	Malin Holst
Non-ceramic artefacts:	Quita Mould
	Hilary Cool
Artefact conservation	Karen Barker

6. ARCHIVE

A site archive has been prepared in accordance with accepted national and regional guidelines (e.g. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation 1990; English Heritage 1991; Society of Museum Archaeologists 1993; 1995). It is expected that the final archive will include the following:

- a project summary;
- copies of the project design, interim report, Updated Project Design and final report;
- an archive guide (an introduction to the archive stating its principle and layout);
- an index to the contents of the archive;
- the complete site archive including all records, data, reports, produced during excavation, post-excavation, finds processing, conservation, and analysis, as well as the complete material archive.

Provision will also be made for the stable storage of the paper records and their long-term storage on microfilm, a copy of which will be deposited with the NMR (English Heritage) on completion of the project. The specific requirements of the NMR will be consulted and followed (Handley 1999).

The Supervising Officer will deal with the landowner in respect of the legal ownership of any finds, and their transference to the museums. Archives will not be deposited until these transference of title matters have been resolved

Table 6.1: Archive Quantification

File no.	Description	Quantity
1	Context register	17
1	Context cards	392
1	Group sheets	25
1	Trench sheet	2
2	Environmental samples register	5
1	Drawing register	8
2	Drawings	143
Loose Plans	Large drawing sheets	30

7. SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS

- Luigi Signorelli

Modern topsoil, ploughsoil and subsoil were removed by a 360° back-acting excavating machine to reveal natural clay and chalk. The topsoil consisted of dark brown silty loam (1000) ranging in depth from 0.3m to 0.4m. Below the topsoil, the subsoil was revealed to be mid-orange brown silty clay (1001) which ranging in depth from 0.1m to 0.2m. The results of the excavation of Areas A, B, and C, confirmed the presence of human activity ranging from the Late Iron Age or earlier to the Roman-British period, with some medieval, post-medieval and modern remains also recorded.

7.1 Areas A, B and C

Archaeological remains consisted of two large parallel ditches, some large pits, post holes and a series of linear ditches forming a possible enclosure within which were the remains of two ring gullies. A number of other ditches forming a field system were also recorded.

The discovery of an undated but apparent crouched inhumation during evaluation of the site (ASWYAS 2004b) together with the concentration of pits located within a putative enclosure with an entrance in the west suggested a Late Iron Age or Romano-British segmented cemetery. This, however, was not the case, as the pits, some of which were quite substantial, proved to contain no human remains and are tentatively suggested to be quarry pits, perhaps for chalk. Perhaps the most significant element of the site was the excavation of the two large northeast to southwest orientated prehistoric ditches at the northwest end of Area B, identified as the 'Argham Dykes'.

The main characteristic of the site is a large enclosure running through Areas B and C containing at least two probable, but only partly revealed round houses. To the south of the enclosure was a field system, and although no direct relationship was revealed between the field system and the enclosure, the pottery evidence may indicate an association, perhaps with a later phase. If the enclosure and the field system were contemporaneous then the ten metre gap between them may have functioned as a track or drove way. One or more phases of the settlement enclosure may have made use of the Argham Dykes as a boundary or even for defensive purposes. Because of the quite large gaps between Areas A, B and C, it is difficult to establish a provisional chronology unifying the three areas, not least because of the apparent differences in character between them.

Medieval activity on site was confined to some large quarry pits in Area B and possibly plough marks in Area C.

Table 7.1: Quantification of archaeological remains

	Totals
Area	6,977m ²
No. of ditches	21
Total ditch length	769m
Post holes	26
Pits	30
Ring gullies	2
Plough marks	11
Length of plough marks	74m

7.2 Area D (Fig. 4)

Two trial trenches each measuring 40m by 2m were excavated in Area D. They were positioned in order to investigate a curving anomaly identified by a geophysical survey and to test the area for archaeological features associated a flint scatter identified during field walking in 1993 (Wheelhouse 2006). The geophysical anomaly appeared to be a land drain as no other archaeological features were observed within the trenches.

7.3 Area E

Two prefabricated reinforced concrete Second World War pillboxes were recorded in Area E (Figs. 5 and 22, Plates 13 to 16).

7.4 Watching Brief: Areas F1 – F7

Archaeological Visibility

Excavation was by bulldozer and removal of the spoil by heavy dumper trucks which caused very deep rutting. The weather was often wet during the fieldwork and reduced the visibility of potential archaeological remains. ASWYAS were not always informed by the contractor that groundwork was commencing and consequently monitoring sometimes took place retrospectively after the ground had been tracked over a number of times.

Area F1 (Fig 2)

This area measured approximately 500m by 40m orientated in a north-west to south-east direction. It stretched across a field which sloped down towards a valley floor and rose to both south-east and north-west. This field contained Pillbox 1 (see above).

The excavations removed the topsoil which was between 0.30-0.40m deep; this went straight down onto natural reddish brown clay with chalk inclusions and deposits of boulder clay. No archaeological remains were observed in this area and no finds were recovered.

Area F2 (Fig 2 and 4)

This area measured 220m by 46m orientated in a north-east to south-west direction. This area was located at the top of a hill with ground sloping up to it from the south. This field contained trial trenches D1 and D2.

The excavations here again removed the topsoil which was about 0.30m deep and directly above natural deposits of yellowish brown clay with abundant rounded chalk fragments.

The excavation of this area was not monitored archaeologically. It was clear that it had been stripped several days before the archaeologist was requested to attend site as the soil was clearly compacted and rutted by heavy traffic. This compaction meant that visibility of potential archaeological remains was negligible. The southern end of the area was also heavily disturbed, and up to 6m of soil had been removed, without an archaeologist in attendance.

A large pit (5002) was discovered which evidently had contained a large pot. The pit was about 0.50m deep and 0.50m wide and cut into the natural subsoil. The pit appeared to have been cut to fit the pot exactly. There was a very thin clay deposit lining the pit (5001) between the pot and the cut (0.01-0.03m thick). This deposit had an impression of the pot it had contained. The pot which had lain in the pit was removed by an amateur archaeologist who had trespassed on the site and excavated it without properly recording it. The pot was eventually recovered along with a small sample of the soil it contained. No other archaeological remains were encountered in this area.

Area F3 (Fig 2 and 5)

This area measured 320m by 40m on a northwest to southeast direction. The area stretched from the south side of St. Helen's lane to the car park of Reighton Nursery.

The excavations removed the topsoil which was between 0.40-0.50m deep. In the southern area near the road leading to Mount Pleasant Farm the topsoil overlay re-deposited soil up to 2.0m thick. Below the topsoil and made ground was yellowish brown clay-with-chalk natural.

Only one possible ditch was observed to the west of Mount Pleasant Farm buildings. This was recorded using a handheld GPS and located relative to convenient boundaries.

ASWYAS was not afforded the opportunity to monitor the southern stretch of the road leading from Mount Pleasant Farm to the car park of Reighton Nursery.

Area F4 (Figs. 2 and 6)

Located adjacent to the Hunmanby Road, southwest of the Dotterel Public House, Area F4 measured 180m long and 20m wide and was orientated on a northwest to southeast direction.

The removal of topsoil and subsoil revealed the presence of two ditches and a large sub-circular feature. Both features were recorded using a handheld GPS and located relative to convenient boundaries.

Located central to Area F4, a northeast southwest orientated ditch which measured approximately 1.50m in width was exposed for the length of 16m. At about 7m west of this ditch, a large quarry pit measuring about 9.00m in width and 6.00m in length was also partially exposed.

Crossing the site on a southeast to northwest alignment and located circa 8.00m west of the quarry pit, a large ditch measuring about 1.80m in width and 78.00m in length was observed. Running parallel to this ditch and located 6.00m north a modern 'water main' ditch was also exposed.

Due to the advance road work in Area F4, ASWYAS was not afforded the opportunity to investigate these features.

Area F5 (Fig 2 and 3)

This area measured 70m by 40m forming a triangular shape following the curve of the proposed roundabout at the southern end of the proposed road corridor.

Part of the central area of the roundabout was not excavated, as it was built up to form the roundabout's central island.

The excavations removed the topsoil and subsoil between 0.40-0.70m deep over natural chalk bedrock.

Two ditches; which appeared to be the continuation of ditches recorded during the main excavations in this area (groups 6 and 8) were encountered. Both ditches terminated within the area monitored and may have formed an entrance way with the other ditches. No finds were recovered.

Area F6

This area measured 140m by 30m and formed an irregular shape following the curve of the proposed roundabout and the areas directly around Area A. Area F6 is located at the southern end of the road corridor.

Most of this formed the roundabout and so was not excavated. The only area which was monitored was the south-west end of F6.

The excavations removed the topsoil and subsoil (same contexts as main excavations) which were c.0.40-0.50m deep combined. These deposits were located on top of natural chalk bedrock.

This area contained two small ditches which appeared to be the continuation of ditches recorded during the main excavations (groups 3 and 4), both ditches continued onto the Grindale road but were not observed in Area F5, so presumably terminated within this area. No finds were recovered.

Area F7

This area measured 40m by 10m forming a triangular shape following the curve of the proposed road at the southern end of the road corridor.

The topsoil was thin in this area; between 0.10-0.20m thick with subsoil also between 0.10-0.20m thick and above natural chalk bedrock. ASWYAS was not afforded the opportunity to monitor the actual excavation and stripping of this area. A large service pipe was put through this area. In the northeast section a possible pit was discovered which seems likely to be part of the group of pits recorded during the main excavations (Area A).

7.5 Watching Brief: Test Pits

No archaeological remain were encountered in any of the nine geotechnical test pits excavated along the proposed route of the A165 Reighton Bypass and no finds were recovered.

Table 7.2: Summary of observations from test pits*

Test Pit	Chainage	Dimensions	Max Depth	Topsoil thickness	Subsoil thickness	Natural geology
1	CH100	2.4×0.6	1.7	0.40	0.30	Brown-red boulder clay
2	CH150	2.3×0.6	1.5	0.30	0.20	Red boulder clay
3	CH200	2.6×0.6	3.3	0.30	0.60	Red boulder clay
4	CH250	2.6×0.6	2.8	0.30	0.30	Red boulder clay
5	CH300	2.5×0.6	2.6	0.30	0.35	Brown-blue Boulder clay
6	CH1350	2.8×0.6	3.2	0.30	0.45	Brown Boulder clay
7	CH1300	2.5×0.6	3.0	0.30	0.40	Red-brown Boulder clay
8	CH1250	3.0×0.6	3.0	0.25	0.25	Brown boulder clay
9	CH1200	2.8×0.6	3.0	0.30	0.30	Red boulder clay

*All dimensions are in metres

8. STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

Luigi Signorelli

The results presented below follow a proposed phasing scheme worked out on the basis of a thorough examination of the stratigraphic data and the pottery evidence. The site has been divided into five principle period phases, in some instances stratigraphically earlier or later archaeological remains have been grouped in the same phase as they are indistinguishable on the basis of the pottery data and for purposes of explanation. It is possible that some refinement of the phasing scheme will be effected following further research on the pottery and scientific dating for the final report.

- Phase 1 describes archaeological features which pre-date the main occupation of the site (phases 2 and 3) and could date to the late Bronze Age or earlier;
- Phase 2 describes the main occupation of the site during the Late Iron Age;
- Phase 3 describes a Romano-British field system and enclosed pits;
- Phase 4 describes plough marks, and large quarry pits of medieval and perhaps later date, and;
- Phase 5 describes modern pill boxes surveyed and photographically recorded prior to demolition.

All remaining archaeological features are unphased as they did not contain any datable finds, had no stratigraphic relationship with datable remains and could not otherwise be associated with other dated archaeological features. All dimensions are expressed in metres.

Table 8.1: Archaeological Remains Allocated to Phase

Phase	Interpretation	Context/Groups (G)
1	Pre-Late Iron Age: This phase consists of an east-west boundary ditch, the first phase of the Argham Dykes, a small gully, and a number of pits.	G14, G17, G19, G24, G25 1124, 1136
2	Late Iron Age: This phase consists of enclosure ditches the second phase of the 'Argham Dykes', field enclosure ditches, two ring gullies, post holes and large pits.	G7, G8, G9, G10, G12, G13, G15, G16, G18, G23, 1034, 1046, 1107, 1109, 1112, 1221, 1225, 1227, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1247, 1255, 1263, 1265, 1272, 1275, 1279, 1281, 1291, 1307, 1318, 1319, 1329, 1351, 1355, 1369, 1371, 1377, 1379, 1385, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1396, 1398, 1400
3	Romano-British: This phase consists of Romano-British field system, and associated large pits.	G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, G6, G11, 1002, 1217, 1229, 1269, 1283, 1285, 1289, 1297
4	Medieval and later: This phase consists of plough marks and three large quarry pits	G20, G21, 1083, 1087, 1093, 5002
5	Modern WW2 Pill boxes.	Pill Boxes one and two
Unphased	This consists of undated discrete features such as post holes and pits not associated with other remains.	1032, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1048, 1050, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1215, 1267, 1277, 1293, 1303, 1333, 1339, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1381, 1383

8.1 Phase 1 - Pre- Late Iron Age Remains

Although no firm dates have been attained for the following archaeological remains, they are stratigraphically earlier than later phases. It is supposed that the long distance earthwork known as the 'Argham Dykes' is of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, as many of these supposedly tribal boundary features were constructed during this period. The other archaeological features within this phase are those associated with the 'Argham Dykes'.

'Argham Dykes' (G19 and G25)

These parallel ditches have been recorded as running on a southwest to northeast alignment from the site for about 8km (RCHM 1997, map 2). They are located at the northwest end of Area B (Figs.3 and 12).

Description (Figs.3, 12, 17c and 17d, Plates 8, 9 and 10)

Both ditches were exposed to a length of 21m, and a sample of each ditch of about 8m long, 5m wide and 2.50m deep was excavated.

Table 8.1.1: Ditches G19 and G25 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1177	19	Northeast southwest 'V' shaped profile linear cut filled by a reddish brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1175) and a grey brown sandy silt (primary fill, 1176)	L 6.00 W 2.50 D 1.54
1200	25	Northeast southwest 'V' shaped profile linear cut filled by two deposits; a dark grey brown clay silt (secondary fill, 1198) and a dark brown sandy silt (primary fill, 1199)	L 6.00 W 2.30 D 1.20

Finds

No finds were recovered.

Interpretation

Excavation revealed that the 'Argham Dykes' had two distinct phases. The earliest phase consisted of a large ditch with a 'V'-shaped profile. That these large ditches form a continuation of the 'Argham Dykes' is certainly the case, though unfortunately no dating evidence was recovered from the fills associated with this phase and the postulated Late Bronze Age date has not been confirmed. The later phase of this earthwork is discussed below (Section 8.2).

Gully (G17)

Located at the north-western end of Area B, and running into the eastern Argham Dyke (G18 and 19), gully G17 appeared to have been truncated by the later phase of the Argham Dyke (G18), (Fig. 12).

Description (Figs. 3 and 12)

Aligned on a north-west to south-east direction, and measuring 8.00m in length, 1.69m in width and 0.12m in depth, gully G17 appeared to be a very shallow curvilinear feature with a 'U'-shaped profile, and appeared to be filled by a single deposit.

Table 8.1.2: Gully G17 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1114	17	Southeast northwest 'U' shaped profile gully filled by a greyish brown silty clay (1113)	L 1.12 W 0.85 D 0.13
1116	17	Southeast northwest 'U' shaped profile linear cut gully (butt end) filled by a greyish brown silty clay (1115)	L 1.40 W 0.69 D 0.13

Finds

No finds were recovered.

Interpretation

It is likely that gully G17 drained into the eastern Argham Dyke ditch to improve local drainage using the deep ditch as a convenient sump.

Boundary ditch (G14)***Description (Fig. 3, 12, 16c and 16d)***

Exposed for a length of 115m, and aligned southeast to northwest, ditch G14 had a 'V'-shaped profile, measuring 3.00m in width and about 1.20m in depth.

Table 8.1.3: Ditch G14 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1122	14	Southeast-northwest ditch same as 1207 filled by a pale brown silty clay deposit (1120) and a brown silty clay deposit (1121)	L 1.90 W 1.45 D 0.62
1130	14	Southeast northwest 'V' shaped profile linear ditch filled by a mid brow- silty clay deposit (1129)	L 1.00 W 2.60 D 0.86
1158	14	Southeast-northwest 'U' shaped profile of linear ditch filled by three deposits; a dark brown silty clay (tertiary fill, 1155) a mid brown sandy clay (secondary fill, 1156) and a red brown sandy clay (primary fill, 1157)	L 2.00 W 3.10 D 1.45
1167	14	Southeast-northwest 'U' shaped profile of linear ditch filled by four deposits: a light greyish brown sandy silt (tertiary fill, 1163) a dark grey brown sandy silt (secondary fill 1164) a dark orange and a dark brown sandy silt (primary fills, 1165 and 1166)	L 1.00 W 4.14 D 1.20
1193	14	Southeast-northwest 'V' shaped profile of linear ditch filled by two deposits; a mid orange brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1191) and a dark orange brown silty clay (primary fill, 1192)	L 2.40 W 3.83 D 1.52
1207	14	Southeast-northwest 'V' shaped profile of linear ditch filled by four deposits; an orange brown clay silt (fourth fill, 1203) a brown silty clay (tertiary fill, 1204) a dark brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1205) and a brown silty clay (primary fill, 1206)	L 1.50 W 2.85 D 1.42

Finds

Some fragmented animal bones were recovered from a tertiary deposit (1163).

Interpretation

This was a large boundary ditch which ran into the eastern 'Argham Dyke' ditch (G 19). It is likely that this ditch used the Argham Dyke ditch as a convenient boundary to form an enclosure.

Pit 1124

Description (Fig. 12)

Sub circular feature located alongside the northern edge of ditch 1122, measuring 0.60m in length, 0.70m in width and 0.45m in depth, and filled by a single brown silty clay deposit (1123).

Finds

No finds were recovered.

Interpretation

An isolated pit, that may have contained a large post, may be related to ditch 1122.

Due to the similarity of both deposits (1120 and 1123), pit 1124 was originally excavated as part of the east west ditch 1122 (G14).

Pit 1136

Description (Fig. 12)

A sub circular feature with a 'U' shaped profile with irregular base truncated by ditch 1158, measuring 1.70m long, 0.75m wide and 0.35m deep, was filled by a single very sterile red brown sandy clay deposit (1135).

Finds

No finds were recovered.

Interpretation

Due to the nature of the fill 1135 and the feature's uneven profile it is possible that this was a natural depression.

Discussion of Phase 1

The determination of a pre – Late Iron Age phase relies heavily on the interpretation of the Argham Dykes as Late Bronze Age features, this interpretation while perhaps likely has not been proven by this excavation, and no material has been found suitable for scientific dating.

8.2 Phase 2 Late Iron Age

The second phase consists of the re-cutting of the 'Argham Dykes' (G18), enclosure ditches two possible round houses, field system, and several small quarry pits and post holes.

The 'Argham Dykes' G18 and G24

Description (Fig.3, 12, 17c and 17d, Plates 8, 9 and 10)

The ditch re-cuts G18 and G24 had a 'V'-shaped profile with a concave base, exposed for the length of 21m, and 8m long. The ditches measured an average of 4.50m in width, and 1.60m in depth.

Table 8.2.1: Ditch G18 and G24 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1119	18	Linear cut partially excavated in order to test the relationship between the east west ditch 1122 and the northeast-southwest ditch 1402. Filled by two deposits a dark reddish brown silty clay (1117, same as 1170) and a brown silty clay (1118, same as 1171)	L 1.50 W 1.30 D 0.45
1402	18	Southwest northeast 'V' shaped profile ditch, re-cut of ditch 1177, and filled by five deposits: a mid greyish brown silty sand (fifth fill, 1170) a mid reddish brown sandy clay silt (fourth fill, 1171) a mid yellow brown sandy silt clay (tertiary fill, 1172) a dark reddish brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1173) and a dark greyish brown silty clay (primary fill, 1174)	L 8.00 W 5.22 D 1.66
1403	24	Southwest-northeast 'V' shaped profile ditch, re-cut of ditch 1200, and filled by four deposits; a mid greyish brown silty sand (fourth fill, 1194) a mid reddish brown sandy clay silt (tertiary fill, 1195) a mid yellow brown sandy silt clay (secondary fill, 1196) and a dark greyish brown silty clay (primary fill, 1197)	L 8.00 W 4.25 D 1.60

Finds

The primary fill of this re-cut, a dark grey-brown silty clay produced a substantial amount of fragmented Iron Age pottery, and animal bones.

Interpretation

Re-cuts of the Argham Dyke ditches, probably to form part of a defensive or settlement boundary, possibly related to the enclosure (see Enclosure ditches below).

Enclosure Ditches G12, G13, 1318, 1369 and 1371

Evidence of a sub-square enclosure was identified within the area of excavation.

The southern part of this enclosure was defined by ditches G13 and re-cut G12, ditch 1318 forming the eastern limit of the enclosure, the northern limit was defined by ditch 1369. (Figs.3 and 18).

Ditch G12

Description (Fig. 3, 12, 16b and 16c, Plate 7)

This ditch was a re-cut of ditch G13 and was located in Area B (Fig. 12) where it ran from the north-eastern baulk in a south-westerly direction for about 17m, before turning southeast where it ran for about 80m before turning north and running into the northern limit of excavation.

This ditch had a 'U'-shaped profile and a concave base, and was about 1.71m wide and 0.60m deep, and was truncated by two medieval quarry pits (phase 4).

Table 8.2.2: Ditch G12 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1100	12	Northeast-southwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile filled by two deposits; a dark orange brown sandy silt (fill, 1098) and an orange brown sandy silt (primary fill, 1099)	L 1.00 W 0.70 D 0.45
1153	12	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile filled by three deposits; a dark brown silty clay (tertiary fill, 1150) a mid brown silty clay (fill 1151) and a dark brown silty sand (primary fill, 1152)	L 2.00 W 2.55 D 0.50
1181	12	A northeast-southwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile filled by a single dark grey brown sandy silt fill (1180)	L 2.00 W 2.94 D 0.56
1186	12	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'V' shaped profile filled by two deposits; a very dark brown clay silt (fill, 1184) and a dark yellowish brown silty clay (primary fill, 1185)	L 2.40 W 2.38 D 0.90

Finds

The G12 deposits yielded several fragments of Late Iron Age pottery, and animal bones.

Interpretation

Part of a settlement enclosure containing at least two round houses. This ditch formed a re-cut of an earlier enclosure and probably represents a contracting of the enclosure or sub division.

Ditch G13

Description (Fig.3 and 12)

This ditch was located in Area B (Fig. 12) where it ran from the north-eastern baulk in a south-westerly direction for about 20m, before turning southeast where it ran for about 95m before running into the south-eastern limit of excavation. The ditch had a 'U'-shaped profile and measured 2.28m in width and 0.72m in depth.

Table 8.2.3: Ditch G13 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1128	13	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, re-cut of ditch 1130, filled by a light brown silty clay deposit (1127)	L 1.00 W 2.12 D 0.37
1162	13	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, re-cut of ditch 1167, filled by a dark grey brown sandy silt deposit (1161)	L 1.00 W 3.26 D 0.70
1183	13	Northeast-southwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, cuts ditch 1179, filled by a mid orange brown sandy silt deposit (1182)	L 2.00 W 1.64 D 1.00
1190	13	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, re-cut of ditch 1193, filled by three deposits; a mid orange brown silty clay (tertiary fill, 1187) a dark orange brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1188) and a dark orange greyish brown silty clay	L 2.40 W 1.33 D 0.76
1241	13	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, re-cut of ditch 1158, filled by a dark brown sandy silt deposit (1154)	L 2.00 W 3.07 D 0.81

Finds

The excavation of the G13 deposits produced a substantial amount of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age, and a large amount of fragmented animal bones.

Interpretation

The southern limits of a large sub-square enclosure, G13 represent part of the second phase of a settlement enclosure.

Ditch 1318

Description (Figs. 3, 18 and 19h)

This ditch had a 'V'-shaped profile with a flat base, and was located in the southeast corner of Area C. It was exposed for a length of 6m, orientated north to south and measured an average of 1.75m in width and 0.88m in depth.

Filled by two deposits; the secondary fill appeared to be a brown clay mixed with small chalk fragments (1316), overlaying a dark brown silty clay deposit (1317).

Finds

A few fragments of animal bones, and Late Iron Age pottery were found within its secondary deposit.

Interpretation

The remains of the eastern arm of an enclosure.

Ditch 1369

Description (Figs. 3, 18 and 21d)

Aligned on an east to west direction, and located at the north end of Area C, this ditch was exposed for a length of about 10m.

Filled by a single brown clay silt deposit (1368) and mixed with small chalk fragments, this ditch had a 'V'-shaped profile with a narrow base, measuring 1.70m in width and 0.48m in depth.

Finds

A few fragments of Iron Age pottery, and animal bones were recovered.

Interpretation

The remains of the northern arm of the enclosure.

Ditch 1371

Description (Figs. 3 and 18)

Running northeast to southwest, ditch 1371 had a 'V'-shaped profile with a narrow base, filled by a single brown clay silt deposit (1370) identical to fill 1368. Measuring 1.35m wide and 0.43 deep, ditch 1371 was exposed for an approximate length of 7.50m.

Finds

The fill of the ditch produced a few sherds of Romano-British pottery and few animal bones.

Interpretation

Ditch 1371 associated with the northern enclosure ditch 1369, ran on a southwest direction towards the southeast corner defined by ditch G12.

Ring ditches G16 and G23

Two ring ditches were recorded; one in Area B (G16) and a second (G23) in Area C. Both were only partly exposed by the excavation; G16 for 8m, and G23 for 22m.

Ring ditch G16***Description (Fig. 3, 12, 15b and 15c)***

Fully excavated for a length of 10m, gully G16 was identified as a shallow 'U'-shaped profile with a concave base, measuring 1.50m wide and 0.27m deep.

Table 8.2.4: Ditch G16 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1072	16	Shallow 'U' shaped profile of a curvilinear ditch filled by a single mid brown grey silt clay deposit (1071)	L 2.00 W 1.84 D 0.29
1074	16	Shallow 'U' shaped profile of a curvilinear ditch filled by a single mid brown grey silt clay deposit (1073)	L 2.00 W 1.84 D 0.29

Finds

No finds were recovered during the excavation of ditch G16.

Interpretation

Towards the southwest corner of the enclosure, but exposed only for a quarter of its complete dimension, the ring gully G16 has been interpreted as the remains of a possible round-house.

Ring gully G23***Description (Figs. 3, 18, 20c, 21a and 21b, Plates 3 and 4)***

Exposed for a length of 22m, and after have been fully excavated, the ring gully G23 had a 'U'-shaped profile with a concave base, measuring 0.80m in width and 0.20m in depth.

Table 8.2.5: Gully G23 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1337	23	Shallow 'U' shaped profile of a curvilinear ditch filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1336, same as 1364)	L 1.00 W 0.69 D 0.10
1365	23	Shallow 'U' shaped profile of a curvilinear ditch filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1364 same as 1366)	L 1.00 W 0.81 D 0.19
1367	23	Shallow 'U' shaped profile of a curvilinear ditch filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1366 same as 1372)	L 1.00 W 0.81

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
)	D 0.19
1373	23	Shallow 'U' shaped profile of a curvilinear ditch filled by a single dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1372 same as 1336)	L 1.00 W 1.12 D 0.39

Finds

A substantial amount of Iron Age pottery (86 sherds) and animal bones was recovered from this ring ditch.

Interpretation

Only half of the ring gully was within the excavation though it certainly was the remains of a round house and showed evidence of a possible entrance to the east, although this part of the ring gully was heavily truncated by plough marks.

Other Ditches (G7, G8, G9, G15 and 1319)

Located south and associated with the enclosure, a set of gullies (G7, G8, and G9) were identified and interpreted as part of a field system dating to the Late Iron Age.

Ditch G15 appeared to connect the southwest corner of the enclosure and the east side of ditch G18, closing the gap between the two large ditches.

Ditch 1319, aligned on an east to west direction, and stratigraphically associated with the eastern enclosure ditch 1318, is likely to be part of another field system.

Ditch G7

Description (Figs. 3, 12, 13a and 14b, Plate 5)

Running parallel to gully G8 on a northwest to southeast direction, 30m long, 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep, the ditch had a 'V'-shaped profile with a narrow base.

Table 8.26: Ditch G7 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1004	7	Southeast to northwest boundary ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, re-cut of ditch 1006 and filled by a single dark olive brown clay silt deposit (1005)	L 2.00 W 0.80 D 0.35
1030	7	Southeast to northwest boundary ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, re-cut of ditch 1026 and filled by a single mid brown clay silt deposit (1029)	L 1.00 W 0.95 D 0.40
1053	7	Northeast to southwest boundary ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by a single mid brown clay silt deposit (1054)	L 1.50 W 0.80 D 0.27
1060	7	Southeast to northwest boundary ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, re-cut of ditch 1062, filled by a single mid brown clay silt deposit (1054)	L 1.50 W 0.61 D 0.32

Finds

Fragments of Iron Age pottery and animal bones were recovered during the excavation of this ditch.

Interpretation

This ditch appeared to be a later re-cut of ditch G8. Ditches G7, G8 and G9 were part of a field system associated with the enclosure.

Ditch G8

Description (Figs. 3, 12, 13a, 14a, 14b and 15d)

Parallel to the enclosure and about 7m to 10m away, ditch G8 was exposed for a length of about 75m. It had a 'V'-shaped profile with a flat base measuring about 1.30m in width and 0.50m in depth. It ran on a northwest to southeast alignment then turned southwards before reaching the east baulk of Area B.

Table 8.2.7: Ditch G8 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1006	8	Northwest-southeast boundary ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by a single orange brown clay silt deposit (1007)	L 2.00 W 0.60 D 0.38
1014	8	Northwest to southeast boundary ditch with a 'v' shaped profile, filled by three deposits; a mid reddish brown clay silt (tertiary fill, 1011) a mid brown clay silt (secondary fill, 1012) and a dark grey clay silt (primary fill, 1013)	L 1.60 W 1.25 D 0.63
1026	8	Northwest-southeast boundary ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark olive brown clay silt deposit (1025)	L 1.00 W 1.10 D 0.50
1051	8	Northeast-southwest to east west boundary ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark olive brown clay silt deposit (1052)	L 2.30 W 1.60 D 0.50
1062	8	Northwest to southeast boundary ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid reddish brown clay silt deposit (1061)	L 1.50 W 1.30 D 0.38
1078	8	North south boundary ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by a single mid brown clay silt deposit (1077)	L 1.00 W 1.50 D 0.50

Finds

Several fragments of animal bones and Iron Age pottery were found during the excavation of this ditch.

Interpretation

Ditches G7, G8 and G9 were interpreted as forming a field system (see also G7 and G9).

Ditch G9

Description (Figs. 3, 12 and 15e)

Aligned northeast to southwest, and exposed for a length of 12m, with a 2m causeway. The ditch had a 'U'-shaped profile and measured 0.60m in width and 0.17m in depth.

Table 8.2.8: Ditch G9 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1064	9	Northwest to southeast ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark brown clay silt deposit (1063)	L 1.30 W 0.40 D 0.27
1095	9	Northwest to southeast ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark brown clay silt deposit (1094)	L 1.50 W 0.89 D 0.15
1097	9	Northwest to southeast ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark brown clay silt deposit (1096)	L 1.70 W 0.48 D 0.08

Finds

A single sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered

Interpretation

Ditches G7, G8 and G9 were interpreted as part of a field system associated with the enclosure.

Ditch G15***Description (Figs. 3, 12, 16c and 16d)***

Revealed for a length of 15m; 1.30m wide and 0.73m deep, this ditch had a 'U'-shaped profile and concave base. It was orientated on a northwest to southeast direction, and appeared to be related to the southwest corner of the enclosure ditch G13 and ditch G18.

Table 8.2.9: Ditch G15 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1179	15	Southeast northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid orange brown sandy silt deposit (1178)	L 2.00 W 1.16 D 0.66
1202	15	Southeast northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid orange brown sandy silt deposit (1201)	L 1.50 W 1.40 D 0.80

Finds

A single fragment of animal bone was found within the deposit of this ditch.

Interpretation

It is likely that this ditch was the southern boundary ditch, enclosing the gap between the southwest corner of the enclosure ditch G13 and the 'Argham Dykes'.

Although the excavation of ditch G15 yielded only one small fragment of animal bone, due to the stratigraphic relationship between the enclosure ditch G13 and the large boundary ditch G18, it was possible to associate G15 with Late Iron Age activity on the site.

Ditch 1319***Description (Figs. 3, 18 and 19h)***

On an east to west alignment, ditch 1319 was revealed for a length of 1.50m, and ran into the eastern baulk of Area C.

This ditch had a 'V'-shaped profile with a flat base, and measured an average of 1.00m in width and 0.50m in depth, and filled by a single brown clay silt deposit (1404), identical to the secondary fill (1316) of ditch 1318.

Finds

No finds were recovered.

Interpretation

Exposed only for a length of 1.50m ditch 1319 may be part a field system ditch associated with the eastern arm of enclosure ditch (1318).

Phase 2 Pits and Post Holes

Description (Fig. 3, 7, 10d, 12 and 18, Plate 1)

A set of 20 sub-rectangular and sub-oval pits generally with a 'U'-shaped profile, measuring an average 1.20m long, 0.90m wide and 0.50m deep, and six sub-circular post holes measuring an average of 0.66m in length, 0.50m in width and 0.35m in depth, were also found within the limits of the excavation.

These pits and post holes were dispersed across the whole site, with most concentrated in Area A. They showed no structural relationship with each other.

Table 8.2.10: Phase 2 Pits and Post Holes Summary

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1034	A	Shallow elliptical 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark brown silty clay deposit (1033)	L 0.90 W 0.54 D 0.30
1046	B	Large sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a reddish brown silty clay deposit (1045)	L 0.64 W 1.60 D 0.37
1107	B	Large sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark grey brown sandy silt deposit (1106)	L 1.00 W 0.91 D 0.47
1109	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a light brown grey sandy silt deposit (1108)	L 1.00 W 0.35 D 0.40
1112	B	Large sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by an orange brown sandy silt deposit (1111)	L 1.00 W 1.11 D 0.42
1221	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shaped profile pit with a flat base filled by three deposits; a dark brown silty clay (tertiary fill, 1218) a set of packing and padding sand-stones (secondary fill, 1219) and a dark brown silty clay (primary fill, 1220)	L 1.11 W 0.90 D 0.36
1225	A	Large sub-circular 'V' shaped profile post hole filled by three deposits; a mid grey brown sandy silt (tertiary fill, 1222) a light brown sandy silt (secondary fill, 1223) and a dark reddish brown clay (primary fill, 1224)	L 0.59 W 0.56 D 0.55
1227	A	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a light grey brown sandy silt deposit (1226)	L 0.52 W 1.36 D 0.42
1235	A	Elliptical 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1234)	L 0.88 W 0.61 D 0.45
1240	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shape profile post hole filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1238)	L 0.25 W 0.25 D 0.17
1245	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shape profile pit filled by a dark brown silty clay deposit (1244)	L 1.00 W 0.39 D 0.43
1247	A	Large 'V' shape profile pit filled by a light orange brown silty clay deposit (1246)	L 1.20 W 0.65 D 0.58
1255	A	Large 'V' shape profile post hole filled by a light brown sandy silt deposit (1254)	L 0.50 W 0.56 D 0.55
1263	A	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark orange	L 1.10

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
		brown silty clay deposit (1262)	W 1.02 D 0.17
1265	A	Very shallow 'U' shape profile post hole filled by a very dark brown sandy silt (1264)	L 0.43 W 0.31 D 0.05
1272	A	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by two deposits; a brown clay silt (secondary fill, 1270) and a dark brown clay silt (primary fill, 1271)	L 2.10 W 1.20 D 0.51
1275	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shape profile pit filled by a dark greyish brown clay silt deposit (1274)	L 1.48 W 1.20 D 0.63
1279	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shape profile pit filled by a dark olive brown silty clay deposit (1278)	L 0.80 W 0.89 D 0.12
1281	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shape profile pit filled by a dark olive brown silty clay deposit (1280)	L 1.56 W 1.03 D 0.14
1291	A	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark grey brown clay silt deposit (1290)	L 1.36 W 1.20 D 0.21
1307	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1306)	L 0.59 W 0.60 D 0.29
1329	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by five deposits; a dark grey clay silt (fifth fill, 1324) a mid grey silty clay (fourth fill, 1325) a mixed dark orange grey chalk clay (tertiary fill, 1326) a mixed dark brown clay chalk (secondary fill, 1327) and a dark grey clay silt (primary fill, 1328)	L 1.00 W 1.33 D 0.85
1351	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by three deposits; a mid grey sandy silt (tertiary fill, 1348) an orange brown sandy silt (secondary fill, 1349) and a black sandy silt (primary fill, 1350)	L 1.00 W 1.34 D 0.63
1355	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a dark grey brown sandy silt deposit (1354)	L 0.38 W 0.42 D 0.18
1377	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by three deposits; a mid orange brown clay silt (tertiary fill, 1374) a mid grey brown clay silt (secondary fill, 1375) and an orange brown clay silt (primary fill, 1376)	L 1.80 W 1.92 D 0.69
1379	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark grey brown clay silt deposit (1378)	L 0.50 W 0.46 D 0.23

Seven sub-circular post holes and a small pit (G22) were found inside the ring gully G23.

Table 8.2.11: Post holes and pit within Gully G23

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1385	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1384)	L 0.40 W 0.37 D 0.19
1391	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1390)	L 0.30 W 0.49 D 0.19
1393	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a dark brown sandy silt deposit (1392)	L 1.00 W 1.10 D 0.50
1395	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1394)	L 0.18 W 0.18 D 0.18

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1396	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a dark grey brown clay silt deposit (1401)	L 0.40 W 0.41 D 0.43
1398	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a brown sandy clay deposit (1397)	L 0.18 W 0.18 D 0.18
1400	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1399)	L 0.72 W 0.83 D 0.30
1387/G22	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark grey brown silty clay deposit (1386)	L 0.50 W 0.59 D 0.09
1389/G22	C	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark grey brown silty clay deposit (1388)	L 0.50 W 0.54 D 0.06

Finds

Fragments of Iron Age pottery and animal bones were recovered from these features.

Interpretation

Non-structural post holes and pits were designated part of this phase as a result of pottery recovered.

Discussion of Phase 2

This phase of enclosure, unlike the preceding phase did not use the course of the adjacent Argham Dyke ditch for one of its boundaries, although it is within the same broad period phase as the re-cut of the dykes. Pottery evidence indicates that the Argham Dyke re-cut and the enclosure ditch were likely to be open at the same time and it may be that the enclosure was deliberately redefined to avoid the dyke ditches for some reason, possibly because the area in between formed some other function.

The enclosure ditches G13, 1318 and 1369 encompassed an estimated area of approximately 1.3ha. Ditches G12 and 1371 appeared to suggest a second phase of occupation for the enclosure when it was divided into two smaller areas measuring about 0.6ha to the east and 0.7ha to the west. The ring gullies of two round houses were the only evidence suggesting occupation within the enclosure. In addition, the gap, which measured between 7m to 10m between the field system ditch G8 and the enclosure ditch G13, can be seen as a possible track-way.

8.3 Phase 3 Romano-British

Phase 3 consisted of a field system and a number of pits. The pits were associated with quarrying activity for either chalk or flint.

Enclosure ditches G1, G2, G3, G4, G5, and G6

These ditches were mainly located in Area A, with the exception of two; G6 and G11, which were located in Area B.

Ditch G1

Description (Fig.3, 7, 8d, 9c and 9d)

This ditch was exposed for a length of 40m and had a 'U'-shaped profile, measuring 0.94m wide and 0.33m deep, running southwest to northeast for about 20m then turning northwest where it was truncated by ditch G4.

Table 8.3.1: Ditch G1 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1145	1	Northeast-southwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark orange brown sandy silt deposit (1144)	L 0.60 W 0.60 D 0.16
1149	1	Northeast-southwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by three deposits; a mid red brown sandy silt (tertiary fill, 1146) a brown clay (secondary fill, 1147) and a dark grey brown clay silty sand (primary fill, 1148)	L 2.00 W 1.45 D 0.62
1233	1	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid grey brown clay silty sand deposit (1232)	L 1.00 W 0.60 D 0.20
1249	1	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mixed dark brown sandy silt deposit (1248)	L 1.50 W 1.10 D 0.35

Finds

Fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Interpretation

This ditch formed part of the Romano-British field system.

Ditch G2

Description (Fig. 3, 7 and 8b)

This ditch butt-ended near ditch G1 and was orientated on a southeast to northwest direction. It had a 'U'-shaped profile and was revealed for a length of 17m, measuring an average 0.63m in width and 0.16m in depth.

Table 8.3.2: Ditch G2 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1138	2	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark orange brown sandy silt deposit (1137)	L 1.00 W 0.75 D 0.20
1143	2	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark orange brown sandy silt deposit (1142)	L 1.00 W 0.40 D 0.18
1209	2	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid dark brown silty clay deposit (1208)	L 2.00 W 0.73 D 0.10

Finds

No finds were recovered.

Interpretation

Although no datable material was found during the excavation of this ditch, it is likely that ditch G2 could have been part of an early phase of a Romano-British field system, associated with ditch G3, and the gap between the termini of the two ditches could be interpreted as an entrance.

Ditch G3**Description (Fig. 3, 7 and 8e)**

Orientated southeast to northwest, parallel to ditches G1 and G4, and located about 4m south of these ditches. This ditch had a 'U'-shaped profile, was 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep, was exposed for the length of about 20m and was observed butt-ending 4m west of ditch G1.

Table 8.3.3: Ditch G3 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1211	3	West butt end of an southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single light orange brown silty clay deposit (1210)	L 1.00 W 0.40 D 0.11
1213	3	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single light orange brown silty clay deposit (1212)	L 1.00 W 0.72 D 0.25

Finds

One fragment of Romano-British pottery was recovered

Interpretation

Associated with the area enclosed by ditch G1, this ditch is the south side of an entrance, measuring about 4m wide and orientated on a northwest to southeast direction.

Ditch G4**Description (Figs. 3, 7, 8a, 8c, 9c and 9d)**

Revealed for a length of 46m, measuring 0.79m in width and 0.41m in depth, ditch G4 crossed Area A on a southeast to northwest direction.

Table 8.3.4: Ditch G4 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1140	4	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by two deposits; a single light brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1139) and a dark brown silty clay (primary fill, 1141)	L 1.60 W 0.98 D 0.45
1160	4	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid brown grey clay silty sand deposit (1159)	L 1.00 W 0.69 D 0.32
1231	4	Southeast-northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid reddish brown clay silty sand deposit (1230)	L 1.00 W 0.70 D 0.46

Finds

A substantial amount of animal bones and a large quantity of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Interpretation

Bisecting Area A, ditch G4 is part of the Romano-British field system (see ditches G1 and G5).

Ditch G5**Description (Fig. 3, 7, 8f and 9b)**

Orientated north-northeast to south-southwest, this ditch was exposed for a length of 15m, 0.63m wide and 0.30m deep, with a causeway of 4m, this ditch had a 'U'-shaped profile.

Table 8.3.5: Ditch G5 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1237	5	North-northeast to south-southwest ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by a single dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1236)	L 0.90 W 0.75 D 0.23
1243	5	North-northeast to south-southwest ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by a single dark brown silty clay deposit (1242)	L 1.90 W 0.56 D 0.40
1251	5	North-northeast to south-southwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark brown sandy silt deposit (1250)	L 1.50 W 0.77 D 0.40
1253	5	North-northeast to south-southwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark brown sandy silt deposit (1252)	L 1.50 W 1.10 D 0.35
1257	5	North-northeast to south-southwest ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by a single mid orange brown silty clay deposit (1256)	L 1.50 W 1.10 D 0.35

Finds

A mixture of Late Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Interpretation

This ditch was at a right angle to ditch G4, and with a causeway of about 4m wide, was a field boundary dividing a larger area encompassed by ditch G4.

Ditch G6**Description (Fig. 3, 12, 13b, 14a, 14b and 15d, Plate 2)**

This ditch ran northwest to southeast for a distance of about 70m then turned southwest for about 7m. This ditch had a 'U'-shaped profile measuring 1.45m in width and 0.61m in depth, and followed the same alignment as ditch G8.

Table 8.3.6: Ditch G6 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1010	6	Southeast to northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by two deposits; a dark reddish brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1008) and a dark brown silty clay (primary fill, 1009)	L 0.90 W 0.75 D 0.23
1019	6	Southeast to northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by two deposits; a brown clay silt (secondary fill, 1024) and a dark brown clay silt (primary fill, 1023)	L 2.00 W 1.80 D 0.71
1022	6	Southwest northeast ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by two deposits; a mid brown sandy clay (secondary	L 2.00 W 1.70

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
		fill, 1020) and a mixed mid brown sandy clay (primary fill, 1021)	D 0.87
1028	6	Southeast to northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid olive brown clay silt deposit (1027)	L 1.00 W 1.81 D 0.60
1042	6	Northwest southeast ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark reddish brown silty clay deposit (1041)	L 1.50 W 0.90 D 0.42
1055	6	Southeast to northwest ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single mid olive brown clay silt deposit (1056)	L 1.10 W 0.60 D 0.64
1058	6	Northwest-southeast ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark reddish brown silty clay deposit (1057)	L 0.80 W 1.20 D 0.37
1076	6	North-south ditch with a 'V' shaped profile, filled by a single mid brown sandy clay deposit (1075)	L 1.00 W 1.45 D 0.50

Finds

A substantial amount of animal bones and a large quantity of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery was recovered.

Interpretation

This ditch provided evidence of a transition of the field system from the Late Iron Age to the Romano-British period.

Ditch G11

Located on the eastern side of Area B this ditch is L-shaped in plan could be associated with the field system ditches.

Description (Figs. 3 and 12)

Exposed for a total length of 16m, 1.00m wide and 0.48m deep, this ditch ran on a north to south direction for a length of about 8m, crossed enclosure ditches G13 and G14, then turned east, into the excavation baulk.

Table 8.3.7: Ditch G11 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1105	11	North-south ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by two deposits; a light orange brown sandy silt (secondary fill, 1103) and a brown grey sandy silt (primary fill, 1104)	L 1.00 W 1.05 D 0.50
1126	11	Northwest to southeast ditch with a 'U' shaped profile, filled by a single dark olive brown silty clay deposit (1125)	L 4.64 W 1.00 D 0.45

Finds

A few fragments of animal bones, Iron Age and Romano-British pottery were recovered.

Interpretation

Ditch G11 is probably part of the Romano-British field system which also includes ditches G1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Phase 3 Pits

A set of 6 pits located inside the area enclosed by ditches G4 and G5, and two other pits, one found against the western edge of Area A, and the second found truncating ditch G7 were excavated.

Description

Possible quarry pits, all of these features had a 'U'-shaped profile with a flat base and measured an average of 1.70m in length, 1.40m in width and 0.55m in depth.

Table 8.3.8: Phase 3 Pits Summary

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1002	B	Large sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark brown sandy clay silt deposit (1003)	L 0.67 W 1.48 D 0.25
1217	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark orange brown sandy silt clay deposit (1216)	L 0.81 W 0.90 D 0.26
1229	A	North-south orientated oval 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark greyish brown clay silt deposit (1228)	L 1.81 W 1.14 D 0.58
1269	A	Sub-rectangular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a mixed dark brown silty clay deposit (1268)	L 1.42 W 0.84 D 0.40
1283	A	Large sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a single dark reddish brown silty clay deposit (1282)	L 1.05 W 2.72 D 0.86
1285	A	Large sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit with irregular base filled by a single mixed dark orange grey brown sandy silt deposit (1284)	L 1.20 W 2.49 D 0.86
1289	A	Large oval 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a single dark olive brown silty clay deposit (1288)	L 0.80 W 1.00 D 0.16
1297	A	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a single dark reddish brown silty clay deposit (1296)	L 1.11 W 0.90 D 0.36

Finds

All these pits contained fragmented animal bones and sherds of Iron Age and Romano-British pottery.

Interpretation

No direct evidence was recovered during the excavation of these pits and post holes which may have determined their function. Nevertheless, it is likely that these pits may have been excavated in order to quarry chalk, and a similar function has been postulated for the medieval pits (see phase 4 below).

Discussion of Phase 3

The Romano-British ditches represent a continuation and expansion of an earlier Iron Age field system, with pits excavated for an agricultural purpose.

8.4 Phase 4: Medieval and Later

Three large quarry pits (1083, 1087, and 1093) were located in Area B, and a set of plough marks (G20, and G21) located in Area A.

Quarry Pit, 1083

Description (Fig. 3, 12 and 16a, Plate 11)

Pit 1083, was a sub-square shape in plan and had a 'U'-shaped profile with a flat base, measuring about 3.00m in length, 2.50m in width and 0.90m in depth.

Table 8.4.1: Pit 1083 Summary

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1083	B	Large medieval 'U' shape profile sub-square quarry pit filled by four deposits; a light orange brown clay silt (fourth fill, 1079) a mid brown clay silt (tertiary fill, 1080) a brown clay silt (secondary fill, 1081) and a dark brown clay silt (primary fill, 1082)	L 1.50 W 1.00 D 0.90

Finds

Four fragments of medieval pottery were recovered during the excavation of the upper fill (1079). No other datable artefacts were found within the other fills.

Interpretation

A possible medieval quarry pit.

Quarry Pit 1087

Description (Fig. 3, 12 and 17a)

Only partially exposed for the length of 7.00m, pit 1087 with a sub-oval shape in plan, vertical edges and flat base, was situated at the northeast end of Area B, and measured 8.40m in width and 1.40m in depth.

A trench 1.00m wide aligned east to west, adjacent to the northern edge of Area B, was excavated in order to attempt to identify the date and function of pit 1087.

Table 8.4.2: Pit 1087 Summary

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1087	B	Large medieval 'U' shape profile quarry pit with irregular base filled by four deposits; a light brown silty clay (fourth fill, 1084) a mid brown silty clay (tertiary fill, 1085) a brown silty clay (secondary fill, 1086) and a mid grey brown clay silt (primary fill, 1169)	L 7.00 W 8.00 D 1.40

Finds

No finds were recovered.

Interpretation

Probably a quarry pit.

Quarry Pit 1093

Description (Figs. 3, 12 and 17b, Plate 12)

About 7m west of pit 1083, another large pit (1093), 12.50m long, 6.40m wide and about 1.50m deep, with a sub-oval shape in plan with vertical edges and flat base.

Table 8.4.3: Pit 1093 Summary

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1093	B	Large medieval 'U' shape profile sub-circular quarry pit filled by five deposits; a mid brown sandy silt (fifth fill, 1088) a mid reddish brown silty clay (tertiary fill, 1089) a light grey brown silt (secondary fill, 1081) and a mid reddish brown silty clay (primary fill, 1168)	L 12.50 W 6.40 D 1.54

Finds

Fragments of animal bone and medieval pot were recovered from the upper fill (1088).

Interpretation

A large medieval quarry pit, associated with pits 1083 and 1087.

Plough marks, G20 and G21***Description (Fig. 3, 18, 19a, 19b, 19d, 19f, 19g, 20b, 20e, 21c and 21e)***

A number of possible plough marks were orientated northwest to southeast (G20) and northeast to southwest (G21), and measured an average of 0.60m wide and 0.20m deep (see table 8.4.4 below).

Table 8.4.4: Plough marks G20 and G21 Summary

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1301	20	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northwest-southeast small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1300)	L 1.00 W 0.35 D 0.14
1305	20	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northwest-southeast small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1304)	L 1.00 W 1.39 D 0.11
1353	20	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northwest-southeast small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1352)	L 1.00 W 0.51 D 0.25
1361	20	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northwest-southeast small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1360)	L 1.00 W 0.50 D 0.09
1363	20	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northwest southeast small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1362)	L 1.00 W 0.50 D 0.08
1299	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1298)	L 0.50 W 0.80 D 0.17
1309	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1308)	L 1.40 W 0.51 D 0.18
1311	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1310)	L 1.00 W 0.90 D 0.28
1313	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1312)	L 1.00 W 0.92 D 0.29
1315	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1314)	L 0.50 W 0.75 D 0.13
1321	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1320)	L 0.50 W 0.74 D 0.16

Context	Group	Description	Dimensions
1323	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1322)	L 1.00 W 0.68 D 0.20
1335	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1334)	L 1.00 W 0.65 D 0.07
1341	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1340)	L 0.70 W 0.72 D 0.13
1357	21	Shallow 'U' shape profile of a northeast-southwest small ditch filled by a single dark brown silty clay (1356)	L 1.63 W 0.48 D 0.19

Finds

A few sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were found within the plough marks, however, considering the shallow depth of the topsoil and the density of the Iron Age features buried beneath, these finds can only be considered as a redeposit material due to the plough activity.

Pit 5002

Description (Fig. 4, Plates 23 and 24)

Located alongside the north edge of Area F2, pit 5002 appeared to be a circular shape in plan, with vertical edges and flat base measuring 0.50m in diameter and about 0.50m in depth.

Table 8.4.5: Pit 5002 Summary

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
5002	F2	Large 'U' shape profile circular pit which contained a medieval vessel (5003) in-filled by a dark brown silty clay material (5001), the gap between the vessel and the cut was filled by a yellow brown clay material (5000)	L0 1.50 W 0.50 D 0.50

Finds

The remains of a large medieval vessel were recovered inside pit 5002.

Interpretation

The recovery and excavation of this pit was undertaken by an amateur without any archaeological supervision, which resulted in losing most of the soil within the vessel and consequently any evidence that may have provided clues regarding the burial of such a large vessel.

Discussion of Phase 4

This phase represents medieval and later agricultural activity in the Area. It is likely that the large pits (1083, 1087 and 1093), were excavated in order to quarry chalk to be used for an agricultural purpose, it being crunched and mixed with the upper plough soil in order to reduce its acidity. This suggests that the pits from earlier phases may have had the same function.

These quarry pits were mainly recovered in or around Area B, whereas the plough marks appeared to be present only in Area C. This probably reflects different land use in these areas during this period.

8.5 Modern Remains

World War II Pill boxes

Description (Fig. 5 and 22, Plates 13, 14, 15 and 16)

Two Pill boxes located at the northern end of the proposed new A165 Bypass were recorded. These World War II shelters were built by using prefabricated reinforced concrete slabs measuring about 0.50m in width. Each Pill box was square in plan and orientated northwest to southeast. They measured 3m in width and length, and 2m in height. Each pill box had a set of four windows/openings each measuring 0.70m in width and 0.25m in height and a single entrance which measured 0.50m in width and 2.00m in height. Three of these openings were positioned central to the length of the walls, 1.55m from the ground. The fourth opening was located towards the west end of the southern wall in order to accommodate the entrance, which was located to the east of the southern wall.

8.6 Undated remains

Pits and Post Holes

Description

A set of 6 sub-oval pits generally with a 'U'-shaped profile, measuring an average 0.80m long, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep, and 15 sub-circular post holes measuring an average of about 0.40m to 0.70m in diameter and 0.35m in depth, were also found within the limits of the excavation.

Table 8.6.1: Undated Pits and Post Holes Summary

Context	Area	Description	Dimensions
1032	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1031)	L 0.52 W 0.96 D 0.17
1036	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by an orange brown silty clay deposit (1035)	L 0.50 W 0.40 D 0.09
1038	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a dark orange brown silty clay deposit (1037)	L 0.45 W 0.86 D 0.17
1040	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a reddish brown silty clay deposit (1039)	L 0.25 W 0.72 D 0.11
1048	B	Large sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a single reddish brown silty clay deposit (1049)	L 0.60 W 1.55 D 0.20
1050	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a reddish brown silty clay deposit (1049)	L 0.36 W 0.52 D 0.23
1066	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile pit filled by a brown grey sandy silt deposit (1065)	L 0.46 W 0.84 D 0.21
1068	B	Sub-circular 'U' shaped profile post hole filled by a light grey clay silt deposit (1067)	L 0.25 W 0.23 D 0.09
1070	B	Sub-circular 'V' shaped profile post hole filled by a light grey clay silt deposit (1069)	L 0.22 W 0.30 D 0.33