

description that ran parallel to the edges of the cut of Feature 216, although this interpretation remains rather unsatisfactory in the context of the feature overall. The southern 'ditch' (208) was much shallower than its northern counterpart and was 2.1m wide and 0.8m deep with a U-shaped profile and a very steep southern side formed by the original cut of 216. This 'ditch' contained two fills, both composing of grey brown gritty, sandy silts (206 and 207). The lower fill (207) contained an abundance of limestone inclusions which possibly originated from the large central deposit of redeposited limestone (213) and produced 18 fragments of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery, slag and animal bone fragments. The upper fill (206) also contained possible Iron Age to early Romano-British pottery, along with two fragments of 2nd century grey ware.

The 'ditch' cut to the north (212) was much larger and better defined and its fills represents the third phase of infilling, although this could have taken place at the same time as the infilling of 208. It was 2.8m wide and 1.02m deep. The cut again had a very steep profile to the north where it was cut against the natural limestone bedrock, conversely the southern side was more gentle and cut into the large central deposit. The ditch contains two main fills (211 and 209) separated by a thick charcoal lens (210). All three deposits were dark grey-brown and contained limestone inclusion, the upper fill containing substantially larger limestone blocks. The primary deposit (211) yielded three pottery sherds one of which Romano-British grey ware. Pottery, slag, animal bone and flint fragments were all recovered from the charcoal layer (210). The upper fill (209) produced a large amount of pottery (230 sherds in total) mainly calcareous Gritted ware with a date range from the mid Iron Age to the Romano-British period, however, a small group of grey ware (25 sherds) dated to the Romano-British period was also recovered. Animal bone, flint and a small copper alloy sheet fragment (SF2) were also found.

Into the top of fill 201 was cut Pit 205. The pit, in section, was 1.4m wide and 0.54m deep, and contained a single fill (204), which was mainly composed of small limestone fragments mixed with charcoal and burnt material. Only burnt bone fragments were recovered from this deposit.

The form and function of Feature 216 is difficult to determine from the available data. Its sunken form is not indicative of any particular activity and there were no diagnostic deposits or residues on the base of the feature. The sequence of infilling is most curious and difficult to understand without investigating more of the feature. The pottery would suggest that, this enigmatic feature was being in-filled in the 2nd -3rd century.

#### *Trench 19 (Figs 2, 3 and 12; Plates 24)*

Trench 19 measured 20m by 20m and was used principally to investigate a circular feature visible on the geophysical survey data, but also to prospect for evidence of unenclosed settlement adjacent to the west side of the trackway. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.30m below ground level, at which point the weathered and fractured natural limestone bedrock with small patches of orange-yellow clay was exposed at

a minimum height of 96.93m OD. The only archaeological feature found was the ring gully, the exposed area of which was subject to a 50% manual excavation. The general size of the ditch is for consistent with a ring barrow than a roundhouse, it being rather too large for the latter.

A total of four sections were excavated and recorded, each section being approximately 2m in length, the fourth section excavated through a narrow area of the cut being 3.3m long. The longer section (247) confirmed that there was no break in the ring gully. Each section excavated revealed a similar profile and infill sequence (Fig. 12, S. 57 and 84).

The cut (225, 245, 247 and 293) generally took the form of an irregular U-shaped profile with stepped outer edge and a flat base. At its widest point the ditch was 1.57m wide but was less than 0.80m wide at its narrowest point. Its maximum depth was 0.65m. The northern portion of the ring gully contained two fills. The primary fill (224, 244, 246 = 291) contained an abundance of limestone blocks 0.01m to 0.20m in size. The distribution and form of the deposit suggest it is material that has come from the interior of the ring gully rather than the outside. Generally, the upper fill (223, 243 and 290) was a very distinctive dark brown silty deposit with rare limestone fragments, suggesting that after the collapse of either an internal bank or mound, an erosion of soil into the ditch occurred. Some pottery and flint fragments were recovered from this upper fill. This upper deposit was not visible in the third and longest section the cut was, however, much shallower only 0.31m deep. This south-eastern portion of the ring gully showed signs of having been truncated, perhaps by ploughing.

The only variance from this general sequence was in cut 293 (Fig. 12, S.84). Here an additional fill was noted at the base (292), clearly distinct from the upper fills it would seem to represent an initial phase of silting. The upper fills then correspond with the other sections excavated through this gully, with a large stony deposit (291) and an overlying upper silty deposit (290).

#### *Trench 20 (Figs 2, 3 and 13; Plate 25)*

Trench 20 measured 30m by 4m, and was orientated east to west. The trench was targeted upon an area of high magnetic enhancement associated with the trackway visible on the geophysical survey data. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.50m below ground level, at which point the broken and eroded natural limestone bedrock was exposed at a minimum height of 97.46m OD. Upon excavation a total of two ditches one gully and one pit were visible.

#### *Ditch 105 (Fig. 13, S. 3)*

Ditch 105 consisted of a broad gradual sloping, bowl shaped cut 3.8m wide and 0.27m deep. The ditch delineated the west side of a trackway which runs north-south through site. The single fill (104) contained frequent sub-angular limestone and produced four pottery fragments of the Romano-British pottery. Although targeted upon a very strong magnetic response no evidence of what could cause it was encountered. There was no evidence of

either ferrous or burnt material in the ditch fills that might cause such a strong geophysical response.

#### Gully 103

Gully 103 was a very shallow feature, 0.06m deep and 0.55m wide. Although very shallow the feature and fill were very well defined in plan and produced animal bone fragments. This good definition suggest it is an archaeological feature and perhaps the result of rutting down the centre of the trackway. A possible area of paving was revealed to be a raised part of the solid geology, which formed a kind of lamination of the limestone, which would nevertheless have provided a solid surface for the trackway.

#### Ditch 106 (Fig. 13, S. 2)

Ditch 106 formed the western side of Enclosure Z and effectively the eastern side of the trackway. It consisted of a U-shaped cut with a flat base, being 1.65m wide and 0.87m deep. Three fills were recorded. A primary fill (309) was a thin silt deposit indicative of initial erosion into the ditch which produced no finds. The main fill (107) was made up of a grey-brown clayey silt with an abundance of limestone fragments. This deposit was very loosely compacted due to the high frequency of inclusions and produced only scraps of pottery and animal bone remains. The pitch of the fill would suggest that there had been an internal bank on the eastern side of the ditch. The final fill (308) was notable for its lack of inclusions and no finds were recovered from this deposit.

#### Pit 232 (Fig. 13, S. 60)

Pit 232 was internal to Enclosure Z and was roughly rectangular in plan (2.1m by 0.8m) with a U-shaped profile and a broad flat base. The primary fill 231 contained abundant limestone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this primary fill. The upper fill 230 contained localised inclusions in the eastern part of the pit. Two pottery fragments dating to the Iron Age or the early Romano-British period were recovered from the fill.

#### Trench 21 (Figs 2, 3 and 14; Plate 26)

Trench 21 measured 40m by 10m and was orientated north to south. The trench formed a small open area which aimed to investigate the south side of Enclosure Z and its annexe. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.35m below ground level, at which point the broken and eroded natural limestone bedrock was exposed at a minimum height of 96.48m OD. Upon excavation a total of one ditch, two gullies, three pits and two post-holes were recorded. All but Pit 235 lay to the north of Ditch 112.

#### Ditch 112 (Fig. 14, S. 8; Plate 26)

Ditch 112 ran east-west across the northern part of the trench. A 2m slot was excavated against the western baulk and a full profile was obtained. The cut was 1.7m wide and 0.88m deep and possessed a V-shaped profile with a broad flat base, similar to the form recorded in Trench 20. The ditch contained two fills, the upper fill (113) contained frequent limestone inclusions, the nature is suggestive of there having been a bank on the northern side of the

ditch (i.e. internal to the enclosure). Romano-British pottery ranging from a single fragment of Dressel 20 olive oil amphora and other grey ware suggest a date from the early 1st to 2nd centuries. Animal bone fragments were also recovered from this deposit. The primary fill of the ditch (310) was very similar to the upper fill, the only difference was the visible lack of inclusions. No finds were recovered from this fill.

#### Gully 262 (Fig. 14, S. 75)

Gully 262 and Pit 260 were two intercutting features located towards the north-eastern corner of Trench 21. Gully 262 was U-shaped in profile with steep sides 0.48m deep and 0.78m wide with a rounded base. The south end of the gully terminated with the trench and contained a single fill (261) of grey brown clay silt with frequent limestone fragments. No finds were recovered from this fill. The gully cut across the top of Pit 260, which was 0.35m deep and 0.48m wide and also contained a single fill (261). The position of the pit within the confines of the gully might suggest that the two features were contemporary, perhaps forming one side of a roundhouse gully terminus (the other perhaps being represented by 264, below).

#### Gully 264

Gully 264 was located at the northern edge of Trench 21, its southern end terminating just within the area of excavation. The cut was 0.69m wide and 0.34m deep, it contained a single fill (265) from which six fragments of a late Iron Age or early Romano-British jar were recovered.

#### Pit 288 (Fig. 14, S. 83)

Pit 288 was located on the western side of the trench and just to the north of Ditch 112. It was 0.47m deep and 0.60m wide. The pit was steep sided and had a tapering base. The single fill (289) contained frequent limestone fragments and one fragment of late Iron Age or early Romano-British pottery.

#### Pit 306 (Fig. 14, S. 83)

Pit 306 was also located very close to Pit 288, and possessed a U-shape profile with a steep south-eastern side and a slightly stepped northern-western side. It was 0.55m deep and 1m wide. The single fill (307) contained frequent limestone inclusions, but no finds.

#### Post-holes 266 and 286

Two similarly sized post-holes of (266 and 286), about 0.5m in diameter and 0.16m and 0.13m deep respectively, produced no finds from the single fills (267 and 287).

#### Pit 235 (Fig. 14, S. 67)

Pit 235 was rectangular in plan (2.4m by 0.92m) and 0.27m deep. Animal bone and eleven Iron Age or Romano-British pottery sherds were recovered from the single fill (236).

Supposing an internal bank, to the north of Ditch 112, the close proximity of the various discrete features and gullies would demand that they be considered part of a different, probably earlier Iron Age, phase.

*Trench 22* (Figs 2, 3 and 15; Plate 27)

Trench 22 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated east to west. The trench was targeted upon a possible western annexe area to Enclosure Z and the apparent blank area to the east. The topsoil deposits were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.52m below ground level, at which point the natural limestone bedrock with pockets reddish orange clay was exposed at a minimum height of 97.18m OD. Two ditches/gullies were recorded, corresponding with the results of the geophysical survey.

*Ditch 109* (Fig. 15, S. 5)

Ditch 109 was located at the western end of Trench 22 and took the form of a symmetrical U-shaped cut with steep sides and a bowl-shaped base. It appears to have formed the western side to the west annexe of Enclosure Z (also recorded in Trenches 18, 20 and 21) and was 0.41m deep and 0.70m wide. The single fill (108) contained an abundance of angular limestone inclusions. Two sherds of Iron Age or early Romano-British gritted ware were recovered, along with animal bone and flint fragments..

*Gully 111* (Fig. 15, S. 6)

Gully 111 was located 4.35m to the east of Ditch 109. The cut was 0.63m wide and 0.29m deep with a rounded U-shaped cut. The single fill (110) produced Iron Age or early Romano-British pottery, slag and flint. The form and shape of this gully suggests that it may have been a second outer ditch circuit encompassing the whole Enclosure Z complex ,that was also recorded in Trenches 15 and 18.

*Trench 23* (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 28)

Trench 23 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated north to south. The trench was targeted upon an apparently blank area. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.35m below ground level, at which point the broken and eroded natural limestone bedrock, with patches of orange clay natural, was exposed at a minimum height of 95.58m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

*Trench 24* (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 29)

Trench 24 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated east to west. The trench was targeted upon an apparently blank area. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.43m below ground level. The solid natural limestone bedrock was exposed towards the eastern end of the trench with yellow brown clay at the western end at a minimum height of 96.50m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were found.

*Trench 25* (Figs 2, 3 and 16 ; Plate 30)

Trench 25 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated north to south. The trench was targeted upon an east to west field boundary, revealed as a linear geophysical anomaly articulating with the trackway. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.29m below ground level, at which point the broken and eroded natural limestone bedrock, with patches of orange clay natural were exposed at a minimum height of 94.37m OD. A

single shallow gully ( 233) was very poorly defined in plan and the cut was slightly irregular in profile (Fig. 16, S. 65), the single fill did not produce any finds.

#### Trench 26 (Figs 2, 3 and 17; Plate 31)

Trench 26 measured 20m by 20m and formed a small square open area excavation targeting an apparently blank area to prospect for evidence of unenclosed settlement adjacent to the eastern side of the trackway. The topsoil was removed by machine to an average depth of 0.31m below ground level, at which point the weathered and fractured natural limestone bedrock with infrequent patches of orange-yellow clay was exposed at a minimum height of 95.48m OD. A total of six discreet features were recorded, all but one of which might be regarded as post-holes. With the exception of one larger feature (272), which is distinct from the post-holes, all features are recorded in summary in Table 3 below.

#### Pit 272 (Fig. 17, S. 79)

Pit 272 was roughly elliptical in plan, measuring 1.2m by 0.96m. The profile of the pit was unusual, it having had stepped sides and a central box-like extension to the cut to greater depth in the base. The basal fill within this recess (271) contained abundant angular limestone blocks. The results of *in situ* burning were seen in the reddening of the sides of the pit (269 and 270). The fill of the pit proper (268) was a dark brown silty deposit containing abundant charcoal and ash. No finds were recovered from any of these deposits.

Table 3. Summary details of the discrete features in Trench 26

| Context Number |             | Colour                                 | Diameter (m) | Depth (m) | Finds   | Additional features                    |
|----------------|-------------|--|--------------|-----------|---|--|
| Cut            | Fill        |  |              |           |   |  |
| 274            | 273         | Yellow-brown                           | 0.40         | 0.23      | -   | -                                      |
| 277            | 275 and 276 | Dark yellow-brown and mid yellow brown | 0.55         | 0.24      | -   | 275= possible post-pipe                |
| 301            | 300         | Dark brown                             | 0.60         | 0.11      | 6 fragments of Iron Age or Romano-British pottery | Charcoal rich fill and some burnt clay |
| 303            | 302         | Yellow-brown                           | 0.55         | 0.25      | -   | -                                      |
| 305            | 304         | Yellow-brown                           | 0.45         | 0.28      | -   | -                                      |

#### Trench 27 (Figs 2, 3 and 18; Plate 32)

Trench 24 measured 100m by 2m and was orientated east to west. The trench was targeted upon the trackway ditches, a possible natural features and an apparently blank area of the landscape. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.40m

below ground level. The weathered natural limestone bedrock with yellow brown clay was exposed at a minimum height of 97.40m OD. One ditches and four gullies were recorded..

*Ditch 144 (Fig. 18, S. 24)*

Ditch 144 formed the western side of the trackway and was 1.75m wide and 0.40m deep with a irregular profile. The base of the cut is off centre and located to the west. The ditch contained a single fill (143) which contained occasional limestone fragments and some burnt rocks. The formation of the fill suggests it has accumulated over a long period of time and gradually silted up. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

*Gully 129 (Fig. 18, S. 15)*

Gully 129 formed the eastern side of the trackway and was 0.47m wide and 0.38m deep with a rounded base. The feature was cut into natural clays and was very ephemeral. The single fill (128) contained no visible inclusions and produced no finds. The nature of this feature is more in keeping with a plough furrow but it corresponds with the geophysical anomaly that formed the western side of the trackway.

*Gullies 146, 148 and 150 (Fig. 18, S. 26; Plate 32)*

Gullies 146 and 148 ran parallel to each other, but at a slightly different angle to that of Ditch 144. Gully 146 was an bowl shaped cut 0.87m wide and 0.35m deep, with a narrow flat base. It contained a single fill (145) with rare amounts of limestone inclusions which had form through natural accumulation of material. No finds were recovered from this fill.

Gully 148 was a steep sided flat based U-shape cut 0.76m wide and 0.32m deep. The base was notably flat, with a slight undulation to the eastern side. It contained a single fill (147) with rare amounts of limestone inclusions which had form through natural accumulation of material. No finds were recovered from this fill.

Gully 150 was located between ditch 144 and gully 148. It formed a very shallow gully 0.14m deep and 0.62m wide, which terminated halfway across the trench. This feature maybe a natural depression or some form of rutting in the centre of the trackway liners (144 and 148).

*Trench 28 (Figs 2, 3 and 19; Plate 33)*

Trench 28 measured 20m by 20m and formed a small square open area. The trench was targeted upon a linear magnetic anomaly and an apparently blank area, to prospect for evidence of unenclosed settlement adjacent to the trackway. The topsoil was removed by machine to an average depth of 0.43m below ground level, at which point the weathered and fractured natural limestone bedrock with infrequent patches of orange-yellow clay was exposed at a minimum height of 93.01m OD. One linear feature (240) was recorded running east to west across the central area, corresponding with the recorded geophysical anomaly. Two 1m slots were excavated through this gully one at the western end (240) and the second at the eastern end (242) (Fig. 19, S. 70). Each slot contained a single fill (239) and (241)

respectively. The gully was very shallow between 0.10–0.12m deep and in places the base of the cut was very irregular and narrow and devoid of finds.

*Trench 29* (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 34)

Trench 29 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated north to south. The trench was targeted upon possible extension of the field boundary uncovered in Trench 28. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.30m below ground level, at which point the natural solid limestone bedrock, were exposed at a minimum height of 92.60m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed. There was no sign of the linear boundary which had either terminated to the west of the trench or had been ploughed out at this location.

*Trench 30* (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 35)

Trench 30 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated east to west. The trench was targeted upon an apparently blank area. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.33m below ground level, at which point the heavily eroded and fragmented natural limestone bedrock with patches of reddish brown clay were exposed at a minimum height of 92.06m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

*Trench 31* (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 36)

Trench 30 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated east to west. The trench was targeted upon an apparently blank area. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.40m below ground level, at which point the mix of solid and fragmented natural limestone bedrock with patches of yellow brown clay were exposed at a minimum height of 95.25m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

*Trench 32* (Figs 2 and 3; Plate 37)

Trench 32 measured 50m by 2m and was orientated north to south. The trench was targeted upon an apparently blank area. The topsoil and subsoil were removed by machine to an average depth of 0.30m below ground level, at which point the natural solid limestone bedrock, were exposed at a minimum height of 94.84m OD. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed.

*Trench 33* (Figs 2, 3 and 20; Plate 38)

Trench 33 measured 20m by 20m forming a small square open area excavation targeted upon a discrete geophysical anomaly on the course of a natural NW-SE linear trend. The topsoil was removed by machine to an average depth of 0.45m below ground level, at which point the weathered and fractured natural limestone bedrock with large patches of orange-yellow clay were exposed at a minimum height of 100.55m OD. A total of three pits and one large irregular shaped feature corresponding to the geophysical anomaly were recorded.

Feature 152/155 (Fig. 20, S. 30 and 33; Plate 38)

Feature 152/155 was located centrally within Trench 33 and consisted of two cojoined sub-rectangular features. A total of three slots were excavated into these features; one each



through the east and west ends and a third through the central linking area. The west end was made up of a 4.1m wide and 0.20m deep cut (152), which formed a shallow flat-based bowl shape (Fig. 20, S. 33). The single fill (153) was a mid brown clayey silt, with a clear lens of charcoal staining, but no evidence of *in situ* burning. The east (Feature 155) was fairly irregular in shape with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base (Fig. 20, S. 30). It was 3.25m wide and 0.21m deep and contained two fills. The lower fill (156) was an orange-brown clay with no visible inclusions from which some flint was recovered. The upper fill (154) contained occasional limestone and heat affected sandstone fragments. Three Iron Age or early Romano-British pottery fragment and flint fragments were recovered from this fill. The slot excavated at the point where the two features joined could not demonstrate any stratigraphic relationship and it is possible that the two coexisted. This area possessed a similar profile to the west slot, with a single fill (165) which produced no finds. The nature of this feature suggest it maybe some kind of activity area, perhaps in a natural hollow on the line of an old palaeochannel (are possible explanation for the NW-SE linear geophysical anomaly).

#### Pit 157

Pit 157 lay 2m to the south of Feature 152/155 and was a flattened based bowl shaped cut 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep, it contained a single fill (158) which did not contain any visible inclusions or finds.

#### Pit 159 (Fig. 20, S. 35)

Pit 159 was located 3m to the north of feature 152/155. It consisted of a 0.78m wide and 0.28m deep cut which possessed a sub U-shaped profile. The pit contained two distinctive fills. The lower fill (160) was a mid brown silty clay deposit with no visible inclusions, which gave it clear definition against the upper layer (161). The upper layer contained an abundance of heat cracked stones within a silty clay soil matrix. No finds were recovered from either of the two deposits within 159. The feature appears to have been some form of oven pit.

#### Pit 162 (Fig. 20, S. 36)

Pit 162 was located at the northern edge of the Trench 33. it consisted of a circular U-shaped cut 0.24m in diameter and 0.16m deep. The single fill (163) comprised a charcoal rich deposit with an abundance of burnt bone contained. The bone has been identified as a human cremation, the skeletal elements were identifiable as skull fragments form a juvenile. The bone had been well burnt and produced a white colour. There was little surface erosion and moderate fragmentation (see Environmental section below).

**Summary**

Table 4. Summary of findings

| Trench | Dimensions (m) | Topsoil (m) | Subsoil (m) | Natural  | Archaeology                 | Finds                            | Interpretation                                  |
|--------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 1      | 50 x 2         | 0.25        | 0.12        | Limestone with patches of natural clay           | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |
| 2      | 50 x 2         | 0.14        | 0.10        | Limestone with patches of natural clay           | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |
| 3      | 50 x 2         | 0.20        | 0.10        | Solid limestone                                  | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |
| 4      | 50 x 2         | 0.23        | -           | Weathered limestone                              | 2 x ditches, 2 x pits       | Pottery, animal bone, fired clay | Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British Enclosure W |
| 5      | 50 x 2         | 0.21        | 0.08        | Limestone with patches of natural clay           | 3 x ditches, 2 x post-holes | Pottery, animal bone             | Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British Enclosure X |
| 6      | 50 x 2         | 0.25        | 0.13        | Limestone with patches of natural clay           | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |
| 7      | 50 x 2         | 0.19        | 0.12        | Solid limestone                                  | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |
| 8      | 50 x 2         | 0.20        | 0.13        | Solid limestone                                  | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |
| 9      | 20 x 20        | 0.20        | 0.10        | Limestone with patches of natural clay           | No archaeology              | Pottery                          | Pottery recovered from subsoil                  |
| 10     | 20 x 10        | 0.20        | -           | Weathered limestone                              | 4 x ditches, 1 x gully      | Pottery, animal bone             | Field boundaries and extension of trackway.     |
| 11     | 10 x 10        | 0.17        | 0.18        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |
| 12     | 50 x 2         | 0.30        | 0.20        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x gully                   | No finds                         | -   |
| 13     | 50 x 2         | 0.22        | 0.16        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | No archaeology              | No finds                         | -   |

| Trench | Dimensions (m) | Topsoil (m) | Subsoil (m) | Natural  | Archaeology   | Finds  | Interpretation   |
|--------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--|---|--|--|
| 14     | 50 x 2         | 0.29        | -           | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x ditch   | Pottery, animal bone, slag, stone object                                       | Possible trackway ditch or field boundary and blank interior of Enclosure Y                        |
| 15     | 50 x 2         | 0.20        | 0.10        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x ditch, 4 x gullies                              | Pottery, animal bone   | Trackway ditch and field boundaries possible forming Enclosure Y, with early phase gullies         |
| 16     | 20 x 20        | 0.37        | -           | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 11 x post-holes, 2 x pits                           | Pottery, animal bone, flint  | Groups of post-holes possibly part of an Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British unenclosed settlement |
| 17     | 50 x 2         | 0.20        | 0.12        | Weathered limestone                              | No archaeology                                      | No finds   | -  |
| 18     | 30 x 4         | 0.20        | 0.10        | Weathered limestone                              | 1 x ditch, 1 x gully, 1 x large rectangular feature | Pottery, animal bone, CBM, flint, slag, fired clay, quern stone and Jet object | Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British interior of Enclosure Z, with enigmatic later Roman feature    |
| 19     | 20 x 20        | 0.30        | -           | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x ring gully                                      | Pottery, flint   | ?Round barrow  |
| 20     | 30 x 4         | 0.25        | 0.25        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 2 x ditches, 1 x gully, 1 x pit                     | Pottery, animal bone, fired clay   | Trackway and Enclosure Z ditches   |
| 21     | 40 x 10        | 0.30        | 0.10        | Weathered limestone                              | 1 x ditch, 2 x gullies, 3 x pits, 2 x post-holes    | Pottery, animal bone   | Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British interior of Enclosure Z, with possible earlier features        |
| 22     | 50 x 2         | 0.26        | 0.24        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 2 x ditches   | Pottery, animal bone, flint, slag  | Annexe ditches to Enclosure Z. Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British date                            |
| 23     | 50 x 2         | 0.20        | 0.15        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | No archaeology                                      | No finds   | -  |
| 24     | 50 x 2         | 0.27        | 0.16        | Solid limestone                                  | No archaeology                                      | No finds   | -  |

| Trench | Dimensions (m) | Topsoil (m) | Subsoil (m) | Natural  | Archaeology                      | Finds          | Interpretation  |
|--------|----------------|-------------|-------------|--|----------------------------------|----------------|---|
| 25     | 50 x 2         | 0.28        | 0.07        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x gully                        | No finds       | Field boundary  |
| 26     | 20 x 20        | 0.31        | -           | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x pit, 5 x post-holes          | Pottery        | Possible evidence of unenclosed settlement                      |
| 27     | 100 x 2        | 0.25        | 0.15        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x ditch, 4 x gullies           | No finds       | Trackway ditches and possible field boundary or natural feature |
| 28     | 20 x 20        | 0.29        | 0.14        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 1 x gully                        | No finds       | Field boundary  |
| 29     | 50 x 2         | 0.29        | 0.08        | Solid limestone                                  | No archaeology                   | No finds       | -   |
| 30     | 50 x 2         | 0.19        | 0.14        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | No archaeology                   | No finds       | -   |
| 31     | 50 x 2         | 0.26        | 0.10        | Solid limestone with patches of natural clay     | No archaeology                   | No finds       | -   |
| 32     | 50 x 2         | 0.30        | 0.10        | Solid limestone                                  | No archaeology                   | No finds       | -   |
| 33     | 20 x 20        | 0.25        | 0.20        | Weathered limestone with patches of natural clay | 3 x pits, 1 x large oval feature | Pottery, flint | A number of features, some associated with burning.             |