



# ROOS WINDFARM, EAST YORKSHIRE

*Archaeological Evaluation*

*for RES Ltd*

*DC/08/05692/STPLFE/STRAT*

*18/02/2011*



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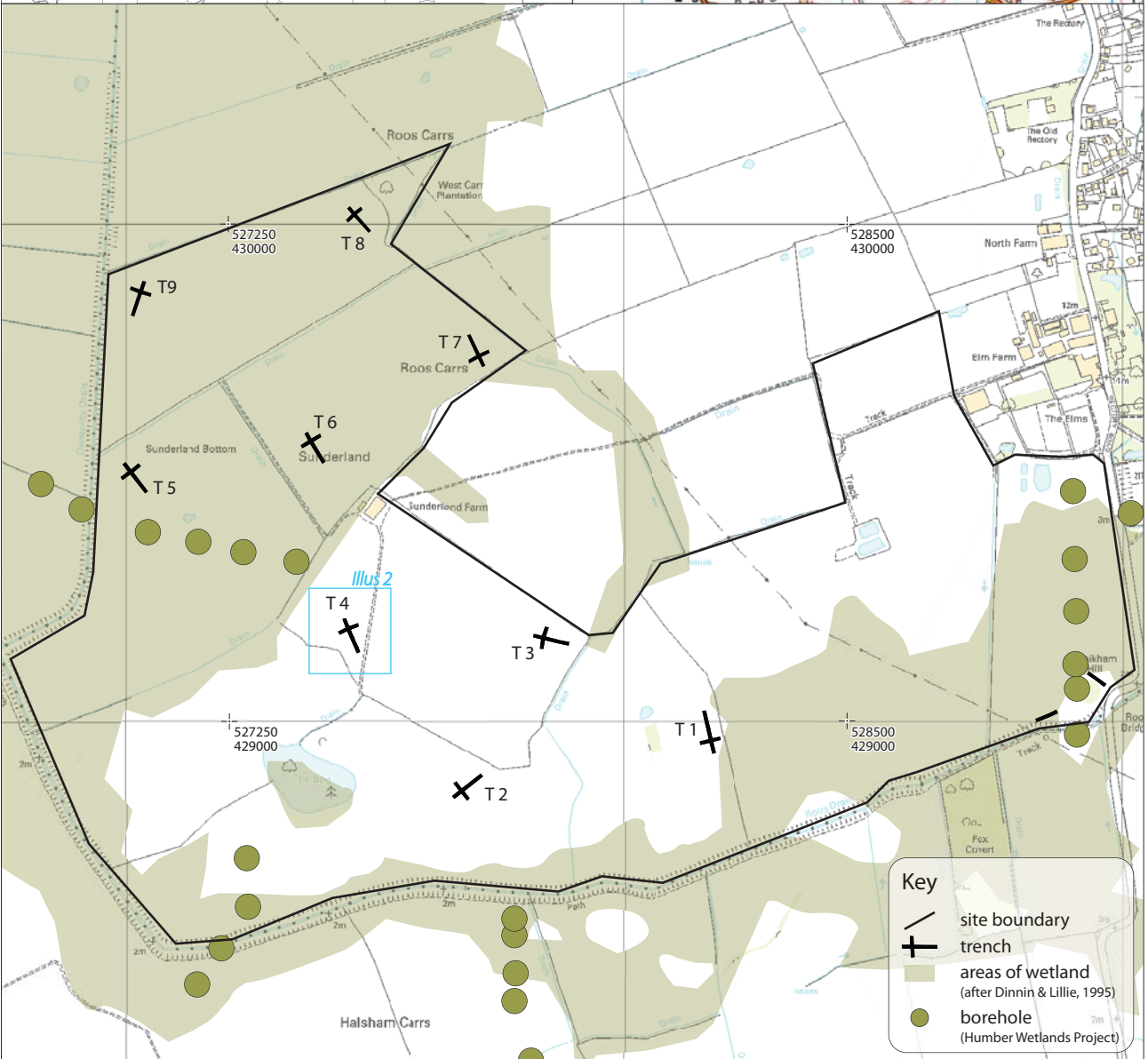
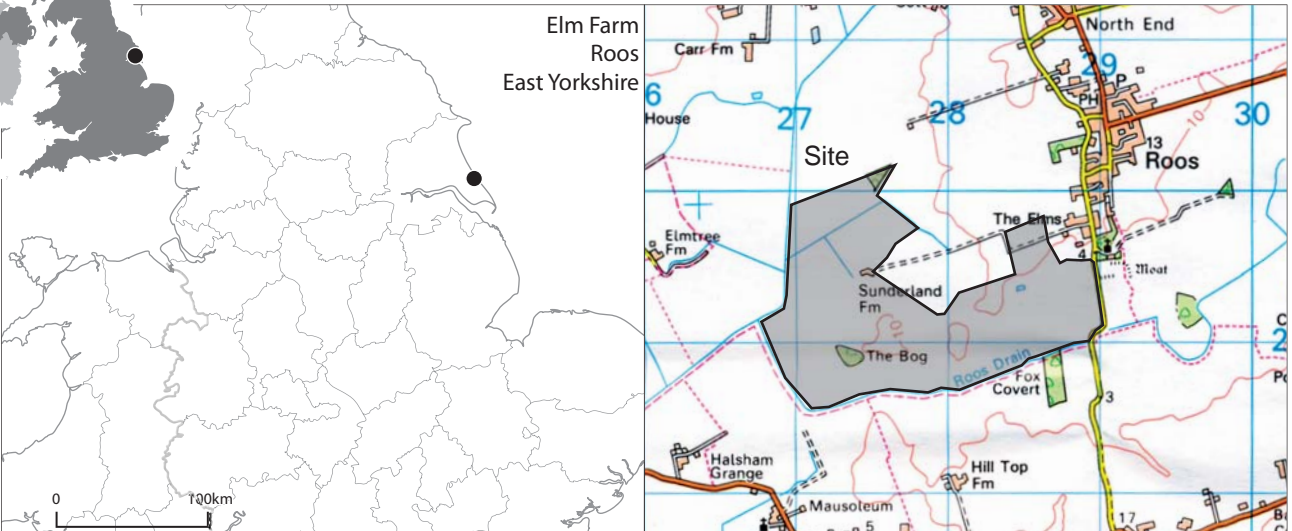


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Elm Farm  
Roos  
East Yorkshire



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**Illus 1**

Roos windfarm: site location

# ROOS WINDFARM, EAST YORKSHIRE

## Archaeological Evaluation

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd to inform micro-siting of turbine bases in advance of construction of a windfarm at Roos, East Yorkshire. Trial trenches were excavated at each turbine location, and also where the proposed access track for the windfarm passes close to Craikham Hill, a large mound of unknown date.*

*Turbines 1-4, in the southern half of the site, occupy a gently undulating landscape formed by glacial till deposits. At Turbine 4, a group of features was revealed which appears to represent the remains of a settlement of late prehistoric and Roman date. Finds included Roman and prehistoric pottery and lithics, and features included at least one substantial ditch. No other features were identified at Turbines 1-3, although a flint core was found on the surface of the field close to Turbine 1.*

*Turbines 5-9, to the north of the site, are located in an area of artificially drained wetland, Roos Carr. The Roos Carr Images, a collection of carved wooden figures, radiocarbon dated to the mid-first millennium BC and thought to represent a votive deposit, were found in this general location in the nineteenth century. The work of the Humber Wetlands Project has highlighted the potential for waterlogged archaeological remains and buried land surfaces beneath the deep and extensive marine and estuarine alluvial deposits that characterise Roos Carr and other similar alluviated river valleys in southern Holderness. However, nothing of interest was recorded in the trenches at Turbines 5-9, which were excavated to the base of topsoil only due to the high water table. Machine-excavated sondages at each turbine location found that homogeneous alluvial clay deposits continued to depths of over two metres throughout. While significant archaeological deposits may be present in this area, they are likely to exist only at much greater depths where they are inaccessible to conventional archaeological excavation.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Project background

RES Ltd have been granted planning permission for construction of a windfarm to the west of Roos, subject to implementation of a programme of archaeological works to mitigate impacts from the development (Planning Ref. DC/08/05692/STPLFE/STRAT). Humber Archaeological Partnership (HAP), archaeological advisor to East Yorkshire Council, have advised that trial trenching should be carried out to inform micro-siting of the turbines. Under the existing planning consent, turbines may be moved up to 20m from their current locations if necessary to mitigate any archaeological impacts. The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd and approved by HAP (Archaeological Evaluation of

a windfarm proposal – land to the west of Ivy House Farm, Roos, East Yorkshire. Trial-Trench Evaluation. Written Scheme of Investigation, dated January 2011). Fieldwork was carried out from 3-11 February 2011.

### Archaeological background

The proposed windfarm is located in arable farmland to the west of the village of Roos. The landscape is generally low-lying, but there is an appreciable difference between the land to the south and east of Sunderland Farm, which is formed by glacial till deposits and is gently rolling with heights varying from 3-11 m OD; and the alluviated floodplain of the Owstwick Drain to the north and west, which consists of artificially drained marine and estuarine alluvium at around 1 m OD. To the south of the site, the Roos Drain flows west to join the Owstwick Drain.

The development of the landscape is discussed by Ellis (1995). The underlying geology of Holderness consists of Cretaceous chalk, overlain by glacial till deposits of



2



*Illus 2*

Evaluation trenches at Turbine 4

**Illus 3**

General view looking north-west towards Turbine 4 (left), Sunderland Farm and Roos Carr beyond

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varying thickness. The highest land is along the east coast, so the major rivers drain west, towards the River Hull, and south into the Humber estuary. At the end of the last glaciation, with much lower sea levels, these river valleys became deeply incised, but as sea levels rose during the early Holocene they were progressively infilled with marine and estuarine alluvium. By around 4000 BC, the main river valleys of Holderness were dominated by saltmarsh, fringed with areas of reed swamp and alder carr (Dinnin and Lillie 1995; Van de Noort 2004, 28, 38). The wetlands of Holderness consist predominantly of such alluviated river valleys; however meres, formed within hollows formed by glacial features such as pingos and kettleholes on the interfluvies, are also common. One such mere, The Bog at Roos, which lies immediately to the south of the windfarm site, contains deposits which have been crucial in the reconstruction of late glacial and early post-glacial environmental history, and for this reason is designated as a Site of Special Scientific Interest.

The potential for waterlogged archaeological remains in alluviated areas of the site has long been known following the discovery of the Roos Carr Images during ditch-digging in Roos Carr in 1836. This group of carved

wooden figurines with a model boat, radiocarbon dated to 606–509 BC, is thought to be a votive deposit and can be understood in the context of widespread ritual practices involving the deposition of valuables in wet places (Van de Noort 2004, 97–99).

In the course of the Humber Wetlands Project, three coring transects were carried out in the vicinity of Roos (Dinnin and Lillie 1995), two of which are of particular relevance to the current evaluation. Transect 3 (Sunderland Bottom) crosses the valley of the Owstwick Drain immediately to the south of Turbine 5. Here, marine and estuarine alluvium has filled a relatively wide and shallow post-glacial valley. Peat deposits were revealed beneath alluvium at depths of 2–7m below the present-day ground surface towards the eastern edge of the valley, which indicate that Phragmites reed swamp formed during the early Holocene and was later inundated by rising sea levels. Transect 6 (Craikham Hill – The Elms, Roos) crossed the valley of the Roos Drain immediately west of Roos Bridge and Craikham Hill. At the south end of this transect, in the vicinity of Craikham Hill, peat deposits were found sealed by alluvium at depths of around 4 metres. Further north, at least 9 metres of alluvium was encountered in an area





4

*Illus 4*

Evaluation trench at Turbine 4, showing hollow containing deposit 004 (at centre of picture)

interpreted as a former mere which was later inundated by rising sea levels.

Data from the Humber Wetlands Project can be compared with the results of a geotechnical site investigation undertaken recently on behalf of RES (Ground Engineering Ltd 2010). The base of marine and estuarine alluvium was proved in boreholes at depths of 6.0m at Turbine 5, 6.2m at Turbine 6, 5.3m at Turbine 7, 4.7m at Turbine 8, and 20.0m at Turbine 9. A layer of peat was encountered below the alluvium at 4.7-5.3m at Turbine 7, which presumably represents the same early Holocene reed swamp detected by the Humber Wetlands Project. Peat was also present at the base of the alluvium in Borehole 10, between Turbines 7 and 8, but elsewhere the alluvium seems to have directly overlain the till deposits.

A programme of field walking (ie surface collection) was carried out by the Humber Wetlands Project. Seventeen separate concentrations of lithics were found in the dry-land 'promontory' between Roos Carr and the Roos Drain where Turbines 1-4 will be located. This material is referred to in Head *et al.* (1995) as a series of numbered 'sites' with six-figure grid references: Halsham 65, 66, 69, 73, 77, 78, 79, 80, 83, 85, 87, 89, 90, 91, 93, 97, and 100.

Most of these refer to small concentrations of up to six pieces, and are of uncertain date; however, Halsham-65 (TA 272 290) refers to a scatter of 95 lithics of probable Mesolithic and/or Neolithic date, while some of the others are likely to be later prehistoric.

A desk-based assessment was carried out on behalf of RES by RPS, and reviewed and updated by Arcus Renewables, to inform the Environmental Statement submitted by RES (RES nd). The Environmental Statement also mentions a geophysical survey of three areas within the development site, carried out by Archaeological Surveys. The results of these studies are discussed in the Environmental Assessment, but the original reports were not available at the time of the current evaluation. The exact locations of the geophysical surveys are not given in the Environmental Statement, although Area 1 is described as targeting Craikham Hill (RES nd, 226). Craikham Hill currently exists as a substantial round mound approximately 40m in diameter. It is recorded in the Humber Sites and Monuments Record as an earthen mound (RES nd, 230), but its date and significance are unclear. The Environmental Statement lists a further eight sites, including cropmarks of ditches, possible round barrows, features relating to a bombing range, a nineteenth century cottage, and Roos Drain (RES nd,

230) but finds that none of these would be affected by construction of the windfarm (RES nd, 233)

A series of historic maps is presented in the report by Ground Engineering Ltd, which show no significant changes in the area, which has been divided into a number of large fields since the mid 19th century (Ground Engineering Ltd 2010, Figures A-G).

## 1.2 Aims and Methods

Evaluation trenches were excavated at each of the proposed turbine locations, and within the area of the proposed access track where it passes by Craikham Hill (Illus 1). All trenches were 3m wide and were excavated with a 360° mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision. Topsoil was removed and, as far as possible, any underlying colluvial or alluvial deposits were also removed or partially excavated within machine-dug test pits, to check whether they could be masking any archaeological features or deposits. Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavation was normally limited to 1.2m depth, and test pits excavated to greater depths were backfilled immediately after basic recording had been carried out.

Each trench was recorded initially on a pro forma trench record sheet, including a basic plan at 1:200 scale and notes detailing the overall stratigraphic sequence. Where archaeological features were revealed, these were cleaned by hand and a representative sample excavated by hand. All excavated cuts and deposits were assigned unique context numbers and described on pro forma context sheets. Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 1.

A survey of the site was carried out using a Total Station connected to an onsite computer running AutoCAD LT and TheoLT software, recording the outline of each trench, the outline of any features and the location of excavated sections. Mapped detail (such as roads) was also surveyed to enable the survey to be fitted to the Ordnance Survey map background. Where a higher level of detail was required, hand drawn plans and sections were produced at an appropriate scale (1:20 or 1:10): a list of site drawings is included in Appendix 1. Photographs were taken using colour slide and black and white print film and a digital camera, and are listed in Appendix 1.

Bulk soil samples were taken from excavated features with potential for environmental analysis. An environmental assessment is included

in this report, and environmental data is provided in Appendix 2.

Finds from excavated features have been bagged by context. Surface finds from unexcavated features or soil layers were assigned small find numbers and recorded on the survey or plotted on trench record sheets. All spoil heaps were checked systematically for finds. A finds assessment is included in this report.

## RESULTS

### 1.3 Turbines 1–3

No archaeological features were encountered at Turbines 1–3, which were all bottomed on glacial till, consisting of boulder clay with occasional stones. Till deposits were reached immediately below the ploughsoil at depths of only 0.3–0.4m at Turbines 2 and 3. At Turbine 1, the till was overlain by a reddish-brown fine-grained clayey silt deposit up to 0.4m thick, below an additional 0.3–0.4m of topsoil, which is interpreted as colluvium resulting from hillwash. This is unsurprising since the trenches at Turbine 1 are located near the bottom of a considerable east-facing slope.

A flint blade core (Small Find no. 1) was retrieved from the surface of the field immediately adjacent to the trenches at Turbine 1.

### 1.4 Turbine 4 (Illus 2)

Archaeological features including ditches and pits were densely distributed throughout the trenches at Turbine 4.



*Illus 5*

Deposits 003 and 004 in section





**Illus 6**  
Ditch 006 in section

a clearly-defined cut but rather filled a hollow with very gently sloping edges. Pottery of Iron Age and Roman date was recovered from deposit [004].

A ditch [006] was aligned ENE/WSW, 1.4m wide and 0.6m deep (Illus 6). Examination of the section revealed a dark band (Context [009]) 0.25–0.35m from the base, which probably represents a buried ground surface formed in the partially-silted ditch. A rather mixed deposit overlying this may represent deliberate backfilling. Sherds of prehistoric pottery and a flint flake were recovered from the fills. A feature partially revealed at the ENE end of the short trench may represent a continuation of this ditch.

A group of rather ill-defined and amorphous features was revealed at the intersection of the two trenches. One of these features, [001], was half-sectioned: although it was shallow, no more than 0.15m, with rather poorly defined edges, it contained sherds of prehistoric pottery and high concentrations of charcoal.

The other features may include more substantial pits and ditches, although this cannot be confirmed without more extensive excavation. A number of finds, including sherds of pottery and lithics, were recorded as Small Finds and their locations plotted, which suggest that all are prehistoric in date.

### 1.5 Turbines 5-9

The five turbines to the north of Sunderland Farm lie within the area of marine and estuarine alluvium as defined by the Humber Wetlands Project (see

Illus 1). In all trenches, soft alluvial clay was encountered immediately below the ploughsoil at a depth of around 0.3–0.4m. Deeper excavation was hampered by flooding, as the water table was reached at around this depth. Excavation was therefore limited to stripping the topsoil and digging test pits with the machine at regular intervals (at least four per turbine location), to depths of at least 2 metres, which were backfilled immediately after basic recording of the stratigraphy. No features or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered in these trenches. The alluvium was not bottomed in any of the trenches.



**Illus 7**  
Shallow pit 001 (facing WSW)

The features were sealed by a layer of yellowish-brown silty clay [003], up to 0.3m thick, which is thought to be an old cultivation soil, protected from plough disturbance by the accumulation of a greater than average depth of topsoil. Accumulation of deep soil deposits is to be expected in this location since, as at Turbine 1, it is in a low-lying position at the foot of a slope.

Three features were excavated. Context [004] appeared as a spread of dark soil approximately 10m wide, within a broad hollow towards the SSE end of the trench (Illus 4 and 5). A section was excavated at the NNW edge of this deposit, which found that it was not contained in



## Craikham Hill

The trench excavated to the north-east of Craikham Hill was bottomed on till deposits at a depth of 0.4m at the SE end. Towards the NW, the till was encountered at slightly greater depths, below patches of alluvial clay. No archaeological features or deposits were encountered. Although no further indication as to the nature or date of the mound known as Craikham Hill was obtained, therefore, it is clear that it lies on an 'island' of glacial till rather than on alluvial deposits. The trench excavated to the west, in contrast, clearly lies within the alluviated river channel of the Roos Drain. The subsoil throughout consisted of alluvial clay, which was not bottomed at a depth of 2.8m in a test pit at the east end of the trench.

## 2. ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Scott Timpany

### 2.1 Introduction

Bulk soil samples were taken from a ditch [006] and pit [001] features discovered during the evaluation. The assessment aims to investigate the presence/absence of palaeoenvironmental material within the features and whether any material may be available for dating.

### 2.2 Method

Samples were processed in laboratory conditions using a standard floatation method (*cf.* Kenward *et al.*, 1980). All plant macrofossil samples were analysed using a stereo-microscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100 where necessary to aid identification.

### 2.3 Results

The results are presented in Appendix 2. Suitable material for AMS dating is also identified within each table. All plant remains were preserved through charring.

#### *Charred plant remains*

Charcoal fragments were the only charred plant remains recovered from the samples. The highest concentration was recovered from Sample 1, the fill [002] of pit [001]. A sizeable quantity of charcoal fragments was found within this sample of a size suitable for radiocarbon dating. Visual inspection of the charcoal fragments indicates that they are all oak (*Quercus* sp.) fragments. Only a single small-sized charcoal fragment was present within Sample 002, from the fill [005] of ditch [006]. This fragment was

observed to be non-oak and thus may be from a different phase of activity to pit [001].

#### *Other finds*

Together with the charcoal fragment, the fill [005] of ditch [006] was also found to contain a single fragment of burnt bone and a flint artefact, thought to represent a secondary blade (see finds report for further details).

## 2.4 Discussion

#### *Pit 001*

Only oak charcoal fragments were recovered from Sample 1 taken from pit [001]; however, prehistoric pottery sherds of possible Iron Age date were discovered within this pit fill during the evaluation. Oak was used as a fuel throughout the prehistoric period and thus on their own the charcoal fragments do not provide clear dating evidence for the feature, although they may be used as material for radiocarbon dating. The size of the fragments within the pit fill [002] suggest they were either deliberately deposited or represent *in-situ* burning.

#### *Ditch 006*

A single non-oak charcoal fragment, together with a single fragment of burnt bone (too small in size to be able to successfully identify), represent the only environmental material to be recovered from the ditch. No date beyond prehistoric can be assigned to the lithic recovered from the sample. Together the small assemblage suggests some evidence for activity around the ditch during the prehistoric period.

## 2.5 Conclusions

- Only oak charcoal fragments were recovered from the fill [002] of pit [001]. The size of the fragments suggests either deliberate deposition or *in-situ* burning.
- A limited assemblage was recovered from the fill [005] of ditch [006] indicating prehistoric activity around the feature.



### 3. FINDS ASSESSMENT

Julie Lochrie

The assemblage includes early prehistoric and later prehistoric/Roman material. It consists of 23 sherds of prehistoric pottery, six sherds of Roman pottery and seven flint artefacts. Most of the finds were recovered from Turbine 4 and are typically pottery sherds of Iron Age and Roman date. The lithic finds are probably earlier. Diagnostic pieces included a blade core (SF1) from Turbine 1 and a flake from Turbine 4 (Context [009]) both of which are possibly Mesolithic in date.

A catalogue is included in Appendix 3.

### 4. DISCUSSION

8 During the Mesolithic and Neolithic, in particular, the wetlands of Holderness would have provided a rich variety of natural resources for foragers and hunters. The dense distribution of lithic scatters on the fringes of river valleys indicates that these resources were intensively exploited, though perhaps on a seasonal basis (Van de Noort 2004, 35–48). Much of the evidence for prehistoric wetland exploitation is undoubtedly buried beneath alluvium in the valley bottoms, but in many places the depth of alluvium puts this evidence beyond the reach of conventional archaeological investigation. This is certainly the case with the locations of Turbines 5–9 at Roos, where any buried ground surfaces that could contain archaeological remains lie at depths of at least 4.7 metres. Evidence for earlier prehistoric occupation may also survive in the form of lithic scatters in ‘dryland’ areas of the site, as the work of the Humber Wetlands Project has demonstrated (Head *et al* 1995). A flint blade core, found close to Turbine 1, is a chance find that gives further proof of the existence of lithic scatters within the site. Trial trenching is not an effective strategy for identification of sites that survive principally as lithic scatters, as these often lack any recognisable structures or features.

Field systems and settlements indicating the development of a mixed agricultural economy are not known in the Humber wetlands until the later Iron Age (approximately 300 BC), but become widespread thereafter (Van de Noort 2004, 57–8). Settlement intensified during the Roman period, and numerous small farmsteads and larger settlements are known throughout the region, particularly concentrated along rivers (Van de Noort 2004, 118–124). The features identified at Turbine 4 probably represent a small rural settlement of Late Iron Age and Roman date. Most of the pottery recovered was hand-built, and therefore probably late prehistoric, but a few sherds of Roman coarsewares were also found, particularly from the soil layer [004]. It is unclear whether the five pieces of worked flint from this trench represent

late prehistoric flint working or are residual finds that have been redeposited from an earlier lithic scatter in the same area. The location of this site, in a sheltered position, close to the edge of the floodplain but, at around 5–6 m OD, high enough to avoid flooding, would be consistent with the Romano-British settlement pattern characterised by Van de Noort.

No features were identified in the vicinity of Craikham Hill, and the date and function of this mound remain obscure.

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## 6. APPENDICES

### 6.1 Appendix 1 – Site registers

#### *Context register*

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	Turbine 4	Irregular/subrectangular pit, 0.85 x 0.65m wide, 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and flat base, containing deposit 002
2	Turbine 4	Fill of pit 001. Mid-brown stiff clay with frequent charcoal fragments.
3	Turbine 4	Soil layer up to 0.3m thick immediately beneath topsoil, present throughout trench, sealing archaeological features; firm orange-brown clay with blue mottles, occasional flecks of charcoal, small angular stones.
4	Turbine 4	Firm greyish-blue/brown clay, heavily mottled with orange, occasional sub-rounded stones, charcoal flecks; deposit within hollow approx 10 metres wide, only partially excavated on NNW edge where it is up to 0.25m deep, not contained in an obvious cut.
5	Turbine 4	Group number assigned to fills 007–010 within ditch 006
6	Turbine 4	Ditch aligned ENE/WSW, 1.4m wide, 0.6m deep, with moderately sloping sides and rounded base, containing deposits 007, 008, 009 and 010 (described collectively as 005)
7	Turbine 4	Primary fill of 006, filling base to depth of 0.1m, beneath 008. Reddish-brown slightly sandy clay, occasional charcoal.
8	Turbine 4	Fill of ditch 006, overlying 007, beneath 009. Greyish-yellow silty clay deposit 0.15 m thick. Secondary silting deposit.
9	Turbine 4	Fill of ditch 006, overlying 008, beneath 010. Mid yellowish-grey silty clay deposit 0.1m thick, significantly darker than 008. Probably represents soil formation in stabilised, partially silted-up ditch.
10	Turbine 4	Fill of ditch 006, overlying 009, beneath 003. Mixed, rather patchy yellow and grey silty clay. Sharp interface to 009 below. Probably represents deliberate backfilling of partially silted up ditch.

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#### *Drawing register*

<i>Drawing no.</i>	<i>Scale</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1:10	Section	ENE-facing section of ditch 006
2	1:20	Plan	Pit 001
3	1:10	Section	Pit 001
4	1:10	Section	WSW-facing section of ditch 006



## Photo register

<i>Photo no.</i>	<i>Colour Slide</i>	<i>Black &amp; White Print</i>	<i>Digital</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	1/35	2/36	1043		ID shot
2	1/34	2/35	1044	NW	Craikham Hill Trench 1 (east)
3	1/33	2/34	1045	SW	Craikham Hill - Sample section 7m from NW end of Trench 1
4	1/32	2/33	1046	NNW	Craikham Hill - sondage at WSW end of Trench 2 (west)
5	1/31	2/32	1047	WSW	Craikham Hill - Trench 2 (west)
6	1/30	2/31	1048	E	Turbine 1 - sample section at south end of trench
7	1/29	2/30	1049	N	Turbine 1 evaluation trench
8			1050	N	Turbine 1 evaluation trench
9	1/28	2/29	1051	E	Turbine 1 evaluation trench
10	1/27	2/28	1052	N	Turbine 3 sample section
11	1/26	2/27	1053	NW	Turbine 2 sample section
12	1/25	2/26	1054	SW	Turbine 2 evaluation trench
13	1/24	2/25	1055	SE	Turbine 2 evaluation trench
14	1/23	2/24	1056	NNE	Turbine 3 evaluation trench
15	1/22	2/23	1057	WNW	Turbine 3 evaluation trench
16	1/21	2/22	1058	NE	Turbine 6 - sondage at NW end of evaluation trench
17	1/20	2/21	1059	NW	Turbine 6 - SE end of trench (flooded)
18	1/19	2/20	1060	NE	Turbine 6 evaluation trench
19	1/18	2/19	1061	NNW	Turbine 7 evaluation trench
20	1/17	2/18	1062	ENE	Turbine 7 evaluation trench
21	1/16	2/17	1063	SE	Turbine 5 evaluation trench
22	1/15	2/16	1064	NE	Turbine 5 evaluation trench
23	1/14	2/15	1065	SW	Turbine 8 - sondage at NW end of trench
24	1/13	2/14	1066	SE	Turbine 8 evaluation trench
25	1/12	2/13	1067	NE	Turbine 8 evaluation trench
26	1/11	2/12	1068	NNE	Turbine 9 evaluation trench
27	1/10	2/11	1069	WNW	Turbine 9 evaluation trench
28	1/9	2/10	1070	SW	Pit 001 half-sectioned
29	1/8	2/9	1071	WSW	Deposits 003 and 004 in section
30	1/7	2/8	1072	WSW	Ditch 006
31	1/6	2/7	1073	S	Turbine 2 from Station 100
32			1074	NW	General view from Station 100
33			1075	NE	Memorial stone by Station 100
34			1076	S	Turbine 2 trenches from Station 100
35			1077	NW	Turbine 4 and Sunderland Farm seen from Station 100
36			1078	NW	Turbine 4 and Sunderland Farm seen from Station 100
37			1079	NW	Turbine 4 from Station 100
38			1080	NW	Turbine 4 from Station 100
39			1081	NW	Turbine 4 - working shot

<i>Photo no.</i>	<i>Colour Slide</i>	<i>Black &amp; White Print</i>	<i>Digital</i>	<i>Direction facing</i>	<i>Description</i>
40			1082	NE	Working shot - surveying by Turbine 4
41			1083	NE	Working shot - surveying by Turbine 4
42			1084	NE	Working shot - surveying by Turbine 4
43			1085	NE	Working shot - surveying by Turbine 4
44	3/35	4/35	1086	ENE	Section of Ditch 006 - close-up (compare dwg 4)
45	3/34	4/34	1087	ENE	Ditch 006 - general view
46	3/33	4/33	1088	NNW	Turbine 4 - long trench with feature 004 in centre
47	3/32	4/32	1089	ENE	Turbine 4 - short trench
48	3/31	4/31	1090	SSE	Turbine 4 - long trench

## 6.2 Appendix 2 – Flotation and retention tables

### *Flotation sample results*

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Sample no.</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Total flot Vol (ml)</i>	<i>Charcoal Quantity</i>	<i>Charcoal Max size (cm)</i>	<i>Material available for AMS</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	fill of pit [001]	<10	+	1.7	Charcoal +	Charcoal fragments are oak
5	2	fill of ditch [006]	10	+	0.3	-	Charcoal fragments are non-oak

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Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

### *Retent Sample Results*

<i>Context no.</i>	<i>Sample no.</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Sample Vol (l)</i>	<i>Stone Lithics</i>	<i>Burnt bone Mammal</i>	<i>Charcoal Quantity</i>	<i>Max Size (cm)</i>	<i>Material available for AMS Dating</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2	1	fill of pit [001]	40			+++	2	Charcoal +++	Charcoal fragments are oak
5	2	fill of ditch [006]	40	+	+				

Key: + = rare, ++ = occasional, +++ = common and ++++ = abundant  
NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating



## 6.3 Appendix 3 – Finds Catalogue

<i>Turbine</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>SF no.</i>	<i>Sample no.</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Object</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Period</i>
TB1	–	001	–	Lithics	2	Flint	Platform blade core and small inner flake with alternating edge retouch	Meso/Neol
TB4	–	010a	–	Lithics	1	Flint	Secondary flake	–
TB4	–	003	–	Lithics	1	Flint	Edge retouched piece; severely burnt thick flake with large remaining section of platform	–
TB4	–	004	–	Pottery (PH)	4	Coarseware	Rim sherd and three fragments; short everted neck and shouldered	IA
TB4	–	007	–	Pottery (PH)	1	Coarseware	Body sherd	?IA
TB4	–	011	–	Pottery (PH)	1	Coarseware	Body sherd	?IA
TB4	–	005	–	Pottery (PH)	4	Coarseware	Two body sherds and two fragments	?IA
TB4	–	010b	–	Pottery (PH)	10	Coarseware	Six body sherds and four fragments	?IA
TB4	–	002	–	Pottery (Rom)	1	Whiteware	Body sherd with cream fabric	Rom
TB4	–	009	–	Pottery (Rom)	1	Redware	Body sherd, redware	Rom
TB4	–	008	–	Pottery (Rom)	1	Redware	Everted body sherd, redware	Rom
TB4	002	–	–	Pottery (PH)	3	Coarseware	Three body sherds	?IA
12 TB4	004	–	–	Lithics	1	Flint	Chip	–
TB4	004	–	–	Pottery (Rom)	3	Greyware / Redware	One body sherd of grey fabric and a redware body sherd and fragment	Rom
TB4	005	–	001	Lithics	1	Flint	Secondary blade	–
TB4	009	–	–	Lithics	1	Flint	Triangle; retouched secondary flake, proximal end obliquely snapped off and abruptly retouched, some further retouch to left lateral edge	?Meso









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