

PAEY/01



POLLINGTON AIRFIELD, POLLINGTON, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

commissioned by CgMs
on behalf of Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd

15/01403/STPLF

March 2022

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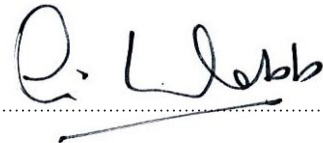
March 2022

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project team

PROJECT MANAGER Alistair Webb
AUTHOR Joe Berry
FIELDWORK Joe Berry, Joel Goodchild, Josh Gaunt
GRAPHICS Caroline Norrman, Rafael Maya-Torcely – Illustrations
Caroline Norrman – Typesetting
SPECIALISTS Laura Bailey, Tim Holden – Environmental
Julie Franklin – Finds
APPROVED BY Alistair Webb – Project Manager



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NORTH

Headland Archaeology
Unit 16, Hillside, Beeston Road
Leeds, LS11 8ND

0113 387 6430
north@headlandarchaeology.com

www.headlandarchaeology.com





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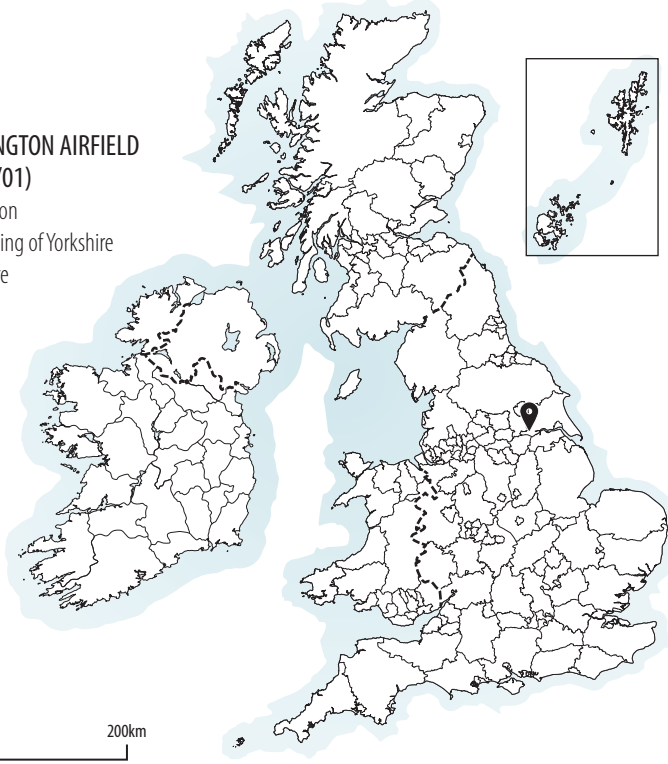
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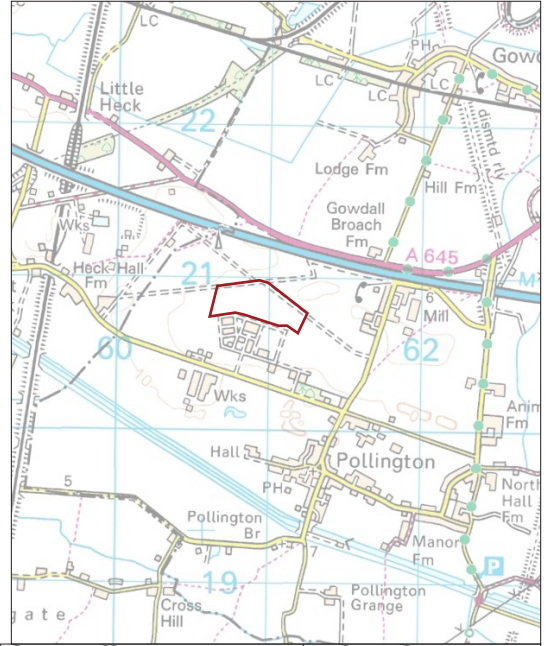
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**POLLINGTON AIRFIELD
(PAEY/01)**
Pollington
East Riding of Yorkshire
Yorkshire



0 200km



KEY
 development boundary
 trench location

0 250m
 scale 1:5,000 @ A4



NORTH
 Unit 16, Hillside
 Beeston Road
 Leeds LS11 8ND
 0113 387 6430
www.headlandarchaeology.com

ILLUS 1
 Site location

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POLLINGTON AIRFIELD, POLLINGTON, EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

Archaeological Evaluation

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd undertook an archaeological evaluation of the land formerly occupied by Pollington airfield, Pollington in the East Riding of Yorkshire in response to a condition placed on planning permission (Planning Ref. 15/01403/STPLF). The evaluation took place between 27th and 31st of July 2015 and was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their clients Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd. Ten trenches were excavated in the Proposed Development Area (PDA), two of which contained archaeological remains. Two Heritage Assets were identified comprising a modern field boundary ditch and an undated ditch of unknown function. These features are considered to have low significance and be of no more than local interest.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PLANNING BACKGROUND

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd was commissioned by CgMs on behalf of their clients Lightsource Renewable Energy Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological works at Pollington Airfield in advance of a planning application for a Solar Farm. These works consisted of a trial-trench evaluation.

Planning permission for the development was granted by East Riding of Yorkshire Council (Planning Ref 15/01403/STPLF) subject to a number of conditions (Phipps 2015), including one relating to archaeological works:

'No development shall take place within the area indicated until the applicant... .has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation... .approved in writing by the planning authority' (Evans 2015)

This document is submitted by Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd as the report for the trial-trench evaluation at the PDA.

This report will provide further information about the archaeological resources within the PDA, to enable appropriate decisions to be reached regarding the planning submission.

Headland Archaeology (UK) Ltd prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (2015) on behalf of Lightsource Energy Ltd, setting out the proposed strategy for archaeological mitigation in accordance with the archaeological conditions linked to the planning application (Evans 2015).

1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within the bounds of Pollington Airfield, a former World War II airfield active between 1941 and 1946 (Dawson 2015) and approximately centred on NGR: SE 60936 20764; **Illus 1**). It is located to the west of Goole and south of the M62 motorway, north-west of Pollington and east of Heck. Heck and Pollington Lane is located immediately to the south of the site which is accessed off Gowdall Lane down a track which was formerly one of the runways. The site is flat (and may have been subject to partial levelling) at a height of approximately 8-9m OD. The PDA comprises two fields with potatoes to the west and maize to the east.

The solid geology of the PDA comprises sandstone with superficial deposits of sand and gravel across two thirds of the site (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>).

1.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

A Desk Based Assessment (Dawson 2015) relating to the site concluded it had moderate potential for Iron Age and Romano-



British period remains relating to mixed use farming. This potential was based on the identification of cropmarks to the north and south of the PDA including parallel linear anomalies which cross the western side of the PDA which are interpreted as being indicative of ditches defining a probable trackway.

A geophysical survey of the PDA (Railton 2015) identified possible soil-filled features of linear and curvilinear arrangement. It was unclear if these had an archaeological origin or related to the former airfield or agricultural activity, although anomalies broadly corresponding with a cropmark trackway were tentatively located.

A trial trenching investigation was undertaken in land immediately to the north of the PDA in 2009. This revealed evidence for Iron Age or Romano British activity (although no direct dating evidence was recovered) and later medieval and post medieval activity (Adams 2009).

No designated heritage assets lie within the PDA. Six areas of enclosure are present within 1km of the PDA leading to the belief the site is located within a landscape of farmland expanding during the Iron Age or Romano British period. Four grade II listed buildings lie within 1km of the PDA. Two grade II* and three grade I listed buildings lie within 5km of the PDA. Four scheduled monuments lie within 5km of the site, consisting of three moated sites and a cross in a churchyard (Dawson 2015).

2 OBJECTIVES

2.1 GENERAL

The general aim of the trenching evaluation was to obtain useful information concerning the presence, character, date, status, and level of preservation of surviving archaeological remains. It also allows the curatorial authority to determine the impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource, determine their significance and to discuss the necessity for the preservation by record and/or the possibilities which may exist to preserve certain areas of archaeological remains in-situ if appropriate.

Generally, the archaeological investigations were undertaken in order to:

- assess the extent, structure, and date of any archaeological features and deposits of archaeological interest;
- place, where possible, the archaeological features within their local and regional context;
- establish any constraints to further fieldwork (e.g. services) and factors concerning the survival of archaeological remains (e.g. natural and human disturbance);
- place the findings of the investigation within the context of previous work undertaken within the vicinity of the site.

2.2 SPECIFIC

More specifically, the Research Framework for the York and Humber Region (Roskams & Whyman 2007) include the following research

questions and topics:

Source	Research aim	Page no. and paragraph no.	Potential of Project to Address Research Aim
Roskams & Whyman 2007	Refining the chronology for the early Iron Age	Page 29, para 2	Low
Roskams & Whyman 2007	Understanding the development of field systems and other aspects of agriculture	Page 29, paras 3, 4	Moderate
Roskams & Whyman 2007	Understanding the 'un-Romanised' parts of society in the Roman period	Page 31, para 5	Moderate

TABLE 1

Specific questions from the Research Framework for Yorkshire and Humber

The resulting archive will be organised and deposited in Beverley Museum to facilitate access for future research and interpretation for public benefit (CIfA 2014a). An online OASIS form will be completed and will be ultimately submitted with the approved version of the report

3 METHODOLOGY

Trial trenching was carried out between the 27th and 31st July 2015. In total 10 trenches were excavated within the PDA. All were 30m in length and 2.1m in width (*Illus 1*).

The trenches were set out in accordance with the agreed trench layout plan in the WSI using a Trimble GNSS device.

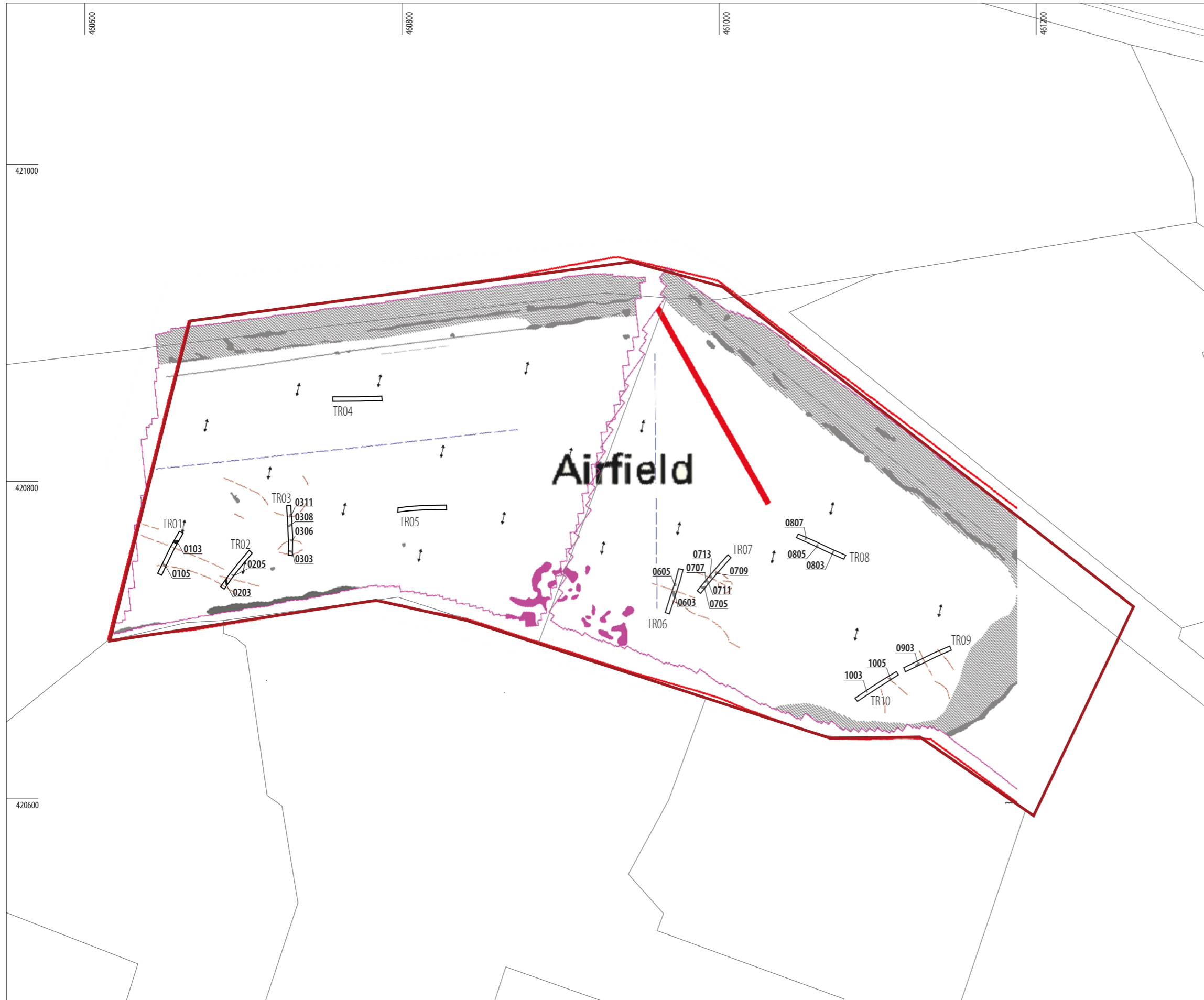
A mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket was used to remove the overburden under direct archaeological supervision. Mechanical excavation ceased once the level of archaeological visibility was reached.

Investigation of archaeological remains was undertaken through hand excavation. A representative sample, sufficient to meet the objectives of the evaluation, of identified archaeological or potentially archaeological remains were investigated and recorded. The stratigraphy of each trench was recorded in full.

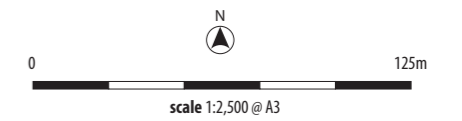
3.1 RECORDING

All recording followed the guidance laid down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b) and was in line with the approved WSI (Headland Archaeology 2015). All trenches and contexts were given a unique number. All recording was undertaken on pro forma recording sheets which conform to archaeological standards. All stratigraphic relationships were recorded.

A plan of the trenches and features across the entire site was recorded digitally using a GNSS device.



- KEY
- development boundary
 - trench location
 - archaeological features
 - natural features



ILLUS 2
Trench plan showing archaeological features (black) and natural features (grey) overlain onto the geophysics results



A full photographic record was taken using digital photography and incorporating black and white print photographs and colour slides where appropriate. A metric scale was clearly visible in record photographs.

4 RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Full context descriptions and trench descriptions, including dimensions, depths and orientations, are presented in the Appendix 1 and Appendix 2. Contexts are identified numerically by trench (i.e. Trench 01: (0101), Trench 02: (0201)) with cuts indicated by squared brackets and deposits by rounded brackets. Selected technical detail is utilised below in order to describe the remains found and to inform the interpretation and dating we have completed and presented in this report. This structure reflects our adherence to the ClfA guidance on report production, which states that 'descriptive material should be clearly separated from interpretative statements' (ClfA 2014b, 14, Section 5). Drawing upon the same document, we feel it is imperative to create a narrative which uses the evidence we gather to assign significance to heritage assets (remains) we encounter:

'If archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their significance in a local,

regional, national or international context as appropriate' (ClfA 2014b, 14, Section 5).

We always utilise multiple data-sources when phasing and interpreting remains. This includes feature morphology (recognisable and datable feature types), datable artefactual material, stratigraphic position of feature (in heavily ploughed areas the presence of an intact subsoil sealing remains is given particular emphasis), the relative stratigraphic position of features (cutting or cut by). A range of other considerations also come into play. The limitation of datable artefactual material is recognised and we reflect on the possibility of intrusive material and the presence of residual material. We also recognise that most archaeological features are 'filled' by disuse fills and disused artefacts.

Undisturbed natural deposits generally comprised a compact brown orange sand. This was observed between 0.3m and 1m below the present ground-surface but generally between 0.6m and 0.9m below the current ground surface.

The topsoil was observed across the entire PDA. This comprised a grey brown sandy silt. This was generally between 0.3m and 0.4m in thickness. No finds were recovered from the topsoil.

Underlying the topsoil was a red/yellow brown silty sand sub-soil. This was generally between 0.3m and 0.5m in thickness. No finds were recovered from the subsoil.

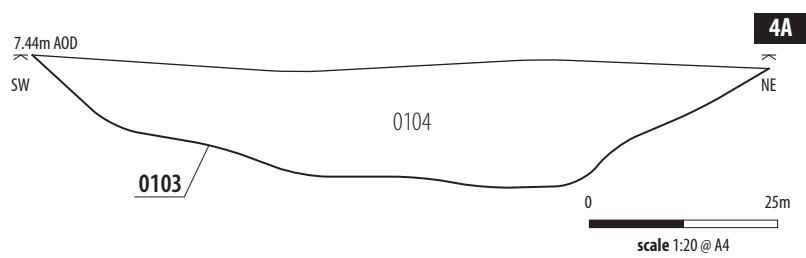


Trench	Orientation	Max. D	Stratigraphy		Archaeology present?	Length
			Deposit	Depth		
01	NE-SW	1m	Topsoil (0100)	0 – 0.3m	One modern ditch	30m
			Over subsoil (0101)	0.3 – 0.7m		
			Over natural substrate (0102)	0.7m+		
02	NE-SW	0.8m	Topsoil (0200)	0 – 0.3m	One undated ditch	30m
			Over subsoil (0201)	0.3 – 0.6m		
			Over natural substrate (0202)	0.6m+		
03	N-S	0.7m	Topsoil (0300)	0 – 0.3m	None	30m
			Over subsoil (0301)	0.3 – 0.7m		
			Over natural substrate (0302)	0.7m+		
04	E-W	0.4m	Topsoil (0400)	0 – 0.3m	None	30m
			Over natural substrate (0402)	0.3m+		
05	E-W	1.1m	Topsoil (0500)	0 – 0.4m	None	30m
			Over subsoil (0501)	0.4 – 0.9m		
			Over natural substrate (0502)	0.9m+		
06	N-S	1.1m	Topsoil (0600)	0 – 0.3m	None	30m
			Over subsoil (0601)	0.3 – 1m		
			Over natural substrate (0602)	1m+		
07	NE-SW	1.3m	Topsoil (0700)	0 – 0.4m	None	30m
			Over subsoil/topsoil mix (0701)	0.4 – 0.5m		
			Topsoil (0702)	0.5 – 0.7m		
			Over subsoil (0703)	0.7 – 1m		
			Over natural substrate (0704)	1m+		
08	WNW-ESE	1m	Topsoil (0800)	0 – 0.45m	None	30m
			Over subsoil (0801)	0.45 – 0.9m		
			Over natural substrate (0802)	0.9m+		
09	NE-SW	0.7m	Topsoil (0900)	0 – 0.4m	None	30m
			Over subsoil (0901)	0.4 – 0.5m		
			Over natural substrate (0102)	0.5m+		
10	NE-SW	0.9m	Topsoil (1000)	0 – 0.35m	None	30m
			Over subsoil (1001)	0.35 – 0.6m		
			Over natural substrate (1002)	0.6m+		

TABLE 2

Table showing the stratigraphy of each trench and indicating the presence of archaeology

ILLUS 4
SE facing section of modern ditch [0103]



ILLUS 5
SSE facing section of ditch [0203]

The stratigraphy of the majority of the trenches across the PDA simply consisted of topsoil over subsoil over natural, with no archaeological finds, features, or deposits. The exceptions to this were Trench 1, where a modern ditch was present; Trench 2, where a ditch of unknown date was present; Trench 4, where topsoil directly overlaid natural; and Trench 7, where topsoil overlaid a redeposited layer of mixed topsoil and subsoil which overlaid a buried topsoil, followed by subsoil and natural (see **Illus 3**).

4.2 TRENCH RESULTS

A full trench plan displaying the archaeological and natural features revealed during the trial trenching is shown in **Illus 2**.

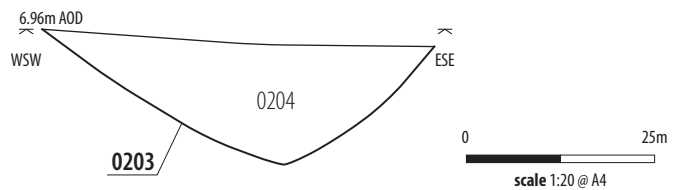
The following table outlines the stratigraphy of each trench and indicates the presence of any archaeology. Following this is a brief description of the archaeological features revealed.

4.3 MODERN BOUNDARY DITCH

Modern ditch [0103] was located towards the northeast end of Trench 1. It was on a NW-SE alignment with gently sloping sides, a flat, slightly uneven base and gradual breaks of slope. Within the trench it was 2.3m long, 2.5m wide and 0.3m deep. It contained a single, brown sandy silt fill. This fill contained modern glass, pottery and copper wire. See **Illus 4**.

4.4 UNDATED DITCH

Ditch [0203] was located towards the southwest end of Trench 2. It was on a NW-SE alignment with steep sides, a concave base and sharp breaks of slope. Within the trench it was 3.2m long, 0.9m wide and 0.5m deep. It contained a single grey brown sand fill. No finds were recovered from this feature during excavation. However, a single tiny fragment of colourless glass (<0.5g) was recovered from the ditch fill (204) following the environmental processing. It is likely to be of modern origin although its small size and lack of associated finds means that it cannot be used as secure dating evidence for this feature. The environmental sampling produced a small amount of heavily fragmented and abraded wood charcoal





ILLUS 6

Overview of Trench 6 viewed from the north



(suitable for AMS dating) from the retent. Other charred plant remains comprising a single dock nutlet, cleavers (both common on disturbed ground) and a large grass seed were also present. The assemblage is considered too small to offer any meaningful insight into the site economy. See **Illus 5**.

4.5 GEOLOGICAL AND/OR FEATURES OF A NATURAL ORIGIN

A number of tree boles, channels and other natural features were revealed during the trenching. These were present in 8 of the 10 trenches and were generally filled by red or orange brown sand and contained very few stones. Several showed signs of mineral build-up. These will not be discussed in detail here, but appear on **Illus 2**, can be seen in Trench 6 (**Illus 5**) and are detailed in Appendix 2.

4.6 FINDS ASSESSMENT

JULIE FRANKLIN

The only find was recovered from a sample from the fill of possible ditch [0203] (0204). It is a tiny fragment of colourless glass (<0.5g). It is likely to be of modern origin but its small size and lack of associated finds means that it cannot be used as secure dating evidence for this feature.

4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

LAURA BAILEY, TIM HOLDEN

One 40 litre samples taken during an evaluation at Pollington airfield, Pollington, East Riding of Yorkshire, was received for palaeoenvironmental assessment. The sample was from the fill (0204) of a ditch [0203]. The aims of the assessment were to assess the presence, preservation and abundance of any environmental remains in the samples and to characterize the assemblage as far as possible.

Methodology

Bulk samples were subjected to flotation and wet sieving in a Siraf-style flotation machine. The floating debris (the flot) was collected in a 250 µm sieve and, once dry, scanned using a binocular microscope. Any material remaining in the flotation tank (retent) was wet-sieved through a 1mm mesh and air-dried. All samples were scanned using a stereomicroscope at magnifications of x10 and up to x100. Identifications, where provided, were confirmed using modern reference material and seed atlases including Cappers et al (2006).

Results

Results of the assessment are presented in Appendix 2.1 (Retent samples) and 2.2 (Flot samples). Material suitable for AMS (Accelerated Mass Spectrometry) radiocarbon dating is shown in the tables.

Wood charcoal

A small amount of heavily fragmented and abraded wood charcoal was present in the samples. Charcoal of a suitable size for AMS dating was recovered from the retents.

Other charred plant remains

A single dock (*Rumex* sp.) nutlet, was present together with cleavers (*Galium aparine*), both common elements in disturbed ground and waste places, and a large grass seed.

Discussion

The environmental assemblage offers little insight in to site economy.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 QUALITY OF PRESERVATION

The depth of the overburden across much of the site has meant that plough truncation of deposits at the depth of archaeological visibility is minimal. In those parts of site where the overburden is shallower (at the far eastern and western edges) there is some evidence of plough truncation. The area around Trench 4 has been subject to substantial truncation, including the entire removal of any subsoil. This is likely related to the landscaping of the site for use as an airfield. Any archaeological remains which may have existed in this part of the site would probably have been heavily or entirely truncated during this process.

5.2 EFFICACY OF OTHER INVESTIGATIVE METHODS USED AT THE SITE

The interpretation of results of the geophysical survey which preceded the trial trenching are underlain on the trench plan (Illus 2). The magnetic anomalies targeted by the trenching strategy and, in general, the majority of the anomalies can be related to features. However, the vast majority of these are natural features and are frequently misaligned with the geophysical anomalies' course through the trench. The two archaeological features identified can both be related to magnetic anomalies.

5.3 SUMMARY OF REMAINS BY PHASE

Modern activity

Modern activity on site is represented archaeologically by a single field boundary ditch at the north end of Trench 1.

Undated activity

A single ditch of unknown date was located at the southwest end of Trench 2 and probably had a boundary or drainage function or a combination of the two.

5.4 DESCRIPTION OF HERITAGE ASSETS AND IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Description of HA	Trench	Feature	Significance of heritage asset (Low, Medium, High) and of local, regional, national, international interest
HA1: Modern ditch	01	[0103]	Low significance of local interest
HA2: Undated ditch	02	[0203]	Low significance of local interest

TABLE 3

Description of the Heritage Assets

HA1 is the ditch in Trench 1 which contained modern finds. It is considered to have low significance of a local interest. There is likely to be direct impact upon it during development works.

HA2 is the ditch in Trench 2 which contained no finds. It is considered to have low significance of a local interest. There is likely to be direct impact upon it during development works.

6 CONCLUSION

Two heritage assets have been identified during the course of the trial trench evaluation and direct impact on these is likely in the course of the development works. Both these assets, either by virtue of their modernity or lack of any dating evidence or related features, are considered to have low significance of a local interest. It is possible that there may be impact on features not discovered through the trial trenching but given the amount of overburden across much of the site and the lack of untargeted geophysical responses both reduce this possibility.

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8 APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SITE REGISTERS

Appendix 1.1 Trench register

Trench	Orientation	Description	Max. D (m)	L (m)
01	NE-SW	Topsoil (0100), over subsoil (0101), over natural substrate (0102). One modern ditch.	1	30
02	NE-SW	Topsoil (0200), over subsoil (0201), over natural substrate (0202). One possible ditch.	0.8	30
03	N-S	Topsoil (0300), over subsoil (0301), over natural substrate (0302). No archaeological features.	0.7	30
04	E-W	Topsoil (0400), over subsoil (0401), over natural substrate (0402). No archaeological features.	0.4	30
05	E-W	Topsoil (0500), over subsoil (0501), over natural substrate (0502). No archaeological features.	1.1	30
06	N-S	Topsoil (0600), over subsoil (0601), over natural substrate (0602). No archaeological features.	1.1	30
07	NE-SW	Topsoil (0700), over mixed topsoil and	1.3	30
08	WNW-ESE	Topsoil (0800), over subsoil (0801), over natural substrate (0802). No archaeological features.	1	30
09	NE-SW	Topsoil (0900), over subsoil (0901), over natural substrate (0902). No archaeological features.	0.7	30
10	NE-SW	Topsoil (1000), over subsoil (1001), over natural substrate (1002). No archaeological features.	0.9	30

Appendix 1.2 Context register

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D)
0100	01	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.3m
1010	01	Subsoil: grey-brown silty sand.	0.3 – 0.7m
0102	01	Natural: orange-brown silty-sand.	0.7m+
0103	01	Cut of modern ditch: Gently sloped sides, slightly uneven base, gradual breaks of slope.	2.3+m x 2.5m x 0.3m
0104	01	Fill of modern ditch [0103]: dark grey brown sandy silt, infrequent small stones.	2.3+m x 2.5m x 0.3m

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D)
0105	01	Natural channel: linear.	2.1m+ x 1.5m
0106	01	Fill of natural channel [0105]: mid brown orange sand, frequent mid-sized stones.	2.1m+ x 1.5m
0200	02	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.3m
0201	02	Subsoil: grey-brown silty sand.	0.3 – 0.6m
0202	02	Natural: orange-brown silty-sand.	0.6m+
0203	02	Cut of possible ditch: steep sides, concave base, sharp breaks of slope.	3.2m+ x 0.9m x 0.5m
0204	02	Fill of possible ditch [0203]: grey brown sand.	3.2m+ x 0.9m x 0.5m
0205	02	Tree bole: sub-circular in plan.	1.3m+ x 0.6m
0206	02	Fill of tree bole [0206]: brown orange sand, occasional small to mid-sized stones.	1.3m+ x 0.6m
0300	03	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.3m
0301	03	Subsoil: grey-brown silty sand.	0.3 – 0.7m
0302	03	Natural: brown-red sand.	0.7m+
0303	03	Natural channel: gently sloped sides, concave base, not perceptible breaks of slope.	2.1m+ x 0.95m x 0.2m
0304	03	Fill of natural channel [0303]: yellow	2.1m+ x 0.75m x 0.1m
0305	03	Fill of natural channel [0303]: brown yellow sand.	2.1m+ x 0.95m x 0.2m
0306	03	Tree bole: irregular in plan, steep sides, uneven base, gradual breaks of slope.	1.4m+ x 1m x 0.4m
0307	03	Fill of tree bole [0306]: brown yellow sand.	1.4m+ x 1m x 0.4m
0308	03	Natural channel: steep sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope.	2.1m+ x 0.85m x 0.3m
0309	03	Fill of natural channel [0308]: orange yellow sand.	2.1m+ x 0.6m x 0.1m
0310	03	Fill of natural channel [0308]: yellow brown sand.	2.1m+ x 0.85m x 0.25m
0311	03	Natural depression: irregular in plan, steep sides, uneven base, gradual breaks of slope	1.3m x 0.7m+ x 0.4m
0312	03	Fill of natural depression [0311]: brown orange silty sand.	1.3m x 0.7m+ x 0.1m
0313	030	Fill of natural depression [0311]: yellow brown silty sand.	1m x 0.5m x 0.1m
0314	03	Fill of natural depression [0311]: brown sandy silt, occasional mineral deposits.	0.4m x 0.3m x 0.2m
0400	04	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.3m
0401	04	Natural: brown-red sand.	0.3m+
0500	05	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.4m
0501	05	Subsoil: red brown silty sand.	0.4 – 0.9m
0502	05	Natural: brown-red sand.	0.9m+
0600	06	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt.	0 – 0.3m



Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D)
0601	06	Subsoil: orange-brown silty sand.	0.3 – 1m
0602	06	Natural: brown-red sand.	1m+
0603	06	Natural channel: gently sloped sides, flat base, gradual breaks of slope.	2.1m+ x 1.9m x 0.4m
0604	06	Fill of natural channel [0603]: orange brown sand.	2.1m+ x 1.9m x 0.4m
0605	06	Tree bole: sub-circular in plan.	2.1m x 1m+ x 0.3m
0606	06	Fill of tree bole [0605]: grey brown silty sand.	2.1m x 1m+ x 0.3m
0700	07	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt	0 – 0.4m
0701	07	Redeposited topsoil mixed with subsoil: Mixed brown yellow and grey brown silty sand, infrequent small stones.	0.4 – 0.5m
0702	07	Buried topsoil: grey brown sandy silt.	0.5 – 0.7m
0703	07	Subsoil: orange-brown silty sand.	0.7 – 1m
0704	7	Natural: brown-red sand.	1m+
0705	7	Natural channel: gently sloped sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope.	2.5m+ x 1.06m x 0.4m
0706	7	Fill of natural channel [0705]: red brown sand.	2.5m+ x 1.06m x 0.4m
0707	7	Tree bole: irregular in plan, gently sloped sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope.	2.4m x 1m+ x 0.4m
0708	7	Fill of tree bole [0707]: grey brown sand, occasional mineral deposits.	2.4m x 1m+ x 0.4m
0709	7	Tree bole: sub circular in plan, stepped, steep sides, uneven base, gradual breaks of slope.	1.4m x 1.1m+ x 0.3m
0710	7	Fill of tree bole [0709]: red brown sand, occasional mineral deposits.	1.4m x 1.1m+ x 0.3m
0711	7	Tree bole: sub-circular in plan, gently sloped sides, concave base, gradual breaks of slope.	1.2m+ 0.6m x 0.2m
0712	7	Fill of tree bole [0711]: grey brown sand, occasional manganese deposits.	1.2m+ 0.6m x 0.2m
0713	7	Natural depression: sub-circular in plan, gently sloped sides, concave base, not perceptible breaks of slope	1.6m x 1.3m+ x 0.2m
0714	7	Fill of natural depression [0713]: orange yellow sand.	1.6m x 1.3m+ x 0.2m
0800	8	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt	0 – 0.45m
0801	8	Subsoil: orange-brown silty sand.	0.45 – 0.9m
0802	8	Natural: brown-red sand.	0.9m+
0803	8	Natural channel.	1.8m+ x 0.9m
0804	8	Fill of natural channel [0803]: red brown sand, frequent mid-sized to large stones.	1.8m+ x 0.9m
0805	8	Natural depression: sub circular in plan.	1.5m+ x 1m
0806	8	Fill of natural depression [0805]: brown orange sand.	1.5m+ x 1m

Context	Trench	Description	Dimensions (L x W x D)
0807	8	Natural depression: sub circular in plan.	2.1m+ x 0.6m
0808	8	Fill of natural depression [0807]: brown orange sand.	2.1m+ x 0.6m
0900	9	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt	0 – 0.4m
0901	9	Subsoil: orange-brown silty sand.	0.4 – 0.5m
0902	9	Natural: brown-red sand.	0.5m+
0903	9	Natural depression: irregular in plan.	3.2m x 1.3m+
0904	9	Fill of natural depression [0903]: red brown sand, frequent mid-sized stones.	3.2m x 1.3m+
1000	10	Topsoil: grey-brown sandy silt	0 – 0.35m
1001	10	Subsoil: orange-brown silty sand.	0.35 – 0.6m
1002	10	Natural: brown-red sand.	0.6m+
1003	10	Tree bole: sub circular in plan.	1.2m+ x 1m
1004	10	Fill of tree bole [1003]: orange brown sand.	1.2m+ x 1m
1005	10	Tree bole: sub circular in plan.	1m+ x 0.8m
1006	10	Fill of tree bole [1005]: orange brown sand.	1m+ x 0.8m

Appendix 1.3 Photographic register

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
001	2	35	001	NE	SW facing section of channel [0308]
002	3	34	002	W	E facing section of channel [0303]
003	4	33	003	S	Channel [0303]
004	5	32	004	S	N facing section of tree bole [0306]
005	–	–	005	SE	Tree-bole [0306]
006	7	30	007	N	S facing section of natural depression [0311]
007	6	31	008	NE	SW facing section
008	–	–	009	N	Channel [0308]
009	8	29	010	N	Trench 3
010	–	–	011	W	Trench 4
011	–	–	012	W	Trench 4
012	–	–	013	E	Trench 5
013	9	28	014	NE	Slot in ditch [0103]
014	10	27	015	SE	NW facing section of ditch [0103]
015	11	26	016	NE	Trench 1
016	–	–	018	SE	Trench 8
017	–	–	019	SW	Trench 10

Photo	C/S	B/W	Digital	Direction facing	Description
018	—	—	020	NE	Trench 9
019	12	25	021	NE	Trench 2
020	13	24	022	N	S facing section of possible ditch [0203]
021	14	23	023	E	W facing section of tree bole [0605]
022	15	22	024	S	Tree-bole [0605] and channel [0603]
023	16	21	025	SE	NW facing section of channel [0603]
024	17	20	027	S	Trench 6
025	18	19	028	S	N facing section of tree bole [0709]
026	19	18	029	NE	SW facing section of natural depression [0705]
027	20	17	030	S	Natural depression [0705]
028	21	16	031	N	S facing section of tree boles [0707] and [0711]
029	22	15	032	NW	Tree-bole [0707]
030	23	14	033	NE	Trench 7
031	24	13	034	NE	Natural Depression [0713]
032	25	12	035	NW	SE facing section of natural depression [0713]
033	—	—	036	SE	Section of Trench 7
034	—	—	037	SE	Section of Trench 7
035	—	—	038	NE	Trench 1 - backfilled
036	—	—	039	N	Trench 3 - backfilled
037	—	—	040	E	Trench 5 - backfilled
038	—	—	041	NW	Trench 8 - backfilled
039	—	—	042	NE	Trench 9 - backfilled

Appendix 1.4 Environmental sample register

Sample	Context	Description
001	(0204)	Fill of ditch [0203]

Appendix 1.5 Drawing register

Drawing	Scale	Plan or section	Description
001	1:10	Section	E facing section through channel [0303]
002	1:10	Section	SW facing section through channel [0308]
003	1:10	Section	S facing section through tree bole [0311]

APPENDIX 2 ENVIRONMENTAL TABLES

Appendix 2.1 Retent sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Sample Vol (l)	Glass	Charcoal		Material available for AMS Dating
					Qty	Max size (mm)	
0204	1	Fill of ditch [0203]	40	+	+	12	Yes

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating

Appendix 2.2 Flotation sample results

Context	Sample	Feature	Total flot Vol (ml)	Other charred plant remains	Charcoal		Material available for AMS	Comments
					Qty	Max size (mm)		
0204	1	Fill of ditch [0203]	50	+	++	5	No	Polygonum sp., Galium aparine +, large grass seed +

Key: + = rare (0-5), ++ = occasional (6-15), +++ = common (15-50) and ++++ = abundant (>50)

NB charcoal over 1cm is suitable for identification and AMS dating



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SOUTH & EAST

Headland Archaeology
Building 68C, Wrest Park, Silsoe
Bedfordshire MK45 4HS

T 01525 861 578

E southandeast@headlandarchaeology.com

MIDLANDS & WEST

Headland Archaeology
Unit 1, Premier Business Park, Faraday Road
Hereford HR4 9NZ

T 01432 364 901

E midlandsandwest@headlandarchaeology.com

NORTH

Headland Archaeology
Unit 16, Hillside, Beeston Road
Leeds LS11 8ND

T 0113 387 6430

E north@headlandarchaeology.com

SCOTLAND

Headland Archaeology
13 Jane Street
Edinburgh EH6 5HE

T 0131 467 7705

E scotland@headlandarchaeology.com