

# NORTH PENNINES ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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In April 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd were commissioned by Wardell Armstrong LLP to undertake a sixty-six trench evaluation on land off Muston Road, Filey, North Yorkshire (NGR TA 111 800). The fieldwork took place between 2<sup>nd</sup>-25<sup>th</sup> April, following an application for a proposed new residential development by Persimmon Homes, on land to the east of Muston Road. Previous work on site in the form of geophysical survey had been performed by North Pennines Archaeology Limited and the evaluation targeted anomalies detected in that survey, as well as 'sterile' areas where the geophysics failed to pick anything up. The objective of the evaluation was to determine the presence or absence, nature and extent of any archaeological anomalies within the proposed development area.

Three trenches contained archaeological remains. Trenches 10 and 53 uncovered late prehistoric archaeological deposits and cuts whilst the surrounding trenches failed to produce anything of archaeological interest other than flint debitage. This indicates that prehistoric activity in that area may well be restricted to a small area surrounding and including Trenches 10 and 53, though it has to be noted that the alignment of double-ditch in Trench 10, if indeed a linear feature, may well have avoided all other evaluation trenches in the area, so the extent of this prehistoric feature remains unknown.

Trench 54 also uncovered late prehistoric archaeological deposits and cuts whilst the surrounding trenches failed to produce anything other than flint waste. Again, this indicates that prehistoric activity in the area of Trench 54 may well be restricted to the small area surrounding and including the excavation area, with the northern extent of the potential habitation site restricted by the modern housing development and the eastern extent restricted by the boundary of the caravan park. Trenches 55 and 56 picked up no archaeological features, which narrows the potential to the west and the south. Trench 54 contained part of an annular ditch, possibly an Iron Age roundhouse; the likelihood of further habitation features (i.e. roundhouses and related occupational deposits) in the unevaluated area surrounding Trench 54 remains extremely high.

The prehistoric pottery found in sealed contexts within the evaluation trenches dated exclusively to the late prehistoric, specifically the pre-Roman Iron Age. Environmental analysis also revealed the presence of certain plant fibres indicating the potential of the site for rope making or similar activities during this period.

The presence of the lithics as well as the late prehistoric archaeological features such as the potential roundhouse in Trench 54 indicate the presence of continued human activity on the site from the Mesolithic through to the later prehistoric, the pre-Roman Iron Age. Parts of the site are of archaeological importance and any removal of or disturbance to the features and or deposits should be mitigated through excavation or preservation *in situ*.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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North Pennines Archaeology Ltd would also like to extend their thanks to Bob Sydes of North Yorkshire County Council, for all his assistance during the fieldwork.

Tony Liddell, Project Supervisor, undertook the archaeological evaluation, assisted by Claire Mason, Angus Clark, David Jackson and Rachel Horn. The report was written and illustrations produced by Tony Liddell. Environmental sample analysis was undertaken by Patricia Shaw, aided by Thomas Whitbread and Rachel Horn. Lithics analysis was undertaken by David Jackson. Prehistoric pottery was identified and analysed by Chris Cumberpatch. The project was managed by Matthew Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd, and Frank Giocco, Technical Director for NPA Ltd. The report was edited by Matthew Town, Project Manager for NPA Ltd.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION AND LOCATION

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### 1.1 LOCATION AND GEOLOGY

- 1.1.1 The proposed development area is situated on the southern outskirts of Filey, to the east of Muston Road. Mill Farm and Muston Grange are situated to the south of the proposed development area. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey grid reference TA 111 800 (*Figure 1*).
- 1.1.2 The solid geology of the area comprises Ampthill Clay and Kimmeridge Clay. These are overlain by glacial deposits of boulder clay. The topography of the study area was of undulating character.
- 1.1.3 A ridge crosses the site, aligned approximately east to west, with elevations ranging between 50m OD to the west and 40m OD to the east.

### 1.2 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.2.1 In April 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, commissioned by Wardell Armstrong LLP, undertook an archaeological evaluation of land to the south of Filey, North Yorkshire. This was following an application for a proposed new residential development by Persimmon Homes, on land to the east of Muston Road. Previous work on site in the form of geophysical survey had been performed by North Pennines Archaeology Limited and the evaluation targeted anomalies detected in that survey, as well as 'sterile' areas where the geophysics failed to detect any features. The objective of the evaluation was to determine the presence/absence, nature and extent of any archaeological anomalies within the proposed development area. The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by Wardell Armstrong LLP (Wardell Armstrong 2008), and the relevant English Heritage and IFA guidelines.
- 1.2.2 There are no known archaeological sites within the proposed development area. However, earthworks relating to medieval ridge and furrow cultivation had previously been identified on the west side of the site.
- 1.2.3 This report sets out the results of the fieldwork in the form of a short document outlining the findings of the evaluation, followed by a statement of the archaeological potential and recommendations for the area.



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## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

- 2.1.1 All fieldwork methodology was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA 2001), and generally accepted best practice.
- 2.1.2 All fieldwork was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Wardell Armstrong LLP.

### 2.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

- 2.2.1 The evaluation consisted of the excavation of 66 trenches, excavated between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 25<sup>th</sup> April 2008. The purpose of the evaluation was to establish a model of the surviving archaeological remains within the development area. The size and number of the trial trenches was defined by the requirement that 2.5% (3960sqm) of the total area planned for development should be evaluated; the locations were defined by the locations of geophysical anomalies identified on site during the magnetometer survey (Railton 2008).
- 2.2.2 The location of each trench was subjected to manual scanning for services by CAT scan, and then each trench was mechanically excavated by a 16 tonne 360° tracked excavator equipped with a toothless 2m ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision, to the natural substrate. All relevant COSHH regulations regarding the running of the machinery were followed.
- 2.2.3 The methodology used in mechanically excavating the trenches conformed with that required by the Written Scheme of Investigation: the removal of undifferentiated topsoil in spits of 0.05m until the natural substrate or first archaeological strata was revealed. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were separated by the side of the trench to aid reinstatement.
- 2.2.4 Each trench was then manually cleaned where possible and any archaeological features investigated and recorded according to the North Pennines Archaeology Ltd standard procedure as set out in the Excavation manual (Giecco 2001).
- 2.2.5 All trenches were recorded photographically, using Colour Slide and Black and White film as well as digital photography. All archaeological features were recorded in plan and section, and appropriate samples taken for Environmental Analysis. All trenches were recorded using pro-forma record sheets and relevant Ordnance Survey Datum heights taken.
- 2.2.6 In summary, the main objectives of the evaluation were:
- to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of archaeological remains and to record these where they were observed;
  - to establish the character of those features in terms of cuts, soil matrices and interfaces;
  - to recover artefactual material, especially that useful for dating purposes;

- to recover palaeoenvironmental material where it survived in order to understand site and landscape formation processes.

2.2.7 Site specific objectives were as follows:

- to establish the extent of potential archaeology which is represented by the geophysical anomalies;
- the determination of the date, nature and significance of the potential archaeology represented by the geophysical anomalies;
- to identify and evaluate any remains present which were not identified by the geophysical survey.

## 2.3 ARCHIVE

2.3.1 The full archive has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with the current English Heritage guidelines set out in the *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). The archive will be deposited within an appropriate repository, and a copy of the report given to the County Historic Environment Record, where viewing will be available on request. The archive can be accessed under the unique project identifier NPA 08 FIL-B.

2.3.2 North Pennines Archaeology support the Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. This project aims to provide an online index and access to the extensive and expanding body of grey literature created as a result of developer-funded archaeological fieldwork. As a result, details of the results of this assessment will be made available by North Pennines Archaeology, as a part of this national project. The OASIS code for this project is northpen3-41704.

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## 3. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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### 3.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1.1 A desk-based assessment of the proposed development area was undertaken by Wardell Armstrong, as part of the Environmental Statement accompanying the planning application, a summary of which is included below.
- 3.1.2 No known prehistoric or Roman sites are recorded in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area. However, the wider area was exploited during these periods. A Roman signal station has been documented north of Filey, at Carr Naze (TA 1271 8162). A Roman road is also believed to have existed between Filey and Gristhorpe.
- 3.1.3 The name Filey is believed to originate from the Anglo-Saxon words ‘*Fif*’ and ‘*Leah*’, meaning ‘five clearings’. Settlements were certainly in existence at Filey and Muston by the medieval period, as these were included in the Domesday Book of 1086. At this time farming would have taken place in open fields outside of the settlements. Ridge and furrow earthworks of this period have been identified in fields to the east of Muston Road.
- 3.1.4 The 1838 Tithe Map of the Parish of Muston indicates that the proposed development area was within five fields, which were used as both pasture and arable cultivation at that time. The fields were unchanged by the time of the 1<sup>st</sup> Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854. Muston Corn Mill was located immediately to the southwest of the proposed development area, with Mill Farm and Muston Grange to the south. The area of the proposed development was named ‘Mill Closes’ at that time. The area to the north was known as Filey Moor. Marl pits were recorded to the east of the proposed development area. A railway was constructed to the east of the proposed development area with a station at Filey.
- 3.1.5 During the Victorian period Filey was transformed from a farming and fishing village into a popular seaside resort. Development of Filey continued into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Modern developments include housing developments and a cemetery to the north of the proposed development area, a school to the west, and caravan parks to the east and south.
- 3.1.6 The proposed development area appears to have remained as agricultural land into the modern period, with the only obvious change being the amalgamation of the three most eastern fields (as shown on the 1838 Tithe Map) into a single field.

### 3.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.2.1 In February 2008, North Pennines Archaeology Ltd, commissioned by Wardell Armstrong LLP, undertook geophysical surveys of 8ha of land within the proposed development boundary. The objective of the geophysical surveys was to determine the presence/absence, nature and extent of any archaeological anomalies within the proposed development area.
- 3.2.2 Geomagnetic survey was undertaken over four separate areas within the study area, covering the area of the proposed new residential development, and a sample area to

the south. The surveys detected agricultural features over the majority of the study area, including former ridge and furrow earthworks of possible medieval or post-medieval date, and a possible series of later land drains. A number of potential archaeological features of unknown date were also detected including an L-shaped ditch, a possible drain or field boundary, and possible parallel soil-filled ditches. A number of possible soil-filled features were also present, some of which could have been pits. A significant area of magnetic disturbance was detected on the west side of the study area, which is difficult to interpret, but could have potentially been archaeological in nature.

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## 4. EVALUATION RESULTS

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### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

- 4.1.1 The evaluation area comprised three fields, each field designated as Areas A,B and C starting from the western field.
- 4.1.2 The locations of sixty-six evaluation trenches, each 30m in length by 2m in width, can be seen on *Figure 2*.
- 4.1.3 *Area A* contained trenches 1-9 and 11. Trenches 10 and 12, originally set for this area were moved to Area B.
- 4.1.4 *Area B* contained Trenches 10, 12-45 and Trench 53.
- 4.1.5 *Area C* contained Trenches 46-52 and 54-66. Trench 53 was originally in this field but was moved to Area B.

### 4.2 TRENCHES 1-9, 11-52, 55-66

- 4.2.1 Three trenches were relocated from their original positioning as set by Wardell Armstrong LLP in the *Written Scheme of Investigation* due to placement issues: Trench 10 was originally positioned over a known water pipe, Trench 12 within an area of deep standing water and Trench 53 within an area now occupied by modern housing. Wardell Armstrong LLP were advised by North Pennines Archaeology Limited about this placement issue, and the approximate location of the relocated trenches approved by them in advance of excavation.
- 4.2.2 Apart from Trenches 10, 53 and 54, the stratigraphical profile remained uniform, with natural (101), usually a yellow-brown sandy clay, boulder clay or mixed sand and gravels covered by (102), a pale brown sandy clay loam subsoil. Over this was the turf and topsoil (100), or in the case of Area C, topsoil and corn crop for those trenches within the cultivated area. Stratigraphical summaries of each trench can also be viewed in *Appendix 2*.
- 4.2.3 Trenches 2, 8, 9, 12, 18, 19, 21, 28, 31, 32, 34, 37, 40, 41, 43, 53, 65 and 66 produced a number of worked flint fragments, with a tentative Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Bronze Age date period. The detailed analysis of these lithics can be viewed in *Section 5: Lithics Analysis*.
- 4.2.4 A number of the evaluation trenches produced post-medieval and modern finds from topsoil (100), the spread indicating standard build-up of discarded items over the last century as well as potential dumps of topsoil from the nearby housing. The post-medieval/modern finds were: 212 pottery sherds; 31 glass shards; 3 iron objects; 13 clay pipe stems. None of the clay pipe stems were observed to be stamped, and had the form of later 18<sup>th</sup> century manufacture. All modern and post-medieval finds, by context and trench can be viewed in *Appendix 2: Trench Summaries*.
- 4.2.5 In trench 56, subsoil (102) contained one sherd of Roman pottery, a worn rim of an orange buff-ware bowl c.0.30m in diameter. No other finds of Roman date were found anywhere else on the site.



**Plate 1.** Trench 2, looking south-east showing water drainage issues (southern end of trench is 1.12m deep)



**Plate 2.** Trench 5 looking north-east.



**Plate 3.** Trench 17 looking west.



**Plate 4.** Trench 21 looking north.



*Plate 5. Trench 26, looking south during heavy showers.*



*Plate 6. Trench 45 looking north..*



*Plate 7. Trench 32 looking east.*



*Plate 8. Trench 65 looking south.*

### 4.3 TRENCH 10



*Plate 9. Trench 10, looking north, pre-excavation of archaeological features.*

- 4.3.1 Trench 10 was located in the northern extent of the central field, Area B, on a northwest-southeast alignment. The trench measured 30m in length by 2m in width.
- 4.3.2 The trench is illustrated on *Figure 3*.
- 4.3.3 Natural subsoil (**101**), consisting of banded gravels and yellow-brown clay, was exposed at a depth of 38.25mOD at the north-western extent, rising to 38.94mOD at the trench's south-eastern extent.
- 4.3.4 Double-ditch [**104**]/[**107**] was cut into the natural on an east-west alignment, located 3.89m from the south-eastern end of the trench. The ditches contained dark grey-brown sandy clay fill, contexts (**105**) and (**108**) respectively, which produced sherds of late prehistoric pottery (type H4), dated as pre-Roman: further discussion of the pottery can be found in *Section 6: Pottery Analysis*. Ditch [**104**] measured an average width of 0.61m and 0.21m maximum depth, while ditch [**107**] measured an average width of 0.58m and a depth of 0.15m. Ditch fill (**105**) contained charred grain, some unidentifiable but others thought to be reed canary grass. The latter is a native by rivers, lakes, ditches, wet meadows and marshes but also rough and waste ground. Seeds from *Arnosseris minima* were also present, indicating an extinct ecosystem of arable fields. Parallel ditch fill (**108**) only produced some charred heather, suggesting the rough ground indicated by the presence of reed canary grass.





**Plate 10.** Trench 10, potential Iron-Age double-ditch [107]/[104], east-facing section.



**Plate 11.** Trench 10, section through potential Iron-Age midden (109) looking north.

- 4.3.5 Located roughly central in the trench, 7.70m from the north-western end was a shallow deposit of (109), extending 9.10m across the trench. This deposit at its deepest was only 0.10m deep, and contained small fragments of burnt bone, prehistoric pottery and flint waste. One potential interpretation of this deposit is a highly truncated midden (removed through centuries of ploughing) or perhaps the remains of an occupational layer. The interpretation as a midden isn't supported by the environmental sampling results, however, with seed content being very low. The sample of (109) taken only produced one reed canary grass seed and one rockrose seed.
- 4.3.6 Lying above the natural subsoil and archaeological features was a layer of subsoil (103), an orange grey-brown sandy clay averaging 0.18m in depth, over which was an average depth of 0.27m of topsoil (100), a grey-brown sandy clay loam with inclusions of natural and plough-damaged flint. A quantity of burnt flint was recovered from these two contexts, 4 from (100) and over 40 fragments from (103). A discussion of this assemblage can be seen in *Section 5: Lithics Analysis*.
- 4.3.7 On the basis of the results within the evaluation trench, the archaeological features uncovered appear to be of an *Iron Age* date.

#### 4.4 TRENCH 53



**Plate 12.** *Trench 53, post-cleaning and pre-excavation, looking south-west.*

- 4.4.1 Trench 53 was located c.15m south-west of Trench 10 at the northern extent of *Area B* in order to evaluate the large untouched area of ground west of Trench 10. The trench was on a northeast-southwest alignment, measured 30m in length and was 2m in width.
- 4.4.2 The trench is illustrated in *Figure 4*.
- 4.4.3 Natural subsoil (101) consisted of banded gravels and yellow-brown clay, and was encountered at a depth of 39.13m OD at the north-western extent of the trench, sloping to 39.15m OD at the opposite end.

- 4.4.4 Cut into the natural were the three field drains identified by the geophysical survey. These drains were sectioned and confirmed as modern.
- 4.4.5 An irregular 'u'-shaped ditch [119] running approximately north-south through the trench at its south-eastern extent was also found cut into the natural substrate. Ditch [119] was filled with a compact dark sandy clay, context (120), which revealed no dateable artefacts or environmental material, making interpretation of the feature difficult.



*Plate 13. Trench 53, looking north-west showing irregular ditch [119].*

- 4.4.6 To the east of the ditch lay a shallow irregular feature (121), c.0.20m deep with an indistinct edge, leading to the potential interpretation of the remains of an occupational strata ploughed out over the years. Deposit (121) produced one sherd of Iron Age pottery.
- 4.4.7 Lying above the natural subsoil and archaeological features was a strata of subsoil (103), an orange grey-brown sandy clay averaging 0.18m thick, over which was an average depth of 0.19m of topsoil (100), a grey-brown sandy clay loam with inclusions of natural and plough-damaged flint, as well as two chunks of burnt flint.
- 4.4.8 On the basis of its proximity to the archaeological features in Trench 10, as well as the one sherd of prehistoric pottery in (121), the archaeological features in this trench have been interpreted as early Iron Age.

## **4.5 TRENCH 54**

- 4.5.1 Trench 54 was located in the northern-eastern extent of the eastern field, *Area C*, on a north-south alignment. The trench measured 30m in length by 2m in width.
- 4.5.2 The trench is illustrated on *Figure 5*.



*Plate 14. Trench 54, showing slots in fill (114) of annular ditch. Looking north-east.*

- 4.5.3 Natural subsoil (**101**), consisting of compact grey-brown clay, was reached at a height of 38.81m OD at the northern extent, sloping to 38.41m OD at the trench's southern extent. The trench contained a number of prehistoric features cut into the natural.
- 4.5.4 The northern-most feature was a 1.58m long lozenge shaped cut, aligned east-west and lying 6.35m from the northern end of the trench. This cut [**117**] was a shallow feature (c.0.09m deep) filled with a dark grey-brown clay fill (**118**) which contained a small amount of degraded Iron Age pottery, as well as evidence of rope or twine manufacture indicated in the environmental analysis by the presence of reduced plant fibres, likely *Urtica dioica*, the common nettle. Context (**118**) also contained one flint tool, classed as an unmodified flake and potentially dating to the Bronze Age.
- 4.5.5 Located centrally in the trench was part of an annular ditch, possibly the remains of a roundhouse, with ditch [**113**], at its deepest c. 0.43m, containing dark grey clay fill (**114**), which contained a large amount of late prehistoric pottery, dated as pre-Roman. The ditch averaged 0.60m in width, but sections taken through the ditch revealed that its depth varied considerably. At its northern extent, the ditch had seemingly been ploughed away, the feature in that area lying closer to the surface and so more vulnerable to ploughing.
- 4.5.6 Lying to the south of annular ditch [**113**] was what appeared to be a ditch terminus, interpreted as a potential drip-gully for the roundhouse. This terminus [**122**] lay 0.38m from the edge of ditch [**113**], was c.0.40m wide, 0.13m deep with 1.40m length revealed in the evaluation trench. The fill of the ditch (**123**) proved to be rich with dateable evidence, with a large number of late prehistoric pottery sherds found within

it (see *Plate 6*). Environmental analysis also produced evidence for a process involving the reduction of plant fibres, likely *Urtica dioica*, the common nettle within the fill of this feature. This may be evidence for the production of rope or twine being associated with this feature, or at least association with a nearby production area.



**Plate 15.** Trench 54, south-facing section through Iron Age ditch [113] showing dark grey clay fill (114).



**Plate 16.** Trench 54, south-facing quarter-section of ditch terminus [122] showing prehistoric pottery sherds in dark grey clay fill (123).

4.5.7 Pit [115] was located 3.58m from the southern end of the trench. The pit was a small feature, some 0.40m in width and a depth of 0.17m. Due to the size of the feature, the dark grey clay fill (116) was excavated completely (100% sample) and was found to contain sherds of Iron Age pottery. While this feature looked like a potential funerary

pit, no burnt material was noted during excavation, but 100% of the fill was taken as an environmental sample to see if any potential cremation remains existed within the matrix. Instead of funerary material however, environmental analysis produced evidence for a process involving the reduction of plant fibres, likely *Urtica dioica*, the common nettle. This may be evidence for the production of rope or twine being associated with this pit.



*Plate 17. Trench 54. Pit [115] looking north, showing prehistoric pottery in base.*

- 4.5.8 Lying above the natural subsoil and archaeological features was a layer of subsoil (102), a grey-brown sandy clay averaging 0.19m thick, over which was an average depth of 0.24m of topsoil (100), a grey-brown sandy clay.
- 4.5.9 Due to the presence of dateable pottery in this trench, the archaeological features present have been given a date of early Iron Age. The pottery is discussed in more detail in *Section 6: Pottery Analysis*.

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## 5. LITHICS ANALYSIS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

- 5.1.1 The lithics assemblage from the evaluation trenches comprised 89 separate items, 7 of which can be categorised as tools, 2 as cores, and the rest as debitage.
- 5.1.2 It is difficult to assess the subsequent nature and importance of any lithic assemblage of this diminutive size, especially as only two of the examples were uncovered from a secure context. However, limited inferences can be made from the lithic analysis.
- 5.1.3 A plot of lithics distribution can be seen on *Figure 6*.

### 5.2 DISCUSSION

- 5.2.1 It was apparent that a large number of the examples had been burnt. There may be several reasons for the heating of flint including the use of flint and other stones as pot boilers, exposing the flint to high temperatures to make it more workable (however, this seems unlikely as the flint had been heated beyond any practical use), and its use as a temper in pottery.
- 5.2.2 The assemblage displays a relatively large variety of different types of flint from various sources both from derived and fresh contexts (i.e. flint nodules from river gravels/beach deposits as opposed to being removed straight from a natural outcrop). However, the exact provenance of the different types is not known at this time although flint sources do occur naturally along a large portion of the north-east coast.
- 5.2.3 Most of the examples display a relatively high percentage of dorsal scars indicating that flaking was aimed at maximising the volume of cores. It is also apparent that at least three knapping techniques were used, the most common being the hard-hammer technique. This was employed together with both the soft-hammer and pressure flaking techniques.
- 5.2.4 Several tentative dates may be suggested based on some of the more diagnostic pieces in the assemblage. Whilst the reject tool, retouched flake and unmodified flake offer little dating evidence, both the possible end-scraper and double-side scraper are similar to examples noted from the Neolithic/Bronze Age although it must be noted that this dating is extremely tentative. The irregular core suggests that flaking was aimed at chasing angles around the core rather than systematically preparing single or opposing platforms which has been noted as a Bronze Age trait. However, this may also represent the final stages of core utilisation. Both the microlith and projectile point are far more promising for dating purposes. It is highly likely that the microlith is of Mesolithic date and was probably used as part of a composite projectile implement. However, it is also possible that the microlith was used as an awl or similar implement in which the distal point represents a worn tip (microwear analysis would be needed to resolve this). The projectile point was initially considered to be of a barbed and tanged type which would make it Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date. However, whilst the tang is certainly present and the distal end of the left shoulder is missing (losing any trace of the barb), the remaining shoulder has been retouched around the entire

margin to a sub-circular shape and shows no indication that the point was barbed. This characteristic 'leaf-shape' places it more firmly in the earlier Neolithic. This type of projectile point is thought to predate the barbed and tanged arrowheads of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

5.2.5 To conclude, it can be suggested then that certain elements of this assemblage date to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and possibly even well into the Bronze Age. However as previously noted, all of the interpretations presented above must be approached with a degree of caution due to the small size of the assemblage.

Trench	Context	Classification	Brief Description	Dimensions/Weight
Tr. 2	(100)	Tool (end-scraper?)	Prominent bulb of percussion, 1 previous removal from dorsal surface, mixed butt, some retouch on right hand distal margin, rolled cortex around margin except retouched area, black flint with staining	34.3mm long x 44.5mm wide x 7.9mm thick/ 0.017kg
Tr. 18	(100)	Tool (retouched flake)	Irregular flake with retouch at distal end (17.7mm long) and possible retouch on right lateral margin, 100% rolled cortex on dorsal surface, black flint with some staining (function unknown)	55.5mm long x 22.9mm wide x 17.7mm thick/ 0.013kg
Tr. 19	(100)	Tool (double side-scraper)	Convex in plan, plain butt, prominent bulb of percussion, c. 4 removals from dorsal surface, retouch on both lateral margins, medial on right lateral (20mm long), entire length of left lateral, remains of rolled cortex at distal end, greenish black flint	38.3mm long x 31.6mm wide x 11.7mm thick/ 0.016kg
Tr.28	U/S	Tool (microlith)	Sub-triangular/semi-lanceolate in plan, retouch along left lateral margin at distal end forming distal point, heavily patinated flint, possible projectile or small awl with worn tip	15mm long x 7.2mm wide x 3.5mm thick



Trench	Context	Classification	Brief Description	Dimensions/Weight
Tr. 34	(100)	Tool (reject)	Black flint pebble with 90% rolled cortex on dorsal surface, heavy retouch around entire periphery. However, also high incidents of crushing indicating an unsuccessful attempt at flaking a small pebble	43.1mm long x 30.7mm wide x 12.4mm thick/ 0.024kg
Tr. 40	(100)	Tool (leaf-shaped projectile point with tang)	Small arrowhead, sub-triangular in plan, plano-convex in section, partially broken (tip and distal end of left shoulder missing), bifacial retouch with retouch along both lateral margins, black flint with heavy staining	18.9mm long x 16.5mm wide x 2.6mm thick/ 0.001kg
Tr. 54	(118)	Tool (unmodified flake?)	Pronounced bulb of percussion, plain butt, 3 removals from dorsal surface, brown flint, possible evidence of use wear along unmodified left lateral margin	0.011kg

*Table 1. Lithic tools.*

Trench	Context	Classification	Brief Description	Dimensions/Weight
Tr. 34	(100)	Core (irregular)	Heavily worked over entire piece, irregular, patinated black/brown flint	66.7mm x 44.6mm x 28.4mm/ 0.089kg
Tr. 65	(102)	Core?	Heavily damaged in some areas but evidence of at least two large flake removals, no clear platforms, 10% remnant fresh cortex, blue flint with some patination	0.263kg

*Table 2. Lithic cores.*

Trench	Context	Classification	Brief Description	Dimensions/Weight
Area C	U/S	Flake	Prominent bulb of percussion, 4 removals from dorsal surface, natural butt, heavily patinated flint	0.024kg
Tr. 8	(100)	Flake	3 removals from dorsal surface, marginal butt, greenish brown flint	0.001kg
Tr. 8	(100)	Flake	Broken and heavily damaged patinated grey flint	0.001kg
Tr. 9	(100)	Chunk	10+ removals, heavily damaged black flint with staining	0.037kg
Tr. 9	(100)	Flake	4 removals from dorsal surface, black flint	0.009kg
Tr. 10	(100)	Burnt Flint	3 Chunks and 1 flake with prominent bulb of percussion, shattered	0.013kg (gross.)
Tr. 10	(103)	Burnt Flint	40+ shattered chunks and flakes	0.052kg (gross.)
Tr. 12	(100)	Burnt Flint	9 shattered chunks	0.040kg (gross.)
Tr. 18	(100)	Flake	2 removals from dorsal surface, toffee coloured flint	0.001kg
Tr. 18	(100)	Flake	Plain butt, prominent bulb of percussion, 3 removals from dorsal surface, toffee coloured flint	0.003kg
Tr. 21	(100)	Flake	Reduced percussion features, marginal butt, 2 removals from dorsal surface,	0.002kg

Trench	Context	Classification	Brief Description	Dimensions/Weight
			rolled cortex at distal end, greenish brown translucent flint	
Tr. 31	(100)	Flake	3 removals from dorsal surface, medial and distal fresh cortex, toffee coloured flint (broken)	0.009kg
Tr. 32	(100)	Burnt Flint	Partially burnt flint flake, 4 removals from dorsal surface, mottled grey flint	0.002kg
Tr. 34	(100)	Flake	Mottled grey flint	0.003kg
Tr. 34	(100)	Flake	Heavily patinated grey flint, mesial portion only	0.002kg
Tr. 34	(100)	Flake	Pronounced percussion features, plain butt, c. 7 removals from dorsal surface, heavily stained and patinated flint	0.048kg
Tr. 37	(100)	Flake	Pronounced bulb of percussion, 3 removals from dorsal surface, dihedral butt, step fracture, mottled grey flint	0.002kg
Tr. 40	(100)	Burnt Flint	Small fractured flake	0.001kg
Tr. 41	(100)	Flake	Plain butt, reduced percussion features, brown translucent flint	0.001kg
Tr. 41	(100)	Burnt Flint	2 shattered chunks	—

Trench	Context	Classification	Brief Description	Dimensions/Weight
Tr. 43	(100)	Burnt Flint	6 shattered pieces	0.009kg (gross.)
Tr. 43	(100)	Chunk	Small chunk, 3 previous removals, black flint with brown rim	0.001kg
Tr. 53	(100)	Burnt Flint	2 shattered chunks	0.007kg (gross.)
Tr. 66	(100)	Flake	1 previous removal from dorsal surface, 50% remnant cortex (rolled), toffee coloured translucent flint	0.001kg
Tr. 66	(100)	Flake	Heavily patinated flint	0.001kg

*Table 3. Lithic debitage.*

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## 6. PREHISTORIC POTTERY ANALYSIS

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### 6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The pottery assemblage consisted of 268 sherds of pottery and other items weighing 2552 grams and represented a maximum of 260 vessels and objects. The latter figure probably exaggerates the number of vessels as a comprehensive programme of refitting belongs to a later stage of the report (as set out below). The details of the assemblage are summarised in Table 4.

### 6.2 THE POTTERY

6.2.1 The study of later prehistoric pottery in East Yorkshire has suffered from considerable neglect in recent years, even while other aspects of the period have received greater attention (for reviews of the situation see Mackey 2003 and Cumberpatch 2006). The results of a limited programme of chemical and petrological analysis of the material from the site of the Reighton by-pass (to the south of the site under discussion here) has demonstrated that the accepted division of later prehistoric wares into two principle fabric groups (Rigby 1980, 1986, Didsbury 2006) with an additional sub-category covering material characterized by a highly vesicular character, while it would appear to reflect a visual distinction between two classes of pottery, in fact conceals a greater variety of fabric types than is immediately apparent (Vince 2006). This variation appears to be discernable only at the microscopic level and so the existing scheme based upon macroscopic variation remains valid to a limited extent although the precise significance of the variation in fabric and the appearance of the vessels is unknown. For this reason, the pottery examined for this report has been classified according to the established scheme but with the important *caveat* that a full report should include a programme of physical and chemical analysis, as set out below. In relation to this, it should be noted that the ware types used to classify the material and presented in Table 4 are fabric *groups* rather than fabric *types* in that there is not only a degree of variation between vessels in terms of the density and size of the inclusions (and voids) but also that these definitions conceal other, equally significant, degrees of variation at the microscopic level.

### 6.3 FABRIC GROUPS

6.3.1 Fabric groups H1 and H2, the commonest fabric groups identified amongst the Reighton assemblage were not present amongst the Muston Road material which was dominated by vesicular wares which have been assigned to the H4 class (as defined by Didsbury, 2006). Fabric group H4 covers those vessels and sherds which appear partially or completely vesicular in nature. There can be little doubt that these represent H1 fabrics which, for unknown reasons, have been exposed to a greater concentration of soil acids than have other sherds, leading to the loss of the calcareous inclusions which are a distinctive feature of the H1 fabric group.

6.3.2 Fabric groups H1 and H4 would seem to be the counterpart of Rigby's Fabric 2 (1980) and possibly her 'Vesicular wares' (1986), the latter equating to Fabric H4 and resulting from similar exposure to acidic ground water. The condition of the sherds described by Rigby in the case of the Heselton pottery (1986:145) was somewhat

worse than that encountered at Reighton as over 95% of the Heslerton material consisted of vesicular wares, while the proportion at Reighton was a little over 8%. The Muston Road assemblage is closer in character to the Heslerton group and a small assemblage from another nearby site, The Willows, Reighton, which produced a small assemblage of later Iron Age and Roman pottery in which vesicular wares constituted some 73% of the total by sherd number (Darling 2006). Whether the soil and ground water in the area is generally more acidic than is found elsewhere or whether the particular features were for some reason associated with processes (human or natural) that caused greater local acidity is unknown.

- 6.3.3 The H1/H4 material would also seem to be related to Monaghan's calcite-gritted ware (fabric group K) as defined at York (1997:907-911) and to Knapton ware (Perrin 1990:Fig 126; 1425-7) which was in use throughout the Roman period and increased in importance in York after c.280AD.
- 6.3.4 The vesicular wares from Muston Road show some variability in the size and density of the voids and the decision to distinguish H4 from H4 type is, to some extent, an arbitrary one. Nevertheless, it was thought useful to distinguish the group from Trench 54, Context (124), in that it did appear to be rather less vesicular than the sherds from other contexts and contained soft rounded inclusions that might be grog pellets and very occasional mineral grains. The sherds are still characterised by a vesicular character and while they seemed harder than some other context groups, this may relate to varying burial environments.
- 6.3.5 A small group of eleven sherds from Trench 54, context (116) (most probably part of a single vessel), were significantly different from the remainder of the assemblage and were characterised by a finer, sandy textured fabric with few voids. These have been given the interim designation of HMSW (Hand Made Sandy Ware) but further work may identify parallels from other sites in the area and allow them to be seen in their wider context.
- 6.3.6 Table 4 also includes details of other fragments of material, including fired clay (Trench 10, context (108)), which accompanied the pottery.

#### 6.4 VESSEL FORMS AND MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUES

- 6.4.1 The pottery was, without exception, hand-made without the use of a throwing-wheel, although a turntable or similar device may have been used to finish the vessels. In a number of cases the fracture lines had followed the line of the coils or slabs from which the pots were made (notably in the case of the finer sandy textured wares from Trench 54, context (116)). None of the sherds bore any trace of decoration and while there was some variation in the shape of the rims, none were in any way elaborate. Parallels for the rim sherds are given in Table 4, but these are indicative rather than exact and are based upon the published illustrations. The range of variability is entirely typical of the area and to date there is no suggestion that rim forms have any chronological significance, with variability seeming to be norm rather than overall consistency in shape (see, for example, the range of rim shapes from Reighton; Cumberpatch 2006). Overall, there is nothing in the assemblage to contradict Mackey's succinct, if gloomy, summary of the situation; "... pottery from the second half of the 1<sup>st</sup> millennium BC consists mainly of plain, shapeless jars, ranging in size from huge storage vessels to drinking cups. Attempts to sub-divide this large group by their more subtle form and rim variations could be a fruitless exercise (2003:120)."

6.4.2 It should be noted that Mackey's pessimism may be based upon the problems presented by the pottery to the archaeological taxonomist rather than the possibilities that are opened up once variability is seen as a phenomenon in its own right. Adopting the latter perspective, variability becomes an issue to be investigated and interpreted in social and economic terms rather than as an impediment to the creation of chrono-typological schemes that are primarily intended to calibrate stratigraphic sequences. This may offer away forward for studies of later prehistoric pottery in eastern Yorkshire although it is perhaps not one that can realistically be initiated in the context of commercial archaeology.

## **6.5 CHRONOLOGY**

6.5.1 It is more than evident from earlier work on later prehistoric pottery from eastern Yorkshire that pottery cannot, as yet, serve to date archaeological sites or features in any terms other than the most general. The assemblage from Muston Road is evidently of later prehistoric date and the absence of associated Roman or Romano-British wares suggest that it predates the Roman invasion rather than representing a Roman period site on which both native tradition and Romano-British wares were in use. While archaeologists have tended to become over-reliant on pottery as a means of dating, this is one area (geographical and temporal) in which we need alternative means of dating sites which are independent of the pottery and which will serve to provide a chronological framework which, in time, will allow the pottery to be re-examined and the significance of the high degree of variability can be understood in terms other than the purely chronological.

## **6.6 FURTHER WORK**

6.6.1 As the excavation at Muston Road was an evaluative exercise, it is to be hoped that a further phase of work will follow which will involve the excavation of larger areas of the site and the recovery of a larger assemblage of pottery from a variety of contexts. If this is the case, then any further work on the material from the evaluative phase should await the completion of these phases of work and the assessment of the additional material. If no further work is anticipated on the site, then a full report on the sherds discussed here should include the following elements:

- Selection of a sample of sherds for petrological and chemical analysis to allow comparison with the data obtained from the Reighton assemblage;
- Preparation of a statement of the conservation requirements of the material excavated to date by a qualified and experienced conservator;
- The illustration of seven rim and base sherds to show the range of variation within the assemblage for inclusion in the site archive and, if deemed relevant, for inclusion in a published note on the assemblage in an appropriate local or regional journal;
- Review of the data set out in Table 4 to include a more accurate determination of the maximum number of vessels represented in the assemblage;

- Consideration of the association of the pottery with the features identified on the site and with other artefacts, animal bone etc with a view to determining the nature and possible significance of any non-random patterning in terms of deposition;
- Revision of the report presented above to include reference to the specialist reports identified above and the incorporation of the results of scientific analyses into the more general discussion of the affinities and significance of the assemblage to conform to the requirements of the client, the local curatorial authorities and established professional standards (as represented by MAP II, the Prehistoric Ceramics Study Group and local or regional research frameworks).



Trench	Context	Type	No	WR	ENV	Part	Form	Decoration	Date range	Notes	Draw?
10	105	H4	1	9	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Possible pot disc	
10	105	H4	9	44	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH		
10	108	?Pottery	1	1	1	Circular object	U/D	U/Dec	Undated	A roughly circular object which needs further attention	
10	108	H4	11	9	11	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Small vesicular fragments	
10	108	Fired clay	1	1	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	A small rounded fragment of bright red fired clay, no surviving surfaces	
54	114	H4	1	51	1	Form	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	See <i>Corder &amp; Kirk 1932: Fig 30; 1-3, 7, 8; Cumborough 2006; Form type 1</i>	Yes
54	114	H4	1	12	1	BS/Neck	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	A body sherd with part of the neck and the curve of an everted rim	
54	114	H4	14	219	14	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Large body sherds	
54	114	H4	1	19	1	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Unusually curved sherd	
54	114	H4	1	7	1	Form	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Small part of a flat topped rim	Yes
54	114	H4	29	371	29	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH		
54	116	HMSW	11	19	9	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Coil junction visible on one sherd	
54	116	H4	6	41	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	Footed base	Yes
54	116	H4	7	15	7	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH		
54	123	H4	1	7	1	BS/Neck	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	A body sherd with part of the neck and the curve of an everted rim	Yes
54	123	H4	17	158	16	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Two large sherds and other smaller fragments	
54	124	H4	48	159	48	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Heavily fragmented	
54	124	H4	45	160	45	BS & flakes	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Heavily fragmented	
54	124	H4	8	56	8	Base	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	Small footed base	Yes
54	124	H4	29	397	29	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH		
54	124	H4 type	1	107	1	Form	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	A slightly everted, round topped jar rim, cf. <i>Didsbury 2004 Fig 104; 77</i>	Yes
54	124	H4 type	1	28	1	Form	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	A slightly everted, round topped jar rim, cf. <i>Didsbury 2004 Fig 104; 77</i>	Yes
54	124	H4 type	17	434	17	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH	Same vessel?	
54	124	H4 type	4	121	4	BS	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH		
54	124	H4 type	1	39	1	?Base	Hollow ware	U/Dec	Later PreH		
54	124	H4 type	1	42	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	Small footed base	
54	124	H4 type	1	26	1	Base	Jar	U/Dec	Later PreH	Small footed base	
		<b>Total</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>2552</b>	<b>260</b>						

Table 4. Pottery catalogue

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## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSIS

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### 7.1 INTRODUCTION

- 7.1.1 The following report provides details of environmental evidence found within three of the evaluation trenches at Muston Road, Filey, North Yorkshire, namely Trenches 10, 53 and 54. The objective of the environmental analysis was to establish the presence/absence, nature, extent and state of preservation of any ecofactual remains recovered and to determine their origins.
- 7.1.2 Archaeology was found in Trenches 10, 53 and 54. Trench 10 was located at the north end of the evaluation area towards the mid line. Trench 53 was located slightly to the west of Trench 10. Trench 54 was located towards the east side of the site. Three samples were recovered from Trench 10, two were fills and one was a deposit. Of the two samples recovered from Trench 53 both were interpreted as deposit/fills. Four samples were recovered from Trench 54 and all were fills.



*Plate 18. Sampling features in Trench 53.*

### 7.2 INTRODUCTION – ENVIRONMENTAL REMAINS

- 7.2.1 Of the 66 trenches excavated 9 contexts were considered worth sampling, coming from Trenches 10, 53 and 54. Environmental samples recovered from Trench 10 were <1> (105), <2> (108) and <6> (109) where brackets <> denote sample number and brackets () denote context number. Samples <3> (112) and <7> (120) were recovered from Trench 53, both interpreted as deposit/fills. Of the four samples recovered from Trench 54, <4> (114), <5> (116), <8> (123) and <9> (118) all were interpreted as fills.

- 7.2.2 All the whole earth samples were selected for processing in order to assess the environmental potential of the material recovered. This will help provide further information as to the depositional processes involved in the formation of the material. The methodology employed required that the whole earth sample be broken down and split into the various different components. This was achieved by a combination of water washing and flotation. The recovered remains were then assessed for content.
- 7.2.3 Flotation separates the organic, floating fraction of the sample from the heavier mineral and finds content of sands, silts, clays, stones, artefacts and waterlogged material. Heavy soil and sediment content measuring less than the mesh size falls through the retentive mesh to settle on the bottom of the tank. Flotation produces a 'flot' and a 'residue' for examination, whilst the heavier sediment retained in the tank is discarded. The method relies purely on the variation in density of the recovered material to separate it from the soil matrix, allowing for the recovery of ecofacts and artefacts from the whole earth sample.
- 7.2.4 The retent, like the residue from wet sieving, will contain any larger items of bone, or artefacts. The flot or floating fraction will generally contain organic material such as plant matter, fine bones, cloth, leather and insect remains. A rapid scan at this stage will allow further recommendations to be made as to the potential for further study by entomologists or palaeobotanists, with a view to retrieving vital economic information from the samples. Favourable preservation conditions can lead to the retrieval of organic remains that may produce a valuable suite of information in respect of the depositional environment of the material, which may include anthropogenic activity, seasonality and climate and elements of the economy. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

*The contents of the samples are listed below in Tables 5 and 6.*

Sample details for		Trench number	Volumes of material		
Sample no	Context no		Sample (l)	Retent (mls)	Flot (mls)
1	105	10	10	1500	15
2	108	10	10	800	15
3	112	53	10	500	15
4	114	54	10	1000	5
5	116	54	10	1000	3
6	109	10	10	400	5
7	120	53	10	500	12
8	123	54	10	1000	5
9	118	54	10	600	5

Most samples recovered were about 40 litres in size but initially only 10 litres was analysed to assess them.

**Table 5. Sample Contents**

SITE CODE NPA07 FL-A				ARTEFACTS OF THE RETENTS								CONSTITUENT ECOFACTS/ARTEFACTS OF THE FLOTS														
SAMPLE NUMBER	CONTEXT NUMBER	CONTEXT TYPE	SOIL CONDITION	Stones	Gravel	Bone	Burnt bone	Charcoal	Magnetic material	Pottery	Roots	Worked flint flake	Charred grain	<i>Helianthum</i> sp.	<i>Silene</i> sp.	<i>Stellaria media</i>	<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>	<i>Arnosaris minima</i>	Woody plant parts	Charred wood	Roots	Charred heather	
1	105	F	D	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	0
2	108	F	D	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
3	112	F	D	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	
4	114	F	W	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	0	
5	116	F	D	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	
6	109	F	M	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	0	
7	120	F	M	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	
8	123	F	M	2	3	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	
9	118	F	M	2	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	

**Key:** D = deposit, F = fill, M = moist, D = dry, W = waterlogged  
**Abundance score:** 0 = absent, 1 = present, 2 = frequent, 3 = abundant

Table 6. Contents of flot and retent residues from the samples

7.2.5 The samples will be listed in the order of the trenches from which they come, not numerically.

7.3 TRENCH 10

7.3.1 The following samples <1>, <2> and <6> came from Trench 10.

7.3.2 Trench 10, Sample <1> (Context 105)

This single fill of ditch [104] was a dark blackish brown friable silty clay with inclusions of prehistoric pottery. The retent was made up of stones and mainly small gravel. There was a small amount of charcoal and burnt bone as well as some magnetic material. A small amount of pottery was also recovered from the retent, possibly Iron Age.

The flot was mainly root material but it also contained several charred seeds and a few charred grains. The grain was hard to identify, as it was very fragmentary due to the conditions under which it became charred. There was probably an amount of oxygen present leading to the removal of some of the matrix of the grain, leaving voids and pitting in the grain. There was also a charred grain of *Phalaris arundinacea* or reed canary grass, a species of marshes, fens, damp woods, water meadows and freshwater margins. There were also a complete and two partial charred seeds of *Arnosaris minima* L., Lamb’s succory.

7.3.3 Trench 10, Sample <2> (Context 108)

This firm dark blackish brown silty clay had inclusions of stones and gravel. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel with some stones. There was also a small amount of bone, burnt bone and charcoal. Magnetic material was also present. The flot

consisted mainly of root material. Charcoal was also present in small amounts as well as a small amount of charred heather. A seed of *Helianthemum* sp., the rockrose, was also recovered.

7.3.4 *Trench 10, Sample <6> (Context 109)*

This compact dark brown/black silty clay had inclusions of small stones. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel with some stones as well. There was also a small amount of magnetic material present. The flot consisted mainly of roots with a few woody plant parts and a small amount of charcoal. A charred grain of reed canary grass was also present.

**7.4 TRENCH 53**

7.4.1 The following samples, <3> and <7>, came from Trench 53.

7.4.2 *Trench 53, Sample <3> (Context 112)*

This very compacted dark grey black silty clay had occasional stone inclusions. It was the fill of a ditch feature. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel with some stones as well. A very small worked flint flake was also recovered from the retent. The flot consisted mainly of roots with a small amount of charcoal. A seed of *Chenopodium* sp. and one of *Rumex* sp. were also present.

7.4.3 *Trench 53, Sample <7> (Context 120)*

This compact grey, dark brown clay had occasional inclusions of stones. It was the fill of a ditch. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel with stones as well. There was also a small amount of root material and charcoal as well as magnetic matter. The flot consisted mainly of roots, charcoal was also present.

**7.5 TRENCH 54**

7.5.1 The following samples <4>, <5>, <8> and <9> came from Trench 54.

7.5.2 *Trench 54, Sample <4> (Context 114)*

This compacted dark black silty clay had occasional inclusions of stones and pottery. It was the fill of a ditch. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel with some stones as well. There was also a small amount of magnetic material, burnt bone and charcoal. There was also an amount of possible Iron Age pottery. The flot consisted mainly of roots with a few woody plant parts. Charcoal was also present in small amounts.

7.5.3 *Trench 54, Sample <5> (Context 116)*

This compact grey black silty clay had inclusions of stones. It was the fill of a pit. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel and stones. There was also a small amount of magnetic material, burnt bone and charcoal. Pottery was also present in the retent, possibly Iron Age. The flot consisted mainly of woody plant parts with some roots. Charcoal was also present in small amounts and also a small amount of charred heather with a seed of *Stellaria media*, common chickweed.

7.5.4 *Trench 54, Sample <8> (Context 123)*

This soft dark blackish brown silty sand had inclusions of charcoal, pottery and stones. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel with stones as well. There was also a

small amount of burnt bone, magnetic material and charcoal. There was also a quantity of pottery possibly from the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age. The flot consisted mainly of woody plant parts. Charcoal and roots were also present in small amounts.

#### 7.5.5 *Trench 54, Sample <9> (Context 118)*

This compact dark grey black silty clay had inclusions of small stones. It came from the fill of a prehistoric oval cut. The matrix from the retent was mainly gravel with some stones. There was also a small amount of magnetic material and charcoal. Prehistoric pottery was also present. The flot consisted mainly of woody plant parts with a small amount of charcoal and root material.

## 7.6 DISCUSSION

### 7.6.1 *Trench 10. Samples <1> (105), <2> (108) and <6> (109).*

Samples <1> (105) and <2> (108) came from a double ditch feature with cut numbers [104] and [107] respectively. Both contained prehistoric pottery, possibly Iron Age. Sample <6> (109) was located roughly central in Trench 10 and contained small fragments of burnt bone, prehistoric pottery and flint waste. It was a shallow deposit and could have been a highly truncated midden deposit. All the seeds from sample <1> (105) were charred and there was some charred grain that was difficult to identify, as it was fragmentary and badly preserved. The oxic conditions under which it became charred had left the grain bubbled and had allowed the surface and grooves to be burnt off. A grain of reed canary grass was also present. This plant has succulent palatable herbage and is a native by rivers, lakes, ditches, wet meadows and marshes but also rough and waste ground. There were also three charred seeds of Lamb's succory (*Arnosaris minima*) an inhabitant of arable fields that is now extinct. The ditch [104] was the deeper of the double ditch feature and is possibly of Iron Age date as there was prehistoric pottery recovered from it. As the feature is showing curvature it may be an enclosure ditch. From the material recovered during analysis, a flint flake, charred grain and seeds and burnt bone, it is evident that this material had been deposited in the ditch. It may have been intentionally. No charred grain or other charred seeds were recovered from sample <2> (108) but there was a small amount of charred heather present. From sample <6> (109) there was only a charred seed of reed canary grass. Bone and burnt bone were recovered from this sample in the retent, but no finds were recovered from it making dating of the matrix difficult. There was a single seed of the rockrose, which occupy different habitats depending on species. The charred seeds and heather recovered from this sample could have been reworked from different areas.

### 7.6.2 *Trench 53. Samples <3> (112) and <7> (120).*

No charred seeds or grain were recovered from sample <3> (112), it was mainly root material. A worked flint flake was recovered from the retent though indicating a prehistoric date. Prehistoric pottery was also hand recovered from this context. No seeds or grain were recovered from sample <7> (120) either and only a small amount of charcoal from the retent and flot. The flot was mainly root material. No finds were recovered from this context to aid the dating of the context.

### 7.6.3 *Trench 54. Samples <4> (114), <5> (116), <8> (123) and <9> (118).*

No charred seeds or grain were recovered from sample <4> (114): it was mainly root material with a small amount of charcoal and woody plant parts. Hand recovered

prehistoric pottery, probably Iron Age, was also recovered from this context. No seeds or grain were recovered from sample <5> (116) either and only a small amount of charcoal from the retent and flot. There was also a small amount of charred heather fragments. The flot was mainly root material. Pottery of a probable Iron Age date was also recovered from this context. Fragments of plant remains were recovered in the flot as fibre like material and associated leaf matter. A large, probably Iron Age, pottery deposit was also hand recovered from this single fill of a ditch terminus. From sample <8> (123) no seeds or grain were recovered. As in sample <5> (116) fragments of plant remains were again recovered in the flot as fibrous material and associated leaf matter. A large deposit of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this context (124). This sample came from a ditch terminus. Sample <9> (118) yielded no charred grain remains. There were small amounts of charcoal in the flot and retent and some pottery of probable Iron Age date. The main component of the flot was again the fibrous plant matter and associated leaf matter. The matrix was the fill of an oval cut.

## 7.7 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- 7.7.1 Charred grain was only recovered in the flots of sample <1> (105) from Trench 10. Although the grain was very fragmentary all the seeds recovered from this flot were charred, indicating they were all part of the same process. *Chenopodium* sp. are species of waste and cultivated ground and the commonest is fat-hen. This is often associated with grain growing and can also be used as a subsistence food. *Rumex* sp. have quite a wide range of niches from grassland to sandy soils. Both plant groups are often associated with crop species.
- 7.7.2 The lack of grain in the other samples indicates there was no activity in the rest of the features in close proximity to the site in which this material was deposited that included the charring of grain, probably then indicating no grain drying or cooking in the areas from which the samples came as charred material usually preserves very well.
- 7.7.3 The fibrous plant material recovered from sample <5> (116) seems to be matter from a process involving the reduction of plant fibres, possibly for rope or twine. It is difficult to tell without specialist knowledge what species the plant fibres came from. A likely species could be the common nettle, *Urtica dioica*. This plant would have been easily available in the prehistoric period and could easily have been retted down to release the long plant fibres from which the rope or twine could be made. Samples <8> (123) and <9> (118) also contained this material. All the samples containing the reduced plant parts were from Trench 54 which was in a different area of the site from trenches 10 and 53.
- 7.7.4 The potential for further information being gained from the examination of this material is limited but an open excavation targeting the areas from which charred grain and other pertinent organic remains are recovered would potentially add to the knowledge gained from this site and the processes which led to the material being deposited.

## 7.8 VERTEBRATE REMAINS

- 7.8.1 No vertebrate remains were hand recovered during the evaluation. The only vertebrate bone recovered was from the flots and retents as listed above. The material was very small and fragmentary and it is probably not possible to analyse their origins.

## **7.9 MOLLUSC REMAINS**

7.9.1 Ten mollusc shells were found during the evaluation, all within topsoil (**100**). In trench 20 two right valves of an oyster were found and one limpet. In trench 32, two limpets were found. In trench 34 one limpet, one mussel and one left valve of an oyster were found. In trench 39, one mussel was found. In trench 40, one right oyster valve was found.

## **7.10 RADIOCARBON DATING AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC DATING METHODS**

7.10.1 The finds were easily dateable by typology. Contexts were secure and there did not seem to be any mixing. The need for scientific dating methods is therefore unnecessary, following English Heritage Guidelines although there is enough charcoal for a date from sample <7> (**120**). The charred organic material recovered from the samples is however not really suitable for carbon dating as it is charcoal from wood of unknown date so the result could potentially add approximately 400 years to the actual date as some of the wood could be as old as 400 or 500 years. As the features appear to be prehistoric this error would not affect the outcome too greatly though.



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## 8. CONCLUSIONS

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### 8.1 CONCLUSIONS

- 8.1.1 *Area A*: no archaeological deposits or structures were found during the evaluation of this area, though a number of worked flints were retrieved from the topsoil.
- 8.1.2 *Area B*: while Trenches 10 and 53 uncovered prehistoric archaeological deposits and cuts, the surrounding trenches failed to produce anything of archaeological interest other than flint debitage. This indicates that prehistoric activity in Area B may well be restricted to a small area surrounding and including Trenches 10 and 53, though it has to be noted that the alignment of double-ditch [104]/[107] in Trench 10, if indeed a linear feature, may well have avoided all other evaluation trenches in the area, so the extent of this prehistoric feature remains unknown.
- 8.1.3 *Area C*: while Trench 54 uncovered prehistoric archaeological deposits and cuts, the surrounding trenches failed to produce anything other than flint waste. This indicates that prehistoric activity in Area C may well be restricted to the small area surrounding and including Trench 54, with the northern extent of the potential habitation site restricted by the modern housing development (13m north of the trench) and the eastern extent restricted by the boundary of the caravan park (20m east of the trench). Trenches 55 and 56 picked up no archaeological features, which narrows the potential to the west and the south. The likelihood of further habitation features (i.e. roundhouses and related occupational deposits) in the unevaluated area surrounding Trench 54 remains extremely high.
- 8.1.4 The pottery found in sealed contexts within the evaluation trenches dated exclusively to the late prehistoric, specifically the pre-Roman Iron Age. Environmental analysis also revealed the presence of certain plant fibres indicating the potential of the site for rope making or similar activities during this period.
- 8.1.5 Parts of the site are of archaeological importance and any removal of or disturbance to the features and or deposits should be mitigated through excavation or preservation *in situ*.

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## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT LIST

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Context	Type	Description	Trench
100	Deposit	Topsoil and Turf	1-66
101	Natural	Natural substrate. Yellow-brown sandy clay, gravels and sand.	1-66
102	Deposit	Orange-brown sandy clay subsoil.	1-66
103	Deposit	Orange-brown sandy clay subsoil. Same as (102).	-
104	Cut	Cut of small 'v' shaped ditch.	10
105	Fill	Fill of ditch [104].	10
106	Natural	Deposit of natural sand.	10
107	Cut	Cut of secondary ditch.	10
108	Fill	Fill of ditch [107].	10
109	Deposit	Potential occupational desposit.	10
110	Deposit	Ploughed-in subsoil.	10
111	Cut	Cut of irregular feature in eastern end of Trench 53.	53
112	Fill	Fill of feature [111].	53
113	Cut	Cut of Iron-Age annular ditch.	54
114	Fill	Fill of Iron-Age annular ditch.	54
115	Cut	Cut of pit/post-hole.	54
116	Fill	Fill pit/post-hole [115].	54
117	Cut	Cut of oval feature of unknown use in Trench 54	54
118	Fill	Fill of oval cut [117].	54
119	Cut	Cut of irregular ditch in Trench 53.	53
120	Fill	Fill of irregular ditch [119].	53
121	Deposit	Potential occupation deposit.	53
122	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus.	54
123	Fill	Fill of ditch terminus [122].	54
124	Deposit	Pottery deposit within fill (123).	54
125	Fill	Primary fill of ditch [113].	54

*Table 7. List of Contexts.*

## APPENDIX 2: TRENCH SUMMARIES

<b>Trench</b>	1	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.62m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.46m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>				-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.12m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 modern Iron object, 1 clay pipe stem, 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 modern ceramic ball.								

<b>Trench</b>	2	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	1.12m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.51m
<b>Orientation</b>	NWSE				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>				-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.31m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.27m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 lithic								

<b>Trench</b>	3	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.90m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.57m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>				-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.37m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	4	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.92m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.74m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>				-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.45m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	5	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.85m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.52m
<b>Orientation</b>	NESW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.30m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.38m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery								

<b>Trench</b>	6	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.84m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.48m
<b>Orientation</b>	NESW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.24m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.38m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	7	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	1.30m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.54m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.16m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.37m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	8	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.62m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.60m
<b>Orientation</b>					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 2 flint flakes								

<b>Trench</b>	9	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.82m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.76m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.31m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.27m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 flint flake and 1 flaked chunk.								

<b>Trench</b>	10	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.78m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.27m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.38m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay , with gravel and sand (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	East-west aligned double ditch [104]/[107] of prehistoric date, and a potential ploughed-out habitation deposit (109) of the same date north of the ditches.								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 8 sherds of post-medieval pottery; from (106): 2 fragments of shell; from (103): 34 pieces of burnt flint; from (109): 2 pieces of burnt bone, 4 pieces of prehistoric pottery; from (108): 11 sherds of prehistoric pottery; from (105): 11 sherds of early Iron Age pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	11	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.80m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.65m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.32m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.23m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	12	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.53m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.41m
<b>Orientation</b>	NESW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	3 land drains (aligned NESW)								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 18 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 9 pieces of burnt flint, 1 shard of modern glass.								

<b>Trench</b>	13	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	1.14m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.47m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.32m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.49m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 6 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	14	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.87m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.40m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.30m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.40m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 clay pipe stem, 1 shard of glass, 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 shell fragment.								

<b>Trench</b>	15	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.93m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.39m
<b>Orientation</b>	NWSE				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	16	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.62m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.60m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.24m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.28m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 2 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								



<b>Trench</b>	17	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.61m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.40m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.80m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.09m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	18	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.95m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.47m
<b>Orientation</b>	NESW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.32m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 3 lithics including 1 flint flake.								

<b>Trench</b>	19	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.59m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.38m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 lithic								

<b>Trench</b>	20	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.43m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.32m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.17m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 5 fragments of shell, 1 clay pipe stem, 1 shard of glass								

<b>Trench</b>	21	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.61m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.37m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.16m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)								
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 6 shards of modern glass, 1 fragment of shell, 8 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 flint flake								

<b>Trench</b>	22	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.92m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.39m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 shard of modern glass, 1 clay pipe stem.								

<b>Trench</b>	23	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.58m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.39m
<b>Orientation</b>	NESW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.27m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 3 sherds of post-medieval pottery								

<b>Trench</b>	24	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.65m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.45m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.31m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	25	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.35m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.13m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	26	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.34m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.12m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	1 field drain								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	27	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.30m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.20m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.15m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.07m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	1 field drain								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	28	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.45m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.32m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.23m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.12m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 6 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 lithic.								

<b>Trench</b>	29	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.48m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.37m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.24m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.17m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	1 field drain								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 shard of modern glass, 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	30	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.51m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.23m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.13m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	31	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.56m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.36m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.23m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.17m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 flint flake, 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	32	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.60m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.39m
<b>Orientation</b>	NESW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 2 fragments of shell, 5 shards of modern glass, 11 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 partially burnt flint flake.								

<b>Trench</b>	33	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.50m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 9 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	34	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.41m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.33m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.17m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.13m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 3 flint flakes and 1 core.								

<b>Trench</b>	35	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.65m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.58m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.30m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	36	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.63m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.43m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.32m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	37	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.57m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.35m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.28m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 flint flake.								

<b>Trench</b>	38	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.55m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.43m
<b>Orientation</b>	NWSE				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.31m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 5 shards of glass, 1 clay pipe stem, 19 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	39	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.47m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.34m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 2 fragments of shell, 9 sherds of post-medieval pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	40	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.56m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.40m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.28m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 2 fragments of shell, 1 leaf-shaped flint tool, 9 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 shard of glass, 1 piece of burnt flint.								

<b>Trench</b>	41	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.43m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.28m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 6 post-medieval pottery sherds, 2 clay pipe stems, 3 shards of modern glass, 2 pieces of burnt flint, 1 flint flake.								

<b>Trench</b>	42	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.60m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.30m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	43	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.53m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.27m
<b>Orientation</b>	NESW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.15m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 6 pieces of burnt flint, 3 shards of modern glass, 2 clay pipe stems, 4 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 chunk of flaked flint.								

<b>Trench</b>	44	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.50m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.37m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.14m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	45	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.43m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.34m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.11m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 12 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 shard of glass.								

<b>Trench</b>	46	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.37m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.17m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.10m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	47	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.55m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.35m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	48	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.63m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.10m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery.								



<b>Trench</b>	49	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.71m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.50m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.35m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.30m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	50	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.44m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.35m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.20m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	1 field drain								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	51	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.45m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.16m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.14m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 1 sherd of post-medieval pottery								

<b>Trench</b>	52	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.58m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.33m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.23m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.16m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	53	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.73m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.35m
<b>Orientation</b>	NWSE					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (103)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	Irregular ditch [119] and potentially related habitation spread (121).								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 2 pieces of burnt flint, 17 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 1 clay pipe stem; from (112): 1 sherd of prehistoric pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	54	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.70m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.35m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.25m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.12m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	Potential roundhouse cut [113], with related drip gully [122] and a small circular pit [115].								
<b>Finds</b>	From (118): 1 flint tool (unmodified flake), 4 sherds of early Iron Age pottery; from (116): 23 sherds of early Iron Age pottery; from (123): 18 sherds of early Iron Age Pottery; from (114): 45 sherds of early Iron Age pottery, 16 pieces of burnt bone; from (124): 135 sherds of early Iron Age pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	55	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.65m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.38m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	2 intersecting field drains (NS and EW)								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	56	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.47m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.17m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.12m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (102): 1 sherd of Roman Pottery.								

<b>Trench</b>	57	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.45m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.16m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.11m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	58	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.64m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.30m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.16m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	59	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.50m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.40m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.34m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	60	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.59m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.28m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-	
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.13m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.17m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	61	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.63m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.23m
<b>Orientation</b>	NWSE					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.21m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.24m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	62	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.58m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.29m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.18m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.22m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	63	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.72m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.53m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.30m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.41m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	64	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.67m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.38m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW					<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>			-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.20m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.23m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	-								

<b>Trench</b>	65	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.56m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.27m
<b>Orientation</b>	NS				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>				-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.19m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (102): 1 potential flint core.								

<b>Trench</b>	66	<b>Width</b>	2.0m	<b>Length</b>	30.0m	<b>Maximum Depth</b>	0.96m	<b>Minimum Depth</b>	0.51m
<b>Orientation</b>	EW				<b>Archaeological Features Present</b>				-
<b>Topsoil Description</b>	Dark grey brown sandy clay loam (100)							<b>Depth</b>	0.26m
<b>Subsoil Description</b>	Orange brown compact sandy clay (102)							<b>Depth</b>	0.35m
<b>Natural Description</b>	Orange-brown sandy clay (101)							<b>Depth</b>	
<b>Features Description</b>	-								
<b>Finds</b>	From (100): 5 sherds of post-medieval pottery, 2 lithics (flakes)								