Cotswold Archaeology

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Barton Wilmore

on behalf of
Caddick group

CA Project: MK0068
CA Report: MK0068_1

January 2020

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: MK0068
CA Report: MK0068_1

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	17/12/19	CJE & JN	JN	DRAFT	Internal review	MLC
B	13/01/20		JN	DRAFT	CLIENT COMMENT	MLC
C	20/01/20		JN	FOR ISSUE	CURATOR COMMENTS	MLC

CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Summary

Project Name:	Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire
Location:	Near Cattal, North Yorkshire
NGR:	444665 455701
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	2 – 20 September 2019
Location of Archive:	Finds to be passed to legal landowner; paper/digital archive to be deposited with York Museum.
Site Code:	MALT 19

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site at Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2019. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 43 trenches of varying size to inform a current planning application for residential development and associated infrastructure. The scope of the works was agreed in advance with Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council.

The site lies to the to the south of Whixley and to the west of the villages of Green Hammerton and Kirk Hammerton part of a larger proposed development area.

The site was previously subject to a geophysical survey which identified a concentration of linear anomalies representing archaeological features predominately located in the central and western parts of the site. The field to the immediate west of the site and the fields further to the south and south-east, largely to the south of the railway line were subject to geophysical survey as part of the wider development proposals identifying further archaeological remains.

The results of the evaluation broadly confirmed the results of the geophysical survey identifying archaeological remains concentrated in the central and western areas of the site. The dateable features can be attributed to one of four main periods comprising Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/ Roman, Late Roman and medieval/ post-medieval.

The pottery assemblage indicates that activity began in the Late Iron Age. The settlement activity appears to have been focused around a possible roundhouse, positioned broadly centrally within a pentagonal enclosure, which revealed evidence for crop processing and

storage. Late Iron Age/ Early Roman activity was concentrated in the north-western area of the site. The geophysical survey had identified a dense concentration of features forming rectangular enclosures in the western part of the site and the evaluation largely corresponded with the geophysical survey results. The features recorded in the western part of the site also revealed further evidence for crop processing. The limited dating evidence suggests that there was a hiatus in activity at the end of the 2nd century, with activity appearing to have resumed in the late 3rd century with possible utilisation of the earlier enclosures along with the construction of new enclosures, constructed physically respecting the earlier settlement located across the western half of the site.

The pottery assemblage and environmental remains indicate a low status settlement where activity was focussed on crop production and processing; possibly a marginal area brought into use at peak periods of demand for land resources. The Iron Age phase of settlement contained no Roman pottery indicating it was devoid of Roman input until the Late Roman settlement, where a small assemblage of fine wares was recovered. Medieval/ post-medieval furrows were recorded on site.

Overall, the site is generally characterised by agricultural activity and occupation of possible Iron Age, Iron Age/ Early Roman, Late Roman and medieval/ Post-medieval dates. There is evidence for occupation of a rural nature predominantly located in the central and western parts of the site. The pottery and environmental evidence indicates a fairly low status settlement and only a small assemblage of Late Roman fine wares were recovered. The environmental evidence suggests that there was a focus on crop production and processing. It is considered likely that the remains recorded within the site represents four broad phases of activity with a possible hiatus between the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman and Late Roman activity. Evidence for post Roman activity solely comprised furrows of possible medieval/post-medieval date, indicating later agricultural activity. There was no evidence for any associated settlement of medieval/post-medieval date.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In September 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Barton Wilmore on behalf of Caddick group on land adjacent to the immediate south of the A59 road, east of Scate Moor Lane and to the north-west of open land at Cattal in North Yorkshire (centred at NGR: 444665 455701; Fig. 1). Cattal railway station lies further to the south-east of the site, beyond open land to the south of Kirk Hammerton Beck. The site forms part of a wider proposed development area as shown on Figures 1 and 2 and in Appendix D.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken to inform a current planning application to Harrogate Borough Council (HBC; the local planning authority) for the construction of up to 4000 domestic units arranged across the wider development area (shown on Figures 1 and 2), including associated access routes, landscaping, public open spaces, green areas and community facilities. The site detailed in this report comprises an area of land located within the north-western part of the wider proposed development area (as shown on Figure 1).

1.3 The scope of archaeological evaluation works was defined during discussion between CA and Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council (PANYCC), the archaeological advisor to HBC. The discussions were informed by a previous Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2018a), a built heritage and historic landscape settings assessment (CA 2018b) and a geophysical survey (MS 2019; Appendix D) of the wider proposed development area and parts of the wider proposed development area (Appendix D).

1.4 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2019) and approved by the PANYCC. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (English Heritage 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance. It was monitored by Peter Rowe, including a site visit on 10 September 2019.

The site

1.5 The wider proposed development area (as shown on Figures 1 and 2 and Appendix D) measures approximately 270.56ha in area, of which the current evaluation area (the site) comprises a 6% sample (by area) in its north-western extent (as shown on Figure 1). The site is bounded to the north by the A59 road, to the west by Scate Moor Lane, with existing field boundaries forming the remaining southern and eastern boundaries. The nearest settlements are Green Hammerton located approximately 650m to the north-east, and Kirk Hammerton located approximately 725m to the east of the site.

1.6 The site measures *c.*16.2ha in extent and comprises a single parcel of open land currently under arable cultivation, which lies at between 30 – 41m above Ordnance Datum (aOD). The ground slopes from a maximum elevation of 41m aOD in the north-western corner, sloping down towards 30m aOD and 43m aOD in the south-east and south-west corners respectively. A distinctive east to west aligned ridge lies at *c*.36m aOD broadly running along the centre of the site, which falls markedly to the south and south-west and more gently to the north and north-east to *c*.34m aOD.

1.7 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as sandstone of the Sherwood Sandstone Group, formed during the Triassic and Permian Periods overlain by superficial Quaternary deposits of clay, sand and gravels (BGS 2019). A quaternary till deposit of Vale of York Formation overlies the bedrock geology and was recorded across the site as light/pale yellowish-brown or yellowish-grey silty sand. The superficial deposit formed under glacial conditions by the action of ice and meltwater.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (FIG 2 AND APPENDIX D)

2.1 The archaeological background of the site and its surrounding area has been presented in detail within an Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment produced by CA (2018a). The following text is summarised from this document, and further added to by geophysical survey (MS 2019).

Prehistoric (pre-AD 43)

2.2 Several cropmarks have been identified within the proposed development area to the south and south-east of the site, that represent singular ring-ditches, which potentially relate to the buried remains of Bronze Age (2400 – 700 BC) barrows (Fig. 2). Historic cartographic sources and documents record the presence of 'tumuli' (earthwork remains of burial mounds) that correspond to the approximate location of the cropmarks, although the above-ground remains have been subject to loss in the 20th century due to industrialised cultivation practices.

2.3 A geophysical survey carried out to the north-east of the site recorded anomalies interpreted as features associated with late prehistoric or Roman land division, with the presence of a ladder enclosures system and regular rectangular enclosures with internal divisions. Subsequent excavation carried out prior to development confirmed the presence of several linear ditches dating from the Early Iron Age period. These features are located on an area of higher ground relative to the surrounding area and may have been specifically placed to take advantage of more freely draining land, with commanding views of the wider area.

Roman (AD 43 to AD 410)

2.4 Running centrally through the proposed development area and bounding the east side of the site is Rudgate Roman Road. The broadly north to south aligned road is identified by Margary (1973) as 'road 280' and is considered likely to have run from Tadcaster to Whixley, where it joins the northern road known as Dere Street); identified by Margary (1973) as 'route 8a' running from York to Aldborough. Rudgate Road remains in use, and there is no evidence of the alignment being altered within the proposed development area.

2.5 To the north-east of the site, the course of a second Roman Road is recorded by Margary (1973). The route of the A59 broadly follows the course of Dere Street, before turning north at Green Hammerton, where it then merges with Rudgate Street to the north of Whixley.

2.6 Numerous cropmarks are recorded within the western half of the proposed development area as shown on Figure 2, these include cropmarks indicating the presence of a droveway (as identified on Figure 2), which would likely have been used for the transportation of livestock. The droveway may have merged with Rudgate Road, although it is unclear if the features developed together. No archaeological

investigations have been conducted to determine the extent or date of the droveway; however, it is likely to date from the Roman or early medieval periods.

2.7 Studies undertaken by Yorkshire Archaeological Society in the mid-20th century reportedly suggested a Roman guardhouse was present to the immediate south-east of the site, adjacent to the road but within the vicinity of Cattal railway station.

Medieval (AD 1066 to 1539)

2.8 Domesday survey records settlements within the wider region including Green Hammerton and Kirk Hammerton to the east of site. Domesday details that both settlements had large amounts of associated ploughland that most likely surrounded them. Earthworks recorded to the south-east, in the vicinity of Old Thornville (as identified on Figure 2) are also considered to represent the remains of a deserted medieval village (DMV). Given the distance between these settlements and the site, it is possible that the site would have formed part of the wider agricultural hinterland during the medieval period.

2.9 Within the site and the wider proposed development area, extensive evidence of ridge-and-furrow cultivation has been recorded through cropmark evidence, during the National Mapping Programme (HE 2019a), as well as through the geophysical survey as ridge and furrow trends (MS 2019).

Post-medieval and modern (1539 to present)

2.10 The Tithe Maps for Hunsignore and Cattal (1851) and Kirk Hammerton (1849) record the site as mainly agricultural land associated with Cattal Grange and Westfield Farm. The East and West Yorkshire junction Railway was authorised in 1846 and opened between 1848-1851. The railway is shown on the Tithe Maps, and cuts through the agricultural land within the proposed development area, with access to the separated land parcels made possible by a series of bridges and tunnels.

2.11 The Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) (HEb 2019) describes the development area as formed mostly of ‘Modern improved fields’ where smaller parcels of land (typically formed through enclosure) have merged to create larger plots more suitable for mechanised cultivation occurring in the 20th century. This agglomeration can be observed on Ordnance Survey Maps from the 20th century (as further detailed in Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (CA 2018a).

2.12 Approximately 130m to the west of Rudgate Road and to the south-east of the site, one of two World War II aircraft crash sites in the vicinity is recorded (as shown on Figure 2), dating from 1944. The second crash site lies to the immediate north of the site, at Whixley Lodge (as shown on Figure 2).

Geophysical survey (Figure 3 and Appendix D)

2.13 The geophysical survey results indicated concentrated archaeological activity within the site (Fig. 3 and Appendix D). In the north-west, a possible Roman/medieval, multi-cellular settlement of rectangular enclosures with internal divisions and possible associated droveways and pits were recorded. These appeared to exhibit the 'habitation effect' in the magnetic data; whereby soil-filled features show greater magnetic enhancement the closer they are to the centre of occupation (MS 2019). The subsequent evaluation did not reveal any evidence for medieval settlement activity.

2.14 In the centre of the site and extending from the possible Roman/medieval settlement, a possible Iron Age (700 BC – AD 43) 'ladder enclosure' settlement was recorded aligned east to west, positioned along the natural ridge present along the centre of the site (MS 2019). The subsequent evaluation did not reveal any evidence for definitive pre Late Iron Age settlement and as detailed above did not reveal any evidence for any medieval settlement activity.

2.15 Immediately south of the central area of geophysical anomalies, and in the south-west of the site, a south-west to north-east, *c*.550m long, possible boundary ditch was recorded, with rectangular enclosures adjoined to its northern side. The western enclosures are identified as another possible Iron Age and/or Roman 'ladder settlement' (MS 2019). The subsequent evaluation did not reveal any evidence for definitive pre Late Iron Age settlement.

2.16 Following the geophysical survey, it was suggested that one of these enclosures, that was pentagonal, could be a Romano-Celtic temple, based on comparisons with other Romano-Celtic temples designated as Scheduled Monuments (SM). This included SM 1019641 (in Guilford, Surrey), SM1005941 (in Wanborough, Surrey) and SM 1019637 (in Nettleton, Wiltshire) – (Rodwell 1980). The designated temples, all located in Surrey and Wiltshire have a surrounding precinct (or *temenos*) polygonal in ground plan. The geophysical survey recorded a possible pentagonal ditched enclosure in the south-west of the site (see Fig. 3). The other temple examples

detailed generally have an entrance facing east. The magnetic data from the geophysical survey recorded a distinct gap in the pentagonal enclosure identified as a ditch terminal on its eastern side (MS 2019, fig. 9). Romano-Celtic temples have been found associated with settlements and domestic dwellings and the magnetic survey identified numerous rectangular enclosures to the immediate west and further to the north, which exhibit clear internal divisions, indicative of occupation activities (MS 2019). The evaluation did not reveal any evidence to suggest the presence of a temple in Trenches 5 and 6 and the environmental evidence in particular suggests that domestic activity was the focus of activity in the vicinity of Trench 6.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the possible archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014) the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information will enable PANYCC to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

3.2 The evaluation revealed significant concentrations of relatively well-preserved archaeological remains which correlated with the earlier geophysical survey results, in addition to other features not discernible on the geophysical survey. In agreement with the PANYCC (by telephone and email correspondence and a site meeting on the 10th September 2019), the evaluation strategy was targeted to test a range of the features and was designed to be minimally intrusive (to the archaeological resource present), whilst obtaining the evidence required with which to make a judgement on the appropriate level of any further archaeological mitigation, if required.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The fieldwork comprised the excavation of 43 trenches of varying size comprising 40 trenches measuring 50m by 2m in extent, and three 15m by 15m areas (Trenches 3,

31, 43) in the locations shown on the attached plan (Fig. 3). The trench plan was designed to target the potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey results, as well as providing a sample of the areas devoid of geophysical anomalies. Trenches were set out on Ordnance Survey (OS) National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual* (CA 2019b).

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural geology, whichever was encountered first. Where archaeological deposits were encountered they were excavated by hand in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2019c).

4.3 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* and, were taken and processed (see *Section 7* below and Appendix C). All artefacts recovered were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 2019d).

4.4 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Andover and Milton Keynes. Upon completion of all post-excavation analysis the finds will be handed over to the legal landowner, Mr Jonathan Abel and the paper and digital archive will be deposited with the York Museum. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix E, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 3 - 19)

Introduction

5.1 Forty-three trenches of varying sizes, as detailed in section 4.1 were excavated across the site in accordance with the trench plan (Fig. 3). This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the contexts are tabulated in Appendix A. The finds and environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are tabulated in Appendices B and C respectively.

Summary and general stratigraphy

5.2 A broadly similar stratigraphic sequence was recorded in the majority of the trenches comprising a simple sequence of natural deposits overlain by subsoil and sealed by topsoil. The natural substrate, which comprised mid red brown or light to mid yellow brown silty sand, sand, or sandy clays containing varying quantities of stone, especially cobbles and yellowish-grey sandstone. The natural geology was recorded at between 0.26m – 0.85m depth (average 0.49m) below present ground level (BPGL).

5.3 Deposits of colluvial material, sealed by topsoil or subsoil, were recorded in a total of eight trenches, six in the central to south-west part of the site (Trenches 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16) and two (Trenches 42, 43) in the east of the site (as indicated on Figure 3). As detailed in section 1 there was a distinctive east to west aligned ridge running along the centre of the site. The colluvial material was particularly concentrated in the central to south-west part of the site resulting from the notable fall of the land down from the central east to west aligned ridge across the site. The colluvial deposits were generally characterised by a slightly compacted, mid orange/brown clayey sand which sealed the archaeological features. In Trench 6 a thick, very dark grey brown/black sandy silt was recorded (602) and was also interpreted as a colluvial deposit, which sealed and infilled the upper parts of archaeological features within the trench. A monolith sample (Sample No.6) (Fig 10, section CC) was taken through this deposit to investigate its formation process and origin (see palaeoenvironmental Section 7 below). Within Trenches 8 and 16 multiple layers of colluvium 1607, 1609 and 1610 were identified sealing the archaeology and natural substrate indicating the potential for several phases of colluvial formation.

5.4 Sealing the natural substrate and colluvium, the subsoil typically comprised a mid orange/brown or yellow brown silty sands, sandy clays and clayey silts between 0.09m to 0.37m thick (average 0.18m thick). Thirteen trenches (Trenches 1, 12, 13, 17, 21, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31, 35, 39 and 43) recorded no evidence of subsoil. Historical and modern ploughing might represent a contributing factor to the absence of subsoil in some areas.

5.5 Sealing the subsoil where present, the topsoil ranged in thickness from 0.2m to 0.39m thick (average 0.31m thick) comprising mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt or silty sand with occasional sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded stones. A small number of Late Iron Age pottery fragments were recovered from the topsoil 1801 of Trench

18. The relative depths of the overburden reflected the natural topography with thinner deposits recorded on the higher ground in the centre of the site and thicker deposits on the lower ground in the south of the site.

5.6 No archaeological finds or features were identified in fifteen of the forty-three trenches comprising Trenches 3, 4, 8, 15, 22, 26, 27, 28, 31, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 (as indicated on Figure 3). These trenches were blank or only revealed tree throws and/or natural remains and/or modern remains, such as field drains. The blank trenches are detailed in Appendix. In addition, the geophysical survey had revealed evidence for agricultural activity and had indicated the presence of field boundaries and furrows, particularly in the western and central area of the site. Furrows corresponding with the geophysics were located in Trenches 11, and 12 at the west of the site.

5.7 The geophysical survey identified archaeological remains concentrated in the central and western areas of the site. The results of the evaluation demonstrate a close correlation with the results of the geophysical survey and identified that the foci of activity was in the south-west and north-west of the site, extending to the central part of the site comprising settlement and associated agricultural activity of Late Iron Age and Roman origin (Fig. 3).The trial trenching revealed additional features and the continuation of ditches identified by the geophysical survey. Within the main concentration of archaeological remains along the western site boundary the smaller features such as ditch 1204 and pit 2110 are less well represented by the geophysical survey. This is most likely a result of the smaller morphology of these remains and their largely sterile fills containing less anthropogenic material and possibly prolonged fill formation processes.

5.8 As detailed in section 3 the evaluation strategy was targeted to test a range of the features and was designed to be minimally intrusive (to the archaeological resource present). Accordingly, not all of the features were excavated or fully excavated, the latter also relating to health and safety reasons. This methodology was agreed with the PANYCC by telephone and email correspondence and on site during the site monitoring meeting. The unexcavated features were recorded in plan (Figure 3) and are detailed in Appendix A and are not discussed in detail below.

5.9 The evaluation produced limited dating evidence and datable features were only recorded in eight trenches comprising Trenches 1, 6, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 (as indicated on Figure 3). The main foci of activity revealed predominately dated from

the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman and Late Roman periods, with a possible hiatus in activity in between. The evaluation revealed limited evidence for post Roman activity on the site. The geophysical survey identified evidence for agricultural activity and field boundaries across the site interpreted as medieval/ post-medieval field systems including furrows and boundary ditches (MS 2019). The evaluation revealed dispersed evidence for agricultural activity of possible medieval/post-medieval date.

5.10 There was a good correlation between the pottery recovered and the greatest density of archaeological features shown by the geophysical survey and the evaluation. However, the small assemblage of pottery recovered, comprising less than 2kg, provided only enough data for a basic phasing and chronological interpretation of the site. The pottery assemblage and environmental evidence has allowed for comment on the likely nature of the activity on the site including Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Late Roman settlement of a rural nature. The environmental evidence has provided evidence for domestic activity, crop production and processing. The dating evidence, supported by the environmental evidence has broadly indicated three main phases of activity comprising Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/Early Roman and Late Roman.

5.11 The trench descriptions are discussed in numerical order, this is because several of the trenches, such as Trenches 18 and 19, revealed features considered likely to relate to multipipe phases of activity. Although only a small number of trenches revealed datable features (as indicated on Figure 3) features in other trenches are considered likely to be associated based on their layout and similar alignments.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3 & 4)

5.12 Ditch 102 is located at the north-eastern end of the trench and corresponds with a large (*c.*45m x 45m) sub-square ditched enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch is aligned broadly north-west/south-east and measures 2.58m wide by 1.05m deep with moderately steep curving side and not fully excavated shallow curving base. Six sherds of pottery were recovered from the lowermost revealed fill, (119), dating to the 2nd century AD+. Uppermost fill (103) contained two sherds of pottery dating to the 2nd – 4th century AD.

5.13 Ditch 110 corresponds with a central division to the enclosure identified by the geophysical survey, located centrally within the trench aligned broadly north-west/south-east. The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 1.3m wide with no finds recovered from the uppermost fill, (111).

5.14 Ditches 104 and 116 replicate the alignment of ditch 110 and are roughly equidistant on either side. Ditch 104, to the east of ditch 110, relates to a curvi-linear anomaly on the geophysical survey, potentially forming an internally enclosed area and was recorded in plan only measuring 1.1m wide. Ditch 116, to the west of 110, was recorded in plan only measuring 0.3m wide. No finds were recovered from the surface of either ditch.

5.15 Pit 108 was located centrally within the trench between ditches 104 and 110. The pit was oval in plan and measured 1.06m wide by 0.24m deep with moderately steep curving sides and a flat base. No dating material was recovered from either slumping lower fill (109) or upper fill (118). The environmental sample (7) from fill 118, possibly hearth waste, contained charred plant remains including species typical of grassland, field margins or arable environments. The charcoal included roundwood elements indicative of woodland management.

5.16 Posthole 106 was located between ditches 104 and 108 and was recorded in plan only, measuring 0.18m in diameter. No other postholes were identified within the trench. No finds were recovered from the surface of posthole, fill (107).

5.17 Located in the south-western end of the trench, directly to the east of ditch 116 an anomaly on the geophysical survey was partially revealed within the trench. The unexcavated feature, 114, measured 0.5m wide and was interpreted as a tree throw. A further tree throw, 112 was located directly to the north. No finds were recovered from the surface of either feature.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3, 4 & 9)

5.18 Ditches 206 and 208, located centrally within the trench, correspond with anomalies identified by the geophysical survey forming a square enclosure *c.*18m x 18m. Ditch 208 was aligned broadly north-east/south-west measuring 1.5m wide with moderately steep sides to a depth of 1.1m BPGL where excavation ceased due to health and safety constraints (Fig. 9, Section AA). No dateable material was recovered from the lowermost fill (209), which contained two fragments of fired clay in the upper fill (210).

5.19 Ditch 206 replicated the alignment of ditch 208 and was recorded in plan only measuring 1.2m wide. The lack of finds recovered from either ditch 206 or 208, and lack of internal features to the enclosure identified by the geophysical survey and trenching would suggest a possible stock pen function for the enclosure.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 5)

5.20 No archaeological finds or feature were revealed within the trench. The geophysical survey indicates the presence of furrows in the area aligned broadly south-east/north-west; however no corresponding furrows were identified within the trench. Although no colluvial deposits were identified within the trench colluvium was recorded to the east in Trenches 8 and 15, which might have prevented the observation of any potential furrows in this trench.

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 & 4)

5.21 Trench 4 was positioned to the immediate east of linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. This ditch was recorded as ditch 208 in Trench 2 and no evidence for its continuation was revealed in Trench 4. No archaeological finds or features were revealed within Trench 4. Two ceramic field drains aligned broadly south-east/north-west were revealed, which might relate to ploughed out remains of furrows identified by the geophysical survey directly to the north.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3 & 4)

5.22 Located in the central and eastern portion of the trench the geophysical survey identified a potential D-shaped enclosure. Ditch 511 corresponds with the western side of the enclosure, measuring 0.96m wide with moderately steep sides and was excavated to a depth of 1.38m BPGL where excavation ceased due to health and safety constraints. No finds were recovered from fill (512).

5.23 The eastern side of the D-shaped enclosure as indicated by the geophysical survey was not identified within the trench. It is likely that the ditch forming the eastern side of the D-Shaped enclosure and the ditch forming the western side of the pentagonal enclosure (which was recorded and investigated in Trench 6) were not individually identifiable in plan. It is possible that that they were intercutting and that both contained identical upper fills and were both recorded as ditch 503. Ditch 503 was recorded in plan only and measured 3.5m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of the feature. Internal to the pentagonal enclosure possible pit 521 was partially exposed, and not investigated, at the eastern limits of the trench.

5.24 Ditches 505 and 507 and pit 509 were located centrally to the D-shaped enclosure. Both ditches, potentially beam slots *c.*2.5m apart, were aligned broadly north/south measuring 0.91m and 0.82m wide respectively with ditch 507 terminating within the trench. No finds were recovered from the surface of either fills (506) or (508) respectively.

5.25 Pit 509 was only partially exposed measuring 0.41m wide by 0.32m deep with moderately steep sides and a flattish base. No finds were recovered from any of the features, which did not relate to any of the geophysical anomalies within the D-shaped enclosure. While no dating material has been recovered from the D-shaped enclosure based on the spatial relationship to the dated pentagonal enclosure directly to the east it is considered likely that this may be of contemporary Late Iron Age date.

5.26 Ditch 517 and pits 513, 515 and 519 were located at the western end of the trench. Pit 513 was partially exposed within the trench measuring 0.75m wide by 0.29m deep with a shallow concave profile. No finds were recovered from fill 514. Pit 515 measuring 0.64m wide and only partially exposed pit 519 measuring *c*.0.74m wide were recorded in plan only. None of the pits corresponded with any anomalies on the geophysical survey and no finds were recovered for the surface of the respective pit fills.

5.27 Ditch 517 was located at the western end of the trench aligned north/south. The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 1.35m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (518). The ditch possibly represents a continuation of a linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey directly to the south.

Trench 6 (Figs. 3, 4, 10 & 11)

5.28 Trench 6 targeted a pentagonal enclosure (measuring *c.*50m across as identified by the geophysical survey) with a spatially internal sub-circular enclosure measuring *c*.15.5m in diameter as identified by the geophysical survey. Curvi-linear ditch, 606 appeared to represent the earliest activity in the southern end of the trench, truncated by the multiple phases of the pentagonal enclosure ditch. Ditch 606 was aligned north/south and it curves at its northern limits to an east/west alignment. It measured 0.6m wide by 0.15m deep with steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from fill (607). The ditch was not illustrated by the geophysical survey.

5.29 Ditch 638 truncates ditch 606 and likely forms the primary phase of ditch forming the pentagonal enclosure as indicated by the geophysical survey (Figs. 4 and 11). The ditch is aligned east/west and measured 1.9m wide by 0.55m deep with an irregular concave profile. No finds were recovered from primary fill (639). The upper fill (640), which might represent a re-cut, contained one sherd of handmade Late Iron Age pottery.

5.30 Potentially truncating the southern edge of ditch 638 ditch 632 repeats the same alignment external to the pentagonal enclosure (Fig. 11, section EE). The ditch measured 2.5m by 1.15m deep with irregular steep sides and a small concave base. Thirteen sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from basal fill 633. Environmental sample (11) from fill 633 produced a charred plant assemblage which may be representative of dispersed domestic hearth material. No finds were recovered from any of the upper three fills, (634), (635) and (636) within the ditch.

5.31 Ditch 643 truncates the uppermost fill (636) of ditch (632) representing maintenance of the enclosure ditch (Fig. 11, section EE). The ditch measures 1.5m wide by 0.4m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. One sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and two fragments of fired clay were recovered from fill 637.

5.32 Ditch 630 physically respected the southern edge of ditch 632 measuring 0.47m wide by 0.18m deep with a concave profile (Fig. 11, section EE). One fragment of fired clay was recovered from fill (631) which did not contain any dateable material. The lack of dating material and stratigraphic relationship means it is uncertain if ditch 630 is broadly contemporary with ditch 632 or one of the earlier ditches detailed above, such as ditch 606. Fill (631) was broadly similar to fill (636), the final fill of ditch 632, suggesting they both accumulated at the same time.

5.33 Pit 641 truncates the upper fill (640) of ditch 638, measuring 0.25m in diameter by 0.2m deep with steep sides and a shallow concave base. One sherd of Late Iron Age pottery and two fragments of unidentifiable burnt bone were recovered from fill (642). It is unclear if pit 641 is broadly contemporary with the later enclosure ditch phases, ditch 643, or relates to activity post the abandonment of the enclosure.

5.34 Ditches 608 and 620 (Fig. 10, section BB) form the respective southern and northern limits of the sub-circular enclosure identified centrally to the pentagonal enclosure by the geophysical survey (Figs. 3 and 4). Ditch 608 truncates ditch/pit 644 (Fig. 11, Section DD). Ditch/pit 644, which was not visible in plan, was truncated by the northern side of ditch 608. It survived to 0.82m wide by 0.7m deep with steep sides with a small steep concave base. No finds were recovered from fills (628) and (629).

5.35 Ditches 608 (Fig. 11, section DD) and 620 (Fig.10, section BB) form the southern and northern limits of the sub-circular enclosure measuring 1.81m wide by 0.65m deep and 1.41m wide and 0.58m deep respectively with concave profiles. No dateable material

was recovered from the fills of either ditch with one fragment of unidentifiable burnt bone from fill (621) of ditch 620, representing the only finds.

5.36 The upper fill of ditch 608, fill (609), revealed a moderate assemblage of charred plant remains in addition to moderate amounts of charcoal from the environmental sample (5). The cereal remains included barley grain and rachis fragments, hulled wheat grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, indeterminate grains and culm node fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as those of spelt wheat and some as those of emmer wheat. There were also hazelnut shell fragments present.

5.37 Sub-rectangular pit 616 was located just south of centre of the sub-circular enclosure (represented by ditches 608 and 620) partially exposed within the trench (Fig. 10, section CC). The pit measured over 0.8m wide by 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. A single fragment of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill (617) which also contained a lump of iron working slag. Fill (617) formed through a mix of natural process and possible dumping or organic material identified by the environmental sample (6). The shape of the pit is unique within this area of the site, indicating the potential for a specialist function.

5.38 The environmental sample (3) from fill (617) contained a high number of charcoal fragments and cereal grains. The grains included barley grains, hulled wheat grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, and indeterminate grain fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as those of spelt wheat and some as those of emmer wheat. This assemblage is likely to represent the dumping of crop processing waste, possibly from the processing of stored semi-cleaned spikelets, within the pit.

5.39 In the southern limits of the sub-circular enclosure (represented by ditches 608 and 620) possible feature/layer 622 was aligned east/west and does not correspond with an anomaly on the geophysical survey. At 2.31m wide the feature was recorded in plan only. It is considered likely that possible feature/layer represents a spread of material associated with the usage of the sub-circular enclosure and was therefore not readily identified by the geophysical survey.

5.40 Four pits, 610, 612, 614 and 618 were recorded internal to the sub-circular enclosure (represented by ditches 608 and 620). The pits were recorded in plan only, measuring between 0.3m and 0.45m wide with no finds recovered from the surface fills.

5.41 Located in the northern limits of the trench pit 625 was partially exposed within the trench. The pit measured 1.01m wide by 0.42m deep with 26 sherds of Late Iron Age pottery and one fragment of unidentifiable burnt bone collected from the surface of the fill (626). An environmental sample (4) was taken given the charcoal rich nature of the fill. This included barley and indeterminate grain fragments, hulled wheat glume base fragments. The assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped food preparation/crop processing waste material.

5.42 The environmental samples taken from features within Trench 6 may be reflective of dumped crop processing waste material and would be compatible with the Late Iron Age of the dated features within this trench. The presence of hulled wheat within these assemblages is indicative of a date earlier than post-Roman, and although spelt wheat has been dated to the end to the Early Bronze Age at Monkton Road Minster, Thanet in Kent (Barclay *et al.* 2011; Martin *et al.* 2012) it is more typical of later Bronze Age to Roman assemblages in this part of Britain (Greig 1991). The environmental evidence suggests a domestic function for the sub-circular enclosure (represented by ditches 608 and 620).

5.43 All of the archaeological features were sealed by a very distinctive black silty sand colluvium (602) (Fig.10, section CC), of which a monolith sample (6) was taken and processed (Fig. 10). The geoarchaeological analyses of this deposit (see Section 7 below) would suggest a relatively rapid movement downslope of water-saturated sediment rather than the deposit being dumped material i.e. a *midden-like* deposit, derived from the activity in the vicinity.

Trench 7 (Figs. 3 & 6)

5.44 Located centrally within the trench ditch 704 was aligned north/south and did not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 0.53m wide by 0.29m deep with a moderate U-shaped profile. One fragment of fired clay was recovered from fill (705).

5.45 Located in the north-eastern limits of the trench pit 706, was sealed by colluvial deposit 702. The partially exposed pit measured over 0.69m wide by 0.35m deep with a moderate, U-shaped profile. Fill (707) contained burnt stone and was charcoal-rich with the environmental sample (8) revealing a large assemblage of mature and roundwood charcoal fragments from managed woodland, representing a hearth waste material dump.

5.46 The geophysical survey indicated a potential broadly north-east/south-west aligned field boundary running through the western end of Trench 7 and through Trenches 14 and 17 to the north. No evidence for this boundary was revealed in Trench 7 or in Trenches 14 and 17.

Trench 8 (Figs. 3 & 4)

5.47 The geophysical survey indicated the potential for archaeological features in the form of furrows to be present within the trench. No furrows were identified in plan or section, although a ceramic land drain running on broadly the same alignment as the proposed furrows might indicate the ploughed out remains of a furrow. A possible geological feature, 805 was identified and it was tested to prove its interpretation.

Trench 9 (Figs. 3 & 5)

5.48 Located in the southern portion of the trench ditch 906 correlated with an east/west aligned anomaly on the geophysical survey representing the southern boundary ditch of the complex of enclosures recorded in the north-west of the site. The ditch was recorded in plan only, measuring 0.85m wide, and represents a continuation of ditch 1003 in Trench 10 which was excavated with no surface finds collected form the ditch.

5.49 Ditch 904, was aligned north/south and did not correlate with any anomaly on the geophysical survey. The undated ditch was recorded in plan only, measuring 0.8m wide terminating to the south, centrally in the trench, to the immediate north of ditch 906. While the terminus appears to spatially respect ditch 906, inferring a contemporary relationship, the alignment broadly matches that of the post-medieval field boundaries identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 10 (Figs. 3 & 5)

5.50 Parallel ditches 1003 and 1005 were located centrally within the trench, with ditch 1003 corresponding with an anomaly on the geophysical survey aligned north-west/south-east. Ditch 1003 measured 1.1m wide by 0.36m deep with a concave profile. No finds were recovered from fill (1004).

5.51 Ditch 1005 was located 1.7m to the south-west of ditch 1003 and replicated the alignment. The ditch measured 0.82m wide by 0.32m deep with a concave profile. No finds were recovered from fill (1006). The ditch did not correspond directly with the geophysical survey in the trench, although the continuation of the ditch line was identified to the north-west and south-east (either side of Trench 10).

5.52 The short distance between the ditches, 1.7m, would strongly indicate that they represent the remains of a double-ditched field boundary feature with an associated central bank. Although the ditches were undated, the spatial association with the orientation of the enclosure systems recorded in the north-west and central area of the site in the geophysical survey, suggests a similar Late Iron Age – Roman date.

Trench 11 (Figs. 3 & 5)

5.53 Located at the western limits of the trench ditch 1115 was orientated north/south. The ditch broadly corresponded with a north-east/south-west aligned anomaly on the geophysical survey forming a potential droveway of the same alignment. The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 1.1m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of the fill (1116).

5.54 Located centrally within the trench ditch 1111 was aligned north-east/south-west. The ditch did not directly correspond with a geophysical anomaly, but likely represents a continuation of an anomaly seen to the immediate south-west of Trench 11 and also possible represents a continuation of ditch 1204 recorded in Trench 12. The ditch was recorded in plan only and measured 0.65m wide. While no finds recovered from the surface of fill (1112) the ditch is considered contemporary with the settlement to the north-west based on the alignment and spatial location.

5.55 Directly to the east of ditch 1111 parallel ditches 1107 and 1109 were aligned east/west and appeared to physically respect ditch 1111. The ditches measured 0.62m wide by 0.34m deep and 0.55m wide by 0.28m deep respectively, both with concave sides and flat bases. No finds were recovered from either fill, (1108) and (1110). The alignment of the ditches does not correspond with the alignment of the settlement activity to the north-west or the later agricultural features such as ridge and furrow identified by the geophysical survey. However, the ditches, potentially forming a maintained boundary were visibly truncated by unexcavated furrow 1103 at the eastern limits of the trench, indicating a pre-medieval/ post-medieval date.

5.56 Ditch 1105 was located at the eastern end of the trench align north-east/south-west. The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 1.4m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (1116). No clear relationship with ditches 1107 and 1109 was visible in plan. The ditch did not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey and does not aligned with the settlement activity identified to the north-west by the geophysical survey and the evaluation.

Trench 12 (Figs. 3 & 7)

5.57 Located centrally within the trench ditch 1204 was aligned north-east/south-west. The ditch measured 1.15m wide by 0.38m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave profile; no finds were recovered from fill (1205). The ditch, representing a continuation of ditches 1111 in Trench 11 and 2112 in Trench 21, does not directly correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey. Positioned internally to a potential north-east/south-west aligned droveway 1206 and 2108, identified by the geophysical survey, the ditch replicates this north-east/south-west orientation.

5.58 Central to the trench, and directly south-east of ditch 1204, ditch 1206 is aligned north-east/south-west. The ditch corresponds with an anomaly on the geophysical survey which forms the north-western limits of a rectangular enclosure and south-eastern side of a droveway identified by the geophysical survey. Recorded in plan only the ditch measured 2.17m wide with no finds from the surface of the fill (1207).

5.59 Ditch terminal 1208 was located directly to the south-east of ditch 1206 mirroring the north-east/south-west alignment. The ditch does not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey, and is internal to an enclosed area, largely devoid of features. No finds were recovered from the surface of fill (1209). It is considered likely to be contemporary in date with the enclosure, representing an internal division of the space.

5.60 Located at the north-western end of the trench furrow 1202 was aligned north-west/south-east. The undated furrow measured 1m wide by 0.05m deep with a shallow concave profile. Furrow 1202 potentially masks an anomaly on the geophysical survey aligned north-east/south-west which forms a potential droveway.

Trench 13 (Figs. 3 & 5)

5.61 Pit 1302 was partially exposed in the north-eastern limits of the trench. The exposed area of the pit was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.54m wide by 0.65m deep with steep sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from fill (1303). The pit did not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey.

5.62 Ditch terminal 1304 was located centrally to the trench aligned north-west/south-east. The ditch measured 0.56m wide by 0.42m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Five sherds of Late 3rd century – 4th century AD+ pottery were recovered from primary fill (1310), with a further 20 sherds of pottery dating to the Mid-Late 4th century

AD from upper fill (1305); representing one of the larger assemblages of pottery collected from a single feature recovered on site. While the ditch did not directly correspond with a geophysical survey anomaly it replicates the alignment and spacing of two ditches recorded to the south-west.

5.63 Ditches 1306 and 1308 were orientated north-west/south-east and broadly corresponded with anomalies recorded by the geophysical survey. The ditches were recorded in plan only measuring 1.34m and 1.73m wide respectively. Ditch 1306 corresponds directly with the south-western side of a rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey with ditch 1308; running parallel to the south they are considered likely to be contemporary. Ditch 1308 might represent a continuation of ditch 1105 in Trench 11 to west. No finds were recovered from the surface of either fill, (1307) and (1309).

Trench 14 (Figs. 3 & 6)

5.64 Ditch 1405 was located at the western half of the trench aligned north/south corresponding with an anomaly on the geophysical survey. The ditch, forming internal sub-division of the enclosure as identified by the geophysical survey, was recorded in plan only measuring 1.7m wide. No finds were recovered from the surface of fill (1406). However, ditch 1405 is considered likely to be of broadly contemporary date with the settlement activity to the east in Trench 16 of Late Roman date.

5.65 Located at the eastern end of the trench ditch 1407 was aligned broadly north-west/south-east. Recorded in plan only, measuring 0.74m wide, the ditch was truncated by 1409 with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (1408).

5.66 Ditch 1409 was orientated broadly east/west in the eastern limits of the trench truncating ditch 1407. The ditch was recorded in plan only, measuring 0.78m wide, with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (1410). The alignment of the ditch closely corresponds with an anomaly on the geophysical survey indicating this potential represents the remains of a ploughed out furrow. As detailed for Trench 7 to the south, no evidence of the possible field boundary indicated by the geophysical survey in the centre of the trench was revealed.

Trench 16 (Figs. 3, 6 & 12)

5.67 Ditch 1603 was located in the northern end of the trench aligned east/west (Fig. 12, section FF). The ditch measured 2.2m wide by 0.58m deep with moderately steep

sides. Seven undateable fragments of slag were recovered from fill (1604), indicative of iron working in the vicinity, probably bloomer production. The ditch corresponded with an anomaly on the geophysical survey forming the northern boundary of an east/west aligned enclosure.

5.68 Ditches 1605 and 1611 were aligned east/west and located in the northern central area of the trench. Both ditches were recorded in plan only measuring 1.75m and 1.1m wide respectively. While the ditches do not directly correspond with any geophysical anomalies the alignment replicates that of the surrounding features identified by the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered from the surface of the fills (1606) and (1612).

5.69 Colluvium (1607), (1609) and (1610), was recorded centrally within the trench sealing the archaeology; two small areas filling natural hollows were investigated in plan (Fig. 12, section GG). Three layers of colluvium, (1607), (1609) and (1610) formed a thick colluvial deposit up to 0.5m thick with thirteen sherds of Roman pottery of 3rd century AD or later date, recovered from layer (1610). The pottery likely represents material disturbed from ditches 1605 and 1611 moving south down the slope with the colluvial event. Possible bioturbation 1608 disturbed the top of the colluvial layer, although this might represent the partially exposed remains of a furrow indicated by the geophysical survey. A further small area of colluvium, (1607) was located between ditches 1605 and 1611 producing no finds.

5.70 In the southern half of the trench five ditches were recorded in plan only. Ditches 1613, 1615 and 1625 were larger ditches, measuring 2.5m, 2m, and 1.77m wide respectively aligned east/west corresponding with anomalies on the geophysical survey. Ditches 1613 and 1615 formed an internal division with 1625 forming the southern boundary of the enclosure. No finds were recovered from the surface of the fills.

5.71 Intercutting ditches 1617 and 1619 were located in an area enclosed by ditches 1613 and 1625. Ditch 1617 was aligned east/west measuring 0.55m wide in plan. Ditch 1619 was partially exposed within the trench aligned north/south recorded as up to 0.95m wide. No finds were recovered from the surface of the respective fills, (1618) and (1620). No relationships were clearly visible in plan although the spatial relationship to the larger boundary ditches would suggest a broadly contemporary date and nature and it is possible that they represent an internal sub-division function.

5.72 A large fragment of rotary quernstone (Registered Artefact [Ra.] No.50) was recovered from the topsoil 1600, representing the only fragment of quernstone recovered from the site.

Trench 17 (Figs. 3 & 7)

5.73 Located in the north-western end of the trench ditch 1706 was aligned north-east/south-west. The ditch was 1.53m wide and 0.68m deep, with moderate, concave sides with seven sherds of Mid to Late 4th century Roman pottery recovered from fill (1707). The ditch corresponded with an anomaly on the geophysical survey, forming a recti-linear enclosure.

5.74 Pits 1702 and 1704 were located in the north-western limits of the trench. Pit 1704 was partially exposed within the trench and corresponded with a small curvi-linear anomaly on the geophysical survey. The pit measured 0.8m wide by 0.43m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base. Charcoal-rich fill (1705) contained one fragment of bubbly slag, three sherds of Late 3rd to 4th century AD Roman pottery and a large assemblage comprising 77 fragments, of fired clay/daub lumps with wattle impressions, possibly derived from a wattle and daub structure.

5.75 The environmental sample (1) from fill (1705) contained a large charred plant assemblage which included spelt and emmer grain, spikelet fork, glume base fragments, barley grains and rye. There was also a large quantity of charcoal fragments noted, including those of mature wood. The fill represents a crop processing waste dump, possibly from the processing of semi-cleaned spikelets stored within the pit. The traces of germination may indicate a poorly stored or low quality crop.

5.76 Pit 1702 was recorded in plan measuring 0.95m wide, no finds were recovered from the surface of the feature and it was interpreted as a possible geological feature.

Trench 18 (Figs. 3, 7, 13 & 14)

5.77 Located at the south-western limits of the trench ditch 1804 was aligned north-west/south-west and corresponded with the external ditch of a recti-linear enclosure of the same alignment indicated by the geophysical survey (Figs. 3 and 7). The ditch measured 2.6m wide by 0.98m deep with steep sides and a shallow concave base (Fig. 14, section KK). Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from primary fill (1805). Fill (1827) sealed (1805) and produced four sherds of pottery dating to the

Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD and a single undated nail with square shank and flat head.

5.78 No further dating material was recovered from the upper fills, (1828) and (1829) of ditch 1804. The environmental sample (10) from fill 1828 included hulled wheat grains (a number of which were those of spelt wheat), barley grains, indeterminate grain fragments, and seeds of dock and charcoal which included mature wood fragments representative of dumped hearth waste material.

5.79 Ditches 1820 and 1825, aligned north-west/south-east, form the north-western side of the recti-linear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey at the north-west of the trench (Fig. 13, section HH). Ditch 1825 measured 0.71m wide by 0.52m deep with a moderately steep sloping side. No finds were recovered from fill (1826). Truncating fill 1826 ditch 1820 most likely represents the maintenance of the ditch line. The partially excavated ditch was 0.76m wide and over 0.75m deep with an initial steep side into moderately steep profile, with the base not revealed (Fig. 13, section HH). One sherd of Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD was recovered from fill (1821).

5.80 Centrally to the trench ditch 1822, aligned north-west/south-east, formed the central division to the recti-linear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 13, section II). Ditch 1822 measured 0.56m wide with moderately steep sides and a gently sloping base. No finds were recovered from fill (1823) which was truncated by ditch 1810 (Fig. 13, section II). The alignment of ditch 1810 appears to represent maintenance of ditch 1822; however, ditch 1810 is cut from the level of the subsoil and represents a later phase of activity. Ditch 1810 possibly following a surviving an above ground boundary, associated with ditch 1822, surviving into the post Roman period. A fragment of undateable industrial waste was the only find recovered from fill (1811).

5.81 Ditches 1806 and 1808, located in the south-western half of the trench, correspond with anomalies on the geophysical survey and form internal divisions of space within the recti-linear enclosure; both ditches aligned north-west/south-east. Ditch 1808 measured 1.46m wide by 0.65m deep with a moderately steep concave profile (Fig. 14, section JJ). No finds were recovered from primary fill (1824) or upper fill (1809). An anomaly on the geophysical survey indicating a potential ditch directly to the north-west was not identified within the trench.

5.82 Equidistant between ditches 1804 and 1808 ditch 1806 was recorded in plan only. The ditch was aligned north-west/south-east and measured 0.6m wide in plan with one sherd of Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD pottery recovered from the surface of fill (1807).

5.83 The northern portion of the recti-linear enclosure between ditches 1822 and 1825 appears less structured in layout from the geophysical survey and trenching results. Three pits 1812, 1814 and 1816 were all partially exposed within the trench. Pit 1812 measured 0.91m wide by 0.1m deep with a shallow concave profile. Two sherds of Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from fill (1813). Pits 1814 and 1816 were recorded in plan only measuring 0.70m and 0.72m wide respectively with no finds collected from the surface of the fills.

5.84 Ditch 1818 was located in the north-western half of the recti-linear enclosure. Aligned broadly north-west/south-east the ditch did not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey with the orientation off-set to the wider enclosure. The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 0.6m wide with one sherd of Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD pottery recovered from the surface of the fill (1819).

5.85 Three sherds of Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from topsoil 1800; the only trench on site where pottery was recovered from the topsoil. The topsoil across the site was generally sterile.

Trench 19 (Figs. 3, 7 & 15)

5.86 Located at the north-western end of the trench ditch 1921 was orientated north-east/south-west and corresponded with an anomaly forming the north-western boundary of the recti-linear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey (Figs. 3 and 7). The ditch measured 1.56m wide by 0.63m deep with moderately concave sides and a flattish base (Fig. 15, section LL). One fragment of fired clay was recovered from fill (1922) which was truncated by recut ditch 1919.

5.87 Ditch 1919 truncated and replicated the alignment of ditch 1921, most likely representing maintenance of the boundary. The ditch measured 0.87m wide by 0.46m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from fill (1920).

5.88 Located at the south-eastern limits of the trench ditch 1903 represents a central north-east/south-west aligned division to the recti-linear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey(Figs. 3 and 7) . Ditch 1903 survived to 1m wide by 0.65m deep with moderately steep sides and a flat base (Fig. 15, section MM). Three fragments of fired clay and one sherd of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD were recovered from fill (1904).

5.89 Ditch 1926 truncated the north-western side of ditch 1903 increasing the size of the original boundary ditch (Fig.15, section MM). The ditch measured 2.04m wide by 0.87m deep with moderately steep sides and a small flat base. Five sherds of Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from fill (1927) along with 16 fragments of indeterminable industrial waste indicative of bloomery production in the area.

5.90 Ditch 1928 represents a final phase of maintenance for the enclosure internal boundary ditch, truncating centrally to the line of ditch 1926. The ditch measured 1.1m wide by 0.53m deep with a steep concave profile (Fig.15, section MM). No finds were recovered from fill (1929).

5.91 Ditches 1909 and 1924, aligned north-east/south-west, form an internal division to the area between ditches 1921 and 1903, broadly corresponding with the geophysical survey. The ditches measured 0.97m wide by 0.35m deep with a concave profile and 0.33m wide by 0.23m deep with U shaped profile respectively. No finds were recovered from the fills (1910) and (1925) of the parallel ditches, however on the basis of the spatial relationship they are considered likely to be broadly contemporary with each other.

5.92 Directly to the south-east ditch 1907 repeats the north-east/south-west alignment of ditch 1924. The ditch measured 1.25m wide by 0.51m deep with a V shaped profile. One sherd of Late 1st to 2nd century AD pottery was recovered from primary fill (1908), sealed by sterile fill (1923). The ditch did not directly correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey. Ditch 1907 runs parallel to ditches 1924 and 1909 to the immediate west and on this basis and the spatial relationship are the three ditches are considered to be broadly contemporary in date.

5.93 Four pits 1911, 1913, 1915 and 1917 were recorded centrally within the trench, located between ditches 1909 and 1919. A fifth pit 1905 was recorded further to the

east, to the east of ditches 1909, 1924 and 1907. None of the pits correspond with any anomalies on the geophysical survey. Pit 1915 was sub-oval in plan and measured 0.9m wide by 0.17m deep with a concave sides and an irregular base. Two fragments of Late Iron Age to 2nd century AD pottery were recovered from fill (1916). The remaining pits were recorded in plan only, measuring between 0.4m and 0.75m wide with no finds collected from the surface of the fills.

Trench 20 (Figs. 3, 7 & 16)

5.94 Sub-oval pit 2005 was located at the south-western end of the trench. The pit measured 0.76m wide by 0.5m deep with near-vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 16, section NN). No finds were recovered from primary fill (2012) which was sealed by fill (2011). Uppermost fill (2006) contained a single sherd of 2nd to 4th century pottery.

5.95 Ditch 2007 was located in the south-western half of the trench aligned north-west/south-east. The ditch measured 1.62m wide by 0.54m deep with a broadly concave profile. No finds were recovered from fill (2008). The ditch, most likely a continuation of ditch 1820 in Trench 18, corresponds with an anomaly on the geophysical survey forming the north-eastern side of the recti-linear enclosure.

5.96 Directly to the north-east ditch 2009 runs parallel to 2007. The ditch measures 1.92m wide by 0.79m deep with a concave profile with no finds recovered from fills (2010) and (2013). While the ditch does not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey based on the alignment and its close spatial relationship to ditch 2007 it is considered likely to be broadly contemporary with, and of a similar function as, ditch 2007. It is also possible that it represents a continuation of ditch 1825 recorded in Trench 18 to the east.

Trench 21 (Figs 3, 7 & 17)

5.97 Located centrally within the trench ditch 2108 is a continuation of ditch 1206 in Trench 12 to the south (Fig.7) forming the north-western limits of a rectangular enclosure and south-eastern side of a droveway identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch measured 1.5m wide by 0.56m deep with steep concave sides and a shallow concave base. No finds were recovered from fills (2116) and (2109). The north-western side of the potential droveway identified by the geophysical survey was not revealed within the trench. A modern water pipe has been laid along the western edge of the site as shown on Figure 3 and it is possible that there had been some associated ground disturbance.

5.98 Ditch 2112 was located to the west of ditch 2018 in between the possible droveway as identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch 2112 represents the continuation of ditch 1204 recorded in Trench 12 to the south. The ditch, which did not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey, was recorded in plan only measuring 0.64m wide with no surface finds recovered from fill (2113). The ditch might form part of a smaller droveway not identified by the geophysical survey.

5.99 Pit 2110 was located between ditches 2110 and 2112 broadly centrally within the trench and located outside the north-western limits of a rectangular enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. The pit was sub-oval in plan measuring 0.42m wide by 0.12m deep with a concave profile (Fig. 17, section OO). Charcoal rich primary fill (2111) sealed heat affected natural 2115, resulting from the use of the pit. The environmental sample (10) contained an exceptionally high number of charred plant remains, dominated by well-preserved grains. The cereal grains included barley, spelt and emmer wheat, glume base and spikelet fork fragments, rye grains and indeterminate grain fragments. Overall, the charred plant assemblage reflects crop processing and food preparation waste. Vertical fill (2114) might represent a former stake, removed or rotted, associated with a possible structure. There was no surviving evidence for an associated structure remaining aside from the possible stakehole indicated by fill (2114), although it is likely any such structure would have been removed when the feature fell out of use or would have been truncated by later agricultural activity.

5.100 Ditch 2104 was located in the eastern half of the trench aligned north-west/south-east corresponding with an anomaly on the geophysical survey forming an internal area within a larger enclosure as identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 7). The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 0.86m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (2105).

5.101 At the eastern limits of the trench and Internal to the space defined by ditch 2104 was north-east/south-west aligned ditch 2102. The ditch measured 2.5m wide by 0.51m deep with a concave profile. No finds were recovered from fill (2103). The ditch did not directly correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey, but possibly represents a continuation of ditch 1921 in Trench 19 to the north-east.

5.102 Located directly to the west of ditch 2104 was north-west/south-east aligned ditch 2106. The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 2.04m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of the fill. Ditch 2106 did not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey and was aligned off-set to the surrounding features identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 23 (Fig. 3)

5.103 Located at the north-eastern limits of the trench ditch 2303 was aligned broadly east/west; recorded in plan only the ditch measured 0.68m wide. The undated ditch does not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey, which indicates only furrows or post-medieval field boundaries in this area.

5.104 Ditch 2305 was located centrally within the trench aligned broadly north-west/south-east. The partially excavated undated ditch measured 4.5m wide by 0.49m deep with concave sides and an irregular base. The alignment of the ditch broadly corresponds with the alignment of the furrows identified by the geophysical survey in this area and may represent an associated field boundary; which possibly continues into Trench 33.

Trench 24 (Figs. 3 & 6)

5.105 Ditch 2405 was located in the southern end of the trench aligned east/west; recorded in plan only the ditch measured 1.2m wide. No finds were recovered from the surface of fill (2406). The ditch corresponded with an anomaly on the geophysical survey forming the northern limits of the enclosures and associated ditches in this area. It most likely represents the continuation of ditch 1603 in Trench 16 to the west.

Trench 25 (Figs. 3 & 6)

5.106 Located centrally within the trench ditch 2503 was aligned north-east/south-west; it was recorded in plan only and measured 2m wide with no finds recovered from fill (2504). The ditch corresponded with an axial irregular anomaly identified by the geophysical survey, which suggested the ditch was excavated along a former water-course (MS 2019). This ditch appears to have linked the concentrations of features in the south-western (Trenches 1, 2, 5 and 6) and north-eastern (Trenches 34 and 41) limits of the site.

Trench 29 (Figs. 3 & 6)

5.107 Located at the south-western limits of the trench ditch 2903 was aligned broadly north/south. The ditch measured 1.33m wide by 0.22m deep with a broadly concave profile; no finds were recovered from fill (2904). The ditch did not correspond with any

anomaly on the geophysical survey and the alignment differs to the archaeological features revealed within the trench.

5.108 Ditch 2909 was located at the south-western end of the trench aligned broadly north-east/south-west. The ditch corresponded with an anomaly identified on the geophysical survey indicating a former field boundary associated with the ridge and furrow. Recorded in plan only the undated ditch measured 4.5m wide.

5.109 Located in the central north-eastern half of the trench ditch 2911 was aligned north/south. The ditch was recorded in plan only measuring 1.1m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (2912). The ditch does not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey.

5.110 Pits 2905 and 2907 were located directly to the east of ditch 2911. Both pits were partially exposed within the trench measuring 0.57m ad 0.76m wide respectively with broadly concave profiles up to 0.29m deep. No finds were recovered from either fill.

Trench 30 (Figs. 3 & 6)

5.111 Ditch 3004 was located at the south-western end of the trench aligned north-west/south-east. The ditch measured 2m wide and 0.69m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base; no finds were recovered from fill (3005). The ditch corresponded with an anomaly on the geophysical survey forming a possible droveway (Fig. 6).

5.112 Ditch 3008 was located 9.5m to the east of ditch 3004 mirroring its alignment. The ditch was recorded in plan measuring 0.75m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (3009).

5.113 Undated ditch 3006 was aligned north/south and truncated the western side of ditch 3008. It was recorded in plan only and measured 1.45m wide and possibly represents a continuation of ditch 2911 in Trench 29 to the south.

Trench 33 (Figs 3 & 8)

5.114 Ditches 3303 and 3305 were located centrally within the trench aligned broadly north-west/south-east. The southernmost ditch, 3303, measured 1.06m wide by 0.44m deep with a broadly concave profile. Ditch 3305 was recorded in plan only, measuring 1.45m wide with no finds recovered from either ditch. The parallel nature and close

spatial relationship of the ditches would suggest they are contemporary in date. The ditches correspond with the alignment of furrows recoded by the geophysical survey (Fig. 8) which suggests that the ditches relate to medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity, possibly forming a double ditch and central bank boundary. A possible double ditch with bank feature recorded in Trench 10 is considered likely to be of Roman date, based on its association with dated features. However, the alignment of ditches 3303 and 3305, parallel to the current field boundary bordering the A59 road to the immediate north, along with the geophysical survey evidence suggests a more recent origin, most likely related to a medieval/post-medieval or more recent agricultural activity.

Trench 34 (Figs. 3, 8, 18 & 19)

5.115 Ditch terminal/pit 3407 was partially exposed in the centre of the trench (Fig. 8) It was sub-rectangular in plan measuring 0.9m wide by 0.3m deep with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 19, section RR); no finds were recovered from fill (3408). It did not relate to any anomaly on the geophysical survey, although it runs parallel with boundary ditch 3403.

5.116 Ditch 3403 (Fig 18, section PP), aligned broadly north-west/south-east, was located in the eastern central part of the trench (Fig. 8). The partially excavated ditch measured 1.6m wide by 0.57m deep with moderately steep sides with no finds recovered from fill (3404). The ditch corresponds with an anomaly on the geophysical survey, potentially forming the western side of an enclosure.

5.117 Located within the potentially enclosed area ditch 3409 corresponded with a curvi-linear anomaly on the geophysical survey, probably forming a circular enclosure. The ditch was recorded in plan only, measuring 0.4m wide with no finds recovered from the surface of fill (3410).

5.118 Pit 3405 was located at the eastern limits of the trench, to the east of ditch 3409 (Fig. 18, section QQ). The pit was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.25m wide by 0.2m deep with concave sides and a flat base; no finds were recovered from fill (3406). The pit did not directly correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey; which identified another possible pit directly to the north of the trench. The geophysical survey indicated the potential for a boundary ditch in this area, however this was not revealed during the evaluation.

Trench 41 (Figs. 3 & 8)

5.119 Ditch 4107 was located in the northern central part of the trench, aligned east/west. The partially excavated ditch measured 1.25m wide and over 0.35m deep with moderately steep sides; no finds were recovered from fill (4108). The ditch broadly corresponded with an anomaly on the geophysical survey, which most likely partially represents this boundary ditch.

5.120 Located at the northern end of the trench ditch 4105 was aligned east/west. The partially excavated ditch measured 3.5m wide in plan with moderately steep sides and a flat base, where exposed. No finds were recovered from fill (4106). The ditch lies to the immediate south of an anomaly to the north on the geophysical survey indicating a large boundary ditch running on the same alignment.

5.121 Three intercutting ditches 4103, 4111 and 4109 were located in the northern limits of the trench. Ditch 4111 was recorded in plan only measuring 1.4m wide and aligned north-west/south-east, broadly corresponding with a large anomaly on the geophysical survey. Ditch 4109, aligned north-east/south-west, recorded in plan only measuring 0.77m wide. The relationship between the two ditches was not evident in plan.

5.122 Ditch 4103 was aligned east/west, truncating ditch 4109. It measured 0.7m wide by 0.12m deep with a shallow concave profile. The ditch replicates the alignment of an east/west aligned anomaly on the geophysical survey indicating a potential boundary ditch. No dating material was recovered from any of the three ditches which are considered to be broadly contemporary on the basis of their spatial relationship.

Trench 42 (Figs. 3 & 8)

5.123 Ditch 4204 was located at the northern limits of the trench aligned east/west. The ditch was partially excavated measuring 2.52m wide by 0.44m deep with a concave profile. One fragment of fired clay was recovered from primary fill (4205) and the upper fill (4206) produced no finds. Ditch 4204, which likely represents a continuation of ditch 4107 in Trench 41 to the west (Fig.8), did not correspond with any anomaly on the geophysical survey.

Trench 43 (Fig. 3)

5.124 Tree throw 4305 was located centrally within the trench. Two fragments of ceramic building material, most likely of post-medieval date, were recovered from fill (4306). Two fragments of fired clay were recovered from topsoil 4300. Aside from the variation

in the natural in the western and south-western area of the trench a land drain was the only other feature identified.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 The finds assemblage recovered from the evaluation is listed in Appendix B and discussed further below. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an access database; this now forms the basis on Table 1. Dateable artefacts were only recovered from features within eight trenches as indicated on Figure 3. Pottery spot dates and fabric types and codes are detailed in Appendix B, in Tables 2 and 3 respectively.

Pottery *by Jerry Evans*

Introduction/ methodology/ condition

6.2 A total of 122 sherds were hand recovered from the excavation of twenty-three deposits. The pottery was largely of Iron Age and Roman date (Appendix B Table 2) and weighed 1.938kg, along with two fragments of fired clay weighing 9g (Appendix B Table 1). These included the rimsherds of 12 vessels with a Rin Equivalent (RE) total of 1.34eve (estimated vessel equivalents). The pottery has been scanned and recorded into fabric classes (Appendix B Table 3) where possible with fabric codes matching those of the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998). Reference was made to the Warwickshire Museum and Oxford Archaeology recording system (Booth 2016) (Appendix B Table 3). Spot dating evidence is presented in Table 2. The pottery has been recorded by sherd count (Nosh), weight (WT), Minimum Numbers of Rims per context (MNR), and RE. The average sherd weight is 15.9g and the average percentage of rim 11.2%.

Assemblage range

6.3 The represented fabrics and quantities are set out in Appendix B, Tables 1–3. Class G Gritted wares overall amount to 88% (Nosh) of the entire assemblage. Some 57% of this consists of Iron Age date and Iron Age tradition fabrics. The largest grouping here is G297, a handmade fabric with common large gold mica inclusions, at 21% (Nosh) and 16% (RE). A similar predominant temper tradition has been observed in the Tees Valley and County Durham in Iron Age date and Iron Age tradition pottery (for example fabrics G14 at Mourie Farm, Low Worsall approximately 68km to the north of the site (Evans 2001a) and fabric G14 and G24 at Crayke approximately 28km to the north-east of the site (Evans 2001b). The second largest temper group is represented by fabric G25, a hard, handmade fabric with abundant sub-angular quartz temper c0.5-2mm and some rounded brown ironstone inclusions c2-3mm, which represents 19% (Nosh) of the assemblage. The quartz tempered fabric has strong similarities with others occurring in the south of East Yorkshire, for example at

Pocklington approximately 47km to the east of the site (Evans 2019). The third largest group is G29, a black handmade fabric with common grey granular sandstone inclusions c1-4mm, which amounts to 12% (Nosh) of the assemblage. It also has good parallels with fabrics in the south of East Yorkshire, for example at Pocklington (Evans 2019).

6.4 Greywares (Class R) are significantly under-represented in the assemblage at just 9% (Nosh) (Appendix B Table 3), whereas they usually account for more than half the assemblage, even on sites with Iron Age origins. In comparison, a site at Sherburn-in-Elmet approximately 26km to the south of the site at Maltkiln (Mills forthcoming), with such Iron Age origins, produced 46% (Nosh) of greywares. The chief greyware represented is Crambeck greyware (dating after *c.*AD285) at 7% (Nosh). Forms represented consist of a (Corder and Birley 1936) type 1 developed beaded and flanged bowl, dated AD285-400 and a type 1B beaded and flanged bowl, dated *c.*AD355-400. Other greywares are represented by single sherds each; there is a wide mouthed jar in South Yorkshire greyware (1% Nosh), probably of later Roman date, one sherd in fabric R70, possibly second century (1% Nosh), and one sherd in fabric R38 (1% Nosh). The site appears to be beyond the core distribution of South Yorkshire greyware which amounts to 32% (Nosh) of the assemblage from the site at Sherburn-in-Elmet approximately 26km to the south (Mills forthcoming).

6.5 There is very little Black Burnished Ware 1 (fabric B01) from the site, just 2% (Nosh) and no Black Burnished Ware 2 was recovered. This is notably low compared to the 10% (Nosh) recovered at the rural site at Sherburn-in-Elmet approximately 26km to the south (Mills forthcoming). However, the overall assemblage was small and as noted above dateable artefacts were only recovered from features within eight trenches as indicated on Figure 3.

6.6 Later Roman, all 3rd Century AD+ fabrics consist of Dalesware, G10, at 1% (Nosh), wheelmade gritted ware, G101, probably a Holme-on-Spalding Moor product at 10% (Nosh), and East Yorkshire calcite gritted ware, G01, at 21% (Nosh). The calcite gritted ware includes two Huntcliff type jar rims and a simple rimmed dish.

6.7 Mortaria (Class M) are poorly represented in this very small assemblage at 1%, consisting of a single sherd of Crambeck whiteware mortarium, dating to *c.*AD285-370. Oxidised wares (Class O) are also noticeably poorly represented at 1% (Nosh), consisting of a single sherd of probable Severn Valley ware and likely dating to the

second century (or later). Whilst oxidised wares are much commoner on urban and military sites than rural ones across the region the level is noticeably low and might be contrasted with the 9% (Nosh) from the nearby rural site at Sherburn-in-Elmet approximately 26km to the south (Mills forthcoming).

Chronology

6.8 The pottery dating evidence suggests that activity on the site commenced in the later Iron Age (Appendix B Table 2). Although this is complicated since all the fabrics and forms of the Iron Age tradition vessels could date to any period up to the end of the second century AD (cf Evans 1995). However, Iron Age fabrics come from many contexts without accompanying material of clearly Roman date, such as contexts 617, 626, and 633 in Trench 6. Iron Age pottery was also recovered from Trenches 18 and 19 seemingly representing initial occupation of the site. There are a small number of sherds which appear to represent earlier Roman occupation, possibly of second century date in Trenches 18 and 19 including two Black Burnished Ware 1 bodysherds from deposits 103 and 2006 from Trenches 1 and 20 respectively. There is a much stronger representation of later Roman material, dating from the later third to the later fourth centuries, including Crambeck greyware and two Huntcliff type calcite gritted ware jar rims from deposits 1310, 1707, and 103, 1305, 1705 and 1707 respectively (Appendix B Tables 2 and 3).

6.09 There appears to be some spatial patterning in the distribution of the pottery. Iron Age date and Iron Age tradition and earlier Roman material seem to be widely spread across Trenches 6, 18 and 19 in the south-west and north-west of the site in the former case and across Trenches 1, 16, 18, 19 and 20 in the south-west, central area and north-west of the site in the latter. The later Roman material seems to be more concentrated in the western and central part of the site, in Trenches 13 and 16.

Discussion and significance

6.10 The pottery evidence suggests that activity on the site originated in the Late Iron Age and might have reached its fullest extent at this time. Occupation would seem to extend until the second century and might have continued unbroken until the later fourth century. However, the lack of finds in general indicates a possible hiatus in activity. Pottery deposition is strongest in the fourth century and particularly in the later fourth century.

6.11 Little can be said about supply from the small assemblage recovered during the evaluation. A larger assemblage would have the potential to provide more, much needed, data in the Vale of York, (only about 20km from the regional centre), in particular including more data on Iron Age tradition pottery in the area. It is of note that on a site around 20km to the west of York that there is no evidence of ceramics from the production centres here appearing on the site. An absence of finewares, albeit in a modestly-sized assemblage may be significant. Previous research has suggested that rural site fineware levels rarely fall below 3% (Evans 1993).

6.12 The current assemblage is small and by itself only really of value in providing dating evidence for some of the features excavated during the evaluation (Appendix B Table 2). It does however, indicate a greater potential for a larger excavation from this site. This in particular comes in re-examining temper traditions in Late Iron Age and Early Roman 'Iron Age tradition.' This would be both for the site itself and in comparison, with other sites in the Vale of York (cf Evans 1995), for example at Mourie Farm, approximately 68km to the north of the site (Evans 2001a). At Mourie Farm 'Iron Age tradition' fabrics with igneous inclusions were prominent, as they are in the Tees Valley and in County Durham (and Northumbria). A larger assemblage might also provide the potential to examine supply patterns to rural sites in the vicinity of York.

Other finds *by Katie Marsden*

Fired clay

6.13 A total of 90 fragments (weighing 1230g) of fired clay was recovered nine deposits (Appendix B Table 1), of which nearly all (77 fragments/1065g) were recovered from pit fill 1705 of pit 1704 in Trench 17. The group is largely amorphous, retaining little to no surfaces or indication of form and date, although possible wattle impressions were evident on some lumps recovered from pit fill 1705. Fabric colour ranges from black to fully oxidised (orange).

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.14 Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from two deposits comprising the topsoil 700 in Trench 7 and tree throw fill 4306 in Trench 43 (Appendix B Table 1). The group cannot be attributed to form or closely dated due to the high level of fragmentation although are probably of post-medieval date.

Metalwork

6.15 A single iron item, a complete nail with square shank and flat head was recovered from ditch fill 1827, the fill of ditch 1804 in Trench 18 (Appendix B Table 1). Nails of this form were introduced in the Roman period and continue largely unchanged until industrialisation in the post-medieval period and consequently it cannot be closely dated.

6.16 A small group of ironworking slag (totalling nine items, 201g) was recovered from three deposits comprising pit fill 617 in Trench 6, ditch fill 1604 in Trench 16 and pit fill 1707 in Trench 17 (Appendix B Table 1). An additional 21 items (95g) of indeterminate industrial waste were recovered from a further two deposits (ditch fills 1811 and 1927 in Trench 18 and 19 respectively). Whilst the group is indicative of iron working in the vicinity, probably bloomery production, it cannot be closely dated.

Worked stone

6.17 A rotary quernstone fragment (Ra.50), was recovered from the topsoil 1600 of Trench 16. The quernstone is of probable Roman date and is made from Pennine sandstone.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal Bone *by Andy Clarke*

7.1 Only two fragments (5g) of bone were recorded during the evaluation from primary ditch fill 1805 of Late Iron Age/ Roman ditch 1804. A total of twenty-three fragments of animal bone (9.3g) were recovered by hand excavation and the processing of bulk soil samples from ditch fill 621, pit fill 626 and pit fill 642 in Trench 6 and ditch fill 1805 in Trench 18 (Appendix C, Table 4). The bone was poorly preserved and highly fragmented due to the acidic nature of the natural substrate. In addition, the bone from Trench 6 also displayed the white colour and calcined nature indicative of prolonged burning. The combination of these factors has resulted in the assemblage being entirely unidentifiable to both species and element.

Plant Macrofossils *by Sarah Wyles*

7.2 11 environmental samples (252 litres of soil) were processed from a range of features within Trenches 1, 6, 7, 17, 18 and 21, to evaluate the preservation and range of palaeoenvironmental remains across the site and to recover (if present)

environmental evidence of industrial or domestic activity on the site. These samples were processed by standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2).

7.3 Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils are noted in in Appendix C, Table 5 following nomenclature of Stace (1997) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et. al* (2012) for cereals.

7.4 The flots varied from small to very large in size with generally low quantities of rooty material and modern seeds. The charred material comprised varying levels of preservation. There was no evidence of hammer scale or metal working debris in the sample residues. The results are detailed in trench order below.

Trench 1

7.5 Charcoal-rich pit fill 118 (Sample No.7) of undated pit 108, contained a moderate number of charred plant remains. These included a culm node and seeds of vetch/wild pa (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), bedstraw (*Galium* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), oats (*Avena* sp.), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.), hemp-nettle (*Galeopsis* sp.) and docks (*Rumex* sp.). These species are all typical of grassland, field margins or arable environments. There was also a large quantity of charcoal fragments greater than 2mm, including those of roundwood. This assemblage may be representative of hearth waste. There is no indication from the environmental remains of the likely date of this feature.

Trench 6

7.6 A small charred plant assemblage, including indeterminate grain fragments and seeds of brome grass, rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.) and goosefoot, and a moderately small number of charcoal fragments, was recovered from fill 633 (Sample No.11) of LIA-RB ditch 632. The charcoal fragments included twig/root fragments. This assemblage may be representative of dispersed domestic hearth material and is compatible with a Late Iron Age/ Roman ditch date.

7.7 Charcoal-rich single pit fill 626 (sample No. 4) of possible Iron Age pit 625 produced a moderate assemblage. This included barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and indeterminate grain fragments, hulled wheat (emmer or spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) glume base fragments, seeds of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), bedstraw, docks and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), a tuber fragments, monocotyledon stem fragments, and charcoal fragments. The charcoal included roundwood, twig and root fragments.

This assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped food preparation/crop processing waste material and is compatible with the suggested possible Iron Age date for this feature.

7.8 A large charred plant assemblage was recovered from pit fill 617 (sample No. 3) of Late Iron Age pit 616. The cereal remains included barley grains, hulled wheat grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, and indeterminate grain fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and some as those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). The weed seeds included seeds of oats, brome grass, vetch/wild pea, persicaria (*Persicaria* sp.), nightshade (*Solanum* sp.), docks and goosefoot. There were also a few heather type (*Erica/Calluna* sp.) stem fragments and a tuber fragment. A high number of charcoal fragments were retrieved, and these included mature, round and twig wood and root fragments. This assemblage is likely to represent the dumping of crop processing waste, possibly from the processing of stored semi-cleaned spikelets, within the pit. It is compatible with the Roman date of this feature.

7.9 Moderate charred plant assemblages were recovered from ditch fill 609 (Sample No. 9) of undated ditch 608, and ditch fill 621 (Sample No.5) of undated ring-ditch 620 and pit fill 642 (Sample No.12) of pit 641. The cereal remains included barley grain and rachis fragments, hulled wheat grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, indeterminate grains and culm node fragments. A number of the chaff elements were identifiable as those of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and some as those of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). The weed seeds included seeds of oats, brome grass, vetch/wild pea, docks, knotgrass, rye-grass/fescue, meadow grass/cat's-tails (*Poa/Phleum* sp.), scentless mayweed (*Tripleurospermum inodorum*), bedstraw and goosefoot. There were also hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments, runch (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) capsules, heather type (*Erica/Calluna* sp.) stem fragments and tuber fragments. Moderate amounts of charcoal fragments were retrieved and these included roundwood, twig and root fragments.

7.10 These assemblages may be reflective of dumped crop processing waste material. These assemblages would be compatible with the Iron Age date of most of the dated features within Trench 6. The presence of hulled wheat within these assemblages is indicative of a date earlier than post-Roman. Although spelt wheat has been dated to the end to the Early Bronze Age at Monkton Road Minster, Thanet in Kent (Barclay *et*

al. 2011; Martin *et al.* 2012) it is more typical of later Bronze Age to Roman assemblages in this part of Britain (Greig 1991).

Trench 7

7.11 Pit fill 707 (Sample No. 8) of undated pit 706 contained no charred plant remains but a large quantity of mature and roundwood charcoal fragments. This assemblage may be representative of a dump of hearth waste material. There is no indication from the environmental remains of the likely date of this feature.

Trench 17

7.12 A large charred plant assemblage was recovered from pit fill 1705 (Sample No. 1) within Late Roman pit 1704. The cereal remains included spelt and emmer grain, spikelet fork and glume base fragments, barley grains, rye (*Secale cereale*) grain and rachis fragments and indeterminate grain fragments. A number of the grains showed traces of germination. The weed seeds included seeds of oats, brome grass, docks, knotgrass and goosegrass. There was also a large quantity of charcoal fragments noted, including those of mature wood, within the assemblage. This assemblage is likely to represent the dumping of crop processing waste, possibly from the processing of stored semi-cleaned spikelets, within the pit. The traces of germination may be indicative of a poorly stored or low quality crop.

Trench 18

7.13 Ditch fill 1828 (Sample No. 2) of Late Roman ditch 1804 contained a small number of charred plant remains and a large quantity of charcoal pieces. The assemblage included hulled wheat grains (a number of which were those of spelt wheat), barley grains, indeterminate grain fragments, and seeds of dock. The charcoal included mature wood fragments. This assemblage is likely to be representative of dumped hearth waste material and is compatible with the Late Roman date for this feature.

Trench 21

7.14 An exceptionally high number of charred plant remains were recovered from pit fill 2111 (Sample No. 10) of undated hearth pit 2110. The assemblage was dominated by well-preserved grains. The cereal remains barley grains, spelt and emmer wheat grain, glume base and spikelet fork fragments, rye grains and indeterminate grain fragments. Some of the barley grains were still in their husks and there was also a barley spikelet. The weed seeds included those of oats, brome-grass, vetch/wild pea, rye-grass/fescue, meadow grass/cat's-tails, docks, goosefoot, scentless mayweed,

black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), persicaria, knotgrass, orache (Atriplex sp.), brassica, clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), hemp nettle, corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and an Apiaceae. There were also a number of runch capsules; which contains the seeds of wild radish. A moderate quantity of charcoal fragments were also noted.

7.15 This assemblage may be reflective of crop processing and food preparation waste. There is an indication from the assemblage that this hearth might be Roman in date. Spelt wheat was the predominant wheat during the Iron Age and Roman period in this part of Britain and corncockle is a weed very closely associated with the rye crop (Godwin 1984, 479 and 350) and is thought to have been introduced as a grain contaminant to Britain during the Roman period.

Summary

7.16 The charred assemblages are indicative of settlement activities, such as crop processing, and possibly storage, taking place on the site during the Iron Age and Roman periods, particularly in the vicinity of Trenches 6, 17 and 21 in the south-west and north-west of the site. There is no indication from the samples for any post-Roman activity. There appears to be an indication from the charred remains of a number of different environments possibly being exploited. The charcoal assemblages appear to reflect the selection of a number of different species and quality of material for use on the site, possibly indicative of a shortage of prime wood species such as oak in the immediate vicinity during these periods. Some of the samples from the current evaluation should be considered for more detailed analysis if any further archaeological work takes place on the site.

Geoarchaeological evidence *by Agata Kowalska*

Introduction

7.17 A single Monolith sample (Sample No.6) (Appendix C Table 6) was taken through Late Iron Age pit fill 617 (pit 616), as well as an overlying black colluvial deposit 602, both possibly associated with a Late Iron Age enclosure (Figs. 3, 4). The sample was taken to assess the character and mode of deposition of the recorded deposits.

Methodology

7.18 Monolith Sample No.6 was retained in a PVC tube measuring 60 x 60 x 550mm and was then wrapped and labelled following standard sampling procedures (CA 2017). The monolith was opened, and the deposits cleaned, photographed and recorded. The lithostratigraphy of the sample was described according to standard geological criteria provided by Jones *et al*. 1999; Munsell Color 2018; and Tucker 2011. The geoarchaeological observations were also supplied by the context sheets and photographs of the sampled deposit.

Results

7.19 The lithological description of the monolith sample is presented in Table 6, Appendix C. The text description is in stratigraphic order with the earliest unit described first. The lowermost Unit 3, context 617 (fill of pit 616), comprised dark brown silty sand with occasional patches of a brown silty sand. Rare iron oxide accumulations imply a possible mineralisation of organic matter due to specific post-depositional processes related to geochemistry of the sediments. The Unit was *c*.0.15m thick.

7.20 Context 617, Unit 3, was interpreted as fill of pit 616. The lighter sandy inclusions may have been derived via weathering of the pit sides or could have been deposited by a human action such as dumping. Fragments of Late Iron Age pottery and iron slag recorded within context 617 testify to human intervention leading to the formation of the fill. It could be suggested that the pit may have been subjected to natural, fine grained alluviation mixed with some human activity, possibly including dumping of organic waste material.

7.21 A diffuse horizontal contact boundary divided Unit 3 from the overlying sediments of **Unit 2**, colluvial context 602. The diffuse boundary could suggest a gradual change or continuation of the depositional mode (Karkanas and Goldberg 2018, 156). Unit 2 is un-cohesive, homogenous and consists of dark brown sandy silt with very few randomly distributed sandstones derived from natural geology. Very few dark red iron oxide accumulations were recorded throughout the Unit. Very few charcoal granules randomly distributed were noted. The Unit was *c*.0.18m thick.

7.22 Context 602 was preliminary interpreted as a possible colluvial deposit which overlies directly the natural geology and pit fill 617. The deposit was mainly recorded at the base of the ‘coombe’ in this part of the site. The fine-grained sediments possibly moved downslope from adjacent slopes via water movement acting upon a poorly covered or unvegetated soil. There could be several factors leading to the formation

of the colluvium. The deposit might have accumulated by processes associated with soil creep, produced by downhill movement of soil particles in the upper metre of the profile as a result of a rainsplash, rolling, bioturbation, and ploughing. Soil creep occurs over longer timescales. Alternatively, Unit 2 could have been formed due to a relatively rapid movement downslope of water-saturated sediment producing mudflow and debris flows (Wilkinson 2009, 1-2). The lower boundary with the natural geology is relatively sharp which is characteristic for a debris flow deposit and may indicate a buried former surface (Holliday 2004, 90; Karkanas and Goldberg 2018, 44). The Unit is homogenous and non-laminated which may be indicative of a one flow event. However, it should be noted that the homogeneity could also be caused by post-depositional processes such as bioturbation by earthworm and root activity. The homogeneous texture and well sorted sediments with rare anthropogenic inclusion is suggestive of natural formation processes, thus the possibility of this deposit being dumped material i.e. a *midden-like* deposit, is unlikely.

7.23 The uppermost Unit 1, context 601 (the subsoil in Trench 6), was *c.*0.11m thick and consisted of homogenous dark brown clayey sandy silt (silty loam). The Unit is characterised by a higher content of clay particles than the units below, possibly due to illuviation of clay from the overlying ploughsoil. A diffuse horizontal contact boundary divided Unit 1 from lower Unit 2. Context 601 was recorded throughout the trench and interpreted as a subsoil which most likely developed on the top of a hillwash deposit which accumulated from the aforementioned north and north-west 'coombe' slopes. Unit 1 is darker and more organic than context 601, thus possibly represents an interface between the subsoil and lower unit. Context 601 shows signs of mottling by iron oxides, possibly due to changing oxidation conditions. The boundary between Unit 1 and Unit 2, observed in the monolith sample, is diffuse and can be an effect of bioturbation as channels filled with sand particles and darker material were recorded in Unit 1 and may be indicative of earthworm activity (Canti 2003). It should be noted that the contact boundary dividing context 602 (colluvium) and 601 (subsoil) is sharp (Fig. 10, section CC). The erosional contact boundary may imply change in the deposition mode or indicate buried surface (Holliday 2004, 90). Thus, it could be suggested that context 602, Unit 2, was covered by later inorganic colluvium on top which a later top soil and subsoil developed due to complex pedogenic process.

Discussion and Recommendations

7.24 The sediments recorded within the Late Iron Age pit 616 accumulated by natural processes associated with transport of weathered soil and sediment from the adjacent slopes and deposited at the bottom of the small valley ('coombe'). The organic texture of the sediment may indicate some soil stabilisation and a possible old land surface.

7.25 Organic-rich and slightly acidic sediments have high potential to provide evidences for reconstruction of past environments through the analysis of remains including pollen, plant macrofossils and associated radiocarbon dating techniques. The assessed sediments cover and partially fill features associated with extensive Late Iron Age activity. Therefore, if further work is undertaken on the site, the consideration of future palaeoenvironmental analysis on these deposits is recommended. There is the potential for further analyses to contribute to the understanding of the later prehistoric and Roman transition in land management and farming practices on the site. Any future sampling strategy should consider taking monolith samples for sediment descriptions and pollen if suitable deposits are encountered. Molluscs, however, due to the acidic nature of the prevailing natural geology, are unlikely to be preserved on the site.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1 Overall, the site is generally characterised by agricultural activity and occupation of a rural nature. The evaluation results broadly correspond with the geophysical survey results (MS 2019) and provide further information to date and characterise the archaeological remains within the site. The geophysical survey had revealed the larger ditches and features on site. The trial trenching revealed additional features and the continuation of ditches identified by the geophysical survey. The geophysical survey results, combined with the evaluation, represent a planned landscape of associated fields systems, paddocks, settlement enclosures and droveways, of Late Iron Age and Roman date. Across the site smaller features were revealed by the trial trenching which had not been previously identified by the geophysical survey, most likely a result of the smaller morphology of these remains and their largely sterile fills. Broadly, the results of the evaluation correlate with the geophysical survey and the presently known historical and archaeological background of the site.

8.2 The geophysical survey identified the greatest concentration of archaeological remains in the central and western parts of the site and this was confirmed by the

evaluation. There was a good correlation between the quantities of pottery recovered and the greatest density of archaeological features shown by the geophysical survey and the evaluation. However, the overall artefact assemblage was small and dateable artefacts were only recovered from features within eight trenches (as indicated on Figure 3). The pottery assemblage allowed for limited chronological distinction due to the small size of the assemblage. The main foci of activity, identified by the geophysical survey and pottery assemblage, revealed four broad phases of activity, Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, Late Roman and medieval/ post-medieval.

8.3 Although pottery assemblage was small, comprising less than 2kg weight in small pieces, it was sufficient to allow a basic phasing of the site and to inform on the likely nature of the activity including settlement of a rural nature. Settlement activity appeared to start in the Late Iron Age, although, the broad date of the fabrics might represent an earlier Iron Age inception for the settlement activity. The pottery assemblage appears to indicate that activity may have continued through to the late 4th century. Although, the reduced number of sherds dating to the Mid-Roman period probably indicates a hiatus, as opposed to a reduced level of activity.

8.4 The pottery assemblage indicated a low status settlement with very little fine wares and black burnished wares recovered. Roman pottery, in particular greywares were absent until the late 2nd century indicating a lack of Roman influence until this date. Given the close proximity to York which lies approximately 20km to the west of the site, the lack of pottery produced in York further indicates the low status of the site and limited trading range of the settlement.

8.5 The environmental soil samples indicate the function of the landscape was focussed around crop production. Evidence for the storage and the primary processing of grain was revealed on site from the samples taken from both Iron Age and Roman dated features. Additionally, with a quernstone fragment recovered from topsoil 1600 provides further evidence for crop processing. The lack of animal bone and snails recovered from the samples most likely represents poor preservation as a result of an acidic environment as opposed to a lack of animals on site. The layout of the settlement indicated by the geophysical survey indicates potential paddocks and droveways on the site leading to more open areas to the north-west of Trenches 20 and 21 suggesting animal husbandry on site.

8.6 The charcoal assemblage indicates a wide range of species present and used on site, with a lack of prime wood species such as oak noted. This either indicates a lack of prime wood species in the area, or tree clearance in the area of the site. The environmental samples suggested the potential for some degree of woodland management taking place in the area of the site. Befitting the low status of the site, reflected in both the pottery and environmental assemblages, it is likely that fuel was sourced from hedgerows and coppicing. No evidence of industrial activity was identified within the samples, although the finds produced a limited quantity of iron working slag across the site from Trenches 6 and 16.

Late Iron Age

8.7 The earliest activity identified on site is concentrated in the area of the pentagonal enclosure identified by the geophysical survey in the south-west of the site and examined by Trench 6. A third of the pottery recovered from site relates to the activity in Trench 6. The circular feature positioned broadly centrally within the pentagonal enclosure was identified as a roundhouse based on the morphology of the feature and associated finds recovered. The environmental assemblage identified domestic hearth material, crop processing waste and evidence for the potential storage of grain within the roundhouse based on the samples recovered from curvi-linear ditch 608 and in a pit directly to the north of roundhouse, suggesting domestic activity.

8.8 The southern boundary ditch of the pentagonal enclosure, the alignment of which is continued to the west forming the large axial ditch crossing the site, showed evidence of maintenance based in Trench 6. Whilst undated it is likely that the D shaped enclosure, pits and ditches directly to the west, partially examined by Trench 5 are contemporary on the basis of the direct spatial relationship. Located at the eastern limits of the site in Trenches 34 and 41, the geophysical survey identified a partially exposed settlement, with possible roundhouse at the eastern exposed limits of the axial ditch. These undated features are also likely to be contemporary with the Iron Age activity.

8.9 Following the geophysical survey it was suggested (MS 2019) that the pentagonal enclosure, with opening to the south-east, was, on the basis of comparable features, a possible temple. However, the results of the evaluation found no evidence to suggest such an interpretation and the environmental evidence in particular suggests that domestic activity was the focus of activity in the vicinity of Trench 6. It is possible further work could reveal additional evidence as to the function of this area.

Late Iron Age/ Early Roman

8.10 A second area of settlement activity was identified in the north-western corner of the site in the vicinity of Trenches 18 and 19 corresponding with a dense area of features identified by the geophysical survey. The small assemblage of pottery recovered suggests that this settlement possibly post-dated that in the south-western corner of the site, with origins in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period. The rectangular nature of the ditches in north-western part of the site differs from that of the Late Iron Age activity defined by the pentagonal enclosure and associated features in the south-western part of the site, most likely indicating this as a separate phase of settlement. The pottery evidence further suggests that this was possibly of a slightly later date with origins in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period While the density of features is greater in the north-western part of the site less pottery was recovered. It is possible that this represents a smaller scale of settlement; although this could represent a bias in the results of the evaluation. The density of archaeological features in the north-western part of the site by the geophysical survey, are likely representative of multi-period activity.

8.11 Pottery dating to the 2nd – 4th century AD was recovered from pit 2005 directly to the north of Trench 19 in Trench 20 in the north-westernmost corner of the site. This might represent a continuation of activity between the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period into the Late Roman period in the north-west of the site. However, as only one sherd of pottery was recovered there is insufficient evidence to clearly demonstrate a continuation of activity. The pit possibly represents an outlying feature relating to the later Roman activity recorded in Trenches 13, 16, 17 and 18 to the south, broadly centrally within the site.

Late Roman

8.12 Evidence for Late Roman activity is concentrated broadly centrally and to the north-west of the site (Trenches 13, 16, 17 and 18), expanding to the south and south-west of the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman settlement in Trenches 18 and 19. The pottery assemblage suggests that the Late Roman activity had its origins at the beginning of the later 3rd century AD. The features dated to the Late Roman period (by the pottery evidence) were spatially spread over a larger area then the earlier dateable features. The Late Roman pottery assemblage comprised the largest number of sherds recovered totalling 51 sherds, and included fine wares, indicating this possibly represents the highest status of activity identified.

8.13 The Late Roman activity included a rectangular enclosure (Trenches 12, 13, 17 and 21) located directly to the south-west of the earlier Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity identified within Trenches 18 and 19. Associated ditches were recorded extending to the east to a further concentration of features including enclosures located broadly centrally within the site in Trenches 14, 16 and 24, corresponding with the geophysical survey results. Arable activity continued to be the primary function of the site during this period. The environmental evidence suggests the continuation of crop processing on the site. Notably, the charred plant assemblage recovered from pit 1704 included grains with traces of germination possibly indicating a low-quality crop or poor storage.

8.14 A possible droveway was identified by the geophysical survey and recorded in Trenches 12 and 21 running north-east/south-west at the west of the site. Undated pit 2110, thought to be of Late Roman date, was revealed within the possible droveway. The pit revealed possible evidence for a former stake suggesting that it may have been associated with possible structural remains. It is considered likely that the pit represents the disturbed remains of an oven or corn drier used for the processing of grain; the only feature of this type revealed on site. An exceptionally high number of charred plant remains dominated by well-preserved grains representing crop processing and food preparation waste were recovered from pit 2110 indicating domestic activity.

8.15 In the south-western corner of the site evidence for Late Roman activity was also identified in Trench 1, utilising the alignment of the earlier ditches and recti-linear enclosures. Eight sherds of pottery were recovered dating to the 2nd – 4th century AD from ditch 102 which are considered likely to be associated with the Later Roman activity recorded further to the north in Trenches 13, 16, 17 and 18 starting in the late 3rd Century AD.

8.16 With the exception of a few features in the south-western corner of the site there is almost no evidence for any Iron Age or Roman activity to the south of the Late Iron Age axial boundary ditch which runs broadly north-east/south-west across the site, identified by the geophysical survey and recorded in Trenches 6, 25 and 41. The features revealed in the trenches in this area to the south of the ditch were undated and do not obviously relate to a particular identified period of activity. The boundary, potentially relating to an old water-course, appears to provide a clear limit to the settlement activity, although the reason for this is unclear from the results of the

evaluation. It is possible that this area was solely used for agricultural activity, potentially even for open space for cattle. It is possible that any further fieldwork might identify a greater number of outlying features such as field systems within this part of the site that were not identified by the geophysical survey due to such features containing less anthropogenic material and possible prolonged formation processes.

Medieval/ post-medieval

8.17 The evaluation revealed limited evidence for post Roman activity on the site. The geophysical survey identified evidence for agricultural activity and field boundaries across the site interpreted as medieval/ post-medieval field systems including furrows and boundary ditches (MS 2019). The furrows were aligned broadly north-west to south-east and were poorly represented in the trenches and produced no dating material. A series of three broadly north-west to south-east field boundary ditches were identified by the geophysical survey and considered likely to be of medieval/ post-medieval date. The results of the trenching only one ditch revealed in Trench 29 corresponding the geophysical anomalies. Undated ditches were revealed in the central northern area of the site in Trenches 23 and 33 mirroring the alignment of the furrows and are considered likely to be part of the ridge and furrow agricultural landscape. There is no evidence for any settlement post-dating the Roman period within the site and there is only evidence for medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity, largely identified by the geophysical survey. The medieval/post-medieval agricultural activity possibly relates to the Deserted Medieval Villages of Green Hammerton, Kirk Hammerton and Old Thornville between 1-2km to the east and south-east of the site.

Summary

8.18 Overall, the site is generally characterised by agricultural activity and occupation of possible Late Iron Age/ Early Roman and Late Roman dates. There is evidence for occupation of a rural nature predominantly located in the central and western parts of the site. The pottery and environmental evidence indicates a fairly low status settlement and only a small assemblage of Late Roman finewares were recovered. The environmental evidence suggests that there was a focus on crop production and processing. It is considered likely that the remains recorded within the site represent four broad phases of activity with a possible hiatus between the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman and Late Roman activity. The lack of earlier or later activity might indicate this was a marginal area brought into use at peak periods of demands for land resources potentially prone to flooding or standing water.

8.19 Evidence for post Roman activity almost exclusively comprised furrows of possible medieval/post-medieval date, indicating later agricultural activity. There was no evidence for any associated settlement of medieval/post-medieval date.

8.20 The evaluation results are broadly similar to the Iron Age/ Roman ditches enclosures recorded at Green Hammerton (WYAS 2015, OSA 2016, Solstice Heritage 2017) approximately 2km to the east. Collectively this provides evidence for a well-planned agricultural and settlement landscape in the vicinity of the site and across the surrounding area in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework (Roskams and Whyman 2007, 32) states that:

> "in order to elucidate the rural context in which the more well-known Roman *foci* of fort, town and villa subsisted and developed (or failed to develop), it will be necessary to undertake consistent quantification of artefactual and ecofactual assemblage data from the whole range of site and landscape contexts. Only in this way can the relationship between settlement development and the production of agricultural surplus be directly appreciated".

8.21 The results of the geophysical survey and the evaluation results have indicated that the archaeological features within the site, especially the palaeoenvironmentally evidence, has the potential to contribute to the regional research aim above. Further work within the site may allow for greater consideration of the evidence for crop production and processing and possibly storage.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork was undertaken by Chris Ellis, assisted by Majbritt Bengtson, Chris Brown, Jon Dobbie, Bethany Hardcastle, Katherine Hebbard, Craig Jones and Tim Street. Additional assistance was provided by Arran Johnson and Sam Grimmer from York Archaeological Trust. The report was written by Chris Ellis and Julian Newman with contributions from Andy Clarke, Jerry Evans, Ed McSloy, Katie Marsden, Sarah Wyles and Agata Kowalska. The illustrations were prepared by Gemma Bowen, Amy Wright and Esther Escudero. The archive has been compiled by Emily Evans and prepared for deposition by Hazel O'Neill. The project was managed for CA by Michelle Collings and Stuart Joyce.

10. REFERENCES

Barclay, A.J., Stevens, C.J. and Wyles, S.F., 2011 'An Early Bronze Age field system from Monkton Road, Minster, Thanet, and an early date for the cultivation of Spelt', *PAST* 69, 2–3.

BGS (British Geological Survey) 2019 *Geology of Britain Viewer* http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geology_viewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed November 2019.

Booth, P., 2016 The Oxford Archaeology Roman pottery recording system: an introduction, https://library.thehumanjourney.net/448/1/OAU_Roman_pottery_recording_system.pdfA.pdf

Canti, M.G., 2003 'Earthworm Activity and Archaeological Stratigraphy: A Review of Products and Processes'. *Journal of Archaeological Science*, vol. **30**, 135–148.

Corder and Birely 1936 *Corbridge Roman Station (Corstopitum), Northumberland.* Archaeologia Aeliana series 4, Vol 13

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2017 *Fieldwork Recording Manual. Technical Manual* ***No.1.***

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2018a *Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, Yorkshire: Archaeological Desk - Based Assessment*. CA Report No. **18329** (August 2018).

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2018b, *Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, Yorkshire Built Heritage and Historic Landscape Assessment*: CA Report No. **18330** (August 2018).

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2019, Maltkiln Village *Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, Yorkshire, Archaeological Evaluation: Written Scheme of Investigation* (October 2019).

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2019b CA Technical Manual 4: *Survey Manual*

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2019c Technical Manual 1: *Fieldwork Recording Manual*

Cotswold Archaeology (CA) 2019d Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*

CIfA 2014 *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (Reading)

Evans, J., 1993, Function and finewares in the Roman north, Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 6, 95-118

Evans, J., 1995, Reflections on later Iron Age and 'native' Romano-British pottery in north-eastern England, Vyner B, (Ed) Moorland monuments, CBA Res Rept 101, 46-68

Evans, J., 2001A, The pottery from Mourie Farm, Low Worsall, unpublished report for the TSEP pipeline volume

Evans, J., 2001B, The pottery from Sike Spa, Crayke, unpublished report for the TSEP pipeline volume

Evans, J., 2019, The Pocklington Iron Age and Roman pottery, unpublished report for University of Durham Archaeology unit

Godwin, H., 1984 *History of the British Flora (2nd edition)*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Greig, J., 1991 'The British Isles', in van Zeist, W., Wasylikowa, K. and Behre, K-E. (eds.) 1991, 229-334.

Historic England (HE) 2008 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3*

Historic England (HE) 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment. The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide*

Historic England (HE) 2019a *National Mapping Programme* https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/airborne-remote-sensing/aerial-investigation

Historic England (HE) 2019b *Historic Landscape Characterisation* *https://historicengland.org.uk/research/methods/characterisation-2/historic-landscape-characterisation/*

Holliday, V.T., 2004 *Soils in Archaeological Research*. Oxford University Press.

Jones A.P., Trucker M.E. and Hart J.K., 1999 *The Description and Analysis of Quaternary Stratigraphic Field Sections.* Quaternary Technical Association. Technical Guide No. 7. London, 27-76.

Karkanas, P.T. and Goldberg, P., 2018 *Reconstructing Archaeological Sites. Understanding the Geoarchaeological Matrix*. Wiley & Sons Ltd. Oxford.

Magnitude Surveys (MS) 2019 *Geophysical survey of Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire.* Magnitude Project **MSSE469**.

Margary, I., 1973 *Roman Roads of Britain (Third Edition)*.

Martin, J., Schuster, J. and Barclay, A.J., 2012 'Evidence of an Early Bronze Age Field System and Spelt Wheat growing together with an Anglo-Saxon Sunken Featured Building, at Monkton Road, Minster in Thanet', *Archaeologia Cantiana* Vol **CXXXII** 43-52.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government (MHCLG) 2019 National Planning Policy Framework

Mills, P.J., forthcoming, The pottery from Sherburn-in-Elmet

Munsell Color 2018 *Munsell Soil Colour Chart*. 2009 Revision. Michigan.

National Planning Policy Framework 2019, (Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government).
https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/national-planning-policy-framework--2

On Site Archaeology (OSA), 2016 *Land at Green Hill, Green Hammerton, North Yorkshire: Report on a Geophysical Survey*.

Rodwell, W., 1980 Temples, 'Churches and Religion: Recent research in Roman Britain with a Gazetteer of Romano-British temples in Continental Europe'. *British Archaeological Reports (BAR) British Series No.* **77** (2 vols). BAR. Oxford.

Roskams, S. and Whyman, M., 2007 *Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework: resource assessment*. University of York. (Unpublished report prepared for the Yorkshire Archaeological Research Framework Forum and for English Heritage – project number **2936 RFRA**).

Solstice Heritage, 2017 *Land at Bernard Lane, Green Hammerton, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation*.

Stace, C., 1997. *New Flora of the British Isles*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998 (2002), *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection: A Handbook*. MoLAS Monograph 2, London.

Tucker, M. E., 2011 *Sedimentary Rocks in the Field. A Practical Guide.* 4th ed. Wiley-Blackwell.

Wilkinson, K., 2009 *Southern Regional Review of Geoarchaeology Colluvium*. Research Department Report Series No. **3-2009.**

West Yorkshire Archaeological Services (WYAS), 2015 *Land off Bernard Lane, Green Hammerton, North Yorkshire: Archaeological Evaluation*.

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. and Weiss, E., 2012 *Domestication of plants in the Old World: the origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the Nile Valley*, 4th edition. Oxford. Clarendon Press.

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/ thickness (m)	Spot-date
100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy clay			0.32	
101	Layer		Natural geology	Mid yellow brown friable silty sand, frequent small stone inclusions			0.32+	
102	Cut		Ditch	NNW/SSE linear, moderate to steep sides, concave base, cuts (101)	2.2+	2.58	1.05	
103	Fill	102	Upper fill of ditch	Mid orange-grey brown friable silty clay, occasional charcoal, limestone and sandstone inclusions, above (119)	2.2+	2.58	0.43	C2-C4
104	Cut		Ditch	N/S linear	2.2+	1.1	**unexc**	
105	Fill	104	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey sandy silt	2.2	1.1	**unexc**	
106	Cut		Post Hole	Small circular cut of post hole, cuts (101)	0.18	0.18	**unexc**	
107	Fill	106	Fill of post hole	Dark grey brown sandy silt	0.18	0.18	**unexc**	
108	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, ENE/WSW aligned pit, moderately steep sides, flat base, cuts (101)	1.9	1.06	0.24	
109	Fill	108	Fill of pit	Mottled mid red brown and dark brown grey firm silty sand, occasional rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks, below (118)	1.9	1.06	0.16	
110	Cut		Ditch	NNW/SSE linear, cuts natural geology	2.1+	1.3	**unexc**	

111	Fill	110	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey silty sand	2.1	1.3	**unexc**	
112	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular NE/SW aligned treethrow, cuts natural geology	1.7+	0.9	**unexc**	
113	Fill	112	Fill of treethrow	Mid grey silty sand	1.7	0.9	**unexc**	
114	Cut		Treethrow	Sub-oval, N/S aligned treethrow, cuts (101)	0.8+	0.5	**unexc**	
115	Fill	114	Fill of treethrow	Dark brown grey friable silty sand	0.8	0.5	**unexc**	
116	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned linear, cuts (101)	2.2+	0.3	**unexc**	
117	Fill	116	Fill of ditch	Light brown grey sandy silt	2.2	0.3	**unexc**	
118	Fill	108	Fill of pit	Dark grey black firm sandy silt, frequent charcoal and occasional gravel inclusions, above (109)	0.9	0.76	0.22	
119	Fill	102	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty clay, frequent small to large stone and occasional charcoal inclusions, below (103)	2.2+	1.67	0.67	C2+
200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy clay, rounded sandstone inclusions			0.3	
201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown friable sandy silt, rounded sandstone inclusions			0.17	
202	Layer		Natural geology	Mid light brown grey friable silty sand, sub rounded			0.14+	

				sandstone inclusions				
203	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown red friable sandy clay, sub rounded sandstone inclusions			0.14+	
204	Cut		Treethrow	Irregular treethrow, cuts (202)	2.4+	1.6	**unexc**	
205	Fill	204	Fill of treethrow	Light brown grey sandy silt	2.4	1.6	**unexc**	
206	Cut		Ditch	Linear WSW/ENE cuts (202)	2.2+	1.2	**unexc**	
207	Fill	206	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown sandy silt	2.2	1.2	**unexc**	
208	Cut		Ditch	Linear WSW/ENE, steep sides, unknown base, cuts (202)	2.2+	1.5	0.6	
209	Fill	208	Lower fill of ditch	Dark brown grey friable silty sand, moderate charcoal and angular pebble inclusions, below (210)	2.2+	0.8	0.6	
210	Fill	208	Upper fill of ditch	Light red brown firm silty sand, moderate angular gravel inclusions, above (209)	2.2+	1.5	0.15	
300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt			0.33	
301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange clay sand, occasional medium sub-angular stone inclusions			0.15	
302	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orange brown sandy clay, occasional medium sub-			0.48+	

				angular stone inclusions				
400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown clay sand			0.25	
401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay occasional small angular stone inclusions			0.15	
402	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown orange sandy clay, frequent angular stone inclusions			0.05+	
403	Cut		Modern feature	Modern pit	unexc	unexc	**unexc**	
404	Fill	403	Fill of modern feature	Pale grey sterile and homogenous clay	unexc	unexc	**unexc**	
500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, rounded sandstone inclusions			0.34	
501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub rounded sandstone inclusions			0.35	
502	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellow grey friable clayey sand, sub rounded sandstone inclusions			0.15+	
503	Cut		Ditch	NNW/SSE Linear, cuts (502). Unexcavated	2.15+	3.5	**unexc**	
504	Fill	503	Fill of ditch	Dark grey black loose silty sand, cobblestone and charcoal inclusions	2.15	3.5	**unexc**	
505	Cut		Ditch	Linear NW/SE cuts (502)	2.15+	0.91	**unexc**	
506	Fill	505	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey loose sandy silt, cobblestone	2.15	0.91	**unexc**	

				and charcoal inclusions				
507	Cut		Ditch terminus	Ditch terminus, NW/SE aligned, cuts (502)	1.6+	0.82	**unexc**	
508	Fill	507	Fill of ditch terminus	Mid red brown loose sandy silt, cobblestone inclusions	1.6	0.82	**unexc**	
509	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, steep sides, flat base, cuts (502)	1.24+	0.41	0.32	
510	Fill	509	Fill of pit	Mid brown grey firm silty sand, occasional rounded pebbles, gravel and charcoal inclusions	1.24+	0.41	0.32	
511	Cut		Ditch	N/S aligned, steep sides, base unknown, Cuts (502).	2.4+	0.96	0.98	
512	Fill	511	Backfill of ditch	Dark brown grey clayey friable silty sand, small to medium sub rounded stone, fired clay and charcoal inclusions	2.4+	0.96	0.98	
513	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval pit, moderate sides, concave base, NNE/SSW aligned, cuts (502)	1.9+	0.75+	0.29	
514	Fill	513	Fill of pit	Mid orange brown friable silty sand, occasional cobble, pebble and charcoal inclusions	1.9+	0.75+	0.29	
515	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, N-S aligned, cut by linear [517] in plan.	0.92	0.78	**unexc**	
516	Fill	515	Fill of pit	Light orange brown loose sandy silt, cobblestone inclusions	0.92	0.78	**unexc**	

517	Cut		Enclosure ditch	Linear E-W aligned,	2.15+	1.35	**unexc**	
518	Fill	517	Fill of ditch	Mid brown loose grey silty sand, cobblestone inclusions	2.15	1.35	**unexc**	
519	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit cuts (502)	3.8+	0.74+	**unexc**	
520	Fill	519	Fill of pit	Dark grey black sandy silt, cobblestone and charcoal inclusions	3.8	0.74	**unexc**	
600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark red brown clayey sand, occasional rounded stone inclusions			0.35	
601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange friable clayey sand			0.15	
602	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orange brown friable clayey sand, occasional manganese inclusions			0.35	
603	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brown orange sandy clay, frequent small to medium sub-angular stones			0.35	
604	Cut		Ditch	Linear E/W ditch, gentle sides, base unknown, cuts (624)	0.8+	0.2+	0.1	
605	Fill	604	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, rare charcoal inclusions, cut by [606]	0.8+	0.2+	0.1	
606	Cut		Gully/ditch	Rectilinear ditch, N-S aligned, gentle sides, base unknown, cuts (605)	0.8+	0.6	0.15	
607	Fill	606	Fill of gully/ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, rare sandstone inclusions	0.8+	0.6	0.15	

608	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear ditch, steep concave sides, flat base, E/W aligned, cuts (603)	2.15+	1.81	0.65	
609	Fill	608	Fill of ditch	Dark grey black loose silty sand, cobblestone and charcoal inclusions, above (627).	2.15+	1.81	0.39	
610	Cut		Pit	Oval NW/SE pit	1.51	0.3	**unexc**	
611	Fill	610	Fill of pit	Dark grey black friable clayey silt, charcoal and sub-angular sandstone inclusions	1.51	0.3	**unexc**	
612	Cut		Pit	Oval pit, cuts (603)	0.57	0.39	**unexc**	
613	Fill	612	Fill of pit	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, charcoal and sub-angular sandstone inclusions	0.57	0.39	**unexc**	
614	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular pit, cuts (603)	0.66	0.41	**unexc**	
615	Fill	614	Fill of pit	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, charcoal inclusions	0.66	0.41	**unexc**	
616	Cut		Pit	Sub-rectangular pit, steep sides, flat base, N/S aligned, cuts (624)	1.8	0.8+	0.25	
617	Fill	616	Fill of pit	Dark black grey friable silty sand, charcoal inclusions	1.8	0.8+	0.25	LIA?
618	Cut		Pit	Circular pit	1.21	0.45+	**unexc**	
619	Fill	618	Fill of pit	Dark brown grey friable clayey sand, charcoal and sub-rounded	1.21	0.45	**unexc**	

				sandstone inclusions				
620	Cut		Ditch	Linear ditch, E/W aligned, gentle concave sides, flat base, cuts (603).	2.15+	1.41	0.58	
621	Fill	620	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey loose sandy silt, cobblestone inclusions	2.15+	1.41	0.58	
622	Cut		Spread?	Linear, E/W aligned, cuts (603)	2.15+	2.31	**unexc**	
623	Fill	622	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown with orange mottling friable clayey sand, charcoal and sub-angular sandstone inclusions, cut by [610] and [612].	2.15	2.31	**unexc**	
624	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellow grey silty sand, manganese and large sandstone inclusions	50	2.1	0.1+	
625	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, concave sides, flat base, cuts (603)	Truncated	1.01+	0.42	
626	Fill	625	Fill of pit	Dark grey black loose silty sand, charcoal and cobblestone inclusions	Truncated	1.01+	0.42	LIA
627	Fill	608	Fill of ditch	Mid red grey loose silty sand, cobblestone inclusions, above of (628) and (629)	2.15+	0.99	0.24	
628	Fill	644	Redeposited Natural geology	Light yellow grey loose silty sand, sub-rounded stone inclusions, above (629) below (627)	2.15+	0.78	0.61	
629	Fill	644	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey loose sandy silt, stone	2.15+	0.23	0.14	

				inclusions below (628)				
630	Cut		Gully/ditch	Linear, E/W aligned, gentle concave sides, concave base, cuts (624).	7+	0.47	0.18	
631	Fill	630	Fill of ditch	Pale yellow grey friable silty sand, sandstone inclusions	7+	0.47	0.18	
632	Cut		Ditch	Linea, E/W aligned, steep sides, concave base, cuts (624).	7+	2.5	1.15	
633	Fill	632	Fill of ditch	Mid blue grey friable clayey silt, charcoal , ironstone and sandstone inclusions, below (634)	7+	0.85	0.35	LIA
634	Fill	632	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, sandstone and charcoal inclusions, above (633), below (635)	7+	1.7	0.25	
635	Fill	632	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, sandstone inclusions above (634), below (636). Cut by [643].	7+	2.2	0.3	
636	Fill	632	Fill of ditch	Light yellow grey friable silty sand, sub-rounded sandstone inclusions, above (635), cut by [643].	7+	1.3	0.4	
637	Fill	643	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, sub-rounded sandstone and charcoal inclusions	1+	1.15	0.4	LIA?
638	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W aligned, moderate/steep concave sides, concave base [604], cuts (624).	7	1.9	0.55	

639	Fill	638	Fill of ditch	Mid red grey friable silty sand, sandstone inclusions, below (640), cut by [641].	0.65	0.5	0.17	
640	Fill	638	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey friable silty sand, sandstone and charcoal inclusions, below (637), above (642), (639) and (635).	7+	1.9	0.55	LIA?
641	Cut		Pit	Partially visible circular pit, steep sides, concave base, cuts (639)	0.55	0.25	0.2	
642	Fill	641	Fill of pit	Dark grey black friable silty sand, charcoal and sandstone inclusions, below (639).	0.55	0.25	0.2	
643	Cut		Re-cut of ditch	Linear re-cut of E/W ditch [632], moderate concave sides, concave base, cuts (635), (636) and (640)	1.0+	1.5	0.4	
644	Cut		Ditch/pit	Moderately steep side and small steep concave base	1.0+	0.82	0.7	
700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty sand			0.3	
701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand, occasional small stone inclusions			0.2	
702	Layer		Colluvium	Mid red brown clay sand, occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.25	
703	Layer		Natural geology	Dark brown red sandy clay, occasional large sub-angular stone inclusions			0.15+	

704	Cut		Ditch	Linear N/S aligned, gentle concave sides, flat base, cuts (703)	2.15+	0.53	0.29	
705	Fill	704	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown loose sandy silt	2.15+	0.53	0.29	
706	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular fire pit, irregular concave sides, uneven base, cuts (703)	0.89	0.69+	0.35	
707	Fill	706	Fill of pit	Dark brown black loose silty sand, frequent burnt stone and charcoal inclusions	0.89	0.69+	0.35	
800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.25	
801	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange brown clayey sand,			0.15	
802	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brown orange friable clayey sand			0.2	
803	Layer		Colluvium	Mid orange brown friable clayey sand			0.2	
804	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orange brown sandy clay			0.8+	
805	Cut		Geological feature	Linear, near vertical sides, flat base	2+	1.85+	0.47	
806	Fill	805	Fill of geological feature	Mid grey brown compact sandy clay, moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	2+	1.85+	0.47	
900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark orange brown sandy silt, occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions			0.3	

901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt, occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.2	
902	Layer		Colluvium	Dark orange brown clayey silt, occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.25	
903	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown orange compact sandy clay, occasional sub-angular stone inclusions			0.75+	
904	Cut		Ditch	Linear, cuts (903)	15+	0.8	0.16+	
905	Fill		Fill of ditch	Light brown silty sand	15+	0.8	0.16+	
906	Cut		Ditch	Linear E/W aligned, near vertical sides, cuts (903)	2.15+	0.84	0.12+	
907	Fill		Fill of ditch	Light brown silty sand, rare cobblestone inclusions	2.15+	0.84	0.12+	
1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt			0.3	
1001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand, occasional manganese and small sub-angular stone inclusions			0.2	
1002	Layer		Natural geology	Light orange brown silty sand, occasional sub-angular stone and manganese inclusions			0.5+	
1003	Cut		Ditch	Linear NW/SE aligned, moderate concave sides, concave base, cuts (1002)	2.1+	1.1	0.36	

1004	Fill	1003	Fill of ditch	Light yellow brown friable sand, occasional sub-rounded stone inclusions	2.1+	1.1	0.36	
1005	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE aligned, moderate concave sides, concave base, cuts (1002)	2.1+	0.82	0.32	
1006	Fill	1005	Fill of ditch	Mid brown friable sand, rare sub-rounded stone inclusions	2.1+	0.82	0.32	
1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose silty sand			0.28	
1101	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown loose silty sand, occasional small stones			0.25	
1102	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orange brown friable silty sand, occasional cobblestone inclusions			0.53+	
1103	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NW/SE aligned	4.5+	1.1	**unexc**	
1104	Fill	1103	Fill of furrow	Light grey brown silty sand, cobblestone inclusions	4.5+	1.1	**unexc**	
1105	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S aligned	4.5+	1.4	**unexc**	
1106	Fill	1105	Fill of ditch	Light grey sandy silt, cobblestone inclusions	4.5+	1.4	**unexc**	
1107	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W aligned, steep concave sides, flat base, cuts (1102)	0.6+	0.62	0.34	
1108	Fill	1107	Secondary Fill	Light orange brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions	0.6+	0.62	0.34	

1109	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W aligned, steep concave sides, flat base, cuts (1103)	0.6+	0.55	0.28	
1110	Fill	1109	Secondary Fill	Light red brown loose silty sand, stone inclusions, above (209)	0.6+	0.55	0.28	
1111	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE aligned	2.54+	0.65	**unexc**	
1112	Fill	1111	Fill of ditch	Light orange grey silty sand, stone inclusions	2.54+	0.65	**unexc**	
1113	Cut		Land Drain	Linear, N/S aligned	2.15+	0.4	**unexc**	
1114	Fill	1113	Fill of land drain	Fill of land drain	2.15+	0.4	**unexc**	
1115	Cut		Ditch	Linear N/S aligned	2.15+	1.1	**unexc**	
1116	Fill	1115	Fill of Ditch	Light grey brown firm sandy clay, stone inclusions	2.15+	1.1	**unexc**	
1200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clayey sand			0.26	
1201	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown orange friable silty sand, occasional large sub-angular stone inclusions			0.26+	
1202	Cut		Furrow	Linear, NE/SW aligned, gentle sides, concave base, cuts (1201)	15+	1	0.05	
1203	Fill	1202	Fill of furrow	Mid brown orange friable silty sand, frequent small sub-angular stone inclusions	15+	1	0.05	
1204	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW aligned, moderate sides, concave	2.1+	1.15	0.38	

				base, cuts (1201)				
1205	Fill	1204	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown mottled orange compact clayey sandy silt, occasional cobblestone inclusions	2.1+	1.15	0.38	
1206	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW aligned cuts (1201)	2.2+	2.17	**unexc**	
1207	Fill	1206	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable clayey sandy silt, moderate small to medium rounded and sub-angular stone inclusions	2.2+	2.17	**unexc**	
1208	Cut		Ditch terminal	Linear, NE/SW aligned, cuts (1201)	1.59+	1.4	**unexc**	
1209	Fill	1208	Fill of ditch terminal	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt clay, moderate cobblestone and rounded stone inclusions	1.59+	1.4	**unexc**	
1300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt			0.3	
1301	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown orange silty sand, frequent sub-angular stone inclusions			0.3	
1302	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, steep straight sides, concave base, cuts (1301)	1.14	0.54+	0.65	
1303	Fill	1302	Fill of pit	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt, sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	1.14	0.54+	0.65	
1304	Cut		Ditch terminal	Linear NW/SE ditch terminal, steep straight sides, concave	0.88+	0.56	0.42	

				base, cuts (1301)				
1305	Fill	1304	Fill of ditch terminal	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt, sub-angular sandstone inclusions	0.88+	0.56	0.42	MLC4+
1306	Cut		Ditch	Ploughing feature	2.1+	1.34	**unexc**	
1307	Fill	1306	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange silty sand	2.1+	1.34	**unexc**	
1308	Cut		Ditch	Ploughing feature	2.1+	1.73	**unexc**	
1309	Fill	1308	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange silty sand	2.1+	1.73	**unexc**	
1310	Fill	1304	Fill of ditch terminal	Mid grey orange friable sandy silt, sub-angular and sub-rounded stone inclusions	0.80+	0.47+	0.1	LC3-C4+
1400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown loose sandy silt			0.32	
1401	Layer		Subsoil	Dark orange brown friable sandy silt, very occasional small sub-angular stones			0.11	
1402	Layer		Natural geology	Dark red brown sandy clay, frequent small stones and occasional large sub-rounded stones			0.19+	
1403	VOID							
1404	VOID							
1405	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S ditch, cuts (1402).	2.1+	1.7	**unexc**	

1406	Fill	1405		Mid orange brown sand, very occasional rounded and sub-rounded stones	2.1+	1.7	**unexc**	
1407	Cut		Ditch	Linear, WNW/ESE ditch, cuts (1402).		0.74	**unexc**	
1408	Fill	1407	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown sand, rare charcoal inclusions		0.74	**unexc**	
1409	Cut		Fill of ditch? Furrow?	Linear, NNW/SSE ditch, cuts (1402)		0.78	**unexc**	
1410	Fill	1409	Ditch fill	Light brown silty sand, occasional cobblestones and moderate charcoal inclusions		0.78	**unexc**	
1500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.28	
1501	Layer		Subsoil	Mid dark grey brown friable sandy silt, rounded sandstones			0.27	
1502	Layer		Colluvium	Mid red brown compact sandy silt, rounded sandstones			0.19	
1503	layer		Natural geology	Mid-light brown red friable silty sand, rounded sandstones			0.36+	
1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy silt			0.2	
1601	layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown clayey sand, occasional manganese inclusions Above 1609.			0.15	
1602	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown orange sandy clay, frequent small to medium rounded stones			0.2+	

1603	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W aligned, moderately steep sides, rounded base, cuts (1602)	1.9+	2.2	0.58	
1604	Fill	1603	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, small to medium rounded stones	2.2	1.9	0.58	
1605	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W aligned	2.22+	1.75	**unexc**	
1606	Fill	1605	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt, small sub-rounded stones	2.22+	1.75	**unexc**	
1607	Layer		Colluvium	Dark red brown loose sandy silt, cobblestone, flint and charcoal inclusions Below 1609.			0.44	
1608	Layer		Bioturbation	Very dark grey/black silty sand	0.58	0.4+	0.3	
1609	Layer		Colluvium	Dark orange brown silty sand. Below 1601			0.11	
1610	Layer		Colluvium	Dark red brown loose sandy silt, cobblestone, flint and charcoal inclusions Below 1609.			0.51	C3+
1611	Cut		Ditch	Linear E/W, cuts (1602)	2.2+	1.1	**unexc**	
1612	Fill	1611	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand, small to medium sub-rounded stones	2.2+	1.1	**unexc**	
1613	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear, E/W aligned	2.22+	2.5	**unexc**	

1614	Fill	1613	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt, small to medium sub-rounded stones	2.22+	2.5	**unexc**	
1615	Cut		Ditch	Curvilinear, E/W aligned	2.22+	2	**unexc**	
1616	Fill	1613	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt, small to medium sub-rounded stones	2.22+	2	**unexc**	
1617	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W aligned	1.4	0.55	**unexc**	
1618	Fill	1617	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, small sub-rounded stones	1.4	0.55	**unexc**	
1619	Cut		Ditch	Linear N/S cuts (1602)	7.87	0.95+	**unexc**	
1620	Fill	1619	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand, small to medium sub-rounded stones	7.87	0.95+	**unexc**	
1621	Cut		Bioturbation feature	Sub-circular in plan, irregular profile	0.33	0.28	0.05	
1622	Fill	1621	Fill of bioturbation feature	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, small sub-rounded stones	0.33	0.28	0.05	
1623	Cut		Bioturbation feature	Sub-circular in plan, irregular profile	0.5	0.45	0.05	
1624	Fill	1623	Fill of bioturbation feature	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, small sub-rounded stones	0.5	0.45	0.05	
1625	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W aligned	2.2+	1.77	**unexc**	

1626	Fill	1625	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, small sub-rounded stones	2.2+	1.77	**unexc**	
1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown clay sand			0.31	
1701	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orange brown silty sand, occasional medium sub-angular stones			0.16+	
1702	Cut		Cut of geology?/pit	Sub-oval, E/W	1.15	0.95	**unexc**	
1703	Fill	1702	Fill of geology?/pit	Light grey silty sand with common cobblestones	1.15	0.95	**unexc**	
1704	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular steep concave sides, flat base	2.7	0.8+	0.43	
1705	Fill	1704	Fill of pit	Mid grey black loose silty clayey sand, sandstone, cobblestone and charcoal inclusions	2.7	0.8+	0.43	LC3-C4+
1706	Cut		Ditch	NE/SW linear, moderate stepped sides, concave base	2.2+	1.53	0.68	
1707	Fill	1706	Fill of ditch	Dark grey black brown friable sandy silt, small to medium sub-rounded stones and charcoal inclusions	2.2+	1.53	0.68	MLC4+
1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones			0.38	LIA-C2
1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded stones			0.2	
1802	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown red friable silty sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.12+	

1803	Layer		Natural geology	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.15+	
1804	Cut		Ditch	Linear NW/SE, concave sides, concave base, cuts (1802)	2.15+	2.6	0.98	
1805	Fill	1804	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey friable silty sand, charcoal and sandstone inclusions	1+	1.75	0.35	
1806	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE aligned	2.15+	0.6	**unexc**	
1807	Fill	1806	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstone and occasional charcoal inclusions	2.15+	0.6	**unexc**	LIA-C2
1808	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, concave sides, flat base	2.15+	1.46	0.65	
1809	Fill	1808	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones	2.15+	1.46	0.42	
1810	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE linear steep sides, flat base	2.15+	0.6	0.51	
1811	Fill	1810	Fill of ditch	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones and charcoal inclusions	2.15+	0.6	0.51	
1812	Cut		Pit	Linear, NW/SE	0.6+	0.91	0.1	
1813	Fill	1812	Fill of Pit	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones and charcoal inclusions	0.6+	0.91	0.1	LIA-C2
1814	Cut		Pit	Linear, NW/SE aligned	0.7+	0.7	**unexc**	

1815	Fill	1814	Fill of Pit	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded stones	0.7+	0.7	**unexc**	
1816	Cut		Pit	Linear, NW/SE aligned, cuts 1802	1.1	0.72	**unexc**	
1817	Fill	1816	Fill of Pit	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones	1.1	0.72	**unexc**	
1818	Cut		Ditch	Linear NNW/SSE aligned	2.15+	0.6	**unexc**	
1819	Fill	1818	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstone and occasional charcoal inclusions	2.15+	0.6	**unexc**	LIA-C2
1820	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE aligned, partially excavated, near vertical sides, base unknown	1.58	0.76+	0.5+	
1821	Fill	1820	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones, occasional charcoal and CBM inclusions	1.58	0.76+	0.5+	LIA-C2
1822	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, gentle concave sides, flat base	2.15+	0.56+	0.35	
1823	Fill	1822	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown loose silty sand, cobblestone inclusions	2.15+	0.56+	0.35	
1824	Fill	1808	Fill of ditch	Mixed mid red brown friable silty sand, cobblestones and limestone inclusions	2.15+	1.23	0.35	
1825	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, steep sides, rounded base	0.69+	0.86+	0.5	

1826	Fill	1825	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown friable silty sand, small to medium sub-rounded stones	0.69+	0.86+	0.5	
1827	Fill	1804	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, sandstone and charcoal inclusions	2.15+	2.6	0.6	C2+
1828	Fill	1804	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown friable silty sand, charcoal and sandstone inclusions	2.15+	1.15	0.1	
1829	Fill	1804	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable silty sand, rare charcoal inclusions	2.15+	1.63	0.2	
1900	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown sandy silt			0.39	
1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy silt			0.21	
1902	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown orange silty sand, frequent medium sub-angular stones			0.13+	
1903	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, sharp irregular sides, flat base	2.1+	1	0.65	
1904	Fill	1903	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown loose silty sand, occasional charcoal and sub-angular sandstone inclusions	2.1+	1	0.65	LIA-C2
1905	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular	0.8	0.4+	**unexc**	
1906	Fill	1905	Fill of pit	Mid orange brown loose sandy silt	0.8	0.4+	**unexc**	
1907	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NNW/SSE, sharp straight sides, concave base	2.2+	1.25	0.51	

1908	Fill	1907	Fill of ditch	Mid-light brown grey friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstone and charcoal inclusions	2.2+	0.84	0.21	LC1-C2
1909	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NNW/SSE, moderate concave sides, concave base	2.2+	0.97	0.35	
1910	Fill	1909	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstone and charcoal inclusions	2.2+	0.97	0.35	
1911	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval	1.5	0.75+	**unexc**	
1912	Fill	1911	Fill of pit	Mid orange brown loose sandy silt, occasional small to medium sub-angular stone and charcoal inclusions	1.5	0.75+	**unexc**	
1913	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval	0.67	0.4	**unexc**	
1914	Fill	1913	Fill of pit	Mid orange brown loose silt sand, occasional charcoal and medium stone inclusions	0.67	0.4	**unexc**	
1915	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, gentle concave sides, irregular base	0.97	0.9	0.17	
1916	Fill	1915	Fill of pit	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, sub-angular stones and charcoal inclusions	0.97	0.9	0.17	LIA-C2
1917	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval	1.12	0.69	**unexc**	
1918	Fill	1917	Fill of pit	Mid orange brown friable silty sand, very occasional charcoal inclusions	1.12	0.69	**unexc**	

1919	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, sharp concave sides, flat base	2.15+	0.87	0.46	
1920	Fill	1919	Fill of ditch	Dark orange brown loose silty sand, occasional charcoal and medium to large sub-angular sandstones	2.15+	0.87	0.46	
1921	Cut		Boundary Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, concave sides, flat base, cuts (1902).	2.15+	1.56	0.63	
1922	Fill	1921	Fill of ditch	Dark orange brown loose silty sand, occasional charcoal and sub-angular sandstone inclusions	2.15+	1.56	0.63	
1923	Fill	1907	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstone and charcoal inclusions	2.2+	1.25	0.43	
1924	Cut		Gully/ditch	Linear, NNW/SSE, steep straight sides, concave base cuts(1902)	2.2+	0.33	0.23	
1925	Fill	1924	Fill of gully/ditch	Dark brown grey friable sandy silt, rounded sandstone and charcoal inclusions	2.2+	`0.33	0.23	
1926	Cut		Boundary Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, sharp convex sides, flat base	2.15+	2.04	0.87	
1927	Fill	1926	Fill of boundary ditch	Mid yellow brown loose silty sand, large sandstone and occasional charcoal inclusions	2.15+	2.04	0.87	LIA-C2
1928	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, moderate to steep sides, concave base	2.15+	1.1	0.53	

1929	Fill	1928	Fill of ditch	Dark grey brown loose silty sand, rare charcoal and occasional sandstone inclusions	2.15+	1.1	0.53	
2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones			0.3	
2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid red brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones			0.18	
2002	Layer		Natural geology	Light brown orange friable silty sand, occasional flint inclusions			0.2+	
2003	Layer		Natural geology	Mid grey brown with mottled yellow/orange patches friable clayey silt. Only in northern c.15m of trench.			0.65+	
2004	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellow grey friable silty sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.1+	
2005	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, NNE/SSWW aligned, near vertical sides, flat base,	1.85	0.76	0.5	
2006	Fill	2005	Fill of pit	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded stones	1.85	0.76	0.23	C2-C4
2007	Cut		Boundary Ditch	Linear WNW/ESE, gradual to steep sides, rounded base, cuts (2002)	2.15+	1.62	0.54	
2008	Fill	2007	Fill of boundary ditch	Mid grey brown loose silty sand, sub-rounded sandstones	2.15+	1.62	0.54	
2009	Cut		Boundary Ditch	Linear WNW/ESE, steep sides, rounded base, cuts (2002)	2.15+	1.92	0.79	

2010	Fill	2009	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones	2.15+	1.92	0.34	
2011	Fill	2005	Fill of pit	Mid red brown with grey mottling loose clayey sand, medium to large rounded stones	1.85	0.76	0.44	
2012	Fill	2005	Fill of pit	Mid brown grey friable sandy clay	1.85	0.76	0.06	
2013	Fill	2009	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, small to medium sub-rounded stones	2.15+	1.85	0.49	
2100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy clay, sub-rounded sandstones			0.29	
2101	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown red friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.21+	
2102	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, steep sides, rounded base, cuts (2101)	1.34	2.5	0.51	
2103	Fill	2102	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable silty sand, small to medium sub-rounded stones and manganese inclusions	1.34	2.5	0.51	
2104	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE aligned	3.6+	0.86	**unexc**	
2105	Fill	2104	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable silty sand	3.6+	0.86	**unexc**	
2106	Cut		Ditch ?terminal	Linear, NW/SE aligned	2.1	2.04	**unexc**	
2107	Fill	2106	Fill of ditch ?terminal	Mid brown grey friable silty sand	2.1	2.04	**unexc**	

2108	Cut		Enclosure Ditch	Linear, NE/SW, steep concave sides, concave base	2.4	1.5	0.56	
2109	Fill	2108	Fill of ditch	Light brown sand, very occasional rounded stones and manganese inclusions	0.22+	0.9+	0.29	
2110	Cut		Hearth pit	Sub-oval, Irregular, gentle concave sides, flat base	0.62	0.42	0.12	
2111	Fill	2110	Fill of pit	Dark grey black loose, sandy silt, charcoal and stone inclusions	0.62	0.42	0.14	
2112	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW aligned	2.15+	0.64	**unexc**	
2113	Fill	2112	Fill of ditch	Mid brown grey friable silty sand	2.15+	0.64	**unexc**	
2114	Fill	2110	Fill of pit	Light brown grey loose sandy silt, charcoal and stone inclusions	0.62	0.06	0.12	
2115	Layer	part of 2101	Heat-effected natural geology	Dark red brown firm silty sand, stone and charcoal inclusions	0.62	0.42	0.05	
2116	Fill	2108	Fill of ditch	Light grey brown medium sand, frequent pebbles	1.22	0.9	0.35	
2200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt			0.3	
2201	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown red friable clayey sand, sub-angular sandstones			0.24+	
2202	Cut		Natural geological feature	Irregular	1.39	1.12	**unexc**	
2203	Fill	2202	Fill of natural geological feature	Mid brown red sandy silt, angular sandstones	1.39	1.12	**unexc**	

2300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay, cobblestones			0.3	
2301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown sandy clay			0.25	
2302	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orange grey sandy clay			0.22+	
2303	Cut		Ditch	Linear, W/E aligned	2.15+	0.68	**unexc**	
2304	Fill	2303	Fill of ditch	Light brown silty clay, cobblestone and manganese inclusions	2.15+	0.68	**unexc**	
2305	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, gentle concave sides, uneven base	2.2+	4.5	0.49	
2306	Fill	2305	Fill of ditch	Mid brown orange loose silty sand, cobblestone and manganese inclusions	2.2+	4.5	0.49	
2400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay, small rounded pebbles			0.27	
2401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown orange sandy clay			0.17	
2402	Layer		Natural geology	dark brown orange sandy clay, frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones			0.18+	
2403	Cut		Tree throw	Sub-oval, ESE/WNW, steep concave sides, flat base	1.4	1.3	0.42	
2404	Fill	2403	Fill of treethrow	Upper fill-Mid brown coarse sand, middle fill-mid orange brown medium sand, sub-rounded and rounded stones	1.4	1.3	0.42	

2405	Cut		Ditch	Linear E/W	2.1+	1.2	**unexc**	
2406	Fill	2405	Fill of ditch	Mid brown fine sand, cobblestones	2.1+	1.2	**unexc**	
2500	Layer		Topsoil	Mid brown fine friable sand, rare cobblestones			0.38	
2501	Layer		Subsoil	Light orange brown fine sand, very occasional rounded stones			0.2	
2502	Layer		Natural geology	Pale red brown fine sand, moderate sub-rounded and rounded stones			0.16+	
2503	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW	2+	2	**unexc**	
2504	Fill	2503	Fill of ditch	Mid brown fine sand, rare sub-rounded and sub-angular stones	2+	2	**unexc**	
2600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.32	
2601	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown yellow friable sandy silt, sub-angular sandstones			0.17+	
2602	Layer		Natural geology	Light grey friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.12+	
2700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.36	
2701	Layer		Natural geology	Mid light grey yellow silty sand with patches of brown red clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.09+	

2800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones			0.35	
2801	Layer		Natural geology	Light grey brown friable silty sand, rounded sandstones			0.23+	
2900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-angular sandstones			0.29	
2901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown friable sandy silt, sub-angular sandstones			0.37	
2902	Layer		Natural geology	Pale brown yellow friable silty sand, sandstones			0.03+	
2903	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S, steep sides, irregular concave base	2.2	1.33	0.22	
2904	Fill	2903	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow grey brown friable silty sand, frequent small to large rounded and angular stones	2.2	1.33	0.22	
2905	Cut		Ditch	Linear, N/S steep straight sides, flat base	0.93	0.57	0.29	
2906	Fill	2905	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown friable sandy silt, sub-angular and sub-rounded sandstones	0.93	0.57	0.29	
2907	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, concave base	0.78	0.7	0.2	
2908	Fill	2907	Fill of pit	Mid yellow brown friable sandy silt, sub-angular flint inclusions	0.78	0.7	0.2	
2909	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NE/SW aligned	2.1+	4.5	**unexc**	
2910	Fill	2909	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown silty sand, below (2901)	2.1+	4.5	**unexc**	

2911	Cut			Linear, N/S aligned	2.2+	1.1	**unexc**	
2912	Fill	2911	Fill of ditch	Mid yellow brown silty sand, below (2901)	2.2+	1.1	**unexc**	
3000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable fine sand, rare sub-rounded and rounded stones			0.32	
3001	Layer		Subsoil	Light orange brown friable fine sand, moderate cobblestones			0.13	
3002	Layer		Natural geology	Light red brown medium sand, very occasional cobblestones			0.25+	
3003	Layer		Natural geology	Light brown compact silty medium sand, frequent cobbletstones			0.25+	
3004	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, steep sides, concave base	2.15+	2	0.69	
3005	Fill	3004	Fill of ditch	Light yellow brown loose fine sand, occasional sub-rounded stones	2.15+	2	0.69	
3006	Cut		Ditch	N/S. Uncertain strat. relationship with ditch [3008].	2+	0.75	**unexc**	
3007	Fill	3006	Fill of ditch	Pale brown, fine sand	2+	0.75	**unexc**	
3008	Cut		Ditch	NW/SE. Uncertain strat. relationship with ditch [3006].	2+	1.45	**unexc**	
3009	Fill	3008	Fill of ditch	Pale brown fine sand	2+	1.45	**unexc**	
3100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown fine clayey sand, very occasional flint and sub-rounded and			0.3	

				rounded stones				
3101	Layer		Natural geology	Dark grey brown sandy clay, angular stones			0.18+	
3102	Layer		Natural geology	Mid red brown friable medium sand, rare sub-rounded and rounded cobblestones			0.18+	
3200	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown sandy clay			0.2	
3201	Layer		Subsoil	Mid orange brown sandy clay, occasional medium rounded stones			0.13	
3202	Layer		Natural geology	Dark brown orange sandy clay, frequent small to medium angular stones			0.18+	
3300	Layer		Topsoil	Dark brown friable fine sand, very occasional cobblestones			0.32	
3301	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown compact medium sand, very occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular stones			0.17	
3302	Layer		Natural geology	Light yellow medium sand with patches of green-grey sand, very occasional angular and sub-rounded stones			0.17+	
3303	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE, steep concave sides, concave base	4.5+	1.06	0.44	
3304	Fill	3303	Fill of ditch	Light brown friable fine sand, moderate sub-rounded and rounded stones	4.5+	1.06	0.44	

3305	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE	4.5+	1.45	**unexc**	
3306	Fill	3305	Fill of ditch	Light brown friable fine sand, moderate sub-rounded and rounded stones	4.5+	1.45	**unexc**	
3400	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, sub –angular and sub-rounded flint			0.33	
3401	Layer		Subsoil	Mid brown yellow friable sandy silt, sub-angular stones			0.14	
3402	Layer		Natural geology	Mid orange brown silty sand, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones			0.05+	
3403	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NW/SE moderate sides, concave base	2.2+	1.6	0.57	
3404	Fill	3403	Fill of ditch	Mid orange brown friable, sandy silt, moderate sub-angular sandstone and limestone inclusions	2.2+	1.6	0.57	
3405	Cut		Pit	Sub-circular, moderate straight sides, flat base	2.2+	1.25	0.2	
3406	Fill	3405	Fill of pit	Mid red brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded stones	2.2+	1.25	0.2	
3407	Cut		Pit	Sub-oval, N/S, vertical sides, flat base	1.05	0.9	0.3	
3408	Fill	3407	Fill of pit	Mid red brown friable silty sand, rare small pebbles	1.05	0.9	0.3	
3409	Cut		Gully	Curvilinear, NW/SE aligned	2.1+	0.4	**unexc**	
3410	Fill	3409	Fill of gully	Below 3401	2.1+	0.4	**unexc**	

3500	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.34	
3501	Layer		Natural geology	Mid red brown friable silty sand, rounded sandstone and gravel inclusions			0.16+	
3600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, rounded sandstones			0.35	
3601	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable clayey sand, charcoal inclusions and sub-rounded sandstones			0.15	
3602	Layer		Natural geology	Light grey silty sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.18+	
3700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.33	
3701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable clayey sand, rounded sandstones and charcoal inclusions			0.27	
3702	Layer		Natural geology	Light-Mid brown red friable sandy clay with patches of greyish yellow sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.18+	
3800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable sandy silt, sub-rounded sandstones			0.31	
3801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellow brown friable silty sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.11	
3802	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown red compact sandy clay, sub-rounded and angular sandstones			0.06+	

3900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable silty sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.35	
3901	Layer		Natural geology	Mid brown red friable sandy clay sub-rounded sandstones			0.11+	
4000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown friable clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.37	
4001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid grey brown friable clayey sand			0.09	
4002	Layer		Natural geology	Mid light yellow red clayey sand, sub-rounded sandstones			0.18+	
4003	Cut		Furrow	Linear, ENE/WSW aligned, gradual shallows sides, flat base			**unexc**	
4004	Fill	4003	Fill of furrow	Light grey friable clayey sand, sub-angular sandstones			**unexc**	
4100	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown loose silty sand, sub-rounded cobblestones			0.29	
4101	Layer		Subsoil	Light orange brown loose sandy silt, small cobblestones			0.1	
4102	Layer		Natural geology	Mid red brown sandy clay, cobblestones and gravel inclusions			0.17+	
4103	Cut		Ditch terminal	Linear, E/W, shallow sides, flat base, cuts (4110).	1.2+	0.7	0.12	
4104	Fill	4103	Fill of ditch	Dark brown grey soft sandy silt, occasional pebbles	1.2+	0.7	0.12	
4105	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W, moderate sides, flat base	2.2+	2.5	0.65	

4106	Fill	4105	Fill of ditch	Mid grey brown, mottled black friable silty sand, moderate cobbles, fire cracked stone and charcoal inclusions	2.2+	2.5	0.65	
4107	Cut		Ditch	Linear, E/W, moderate straight sides	2.1+	1.25	0.35+	
4108	Fill	4107	Fill of ditch	Mid red brown friable sandy silt, sub-angular and sub-rounded stones	2.1+	1.25	0.35+	
4109	Cut		Ditch	Linear, NNE/SSW aligned	3.4+	0.77	**unexc**	
4110	Fill	4109	Fill of ditch	Light grey sandy silt, stone inclusions, cut by [4103].	3.4+	0.77	**unexc**	
4111	Cut		Possible ditch	Linear, E/W aligned	2.15+	1.4	**unexc**	
4112	Fill	4111	Fill of possible ditch	Light red grey sandy silt, cobblestones	2.15+	1.4	**unexc**	
4113	Layer		Natural geology	Mid red sand, patches of gravel			0.17+	
4200	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey friable fine sand, very occasional rounded stones and rare charcoal flecks			0.32	
4201 4202	Layer Layer		Subsoil Colluvium	Pale brown compact fine sand, occasional stones Light brown fine sand, occasional stones			0.1 0.06	
4203	Layer		Colluvium	Light brown fine slightly silty sand, rare sub-rounded stones			0.1	

4204	Cut		Ditch	Linear E/W, moderate concave sides, shallow concave base	2.2+	2.52	0.44	
4205	Fill	4204	Fill of ditch	Pale grey loose coarse silt, frequent cobblestones	2.2+	2.52	0.28	
4206	Fill	4206	Fill of ditch	Pale yellow loose fine sand, very rare stones	2.2+	2.52	0.18	
4207	Layer		Natural geology	Light red brown clayey medium sand, rare cobblestones, patches of green-grey sand			0.16+	
4300	Layer		Topsoil	Mid grey brown loose medium sand, very occasional cobblestones			0.38	
4301	Layer		Colluvium	Mid brown clayey sand with abundant red brown mottling			0.22	
4302	Layer		Natural geology	Very dark grey clay, occasional cobblestones and flint			0.12+	
4303	Layer		Natural geology	Pale orange brown coarse sand with common pale grey coarse sand mottling, rare cobblestones			0.2+	
4304	Layer		Modern dump	Very dark grey fine clayey sand with charcoal inclusions and rare cobblestones, below (4300) and above (4303).			0.12	
4305	Cut		Treethrow?	Sub-oval, NE/SW, irregular shape, vertical irregular sides, flat to irregular base	3.18	1.4	0.44	

4306	Fill	4305	Fill of treethrow	Pale grey medium sand with common orange brown iron mottles. Contained common charcoal and some brick fragments.	0.64	1.4	0.44	

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Ctx	Class	Ra No.	SS. No.	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
103	Roman pottery			Black Burnished ware	B01/B01?	1	13
103	Roman pottery			East Yorks calcite-gritted	G01/G01?	1	3
119	LIA?			Handmade reduced, with common sandstone	G29?	1	3
119	Roman pottery			Severn Valley ware	O31	1	28
209	Fired Clay			amorphous - orange		2	6
617	Late Iron Age pottery			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G25	1	3
617	Slag			ironworking		1	67
621	Burnt Bone		5			1	1
626	Late Iron Age pottery			Handmade reduced, with common white quartz, gold mica	G297	25	152
626	Burnt Bone		4			10	1
631	Fired Clay			amorphous - orange		1	11
633	Late Iron Age			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G25	13	179
636	Stone			Quartz		1	27
637	Fired Clay					2	23
637	Late Iron Age?			Handmade reduced, with common sandstone	G29	1	99
640	Stone					1	2
640	Late Iron Age?			Handmade, soft, reduced, with common vegetable temper/some calcareous	G40?	1	1
642	Burnt Bone		12			2	1
700	CBM			fragment		1	15
705	Fired Clay			Grey - broken		1	64
707	Burnt Stone					31	11000
1305	Late Roman pottery			East Yorks calcite-gritted	G01	20	468
1310	Late Roman pottery			Crambeck greyware	R09	5	152
1600	Worked Stone	50		Quern		1	3374
1604	Slag			bubbly slag		7	110
1604	Stone			cobble?		1	503
1610	Late Roman pottery			Hard greyware (Holme-on-Spalding Moor)	G101?	12	215
1610	Late Roman pottery			Dales ware (north Lincs)	G10	1	9
1705	Fired Clay			amorphous - red		77	1065
1705	Late Roman pottery			Crambeck parchment ware (mortaria)	M191	1	16
1705	Late Roman pottery			East Yorks calcite-gritted	G01	1	124
1705	Late Roman pottery			Reduced ware Cantley kiln type	R112	1	51
1705	Fired Clay		1			1	157

1707	Late Roman pottery			Crambeck greyware	R09	3	80
1707	Late Roman pottery			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G25	2	19
1707	Late Roman pottery			East Yorks calcite-gritted	G01	2	29
1707	Slag			bubbly slag		1	24
1800	LIA – C2 pottery			Handmade reduced, with common quartz	G201	3	30
1805	Animal Bone			97mm length		2	5
1807	LIA – C2 pottery			Handmade reduced, with common sandstone	G29?	1	12
1811	Industrial waste			indeterminate		5	9
1813	LIA – C2 pottery			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G25?	2	12
1819	LIA – C2 pottery			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G25	3	101
1821	LIA – C2 pottery			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G25	1	3
1827	Iron			Nail		1	20
1827	Roman pottery, C2 (+)?			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G29	3	20
1827	Roman pottery, C2 (+)?			Grey reduced fabric; common silver mica	R70	1	1
1904	Fired Clay			amorphous		3	7
1904	LIA-RB pottery			Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	G25	1	4
1908	LIA-RB pottery			Hard greyware; some fine calcareous sand temper	R38	1	38
1916	Stone					1	29
1916	LIA-RB pottery			Handmade, soft, reduced, with common vegetable temper/some calcareous	G40?	2	1
1922	Fired Clay			corner piece - orange outer grey care		1	41
1927	Industrial waste			indeterminate		16	86
1927	LIA-RB pottery			Handmade reduced, with common sandstone	G29	5	20
2006	C2-C4 Roman pottery			Black Burnished ware.	B01?	1	3
4205	Fired Clay			black		1	7
4300	Fired Clay			amorphous		2	6
4306	CBM			brick?		2	56

Table 2: Pottery concordance and context spot-dating

Trench	Context	Fabric	nosh	Wt.(g)	Spot-date
1	103	B01	1	13	C2-C4
		G01?	1	3	
1	119	G29?	5	52	C2(+)
		O31	1	28	
6	617	G25	1	3	LIA?
6	626	G297	25	152	LIA
6	633	G25	13	179	LIA
6	637	G29	1	99	LIA?
6	640	G40?	1	1	LIA?
13	1305	G01	20	468	MLC4+ (after AD350)
13	1310	R09	5	152	LC3-C4+ (after *c.* AD285)
16	1610	G10	1	9	C3+
		G101?	12	215	
17	1705	G01	1	124	LC3-C4+ (after *c.* AD285)
		M191	1	16	
		R112	1	51	
17	1707	G01	3	29	MLC4+ (after AD355)
		G25	2	19	
		R09	3	80	
18	1800	G201	3	30	LIA-C2 (LIA?)
18	1807	G29?	1	12	LIA-C2 (LIA?)
18	1813	G25?	2	12	LIA-C2 (LIA?)
18	1819	G25	3	101	LIA-C2 (LIA?)
18	1821	G25	1	3	LIA-C2
18	1827	G29	3	20	Roman, C2(+)?
		R70	1	1	
19	1904	G25	1	4	LIA-C2
	1908	R38	1	38	Roman, LC1-C2?
	1916	G40?	2	1	LIA-C2
	1927	G29	5	20	LIA-C2AD
20	2006	B01?	1	3	C2-C4

Table 3: Pottery summary quantification

Fabric	Description/references	nosh	Wt(g)
B01/B01?	Black Burnished ware. Williams (1977)	2	16
G01/G01?	East Yorks calcite-gritted	25	624
G10	Dales ware (north Lincs)	1	9
G101?	Hard greyware (Holme-on-Spalding Moor)	12	215
G201	Handmade reduced, with common quartz	3	30
G25/ G25?	Handmade reduced, with abundant quartz, some ironstone	23	321
G29/ G29?	Handmade reduced, with common sandstone	15	203
G297	Handmade reduced, with common white quartz, gold mica	25	152
G40?	Handmade, soft, reduced, with common vegetable temper/some calcareous	3	2
M191	Crambeck parchment ware (mortaria)	1	16
O31	Severn Valley ware	1	28
R09	Crambeck greyware (Evans 1989).	8	232
R112	Reduced ware Cantley kiln type	1	51
R38	Hard greyware; some fine calcareous sand temper	1	38
R70	Grey reduced fabric; common silver mica	1	1
Totals		**122**	**1938**

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 4: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Cut	Fill	Ind	BB SS	Weight	Total	Weight (g)
Trench 6						
620	621		1	2	1	2
625	626		18	0.6	18	0.6
641	642		2	1.7	2	1.7
Subtotal			**21**	**4.3**	**21**	**4.3**
Trench 18						
1804	1805	2			2	5
Total		**2**	**21**		**23**	
Weight		**5**	**4.3**		**9.3**	

Ind = indeterminate; BB SS = unidentifiable burnt fragments from bulk soil samples

Table 5 – Environmental sample summary

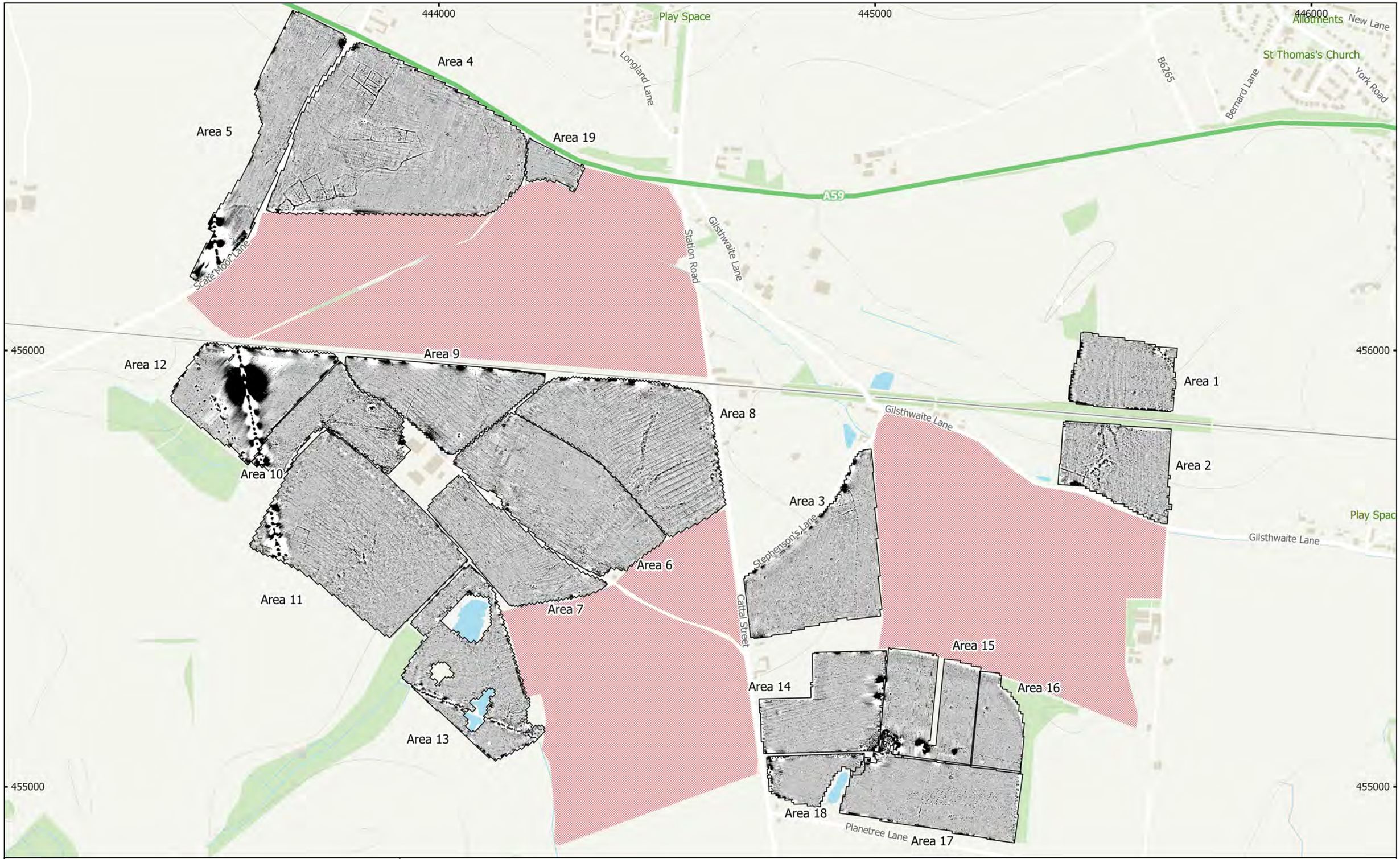
Feature	Context	Sample	Vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal	Charred Other	Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other
Trench 1												
108	118	7	40	1700	5	-	*	Culm node	***	*Vicia/Lathyrus, Galium, Chenopodium, Avena, Bromus, Ranunculus, Galeopsis, Rumex*	*****/*****	-
Trench 6												
608	609	9	35	85	25	**	**	Barley, hulled wheat inc. spelt + indet. grain frags, barley rachis frags, hulled wheat glume frags inc. spelt	***	Avena/Bromus, Brumus, Rumex, Polygonum aviculare, Chenopodium, Corylus avellana shell frags, Raphanus capsules, tuber. heather stem/root frags	**/****	-
616	617	3	30	350	20	****	***	Barley, hulled wheat inc. spelt + indet. grain frags, glume base frags inc. spelt + emmer, spikelt fork frags	****	*Bromus, Avena, Vicia/Lathyrus, Persicaria, Solanum, Rumex, Chenopodium,* tuber, heather stem/root frags	*****/*****	Burnt bone (*)

620	621	5	9	30	30	**	**	Barley, hulled wheat + indet. grain frags, culm nodes, barley rachis frags, glume base frags inc. spelt + ?emmer	****	A*vena/Bromus, Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Lolium/Festuca, Poa/Phleum, Rumex, Chenopodium, Tripleurospermum, Raphanus* capsules, tuber, stem frags, heather type stem/root frags	**/****	-
625	626	4	7	60	20	**	*	Barley + indet. grain frags, hulled wheat glume base frags	**	*Avena/Bromus, Galium, Rumex, Polygonum aviculare*, tuber frag, stem frag	**/****	Burnt bone (*)
632	633	11	11	20	20	*	-	Indet. grain frag	**	*Bromus, Avena/Bromus, Lolium/Festuca, Chenopodium*, stem frag	*/***	-
641	642	12	8	60	15	**	**	Barley, hulled wheat + indet. grain frags, barley rachis frags, hulled wheat glume frags inc. spelt + emmer	**	*Avena, Galium, Vicia/Lathyrus, Rumex, Chenopodium, Polygonum aviculare, Raphanus* capsule, *Corylus avellana* shell frags, heather stem/root frags	**/***	-
Trench 7												
706	707	8	24	300	20	-	-	-	-	-	****/*****	-
Trench 17												
1704	1705	1	35	500	10	*****	***	Hulled wheat inc. spelt + emmer, barley, rye + indet. grain frags, traces of germination. Glume base frags inc. spelt + emmer, spikelet fork frags, rye rachis frags	****	*Avena, Bromus, Rumex, Polygonum, Chenopodium*	*****/*****	-
Trench 18												
1804	1828	2	33	500	10	**	-	Hulled wheat inc. spelt, barley + indet. grain frags	*	*Rumex*	*****/*****	silicaeous material
Trench 21												
2110	2111	10	20	600	10	*****	****	Barley, hulled wheat inc. spelt, rye + indet. grain frags, hulled wheat glume + spikelet fork frags inc. spelt + emmer. Some barley unhusked, barley spikelet	*****	Avena, Bromus, Vicia/Lathyrus, Lolium/Festuca, Poa/Phleum, Rumex, Chenopodium, Tripleurospermum, Fallopia, Polygonum, Agrostemma, Persicaria, Atriplex, Brassica, Galeopsis, Trifolium/Medicago, Apiaceae seed, Raphanus capsules	**/****	-

Table 6 - Monolith sample 6 description

Monolith	Unit	Context	Depth	Description
	1	601	0-0.11	7.5YR3/4 dark brown clayey sandy silt. Homogenous and loose. Stoneless. Common roots. Crumble structure. Diffuse boundary to:
	2	602	0.11-0.39	7.5YR3/3 dark brown sandy silt. Homogenous and loose. Very few (<1%) charcoal granules randomly distributed. Very few (<1%) sub-angular to sub-rounded sandstones (quarzitic), from 8mm to 10mm in size. Very few (<1%) 2.5YR 3/8 dark red iron oxide accumulations. Diffuse boundary to:
	3	617	0.39-0.54	7.5YR 3/2 dark brown silty sand. Homogenous and loose. Patches of 7.5YR 5/3 brown silty sand. Very rare 5YR 3/8 dark red iron oxides accumulations. Stoneless. Very few roots.

APPENDIX D: GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY PLANS FOR WIDER PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA AS SHOWN ON FIGURE 1



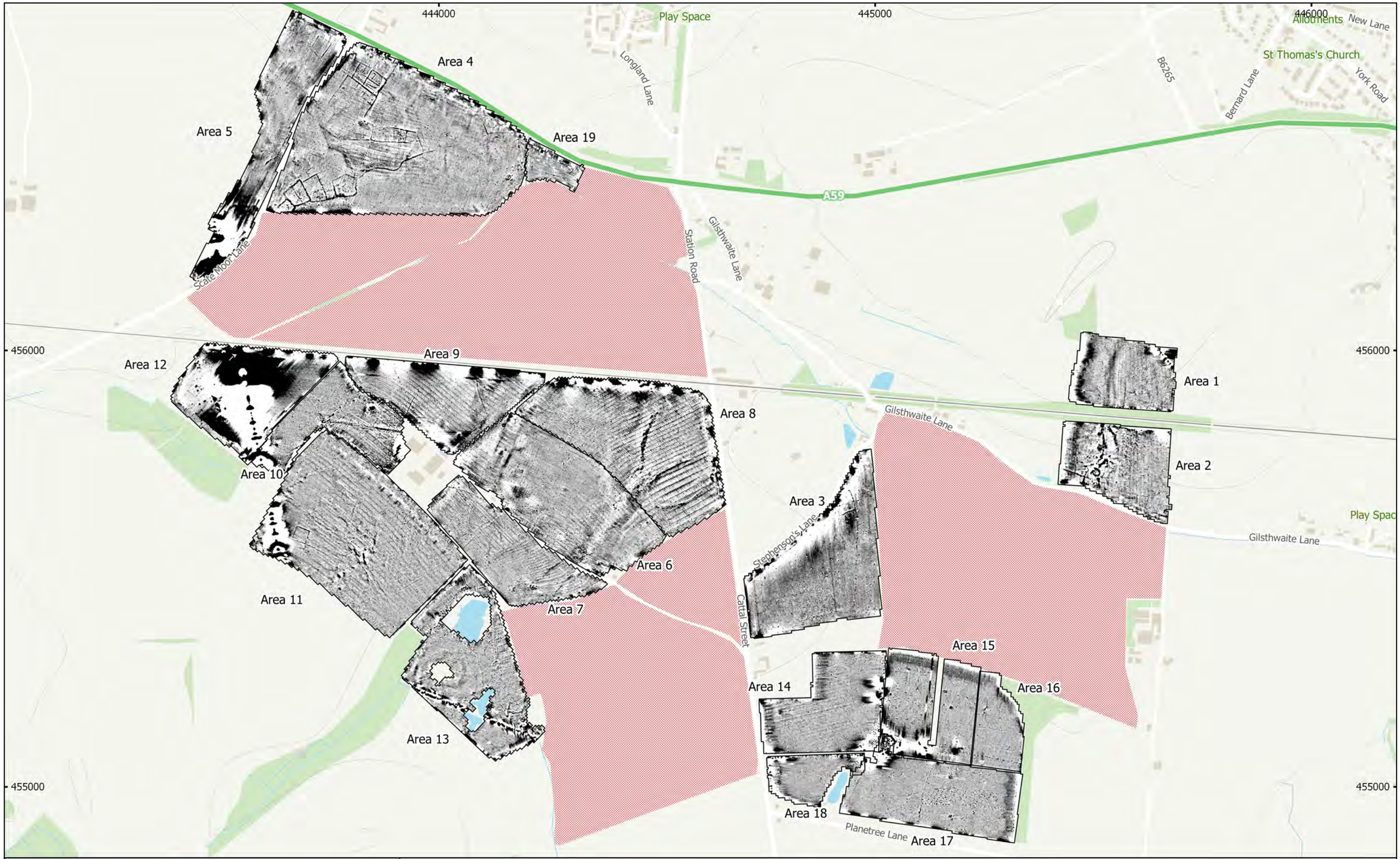
MSSE469 - Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire
Magnetic Gradient Overview
1:8,000 @ A3

Not Surveyed

-1 nT 2

0 100 200 300 m

magnitude surveys



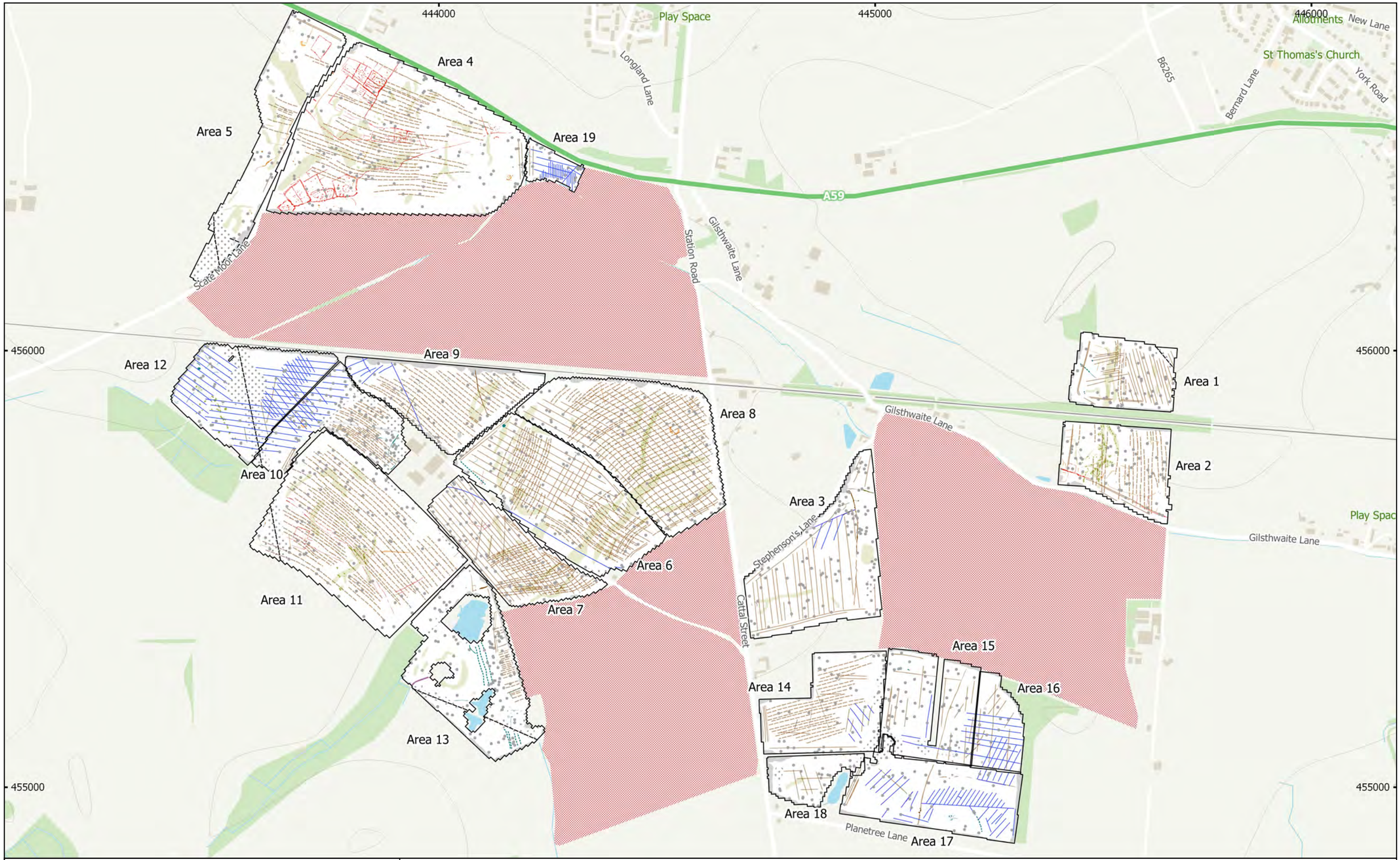
MSSE469 - Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire
Magnetic Total Field Overview
1:8,000 @ A3

Not Surveyed

48,997 nT 49,005

0 100 200 300 m

magnitude surveys



MSSE469 - Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire
Magnetic Interpretation Overview
1:8,000 @ A3

- Not Surveyed
- Agricultural (Strong)
- Agricultural (Weak)
- Archaeology Possible (Spread)
- Archaeology Possible (Strong)
- Archaeology Possible (Weak)
- Archaeology Probable (Strong)
- Archaeology Probable (Weak)
- Magnetic Disturbance
- Ferrous/Debris (Spread)
- Natural (Spread)
- Natural (Strong)
- Natural (Weak)
- Undetermined (Strong)
- Undetermined (Weak)
- Industrial/Modern
- Archaeology Possible (Trend)
- Agricultural (Trend)
- Undetermined (Trend)
- Service
- Ridge and Furrow (Trend)
- Drainage Feature
- Ferrous Spike

0 100 200 300 m

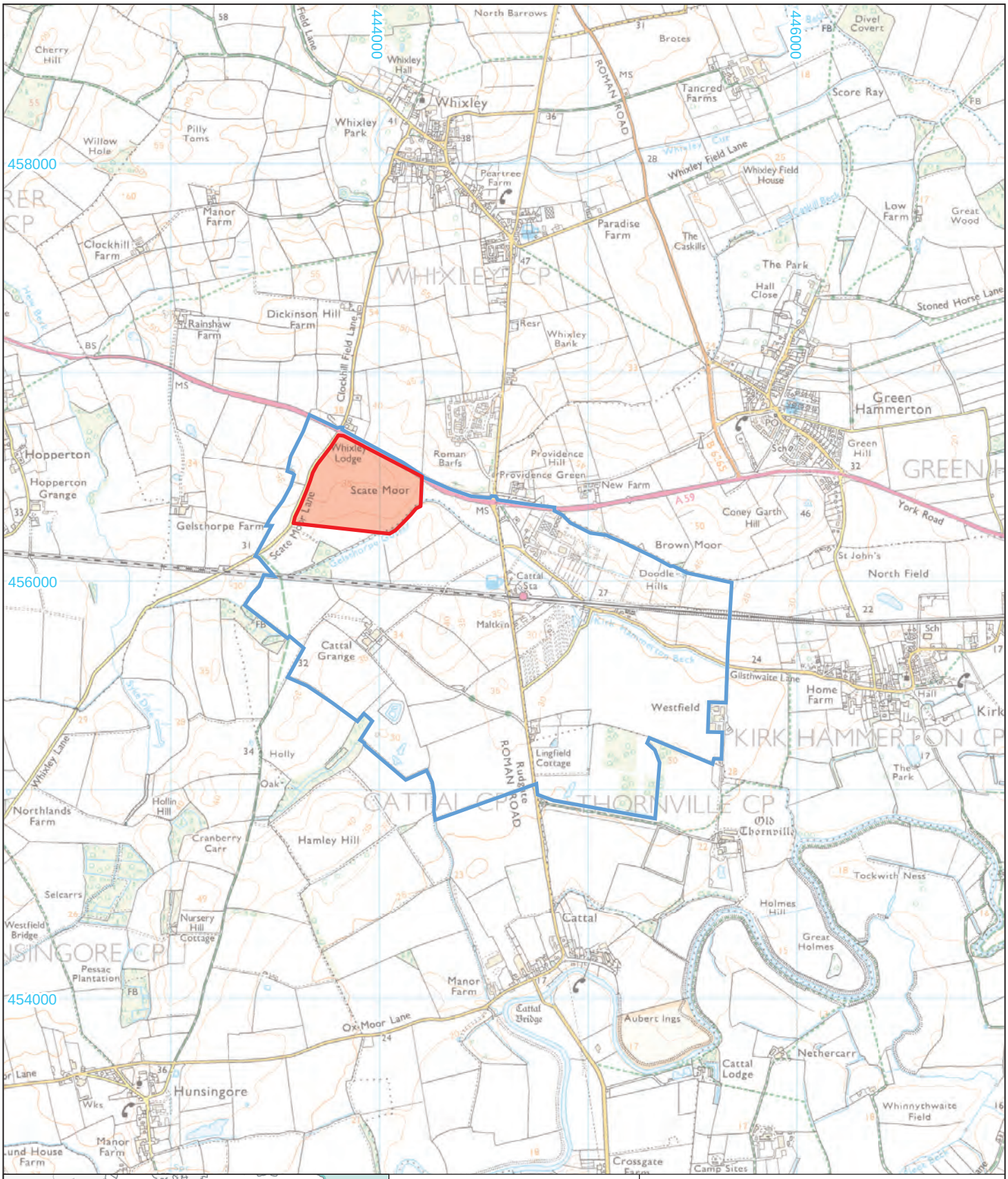
magnitude surveys

APPENDIX E: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project Name	Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site at Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire by Cotswold Archaeology in September 2019. The evaluation comprised the excavation of 43 trenches of varying size to inform a current planning application for residential development and associated infrastructure. The scope of the works was agreed in advance with Peter Rowe, Principal Archaeologist, North Yorkshire County Council. The site lies to the to the south of Whixley and to the west of the villages of Green Hammerton and Kirk Hammerton part of a larger proposed development area. The site was previously subject to a geophysical survey which identified a concentration of linear anomalies representing archaeological features predominately located in the central and western parts of the site. The field to the immediate west of the site and the fields further to the south and south-east, largely to the south of the railway line were subject to geophysical survey as part of the wider development proposals identifying further archaeological remains. The results of the evaluation broadly confirmed the results of the geophysical survey identifying possible archaeological remains concentrated in the central and western areas of the site. The dateable features can be attributed to one of four main periods comprising Late Iron Age, Late Iron Age/ Roman, Late Roman and medieval/ post-medieval. The pottery assemblage indicates that activity began in the Late Iron Age. The settlement activity appears to have been focused around a possible roundhouse, positioned broadly centrally within a pentagonal enclosure, which revealed evidence for crop processing and storage. Late Iron Age/ Early Roman activity was concentrated in the north-western area of the site. The geophysical survey had identified a dense concentration of features forming rectangular enclosures in the western part of the site and the evaluation largely corresponded with the geophysical survey results. The features recorded in the western part of the site also revealed further evidence for crop processing. The limited dating evidence suggests that there was a hiatus in activity at the end of the 2nd century, with activity appearing to have resumed in the late 3rd century with possible utilisation of the earlier enclosures along with the construction of new enclosures, constructed physically respecting the earlier settlement located across the western half of the site. The pottery assemblage and environmental remains indicate a low status settlement where activity was focussed on crop production and processing; possibly a marginal area brought into use at peak periods of demand for land resources. The Iron Age phase of settlement contained no Roman pottery indicating it was devoid of Roman input until the Late Roman settlement, where a small assemblage of fine wares was recovered. Medieval/ post-medieval furrows were recorded on site.

	Overall, the site is generally characterised by agricultural activity and occupation of possible Iron Age, Iron Age/ Early Roman, Late Roman and medieval/ Post-medieval dates. There is evidence for occupation of a rural nature predominantly located in the central and western parts of the site. The pottery and environmental evidence indicates a fairly low status settlement and only a small assemblage of Late Roman fine wares were recovered. The environmental evidence suggests that there was a focus on crop production and processing. It is considered likely that the remains recorded within the site represents four broad phases of activity with a possible hiatus between the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman and Late Roman activity. Evidence for post Roman activity solely comprised furrows of possible medieval/post-medieval date, indicating later agricultural activity. There was no evidence for any associated settlement of medieval/post-medieval date.	
Project dates	2-20 September	
Project type	Evaluation	
Previous work	Geophysical Survey (Magnitude Surveys 2019) Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (CA 2018a) Built Heritage and Historic Landscape Assessment (CA 2018b)	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site Location	Near Cattal, North Yorkshire	
Study area (M^2/ha)	16.2 ha	
Site co-ordinates	444665 455701	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Brief originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Design (WSI) originator	None	
Project Manager	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Supervisor	Michelle Collings and Stuart Joyce	
MONUMENT TYPE	Enclosures settlement, droveways, enclosed fields, hearth	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	Daub/fired clay, quernstone fragment, iron nail	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)	Content
Physical	To be given to legal landowner (Mr Jonathan Abel)	Pottery, CBM, bone, fired clay, metalwork, industrial waste
Paper	To be deposited with York museum	Trench Records, Context sheets, Sample Records and Registers, Ra. Register, Photo Registers, A3/A4 Site drawings
Digital	To be deposited with York museum	Survey data, photographs, finds databases
BIBLIOGRAPHY		

CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2019 Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire. CA typescript report **MK0068_1**



N

Site boundary

Proposed Development Area

0 1km

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

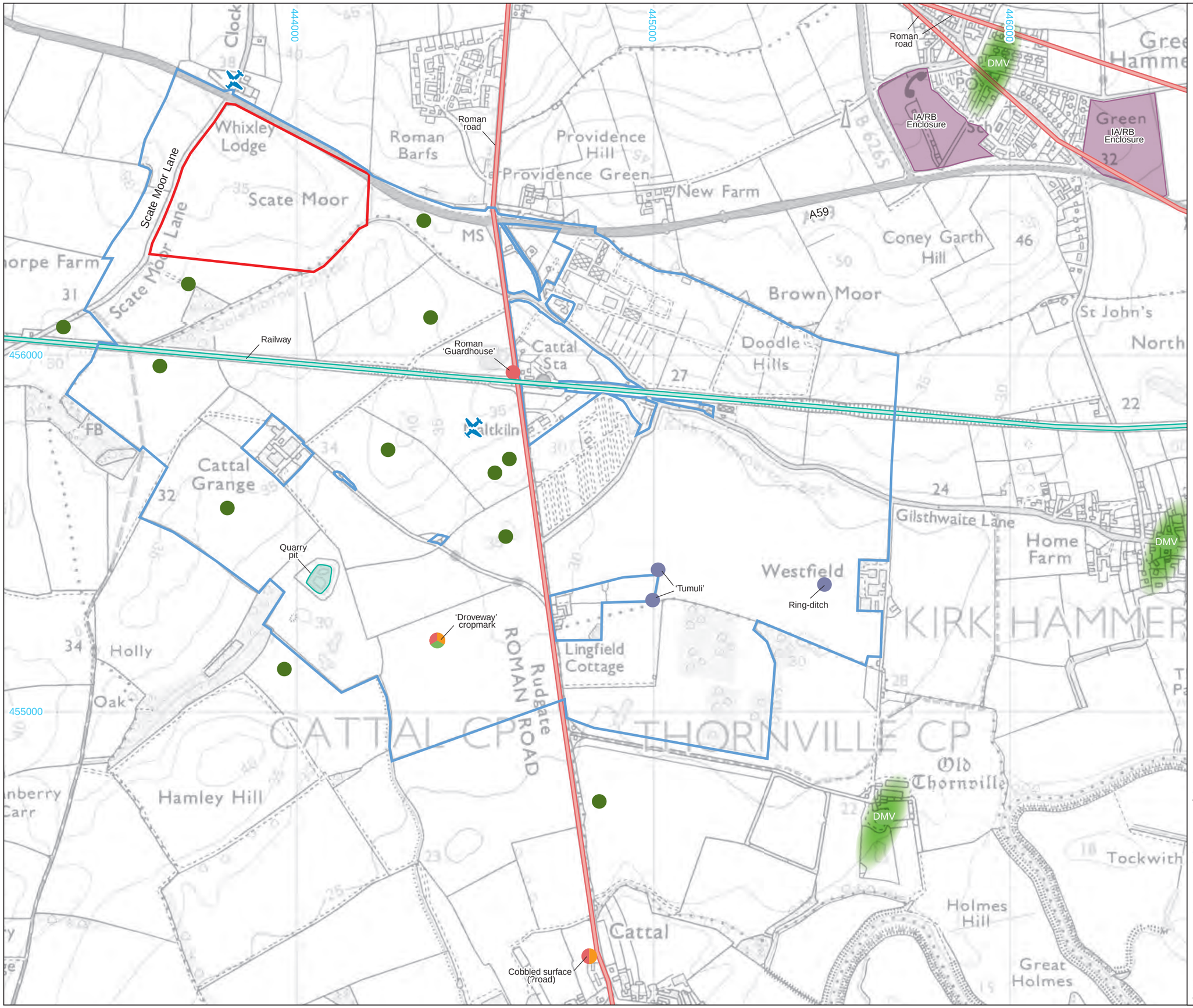
PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location showing the proposed development area

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03/10/2019**	**1**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:25,000**	



Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 826185
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

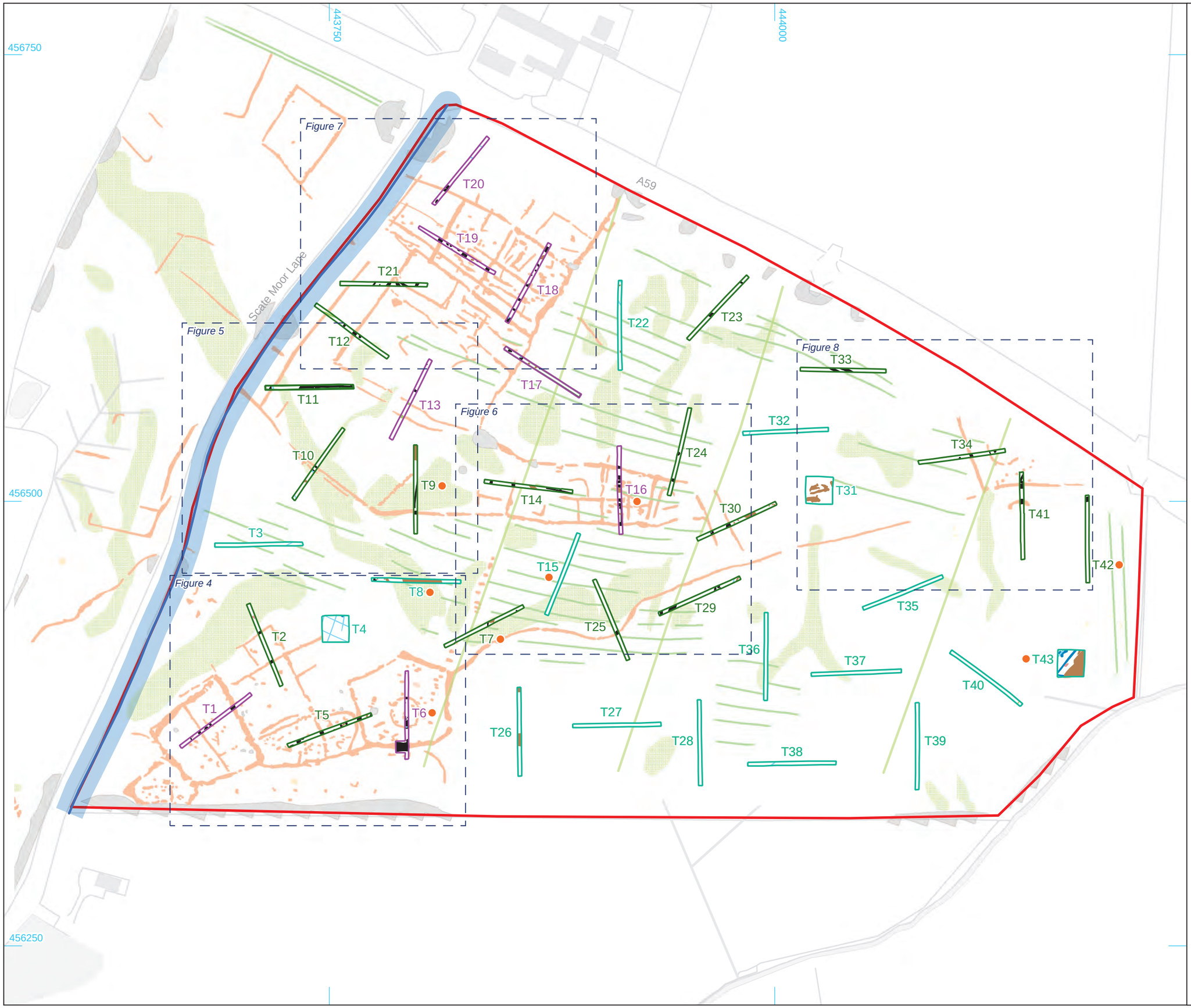
PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan with selected North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record information

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03/10/2109**	**2**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:10,000**	



N

Site
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
Modern
Field drain
Furrow
Natural feature
Tree-throw
Trench with dateable archaeological features
Trench with no archaeological features
Trench with colluvium
Water pipe and safety buffer

Geophysical Survey Results
(Magnitude Surveys 2019)

Archaeology
Agricultural
Field boundary
Ferrous
Modern/industrial
Service (line)
Undetermined
Natural

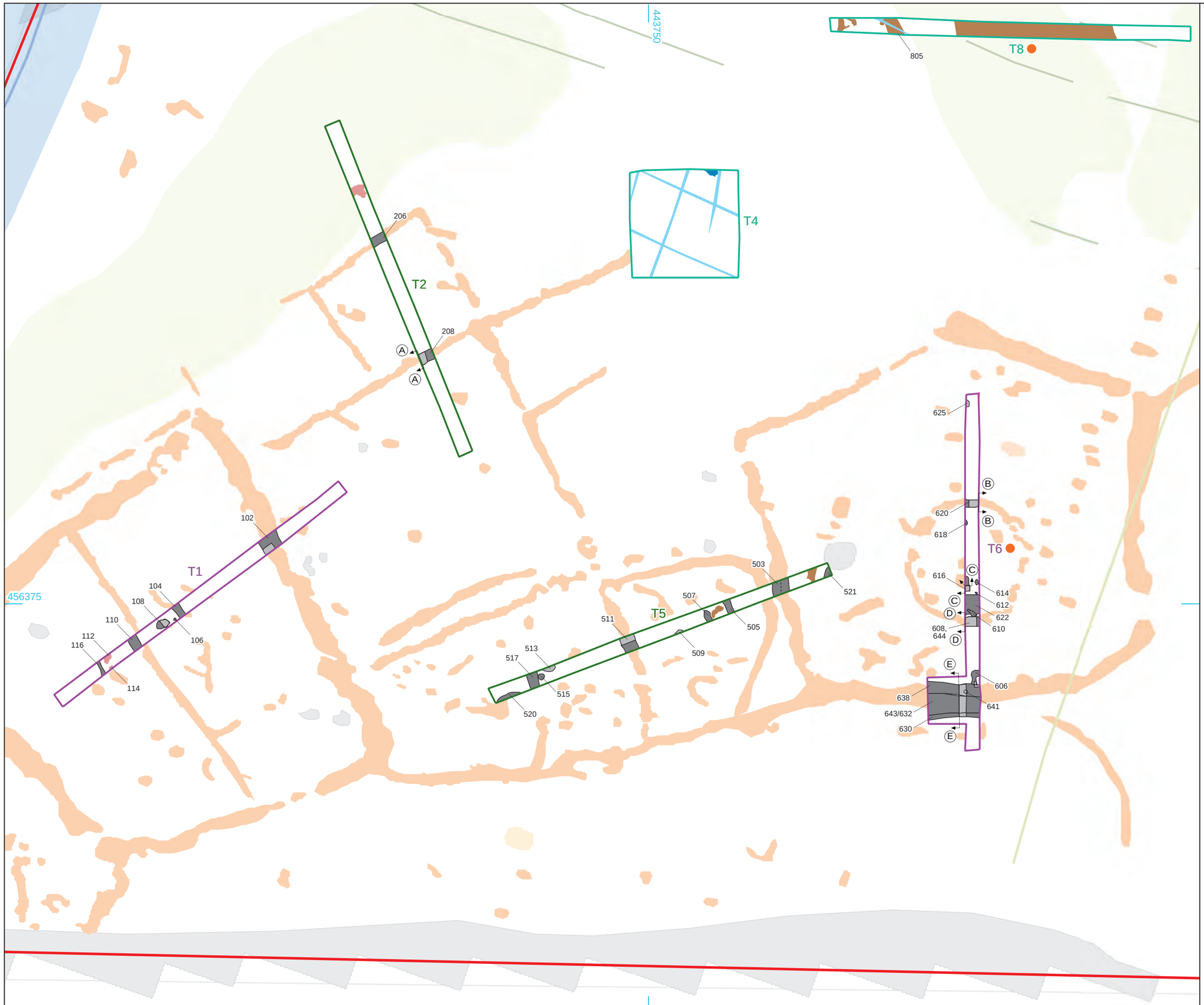
0 1:2000 100m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**GB, AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:2000**	



N

Site

Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)

Modern

Field drain

Natural feature

Tree-throw

Trench with dateable archaeological features

Trench with no archaeological features

Trench with colluvium

Water pipe and safety buffer

Section location

Geophysical Survey Results
(Magnitude Surveys 2019)

Archaeology

Agricultural

Field boundary

Ferrous

Modern/industrial

Service (line)

Undetermined

Natural

0 1:500 25m

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

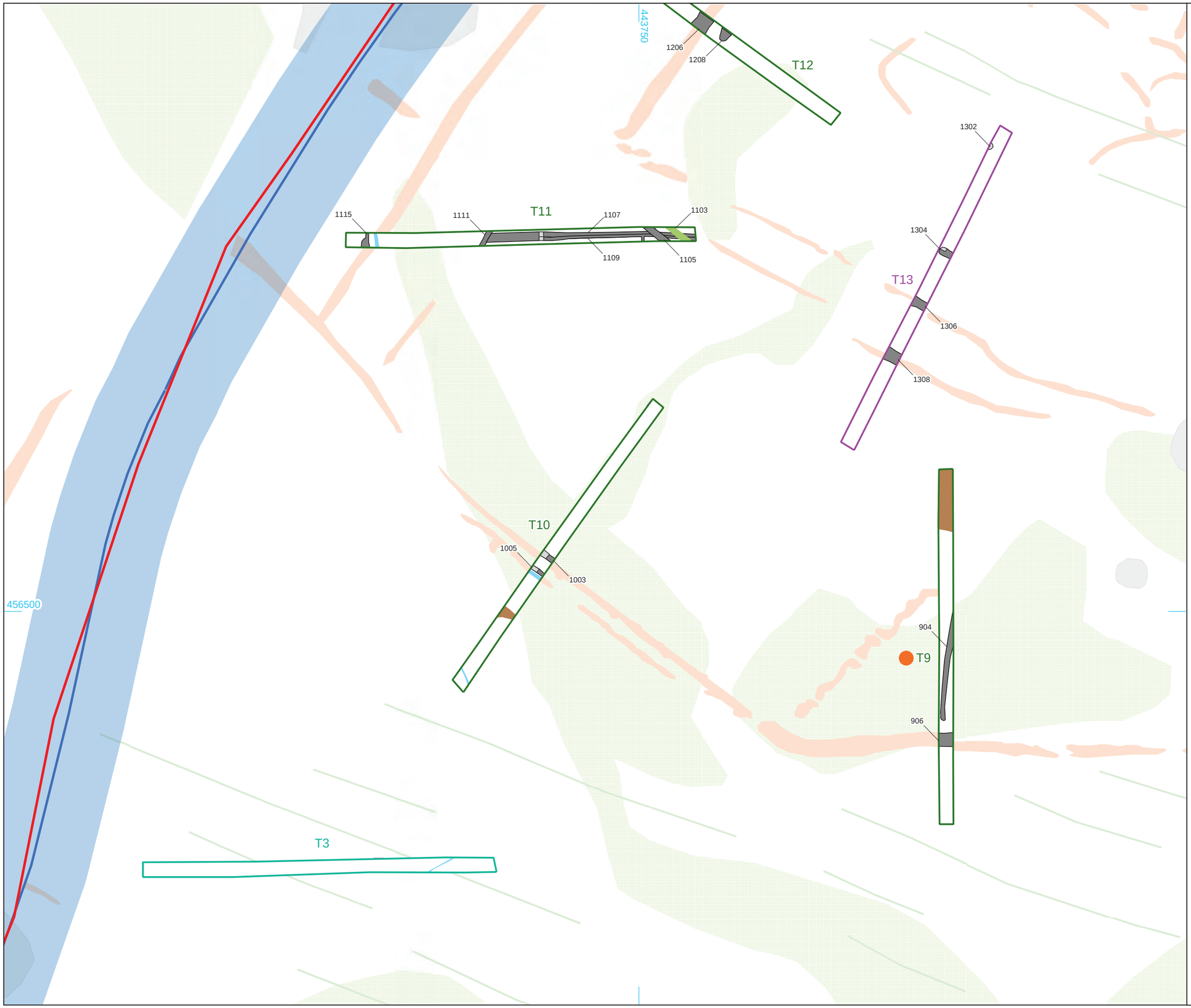
PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**GB, AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	



N

- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Furrow
- Natural feature
- Trench with dateable archaeological features
- Trench with no archaeological features
- Trench with colluvium
- Water pipe and safety buffer

Geophysical Survey Results
(Magnitude Surveys 2019)

- Archaeology
- Agricultural
- Field boundary
- Ferrous
- Modern/industrial
- Service (line)
- Undetermined
- Natural

0 1:500 25m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**04/12//2019**	**5**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

N

- Site
- Evaluation trench
- Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Field drain
- Natural feature (excavated/unexcavated)
- Tree-throw
- Trench with dateable archaeological features
- Trench with no archaeological features
- Trench with colluvium
- Section location

Geophysical Survey Results
(Magnitude Surveys 2019)

- Archaeology
- Agricultural
- Field boundary
- Ferrous
- Modern/industrial
- Service (line)
- Undetermined
- Natural

0 1:500 25m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**6**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

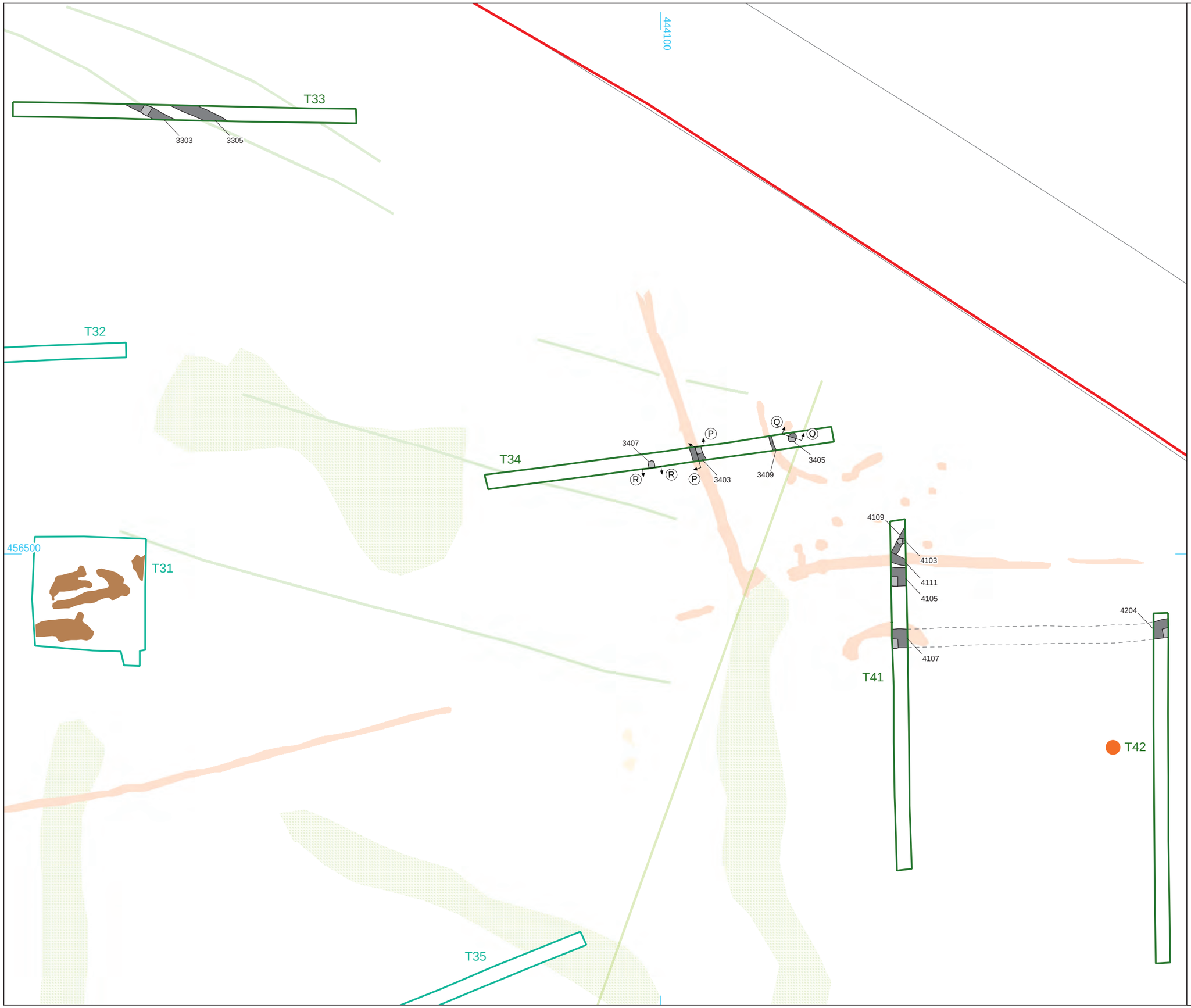
PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**GB, AW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**15.10.19**	**7**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	



N

Site
Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
Probable continuation of feature
Natural feature
Trench with no archaeological features
Trench with colluvium
Section location

Geophysical Survey Results
(Magnitude Surveys 2019)

Archaeology
Agricultural
Field boundary
Ferrous
Modern/industrial
Service (line)
Undetermined
Natural

0 1:500 25m

Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

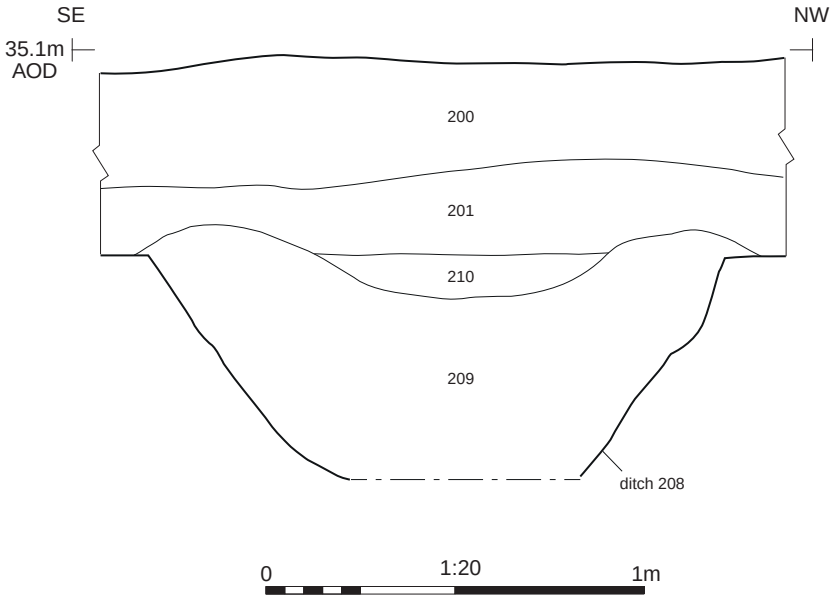
PROJECT TITLE
Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan showing archaeological features and geophysical survey results

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**08/10/2019**	**8**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:500**	

Ditch 208, looking south-west (1m scale)

Section AA



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkin Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

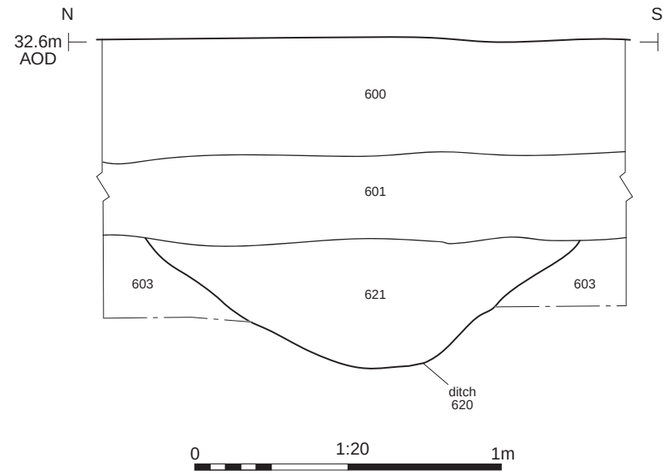
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 2: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**9**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

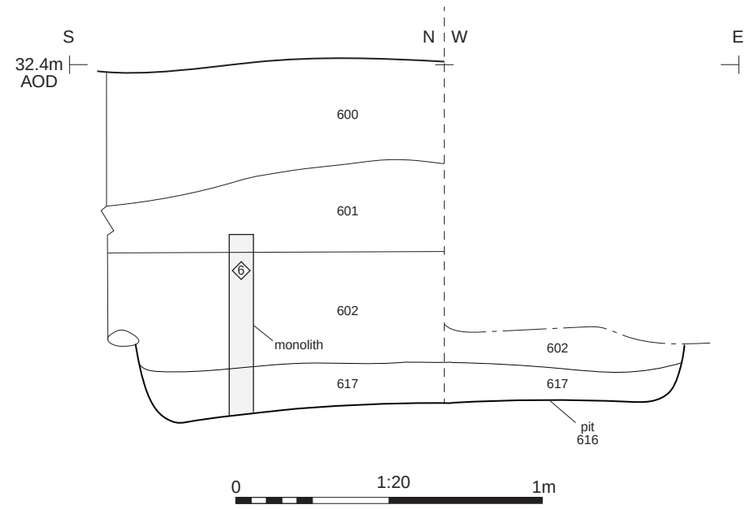
Ditch 620, looking east (1m scale)

Section BB



Colluvium 602 and pit 616, looking west (1m scale)

Section CC



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

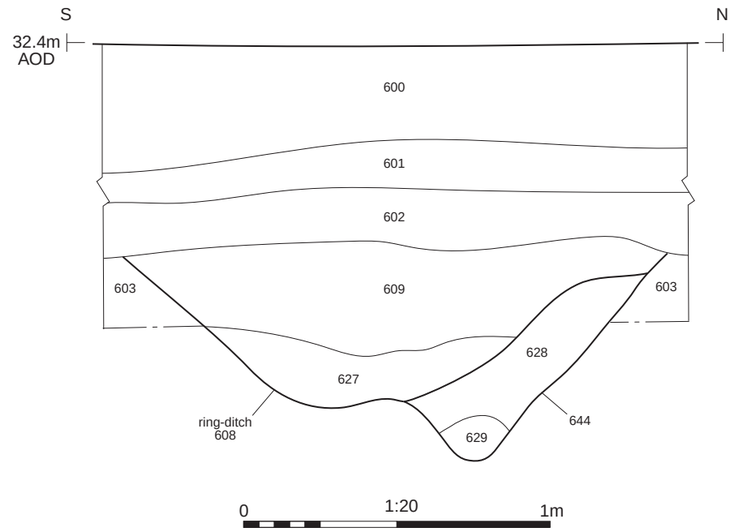
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 6: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03/10/2019**	**10**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

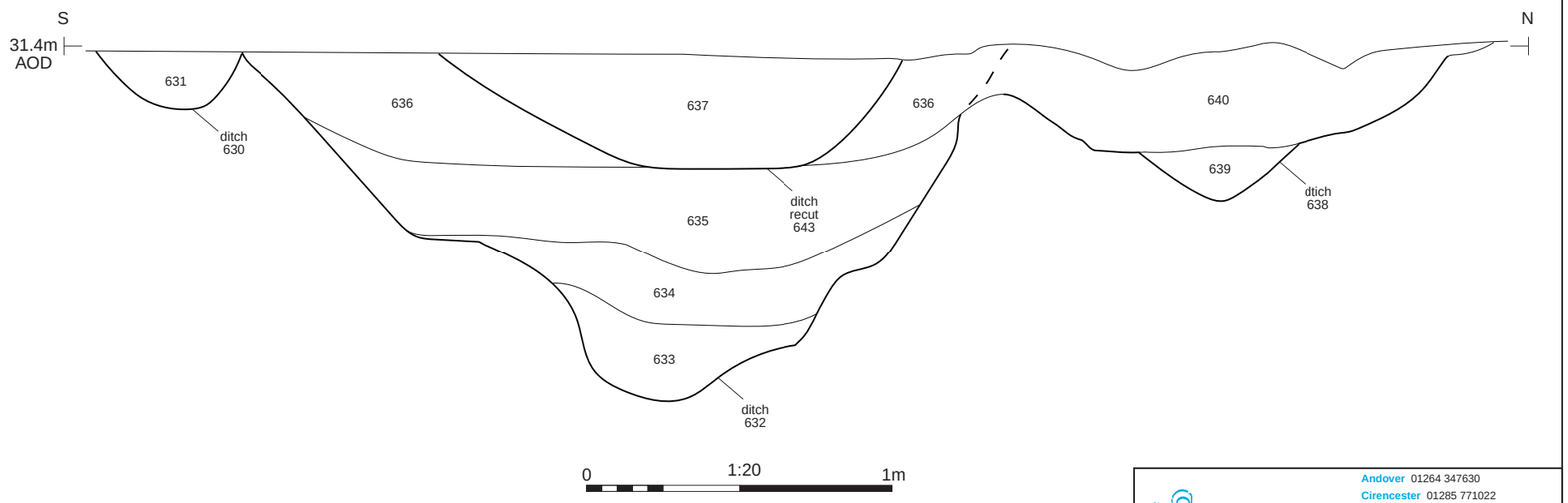
Ring-ditch 608, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section DD



Ditches 630, 622 and 638, looking north-west (3m scale)

Section EE



Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

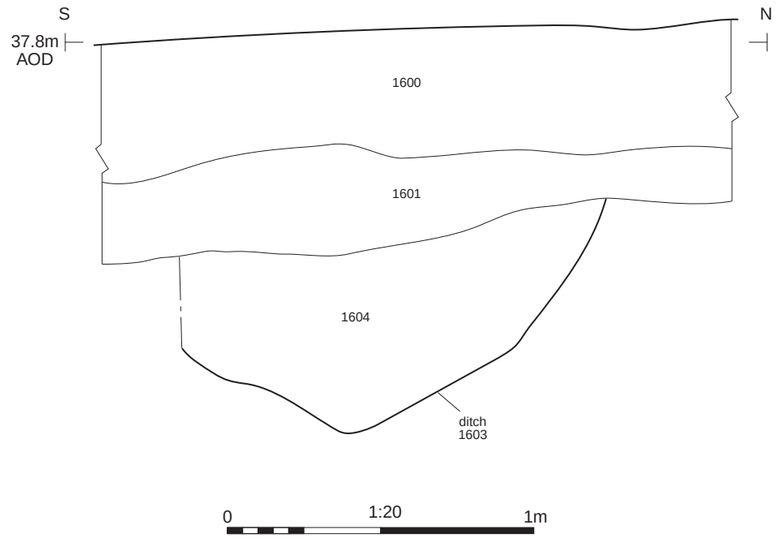
Maltkin Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

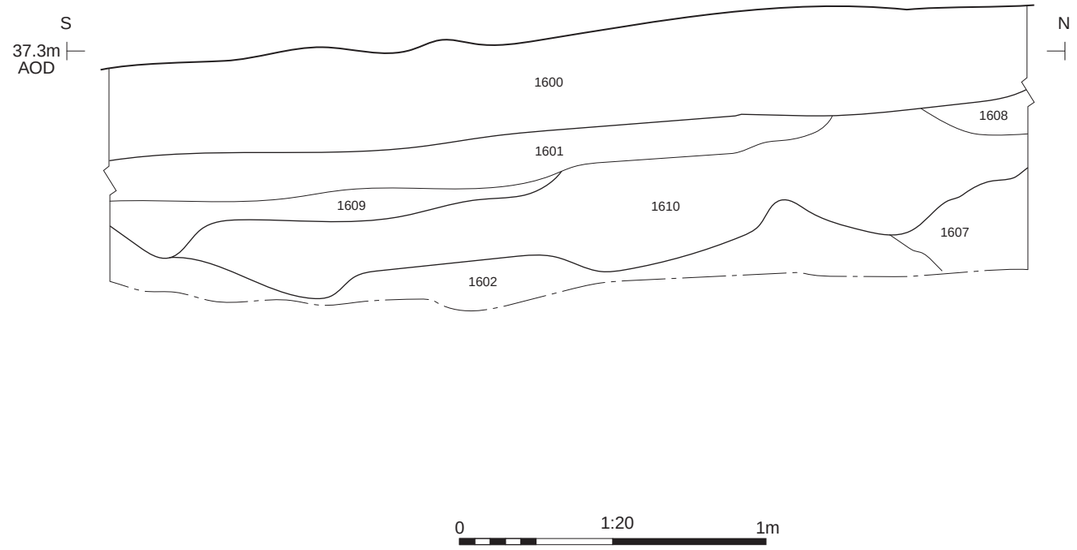
Trench 6: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03/10/2019**	**11**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section FF



Section GG



Ditch 1603, looking west (1m scale)

Colluvium 1607, 1609 and 1610, looking west (2m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

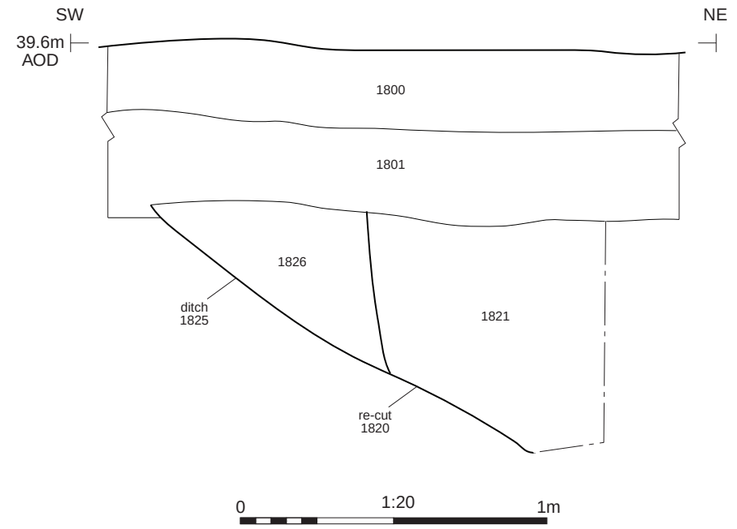
FIGURE TITLE

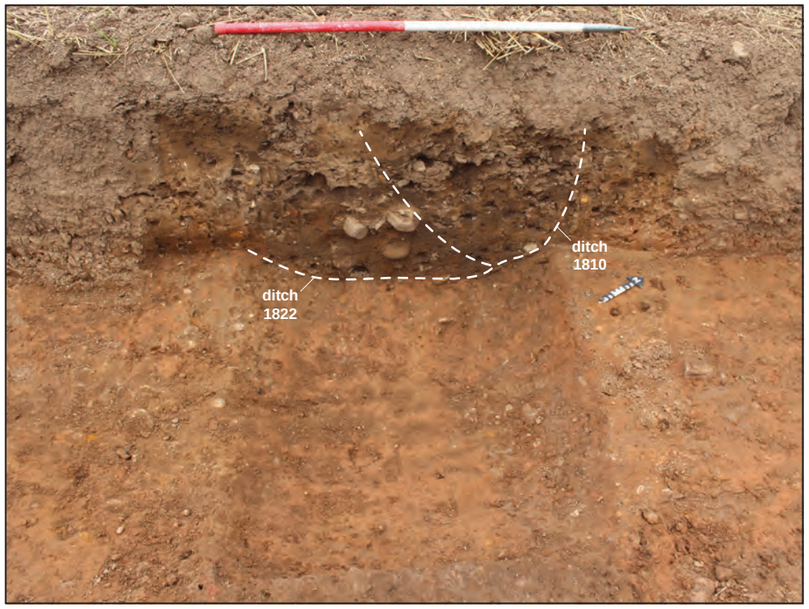
Trench 16: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Ditch 1825 and re-cut 1820, looking north-west (1m scale)

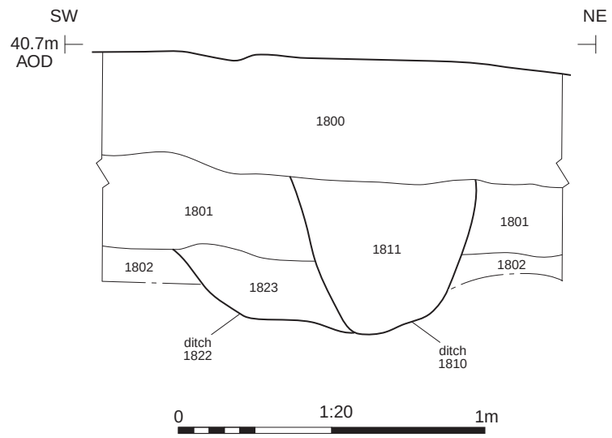
Section HH





Ditches 1810 and 1822, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section I I



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

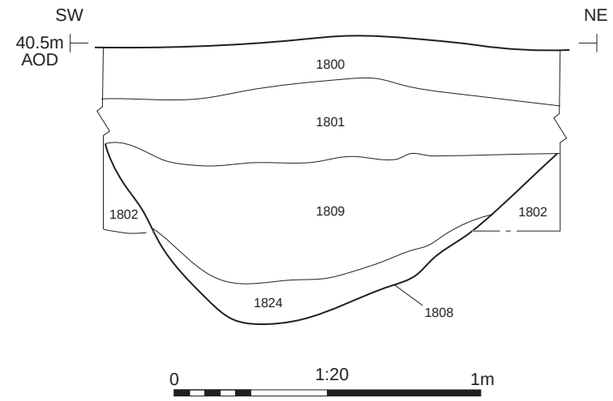
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**03/10/2019**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

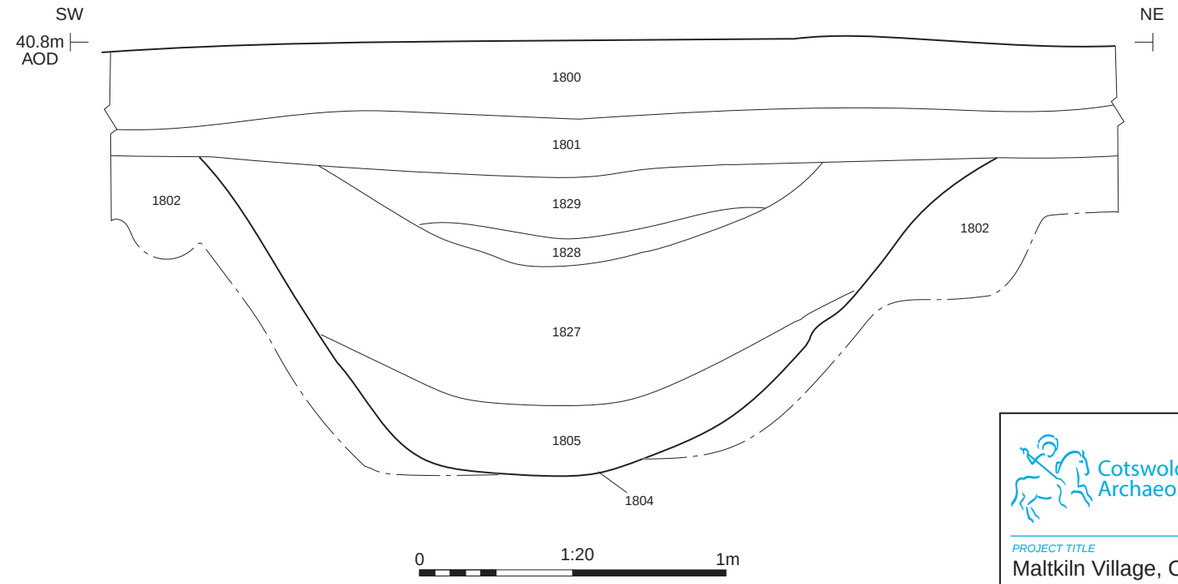
Ditch 1808, looking west-north-west (1m scale)

Section JJ



Ditch 1804, looking north-west (2m scale)

Section KK



Cotswold Archaeology
Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

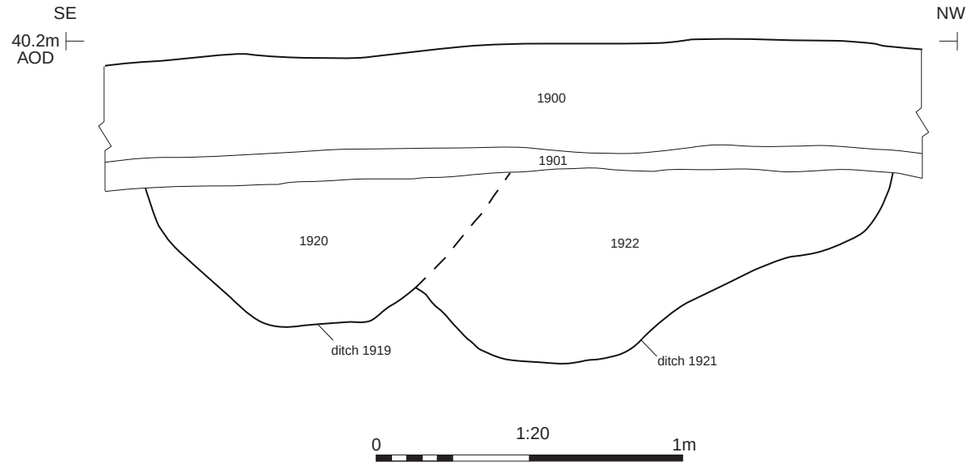
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

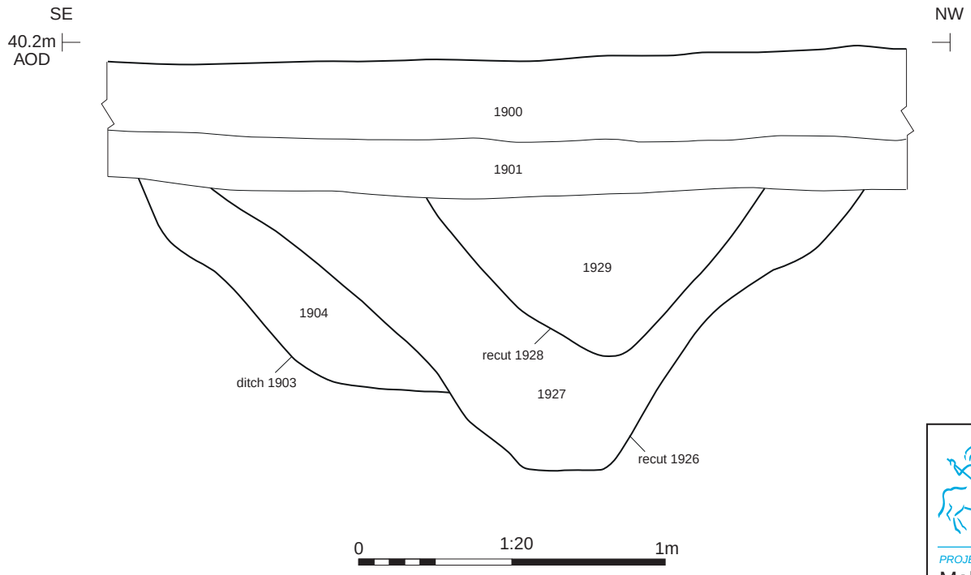
Ditches 1919 and 1921, looking south-west (2m scale)

Section LL



Ditch 1903 and recuts 1926 and 1928, looking south-west (2m scale)

Section MM



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

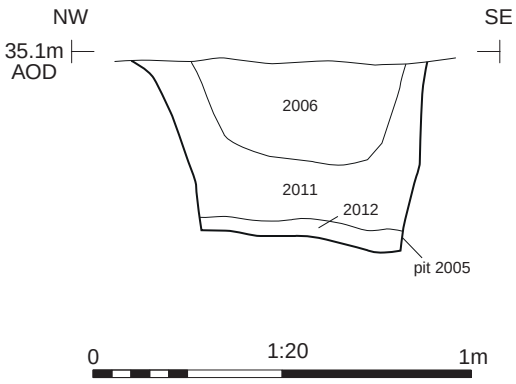
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 19: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**15**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Pit 2005, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

Section NN



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

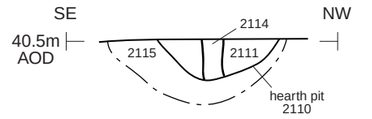
Maltkin Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 20: section and photograph

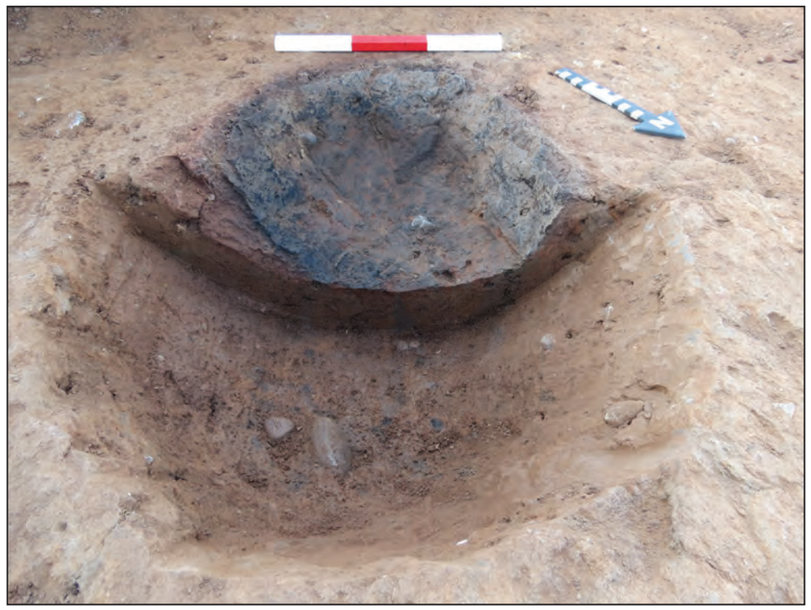
DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Section OO



0 1:20 1m

Hearth pit 2110, looking south-east (0.4m scale)



Heat-effected natural geology of hearth pit 2110, looking south-west (0.3m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

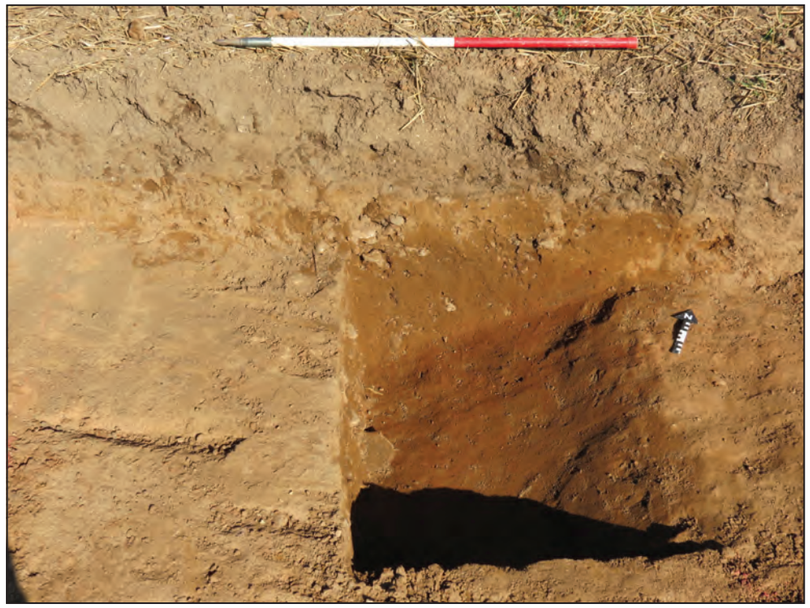
PROJECT TITLE

Maltkin Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

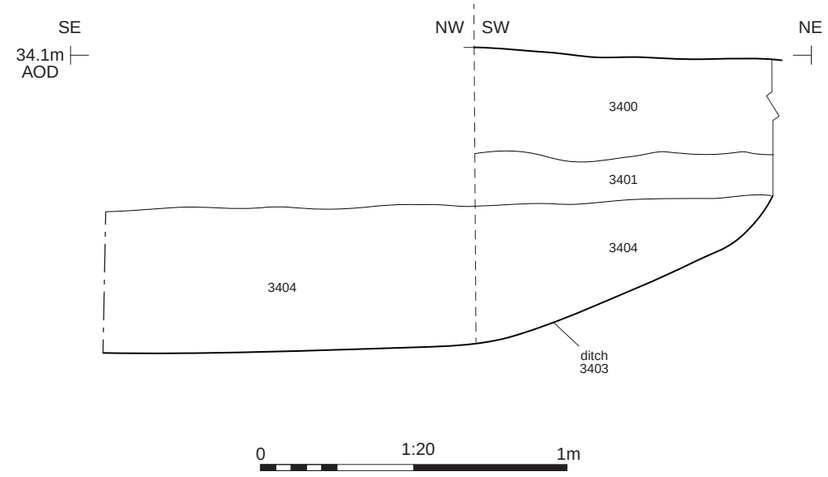
Trench 21: section and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**17**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



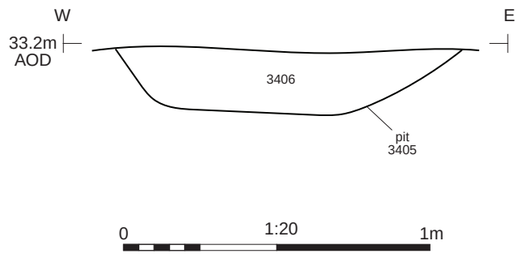
Ditch 3403, looking north-west (1m scale)

Section PP



Pit 3405, looking north (1m scale)

Section QQ



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

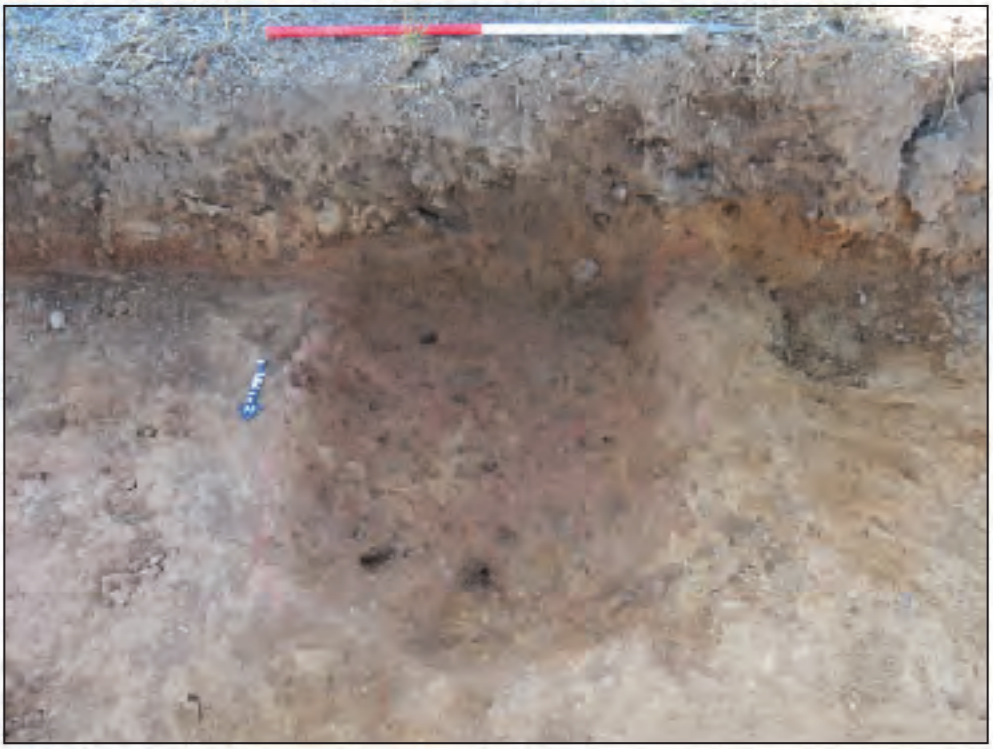
PROJECT TITLE

Maltkiln Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

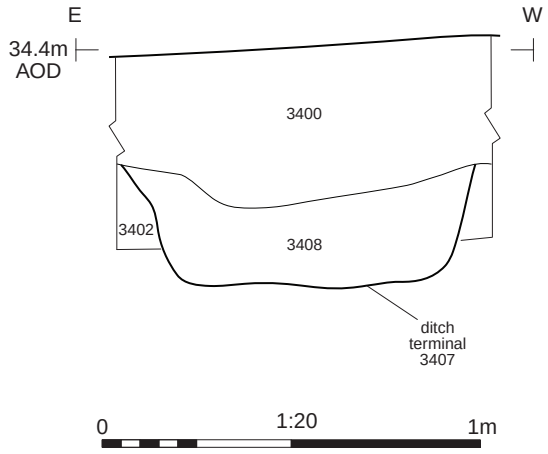
Trench 34: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



Ditch terminal 3407, looking south (1m scale)

Section RR



Cotswold Archaeology

Andover 01264 347630
Cirencester 01285 771022
Exeter 01392 573970
Milton Keynes 01908 564660
Suffolk 01449 900120
w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE

Maltkin Village, Cattal Station, North Yorkshire

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 34: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**GB**	*PROJECT NO.*	**MK0068**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**07/10/2019**	**19**
APPROVED BY	**CE**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk