



WYAS
**Archaeological
Services**

Hensall Quarry

Hensall

North Yorkshire

Archaeological Investigations

Report no. 2771
July 2015

Client: Darrington Quarries Ltd



Hensall Quarry, Hensall, North Yorkshire

A Summary of the Five Phases of Archaeological Investigation at Hensall Quarry

Summary

Archaeological excavations conducted on land off Broach Road, Hensall at a proposed sand and gravel extraction quarry revealed evidence of transient Neolithic activity in the form of three pits. A series of ditches was also identified that formed land divisions and enclosures dating from the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period. A crop-drying kiln was also encountered. These features represent previously unknown activity, although cropmarks mapped to the east had raised the possibility of archaeological remains surviving in the area.

Report Information

Client: Darrington Quarries Ltd
Address: Darrington Leys, Cridling Stubbs, Knottingley, Yorkshire,
WF11 0AH
Report Type: Excavation report
Location: Hensall
County: North Yorkshire
Grid Reference: SE 5880 2250
Period(s) of activity represented: Neolithic, Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval
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1 Introduction

Archaeological Services WYAS (ASWYAS) was commissioned by Darrington Quarries Ltd to undertake archaeological investigations in advance of proposed sand and gravel extraction on land north of Broach Road to the east of Hensall, North Yorkshire (Fig. 1) (Planning application No. C8/38/196/PA). The work comprised a strip, map and record investigation with all identified archaeological features subject to excavation.

The archaeological investigations were carried out over five strip, map and record excavations at times between February 2007 and March 2015 with all five excavations reported on individually (Rose and Richardson 2009, Rose and Roberts 2011, Weston 2013, Rose 2014 and Wells 2015). This report synthesises the findings of the five excavations and provides a final phased site narrative.

Site location and topography

Hensall Quarry is located to the southeast of Hensall within an area of arable agricultural land. The quarry occupies an irregular-shaped area measuring approximately 7.67 hectares. This area, centred on grid reference SE5880 2250, is bounded to the south by Broach Road (A645) and to the north, east and west by arable fields (Fig. 2). A railway line marks the northern limit of the topsoil storage area. The site lies on gently undulating land between 8 and 10m AOD.

Soils, geology and land-use

The underlying geology of the site is Bunter sandstone (British Geological Survey 1972) which is overlain by glacial sand and gravels and alluvial deposits (British Geological Survey 1971).

The soils of the site are mapped as deep, well drained sandy coarse loamy soils of the Newport 1 association (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983). The land prior to the investigations was used for arable crops.

2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Previously there was very little information regarding the historical and archaeological background of the immediate area, but the Hensall Quarry investigations have exposed evidence of Iron Age/Romano-British settlement activity. Unfortunately, the geology is not conducive to the formation of cropmarks or the detection of features using geophysical survey methods (see below). Crop marks known to the east of the site, on differing geology, comprise an Iron Age or Roman trackway, boundary ditches and rectilinear enclosures (NMR number SE52SE15). The apparent termination of the crop marks at the site boundary (Fig. 2) may reflect changes in the geology, but clearly not a cessation of activity given the recent archaeological investigation. Certainly some linear crop marks appear to continue westwards as archaeological features in Strip 1.

The site is located in a relatively flat area created by sediments deposited by the late-glacial Lake Humber which is thought to have drained around 12,000 years ago leaving behind a wet area. Within this wet zone, areas of slightly higher ground formed islands that may have been a focus for settlement activity. The site at Hensall Quarry is located on one such island and therefore has the potential to reveal significant archaeological remains.

A geophysical survey of the site was conducted by ASWYAS in 2005 in order to identify any continuation of the known crop marks to the east (Webb 2005). Due to the composition of the natural sediments, however, the survey was unable to return any meaningful data.

3 Aims and Objectives

The aims of the archaeological work were:

- To gather sufficient information to establish the presence and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed quarry area;
- To further determine the date, function, condition, character, quality of survival and importance of any archaeological remains present.

The objective of the work was to monitor the removal of top and subsoil horizons from the site and assess the resultant area for archaeological potential. Any remains were then subject to an open-area archaeological excavation. Recovered artefacts were subject to analysis, as were any environmental data.

4 Methodology

The area was subject to controlled stripping of plough soil and subsoil under archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator employed was equipped with a 2m toothless ditching bucket and stripping took place in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface was then inspected for archaeological remains.

Where archaeological remains required clarification, the relevant area was cleaned by hand.

All identified features were then subject to hand excavation in a stratigraphic manner. A 10% sample by length (each sample section to be not less than 1m) of linear features was excavated to investigate the depth, profile and fills of a feature and to recover dating and environmental evidence from its fills. Where possible, one section was located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge and feature intersections were excavated to determine a stratigraphic relationship in the first instance after which the section was expanded to the full width of either feature if required.

Pits, post-holes and other discrete features were half-sectioned to determine and record their form. Where appropriate, the complete excavation of discrete features was undertaken to record their full extent.

A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the investigations was made. The excavation limits were surveyed using electronic survey equipment and were fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid. Larger-scale hand drawn plans of features were produced at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features were drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs were taken at a minimum format of 35mm.

A soil-sampling programme was undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. This entailed the removal of soil samples, of between 10 and 30 litres (where appropriate), from primary deposits and any rich carbonised deposits.

All investigations were undertaken in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (Appendix 1), recognised professional standards (English Heritage 1991, 2002; Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014) and ASWYAS standard methodologies (ASWYAS 2005). A full context concordance is provided in Appendix 2.

5 Results

Summary

The removal of top and subsoils revealed a series of ditches and discrete features. During excavation it was thought that these features represented different periods of activity, although confirmation of this was hampered by the lack of interconnecting features. Stratigraphic relationships were also difficult to determine due to the similarity of fills.

Spatial analysis of the archaeological remains and the dating of the pottery assemblage has highlighted six general phases of activity. The first four phases of activity are shown in Fig. 3, with detailed plans of the excavated features given in Figs 4 and 5.

- Phase 1: Unenclosed prehistoric activity
- Phase 2. The division of the land into large fields
- Phase 3. The development of Enclosures A, C and D
- Phase 4. The addition of Enclosure B and internal features
- Medieval
- Post-medieval

Ditches 16, 17 and 18 remain undated although their location and spatial association with Ditches 14 and 15 suggest that they belong to Phase 2 (Fig. 4). Undated discrete features are discussed in relation to nearby (dated) features.

Phase 1

The earliest activity on the site was represented by three pits of early prehistoric date (1105, 1107 and 1109) at the far western limit of site (Fig. 4, Plates 1 and 2). Pits 1105 and 1107 (Fig. 6, S.1060, S.1061) were quite substantial with diameters of 0.95m and depths of up to 0.35m. Their respective fills (1104 and 1106) contained a large amount of carbonised hazel nutshells, heat affected stones, flint flakes and tools and charcoal (Plate 3). Pit 1109 (Fig. 6, S.1062) was notably smaller and less well defined at only 0.8m in diameter and 0.07m in depth. Its fill (1108) also contained some hazel nutshells and charcoal but not to the quantities exhibited by the other pits. The nature of the fills is consistent with Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age activity, with flint knapping waste together with food debris having been thrown into fire pits. Sherds of pottery were also recovered from each fill. It was noted that the flint and hazel nutshells were concentrated more towards the south-western side of the pits giving a strong indication that the depositors of the flint and food debris were utilising the prevailing wind to keep the smoke away. A single charred hazel nut shell from pit 1105 (fill 1106) was sent for radiocarbon dating returning a date in the range 2580-2460 cal BC (Table 1, SUERC-33658).

Phase 2

The field system

Phase 2 saw the local landscape divided up into fields (Fields 1-5), possibly in the 1st century BC (Fig. 3). The known limits of Field 1 were largely contained within Strip 1 with its eastern boundary probably delineated by cropmarks outside the limit of excavation (Fig. 2). Ditches 14 and 15 provided the northern boundary (Fig. 7, S.110 and S.123), Ditch 1 (Fig. 7, S.14) formed the southern boundary and Ditch 19 (Fig. 7, S.1067) (within Strip 2) defined the western extent. The ditches of Phases 3 and 4 terminate short of Ditch 1 indicating the up-cast material from Ditch 1 formed a bank along its northern side and that Ditch 1 was also maintained during the later phases of activity (Fig. 3). The north-western corner of Field 1 was further reinforced by the presence of Ditches 20, 21, 22 and 17 which formed part of a double-ditched trackway.

Fields 2 and 3 were defined by the parallel ditch alignments of Ditches 21 and 22 to the east and a combination of Ditches 25, 26, 27, 28 and 29 to the west. The east-west aligned Ditch 24 defined the boundary between the two fields. Presumably the northern boundary of Field 3 fell outside the limits of the excavation whilst the southern extent of Field 2 was defined by Ditch 31 investigated in the Phase 3 strip (Fig. 5). Ditch 22 to the east ran parallel to Ditch 19 of Field 1 creating a narrow trackway between the fields of up to 4m in width (Fig. 4). Ditch 26 and Ditches 28 and 29 may have defined a trackway. A gap of 8m between Ditches 28 and 29 was a likely access point, within which were two pit-like features (1167 and 1169) were positioned (see below).

Field 4 was revealed during Strips 3 and 4 (Fig. 5) and defined by Ditch 31 (Fig. 5, S.16) to the north, by Ditch 32 (Fig. 7, S.5) to the west and by Ditch 33 to the east. Its southern extent fell beyond the limit of excavation.

Field 5 was defined by Ditch 1 in Strip 1 to the north, by Ditches 21 and 33 in Strip 4a to the west and Ditch 35 in Strip 4b to the east (Fig. 5). The southern limit of Field 5 fell outside the area of excavation.

Ditch 30 (Fig. 7, S.11) running north-south close to the western limit of the excavated area and Ditch 36 on a similar alignment close to the eastern limits (Fig. 5) indicate the field system extends further across the local landscape, as indicated by cropmark evidence to the east (Fig. 2).

Unfortunately the dating evidence for Phase 2 was scarce with the only pottery sherds relating to Fields 2 and 3 coming from trackway Ditch 22. These date to the Iron Age into the early Roman period, and the 1st or early 2nd century AD. Taking into account the artefactual evidence from Ditch 1 as the southern boundary of Field 1 (late 1st to early 2nd-century AD sherds as well as residual later Neolithic pottery), a late Iron Age/early Roman date is likely. The presence of some later Roman pottery from this field system suggests the fields were maintained into Phases 3 and 4 (see Fig. 3).

Discrete and short linear features

Several short ditch sections and discrete features were identified within the Strip 1 field system. With the exception of Kiln 104, these features remain undated but have here been attributed to Phase 2 on spatial grounds.

Kiln 104 (Fig. 7) was located to the south-east of the terminus of Ditch 15 within Field 1 (Plate 4). The basal fills of the main body of the kiln and its flue were charcoal-rich and contained carbonised grains indicating the kiln was used for drying cereals. A sample of alder charcoal retrieved from the basal fill of the flue returned a calibrated radiocarbon date in the range 170 BC-AD 60 (Table 1, SUERC-18029).

Pit 322 was located immediately to the north of Ditch 17, outside Field 1. It contained two fills, the primary of which was rich in charcoal suggesting the feature may have served as a hearth.

Discrete features within Field 2 were concentrated towards the eastern side and comprised two small post-holes (1057 and 1059), a pit (1055) and a narrow linear feature (Ditch 23) which ran parallel to Ditch 22. Ditch 23 intersected with Ditch 24, but both features were too shallow to allow a relationship to be determined. Another feature (1185), located adjacent to Ditch 25 on the western side of Field 2, was found to be a tree bole.

A single pit (1214) was identified within Field 3, with two further pits (1167 and 1169) identified within a likely access point between Ditches 28 and 29 on its western flank. Pit 1214 was a sub-oval in plan and filled with a single sandy fill that did not yield any evidence of function or date. Pit 1167 was an oval feature measuring 0.54m in depth and contained

three fills, none of which produced finds to assist with determining its date and function. Pit 1169 was a deep elliptical feature that contained a primary fill (1172) of compacted clayey grit which may have formed a lining, while heat-affected and charred material was recovered from its upper fill. This feature may have been a simple kiln or hearth, but neither the lining nor the surrounding natural was heat-affected. Feature 1090 in the south-east corner of this field represents another tree bole.

Eight pits (5028, 5032, 5034, 5036, 5038, 5040, 5042 and 5044) were concentrated in a small area between Ditches 35 and 36 just outside the eastern boundary of Field 5. The features had no apparent order and varied greatly in size and shape. The fills were light mid-brownish-grey with occasional heat-affected cobbles, apart from the fill of 5036, which was dark blackish-grey and contained frequent charcoal.

Two small isolated pits were also excavated. Pit 5026 was located within Field 5, to the west of Ditch 35, and measured 0.95m long, 0.61m wide and 0.15m deep. The single fill was a marbled mixture of black and mid-brown-grey silty-sand. Pit 5008 was located outside Field 5 at the south-eastern corner of the site. It was sub-rounded in shape, being 1.4m long, 1.03m wide and 0.19m deep. It contained a single mid-brown-yellow sand with frequent cobble inclusions. A small amount of undiagnostic burnt bone was recovered from fill 5009. The pit was probably cut by a furrow though the shallow depth of the furrow and similarity of the fills meant this relationship was difficult to discern.

Phase 3

Phase 3 (possibly in the 1st to early 2nd century AD) saw the creation of a small enclosure system within the western end of Field 1 (Fig. 3).

Enclosure A

Enclosure A, in the north-western corner of Field 1, was defined by Phase 2 Ditch 19 to the west and north, by Ditch 13 (Fig. 9, S.90 and S.100) to the north and east and by Ditch 11 (Fig. 9, S.86) to the east and south (Fig. 4). A 5m wide gap between Ditches 11 and 13 provided access to the interior of Enclosure A from the east. Numerous sherds of late 1st to early 2nd-century AD pottery was recovered from the fills of Ditches 11 and 13.

A number of intercutting features were observed in the entrance to Enclosure A and may relate in some way to the function of the entranceway and the passage of people and livestock into the enclosure. Feature 291, the earliest feature contained a single fill (290) from which six sherds of late pre-Roman Iron Age or mid to late 1st-century AD date were recovered. Feature 287 was cut into the eastern side of 291 and contained fire-cracked stones but no dateable finds. Ditch 12, a wide but shallow feature, also cut feature 291. Ten pottery sherds were recovered from the fill of Ditch 12 including mid to late 1st-century AD pottery. Two discrete features were identified within Enclosure A. Pit 1103 was irregular in plan and contained a large amount of charcoal suggesting it was a burnt out tree bole. Pit 259 was oval in shape and measured 1.4m in length and 0.88m in width. The single fill of this feature (258) contained flecks of charcoal and fractured pot boilers.

Enclosure D

Enclosure D was appended to the southern side of Enclosure A. It was defined by Phase 2 Ditch 19 to the west, by Ditch 11 to the north, by Ditch 4 to the east and by Ditch 9 to the south. Access was probably originally gained through a 10m wide gap between Ditches 4 and 11, although the imposition of Ditch 10 closed this gap. Thereafter access may have been gained via the narrow (c. 2.5m) gaps at the north-west and/or south-east corners of the enclosure. No internal features were identified.

Enclosure C

Enclosure C was appended to the southern side of Enclosure D. It was defined by Phase 2 Ditch 19 to the west, by Ditch 9 to the north, by Ditch 4 to the east and Ditch 1 to the south. Access was afforded by a 4m wide gap in Ditch 19 to the east allowing movement between the enclosure and the trackway defined by Ditches 19 and 22. A smaller 2m wide gap at north-east corner of the enclosure may have allowed access to Enclosure D to the north. The features internal to Enclosure C have been assigned to Phase 4 and are described below.

Phase 4

Phase 4 (possibly of 2nd-century AD date) saw the creation of Enclosure B and the addition of internal features and sub-divisions to Enclosure C (Fig. 3).

Enclosure B

Enclosure B was appended to the eastern side of Enclosure C with Ditches 2 and 3 forming the double-ditched northern and eastern boundary. Ditch 4 formed its western boundary and the up-cast bank of Ditch 1 provided its southern limit (Fig. 4).

Ditch 2 (Fig. 10, S.24) was the outermost feature of the double-ditched boundary and produced numerous sherds of amphora. Ditch 3 (Fig. 10, S.30) was the innermost feature, from which a single sherd of mid-2nd-century or later pottery was recovered. Given the likely presence of a bank to the north of Ditch 1, no obvious entrance to Enclosure B was apparent. Either a gap existed between the bank and one or more of the enclosure ditches or a simple beam bridge was used to cross the boundary.

Contained within Enclosure B were three small discrete features (180, 194 and 200) and an irregular east/west aligned gully (178) that divided the internal space. The unevenness of the base of the gully suggested a series of intercutting features with possible post-hole locations indicative of an internal partition. Pottery of mid to late 2nd-century AD date was recovered from its fill. Feature 178 was seen to cut the earlier undated pit 194. Only pit 200 to the southwest contained finds, a mixed pottery assemblage consisting of probable Late Iron Age material but also elements of an early 2nd-century southern Gaulish vessel.

Features within Enclosure C

The Phase 4 features internal to Enclosure C consisted of linear sub-divisions, discrete features and two possible roundhouse ring ditches.

Ditch 5 was aligned north-south and sub-divided Enclosure C into two equal parts. A sherd of mid-to-late 2nd-century AD pottery was recovered from its fill. Parallel to Ditch 5 on its western side was a second internal division, Ditch 6. Pottery recovered from its single fill has been dated to the mid or late 2nd century AD. The northern terminus of Ditch 6 was cut by Ditch 7. Numerous sherds of mid-2nd or possibly late 2nd-century AD pottery were recovered from Ditch 7's fill.

Situated at the southern end of Ditch 7 was the circular feature Ring Ditch 8 (Fig. 10, S.61, S.69; Plate 5). This feature was continuous and had an external diameter of 3.5m and an internal diameter of little more than 2m making it unlikely that the feature represents the remains of a roundhouse as previously speculated (Rose and Richardson 2009). Pottery of mid-to-late 2nd century AD date was recovered from the fill of this ring ditch. Three small features were found in association with Ring Ditch 8. Post-hole 222 was located externally to the north, whilst pits 224 and 226 were internal. All proved sterile.

Gully 206 was located to the south-east of Ring Ditch 8 and probably represents the ploughed out remains of a similar circular feature. Charcoal was recovered from its fill but no dating evidence was found.

Three discrete features (204, 230 and 1063) were located within Enclosure C. Pit 230, located to the east of Ditch 5, contained large amounts of charcoal and the surrounding natural deposit was scorched suggesting the feature was a hearth pit.

Medieval and post-medieval features

Pit 246, observed to the south side of Ditch 1, measured 1.96m in length, 0.64m in width and 0.26m in depth. It was an elongated oval in plan with a U-shaped profile and contained a single very dark brown fill (245) which included large amounts of cobbles and fire-cracked stones. A single sherd of pottery was recovered, dating to the later medieval period.

Two large pits, 3039 (Plate 6) and 4009 were identified either side of Ditch 31. Both were almost entirely filled with cobbles and a local resident, whose father had once farmed the land, revealed the pits were dug by Italian prisoners of war during World War II. The pits were presumably dug to dispose of cobbles found in the topsoil that had the potential to damage a plough.

6 Artefact Record

Introduction

This section summarises the findings of the specialist reports previously included in the five previous reports (Rose and Richardson 2009, Rose and Roberts 2011, Weston 2013, Rose 2014 and Wells 2015).

Pottery

Prehistoric pottery (summary of Vyner 2009)

The earliest pottery recovered during the five strip, map and record excavations was a rim sherd of a possible Grooved Ware jar of later Neolithic date. The sherd was recovered from Phase 1 Ditch 1 and was residual in a later feature.

The prehistoric pit cluster identified during Strip 2 produced a small pottery assemblage including two sherds of a diagnostic Early Bronze Age cordoned vessel. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was confirmed by a radiocarbon date in the range 2580-2460 cal BC.

Pre-Roman Iron Age and Romano-British pottery (summary of Leary 2009, Ford 2009 and Rowlandson 2011)

The majority of the pottery assemblage recovered from the site is dated to the Pre-Roman Late Iron Age (PRLIA) and into the 1st to mid-2nd century AD. The distribution of the pottery was focused on the small enclosure system at the western end of Field 1. Much of the PRLIA material, however, was derived from ditch fill deposits which also contained Romano-British material. It is possible, therefore, that the use of the hand-made vessels extended into the Romano-British period.

In the PRLIA and 1st century AD most of the pottery is of Iron Age/native type with some exchange from the York area, as indicated by the presence of Ebor ware, consisting of a carinated bowl with rouletted decoration and a small scrap of white-slipped Ebor ware. Grog-tempered jars probably from Humberside/North Lincolnshire production sites were also present, as were Spanish amphorae, imported into Britain from the mid-1st to 3rd centuries AD.

In the 2nd century, the grog-tempered ware were replaced by the local grey wares and grey and black burnished wares, probably from the Rossington Bridge kilns or contemporary kilns. A grey grog-tempered fabric recovered from site compares with fabrics from the Trent Valley kilns at Little London, Lea and Newton-on-Trent. Ebor ware was not present but samian ware, dated 120-200 AD, and further Dressel 20 amphora sherds were present. Mortaria, likely dated 100-140 AD, were obtained from the Castleford kilns and the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries near Coventry.

Only a single bowl sherd of South Yorksire grey ware recovered from Ditch 3 suggests any activity on site after the 2nd century, with the mid to late 2nd-century forms and fabrics indicating a date of no later than *c.* AD 170.

Medieval pottery (Summary of Cumberpatch 2009 and 2013 and Young 2011)

A small but wide ranging assemblage of medieval pottery was recovered from site. The earliest ware represented is Hillam ware recovered from the topsoil, which dates to between the mid-11th century and the mid to late 13th century. Next are three sherds of highly abraded Beverley 2 ware, dating to the 13th and early to mid-14th centuries, recovered from a plough furrow. The later medieval period is represented by several sherds of Humberware, dating to

the 14th to mid-16th centuries, recovered from the topsoil and from plough furrows. Finally an unstratified sherd with a purple-brown glaze suggestive of a mid-15th to mid-16th century date was identified.

Post-medieval pottery (summary of Cumberpatch 2009 and 2013)

The recovered post-medieval material comprises Blackware sherds (17th century), Brown Glazed Coarseware (17th to early 18th century), Yellow ware (16th to 17th centuries) Red ware (17th to 18th centuries), Yellow Glazed Courseware (18th to 19th centuries) and several sherds of early modern wares.

Both the medieval and post-medieval material is generally quite heavily abraded and was recovered from either the topsoil or plough furrows. This suggests the site was under an agricultural regime throughout the period represented by the medieval/post-medieval assemblage and that the pottery incorporated into the ploughsoil and furrows is derived from night soiling.

Metalwork *(summary of Drinkall 2015)*

Four fragments of copper alloy were retrieved from Ditch 21 during Strip 4. The four fragments join to form part of a bracelet 65.00mm in length, formed out of a rectangular sectioned strip, 3.00mm thick and with a height of 4.00mm. Traces of white metal plating, either silver or tin were detected on the surface. Light bangles of this type would have been worn in numbers around the wrist (*cf.* Lankhills, Cool 2010, 296-303). Bracelets and armlets of various materials were worn throughout Roman Britain from the late 2nd century into the post-Roman period and they were increasingly popular by the late 3rd and 4th century (Allason-Jones 1996, 29; Cool 2010, 296).

Probable double feed-pipe quern *(summary of Cruse 2011)*

A single quern fragment was recovered from Phase 2 Ditch 22. It is either a portion of a conventional disc hand quern or, perhaps more likely, part of a flat-rimmed, double feed-pipe hand quern with a missing central bar. Such querns are commonly found in late 1st to 2nd-century AD contexts, often with auxiliary military connections, with a focus in West and South Yorkshire. This is one of the most easterly examples recorded.

Flint *(summary of Brooks 2011 and Weston 2013)*

A total of 299 flint artefacts were recovered during the five phases of excavation. With the exception of a few artefacts recovered residually from later features and from the topsoil, the majority (288) of the flint assemblage was recovered from the fills of the early prehistoric pits 1104 and 1106. The non-spall element of the assemblage includes 24 flakes or flake fragments, three tools and a single worked lump.

The flakes in the assemblage are, with the exception of one secondary flake, all tertiary flakes and the lack of cortical material suggests that any primary reduction was not being carried out on site and that any knapping activities were probably restricted to the maintenance of

existing tools. Three of the flakes or flake fragments had partially polished dorsal surfaces suggesting that they had once been part of a polished tool.

The three tools (Plate 3) consist of a broken partly polished chisel (Plate 3.1), a side scraper (Plate 3.3) and a tertiary flake which has retouch around much of its periphery (Plate 3.2). Only the broken chisel is diagnostic having a broadly Neolithic date.

7 Environmental Record

Environmental samples (*summary of Alldritt 2009, 2011 and 2013*)

The two early prehistoric pits (1104 and 1106) were sampled and produced large quantities of hazelnut shells, in addition to oak and birch wood charcoal. These two pits were probably being used for roasting hazel nutshells in preparation for human consumption.

The environmental samples taken from the Later Iron Age and Romano-British features produced a small range of well-preserved carbonised plant remains that provided information about agricultural production and use of the wider environment including local and regional woodland resources. Carbonised cereal and chaff remains showed the use of two different types of grain, namely oats and wheat, with the possibility of both bread and spelt wheat types were present. Chaff elements strongly suggest the final processing stages of spelt wheat occurred in the kiln (104), with grain being dried in preparation for storage or re-distribution.

Charcoal identification revealed the exploitation of both oak woodland and more open, perhaps boggy areas, such as alder carr. Both oak and alder were used in the kiln for fuel. The presence of large amounts of coniferous (pine and possibly spruce) charcoal may relate to imports of raw woodland materials.

Bone (*summary of Richardson 2009b and 2013*)

Due to the acidic nature of the geology very little bone was encountered. Just one sheep/goat molar and one cow molar were recovered from the topsoil as well as a small section of a burnt animal long bone. A single fragment of cremated bone was recovered from the fill Ditch 13. It consisted of a fragment of an epiphysis that could not be identified to genus and the possibility of it being human bone could not be discounted.

8 Radiocarbon Dating

A sample of hazel nutshell from pit 1105 and one of alder charcoal from kiln 104 were submitted for radiocarbon dating by SUERC at the University of Glasgow. The results are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Radiocarbon dating result

Lab. Code	Context	Material	Radiocarbon Age BP	Calibrated Age Range 1 σ	Calibrated Age Range 2 σ	$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ rel. VPDB ‰
SUERC-18029 GU-16690	102	Alnus (Alder) Charcoal	2035 \pm 35	100BC-20AD	170BC- 60AD	-27.4
SUERC-33658	1106	<i>Corylus avellana</i> (nutshell)	4005 \pm 30	2570-2515 BC	2580-2460 BC	-25.0

9 Discussion

The earliest activity on site dates to the later Neolithic period (Phase 1) and is represented by the three pits identified at the western limit of site during Strip 2. The pits provide further evidence of the transient hunter-gatherer lifestyle at this time, prior to communities establishing permanent settlements within ditched enclosures. Such Neolithic pits are well known in the Yorkshire Wolds (see Manby *et al.* 2003, 47) but are less commonly found in lowland areas. There are, however, a few comparable sites with similar finds assemblages, especially charred hazel nutshells. These include a group at Barnsdale Bar, South Yorkshire, where the carbonised nutshells were radiocarbon dated in the range 3710-3630 cal BC and were found alongside wood charcoal, pottery, flint and cremated bone (Gidman and Roberts 2005), as well as other pits at Fairburn, radiocarbon dated in the range 3700-3520 cal BC (Brown *et al.* 2007, 25).

Investigations of the ditch system suggests the local landscape was divided into large fields (Fields 1-5) linked by trackways during the later Iron Age (Phase 2). It is likely that arable farming was undertaken as indicated by a crop-drying kiln (104) located in Field 1. Environmental analysis of the kiln fills has identified oats and wheat, with the possibility of both bread and spelt wheat types being present. Chaff within the samples strongly suggests the final processing stages of spelt wheat, with grain being dried in preparation for storage or re-distribution. A sample of alder charcoal taken from the kiln returned a Late Iron Age radiocarbon date in the range 170 BC to 60 cal AD.

Early in the 1st century AD Field 1 was subdivided with the establishment of Enclosures A, C and D (Phase 3) and although more morphologically akin to domestic enclosures no definite evidence for domestic habitation was identified. During the 2nd century AD, Enclosure B was added to the complex and Enclosure C was sub-divided (Phase 4). During this phase, two putative roundhouses, between 3m and 3.5m in diameter, were located within Enclosure C, although these are small compared to other Iron Age or 'native' Roman examples. At Sykehouse, South Yorkshire eight roundhouses (defined as those with entrances) ranged from 8m to 17m, although another structure represented by a continuous ring gully was much smaller at 5.5m in diameter. Contained within a larger continuous ring gully of 12m diameter, this atypical structure may have had another, perhaps ritual, function (Roberts 2003, 29-30). At Scunthorpe, North Lincolnshire, six roundhouses ranged in diameter from 4.2m to 11.9m,

although a further five continuous ring gullies tended to be smaller in diameter ranging from 3.3m and 5.4m (Richardson 2009). These smaller structures have been tentatively assigned an ancillary role to the roundhouses: perhaps to store haystacks beyond the reach of livestock, or alternatively for penning individual animals awaiting treatment and/or slaughter. A similar, albeit sub-circular structure was identified at nearby Dragonby, measuring *c.* 3.5m in diameter (May 1996, 116).

The excavations have clarified the extent and nature of the field and enclosure complex, which is quite typical for the region in terms of its incremental development over time. The dating evidence, in the form of pottery, confirms occupation from the late pre-Roman Iron Age until the 2nd century AD. The function of the enclosure complex is almost certainly agricultural, probably involving a combination of livestock and arable farming. As the soil conditions of the site have not been conducive to the survival of any animal bone, however, the former cannot be characterised.

The Late Iron Age/Romano-British finds assemblage indicates an early reliance on locally-produced products, which were increasingly supplemented by goods from further afield such as pottery from the Rossington kilns, Doncaster; Humberside/North Lincolnshire production sites; and from the Trent Valley kilns at Little London, Lea and Newton-on-Trent. Links to the expanding Roman Empire are indicated by the presence of mortaria from the Mancetter-Hartshill potteries near Coventry, samian wares from central and southern Gaul, olive oil amphora from Spain, and the possible importation of larch/spruce wood.

10 Conclusions

The excavations at Hensall Quarry have added significantly to our knowledge of the Late Neolithic exploitation of the area and have provided clarification of the extent and date of the field system and enclosure complex. While a Late Iron Age date is likely for the establishment of a farming community within this landscape, the area had apparently been abandoned by the 3rd century AD.

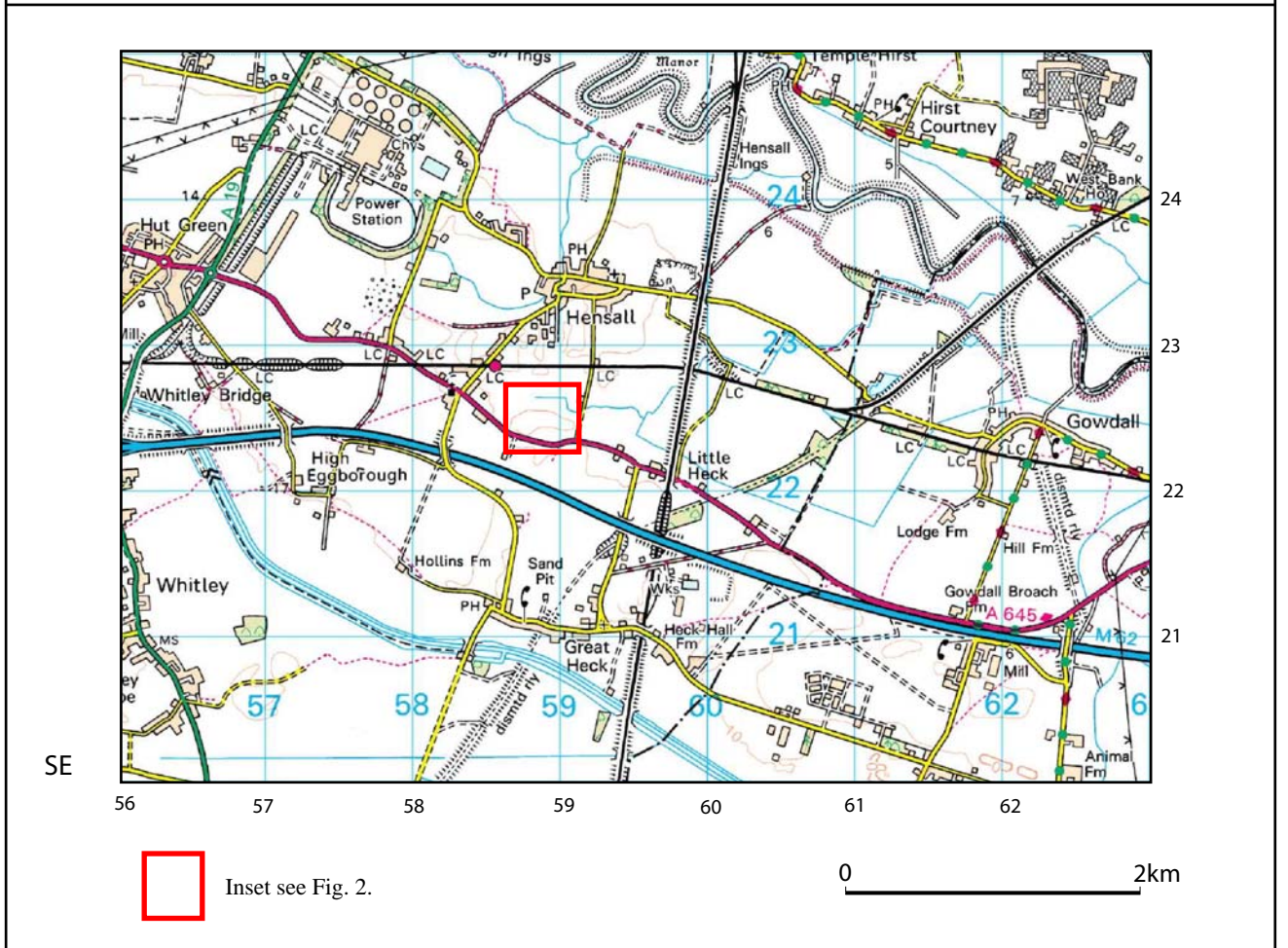
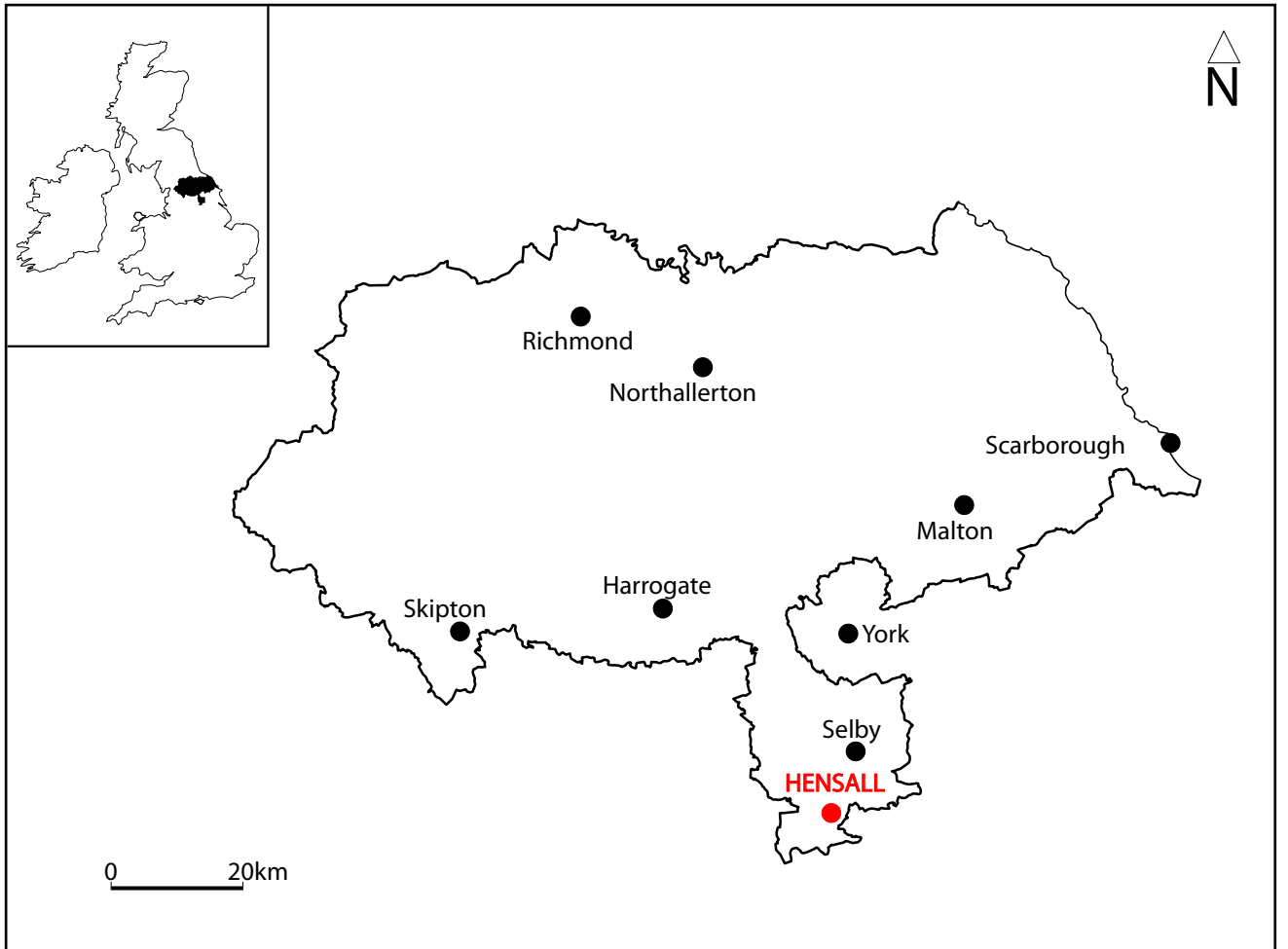


Fig. 1. Site location

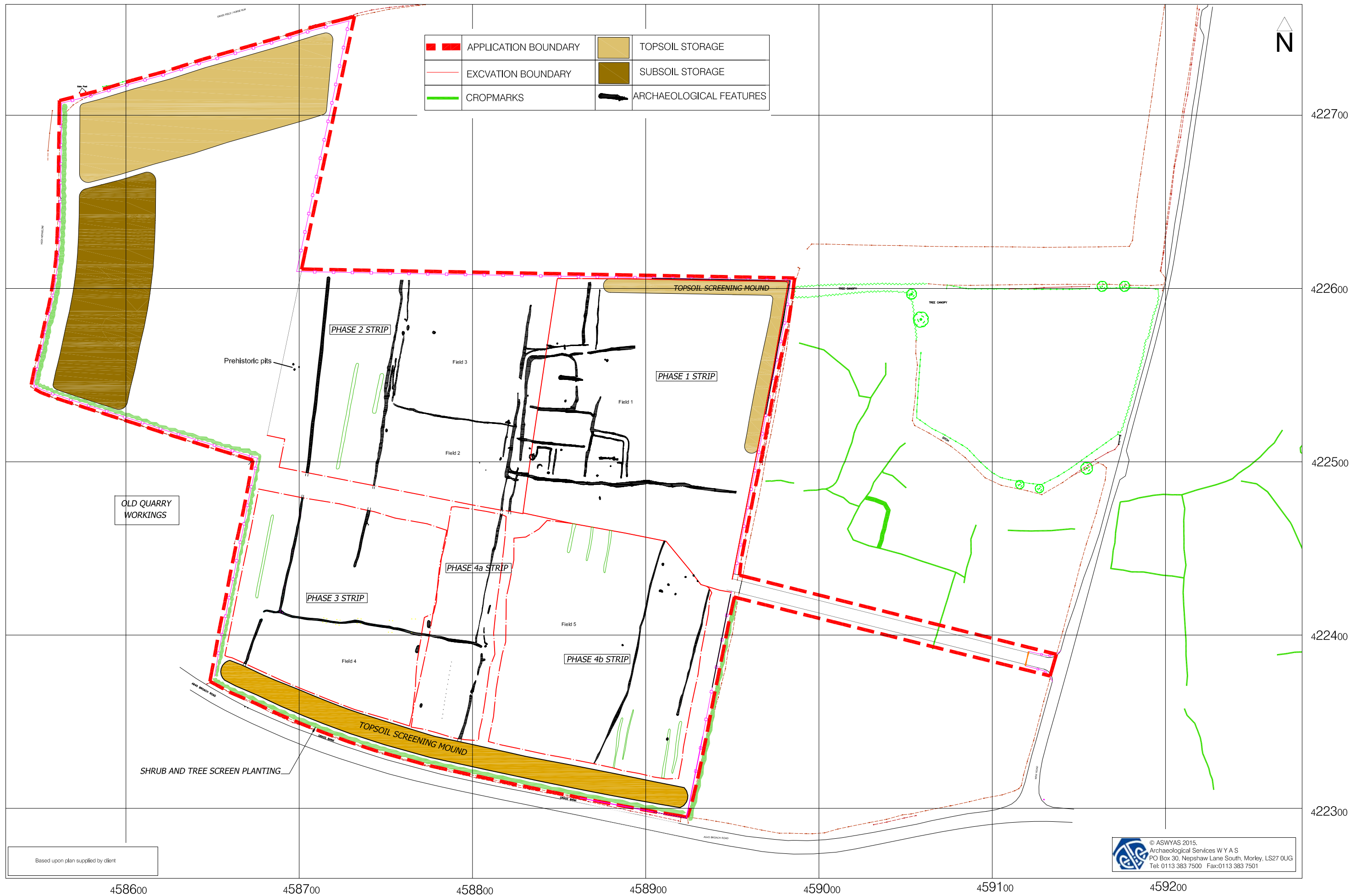






Fig. 2. Plan of site showing archaeological features and cropmarks (Scale 1:2000 @ A3)

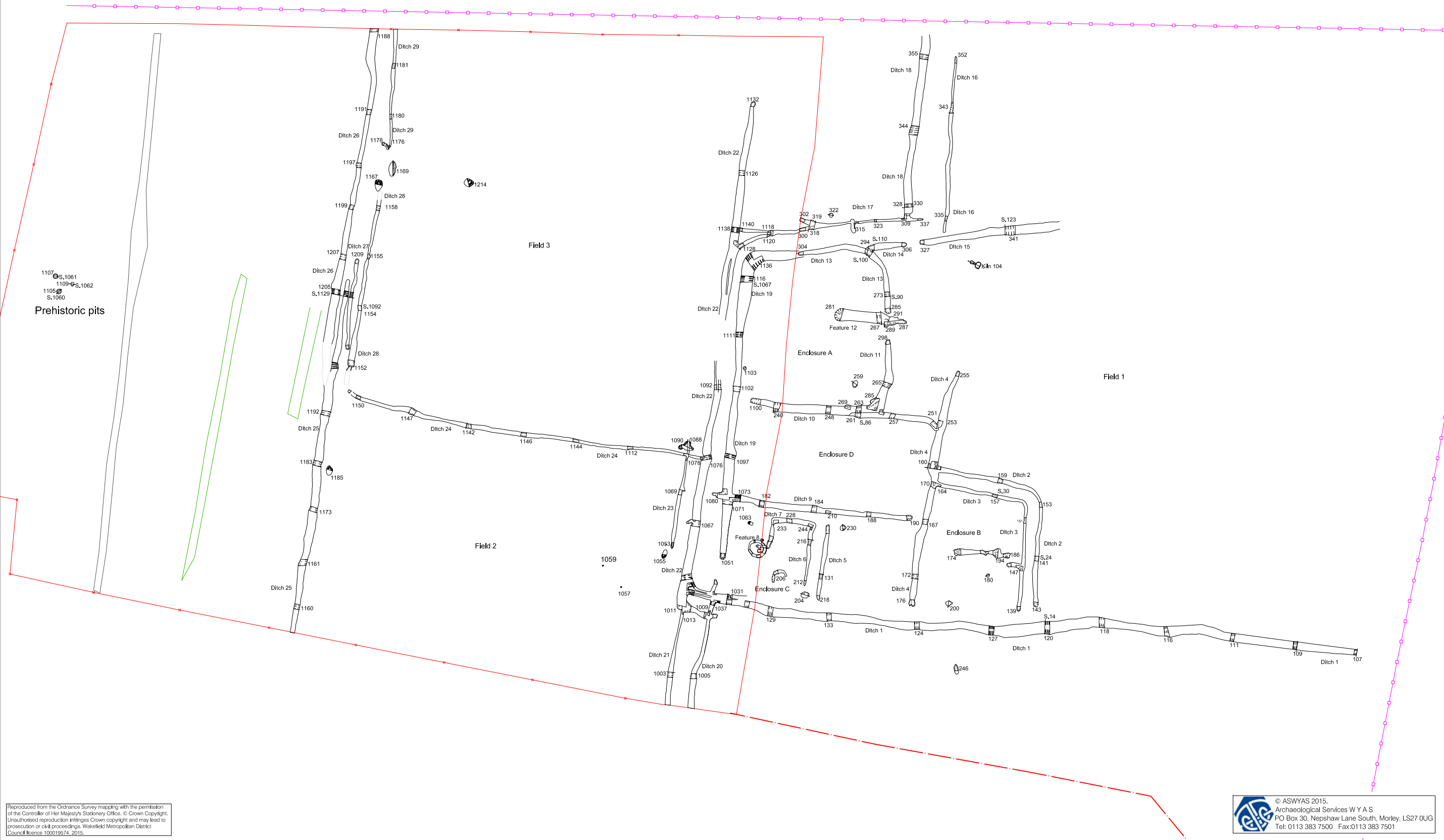


Fig. 3. Prehistoric and Romano-British phase plans (Scale 1:2000 @ A3)

Based upon plan supplied by client

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	SITE BOUNDARY 2010
	ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURE
	FURROW
	QUARRY BOUNDARY

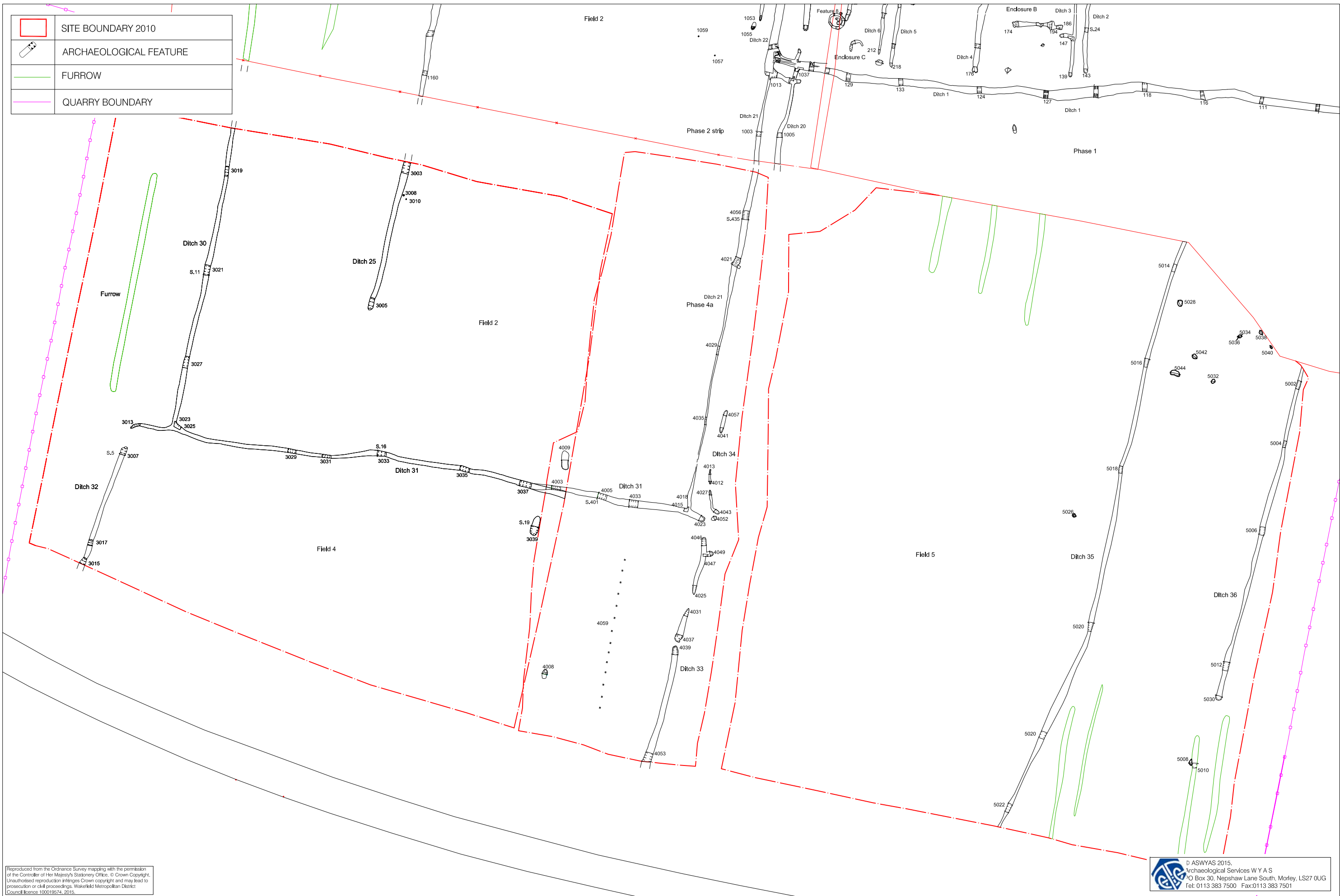


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Fig 4. Site plan, northern half (1:750 @ A3)





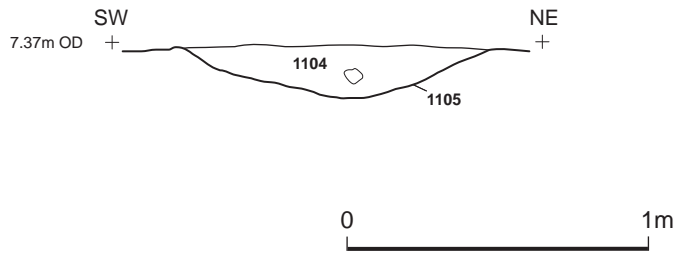
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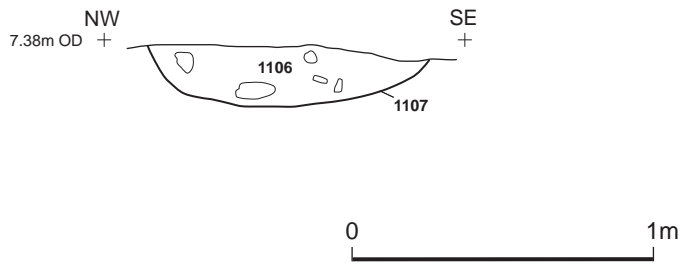
Fig 5. Site plan, southern half (1:750 @ A3)



S.1060



S.1061



S.1062

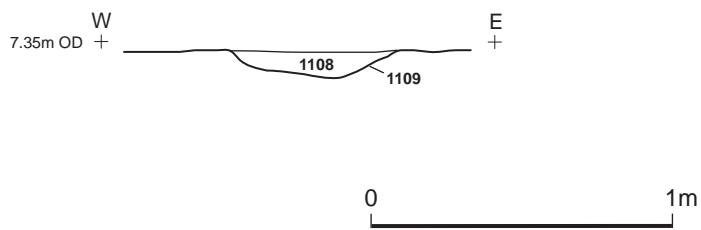


Fig. 6. Phase 1 pit sections

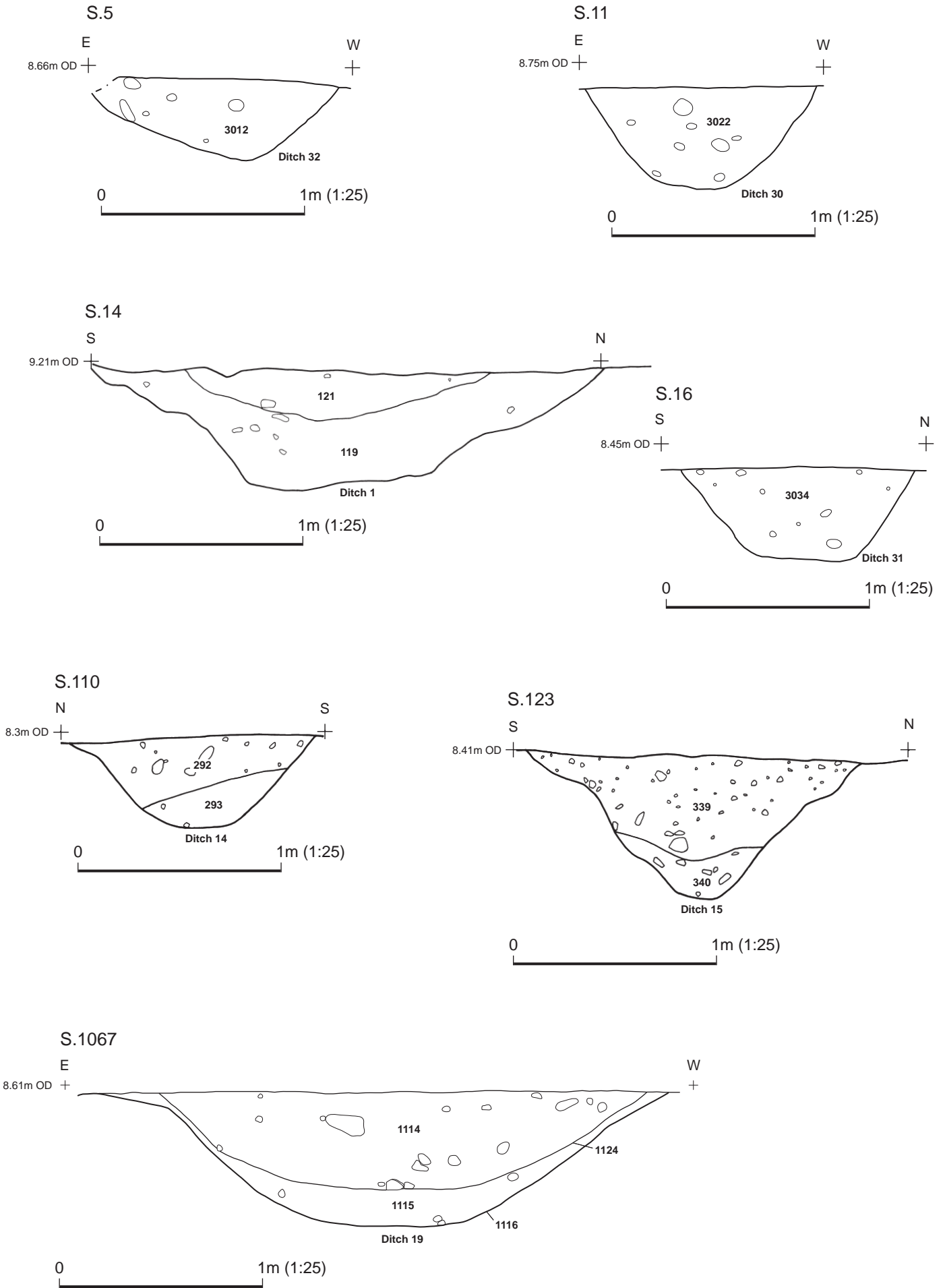


Fig. 7. Phase 2 field system ditch sections

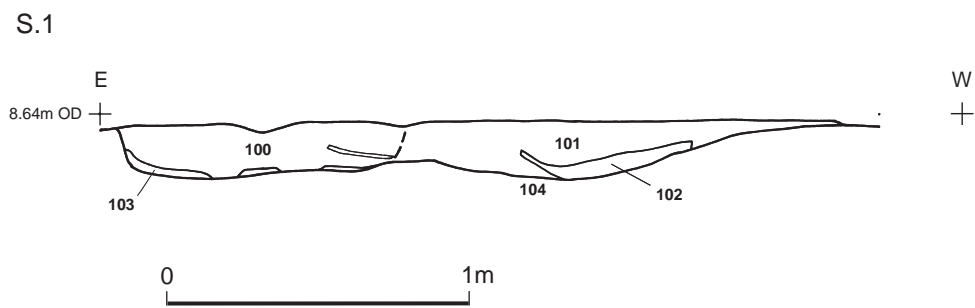
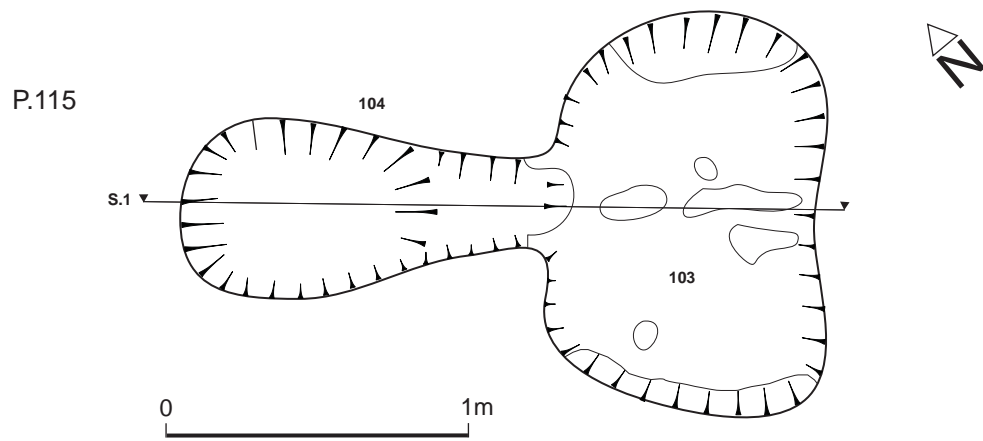
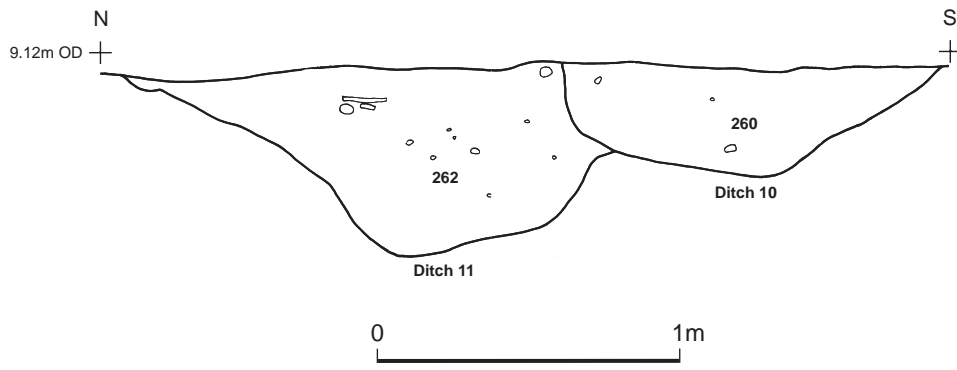
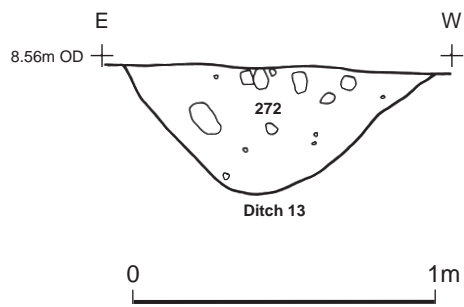


Fig. 8. Phase 2 crop drying kiln, plan and section

S.86



S.90



S.100

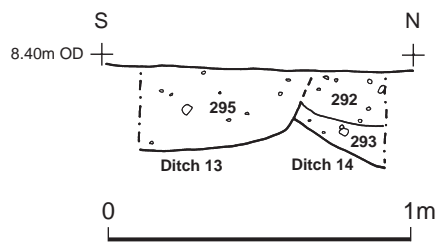


Fig. 9. Phase 3 enclosure sections

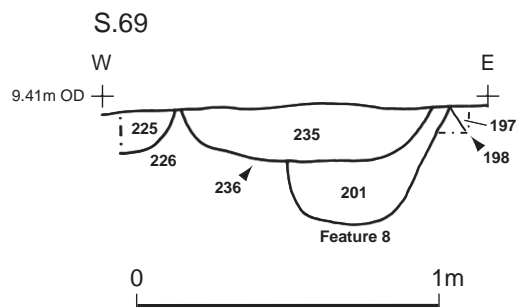
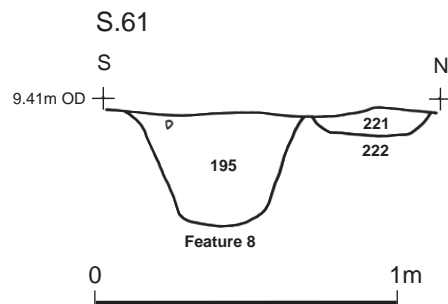
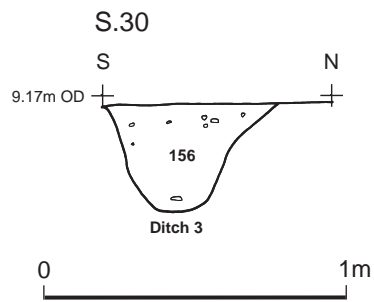
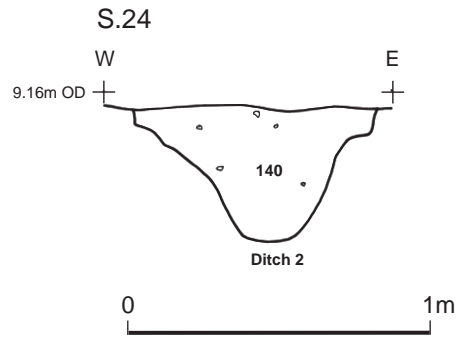


Fig. 10. Phase 4 enclosure sections and Ring Ditch 8 sections

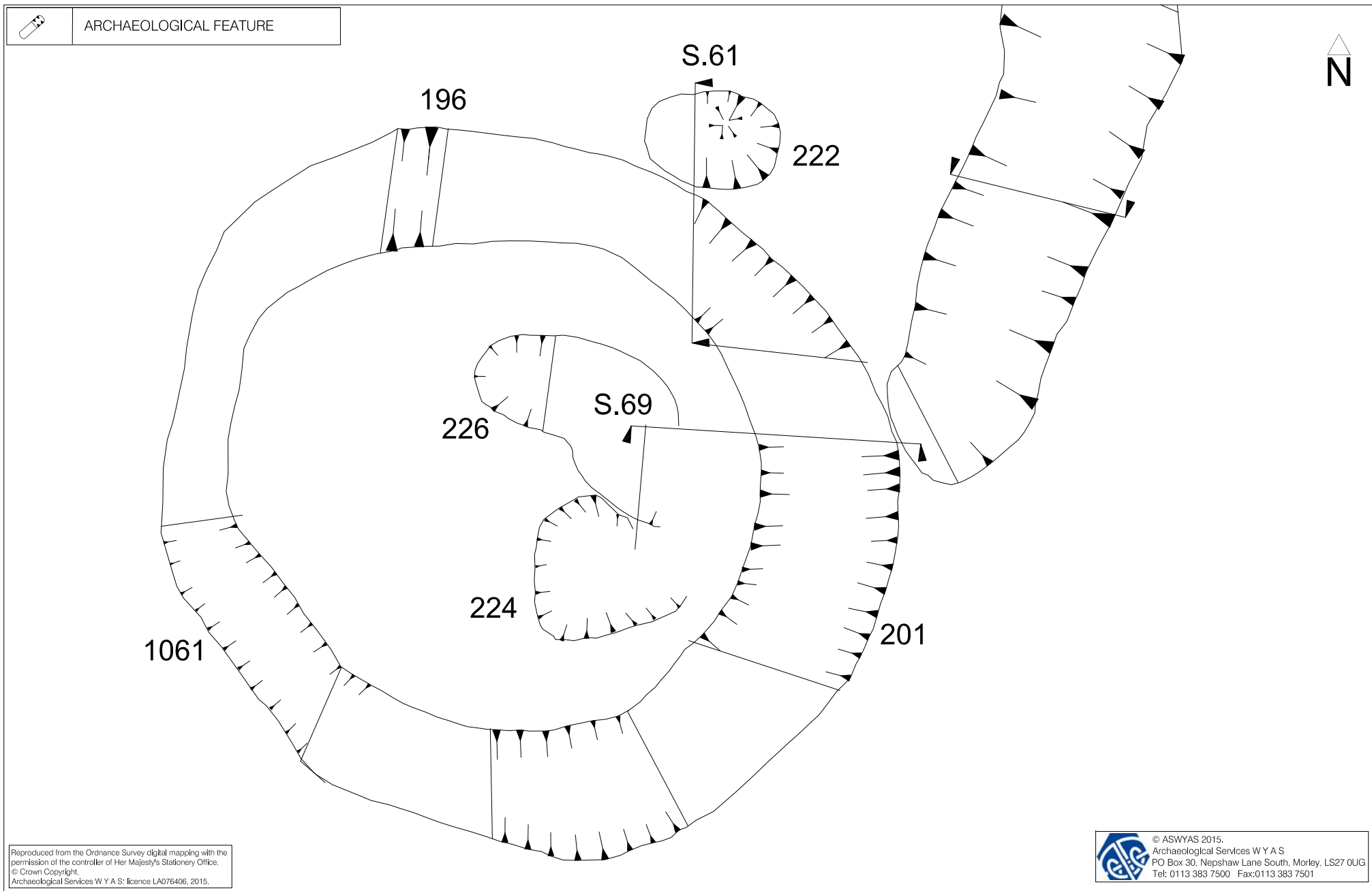


Fig. 11. Plan of Ring Ditch 8 (1:25 @ A4)



Plate 1. Recording of prehistoric pits 1105 and 1107, looking north-west



Plate 2. Pit 1105 with flint and hazelnut shells visible, looking north-west



Plate 3. Flint tools



Plate 4. Kiln 104, looking south-west



Plate 5. Ring Ditch 8, looking west



Plate 6. Pit 3039, looking west

Appendix 1: Written scheme of investigation for a strip and record operation

Hensall Replacement Sand Quarry, North Yorkshire

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Strip and Record Operation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This scheme is prepared on behalf of the Waste Recycling Group as a final archaeological mitigation strategy for their proposed extraction of sand from a new quarry site at Hensall, North Yorkshire (SE 588 225). This document details the work that will take place to fulfil clause 24 of Planning Decision No. C8/38/196/PA, which states that:

No development shall take place within the application area until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted and approved by the planning authority.

- 1.2 The site comprises an irregular shaped block of land covering an area of about 11.5 hectares, of which less than 7.7 hectares will be extracted. The site is bounded to the south by the A645 (Broach Lane), a railway line to the north and arable fields to the east and west.
- 1.3 The site lies on gently undulating ground between 8m - 10m AOD. The soils are classified in the Sessay association and consist of fine and coarse loams. The underlying geology is glacial sand and gravel over Bunter sandstone, with significant local variation.

2. Archaeological Background

- 2.1 Hensall lies within the bed of the post-glacial Lake Humber that is thought to have drained about 12000 years ago. The site is thought to occupy what was an island in the subsequent low-lying marsh and thus would have become an attractive settlement location for prehistoric populations.
- 2.2 Although there are no known archaeological remains within the proposed extraction area there are significant linear cropmarks (part of a complex that lies 1km to the south-east) that terminate at the eastern edge of the site. The fact that these have not manifested themselves within the site area might be a consequence of the local geological change (that which makes the site ideal as a sand quarry). The date of these cropmarks is unknown but they are typical of later Iron Age and Roman landscape features investigated elsewhere in the region.
- 2.3 The site has been the subject of a Desk-based Assessment, carried out by White Young and Green/Robert Long Consultancy, and a Geophysical Survey, carried out by Archaeological Services WYAS. The latter was unable to detect the presence of the cropmarks entering the site from the east, or any other anomalies consistent with archaeological activity. However, it was not clear whether the results were due to an absence of magnetically susceptible archaeological deposits, or whether the effects of the effects of the geology and the prevailing agricultural practices had combined to produce a negative result.

3. Aims and Objectives

3.1 The aims and objectives of this archaeological work will be:

- to gather sufficient information to establish the presence and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area;
- to further determine the date, function, condition, character, quality of survival, importance and date of any archaeological remains present.

4. Proposed Method

4.1 The investigations will be carried out as a staged process over several years (Phases 1-4 (5 in the event)). The following fieldwork methodology will be adopted for each phase of the work, prior to any mineral extraction occurring.

4.2 The work will involve the controlled stripping of plough soil to the archaeologically required level. This shall be carried out under archaeological supervision. The mechanical excavator employed will use a backacter equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Stripping will take place in level spits to the top of the first archaeological horizon or undisturbed natural. The resulting surface is to be inspected for archaeological remains. Where archaeological remains require clarification, the relevant area will be cleaned by hand. Under no circumstances should the machine be used to cut arbitrary trenches down to natural deposits, nor shall plant (excavator and dumpers) run upon the stripped area unless it is agreed with the supervising archaeologist.

4.3 Archaeological Services WYAS will first plan and then hand excavate all archaeological features in an archaeologically controlled and stratigraphic manner in order to meet the aims and objectives outlined above. The features will be investigated employing the following sampling strategies:

- Linear features: Sufficient excavation will be carried out to investigate the depth, profile and fills of a feature and to recover dating and environmental evidence from its fills. Normally this will involve a minimum of 10% sample dispersed along the length of the feature (each sample section to be not less than 1m), or a minimum of a 1m sample section if the feature is less than 10m long. Where possible one section will be located and recorded adjacent to the trench edge and feature intersections will always be excavated in such a way to determine a stratigraphic relationship.
- Discrete features: Pits, post-holes and other discrete features will normally be half-sectioned to determine and record their form with a minimum sample of 50% of discrete features in each area. The complete excavation of such features may be appropriate, but only following consultation with the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit.

4.4 A full written, drawn and photographic record of all material revealed during the course of the work shall be made. The excavation limits will be surveyed using electronic survey equipment with larger scale hand drawn plans of features at 1:20 or 1:50, as appropriate. Sections of linear and discrete features will be drawn at 1:10. All sections, plans and elevations will include spot-heights related to Ordnance Datum in metres as correct to two decimal places and survey tie-in information will be undertaken during the course of the evaluation and will be fixed in relation to nearby permanent structures and roads and to the National Grid (located on the 1:2500 map of the area).

- 4.5 All artefacts recovered will be retained and removed from the site for assessment and analysis, and where it is appropriate finds shall be recorded three dimensionally. Non-modern artefacts will be collected from the excavated topsoil and subsoil. Finds material will be stored in controlled environments, where appropriate. All artefacts recovered will be retained, cleaned, labelled and stored as detailed in the guidelines laid out in the IFA Guidelines for Finds Work. Any conservation work will be undertaken by approved conservators working to UKIC guidelines.
- 4.6 Archaeological Services WYAS shall fully record all excavated archaeological contexts by detailed written records giving details of location, composition, shape, dimensions, relationships, finds, samples, and cross-references to other elements of the record and other relevant contexts, in accordance with best practice and in accordance with methods previously approved by the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit. All contexts, and any small finds and samples from them will be given unique numbers. Bulk finds will be collected by context. Colour transparency and monochrome negative photographs will be taken at a minimum format of 35mm.
- 4.7 A soil-sampling programme shall be undertaken during the course of the investigation for the identification and recovery of carbonised and waterlogged remains, vertebrate remains, molluscs and small artefactual material. Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. Provision should be made for the removal of soil samples of between 10 and 30 litres (where appropriate), from deposits with clear potential, and larger samples from any rich carbonised deposits. Particular attention will be paid to the sampling of primary ditch fills and any surviving buried soils beneath banks or other positive features. Environmental material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines set out in the Association for Environmental Archaeology's (1995) Working Paper No. 2, '*Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations - Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*'. In addition, the processing of environmental samples will only take place within facilities approved for such purposes by English Heritage's Regional Science Advisor.
- 4.8 In the event of human remains being discovered they will be left *in situ* and covered and protected in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with the Burial Act 1857 and with an exhumation licence obtained from the Department Constitutional Affairs (DCA) prior to the removal of the remains. Contingency provision will be made for the specialist reporting of the remains by a recognised osteo-archaeologist.
- 4.9 Provision will be made for the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating (radiocarbon/AMS dating, archaeomagnetic and dendrochronological dating).
- 4.10 All finds of gold and silver and associated objects shall be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1997, after discussion with the Waste Recycling Group and the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit.

5. Archive preparation and deposition

- 5.1 The primary site archive will contain all the data collected during the on-site investigation, including records, finds and environmental samples. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. Adequate resources will be provided during

fieldwork to ensure that all records are checked and internally consistent. Archive consolidation will be undertaken immediately following the conclusion of fieldwork:

- the site record will be checked, cross-referenced and indexed as necessary;
 - all retained finds will be cleaned, conserved, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the recipient museum;
 - all retained finds will be assessed and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, by suitably qualified and experienced staff. Initial artefact dating will be integrated with the site matrix;
 - all retained environmental samples will be processed by suitably experienced and qualified staff and recorded using pro forma recording sheets, to identify at this stage presence or absence of environmental remains.
- 5.2 The archive will be assembled in accordance with the specification set out in English Heritage's '*Management of Archaeological Projects 2*' (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 3). In addition to the site records, artefacts, ecofacts and other sample residues, the archive shall contain:
- site matrices where appropriate;
 - a summary report synthesising the context record;
 - a summary of the artefact record;
 - a summary of the environment record.
- 5.3 The integrity of the primary field record will be preserved. Security copies will be maintained where appropriate.
- 5.4 Provision will be made for the deposition of the archive, artefacts and environmental material, subject to the permission of the relevant landowner in the appropriate recipient museum. The museum curator will be advised of the timetable of the proposed investigation prior to evaluation commencing and Archaeological Services WYAS will adhere to any reasonable requirements the museum may have regarding conservation and storage of the excavated material and the resulting archive. The archive will be prepared in accordance with the guidelines published in '*Guidelines for the preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage*' (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990) and '*Standards in the Museum care of archaeological collections*' (Museums and Galleries Commission, 1994). Provision will be made for the stable storage of paper records and their long-term storage on a suitable medium.
- 5.5 Archive deposition will be arranged in consultation with the recipient museum and the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit and will take into account all requirements of the recipient museum and of the relevant guidelines outlined above. The timetable for deposition will be agreed on completion of the site archive and narrative.
- 6. Report preparation, contents and distribution**
- 6.1 Upon completion of each phase of the excavations the artefacts, ecofacts and stratigraphic information shall be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and an interim assessment report prepared in accordance with English Heritage's '*Management of Archaeological Projects 2*' (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 4).
- 6.2 A report prepared on completion of each phase of work on-site will include the following:
- a non-technical summary of the results of the work;

- a summary of the project's background;
 - the site location;
 - an account of the method;
 - the results of the excavation, including phasing and interpretation of the site sequence and the assessment of artefacts and ecofacts, if recovered, and
 - an appendix catalogue of the archaeological material recovered during the excavation.
- 6.3 The assessment report will be supported by an overall plan of the site, accurately identifying the location of trenches on Ordnance Survey Landline data; individual trench plans as excavated, indicating the location of archaeological features with supporting section drawings where appropriate; and photographs.
- 6.4 The interim assessment reports will outline the archaeological significance of the deposits identified, and provide an interpretation of the results in the context of what has been found in the region, but with particular regard to what was found in preceding phases of work on the quarry site.
- 6.5 Archaeological Services WYAS will submit copies of the interim assessment reports to the Waste Recycling Group and the Sites and Monuments Record within an agreed timetable, notwithstanding any contractual requirements on confidentiality (see section 8 below).
- 6.6 Archaeological Services WYAS will supply copies of electronic files containing the report to the Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.7 Upon completion of all phases of work an updated project design will be produced in accordance with English Heritage's '*Management of Archaeological Projects 2*' (English Heritage, 1991; Appendices 5 and 6). This will detail and justify the need for further analysis, reporting and publication, drawing upon the interim assessment reports for each phase of work.

7. Publication and Dissemination

- 7.1 The final report will take the form of a synthesis, drawing upon the interim reports of the various phases of work together with the analysis and dating carried out as a result of the Assessment stage.
- 7.2 The final report will be agreed with North Yorkshire Heritage Unit and if the results warrant it may take the form of a stand-alone publication or an article in an appropriate archaeological journal. Such a report would be prepared in accordance with English Heritage's '*Management of Archaeological Projects 2*' (English Heritage, 1991; Appendix 7).
- 7.3 Upon completion of the work Archaeological Services WYAS will also make their work accessible to the wider research community by submitting digital data and copies of the report on line to OASIS.

8. Copyright, Confidentiality and Publicity

- 8.1 All aspects of copyright, publicity and confidentiality will be agreed between the Archaeological Contractor and the client at the outset of the project. Archaeological Services WYAS will make the results of archaeological work known to the wider archaeological community within a reasonable time. Copies of the report should be submitted to the client and to the North Yorkshire Historic Environment Record (HER).

- 8.2 It should be noted that under the Environmental Information Regulations (2005) information submitted to a HER becomes publicly accessible except where disclosure might lead to environmental damage. Any request for the information to remain confidential as sensitive information will be subject to a public interest test.

9. Health and Safety

- 9.1 Archaeological Services WYAS have their own Health and Safety policies compiled using national guidelines and which will conform to all relevant Health and Safety legislation.
- 9.2 In addition, Archaeological Services WYAS will undertake a 'Risk Assessment' to the client, which sets project specific Health and Safety requirements to which all members of staff are made aware of, prior to on-site work commencing.
- 9.3 Archaeological Services WYAS ensure that Health and safety will take priority over archaeological matters. Necessary precautions will be taken over underground services and overhead lines at the outset of the project.

10. Insurance

- 10.1 Archaeological Services WYAS has effected appropriate insurance cover with Zurich Municipal Insurance, Park House, 57-59 Well Street, Bradford, via Wakefield Metropolitan District Council. Any further enquiries should be directed to The Chief Financial Officer, Insurance Section, Wakefield MDC, PO Box 55, Newton Bar, Wakefield, WF1 2TT.

11. Monitoring

- 11.1 The fieldwork will be monitored by the North Yorkshire Heritage Unit. At least ten days notice of the commencement of each archaeological phase of work shall be provided to NYHU. Prior consultation will also review the effectiveness of the strategy. NYHU officers will be afforded the opportunity to inspect the site and the records during any stage of the work.

Appendix 2: Concordance of contexts

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
100	1		Fill of bowl of kiln	
101	1		Upper fill of flue of kiln	Roman pottery x1, GBA 1 & 47
102	1		Charcoal and ashy fill of kiln	
103	1		Clay lining of kiln	
104	1		Cut of kiln	
105	1		Subsoil	
106	1	1	Single fill of 107	Neolithic pot x3, GBA 2
107	1	1	Cut of ditch	
108	1	1	Single fill of 109	
109	1	1	Cut of ditch	
110	1	1	Single fill of 111	
111	1	1	Cut of ditch	
112	1		Topsoil	
113	1	1	Single fill of 114	
114	1	1	Cut of ditch	
115	1	1	Single fill of 116	
116	1	1	Cut of ditch	
117	1	1	Fill of 118	
118	1	1	Cut of ditch	
119	1	1	Fill of 120	Roman pottery x1
120	1	1	Cut of ditch	
121	1	1	Upper fill of 120	
122	1	1	Upper fill of 118	
123	1	1	Fill of 124	
124	1	1	Cut of ditch	
125	1	1	Upper fill of 127	Roman pottery x14, Iron Age pottery x1
126	1	1	Lower fill of 127	
127	1	1	Cut of ditch	
128	1	1	Single fill of 129	Roman pottery x10, GBA 3
129	1	1	Cut of ditch	
130	1	5	Single fill of 131	
131	1	5	Cut of N-S gully	
132	1	1	Single fill of 133	
133	1	1	Cut of ditch	
134	1		Single fill of 135	
135	1		Cut of channel	
136	1		Single fill of 137	
137	1		Cut of gully	
138	1	3	Single fill of 139	Roman pottery x1, GBA 4
139	1	3	Cut of gully	
140	1	2	Single fill of 141	GBA 5
141	1	2	Cut of E-W ditch	
142	1	2	Single fill of 143	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
143	1	2	Cut of ditch	
144	1	2	Single fill of 145	
145	1	2	Cut of ditch	
146	1		Single fill of 147	
147	1		Cut of shallow linear	
148	1	3	Single fill of 149	
149	1	3	Cut of gully	
150	1	3	Single fill of 151	GBA 6
151	1	3	Cut of western boundary ditch	
152	1	2	Single fill of 153	GBA 7
153	1	2	Cut of N-S gully	
154	1		Single fill of 155	
155	1		Cut of water-made feature	
156	1	3	Single fill of 157	
157	1	3	Cut of western boundary ditch	
158	1	2	Single fill of 159	Roman pottery x1, GBA 8
159	1	2	Cut of N-S gully	
160	1	4	Cut of N-S ditch	
161	1	2 & 4	Cut of E-W gully	
162	1	2	Single fill of 160, 161 & 168	Roman pottery x27, GBA 9
163	1	3 & 4	Single fill of 164 & 165	
164	1	3	Cut of E-W ditch	
165	1	4	Cut of N-S ditch	
166	1	4	Single fill of 167	GBA 10
167	1	4	Cut of N-S ditch	
168	1	4	Cut of butt end of ditch	
169	1	4	Single fill 170	Roman pottery x1
170	1	4	Cut of N-S gully	
171	1	4	Single fill of 177	Roman pottery x1
172	1	4	Cut of N-S ditch	
173	1		Single fill of 174	Roman pottery x10
174	1		Cut of irregular linear = 178	
175	1	4	Single fill of 176	Roman pottery x3, medieval pottery x1, GBA 11
176	1	4	Cut of butt end of ditch	
177	1		Single fill of 178	Iron Age x2, Roman pottery x18
178	1		Cut of irregular linear = 174	
179	1		Single fill of 180	GBA 12
180	1		Cut of post-hole	
181	1	9	Single fill of 182	Roman pottery x3, GBA 13
182	1	9	Cut of E-W ditch	
183	1	9	Single fill of 184	Roman pottery x3
184	1	9	Cut of ditch	
185	1		Single fill of 186	GBA 14

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
186	1		Cut of irregular linear	
187	1	9	Single fill of 188	
188	1	9	Cut of ditch	
189	1	9	Single fill of 190	
190	1	9	Cut of ditch	
191	1		Single fill of 192	
192	1		Cut of ditch	
193	1		Single fill of 194	GBA 15
194	1		Cut of pit	
195	1	8	Single fill of 196	GBA 23
196	1	8	Cut of ring-ditch	
197	1	7	Single fill of 198	Roman pottery x94
198	1	7	Cut of shallow N-S ditch	
199	1		Single fill of 200	Iron Age x6, Roman pottery x15, GBA 16
200	1		Irregular shallow feature	
201	1	8	Single fill of 202	Roman pottery x25, GBA 21
202	1	8	Cut of ring-ditch (Same as 196)	
203	1		Single fill of 203	GBA 17
204	1		Cut of oval pit	
205	1		Single fill of 206	GBA18
206	1		Cut of V-shaped feature	
207	1		Single fill of 208	
208	1		Cut of gully	
209	1	9	Single fill of 210	
210	1	9	Cut of ditch	
211	1	6	Single fill of 212	
212	1	6	Cut of gully	
213	1		Single fill of 214	
214	1		Cut of gully	
215	1	6	Single fill of 216	Iron Age x1, Roman pottery x10, GBA 19
216	1	6	Cut of gully	
217	1	5	Single fill of 218	
218	1	5	Cut of shallow gully	
219	1		Single fill of 220	
220	1		Cut of shallow gully	
221	1		Single fill of 223	
222	1		Cut of possible post-hole	
223	1		Single fill of 224	GBA 22
224	1		Cut of shallow pit	
225	1		Single fill of 226	Iron Age pottery x5
226	1		Cut of shallow pit	
227	1	7	Single fill of 228	Roman pottery x1
228	1	7	Cut of shallow gully	
229	1		Ashy fill of 230	GBA 20, Spot sample 26

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
230	1		Cut of fire pit	
231	1		Heat affected sand of 230	
232	1	7	Single fill of 233 & 234	
233	1	7	Cut of gully	
234	1	7	Cut of gully	
235	1		Single fill of 236	Roman pottery x1
236	1		Cut of pit feature	
237	1	5	Single fill of 238	Roman pottery x1, GBA 24
238	1	5	Cut of butt end of ditch	
239	1	11	Single fill of 240	Iron Age pottery x6
240	1	11	Cut of ditch	
241	1	7	Single fill of 242	
242	1	7	Cut of ditch	
243	1	6	Single fill of 244	
244	1	6	Cut of ditch	
245	1		Single fill of 246	Medieval pottery x1, GBA 25, Spot sample 28
246	1		Cut of pit	
247	1	11	Single fill of 248	Iron Age x5, Roman x2, post-medieval pottery x1
248	1	11	Cut of ditch	
249	1	10	Single fill of 250 & 252	
250	1	10	Cut of ditch	
251	1	10	Cut of ditch	
252	1	4	Single fill of 253	
253	1	4	Cut of ditch	
254	1	4	Single fill of 255	GBA 27
255	1	4	Cut of butt end of ditch	
256	1	10	Single fill of 257	GBA 29
257	1	10	Cut of ditch	
258	1		Single fill of 259	GBA 30, Spot sample 31
259	1		Cut of pit	
260	1	10	Single fill of 261	Roman pottery x2, post-medieval pottery x1
261	1	10	Cut of ditch	
262	1	11	Single fill of 263	Iron Age pottery x5, Roman pottery x15, GBA 43
263	1	11	Cut of ditch	
264	1	11	Single fill of 265	Roman pottery x4
265	1	11	Cut of ditch	
266	1	12	Single fill 267	Iron Age pottery x1, Roman pottery x3, GBA 32
267	1	12	Cut of E-W ditch	
268	1	11	Single fill of 269	Roman pottery x2
269	1	11	Cut of ditch	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
270	1	11	Single fill of 271	Iron Age pottery x2, Roman pottery x2
271	1	11	Cut of ditch	
272	1	13	Single fill of 273	Iron Age pottery x8, Roman pottery x11, GBA 33
273	1	13	Cut of curving ditch	
274	1	10	Single fill of 275	Iron Age pottery x1
275	1	10	Cut of E-W ditch	
276	1	11	Single fill of 277	
277	1	11	Cut of curving ditch	
278	1	11	Single fill of 279	
279	1	11	Cut of N-S ditch	
280	1	12	Single fill of 281	
281	1	12	Western butt end of ditch	
282	1	13	Single fill of 283	Iron Age pottery x4, Roman pottery x8
283	1	13	Cut of southern butt end of ditch	
284	1	11	Single fill of 285	Industrial residue x1, Iron Age x6, Roman pottery x8, post-medieval pottery x1, GBA 35
285	1	11	Cut of ditch bend	
286	1		Single fill of 287	GBA 36
287	1		Cut of pit	
288	1	12	Single fill of 289	Iron Age pottery x1, Roman pottery x5
289	1	12	Cut of ditch re-cut	
290	1		Single fill of 291	Iron Age pottery x6
291	1		Cut of pit	
292	1	14	Upper fill of 294	
293	1	14	Primary fill of 294	GBA 45
294	1	14	Cut of E-W ditch	
295	1	13	Single fill of 296	GBA 41
296	1	13	Cut of curving ditch	
297	1	11	Single fill of 298	Iron Age pottery x1, Roman pottery x13, GBA 37
298	1	11	Cut of butt end of ditch	
299	1	17	Single fill of 300	
300	1	17	Cut of E-W ditch	
301	1	17	Single fill of 302	
302	1	17	Cut of ditch	
303	1	13	Single fill of 304	Burnt bone x1, GBA 39
304	1	13	Cut of E-W curving ditch	
305	1	14	Single fill of 306	GBA 38
306	1	14	Cut of butt end of ditch	
307	1		Cut of N-S ditch	
308	1		Single fill of 307	
309	1	17	Cut of E-W ditch	
310	1	17	Single fill pf 309	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
311	1	17	Cut of E-W ditch	
312	1	17	Single fill of 311	
313	1		Cut of pit	
314	1		Single fill of 313	
315	1		Cut of possible pit	
316	1		Single fill of 315	
317	1	17	Single fill of 318 & 319	GBA 40
318	1	17	Cut of E-W gully	
319	1	17	Cut of E-W gully	
320	1		Fill of 322	
321	1		Fill of 322	GBA 42, Spot sample 43
322	1		Cut of fire pit	
323	1	17	Cut of E-W ditch	
324	1	17	Single fill of 323	GBA 46
325	1	15	Upper fill of 327	GBA 44
326	1	15	Primary fill of 327	
327	1	15	Cut of but end of ditch	
328	1	18	Cut of N-S ditch (same as 307)	
329	1	18	Single fill of 328	
330	1	18	Cut of N-S ditch cutting 329	
331	1	18	Upper fill of 330	
332	1	18	Secondary fill of 330	
333	1	18	Primary fill of 330	
334	1	16	Single fill of 335	
335	1	16	Cut of ditch	
336	1	18	Possible re-cut of 330	
337	1	17	Cut of terminal of E-W of ditch 309	
338	1	17	Single fill 337	
339	1	15	Upper fill of 341	GBA 48
340	1	15	Primary fill of 341	GBA 49
341	1	15	Cut of ditch	
342	1	16	Single fill of gully 343	GBA 50
343	1	16	Cut of gully	
344	1	18	Primary cut of N-S ditch	
345	1	18	Single fill of ditch 344	GBA 51
346	1	18	Re-cut of N-S ditch	
347	1	18	Secondary fill of 344	
348	1	18	Fill of 344 above 347	
349	1	18	Primary fill of 346	
350	1	18	Back fill of 346 above 349	
351	1	16	Single fill of 352	
352	1	16	Cut of gully	
353	1	18	Cut above 349	
354	1	18	Fill of 353	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
355	1	18	Cut of N-S ditch	
356	1	18	Lower fill of 355	
357	1	18	Fill of 355	
358	1	18	Fill of 355	
359	1	18	Fill of 355	
360	1	18	Re-cut of 355	
361	1	18	Fill of 360	
1000	2		Topsoil	
1001	2		Subsoil	
1002	2	D21	Single fill of 1003	
1003	2	D21	Cut of Ditch	
1004	2	D20	Single fill of 1005	
1005	2	D20	Cut of ditch	
1006	2		Single fill of 1007 (same as 1014)	
1007	2		Cut of ditch (same as 1015)	
1008	2	D20	Single fill of 1009	
1009	2	D20	Cut of ditch	
1010	2		Single fill of 1011	Pot x2
1011	2		Cut of a short E-W ditch	
1012	2	D21	Single fill of 1013 (same as 1002)	
1013	2	D21	Cut of ditch (same as 1003)	
1014	2		Single fill of 1015 (same as 1006)	
1015	2		Terminus of ditch (same as 1007)	
1016	2	D1	Single fill of 1017	
1017	2	D1	Cut of ditch/gully	
1018	2	D1	Single fill of 1019	
1019	2	D1	Cut of gully	
1020	2	D21	Single fill of 1021 (same as 1002 & 1012)	
1021	2	D21	Cut of ditch (same as 1003 & 1013)	
1022	2	D1	Single fill of 1023	
1023	2	D1	Cut of gully	
1024	2	D1	Upper fill of 1025	
1025	2	D1	Cut of ditch	
1026	2	D1	Single fill of 1027	
1027	2	D1	Cut of gully terminal	
1028	2	D1	Single fill of 1029	
1029	2	D1	Cut of gully terminal	
1030	2		Single fill of 1031	Pot x 6, Sample 3
1031	2		Cut of gully terminal	
1032	2		Single fill of 1033	
1033	2		Cut of gully	
1034	2	D22	Fill of possible pit 1035	Sample 1
1035	2	D22	Cut of pit or terminus of a ditch	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1036	2		Single fill of 1037	Sample 4
1037	2		Cut of N-S ditch	
1038	2		Upper fill of 1040	
1039	2		Primary fill of 1040	
1040	2		Cut of E-W ditch	
1041	2		Primary fill of ditch 1025	Sample 5
1042	2		Fill of gully 1043 (same as 1032)	
1043	2		Cut of gully	
1044	2		Single fill of 1045	Quern fragment x1, Sample 2
1045	2		Cut of western ditch of trackway	
1046	2		Single fill of gully 1047	
1047	2		Cut of gully (same as 1029)	
1048	2	D20	Single fill of 1049	
1049	2	D20	Cut of N-S ditch terminus	
1050	2	D19	Single fill of 1051	Sample 6
1051	2	D19	Cut of ditch terminus opposing 1049	
1052	2	D23	Single fill of N-S gully 1053	
1053	2	D23	Cut of shallow gully terminal	
1054	2		Single fill of 1055	
1055	2		Cut of pit	
1056	2		Single fill of 1057	Sample 7
1057	2		Cut of post-hole	
1058	2		Single fill of 1059	Sample 8
1059	2		Cut of post-hole	
1060	2	F8	Single fill of 1061	Pot x 2, Sample 9
1061	2	F8	Cut of ring gully	
1062	2		Single fill of 1063	
1063	2		Cut of possible pit	
1064	2		Single fill of 1065	
1065	2		Cut of gully	
1066	2	D22	Single fill of ditch 1067	Pot x 3, Sample 10
1067	2	D22	Cut of western trackway ditch	
1068	2	D23	Single fill of gully 1069	
1069	2	D23	Cut of gully	
1070	2	D19	Single fill of ditch 1071	Sample 11
1071	2	D19	Cut of eastern trackway ditch	
1072	2	D9	Single fill of 1073	Pot x1, Sample 12
1073	2	D9	Cut of E-W ditch	
1074	2	D22	Fill of 1076 or recut thereof	Pot x 3
1075	2	D22	Primary fill of 1076	
1076	2	D22	Cut of western trackway ditch	
1077	2	D24	Single fill of 1078	
1078	2	D24	Cut of linear field boundary	
1079	2	D9	Single fill of 1080	Pot x1, Sample 13

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1080	2	D9	Cut of ditch precursor to 1073	
1081	2		Single fill of gully 1082	
1082	2		Cut of gully	
1083	2		Single fill of 1084	
1084	2		Cut of gully	
1085	2		Single fill of 1086	
1086	2		Cut of ditch terminus or pit	
1087	2		Fill of 1088 (Same as 1081)	
1088	2		Cut of gully (Same as 1082)	
1089	2		Single fill of pit 1090	
1090	2		Cut of possible pit	
1091	2	D22	Single fill of 1092	
1092	2	D22	Cut of gully	
1093	2	D22	Single fill of gully 1094	Pot x1, Fired clay x 2
1094	2	D22	Gut of gully	
1095	2	D19	Burnt material fill of 1097	Sample 14
1096	2	D19	Fill of 1097	Sample 15
1097	2	D19	Cut of eastern trackway ditch	Flint x 1
1098	2	D11	Secondary fill of 1100	Sample 16
1099	2	D11	Primary fill of 1100	
1100	2	D11	Cut of ditch terminus	
1101	2	D19	Single fill of 1102	Pot x 1, Sample 17
1102	2	D19	Cut of eastern trackway ditch	
1103	2		Burnt patch	Sample 18
1104	2		Single charcoal rich fill of 1105	Pot x 3, Flint x 56, Sample 19
1105	2		Cut of fire pit	
1106	2		Single charcoal rich fill of 1107	Pot x 2, Flint x 232, Fired clay x 2, Daub x 3, Sample 20
1107	2		Cut of fire pit	
1108	2		Single charcoal rich fill of 1109	Pot x 2, Sample 21
1109	2		Cut of pit	
1110	2	D19	Upper fill of 1111	
1111	2	D19	Cut of eastern trackway ditch	
1112	2	D24	Cut of shallow gully	
1113	2	D24	Single fill of 1112	
1114	2	D19	Fill of recut 1124	
1115	2	D19	Primary fill of 1116	
1116	2	D19	Cut of trackway ditch	
1117	2	D19	Primary fill of 1111	
1118	2		Cut of shallow gully	
1119	2		Single fill of 1118	
1120	2		Cut of shallow gully	
1121	2		Single fill of 1120	
1122	2	D17	Cut of gully	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1123	2	D17	Single fill of 1122	
1124	2	D19	Re-cut of trackway ditch 1116	
1125	2	D22	Single fill of 1126	
1126	2	D22	Cut of N-S ditch	
1127	2		Single fill of 1128	Flint x4, Sample 24
1128	2		Cut of curving gully	
1129	2	D22	Single fill of 1130	
1130	2	D22	Cut of N-S ditch	
1131	2	D22	Single fill of 1132	
1132	2	D22	Cut of shallow terminal of N-S ditch	
1133	2	D19	Fill of recut 1134	Pot x 49, Sample 22
1134	2	D19	Re-cut of trackway ditch 1136	
1135	2	D19	Fill of 1136	Sample 23
1136	2	D19	Cut of eastern trackway ditch	
1137	2	D22	Single fill of 1138	Pot x 1
1138	2	D22	Cut of N-S ditch	
1139	2		Single fill of 1140	Sample 25
1140	2		E-W gully	
1141	2	D24	Single fill of 1142	Sample 26
1142	2	D24	Cut of E-W linear	
1143	2	D24	Single fill of 1144	
1144	2	D24	Indistinct cut of E-W linear	
1145	2	D24	Single fill of gully 1146	
1146	2	D24	Cut of E-W gully	
1147	2	D24	Cut of E-W gully	
1148	2	D24	Single fill of 1147	
1149	2	D24	Single fill of 1150	
1150	2	D24	Cut of indistinct gully	
1151	2	D28	Single fill of 1152	
1152	2	D28	Cut of hedgerow gully	
1153	2	D28	Mixed fill of 1154	
1154	2	D28	Cut of possible hedgerow	
1155	2	D28	Cut of shallow gully	
1156	2	D28	Single fill of 1155	
1157	2	D28	Single fill of 1158	
1158	2	D28	Cut of possible hedgerow	
1159	2	D25	Single fill of 1160	
1160	2	D25	Cut of linear ditch	
1161	2	D25	Cut of N-S ditch	
1162	2	D25	Single fill of 1161	Sample 28
1164	2		Upper fill of 1167	
1165	2		Secondary fill of 1167	
1166	2		Primary fill of 1167	Sample 27
1167	2		Cut of pit	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1168	2		Upper charcoal rich fill of 1169	Sample 29
1169	2		Elongated irregular feature whose fills suggest heating process	
1170	2		Fill of 1169 below 1168	Sample 30
1171	2		Soft sand fill of 1168	
1172	2		Primary fill of 1168 possible lining	
1173	2	D25	Cut of N-S ditch	
1174	2	D25	Single fill of 1173	
1175	2	D29	Single fill of 1176	
1176	2	D29	Cut of shallow gully	
1177	2		Single fill of 1178	
1178	2		Cut of curving gully	
1179	2	D29	Single fill of 1180	
1180	2	D29	Cut of shallow gully	
1181	2	D29	Single fill of 1182	Sample 31
1182	2	D29	Cut of gully	
1183	2	D25	Cut of N-S ditch	
1184	2	D25	Single fill of 1183	
1185	2		Cut of possible pit	
1186	2		Single fill of 1185	
1187	2	D26	Upper fill of 1188	
1188	2	D26	Cut of N-S ditch	
1189	2	D26	Primary fill of 1188	
1190	2	D26	Single fill of 1191	
1191	2	D26	Cut of N-S ditch	
1192	2	D25	Cut of N-S ditch	
1193	2	D25	Single fill of 1192	
1194	2	D25	Cut of N-S ditch	
1195	2	D25	Single fill of 1194	
1196	2	D26	Single fill of 1197	Sample 36
1197	2	D26	Cut of N-S ditch	
1198	2	D26	Single fill of 1199	
1199	2	D26	Cut of N-S ditch	
1200	2	D27	Single fill of 1201	Sample 32
1201	2	D27	Cut of linear gully	
1202	2	D25	Single fill of 1203	Sample 33
1203	2	D25	Cut of linear gully	
1204	2	D26	Secondary fill of 1205	Sample 34
1205	2	D26	Cut of linear ditch	
1206	2	D26	Single fill of 1207	
1207	2	D26	Cut of N-S ditch	
1208	2	D27	Single fill of 1209	
1209	2	D27	Cut of gully terminal	
1210	2	D26	Primary fill of 1205	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
1211	2	D27	Single fill of 1212	
1212	2	D27	Cut of terminal end of gully	
1213	2		Single fill of 1214	Sample 35
1214	2		Cut of possible pit	
1215	2		Plough furrow 1	Flint x1
1216	2		Plough furrow 2	Pot x 2
1217	2		Plough furrow 3	Pot x 3
1218	2		Natural	
3000	3	-	Topsoil	Pottery (14), Flint (4), Clay Pipe (3), Metal (5)
3001	3	-	Subsoil	Pottery (1), Clay Pipe (1)
3002	3	-	Natural sand	-
3003	3	25	Cut of Ditch	-
3004	3	25	Fill of ditch 3003	Sample 1
3005	3	25	Cut of ditch	-
3006	3	25	Fill of ditch 3006	Sample 2
3007	3	32	Cut of ditch	-
3008	3		Cut of post-hole	-
3009	3		Fill of post-hole 3008	Sample 3
3010	3		Cut of post-hole	-
3011	3		Fill of post-hole 3010	-
3012	3	32	Cut of ditch 3007	Sample 5
3013	3	31	Cut of ditch	-
3014	3	31	Fill of ditch 3013	-
3015	3	32	Cut of ditch	-
3016	3	32	Fill of ditch 3015	-
3017	3	32	Cut of ditch	-
3018	3	32	Fill of ditch 3017	-
3019	3	30	Cut of ditch	-
3020	3	30	Fill of ditch 3019	-
3021	3	30	Cut of ditch	-
3022	3	30	Fill of ditch 3021	-
3023	3	30	Cut of ditch	-
3024	3	30	Fill of ditch 3023	Pottery (1)
3025	3	31	Cut of ditch	-
3026	3	31	Fill of ditch 3025	-
3027	3	30	Cut of ditch	-
3028	3	30	Fill of ditch 3027	Sample 6
3029	3	31	Cut of ditch	-
3030	3	31	Fill of ditch 3029	Sample 4
3031	3	31	Cut of ditch	-
3032	3	31	Fill of ditch 3031	-
3033	3	31	Cut of ditch	-

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
3034	3	31	Fill of ditch 3033	-
3035	3	31	Cut of ditch	-
3036	3	31	Fill of ditch 3035	-
3037	3	31	Cut of ditch	-
3038	3	31	Fill of ditch 3037	-
3039	3	-	Cut of pit	-
3040	3	-	Fill of pit 3039	-
4000	4a		Topsoil	
4001	4a		Subsoil	
4002	4a		Natural (Sand and cobbles)	
4003	4a		Cut of E-W ditch	
4004	4a		Fill of 4003	
4005	4a		Cut of E-W Ditch	
4006	4a		Fill of 4005	
4007	4a		Fill of 4007	GBA 40
4008	4a		Cut of ovate pit	
4009	4a		Cut of Large pit	
4010	4a		Cobble fill of 4009	
4011	4a		Fill of 4012	GBA 49
4012	4a		Cut of gully segment	
4013	4a		Cut of short gully	
4014	4a		Fill of 4013	
4015	4a		Cut of E-W ditch intersection	
4016	4a		Lower fill of 4015	
4017	4a		Upper fill of 4015	
4018	4a		Cut of N-S ditch intersection	
4019	4a		Lower fill of 4018	
4020	4a		Upper fill of 4018	
4021	4a		Cut of N-S ditch	
4022	4a		Fill of 4021	Pottery x 8 GBA 47
4023	4a		Cut of E-W ditch terminus	
4024	4a		Fill of 4023	
4025	4a		Cut of N-S ditch terminus	
4026	4a		Fill of 4025	
4027	4a		Cut of small N-S gully terminus	
4028	4a		Fill of 4027	
4029	4a		Cut of N-S Ditch	CuA bracelet frags
4030	4a		Fill of 4029	
4031	4a		Cut of N-S ditch terminus	
4032	4a		Fill of 4031	GBA 50
4033	4a		Cut of E-W ditch	
4034	4a		Fill of 4033	GBA 42
4035	4a		Cut of ditch/gully	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
4036	4a		Fill of 4035	
4037	4a		Cut of gully terminus	
4038	4a		Fill of 4037	
4039	4a		Cut of ditch	
4040	4a		Fill of 4039	GBA 51
4041	4a		Cut of gully	
4042	4a		Fill of 4041	
4043	4a		Cut of gully terminus	
4044	4a		Fill of 4043	GBA 45
4045	4a		Fill of 4046	GBA 43
4046	4a		Ditch terminus	
4047	4a		Cut of ditch	
4048	4a		Fill of 4047	
4049	4a		Cut of pit	
4050	4a		Fill of 4049	GBA 44
4051	4a		Fill of 4052	GBA 46
4052	4a		Cut of possible pit	
4053	4a		Cut of ditch	
4054	4a		Fill of 4053	
4055	4a		Fill of ditch 4056	GBA 41
4056	4a		Cut of ditch	
4057	4a		Cut of ditch/gully	
4058	4a		Fill of 4057	GBA 58
4059	4a		Cut of 14 Post-holes of modern fence line	
4060	4a		Fill of 4059	
5000	4b		Topsoil	
5001	4b		Natural	
5002	4b		Cut of ditch	
5003	4b		Fill of ditch 5002	
5004	4b		Cut of ditch	
5005	4b		Fill of ditch 5004	
5006	4b		Cut of ditch	
5007	4b		Fill of ditch 5006	
5008	4b		Cut of pit	
5009	4b		Fill of [5008]	Bone
5010	4b		Cut of plough furrow	
5011	4b		Fill of [5010]	
5012	4b		Cut of north-south linear	
5013	4b		Fill of [5012]	GBA 504
5014	4b		Cut of north-south linear	
5015	4b		Fill of [5014]	
5016	4b		Cut of north-south linear	
5017	4b		Fill of [5016]	

Context	Strip	Group	Description	Artefacts and environmental samples
5018	4b		Cut of north-south linear	
5019	4b		Fill of [5018]	
5020	4b		Cut of north-south linear	
5021	4b		Fill of [5020]	GBA 505
5022	4b		Cut of north-south linear	
5023	4b		Fill of [5022]	
5024	4b		Cut of north-south linear	
5025	4b		Fill of [5024]	
5026	4b		Cut of possible pit	
5027	4b		Fill of [5027]	GBA 501
5028	4b		Cut of pit	
5029	4b		Fill of [5028]	GBA 502
5030	4b		Cut of ditch terminus	
5031	4b		Fill of [5030]	
5032	4b		Cut of pit	
5033	4b		Fill of [5032]	
5034	4b		Cut of pit	
5035	4b		Fill of [5034]	
5036	4b		Cut of pit	
5037	4b		Fill of [5036]	GBA 503
5038	4b		Cut of pit	
5039	4b		Fill of [5038]	
5040	4b		Cut of pit	
5041	4b		Fill of [5040]	
5042	4b		Cut of pit	
5043	4b		Fill of [5042]	
5044	4b		Cut of pit	
5045	4b		Fill of [5044]	

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